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Dossier zur Nutzenbewertung gemäß § 35a SGB V

Relugolix / Estradiol / Norethisteronacetat (Ryeqo®)

Gedeon Richter Pharma GmbH

Modul 4 B Anhang 4-G

Symptomatische Behandlung der Endometriose

Medizinischer Nutzen und
medizinischer Zusatznutzen,
Patientengruppen mit therapeutisch
bedeutsamem Zusatznutzen

Stand: 23.11.2023

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Table 2.1.1.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores - Primary endpoint I by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.0265						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	138 (78.4)	12.305	3.201	0.548	<.0001
Placebo	186	45 (24.2)	[7.455;20.310]	[2.471;4.146]	[0.461;0.634]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	175 (72.3)	5.991	2.238	0.401	<.0001
Placebo	230	74 (32.2)	[3.984;9.009]	[1.833;2.733]	[0.320;0.483]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.8 points or a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 points (patients with a baseline value < 2.8) on the NRS for dysmenorrhea and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
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The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.1.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores - Primary endpoint I by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.0763						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	266 (80.4)	9.470	2.569	0.489	<.0001
Placebo	318	98 (30.8)	[6.568;13.655]	[2.165;3.047]	[0.423;0.555]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	47 (54.0)	4.811	2.411	0.309	<.0001
Placebo	98	21 (21.4)	[2.514;9.204]	[1.560;3.727]	[0.174;0.443]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.8 points or a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 points (patients with a baseline value < 2.8) on the NRS for dysmenorrhea and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
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BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.0777						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	9	9 (100.0)	5.303	1.938	0.384	0.0308
Placebo	18	8 (44.4)	[1.069;26.313]	[1.015;3.702]	[0.070;0.699]	
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	226	190 (84.1)	11.454	2.624	0.519	<.0001
Placebo	213	67 (31.5)	[7.245;18.108]	[2.143;3.213]	[0.441;0.598]	
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	96	67 (69.8)	6.343	2.694	0.438	<.0001
Placebo	87	23 (26.4)	[3.315;12.137]	[1.829;3.967]	[0.306;0.569]	
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	49	29 (59.2)	5.328	2.662	0.358	0.0002
Placebo	60	13 (21.7)	[2.326;12.206]	[1.523;4.655]	[0.183;0.534]	
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	12 (44.4)	2.591	1.380	0.124	0.3550
Placebo	26	6 (23.1)	[0.888;7.559]	[0.709;2.685]	[-0.127;0.375]	
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	6 (54.5)	2.819	1.806	0.239	0.1798
Placebo	12	2 (16.7)	[0.711;11.183]	[0.802;4.069]	[-0.079;0.557]	

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AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.1106						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	13 (52.0)	2.317	1.441	0.147	0.1850
Placebo	42	12 (28.6)	[0.895;5.997]	[0.840;2.474]	[-0.067;0.360]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	30 (68.2)	6.712	2.558	0.405	<.0001
Placebo	51	12 (23.5)	[2.784;16.184]	[1.528;4.284]	[0.218;0.591]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	51 (85.0)	10.716	2.752	0.524	<.0001
Placebo	59	17 (28.8)	[4.629;24.805]	[1.858;4.078]	[0.381;0.666]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	48 (78.7)	11.912	3.192	0.530	<.0001
Placebo	51	11 (21.6)	[5.024;28.242]	[1.948;5.229]	[0.371;0.688]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	171 (75.0)	7.194	2.381	0.435	<.0001
Placebo	213	67 (31.5)	[4.677;11.065]	[1.933;2.933]	[0.353;0.517]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.2089						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	228 (84.4)	10.141	2.407	0.494	<.0001
Placebo	265	93 (35.1)	[6.691;15.372]	[2.028;2.856]	[0.422;0.565]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	85 (57.4)	6.556	3.267	0.398	<.0001
Placebo	151	26 (17.2)	[3.840;11.194]	[2.250;4.743]	[0.297;0.499]	

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Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.2126						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	65 (76.5)	11.377	3.246	0.532	<.0001
Placebo	88	20 (22.7)	[5.588;23.163]	[2.191;4.811]	[0.404;0.660]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	164 (78.1)	8.851	2.591	0.482	<.0001
Placebo	222	67 (30.2)	[5.677;13.799]	[2.105;3.189]	[0.402;0.561]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	84 (68.3)	5.315	2.254	0.381	<.0001
Placebo	106	32 (30.2)	[2.994;9.437]	[1.655;3.069]	[0.263;0.500]	

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Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.8 points or a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 points (patients with a baseline value < 2.8) on the NRS for dysmenorrhea and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
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Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.2361						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	213 (73.7)	7.182	2.464	0.440	<.0001
Placebo	296	89 (30.1)	[4.950;10.421]	[2.050;2.961]	[0.369;0.511]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	100 (77.5)	10.924	3.129	0.523	<.0001
Placebo	120	30 (25.0)	[6.000;19.890]	[2.245;4.361]	[0.417;0.629]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.8 points or a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 points (patients with a baseline value < 2.8) on the NRS for dysmenorrhea and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
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Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.2881						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	49 (54.4)	5.821	3.142	0.370	<.0001
Placebo	89	15 (16.9)	[2.929;11.570]	[1.920;5.142]	[0.240;0.499]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	264 (80.5)	8.904	2.527	0.486	<.0001
Placebo	327	104 (31.8)	[6.214;12.758]	[2.138;2.987]	[0.420;0.552]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.8 points or a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 points (patients with a baseline value < 2.8) on the NRS for dysmenorrhea and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
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Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.3861						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	49 (81.7)	11.158	2.696	0.505	<.0001
Placebo	64	18 (28.1)	[4.875;25.542]	[1.842;3.946]	[0.360;0.650]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	264 (73.7)	7.560	2.537	0.445	<.0001
Placebo	352	101 (28.7)	[5.373;10.639]	[2.134;3.016]	[0.380;0.510]	

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A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.1.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores - Primary endpoint I by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.3874						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	97 (70.3)	6.629	2.563	0.431	<.0001
Placebo	154	42 (27.3)	[3.982;11.035]	[1.955;3.360]	[0.330;0.531]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	216 (77.1)	8.805	2.564	0.466	<.0001
Placebo	262	77 (29.4)	[5.900;13.140]	[2.111;3.115]	[0.393;0.539]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.8 points or a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 points (patients with a baseline value < 2.8) on the NRS for dysmenorrhea and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.1.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores - Primary endpoint I by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.4143						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	249 (74.3)	8.561	2.747	0.471	<.0001
Placebo	350	94 (26.9)	[6.020;12.174]	[2.291;3.294]	[0.407;0.536]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	64 (77.1)	6.113	2.016	0.386	<.0001
Placebo	66	25 (37.9)	[2.951;12.664]	[1.458;2.788]	[0.242;0.530]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.8 points or a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 points (patients with a baseline value < 2.8) on the NRS for dysmenorrhea and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.1.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores - Primary endpoint I by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.4265						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	108	74 (68.5)	7.385	2.793	0.436	<.0001
Placebo	113	27 (23.9)	[4.068;13.409]	[1.962;3.974]	[0.318;0.553]	
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	115	87 (75.7)	6.507	2.234	0.412	<.0001
Placebo	103	34 (33.0)	[3.564;11.881]	[1.670;2.990]	[0.293;0.531]	
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	106	85 (80.2)	11.959	3.033	0.542	<.0001
Placebo	113	30 (26.5)	[6.319;22.634]	[2.206;4.171]	[0.433;0.651]	
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	89	67 (75.3)	6.005	2.250	0.414	<.0001
Placebo	87	28 (32.2)	[3.123;11.545]	[1.641;3.085]	[0.283;0.545]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.8 points or a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 points (patients with a baseline value < 2.8) on the NRS for dysmenorrhea and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.1.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores - Primary endpoint I by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.4665						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	222 (77.1)	8.828	2.627	0.476	<.0001
Placebo	291	85 (29.2)	[6.008;12.972]	[2.177;3.170]	[0.406;0.547]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	91 (70.0)	6.876	2.558	0.426	<.0001
Placebo	125	34 (27.2)	[3.939;12.000]	[1.891;3.460]	[0.318;0.535]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.8 points or a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 points (patients with a baseline value < 2.8) on the NRS for dysmenorrhea and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, treatment group and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, treatment group and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, treatment group and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.1.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores - Primary endpoint I by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.4710						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	161 (72.2)	7.294	2.558	0.440	<.0001
Placebo	216	61 (28.2)	[4.739;11.226]	[2.043;3.203]	[0.358;0.522]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	152 (77.9)	9.185	2.645	0.483	<.0001
Placebo	200	58 (29.0)	[5.774;14.611]	[2.113;3.311]	[0.399;0.568]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.8 points or a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 points (patients with a baseline value < 2.8) on the NRS for dysmenorrhea and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.1.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores - Primary endpoint I by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.6657						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	147	114 (77.6)	8.007	2.486	0.456	<.0001
Placebo	151	46 (30.5)	[4.713;13.605]	[1.920;3.219]	[0.355;0.558]	
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	141	108 (76.6)	9.824	2.815	0.498	<.0001
Placebo	140	39 (27.9)	[5.644;17.101]	[2.125;3.728]	[0.399;0.597]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	91 (70.0)	6.882	2.558	0.426	<.0001
Placebo	125	34 (27.2)	[3.942;12.013]	[1.891;3.460]	[0.318;0.535]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.8 points or a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 points (patients with a baseline value < 2.8) on the NRS for dysmenorrhea and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, treatment group and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, treatment group and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, treatment group and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.1.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores - Primary endpoint I by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.7213						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	19 (70.4)	9.427	3.535	0.489	0.0004
Placebo	24	3 (12.5)	[2.803;31.705]	[1.610;7.762]	[0.269;0.709]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	287 (75.5)	7.628	2.482	0.451	<.0001
Placebo	376	114 (30.3)	[5.482;10.615]	[2.113;2.916]	[0.389;0.513]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	7 (63.6)	4.529	2.515	0.342	0.0452
Placebo	16	2 (12.5)	[1.150;17.842]	[0.974;6.493]	[0.032;0.652]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.8 points or a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 points (patients with a baseline value < 2.8) on the NRS for dysmenorrhea and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.1.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores - Primary endpoint I by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.9538						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	78 (75.7)	8.059	2.539	0.456	<.0001
Placebo	108	30 (27.8)	[4.383;14.817]	[1.877;3.436]	[0.338;0.574]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	235 (74.6)	7.892	2.539	0.450	<.0001
Placebo	308	89 (28.9)	[5.465;11.397]	[2.115;3.049]	[0.382;0.519]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.8 points or a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 points (patients with a baseline value < 2.8) on the NRS for dysmenorrhea and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

1.1.1.2 Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 1 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Table 2.1.7.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 1 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.0677						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	134 (76.1)	10.816	3.108	0.525	<.0001
Placebo	186	45 (24.2)	[6.611;17.697]	[2.396;4.031]	[0.437;0.612]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	175 (72.3)	6.009	2.238	0.401	<.0001
Placebo	230	74 (32.2)	[3.994;9.040]	[1.833;2.733]	[0.320;0.483]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.8 points on the NRS for dysmenorrhea and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.7.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 1 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.0789						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	263 (79.5)	8.973	2.540	0.480	<.0001
Placebo	318	98 (30.8)	[6.243;12.898]	[2.140;3.015]	[0.413;0.547]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	46 (52.9)	4.593	2.369	0.300	<.0001
Placebo	98	21 (21.4)	[2.401;8.783]	[1.533;3.662]	[0.166;0.434]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.8 points on the NRS for dysmenorrhea and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.7.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 1 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.0945						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	9	9 (100.0)	5.283	1.938	0.384	0.0308
Placebo	18	8 (44.4)	[1.064;26.219]	[1.015;3.702]	[0.070;0.699]	
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	226	188 (83.2)	10.765	2.597	0.511	<.0001
Placebo	213	67 (31.5)	[6.846;16.928]	[2.120;3.181]	[0.432;0.590]	
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	96	66 (68.8)	6.064	2.661	0.429	<.0001
Placebo	87	23 (26.4)	[3.177;11.575]	[1.805;3.921]	[0.297;0.561]	
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	49	28 (57.1)	4.931	2.589	0.343	0.0003
Placebo	60	13 (21.7)	[2.157;11.273]	[1.479;4.532]	[0.167;0.518]	
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	12 (44.4)	2.580	1.380	0.124	0.3550
Placebo	26	6 (23.1)	[0.884;7.525]	[0.709;2.685]	[-0.127;0.375]	
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	6 (54.5)	2.810	1.806	0.239	0.1798
Placebo	12	2 (16.7)	[0.708;11.156]	[0.802;4.069]	[-0.079;0.557]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.8 points on the NRS for dysmenorrhea and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.7.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 1 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.1305						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	13 (52.0)	2.329	1.441	0.147	0.1850
Placebo	42	12 (28.6)	[0.900;6.027]	[0.840;2.474]	[-0.067;0.360]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	30 (68.2)	6.683	2.558	0.405	<.0001
Placebo	51	12 (23.5)	[2.772;16.114]	[1.528;4.284]	[0.218;0.591]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	50 (83.3)	9.619	2.702	0.509	<.0001
Placebo	59	17 (28.8)	[4.221;21.923]	[1.824;4.003]	[0.365;0.652]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	48 (78.7)	11.923	3.192	0.530	<.0001
Placebo	51	11 (21.6)	[5.027;28.278]	[1.948;5.229]	[0.371;0.688]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	168 (73.7)	6.715	2.342	0.423	<.0001
Placebo	213	67 (31.5)	[4.383;10.289]	[1.901;2.886]	[0.341;0.505]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.8 points on the NRS for dysmenorrhea and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.7.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 1 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.2076						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	226 (83.7)	9.630	2.386	0.486	<.0001
Placebo	265	93 (35.1)	[6.381;14.534]	[2.009;2.833]	[0.414;0.559]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	83 (56.1)	6.229	3.187	0.384	<.0001
Placebo	151	26 (17.2)	[3.649;10.633]	[2.193;4.632]	[0.283;0.485]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.8 points on the NRS for dysmenorrhea and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, treatment group and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, treatment group and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, treatment group and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.7.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 1 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.2731						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	108	73 (67.6)	7.071	2.754	0.426	<.0001
Placebo	113	27 (23.9)	[3.902;12.814]	[1.933;3.925]	[0.308;0.545]	
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	115	87 (75.7)	6.545	2.234	0.412	<.0001
Placebo	103	34 (33.0)	[3.582;11.960]	[1.670;2.990]	[0.293;0.531]	
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	106	85 (80.2)	12.083	3.033	0.542	<.0001
Placebo	113	30 (26.5)	[6.379;22.886]	[2.206;4.171]	[0.433;0.651]	
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	89	64 (71.9)	5.045	2.132	0.375	<.0001
Placebo	87	28 (32.2)	[2.657;9.581]	[1.546;2.942]	[0.241;0.509]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.8 points on the NRS for dysmenorrhea and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.7.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 1 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.3043						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	48 (53.3)	5.597	3.078	0.359	<.0001
Placebo	89	15 (16.9)	[2.816;11.125]	[1.881;5.038]	[0.230;0.488]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	261 (79.6)	8.433	2.498	0.477	<.0001
Placebo	327	104 (31.8)	[5.904;12.046]	[2.113;2.955]	[0.410;0.544]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.8 points on the NRS for dysmenorrhea and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, treatment group and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, treatment group and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, treatment group and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.7.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 1 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.3138						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	221 (76.7)	8.650	2.616	0.473	<.0001
Placebo	291	85 (29.2)	[5.894;12.694]	[2.167;3.157]	[0.402;0.544]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	88 (67.7)	6.135	2.472	0.403	<.0001
Placebo	125	34 (27.2)	[3.535;10.646]	[1.825;3.350]	[0.294;0.513]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.8 points on the NRS for dysmenorrhea and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, treatment group and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, treatment group and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, treatment group and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.7.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 1 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.3382						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	61 (71.8)	8.910	3.064	0.489	<.0001
Placebo	88	20 (22.7)	[4.462;17.795]	[2.062;4.555]	[0.357;0.621]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	164 (78.1)	8.860	2.591	0.482	<.0001
Placebo	222	67 (30.2)	[5.682;13.815]	[2.105;3.189]	[0.402;0.561]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	84 (68.3)	5.302	2.254	0.381	<.0001
Placebo	106	32 (30.2)	[2.987;9.410]	[1.655;3.069]	[0.263;0.500]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.8 points on the NRS for dysmenorrhea and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.7.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 1 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.3777						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	246 (73.4)	8.178	2.715	0.463	<.0001
Placebo	350	94 (26.9)	[5.762;11.608]	[2.263;3.256]	[0.397;0.528]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	63 (75.9)	5.699	1.983	0.374	<.0001
Placebo	66	25 (37.9)	[2.769;11.732]	[1.430;2.750]	[0.228;0.519]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.8 points on the NRS for dysmenorrhea and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.7.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 1 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.3819						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	212 (73.4)	7.047	2.453	0.436	<.0001
Placebo	296	89 (30.1)	[4.861;10.216]	[2.041;2.949]	[0.365;0.507]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	97 (75.2)	9.575	3.048	0.503	<.0001
Placebo	120	30 (25.0)	[5.312;17.260]	[2.187;4.248]	[0.396;0.610]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.8 points on the NRS for dysmenorrhea and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.7.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 1 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.4373						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	96 (69.6)	6.420	2.536	0.423	<.0001
Placebo	154	42 (27.3)	[3.862;10.672]	[1.933;3.328]	[0.322;0.524]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	213 (76.1)	8.274	2.528	0.455	<.0001
Placebo	262	77 (29.4)	[5.565;12.304]	[2.080;3.071]	[0.382;0.529]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.8 points on the NRS for dysmenorrhea and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.7.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 1 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.4932						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	147	113 (76.9)	7.701	2.465	0.450	<.0001
Placebo	151	46 (30.5)	[4.546;13.044]	[1.902;3.193]	[0.348;0.552]	
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	141	108 (76.6)	9.819	2.815	0.498	<.0001
Placebo	140	39 (27.9)	[5.641;17.091]	[2.125;3.728]	[0.399;0.597]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	88 (67.7)	6.142	2.472	0.403	<.0001
Placebo	125	34 (27.2)	[3.539;10.661]	[1.825;3.350]	[0.294;0.513]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.8 points on the NRS for dysmenorrhea and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, treatment group and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, treatment group and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, treatment group and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.7.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 1 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.5802						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	18 (66.7)	8.160	3.379	0.459	0.0008
Placebo	24	3 (12.5)	[2.451;27.174]	[1.537;7.427]	[0.237;0.680]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	285 (75.0)	7.414	2.465	0.446	<.0001
Placebo	376	114 (30.3)	[5.334;10.303]	[2.098;2.897]	[0.383;0.508]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	6 (54.5)	3.527	2.256	0.284	0.0937
Placebo	16	2 (12.5)	[0.905;13.756]	[0.862;5.902]	[-0.022;0.589]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.8 points on the NRS for dysmenorrhea and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.7.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 1 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.6034						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	160 (71.7)	7.144	2.543	0.435	<.0001
Placebo	216	61 (28.2)	[4.645;10.987]	[2.030;3.184]	[0.353;0.518]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	149 (76.4)	8.426	2.591	0.468	<.0001
Placebo	200	58 (29.0)	[5.327;13.328]	[2.068;3.246]	[0.382;0.553]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.8 points on the NRS for dysmenorrhea and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.7.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 1 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.6053						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	47 (78.3)	9.229	2.609	0.479	<.0001
Placebo	64	18 (28.1)	[4.132;20.613]	[1.777;3.831]	[0.330;0.628]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	262 (73.2)	7.351	2.517	0.439	<.0001
Placebo	352	101 (28.7)	[5.230;10.333]	[2.117;2.993]	[0.374;0.504]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.8 points on the NRS for dysmenorrhea and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.7.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 1 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.7885						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	78 (75.7)	8.107	2.539	0.456	<.0001
Placebo	108	30 (27.8)	[4.407;14.915]	[1.877;3.436]	[0.338;0.574]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	231 (73.3)	7.362	2.495	0.437	<.0001
Placebo	308	89 (28.9)	[5.115;10.595]	[2.077;2.998]	[0.368;0.507]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.8 points on the NRS for dysmenorrhea and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

1.1.1.3 Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 2 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Table 2.1.8.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 2 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: NC						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	1 (0.4)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	216	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	3 (1.5)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	200	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 (patients with a baseline value < 2.8) points on the NRS for dysmenorrhea and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on
[2] RR (95% CI) based on
[3] RD (95% CI) based on
[4] P-value based on
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.8.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 2 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Age category II, Interaction p-value: NC						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	108	1 (0.9)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	113	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	115	0	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	103	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	106	0	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	113	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	89	3 (3.4)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	87	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 (patients with a baseline value < 2.8) points on the NRS for dysmenorrhea and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on
[2] RR (95% CI) based on
[3] RD (95% CI) based on
[4] P-value based on
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.8.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 2 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: NC						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	3 (0.9)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	318	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	1 (1.1)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	98	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 (patients with a baseline value < 2.8) points on the NRS for dysmenorrhea and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on
[2] RR (95% CI) based on
[3] RD (95% CI) based on
[4] P-value based on
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.8.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 2 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: NC						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	9	0	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	18	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	226	2 (0.9)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	213	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	96	1 (1.0)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	87	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	49	1 (2.0)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	60	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	0	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	26	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	0	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	12	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 (patients with a baseline value < 2.8) points on the NRS for dysmenorrhea and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on
[2] RR (95% CI) based on
[3] RD (95% CI) based on
[4] P-value based on
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.8.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 2 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: NC						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	1 (0.3)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	291	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	3 (2.3)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	125	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 (patients with a baseline value < 2.8) points on the NRS for dysmenorrhea and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on
[2] RR (95% CI) based on
[3] RD (95% CI) based on
[4] P-value based on
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.8.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 2 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: NC						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	147	1 (0.7)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	151	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	141	0	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	140	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	3 (2.3)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	125	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 (patients with a baseline value < 2.8) points on the NRS for dysmenorrhea and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on
[2] RR (95% CI) based on
[3] RD (95% CI) based on
[4] P-value based on
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.8.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 2 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: NC						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	4 (2.3)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	186	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	0	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	230	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 (patients with a baseline value < 2.8) points on the NRS for dysmenorrhea and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on
[2] RR (95% CI) based on
[3] RD (95% CI) based on
[4] P-value based on
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.8.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 2 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: NC						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	4 (4.7)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	88	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	0	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	222	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	0	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	106	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 (patients with a baseline value < 2.8) points on the NRS for dysmenorrhea and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on
[2] RR (95% CI) based on
[3] RD (95% CI) based on
[4] P-value based on
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.8.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 2 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: NC						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	1 (1.1)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	89	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	3 (0.9)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	327	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 (patients with a baseline value < 2.8) points on the NRS for dysmenorrhea and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on
[2] RR (95% CI) based on
[3] RD (95% CI) based on
[4] P-value based on
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.8.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 2 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: NC						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	2 (0.7)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	265	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	2 (1.4)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	151	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 (patients with a baseline value < 2.8) points on the NRS for dysmenorrhea and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on
[2] RR (95% CI) based on
[3] RD (95% CI) based on
[4] P-value based on
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.8.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 2 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Race, Interaction p-value: NC						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	1 (3.7)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	24	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	2 (0.5)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	376	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	1 (9.1)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	16	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 (patients with a baseline value < 2.8) points on the NRS for dysmenorrhea and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on
[2] RR (95% CI) based on
[3] RD (95% CI) based on
[4] P-value based on
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.8.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 2 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: NC						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	0	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	42	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	0	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	51	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	1 (1.7)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	59	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	0	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	51	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	3 (1.3)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	213	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 (patients with a baseline value < 2.8) points on the NRS for dysmenorrhea and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on
[2] RR (95% CI) based on
[3] RD (95% CI) based on
[4] P-value based on
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.8.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 2 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Renal function, Interaction p-value: NC						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	2 (3.3)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	64	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	2 (0.6)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	352	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 (patients with a baseline value < 2.8) points on the NRS for dysmenorrhea and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on
[2] RR (95% CI) based on
[3] RD (95% CI) based on
[4] P-value based on
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.8.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 2 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: NC						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	1 (0.3)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	296	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	3 (2.3)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	120	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 (patients with a baseline value < 2.8) points on the NRS for dysmenorrhea and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on
[2] RR (95% CI) based on
[3] RD (95% CI) based on
[4] P-value based on
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.8.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 2 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: NC						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	3 (0.9)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	350	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	1 (1.2)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	66	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 (patients with a baseline value < 2.8) points on the NRS for dysmenorrhea and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on
[2] RR (95% CI) based on
[3] RD (95% CI) based on
[4] P-value based on
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.8.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 2 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: NC						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	1 (0.7)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	154	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	3 (1.1)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	262	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 (patients with a baseline value < 2.8) points on the NRS for dysmenorrhea and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on
[2] RR (95% CI) based on
[3] RD (95% CI) based on
[4] P-value based on
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.8.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 2 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: NC						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	0	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	108	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	4 (1.3)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	308	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 (patients with a baseline value < 2.8) points on the NRS for dysmenorrhea and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on
[2] RR (95% CI) based on
[3] RD (95% CI) based on
[4] P-value based on
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

1.1.1.4 Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: <.0001						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Baseline	90 (100.0)	7.48 (1.695)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=89)	Baseline	89 (100.0)	7.35 (1.806)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Week 4	84 (93.3)	6.26 (2.740)	84 (93.3) -1.11 (0.228)	-0.25 [-0.88; 0.38] 0.4317	-0.11 [-0.41; 0.19]
Placebo (N=89)	Week 4	85 (95.5)	6.47 (2.532)	85 (95.5) -0.86 (0.227)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Week 8	77 (85.6)	4.11 (3.428)	77 (85.6) -3.06 (0.287)	-1.75 [-2.54; -0.97] <.0001	-0.65 [-0.97; -0.33]
Placebo (N=89)	Week 8	83 (93.3)	6.11 (2.537)	83 (93.3) -1.31 (0.280)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Week 12	75 (83.3)	3.75 (3.626)	75 (83.3) -3.38 (0.289)	-1.88 [-2.67; -1.09] <.0001	-0.66 [-0.98; -0.34]
Placebo (N=89)	Week 12	82 (92.1)	5.99 (2.510)	82 (92.1) -1.50 (0.283)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: <.0001						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Week 16	70 (77.8)	3.96 (3.578)	70 (77.8) -3.25 (0.282)	-1.88 [-2.65; -1.11] <.0001	-0.69 [-1.02; -0.35]
Placebo (N=89)	Week 16	75 (84.3)	5.99 (2.536)	75 (84.3) -1.37 (0.277)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Week 20	68 (75.6)	3.61 (3.459)	68 (75.6) -3.40 (0.283)	-1.75 [-2.53; -0.97] <.0001	-0.63 [-0.97; -0.29]
Placebo (N=89)	Week 20	74 (83.1)	5.66 (2.472)	74 (83.1) -1.65 (0.278)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Week 24/EOT	90 (100.0)	3.49 (3.645)	90 (100.0) -3.88 (0.272)	-2.07 [-2.82; -1.31] <.0001	-0.68 [-0.98; -0.38]
Placebo (N=89)	Week 24/EOT	89 (100.0)	5.48 (2.785)	89 (100.0) -1.81 (0.274)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Overall	90 (100.0)	4.37 (2.938)	90 (100.0) -3.01 (0.213)	-1.60 [-2.18; -1.01] <.0001	-0.59 [-0.89; -0.29]
Placebo (N=89)	Overall	89 (100.0)	5.81 (2.284)	89 (100.0) -1.42 (0.212)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: <.0001						
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Baseline	328 (100.0)	7.02 (1.605)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=327)	Baseline	327 (100.0)	6.95 (1.551)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Week 4	318 (97.0)	5.44 (2.507)	318 (97.0) -1.64 (0.120)	-0.48 [-0.80; -0.16] 0.0036	-0.24 [-0.39; -0.08]
Placebo (N=327)	Week 4	320 (97.9)	5.87 (2.265)	320 (97.9) -1.16 (0.119)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Week 8	309 (94.2)	2.17 (2.948)	309 (94.2) -4.85 (0.147)	-3.13 [-3.54; -2.73] <.0001	-1.26 [-1.43; -1.09]
Placebo (N=327)	Week 8	307 (93.9)	5.33 (2.338)	307 (93.9) -1.71 (0.148)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Week 12	304 (92.7)	1.58 (2.625)	304 (92.7) -5.39 (0.149)	-3.44 [-3.85; -3.04] <.0001	-1.41 [-1.59; -1.23]
Placebo (N=327)	Week 12	295 (90.2)	5.07 (2.450)	295 (90.2) -1.94 (0.150)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: <.0001						
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Week 16	299 (91.2)	1.17 (2.339)	299 (91.2) -5.80 (0.144)	-3.52 [-3.91; -3.12] <.0001	-1.50 [-1.68; -1.32]
Placebo (N=327)	Week 16	283 (86.5)	4.69 (2.451)	283 (86.5) -2.28 (0.146)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Week 20	294 (89.6)	1.03 (2.251)	294 (89.6) -5.91 (0.145)	-3.46 [-3.86; -3.07] <.0001	-1.49 [-1.67; -1.30]
Placebo (N=327)	Week 20	280 (85.6)	4.51 (2.547)	280 (85.6) -2.45 (0.146)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Week 24/EOT	326 (99.4)	1.15 (2.393)	326 (99.4) -5.93 (0.145)	-3.57 [-3.96; -3.17] <.0001	-1.47 [-1.65; -1.30]
Placebo (N=327)	Week 24/EOT	326 (99.7)	4.66 (2.631)	326 (99.7) -2.37 (0.145)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Overall	327 (99.7)	2.19 (2.077)	327 (99.7) -4.92 (0.113)	-2.93 [-3.24; -2.63] <.0001	-1.25 [-1.42; -1.08]
Placebo (N=327)	Overall	326 (99.7)	5.05 (2.160)	326 (99.7) -1.98 (0.113)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.0006						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Baseline	9 (100.0)	7.35 (1.480)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=18)	Baseline	18 (100.0)	7.21 (1.784)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Week 4	9 (100.0)	5.35 (2.473)	9 (100.0) -1.99 (0.693)	-0.11 [-1.78; 1.57] 0.8994	-0.05 [-0.87; 0.78]
Placebo (N=18)	Week 4	17 (94.4)	5.39 (2.567)	17 (94.4) -1.88 (0.502)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Week 8	9 (100.0)	3.38 (3.425)	9 (100.0) -3.96 (0.853)	-1.56 [-3.62; 0.50] 0.1367	-0.64 [-1.49; 0.20]
Placebo (N=18)	Week 8	17 (94.4)	4.93 (2.453)	17 (94.4) -2.40 (0.615)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Week 12	9 (100.0)	0.78 (2.333)	9 (100.0) -6.57 (0.863)	-3.60 [-5.68; -1.52] 0.0007	-1.54 [-2.47; -0.60]
Placebo (N=18)	Week 12	17 (94.4)	4.39 (2.644)	17 (94.4) -2.97 (0.620)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.0006						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Week 16	8 (88.9)	0.00 (0.000)	8 (88.9) -6.91 (0.865)	-3.78 [-5.85; -1.72] 0.0004	-1.76 [-2.76; -0.76]
Placebo (N=18)	Week 16	17 (94.4)	4.23 (2.690)	17 (94.4) -3.13 (0.607)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Week 20	8 (88.9)	0.00 (0.000)	8 (88.9) -7.14 (0.862)	-3.81 [-5.88; -1.75] 0.0003	-1.99 [-3.02; -0.95]
Placebo (N=18)	Week 20	17 (94.4)	4.04 (2.471)	17 (94.4) -3.32 (0.603)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Week 24/EOT	9 (100.0)	0.00 (0.000)	9 (100.0) -7.34 (0.855)	-4.03 [-6.08; -1.98] 0.0001	-1.87 [-2.83; -0.90]
Placebo (N=18)	Week 24/EOT	18 (100.0)	3.87 (2.634)	18 (100.0) -3.32 (0.604)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Overall	9 (100.0)	1.71 (0.961)	9 (100.0) -5.65 (0.656)	-2.82 [-4.39; -1.24] 0.0005	-1.28 [-2.17; -0.39]
Placebo (N=18)	Overall	18 (100.0)	4.26 (2.470)	18 (100.0) -2.84 (0.466)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.0006						
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Baseline	226 (100.0)	6.98 (1.621)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=213)	Baseline	213 (100.0)	6.90 (1.590)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Week 4	218 (96.5)	5.17 (2.566)	218 (96.5) -1.88 (0.143)	-0.83 [-1.22; -0.44] <.0001	-0.40 [-0.59; -0.21]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 4	208 (97.7)	5.95 (2.232)	208 (97.7) -1.05 (0.146)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Week 8	210 (92.9)	1.74 (2.606)	210 (92.9) -5.22 (0.177)	-3.56 [-4.05; -3.07] <.0001	-1.50 [-1.72; -1.28]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 8	201 (94.4)	5.37 (2.383)	201 (94.4) -1.66 (0.181)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Week 12	208 (92.0)	1.30 (2.305)	208 (92.0) -5.65 (0.178)	-3.66 [-4.16; -3.17] <.0001	-1.57 [-1.79; -1.35]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 12	194 (91.1)	5.04 (2.480)	194 (91.1) -1.99 (0.184)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.0006						
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Week 16	203 (89.8)	0.98 (2.097)	203 (89.8) -5.96 (0.176)	-3.64 [-4.13; -3.15] <.0001	-1.59 [-1.82; -1.36]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 16	184 (86.4)	4.60 (2.493)	184 (86.4) -2.32 (0.182)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Week 20	199 (88.1)	0.76 (1.898)	199 (88.1) -6.12 (0.175)	-3.65 [-4.14; -3.16] <.0001	-1.63 [-1.86; -1.40]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 20	181 (85.0)	4.44 (2.547)	181 (85.0) -2.47 (0.181)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Week 24/EOT	225 (99.6)	0.93 (2.192)	225 (99.6) -6.13 (0.173)	-3.70 [-4.18; -3.22] <.0001	-1.60 [-1.81; -1.38]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 24/EOT	213 (100.0)	4.57 (2.688)	213 (100.0) -2.43 (0.178)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Overall	225 (99.6)	1.95 (1.870)	225 (99.6) -5.16 (0.135)	-3.17 [-3.54; -2.80] <.0001	-1.40 [-1.61; -1.19]
Placebo (N=213)	Overall	213 (100.0)	5.01 (2.243)	213 (100.0) -1.99 (0.139)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.0006						
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Baseline	96 (100.0)	7.02 (1.635)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=87)	Baseline	87 (100.0)	6.97 (1.783)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Week 4	94 (97.9)	5.91 (2.369)	94 (97.9) -1.17 (0.214)	-0.02 [-0.63; 0.59] 0.9485	-0.01 [-0.30; 0.28]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 4	85 (97.7)	5.92 (2.449)	85 (97.7) -1.15 (0.226)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Week 8	88 (91.7)	3.02 (3.259)	88 (91.7) -3.92 (0.268)	-2.11 [-2.87; -1.35] <.0001	-0.79 [-1.11; -0.48]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 8	81 (93.1)	5.36 (2.491)	81 (93.1) -1.81 (0.282)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Week 12	86 (89.6)	2.28 (3.192)	86 (89.6) -4.57 (0.272)	-2.90 [-3.67; -2.12] <.0001	-1.06 [-1.39; -0.73]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 12	77 (88.5)	5.48 (2.470)	77 (88.5) -1.67 (0.287)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.0006						
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Week 16	86 (89.6)	2.11 (3.242)	86 (89.6) -4.75 (0.266)	-2.67 [-3.44; -1.91] <.0001	-0.96 [-1.29; -0.63]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 16	73 (83.9)	4.99 (2.495)	73 (83.9) -2.07 (0.285)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Week 20	85 (88.5)	1.75 (2.882)	85 (88.5) -5.00 (0.264)	-2.92 [-3.68; -2.16] <.0001	-1.17 [-1.51; -0.83]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 20	73 (83.9)	4.99 (2.397)	73 (83.9) -2.07 (0.283)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Week 24/EOT	95 (99.0)	1.94 (3.140)	95 (99.0) -5.13 (0.262)	-3.13 [-3.87; -2.38] <.0001	-1.12 [-1.43; -0.80]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 24/EOT	86 (98.9)	5.05 (2.634)	86 (98.9) -2.00 (0.277)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Overall	96 (100.0)	3.01 (2.631)	96 (100.0) -4.09 (0.202)	-2.29 [-2.87; -1.71] <.0001	-0.89 [-1.20; -0.59]
Placebo (N=87)	Overall	86 (98.9)	5.24 (2.209)	86 (98.9) -1.80 (0.215)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.0006						
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Baseline	49 (100.0)	7.60 (1.764)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=60)	Baseline	60 (100.0)	7.32 (1.523)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Week 4	46 (93.9)	6.17 (2.719)	46 (93.9) -1.24 (0.306)	-0.07 [-0.86; 0.73] 0.8703	-0.03 [-0.42; 0.36]
Placebo (N=60)	Week 4	59 (98.3)	6.10 (2.382)	59 (98.3) -1.17 (0.271)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Week 8	46 (93.9)	3.91 (3.694)	46 (93.9) -3.48 (0.374)	-2.21 [-3.19; -1.22] <.0001	-0.81 [-1.21; -0.40]
Placebo (N=60)	Week 8	57 (95.0)	5.96 (2.188)	57 (95.0) -1.27 (0.337)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Week 12	44 (89.8)	3.54 (3.673)	44 (89.8) -3.80 (0.380)	-2.32 [-3.32; -1.32] <.0001	-0.85 [-1.26; -0.44]
Placebo (N=60)	Week 12	56 (93.3)	5.75 (2.260)	56 (93.3) -1.48 (0.341)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.0006						
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Week 16	40 (81.6)	3.01 (3.469)	40 (81.6) -4.41 (0.380)	-2.96 [-3.96; -1.97] <.0001	-1.16 [-1.61; -0.71]
Placebo (N=60)	Week 16	52 (86.7)	5.82 (2.139)	52 (86.7) -1.45 (0.339)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Week 20	39 (79.6)	2.84 (3.523)	39 (79.6) -4.44 (0.379)	-2.56 [-3.55; -1.57] <.0001	-0.92 [-1.36; -0.47]
Placebo (N=60)	Week 20	51 (85.0)	5.31 (2.485)	51 (85.0) -1.88 (0.338)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Week 24/EOT	49 (100.0)	2.86 (3.451)	49 (100.0) -4.60 (0.366)	-2.76 [-3.72; -1.79] <.0001	-0.96 [-1.36; -0.56]
Placebo (N=60)	Week 24/EOT	60 (100.0)	5.43 (2.456)	60 (100.0) -1.85 (0.332)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Overall	49 (100.0)	3.79 (2.889)	49 (100.0) -3.66 (0.285)	-2.15 [-2.89; -1.40] <.0001	-0.81 [-1.20; -0.41]
Placebo (N=60)	Overall	60 (100.0)	5.76 (1.808)	60 (100.0) -1.52 (0.257)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.0006						
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Baseline	27 (100.0)	7.50 (1.551)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=26)	Baseline	26 (100.0)	7.25 (1.278)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 4	24 (88.9)	6.78 (2.542)	24 (88.9) -0.78 (0.422)	-0.15 [-1.30; 1.01] 0.8047	-0.07 [-0.64; 0.49]
Placebo (N=26)	Week 4	25 (96.2)	6.62 (2.308)	25 (96.2) -0.64 (0.414)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 8	23 (85.2)	4.89 (3.269)	23 (85.2) -2.51 (0.521)	-0.95 [-2.40; 0.50] 0.1972	-0.35 [-0.94; 0.24]
Placebo (N=26)	Week 8	23 (88.5)	5.62 (2.633)	23 (88.5) -1.56 (0.522)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 12	22 (81.5)	4.74 (3.363)	22 (81.5) -2.55 (0.527)	-0.88 [-2.35; 0.58] 0.2376	-0.31 [-0.92; 0.29]
Placebo (N=26)	Week 12	22 (84.6)	5.50 (2.632)	22 (84.6) -1.67 (0.530)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.0006						
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 16	22 (81.5)	3.94 (3.464)	22 (81.5) -3.35 (0.517)	-1.68 [-3.12; -0.24] 0.0225	-0.59 [-1.21; 0.03]
Placebo (N=26)	Week 16	21 (80.8)	5.46 (2.834)	21 (80.8) -1.67 (0.524)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 20	22 (81.5)	4.55 (3.362)	22 (81.5) -2.71 (0.510)	-1.05 [-2.47; 0.38] 0.1496	-0.37 [-0.98; 0.24]
Placebo (N=26)	Week 20	21 (80.8)	5.45 (2.854)	21 (80.8) -1.66 (0.519)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 24/EOT	27 (100.0)	4.50 (3.372)	27 (100.0) -2.91 (0.493)	-0.63 [-2.01; 0.75] 0.3674	-0.21 [-0.75; 0.34]
Placebo (N=26)	Week 24/EOT	26 (100.0)	4.96 (2.858)	26 (100.0) -2.28 (0.502)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Overall	27 (100.0)	4.99 (2.930)	27 (100.0) -2.47 (0.388)	-0.89 [-1.97; 0.19] 0.1061	-0.33 [-0.88; 0.22]
Placebo (N=26)	Overall	26 (100.0)	5.59 (2.185)	26 (100.0) -1.58 (0.392)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.0006						
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Baseline	11 (100.0)	7.59 (1.247)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=12)	Baseline	12 (100.0)	7.84 (1.437)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 4	11 (100.0)	7.02 (2.419)	11 (100.0) -0.45 (0.625)	0.78 [-0.95; 2.51] 0.3755	0.33 [-0.53; 1.19]
Placebo (N=12)	Week 4	11 (91.7)	6.48 (2.844)	11 (91.7) -1.23 (0.624)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 8	10 (90.9)	3.48 (3.823)	10 (90.9) -3.72 (0.795)	-3.19 [-5.35; -1.03] 0.0038	-1.15 [-2.10; -0.20]
Placebo (N=12)	Week 8	11 (91.7)	7.09 (2.010)	11 (91.7) -0.53 (0.761)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 12	10 (90.9)	3.05 (3.541)	10 (90.9) -4.09 (0.800)	-2.89 [-5.06; -0.72] 0.0092	-0.94 [-1.87; -0.01]
Placebo (N=12)	Week 12	11 (91.7)	6.38 (2.926)	11 (91.7) -1.21 (0.765)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.0006						
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 16	10 (90.9)	4.02 (2.893)	10 (90.9) -3.12 (0.784)	-2.50 [-4.62; -0.37] 0.0215	-1.10 [-2.05; -0.16]
Placebo (N=12)	Week 16	11 (91.7)	6.97 (2.316)	11 (91.7) -0.62 (0.749)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 20	9 (81.8)	4.05 (2.958)	9 (81.8) -3.34 (0.792)	-1.20 [-3.33; 0.93] 0.2702	-0.39 [-1.30; 0.53]
Placebo (N=12)	Week 20	11 (91.7)	5.43 (3.475)	11 (91.7) -2.14 (0.743)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 24/EOT	11 (100.0)	3.06 (3.139)	11 (100.0) -4.41 (0.772)	-3.17 [-5.27; -1.07] 0.0031	-1.15 [-2.06; -0.25]
Placebo (N=12)	Week 24/EOT	12 (100.0)	6.40 (2.911)	12 (100.0) -1.24 (0.739)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Overall	11 (100.0)	4.38 (2.486)	11 (100.0) -3.19 (0.598)	-2.03 [-3.65; -0.40] 0.0145	-0.76 [-1.63; 0.11]
Placebo (N=12)	Overall	12 (100.0)	6.57 (2.142)	12 (100.0) -1.16 (0.574)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.0013						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Baseline	331 (100.0)	7.00 (1.618)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=318)	Baseline	318 (100.0)	6.94 (1.652)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Week 4	321 (97.0)	5.39 (2.522)	321 (97.0) -1.41 (0.130)	-0.54 [-0.86; -0.21] 0.0012	-0.26 [-0.42; -0.11]
Placebo (N=318)	Week 4	310 (97.5)	5.91 (2.308)	310 (97.5) -0.87 (0.132)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Week 8	307 (92.7)	2.15 (2.888)	307 (92.7) -4.55 (0.156)	-3.05 [-3.45; -2.65] <.0001	-1.24 [-1.42; -1.07]
Placebo (N=318)	Week 8	299 (94.0)	5.34 (2.410)	299 (94.0) -1.50 (0.157)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Week 12	303 (91.5)	1.56 (2.621)	303 (91.5) -5.11 (0.157)	-3.39 [-3.80; -2.98] <.0001	-1.40 [-1.58; -1.22]
Placebo (N=318)	Week 12	288 (90.6)	5.12 (2.492)	288 (90.6) -1.72 (0.159)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.0013						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Week 16	297 (89.7)	1.28 (2.515)	297 (89.7) -5.38 (0.154)	-3.32 [-3.72; -2.92] <.0001	-1.38 [-1.57; -1.20]
Placebo (N=318)	Week 16	274 (86.2)	4.68 (2.505)	274 (86.2) -2.06 (0.157)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Week 20	292 (88.2)	1.03 (2.254)	292 (88.2) -5.56 (0.154)	-3.39 [-3.79; -3.00] <.0001	-1.50 [-1.69; -1.31]
Placebo (N=318)	Week 20	271 (85.2)	4.56 (2.509)	271 (85.2) -2.17 (0.156)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Week 24/EOT	329 (99.4)	1.20 (2.521)	329 (99.4) -5.62 (0.153)	-3.50 [-3.89; -3.10] <.0001	-1.43 [-1.60; -1.25]
Placebo (N=318)	Week 24/EOT	317 (99.7)	4.66 (2.678)	317 (99.7) -2.12 (0.155)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Overall	330 (99.7)	2.25 (2.154)	330 (99.7) -4.60 (0.124)	-2.86 [-3.17; -2.56] <.0001	-1.22 [-1.39; -1.06]
Placebo (N=318)	Overall	317 (99.7)	5.03 (2.250)	317 (99.7) -1.74 (0.125)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.0013						
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Baseline	87 (100.0)	7.57 (1.627)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=98)	Baseline	98 (100.0)	7.37 (1.448)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Week 4	81 (93.1)	6.47 (2.621)	81 (93.1) -0.95 (0.233)	-0.02 [-0.63; 0.60] 0.9573	-0.01 [-0.30; 0.29]
Placebo (N=98)	Week 4	95 (96.9)	6.28 (2.404)	95 (96.9) -0.94 (0.216)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Week 8	79 (90.8)	4.14 (3.581)	79 (90.8) -3.18 (0.285)	-2.02 [-2.78; -1.25] <.0001	-0.74 [-1.05; -0.42]
Placebo (N=98)	Week 8	91 (92.9)	6.01 (2.304)	91 (92.9) -1.16 (0.267)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Week 12	76 (87.4)	3.82 (3.575)	76 (87.4) -3.43 (0.288)	-2.02 [-2.79; -1.25] <.0001	-0.73 [-1.05; -0.41]
Placebo (N=98)	Week 12	89 (90.8)	5.77 (2.426)	89 (90.8) -1.41 (0.269)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.0013						
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Week 16	72 (82.8)	3.44 (3.384)	72 (82.8) -3.87 (0.283)	-2.56 [-3.32; -1.81] <.0001	-1.01 [-1.35; -0.67]
Placebo (N=98)	Week 16	84 (85.7)	5.88 (2.365)	84 (85.7) -1.31 (0.264)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Week 20	70 (80.5)	3.53 (3.454)	70 (80.5) -3.72 (0.283)	-1.95 [-2.71; -1.20] <.0001	-0.69 [-1.02; -0.36]
Placebo (N=98)	Week 20	83 (84.7)	5.36 (2.688)	83 (84.7) -1.77 (0.264)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Week 24/EOT	87 (100.0)	3.39 (3.434)	87 (100.0) -4.03 (0.275)	-2.24 [-2.98; -1.50] <.0001	-0.77 [-1.07; -0.47]
Placebo (N=98)	Week 24/EOT	98 (100.0)	5.42 (2.629)	98 (100.0) -1.79 (0.260)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Overall	87 (100.0)	4.24 (2.875)	87 (100.0) -3.20 (0.215)	-1.80 [-2.37; -1.23] <.0001	-0.68 [-0.97; -0.38]
Placebo (N=98)	Overall	98 (100.0)	5.82 (1.955)	98 (100.0) -1.40 (0.202)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.0034						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Baseline	270 (100.0)	6.96 (1.627)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=265)	Baseline	265 (100.0)	6.87 (1.561)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Week 4	262 (97.0)	5.29 (2.523)	262 (97.0) -1.77 (0.131)	-0.47 [-0.83; -0.12] 0.0094	-0.23 [-0.40; -0.06]
Placebo (N=265)	Week 4	260 (98.1)	5.68 (2.304)	260 (98.1) -1.30 (0.132)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Week 8	257 (95.2)	1.98 (2.843)	257 (95.2) -5.04 (0.161)	-3.17 [-3.61; -2.73] <.0001	-1.31 [-1.50; -1.12]
Placebo (N=265)	Week 8	250 (94.3)	5.13 (2.305)	250 (94.3) -1.87 (0.163)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Week 12	254 (94.1)	1.49 (2.576)	254 (94.1) -5.53 (0.163)	-3.41 [-3.86; -2.96] <.0001	-1.42 [-1.62; -1.22]
Placebo (N=265)	Week 12	240 (90.6)	4.86 (2.412)	240 (90.6) -2.12 (0.167)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.0034						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Week 16	250 (92.6)	1.02 (2.264)	250 (92.6) -5.98 (0.158)	-3.54 [-3.98; -3.11] <.0001	-1.54 [-1.75; -1.34]
Placebo (N=265)	Week 16	230 (86.8)	4.49 (2.394)	230 (86.8) -2.44 (0.162)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Week 20	248 (91.9)	0.87 (2.146)	248 (91.9) -6.13 (0.158)	-3.50 [-3.94; -3.06] <.0001	-1.55 [-1.76; -1.35]
Placebo (N=265)	Week 20	227 (85.7)	4.28 (2.479)	227 (85.7) -2.63 (0.162)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Week 24/EOT	269 (99.6)	0.91 (2.149)	269 (99.6) -6.14 (0.158)	-3.52 [-3.95; -3.09] <.0001	-1.51 [-1.70; -1.32]
Placebo (N=265)	Week 24/EOT	264 (99.6)	4.36 (2.584)	264 (99.6) -2.62 (0.159)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Overall	269 (99.6)	1.96 (1.915)	269 (99.6) -5.10 (0.123)	-2.93 [-3.27; -2.60] <.0001	-1.28 [-1.47; -1.09]
Placebo (N=265)	Overall	264 (99.6)	4.83 (2.112)	264 (99.6) -2.16 (0.125)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.0034						
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Baseline	148 (100.0)	7.41 (1.611)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=151)	Baseline	151 (100.0)	7.33 (1.670)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Week 4	140 (94.6)	6.21 (2.576)	140 (94.6) -1.10 (0.176)	-0.34 [-0.82; 0.14] 0.1620	-0.16 [-0.40; 0.07]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 4	145 (96.0)	6.55 (2.287)	145 (96.0) -0.75 (0.173)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Week 8	129 (87.2)	3.71 (3.396)	129 (87.2) -3.41 (0.222)	-2.21 [-2.81; -1.60] <.0001	-0.82 [-1.07; -0.57]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 8	140 (92.7)	6.15 (2.434)	140 (92.7) -1.21 (0.215)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Week 12	125 (84.5)	3.08 (3.423)	125 (84.5) -3.93 (0.225)	-2.54 [-3.15; -1.93] <.0001	-0.91 [-1.17; -0.66]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 12	137 (90.7)	6.00 (2.463)	137 (90.7) -1.39 (0.219)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.0034						
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Week 16	119 (80.4)	3.13 (3.343)	119 (80.4) -3.93 (0.219)	-2.45 [-3.05; -1.85] <.0001	-0.90 [-1.17; -0.64]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 16	128 (84.8)	5.81 (2.529)	128 (84.8) -1.48 (0.214)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Week 20	114 (77.0)	2.90 (3.255)	114 (77.0) -4.00 (0.220)	-2.32 [-2.92; -1.72] <.0001	-0.85 [-1.12; -0.59]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 20	127 (84.1)	5.59 (2.528)	127 (84.1) -1.68 (0.213)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Week 24/EOT	147 (99.3)	3.03 (3.477)	147 (99.3) -4.31 (0.211)	-2.71 [-3.29; -2.13] <.0001	-0.94 [-1.18; -0.70]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 24/EOT	151 (100.0)	5.67 (2.655)	151 (100.0) -1.60 (0.208)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Overall	148 (100.0)	3.95 (2.797)	148 (100.0) -3.45 (0.166)	-2.10 [-2.55; -1.64] <.0001	-0.79 [-1.03; -0.55]
Placebo (N=151)	Overall	151 (100.0)	5.89 (2.213)	151 (100.0) -1.35 (0.163)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.0810						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Baseline	25 (100.0)	7.34 (1.629)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=42)	Baseline	42 (100.0)	6.25 (1.588)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Week 4	23 (92.0)	5.49 (2.594)	23 (92.0) -1.56 (0.438)	-0.46 [-1.53; 0.61] 0.4033	-0.20 [-0.72; 0.32]
Placebo (N=42)	Week 4	40 (95.2)	5.21 (2.396)	40 (95.2) -1.10 (0.333)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Week 8	21 (84.0)	3.28 (3.666)	21 (84.0) -3.98 (0.552)	-2.37 [-3.73; -1.01] 0.0007	-0.88 [-1.45; -0.31]
Placebo (N=42)	Week 8	35 (83.3)	4.83 (2.425)	35 (83.3) -1.61 (0.428)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Week 12	20 (80.0)	2.43 (3.466)	20 (80.0) -4.61 (0.559)	-2.72 [-4.09; -1.34] 0.0001	-1.10 [-1.69; -0.50]
Placebo (N=42)	Week 12	34 (81.0)	4.47 (2.185)	34 (81.0) -1.89 (0.431)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.0810						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Week 16	19 (76.0)	2.47 (3.611)	19 (76.0) -4.45 (0.550)	-2.38 [-3.73; -1.02] 0.0006	-0.88 [-1.47; -0.28]
Placebo (N=42)	Week 16	33 (78.6)	4.23 (2.210)	33 (78.6) -2.07 (0.422)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Week 20	18 (72.0)	2.18 (3.400)	18 (72.0) -4.64 (0.551)	-2.78 [-4.13; -1.43] <.0001	-1.07 [-1.69; -0.46]
Placebo (N=42)	Week 20	33 (78.6)	4.44 (2.128)	33 (78.6) -1.85 (0.419)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Week 24/EOT	25 (100.0)	1.84 (3.012)	25 (100.0) -5.09 (0.520)	-2.96 [-4.24; -1.68] <.0001	-1.18 [-1.72; -0.65]
Placebo (N=42)	Week 24/EOT	42 (100.0)	4.18 (2.679)	42 (100.0) -2.13 (0.403)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Overall	25 (100.0)	2.80 (2.734)	25 (100.0) -4.05 (0.413)	-2.28 [-3.29; -1.26] <.0001	-0.91 [-1.43; -0.38]
Placebo (N=42)	Overall	42 (100.0)	4.52 (2.180)	42 (100.0) -1.78 (0.319)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.0810						
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Baseline	44 (100.0)	6.75 (1.641)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=51)	Baseline	51 (100.0)	6.92 (1.592)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Week 4	43 (97.7)	5.15 (2.468)	43 (97.7) -1.42 (0.323)	-1.03 [-1.87; -0.18] 0.0180	-0.53 [-0.94; -0.11]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 4	50 (98.0)	6.23 (2.152)	50 (98.0) -0.39 (0.300)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Week 8	40 (90.9)	2.09 (2.664)	40 (90.9) -4.21 (0.407)	-3.45 [-4.51; -2.38] <.0001	-1.74 [-2.23; -1.25]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 8	49 (96.1)	5.86 (1.720)	49 (96.1) -0.76 (0.372)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Week 12	40 (90.9)	1.62 (2.612)	40 (90.9) -4.62 (0.409)	-3.69 [-4.77; -2.61] <.0001	-1.66 [-2.15; -1.17]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 12	47 (92.2)	5.64 (2.159)	47 (92.2) -0.93 (0.378)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.0810						
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Week 16	37 (84.1)	1.06 (1.932)	37 (84.1) -5.00 (0.404)	-3.29 [-4.35; -2.23] <.0001	-1.47 [-1.96; -0.98]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 16	46 (90.2)	4.87 (2.292)	46 (90.2) -1.71 (0.370)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Week 20	37 (84.1)	0.84 (1.661)	37 (84.1) -5.18 (0.403)	-3.01 [-4.07; -1.95] <.0001	-1.41 [-1.90; -0.91]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 20	44 (86.3)	4.41 (2.218)	44 (86.3) -2.18 (0.372)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Week 24/EOT	44 (100.0)	2.03 (2.912)	44 (100.0) -4.55 (0.395)	-2.69 [-3.74; -1.65] <.0001	-1.10 [-1.53; -0.66]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 24/EOT	51 (100.0)	4.76 (2.316)	51 (100.0) -1.85 (0.367)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Overall	44 (100.0)	2.54 (2.094)	44 (100.0) -4.16 (0.309)	-2.86 [-3.67; -2.05] <.0001	-1.32 [-1.77; -0.88]
Placebo (N=51)	Overall	51 (100.0)	5.27 (1.816)	51 (100.0) -1.30 (0.286)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.0810						
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Baseline	60 (100.0)	7.30 (1.618)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=59)	Baseline	59 (100.0)	7.17 (1.453)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 4	59 (98.3)	6.09 (2.303)	59 (98.3) -0.74 (0.281)	-0.31 [-1.06; 0.44] 0.4191	-0.17 [-0.53; 0.20]
Placebo (N=59)	Week 4	58 (98.3)	6.35 (2.201)	58 (98.3) -0.43 (0.282)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 8	58 (96.7)	2.39 (3.155)	58 (96.7) -4.46 (0.345)	-3.51 [-4.45; -2.57] <.0001	-1.39 [-1.80; -0.98]
Placebo (N=59)	Week 8	56 (94.9)	5.86 (2.422)	56 (94.9) -0.95 (0.349)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 12	58 (96.7)	1.65 (2.821)	58 (96.7) -5.21 (0.349)	-4.06 [-5.01; -3.10] <.0001	-1.70 [-2.13; -1.27]
Placebo (N=59)	Week 12	55 (93.2)	5.67 (2.418)	55 (93.2) -1.15 (0.353)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.0810						
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 16	56 (93.3)	1.24 (2.368)	56 (93.3) -5.64 (0.341)	-4.15 [-5.09; -3.22] <.0001	-1.96 [-2.42; -1.50]
Placebo (N=59)	Week 16	53 (89.8)	5.30 (2.316)	53 (89.8) -1.49 (0.346)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 20	55 (91.7)	1.74 (2.833)	55 (91.7) -5.10 (0.342)	-3.40 [-4.33; -2.47] <.0001	-1.48 [-1.90; -1.05]
Placebo (N=59)	Week 20	53 (89.8)	5.08 (2.487)	53 (89.8) -1.70 (0.346)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 24/EOT	60 (100.0)	1.40 (2.643)	60 (100.0) -5.44 (0.342)	-3.86 [-4.79; -2.93] <.0001	-1.74 [-2.17; -1.32]
Placebo (N=59)	Week 24/EOT	59 (100.0)	5.20 (2.355)	59 (100.0) -1.58 (0.344)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Overall	60 (100.0)	2.41 (2.265)	60 (100.0) -4.43 (0.267)	-3.21 [-3.93; -2.50] <.0001	-1.44 [-1.85; -1.04]
Placebo (N=59)	Overall	59 (100.0)	5.59 (2.045)	59 (100.0) -1.22 (0.269)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.0810						
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Baseline	61 (100.0)	7.06 (1.456)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=51)	Baseline	51 (100.0)	7.32 (1.565)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Week 4	58 (95.1)	5.55 (2.497)	58 (95.1) -1.24 (0.278)	-0.97 [-1.76; -0.19] 0.0152	-0.51 [-0.89; -0.12]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 4	50 (98.0)	6.66 (1.944)	50 (98.0) -0.26 (0.300)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Week 8	56 (91.8)	2.41 (3.175)	56 (91.8) -4.21 (0.344)	-3.17 [-4.15; -2.19] <.0001	-1.28 [-1.70; -0.86]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 8	49 (96.1)	5.86 (2.178)	49 (96.1) -1.05 (0.371)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Week 12	54 (88.5)	1.63 (2.673)	54 (88.5) -4.88 (0.349)	-3.65 [-4.65; -2.66] <.0001	-1.49 [-1.94; -1.05]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 12	48 (94.1)	5.61 (2.324)	48 (94.1) -1.23 (0.376)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.0810						
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Week 16	54 (88.5)	1.52 (2.671)	54 (88.5) -5.00 (0.340)	-3.36 [-4.33; -2.38] <.0001	-1.37 [-1.81; -0.92]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 16	44 (86.3)	5.09 (2.694)	44 (86.3) -1.65 (0.372)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Week 20	53 (86.9)	0.91 (2.058)	53 (86.9) -5.43 (0.340)	-4.16 [-5.13; -3.18] <.0001	-1.81 [-2.29; -1.33]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 20	44 (86.3)	5.45 (2.841)	44 (86.3) -1.27 (0.372)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Week 24/EOT	60 (98.4)	1.19 (2.416)	60 (98.4) -5.60 (0.336)	-4.32 [-5.29; -3.36] <.0001	-1.81 [-2.25; -1.36]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 24/EOT	51 (100.0)	5.65 (2.548)	51 (100.0) -1.27 (0.366)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Overall	61 (100.0)	2.43 (2.119)	61 (100.0) -4.39 (0.262)	-3.27 [-4.02; -2.53] <.0001	-1.41 [-1.82; -0.99]
Placebo (N=51)	Overall	51 (100.0)	5.83 (2.152)	51 (100.0) -1.12 (0.286)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.0810						
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Baseline	228 (100.0)	7.14 (1.682)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=213)	Baseline	213 (100.0)	7.12 (1.646)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Week 4	219 (96.1)	5.60 (2.683)	219 (96.1) -1.33 (0.146)	-0.21 [-0.61; 0.18] 0.2869	-0.10 [-0.29; 0.09]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 4	207 (97.2)	5.83 (2.438)	207 (97.2) -1.11 (0.151)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Week 8	211 (92.5)	2.66 (3.169)	211 (92.5) -4.14 (0.180)	-2.50 [-3.00; -2.01] <.0001	-0.95 [-1.15; -0.74]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 8	201 (94.4)	5.34 (2.556)	201 (94.4) -1.63 (0.186)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Week 12	207 (90.8)	2.25 (3.100)	207 (90.8) -4.52 (0.182)	-2.64 [-3.14; -2.14] <.0001	-0.99 [-1.20; -0.78]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 12	193 (90.6)	5.13 (2.642)	193 (90.6) -1.87 (0.189)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.0810						
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Week 16	203 (89.0)	1.92 (3.026)	203 (89.0) -4.87 (0.178)	-2.95 [-3.44; -2.46] <.0001	-1.15 [-1.36; -0.93]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 16	182 (85.4)	4.99 (2.640)	182 (85.4) -1.92 (0.186)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Week 20	199 (87.3)	1.67 (2.891)	199 (87.3) -5.07 (0.178)	-2.82 [-3.32; -2.33] <.0001	-1.10 [-1.32; -0.89]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 20	180 (84.5)	4.62 (2.664)	180 (84.5) -2.25 (0.186)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Week 24/EOT	227 (99.6)	1.76 (3.023)	227 (99.6) -5.20 (0.176)	-2.95 [-3.44; -2.47] <.0001	-1.07 [-1.27; -0.87]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 24/EOT	212 (99.5)	4.69 (2.844)	212 (99.5) -2.25 (0.183)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Overall	227 (99.6)	2.81 (2.624)	227 (99.6) -4.19 (0.139)	-2.35 [-2.72; -1.97] <.0001	-0.92 [-1.11; -0.72]
Placebo (N=213)	Overall	212 (99.5)	5.09 (2.315)	212 (99.5) -1.84 (0.144)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.1014						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Baseline	176 (100.0)	5.59 (1.128)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=186)	Baseline	186 (100.0)	5.60 (1.068)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Week 4	166 (94.3)	4.34 (1.976)	166 (94.3) -1.47 (0.195)	-0.38 [-0.82; 0.06] 0.0911	-0.21 [-0.42; 0.00]
Placebo (N=186)	Week 4	180 (96.8)	4.74 (1.997)	180 (96.8) -1.09 (0.191)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Week 8	162 (92.0)	1.73 (2.332)	162 (92.0) -4.02 (0.228)	-2.54 [-3.08; -1.99] <.0001	-1.22 [-1.45; -0.98]
Placebo (N=186)	Week 8	172 (92.5)	4.40 (1.933)	172 (92.5) -1.48 (0.224)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Week 12	159 (90.3)	1.31 (2.174)	159 (90.3) -4.37 (0.230)	-2.78 [-3.33; -2.22] <.0001	-1.32 [-1.56; -1.08]
Placebo (N=186)	Week 12	164 (88.2)	4.27 (2.031)	164 (88.2) -1.60 (0.226)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.1014						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Week 16	155 (88.1)	0.99 (1.983)	155 (88.1) -4.67 (0.226)	-2.80 [-3.34; -2.26] <.0001	-1.39 [-1.64; -1.15]
Placebo (N=186)	Week 16	158 (84.9)	3.97 (2.005)	158 (84.9) -1.87 (0.223)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Week 20	151 (85.8)	0.68 (1.569)	151 (85.8) -4.87 (0.227)	-2.83 [-3.38; -2.29] <.0001	-1.49 [-1.74; -1.23]
Placebo (N=186)	Week 20	155 (83.3)	3.77 (2.094)	155 (83.3) -2.04 (0.223)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Week 24/EOT	174 (98.9)	0.87 (1.910)	174 (98.9) -4.97 (0.224)	-3.01 [-3.55; -2.48] <.0001	-1.47 [-1.71; -1.24]
Placebo (N=186)	Week 24/EOT	185 (99.5)	3.89 (2.249)	185 (99.5) -1.96 (0.220)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Overall	175 (99.4)	1.80 (1.682)	175 (99.4) -4.06 (0.187)	-2.39 [-2.80; -1.98] <.0001	-1.20 [-1.42; -0.97]
Placebo (N=186)	Overall	185 (99.5)	4.16 (1.780)	185 (99.5) -1.67 (0.184)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.1014						
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Baseline	242 (100.0)	8.24 (0.857)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=230)	Baseline	230 (100.0)	8.20 (0.872)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Week 4	236 (97.5)	6.50 (2.578)	236 (97.5) -1.13 (0.160)	-0.49 [-0.87; -0.11] 0.0120	-0.22 [-0.40; -0.03]
Placebo (N=230)	Week 4	225 (97.8)	7.00 (2.082)	225 (97.8) -0.65 (0.162)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Week 8	224 (92.6)	3.17 (3.499)	224 (92.6) -4.36 (0.190)	-3.07 [-3.55; -2.59] <.0001	-1.08 [-1.28; -0.88]
Placebo (N=230)	Week 8	218 (94.8)	6.36 (2.382)	218 (94.8) -1.29 (0.192)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Week 12	220 (90.9)	2.52 (3.353)	220 (90.9) -4.96 (0.192)	-3.36 [-3.84; -2.88] <.0001	-1.19 [-1.40; -0.99]
Placebo (N=230)	Week 12	213 (92.6)	6.05 (2.536)	213 (92.6) -1.60 (0.194)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.1014						
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Week 16	214 (88.4)	2.21 (3.225)	214 (88.4) -5.27 (0.188)	-3.46 [-3.93; -2.99] <.0001	-1.26 [-1.47; -1.05]
Placebo (N=230)	Week 16	200 (87.0)	5.74 (2.616)	200 (87.0) -1.81 (0.191)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Week 20	211 (87.2)	2.11 (3.168)	211 (87.2) -5.33 (0.188)	-3.31 [-3.78; -2.84] <.0001	-1.19 [-1.40; -0.98]
Placebo (N=230)	Week 20	199 (86.5)	5.51 (2.655)	199 (86.5) -2.02 (0.192)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Week 24/EOT	242 (100.0)	2.22 (3.294)	242 (100.0) -5.43 (0.186)	-3.40 [-3.87; -2.94] <.0001	-1.16 [-1.36; -0.97]
Placebo (N=230)	Week 24/EOT	230 (100.0)	5.61 (2.761)	230 (100.0) -2.03 (0.189)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Overall	242 (100.0)	3.29 (2.725)	242 (100.0) -4.41 (0.154)	-2.85 [-3.21; -2.49] <.0001	-1.04 [-1.24; -0.85]
Placebo (N=230)	Overall	230 (100.0)	6.07 (2.152)	230 (100.0) -1.57 (0.156)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.1117						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Baseline	103 (100.0)	7.17 (1.539)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=108)	Baseline	108 (100.0)	7.14 (1.658)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Week 4	100 (97.1)	5.67 (2.438)	100 (97.1) -1.11 (0.220)	-0.64 [-1.21; -0.07] 0.0284	-0.32 [-0.60; -0.04]
Placebo (N=108)	Week 4	105 (97.2)	6.29 (2.159)	105 (97.2) -0.47 (0.215)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Week 8	95 (92.2)	2.09 (3.040)	95 (92.2) -4.57 (0.270)	-3.33 [-4.05; -2.61] <.0001	-1.33 [-1.64; -1.02]
Placebo (N=108)	Week 8	100 (92.6)	5.49 (2.407)	100 (92.6) -1.24 (0.264)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Week 12	95 (92.2)	1.74 (2.848)	95 (92.2) -4.89 (0.273)	-3.41 [-4.13; -2.68] <.0001	-1.36 [-1.67; -1.04]
Placebo (N=108)	Week 12	97 (89.8)	5.20 (2.530)	97 (89.8) -1.48 (0.269)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.1117						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Week 16	93 (90.3)	1.28 (2.579)	93 (90.3) -5.34 (0.266)	-3.48 [-4.19; -2.77] <.0001	-1.42 [-1.74; -1.10]
Placebo (N=108)	Week 16	91 (84.3)	4.69 (2.524)	91 (84.3) -1.86 (0.264)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Week 20	92 (89.3)	1.14 (2.360)	92 (89.3) -5.39 (0.267)	-3.74 [-4.45; -3.02] <.0001	-1.60 [-1.94; -1.27]
Placebo (N=108)	Week 20	90 (83.3)	4.87 (2.514)	90 (83.3) -1.65 (0.265)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Week 24/EOT	103 (100.0)	1.36 (2.728)	103 (100.0) -5.44 (0.265)	-3.62 [-4.33; -2.92] <.0001	-1.43 [-1.73; -1.13]
Placebo (N=108)	Week 24/EOT	107 (99.1)	4.96 (2.577)	107 (99.1) -1.81 (0.260)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Overall	103 (100.0)	2.39 (2.335)	103 (100.0) -4.46 (0.209)	-3.04 [-3.58; -2.49] <.0001	-1.27 [-1.57; -0.97]
Placebo (N=108)	Overall	107 (99.1)	5.39 (2.090)	107 (99.1) -1.42 (0.206)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.1117						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Baseline	315 (100.0)	7.10 (1.666)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=308)	Baseline	308 (100.0)	7.00 (1.601)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Week 4	302 (95.9)	5.59 (2.623)	302 (95.9) -1.31 (0.128)	-0.36 [-0.69; -0.02] 0.0366	-0.17 [-0.33; -0.01]
Placebo (N=308)	Week 4	300 (97.4)	5.89 (2.386)	300 (97.4) -0.96 (0.129)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Week 8	291 (92.4)	2.72 (3.165)	291 (92.4) -4.09 (0.156)	-2.68 [-3.10; -2.26] <.0001	-1.05 [-1.22; -0.88]
Placebo (N=308)	Week 8	290 (94.2)	5.50 (2.401)	290 (94.2) -1.41 (0.157)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Week 12	284 (90.2)	2.11 (3.014)	284 (90.2) -4.64 (0.159)	-3.02 [-3.44; -2.59] <.0001	-1.18 [-1.36; -1.00]
Placebo (N=308)	Week 12	280 (90.9)	5.30 (2.478)	280 (90.9) -1.62 (0.159)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.1117						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Week 16	276 (87.6)	1.84 (2.905)	276 (87.6) -4.90 (0.155)	-3.09 [-3.50; -2.67] <.0001	-1.25 [-1.43; -1.07]
Placebo (N=308)	Week 16	267 (86.7)	5.05 (2.519)	267 (86.7) -1.81 (0.156)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Week 20	270 (85.7)	1.64 (2.815)	270 (85.7) -5.04 (0.156)	-2.90 [-3.31; -2.49] <.0001	-1.17 [-1.35; -0.98]
Placebo (N=308)	Week 20	264 (85.7)	4.71 (2.594)	264 (85.7) -2.14 (0.157)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Week 24/EOT	313 (99.4)	1.75 (2.919)	313 (99.4) -5.16 (0.153)	-3.12 [-3.52; -2.71] <.0001	-1.19 [-1.37; -1.02]
Placebo (N=308)	Week 24/EOT	308 (100.0)	4.80 (2.721)	308 (100.0) -2.05 (0.154)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Overall	314 (99.7)	2.75 (2.492)	314 (99.7) -4.19 (0.122)	-2.53 [-2.84; -2.21] <.0001	-1.02 [-1.19; -0.86]
Placebo (N=308)	Overall	308 (100.0)	5.15 (2.246)	308 (100.0) -1.67 (0.123)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1930						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Baseline	108 (100.0)	7.37 (1.497)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=113)	Baseline	113 (100.0)	7.14 (1.568)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Week 4	106 (98.1)	5.82 (3.028)	106 (98.1) -1.35 (0.210)	-0.95 [-1.51; -0.38] 0.0010	-0.43 [-0.71; -0.16]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 4	104 (92.0)	6.58 (1.961)	104 (92.0) -0.41 (0.212)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Week 8	99 (91.7)	2.76 (3.120)	99 (91.7) -4.20 (0.261)	-3.31 [-4.02; -2.61] <.0001	-1.31 [-1.62; -1.00]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 8	100 (88.5)	6.17 (2.308)	100 (88.5) -0.88 (0.259)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Week 12	96 (88.9)	2.27 (3.056)	96 (88.9) -4.55 (0.265)	-3.31 [-4.03; -2.59] <.0001	-1.25 [-1.56; -0.94]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 12	94 (83.2)	5.80 (2.560)	94 (83.2) -1.24 (0.264)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1930						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Week 16	93 (86.1)	1.96 (3.008)	93 (86.1) -4.87 (0.260)	-3.12 [-3.83; -2.42] <.0001	-1.16 [-1.48; -0.85]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 16	87 (77.0)	5.06 (2.619)	87 (77.0) -1.75 (0.261)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Week 20	90 (83.3)	1.82 (2.880)	90 (83.3) -4.81 (0.262)	-2.77 [-3.48; -2.06] <.0001	-1.05 [-1.37; -0.73]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 20	85 (75.2)	4.73 (2.670)	85 (75.2) -2.04 (0.263)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Week 24/EOT	108 (100.0)	2.20 (3.253)	108 (100.0) -4.96 (0.256)	-3.23 [-3.92; -2.55] <.0001	-1.16 [-1.44; -0.87]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 24/EOT	112 (99.1)	5.23 (2.792)	112 (99.1) -1.73 (0.251)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Overall	108 (100.0)	3.12 (2.707)	108 (100.0) -4.12 (0.201)	-2.78 [-3.32; -2.25] <.0001	-1.08 [-1.36; -0.80]
Placebo (N=113)	Overall	112 (99.1)	5.59 (2.379)	112 (99.1) -1.34 (0.199)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1930						
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Baseline	115 (100.0)	7.06 (1.604)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=103)	Baseline	103 (100.0)	7.01 (1.592)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Week 4	107 (93.0)	5.54 (2.525)	107 (93.0) -1.24 (0.208)	-0.39 [-0.96; 0.17] 0.1718	-0.20 [-0.47; 0.07]
Placebo (N=103)	Week 4	103 (100.0)	5.97 (2.211)	103 (100.0) -0.85 (0.211)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Week 8	106 (92.2)	2.46 (3.204)	106 (92.2) -4.30 (0.252)	-2.86 [-3.55; -2.16] <.0001	-1.11 [-1.41; -0.82]
Placebo (N=103)	Week 8	100 (97.1)	5.41 (2.333)	100 (97.1) -1.44 (0.260)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Week 12	104 (90.4)	2.09 (2.979)	104 (90.4) -4.63 (0.256)	-2.77 [-3.48; -2.06] <.0001	-1.09 [-1.38; -0.79]
Placebo (N=103)	Week 12	98 (95.1)	5.03 (2.444)	98 (95.1) -1.86 (0.265)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1930						
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Week 16	101 (87.8)	1.54 (2.725)	101 (87.8) -5.16 (0.250)	-3.07 [-3.76; -2.37] <.0001	-1.26 [-1.56; -0.95]
Placebo (N=103)	Week 16	94 (91.3)	4.77 (2.509)	94 (91.3) -2.09 (0.259)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Week 20	98 (85.2)	1.41 (2.624)	98 (85.2) -5.29 (0.252)	-3.12 [-3.82; -2.42] <.0001	-1.25 [-1.56; -0.94]
Placebo (N=103)	Week 20	92 (89.3)	4.67 (2.639)	92 (89.3) -2.17 (0.262)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Week 24/EOT	113 (98.3)	1.42 (2.790)	113 (98.3) -5.44 (0.249)	-3.27 [-3.96; -2.58] <.0001	-1.33 [-1.62; -1.03]
Placebo (N=103)	Week 24/EOT	103 (100.0)	4.65 (2.533)	103 (100.0) -2.17 (0.260)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Overall	114 (99.1)	2.49 (2.322)	114 (99.1) -4.34 (0.195)	-2.58 [-3.11; -2.05] <.0001	-1.07 [-1.36; -0.78]
Placebo (N=103)	Overall	103 (100.0)	5.07 (2.125)	103 (100.0) -1.77 (0.202)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1930						
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Baseline	106 (100.0)	7.14 (1.479)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=113)	Baseline	113 (100.0)	7.02 (1.751)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Week 4	102 (96.2)	5.72 (2.184)	102 (96.2) -1.14 (0.212)	-0.20 [-0.76; 0.36] 0.4903	-0.10 [-0.37; 0.17]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 4	112 (99.1)	5.84 (2.498)	112 (99.1) -0.94 (0.204)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Week 8	97 (91.5)	2.37 (2.947)	97 (91.5) -4.37 (0.262)	-3.15 [-3.85; -2.45] <.0001	-1.29 [-1.59; -0.98]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 8	109 (96.5)	5.61 (2.309)	109 (96.5) -1.22 (0.251)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Week 12	97 (91.5)	1.49 (2.554)	97 (91.5) -5.22 (0.265)	-3.76 [-4.46; -3.05] <.0001	-1.63 [-1.95; -1.31]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 12	107 (94.7)	5.40 (2.395)	107 (94.7) -1.46 (0.255)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1930						
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Week 16	93 (87.7)	1.30 (2.381)	93 (87.7) -5.38 (0.259)	-3.75 [-4.44; -3.05] <.0001	-1.66 [-1.99; -1.34]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 16	102 (90.3)	5.20 (2.546)	102 (90.3) -1.63 (0.250)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Week 20	92 (86.8)	1.14 (2.221)	92 (86.8) -5.49 (0.261)	-3.67 [-4.36; -2.97] <.0001	-1.67 [-2.00; -1.34]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 20	102 (90.3)	5.00 (2.404)	102 (90.3) -1.82 (0.251)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Week 24/EOT	106 (100.0)	1.45 (2.500)	106 (100.0) -5.41 (0.257)	-3.47 [-4.16; -2.78] <.0001	-1.33 [-1.62; -1.04]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 24/EOT	113 (100.0)	4.83 (2.781)	113 (100.0) -1.94 (0.250)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Overall	106 (100.0)	2.42 (2.120)	106 (100.0) -4.50 (0.201)	-3.00 [-3.53; -2.47] <.0001	-1.30 [-1.59; -1.00]
Placebo (N=113)	Overall	113 (100.0)	5.25 (2.162)	113 (100.0) -1.50 (0.195)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1930						
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Baseline	89 (100.0)	6.86 (1.957)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=87)	Baseline	87 (100.0)	6.97 (1.540)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Week 4	87 (97.8)	5.30 (2.469)	87 (97.8) -1.35 (0.229)	-0.14 [-0.76; 0.48] 0.6605	-0.06 [-0.36; 0.23]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 4	86 (98.9)	5.52 (2.551)	86 (98.9) -1.21 (0.230)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Week 8	84 (94.4)	2.67 (3.341)	84 (94.4) -3.94 (0.283)	-1.86 [-2.63; -1.08] <.0001	-0.72 [-1.03; -0.40]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 8	81 (93.1)	4.63 (2.475)	81 (93.1) -2.09 (0.286)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Week 12	82 (92.1)	2.23 (3.292)	82 (92.1) -4.40 (0.288)	-2.51 [-3.31; -1.72] <.0001	-0.94 [-1.27; -0.62]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 12	78 (89.7)	4.78 (2.495)	78 (89.7) -1.88 (0.292)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1930						
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Week 16	82 (92.1)	2.05 (3.190)	82 (92.1) -4.58 (0.280)	-2.68 [-3.45; -1.91] <.0001	-1.08 [-1.41; -0.74]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 16	75 (86.2)	4.76 (2.402)	75 (86.2) -1.90 (0.286)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Week 20	82 (92.1)	1.72 (3.092)	82 (92.1) -4.90 (0.281)	-2.77 [-3.54; -1.99] <.0001	-1.11 [-1.45; -0.77]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 20	75 (86.2)	4.52 (2.616)	75 (86.2) -2.14 (0.287)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Week 24/EOT	89 (100.0)	1.55 (2.871)	89 (100.0) -5.10 (0.280)	-2.92 [-3.69; -2.15] <.0001	-1.18 [-1.50; -0.86]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 24/EOT	87 (100.0)	4.57 (2.565)	87 (100.0) -2.18 (0.282)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Overall	89 (100.0)	2.63 (2.639)	89 (100.0) -4.05 (0.218)	-2.15 [-2.74; -1.55] <.0001	-0.87 [-1.18; -0.56]
Placebo (N=87)	Overall	87 (100.0)	4.86 (2.088)	87 (100.0) -1.90 (0.220)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.2923						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Baseline	335 (100.0)	7.06 (1.670)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=350)	Baseline	350 (100.0)	7.01 (1.628)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Week 4	322 (96.1)	5.51 (2.603)	322 (96.1) -1.32 (0.126)	-0.53 [-0.85; -0.21] 0.0012	-0.26 [-0.41; -0.10]
Placebo (N=350)	Week 4	340 (97.1)	6.02 (2.306)	340 (97.1) -0.79 (0.123)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Week 8	307 (91.6)	2.54 (3.171)	307 (91.6) -4.19 (0.154)	-2.84 [-3.24; -2.45] <.0001	-1.14 [-1.31; -0.97]
Placebo (N=350)	Week 8	330 (94.3)	5.48 (2.397)	330 (94.3) -1.34 (0.149)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Week 12	303 (90.4)	2.01 (2.979)	303 (90.4) -4.67 (0.155)	-3.15 [-3.55; -2.75] <.0001	-1.27 [-1.44; -1.09]
Placebo (N=350)	Week 12	319 (91.1)	5.32 (2.475)	319 (91.1) -1.52 (0.151)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.2923						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Week 16	295 (88.1)	1.70 (2.813)	295 (88.1) -4.99 (0.151)	-3.33 [-3.72; -2.94] <.0001	-1.41 [-1.59; -1.23]
Placebo (N=350)	Week 16	301 (86.0)	5.10 (2.481)	301 (86.0) -1.66 (0.148)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Week 20	291 (86.9)	1.58 (2.776)	291 (86.9) -5.04 (0.152)	-3.14 [-3.53; -2.74] <.0001	-1.30 [-1.48; -1.12]
Placebo (N=350)	Week 20	299 (85.4)	4.83 (2.565)	299 (85.4) -1.91 (0.149)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Week 24/EOT	334 (99.7)	1.69 (2.946)	334 (99.7) -5.15 (0.150)	-3.26 [-3.65; -2.87] <.0001	-1.27 [-1.44; -1.11]
Placebo (N=350)	Week 24/EOT	349 (99.7)	4.92 (2.637)	349 (99.7) -1.89 (0.147)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Overall	334 (99.7)	2.65 (2.526)	334 (99.7) -4.23 (0.120)	-2.71 [-3.01; -2.41] <.0001	-1.13 [-1.29; -0.97]
Placebo (N=350)	Overall	349 (99.7)	5.28 (2.186)	349 (99.7) -1.52 (0.118)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.2923						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Baseline	83 (100.0)	7.35 (1.464)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=66)	Baseline	66 (100.0)	7.18 (1.548)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Week 4	80 (96.4)	6.00 (2.441)	80 (96.4) -1.06 (0.239)	0.01 [-0.67; 0.69] 0.9743	0.00 [-0.32; 0.33]
Placebo (N=66)	Week 4	65 (98.5)	5.87 (2.485)	65 (98.5) -1.07 (0.264)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Week 8	79 (95.2)	2.63 (3.047)	79 (95.2) -4.32 (0.293)	-2.81 [-3.67; -1.95] <.0001	-1.01 [-1.37; -0.66]
Placebo (N=66)	Week 8	60 (90.9)	5.59 (2.434)	60 (90.9) -1.51 (0.333)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Week 12	76 (91.6)	2.01 (2.972)	76 (91.6) -4.85 (0.298)	-2.87 [-3.74; -2.00] <.0001	-1.03 [-1.40; -0.67]
Placebo (N=66)	Week 12	58 (87.9)	5.02 (2.569)	58 (87.9) -1.98 (0.338)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.2923						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Week 16	74 (89.2)	1.69 (2.934)	74 (89.2) -5.11 (0.290)	-2.38 [-3.23; -1.53] <.0001	-0.85 [-1.21; -0.48]
Placebo (N=66)	Week 16	57 (86.4)	4.22 (2.628)	57 (86.4) -2.73 (0.327)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Week 20	71 (85.5)	1.23 (2.430)	71 (85.5) -5.52 (0.293)	-2.86 [-3.71; -2.01] <.0001	-1.13 [-1.51; -0.75]
Placebo (N=66)	Week 20	55 (83.3)	4.29 (2.581)	55 (83.3) -2.66 (0.330)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Week 24/EOT	82 (98.8)	1.52 (2.579)	82 (98.8) -5.59 (0.289)	-3.04 [-3.88; -2.20] <.0001	-1.13 [-1.48; -0.78]
Placebo (N=66)	Week 24/EOT	66 (100.0)	4.40 (2.893)	66 (100.0) -2.55 (0.323)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Overall	83 (100.0)	2.73 (2.166)	83 (100.0) -4.41 (0.226)	-2.33 [-2.97; -1.68] <.0001	-0.88 [-1.22; -0.54]
Placebo (N=66)	Overall	66 (100.0)	4.85 (2.296)	66 (100.0) -2.08 (0.253)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.4075						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Baseline	288 (100.0)	7.23 (1.563)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=291)	Baseline	291 (100.0)	7.07 (1.560)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Week 4	277 (96.2)	5.72 (2.599)	277 (96.2) -1.22 (0.134)	-0.51 [-0.85; -0.16] 0.0042	-0.24 [-0.41; -0.07]
Placebo (N=291)	Week 4	282 (96.9)	6.12 (2.272)	282 (96.9) -0.71 (0.132)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Week 8	269 (93.4)	2.74 (3.172)	269 (93.4) -4.12 (0.163)	-2.86 [-3.29; -2.43] <.0001	-1.12 [-1.30; -0.94]
Placebo (N=291)	Week 8	273 (93.8)	5.59 (2.396)	273 (93.8) -1.25 (0.161)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Week 12	263 (91.3)	2.07 (3.017)	263 (91.3) -4.75 (0.165)	-3.24 [-3.68; -2.80] <.0001	-1.28 [-1.47; -1.09]
Placebo (N=291)	Week 12	264 (90.7)	5.33 (2.483)	264 (90.7) -1.51 (0.163)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.4075						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Week 16	257 (89.2)	1.72 (2.871)	257 (89.2) -5.06 (0.161)	-3.20 [-3.63; -2.78] <.0001	-1.28 [-1.48; -1.09]
Placebo (N=291)	Week 16	250 (85.9)	4.89 (2.555)	250 (85.9) -1.85 (0.160)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Week 20	251 (87.2)	1.53 (2.735)	251 (87.2) -5.17 (0.162)	-3.16 [-3.59; -2.73] <.0001	-1.28 [-1.47; -1.08]
Placebo (N=291)	Week 20	246 (84.5)	4.71 (2.549)	246 (84.5) -2.01 (0.161)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Week 24/EOT	287 (99.7)	1.60 (2.840)	287 (99.7) -5.34 (0.160)	-3.43 [-3.85; -3.00] <.0001	-1.35 [-1.53; -1.16]
Placebo (N=291)	Week 24/EOT	290 (99.7)	4.92 (2.674)	290 (99.7) -1.91 (0.158)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Overall	287 (99.7)	2.68 (2.447)	287 (99.7) -4.27 (0.127)	-2.73 [-3.06; -2.41] <.0001	-1.11 [-1.29; -0.94]
Placebo (N=291)	Overall	290 (99.7)	5.29 (2.199)	290 (99.7) -1.54 (0.126)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.4075						
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Baseline	130 (100.0)	6.89 (1.765)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=125)	Baseline	125 (100.0)	6.96 (1.741)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 4	125 (96.2)	5.36 (2.515)	125 (96.2) -1.32 (0.190)	-0.26 [-0.78; 0.26] 0.3280	-0.13 [-0.38; 0.12]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 4	123 (98.4)	5.70 (2.450)	123 (98.4) -1.06 (0.193)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 8	117 (90.0)	2.16 (3.049)	117 (90.0) -4.38 (0.238)	-2.80 [-3.45; -2.15] <.0001	-1.11 [-1.39; -0.84]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 8	117 (93.6)	5.29 (2.405)	117 (93.6) -1.58 (0.240)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 12	116 (89.2)	1.90 (2.883)	116 (89.2) -4.56 (0.240)	-2.84 [-3.50; -2.17] <.0001	-1.10 [-1.38; -0.82]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 12	113 (90.4)	5.14 (2.508)	113 (90.4) -1.72 (0.244)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.4075						
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 16	112 (86.2)	1.65 (2.759)	112 (86.2) -4.86 (0.234)	-3.15 [-3.79; -2.50] <.0001	-1.31 [-1.60; -1.02]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 16	108 (86.4)	5.12 (2.447)	108 (86.4) -1.72 (0.239)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 20	111 (85.4)	1.47 (2.672)	111 (85.4) -5.01 (0.235)	-3.01 [-3.66; -2.37] <.0001	-1.26 [-1.55; -0.97]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 20	108 (86.4)	4.83 (2.631)	108 (86.4) -2.00 (0.239)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 24/EOT	129 (99.2)	1.79 (2.957)	129 (99.2) -4.95 (0.230)	-2.84 [-3.48; -2.20] <.0001	-1.06 [-1.32; -0.80]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 24/EOT	125 (100.0)	4.66 (2.705)	125 (100.0) -2.11 (0.235)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Overall	130 (100.0)	2.62 (2.485)	130 (100.0) -4.18 (0.181)	-2.48 [-2.98; -1.99] <.0001	-1.02 [-1.28; -0.76]
Placebo (N=125)	Overall	125 (100.0)	5.05 (2.225)	125 (100.0) -1.70 (0.184)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.4982						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Baseline	85 (100.0)	5.28 (1.520)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=88)	Baseline	88 (100.0)	5.40 (1.506)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Week 4	80 (94.1)	4.13 (1.894)	80 (94.1) -1.70 (0.254)	-0.50 [-1.13; 0.14] 0.1242	-0.30 [-0.60; 0.01]
Placebo (N=88)	Week 4	87 (98.9)	4.74 (2.200)	87 (98.9) -1.21 (0.245)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Week 8	79 (92.9)	1.46 (2.201)	79 (92.9) -4.34 (0.305)	-2.46 [-3.25; -1.68] <.0001	-1.19 [-1.53; -0.86]
Placebo (N=88)	Week 8	83 (94.3)	4.19 (2.024)	83 (94.3) -1.88 (0.297)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Week 12	79 (92.9)	1.12 (1.892)	79 (92.9) -4.67 (0.307)	-2.72 [-3.52; -1.93] <.0001	-1.39 [-1.74; -1.05]
Placebo (N=88)	Week 12	81 (92.0)	4.14 (1.922)	81 (92.0) -1.95 (0.300)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.4982						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Week 16	77 (90.6)	1.08 (2.141)	77 (90.6) -4.67 (0.298)	-2.67 [-3.44; -1.89] <.0001	-1.30 [-1.65; -0.95]
Placebo (N=88)	Week 16	76 (86.4)	4.04 (2.035)	76 (86.4) -2.00 (0.295)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Week 20	76 (89.4)	0.89 (1.881)	76 (89.4) -4.85 (0.299)	-2.95 [-3.72; -2.17] <.0001	-1.47 [-1.83; -1.10]
Placebo (N=88)	Week 20	74 (84.1)	4.13 (2.178)	74 (84.1) -1.91 (0.295)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Week 24/EOT	84 (98.8)	0.80 (1.756)	84 (98.8) -5.06 (0.299)	-3.10 [-3.87; -2.33] <.0001	-1.59 [-1.93; -1.24]
Placebo (N=88)	Week 24/EOT	88 (100.0)	4.00 (2.201)	88 (100.0) -1.96 (0.292)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Overall	84 (98.8)	1.65 (1.598)	84 (98.8) -4.21 (0.239)	-2.40 [-2.99; -1.80] <.0001	-1.23 [-1.56; -0.90]
Placebo (N=88)	Overall	88 (100.0)	4.13 (1.746)	88 (100.0) -1.82 (0.234)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.4982						
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Baseline	210 (100.0)	6.94 (1.073)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=222)	Baseline	222 (100.0)	6.90 (1.133)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Week 4	202 (96.2)	5.29 (2.348)	202 (96.2) -1.42 (0.157)	-0.48 [-0.88; -0.08] 0.0187	-0.24 [-0.43; -0.05]
Placebo (N=222)	Week 4	212 (95.5)	5.78 (2.048)	212 (95.5) -0.94 (0.154)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Week 8	195 (92.9)	2.25 (2.817)	195 (92.9) -4.37 (0.191)	-2.93 [-3.43; -2.43] <.0001	-1.23 [-1.45; -1.02]
Placebo (N=222)	Week 8	202 (91.0)	5.27 (2.085)	202 (91.0) -1.43 (0.187)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Week 12	189 (90.0)	1.73 (2.627)	189 (90.0) -4.83 (0.193)	-3.09 [-3.60; -2.58] <.0001	-1.26 [-1.48; -1.04]
Placebo (N=222)	Week 12	194 (87.4)	4.93 (2.407)	194 (87.4) -1.74 (0.190)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.4982						
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Week 16	183 (87.1)	1.24 (2.311)	183 (87.1) -5.31 (0.188)	-3.26 [-3.75; -2.77] <.0001	-1.46 [-1.69; -1.23]
Placebo (N=222)	Week 16	190 (85.6)	4.62 (2.374)	190 (85.6) -2.05 (0.185)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Week 20	179 (85.2)	1.04 (2.106)	179 (85.2) -5.42 (0.189)	-3.03 [-3.52; -2.54] <.0001	-1.41 [-1.63; -1.18]
Placebo (N=222)	Week 20	189 (85.1)	4.26 (2.429)	189 (85.1) -2.39 (0.184)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Week 24/EOT	209 (99.5)	1.31 (2.473)	209 (99.5) -5.43 (0.187)	-3.22 [-3.70; -2.73] <.0001	-1.32 [-1.53; -1.11]
Placebo (N=222)	Week 24/EOT	221 (99.5)	4.50 (2.593)	221 (99.5) -2.22 (0.182)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Overall	210 (100.0)	2.33 (2.057)	210 (100.0) -4.46 (0.149)	-2.67 [-3.04; -2.29] <.0001	-1.17 [-1.38; -0.97]
Placebo (N=222)	Overall	221 (99.5)	4.91 (2.070)	221 (99.5) -1.80 (0.146)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.4982						
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Baseline	123 (100.0)	8.71 (0.766)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=106)	Baseline	106 (100.0)	8.68 (0.839)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Week 4	120 (97.6)	7.12 (2.589)	120 (97.6) -0.73 (0.215)	-0.35 [-0.90; 0.19] 0.2031	-0.14 [-0.41; 0.12]
Placebo (N=106)	Week 4	106 (100.0)	7.46 (2.233)	106 (100.0) -0.37 (0.225)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Week 8	112 (91.1)	3.87 (3.771)	112 (91.1) -3.86 (0.260)	-3.01 [-3.69; -2.32] <.0001	-0.98 [-1.26; -0.69]
Placebo (N=106)	Week 8	105 (99.1)	6.97 (2.499)	105 (99.1) -0.86 (0.270)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Week 12	111 (90.2)	3.13 (3.752)	111 (90.2) -4.53 (0.262)	-3.49 [-4.18; -2.80] <.0001	-1.16 [-1.45; -0.87]
Placebo (N=106)	Week 12	102 (96.2)	6.83 (2.312)	102 (96.2) -1.04 (0.274)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.4982						
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Week 16	109 (88.6)	2.91 (3.609)	109 (88.6) -4.77 (0.255)	-3.48 [-4.16; -2.81] <.0001	-1.15 [-1.45; -0.85]
Placebo (N=106)	Week 16	92 (86.8)	6.42 (2.591)	92 (86.8) -1.28 (0.270)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Week 20	107 (87.0)	2.75 (3.591)	107 (87.0) -4.87 (0.255)	-3.46 [-4.14; -2.79] <.0001	-1.13 [-1.43; -0.83]
Placebo (N=106)	Week 20	91 (85.8)	6.26 (2.579)	91 (85.8) -1.40 (0.271)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Week 24/EOT	123 (100.0)	2.83 (3.672)	123 (100.0) -5.03 (0.253)	-3.43 [-4.10; -2.76] <.0001	-1.08 [-1.36; -0.80]
Placebo (N=106)	Week 24/EOT	106 (100.0)	6.24 (2.732)	106 (100.0) -1.59 (0.269)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Overall	123 (100.0)	3.93 (3.012)	123 (100.0) -3.96 (0.206)	-2.87 [-3.39; -2.36] <.0001	-0.97 [-1.24; -0.69]
Placebo (N=106)	Overall	106 (100.0)	6.76 (2.025)	106 (100.0) -1.09 (0.216)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.5282						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Baseline	138 (100.0)	7.11 (1.591)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=154)	Baseline	154 (100.0)	7.02 (1.649)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Week 4	133 (96.4)	5.64 (2.501)	133 (96.4) -1.09 (0.190)	-0.56 [-1.05; -0.08] 0.0234	-0.29 [-0.52; -0.05]
Placebo (N=154)	Week 4	150 (97.4)	6.16 (2.171)	150 (97.4) -0.53 (0.182)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Week 8	125 (90.6)	2.27 (3.079)	125 (90.6) -4.31 (0.235)	-3.05 [-3.66; -2.44] <.0001	-1.20 [-1.46; -0.94]
Placebo (N=154)	Week 8	143 (92.9)	5.46 (2.425)	143 (92.9) -1.25 (0.223)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Week 12	124 (89.9)	1.77 (2.767)	124 (89.9) -4.72 (0.237)	-3.38 [-4.00; -2.77] <.0001	-1.37 [-1.64; -1.11]
Placebo (N=154)	Week 12	139 (90.3)	5.35 (2.458)	139 (90.3) -1.33 (0.227)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.5282						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Week 16	119 (86.2)	1.51 (2.728)	119 (86.2) -4.95 (0.232)	-3.10 [-3.71; -2.50] <.0001	-1.22 [-1.49; -0.95]
Placebo (N=154)	Week 16	130 (84.4)	4.72 (2.545)	130 (84.4) -1.85 (0.223)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Week 20	117 (84.8)	1.34 (2.499)	117 (84.8) -5.01 (0.233)	-3.16 [-3.77; -2.55] <.0001	-1.29 [-1.57; -1.02]
Placebo (N=154)	Week 20	129 (83.8)	4.70 (2.544)	129 (83.8) -1.85 (0.224)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Week 24/EOT	138 (100.0)	1.70 (2.946)	138 (100.0) -5.08 (0.229)	-3.34 [-3.94; -2.74] <.0001	-1.27 [-1.52; -1.01]
Placebo (N=154)	Week 24/EOT	153 (99.4)	4.95 (2.627)	153 (99.4) -1.74 (0.219)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Overall	138 (100.0)	2.66 (2.468)	138 (100.0) -4.19 (0.181)	-2.77 [-3.23; -2.31] <.0001	-1.14 [-1.38; -0.89]
Placebo (N=154)	Overall	153 (99.4)	5.28 (2.130)	153 (99.4) -1.43 (0.175)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.5282						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Baseline	280 (100.0)	7.13 (1.657)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=262)	Baseline	262 (100.0)	7.05 (1.598)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Week 4	269 (96.1)	5.59 (2.616)	269 (96.1) -1.34 (0.135)	-0.34 [-0.70; 0.02] 0.0631	-0.16 [-0.33; 0.01]
Placebo (N=262)	Week 4	255 (97.3)	5.90 (2.422)	255 (97.3) -1.00 (0.137)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Week 8	261 (93.2)	2.70 (3.168)	261 (93.2) -4.15 (0.165)	-2.73 [-3.18; -2.29] <.0001	-1.07 [-1.26; -0.89]
Placebo (N=262)	Week 8	247 (94.3)	5.52 (2.390)	247 (94.3) -1.42 (0.168)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Week 12	255 (91.1)	2.13 (3.067)	255 (91.1) -4.69 (0.167)	-2.96 [-3.41; -2.51] <.0001	-1.14 [-1.34; -0.95]
Placebo (N=262)	Week 12	238 (90.8)	5.23 (2.510)	238 (90.8) -1.73 (0.171)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.5282						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Week 16	250 (89.3)	1.79 (2.883)	250 (89.3) -5.03 (0.163)	-3.22 [-3.66; -2.78] <.0001	-1.33 [-1.53; -1.13]
Placebo (N=262)	Week 16	228 (87.0)	5.10 (2.503)	228 (87.0) -1.80 (0.168)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Week 20	245 (87.5)	1.59 (2.809)	245 (87.5) -5.18 (0.164)	-3.07 [-3.52; -2.63] <.0001	-1.25 [-1.45; -1.05]
Placebo (N=262)	Week 20	225 (85.9)	4.78 (2.592)	225 (85.9) -2.11 (0.168)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Week 24/EOT	278 (99.3)	1.64 (2.845)	278 (99.3) -5.29 (0.162)	-3.17 [-3.61; -2.74] <.0001	-1.24 [-1.42; -1.06]
Placebo (N=262)	Week 24/EOT	262 (100.0)	4.78 (2.718)	262 (100.0) -2.12 (0.166)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Overall	279 (99.6)	2.67 (2.455)	279 (99.6) -4.28 (0.128)	-2.58 [-2.92; -2.25] <.0001	-1.05 [-1.23; -0.87]
Placebo (N=262)	Overall	262 (100.0)	5.18 (2.253)	262 (100.0) -1.70 (0.131)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.5621						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Baseline	27 (100.0)	7.37 (1.916)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=24)	Baseline	24 (100.0)	7.24 (2.038)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 4	26 (96.3)	5.99 (2.921)	26 (96.3) -1.54 (0.413)	-0.34 [-1.51; 0.84] 0.5735	-0.13 [-0.70; 0.44]
Placebo (N=24)	Week 4	23 (95.8)	6.34 (3.284)	23 (95.8) -1.20 (0.439)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 8	25 (92.6)	3.27 (3.347)	25 (92.6) -4.27 (0.513)	-2.85 [-4.31; -1.39] 0.0001	-0.99 [-1.61; -0.38]
Placebo (N=24)	Week 8	22 (91.7)	6.38 (2.890)	22 (91.7) -1.42 (0.547)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 12	25 (92.6)	2.28 (3.298)	25 (92.6) -5.26 (0.515)	-3.43 [-4.90; -1.97] <.0001	-1.16 [-1.79; -0.53]
Placebo (N=24)	Week 12	22 (91.7)	6.00 (2.801)	22 (91.7) -1.83 (0.549)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.5621						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 16	24 (88.9)	2.53 (3.172)	24 (88.9) -4.82 (0.506)	-3.37 [-4.83; -1.92] <.0001	-1.10 [-1.76; -0.45]
Placebo (N=24)	Week 16	19 (79.2)	6.20 (2.841)	19 (79.2) -1.44 (0.551)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 20	23 (85.2)	2.46 (3.189)	23 (85.2) -4.57 (0.510)	-2.70 [-4.16; -1.23] 0.0003	-0.89 [-1.54; -0.25]
Placebo (N=24)	Week 20	19 (79.2)	5.77 (3.062)	19 (79.2) -1.88 (0.552)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 24/EOT	27 (100.0)	2.39 (3.357)	27 (100.0) -5.16 (0.501)	-3.37 [-4.80; -1.95] <.0001	-1.06 [-1.65; -0.47]
Placebo (N=24)	Week 24/EOT	24 (100.0)	5.73 (3.180)	24 (100.0) -1.79 (0.532)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Overall	27 (100.0)	3.22 (2.502)	27 (100.0) -4.27 (0.390)	-2.68 [-3.79; -1.57] <.0001	-0.92 [-1.50; -0.34]
Placebo (N=24)	Overall	24 (100.0)	5.83 (2.739)	24 (100.0) -1.59 (0.416)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.5621						
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Baseline	380 (100.0)	7.09 (1.587)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=376)	Baseline	376 (100.0)	7.01 (1.590)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Week 4	365 (96.1)	5.58 (2.509)	365 (96.1) -1.24 (0.123)	-0.40 [-0.70; -0.09] 0.0102	-0.20 [-0.34; -0.05]
Placebo (N=376)	Week 4	366 (97.3)	5.94 (2.284)	366 (97.3) -0.84 (0.124)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Week 8	352 (92.6)	2.47 (3.085)	352 (92.6) -4.24 (0.148)	-2.90 [-3.27; -2.52] <.0001	-1.15 [-1.31; -0.99]
Placebo (N=376)	Week 8	352 (93.6)	5.45 (2.351)	352 (93.6) -1.35 (0.148)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Week 12	345 (90.8)	1.92 (2.893)	345 (90.8) -4.74 (0.149)	-3.15 [-3.53; -2.76] <.0001	-1.26 [-1.42; -1.09]
Placebo (N=376)	Week 12	339 (90.2)	5.20 (2.451)	339 (90.2) -1.59 (0.150)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.5621						
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Week 16	336 (88.4)	1.60 (2.757)	336 (88.4) -5.06 (0.146)	-3.21 [-3.58; -2.83] <.0001	-1.34 [-1.51; -1.17]
Placebo (N=376)	Week 16	324 (86.2)	4.88 (2.437)	324 (86.2) -1.85 (0.148)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Week 20	331 (87.1)	1.41 (2.625)	331 (87.1) -5.19 (0.147)	-3.12 [-3.50; -2.74] <.0001	-1.31 [-1.48; -1.14]
Placebo (N=376)	Week 20	320 (85.1)	4.64 (2.509)	320 (85.1) -2.07 (0.148)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Week 24/EOT	378 (99.5)	1.54 (2.751)	378 (99.5) -5.28 (0.145)	-3.26 [-3.63; -2.89] <.0001	-1.30 [-1.45; -1.14]
Placebo (N=376)	Week 24/EOT	375 (99.7)	4.75 (2.628)	375 (99.7) -2.02 (0.146)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Overall	379 (99.7)	2.57 (2.402)	379 (99.7) -4.29 (0.118)	-2.67 [-2.96; -2.38] <.0001	-1.12 [-1.27; -0.96]
Placebo (N=376)	Overall	375 (99.7)	5.15 (2.168)	375 (99.7) -1.62 (0.119)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.5621						
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Baseline	11 (100.0)	7.69 (2.408)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=16)	Baseline	16 (100.0)	7.32 (1.574)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 4	11 (100.0)	5.75 (3.885)	11 (100.0) -1.60 (0.634)	-1.38 [-2.98; 0.23] 0.0934	-0.53 [-1.33; 0.27]
Placebo (N=16)	Week 4	16 (100.0)	6.87 (1.649)	16 (100.0) -0.23 (0.524)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 8	9 (81.8)	4.34 (4.298)	9 (81.8) -2.73 (0.837)	-1.06 [-3.14; 1.01] 0.3134	-0.37 [-1.21; 0.47]
Placebo (N=16)	Week 8	16 (100.0)	5.42 (2.664)	16 (100.0) -1.67 (0.647)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 12	9 (81.8)	5.02 (3.809)	9 (81.8) -2.06 (0.835)	-0.84 [-2.91; 1.24] 0.4299	-0.31 [-1.15; 0.53]
Placebo (N=16)	Week 12	16 (100.0)	5.87 (2.752)	16 (100.0) -1.23 (0.653)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.5621						
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 16	9 (81.8)	3.27 (4.110)	9 (81.8) -3.86 (0.814)	-2.00 [-4.03; 0.03] 0.0538	-0.63 [-1.50; 0.23]
Placebo (N=16)	Week 16	15 (93.8)	5.20 (3.523)	15 (93.8) -1.86 (0.644)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 20	8 (72.7)	2.84 (4.150)	8 (72.7) -4.62 (0.828)	-3.42 [-5.48; -1.37] 0.0011	-1.06 [-1.99; -0.12]
Placebo (N=16)	Week 20	15 (93.8)	5.85 (2.853)	15 (93.8) -1.20 (0.647)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 24/EOT	11 (100.0)	3.71 (4.668)	11 (100.0) -3.64 (0.784)	-2.16 [-4.15; -0.17] 0.0334	-0.64 [-1.44; 0.16]
Placebo (N=16)	Week 24/EOT	16 (100.0)	5.62 (2.967)	16 (100.0) -1.47 (0.648)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Overall	11 (100.0)	4.50 (3.435)	11 (100.0) -3.09 (0.618)	-1.81 [-3.36; -0.26] 0.0222	-0.61 [-1.42; 0.19]
Placebo (N=16)	Overall	16 (100.0)	5.83 (2.133)	16 (100.0) -1.28 (0.498)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.5814						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Baseline	289 (100.0)	7.13 (1.544)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=296)	Baseline	296 (100.0)	7.05 (1.570)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Week 4	278 (96.2)	5.48 (2.598)	278 (96.2) -1.39 (0.136)	-0.53 [-0.87; -0.18] 0.0027	-0.24 [-0.41; -0.08]
Placebo (N=296)	Week 4	287 (97.0)	5.94 (2.340)	287 (97.0) -0.87 (0.135)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Week 8	266 (92.0)	2.37 (3.136)	266 (92.0) -4.41 (0.165)	-3.01 [-3.44; -2.58] <.0001	-1.17 [-1.36; -0.99]
Placebo (N=296)	Week 8	278 (93.9)	5.43 (2.480)	278 (93.9) -1.40 (0.163)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Week 12	261 (90.3)	1.99 (2.951)	261 (90.3) -4.73 (0.168)	-3.13 [-3.57; -2.69] <.0001	-1.23 [-1.42; -1.05]
Placebo (N=296)	Week 12	270 (91.2)	5.22 (2.551)	270 (91.2) -1.60 (0.166)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.5814						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Week 16	253 (87.5)	1.64 (2.813)	253 (87.5) -5.05 (0.164)	-3.15 [-3.58; -2.72] <.0001	-1.25 [-1.45; -1.06]
Placebo (N=296)	Week 16	256 (86.5)	4.85 (2.604)	256 (86.5) -1.89 (0.163)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Week 20	249 (86.2)	1.41 (2.659)	249 (86.2) -5.22 (0.165)	-3.17 [-3.59; -2.74] <.0001	-1.29 [-1.48; -1.10]
Placebo (N=296)	Week 20	254 (85.8)	4.68 (2.638)	254 (85.8) -2.05 (0.163)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Week 24/EOT	288 (99.7)	1.58 (2.874)	288 (99.7) -5.30 (0.162)	-3.26 [-3.69; -2.84] <.0001	-1.25 [-1.43; -1.08]
Placebo (N=296)	Week 24/EOT	295 (99.7)	4.77 (2.699)	295 (99.7) -2.04 (0.161)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Overall	288 (99.7)	2.58 (2.463)	288 (99.7) -4.35 (0.130)	-2.71 [-3.03; -2.38] <.0001	-1.09 [-1.27; -0.92]
Placebo (N=296)	Overall	295 (99.7)	5.16 (2.240)	295 (99.7) -1.64 (0.130)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.5814						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Baseline	129 (100.0)	7.10 (1.825)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=120)	Baseline	120 (100.0)	7.00 (1.727)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Week 4	124 (96.1)	5.90 (2.509)	124 (96.1) -1.03 (0.191)	-0.22 [-0.75; 0.30] 0.4054	-0.12 [-0.37; 0.13]
Placebo (N=120)	Week 4	118 (98.3)	6.12 (2.320)	118 (98.3) -0.81 (0.196)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Week 8	120 (93.0)	2.98 (3.129)	120 (93.0) -3.82 (0.236)	-2.48 [-3.14; -1.82] <.0001	-1.00 [-1.27; -0.72]
Placebo (N=120)	Week 8	112 (93.3)	5.67 (2.188)	112 (93.3) -1.34 (0.244)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Week 12	118 (91.5)	2.07 (3.036)	118 (91.5) -4.70 (0.240)	-3.07 [-3.74; -2.40] <.0001	-1.20 [-1.49; -0.92]
Placebo (N=120)	Week 12	107 (89.2)	5.40 (2.331)	107 (89.2) -1.63 (0.250)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.5814						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Week 16	116 (89.9)	1.82 (2.886)	116 (89.9) -4.98 (0.234)	-3.27 [-3.92; -2.61] <.0001	-1.38 [-1.67; -1.08]
Placebo (N=120)	Week 16	102 (85.0)	5.23 (2.292)	102 (85.0) -1.72 (0.245)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Week 20	113 (87.6)	1.73 (2.824)	113 (87.6) -4.99 (0.235)	-2.99 [-3.65; -2.33] <.0001	-1.22 [-1.51; -0.93]
Placebo (N=120)	Week 20	100 (83.3)	4.92 (2.396)	100 (83.3) -1.99 (0.246)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Week 24/EOT	128 (99.2)	1.83 (2.882)	128 (99.2) -5.12 (0.232)	-3.21 [-3.85; -2.56] <.0001	-1.25 [-1.52; -0.98]
Placebo (N=120)	Week 24/EOT	120 (100.0)	5.02 (2.645)	120 (100.0) -1.92 (0.240)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Overall	129 (100.0)	2.87 (2.438)	129 (100.0) -4.11 (0.181)	-2.54 [-3.04; -2.04] <.0001	-1.06 [-1.33; -0.80]
Placebo (N=120)	Overall	120 (100.0)	5.36 (2.125)	120 (100.0) -1.57 (0.188)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.6382						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Baseline	147 (100.0)	7.26 (1.521)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=151)	Baseline	151 (100.0)	7.07 (1.552)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Week 4	145 (98.6)	5.88 (2.567)	145 (98.6) -1.04 (0.181)	-0.37 [-0.85; 0.11] 0.1307	-0.19 [-0.42; 0.04]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 4	146 (96.7)	6.18 (2.236)	146 (96.7) -0.67 (0.177)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Week 8	141 (95.9)	2.76 (3.225)	141 (95.9) -4.07 (0.223)	-2.85 [-3.45; -2.25] <.0001	-1.10 [-1.35; -0.85]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 8	142 (94.0)	5.60 (2.337)	142 (94.0) -1.22 (0.219)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Week 12	138 (93.9)	2.12 (3.159)	138 (93.9) -4.72 (0.226)	-3.23 [-3.84; -2.62] <.0001	-1.25 [-1.51; -0.99]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 12	138 (91.4)	5.34 (2.466)	138 (91.4) -1.49 (0.222)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.6382						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Week 16	136 (92.5)	1.92 (3.126)	136 (92.5) -4.90 (0.220)	-3.08 [-3.67; -2.48] <.0001	-1.17 [-1.43; -0.91]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 16	129 (85.4)	4.92 (2.501)	129 (85.4) -1.82 (0.218)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Week 20	133 (90.5)	1.51 (2.747)	133 (90.5) -5.20 (0.222)	-3.18 [-3.77; -2.58] <.0001	-1.28 [-1.54; -1.01]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 20	127 (84.1)	4.68 (2.489)	127 (84.1) -2.02 (0.220)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Week 24/EOT	147 (100.0)	1.58 (2.887)	147 (100.0) -5.34 (0.220)	-3.25 [-3.84; -2.66] <.0001	-1.24 [-1.49; -1.00]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 24/EOT	150 (99.3)	4.76 (2.715)	150 (99.3) -2.09 (0.215)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Overall	147 (100.0)	2.73 (2.502)	147 (100.0) -4.21 (0.173)	-2.66 [-3.12; -2.20] <.0001	-1.07 [-1.31; -0.83]
Placebo (N=151)	Overall	150 (99.3)	5.28 (2.118)	150 (99.3) -1.55 (0.169)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.6382						
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Baseline	141 (100.0)	7.19 (1.610)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=140)	Baseline	140 (100.0)	7.07 (1.574)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Week 4	132 (93.6)	5.55 (2.633)	132 (93.6) -1.41 (0.186)	-0.66 [-1.16; -0.16] 0.0100	-0.29 [-0.54; -0.05]
Placebo (N=140)	Week 4	136 (97.1)	6.06 (2.317)	136 (97.1) -0.75 (0.185)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Week 8	128 (90.8)	2.71 (3.124)	128 (90.8) -4.16 (0.229)	-2.88 [-3.50; -2.26] <.0001	-1.14 [-1.40; -0.87]
Placebo (N=140)	Week 8	131 (93.6)	5.57 (2.468)	131 (93.6) -1.28 (0.228)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Week 12	125 (88.7)	2.01 (2.864)	125 (88.7) -4.77 (0.232)	-3.25 [-3.88; -2.61] <.0001	-1.31 [-1.58; -1.04]
Placebo (N=140)	Week 12	126 (90.0)	5.32 (2.511)	126 (90.0) -1.53 (0.232)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.6382						
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Week 16	121 (85.8)	1.50 (2.548)	121 (85.8) -5.23 (0.226)	-3.35 [-3.96; -2.73] <.0001	-1.43 [-1.71; -1.15]
Placebo (N=140)	Week 16	121 (86.4)	4.86 (2.621)	121 (86.4) -1.89 (0.227)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Week 20	118 (83.7)	1.55 (2.732)	118 (83.7) -5.12 (0.228)	-3.13 [-3.76; -2.51] <.0001	-1.27 [-1.55; -0.99]
Placebo (N=140)	Week 20	119 (85.0)	4.75 (2.622)	119 (85.0) -1.99 (0.228)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Week 24/EOT	140 (99.3)	1.61 (2.801)	140 (99.3) -5.34 (0.222)	-3.61 [-4.22; -3.01] <.0001	-1.46 [-1.72; -1.19]
Placebo (N=140)	Week 24/EOT	140 (100.0)	5.09 (2.628)	140 (100.0) -1.72 (0.224)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Overall	140 (99.3)	2.64 (2.397)	140 (99.3) -4.34 (0.175)	-2.81 [-3.28; -2.34] <.0001	-1.16 [-1.42; -0.91]
Placebo (N=140)	Overall	140 (100.0)	5.29 (2.289)	140 (100.0) -1.53 (0.176)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.6382						
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Baseline	130 (100.0)	6.89 (1.765)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=125)	Baseline	125 (100.0)	6.96 (1.741)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 4	125 (96.2)	5.36 (2.515)	125 (96.2) -1.32 (0.190)	-0.26 [-0.78; 0.26] 0.3270	-0.13 [-0.38; 0.12]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 4	123 (98.4)	5.70 (2.450)	123 (98.4) -1.06 (0.193)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 8	117 (90.0)	2.16 (3.049)	117 (90.0) -4.38 (0.238)	-2.80 [-3.45; -2.15] <.0001	-1.11 [-1.39; -0.84]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 8	117 (93.6)	5.29 (2.405)	117 (93.6) -1.58 (0.240)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 12	116 (89.2)	1.90 (2.883)	116 (89.2) -4.56 (0.240)	-2.84 [-3.50; -2.17] <.0001	-1.10 [-1.38; -0.82]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 12	113 (90.4)	5.14 (2.508)	113 (90.4) -1.72 (0.244)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.6382						
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 16	112 (86.2)	1.65 (2.759)	112 (86.2) -4.86 (0.234)	-3.15 [-3.79; -2.50] <.0001	-1.31 [-1.60; -1.02]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 16	108 (86.4)	5.12 (2.447)	108 (86.4) -1.71 (0.239)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 20	111 (85.4)	1.47 (2.672)	111 (85.4) -5.01 (0.235)	-3.01 [-3.66; -2.37] <.0001	-1.26 [-1.55; -0.97]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 20	108 (86.4)	4.83 (2.631)	108 (86.4) -2.00 (0.239)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 24/EOT	129 (99.2)	1.79 (2.957)	129 (99.2) -4.95 (0.230)	-2.84 [-3.48; -2.20] <.0001	-1.06 [-1.32; -0.80]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 24/EOT	125 (100.0)	4.66 (2.705)	125 (100.0) -2.11 (0.235)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Overall	130 (100.0)	2.62 (2.485)	130 (100.0) -4.18 (0.181)	-2.48 [-2.98; -1.99] <.0001	-1.02 [-1.28; -0.76]
Placebo (N=125)	Overall	125 (100.0)	5.05 (2.225)	125 (100.0) -1.70 (0.184)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.7470						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Baseline	60 (100.0)	6.80 (1.813)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=64)	Baseline	64 (100.0)	7.13 (1.718)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 4	58 (96.7)	5.29 (2.472)	58 (96.7) -1.26 (0.280)	-0.18 [-0.92; 0.57] 0.6426	-0.09 [-0.45; 0.27]
Placebo (N=64)	Week 4	63 (98.4)	5.70 (2.488)	63 (98.4) -1.09 (0.270)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 8	53 (88.3)	2.06 (2.928)	53 (88.3) -4.20 (0.353)	-2.73 [-3.68; -1.79] <.0001	-1.08 [-1.48; -0.68]
Placebo (N=64)	Week 8	59 (92.2)	5.35 (2.548)	59 (92.2) -1.46 (0.338)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 12	53 (88.3)	1.41 (2.435)	53 (88.3) -4.79 (0.355)	-3.07 [-4.02; -2.11] <.0001	-1.30 [-1.72; -0.89]
Placebo (N=64)	Week 12	58 (90.6)	5.08 (2.725)	58 (90.6) -1.72 (0.342)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.7470						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 16	52 (86.7)	1.12 (2.412)	52 (86.7) -5.07 (0.346)	-3.19 [-4.12; -2.26] <.0001	-1.32 [-1.74; -0.90]
Placebo (N=64)	Week 16	56 (87.5)	4.78 (2.659)	56 (87.5) -1.88 (0.334)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 20	52 (86.7)	0.60 (1.652)	52 (86.7) -5.56 (0.344)	-3.62 [-4.55; -2.70] <.0001	-1.61 [-2.04; -1.17]
Placebo (N=64)	Week 20	56 (87.5)	4.72 (2.752)	56 (87.5) -1.94 (0.334)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 24/EOT	60 (100.0)	1.13 (2.552)	60 (100.0) -5.46 (0.339)	-3.79 [-4.70; -2.87] <.0001	-1.54 [-1.94; -1.13]
Placebo (N=64)	Week 24/EOT	64 (100.0)	5.12 (2.898)	64 (100.0) -1.67 (0.330)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Overall	60 (100.0)	2.29 (2.159)	60 (100.0) -4.39 (0.267)	-2.76 [-3.47; -2.05] <.0001	-1.19 [-1.57; -0.80]
Placebo (N=64)	Overall	64 (100.0)	5.20 (2.463)	64 (100.0) -1.63 (0.259)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.7470						
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Baseline	358 (100.0)	7.17 (1.598)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=352)	Baseline	352 (100.0)	7.02 (1.598)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Week 4	344 (96.1)	5.66 (2.592)	344 (96.1) -1.27 (0.123)	-0.48 [-0.79; -0.17] 0.0028	-0.23 [-0.38; -0.08]
Placebo (N=352)	Week 4	342 (97.2)	6.05 (2.303)	342 (97.2) -0.80 (0.122)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Week 8	333 (93.0)	2.64 (3.172)	333 (93.0) -4.22 (0.149)	-2.86 [-3.25; -2.47] <.0001	-1.12 [-1.29; -0.96]
Placebo (N=352)	Week 8	331 (94.0)	5.52 (2.375)	331 (94.0) -1.36 (0.149)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Week 12	326 (91.1)	2.11 (3.044)	326 (91.1) -4.70 (0.150)	-3.12 [-3.52; -2.73] <.0001	-1.21 [-1.38; -1.04]
Placebo (N=352)	Week 12	319 (90.6)	5.31 (2.446)	319 (90.6) -1.57 (0.151)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.7470						
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Week 16	317 (88.5)	1.80 (2.889)	317 (88.5) -5.01 (0.147)	-3.18 [-3.57; -2.79] <.0001	-1.28 [-1.46; -1.11]
Placebo (N=352)	Week 16	302 (85.8)	4.99 (2.499)	302 (85.8) -1.83 (0.148)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Week 20	310 (86.6)	1.66 (2.825)	310 (86.6) -5.07 (0.147)	-3.02 [-3.41; -2.64] <.0001	-1.22 [-1.39; -1.05]
Placebo (N=352)	Week 20	298 (84.7)	4.75 (2.541)	298 (84.7) -2.04 (0.149)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Week 24/EOT	356 (99.4)	1.75 (2.920)	356 (99.4) -5.20 (0.146)	-3.15 [-3.53; -2.77] <.0001	-1.21 [-1.37; -1.05]
Placebo (N=352)	Week 24/EOT	351 (99.7)	4.79 (2.643)	351 (99.7) -2.05 (0.146)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Overall	357 (99.7)	2.73 (2.500)	357 (99.7) -4.24 (0.117)	-2.64 [-2.93; -2.34] <.0001	-1.07 [-1.23; -0.91]
Placebo (N=352)	Overall	351 (99.7)	5.22 (2.161)	351 (99.7) -1.61 (0.117)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.7865						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Baseline	223 (100.0)	7.21 (1.557)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=216)	Baseline	216 (100.0)	7.08 (1.577)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Week 4	213 (95.5)	5.68 (2.784)	213 (95.5) -1.31 (0.152)	-0.67 [-1.07; -0.27] 0.0009	-0.33 [-0.52; -0.13]
Placebo (N=216)	Week 4	207 (95.8)	6.28 (2.106)	207 (95.8) -0.63 (0.153)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Week 8	205 (91.9)	2.60 (3.160)	205 (91.9) -4.26 (0.185)	-3.09 [-3.59; -2.59] <.0001	-1.21 [-1.42; -1.00]
Placebo (N=216)	Week 8	200 (92.6)	5.79 (2.346)	200 (92.6) -1.17 (0.188)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Week 12	200 (89.7)	2.18 (3.010)	200 (89.7) -4.60 (0.188)	-3.04 [-3.55; -2.54] <.0001	-1.17 [-1.39; -0.96]
Placebo (N=216)	Week 12	192 (88.9)	5.40 (2.525)	192 (88.9) -1.56 (0.191)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.7865						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Week 16	194 (87.0)	1.75 (2.864)	194 (87.0) -5.03 (0.184)	-3.11 [-3.60; -2.61] <.0001	-1.22 [-1.44; -1.00]
Placebo (N=216)	Week 16	181 (83.8)	4.91 (2.560)	181 (83.8) -1.92 (0.188)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Week 20	188 (84.3)	1.60 (2.750)	188 (84.3) -5.07 (0.185)	-2.97 [-3.47; -2.47] <.0001	-1.16 [-1.38; -0.94]
Placebo (N=216)	Week 20	177 (81.9)	4.70 (2.646)	177 (81.9) -2.10 (0.189)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Week 24/EOT	221 (99.1)	1.80 (3.044)	221 (99.1) -5.22 (0.182)	-3.27 [-3.75; -2.78] <.0001	-1.24 [-1.44; -1.03]
Placebo (N=216)	Week 24/EOT	215 (99.5)	4.95 (2.681)	215 (99.5) -1.95 (0.184)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Overall	222 (99.6)	2.80 (2.530)	222 (99.6) -4.25 (0.145)	-2.69 [-3.07; -2.31] <.0001	-1.08 [-1.28; -0.88]
Placebo (N=216)	Overall	215 (99.5)	5.34 (2.271)	215 (99.5) -1.56 (0.147)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.7865						
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Baseline	195 (100.0)	7.01 (1.715)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=200)	Baseline	200 (100.0)	7.00 (1.658)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Week 4	189 (96.9)	5.53 (2.323)	189 (96.9) -1.24 (0.160)	-0.18 [-0.59; 0.24] 0.4054	-0.08 [-0.28; 0.12]
Placebo (N=200)	Week 4	198 (99.0)	5.70 (2.520)	198 (99.0) -1.06 (0.157)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Week 8	181 (92.8)	2.51 (3.131)	181 (92.8) -4.17 (0.196)	-2.58 [-3.10; -2.06] <.0001	-1.02 [-1.24; -0.80]
Placebo (N=200)	Week 8	190 (95.0)	5.19 (2.423)	190 (95.0) -1.59 (0.192)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Week 12	179 (91.8)	1.83 (2.931)	179 (91.8) -4.84 (0.199)	-3.20 [-3.73; -2.67] <.0001	-1.28 [-1.51; -1.06]
Placebo (N=200)	Week 12	185 (92.5)	5.14 (2.450)	185 (92.5) -1.64 (0.196)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.1.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.7865						
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Week 16	175 (89.7)	1.65 (2.807)	175 (89.7) -5.01 (0.194)	-3.26 [-3.78; -2.74] <.0001	-1.37 [-1.60; -1.14]
Placebo (N=200)	Week 16	177 (88.5)	5.01 (2.488)	177 (88.5) -1.75 (0.192)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Week 20	174 (89.2)	1.41 (2.675)	174 (89.2) -5.22 (0.195)	-3.26 [-3.78; -2.74] <.0001	-1.39 [-1.62; -1.16]
Placebo (N=200)	Week 20	177 (88.5)	4.80 (2.500)	177 (88.5) -1.96 (0.192)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Week 24/EOT	195 (100.0)	1.49 (2.670)	195 (100.0) -5.27 (0.193)	-3.22 [-3.74; -2.71] <.0001	-1.27 [-1.48; -1.05]
Placebo (N=200)	Week 24/EOT	200 (100.0)	4.72 (2.686)	200 (100.0) -2.04 (0.190)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Overall	195 (100.0)	2.52 (2.367)	195 (100.0) -4.29 (0.153)	-2.62 [-3.01; -2.22] <.0001	-1.09 [-1.30; -0.88]
Placebo (N=200)	Overall	200 (100.0)	5.08 (2.133)	200 (100.0) -1.67 (0.150)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

1.1.2 Reduktion der nicht-menstruellen Beckenschmerzen

1.1.2.1 Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Primary endpoint II by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Table 2.2.1.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Primary endpoint II by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.1531						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	18 (66.7)	7.100	2.948	0.429	0.0018
Placebo	24	4 (16.7)	[2.148;23.472]	[1.393;6.240]	[0.196;0.662]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	237 (62.4)	2.235	1.433	0.188	<.0001
Placebo	376	163 (43.4)	[1.660;3.008]	[1.251;1.641]	[0.120;0.256]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	5 (45.5)	1.895	1.256	0.096	0.5774
Placebo	16	4 (25.0)	[0.515;6.973]	[0.573;2.752]	[-0.248;0.439]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.1 points or a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 points (patients with a baseline value < 2.1) on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.1.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Primary endpoint II by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.2413						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	177 (61.2)	2.196	1.426	0.184	<.0001
Placebo	296	128 (43.2)	[1.567;3.079]	[1.221;1.666]	[0.107;0.261]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	83 (64.3)	3.198	1.779	0.279	<.0001
Placebo	120	43 (35.8)	[1.877;5.449]	[1.346;2.351]	[0.157;0.400]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.1 points or a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 points (patients with a baseline value < 2.1) on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.1.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Primary endpoint II by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.3004						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	105 (59.7)	2.886	1.742	0.258	<.0001
Placebo	186	64 (34.4)	[1.871;4.451]	[1.389;2.186]	[0.159;0.357]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	155 (64.0)	2.130	1.361	0.170	0.0002
Placebo	230	107 (46.5)	[1.457;3.115]	[1.157;1.600]	[0.083;0.256]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.1 points or a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 points (patients with a baseline value < 2.1) on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.1.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Primary endpoint II by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.4352						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	42 (49.4)	2.730	1.899	0.241	0.0015
Placebo	88	23 (26.1)	[1.429;5.216]	[1.265;2.850]	[0.097;0.384]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	143 (68.1)	2.799	1.530	0.237	<.0001
Placebo	222	98 (44.1)	[1.874;4.179]	[1.292;1.813]	[0.148;0.326]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	75 (61.0)	1.827	1.299	0.142	0.0280
Placebo	106	50 (47.2)	[1.066;3.132]	[1.026;1.645]	[0.018;0.266]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.1 points or a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 points (patients with a baseline value < 2.1) on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.1.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Primary endpoint II by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.4582						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	108	62 (57.4)	2.782	1.679	0.234	0.0005
Placebo	113	39 (34.5)	[1.600;4.838]	[1.248;2.260]	[0.108;0.360]	
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	115	72 (62.6)	2.221	1.445	0.192	0.0045
Placebo	103	44 (42.7)	[1.279;3.859]	[1.110;1.882]	[0.061;0.323]	
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	106	74 (69.8)	3.112	1.606	0.264	<.0001
Placebo	113	49 (43.4)	[1.773;5.460]	[1.261;2.045]	[0.139;0.388]	
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	89	52 (58.4)	1.666	1.283	0.129	0.0772
Placebo	87	39 (44.8)	[0.917;3.027]	[0.970;1.698]	[-0.013;0.270]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.1 points or a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 points (patients with a baseline value < 2.1) on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.1.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Primary endpoint II by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.5361						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	9	8 (88.9)	4.109	1.830	0.335	0.0734
Placebo	18	8 (44.4)	[0.869;19.415]	[0.901;3.719]	[-0.007;0.677]	
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	226	152 (67.3)	2.803	1.579	0.247	<.0001
Placebo	213	91 (42.7)	[1.893;4.151]	[1.323;1.884]	[0.159;0.336]	
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	96	52 (54.2)	1.424	1.192	0.084	0.2424
Placebo	87	38 (43.7)	[0.787;2.578]	[0.882;1.610]	[-0.057;0.226]	
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	49	28 (57.1)	2.306	1.465	0.179	0.0687
Placebo	60	23 (38.3)	[1.050;5.066]	[0.977;2.195]	[-0.006;0.364]	
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	14 (51.9)	2.259	1.393	0.149	0.2601
Placebo	26	9 (34.6)	[0.817;6.249]	[0.806;2.410]	[-0.091;0.388]	
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	6 (54.5)	2.908	1.686	0.203	0.2565
Placebo	12	2 (16.7)	[0.720;11.741]	[0.721;3.946]	[-0.111;0.517]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.1 points or a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 points (patients with a baseline value < 2.1) on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.1.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Primary endpoint II by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.6075						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	147	88 (59.9)	2.202	1.451	0.182	0.0014
Placebo	151	60 (39.7)	[1.372;3.534]	[1.147;1.836]	[0.072;0.293]	
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	141	92 (65.2)	3.013	1.644	0.258	<.0001
Placebo	140	57 (40.7)	[1.833;4.953]	[1.308;2.066]	[0.149;0.367]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	80 (61.5)	2.231	1.424	0.183	0.0032
Placebo	125	54 (43.2)	[1.335;3.730]	[1.120;1.811]	[0.064;0.302]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.1 points or a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 points (patients with a baseline value < 2.1) on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, treatment group and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, treatment group and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, treatment group and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.1.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Primary endpoint II by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.6093						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	204 (60.9)	2.496	1.543	0.214	<.0001
Placebo	350	137 (39.1)	[1.822;3.419]	[1.325;1.797]	[0.142;0.285]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	56 (67.5)	2.056	1.330	0.166	0.0350
Placebo	66	34 (51.5)	[1.048;4.035]	[1.005;1.759]	[0.013;0.319]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.1 points or a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 points (patients with a baseline value < 2.1) on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
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Table 2.2.1.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Primary endpoint II by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.6589						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	180 (62.5)	2.559	1.547	0.221	<.0001
Placebo	291	117 (40.2)	[1.817;3.603]	[1.315;1.819]	[0.143;0.298]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	80 (61.5)	2.227	1.424	0.183	0.0032
Placebo	125	54 (43.2)	[1.333;3.722]	[1.120;1.811]	[0.064;0.302]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.1 points or a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 points (patients with a baseline value < 2.1) on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, treatment group and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, treatment group and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, treatment group and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
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Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.1.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Primary endpoint II by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.6895						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	212 (64.0)	2.373	1.461	0.201	<.0001
Placebo	318	137 (43.1)	[1.721;3.273]	[1.262;1.690]	[0.127;0.274]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	48 (55.2)	2.733	1.554	0.194	0.0071
Placebo	98	34 (34.7)	[1.478;5.053]	[1.124;2.148]	[0.057;0.331]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.1 points or a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 points (patients with a baseline value < 2.1) on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
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The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.1.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Primary endpoint II by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.6946						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	39 (65.0)	2.788	1.543	0.225	0.0107
Placebo	64	26 (40.6)	[1.346;5.774]	[1.092;2.182]	[0.054;0.395]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	221 (61.7)	2.381	1.483	0.200	<.0001
Placebo	352	145 (41.2)	[1.749;3.241]	[1.282;1.717]	[0.130;0.271]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.1 points or a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 points (patients with a baseline value < 2.1) on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.1.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Primary endpoint II by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.7355						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	38 (42.2)	2.221	1.653	0.164	0.0194
Placebo	89	22 (24.7)	[1.172;4.211]	[1.076;2.539]	[0.030;0.299]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	222 (67.7)	2.513	1.486	0.221	<.0001
Placebo	327	149 (45.6)	[1.827;3.456]	[1.292;1.709]	[0.147;0.295]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.1 points or a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 points (patients with a baseline value < 2.1) on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, treatment group and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, treatment group and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, treatment group and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.1.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Primary endpoint II by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.8056						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	134 (60.1)	2.545	1.572	0.219	<.0001
Placebo	216	83 (38.4)	[1.716;3.774]	[1.290;1.917]	[0.129;0.308]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	126 (64.6)	2.369	1.454	0.201	<.0001
Placebo	200	88 (44.0)	[1.568;3.579]	[1.210;1.748]	[0.107;0.296]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.1 points or a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 points (patients with a baseline value < 2.1) on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
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Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.1.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Primary endpoint II by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.8099						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	13 (52.0)	1.627	1.222	0.091	0.4507
Placebo	42	16 (38.1)	[0.624;4.242]	[0.740;2.019]	[-0.137;0.318]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	26 (59.1)	2.529	1.372	0.154	0.1159
Placebo	51	19 (37.3)	[1.131;5.656]	[0.920;2.046]	[-0.037;0.344]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	45 (75.0)	3.380	1.640	0.287	0.0014
Placebo	59	26 (44.1)	[1.591;7.182]	[1.204;2.236]	[0.122;0.452]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	37 (60.7)	2.372	1.477	0.194	0.0371
Placebo	51	20 (39.2)	[1.118;5.032]	[1.015;2.149]	[0.015;0.372]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	139 (61.0)	2.213	1.422	0.180	<.0001
Placebo	213	90 (42.3)	[1.498;3.269]	[1.186;1.705]	[0.091;0.269]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.1 points or a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 points (patients with a baseline value < 2.1) on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
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Table 2.2.1.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Primary endpoint II by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.8597						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	84 (60.9)	2.506	1.538	0.214	0.0002
Placebo	154	61 (39.6)	[1.559;4.027]	[1.221;1.936]	[0.104;0.325]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	176 (62.9)	2.375	1.465	0.198	<.0001
Placebo	262	110 (42.0)	[1.666;3.388]	[1.243;1.726]	[0.117;0.278]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.1 points or a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 points (patients with a baseline value < 2.1) on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
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The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
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Table 2.2.1.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Primary endpoint II by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.8630						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	186 (68.9)	2.382	1.426	0.206	<.0001
Placebo	265	128 (48.3)	[1.672;3.393]	[1.231;1.653]	[0.125;0.287]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	74 (50.0)	2.510	1.741	0.212	0.0002
Placebo	151	43 (28.5)	[1.554;4.055]	[1.289;2.350]	[0.103;0.320]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.1 points or a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 points (patients with a baseline value < 2.1) on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, treatment group and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, treatment group and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, treatment group and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
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A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.1.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Primary endpoint II by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.9811						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	63 (61.2)	2.438	1.496	0.202	0.0030
Placebo	108	43 (39.8)	[1.407;4.224]	[1.145;1.954]	[0.073;0.330]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	197 (62.5)	2.420	1.486	0.203	<.0001
Placebo	308	128 (41.6)	[1.738;3.368]	[1.274;1.735]	[0.128;0.278]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.1 points or a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 points (patients with a baseline value < 2.1) on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

1.1.2.2 Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 1 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Table 2.2.7.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 1 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.2779						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	176 (60.9)	2.191	1.429	0.183	<.0001
Placebo	296	127 (42.9)	[1.563;3.070]	[1.222;1.671]	[0.106;0.261]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	81 (62.8)	3.100	1.790	0.275	<.0001
Placebo	120	42 (35.0)	[1.822;5.276]	[1.348;2.376]	[0.155;0.396]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.1 points on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.7.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 1 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.3398						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	102 (58.0)	2.820	1.743	0.251	<.0001
Placebo	186	62 (33.3)	[1.828;4.350]	[1.382;2.199]	[0.152;0.350]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	155 (64.0)	2.131	1.361	0.170	0.0002
Placebo	230	107 (46.5)	[1.458;3.116]	[1.157;1.600]	[0.083;0.256]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.1 points on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.7.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 1 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.3467						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	16 (59.3)	5.303	2.706	0.376	0.0066
Placebo	24	4 (16.7)	[1.630;17.247]	[1.265;5.786]	[0.138;0.613]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	236 (62.1)	2.255	1.444	0.191	<.0001
Placebo	376	161 (42.8)	[1.676;3.034]	[1.259;1.657]	[0.123;0.259]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	5 (45.5)	1.879	1.256	0.096	0.5774
Placebo	16	4 (25.0)	[0.512;6.899]	[0.573;2.752]	[-0.248;0.439]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.1 points on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.7.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 1 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.3821						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	108	62 (57.4)	2.784	1.679	0.234	0.0005
Placebo	113	39 (34.5)	[1.600;4.843]	[1.248;2.260]	[0.108;0.360]	
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	115	70 (60.9)	2.060	1.406	0.175	0.0096
Placebo	103	44 (42.7)	[1.189;3.572]	[1.077;1.836]	[0.044;0.307]	
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	106	74 (69.8)	3.241	1.648	0.275	<.0001
Placebo	113	48 (42.5)	[1.845;5.692]	[1.288;2.109]	[0.150;0.399]	
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	89	51 (57.3)	1.671	1.285	0.126	0.0844
Placebo	87	38 (43.7)	[0.917;3.044]	[0.961;1.719]	[-0.016;0.269]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.1 points on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.7.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 1 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.4411						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	39 (45.9)	2.670	1.928	0.229	0.0021
Placebo	88	21 (23.9)	[1.383;5.156]	[1.256;2.959]	[0.087;0.371]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	143 (68.1)	2.798	1.530	0.237	<.0001
Placebo	222	98 (44.1)	[1.874;4.177]	[1.292;1.813]	[0.148;0.326]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	75 (61.0)	1.824	1.299	0.142	0.0280
Placebo	106	50 (47.2)	[1.064;3.126]	[1.026;1.645]	[0.018;0.266]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.1 points on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.7.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 1 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.5434						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	9	8 (88.9)	4.080	1.830	0.335	0.0734
Placebo	18	8 (44.4)	[0.864;19.263]	[0.901;3.719]	[-0.007;0.677]	
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	226	151 (66.8)	2.796	1.585	0.248	<.0001
Placebo	213	90 (42.3)	[1.890;4.136]	[1.326;1.896]	[0.159;0.337]	
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	96	51 (53.1)	1.438	1.209	0.089	0.2178
Placebo	87	37 (42.5)	[0.794;2.602]	[0.888;1.647]	[-0.052;0.230]	
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	49	27 (55.1)	2.090	1.410	0.159	0.1006
Placebo	60	23 (38.3)	[0.961;4.546]	[0.940;2.115]	[-0.026;0.344]	
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	14 (51.9)	2.244	1.393	0.149	0.2601
Placebo	26	9 (34.6)	[0.812;6.200]	[0.806;2.410]	[-0.091;0.388]	
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	6 (54.5)	2.900	1.686	0.203	0.2565
Placebo	12	2 (16.7)	[0.720;11.687]	[0.721;3.946]	[-0.111;0.517]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.1 points on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.7.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 1 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.5800						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	147	88 (59.9)	2.201	1.451	0.182	0.0014
Placebo	151	60 (39.7)	[1.372;3.532]	[1.147;1.836]	[0.072;0.293]	
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	141	91 (64.5)	3.004	1.654	0.258	<.0001
Placebo	140	56 (40.0)	[1.829;4.935]	[1.311;2.088]	[0.148;0.367]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	78 (60.0)	2.156	1.413	0.175	0.0047
Placebo	125	53 (42.4)	[1.292;3.598]	[1.107;1.804]	[0.056;0.294]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.1 points on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, treatment group and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, treatment group and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, treatment group and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.7.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 1 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.5844						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	179 (62.2)	2.556	1.551	0.220	<.0001
Placebo	291	116 (39.9)	[1.815;3.598]	[1.317;1.827]	[0.143;0.298]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	78 (60.0)	2.152	1.413	0.175	0.0047
Placebo	125	53 (42.4)	[1.290;3.591]	[1.107;1.804]	[0.056;0.294]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.1 points on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, treatment group and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, treatment group and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, treatment group and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.7.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 1 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.6537						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	37 (41.1)	2.125	1.608	0.153	0.0284
Placebo	89	22 (24.7)	[1.120;4.032]	[1.045;2.475]	[0.019;0.287]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	220 (67.1)	2.504	1.492	0.221	<.0001
Placebo	327	147 (45.0)	[1.822;3.441]	[1.295;1.720]	[0.147;0.295]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.1 points on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, treatment group and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, treatment group and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, treatment group and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.7.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 1 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.7965						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	210 (63.4)	2.372	1.469	0.201	<.0001
Placebo	318	135 (42.5)	[1.721;3.269]	[1.267;1.703]	[0.128;0.275]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	47 (54.0)	2.597	1.528	0.185	0.0099
Placebo	98	34 (34.7)	[1.406;4.798]	[1.105;2.114]	[0.048;0.321]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.1 points on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.7.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 1 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.8013						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	201 (60.0)	2.430	1.531	0.208	<.0001
Placebo	350	136 (38.9)	[1.775;3.327]	[1.313;1.787]	[0.136;0.279]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	56 (67.5)	2.208	1.369	0.181	0.0230
Placebo	66	33 (50.0)	[1.120;4.354]	[1.030;1.820]	[0.028;0.334]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.1 points on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.7.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 1 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.8264						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	38 (63.3)	2.597	1.518	0.214	0.0150
Placebo	64	26 (40.6)	[1.259;5.357]	[1.072;2.149]	[0.043;0.385]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	219 (61.2)	2.379	1.490	0.200	<.0001
Placebo	352	143 (40.6)	[1.748;3.237]	[1.285;1.727]	[0.130;0.271]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.1 points on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.7.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 1 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.8275						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	83 (60.1)	2.497	1.544	0.213	0.0002
Placebo	154	60 (39.0)	[1.554;4.011]	[1.222;1.951]	[0.103;0.324]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	174 (62.1)	2.338	1.460	0.194	<.0001
Placebo	262	109 (41.6)	[1.640;3.332]	[1.238;1.722]	[0.114;0.274]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.1 points on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.7.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 1 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.8465						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	13 (52.0)	1.979	1.360	0.132	0.2657
Placebo	42	14 (33.3)	[0.753;5.203]	[0.811;2.279]	[-0.091;0.355]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	26 (59.1)	2.511	1.372	0.154	0.1159
Placebo	51	19 (37.3)	[1.124;5.613]	[0.920;2.046]	[-0.037;0.344]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	45 (75.0)	3.375	1.640	0.287	0.0014
Placebo	59	26 (44.1)	[1.589;7.167]	[1.204;2.236]	[0.122;0.452]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	37 (60.7)	2.369	1.477	0.194	0.0371
Placebo	51	20 (39.2)	[1.117;5.024]	[1.015;2.149]	[0.015;0.372]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	136 (59.6)	2.090	1.393	0.168	0.0003
Placebo	213	90 (42.3)	[1.417;3.083]	[1.160;1.673]	[0.079;0.257]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.1 points on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.7.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 1 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.9544						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	62 (60.2)	2.430	1.500	0.199	0.0034
Placebo	108	42 (38.9)	[1.403;4.209]	[1.142;1.970]	[0.070;0.328]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	195 (61.9)	2.385	1.482	0.200	<.0001
Placebo	308	127 (41.2)	[1.714;3.319]	[1.268;1.731]	[0.125;0.275]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.1 points on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.7.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 1 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.9633						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	185 (68.5)	2.412	1.441	0.210	<.0001
Placebo	265	126 (47.5)	[1.694;3.434]	[1.241;1.674]	[0.128;0.291]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	72 (48.6)	2.379	1.690	0.197	0.0005
Placebo	151	43 (28.5)	[1.473;3.843]	[1.248;2.288]	[0.089;0.306]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.1 points on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, treatment group and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, treatment group and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, treatment group and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.7.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 1 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.9651						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	132 (59.2)	2.446	1.549	0.210	<.0001
Placebo	216	83 (38.4)	[1.650;3.624]	[1.270;1.890]	[0.120;0.300]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	125 (64.1)	2.415	1.474	0.205	<.0001
Placebo	200	86 (43.0)	[1.599;3.647]	[1.222;1.777]	[0.111;0.300]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a reduction of at least 2.1 points on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

1.1.2.3 Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 2 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Table 2.2.8.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 2 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Age category I, Interaction p-value: NC						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	2 (0.9)	NC [NC;NC]	NC [NC;NC]	NC [NC;NC]	NC
Placebo	216	0				
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	2 (1.0)	NC [NC;NC]	NC [NC;NC]	NC [NC;NC]	NC
Placebo	200	2 (1.0)				

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 points (patients with a baseline value < 2.8) on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on
[2] RR (95% CI) based on
[3] RD (95% CI) based on
[4] P-value based on
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.8.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 2 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: NC						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	108	0	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	113	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	115	2 (1.7)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	103	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	106	0	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	113	1 (0.9)	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	89	2 (2.2)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	87	1 (1.1)	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 points (patients with a baseline value < 2.8) on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on
[2] RR (95% CI) based on
[3] RD (95% CI) based on
[4] P-value based on
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.8.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 2 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: NC						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	3 (0.9)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	318	2 (0.6)	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	1 (1.1)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	98	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 points (patients with a baseline value < 2.8) on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on
[2] RR (95% CI) based on
[3] RD (95% CI) based on
[4] P-value based on
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.8.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 2 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: NC						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	9	0	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	18	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	226	1 (0.4)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	213	1 (0.5)	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	96	2 (2.1)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	87	1 (1.1)	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	49	1 (2.0)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	60	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	0	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	26	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	0	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	12	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 points (patients with a baseline value < 2.8) on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on
[2] RR (95% CI) based on
[3] RD (95% CI) based on
[4] P-value based on
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.8.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 2 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: NC						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	1 (0.3)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	291	1 (0.3)	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	3 (2.3)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	125	1 (0.8)	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 points (patients with a baseline value < 2.8) on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on
[2] RR (95% CI) based on
[3] RD (95% CI) based on
[4] P-value based on
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.8.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 2 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: NC						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	147	0	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	151	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	141	1 (0.7)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	140	1 (0.7)	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	3 (2.3)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	125	1 (0.8)	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 points (patients with a baseline value < 2.8) on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on
[2] RR (95% CI) based on
[3] RD (95% CI) based on
[4] P-value based on
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.8.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 2 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: NC						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	4 (2.3)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	186	2 (1.1)	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	0	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	230	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 points (patients with a baseline value < 2.8) on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on
[2] RR (95% CI) based on
[3] RD (95% CI) based on
[4] P-value based on
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.8.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 2 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: NC						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	4 (4.7)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	88	2 (2.3)	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	0	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	222	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	0	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	106	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 points (patients with a baseline value < 2.8) on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on
[2] RR (95% CI) based on
[3] RD (95% CI) based on
[4] P-value based on
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.8.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 2 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: NC						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	1 (1.1)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	89	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	3 (0.9)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	327	2 (0.6)	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 points (patients with a baseline value < 2.8) on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on
[2] RR (95% CI) based on
[3] RD (95% CI) based on
[4] P-value based on
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.8.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 2 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: NC						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	2 (0.7)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	265	2 (0.8)	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	2 (1.4)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	151	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 points (patients with a baseline value < 2.8) on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on
[2] RR (95% CI) based on
[3] RD (95% CI) based on
[4] P-value based on
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.8.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 2 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Race, Interaction p-value: NC						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	2 (7.4)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	24	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	2 (0.5)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	376	2 (0.5)	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	0	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	16	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 points (patients with a baseline value < 2.8) on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on
[2] RR (95% CI) based on
[3] RD (95% CI) based on
[4] P-value based on
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.8.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 2 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: NC						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	0	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	42	2 (4.8)	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	0	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	51	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	0	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	59	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	0	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	51	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	4 (1.8)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	213	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 points (patients with a baseline value < 2.8) on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on
[2] RR (95% CI) based on
[3] RD (95% CI) based on
[4] P-value based on
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.8.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 2 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Renal function, Interaction p-value: NC						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	2 (3.3)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	64	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	2 (0.6)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	352	2 (0.6)	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 points (patients with a baseline value < 2.8) on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on
[2] RR (95% CI) based on
[3] RD (95% CI) based on
[4] P-value based on
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.8.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 2 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: NC						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	2 (0.7)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	296	1 (0.3)	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	2 (1.6)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	120	1 (0.8)	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 points (patients with a baseline value < 2.8) on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on
[2] RR (95% CI) based on
[3] RD (95% CI) based on
[4] P-value based on
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.8.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 2 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: NC						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	4 (1.2)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	350	1 (0.3)	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	0	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	66	1 (1.5)	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 points (patients with a baseline value < 2.8) on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on
[2] RR (95% CI) based on
[3] RD (95% CI) based on
[4] P-value based on
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.8.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 2 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: NC						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	2 (1.4)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	154	1 (0.6)	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	2 (0.7)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	262	1 (0.4)	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 points (patients with a baseline value < 2.8) on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on
[2] RR (95% CI) based on
[3] RD (95% CI) based on
[4] P-value based on
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.8.2.3: Proportion of responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores - Post hoc analysis: Component 2 by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: NC						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	1 (1.0)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	108	1 (0.9)	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	3 (1.0)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	308	1 (0.3)	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Responders are patients with a week 24/EOT value <= 0.1 points (patients with a baseline value < 2.8) on the NRS for NMPP and no increase in analgesic use at Week 24/EOT. Patients who completed < 5 weeks of treatment are considered non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on
[2] RR (95% CI) based on
[3] RD (95% CI) based on
[4] P-value based on
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

1.1.2.4 Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.0757						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Baseline	288 (100.0)	5.88 (1.926)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=291)	Baseline	291 (100.0)	5.65 (1.863)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Week 4	277 (96.2)	4.77 (2.365)	277 (96.2) -0.95 (0.099)	-0.28 [-0.53; -0.03] 0.0310	-0.18 [-0.35; -0.01]
Placebo (N=291)	Week 4	282 (96.9)	4.83 (2.209)	282 (96.9) -0.68 (0.097)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Week 8	269 (93.4)	4.05 (2.554)	269 (93.4) -1.54 (0.123)	-0.42 [-0.75; -0.10] 0.0104	-0.22 [-0.38; -0.05]
Placebo (N=291)	Week 8	273 (93.8)	4.35 (2.319)	273 (93.8) -1.12 (0.122)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Week 12	263 (91.3)	3.38 (2.617)	263 (91.3) -2.18 (0.136)	-0.75 [-1.11; -0.39] <.0001	-0.35 [-0.52; -0.18]
Placebo (N=291)	Week 12	264 (90.7)	4.00 (2.439)	264 (90.7) -1.43 (0.135)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.0757						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Week 16	257 (89.2)	2.99 (2.592)	257 (89.2) -2.54 (0.140)	-0.84 [-1.21; -0.46] <.0001	-0.38 [-0.55; -0.20]
Placebo (N=291)	Week 16	250 (85.9)	3.56 (2.412)	250 (85.9) -1.70 (0.139)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Week 20	251 (87.2)	2.76 (2.565)	251 (87.2) -2.70 (0.143)	-0.87 [-1.25; -0.49] <.0001	-0.39 [-0.56; -0.21]
Placebo (N=291)	Week 20	246 (84.5)	3.41 (2.383)	246 (84.5) -1.83 (0.142)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Week 24/EOT	287 (99.7)	2.88 (2.731)	287 (99.7) -2.84 (0.146)	-0.98 [-1.37; -0.59] <.0001	-0.41 [-0.57; -0.24]
Placebo (N=291)	Week 24/EOT	290 (99.7)	3.66 (2.610)	290 (99.7) -1.86 (0.145)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Overall	287 (99.7)	3.61 (2.452)	287 (99.7) -2.13 (0.120)	-0.69 [-1.01; -0.37] <.0001	-0.33 [-0.49; -0.16]
Placebo (N=291)	Overall	290 (99.7)	4.09 (2.276)	290 (99.7) -1.44 (0.119)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.0757						
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Baseline	130 (100.0)	5.66 (1.986)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=125)	Baseline	125 (100.0)	5.68 (1.917)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 4	125 (96.2)	4.57 (2.472)	125 (96.2) -0.91 (0.139)	-0.07 [-0.45; 0.31] 0.7092	-0.05 [-0.30; 0.20]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 4	123 (98.4)	4.73 (2.164)	123 (98.4) -0.84 (0.142)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 8	117 (90.0)	3.86 (2.476)	117 (90.0) -1.48 (0.177)	0.11 [-0.37; 0.60] 0.6469	0.06 [-0.20; 0.32]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 8	117 (93.6)	4.03 (2.298)	117 (93.6) -1.60 (0.180)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 12	116 (89.2)	3.20 (2.578)	116 (89.2) -2.10 (0.198)	-0.13 [-0.68; 0.42] 0.6418	-0.06 [-0.32; 0.20]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 12	113 (90.4)	3.61 (2.422)	113 (90.4) -1.97 (0.201)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.0757						
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 16	112 (86.2)	2.90 (2.571)	112 (86.2) -2.38 (0.204)	-0.20 [-0.77; 0.36] 0.4766	-0.09 [-0.35; 0.18]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 16	108 (86.4)	3.34 (2.473)	108 (86.4) -2.18 (0.208)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 20	111 (85.4)	2.75 (2.527)	111 (85.4) -2.50 (0.207)	-0.27 [-0.85; 0.30] 0.3542	-0.12 [-0.38; 0.15]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 20	108 (86.4)	3.27 (2.500)	108 (86.4) -2.23 (0.212)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 24/EOT	129 (99.2)	2.75 (2.563)	129 (99.2) -2.80 (0.212)	-0.48 [-1.06; 0.11] 0.1131	-0.20 [-0.45; 0.05]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 24/EOT	125 (100.0)	3.22 (2.519)	125 (100.0) -2.33 (0.217)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Overall	130 (100.0)	3.48 (2.430)	130 (100.0) -2.03 (0.172)	-0.17 [-0.65; 0.30] 0.4744	-0.08 [-0.33; 0.16]
Placebo (N=125)	Overall	125 (100.0)	3.69 (2.242)	125 (100.0) -1.86 (0.176)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.0918						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Baseline	108 (100.0)	6.00 (1.921)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=113)	Baseline	113 (100.0)	5.76 (1.869)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Week 4	106 (98.1)	5.11 (2.409)	106 (98.1) -0.74 (0.155)	-0.31 [-0.72; 0.10] 0.1368	-0.21 [-0.49; 0.06]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 4	104 (92.0)	5.21 (2.235)	104 (92.0) -0.43 (0.155)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Week 8	99 (91.7)	4.32 (2.544)	99 (91.7) -1.27 (0.196)	-0.34 [-0.87; 0.19] 0.2049	-0.18 [-0.46; 0.10]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 8	100 (88.5)	4.67 (2.327)	100 (88.5) -0.93 (0.195)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Week 12	96 (88.9)	3.57 (2.608)	96 (88.9) -1.93 (0.219)	-0.63 [-1.22; -0.04] 0.0373	-0.29 [-0.57; 0.00]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 12	94 (83.2)	4.22 (2.561)	94 (83.2) -1.30 (0.217)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.0918						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Week 16	93 (86.1)	3.07 (2.582)	93 (86.1) -2.31 (0.225)	-0.72 [-1.33; -0.11] 0.0201	-0.32 [-0.62; -0.03]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 16	87 (77.0)	3.60 (2.463)	87 (77.0) -1.59 (0.223)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Week 20	90 (83.3)	2.78 (2.501)	90 (83.3) -2.43 (0.230)	-0.73 [-1.35; -0.11] 0.0204	-0.31 [-0.61; -0.01]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 20	85 (75.2)	3.44 (2.461)	85 (75.2) -1.70 (0.227)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Week 24/EOT	108 (100.0)	3.32 (2.868)	108 (100.0) -2.54 (0.235)	-0.89 [-1.52; -0.25] 0.0061	-0.37 [-0.63; -0.10]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 24/EOT	112 (99.1)	3.98 (2.813)	112 (99.1) -1.65 (0.231)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Overall	108 (100.0)	4.00 (2.520)	108 (100.0) -1.87 (0.191)	-0.60 [-1.11; -0.09] 0.0209	-0.29 [-0.55; -0.02]
Placebo (N=113)	Overall	112 (99.1)	4.36 (2.419)	112 (99.1) -1.27 (0.189)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.0918						
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Baseline	115 (100.0)	5.74 (1.966)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=103)	Baseline	103 (100.0)	5.56 (1.800)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Week 4	107 (93.0)	4.31 (2.407)	107 (93.0) -1.21 (0.152)	-0.35 [-0.76; 0.06] 0.0924	-0.21 [-0.49; 0.06]
Placebo (N=103)	Week 4	103 (100.0)	4.60 (2.195)	103 (100.0) -0.85 (0.155)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Week 8	106 (92.2)	3.71 (2.471)	106 (92.2) -1.75 (0.191)	-0.24 [-0.76; 0.29] 0.3802	-0.12 [-0.39; 0.16]
Placebo (N=103)	Week 8	100 (97.1)	3.96 (2.302)	100 (97.1) -1.52 (0.197)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Week 12	104 (90.4)	3.18 (2.579)	104 (90.4) -2.27 (0.212)	-0.45 [-1.04; 0.13] 0.1305	-0.21 [-0.48; 0.07]
Placebo (N=103)	Week 12	98 (95.1)	3.68 (2.407)	98 (95.1) -1.81 (0.220)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.0918						
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Week 16	101 (87.8)	2.85 (2.527)	101 (87.8) -2.61 (0.218)	-0.55 [-1.16; 0.06] 0.0756	-0.24 [-0.52; 0.04]
Placebo (N=103)	Week 16	94 (91.3)	3.38 (2.442)	94 (91.3) -2.06 (0.228)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Week 20	98 (85.2)	2.69 (2.557)	98 (85.2) -2.72 (0.222)	-0.61 [-1.23; 0.02] 0.0560	-0.27 [-0.55; 0.02]
Placebo (N=103)	Week 20	92 (89.3)	3.30 (2.399)	92 (89.3) -2.11 (0.233)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Week 24/EOT	113 (98.3)	2.77 (2.628)	113 (98.3) -2.87 (0.228)	-0.83 [-1.47; -0.20] 0.0103	-0.35 [-0.62; -0.08]
Placebo (N=103)	Week 24/EOT	103 (100.0)	3.42 (2.461)	103 (100.0) -2.03 (0.239)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Overall	114 (99.1)	3.36 (2.429)	114 (99.1) -2.24 (0.186)	-0.51 [-1.02; 0.01] 0.0537	-0.24 [-0.50; 0.03]
Placebo (N=103)	Overall	103 (100.0)	3.73 (2.218)	103 (100.0) -1.73 (0.193)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.0918						
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Baseline	106 (100.0)	5.68 (1.847)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=113)	Baseline	113 (100.0)	5.56 (1.898)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Week 4	102 (96.2)	4.63 (2.256)	102 (96.2) -0.94 (0.155)	-0.15 [-0.56; 0.25] 0.4614	-0.10 [-0.37; 0.17]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 4	112 (99.1)	4.64 (2.173)	112 (99.1) -0.78 (0.151)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Week 8	97 (91.5)	3.75 (2.434)	97 (91.5) -1.68 (0.197)	-0.57 [-1.09; -0.05] 0.0334	-0.30 [-0.57; -0.02]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 8	109 (96.5)	4.36 (2.293)	109 (96.5) -1.11 (0.190)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Week 12	97 (91.5)	2.90 (2.418)	97 (91.5) -2.48 (0.219)	-1.12 [-1.71; -0.53] 0.0002	-0.55 [-0.83; -0.27]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 12	107 (94.7)	4.11 (2.374)	107 (94.7) -1.36 (0.212)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.0918						
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Week 16	93 (87.7)	2.57 (2.342)	93 (87.7) -2.84 (0.226)	-1.23 [-1.83; -0.62] <.0001	-0.58 [-0.87; -0.29]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 16	102 (90.3)	3.79 (2.367)	102 (90.3) -1.61 (0.219)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Week 20	92 (86.8)	2.37 (2.240)	92 (86.8) -3.01 (0.230)	-1.27 [-1.89; -0.65] <.0001	-0.61 [-0.89; -0.32]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 20	102 (90.3)	3.64 (2.355)	102 (90.3) -1.74 (0.223)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Week 24/EOT	106 (100.0)	2.26 (2.302)	106 (100.0) -3.29 (0.236)	-1.29 [-1.93; -0.66] <.0001	-0.56 [-0.83; -0.29]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 24/EOT	113 (100.0)	3.43 (2.482)	113 (100.0) -2.00 (0.229)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Overall	106 (100.0)	3.18 (2.197)	106 (100.0) -2.37 (0.192)	-0.94 [-1.45; -0.43] 0.0003	-0.47 [-0.74; -0.20]
Placebo (N=113)	Overall	113 (100.0)	3.98 (2.168)	113 (100.0) -1.43 (0.187)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.0918						
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Baseline	89 (100.0)	5.84 (2.074)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=87)	Baseline	87 (100.0)	5.77 (1.968)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Week 4	87 (97.8)	4.80 (2.489)	87 (97.8) -0.88 (0.169)	0.01 [-0.45; 0.46] 0.9816	0.00 [-0.29; 0.30]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 4	86 (98.9)	4.75 (2.139)	86 (98.9) -0.88 (0.169)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Week 8	84 (94.4)	4.26 (2.662)	84 (94.4) -1.39 (0.214)	0.22 [-0.37; 0.80] 0.4621	0.12 [-0.19; 0.42]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 8	81 (93.1)	3.96 (2.294)	81 (93.1) -1.61 (0.215)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Week 12	82 (92.1)	3.72 (2.791)	82 (92.1) -1.94 (0.238)	0.10 [-0.55; 0.76] 0.7627	0.05 [-0.27; 0.36]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 12	78 (89.7)	3.43 (2.358)	78 (89.7) -2.04 (0.241)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.0918						
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Week 16	82 (92.1)	3.44 (2.860)	82 (92.1) -2.20 (0.246)	0.09 [-0.59; 0.76] 0.7962	0.04 [-0.28; 0.35]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 16	75 (86.2)	3.12 (2.445)	75 (86.2) -2.29 (0.248)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Week 20	82 (92.1)	3.26 (2.863)	82 (92.1) -2.36 (0.250)	0.02 [-0.67; 0.71] 0.9544	0.01 [-0.31; 0.32]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 20	75 (86.2)	3.00 (2.469)	75 (86.2) -2.38 (0.253)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Week 24/EOT	89 (100.0)	3.05 (2.821)	89 (100.0) -2.61 (0.257)	-0.16 [-0.87; 0.55] 0.6557	-0.06 [-0.36; 0.23]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 24/EOT	87 (100.0)	3.20 (2.530)	87 (100.0) -2.45 (0.259)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Overall	89 (100.0)	3.76 (2.579)	89 (100.0) -1.90 (0.209)	0.05 [-0.52; 0.62] 0.8754	0.02 [-0.28; 0.32]
Placebo (N=87)	Overall	87 (100.0)	3.72 (2.231)	87 (100.0) -1.94 (0.210)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1390						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Baseline	147 (100.0)	5.90 (1.824)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=151)	Baseline	151 (100.0)	5.64 (1.829)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Week 4	145 (98.6)	5.02 (2.180)	145 (98.6) -0.72 (0.133)	-0.19 [-0.54; 0.16] 0.2814	-0.13 [-0.36; 0.10]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 4	146 (96.7)	4.96 (2.219)	146 (96.7) -0.52 (0.129)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Week 8	141 (95.9)	4.35 (2.426)	141 (95.9) -1.29 (0.167)	-0.33 [-0.78; 0.11] 0.1439	-0.18 [-0.42; 0.05]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 8	142 (94.0)	4.49 (2.358)	142 (94.0) -0.95 (0.164)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Week 12	138 (93.9)	3.73 (2.550)	138 (93.9) -1.92 (0.187)	-0.64 [-1.14; -0.13] 0.0130	-0.32 [-0.56; -0.08]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 12	138 (91.4)	4.14 (2.511)	138 (91.4) -1.28 (0.183)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1390						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Week 16	136 (92.5)	3.34 (2.529)	136 (92.5) -2.28 (0.192)	-0.70 [-1.22; -0.18] 0.0085	-0.34 [-0.58; -0.10]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 16	129 (85.4)	3.67 (2.456)	129 (85.4) -1.58 (0.190)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Week 20	133 (90.5)	3.11 (2.512)	133 (90.5) -2.44 (0.197)	-0.67 [-1.20; -0.14] 0.0136	-0.31 [-0.56; -0.07]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 20	127 (84.1)	3.45 (2.449)	127 (84.1) -1.77 (0.194)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Week 24/EOT	147 (100.0)	3.10 (2.659)	147 (100.0) -2.63 (0.202)	-0.78 [-1.33; -0.24] 0.0049	-0.34 [-0.57; -0.12]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 24/EOT	150 (99.3)	3.68 (2.751)	150 (99.3) -1.84 (0.198)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Overall	147 (100.0)	3.85 (2.339)	147 (100.0) -1.88 (0.164)	-0.55 [-0.99; -0.11] 0.0136	-0.28 [-0.51; -0.05]
Placebo (N=151)	Overall	150 (99.3)	4.19 (2.320)	150 (99.3) -1.32 (0.161)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1390						
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Baseline	141 (100.0)	5.86 (2.034)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=140)	Baseline	140 (100.0)	5.66 (1.906)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Week 4	132 (93.6)	4.50 (2.533)	132 (93.6) -1.21 (0.135)	-0.37 [-0.73; -0.01] 0.0428	-0.23 [-0.47; 0.01]
Placebo (N=140)	Week 4	136 (97.1)	4.68 (2.198)	136 (97.1) -0.83 (0.135)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Week 8	128 (90.8)	3.72 (2.657)	128 (90.8) -1.81 (0.171)	-0.52 [-0.98; -0.06] 0.0281	-0.25 [-0.49; 0.00]
Placebo (N=140)	Week 8	131 (93.6)	4.21 (2.276)	131 (93.6) -1.29 (0.171)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Week 12	125 (88.7)	3.00 (2.647)	125 (88.7) -2.46 (0.190)	-0.87 [-1.39; -0.35] 0.0010	-0.39 [-0.64; -0.14]
Placebo (N=140)	Week 12	126 (90.0)	3.86 (2.359)	126 (90.0) -1.58 (0.191)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1390						
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Week 16	121 (85.8)	2.61 (2.617)	121 (85.8) -2.82 (0.196)	-0.98 [-1.52; -0.45] 0.0003	-0.42 [-0.67; -0.16]
Placebo (N=140)	Week 16	121 (86.4)	3.45 (2.368)	121 (86.4) -1.84 (0.197)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Week 20	118 (83.7)	2.38 (2.579)	118 (83.7) -2.96 (0.200)	-1.08 [-1.63; -0.53] 0.0001	-0.46 [-0.72; -0.20]
Placebo (N=140)	Week 20	119 (85.0)	3.38 (2.321)	119 (85.0) -1.88 (0.201)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Week 24/EOT	140 (99.3)	2.66 (2.795)	140 (99.3) -3.06 (0.205)	-1.19 [-1.75; -0.63] <.0001	-0.47 [-0.71; -0.23]
Placebo (N=140)	Week 24/EOT	140 (100.0)	3.64 (2.459)	140 (100.0) -1.87 (0.206)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Overall	140 (99.3)	3.35 (2.550)	140 (99.3) -2.39 (0.166)	-0.84 [-1.29; -0.38] 0.0003	-0.38 [-0.61; -0.14]
Placebo (N=140)	Overall	140 (100.0)	3.98 (2.230)	140 (100.0) -1.55 (0.167)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1390						
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Baseline	130 (100.0)	5.66 (1.986)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=125)	Baseline	125 (100.0)	5.68 (1.917)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 4	125 (96.2)	4.57 (2.472)	125 (96.2) -0.91 (0.138)	-0.07 [-0.45; 0.30] 0.7034	-0.05 [-0.30; 0.20]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 4	123 (98.4)	4.73 (2.164)	123 (98.4) -0.83 (0.141)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 8	117 (90.0)	3.86 (2.476)	117 (90.0) -1.48 (0.177)	0.11 [-0.37; 0.60] 0.6490	0.06 [-0.20; 0.32]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 8	117 (93.6)	4.03 (2.298)	117 (93.6) -1.59 (0.179)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 12	116 (89.2)	3.20 (2.578)	116 (89.2) -2.10 (0.197)	-0.13 [-0.68; 0.41] 0.6374	-0.06 [-0.32; 0.20]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 12	113 (90.4)	3.61 (2.422)	113 (90.4) -1.97 (0.201)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1390						
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 16	112 (86.2)	2.90 (2.571)	112 (86.2) -2.38 (0.203)	-0.21 [-0.77; 0.36] 0.4729	-0.09 [-0.35; 0.18]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 16	108 (86.4)	3.34 (2.473)	108 (86.4) -2.17 (0.207)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 20	111 (85.4)	2.75 (2.527)	111 (85.4) -2.50 (0.207)	-0.27 [-0.85; 0.30] 0.3513	-0.12 [-0.38; 0.15]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 20	108 (86.4)	3.27 (2.500)	108 (86.4) -2.22 (0.211)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 24/EOT	129 (99.2)	2.75 (2.563)	129 (99.2) -2.80 (0.212)	-0.48 [-1.06; 0.11] 0.1121	-0.20 [-0.45; 0.05]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 24/EOT	125 (100.0)	3.22 (2.519)	125 (100.0) -2.32 (0.217)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Overall	130 (100.0)	3.48 (2.430)	130 (100.0) -2.03 (0.172)	-0.17 [-0.65; 0.30] 0.4699	-0.08 [-0.33; 0.16]
Placebo (N=125)	Overall	125 (100.0)	3.69 (2.242)	125 (100.0) -1.85 (0.175)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.1870						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Baseline	27 (100.0)	5.29 (2.414)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=24)	Baseline	24 (100.0)	5.65 (2.400)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 4	26 (96.3)	4.06 (2.768)	26 (96.3) -1.29 (0.301)	-0.84 [-1.69; 0.01] 0.0537	-0.55 [-1.12; 0.03]
Placebo (N=24)	Week 4	23 (95.8)	5.50 (2.849)	23 (95.8) -0.45 (0.320)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 8	25 (92.6)	3.37 (2.670)	25 (92.6) -1.89 (0.385)	-0.88 [-1.98; 0.21] 0.1142	-0.47 [-1.05; 0.12]
Placebo (N=24)	Week 8	22 (91.7)	5.18 (2.906)	22 (91.7) -1.01 (0.410)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 12	25 (92.6)	2.71 (2.661)	25 (92.6) -2.52 (0.429)	-1.18 [-2.40; 0.04] 0.0585	-0.51 [-1.10; 0.07]
Placebo (N=24)	Week 12	22 (91.7)	4.84 (2.918)	22 (91.7) -1.34 (0.456)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.1870						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 16	24 (88.9)	2.13 (2.580)	24 (88.9) -3.08 (0.441)	-1.80 [-3.06; -0.54] 0.0052	-0.72 [-1.35; -0.09]
Placebo (N=24)	Week 16	19 (79.2)	4.61 (2.851)	19 (79.2) -1.29 (0.471)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 20	23 (85.2)	1.80 (2.046)	23 (85.2) -3.04 (0.450)	-1.58 [-2.87; -0.30] 0.0158	-0.66 [-1.29; -0.03]
Placebo (N=24)	Week 20	19 (79.2)	4.42 (2.918)	19 (79.2) -1.46 (0.480)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 24/EOT	27 (100.0)	2.17 (2.842)	27 (100.0) -3.33 (0.462)	-1.73 [-3.04; -0.41] 0.0100	-0.66 [-1.23; -0.09]
Placebo (N=24)	Week 24/EOT	24 (100.0)	4.24 (3.224)	24 (100.0) -1.60 (0.490)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Overall	27 (100.0)	2.98 (2.511)	27 (100.0) -2.52 (0.374)	-1.33 [-2.40; -0.27] 0.0138	-0.60 [-1.17; -0.04]
Placebo (N=24)	Overall	24 (100.0)	4.59 (2.962)	24 (100.0) -1.19 (0.397)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.1870						
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Baseline	380 (100.0)	5.82 (1.886)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=376)	Baseline	376 (100.0)	5.69 (1.829)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Week 4	365 (96.1)	4.71 (2.340)	365 (96.1) -0.94 (0.093)	-0.19 [-0.41; 0.03] 0.0991	-0.12 [-0.27; 0.02]
Placebo (N=376)	Week 4	366 (97.3)	4.78 (2.137)	366 (97.3) -0.75 (0.093)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Week 8	352 (92.6)	4.00 (2.484)	352 (92.6) -1.53 (0.113)	-0.24 [-0.52; 0.05] 0.1019	-0.12 [-0.27; 0.03]
Placebo (N=376)	Week 8	352 (93.6)	4.22 (2.256)	352 (93.6) -1.29 (0.113)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Week 12	345 (90.8)	3.31 (2.555)	345 (90.8) -2.17 (0.124)	-0.54 [-0.86; -0.23] 0.0008	-0.25 [-0.40; -0.10]
Placebo (N=376)	Week 12	339 (90.2)	3.83 (2.377)	339 (90.2) -1.63 (0.124)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
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Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.1870						
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Week 16	336 (88.4)	2.97 (2.537)	336 (88.4) -2.50 (0.127)	-0.58 [-0.91; -0.25] 0.0005	-0.26 [-0.41; -0.11]
Placebo (N=376)	Week 16	324 (86.2)	3.42 (2.367)	324 (86.2) -1.92 (0.128)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Week 20	331 (87.1)	2.78 (2.534)	331 (87.1) -2.66 (0.129)	-0.64 [-0.97; -0.30] 0.0002	-0.28 [-0.43; -0.13]
Placebo (N=376)	Week 20	320 (85.1)	3.29 (2.349)	320 (85.1) -2.02 (0.130)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Week 24/EOT	378 (99.5)	2.82 (2.617)	378 (99.5) -2.84 (0.132)	-0.78 [-1.12; -0.44] <.0001	-0.33 [-0.47; -0.19]
Placebo (N=376)	Week 24/EOT	375 (99.7)	3.48 (2.531)	375 (99.7) -2.06 (0.133)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Overall	379 (99.7)	3.54 (2.392)	379 (99.7) -2.11 (0.110)	-0.49 [-0.77; -0.22] 0.0005	-0.24 [-0.38; -0.09]
Placebo (N=376)	Overall	375 (99.7)	3.93 (2.204)	375 (99.7) -1.61 (0.111)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.1870						
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Baseline	11 (100.0)	6.90 (2.408)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=16)	Baseline	16 (100.0)	4.87 (2.078)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 4	11 (100.0)	6.33 (2.842)	11 (100.0) -0.26 (0.464)	0.31 [-0.87; 1.48] 0.6107	0.27 [-0.52; 1.05]
Placebo (N=16)	Week 4	16 (100.0)	4.30 (2.342)	16 (100.0) -0.57 (0.382)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 8	9 (81.8)	5.53 (3.448)	9 (81.8) -0.58 (0.608)	0.47 [-1.06; 2.00] 0.5487	0.28 [-0.56; 1.12]
Placebo (N=16)	Week 8	16 (100.0)	3.83 (2.555)	16 (100.0) -1.04 (0.492)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 12	9 (81.8)	5.42 (3.469)	9 (81.8) -0.64 (0.682)	0.46 [-1.26; 2.17] 0.5993	0.24 [-0.60; 1.08]
Placebo (N=16)	Week 12	16 (100.0)	3.77 (2.864)	16 (100.0) -1.10 (0.549)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.1870						
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 16	9 (81.8)	5.13 (3.282)	9 (81.8) -0.90 (0.697)	0.19 [-1.57; 1.95] 0.8326	0.10 [-0.75; 0.94]
Placebo (N=16)	Week 16	15 (93.8)	3.73 (2.969)	15 (93.8) -1.09 (0.567)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 20	8 (72.7)	4.82 (3.386)	8 (72.7) -1.01 (0.711)	0.07 [-1.73; 1.87] 0.9409	0.03 [-0.84; 0.91]
Placebo (N=16)	Week 20	15 (93.8)	3.73 (2.965)	15 (93.8) -1.08 (0.581)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 24/EOT	11 (100.0)	5.36 (3.170)	11 (100.0) -1.24 (0.723)	0.08 [-1.76; 1.92] 0.9342	0.04 [-0.75; 0.82]
Placebo (N=16)	Week 24/EOT	16 (100.0)	3.56 (2.866)	16 (100.0) -1.31 (0.598)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Overall	11 (100.0)	5.78 (3.065)	11 (100.0) -0.77 (0.587)	0.26 [-1.23; 1.75] 0.7301	0.15 [-0.64; 0.93]
Placebo (N=16)	Overall	16 (100.0)	3.82 (2.637)	16 (100.0) -1.03 (0.481)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.2145						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Baseline	270 (100.0)	5.70 (1.851)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=265)	Baseline	265 (100.0)	5.57 (1.729)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Week 4	262 (97.0)	4.41 (2.316)	262 (97.0) -1.33 (0.096)	-0.30 [-0.56; -0.04] 0.0226	-0.19 [-0.37; -0.02]
Placebo (N=265)	Week 4	260 (98.1)	4.58 (2.073)	260 (98.1) -1.03 (0.097)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Week 8	257 (95.2)	3.69 (2.447)	257 (95.2) -1.99 (0.122)	-0.34 [-0.68; -0.01] 0.0427	-0.17 [-0.35; 0.00]
Placebo (N=265)	Week 8	250 (94.3)	3.94 (2.174)	250 (94.3) -1.65 (0.123)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Week 12	254 (94.1)	3.00 (2.427)	254 (94.1) -2.69 (0.136)	-0.71 [-1.09; -0.34] 0.0002	-0.33 [-0.50; -0.15]
Placebo (N=265)	Week 12	240 (90.6)	3.57 (2.285)	240 (90.6) -1.98 (0.138)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.2145						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Week 16	250 (92.6)	2.67 (2.366)	250 (92.6) -3.01 (0.140)	-0.78 [-1.16; -0.39] <.0001	-0.35 [-0.53; -0.17]
Placebo (N=265)	Week 16	230 (86.8)	3.19 (2.249)	230 (86.8) -2.24 (0.142)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Week 20	248 (91.9)	2.47 (2.354)	248 (91.9) -3.20 (0.143)	-0.82 [-1.21; -0.43] <.0001	-0.36 [-0.54; -0.18]
Placebo (N=265)	Week 20	227 (85.7)	3.02 (2.255)	227 (85.7) -2.38 (0.145)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Week 24/EOT	269 (99.6)	2.38 (2.381)	269 (99.6) -3.37 (0.147)	-0.92 [-1.33; -0.52] <.0001	-0.39 [-0.56; -0.22]
Placebo (N=265)	Week 24/EOT	264 (99.6)	3.18 (2.428)	264 (99.6) -2.44 (0.148)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Overall	269 (99.6)	3.15 (2.213)	269 (99.6) -2.60 (0.119)	-0.65 [-0.97; -0.32] 0.0001	-0.31 [-0.48; -0.14]
Placebo (N=265)	Overall	264 (99.6)	3.69 (2.116)	264 (99.6) -1.95 (0.120)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.2145						
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Baseline	148 (100.0)	6.01 (2.099)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=151)	Baseline	151 (100.0)	5.81 (2.110)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Week 4	140 (94.6)	5.28 (2.452)	140 (94.6) -0.67 (0.128)	-0.04 [-0.39; 0.31] 0.8194	-0.03 [-0.26; 0.20]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 4	145 (96.0)	5.19 (2.351)	145 (96.0) -0.63 (0.127)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Week 8	129 (87.2)	4.59 (2.592)	129 (87.2) -1.11 (0.165)	-0.09 [-0.53; 0.36] 0.7104	-0.05 [-0.29; 0.19]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 8	140 (92.7)	4.82 (2.455)	140 (92.7) -1.02 (0.162)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Week 12	125 (84.5)	3.98 (2.825)	125 (84.5) -1.60 (0.184)	-0.26 [-0.76; 0.24] 0.3114	-0.12 [-0.37; 0.12]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 12	137 (90.7)	4.44 (2.600)	137 (90.7) -1.34 (0.181)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.2145						
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Week 16	119 (80.4)	3.59 (2.901)	119 (80.4) -1.98 (0.190)	-0.38 [-0.90; 0.14] 0.1503	-0.17 [-0.42; 0.08]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 16	128 (84.8)	4.04 (2.643)	128 (84.8) -1.60 (0.187)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Week 20	114 (77.0)	3.39 (2.841)	114 (77.0) -2.03 (0.193)	-0.41 [-0.94; 0.12] 0.1302	-0.18 [-0.44; 0.07]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 20	127 (84.1)	3.99 (2.579)	127 (84.1) -1.62 (0.190)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Week 24/EOT	147 (99.3)	3.69 (2.976)	147 (99.3) -2.29 (0.197)	-0.63 [-1.17; -0.09] 0.0219	-0.26 [-0.49; -0.03]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 24/EOT	151 (100.0)	4.13 (2.752)	151 (100.0) -1.66 (0.195)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Overall	148 (100.0)	4.32 (2.659)	148 (100.0) -1.61 (0.159)	-0.30 [-0.74; 0.14] 0.1760	-0.15 [-0.37; 0.08]
Placebo (N=151)	Overall	151 (100.0)	4.46 (2.449)	151 (100.0) -1.31 (0.158)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.2494						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Baseline	90 (100.0)	6.03 (2.225)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=89)	Baseline	89 (100.0)	5.70 (2.141)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Week 4	84 (93.3)	5.30 (2.622)	84 (93.3) -0.70 (0.166)	-0.14 [-0.59; 0.32] 0.5605	-0.09 [-0.40; 0.21]
Placebo (N=89)	Week 4	85 (95.5)	5.16 (2.487)	85 (95.5) -0.56 (0.166)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Week 8	77 (85.6)	4.62 (2.694)	77 (85.6) -1.11 (0.213)	-0.15 [-0.74; 0.44] 0.6191	-0.08 [-0.39; 0.23]
Placebo (N=89)	Week 8	83 (93.3)	4.81 (2.549)	83 (93.3) -0.97 (0.212)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Week 12	75 (83.3)	4.14 (2.951)	75 (83.3) -1.52 (0.238)	-0.27 [-0.92; 0.39] 0.4200	-0.13 [-0.45; 0.18]
Placebo (N=89)	Week 12	82 (92.1)	4.48 (2.699)	82 (92.1) -1.25 (0.236)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.2494						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Week 16	70 (77.8)	4.00 (2.998)	70 (77.8) -1.72 (0.244)	-0.26 [-0.94; 0.41] 0.4489	-0.12 [-0.45; 0.21]
Placebo (N=89)	Week 16	75 (84.3)	4.07 (2.709)	75 (84.3) -1.46 (0.244)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Week 20	68 (75.6)	3.83 (2.923)	68 (75.6) -1.75 (0.248)	-0.26 [-0.95; 0.42] 0.4520	-0.12 [-0.45; 0.21]
Placebo (N=89)	Week 20	74 (83.1)	3.99 (2.630)	74 (83.1) -1.49 (0.248)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Week 24/EOT	90 (100.0)	4.02 (3.025)	90 (100.0) -1.94 (0.252)	-0.35 [-1.05; 0.35] 0.3219	-0.15 [-0.45; 0.14]
Placebo (N=89)	Week 24/EOT	89 (100.0)	4.10 (2.867)	89 (100.0) -1.59 (0.254)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Overall	90 (100.0)	4.50 (2.797)	90 (100.0) -1.46 (0.205)	-0.24 [-0.81; 0.33] 0.4102	-0.12 [-0.41; 0.17]
Placebo (N=89)	Overall	89 (100.0)	4.44 (2.579)	89 (100.0) -1.22 (0.206)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.2494						
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Baseline	328 (100.0)	5.75 (1.861)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=327)	Baseline	327 (100.0)	5.65 (1.802)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Week 4	318 (97.0)	4.55 (2.314)	318 (97.0) -1.20 (0.088)	-0.24 [-0.47; 0.00] 0.0485	-0.15 [-0.31; 0.00]
Placebo (N=327)	Week 4	320 (97.9)	4.70 (2.102)	320 (97.9) -0.97 (0.088)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Week 8	309 (94.2)	3.84 (2.466)	309 (94.2) -1.83 (0.112)	-0.29 [-0.60; 0.01] 0.0583	-0.15 [-0.31; 0.01]
Placebo (N=327)	Week 8	307 (93.9)	4.11 (2.228)	307 (93.9) -1.54 (0.112)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Week 12	304 (92.7)	3.12 (2.474)	304 (92.7) -2.52 (0.124)	-0.64 [-0.98; -0.30] 0.0002	-0.29 [-0.45; -0.13]
Placebo (N=327)	Week 12	295 (90.2)	3.72 (2.337)	295 (90.2) -1.88 (0.125)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.2494						
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Week 16	299 (91.2)	2.72 (2.417)	299 (91.2) -2.90 (0.128)	-0.75 [-1.10; -0.40] <.0001	-0.33 [-0.50; -0.17]
Placebo (N=327)	Week 16	283 (86.5)	3.34 (2.331)	283 (86.5) -2.15 (0.129)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Week 20	294 (89.6)	2.51 (2.393)	294 (89.6) -3.07 (0.130)	-0.80 [-1.16; -0.45] <.0001	-0.35 [-0.51; -0.18]
Placebo (N=327)	Week 20	280 (85.6)	3.20 (2.335)	280 (85.6) -2.27 (0.131)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Week 24/EOT	326 (99.4)	2.52 (2.481)	326 (99.4) -3.27 (0.134)	-0.96 [-1.32; -0.59] <.0001	-0.40 [-0.55; -0.24]
Placebo (N=327)	Week 24/EOT	326 (99.7)	3.37 (2.488)	326 (99.7) -2.31 (0.134)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Overall	327 (99.7)	3.31 (2.275)	327 (99.7) -2.47 (0.109)	-0.61 [-0.91; -0.32] <.0001	-0.29 [-0.44; -0.13]
Placebo (N=327)	Overall	326 (99.7)	3.84 (2.165)	326 (99.7) -1.85 (0.109)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.2822						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Baseline	289 (100.0)	5.84 (1.894)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=296)	Baseline	296 (100.0)	5.66 (1.880)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Week 4	278 (96.2)	4.66 (2.376)	278 (96.2) -0.99 (0.102)	-0.26 [-0.51; -0.01] 0.0422	-0.16 [-0.33; 0.00]
Placebo (N=296)	Week 4	287 (97.0)	4.77 (2.217)	287 (97.0) -0.73 (0.101)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Week 8	266 (92.0)	3.97 (2.542)	266 (92.0) -1.56 (0.126)	-0.22 [-0.54; 0.10] 0.1807	-0.11 [-0.28; 0.06]
Placebo (N=296)	Week 8	278 (93.9)	4.15 (2.342)	278 (93.9) -1.34 (0.125)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Week 12	261 (90.3)	3.35 (2.591)	261 (90.3) -2.12 (0.139)	-0.42 [-0.78; -0.06] 0.0235	-0.19 [-0.36; -0.02]
Placebo (N=296)	Week 12	270 (91.2)	3.76 (2.468)	270 (91.2) -1.70 (0.138)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.2822						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Week 16	253 (87.5)	3.01 (2.563)	253 (87.5) -2.42 (0.142)	-0.48 [-0.85; -0.11] 0.0118	-0.21 [-0.39; -0.04]
Placebo (N=296)	Week 16	256 (86.5)	3.38 (2.439)	256 (86.5) -1.94 (0.142)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Week 20	249 (86.2)	2.78 (2.525)	249 (86.2) -2.58 (0.145)	-0.57 [-0.95; -0.19] 0.0032	-0.25 [-0.43; -0.08]
Placebo (N=296)	Week 20	254 (85.8)	3.30 (2.423)	254 (85.8) -2.01 (0.144)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Week 24/EOT	288 (99.7)	2.91 (2.687)	288 (99.7) -2.76 (0.148)	-0.69 [-1.08; -0.30] 0.0005	-0.29 [-0.45; -0.12]
Placebo (N=296)	Week 24/EOT	295 (99.7)	3.43 (2.553)	295 (99.7) -2.07 (0.147)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Overall	288 (99.7)	3.60 (2.450)	288 (99.7) -2.07 (0.123)	-0.44 [-0.75; -0.13] 0.0062	-0.21 [-0.37; -0.04]
Placebo (N=296)	Overall	295 (99.7)	3.87 (2.276)	295 (99.7) -1.63 (0.122)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.2822						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Baseline	129 (100.0)	5.76 (2.063)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=120)	Baseline	120 (100.0)	5.65 (1.878)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Week 4	124 (96.1)	4.83 (2.451)	124 (96.1) -0.84 (0.140)	-0.11 [-0.50; 0.27] 0.5604	-0.09 [-0.34; 0.17]
Placebo (N=120)	Week 4	118 (98.3)	4.86 (2.144)	118 (98.3) -0.73 (0.144)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Week 8	120 (93.0)	4.06 (2.510)	120 (93.0) -1.47 (0.178)	-0.37 [-0.86; 0.13] 0.1449	-0.20 [-0.46; 0.06]
Placebo (N=120)	Week 8	112 (93.3)	4.53 (2.231)	112 (93.3) -1.11 (0.184)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Week 12	118 (91.5)	3.26 (2.640)	118 (91.5) -2.26 (0.198)	-0.91 [-1.47; -0.36] 0.0013	-0.44 [-0.70; -0.17]
Placebo (N=120)	Week 12	107 (89.2)	4.20 (2.340)	107 (89.2) -1.34 (0.206)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.2822						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Week 16	116 (89.9)	2.86 (2.633)	116 (89.9) -2.67 (0.204)	-1.04 [-1.61; -0.47] 0.0004	-0.47 [-0.74; -0.20]
Placebo (N=120)	Week 16	102 (85.0)	3.77 (2.393)	102 (85.0) -1.63 (0.212)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Week 20	113 (87.6)	2.71 (2.613)	113 (87.6) -2.78 (0.208)	-0.95 [-1.54; -0.37] 0.0014	-0.42 [-0.69; -0.14]
Placebo (N=120)	Week 20	100 (83.3)	3.55 (2.405)	100 (83.3) -1.83 (0.216)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Week 24/EOT	128 (99.2)	2.69 (2.660)	128 (99.2) -2.99 (0.214)	-1.15 [-1.75; -0.55] 0.0002	-0.49 [-0.74; -0.24]
Placebo (N=120)	Week 24/EOT	120 (100.0)	3.77 (2.665)	120 (100.0) -1.84 (0.221)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Overall	129 (100.0)	3.50 (2.436)	129 (100.0) -2.17 (0.174)	-0.76 [-1.24; -0.27] 0.0022	-0.37 [-0.62; -0.12]
Placebo (N=120)	Overall	120 (100.0)	4.19 (2.249)	120 (100.0) -1.41 (0.180)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.3018						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Baseline	85 (100.0)	3.02 (0.608)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=88)	Baseline	88 (100.0)	3.04 (0.695)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Week 4	80 (94.1)	2.17 (1.173)	80 (94.1) -1.61 (0.242)	-0.20 [-0.65; 0.26] 0.4002	-0.18 [-0.48; 0.13]
Placebo (N=88)	Week 4	87 (98.9)	2.44 (1.292)	87 (98.9) -1.41 (0.237)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Week 8	79 (92.9)	2.01 (1.510)	79 (92.9) -1.76 (0.277)	-0.08 [-0.67; 0.51] 0.7944	-0.06 [-0.37; 0.25]
Placebo (N=88)	Week 8	83 (94.3)	2.22 (1.283)	83 (94.3) -1.68 (0.271)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Week 12	79 (92.9)	1.66 (1.564)	79 (92.9) -2.10 (0.295)	-0.18 [-0.84; 0.47] 0.5829	-0.13 [-0.44; 0.18]
Placebo (N=88)	Week 12	81 (92.0)	2.02 (1.315)	81 (92.0) -1.91 (0.290)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.3018						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Week 16	77 (90.6)	1.58 (1.551)	77 (90.6) -2.16 (0.300)	-0.10 [-0.77; 0.58] 0.7815	-0.07 [-0.39; 0.25]
Placebo (N=88)	Week 16	76 (86.4)	1.77 (1.320)	76 (86.4) -2.06 (0.296)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Week 20	76 (89.4)	1.56 (1.545)	76 (89.4) -2.11 (0.303)	-0.15 [-0.83; 0.54] 0.6712	-0.10 [-0.42; 0.22]
Placebo (N=88)	Week 20	74 (84.1)	1.85 (1.406)	74 (84.1) -1.96 (0.298)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Week 24/EOT	84 (98.8)	1.58 (1.785)	84 (98.8) -2.24 (0.309)	-0.18 [-0.88; 0.52] 0.6116	-0.11 [-0.41; 0.19]
Placebo (N=88)	Week 24/EOT	88 (100.0)	1.80 (1.563)	88 (100.0) -2.06 (0.303)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Overall	84 (98.8)	1.84 (1.420)	84 (98.8) -2.00 (0.271)	-0.15 [-0.72; 0.42] 0.6127	-0.11 [-0.41; 0.19]
Placebo (N=88)	Overall	88 (100.0)	2.00 (1.236)	88 (100.0) -1.85 (0.266)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.3018						
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Baseline	210 (100.0)	5.61 (0.889)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=222)	Baseline	222 (100.0)	5.58 (0.909)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Week 4	202 (96.2)	4.40 (1.848)	202 (96.2) -1.06 (0.116)	-0.27 [-0.56; 0.02] 0.0640	-0.17 [-0.36; 0.02]
Placebo (N=222)	Week 4	212 (95.5)	4.66 (1.642)	212 (95.5) -0.78 (0.114)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Week 8	195 (92.9)	3.80 (2.121)	195 (92.9) -1.56 (0.144)	-0.19 [-0.56; 0.18] 0.3205	-0.10 [-0.29; 0.10]
Placebo (N=222)	Week 8	202 (91.0)	4.01 (1.912)	202 (91.0) -1.37 (0.142)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Week 12	189 (90.0)	3.10 (2.198)	189 (90.0) -2.22 (0.159)	-0.53 [-0.95; -0.11] 0.0126	-0.26 [-0.46; -0.05]
Placebo (N=222)	Week 12	194 (87.4)	3.59 (2.038)	194 (87.4) -1.69 (0.156)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.3018						
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Week 16	183 (87.1)	2.69 (2.215)	183 (87.1) -2.62 (0.163)	-0.65 [-1.08; -0.23] 0.0028	-0.31 [-0.52; -0.11]
Placebo (N=222)	Week 16	190 (85.6)	3.27 (2.064)	190 (85.6) -1.96 (0.160)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Week 20	179 (85.2)	2.42 (2.116)	179 (85.2) -2.80 (0.165)	-0.71 [-1.15; -0.28] 0.0012	-0.35 [-0.56; -0.14]
Placebo (N=222)	Week 20	189 (85.1)	3.13 (2.101)	189 (85.1) -2.09 (0.161)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Week 24/EOT	209 (99.5)	2.52 (2.252)	209 (99.5) -2.97 (0.168)	-0.91 [-1.35; -0.46] <.0001	-0.41 [-0.61; -0.22]
Placebo (N=222)	Week 24/EOT	221 (99.5)	3.40 (2.289)	221 (99.5) -2.06 (0.165)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Overall	210 (100.0)	3.26 (2.029)	210 (100.0) -2.20 (0.140)	-0.54 [-0.91; -0.18] 0.0031	-0.27 [-0.46; -0.08]
Placebo (N=222)	Overall	221 (99.5)	3.81 (1.881)	221 (99.5) -1.66 (0.137)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.3018						
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Baseline	123 (100.0)	8.09 (0.777)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=106)	Baseline	106 (100.0)	7.99 (0.725)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Week 4	120 (97.6)	6.92 (1.808)	120 (97.6) -0.25 (0.207)	-0.13 [-0.52; 0.27] 0.5253	-0.08 [-0.35; 0.18]
Placebo (N=106)	Week 4	106 (100.0)	7.02 (1.459)	106 (100.0) -0.12 (0.209)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Week 8	112 (91.1)	5.73 (2.615)	112 (91.1) -1.29 (0.236)	-0.49 [-1.00; 0.02] 0.0577	-0.22 [-0.49; 0.05]
Placebo (N=106)	Week 8	105 (99.1)	6.34 (1.965)	105 (99.1) -0.80 (0.241)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Week 12	111 (90.2)	4.88 (2.961)	111 (90.2) -2.05 (0.251)	-0.84 [-1.41; -0.27] 0.0038	-0.32 [-0.59; -0.05]
Placebo (N=106)	Week 12	102 (96.2)	5.93 (2.375)	102 (96.2) -1.21 (0.259)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.3018						
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Week 16	109 (88.6)	4.40 (3.031)	109 (88.6) -2.48 (0.255)	-0.96 [-1.55; -0.38] 0.0013	-0.34 [-0.62; -0.06]
Placebo (N=106)	Week 16	92 (86.8)	5.36 (2.599)	92 (86.8) -1.51 (0.264)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Week 20	107 (87.0)	4.17 (3.114)	107 (87.0) -2.69 (0.257)	-0.95 [-1.54; -0.36] 0.0017	-0.33 [-0.61; -0.05]
Placebo (N=106)	Week 20	91 (85.8)	5.09 (2.658)	91 (85.8) -1.74 (0.267)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Week 24/EOT	123 (100.0)	4.25 (3.207)	123 (100.0) -2.95 (0.262)	-1.04 [-1.65; -0.44] 0.0008	-0.35 [-0.61; -0.09]
Placebo (N=106)	Week 24/EOT	106 (100.0)	5.23 (2.814)	106 (100.0) -1.91 (0.272)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Overall	123 (100.0)	5.26 (2.609)	123 (100.0) -1.95 (0.231)	-0.74 [-1.23; -0.24] 0.0036	-0.29 [-0.55; -0.03]
Placebo (N=106)	Overall	106 (100.0)	5.93 (2.113)	106 (100.0) -1.21 (0.237)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.3312						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Baseline	176 (100.0)	4.34 (1.417)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=186)	Baseline	186 (100.0)	4.39 (1.407)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Week 4	166 (94.3)	3.20 (1.740)	166 (94.3) -1.18 (0.135)	-0.31 [-0.62; 0.01] 0.0596	-0.22 [-0.43; -0.01]
Placebo (N=186)	Week 4	180 (96.8)	3.56 (1.691)	180 (96.8) -0.88 (0.131)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Week 8	162 (92.0)	2.78 (1.934)	162 (92.0) -1.53 (0.165)	-0.22 [-0.63; 0.19] 0.2955	-0.13 [-0.34; 0.09]
Placebo (N=186)	Week 8	172 (92.5)	3.12 (1.759)	172 (92.5) -1.32 (0.160)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Week 12	159 (90.3)	2.31 (2.003)	159 (90.3) -1.93 (0.180)	-0.35 [-0.81; 0.11] 0.1352	-0.19 [-0.41; 0.03]
Placebo (N=186)	Week 12	164 (88.2)	2.80 (1.753)	164 (88.2) -1.58 (0.176)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.3312						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Week 16	155 (88.1)	2.07 (1.986)	155 (88.1) -2.17 (0.185)	-0.44 [-0.91; 0.03] 0.0678	-0.23 [-0.46; -0.01]
Placebo (N=186)	Week 16	158 (84.9)	2.59 (1.774)	158 (84.9) -1.73 (0.180)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Week 20	151 (85.8)	1.90 (1.853)	151 (85.8) -2.21 (0.187)	-0.40 [-0.88; 0.08] 0.0986	-0.21 [-0.44; 0.01]
Placebo (N=186)	Week 20	155 (83.3)	2.50 (1.757)	155 (83.3) -1.80 (0.183)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Week 24/EOT	174 (98.9)	2.08 (2.139)	174 (98.9) -2.35 (0.191)	-0.53 [-1.02; -0.04] 0.0333	-0.26 [-0.47; -0.05]
Placebo (N=186)	Week 24/EOT	185 (99.5)	2.64 (2.021)	185 (99.5) -1.82 (0.186)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Overall	175 (99.4)	2.54 (1.899)	175 (99.4) -1.90 (0.160)	-0.37 [-0.77; 0.02] 0.0649	-0.21 [-0.42; 0.00]
Placebo (N=186)	Overall	185 (99.5)	2.94 (1.701)	185 (99.5) -1.52 (0.156)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.3312						
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Baseline	242 (100.0)	6.88 (1.539)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=230)	Baseline	230 (100.0)	6.69 (1.556)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Week 4	236 (97.5)	5.77 (2.223)	236 (97.5) -0.78 (0.112)	-0.16 [-0.43; 0.12] 0.2687	-0.10 [-0.28; 0.09]
Placebo (N=230)	Week 4	225 (97.8)	5.79 (2.040)	225 (97.8) -0.63 (0.112)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Week 8	224 (92.6)	4.87 (2.548)	224 (92.6) -1.54 (0.138)	-0.29 [-0.65; 0.07] 0.1122	-0.14 [-0.32; 0.05]
Placebo (N=230)	Week 8	218 (94.8)	5.15 (2.312)	218 (94.8) -1.25 (0.139)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Week 12	220 (90.9)	4.06 (2.741)	220 (90.9) -2.33 (0.152)	-0.71 [-1.11; -0.31] 0.0005	-0.30 [-0.49; -0.11]
Placebo (N=230)	Week 12	213 (92.6)	4.72 (2.560)	213 (92.6) -1.63 (0.153)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.3312						
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Week 16	214 (88.4)	3.62 (2.768)	214 (88.4) -2.74 (0.156)	-0.78 [-1.19; -0.36] 0.0002	-0.32 [-0.51; -0.12]
Placebo (N=230)	Week 16	200 (87.0)	4.21 (2.635)	200 (87.0) -1.97 (0.158)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Week 20	211 (87.2)	3.37 (2.796)	211 (87.2) -2.96 (0.158)	-0.87 [-1.29; -0.45] <.0001	-0.35 [-0.55; -0.15]
Placebo (N=230)	Week 20	199 (86.5)	4.05 (2.637)	199 (86.5) -2.09 (0.160)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Week 24/EOT	242 (100.0)	3.39 (2.888)	242 (100.0) -3.19 (0.161)	-1.02 [-1.44; -0.59] <.0001	-0.39 [-0.58; -0.21]
Placebo (N=230)	Week 24/EOT	230 (100.0)	4.24 (2.769)	230 (100.0) -2.17 (0.163)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Overall	242 (100.0)	4.31 (2.525)	242 (100.0) -2.26 (0.135)	-0.64 [-0.98; -0.29] 0.0003	-0.28 [-0.46; -0.10]
Placebo (N=230)	Overall	230 (100.0)	4.79 (2.338)	230 (100.0) -1.62 (0.136)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.4764						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Baseline	60 (100.0)	5.65 (1.926)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=64)	Baseline	64 (100.0)	5.61 (1.826)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 4	58 (96.7)	4.47 (2.288)	58 (96.7) -1.07 (0.205)	-0.25 [-0.80; 0.29] 0.3586	-0.16 [-0.52; 0.20]
Placebo (N=64)	Week 4	63 (98.4)	4.58 (2.237)	63 (98.4) -0.82 (0.199)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 8	53 (88.3)	3.77 (2.512)	53 (88.3) -1.57 (0.262)	-0.03 [-0.73; 0.67] 0.9306	-0.02 [-0.39; 0.36]
Placebo (N=64)	Week 8	59 (92.2)	3.83 (2.578)	59 (92.2) -1.54 (0.253)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 12	53 (88.3)	3.44 (2.482)	53 (88.3) -1.89 (0.292)	-0.16 [-0.95; 0.63] 0.6892	-0.08 [-0.45; 0.30]
Placebo (N=64)	Week 12	58 (90.6)	3.61 (2.644)	58 (90.6) -1.73 (0.283)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

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Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.4764						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 16	52 (86.7)	3.11 (2.530)	52 (86.7) -2.27 (0.300)	-0.43 [-1.24; 0.38] 0.2999	-0.20 [-0.58; 0.18]
Placebo (N=64)	Week 16	56 (87.5)	3.29 (2.535)	56 (87.5) -1.84 (0.292)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 20	52 (86.7)	3.00 (2.308)	52 (86.7) -2.36 (0.306)	-0.41 [-1.24; 0.41] 0.3267	-0.19 [-0.57; 0.19]
Placebo (N=64)	Week 20	56 (87.5)	3.16 (2.517)	56 (87.5) -1.95 (0.297)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 24/EOT	60 (100.0)	2.91 (2.410)	60 (100.0) -2.57 (0.313)	-0.54 [-1.38; 0.31] 0.2130	-0.24 [-0.59; 0.12]
Placebo (N=64)	Week 24/EOT	64 (100.0)	3.38 (2.831)	64 (100.0) -2.04 (0.304)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Overall	60 (100.0)	3.52 (2.400)	60 (100.0) -1.96 (0.255)	-0.30 [-0.99; 0.38] 0.3830	-0.15 [-0.50; 0.21]
Placebo (N=64)	Overall	64 (100.0)	3.79 (2.499)	64 (100.0) -1.65 (0.247)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.4764						
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Baseline	358 (100.0)	5.84 (1.950)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=352)	Baseline	352 (100.0)	5.67 (1.889)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Week 4	344 (96.1)	4.75 (2.416)	344 (96.1) -0.92 (0.092)	-0.21 [-0.44; 0.02] 0.0709	-0.14 [-0.29; 0.01]
Placebo (N=352)	Week 4	342 (97.2)	4.84 (2.186)	342 (97.2) -0.71 (0.091)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Week 8	333 (93.0)	4.03 (2.534)	333 (93.0) -1.52 (0.113)	-0.30 [-0.60; -0.01] 0.0425	-0.16 [-0.31; 0.00]
Placebo (N=352)	Week 8	331 (94.0)	4.33 (2.260)	331 (94.0) -1.22 (0.113)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Week 12	326 (91.1)	3.30 (2.625)	326 (91.1) -2.20 (0.124)	-0.63 [-0.96; -0.30] 0.0002	-0.29 [-0.45; -0.13]
Placebo (N=352)	Week 12	319 (90.6)	3.94 (2.399)	319 (90.6) -1.57 (0.125)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.4764						
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Week 16	317 (88.5)	2.94 (2.594)	317 (88.5) -2.54 (0.128)	-0.68 [-1.02; -0.34] <.0001	-0.30 [-0.46; -0.14]
Placebo (N=352)	Week 16	302 (85.8)	3.53 (2.411)	302 (85.8) -1.86 (0.129)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Week 20	310 (86.6)	2.72 (2.589)	310 (86.6) -2.69 (0.130)	-0.73 [-1.08; -0.39] <.0001	-0.32 [-0.48; -0.16]
Placebo (N=352)	Week 20	298 (84.7)	3.41 (2.400)	298 (84.7) -1.95 (0.131)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Week 24/EOT	356 (99.4)	2.83 (2.723)	356 (99.4) -2.88 (0.133)	-0.88 [-1.23; -0.52] <.0001	-0.36 [-0.51; -0.21]
Placebo (N=352)	Week 24/EOT	351 (99.7)	3.55 (2.544)	351 (99.7) -2.00 (0.134)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Overall	357 (99.7)	3.57 (2.454)	357 (99.7) -2.13 (0.110)	-0.57 [-0.86; -0.29] <.0001	-0.27 [-0.42; -0.12]
Placebo (N=352)	Overall	351 (99.7)	4.00 (2.228)	351 (99.7) -1.55 (0.111)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.4820						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Baseline	25 (100.0)	5.89 (2.016)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=42)	Baseline	42 (100.0)	5.02 (1.902)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Week 4	23 (92.0)	4.88 (2.524)	23 (92.0) -0.88 (0.318)	-0.15 [-0.92; 0.63] 0.7106	-0.10 [-0.62; 0.41]
Placebo (N=42)	Week 4	40 (95.2)	4.22 (1.920)	40 (95.2) -0.73 (0.243)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Week 8	21 (84.0)	4.63 (2.940)	21 (84.0) -1.03 (0.408)	0.32 [-0.68; 1.33] 0.5252	0.15 [-0.39; 0.70]
Placebo (N=42)	Week 8	35 (83.3)	3.75 (2.028)	35 (83.3) -1.35 (0.314)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Week 12	20 (80.0)	3.33 (2.992)	20 (80.0) -2.09 (0.455)	-0.67 [-1.79; 0.45] 0.2400	-0.28 [-0.84; 0.28]
Placebo (N=42)	Week 12	34 (81.0)	3.63 (2.023)	34 (81.0) -1.42 (0.351)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.4820						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Week 16	19 (76.0)	2.94 (2.665)	19 (76.0) -2.23 (0.469)	-0.28 [-1.44; 0.87] 0.6293	-0.13 [-0.70; 0.44]
Placebo (N=42)	Week 16	33 (78.6)	2.99 (2.200)	33 (78.6) -1.94 (0.362)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Week 20	18 (72.0)	2.76 (2.734)	18 (72.0) -2.21 (0.476)	-0.18 [-1.35; 0.99] 0.7641	-0.07 [-0.65; 0.51]
Placebo (N=42)	Week 20	33 (78.6)	2.87 (1.972)	33 (78.6) -2.03 (0.367)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Week 24/EOT	25 (100.0)	3.39 (2.771)	25 (100.0) -2.30 (0.482)	-0.42 [-1.61; 0.77] 0.4911	-0.18 [-0.68; 0.32]
Placebo (N=42)	Week 24/EOT	42 (100.0)	3.09 (2.038)	42 (100.0) -1.88 (0.372)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Overall	25 (100.0)	3.91 (2.335)	25 (100.0) -1.79 (0.394)	-0.23 [-1.20; 0.74] 0.6422	-0.11 [-0.61; 0.39]
Placebo (N=42)	Overall	42 (100.0)	3.44 (1.791)	42 (100.0) -1.56 (0.304)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.4820						
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Baseline	44 (100.0)	5.26 (1.924)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=51)	Baseline	51 (100.0)	5.69 (1.789)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Week 4	43 (97.7)	4.44 (2.138)	43 (97.7) -0.81 (0.238)	-0.29 [-0.91; 0.33] 0.3539	-0.26 [-0.67; 0.15]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 4	50 (98.0)	4.99 (1.942)	50 (98.0) -0.51 (0.221)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Week 8	40 (90.9)	3.22 (2.260)	40 (90.9) -1.75 (0.305)	-0.71 [-1.51; 0.09] 0.0827	-0.43 [-0.86; -0.01]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 8	49 (96.1)	4.42 (2.016)	49 (96.1) -1.05 (0.282)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Week 12	40 (90.9)	2.52 (2.151)	40 (90.9) -2.42 (0.340)	-1.19 [-2.09; -0.29] 0.0094	-0.62 [-1.05; -0.19]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 12	47 (92.2)	4.11 (2.162)	47 (92.2) -1.23 (0.314)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.4820						
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Week 16	37 (84.1)	2.42 (2.225)	37 (84.1) -2.40 (0.352)	-0.75 [-1.68; 0.18] 0.1139	-0.35 [-0.79; 0.09]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 16	46 (90.2)	3.65 (2.242)	46 (90.2) -1.65 (0.325)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Week 20	37 (84.1)	2.27 (2.205)	37 (84.1) -2.53 (0.358)	-0.77 [-1.71; 0.18] 0.1126	-0.34 [-0.78; 0.10]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 20	44 (86.3)	3.57 (2.286)	44 (86.3) -1.76 (0.332)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Week 24/EOT	44 (100.0)	2.45 (2.350)	44 (100.0) -2.78 (0.365)	-1.00 [-1.96; -0.03] 0.0436	-0.44 [-0.85; -0.03]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 24/EOT	51 (100.0)	3.75 (2.427)	51 (100.0) -1.78 (0.339)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Overall	44 (100.0)	3.12 (2.168)	44 (100.0) -2.11 (0.297)	-0.78 [-1.57; 0.00] 0.0495	-0.41 [-0.82; 0.00]
Placebo (N=51)	Overall	51 (100.0)	4.20 (2.026)	51 (100.0) -1.33 (0.276)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.4820						
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Baseline	60 (100.0)	5.93 (1.996)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=59)	Baseline	59 (100.0)	5.71 (1.801)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 4	59 (98.3)	4.85 (2.395)	59 (98.3) -0.81 (0.207)	-0.39 [-0.95; 0.16] 0.1602	-0.31 [-0.68; 0.05]
Placebo (N=59)	Week 4	58 (98.3)	5.14 (2.187)	58 (98.3) -0.42 (0.208)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 8	58 (96.7)	4.05 (2.532)	58 (96.7) -1.58 (0.263)	-0.60 [-1.31; 0.11] 0.0971	-0.34 [-0.71; 0.03]
Placebo (N=59)	Week 8	56 (94.9)	4.64 (2.324)	56 (94.9) -0.97 (0.264)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 12	58 (96.7)	3.23 (2.723)	58 (96.7) -2.39 (0.291)	-1.06 [-1.85; -0.26] 0.0092	-0.51 [-0.89; -0.13]
Placebo (N=59)	Week 12	55 (93.2)	4.34 (2.363)	55 (93.2) -1.34 (0.294)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.4820						
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 16	56 (93.3)	2.92 (2.652)	56 (93.3) -2.77 (0.302)	-1.21 [-2.04; -0.39] 0.0040	-0.58 [-0.96; -0.19]
Placebo (N=59)	Week 16	53 (89.8)	4.02 (2.478)	53 (89.8) -1.56 (0.304)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 20	55 (91.7)	2.59 (2.484)	55 (91.7) -3.10 (0.308)	-1.37 [-2.21; -0.53] 0.0014	-0.69 [-1.08; -0.30]
Placebo (N=59)	Week 20	53 (89.8)	3.85 (2.371)	53 (89.8) -1.73 (0.310)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 24/EOT	60 (100.0)	2.32 (2.467)	60 (100.0) -3.39 (0.316)	-1.62 [-2.48; -0.76] 0.0002	-0.78 [-1.15; -0.40]
Placebo (N=59)	Week 24/EOT	59 (100.0)	3.81 (2.378)	59 (100.0) -1.77 (0.317)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Overall	60 (100.0)	3.37 (2.340)	60 (100.0) -2.34 (0.257)	-1.04 [-1.74; -0.35] 0.0034	-0.55 [-0.92; -0.18]
Placebo (N=59)	Overall	59 (100.0)	4.29 (2.249)	59 (100.0) -1.30 (0.259)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.4820						
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Baseline	61 (100.0)	5.51 (1.796)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=51)	Baseline	51 (100.0)	5.71 (2.150)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Week 4	58 (95.1)	4.82 (2.303)	58 (95.1) -0.57 (0.204)	0.21 [-0.37; 0.78] 0.4789	0.16 [-0.22; 0.54]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 4	50 (98.0)	4.80 (2.215)	50 (98.0) -0.78 (0.220)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Week 8	56 (91.8)	4.11 (2.533)	56 (91.8) -1.19 (0.259)	0.19 [-0.55; 0.93] 0.6174	0.11 [-0.28; 0.49]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 8	49 (96.1)	4.19 (2.416)	49 (96.1) -1.38 (0.281)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Week 12	54 (88.5)	3.44 (2.579)	54 (88.5) -1.83 (0.289)	-0.20 [-1.03; 0.63] 0.6362	-0.10 [-0.49; 0.29]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 12	48 (94.1)	3.86 (2.480)	48 (94.1) -1.63 (0.313)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.4820						
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Week 16	54 (88.5)	2.94 (2.618)	54 (88.5) -2.29 (0.298)	-0.49 [-1.35; 0.36] 0.2575	-0.23 [-0.63; 0.17]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 16	44 (86.3)	3.59 (2.566)	44 (86.3) -1.80 (0.325)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Week 20	53 (86.9)	2.59 (2.471)	53 (86.9) -2.48 (0.303)	-0.71 [-1.58; 0.16] 0.1096	-0.33 [-0.74; 0.07]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 20	44 (86.3)	3.62 (2.536)	44 (86.3) -1.77 (0.332)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Week 24/EOT	60 (98.4)	2.72 (2.678)	60 (98.4) -2.70 (0.310)	-0.92 [-1.81; -0.03] 0.0429	-0.39 [-0.76; -0.01]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 24/EOT	51 (100.0)	3.76 (2.763)	51 (100.0) -1.78 (0.339)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Overall	61 (100.0)	3.52 (2.401)	61 (100.0) -1.85 (0.252)	-0.32 [-1.04; 0.40] 0.3811	-0.16 [-0.54; 0.21]
Placebo (N=51)	Overall	51 (100.0)	4.00 (2.445)	51 (100.0) -1.52 (0.275)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.4820						
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Baseline	228 (100.0)	5.96 (1.955)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=213)	Baseline	213 (100.0)	5.75 (1.837)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Week 4	219 (96.1)	4.68 (2.472)	219 (96.1) -1.09 (0.108)	-0.26 [-0.55; 0.03] 0.0743	-0.15 [-0.34; 0.04]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 4	207 (97.2)	4.77 (2.290)	207 (97.2) -0.83 (0.112)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Week 8	211 (92.5)	4.03 (2.525)	211 (92.5) -1.59 (0.136)	-0.26 [-0.63; 0.11] 0.1703	-0.13 [-0.32; 0.07]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 8	201 (94.4)	4.21 (2.401)	201 (94.4) -1.33 (0.141)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Week 12	207 (90.8)	3.47 (2.610)	207 (90.8) -2.12 (0.151)	-0.37 [-0.79; 0.04] 0.0793	-0.16 [-0.36; 0.03]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 12	193 (90.6)	3.75 (2.575)	193 (90.6) -1.75 (0.157)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.4820						
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Week 16	203 (89.0)	3.09 (2.617)	203 (89.0) -2.50 (0.156)	-0.56 [-0.99; -0.13] 0.0114	-0.24 [-0.44; -0.04]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 16	182 (85.4)	3.37 (2.460)	182 (85.4) -1.95 (0.162)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Week 20	199 (87.3)	2.94 (2.636)	199 (87.3) -2.61 (0.159)	-0.54 [-0.98; -0.10] 0.0153	-0.23 [-0.43; -0.03]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 20	180 (84.5)	3.21 (2.495)	180 (84.5) -2.06 (0.165)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Week 24/EOT	227 (99.6)	3.03 (2.768)	227 (99.6) -2.77 (0.163)	-0.59 [-1.04; -0.14] 0.0098	-0.24 [-0.42; -0.05]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 24/EOT	212 (99.5)	3.43 (2.734)	212 (99.5) -2.17 (0.169)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Overall	227 (99.6)	3.68 (2.545)	227 (99.6) -2.11 (0.133)	-0.43 [-0.79; -0.07] 0.0200	-0.19 [-0.38; -0.01]
Placebo (N=213)	Overall	212 (99.5)	3.92 (2.368)	212 (99.5) -1.68 (0.138)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.5540						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Baseline	335 (100.0)	5.81 (1.969)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=350)	Baseline	350 (100.0)	5.62 (1.868)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Week 4	322 (96.1)	4.75 (2.432)	322 (96.1) -0.88 (0.094)	-0.15 [-0.38; 0.09] 0.2180	-0.10 [-0.25; 0.06]
Placebo (N=350)	Week 4	340 (97.1)	4.76 (2.167)	340 (97.1) -0.74 (0.092)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Week 8	307 (91.6)	4.03 (2.560)	307 (91.6) -1.45 (0.116)	-0.17 [-0.47; 0.12] 0.2510	-0.09 [-0.25; 0.06]
Placebo (N=350)	Week 8	330 (94.3)	4.20 (2.301)	330 (94.3) -1.28 (0.114)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Week 12	303 (90.4)	3.32 (2.633)	303 (90.4) -2.11 (0.129)	-0.52 [-0.85; -0.19] 0.0023	-0.24 [-0.40; -0.08]
Placebo (N=350)	Week 12	319 (91.1)	3.87 (2.430)	319 (91.1) -1.59 (0.126)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.5540						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Week 16	295 (88.1)	2.97 (2.610)	295 (88.1) -2.42 (0.132)	-0.61 [-0.96; -0.27] 0.0005	-0.28 [-0.44; -0.12]
Placebo (N=350)	Week 16	301 (86.0)	3.51 (2.418)	301 (86.0) -1.81 (0.129)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Week 20	291 (86.9)	2.77 (2.581)	291 (86.9) -2.56 (0.134)	-0.65 [-1.00; -0.30] 0.0003	-0.29 [-0.46; -0.13]
Placebo (N=350)	Week 20	299 (85.4)	3.38 (2.396)	299 (85.4) -1.91 (0.132)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Week 24/EOT	334 (99.7)	2.92 (2.731)	334 (99.7) -2.74 (0.137)	-0.81 [-1.17; -0.45] <.0001	-0.34 [-0.50; -0.19]
Placebo (N=350)	Week 24/EOT	349 (99.7)	3.56 (2.556)	349 (99.7) -1.93 (0.134)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Overall	334 (99.7)	3.64 (2.488)	334 (99.7) -2.03 (0.114)	-0.49 [-0.78; -0.20] 0.0011	-0.23 [-0.39; -0.08]
Placebo (N=350)	Overall	349 (99.7)	3.95 (2.254)	349 (99.7) -1.54 (0.111)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.5540						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Baseline	83 (100.0)	5.83 (1.861)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=66)	Baseline	66 (100.0)	5.87 (1.925)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Week 4	80 (96.4)	4.55 (2.260)	80 (96.4) -1.20 (0.175)	-0.50 [-1.00; 0.00] 0.0491	-0.31 [-0.64; 0.02]
Placebo (N=66)	Week 4	65 (98.5)	4.99 (2.334)	65 (98.5) -0.70 (0.194)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Week 8	79 (95.2)	3.86 (2.414)	79 (95.2) -1.84 (0.222)	-0.62 [-1.27; 0.02] 0.0567	-0.30 [-0.64; 0.04]
Placebo (N=66)	Week 8	60 (90.9)	4.55 (2.386)	60 (90.9) -1.22 (0.248)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Week 12	76 (91.6)	3.35 (2.495)	76 (91.6) -2.35 (0.247)	-0.74 [-1.46; -0.02] 0.0441	-0.32 [-0.67; 0.02]
Placebo (N=66)	Week 12	58 (87.9)	3.99 (2.496)	58 (87.9) -1.61 (0.278)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.5540						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Week 16	74 (89.2)	2.95 (2.486)	74 (89.2) -2.79 (0.255)	-0.72 [-1.46; 0.02] 0.0572	-0.30 [-0.64; 0.05]
Placebo (N=66)	Week 16	57 (86.4)	3.42 (2.504)	57 (86.4) -2.07 (0.286)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Week 20	71 (85.5)	2.71 (2.436)	71 (85.5) -2.98 (0.260)	-0.78 [-1.53; -0.02] 0.0444	-0.31 [-0.66; 0.05]
Placebo (N=66)	Week 20	55 (83.3)	3.29 (2.550)	55 (83.3) -2.20 (0.291)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Week 24/EOT	82 (98.8)	2.53 (2.439)	82 (98.8) -3.21 (0.266)	-0.80 [-1.58; -0.03] 0.0416	-0.31 [-0.64; 0.01]
Placebo (N=66)	Week 24/EOT	66 (100.0)	3.33 (2.759)	66 (100.0) -2.40 (0.298)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Overall	83 (100.0)	3.28 (2.247)	83 (100.0) -2.39 (0.216)	-0.69 [-1.32; -0.07] 0.0297	-0.31 [-0.63; 0.02]
Placebo (N=66)	Overall	66 (100.0)	4.03 (2.372)	66 (100.0) -1.70 (0.242)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.6509						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Baseline	331 (100.0)	5.73 (1.917)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=318)	Baseline	318 (100.0)	5.60 (1.848)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Week 4	321 (97.0)	4.55 (2.349)	321 (97.0) -1.03 (0.099)	-0.27 [-0.51; -0.03] 0.0250	-0.18 [-0.33; -0.02]
Placebo (N=318)	Week 4	310 (97.5)	4.71 (2.180)	310 (97.5) -0.76 (0.099)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Week 8	307 (92.7)	3.81 (2.482)	307 (92.7) -1.62 (0.120)	-0.30 [-0.61; 0.00] 0.0532	-0.15 [-0.31; 0.01]
Placebo (N=318)	Week 8	299 (94.0)	4.16 (2.321)	299 (94.0) -1.32 (0.122)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Week 12	303 (91.5)	3.14 (2.521)	303 (91.5) -2.26 (0.132)	-0.60 [-0.95; -0.26] 0.0006	-0.27 [-0.44; -0.11]
Placebo (N=318)	Week 12	288 (90.6)	3.76 (2.419)	288 (90.6) -1.65 (0.134)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.6509						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Week 16	297 (89.7)	2.81 (2.494)	297 (89.7) -2.57 (0.136)	-0.62 [-0.98; -0.27] 0.0006	-0.28 [-0.44; -0.11]
Placebo (N=318)	Week 16	274 (86.2)	3.30 (2.363)	274 (86.2) -1.94 (0.138)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Week 20	292 (88.2)	2.59 (2.419)	292 (88.2) -2.73 (0.138)	-0.67 [-1.03; -0.31] 0.0003	-0.29 [-0.46; -0.13]
Placebo (N=318)	Week 20	271 (85.2)	3.17 (2.353)	271 (85.2) -2.06 (0.140)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Week 24/EOT	329 (99.4)	2.67 (2.578)	329 (99.4) -2.92 (0.141)	-0.87 [-1.24; -0.50] <.0001	-0.36 [-0.52; -0.21]
Placebo (N=318)	Week 24/EOT	317 (99.7)	3.43 (2.558)	317 (99.7) -2.05 (0.143)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Overall	330 (99.7)	3.39 (2.370)	330 (99.7) -2.19 (0.118)	-0.56 [-0.86; -0.26] 0.0003	-0.26 [-0.42; -0.11]
Placebo (N=318)	Overall	317 (99.7)	3.87 (2.248)	317 (99.7) -1.63 (0.119)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.6509						
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Baseline	87 (100.0)	6.14 (2.028)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=98)	Baseline	98 (100.0)	5.84 (1.968)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Week 4	81 (93.1)	5.36 (2.492)	81 (93.1) -0.70 (0.169)	0.01 [-0.44; 0.46] 0.9528	0.01 [-0.29; 0.31]
Placebo (N=98)	Week 4	95 (96.9)	5.08 (2.223)	95 (96.9) -0.71 (0.158)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Week 8	79 (90.8)	4.71 (2.597)	79 (90.8) -1.24 (0.216)	-0.08 [-0.66; 0.50] 0.7881	-0.04 [-0.35; 0.26]
Placebo (N=98)	Week 8	91 (92.9)	4.59 (2.275)	91 (92.9) -1.17 (0.202)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Week 12	76 (87.4)	4.04 (2.812)	76 (87.4) -1.86 (0.241)	-0.38 [-1.03; 0.26] 0.2455	-0.18 [-0.49; 0.12]
Placebo (N=98)	Week 12	89 (90.8)	4.31 (2.461)	89 (90.8) -1.48 (0.226)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.6509						
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Week 16	72 (82.8)	3.62 (2.847)	72 (82.8) -2.32 (0.248)	-0.69 [-1.36; -0.03] 0.0419	-0.32 [-0.64; 0.00]
Placebo (N=98)	Week 16	84 (85.7)	4.13 (2.545)	84 (85.7) -1.63 (0.233)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Week 20	70 (80.5)	3.45 (2.954)	70 (80.5) -2.37 (0.252)	-0.69 [-1.37; -0.01] 0.0453	-0.31 [-0.63; 0.01]
Placebo (N=98)	Week 20	83 (84.7)	4.03 (2.517)	83 (84.7) -1.68 (0.237)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Week 24/EOT	87 (100.0)	3.51 (2.945)	87 (100.0) -2.56 (0.258)	-0.64 [-1.33; 0.06] 0.0715	-0.27 [-0.56; 0.02]
Placebo (N=98)	Week 24/EOT	98 (100.0)	3.83 (2.669)	98 (100.0) -1.92 (0.243)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Overall	87 (100.0)	4.23 (2.613)	87 (100.0) -1.84 (0.209)	-0.41 [-0.97; 0.15] 0.1502	-0.20 [-0.49; 0.09]
Placebo (N=98)	Overall	98 (100.0)	4.29 (2.324)	98 (100.0) -1.43 (0.197)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.6788						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Baseline	138 (100.0)	5.65 (1.949)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=154)	Baseline	154 (100.0)	5.46 (1.883)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Week 4	133 (96.4)	4.74 (2.294)	133 (96.4) -0.70 (0.140)	-0.24 [-0.59; 0.12] 0.1893	-0.18 [-0.42; 0.05]
Placebo (N=154)	Week 4	150 (97.4)	4.82 (2.127)	150 (97.4) -0.46 (0.135)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Week 8	125 (90.6)	3.90 (2.487)	125 (90.6) -1.36 (0.177)	-0.19 [-0.65; 0.26] 0.4056	-0.10 [-0.35; 0.14]
Placebo (N=154)	Week 8	143 (92.9)	4.10 (2.259)	143 (92.9) -1.17 (0.169)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Week 12	124 (89.9)	3.23 (2.557)	124 (89.9) -1.96 (0.196)	-0.49 [-1.00; 0.03] 0.0630	-0.23 [-0.47; 0.02]
Placebo (N=154)	Week 12	139 (90.3)	3.77 (2.375)	139 (90.3) -1.48 (0.188)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.6788						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Week 16	119 (86.2)	2.88 (2.472)	119 (86.2) -2.24 (0.202)	-0.48 [-1.01; 0.05] 0.0765	-0.21 [-0.46; 0.04]
Placebo (N=154)	Week 16	130 (84.4)	3.28 (2.374)	130 (84.4) -1.76 (0.194)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Week 20	117 (84.8)	2.62 (2.385)	117 (84.8) -2.38 (0.205)	-0.53 [-1.07; 0.00] 0.0521	-0.23 [-0.48; 0.02]
Placebo (N=154)	Week 20	129 (83.8)	3.17 (2.358)	129 (83.8) -1.85 (0.197)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Week 24/EOT	138 (100.0)	2.85 (2.714)	138 (100.0) -2.64 (0.210)	-0.77 [-1.32; -0.22] 0.0064	-0.32 [-0.55; -0.09]
Placebo (N=154)	Week 24/EOT	153 (99.4)	3.43 (2.528)	153 (99.4) -1.87 (0.201)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Overall	138 (100.0)	3.60 (2.436)	138 (100.0) -1.88 (0.172)	-0.45 [-0.89; 0.00] 0.0479	-0.22 [-0.45; 0.02]
Placebo (N=154)	Overall	153 (99.4)	3.89 (2.215)	153 (99.4) -1.43 (0.166)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.6788						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Baseline	280 (100.0)	5.89 (1.942)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=262)	Baseline	262 (100.0)	5.78 (1.868)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Week 4	269 (96.1)	4.70 (2.451)	269 (96.1) -1.04 (0.100)	-0.18 [-0.44; 0.08] 0.1643	-0.11 [-0.29; 0.06]
Placebo (N=262)	Week 4	255 (97.3)	4.78 (2.236)	255 (97.3) -0.86 (0.101)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Week 8	261 (93.2)	4.04 (2.553)	261 (93.2) -1.59 (0.125)	-0.29 [-0.62; 0.05] 0.0909	-0.15 [-0.32; 0.03]
Placebo (N=262)	Week 8	247 (94.3)	4.35 (2.346)	247 (94.3) -1.30 (0.128)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Week 12	255 (91.1)	3.37 (2.629)	255 (91.1) -2.23 (0.138)	-0.59 [-0.97; -0.22] 0.0019	-0.27 [-0.45; -0.09]
Placebo (N=262)	Week 12	238 (90.8)	3.95 (2.476)	238 (90.8) -1.63 (0.142)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.6788						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Week 16	250 (89.3)	3.01 (2.637)	250 (89.3) -2.59 (0.142)	-0.72 [-1.11; -0.34] 0.0003	-0.32 [-0.51; -0.14]
Placebo (N=262)	Week 16	228 (87.0)	3.61 (2.456)	228 (87.0) -1.87 (0.146)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Week 20	245 (87.5)	2.83 (2.627)	245 (87.5) -2.74 (0.145)	-0.76 [-1.15; -0.36] 0.0002	-0.34 [-0.52; -0.15]
Placebo (N=262)	Week 20	225 (85.9)	3.48 (2.448)	225 (85.9) -1.98 (0.149)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Week 24/EOT	278 (99.3)	2.84 (2.664)	278 (99.3) -2.90 (0.148)	-0.85 [-1.25; -0.44] <.0001	-0.36 [-0.53; -0.19]
Placebo (N=262)	Week 24/EOT	262 (100.0)	3.59 (2.624)	262 (100.0) -2.05 (0.152)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Overall	279 (99.6)	3.55 (2.451)	279 (99.6) -2.18 (0.122)	-0.57 [-0.89; -0.24] 0.0007	-0.27 [-0.44; -0.10]
Placebo (N=262)	Overall	262 (100.0)	4.01 (2.305)	262 (100.0) -1.62 (0.125)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.7246						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Baseline	9 (100.0)	6.37 (1.143)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=18)	Baseline	18 (100.0)	5.39 (1.846)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Week 4	9 (100.0)	5.42 (1.355)	9 (100.0) -0.85 (0.511)	0.23 [-1.00; 1.46] 0.7144	0.15 [-0.67; 0.98]
Placebo (N=18)	Week 4	17 (94.4)	4.27 (2.233)	17 (94.4) -1.08 (0.368)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Week 8	9 (100.0)	4.65 (1.998)	9 (100.0) -1.63 (0.660)	0.29 [-1.30; 1.89] 0.7162	0.15 [-0.68; 0.97]
Placebo (N=18)	Week 8	17 (94.4)	3.39 (1.872)	17 (94.4) -1.92 (0.473)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Week 12	9 (100.0)	4.19 (2.021)	9 (100.0) -2.09 (0.740)	0.30 [-1.48; 2.08] 0.7395	0.13 [-0.69; 0.96]
Placebo (N=18)	Week 12	17 (94.4)	2.91 (1.866)	17 (94.4) -2.39 (0.527)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.7246						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Week 16	8 (88.9)	3.41 (2.101)	8 (88.9) -2.50 (0.771)	-0.06 [-1.91; 1.79] 0.9454	-0.03 [-0.88; 0.83]
Placebo (N=18)	Week 16	17 (94.4)	2.84 (2.019)	17 (94.4) -2.44 (0.545)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Week 20	8 (88.9)	3.13 (1.678)	8 (88.9) -2.74 (0.788)	-0.30 [-2.19; 1.59] 0.7557	-0.13 [-0.99; 0.73]
Placebo (N=18)	Week 20	17 (94.4)	2.84 (1.796)	17 (94.4) -2.44 (0.555)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Week 24/EOT	9 (100.0)	3.14 (1.893)	9 (100.0) -3.13 (0.811)	-0.79 [-2.74; 1.15] 0.4247	-0.33 [-1.15; 0.49]
Placebo (N=18)	Week 24/EOT	18 (100.0)	2.99 (1.971)	18 (100.0) -2.34 (0.573)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Overall	9 (100.0)	4.13 (1.877)	9 (100.0) -2.16 (0.652)	-0.05 [-1.62; 1.51] 0.9450	-0.03 [-0.84; 0.79]
Placebo (N=18)	Overall	18 (100.0)	3.25 (1.764)	18 (100.0) -2.10 (0.462)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.7246						
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Baseline	226 (100.0)	5.75 (1.904)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=213)	Baseline	213 (100.0)	5.61 (1.758)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Week 4	218 (96.5)	4.38 (2.334)	218 (96.5) -1.39 (0.106)	-0.47 [-0.75; -0.18] 0.0016	-0.29 [-0.48; -0.10]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 4	208 (97.7)	4.71 (2.107)	208 (97.7) -0.92 (0.108)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Week 8	210 (92.9)	3.65 (2.478)	210 (92.9) -1.98 (0.135)	-0.50 [-0.88; -0.13] 0.0086	-0.25 [-0.45; -0.06]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 8	201 (94.4)	4.15 (2.278)	201 (94.4) -1.47 (0.138)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Week 12	208 (92.0)	3.04 (2.402)	208 (92.0) -2.57 (0.151)	-0.77 [-1.19; -0.35] 0.0004	-0.36 [-0.55; -0.16]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 12	194 (91.1)	3.76 (2.406)	194 (91.1) -1.80 (0.155)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.7246						
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Week 16	203 (89.8)	2.70 (2.371)	203 (89.8) -2.90 (0.156)	-0.78 [-1.21; -0.34] 0.0005	-0.35 [-0.55; -0.15]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 16	184 (86.4)	3.25 (2.317)	184 (86.4) -2.13 (0.161)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Week 20	199 (88.1)	2.50 (2.329)	199 (88.1) -3.08 (0.159)	-0.88 [-1.32; -0.43] 0.0001	-0.39 [-0.59; -0.18]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 20	181 (85.0)	3.16 (2.340)	181 (85.0) -2.20 (0.164)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Week 24/EOT	225 (99.6)	2.55 (2.466)	225 (99.6) -3.23 (0.164)	-1.04 [-1.50; -0.58] <.0001	-0.43 [-0.62; -0.24]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 24/EOT	213 (100.0)	3.46 (2.543)	213 (100.0) -2.19 (0.168)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Overall	225 (99.6)	3.26 (2.299)	225 (99.6) -2.53 (0.133)	-0.74 [-1.10; -0.37] <.0001	-0.35 [-0.54; -0.16]
Placebo (N=213)	Overall	213 (100.0)	3.88 (2.196)	213 (100.0) -1.79 (0.136)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.7246						
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Baseline	96 (100.0)	5.61 (2.004)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=87)	Baseline	87 (100.0)	5.63 (2.070)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Week 4	94 (97.9)	4.85 (2.423)	94 (97.9) -0.77 (0.157)	0.09 [-0.36; 0.53] 0.7059	0.06 [-0.23; 0.36]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 4	85 (97.7)	4.80 (2.356)	85 (97.7) -0.86 (0.166)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Week 8	88 (91.7)	4.09 (2.517)	88 (91.7) -1.37 (0.204)	0.03 [-0.55; 0.61] 0.9147	0.02 [-0.29; 0.32]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 8	81 (93.1)	4.33 (2.497)	81 (93.1) -1.40 (0.215)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Week 12	86 (89.6)	3.29 (2.825)	86 (89.6) -2.11 (0.229)	-0.41 [-1.07; 0.24] 0.2158	-0.18 [-0.49; 0.13]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 12	77 (88.5)	3.94 (2.545)	77 (88.5) -1.70 (0.242)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.7246						
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Week 16	86 (89.6)	3.00 (2.800)	86 (89.6) -2.36 (0.236)	-0.40 [-1.08; 0.28] 0.2462	-0.17 [-0.48; 0.15]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 16	73 (83.9)	3.52 (2.551)	73 (83.9) -1.96 (0.251)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Week 20	85 (88.5)	2.77 (2.679)	85 (88.5) -2.49 (0.241)	-0.29 [-0.98; 0.40] 0.4108	-0.12 [-0.43; 0.19]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 20	73 (83.9)	3.25 (2.514)	73 (83.9) -2.20 (0.256)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Week 24/EOT	95 (99.0)	2.90 (2.879)	95 (99.0) -2.75 (0.248)	-0.53 [-1.24; 0.17] 0.1397	-0.21 [-0.51; 0.08]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 24/EOT	86 (98.9)	3.46 (2.719)	86 (98.9) -2.22 (0.263)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Overall	96 (100.0)	3.64 (2.556)	96 (100.0) -1.98 (0.200)	-0.25 [-0.82; 0.32] 0.3843	-0.12 [-0.41; 0.18]
Placebo (N=87)	Overall	86 (98.9)	3.97 (2.458)	86 (98.9) -1.72 (0.212)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.7246						
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Baseline	49 (100.0)	6.10 (2.140)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=60)	Baseline	60 (100.0)	5.80 (2.035)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Week 4	46 (93.9)	5.15 (2.596)	46 (93.9) -0.84 (0.224)	-0.16 [-0.74; 0.43] 0.6014	-0.11 [-0.50; 0.27]
Placebo (N=60)	Week 4	59 (98.3)	5.05 (2.161)	59 (98.3) -0.69 (0.200)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Week 8	46 (93.9)	4.60 (2.698)	46 (93.9) -1.39 (0.287)	-0.19 [-0.94; 0.57] 0.6289	-0.11 [-0.50; 0.28]
Placebo (N=60)	Week 8	57 (95.0)	4.51 (2.233)	57 (95.0) -1.21 (0.258)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Week 12	44 (89.8)	4.09 (2.900)	44 (89.8) -1.91 (0.321)	-0.33 [-1.17; 0.52] 0.4506	-0.17 [-0.56; 0.23]
Placebo (N=60)	Week 12	56 (93.3)	4.20 (2.345)	56 (93.3) -1.58 (0.289)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.7246						
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Week 16	40 (81.6)	3.59 (3.034)	40 (81.6) -2.49 (0.333)	-0.69 [-1.57; 0.18] 0.1211	-0.33 [-0.75; 0.09]
Placebo (N=60)	Week 16	52 (86.7)	3.95 (2.330)	52 (86.7) -1.80 (0.300)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Week 20	39 (79.6)	3.52 (3.177)	39 (79.6) -2.46 (0.339)	-0.60 [-1.49; 0.30] 0.1922	-0.26 [-0.69; 0.16]
Placebo (N=60)	Week 20	51 (85.0)	3.80 (2.331)	51 (85.0) -1.86 (0.306)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Week 24/EOT	49 (100.0)	3.34 (3.011)	49 (100.0) -2.68 (0.347)	-0.59 [-1.51; 0.32] 0.2038	-0.26 [-0.64; 0.12]
Placebo (N=60)	Week 24/EOT	60 (100.0)	3.65 (2.534)	60 (100.0) -2.09 (0.314)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Overall	49 (100.0)	4.06 (2.763)	49 (100.0) -1.96 (0.280)	-0.43 [-1.16; 0.31] 0.2594	-0.22 [-0.60; 0.16]
Placebo (N=60)	Overall	60 (100.0)	4.19 (2.142)	60 (100.0) -1.54 (0.253)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.7246						
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Baseline	27 (100.0)	6.42 (1.806)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=26)	Baseline	26 (100.0)	5.77 (1.602)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 4	24 (88.9)	5.81 (2.332)	24 (88.9) -0.63 (0.308)	0.32 [-0.52; 1.17] 0.4537	0.19 [-0.38; 0.75]
Placebo (N=26)	Week 4	25 (96.2)	4.94 (2.219)	25 (96.2) -0.96 (0.303)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 8	23 (85.2)	4.96 (2.760)	23 (85.2) -1.24 (0.394)	0.10 [-0.99; 1.19] 0.8562	0.04 [-0.54; 0.63]
Placebo (N=26)	Week 8	23 (88.5)	4.38 (2.111)	23 (88.5) -1.34 (0.394)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 12	22 (81.5)	4.06 (3.014)	22 (81.5) -1.98 (0.440)	-0.25 [-1.47; 0.98] 0.6904	-0.10 [-0.70; 0.50]
Placebo (N=26)	Week 12	22 (84.6)	3.93 (2.453)	22 (84.6) -1.73 (0.443)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.7246						
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 16	22 (81.5)	3.73 (2.854)	22 (81.5) -2.23 (0.451)	-0.72 [-1.98; 0.54] 0.2634	-0.29 [-0.90; 0.32]
Placebo (N=26)	Week 16	21 (80.8)	4.07 (2.648)	21 (80.8) -1.51 (0.458)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 20	22 (81.5)	3.51 (2.902)	22 (81.5) -2.40 (0.458)	-0.75 [-2.03; 0.53] 0.2495	-0.31 [-0.91; 0.30]
Placebo (N=26)	Week 20	21 (80.8)	3.93 (2.550)	21 (80.8) -1.65 (0.465)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 24/EOT	27 (100.0)	3.98 (2.987)	27 (100.0) -2.37 (0.468)	-0.44 [-1.75; 0.87] 0.5063	-0.17 [-0.72; 0.37]
Placebo (N=26)	Week 24/EOT	26 (100.0)	3.86 (2.635)	26 (100.0) -1.93 (0.476)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Overall	27 (100.0)	4.59 (2.611)	27 (100.0) -1.81 (0.380)	-0.29 [-1.35; 0.77] 0.5919	-0.12 [-0.67; 0.42]
Placebo (N=26)	Overall	26 (100.0)	4.23 (2.328)	26 (100.0) -1.52 (0.385)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.7246						
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Baseline	11 (100.0)	5.64 (2.105)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=12)	Baseline	12 (100.0)	6.15 (2.442)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 4	11 (100.0)	5.25 (2.478)	11 (100.0) -0.39 (0.460)	0.45 [-0.82; 1.72] 0.4878	0.39 [-0.47; 1.25]
Placebo (N=12)	Week 4	11 (91.7)	5.58 (2.687)	11 (91.7) -0.84 (0.455)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 8	10 (90.9)	4.68 (1.792)	10 (90.9) -0.73 (0.601)	0.34 [-1.31; 1.98] 0.6876	0.27 [-0.61; 1.15]
Placebo (N=12)	Week 8	11 (91.7)	5.42 (2.821)	11 (91.7) -1.07 (0.582)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 12	10 (90.9)	3.84 (2.113)	10 (90.9) -1.53 (0.676)	-0.60 [-2.44; 1.24] 0.5226	-0.33 [-1.22; 0.55]
Placebo (N=12)	Week 12	11 (91.7)	5.61 (2.860)	11 (91.7) -0.93 (0.648)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.7246						
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 16	10 (90.9)	3.46 (2.233)	10 (90.9) -1.88 (0.698)	-0.46 [-2.35; 1.44] 0.6375	-0.21 [-1.09; 0.67]
Placebo (N=12)	Week 16	11 (91.7)	5.14 (3.275)	11 (91.7) -1.42 (0.668)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 20	9 (81.8)	2.97 (2.220)	9 (81.8) -2.00 (0.713)	-0.73 [-2.67; 1.20] 0.4563	-0.34 [-1.25; 0.58]
Placebo (N=12)	Week 20	11 (91.7)	5.32 (3.109)	11 (91.7) -1.27 (0.681)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 24/EOT	11 (100.0)	3.10 (2.640)	11 (100.0) -2.54 (0.732)	-1.01 [-2.99; 0.98] 0.3211	-0.38 [-1.22; 0.47]
Placebo (N=12)	Week 24/EOT	12 (100.0)	4.65 (3.422)	12 (100.0) -1.54 (0.701)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Overall	11 (100.0)	4.09 (1.962)	11 (100.0) -1.51 (0.589)	-0.33 [-1.94; 1.27] 0.6818	-0.17 [-1.01; 0.66]
Placebo (N=12)	Overall	12 (100.0)	4.91 (3.196)	12 (100.0) -1.18 (0.566)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.8149						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Baseline	223 (100.0)	5.87 (1.944)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=216)	Baseline	216 (100.0)	5.66 (1.834)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Week 4	213 (95.5)	4.71 (2.435)	213 (95.5) -0.98 (0.113)	-0.34 [-0.63; -0.05] 0.0226	-0.22 [-0.41; -0.02]
Placebo (N=216)	Week 4	207 (95.8)	4.90 (2.231)	207 (95.8) -0.65 (0.114)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Week 8	205 (91.9)	4.00 (2.519)	205 (91.9) -1.52 (0.140)	-0.30 [-0.67; 0.08] 0.1191	-0.15 [-0.35; 0.04]
Placebo (N=216)	Week 8	200 (92.6)	4.32 (2.336)	200 (92.6) -1.22 (0.142)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Week 12	200 (89.7)	3.37 (2.594)	200 (89.7) -2.10 (0.156)	-0.55 [-0.97; -0.13] 0.0102	-0.25 [-0.45; -0.05]
Placebo (N=216)	Week 12	192 (88.9)	3.94 (2.492)	192 (88.9) -1.55 (0.158)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.8149						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Week 16	194 (87.0)	2.96 (2.549)	194 (87.0) -2.46 (0.160)	-0.65 [-1.08; -0.21] 0.0034	-0.29 [-0.49; -0.08]
Placebo (N=216)	Week 16	181 (83.8)	3.48 (2.448)	181 (83.8) -1.82 (0.163)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Week 20	188 (84.3)	2.73 (2.524)	188 (84.3) -2.58 (0.163)	-0.68 [-1.12; -0.24] 0.0025	-0.30 [-0.50; -0.09]
Placebo (N=216)	Week 20	177 (81.9)	3.37 (2.423)	177 (81.9) -1.90 (0.166)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Week 24/EOT	221 (99.1)	3.03 (2.756)	221 (99.1) -2.71 (0.166)	-0.87 [-1.32; -0.42] 0.0001	-0.36 [-0.55; -0.18]
Placebo (N=216)	Week 24/EOT	215 (99.5)	3.71 (2.659)	215 (99.5) -1.84 (0.169)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Overall	222 (99.6)	3.67 (2.489)	222 (99.6) -2.06 (0.137)	-0.56 [-0.93; -0.20] 0.0024	-0.27 [-0.45; -0.08]
Placebo (N=216)	Overall	215 (99.5)	4.06 (2.341)	215 (99.5) -1.50 (0.139)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.8149						
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Baseline	195 (100.0)	5.75 (1.950)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=200)	Baseline	200 (100.0)	5.65 (1.927)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Week 4	189 (96.9)	4.71 (2.361)	189 (96.9) -0.90 (0.119)	-0.08 [-0.39; 0.22] 0.5945	-0.06 [-0.26; 0.14]
Placebo (N=200)	Week 4	198 (99.0)	4.69 (2.154)	198 (99.0) -0.82 (0.116)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Week 8	181 (92.8)	3.98 (2.548)	181 (92.8) -1.54 (0.149)	-0.22 [-0.61; 0.17] 0.2667	-0.12 [-0.32; 0.09]
Placebo (N=200)	Week 8	190 (95.0)	4.19 (2.296)	190 (95.0) -1.32 (0.146)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Week 12	179 (91.8)	3.27 (2.620)	179 (91.8) -2.22 (0.165)	-0.58 [-1.02; -0.14] 0.0097	-0.27 [-0.48; -0.06]
Placebo (N=200)	Week 12	185 (92.5)	3.83 (2.384)	185 (92.5) -1.64 (0.163)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.8149						
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Week 16	175 (89.7)	2.98 (2.626)	175 (89.7) -2.54 (0.170)	-0.64 [-1.10; -0.19] 0.0054	-0.29 [-0.50; -0.08]
Placebo (N=200)	Week 16	177 (88.5)	3.50 (2.417)	177 (88.5) -1.89 (0.168)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Week 20	174 (89.2)	2.79 (2.584)	174 (89.2) -2.71 (0.173)	-0.70 [-1.16; -0.23] 0.0032	-0.31 [-0.52; -0.10]
Placebo (N=200)	Week 20	177 (88.5)	3.37 (2.418)	177 (88.5) -2.01 (0.171)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Week 24/EOT	195 (100.0)	2.62 (2.575)	195 (100.0) -2.97 (0.177)	-0.79 [-1.26; -0.31] 0.0011	-0.33 [-0.53; -0.13]
Placebo (N=200)	Week 24/EOT	200 (100.0)	3.33 (2.499)	200 (100.0) -2.19 (0.175)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Overall	195 (100.0)	3.45 (2.391)	195 (100.0) -2.15 (0.145)	-0.50 [-0.88; -0.12] 0.0102	-0.24 [-0.44; -0.04]
Placebo (N=200)	Overall	200 (100.0)	3.87 (2.194)	200 (100.0) -1.65 (0.143)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.8566						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Baseline	103 (100.0)	5.78 (1.893)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=108)	Baseline	108 (100.0)	5.66 (1.896)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Week 4	100 (97.1)	4.84 (2.210)	100 (97.1) -0.77 (0.162)	-0.24 [-0.65; 0.18] 0.2605	-0.19 [-0.46; 0.09]
Placebo (N=108)	Week 4	105 (97.2)	4.94 (2.213)	105 (97.2) -0.54 (0.159)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Week 8	95 (92.2)	3.86 (2.505)	95 (92.2) -1.56 (0.204)	-0.35 [-0.89; 0.19] 0.2037	-0.18 [-0.46; 0.10]
Placebo (N=108)	Week 8	100 (92.6)	4.22 (2.330)	100 (92.6) -1.21 (0.200)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Week 12	95 (92.2)	3.24 (2.646)	95 (92.2) -2.15 (0.226)	-0.59 [-1.20; 0.01] 0.0532	-0.27 [-0.55; 0.02]
Placebo (N=108)	Week 12	97 (89.8)	3.85 (2.495)	97 (89.8) -1.55 (0.222)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.8566						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Week 16	93 (90.3)	2.85 (2.554)	93 (90.3) -2.44 (0.233)	-0.67 [-1.29; -0.05] 0.0336	-0.29 [-0.58; 0.00]
Placebo (N=108)	Week 16	91 (84.3)	3.40 (2.474)	91 (84.3) -1.77 (0.229)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Week 20	92 (89.3)	2.59 (2.423)	92 (89.3) -2.60 (0.237)	-0.72 [-1.36; -0.09] 0.0254	-0.31 [-0.60; -0.01]
Placebo (N=108)	Week 20	90 (83.3)	3.25 (2.477)	90 (83.3) -1.88 (0.234)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Week 24/EOT	103 (100.0)	2.81 (2.730)	103 (100.0) -2.83 (0.243)	-0.87 [-1.52; -0.22] 0.0085	-0.35 [-0.62; -0.08]
Placebo (N=108)	Week 24/EOT	107 (99.1)	3.54 (2.617)	107 (99.1) -1.95 (0.239)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Overall	103 (100.0)	3.57 (2.478)	103 (100.0) -2.06 (0.199)	-0.57 [-1.10; -0.05] 0.0315	-0.27 [-0.54; 0.00]
Placebo (N=108)	Overall	107 (99.1)	4.03 (2.310)	107 (99.1) -1.48 (0.196)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.8566						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Baseline	315 (100.0)	5.83 (1.965)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=308)	Baseline	308 (100.0)	5.66 (1.874)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Week 4	302 (95.9)	4.67 (2.458)	302 (95.9) -0.99 (0.095)	-0.20 [-0.45; 0.04] 0.0995	-0.13 [-0.29; 0.03]
Placebo (N=308)	Week 4	300 (97.4)	4.75 (2.188)	300 (97.4) -0.78 (0.096)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Week 8	291 (92.4)	4.04 (2.539)	291 (92.4) -1.50 (0.119)	-0.23 [-0.54; 0.08] 0.1457	-0.12 [-0.28; 0.04]
Placebo (N=308)	Week 8	290 (94.2)	4.27 (2.313)	290 (94.2) -1.27 (0.119)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Week 12	284 (90.2)	3.35 (2.593)	284 (90.2) -2.15 (0.131)	-0.55 [-0.90; -0.20] 0.0020	-0.26 [-0.42; -0.09]
Placebo (N=308)	Week 12	280 (90.9)	3.90 (2.421)	280 (90.9) -1.60 (0.132)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.2.10.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.8566						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Week 16	276 (87.6)	3.00 (2.595)	276 (87.6) -2.50 (0.135)	-0.64 [-1.00; -0.27] 0.0006	-0.29 [-0.46; -0.12]
Placebo (N=308)	Week 16	267 (86.7)	3.53 (2.417)	267 (86.7) -1.87 (0.136)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Week 20	270 (85.7)	2.82 (2.593)	270 (85.7) -2.64 (0.137)	-0.68 [-1.04; -0.31] 0.0003	-0.30 [-0.47; -0.13]
Placebo (N=308)	Week 20	264 (85.7)	3.41 (2.399)	264 (85.7) -1.96 (0.139)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Week 24/EOT	313 (99.4)	2.85 (2.664)	313 (99.4) -2.82 (0.140)	-0.81 [-1.19; -0.44] <.0001	-0.34 [-0.50; -0.19]
Placebo (N=308)	Week 24/EOT	308 (100.0)	3.52 (2.581)	308 (100.0) -2.01 (0.142)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Overall	314 (99.7)	3.57 (2.436)	314 (99.7) -2.10 (0.116)	-0.52 [-0.82; -0.21] 0.0009	-0.25 [-0.41; -0.09]
Placebo (N=308)	Overall	308 (100.0)	3.94 (2.259)	308 (100.0) -1.58 (0.117)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

1.1.3 Reduktion des Gesamt-Beckenschmerzes

1.1.3.1 Proportion of patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Table 2.4.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.1403						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	199 (68.9)	2.054	1.316	0.166	<.0001
Placebo	296	156 (52.7)	[1.459;2.891]	[1.154;1.501]	[0.089;0.243]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	91 (70.5)	3.299	1.674	0.282	<.0001
Placebo	120	50 (41.7)	[1.937;5.618]	[1.313;2.134]	[0.162;0.402]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.1822						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	20 (74.1)	5.216	2.255	0.403	0.0031
Placebo	24	7 (29.2)	[1.697;16.032]	[1.267;4.013]	[0.171;0.635]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	264 (69.5)	2.245	1.365	0.186	<.0001
Placebo	376	191 (50.8)	[1.662;3.034]	[1.213;1.537]	[0.118;0.254]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	6 (54.5)	1.121	1.097	0.047	0.7871
Placebo	16	8 (50.0)	[0.319;3.939]	[0.540;2.231]	[-0.312;0.405]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.2273						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	238 (71.9)	2.589	1.431	0.216	<.0001
Placebo	318	158 (49.7)	[1.866;3.592]	[1.260;1.625]	[0.143;0.288]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	52 (59.8)	1.702	1.237	0.114	0.1283
Placebo	98	48 (49.0)	[0.938;3.088]	[0.940;1.629]	[-0.029;0.257]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.3291						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	9	8 (88.9)	3.936	1.830	0.335	0.0734
Placebo	18	8 (44.4)	[0.837;18.515]	[0.901;3.719]	[-0.007;0.677]	
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	226	167 (73.9)	2.907	1.496	0.245	<.0001
Placebo	213	105 (49.3)	[1.947;4.338]	[1.283;1.746]	[0.158;0.332]	
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	96	63 (65.6)	1.724	1.256	0.133	0.0693
Placebo	87	45 (51.7)	[0.946;3.142]	[0.978;1.611]	[-0.009;0.274]	
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	49	31 (63.3)	1.441	1.172	0.093	0.3484
Placebo	60	33 (55.0)	[0.658;3.153]	[0.844;1.628]	[-0.096;0.282]	
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	13 (48.1)	1.276	1.002	0.001	0.9950
Placebo	26	12 (46.2)	[0.466;3.493]	[0.575;1.746]	[-0.261;0.262]	
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	8 (72.7)	3.614	1.960	0.314	0.0908
Placebo	12	3 (25.0)	[0.919;14.213]	[0.895;4.289]	[-0.015;0.643]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.3895						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	202 (70.1)	2.567	1.451	0.217	<.0001
Placebo	291	140 (48.1)	[1.816;3.627]	[1.262;1.667]	[0.141;0.294]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	88 (67.7)	1.954	1.288	0.152	0.0138
Placebo	125	66 (52.8)	[1.166;3.273]	[1.050;1.581]	[0.033;0.271]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, treatment group and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, treatment group and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, treatment group and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.4092						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	119 (67.6)	2.686	1.543	0.243	<.0001
Placebo	186	82 (44.1)	[1.743;4.138]	[1.280;1.861]	[0.143;0.342]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	171 (70.7)	2.105	1.299	0.163	0.0002
Placebo	230	124 (53.9)	[1.432;3.096]	[1.128;1.497]	[0.077;0.249]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.4135						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	55 (64.7)	2.999	1.717	0.276	0.0004
Placebo	88	33 (37.5)	[1.607;5.597]	[1.265;2.331]	[0.131;0.421]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	155 (73.8)	2.534	1.389	0.208	<.0001
Placebo	222	118 (53.2)	[1.683;3.815]	[1.202;1.606]	[0.120;0.296]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	80 (65.0)	1.772	1.254	0.132	0.0406
Placebo	106	55 (51.9)	[1.034;3.038]	[1.007;1.560]	[0.007;0.257]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.6913						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	147	102 (69.4)	2.536	1.456	0.214	0.0002
Placebo	151	70 (46.4)	[1.569;4.099]	[1.188;1.784]	[0.105;0.323]	
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	141	100 (70.9)	2.597	1.448	0.221	0.0001
Placebo	140	70 (50.0)	[1.576;4.279]	[1.192;1.758]	[0.112;0.330]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	88 (67.7)	1.955	1.288	0.152	0.0138
Placebo	125	66 (52.8)	[1.167;3.275]	[1.050;1.581]	[0.033;0.271]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, treatment group and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, treatment group and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, treatment group and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.7017						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	108	70 (64.8)	2.061	1.369	0.174	0.0098
Placebo	113	55 (48.7)	[1.195;3.552]	[1.072;1.749]	[0.044;0.304]	
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	115	78 (67.8)	2.461	1.479	0.218	0.0012
Placebo	103	47 (45.6)	[1.414;4.283]	[1.155;1.896]	[0.090;0.347]	
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	106	80 (75.5)	3.008	1.478	0.243	0.0002
Placebo	113	57 (50.4)	[1.692;5.350]	[1.198;1.824]	[0.120;0.365]	
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	89	62 (69.7)	1.900	1.260	0.142	0.0420
Placebo	87	47 (54.0)	[1.029;3.508]	[1.006;1.580]	[0.007;0.278]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.7502						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	148 (66.4)	2.270	1.413	0.194	<.0001
Placebo	216	102 (47.2)	[1.535;3.357]	[1.192;1.674]	[0.103;0.284]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	142 (72.8)	2.493	1.390	0.204	<.0001
Placebo	200	104 (52.0)	[1.631;3.811]	[1.188;1.626]	[0.111;0.297]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.7614						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	203 (75.2)	2.432	1.355	0.197	<.0001
Placebo	265	147 (55.5)	[1.685;3.512]	[1.193;1.540]	[0.118;0.276]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	87 (58.8)	2.220	1.505	0.198	0.0007
Placebo	151	59 (39.1)	[1.397;3.526]	[1.185;1.913]	[0.087;0.309]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, treatment group and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, treatment group and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, treatment group and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.7622						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	51 (56.7)	2.563	1.654	0.222	0.0030
Placebo	89	30 (33.7)	[1.398;4.698]	[1.174;2.331]	[0.080;0.365]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	239 (72.9)	2.305	1.354	0.191	<.0001
Placebo	327	176 (53.8)	[1.663;3.194]	[1.200;1.527]	[0.118;0.263]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, treatment group and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, treatment group and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, treatment group and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.7893						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	73 (70.9)	2.502	1.402	0.201	0.0028
Placebo	108	53 (49.1)	[1.424;4.393]	[1.123;1.750]	[0.074;0.328]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	217 (68.9)	2.288	1.374	0.187	<.0001
Placebo	308	153 (49.7)	[1.641;3.191]	[1.203;1.569]	[0.112;0.262]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.8068						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	14 (56.0)	1.283	1.066	0.032	0.7912
Placebo	42	20 (47.6)	[0.498;3.304]	[0.656;1.732]	[-0.203;0.267]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	29 (65.9)	2.392	1.351	0.164	0.1083
Placebo	51	23 (45.1)	[1.060;5.396]	[0.931;1.960]	[-0.032;0.359]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	48 (80.0)	2.663	1.360	0.206	0.0149
Placebo	59	34 (57.6)	[1.219;5.816]	[1.060;1.745]	[0.048;0.364]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	42 (68.9)	2.454	1.449	0.213	0.0173
Placebo	51	24 (47.1)	[1.151;5.231]	[1.057;1.987]	[0.042;0.385]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	157 (68.9)	2.322	1.379	0.188	<.0001
Placebo	213	105 (49.3)	[1.565;3.446]	[1.176;1.617]	[0.099;0.277]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.9207						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	230 (68.7)	2.322	1.397	0.195	<.0001
Placebo	350	171 (48.9)	[1.693;3.185]	[1.229;1.588]	[0.123;0.267]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	60 (72.3)	2.413	1.376	0.195	0.0111
Placebo	66	35 (53.0)	[1.214;4.794]	[1.057;1.791]	[0.047;0.344]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.9279						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	95 (68.8)	2.307	1.385	0.192	0.0009
Placebo	154	77 (50.0)	[1.422;3.741]	[1.141;1.681]	[0.082;0.302]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	195 (69.6)	2.372	1.392	0.195	<.0001
Placebo	262	129 (49.2)	[1.659;3.391]	[1.207;1.605]	[0.115;0.275]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.9471						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	41 (68.3)	2.295	1.393	0.190	0.0317
Placebo	64	31 (48.4)	[1.110;4.746]	[1.025;1.895]	[0.020;0.360]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	249 (69.6)	2.357	1.392	0.195	<.0001
Placebo	352	175 (49.7)	[1.726;3.219]	[1.229;1.577]	[0.125;0.266]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

1.1.3.2 Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1237						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Baseline	108 (100.0)	6.26 (1.789)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=113)	Baseline	113 (100.0)	6.07 (1.716)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Week 4	106 (98.1)	5.47 (2.255)	106 (98.1) -0.64 (0.144)	-0.24 [-0.62; 0.14] 0.2230	-0.17 [-0.44; 0.10]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 4	104 (92.0)	5.51 (2.075)	104 (92.0) -0.40 (0.145)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Week 8	99 (91.7)	4.46 (2.454)	99 (91.7) -1.41 (0.190)	-0.53 [-1.04; -0.02] 0.0435	-0.29 [-0.57; -0.01]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 8	100 (88.5)	4.99 (2.208)	100 (88.5) -0.88 (0.189)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Week 12	96 (88.9)	3.80 (2.548)	96 (88.9) -1.95 (0.213)	-0.76 [-1.34; -0.19] 0.0096	-0.36 [-0.65; -0.07]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 12	94 (83.2)	4.57 (2.431)	94 (83.2) -1.18 (0.211)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC:

Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1237						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Week 16	93 (86.1)	3.26 (2.593)	93 (86.1) -2.39 (0.220)	-0.92 [-1.51; -0.32] 0.0025	-0.41 [-0.71; -0.12]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 16	87 (77.0)	3.96 (2.360)	87 (77.0) -1.47 (0.218)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Week 20	90 (83.3)	2.92 (2.469)	90 (83.3) -2.55 (0.225)	-0.92 [-1.53; -0.31] 0.0032	-0.40 [-0.70; -0.10]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 20	85 (75.2)	3.75 (2.391)	85 (75.2) -1.63 (0.222)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Week 24/EOT	108 (100.0)	3.40 (2.868)	108 (100.0) -2.71 (0.231)	-1.15 [-1.77; -0.52] 0.0003	-0.48 [-0.75; -0.21]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 24/EOT	112 (99.1)	4.37 (2.680)	112 (99.1) -1.56 (0.227)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Overall	108 (100.0)	4.19 (2.496)	108 (100.0) -1.94 (0.187)	-0.75 [-1.25; -0.25] 0.0034	-0.37 [-0.63; -0.10]
Placebo (N=113)	Overall	112 (99.1)	4.76 (2.256)	112 (99.1) -1.19 (0.185)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1237						
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Baseline	115 (100.0)	6.05 (1.826)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=103)	Baseline	103 (100.0)	5.86 (1.667)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Week 4	107 (93.0)	4.63 (2.321)	107 (93.0) -1.17 (0.142)	-0.34 [-0.72; 0.04] 0.0832	-0.22 [-0.49; 0.05]
Placebo (N=103)	Week 4	103 (100.0)	4.91 (2.082)	103 (100.0) -0.84 (0.145)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Week 8	106 (92.2)	3.83 (2.544)	106 (92.2) -1.90 (0.185)	-0.41 [-0.92; 0.10] 0.1180	-0.20 [-0.48; 0.07]
Placebo (N=103)	Week 8	100 (97.1)	4.28 (2.193)	100 (97.1) -1.49 (0.191)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Week 12	104 (90.4)	3.32 (2.587)	104 (90.4) -2.39 (0.207)	-0.56 [-1.14; 0.01] 0.0548	-0.26 [-0.54; 0.02]
Placebo (N=103)	Week 12	98 (95.1)	3.96 (2.323)	98 (95.1) -1.83 (0.215)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1237						
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Week 16	101 (87.8)	2.94 (2.536)	101 (87.8) -2.76 (0.214)	-0.72 [-1.31; -0.12] 0.0187	-0.32 [-0.60; -0.04]
Placebo (N=103)	Week 16	94 (91.3)	3.68 (2.355)	94 (91.3) -2.05 (0.223)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Week 20	98 (85.2)	2.80 (2.551)	98 (85.2) -2.86 (0.218)	-0.76 [-1.37; -0.15] 0.0144	-0.34 [-0.63; -0.05]
Placebo (N=103)	Week 20	92 (89.3)	3.62 (2.340)	92 (89.3) -2.10 (0.228)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Week 24/EOT	113 (98.3)	2.89 (2.659)	113 (98.3) -3.04 (0.224)	-0.98 [-1.61; -0.35] 0.0023	-0.42 [-0.69; -0.15]
Placebo (N=103)	Week 24/EOT	103 (100.0)	3.68 (2.393)	103 (100.0) -2.06 (0.235)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Overall	114 (99.1)	3.55 (2.439)	114 (99.1) -2.35 (0.182)	-0.63 [-1.13; -0.12] 0.0147	-0.30 [-0.57; -0.03]
Placebo (N=103)	Overall	103 (100.0)	4.02 (2.137)	103 (100.0) -1.73 (0.189)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1237						
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Baseline	106 (100.0)	6.03 (1.675)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=113)	Baseline	113 (100.0)	5.89 (1.797)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Week 4	102 (96.2)	5.01 (2.077)	102 (96.2) -0.89 (0.145)	-0.11 [-0.49; 0.27] 0.5823	-0.07 [-0.34; 0.19]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 4	112 (99.1)	4.95 (2.071)	112 (99.1) -0.78 (0.141)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Week 8	97 (91.5)	3.87 (2.380)	97 (91.5) -1.88 (0.191)	-0.77 [-1.28; -0.26] 0.0030	-0.42 [-0.69; -0.14]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 8	109 (96.5)	4.67 (2.191)	109 (96.5) -1.11 (0.185)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Week 12	97 (91.5)	3.08 (2.417)	97 (91.5) -2.62 (0.214)	-1.27 [-1.84; -0.70] <.0001	-0.63 [-0.91; -0.34]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 12	107 (94.7)	4.44 (2.283)	107 (94.7) -1.35 (0.207)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1237						
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Week 16	93 (87.7)	2.74 (2.341)	93 (87.7) -2.98 (0.221)	-1.40 [-2.00; -0.81] <.0001	-0.68 [-0.97; -0.39]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 16	102 (90.3)	4.14 (2.268)	102 (90.3) -1.58 (0.214)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Week 20	92 (86.8)	2.56 (2.251)	92 (86.8) -3.13 (0.226)	-1.39 [-1.99; -0.78] <.0001	-0.66 [-0.95; -0.37]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 20	102 (90.3)	3.96 (2.264)	102 (90.3) -1.74 (0.219)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Week 24/EOT	106 (100.0)	2.45 (2.281)	106 (100.0) -3.43 (0.232)	-1.47 [-2.10; -0.85] <.0001	-0.65 [-0.92; -0.38]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 24/EOT	113 (100.0)	3.77 (2.427)	113 (100.0) -1.96 (0.225)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Overall	106 (100.0)	3.40 (2.157)	106 (100.0) -2.49 (0.188)	-1.07 [-1.57; -0.57] <.0001	-0.54 [-0.81; -0.27]
Placebo (N=113)	Overall	113 (100.0)	4.30 (2.087)	113 (100.0) -1.42 (0.183)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1237						
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Baseline	89 (100.0)	6.06 (2.019)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=87)	Baseline	87 (100.0)	6.01 (1.838)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Week 4	87 (97.8)	5.01 (2.372)	87 (97.8) -0.89 (0.157)	-0.04 [-0.46; 0.39] 0.8690	-0.03 [-0.33; 0.27]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 4	86 (98.9)	5.02 (2.004)	86 (98.9) -0.86 (0.157)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Week 8	84 (94.4)	4.31 (2.651)	84 (94.4) -1.55 (0.208)	0.06 [-0.51; 0.63] 0.8351	0.03 [-0.27; 0.34]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 8	81 (93.1)	4.21 (2.213)	81 (93.1) -1.61 (0.209)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Week 12	82 (92.1)	3.78 (2.817)	82 (92.1) -2.08 (0.233)	-0.17 [-0.81; 0.47] 0.5939	-0.08 [-0.39; 0.23]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 12	78 (89.7)	3.81 (2.233)	78 (89.7) -1.91 (0.235)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1237						
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Week 16	82 (92.1)	3.49 (2.868)	82 (92.1) -2.35 (0.240)	-0.18 [-0.84; 0.48] 0.5922	-0.08 [-0.39; 0.24]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 16	75 (86.2)	3.50 (2.340)	75 (86.2) -2.17 (0.243)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Week 20	82 (92.1)	3.30 (2.880)	82 (92.1) -2.53 (0.246)	-0.22 [-0.89; 0.46] 0.5280	-0.09 [-0.41; 0.22]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 20	75 (86.2)	3.33 (2.358)	75 (86.2) -2.31 (0.249)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Week 24/EOT	89 (100.0)	3.10 (2.794)	89 (100.0) -2.78 (0.253)	-0.40 [-1.10; 0.29] 0.2581	-0.17 [-0.46; 0.13]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 24/EOT	87 (100.0)	3.51 (2.438)	87 (100.0) -2.38 (0.255)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Overall	89 (100.0)	3.85 (2.560)	89 (100.0) -2.03 (0.205)	-0.16 [-0.72; 0.40] 0.5788	-0.08 [-0.37; 0.22]
Placebo (N=87)	Overall	87 (100.0)	4.03 (2.136)	87 (100.0) -1.87 (0.206)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.1271						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Baseline	270 (100.0)	5.99 (1.739)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=265)	Baseline	265 (100.0)	5.85 (1.636)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Week 4	262 (97.0)	4.69 (2.208)	262 (97.0) -1.33 (0.089)	-0.32 [-0.56; -0.08] 0.0098	-0.22 [-0.39; -0.04]
Placebo (N=265)	Week 4	260 (98.1)	4.87 (1.974)	260 (98.1) -1.01 (0.090)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Week 8	257 (95.2)	3.77 (2.414)	257 (95.2) -2.20 (0.118)	-0.57 [-0.89; -0.24] 0.0006	-0.29 [-0.47; -0.12]
Placebo (N=265)	Week 8	250 (94.3)	4.24 (2.091)	250 (94.3) -1.63 (0.119)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Week 12	254 (94.1)	3.14 (2.416)	254 (94.1) -2.83 (0.133)	-0.86 [-1.23; -0.50] <.0001	-0.40 [-0.58; -0.22]
Placebo (N=265)	Week 12	240 (90.6)	3.86 (2.213)	240 (90.6) -1.96 (0.134)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.1271						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Week 16	250 (92.6)	2.76 (2.376)	250 (92.6) -3.20 (0.137)	-1.00 [-1.38; -0.62] <.0001	-0.45 [-0.63; -0.27]
Placebo (N=265)	Week 16	230 (86.8)	3.51 (2.177)	230 (86.8) -2.20 (0.139)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Week 20	248 (91.9)	2.54 (2.360)	248 (91.9) -3.41 (0.140)	-1.03 [-1.41; -0.64] <.0001	-0.45 [-0.64; -0.27]
Placebo (N=265)	Week 20	227 (85.7)	3.31 (2.196)	227 (85.7) -2.38 (0.142)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Week 24/EOT	269 (99.6)	2.45 (2.364)	269 (99.6) -3.58 (0.144)	-1.13 [-1.53; -0.74] <.0001	-0.49 [-0.66; -0.32]
Placebo (N=265)	Week 24/EOT	264 (99.6)	3.46 (2.378)	264 (99.6) -2.44 (0.146)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Overall	269 (99.6)	3.27 (2.197)	269 (99.6) -2.76 (0.116)	-0.82 [-1.14; -0.50] <.0001	-0.40 [-0.57; -0.22]
Placebo (N=265)	Overall	264 (99.6)	3.98 (2.045)	264 (99.6) -1.94 (0.118)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.1271						
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Baseline	148 (100.0)	6.31 (1.944)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=151)	Baseline	151 (100.0)	6.14 (1.922)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Week 4	140 (94.6)	5.67 (2.245)	140 (94.6) -0.56 (0.120)	0.07 [-0.26; 0.39] 0.6898	0.05 [-0.18; 0.28]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 4	145 (96.0)	5.50 (2.176)	145 (96.0) -0.62 (0.118)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Week 8	129 (87.2)	4.79 (2.569)	129 (87.2) -1.20 (0.160)	-0.19 [-0.62; 0.25] 0.4014	-0.10 [-0.34; 0.14]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 8	140 (92.7)	5.13 (2.319)	140 (92.7) -1.01 (0.157)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Week 12	125 (84.5)	4.16 (2.812)	125 (84.5) -1.68 (0.180)	-0.45 [-0.94; 0.05] 0.0757	-0.22 [-0.46; 0.03]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 12	137 (90.7)	4.84 (2.413)	137 (90.7) -1.24 (0.176)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.1271						
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Week 16	119 (80.4)	3.79 (2.868)	119 (80.4) -2.03 (0.186)	-0.53 [-1.04; -0.02] 0.0430	-0.24 [-0.49; 0.01]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 16	128 (84.8)	4.43 (2.489)	128 (84.8) -1.50 (0.183)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Week 20	114 (77.0)	3.62 (2.766)	114 (77.0) -2.04 (0.189)	-0.51 [-1.02; 0.01] 0.0562	-0.23 [-0.49; 0.02]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 20	127 (84.1)	4.36 (2.434)	127 (84.1) -1.54 (0.186)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Week 24/EOT	147 (99.3)	3.89 (2.939)	147 (99.3) -2.39 (0.193)	-0.82 [-1.35; -0.29] 0.0024	-0.35 [-0.58; -0.12]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 24/EOT	151 (100.0)	4.55 (2.576)	151 (100.0) -1.56 (0.191)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Overall	148 (100.0)	4.60 (2.583)	148 (100.0) -1.65 (0.156)	-0.40 [-0.83; 0.02] 0.0643	-0.20 [-0.43; 0.03]
Placebo (N=151)	Overall	151 (100.0)	4.86 (2.271)	151 (100.0) -1.24 (0.154)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.1437						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Baseline	288 (100.0)	6.17 (1.786)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=291)	Baseline	291 (100.0)	5.96 (1.713)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Week 4	277 (96.2)	5.11 (2.229)	277 (96.2) -0.90 (0.093)	-0.23 [-0.47; 0.00] 0.0525	-0.16 [-0.33; 0.01]
Placebo (N=291)	Week 4	282 (96.9)	5.13 (2.077)	282 (96.9) -0.67 (0.091)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Week 8	269 (93.4)	4.18 (2.521)	269 (93.4) -1.70 (0.119)	-0.58 [-0.90; -0.27] 0.0003	-0.30 [-0.47; -0.13]
Placebo (N=291)	Week 8	273 (93.8)	4.65 (2.217)	273 (93.8) -1.12 (0.118)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Week 12	263 (91.3)	3.57 (2.601)	263 (91.3) -2.28 (0.133)	-0.87 [-1.22; -0.51] <.0001	-0.41 [-0.58; -0.24]
Placebo (N=291)	Week 12	264 (90.7)	4.31 (2.338)	264 (90.7) -1.41 (0.132)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.1437						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Week 16	257 (89.2)	3.14 (2.597)	257 (89.2) -2.67 (0.137)	-0.99 [-1.35; -0.62] <.0001	-0.45 [-0.63; -0.27]
Placebo (N=291)	Week 16	250 (85.9)	3.88 (2.311)	250 (85.9) -1.68 (0.136)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Week 20	251 (87.2)	2.90 (2.561)	251 (87.2) -2.84 (0.140)	-1.01 [-1.38; -0.63] <.0001	-0.45 [-0.63; -0.28]
Placebo (N=291)	Week 20	246 (84.5)	3.71 (2.303)	246 (84.5) -1.83 (0.139)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Week 24/EOT	287 (99.7)	2.99 (2.710)	287 (99.7) -3.02 (0.144)	-1.17 [-1.56; -0.79] <.0001	-0.50 [-0.66; -0.33]
Placebo (N=291)	Week 24/EOT	290 (99.7)	3.97 (2.510)	290 (99.7) -1.85 (0.142)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Overall	287 (99.7)	3.78 (2.432)	287 (99.7) -2.24 (0.118)	-0.81 [-1.12; -0.50] <.0001	-0.39 [-0.56; -0.23]
Placebo (N=291)	Overall	290 (99.7)	4.39 (2.165)	290 (99.7) -1.43 (0.116)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.1437						
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Baseline	130 (100.0)	5.94 (1.887)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=125)	Baseline	125 (100.0)	5.96 (1.835)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 4	125 (96.2)	4.86 (2.352)	125 (96.2) -0.88 (0.130)	-0.09 [-0.44; 0.27] 0.6345	-0.06 [-0.31; 0.18]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 4	123 (98.4)	5.02 (2.053)	123 (98.4) -0.80 (0.132)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 8	117 (90.0)	3.94 (2.487)	117 (90.0) -1.65 (0.172)	-0.12 [-0.59; 0.36] 0.6261	-0.07 [-0.32; 0.19]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 8	117 (93.6)	4.35 (2.204)	117 (93.6) -1.53 (0.175)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 12	116 (89.2)	3.28 (2.581)	116 (89.2) -2.23 (0.193)	-0.40 [-0.93; 0.14] 0.1461	-0.19 [-0.45; 0.07]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 12	113 (90.4)	3.99 (2.314)	113 (90.4) -1.83 (0.197)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.1437						
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 16	112 (86.2)	2.98 (2.569)	112 (86.2) -2.53 (0.200)	-0.51 [-1.06; 0.04] 0.0701	-0.23 [-0.50; 0.04]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 16	108 (86.4)	3.74 (2.387)	108 (86.4) -2.02 (0.204)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 20	111 (85.4)	2.84 (2.507)	111 (85.4) -2.62 (0.204)	-0.52 [-1.08; 0.05] 0.0732	-0.23 [-0.49; 0.04]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 20	108 (86.4)	3.63 (2.418)	108 (86.4) -2.11 (0.208)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 24/EOT	129 (99.2)	2.88 (2.584)	129 (99.2) -2.94 (0.209)	-0.72 [-1.30; -0.14] 0.0154	-0.30 [-0.55; -0.06]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 24/EOT	125 (100.0)	3.60 (2.481)	125 (100.0) -2.22 (0.213)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Overall	130 (100.0)	3.65 (2.410)	130 (100.0) -2.14 (0.169)	-0.39 [-0.86; 0.08] 0.1006	-0.19 [-0.44; 0.05]
Placebo (N=125)	Overall	125 (100.0)	4.08 (2.172)	125 (100.0) -1.75 (0.173)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.1514						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Baseline	27 (100.0)	5.76 (2.222)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=24)	Baseline	24 (100.0)	6.03 (2.224)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 4	26 (96.3)	4.66 (2.600)	26 (96.3) -1.14 (0.281)	-0.59 [-1.38; 0.21] 0.1485	-0.40 [-0.97; 0.17]
Placebo (N=24)	Week 4	23 (95.8)	5.71 (2.823)	23 (95.8) -0.55 (0.299)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 8	25 (92.6)	3.54 (2.690)	25 (92.6) -2.18 (0.374)	-1.12 [-2.18; -0.05] 0.0398	-0.59 [-1.18; 0.01]
Placebo (N=24)	Week 8	22 (91.7)	5.45 (2.790)	22 (91.7) -1.07 (0.398)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 12	25 (92.6)	2.88 (2.675)	25 (92.6) -2.80 (0.420)	-1.40 [-2.59; -0.20] 0.0219	-0.62 [-1.21; -0.02]
Placebo (N=24)	Week 12	22 (91.7)	5.10 (2.793)	22 (91.7) -1.40 (0.446)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.1514						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 16	24 (88.9)	2.37 (2.599)	24 (88.9) -3.26 (0.433)	-1.94 [-3.17; -0.70] 0.0022	-0.78 [-1.41; -0.15]
Placebo (N=24)	Week 16	19 (79.2)	4.90 (2.704)	19 (79.2) -1.33 (0.462)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 20	23 (85.2)	2.08 (2.139)	23 (85.2) -3.18 (0.443)	-1.70 [-2.96; -0.44] 0.0084	-0.75 [-1.39; -0.11]
Placebo (N=24)	Week 20	19 (79.2)	4.73 (2.791)	19 (79.2) -1.48 (0.472)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 24/EOT	27 (100.0)	2.39 (2.837)	27 (100.0) -3.55 (0.454)	-1.96 [-3.25; -0.66] 0.0031	-0.76 [-1.34; -0.19]
Placebo (N=24)	Week 24/EOT	24 (100.0)	4.62 (2.959)	24 (100.0) -1.60 (0.482)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Overall	27 (100.0)	3.26 (2.521)	27 (100.0) -2.69 (0.367)	-1.45 [-2.49; -0.41] 0.0065	-0.67 [-1.24; -0.10]
Placebo (N=24)	Overall	24 (100.0)	4.92 (2.759)	24 (100.0) -1.24 (0.390)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.1514						
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Baseline	380 (100.0)	6.10 (1.766)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=376)	Baseline	376 (100.0)	5.97 (1.713)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Week 4	365 (96.1)	5.01 (2.214)	365 (96.1) -0.90 (0.087)	-0.18 [-0.39; 0.03] 0.0860	-0.13 [-0.27; 0.02]
Placebo (N=376)	Week 4	366 (97.3)	5.07 (2.013)	366 (97.3) -0.72 (0.087)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Week 8	352 (92.6)	4.11 (2.462)	352 (92.6) -1.68 (0.109)	-0.43 [-0.70; -0.15] 0.0024	-0.23 [-0.37; -0.08]
Placebo (N=376)	Week 8	352 (93.6)	4.52 (2.158)	352 (93.6) -1.25 (0.109)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Week 12	345 (90.8)	3.47 (2.547)	345 (90.8) -2.27 (0.120)	-0.71 [-1.02; -0.40] <.0001	-0.33 [-0.48; -0.18]
Placebo (N=376)	Week 12	339 (90.2)	4.16 (2.282)	339 (90.2) -1.56 (0.121)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.1514						
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Week 16	336 (88.4)	3.09 (2.544)	336 (88.4) -2.63 (0.123)	-0.79 [-1.11; -0.47] <.0001	-0.36 [-0.52; -0.21]
Placebo (N=376)	Week 16	324 (86.2)	3.76 (2.274)	324 (86.2) -1.84 (0.124)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Week 20	331 (87.1)	2.89 (2.524)	331 (87.1) -2.79 (0.126)	-0.82 [-1.14; -0.49] <.0001	-0.36 [-0.52; -0.21]
Placebo (N=376)	Week 20	320 (85.1)	3.60 (2.275)	320 (85.1) -1.97 (0.127)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Week 24/EOT	378 (99.5)	2.93 (2.610)	378 (99.5) -3.00 (0.129)	-0.99 [-1.32; -0.65] <.0001	-0.42 [-0.57; -0.28]
Placebo (N=376)	Week 24/EOT	375 (99.7)	3.80 (2.469)	375 (99.7) -2.01 (0.130)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Overall	379 (99.7)	3.71 (2.371)	379 (99.7) -2.21 (0.107)	-0.65 [-0.92; -0.38] <.0001	-0.32 [-0.46; -0.17]
Placebo (N=376)	Overall	375 (99.7)	4.26 (2.117)	375 (99.7) -1.56 (0.108)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.1514						
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Baseline	11 (100.0)	7.06 (2.366)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=16)	Baseline	16 (100.0)	5.48 (1.837)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 4	11 (100.0)	6.58 (2.794)	11 (100.0) -0.19 (0.434)	0.49 [-0.61; 1.59] 0.3852	0.47 [-0.32; 1.27]
Placebo (N=16)	Week 4	16 (100.0)	4.74 (2.028)	16 (100.0) -0.68 (0.358)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 8	9 (81.8)	5.68 (3.441)	9 (81.8) -0.62 (0.591)	0.69 [-0.80; 2.17] 0.3662	0.38 [-0.46; 1.22]
Placebo (N=16)	Week 8	16 (100.0)	4.11 (2.429)	16 (100.0) -1.30 (0.478)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 12	9 (81.8)	5.49 (3.468)	9 (81.8) -0.75 (0.666)	0.43 [-1.25; 2.10] 0.6181	0.23 [-0.61; 1.07]
Placebo (N=16)	Week 12	16 (100.0)	4.24 (2.627)	16 (100.0) -1.18 (0.538)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.1514						
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 16	9 (81.8)	5.16 (3.296)	9 (81.8) -1.06 (0.684)	0.16 [-1.57; 1.89] 0.8586	0.08 [-0.76; 0.92]
Placebo (N=16)	Week 16	15 (93.8)	4.14 (2.860)	15 (93.8) -1.21 (0.557)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 20	8 (72.7)	4.88 (3.418)	8 (72.7) -1.16 (0.699)	0.00 [-1.77; 1.76] 0.9970	0.00 [-0.88; 0.88]
Placebo (N=16)	Week 20	15 (93.8)	4.20 (2.759)	15 (93.8) -1.15 (0.570)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 24/EOT	11 (100.0)	5.41 (3.214)	11 (100.0) -1.37 (0.711)	-0.10 [-1.91; 1.71] 0.9155	-0.05 [-0.83; 0.74]
Placebo (N=16)	Week 24/EOT	16 (100.0)	4.15 (2.558)	16 (100.0) -1.27 (0.588)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Overall	11 (100.0)	5.89 (3.078)	11 (100.0) -0.86 (0.576)	0.28 [-1.18; 1.73] 0.7106	0.15 [-0.63; 0.94]
Placebo (N=16)	Overall	16 (100.0)	4.27 (2.419)	16 (100.0) -1.13 (0.472)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.1664						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Baseline	90 (100.0)	6.35 (2.050)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=89)	Baseline	89 (100.0)	6.05 (1.969)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Week 4	84 (93.3)	5.70 (2.406)	84 (93.3) -0.59 (0.155)	-0.03 [-0.45; 0.40] 0.9005	-0.02 [-0.32; 0.28]
Placebo (N=89)	Week 4	85 (95.5)	5.46 (2.330)	85 (95.5) -0.56 (0.155)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Week 8	77 (85.6)	4.80 (2.651)	77 (85.6) -1.21 (0.207)	-0.25 [-0.83; 0.32] 0.3835	-0.15 [-0.46; 0.17]
Placebo (N=89)	Week 8	83 (93.3)	5.10 (2.404)	83 (93.3) -0.95 (0.206)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Week 12	75 (83.3)	4.34 (2.917)	75 (83.3) -1.57 (0.232)	-0.45 [-1.09; 0.19] 0.1694	-0.22 [-0.54; 0.09]
Placebo (N=89)	Week 12	82 (92.1)	4.89 (2.491)	82 (92.1) -1.12 (0.231)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.1664						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Week 16	70 (77.8)	4.22 (2.975)	70 (77.8) -1.74 (0.239)	-0.38 [-1.04; 0.28] 0.2577	-0.18 [-0.51; 0.15]
Placebo (N=89)	Week 16	75 (84.3)	4.45 (2.546)	75 (84.3) -1.36 (0.238)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Week 20	68 (75.6)	4.07 (2.853)	68 (75.6) -1.74 (0.243)	-0.37 [-1.04; 0.30] 0.2782	-0.18 [-0.51; 0.15]
Placebo (N=89)	Week 20	74 (83.1)	4.38 (2.439)	74 (83.1) -1.37 (0.243)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Week 24/EOT	90 (100.0)	4.26 (2.974)	90 (100.0) -2.02 (0.248)	-0.52 [-1.21; 0.17] 0.1381	-0.23 [-0.52; 0.07]
Placebo (N=89)	Week 24/EOT	89 (100.0)	4.52 (2.669)	89 (100.0) -1.50 (0.249)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Overall	90 (100.0)	4.81 (2.692)	90 (100.0) -1.48 (0.201)	-0.33 [-0.89; 0.22] 0.2396	-0.17 [-0.47; 0.12]
Placebo (N=89)	Overall	89 (100.0)	4.87 (2.378)	89 (100.0) -1.15 (0.202)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.1664						
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Baseline	328 (100.0)	6.03 (1.747)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=327)	Baseline	327 (100.0)	5.93 (1.686)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Week 4	318 (97.0)	4.85 (2.200)	318 (97.0) -1.18 (0.082)	-0.23 [-0.45; -0.01] 0.0384	-0.16 [-0.32; -0.01]
Placebo (N=327)	Week 4	320 (97.9)	5.00 (1.985)	320 (97.9) -0.95 (0.082)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Week 8	309 (94.2)	3.93 (2.448)	309 (94.2) -2.02 (0.109)	-0.49 [-0.79; -0.20] 0.0011	-0.26 [-0.41; -0.10]
Placebo (N=327)	Week 8	307 (93.9)	4.41 (2.140)	307 (93.9) -1.52 (0.109)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Week 12	304 (92.7)	3.27 (2.468)	304 (92.7) -2.65 (0.121)	-0.80 [-1.14; -0.47] <.0001	-0.37 [-0.53; -0.21]
Placebo (N=327)	Week 12	295 (90.2)	4.03 (2.255)	295 (90.2) -1.85 (0.122)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.1664						
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Week 16	299 (91.2)	2.83 (2.416)	299 (91.2) -3.07 (0.125)	-0.97 [-1.31; -0.62] <.0001	-0.44 [-0.60; -0.27]
Placebo (N=327)	Week 16	283 (86.5)	3.68 (2.249)	283 (86.5) -2.10 (0.126)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Week 20	294 (89.6)	2.61 (2.386)	294 (89.6) -3.25 (0.128)	-0.99 [-1.34; -0.64] <.0001	-0.44 [-0.60; -0.27]
Placebo (N=327)	Week 20	280 (85.6)	3.50 (2.277)	280 (85.6) -2.26 (0.128)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Week 24/EOT	326 (99.4)	2.60 (2.464)	326 (99.4) -3.46 (0.131)	-1.17 [-1.53; -0.81] <.0001	-0.50 [-0.65; -0.34]
Placebo (N=327)	Week 24/EOT	326 (99.7)	3.67 (2.430)	326 (99.7) -2.29 (0.132)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Overall	327 (99.7)	3.45 (2.260)	327 (99.7) -2.61 (0.107)	-0.78 [-1.07; -0.49] <.0001	-0.37 [-0.53; -0.22]
Placebo (N=327)	Overall	326 (99.7)	4.14 (2.085)	326 (99.7) -1.83 (0.107)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.2245						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Baseline	147 (100.0)	6.18 (1.710)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=151)	Baseline	151 (100.0)	5.93 (1.705)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Week 4	145 (98.6)	5.30 (2.104)	145 (98.6) -0.71 (0.124)	-0.15 [-0.47; 0.18] 0.3719	-0.11 [-0.34; 0.12]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 4	146 (96.7)	5.22 (2.074)	146 (96.7) -0.56 (0.121)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Week 8	141 (95.9)	4.46 (2.407)	141 (95.9) -1.45 (0.163)	-0.48 [-0.91; -0.04] 0.0327	-0.27 [-0.50; -0.03]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 8	142 (94.0)	4.76 (2.230)	142 (94.0) -0.97 (0.160)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Week 12	138 (93.9)	3.90 (2.538)	138 (93.9) -2.01 (0.182)	-0.74 [-1.23; -0.25] 0.0032	-0.38 [-0.62; -0.14]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 12	138 (91.4)	4.42 (2.401)	138 (91.4) -1.27 (0.179)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.2245						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Week 16	136 (92.5)	3.45 (2.558)	136 (92.5) -2.42 (0.189)	-0.85 [-1.36; -0.34] 0.0011	-0.41 [-0.66; -0.17]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 16	129 (85.4)	3.97 (2.340)	129 (85.4) -1.57 (0.186)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Week 20	133 (90.5)	3.21 (2.496)	133 (90.5) -2.60 (0.193)	-0.83 [-1.35; -0.31] 0.0019	-0.39 [-0.64; -0.15]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 20	127 (84.1)	3.74 (2.347)	127 (84.1) -1.77 (0.190)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Week 24/EOT	147 (100.0)	3.18 (2.640)	147 (100.0) -2.81 (0.198)	-0.96 [-1.50; -0.43] 0.0004	-0.43 [-0.66; -0.20]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 24/EOT	150 (99.3)	3.96 (2.656)	150 (99.3) -1.85 (0.195)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Overall	147 (100.0)	3.99 (2.341)	147 (100.0) -2.00 (0.161)	-0.67 [-1.10; -0.24] 0.0024	-0.35 [-0.57; -0.12]
Placebo (N=151)	Overall	150 (99.3)	4.47 (2.201)	150 (99.3) -1.33 (0.158)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.2245						
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Baseline	141 (100.0)	6.17 (1.868)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=140)	Baseline	140 (100.0)	5.98 (1.727)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Week 4	132 (93.6)	4.90 (2.349)	132 (93.6) -1.11 (0.127)	-0.33 [-0.66; 0.01] 0.0588	-0.21 [-0.45; 0.03]
Placebo (N=140)	Week 4	136 (97.1)	5.03 (2.082)	136 (97.1) -0.78 (0.126)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Week 8	128 (90.8)	3.87 (2.617)	128 (90.8) -1.97 (0.166)	-0.69 [-1.15; -0.24] 0.0026	-0.34 [-0.58; -0.09]
Placebo (N=140)	Week 8	131 (93.6)	4.53 (2.204)	131 (93.6) -1.28 (0.166)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Week 12	125 (88.7)	3.21 (2.632)	125 (88.7) -2.55 (0.186)	-1.00 [-1.51; -0.49] 0.0001	-0.45 [-0.70; -0.20]
Placebo (N=140)	Week 12	126 (90.0)	4.19 (2.270)	126 (90.0) -1.55 (0.187)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.2245						
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Week 16	121 (85.8)	2.79 (2.607)	121 (85.8) -2.93 (0.192)	-1.13 [-1.66; -0.61] <.0001	-0.49 [-0.74; -0.23]
Placebo (N=140)	Week 16	121 (86.4)	3.80 (2.286)	121 (86.4) -1.80 (0.193)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Week 20	118 (83.7)	2.55 (2.597)	118 (83.7) -3.09 (0.196)	-1.20 [-1.74; -0.66] <.0001	-0.52 [-0.78; -0.26]
Placebo (N=140)	Week 20	119 (85.0)	3.69 (2.265)	119 (85.0) -1.89 (0.197)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Week 24/EOT	140 (99.3)	2.79 (2.777)	140 (99.3) -3.23 (0.201)	-1.39 [-1.94; -0.84] <.0001	-0.56 [-0.80; -0.32]
Placebo (N=140)	Week 24/EOT	140 (100.0)	3.98 (2.354)	140 (100.0) -1.84 (0.202)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Overall	140 (99.3)	3.56 (2.514)	140 (99.3) -2.48 (0.163)	-0.96 [-1.40; -0.51] <.0001	-0.44 [-0.68; -0.20]
Placebo (N=140)	Overall	140 (100.0)	4.31 (2.131)	140 (100.0) -1.52 (0.164)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.2245						
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Baseline	130 (100.0)	5.94 (1.887)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=125)	Baseline	125 (100.0)	5.96 (1.835)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 4	125 (96.2)	4.86 (2.352)	125 (96.2) -0.88 (0.130)	-0.09 [-0.44; 0.27] 0.6298	-0.07 [-0.31; 0.18]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 4	123 (98.4)	5.02 (2.053)	123 (98.4) -0.79 (0.132)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 8	117 (90.0)	3.94 (2.487)	117 (90.0) -1.64 (0.172)	-0.12 [-0.59; 0.35] 0.6215	-0.07 [-0.32; 0.19]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 8	117 (93.6)	4.35 (2.204)	117 (93.6) -1.52 (0.174)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 12	116 (89.2)	3.28 (2.581)	116 (89.2) -2.23 (0.193)	-0.40 [-0.93; 0.14] 0.1437	-0.19 [-0.45; 0.07]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 12	113 (90.4)	3.99 (2.314)	113 (90.4) -1.83 (0.196)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.2245						
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 16	112 (86.2)	2.98 (2.569)	112 (86.2) -2.52 (0.199)	-0.51 [-1.06; 0.04] 0.0690	-0.23 [-0.50; 0.03]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 16	108 (86.4)	3.74 (2.387)	108 (86.4) -2.01 (0.203)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 20	111 (85.4)	2.84 (2.507)	111 (85.4) -2.62 (0.203)	-0.52 [-1.08; 0.05] 0.0722	-0.23 [-0.49; 0.04]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 20	108 (86.4)	3.63 (2.418)	108 (86.4) -2.10 (0.208)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 24/EOT	129 (99.2)	2.88 (2.584)	129 (99.2) -2.94 (0.209)	-0.72 [-1.30; -0.14] 0.0152	-0.30 [-0.55; -0.06]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 24/EOT	125 (100.0)	3.60 (2.481)	125 (100.0) -2.22 (0.213)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Overall	130 (100.0)	3.65 (2.410)	130 (100.0) -2.14 (0.169)	-0.39 [-0.86; 0.07] 0.0987	-0.19 [-0.44; 0.05]
Placebo (N=125)	Overall	125 (100.0)	4.08 (2.172)	125 (100.0) -1.75 (0.172)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.3499						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Baseline	289 (100.0)	6.13 (1.767)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=296)	Baseline	296 (100.0)	5.97 (1.734)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Week 4	278 (96.2)	4.96 (2.271)	278 (96.2) -0.96 (0.095)	-0.25 [-0.48; -0.01] 0.0399	-0.16 [-0.33; 0.00]
Placebo (N=296)	Week 4	287 (97.0)	5.07 (2.090)	287 (97.0) -0.72 (0.095)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Week 8	266 (92.0)	4.09 (2.536)	266 (92.0) -1.70 (0.122)	-0.40 [-0.71; -0.08] 0.0135	-0.20 [-0.37; -0.04]
Placebo (N=296)	Week 8	278 (93.9)	4.46 (2.246)	278 (93.9) -1.31 (0.121)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Week 12	261 (90.3)	3.50 (2.581)	261 (90.3) -2.22 (0.135)	-0.60 [-0.95; -0.24] 0.0010	-0.28 [-0.45; -0.11]
Placebo (N=296)	Week 12	270 (91.2)	4.11 (2.370)	270 (91.2) -1.63 (0.134)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.3499						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Week 16	253 (87.5)	3.13 (2.567)	253 (87.5) -2.57 (0.139)	-0.70 [-1.07; -0.34] 0.0002	-0.32 [-0.49; -0.14]
Placebo (N=296)	Week 16	256 (86.5)	3.74 (2.337)	256 (86.5) -1.87 (0.138)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Week 20	249 (86.2)	2.90 (2.517)	249 (86.2) -2.72 (0.142)	-0.77 [-1.14; -0.39] <.0001	-0.34 [-0.52; -0.17]
Placebo (N=296)	Week 20	254 (85.8)	3.63 (2.338)	254 (85.8) -1.96 (0.141)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Week 24/EOT	288 (99.7)	3.02 (2.673)	288 (99.7) -2.94 (0.145)	-0.91 [-1.29; -0.53] <.0001	-0.38 [-0.55; -0.22]
Placebo (N=296)	Week 24/EOT	295 (99.7)	3.77 (2.479)	295 (99.7) -2.03 (0.144)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Overall	288 (99.7)	3.77 (2.433)	288 (99.7) -2.19 (0.120)	-0.60 [-0.91; -0.29] 0.0001	-0.29 [-0.45; -0.13]
Placebo (N=296)	Overall	295 (99.7)	4.22 (2.176)	295 (99.7) -1.58 (0.119)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.3499						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Baseline	129 (100.0)	6.04 (1.935)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=120)	Baseline	120 (100.0)	5.92 (1.791)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Week 4	124 (96.1)	5.18 (2.262)	124 (96.1) -0.76 (0.131)	-0.06 [-0.42; 0.30] 0.7364	-0.05 [-0.30; 0.20]
Placebo (N=120)	Week 4	118 (98.3)	5.15 (2.020)	118 (98.3) -0.70 (0.134)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Week 8	120 (93.0)	4.14 (2.461)	120 (93.0) -1.66 (0.173)	-0.55 [-1.04; -0.07] 0.0241	-0.31 [-0.57; -0.05]
Placebo (N=120)	Week 8	112 (93.3)	4.81 (2.123)	112 (93.3) -1.10 (0.179)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Week 12	118 (91.5)	3.43 (2.637)	118 (91.5) -2.36 (0.194)	-1.04 [-1.58; -0.49] 0.0002	-0.51 [-0.77; -0.24]
Placebo (N=120)	Week 12	107 (89.2)	4.49 (2.223)	107 (89.2) -1.32 (0.201)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.3499						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Week 16	116 (89.9)	3.02 (2.638)	116 (89.9) -2.78 (0.200)	-1.18 [-1.74; -0.62] <.0001	-0.54 [-0.82; -0.27]
Placebo (N=120)	Week 16	102 (85.0)	4.09 (2.311)	102 (85.0) -1.60 (0.208)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Week 20	113 (87.6)	2.85 (2.603)	113 (87.6) -2.90 (0.205)	-1.08 [-1.65; -0.51] 0.0002	-0.48 [-0.75; -0.21]
Placebo (N=120)	Week 20	100 (83.3)	3.84 (2.333)	100 (83.3) -1.82 (0.212)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Week 24/EOT	128 (99.2)	2.82 (2.666)	128 (99.2) -3.14 (0.210)	-1.32 [-1.91; -0.73] <.0001	-0.57 [-0.82; -0.31]
Placebo (N=120)	Week 24/EOT	120 (100.0)	4.06 (2.565)	120 (100.0) -1.82 (0.218)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Overall	129 (100.0)	3.69 (2.410)	129 (100.0) -2.26 (0.170)	-0.87 [-1.35; -0.40] 0.0003	-0.44 [-0.69; -0.19]
Placebo (N=120)	Overall	120 (100.0)	4.48 (2.150)	120 (100.0) -1.39 (0.176)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.3962						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Baseline	331 (100.0)	6.02 (1.794)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=318)	Baseline	318 (100.0)	5.89 (1.738)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Week 4	321 (97.0)	4.86 (2.221)	321 (97.0) -0.99 (0.092)	-0.25 [-0.47; -0.03] 0.0269	-0.17 [-0.33; -0.02]
Placebo (N=318)	Week 4	310 (97.5)	5.01 (2.075)	310 (97.5) -0.74 (0.093)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Week 8	307 (92.7)	3.91 (2.450)	307 (92.7) -1.80 (0.116)	-0.50 [-0.79; -0.20] 0.0011	-0.26 [-0.42; -0.10]
Placebo (N=318)	Week 8	299 (94.0)	4.46 (2.228)	299 (94.0) -1.30 (0.117)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Week 12	303 (91.5)	3.26 (2.508)	303 (91.5) -2.40 (0.128)	-0.79 [-1.12; -0.45] <.0001	-0.37 [-0.53; -0.20]
Placebo (N=318)	Week 12	288 (90.6)	4.08 (2.321)	288 (90.6) -1.62 (0.130)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.3962						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Week 16	297 (89.7)	2.90 (2.481)	297 (89.7) -2.75 (0.132)	-0.85 [-1.19; -0.50] <.0001	-0.38 [-0.55; -0.22]
Placebo (N=318)	Week 16	274 (86.2)	3.64 (2.275)	274 (86.2) -1.90 (0.134)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Week 20	292 (88.2)	2.67 (2.404)	292 (88.2) -2.92 (0.134)	-0.89 [-1.24; -0.54] <.0001	-0.40 [-0.57; -0.23]
Placebo (N=318)	Week 20	271 (85.2)	3.49 (2.275)	271 (85.2) -2.03 (0.137)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Week 24/EOT	329 (99.4)	2.73 (2.568)	329 (99.4) -3.14 (0.138)	-1.11 [-1.47; -0.74] <.0001	-0.47 [-0.62; -0.31]
Placebo (N=318)	Week 24/EOT	317 (99.7)	3.73 (2.487)	317 (99.7) -2.03 (0.140)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Overall	330 (99.7)	3.53 (2.340)	330 (99.7) -2.33 (0.114)	-0.73 [-1.02; -0.44] <.0001	-0.35 [-0.51; -0.20]
Placebo (N=318)	Overall	317 (99.7)	4.17 (2.162)	317 (99.7) -1.60 (0.116)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.3962						
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Baseline	87 (100.0)	6.43 (1.887)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=98)	Baseline	98 (100.0)	6.16 (1.777)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Week 4	81 (93.1)	5.70 (2.341)	81 (93.1) -0.63 (0.158)	0.06 [-0.36; 0.48] 0.7800	0.04 [-0.25; 0.34]
Placebo (N=98)	Week 4	95 (96.9)	5.38 (2.027)	95 (96.9) -0.69 (0.148)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Week 8	79 (90.8)	4.88 (2.603)	79 (90.8) -1.33 (0.210)	-0.20 [-0.76; 0.36] 0.4842	-0.11 [-0.42; 0.19]
Placebo (N=98)	Week 8	91 (92.9)	4.88 (2.147)	91 (92.9) -1.13 (0.197)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Week 12	76 (87.4)	4.35 (2.766)	76 (87.4) -1.80 (0.235)	-0.45 [-1.08; 0.18] 0.1628	-0.23 [-0.53; 0.08]
Placebo (N=98)	Week 12	89 (90.8)	4.67 (2.327)	89 (90.8) -1.35 (0.221)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.3962						
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Week 16	72 (82.8)	3.90 (2.859)	72 (82.8) -2.27 (0.243)	-0.78 [-1.43; -0.13] 0.0192	-0.37 [-0.69; -0.05]
Placebo (N=98)	Week 16	84 (85.7)	4.50 (2.403)	84 (85.7) -1.49 (0.228)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Week 20	70 (80.5)	3.76 (2.904)	70 (80.5) -2.29 (0.247)	-0.68 [-1.34; -0.02] 0.0449	-0.31 [-0.63; 0.01]
Placebo (N=98)	Week 20	83 (84.7)	4.33 (2.427)	83 (84.7) -1.61 (0.233)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Week 24/EOT	87 (100.0)	3.82 (2.875)	87 (100.0) -2.54 (0.253)	-0.72 [-1.40; -0.04] 0.0386	-0.31 [-0.60; -0.02]
Placebo (N=98)	Week 24/EOT	98 (100.0)	4.25 (2.530)	98 (100.0) -1.82 (0.239)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Overall	87 (100.0)	4.56 (2.566)	87 (100.0) -1.81 (0.205)	-0.46 [-1.01; 0.09] 0.0998	-0.23 [-0.52; 0.06]
Placebo (N=98)	Overall	98 (100.0)	4.71 (2.153)	98 (100.0) -1.35 (0.193)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.4006						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Baseline	25 (100.0)	6.18 (1.924)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=42)	Baseline	42 (100.0)	5.29 (1.760)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Week 4	23 (92.0)	5.19 (2.416)	23 (92.0) -0.86 (0.298)	-0.22 [-0.95; 0.51] 0.5521	-0.16 [-0.68; 0.35]
Placebo (N=42)	Week 4	40 (95.2)	4.56 (1.800)	40 (95.2) -0.64 (0.228)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Week 8	21 (84.0)	4.68 (2.962)	21 (84.0) -1.28 (0.397)	0.00 [-0.98; 0.98] 0.9993	0.00 [-0.55; 0.55]
Placebo (N=42)	Week 8	35 (83.3)	4.04 (1.999)	35 (83.3) -1.28 (0.306)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Week 12	20 (80.0)	4.20 (2.957)	20 (80.0) -1.53 (0.444)	-0.15 [-1.25; 0.94] 0.7842	-0.07 [-0.63; 0.49]
Placebo (N=42)	Week 12	34 (81.0)	3.86 (1.950)	34 (81.0) -1.37 (0.343)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.4006						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Week 16	19 (76.0)	3.54 (2.754)	19 (76.0) -1.99 (0.459)	-0.19 [-1.33; 0.94] 0.7356	-0.09 [-0.66; 0.48]
Placebo (N=42)	Week 16	33 (78.6)	3.34 (1.977)	33 (78.6) -1.79 (0.354)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Week 20	18 (72.0)	3.32 (2.707)	18 (72.0) -2.04 (0.467)	-0.14 [-1.29; 1.01] 0.8102	-0.06 [-0.64; 0.52]
Placebo (N=42)	Week 20	33 (78.6)	3.20 (1.837)	33 (78.6) -1.90 (0.359)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Week 24/EOT	25 (100.0)	3.68 (2.656)	25 (100.0) -2.28 (0.473)	-0.47 [-1.64; 0.70] 0.4275	-0.21 [-0.71; 0.29]
Placebo (N=42)	Week 24/EOT	42 (100.0)	3.41 (2.042)	42 (100.0) -1.81 (0.366)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Overall	25 (100.0)	4.28 (2.432)	25 (100.0) -1.66 (0.385)	-0.20 [-1.15; 0.75] 0.6838	-0.09 [-0.59; 0.40]
Placebo (N=42)	Overall	42 (100.0)	3.78 (1.723)	42 (100.0) -1.46 (0.298)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.4006						
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Baseline	44 (100.0)	5.62 (1.746)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=51)	Baseline	51 (100.0)	5.96 (1.656)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Week 4	43 (97.7)	4.74 (2.038)	43 (97.7) -0.82 (0.222)	-0.34 [-0.92; 0.24] 0.2525	-0.32 [-0.74; 0.09]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 4	50 (98.0)	5.27 (1.775)	50 (98.0) -0.49 (0.207)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Week 8	40 (90.9)	3.36 (2.159)	40 (90.9) -1.95 (0.296)	-0.96 [-1.74; -0.18] 0.0159	-0.61 [-1.04; -0.18]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 8	49 (96.1)	4.73 (1.815)	49 (96.1) -0.99 (0.274)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Week 12	40 (90.9)	2.73 (2.073)	40 (90.9) -2.54 (0.332)	-1.38 [-2.25; -0.50] 0.0021	-0.74 [-1.18; -0.30]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 12	47 (92.2)	4.44 (2.002)	47 (92.2) -1.17 (0.307)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.4006						
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Week 16	37 (84.1)	2.47 (2.206)	37 (84.1) -2.64 (0.344)	-1.05 [-1.96; -0.14] 0.0235	-0.51 [-0.95; -0.07]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 16	46 (90.2)	3.99 (2.054)	46 (90.2) -1.58 (0.318)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Week 20	37 (84.1)	2.35 (2.171)	37 (84.1) -2.73 (0.351)	-0.97 [-1.90; -0.04] 0.0408	-0.44 [-0.89; 0.00]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 20	44 (86.3)	3.83 (2.142)	44 (86.3) -1.76 (0.325)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Week 24/EOT	44 (100.0)	2.55 (2.351)	44 (100.0) -3.01 (0.358)	-1.27 [-2.22; -0.32] 0.0090	-0.57 [-0.99; -0.16]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 24/EOT	51 (100.0)	4.04 (2.282)	51 (100.0) -1.74 (0.333)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Overall	44 (100.0)	3.28 (2.123)	44 (100.0) -2.28 (0.291)	-0.99 [-1.76; -0.23] 0.0112	-0.54 [-0.95; -0.12]
Placebo (N=51)	Overall	51 (100.0)	4.49 (1.856)	51 (100.0) -1.29 (0.270)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.4006						
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Baseline	60 (100.0)	6.20 (1.871)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=59)	Baseline	59 (100.0)	6.02 (1.696)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 4	59 (98.3)	5.18 (2.227)	59 (98.3) -0.73 (0.194)	-0.30 [-0.81; 0.22] 0.2572	-0.25 [-0.62; 0.12]
Placebo (N=59)	Week 4	58 (98.3)	5.42 (2.046)	58 (98.3) -0.43 (0.194)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 8	58 (96.7)	4.16 (2.526)	58 (96.7) -1.72 (0.255)	-0.76 [-1.45; -0.07] 0.0317	-0.44 [-0.81; -0.06]
Placebo (N=59)	Week 8	56 (94.9)	4.94 (2.241)	56 (94.9) -0.96 (0.257)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 12	58 (96.7)	3.33 (2.721)	58 (96.7) -2.55 (0.285)	-1.23 [-2.00; -0.45] 0.0021	-0.59 [-0.97; -0.21]
Placebo (N=59)	Week 12	55 (93.2)	4.63 (2.280)	55 (93.2) -1.32 (0.287)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.4006						
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 16	56 (93.3)	3.01 (2.628)	56 (93.3) -2.94 (0.295)	-1.37 [-2.18; -0.56] 0.0009	-0.66 [-1.05; -0.28]
Placebo (N=59)	Week 16	53 (89.8)	4.31 (2.385)	53 (89.8) -1.57 (0.298)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 20	55 (91.7)	2.72 (2.477)	55 (91.7) -3.22 (0.301)	-1.48 [-2.30; -0.65] 0.0005	-0.74 [-1.14; -0.35]
Placebo (N=59)	Week 20	53 (89.8)	4.13 (2.338)	53 (89.8) -1.74 (0.304)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 24/EOT	60 (100.0)	2.46 (2.432)	60 (100.0) -3.50 (0.309)	-1.72 [-2.57; -0.88] <.0001	-0.85 [-1.23; -0.47]
Placebo (N=59)	Week 24/EOT	59 (100.0)	4.09 (2.358)	59 (100.0) -1.78 (0.311)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Overall	60 (100.0)	3.52 (2.313)	60 (100.0) -2.44 (0.251)	-1.14 [-1.82; -0.46] 0.0011	-0.61 [-0.98; -0.24]
Placebo (N=59)	Overall	59 (100.0)	4.58 (2.168)	59 (100.0) -1.30 (0.253)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.4006						
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Baseline	61 (100.0)	5.83 (1.668)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=51)	Baseline	51 (100.0)	6.03 (1.982)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Week 4	58 (95.1)	5.14 (2.149)	58 (95.1) -0.56 (0.190)	0.08 [-0.46; 0.61] 0.7740	0.06 [-0.32; 0.44]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 4	50 (98.0)	5.19 (2.041)	50 (98.0) -0.64 (0.206)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Week 8	56 (91.8)	4.18 (2.504)	56 (91.8) -1.43 (0.252)	-0.19 [-0.91; 0.53] 0.6078	-0.11 [-0.49; 0.28]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 8	49 (96.1)	4.54 (2.306)	49 (96.1) -1.25 (0.273)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Week 12	54 (88.5)	3.50 (2.579)	54 (88.5) -2.09 (0.282)	-0.66 [-1.46; 0.15] 0.1115	-0.33 [-0.72; 0.06]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 12	48 (94.1)	4.26 (2.381)	48 (94.1) -1.43 (0.306)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.4006						
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Week 16	54 (88.5)	3.05 (2.584)	54 (88.5) -2.50 (0.292)	-0.86 [-1.69; -0.02] 0.0452	-0.40 [-0.80; 0.00]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 16	44 (86.3)	3.93 (2.538)	44 (86.3) -1.64 (0.318)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Week 20	53 (86.9)	2.66 (2.454)	53 (86.9) -2.74 (0.297)	-1.16 [-2.01; -0.30] 0.0080	-0.55 [-0.96; -0.14]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 20	44 (86.3)	3.99 (2.456)	44 (86.3) -1.58 (0.325)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Week 24/EOT	60 (98.4)	2.72 (2.643)	60 (98.4) -2.99 (0.305)	-1.46 [-2.34; -0.58] 0.0011	-0.63 [-1.02; -0.25]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 24/EOT	51 (100.0)	4.31 (2.589)	51 (100.0) -1.53 (0.333)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Overall	61 (100.0)	3.61 (2.344)	61 (100.0) -2.05 (0.247)	-0.71 [-1.41; 0.00] 0.0501	-0.36 [-0.74; 0.01]
Placebo (N=51)	Overall	51 (100.0)	4.52 (2.318)	51 (100.0) -1.35 (0.269)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.4006						
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Baseline	228 (100.0)	6.23 (1.838)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=213)	Baseline	213 (100.0)	6.06 (1.709)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Week 4	219 (96.1)	5.00 (2.348)	219 (96.1) -1.02 (0.101)	-0.19 [-0.46; 0.08] 0.1754	-0.12 [-0.31; 0.07]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 4	207 (97.2)	5.05 (2.185)	207 (97.2) -0.84 (0.105)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Week 8	211 (92.5)	4.16 (2.516)	211 (92.5) -1.71 (0.132)	-0.36 [-0.72; 0.00] 0.0497	-0.18 [-0.37; 0.01]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 8	201 (94.4)	4.50 (2.304)	201 (94.4) -1.35 (0.137)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Week 12	207 (90.8)	3.59 (2.607)	207 (90.8) -2.23 (0.148)	-0.52 [-0.93; -0.11] 0.0122	-0.24 [-0.43; -0.04]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 12	193 (90.6)	4.09 (2.468)	193 (90.6) -1.71 (0.153)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.4006						
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Week 16	203 (89.0)	3.20 (2.628)	203 (89.0) -2.62 (0.153)	-0.73 [-1.15; -0.30] 0.0008	-0.32 [-0.52; -0.12]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 16	182 (85.4)	3.74 (2.386)	182 (85.4) -1.89 (0.159)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Week 20	199 (87.3)	3.05 (2.630)	199 (87.3) -2.72 (0.156)	-0.67 [-1.10; -0.24] 0.0022	-0.29 [-0.49; -0.09]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 20	180 (84.5)	3.54 (2.421)	180 (84.5) -2.05 (0.162)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Week 24/EOT	227 (99.6)	3.15 (2.775)	227 (99.6) -2.91 (0.159)	-0.74 [-1.18; -0.30] 0.0010	-0.30 [-0.49; -0.11]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 24/EOT	212 (99.5)	3.73 (2.648)	212 (99.5) -2.17 (0.165)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Overall	227 (99.6)	3.87 (2.522)	227 (99.6) -2.20 (0.130)	-0.54 [-0.89; -0.18] 0.0032	-0.25 [-0.44; -0.06]
Placebo (N=213)	Overall	212 (99.5)	4.23 (2.275)	212 (99.5) -1.67 (0.135)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.4510						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Baseline	60 (100.0)	5.90 (1.857)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=64)	Baseline	64 (100.0)	5.95 (1.736)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 4	58 (96.7)	4.71 (2.243)	58 (96.7) -1.04 (0.192)	-0.22 [-0.73; 0.29] 0.3909	-0.15 [-0.50; 0.21]
Placebo (N=64)	Week 4	63 (98.4)	4.90 (2.156)	63 (98.4) -0.82 (0.186)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 8	53 (88.3)	3.85 (2.491)	53 (88.3) -1.69 (0.255)	-0.22 [-0.90; 0.47] 0.5311	-0.11 [-0.48; 0.27]
Placebo (N=64)	Week 8	59 (92.2)	4.23 (2.455)	59 (92.2) -1.47 (0.246)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 12	53 (88.3)	3.48 (2.438)	53 (88.3) -2.03 (0.286)	-0.34 [-1.11; 0.43] 0.3815	-0.16 [-0.54; 0.21]
Placebo (N=64)	Week 12	58 (90.6)	3.98 (2.570)	58 (90.6) -1.69 (0.276)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.4510						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 16	52 (86.7)	3.16 (2.498)	52 (86.7) -2.39 (0.294)	-0.61 [-1.40; 0.19] 0.1348	-0.28 [-0.67; 0.10]
Placebo (N=64)	Week 16	56 (87.5)	3.68 (2.458)	56 (87.5) -1.79 (0.286)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 20	52 (86.7)	3.05 (2.272)	52 (86.7) -2.49 (0.300)	-0.54 [-1.35; 0.27] 0.1890	-0.26 [-0.64; 0.12]
Placebo (N=64)	Week 20	56 (87.5)	3.50 (2.482)	56 (87.5) -1.95 (0.291)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 24/EOT	60 (100.0)	3.01 (2.392)	60 (100.0) -2.72 (0.308)	-0.73 [-1.56; 0.10] 0.0861	-0.32 [-0.68; 0.03]
Placebo (N=64)	Week 24/EOT	64 (100.0)	3.75 (2.750)	64 (100.0) -1.99 (0.299)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Overall	60 (100.0)	3.65 (2.348)	60 (100.0) -2.06 (0.250)	-0.44 [-1.11; 0.23] 0.1946	-0.22 [-0.57; 0.14]
Placebo (N=64)	Overall	64 (100.0)	4.14 (2.420)	64 (100.0) -1.62 (0.242)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.4510						
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Baseline	358 (100.0)	6.14 (1.813)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=352)	Baseline	352 (100.0)	5.96 (1.753)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Week 4	344 (96.1)	5.08 (2.271)	344 (96.1) -0.87 (0.086)	-0.18 [-0.40; 0.03] 0.0891	-0.13 [-0.28; 0.02]
Placebo (N=352)	Week 4	342 (97.2)	5.13 (2.052)	342 (97.2) -0.69 (0.085)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Week 8	333 (93.0)	4.15 (2.515)	333 (93.0) -1.69 (0.109)	-0.48 [-0.77; -0.20] 0.0010	-0.26 [-0.41; -0.10]
Placebo (N=352)	Week 8	331 (94.0)	4.62 (2.167)	331 (94.0) -1.21 (0.110)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Week 12	326 (91.1)	3.48 (2.623)	326 (91.1) -2.30 (0.121)	-0.79 [-1.11; -0.47] <.0001	-0.37 [-0.53; -0.22]
Placebo (N=352)	Week 12	319 (90.6)	4.26 (2.288)	319 (90.6) -1.51 (0.122)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.4510						
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Week 16	317 (88.5)	3.08 (2.604)	317 (88.5) -2.67 (0.125)	-0.88 [-1.21; -0.55] <.0001	-0.40 [-0.56; -0.24]
Placebo (N=352)	Week 16	302 (85.8)	3.87 (2.311)	302 (85.8) -1.79 (0.126)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Week 20	310 (86.6)	2.85 (2.586)	310 (86.6) -2.82 (0.127)	-0.91 [-1.25; -0.57] <.0001	-0.40 [-0.57; -0.24]
Placebo (N=352)	Week 20	298 (84.7)	3.72 (2.310)	298 (84.7) -1.91 (0.128)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Week 24/EOT	356 (99.4)	2.95 (2.716)	356 (99.4) -3.04 (0.131)	-1.08 [-1.43; -0.74] <.0001	-0.46 [-0.61; -0.31]
Placebo (N=352)	Week 24/EOT	351 (99.7)	3.88 (2.460)	351 (99.7) -1.96 (0.131)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Overall	357 (99.7)	3.76 (2.439)	357 (99.7) -2.23 (0.108)	-0.72 [-1.00; -0.44] <.0001	-0.35 [-0.50; -0.20]
Placebo (N=352)	Overall	351 (99.7)	4.33 (2.123)	351 (99.7) -1.51 (0.108)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.5026						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Baseline	9 (100.0)	6.54 (1.133)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=18)	Baseline	18 (100.0)	5.77 (1.706)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Week 4	9 (100.0)	5.70 (1.359)	9 (100.0) -0.76 (0.474)	0.39 [-0.75; 1.54] 0.5001	0.28 [-0.55; 1.11]
Placebo (N=18)	Week 4	17 (94.4)	4.55 (2.147)	17 (94.4) -1.15 (0.342)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Week 8	9 (100.0)	4.83 (1.732)	9 (100.0) -1.63 (0.639)	0.24 [-1.30; 1.78] 0.7602	0.12 [-0.70; 0.95]
Placebo (N=18)	Week 8	17 (94.4)	3.81 (1.961)	17 (94.4) -1.87 (0.459)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Week 12	9 (100.0)	4.19 (2.026)	9 (100.0) -2.26 (0.721)	0.12 [-1.62; 1.85] 0.8966	0.05 [-0.78; 0.87]
Placebo (N=18)	Week 12	17 (94.4)	3.28 (2.067)	17 (94.4) -2.38 (0.515)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, and baseline value as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.5026						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Week 16	8 (88.9)	3.41 (2.101)	8 (88.9) -2.68 (0.752)	-0.19 [-2.00; 1.62] 0.8346	-0.08 [-0.94; 0.78]
Placebo (N=18)	Week 16	17 (94.4)	3.16 (2.119)	17 (94.4) -2.49 (0.533)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Week 20	8 (88.9)	3.13 (1.678)	8 (88.9) -2.92 (0.771)	-0.37 [-2.22; 1.49] 0.6990	-0.16 [-1.02; 0.70]
Placebo (N=18)	Week 20	17 (94.4)	3.09 (1.928)	17 (94.4) -2.55 (0.545)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Week 24/EOT	9 (100.0)	3.14 (1.893)	9 (100.0) -3.31 (0.795)	-0.84 [-2.75; 1.07] 0.3878	-0.35 [-1.17; 0.47]
Placebo (N=18)	Week 24/EOT	18 (100.0)	3.22 (2.041)	18 (100.0) -2.47 (0.562)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Overall	9 (100.0)	4.21 (1.833)	9 (100.0) -2.26 (0.636)	-0.11 [-1.64; 1.42] 0.8897	-0.05 [-0.87; 0.76]
Placebo (N=18)	Overall	18 (100.0)	3.55 (1.851)	18 (100.0) -2.15 (0.452)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, and baseline value as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.5026						
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Baseline	226 (100.0)	6.04 (1.782)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=213)	Baseline	213 (100.0)	5.90 (1.663)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Week 4	218 (96.5)	4.67 (2.219)	218 (96.5) -1.37 (0.096)	-0.47 [-0.74; -0.20] 0.0007	-0.31 [-0.50; -0.12]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 4	208 (97.7)	5.01 (2.002)	208 (97.7) -0.91 (0.098)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Week 8	210 (92.9)	3.73 (2.453)	210 (92.9) -2.17 (0.129)	-0.70 [-1.07; -0.34] 0.0002	-0.36 [-0.56; -0.16]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 8	201 (94.4)	4.44 (2.187)	201 (94.4) -1.47 (0.133)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Week 12	208 (92.0)	3.13 (2.381)	208 (92.0) -2.75 (0.146)	-0.96 [-1.37; -0.55] <.0001	-0.45 [-0.65; -0.25]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 12	194 (91.1)	4.05 (2.309)	194 (91.1) -1.79 (0.150)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, and baseline value as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.5026						
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Week 16	203 (89.8)	2.77 (2.348)	203 (89.8) -3.11 (0.151)	-1.02 [-1.45; -0.60] <.0001	-0.47 [-0.67; -0.27]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 16	184 (86.4)	3.58 (2.235)	184 (86.4) -2.08 (0.155)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Week 20	199 (88.1)	2.55 (2.326)	199 (88.1) -3.30 (0.154)	-1.12 [-1.55; -0.68] <.0001	-0.50 [-0.70; -0.30]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 20	181 (85.0)	3.48 (2.265)	181 (85.0) -2.18 (0.159)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Week 24/EOT	225 (99.6)	2.60 (2.464)	225 (99.6) -3.46 (0.159)	-1.27 [-1.72; -0.82] <.0001	-0.54 [-0.73; -0.35]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 24/EOT	213 (100.0)	3.73 (2.482)	213 (100.0) -2.19 (0.163)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Overall	225 (99.6)	3.37 (2.265)	225 (99.6) -2.69 (0.128)	-0.92 [-1.28; -0.57] <.0001	-0.45 [-0.64; -0.26]
Placebo (N=213)	Overall	213 (100.0)	4.17 (2.115)	213 (100.0) -1.77 (0.131)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, and baseline value as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.5026						
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Baseline	96 (100.0)	5.91 (1.873)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=87)	Baseline	87 (100.0)	5.91 (1.932)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Week 4	94 (97.9)	5.23 (2.245)	94 (97.9) -0.70 (0.146)	0.13 [-0.28; 0.55] 0.5344	0.11 [-0.19; 0.40]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 4	85 (97.7)	5.11 (2.243)	85 (97.7) -0.83 (0.154)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Week 8	88 (91.7)	4.23 (2.475)	88 (91.7) -1.54 (0.198)	-0.16 [-0.73; 0.40] 0.5746	-0.09 [-0.39; 0.22]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 8	81 (93.1)	4.65 (2.375)	81 (93.1) -1.38 (0.208)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Week 12	86 (89.6)	3.49 (2.823)	86 (89.6) -2.19 (0.224)	-0.57 [-1.21; 0.07] 0.0784	-0.26 [-0.57; 0.05]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 12	77 (88.5)	4.31 (2.387)	77 (88.5) -1.62 (0.236)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, and baseline value as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.5026						
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Week 16	86 (89.6)	3.16 (2.800)	86 (89.6) -2.50 (0.231)	-0.58 [-1.25; 0.08] 0.0833	-0.25 [-0.56; 0.07]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 16	73 (83.9)	3.88 (2.411)	73 (83.9) -1.91 (0.245)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Week 20	85 (88.5)	2.92 (2.629)	85 (88.5) -2.63 (0.236)	-0.48 [-1.16; 0.19] 0.1617	-0.21 [-0.52; 0.11]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 20	73 (83.9)	3.61 (2.388)	73 (83.9) -2.15 (0.250)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Week 24/EOT	95 (99.0)	2.99 (2.849)	95 (99.0) -2.95 (0.243)	-0.82 [-1.51; -0.12] 0.0210	-0.33 [-0.62; -0.03]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 24/EOT	86 (98.9)	3.84 (2.596)	86 (98.9) -2.13 (0.257)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Overall	96 (100.0)	3.82 (2.530)	96 (100.0) -2.08 (0.195)	-0.41 [-0.97; 0.14] 0.1449	-0.20 [-0.49; 0.10]
Placebo (N=87)	Overall	86 (98.9)	4.31 (2.330)	86 (98.9) -1.67 (0.206)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, and baseline value as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.5026						
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Baseline	49 (100.0)	6.39 (2.009)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=60)	Baseline	60 (100.0)	6.14 (1.846)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Week 4	46 (93.9)	5.48 (2.483)	46 (93.9) -0.77 (0.208)	-0.05 [-0.59; 0.50] 0.8676	-0.04 [-0.42; 0.35]
Placebo (N=60)	Week 4	59 (98.3)	5.34 (1.987)	59 (98.3) -0.72 (0.185)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Week 8	46 (93.9)	4.77 (2.741)	46 (93.9) -1.44 (0.278)	-0.21 [-0.95; 0.52] 0.5696	-0.12 [-0.51; 0.27]
Placebo (N=60)	Week 8	57 (95.0)	4.81 (2.075)	57 (95.0) -1.23 (0.250)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Week 12	44 (89.8)	4.31 (2.845)	44 (89.8) -1.89 (0.313)	-0.38 [-1.21; 0.45] 0.3661	-0.20 [-0.60; 0.19]
Placebo (N=60)	Week 12	56 (93.3)	4.58 (2.199)	56 (93.3) -1.50 (0.282)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, and baseline value as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.5026						
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Week 16	40 (81.6)	3.79 (3.039)	40 (81.6) -2.48 (0.325)	-0.74 [-1.60; 0.12] 0.0909	-0.36 [-0.78; 0.06]
Placebo (N=60)	Week 16	52 (86.7)	4.32 (2.183)	52 (86.7) -1.74 (0.293)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Week 20	39 (79.6)	3.69 (3.119)	39 (79.6) -2.45 (0.333)	-0.59 [-1.47; 0.29] 0.1872	-0.27 [-0.69; 0.15]
Placebo (N=60)	Week 20	51 (85.0)	4.12 (2.217)	51 (85.0) -1.86 (0.300)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Week 24/EOT	49 (100.0)	3.67 (2.963)	49 (100.0) -2.65 (0.341)	-0.61 [-1.51; 0.29] 0.1817	-0.28 [-0.66; 0.11]
Placebo (N=60)	Week 24/EOT	60 (100.0)	4.03 (2.384)	60 (100.0) -2.04 (0.308)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Overall	49 (100.0)	4.40 (2.692)	49 (100.0) -1.95 (0.274)	-0.43 [-1.15; 0.29] 0.2432	-0.23 [-0.61; 0.15]
Placebo (N=60)	Overall	60 (100.0)	4.54 (1.995)	60 (100.0) -1.52 (0.247)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, and baseline value as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.5026						
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Baseline	27 (100.0)	6.63 (1.719)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=26)	Baseline	26 (100.0)	6.07 (1.436)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 4	24 (88.9)	6.12 (2.141)	24 (88.9) -0.58 (0.286)	0.30 [-0.49; 1.09] 0.4528	0.19 [-0.38; 0.76]
Placebo (N=26)	Week 4	25 (96.2)	5.25 (2.022)	25 (96.2) -0.88 (0.282)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 8	23 (85.2)	5.10 (2.663)	23 (85.2) -1.35 (0.382)	-0.09 [-1.16; 0.97] 0.8609	-0.04 [-0.63; 0.54]
Placebo (N=26)	Week 8	23 (88.5)	4.71 (2.066)	23 (88.5) -1.26 (0.383)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 12	22 (81.5)	4.56 (2.921)	22 (81.5) -1.73 (0.428)	-0.12 [-1.31; 1.07] 0.8435	-0.05 [-0.65; 0.55]
Placebo (N=26)	Week 12	22 (84.6)	4.31 (2.374)	22 (84.6) -1.61 (0.432)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, and baseline value as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.5026						
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 16	22 (81.5)	4.14 (2.870)	22 (81.5) -2.09 (0.441)	-0.65 [-1.88; 0.58] 0.3023	-0.26 [-0.87; 0.35]
Placebo (N=26)	Week 16	21 (80.8)	4.40 (2.649)	21 (80.8) -1.44 (0.448)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 20	22 (81.5)	4.05 (2.842)	22 (81.5) -2.15 (0.448)	-0.57 [-1.82; 0.69] 0.3748	-0.23 [-0.84; 0.37]
Placebo (N=26)	Week 20	21 (80.8)	4.26 (2.545)	21 (80.8) -1.58 (0.457)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 24/EOT	27 (100.0)	4.29 (2.865)	27 (100.0) -2.29 (0.459)	-0.38 [-1.67; 0.90] 0.5580	-0.15 [-0.70; 0.39]
Placebo (N=26)	Week 24/EOT	26 (100.0)	4.18 (2.473)	26 (100.0) -1.90 (0.467)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Overall	27 (100.0)	4.91 (2.574)	27 (100.0) -1.70 (0.371)	-0.25 [-1.29; 0.79] 0.6333	-0.11 [-0.66; 0.43]
Placebo (N=26)	Overall	26 (100.0)	4.60 (2.163)	26 (100.0) -1.45 (0.376)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, and baseline value as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.5026						
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Baseline	11 (100.0)	6.06 (1.818)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=12)	Baseline	12 (100.0)	6.48 (2.175)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 4	11 (100.0)	5.73 (2.212)	11 (100.0) -0.31 (0.428)	0.33 [-0.86; 1.51] 0.5885	0.27 [-0.59; 1.13]
Placebo (N=12)	Week 4	11 (91.7)	5.88 (2.360)	11 (91.7) -0.63 (0.423)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 8	10 (90.9)	4.93 (1.901)	10 (90.9) -0.88 (0.584)	-0.08 [-1.67; 1.52] 0.9251	-0.06 [-0.94; 0.82]
Placebo (N=12)	Week 8	11 (91.7)	5.62 (2.696)	11 (91.7) -0.80 (0.565)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 12	10 (90.9)	4.05 (2.225)	10 (90.9) -1.70 (0.660)	-1.17 [-2.96; 0.63] 0.2014	-0.65 [-1.55; 0.25]
Placebo (N=12)	Week 12	11 (91.7)	5.83 (2.721)	11 (91.7) -0.53 (0.633)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, and baseline value as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.5026						
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 16	10 (90.9)	3.85 (2.251)	10 (90.9) -1.88 (0.683)	-1.11 [-2.97; 0.74] 0.2390	-0.54 [-1.44; 0.35]
Placebo (N=12)	Week 16	11 (91.7)	5.57 (2.853)	11 (91.7) -0.76 (0.654)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 20	9 (81.8)	3.40 (2.217)	9 (81.8) -1.99 (0.700)	-1.15 [-3.04; 0.75] 0.2369	-0.55 [-1.47; 0.38]
Placebo (N=12)	Week 20	11 (91.7)	5.47 (3.017)	11 (91.7) -0.84 (0.668)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 24/EOT	11 (100.0)	3.36 (2.584)	11 (100.0) -2.68 (0.719)	-1.71 [-3.66; 0.25] 0.0870	-0.66 [-1.52; 0.20]
Placebo (N=12)	Week 24/EOT	12 (100.0)	5.54 (3.160)	12 (100.0) -0.97 (0.688)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Overall	11 (100.0)	4.43 (2.037)	11 (100.0) -1.57 (0.577)	-0.81 [-2.38; 0.76] 0.3090	-0.44 [-1.28; 0.41]
Placebo (N=12)	Overall	12 (100.0)	5.81 (2.718)	12 (100.0) -0.76 (0.554)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, and baseline value as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.5677						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Baseline	176 (100.0)	4.62 (1.273)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=186)	Baseline	186 (100.0)	4.66 (1.242)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Week 4	166 (94.3)	3.54 (1.631)	166 (94.3) -1.07 (0.129)	-0.28 [-0.58; 0.02] 0.0640	-0.22 [-0.43; -0.01]
Placebo (N=186)	Week 4	180 (96.8)	3.85 (1.572)	180 (96.8) -0.79 (0.126)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Week 8	162 (92.0)	2.89 (1.897)	162 (92.0) -1.66 (0.161)	-0.43 [-0.83; -0.03] 0.0342	-0.26 [-0.48; -0.04]
Placebo (N=186)	Week 8	172 (92.5)	3.42 (1.694)	172 (92.5) -1.22 (0.157)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Week 12	159 (90.3)	2.41 (1.950)	159 (90.3) -2.05 (0.177)	-0.64 [-1.08; -0.19] 0.0055	-0.36 [-0.58; -0.14]
Placebo (N=186)	Week 12	164 (88.2)	3.17 (1.715)	164 (88.2) -1.41 (0.173)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.5677						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Week 16	155 (88.1)	2.15 (1.955)	155 (88.1) -2.31 (0.182)	-0.70 [-1.17; -0.24] 0.0029	-0.39 [-0.61; -0.16]
Placebo (N=186)	Week 16	158 (84.9)	2.92 (1.722)	158 (84.9) -1.60 (0.178)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Week 20	151 (85.8)	1.98 (1.831)	151 (85.8) -2.35 (0.185)	-0.64 [-1.11; -0.17] 0.0077	-0.35 [-0.57; -0.12]
Placebo (N=186)	Week 20	155 (83.3)	2.79 (1.716)	155 (83.3) -1.71 (0.181)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Week 24/EOT	174 (98.9)	2.14 (2.116)	174 (98.9) -2.52 (0.189)	-0.82 [-1.30; -0.34] 0.0009	-0.41 [-0.62; -0.20]
Placebo (N=186)	Week 24/EOT	185 (99.5)	2.97 (1.961)	185 (99.5) -1.71 (0.184)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Overall	175 (99.4)	2.67 (1.850)	175 (99.4) -1.99 (0.158)	-0.59 [-0.98; -0.19] 0.0034	-0.34 [-0.54; -0.13]
Placebo (N=186)	Overall	185 (99.5)	3.29 (1.658)	185 (99.5) -1.41 (0.155)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.5677						
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Baseline	242 (100.0)	7.18 (1.339)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=230)	Baseline	230 (100.0)	7.01 (1.344)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Week 4	236 (97.5)	6.08 (2.060)	236 (97.5) -0.78 (0.107)	-0.12 [-0.38; 0.13] 0.3466	-0.08 [-0.27; 0.10]
Placebo (N=230)	Week 4	225 (97.8)	6.09 (1.871)	225 (97.8) -0.65 (0.107)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Week 8	224 (92.6)	4.99 (2.532)	224 (92.6) -1.71 (0.135)	-0.44 [-0.79; -0.09] 0.0130	-0.22 [-0.40; -0.03]
Placebo (N=230)	Week 8	218 (94.8)	5.45 (2.167)	218 (94.8) -1.27 (0.136)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Week 12	220 (90.9)	4.25 (2.730)	220 (90.9) -2.42 (0.149)	-0.77 [-1.17; -0.38] 0.0001	-0.33 [-0.52; -0.14]
Placebo (N=230)	Week 12	213 (92.6)	5.02 (2.428)	213 (92.6) -1.65 (0.151)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.5677						
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Week 16	214 (88.4)	3.78 (2.769)	214 (88.4) -2.86 (0.153)	-0.92 [-1.33; -0.52] <.0001	-0.38 [-0.58; -0.19]
Placebo (N=230)	Week 16	200 (87.0)	4.57 (2.493)	200 (87.0) -1.94 (0.155)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Week 20	211 (87.2)	3.53 (2.774)	211 (87.2) -3.08 (0.156)	-0.99 [-1.41; -0.58] <.0001	-0.41 [-0.60; -0.21]
Placebo (N=230)	Week 20	199 (86.5)	4.38 (2.513)	199 (86.5) -2.09 (0.158)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Week 24/EOT	242 (100.0)	3.55 (2.867)	242 (100.0) -3.34 (0.159)	-1.16 [-1.58; -0.74] <.0001	-0.46 [-0.64; -0.27]
Placebo (N=230)	Week 24/EOT	230 (100.0)	4.57 (2.666)	230 (100.0) -2.18 (0.161)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Overall	242 (100.0)	4.52 (2.494)	242 (100.0) -2.37 (0.133)	-0.74 [-1.08; -0.40] <.0001	-0.33 [-0.51; -0.15]
Placebo (N=230)	Overall	230 (100.0)	5.11 (2.193)	230 (100.0) -1.63 (0.134)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.5979						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Baseline	85 (100.0)	3.52 (0.682)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=88)	Baseline	88 (100.0)	3.57 (0.736)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Week 4	80 (94.1)	2.63 (1.158)	80 (94.1) -1.54 (0.221)	-0.22 [-0.64; 0.21] 0.3243	-0.21 [-0.51; 0.10]
Placebo (N=88)	Week 4	87 (98.9)	2.92 (1.194)	87 (98.9) -1.32 (0.216)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Week 8	79 (92.9)	2.14 (1.516)	79 (92.9) -2.02 (0.261)	-0.37 [-0.95; 0.20] 0.2022	-0.28 [-0.59; 0.03]
Placebo (N=88)	Week 8	83 (94.3)	2.66 (1.289)	83 (94.3) -1.64 (0.255)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Week 12	79 (92.9)	1.80 (1.541)	79 (92.9) -2.33 (0.282)	-0.51 [-1.15; 0.13] 0.1208	-0.36 [-0.68; -0.05]
Placebo (N=88)	Week 12	81 (92.0)	2.50 (1.347)	81 (92.0) -1.82 (0.276)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.5979						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Week 16	77 (90.6)	1.69 (1.576)	77 (90.6) -2.42 (0.287)	-0.43 [-1.09; 0.23] 0.2048	-0.30 [-0.62; 0.02]
Placebo (N=88)	Week 16	76 (86.4)	2.24 (1.304)	76 (86.4) -1.99 (0.282)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Week 20	76 (89.4)	1.66 (1.551)	76 (89.4) -2.39 (0.290)	-0.49 [-1.17; 0.18] 0.1502	-0.33 [-0.66; -0.01]
Placebo (N=88)	Week 20	74 (84.1)	2.33 (1.401)	74 (84.1) -1.89 (0.285)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Week 24/EOT	84 (98.8)	1.67 (1.736)	84 (98.8) -2.54 (0.296)	-0.57 [-1.26; 0.13] 0.1082	-0.35 [-0.66; -0.05]
Placebo (N=88)	Week 24/EOT	88 (100.0)	2.28 (1.447)	88 (100.0) -1.97 (0.290)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Overall	84 (98.8)	2.00 (1.402)	84 (98.8) -2.21 (0.257)	-0.43 [-0.99; 0.13] 0.1317	-0.31 [-0.61; -0.01]
Placebo (N=88)	Overall	88 (100.0)	2.48 (1.191)	88 (100.0) -1.77 (0.252)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.5979						
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Baseline	210 (100.0)	5.90 (0.825)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=222)	Baseline	222 (100.0)	5.86 (0.849)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Week 4	202 (96.2)	4.74 (1.745)	202 (96.2) -0.98 (0.109)	-0.21 [-0.48; 0.06] 0.1267	-0.14 [-0.33; 0.05]
Placebo (N=222)	Week 4	212 (95.5)	4.93 (1.572)	212 (95.5) -0.77 (0.107)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Week 8	195 (92.9)	3.90 (2.088)	195 (92.9) -1.71 (0.140)	-0.38 [-0.75; -0.02] 0.0388	-0.20 [-0.40; 0.00]
Placebo (N=222)	Week 8	202 (91.0)	4.30 (1.844)	202 (91.0) -1.33 (0.137)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Week 12	189 (90.0)	3.25 (2.185)	189 (90.0) -2.31 (0.155)	-0.70 [-1.11; -0.30] 0.0007	-0.35 [-0.55; -0.14]
Placebo (N=222)	Week 12	194 (87.4)	3.93 (1.983)	194 (87.4) -1.60 (0.152)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.5979						
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Week 16	183 (87.1)	2.83 (2.200)	183 (87.1) -2.71 (0.159)	-0.85 [-1.27; -0.43] <.0001	-0.41 [-0.62; -0.21]
Placebo (N=222)	Week 16	190 (85.6)	3.62 (2.005)	190 (85.6) -1.86 (0.156)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Week 20	179 (85.2)	2.56 (2.109)	179 (85.2) -2.90 (0.162)	-0.85 [-1.28; -0.43] <.0001	-0.42 [-0.63; -0.21]
Placebo (N=222)	Week 20	189 (85.1)	3.42 (2.071)	189 (85.1) -2.04 (0.158)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Week 24/EOT	209 (99.5)	2.66 (2.266)	209 (99.5) -3.10 (0.166)	-1.08 [-1.52; -0.64] <.0001	-0.50 [-0.69; -0.30]
Placebo (N=222)	Week 24/EOT	221 (99.5)	3.71 (2.256)	221 (99.5) -2.02 (0.162)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Overall	210 (100.0)	3.46 (2.014)	210 (100.0) -2.28 (0.137)	-0.68 [-1.04; -0.33] 0.0002	-0.35 [-0.54; -0.16]
Placebo (N=222)	Overall	221 (99.5)	4.13 (1.829)	221 (99.5) -1.60 (0.134)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.5979						
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Baseline	123 (100.0)	8.22 (0.743)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=106)	Baseline	106 (100.0)	8.14 (0.706)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Week 4	120 (97.6)	7.12 (1.694)	120 (97.6) -0.26 (0.191)	-0.13 [-0.50; 0.24] 0.4838	-0.09 [-0.35; 0.17]
Placebo (N=106)	Week 4	106 (100.0)	7.22 (1.329)	106 (100.0) -0.13 (0.193)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Week 8	112 (91.1)	5.86 (2.580)	112 (91.1) -1.37 (0.223)	-0.57 [-1.06; -0.07] 0.0260	-0.26 [-0.53; 0.01]
Placebo (N=106)	Week 8	105 (99.1)	6.55 (1.849)	105 (99.1) -0.80 (0.229)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Week 12	111 (90.2)	5.06 (2.942)	111 (90.2) -2.08 (0.240)	-0.87 [-1.42; -0.31] 0.0024	-0.34 [-0.61; -0.06]
Placebo (N=106)	Week 12	102 (96.2)	6.13 (2.258)	102 (96.2) -1.21 (0.248)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.5979						
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Week 16	109 (88.6)	4.53 (3.043)	109 (88.6) -2.57 (0.245)	-1.07 [-1.65; -0.49] 0.0003	-0.39 [-0.67; -0.11]
Placebo (N=106)	Week 16	92 (86.8)	5.61 (2.489)	92 (86.8) -1.50 (0.254)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Week 20	107 (87.0)	4.29 (3.092)	107 (87.0) -2.78 (0.247)	-1.06 [-1.65; -0.48] 0.0004	-0.38 [-0.66; -0.10]
Placebo (N=106)	Week 20	91 (85.8)	5.34 (2.531)	91 (85.8) -1.71 (0.257)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Week 24/EOT	123 (100.0)	4.35 (3.188)	123 (100.0) -3.07 (0.252)	-1.18 [-1.78; -0.58] 0.0001	-0.41 [-0.67; -0.14]
Placebo (N=106)	Week 24/EOT	106 (100.0)	5.47 (2.752)	106 (100.0) -1.88 (0.262)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Overall	123 (100.0)	5.41 (2.595)	123 (100.0) -2.02 (0.220)	-0.81 [-1.30; -0.33] 0.0011	-0.33 [-0.59; -0.07]
Placebo (N=106)	Overall	106 (100.0)	6.15 (2.019)	106 (100.0) -1.21 (0.227)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.6884						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Baseline	138 (100.0)	5.97 (1.823)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=154)	Baseline	154 (100.0)	5.80 (1.752)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Week 4	133 (96.4)	5.08 (2.168)	133 (96.4) -0.66 (0.131)	-0.20 [-0.53; 0.13] 0.2340	-0.16 [-0.40; 0.07]
Placebo (N=154)	Week 4	150 (97.4)	5.15 (1.983)	150 (97.4) -0.46 (0.126)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Week 8	125 (90.6)	4.05 (2.487)	125 (90.6) -1.51 (0.171)	-0.36 [-0.81; 0.08] 0.1096	-0.20 [-0.44; 0.04]
Placebo (N=154)	Week 8	143 (92.9)	4.44 (2.149)	143 (92.9) -1.15 (0.164)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Week 12	124 (89.9)	3.38 (2.541)	124 (89.9) -2.10 (0.191)	-0.67 [-1.17; -0.17] 0.0085	-0.31 [-0.56; -0.07]
Placebo (N=154)	Week 12	139 (90.3)	4.14 (2.275)	139 (90.3) -1.43 (0.183)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.6884						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Week 16	119 (86.2)	3.00 (2.462)	119 (86.2) -2.42 (0.197)	-0.70 [-1.21; -0.18] 0.0085	-0.31 [-0.56; -0.06]
Placebo (N=154)	Week 16	130 (84.4)	3.65 (2.267)	130 (84.4) -1.72 (0.189)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Week 20	117 (84.8)	2.75 (2.360)	117 (84.8) -2.54 (0.201)	-0.70 [-1.23; -0.17] 0.0100	-0.30 [-0.55; -0.05]
Placebo (N=154)	Week 20	129 (83.8)	3.50 (2.277)	129 (83.8) -1.84 (0.193)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Week 24/EOT	138 (100.0)	2.97 (2.679)	138 (100.0) -2.82 (0.206)	-0.99 [-1.53; -0.44] 0.0004	-0.41 [-0.65; -0.18]
Placebo (N=154)	Week 24/EOT	153 (99.4)	3.78 (2.443)	153 (99.4) -1.84 (0.197)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Overall	138 (100.0)	3.77 (2.403)	138 (100.0) -2.01 (0.168)	-0.60 [-1.04; -0.17] 0.0069	-0.29 [-0.53; -0.06]
Placebo (N=154)	Overall	153 (99.4)	4.23 (2.106)	153 (99.4) -1.41 (0.162)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
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Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.6884						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Baseline	280 (100.0)	6.17 (1.816)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=262)	Baseline	262 (100.0)	6.05 (1.743)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Week 4	269 (96.1)	5.01 (2.319)	269 (96.1) -0.99 (0.093)	-0.16 [-0.41; 0.08] 0.1869	-0.11 [-0.28; 0.06]
Placebo (N=262)	Week 4	255 (97.3)	5.07 (2.119)	255 (97.3) -0.83 (0.095)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Week 8	261 (93.2)	4.14 (2.525)	261 (93.2) -1.75 (0.121)	-0.47 [-0.80; -0.15] 0.0044	-0.25 [-0.42; -0.07]
Placebo (N=262)	Week 8	247 (94.3)	4.63 (2.252)	247 (94.3) -1.27 (0.124)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Week 12	255 (91.1)	3.53 (2.624)	255 (91.1) -2.32 (0.135)	-0.74 [-1.11; -0.38] <.0001	-0.35 [-0.53; -0.17]
Placebo (N=262)	Week 12	238 (90.8)	4.26 (2.369)	238 (90.8) -1.57 (0.138)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.6884						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Week 16	250 (89.3)	3.14 (2.647)	250 (89.3) -2.71 (0.139)	-0.91 [-1.29; -0.53] <.0001	-0.42 [-0.60; -0.24]
Placebo (N=262)	Week 16	228 (87.0)	3.95 (2.366)	228 (87.0) -1.79 (0.143)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Week 20	245 (87.5)	2.94 (2.626)	245 (87.5) -2.86 (0.142)	-0.94 [-1.32; -0.55] <.0001	-0.42 [-0.61; -0.24]
Placebo (N=262)	Week 20	225 (85.9)	3.79 (2.367)	225 (85.9) -1.92 (0.146)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Week 24/EOT	278 (99.3)	2.95 (2.669)	278 (99.3) -3.05 (0.145)	-1.05 [-1.45; -0.65] <.0001	-0.45 [-0.62; -0.28]
Placebo (N=262)	Week 24/EOT	262 (100.0)	3.90 (2.543)	262 (100.0) -2.00 (0.149)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Overall	279 (99.6)	3.73 (2.437)	279 (99.6) -2.28 (0.119)	-0.71 [-1.03; -0.39] <.0001	-0.35 [-0.52; -0.18]
Placebo (N=262)	Overall	262 (100.0)	4.34 (2.209)	262 (100.0) -1.57 (0.122)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.7671						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Baseline	103 (100.0)	6.08 (1.768)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=108)	Baseline	108 (100.0)	5.97 (1.766)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Week 4	100 (97.1)	5.17 (2.086)	100 (97.1) -0.72 (0.152)	-0.22 [-0.61; 0.17] 0.2608	-0.18 [-0.46; 0.09]
Placebo (N=108)	Week 4	105 (97.2)	5.26 (2.045)	105 (97.2) -0.50 (0.149)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Week 8	95 (92.2)	3.99 (2.547)	95 (92.2) -1.72 (0.198)	-0.54 [-1.07; -0.02] 0.0414	-0.29 [-0.57; -0.01]
Placebo (N=108)	Week 8	100 (92.6)	4.55 (2.192)	100 (92.6) -1.18 (0.194)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Week 12	95 (92.2)	3.37 (2.662)	95 (92.2) -2.30 (0.221)	-0.79 [-1.38; -0.20] 0.0088	-0.36 [-0.64; -0.07]
Placebo (N=108)	Week 12	97 (89.8)	4.16 (2.403)	97 (89.8) -1.52 (0.217)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.7671						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Week 16	93 (90.3)	2.97 (2.546)	93 (90.3) -2.61 (0.228)	-0.88 [-1.49; -0.27] 0.0045	-0.39 [-0.68; -0.09]
Placebo (N=108)	Week 16	91 (84.3)	3.73 (2.362)	91 (84.3) -1.73 (0.224)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Week 20	92 (89.3)	2.70 (2.409)	92 (89.3) -2.78 (0.232)	-0.94 [-1.56; -0.32] 0.0031	-0.40 [-0.70; -0.11]
Placebo (N=108)	Week 20	90 (83.3)	3.59 (2.373)	90 (83.3) -1.84 (0.229)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Week 24/EOT	103 (100.0)	2.89 (2.707)	103 (100.0) -3.02 (0.239)	-1.12 [-1.75; -0.48] 0.0006	-0.45 [-0.73; -0.18]
Placebo (N=108)	Week 24/EOT	107 (99.1)	3.87 (2.542)	107 (99.1) -1.91 (0.234)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Overall	103 (100.0)	3.72 (2.452)	103 (100.0) -2.19 (0.195)	-0.75 [-1.26; -0.23] 0.0043	-0.36 [-0.63; -0.08]
Placebo (N=108)	Overall	107 (99.1)	4.36 (2.195)	107 (99.1) -1.45 (0.191)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.7671						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Baseline	315 (100.0)	6.11 (1.838)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=308)	Baseline	308 (100.0)	5.95 (1.745)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Week 4	302 (95.9)	4.98 (2.326)	302 (95.9) -0.94 (0.089)	-0.17 [-0.40; 0.05] 0.1331	-0.12 [-0.28; 0.04]
Placebo (N=308)	Week 4	300 (97.4)	5.04 (2.075)	300 (97.4) -0.76 (0.089)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Week 8	291 (92.4)	4.15 (2.501)	291 (92.4) -1.66 (0.115)	-0.41 [-0.71; -0.10] 0.0089	-0.21 [-0.38; -0.05]
Placebo (N=308)	Week 8	290 (94.2)	4.56 (2.225)	290 (94.2) -1.25 (0.115)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Week 12	284 (90.2)	3.52 (2.576)	284 (90.2) -2.23 (0.128)	-0.71 [-1.05; -0.36] <.0001	-0.34 [-0.50; -0.17]
Placebo (N=308)	Week 12	280 (90.9)	4.23 (2.312)	280 (90.9) -1.53 (0.129)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.7671						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Week 16	276 (87.6)	3.13 (2.603)	276 (87.6) -2.62 (0.132)	-0.83 [-1.18; -0.48] <.0001	-0.38 [-0.55; -0.21]
Placebo (N=308)	Week 16	267 (86.7)	3.88 (2.325)	267 (86.7) -1.79 (0.133)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Week 20	270 (85.7)	2.94 (2.586)	270 (85.7) -2.75 (0.134)	-0.83 [-1.19; -0.47] <.0001	-0.38 [-0.55; -0.21]
Placebo (N=308)	Week 20	264 (85.7)	3.72 (2.326)	264 (85.7) -1.92 (0.135)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Week 24/EOT	313 (99.4)	2.98 (2.660)	313 (99.4) -2.97 (0.138)	-1.01 [-1.38; -0.63] <.0001	-0.43 [-0.59; -0.27]
Placebo (N=308)	Week 24/EOT	308 (100.0)	3.85 (2.495)	308 (100.0) -1.96 (0.139)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Overall	314 (99.7)	3.75 (2.418)	314 (99.7) -2.20 (0.113)	-0.66 [-0.96; -0.36] <.0001	-0.32 [-0.48; -0.16]
Placebo (N=308)	Overall	308 (100.0)	4.28 (2.164)	308 (100.0) -1.54 (0.114)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.8356						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Baseline	335 (100.0)	6.09 (1.851)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=350)	Baseline	350 (100.0)	5.93 (1.747)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Week 4	322 (96.1)	5.05 (2.315)	322 (96.1) -0.86 (0.088)	-0.15 [-0.37; 0.07] 0.1777	-0.11 [-0.26; 0.05]
Placebo (N=350)	Week 4	340 (97.1)	5.07 (2.056)	340 (97.1) -0.71 (0.086)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Week 8	307 (91.6)	4.13 (2.543)	307 (91.6) -1.62 (0.113)	-0.38 [-0.67; -0.09] 0.0111	-0.20 [-0.36; -0.05]
Placebo (N=350)	Week 8	330 (94.3)	4.51 (2.206)	330 (94.3) -1.25 (0.110)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Week 12	303 (90.4)	3.48 (2.625)	303 (90.4) -2.22 (0.125)	-0.70 [-1.03; -0.37] <.0001	-0.33 [-0.49; -0.18]
Placebo (N=350)	Week 12	319 (91.1)	4.21 (2.326)	319 (91.1) -1.52 (0.122)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.8356						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Week 16	295 (88.1)	3.10 (2.605)	295 (88.1) -2.57 (0.129)	-0.84 [-1.18; -0.50] <.0001	-0.39 [-0.55; -0.23]
Placebo (N=350)	Week 16	301 (86.0)	3.87 (2.327)	301 (86.0) -1.73 (0.126)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Week 20	291 (86.9)	2.90 (2.572)	291 (86.9) -2.70 (0.131)	-0.85 [-1.19; -0.51] <.0001	-0.39 [-0.55; -0.23]
Placebo (N=350)	Week 20	299 (85.4)	3.72 (2.315)	299 (85.4) -1.85 (0.129)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Week 24/EOT	334 (99.7)	3.01 (2.717)	334 (99.7) -2.92 (0.134)	-1.04 [-1.40; -0.69] <.0001	-0.45 [-0.60; -0.30]
Placebo (N=350)	Week 24/EOT	349 (99.7)	3.91 (2.468)	349 (99.7) -1.88 (0.132)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Overall	334 (99.7)	3.79 (2.471)	334 (99.7) -2.15 (0.111)	-0.66 [-0.94; -0.37] <.0001	-0.33 [-0.48; -0.18]
Placebo (N=350)	Overall	349 (99.7)	4.30 (2.156)	349 (99.7) -1.49 (0.109)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.8356						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Baseline	83 (100.0)	6.14 (1.694)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=66)	Baseline	66 (100.0)	6.13 (1.759)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Week 4	80 (96.4)	4.96 (2.080)	80 (96.4) -1.05 (0.164)	-0.35 [-0.81; 0.12] 0.1417	-0.23 [-0.56; 0.10]
Placebo (N=66)	Week 4	65 (98.5)	5.25 (2.139)	65 (98.5) -0.70 (0.181)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Week 8	79 (95.2)	4.00 (2.389)	79 (95.2) -1.93 (0.216)	-0.71 [-1.33; -0.08] 0.0269	-0.35 [-0.69; -0.01]
Placebo (N=66)	Week 8	60 (90.9)	4.80 (2.259)	60 (90.9) -1.23 (0.242)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Week 12	76 (91.6)	3.48 (2.488)	76 (91.6) -2.43 (0.242)	-0.82 [-1.52; -0.11] 0.0235	-0.36 [-0.71; -0.02]
Placebo (N=66)	Week 12	58 (87.9)	4.25 (2.386)	58 (87.9) -1.61 (0.272)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.8356						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Week 16	74 (89.2)	3.05 (2.525)	74 (89.2) -2.87 (0.249)	-0.79 [-1.52; -0.07] 0.0325	-0.33 [-0.68; 0.02]
Placebo (N=66)	Week 16	57 (86.4)	3.68 (2.373)	57 (86.4) -2.08 (0.280)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Week 20	71 (85.5)	2.81 (2.425)	71 (85.5) -3.05 (0.255)	-0.83 [-1.57; -0.08] 0.0291	-0.33 [-0.69; 0.02]
Placebo (N=66)	Week 20	55 (83.3)	3.53 (2.459)	55 (83.3) -2.22 (0.286)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Week 24/EOT	82 (98.8)	2.74 (2.466)	82 (98.8) -3.28 (0.262)	-0.89 [-1.66; -0.13] 0.0216	-0.35 [-0.68; -0.02]
Placebo (N=66)	Week 24/EOT	66 (100.0)	3.59 (2.693)	66 (100.0) -2.39 (0.293)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Overall	83 (100.0)	3.56 (2.226)	83 (100.0) -2.44 (0.212)	-0.73 [-1.35; -0.12] 0.0197	-0.33 [-0.65; 0.00]
Placebo (N=66)	Overall	66 (100.0)	4.28 (2.255)	66 (100.0) -1.70 (0.237)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.8829						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Baseline	223 (100.0)	6.15 (1.807)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=216)	Baseline	216 (100.0)	5.97 (1.692)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Week 4	213 (95.5)	5.05 (2.321)	213 (95.5) -0.91 (0.105)	-0.30 [-0.57; -0.02] 0.0331	-0.20 [-0.39; -0.01]
Placebo (N=216)	Week 4	207 (95.8)	5.21 (2.095)	207 (95.8) -0.62 (0.106)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Week 8	205 (91.9)	4.14 (2.514)	205 (91.9) -1.66 (0.136)	-0.48 [-0.84; -0.11] 0.0102	-0.25 [-0.44; -0.05]
Placebo (N=216)	Week 8	200 (92.6)	4.63 (2.224)	200 (92.6) -1.18 (0.138)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Week 12	200 (89.7)	3.55 (2.573)	200 (89.7) -2.18 (0.152)	-0.68 [-1.08; -0.27] 0.0013	-0.32 [-0.52; -0.12]
Placebo (N=216)	Week 12	192 (88.9)	4.26 (2.390)	192 (88.9) -1.50 (0.154)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.8829						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Week 16	194 (87.0)	3.09 (2.561)	194 (87.0) -2.58 (0.156)	-0.83 [-1.25; -0.41] 0.0001	-0.37 [-0.58; -0.17]
Placebo (N=216)	Week 16	181 (83.8)	3.81 (2.355)	181 (83.8) -1.75 (0.159)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Week 20	188 (84.3)	2.86 (2.506)	188 (84.3) -2.71 (0.159)	-0.85 [-1.29; -0.42] 0.0001	-0.38 [-0.59; -0.17]
Placebo (N=216)	Week 20	177 (81.9)	3.68 (2.359)	177 (81.9) -1.86 (0.162)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Week 24/EOT	221 (99.1)	3.14 (2.769)	221 (99.1) -2.88 (0.163)	-1.08 [-1.52; -0.63] <.0001	-0.46 [-0.65; -0.27]
Placebo (N=216)	Week 24/EOT	215 (99.5)	4.04 (2.564)	215 (99.5) -1.80 (0.166)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Overall	222 (99.6)	3.86 (2.481)	222 (99.6) -2.15 (0.134)	-0.70 [-1.06; -0.34] 0.0001	-0.34 [-0.53; -0.15]
Placebo (N=216)	Overall	215 (99.5)	4.40 (2.225)	215 (99.5) -1.45 (0.136)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.8829						
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Baseline	195 (100.0)	6.04 (1.835)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=200)	Baseline	200 (100.0)	5.94 (1.811)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Week 4	189 (96.9)	5.01 (2.212)	189 (96.9) -0.88 (0.111)	-0.08 [-0.36; 0.21] 0.6033	-0.06 [-0.26; 0.14]
Placebo (N=200)	Week 4	198 (99.0)	4.98 (2.037)	198 (99.0) -0.81 (0.109)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Week 8	181 (92.8)	4.08 (2.512)	181 (92.8) -1.72 (0.144)	-0.40 [-0.78; -0.02] 0.0380	-0.22 [-0.42; -0.01]
Placebo (N=200)	Week 8	190 (95.0)	4.47 (2.206)	190 (95.0) -1.32 (0.142)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Week 12	179 (91.8)	3.40 (2.624)	179 (91.8) -2.36 (0.161)	-0.78 [-1.21; -0.35] 0.0004	-0.37 [-0.58; -0.16]
Placebo (N=200)	Week 12	185 (92.5)	4.17 (2.277)	185 (92.5) -1.58 (0.159)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.4.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean overall pelvic pain NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.8829						
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Week 16	175 (89.7)	3.09 (2.621)	175 (89.7) -2.68 (0.166)	-0.86 [-1.30; -0.41] 0.0002	-0.39 [-0.60; -0.18]
Placebo (N=200)	Week 16	177 (88.5)	3.87 (2.315)	177 (88.5) -1.82 (0.164)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Week 20	174 (89.2)	2.91 (2.585)	174 (89.2) -2.85 (0.169)	-0.87 [-1.32; -0.41] 0.0002	-0.39 [-0.60; -0.18]
Placebo (N=200)	Week 20	177 (88.5)	3.69 (2.318)	177 (88.5) -1.98 (0.167)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Week 24/EOT	195 (100.0)	2.75 (2.542)	195 (100.0) -3.13 (0.174)	-0.99 [-1.46; -0.53] <.0001	-0.42 [-0.62; -0.22]
Placebo (N=200)	Week 24/EOT	200 (100.0)	3.66 (2.429)	200 (100.0) -2.13 (0.171)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Overall	195 (100.0)	3.61 (2.354)	195 (100.0) -2.27 (0.142)	-0.66 [-1.04; -0.29] 0.0005	-0.33 [-0.52; -0.13]
Placebo (N=200)	Overall	200 (100.0)	4.19 (2.108)	200 (100.0) -1.61 (0.140)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

1.1.4 Reduktion der Dyspareunie

1.1.4.1 Proportion of patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Table 2.3.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.0583						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	61 (44.2)	2.357	1.729	0.190	0.0006
Placebo	154	39 (25.3)	[1.445;3.845]	[1.256;2.381]	[0.082;0.297]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	128 (45.7)	1.324	1.169	0.066	0.1183
Placebo	262	101 (38.5)	[0.936;1.872]	[0.960;1.424]	[-0.016;0.148]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1196						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	108	46 (42.6)	2.027	1.616	0.166	0.0106
Placebo	113	31 (27.4)	[1.153;3.565]	[1.113;2.346]	[0.041;0.292]	
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	115	54 (47.0)	1.481	1.250	0.094	0.1626
Placebo	103	38 (36.9)	[0.861;2.546]	[0.909;1.718]	[-0.038;0.225]	
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	106	58 (54.7)	2.281	1.625	0.213	0.0014
Placebo	113	39 (34.5)	[1.327;3.921]	[1.205;2.193]	[0.089;0.338]	
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	89	31 (34.8)	0.902	0.941	-0.022	0.7603
Placebo	87	32 (36.8)	[0.492;1.652]	[0.639;1.387]	[-0.161;0.117]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.1286						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	133 (46.2)	1.901	1.475	0.149	0.0002
Placebo	291	91 (31.3)	[1.350;2.677]	[1.195;1.820]	[0.071;0.227]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	56 (43.1)	1.185	1.102	0.040	0.5131
Placebo	125	49 (39.2)	[0.715;1.962]	[0.825;1.472]	[-0.079;0.159]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, treatment group and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, treatment group and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, treatment group and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.1668						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	47 (45.6)	2.292	1.602	0.170	0.0092
Placebo	108	29 (26.9)	[1.302;4.037]	[1.116;2.298]	[0.044;0.295]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	142 (45.1)	1.449	1.233	0.085	0.0296
Placebo	308	111 (36.0)	[1.047;2.005]	[1.020;1.491]	[0.009;0.161]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.2405						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	133 (46.0)	1.828	1.439	0.141	0.0004
Placebo	296	96 (32.4)	[1.302;2.566]	[1.173;1.765]	[0.064;0.219]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	56 (43.4)	1.262	1.190	0.071	0.2623
Placebo	120	44 (36.7)	[0.753;2.114]	[0.880;1.608]	[-0.054;0.196]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.2526						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	147	69 (46.9)	1.700	1.391	0.132	0.0205
Placebo	151	51 (33.8)	[1.061;2.725]	[1.051;1.842]	[0.022;0.243]	
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	141	64 (45.4)	2.145	1.620	0.175	0.0023
Placebo	140	40 (28.6)	[1.305;3.526]	[1.178;2.227]	[0.065;0.285]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	56 (43.1)	1.184	1.102	0.040	0.5131
Placebo	125	49 (39.2)	[0.715;1.961]	[0.825;1.472]	[-0.079;0.159]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, treatment group and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, treatment group and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, treatment group and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.3692						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	153 (46.2)	1.525	1.271	0.098	0.0107
Placebo	318	114 (35.8)	[1.111;2.095]	[1.056;1.530]	[0.023;0.173]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	36 (41.4)	2.100	1.575	0.152	0.0303
Placebo	98	26 (26.5)	[1.126;3.916]	[1.038;2.388]	[0.016;0.289]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.3880						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	128 (47.4)	1.491	1.256	0.097	0.0238
Placebo	265	100 (37.7)	[1.055;2.106]	[1.030;1.532]	[0.014;0.180]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	61 (41.2)	1.940	1.561	0.148	0.0071
Placebo	151	40 (26.5)	[1.190;3.162]	[1.122;2.173]	[0.042;0.255]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, treatment group and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, treatment group and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, treatment group and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.4986						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	26 (43.3)	2.051	1.563	0.156	0.0617
Placebo	64	17 (26.6)	[0.988;4.256]	[0.972;2.515]	[-0.004;0.316]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	163 (45.5)	1.562	1.299	0.105	0.0044
Placebo	352	123 (34.9)	[1.152;2.119]	[1.083;1.557]	[0.033;0.176]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.5443						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	9	5 (55.6)	2.600	1.883	0.253	0.1732
Placebo	18	5 (27.8)	[0.629;10.752]	[0.780;4.543]	[-0.084;0.591]	
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	226	105 (46.5)	1.670	1.354	0.122	0.0086
Placebo	213	73 (34.3)	[1.135;2.459]	[1.078;1.701]	[0.032;0.211]	
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	96	43 (44.8)	1.079	1.114	0.047	0.5366
Placebo	87	36 (41.4)	[0.596;1.953]	[0.786;1.580]	[-0.103;0.197]	
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	49	21 (42.9)	1.533	1.338	0.111	0.2392
Placebo	60	20 (33.3)	[0.708;3.315]	[0.830;2.157]	[-0.070;0.292]	
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	12 (44.4)	3.297	1.937	0.217	0.0869
Placebo	26	4 (15.4)	[1.129;9.624]	[0.881;4.257]	[-0.017;0.450]	
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	3 (27.3)	1.385	1.199	0.056	0.7460
Placebo	12	2 (16.7)	[0.342;5.611]	[0.438;3.281]	[-0.252;0.364]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.6139						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	100 (44.8)	1.758	1.410	0.131	0.0047
Placebo	216	69 (31.9)	[1.186;2.604]	[1.106;1.799]	[0.040;0.222]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	89 (45.6)	1.520	1.278	0.099	0.0437
Placebo	200	71 (35.5)	[1.012;2.281]	[1.007;1.623]	[0.004;0.195]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.6887						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	13 (52.0)	2.438	1.613	0.185	0.1274
Placebo	42	12 (28.6)	[0.925;6.427]	[0.864;3.013]	[-0.049;0.418]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	22 (50.0)	1.904	1.349	0.130	0.2055
Placebo	51	18 (35.3)	[0.853;4.254]	[0.858;2.121]	[-0.066;0.326]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	33 (55.0)	2.158	1.566	0.196	0.0277
Placebo	59	20 (33.9)	[1.058;4.399]	[1.045;2.346]	[0.028;0.363]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	25 (41.0)	1.467	1.246	0.081	0.3455
Placebo	51	16 (31.4)	[0.691;3.116]	[0.795;1.952]	[-0.083;0.245]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	96 (42.1)	1.369	1.215	0.075	0.1031
Placebo	213	74 (34.7)	[0.928;2.020]	[0.962;1.534]	[-0.015;0.165]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.7900						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	30 (33.3)	1.514	1.343	0.086	0.2079
Placebo	89	22 (24.7)	[0.788;2.908]	[0.846;2.133]	[-0.048;0.221]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	159 (48.5)	1.671	1.342	0.124	0.0014
Placebo	327	118 (36.1)	[1.221;2.286]	[1.119;1.611]	[0.049;0.199]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, treatment group and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, treatment group and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, treatment group and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.8323						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	10 (37.0)	1.808	1.471	0.124	0.3111
Placebo	24	5 (20.8)	[0.599;5.460]	[0.685;3.162]	[-0.116;0.365]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	175 (46.1)	1.568	1.298	0.106	0.0031
Placebo	376	133 (35.4)	[1.168;2.104]	[1.091;1.544]	[0.036;0.175]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	4 (36.4)	2.334	2.080	0.229	0.1628
Placebo	16	2 (12.5)	[0.604;9.018]	[0.781;5.543]	[-0.065;0.524]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.8774						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	144 (43.0)	1.626	1.350	0.112	0.0024
Placebo	350	111 (31.7)	[1.186;2.229]	[1.110;1.643]	[0.040;0.184]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	45 (54.2)	1.536	1.230	0.101	0.2177
Placebo	66	29 (43.9)	[0.803;2.939]	[0.880;1.720]	[-0.058;0.260]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.9342						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	23 (27.1)	1.480	1.350	0.074	0.2657
Placebo	88	17 (19.3)	[0.732;2.995]	[0.800;2.278]	[-0.058;0.206]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	102 (48.6)	1.617	1.309	0.116	0.0146
Placebo	222	82 (36.9)	[1.098;2.383]	[1.054;1.626]	[0.023;0.209]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	64 (52.0)	1.744	1.357	0.138	0.0362
Placebo	106	41 (38.7)	[1.029;2.956]	[1.015;1.816]	[0.011;0.266]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.9452						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	70 (39.8)	1.605	1.355	0.106	0.0342
Placebo	186	54 (29.0)	[1.036;2.488]	[1.022;1.796]	[0.008;0.203]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	119 (49.2)	1.638	1.321	0.121	0.0085
Placebo	230	86 (37.4)	[1.130;2.375]	[1.072;1.627]	[0.032;0.210]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

1.1.4.2 Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.0257						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Baseline	122 (83.0)	5.54 (2.406)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=151)	Baseline	118 (78.1)	5.66 (2.123)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Week 4	110 (74.8)	4.75 (2.547)	110 (74.8) -0.45 (0.174)	0.19 [-0.28; 0.66] 0.4323	0.11 [-0.16; 0.39]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 4	94 (62.3)	4.78 (2.491)	94 (62.3) -0.64 (0.182)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Week 8	107 (72.8)	4.12 (2.626)	107 (72.8) -0.97 (0.198)	0.14 [-0.40; 0.68] 0.6059	0.07 [-0.20; 0.34]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 8	99 (65.6)	4.28 (2.662)	99 (65.6) -1.12 (0.205)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Week 12	103 (70.1)	3.52 (2.804)	103 (70.1) -1.53 (0.214)	-0.02 [-0.61; 0.57] 0.9436	-0.01 [-0.29; 0.27]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 12	95 (62.9)	3.72 (2.770)	95 (62.9) -1.51 (0.222)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.0257						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Week 16	106 (72.1)	3.09 (2.766)	106 (72.1) -1.98 (0.217)	-0.46 [-1.06; 0.14] 0.1319	-0.21 [-0.49; 0.08]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 16	89 (58.9)	3.77 (2.768)	89 (58.9) -1.52 (0.226)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Week 20	104 (70.7)	3.02 (2.795)	104 (70.7) -2.09 (0.222)	-0.52 [-1.13; 0.10] 0.0991	-0.22 [-0.51; 0.06]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 20	86 (57.0)	3.68 (2.723)	86 (57.0) -1.57 (0.233)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Week 24/EOT	106 (72.1)	2.97 (2.761)	106 (72.1) -2.29 (0.227)	-0.31 [-0.94; 0.32] 0.3307	-0.14 [-0.42; 0.14]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 24/EOT	93 (61.6)	3.31 (2.638)	93 (61.6) -1.98 (0.237)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Overall	121 (82.3)	3.75 (2.586)	121 (82.3) -1.55 (0.183)	-0.16 [-0.66; 0.33] 0.5181	-0.08 [-0.34; 0.18]
Placebo (N=151)	Overall	110 (72.8)	3.90 (2.520)	110 (72.8) -1.39 (0.189)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.0257						
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Baseline	116 (82.3)	5.69 (2.284)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=140)	Baseline	114 (81.4)	5.16 (2.318)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Week 4	92 (65.2)	4.34 (2.681)	92 (65.2) -1.07 (0.183)	-0.45 [-0.93; 0.04] 0.0728	-0.23 [-0.52; 0.05]
Placebo (N=140)	Week 4	99 (70.7)	4.39 (2.417)	99 (70.7) -0.62 (0.182)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Week 8	93 (66.0)	3.73 (2.736)	93 (66.0) -1.59 (0.206)	-0.60 [-1.16; -0.04] 0.0350	-0.28 [-0.57; 0.00]
Placebo (N=140)	Week 8	98 (70.0)	4.00 (2.514)	98 (70.0) -0.99 (0.207)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Week 12	95 (67.4)	3.29 (2.834)	95 (67.4) -2.17 (0.221)	-0.87 [-1.48; -0.26] 0.0050	-0.39 [-0.69; -0.10]
Placebo (N=140)	Week 12	89 (63.6)	3.54 (2.510)	89 (63.6) -1.30 (0.226)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.0257						
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Week 16	91 (64.5)	2.83 (2.755)	91 (64.5) -2.57 (0.225)	-0.95 [-1.57; -0.33] 0.0026	-0.40 [-0.71; -0.10]
Placebo (N=140)	Week 16	79 (56.4)	3.18 (2.504)	79 (56.4) -1.62 (0.232)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Week 20	88 (62.4)	2.70 (2.758)	88 (62.4) -2.64 (0.230)	-1.01 [-1.65; -0.38] 0.0017	-0.42 [-0.72; -0.12]
Placebo (N=140)	Week 20	86 (61.4)	3.11 (2.345)	86 (61.4) -1.63 (0.236)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Week 24/EOT	102 (72.3)	2.75 (2.728)	102 (72.3) -2.71 (0.232)	-1.37 [-2.01; -0.73] <.0001	-0.55 [-0.84; -0.26]
Placebo (N=140)	Week 24/EOT	94 (67.1)	3.50 (2.558)	94 (67.1) -1.35 (0.240)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Overall	111 (78.7)	3.36 (2.552)	111 (78.7) -2.13 (0.187)	-0.87 [-1.38; -0.37] 0.0008	-0.39 [-0.66; -0.12]
Placebo (N=140)	Overall	110 (78.6)	3.78 (2.313)	110 (78.6) -1.25 (0.192)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.0257						
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Baseline	109 (83.8)	5.50 (2.292)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=125)	Baseline	95 (76.0)	5.61 (2.470)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 4	94 (72.3)	4.67 (2.648)	94 (72.3) -0.54 (0.184)	0.39 [-0.12; 0.90] 0.1324	0.24 [-0.05; 0.53]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 4	86 (68.8)	4.24 (2.546)	86 (68.8) -0.93 (0.194)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 8	85 (65.4)	4.32 (2.689)	85 (65.4) -0.95 (0.213)	0.38 [-0.21; 0.97] 0.2057	0.21 [-0.10; 0.51]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 8	82 (65.6)	3.87 (2.603)	82 (65.6) -1.34 (0.222)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 12	81 (62.3)	3.63 (2.633)	81 (62.3) -1.58 (0.232)	0.08 [-0.57; 0.72] 0.8096	0.04 [-0.28; 0.35]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 12	76 (60.8)	3.48 (2.820)	76 (60.8) -1.66 (0.241)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.0257						
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 16	80 (61.5)	3.23 (2.698)	80 (61.5) -1.87 (0.235)	-0.07 [-0.73; 0.58] 0.8310	-0.03 [-0.35; 0.28]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 16	74 (59.2)	3.42 (2.799)	74 (59.2) -1.80 (0.246)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 20	79 (60.8)	3.06 (2.647)	79 (60.8) -2.10 (0.241)	-0.03 [-0.71; 0.64] 0.9202	-0.02 [-0.33; 0.30]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 20	76 (60.8)	3.16 (2.802)	76 (60.8) -2.06 (0.252)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 24/EOT	89 (68.5)	3.04 (2.648)	89 (68.5) -2.28 (0.244)	-0.12 [-0.80; 0.57] 0.7350	-0.05 [-0.35; 0.25]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 24/EOT	81 (64.8)	3.07 (2.801)	81 (64.8) -2.16 (0.257)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Overall	102 (78.5)	3.75 (2.462)	102 (78.5) -1.55 (0.195)	0.10 [-0.43; 0.64] 0.7035	0.05 [-0.23; 0.33]
Placebo (N=125)	Overall	94 (75.2)	3.69 (2.578)	94 (75.2) -1.66 (0.204)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.0652						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Baseline	238 (82.6)	5.62 (2.344)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=291)	Baseline	232 (79.7)	5.41 (2.231)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Week 4	202 (70.1)	4.56 (2.610)	202 (70.1) -0.75 (0.131)	-0.10 [-0.44; 0.24] 0.5484	-0.06 [-0.26; 0.14]
Placebo (N=291)	Week 4	193 (66.3)	4.58 (2.455)	193 (66.3) -0.64 (0.134)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Week 8	200 (69.4)	3.94 (2.678)	200 (69.4) -1.27 (0.147)	-0.21 [-0.60; 0.18] 0.2889	-0.10 [-0.30; 0.10]
Placebo (N=291)	Week 8	197 (67.7)	4.14 (2.587)	197 (67.7) -1.06 (0.150)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Week 12	198 (68.8)	3.41 (2.813)	198 (68.8) -1.84 (0.158)	-0.43 [-0.85; 0.00] 0.0481	-0.19 [-0.39; 0.01]
Placebo (N=291)	Week 12	184 (63.2)	3.63 (2.642)	184 (63.2) -1.42 (0.163)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.0652						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Week 16	197 (68.4)	2.97 (2.757)	197 (68.4) -2.27 (0.160)	-0.70 [-1.13; -0.27] 0.0016	-0.30 [-0.51; -0.10]
Placebo (N=291)	Week 16	168 (57.7)	3.49 (2.656)	168 (57.7) -1.57 (0.166)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Week 20	192 (66.7)	2.87 (2.775)	192 (66.7) -2.36 (0.164)	-0.75 [-1.19; -0.31] 0.0009	-0.32 [-0.53; -0.11]
Placebo (N=291)	Week 20	172 (59.1)	3.39 (2.550)	172 (59.1) -1.61 (0.170)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Week 24/EOT	208 (72.2)	2.86 (2.740)	208 (72.2) -2.50 (0.166)	-0.83 [-1.28; -0.38] 0.0003	-0.35 [-0.55; -0.15]
Placebo (N=291)	Week 24/EOT	187 (64.3)	3.41 (2.593)	187 (64.3) -1.67 (0.173)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Overall	232 (80.6)	3.57 (2.572)	232 (80.6) -1.83 (0.136)	-0.50 [-0.86; -0.15] 0.0057	-0.23 [-0.41; -0.04]
Placebo (N=291)	Overall	220 (75.6)	3.84 (2.414)	220 (75.6) -1.33 (0.140)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.0652						
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Baseline	109 (83.8)	5.50 (2.292)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=125)	Baseline	95 (76.0)	5.61 (2.470)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 4	94 (72.3)	4.67 (2.648)	94 (72.3) -0.55 (0.185)	0.39 [-0.12; 0.90] 0.1329	0.24 [-0.05; 0.53]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 4	86 (68.8)	4.24 (2.546)	86 (68.8) -0.94 (0.195)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 8	85 (65.4)	4.32 (2.689)	85 (65.4) -0.96 (0.214)	0.38 [-0.21; 0.97] 0.2051	0.21 [-0.10; 0.51]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 8	82 (65.6)	3.87 (2.603)	82 (65.6) -1.34 (0.222)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 12	81 (62.3)	3.63 (2.633)	81 (62.3) -1.59 (0.233)	0.08 [-0.57; 0.73] 0.8057	0.04 [-0.27; 0.35]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 12	76 (60.8)	3.48 (2.820)	76 (60.8) -1.67 (0.242)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.0652						
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 16	80 (61.5)	3.23 (2.698)	80 (61.5) -1.88 (0.236)	-0.07 [-0.73; 0.59] 0.8340	-0.03 [-0.35; 0.28]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 16	74 (59.2)	3.42 (2.799)	74 (59.2) -1.81 (0.246)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 20	79 (60.8)	3.06 (2.647)	79 (60.8) -2.10 (0.242)	-0.03 [-0.71; 0.64] 0.9231	-0.02 [-0.33; 0.30]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 20	76 (60.8)	3.16 (2.802)	76 (60.8) -2.07 (0.252)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 24/EOT	89 (68.5)	3.04 (2.648)	89 (68.5) -2.28 (0.245)	-0.12 [-0.80; 0.57] 0.7368	-0.05 [-0.35; 0.25]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 24/EOT	81 (64.8)	3.07 (2.801)	81 (64.8) -2.17 (0.257)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Overall	102 (78.5)	3.75 (2.462)	102 (78.5) -1.56 (0.196)	0.11 [-0.43; 0.65] 0.7010	0.05 [-0.23; 0.33]
Placebo (N=125)	Overall	94 (75.2)	3.69 (2.578)	94 (75.2) -1.67 (0.205)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1525						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Baseline	88 (81.5)	5.77 (2.372)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=113)	Baseline	88 (77.9)	5.47 (2.255)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Week 4	82 (75.9)	5.15 (2.680)	82 (75.9) -0.42 (0.202)	0.17 [-0.39; 0.73] 0.5458	0.11 [-0.21; 0.43]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 4	68 (60.2)	4.63 (2.542)	68 (60.2) -0.60 (0.220)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Week 8	77 (71.3)	4.27 (2.721)	77 (71.3) -1.10 (0.232)	-0.25 [-0.90; 0.39] 0.4389	-0.13 [-0.45; 0.20]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 8	69 (61.1)	4.38 (2.626)	69 (61.1) -0.84 (0.247)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Week 12	74 (68.5)	3.68 (2.851)	74 (68.5) -1.82 (0.252)	-0.61 [-1.32; 0.09] 0.0861	-0.28 [-0.62; 0.06]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 12	62 (54.9)	3.84 (2.616)	62 (54.9) -1.20 (0.269)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1525						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Week 16	69 (63.9)	3.05 (2.872)	69 (63.9) -2.15 (0.256)	-1.06 [-1.78; -0.35] 0.0037	-0.47 [-0.83; -0.11]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 16	56 (49.6)	3.82 (2.810)	56 (49.6) -1.09 (0.274)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Week 20	69 (63.9)	3.20 (2.760)	69 (63.9) -2.06 (0.262)	-0.72 [-1.46; 0.01] 0.0541	-0.33 [-0.69; 0.03]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 20	55 (48.7)	3.61 (2.833)	55 (48.7) -1.34 (0.282)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Week 24/EOT	76 (70.4)	3.47 (2.918)	76 (70.4) -2.09 (0.265)	-0.62 [-1.36; 0.12] 0.1023	-0.26 [-0.58; 0.07]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 24/EOT	70 (61.9)	3.67 (2.803)	70 (61.9) -1.48 (0.281)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Overall	87 (80.6)	4.02 (2.630)	87 (80.6) -1.61 (0.214)	-0.52 [-1.10; 0.07] 0.0852	-0.24 [-0.55; 0.06]
Placebo (N=113)	Overall	80 (70.8)	4.09 (2.615)	80 (70.8) -1.09 (0.227)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1525						
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Baseline	98 (85.2)	5.54 (2.308)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=103)	Baseline	87 (84.5)	5.35 (2.261)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Week 4	79 (68.7)	4.34 (2.559)	79 (68.7) -0.85 (0.203)	-0.07 [-0.62; 0.47] 0.7949	-0.04 [-0.35; 0.28]
Placebo (N=103)	Week 4	77 (74.8)	4.44 (2.599)	77 (74.8) -0.78 (0.206)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Week 8	78 (67.8)	4.01 (2.632)	78 (67.8) -1.13 (0.228)	0.16 [-0.46; 0.78] 0.6075	0.08 [-0.23; 0.39]
Placebo (N=103)	Week 8	80 (77.7)	3.94 (2.593)	80 (77.7) -1.29 (0.233)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Week 12	76 (66.1)	3.37 (2.797)	76 (66.1) -1.75 (0.245)	-0.01 [-0.69; 0.66] 0.9709	-0.01 [-0.33; 0.32]
Placebo (N=103)	Week 12	73 (70.9)	3.45 (2.776)	73 (70.9) -1.74 (0.253)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1525						
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Week 16	79 (68.7)	2.90 (2.695)	79 (68.7) -2.13 (0.247)	-0.37 [-1.05; 0.31] 0.2863	-0.17 [-0.50; 0.15]
Placebo (N=103)	Week 16	70 (68.0)	3.44 (2.655)	70 (68.0) -1.76 (0.258)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Week 20	74 (64.3)	2.83 (2.698)	74 (64.3) -2.29 (0.255)	-0.37 [-1.07; 0.34] 0.3069	-0.16 [-0.49; 0.16]
Placebo (N=103)	Week 20	73 (70.9)	3.27 (2.630)	73 (70.9) -1.92 (0.265)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Week 24/EOT	85 (73.9)	2.73 (2.613)	85 (73.9) -2.50 (0.257)	-0.71 [-1.42; 0.01] 0.0525	-0.30 [-0.62; 0.01]
Placebo (N=103)	Week 24/EOT	74 (71.8)	3.28 (2.547)	74 (71.8) -1.79 (0.271)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Overall	93 (80.9)	3.54 (2.578)	93 (80.9) -1.77 (0.208)	-0.23 [-0.79; 0.34] 0.4306	-0.11 [-0.40; 0.19]
Placebo (N=103)	Overall	84 (81.6)	3.65 (2.362)	84 (81.6) -1.55 (0.216)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1525						
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Baseline	94 (88.7)	5.36 (2.289)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=113)	Baseline	88 (77.9)	5.51 (2.506)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Week 4	78 (73.6)	4.25 (2.543)	78 (73.6) -0.86 (0.204)	-0.13 [-0.68; 0.41] 0.6365	-0.07 [-0.39; 0.24]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 4	78 (69.0)	4.45 (2.496)	78 (69.0) -0.73 (0.207)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Week 8	74 (69.8)	3.79 (2.555)	74 (69.8) -1.45 (0.232)	-0.36 [-0.98; 0.27] 0.2647	-0.18 [-0.50; 0.14]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 8	76 (67.3)	3.97 (2.673)	76 (67.3) -1.10 (0.234)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Week 12	73 (68.9)	3.19 (2.594)	73 (68.9) -2.01 (0.250)	-0.73 [-1.41; -0.05] 0.0345	-0.34 [-0.67; -0.02]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 12	74 (65.5)	3.67 (2.836)	74 (65.5) -1.28 (0.252)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1525						
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Week 16	73 (68.9)	2.83 (2.569)	73 (68.9) -2.43 (0.252)	-0.78 [-1.46; -0.09] 0.0272	-0.35 [-0.69; -0.02]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 16	69 (61.1)	3.49 (2.700)	69 (61.1) -1.66 (0.257)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Week 20	72 (67.9)	2.42 (2.358)	72 (67.9) -2.73 (0.259)	-1.05 [-1.75; -0.34] 0.0038	-0.46 [-0.80; -0.13]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 20	71 (62.8)	3.44 (2.746)	71 (62.8) -1.69 (0.264)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Week 24/EOT	81 (76.4)	2.33 (2.311)	81 (76.4) -2.99 (0.261)	-1.05 [-1.77; -0.33] 0.0044	-0.50 [-0.82; -0.18]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 24/EOT	72 (63.7)	3.23 (2.630)	72 (63.7) -1.94 (0.271)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Overall	90 (84.9)	3.14 (2.264)	90 (84.9) -2.08 (0.211)	-0.68 [-1.25; -0.11] 0.0191	-0.33 [-0.63; -0.03]
Placebo (N=113)	Overall	87 (77.0)	3.84 (2.576)	87 (77.0) -1.40 (0.216)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1525						
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Baseline	67 (75.3)	5.69 (2.360)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=87)	Baseline	64 (73.6)	5.58 (2.164)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Week 4	57 (64.0)	4.63 (2.646)	57 (64.0) -0.60 (0.238)	0.28 [-0.36; 0.92] 0.3962	0.16 [-0.21; 0.53]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 4	56 (64.4)	4.36 (2.280)	56 (64.4) -0.88 (0.238)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Week 8	56 (62.9)	4.14 (2.896)	56 (62.9) -1.01 (0.270)	0.43 [-0.31; 1.16] 0.2545	0.19 [-0.18; 0.57]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 8	54 (62.1)	3.95 (2.452)	54 (62.1) -1.44 (0.271)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Week 12	56 (62.9)	3.71 (2.825)	56 (62.9) -1.41 (0.291)	0.45 [-0.35; 1.24] 0.2715	0.20 [-0.18; 0.58]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 12	51 (58.6)	3.36 (2.477)	51 (58.6) -1.85 (0.294)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1525						
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Week 16	56 (62.9)	3.53 (2.852)	56 (62.9) -1.85 (0.295)	0.33 [-0.48; 1.14] 0.4224	0.14 [-0.25; 0.53]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 16	47 (54.0)	3.07 (2.634)	47 (54.0) -2.18 (0.300)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Week 20	56 (62.9)	3.36 (3.137)	56 (62.9) -1.98 (0.303)	0.15 [-0.68; 0.98] 0.7252	0.06 [-0.32; 0.45]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 20	49 (56.3)	2.91 (2.187)	49 (56.3) -2.13 (0.307)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Week 24/EOT	55 (61.8)	3.29 (2.960)	55 (61.8) -2.06 (0.311)	0.13 [-0.72; 0.98] 0.7698	0.05 [-0.33; 0.43]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 24/EOT	52 (59.8)	2.94 (2.659)	52 (59.8) -2.18 (0.314)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Overall	64 (71.9)	3.88 (2.645)	64 (71.9) -1.49 (0.248)	0.29 [-0.38; 0.96] 0.3913	0.13 [-0.22; 0.48]
Placebo (N=87)	Overall	63 (72.4)	3.55 (2.233)	63 (72.4) -1.78 (0.248)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.2389						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Baseline	22 (88.0)	5.49 (3.058)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=42)	Baseline	31 (73.8)	4.87 (2.251)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Week 4	17 (68.0)	3.99 (2.697)	17 (68.0) -0.98 (0.418)	-0.43 [-1.47; 0.60] 0.4105	-0.27 [-0.88; 0.33]
Placebo (N=42)	Week 4	29 (69.0)	4.39 (2.106)	29 (69.0) -0.54 (0.332)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Week 8	17 (68.0)	3.75 (2.859)	17 (68.0) -1.34 (0.475)	0.06 [-1.13; 1.26] 0.9169	0.03 [-0.59; 0.65]
Placebo (N=42)	Week 8	25 (59.5)	3.47 (2.506)	25 (59.5) -1.40 (0.389)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Week 12	15 (60.0)	3.32 (3.132)	15 (60.0) -1.59 (0.521)	-0.30 [-1.61; 1.01] 0.6530	-0.12 [-0.79; 0.54]
Placebo (N=42)	Week 12	22 (52.4)	3.25 (2.211)	22 (52.4) -1.29 (0.428)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.2389						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Week 16	16 (64.0)	2.60 (2.847)	16 (64.0) -2.59 (0.526)	-1.10 [-2.42; 0.23] 0.1053	-0.44 [-1.09; 0.22]
Placebo (N=42)	Week 16	23 (54.8)	3.24 (2.572)	23 (54.8) -1.49 (0.433)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Week 20	13 (52.0)	1.81 (2.289)	13 (52.0) -2.77 (0.547)	-0.61 [-1.98; 0.76] 0.3802	-0.27 [-0.96; 0.43]
Placebo (N=42)	Week 20	22 (52.4)	2.31 (2.276)	22 (52.4) -2.16 (0.442)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Week 24/EOT	19 (76.0)	3.03 (2.963)	19 (76.0) -2.51 (0.537)	-0.98 [-2.33; 0.38] 0.1564	-0.41 [-1.00; 0.19]
Placebo (N=42)	Week 24/EOT	28 (66.7)	2.98 (2.353)	28 (66.7) -1.53 (0.441)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Overall	21 (84.0)	3.54 (2.768)	21 (84.0) -1.96 (0.433)	-0.56 [-1.65; 0.53] 0.3122	-0.26 [-0.82; 0.31]
Placebo (N=42)	Overall	31 (73.8)	3.53 (2.185)	31 (73.8) -1.40 (0.355)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.2389						
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Baseline	39 (88.6)	4.92 (2.122)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=51)	Baseline	40 (78.4)	5.40 (2.039)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Week 4	35 (79.5)	4.45 (2.499)	35 (79.5) -0.45 (0.303)	-0.32 [-1.14; 0.50] 0.4405	-0.21 [-0.69; 0.26]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 4	34 (66.7)	5.12 (2.295)	34 (66.7) -0.13 (0.301)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Week 8	31 (70.5)	3.53 (2.495)	31 (70.5) -1.29 (0.352)	-0.65 [-1.59; 0.29] 0.1776	-0.35 [-0.84; 0.13]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 8	36 (70.6)	4.53 (2.214)	36 (70.6) -0.64 (0.339)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Week 12	33 (75.0)	2.85 (2.501)	33 (75.0) -1.97 (0.379)	-1.34 [-2.37; -0.32] 0.0101	-0.63 [-1.14; -0.13]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 12	32 (62.7)	4.25 (2.591)	32 (62.7) -0.63 (0.369)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.2389						
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Week 16	31 (70.5)	2.56 (2.295)	31 (70.5) -2.10 (0.388)	-1.03 [-2.08; 0.02] 0.0534	-0.52 [-1.04; 0.00]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 16	29 (56.9)	3.88 (2.455)	29 (56.9) -1.07 (0.379)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Week 20	31 (70.5)	2.38 (2.267)	31 (70.5) -2.28 (0.395)	-0.99 [-2.06; 0.07] 0.0668	-0.47 [-0.98; 0.03]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 20	32 (62.7)	3.76 (2.381)	32 (62.7) -1.29 (0.383)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Week 24/EOT	33 (75.0)	2.56 (2.455)	33 (75.0) -2.32 (0.401)	-0.93 [-2.01; 0.15] 0.0903	-0.37 [-0.85; 0.11]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 24/EOT	36 (70.6)	3.67 (2.569)	36 (70.6) -1.39 (0.388)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Overall	38 (86.4)	3.22 (2.266)	38 (86.4) -1.74 (0.322)	-0.88 [-1.74; -0.02] 0.0452	-0.44 [-0.89; 0.02]
Placebo (N=51)	Overall	40 (78.4)	4.31 (2.127)	40 (78.4) -0.86 (0.312)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.2389						
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Baseline	45 (75.0)	6.32 (2.034)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=59)	Baseline	47 (79.7)	5.35 (2.237)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 4	40 (66.7)	4.96 (2.522)	40 (66.7) -0.58 (0.289)	-0.12 [-0.88; 0.64] 0.7573	-0.07 [-0.51; 0.36]
Placebo (N=59)	Week 4	42 (71.2)	4.58 (2.406)	42 (71.2) -0.46 (0.284)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 8	40 (66.7)	4.19 (2.552)	40 (66.7) -1.34 (0.328)	-0.75 [-1.63; 0.13] 0.0965	-0.37 [-0.82; 0.07]
Placebo (N=59)	Week 8	39 (66.1)	4.46 (2.640)	39 (66.1) -0.59 (0.327)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 12	41 (68.3)	3.95 (2.850)	41 (68.3) -1.85 (0.352)	-0.57 [-1.52; 0.39] 0.2424	-0.27 [-0.72; 0.18]
Placebo (N=59)	Week 12	36 (61.0)	3.62 (2.457)	36 (61.0) -1.28 (0.355)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.2389						
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 16	38 (63.3)	3.59 (2.797)	38 (63.3) -2.39 (0.362)	-0.88 [-1.86; 0.10] 0.0796	-0.39 [-0.86; 0.08]
Placebo (N=59)	Week 16	34 (57.6)	3.42 (2.577)	34 (57.6) -1.51 (0.364)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 20	38 (63.3)	3.00 (2.771)	38 (63.3) -2.90 (0.369)	-1.16 [-2.16; -0.15] 0.0238	-0.53 [-1.00; -0.06]
Placebo (N=59)	Week 20	35 (59.3)	3.23 (2.476)	35 (59.3) -1.74 (0.370)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 24/EOT	39 (65.0)	2.68 (2.609)	39 (65.0) -3.29 (0.377)	-1.87 [-2.89; -0.85] 0.0004	-0.88 [-1.35; -0.41]
Placebo (N=59)	Week 24/EOT	39 (66.1)	3.49 (2.423)	39 (66.1) -1.42 (0.376)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Overall	43 (71.7)	3.73 (2.404)	43 (71.7) -2.06 (0.304)	-0.89 [-1.70; -0.08] 0.0315	-0.44 [-0.87; -0.01]
Placebo (N=59)	Overall	44 (74.6)	3.97 (2.305)	44 (74.6) -1.17 (0.302)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.2389						
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Baseline	53 (86.9)	5.29 (2.329)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=51)	Baseline	37 (72.5)	5.71 (2.444)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Week 4	47 (77.0)	4.77 (2.368)	47 (77.0) -0.43 (0.261)	0.53 [-0.24; 1.30] 0.1776	0.32 [-0.12; 0.77]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 4	34 (66.7)	4.33 (2.419)	34 (66.7) -0.95 (0.308)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Week 8	45 (73.8)	4.16 (2.834)	45 (73.8) -0.99 (0.298)	0.24 [-0.64; 1.12] 0.5956	0.12 [-0.33; 0.57]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 8	34 (66.7)	4.25 (2.546)	34 (66.7) -1.23 (0.350)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Week 12	40 (65.6)	3.75 (2.750)	40 (65.6) -1.48 (0.326)	-0.09 [-1.05; 0.88] 0.8568	-0.04 [-0.51; 0.42]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 12	32 (62.7)	4.12 (2.605)	32 (62.7) -1.39 (0.380)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.2389						
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Week 16	40 (65.6)	3.04 (2.770)	40 (65.6) -1.98 (0.331)	-0.39 [-1.38; 0.59] 0.4341	-0.17 [-0.66; 0.31]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 16	28 (54.9)	3.49 (2.810)	28 (54.9) -1.58 (0.391)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Week 20	40 (65.6)	3.06 (2.703)	40 (65.6) -2.05 (0.336)	-0.83 [-1.83; 0.16] 0.1015	-0.36 [-0.82; 0.10]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 20	34 (66.7)	4.02 (2.602)	34 (66.7) -1.22 (0.392)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Week 24/EOT	48 (78.7)	3.03 (2.900)	48 (78.7) -2.20 (0.337)	-0.72 [-1.74; 0.30] 0.1686	-0.32 [-0.78; 0.14]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 24/EOT	30 (58.8)	3.59 (2.668)	30 (58.8) -1.48 (0.409)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Overall	53 (86.9)	3.56 (2.522)	53 (86.9) -1.52 (0.273)	-0.21 [-1.02; 0.60] 0.6094	-0.10 [-0.52; 0.32]
Placebo (N=51)	Overall	37 (72.5)	4.05 (2.441)	37 (72.5) -1.31 (0.324)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.2389						
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Baseline	188 (82.5)	5.63 (2.302)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=213)	Baseline	172 (80.8)	5.58 (2.357)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Week 4	157 (68.9)	4.55 (2.743)	157 (68.9) -0.81 (0.145)	0.12 [-0.27; 0.52] 0.5327	0.07 [-0.16; 0.29]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 4	140 (65.7)	4.34 (2.640)	140 (65.7) -0.93 (0.155)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Week 8	152 (66.7)	4.12 (2.707)	152 (66.7) -1.15 (0.164)	0.20 [-0.24; 0.65] 0.3734	0.10 [-0.13; 0.33]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 8	145 (68.1)	3.89 (2.681)	145 (68.1) -1.35 (0.173)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Week 12	150 (65.8)	3.42 (2.757)	150 (65.8) -1.81 (0.177)	0.01 [-0.47; 0.50] 0.9558	0.01 [-0.23; 0.24]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 12	138 (64.8)	3.36 (2.846)	138 (64.8) -1.82 (0.186)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.2389						
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Week 16	152 (66.7)	3.05 (2.794)	152 (66.7) -2.12 (0.179)	-0.25 [-0.75; 0.24] 0.3149	-0.11 [-0.35; 0.12]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 16	128 (60.1)	3.43 (2.801)	128 (60.1) -1.87 (0.192)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Week 20	149 (65.4)	3.08 (2.852)	149 (65.4) -2.15 (0.183)	-0.23 [-0.74; 0.28] 0.3806	-0.10 [-0.33; 0.14]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 20	125 (58.7)	3.22 (2.754)	125 (58.7) -1.92 (0.196)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Week 24/EOT	158 (69.3)	3.00 (2.719)	158 (69.3) -2.32 (0.187)	-0.13 [-0.65; 0.39] 0.6255	-0.05 [-0.28; 0.18]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 24/EOT	135 (63.4)	3.16 (2.812)	135 (63.4) -2.19 (0.200)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Overall	179 (78.5)	3.71 (2.616)	179 (78.5) -1.72 (0.151)	-0.04 [-0.46; 0.37] 0.8298	-0.02 [-0.23; 0.19]
Placebo (N=213)	Overall	162 (76.1)	3.61 (2.628)	162 (76.1) -1.68 (0.161)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.2641						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Baseline	78 (86.7)	5.73 (2.584)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=89)	Baseline	67 (75.3)	6.17 (2.267)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Week 4	63 (70.0)	5.24 (2.857)	63 (70.0) -0.35 (0.218)	0.27 [-0.36; 0.90] 0.3949	0.17 [-0.20; 0.54]
Placebo (N=89)	Week 4	52 (58.4)	5.20 (2.686)	52 (58.4) -0.63 (0.240)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Week 8	60 (66.7)	4.93 (2.994)	60 (66.7) -0.72 (0.250)	-0.03 [-0.76; 0.69] 0.9295	-0.02 [-0.39; 0.35]
Placebo (N=89)	Week 8	53 (59.6)	5.18 (2.615)	53 (59.6) -0.68 (0.274)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Week 12	58 (64.4)	4.49 (3.156)	58 (64.4) -1.10 (0.270)	-0.22 [-1.01; 0.56] 0.5740	-0.10 [-0.48; 0.27]
Placebo (N=89)	Week 12	51 (57.3)	4.97 (2.724)	51 (57.3) -0.88 (0.297)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.2641						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Week 16	52 (57.8)	4.42 (3.170)	52 (57.8) -1.26 (0.275)	-0.09 [-0.89; 0.71] 0.8207	-0.04 [-0.44; 0.35]
Placebo (N=89)	Week 16	47 (52.8)	4.69 (2.664)	47 (52.8) -1.17 (0.304)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Week 20	54 (60.0)	4.09 (3.075)	54 (60.0) -1.31 (0.281)	-0.11 [-0.93; 0.72] 0.7987	-0.05 [-0.45; 0.35]
Placebo (N=89)	Week 20	44 (49.4)	4.68 (2.865)	44 (49.4) -1.20 (0.315)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Week 24/EOT	67 (74.4)	4.13 (3.096)	67 (74.4) -1.39 (0.280)	0.21 [-0.62; 1.04] 0.6248	0.08 [-0.28; 0.45]
Placebo (N=89)	Week 24/EOT	50 (56.2)	4.50 (2.964)	50 (56.2) -1.60 (0.320)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Overall	75 (83.3)	4.58 (2.870)	75 (83.3) -1.02 (0.225)	0.00 [-0.65; 0.66] 0.9906	0.00 [-0.34; 0.34]
Placebo (N=89)	Overall	60 (67.4)	4.95 (2.498)	60 (67.4) -1.03 (0.252)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.2641						
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Baseline	269 (82.0)	5.54 (2.247)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=327)	Baseline	260 (79.5)	5.29 (2.279)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Week 4	233 (71.0)	4.42 (2.528)	233 (71.0) -1.08 (0.117)	-0.01 [-0.32; 0.31] 0.9718	0.00 [-0.19; 0.18]
Placebo (N=327)	Week 4	227 (69.4)	4.31 (2.411)	227 (69.4) -1.08 (0.119)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Week 8	225 (68.6)	3.82 (2.549)	225 (68.6) -1.61 (0.134)	-0.04 [-0.41; 0.32] 0.8141	-0.02 [-0.21; 0.16]
Placebo (N=327)	Week 8	226 (69.1)	3.80 (2.518)	226 (69.1) -1.57 (0.135)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Week 12	221 (67.4)	3.21 (2.588)	221 (67.4) -2.26 (0.145)	-0.30 [-0.70; 0.09] 0.1343	-0.14 [-0.33; 0.05]
Placebo (N=327)	Week 12	209 (63.9)	3.25 (2.578)	209 (63.9) -1.96 (0.147)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.2641						
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Week 16	225 (68.6)	2.73 (2.531)	225 (68.6) -2.71 (0.147)	-0.63 [-1.04; -0.23] 0.0021	-0.28 [-0.47; -0.09]
Placebo (N=327)	Week 16	195 (59.6)	3.18 (2.625)	195 (59.6) -2.07 (0.150)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Week 20	217 (66.2)	2.64 (2.571)	217 (66.2) -2.86 (0.150)	-0.67 [-1.08; -0.25] 0.0016	-0.29 [-0.48; -0.10]
Placebo (N=327)	Week 20	204 (62.4)	3.03 (2.483)	204 (62.4) -2.19 (0.153)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Week 24/EOT	230 (70.1)	2.56 (2.484)	230 (70.1) -3.04 (0.153)	-0.85 [-1.27; -0.42] <.0001	-0.37 [-0.56; -0.18]
Placebo (N=327)	Week 24/EOT	218 (66.7)	3.03 (2.510)	218 (66.7) -2.19 (0.156)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Overall	259 (79.0)	3.34 (2.366)	259 (79.0) -2.26 (0.123)	-0.42 [-0.75; -0.08] 0.0145	-0.19 [-0.37; -0.02]
Placebo (N=327)	Overall	254 (77.7)	3.52 (2.377)	254 (77.7) -1.84 (0.124)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.2686						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Baseline	218 (80.7)	5.56 (2.229)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=265)	Baseline	212 (80.0)	5.17 (2.217)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Week 4	187 (69.3)	4.28 (2.555)	187 (69.3) -1.26 (0.129)	-0.10 [-0.45; 0.25] 0.5894	-0.05 [-0.26; 0.15]
Placebo (N=265)	Week 4	184 (69.4)	4.10 (2.422)	184 (69.4) -1.16 (0.131)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Week 8	185 (68.5)	3.63 (2.511)	185 (68.5) -1.84 (0.147)	-0.18 [-0.58; 0.22] 0.3817	-0.09 [-0.29; 0.12]
Placebo (N=265)	Week 8	185 (69.8)	3.60 (2.445)	185 (69.8) -1.66 (0.148)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Week 12	182 (67.4)	3.04 (2.568)	182 (67.4) -2.45 (0.159)	-0.33 [-0.77; 0.10] 0.1331	-0.15 [-0.36; 0.06]
Placebo (N=265)	Week 12	170 (64.2)	2.93 (2.466)	170 (64.2) -2.12 (0.161)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.2686						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Week 16	185 (68.5)	2.70 (2.530)	185 (68.5) -2.81 (0.163)	-0.66 [-1.11; -0.21] 0.0042	-0.29 [-0.50; -0.08]
Placebo (N=265)	Week 16	156 (58.9)	2.92 (2.538)	156 (58.9) -2.15 (0.167)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Week 20	180 (66.7)	2.55 (2.530)	180 (66.7) -2.97 (0.166)	-0.61 [-1.07; -0.15] 0.0089	-0.27 [-0.48; -0.05]
Placebo (N=265)	Week 20	165 (62.3)	2.76 (2.330)	165 (62.3) -2.36 (0.169)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Week 24/EOT	185 (68.5)	2.48 (2.473)	185 (68.5) -3.15 (0.171)	-0.84 [-1.31; -0.37] 0.0005	-0.36 [-0.57; -0.15]
Placebo (N=265)	Week 24/EOT	178 (67.2)	2.85 (2.443)	178 (67.2) -2.31 (0.173)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Overall	208 (77.0)	3.22 (2.370)	208 (77.0) -2.41 (0.136)	-0.45 [-0.82; -0.08] 0.0163	-0.21 [-0.40; -0.02]
Placebo (N=265)	Overall	206 (77.7)	3.34 (2.335)	206 (77.7) -1.96 (0.137)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.2686						
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Baseline	129 (87.2)	5.61 (2.487)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=151)	Baseline	115 (76.2)	6.02 (2.362)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Week 4	109 (73.6)	5.13 (2.650)	109 (73.6) -0.36 (0.166)	0.30 [-0.17; 0.77] 0.2137	0.18 [-0.09; 0.46]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 4	95 (62.9)	5.20 (2.455)	95 (62.9) -0.66 (0.178)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Week 8	100 (67.6)	4.82 (2.827)	100 (67.6) -0.70 (0.191)	0.21 [-0.34; 0.75] 0.4578	0.11 [-0.17; 0.39]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 8	94 (62.3)	4.97 (2.638)	94 (62.3) -0.91 (0.204)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Week 12	97 (65.5)	4.29 (2.929)	97 (65.5) -1.24 (0.207)	-0.19 [-0.78; 0.40] 0.5215	-0.09 [-0.38; 0.19]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 12	90 (59.6)	4.83 (2.673)	90 (59.6) -1.05 (0.220)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.2686						
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Week 16	92 (62.2)	3.74 (3.009)	92 (62.2) -1.68 (0.213)	-0.28 [-0.88; 0.33] 0.3732	-0.12 [-0.42; 0.17]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 16	86 (57.0)	4.46 (2.703)	86 (57.0) -1.41 (0.227)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Week 20	91 (61.5)	3.68 (2.974)	91 (61.5) -1.75 (0.217)	-0.43 [-1.05; 0.19] 0.1746	-0.19 [-0.49; 0.11]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 20	83 (55.0)	4.43 (2.834)	83 (55.0) -1.32 (0.233)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Week 24/EOT	112 (75.7)	3.64 (2.932)	112 (75.7) -1.88 (0.218)	-0.23 [-0.86; 0.40] 0.4681	-0.10 [-0.38; 0.18]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 24/EOT	90 (59.6)	4.21 (2.840)	90 (59.6) -1.65 (0.239)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Overall	126 (85.1)	4.27 (2.674)	126 (85.1) -1.27 (0.173)	-0.10 [-0.60; 0.39] 0.6792	-0.05 [-0.31; 0.21]
Placebo (N=151)	Overall	108 (71.5)	4.67 (2.472)	108 (71.5) -1.16 (0.187)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.4103						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Baseline	275 (83.1)	5.58 (2.270)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=318)	Baseline	251 (78.9)	5.47 (2.232)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Week 4	237 (71.6)	4.50 (2.559)	237 (71.6) -0.76 (0.131)	0.01 [-0.30; 0.33] 0.9314	0.01 [-0.18; 0.19]
Placebo (N=318)	Week 4	221 (69.5)	4.43 (2.426)	221 (69.5) -0.77 (0.136)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Week 8	227 (68.6)	3.89 (2.615)	227 (68.6) -1.28 (0.146)	-0.11 [-0.47; 0.26] 0.5628	-0.05 [-0.24; 0.13]
Placebo (N=318)	Week 8	218 (68.6)	4.02 (2.496)	218 (68.6) -1.18 (0.151)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Week 12	221 (66.8)	3.27 (2.649)	221 (66.8) -1.90 (0.156)	-0.38 [-0.78; 0.02] 0.0620	-0.17 [-0.36; 0.02]
Placebo (N=318)	Week 12	201 (63.2)	3.55 (2.635)	201 (63.2) -1.52 (0.162)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.4103						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Week 16	223 (67.4)	2.93 (2.659)	223 (67.4) -2.26 (0.158)	-0.61 [-1.02; -0.20] 0.0035	-0.27 [-0.47; -0.08]
Placebo (N=318)	Week 16	188 (59.1)	3.38 (2.629)	188 (59.1) -1.65 (0.166)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Week 20	219 (66.2)	2.79 (2.622)	219 (66.2) -2.41 (0.161)	-0.54 [-0.95; -0.12] 0.0117	-0.23 [-0.43; -0.04]
Placebo (N=318)	Week 20	193 (60.7)	3.13 (2.530)	193 (60.7) -1.87 (0.169)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Week 24/EOT	233 (70.4)	2.77 (2.579)	233 (70.4) -2.56 (0.163)	-0.64 [-1.07; -0.22] 0.0031	-0.27 [-0.46; -0.08]
Placebo (N=318)	Week 24/EOT	210 (66.0)	3.16 (2.596)	210 (66.0) -1.92 (0.172)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Overall	266 (80.4)	3.51 (2.439)	266 (80.4) -1.86 (0.136)	-0.38 [-0.71; -0.04] 0.0279	-0.17 [-0.35; 0.00]
Placebo (N=318)	Overall	243 (76.4)	3.74 (2.385)	243 (76.4) -1.49 (0.142)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.4103						
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Baseline	72 (82.8)	5.60 (2.539)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=98)	Baseline	76 (77.6)	5.46 (2.531)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Week 4	59 (67.8)	4.99 (2.830)	59 (67.8) -0.53 (0.229)	0.19 [-0.43; 0.82] 0.5469	0.11 [-0.25; 0.48]
Placebo (N=98)	Week 4	58 (59.2)	4.63 (2.710)	58 (59.2) -0.73 (0.227)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Week 8	58 (66.7)	4.67 (2.872)	58 (66.7) -0.89 (0.260)	0.29 [-0.42; 0.99] 0.4255	0.14 [-0.22; 0.50]
Placebo (N=98)	Week 8	61 (62.2)	4.20 (2.920)	61 (62.2) -1.18 (0.254)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Week 12	58 (66.7)	4.25 (3.044)	58 (66.7) -1.38 (0.280)	0.16 [-0.60; 0.93] 0.6775	0.08 [-0.29; 0.44]
Placebo (N=98)	Week 12	59 (60.2)	3.71 (2.890)	59 (60.2) -1.54 (0.275)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.4103						
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Week 16	54 (62.1)	3.52 (3.021)	54 (62.1) -1.88 (0.287)	-0.13 [-0.91; 0.65] 0.7443	-0.06 [-0.44; 0.32]
Placebo (N=98)	Week 16	54 (55.1)	3.78 (2.916)	54 (55.1) -1.75 (0.282)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Week 20	52 (59.8)	3.49 (3.132)	52 (59.8) -1.91 (0.294)	-0.47 [-1.27; 0.33] 0.2516	-0.20 [-0.59; 0.18]
Placebo (N=98)	Week 20	55 (56.1)	3.99 (2.864)	55 (56.1) -1.44 (0.288)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Week 24/EOT	64 (73.6)	3.45 (3.105)	64 (73.6) -2.09 (0.294)	-0.47 [-1.29; 0.34] 0.2528	-0.22 [-0.57; 0.14]
Placebo (N=98)	Week 24/EOT	58 (59.2)	3.82 (2.829)	58 (59.2) -1.61 (0.295)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Overall	68 (78.2)	4.07 (2.864)	68 (78.2) -1.45 (0.237)	-0.07 [-0.72; 0.57] 0.8268	-0.03 [-0.37; 0.30]
Placebo (N=98)	Overall	71 (72.4)	3.98 (2.715)	71 (72.4) -1.38 (0.232)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.4940						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Baseline	23 (85.2)	5.13 (2.424)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=24)	Baseline	18 (75.0)	5.98 (2.558)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 4	20 (74.1)	4.51 (2.872)	20 (74.1) -0.63 (0.396)	0.04 [-1.16; 1.24] 0.9476	0.02 [-0.67; 0.71]
Placebo (N=24)	Week 4	14 (58.3)	5.18 (3.505)	14 (58.3) -0.67 (0.470)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 8	18 (66.7)	3.60 (2.983)	18 (66.7) -1.42 (0.454)	-0.26 [-1.65; 1.13] 0.7101	-0.11 [-0.84; 0.62]
Placebo (N=24)	Week 8	13 (54.2)	5.20 (3.002)	13 (54.2) -1.16 (0.549)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 12	19 (70.4)	3.64 (2.914)	19 (70.4) -1.79 (0.486)	-0.38 [-1.90; 1.13] 0.6203	-0.16 [-0.89; 0.58]
Placebo (N=24)	Week 12	12 (50.0)	5.06 (2.638)	12 (50.0) -1.41 (0.603)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.4940						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 16	17 (63.0)	2.69 (2.682)	17 (63.0) -2.48 (0.492)	-1.90 [-3.43; -0.37] 0.0153	-0.78 [-1.56; 0.00]
Placebo (N=24)	Week 16	12 (50.0)	5.42 (2.867)	12 (50.0) -0.59 (0.609)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 20	18 (66.7)	2.31 (2.076)	18 (66.7) -2.33 (0.503)	-1.76 [-3.33; -0.19] 0.0283	-0.77 [-1.54; 0.00]
Placebo (N=24)	Week 20	12 (50.0)	5.43 (2.875)	12 (50.0) -0.57 (0.626)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 24/EOT	19 (70.4)	2.52 (2.684)	19 (70.4) -2.62 (0.512)	-2.06 [-3.65; -0.46] 0.0116	-0.78 [-1.52; -0.03]
Placebo (N=24)	Week 24/EOT	13 (54.2)	5.22 (2.882)	13 (54.2) -0.57 (0.635)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Overall	23 (85.2)	3.53 (2.659)	23 (85.2) -1.88 (0.408)	-1.05 [-2.32; 0.21] 0.1026	-0.45 [-1.12; 0.22]
Placebo (N=24)	Overall	15 (62.5)	5.25 (2.737)	15 (62.5) -0.83 (0.504)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.4940						
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Baseline	313 (82.4)	5.58 (2.303)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=376)	Baseline	298 (79.3)	5.44 (2.290)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Week 4	265 (69.7)	4.55 (2.591)	265 (69.7) -0.73 (0.123)	0.03 [-0.27; 0.33] 0.8467	0.02 [-0.16; 0.19]
Placebo (N=376)	Week 4	256 (68.1)	4.43 (2.441)	256 (68.1) -0.76 (0.127)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Week 8	258 (67.9)	4.05 (2.640)	258 (67.9) -1.19 (0.137)	-0.01 [-0.35; 0.33] 0.9532	-0.01 [-0.18; 0.17]
Placebo (N=376)	Week 8	256 (68.1)	3.99 (2.567)	256 (68.1) -1.18 (0.140)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Week 12	251 (66.1)	3.41 (2.727)	251 (66.1) -1.82 (0.146)	-0.26 [-0.63; 0.11] 0.1665	-0.12 [-0.30; 0.06]
Placebo (N=376)	Week 12	238 (63.3)	3.48 (2.675)	238 (63.3) -1.56 (0.150)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.4940						
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Week 16	251 (66.1)	3.01 (2.711)	251 (66.1) -2.19 (0.147)	-0.41 [-0.79; -0.04] 0.0319	-0.18 [-0.37; 0.00]
Placebo (N=376)	Week 16	220 (58.5)	3.27 (2.626)	220 (58.5) -1.78 (0.152)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Week 20	245 (64.5)	2.92 (2.748)	245 (64.5) -2.33 (0.150)	-0.45 [-0.84; -0.07] 0.0220	-0.20 [-0.38; -0.02]
Placebo (N=376)	Week 20	227 (60.4)	3.14 (2.547)	227 (60.4) -1.88 (0.156)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Week 24/EOT	268 (70.5)	2.88 (2.689)	268 (70.5) -2.48 (0.152)	-0.52 [-0.91; -0.13] 0.0091	-0.22 [-0.40; -0.05]
Placebo (N=376)	Week 24/EOT	249 (66.2)	3.18 (2.601)	249 (66.2) -1.96 (0.158)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Overall	300 (78.9)	3.57 (2.505)	300 (78.9) -1.79 (0.127)	-0.27 [-0.58; 0.04] 0.0876	-0.13 [-0.29; 0.04]
Placebo (N=376)	Overall	288 (76.6)	3.68 (2.414)	288 (76.6) -1.52 (0.131)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.4940						
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Baseline	11 (100.0)	6.57 (2.647)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=16)	Baseline	11 (68.8)	5.55 (2.262)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 4	11 (100.0)	5.89 (2.712)	11 (100.0) -0.19 (0.545)	0.54 [-1.00; 2.08] 0.4942	0.50 [-0.42; 1.42]
Placebo (N=16)	Week 4	9 (56.3)	4.61 (1.862)	9 (56.3) -0.73 (0.571)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 8	9 (81.8)	5.04 (3.309)	9 (81.8) -0.75 (0.648)	-0.06 [-1.84; 1.71] 0.9440	-0.04 [-0.96; 0.89]
Placebo (N=16)	Week 8	10 (62.5)	4.35 (2.529)	10 (62.5) -0.69 (0.635)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 12	9 (81.8)	4.95 (3.228)	9 (81.8) -0.83 (0.705)	-0.24 [-2.16; 1.68] 0.8050	-0.13 [-1.06; 0.80]
Placebo (N=16)	Week 12	10 (62.5)	4.46 (2.711)	10 (62.5) -0.59 (0.680)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.4940						
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 16	9 (81.8)	4.66 (3.356)	9 (81.8) -1.10 (0.707)	-0.91 [-2.84; 1.02] 0.3546	-0.63 [-1.58; 0.32]
Placebo (N=16)	Week 16	10 (62.5)	5.59 (2.366)	10 (62.5) -0.19 (0.688)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 20	8 (72.7)	4.67 (3.207)	8 (72.7) -1.44 (0.731)	-0.97 [-2.98; 1.04] 0.3414	-0.57 [-1.57; 0.44]
Placebo (N=16)	Week 20	9 (56.3)	5.18 (2.592)	9 (56.3) -0.47 (0.721)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 24/EOT	10 (90.9)	4.57 (3.021)	10 (90.9) -1.37 (0.727)	-1.03 [-3.15; 1.08] 0.3378	-0.58 [-1.66; 0.49]
Placebo (N=16)	Week 24/EOT	6 (37.5)	4.37 (3.136)	6 (37.5) -0.33 (0.800)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Overall	11 (100.0)	5.19 (2.888)	11 (100.0) -0.95 (0.587)	-0.45 [-2.06; 1.17] 0.5862	-0.29 [-1.15; 0.57]
Placebo (N=16)	Overall	11 (68.8)	4.77 (2.689)	11 (68.8) -0.50 (0.582)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.5084						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Baseline	8 (88.9)	5.70 (1.538)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=18)	Baseline	13 (72.2)	4.82 (2.302)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Week 4	5 (55.6)	5.42 (0.497)	5 (55.6) -0.59 (0.707)	0.98 [-0.73; 2.69] 0.2600	0.71 [-0.39; 1.82]
Placebo (N=18)	Week 4	12 (66.7)	3.42 (2.176)	12 (66.7) -1.57 (0.514)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Week 8	8 (88.9)	4.55 (1.578)	8 (88.9) -1.12 (0.737)	1.41 [-0.44; 3.27] 0.1345	0.79 [-0.16; 1.75]
Placebo (N=18)	Week 8	12 (66.7)	2.45 (1.404)	12 (66.7) -2.53 (0.591)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Week 12	7 (77.8)	4.33 (1.613)	7 (77.8) -1.64 (0.806)	1.38 [-0.63; 3.40] 0.1781	0.62 [-0.36; 1.61]
Placebo (N=18)	Week 12	12 (66.7)	1.95 (1.487)	12 (66.7) -3.02 (0.637)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.5084						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Week 16	7 (77.8)	3.25 (2.013)	7 (77.8) -2.10 (0.832)	0.59 [-1.49; 2.68] 0.5766	0.29 [-0.71; 1.30]
Placebo (N=18)	Week 16	10 (55.6)	2.24 (1.647)	10 (55.6) -2.69 (0.665)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Week 20	6 (66.7)	3.29 (1.471)	6 (66.7) -2.39 (0.866)	0.20 [-1.96; 2.35] 0.8577	0.10 [-0.93; 1.13]
Placebo (N=18)	Week 20	11 (61.1)	2.45 (1.816)	11 (61.1) -2.59 (0.677)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Week 24/EOT	8 (88.9)	3.25 (1.716)	8 (88.9) -2.42 (0.860)	0.08 [-2.09; 2.25] 0.9438	0.04 [-0.90; 0.98]
Placebo (N=18)	Week 24/EOT	11 (61.1)	2.27 (1.821)	11 (61.1) -2.49 (0.696)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Overall	8 (88.9)	3.90 (1.675)	8 (88.9) -1.71 (0.693)	0.77 [-0.96; 2.51] 0.3801	0.42 [-0.49; 1.33]
Placebo (N=18)	Overall	13 (72.2)	2.46 (1.367)	13 (72.2) -2.48 (0.548)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.5084						
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Baseline	185 (81.9)	5.59 (2.261)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=213)	Baseline	170 (79.8)	5.42 (2.216)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Week 4	159 (70.4)	4.43 (2.552)	159 (70.4) -1.15 (0.142)	-0.16 [-0.56; 0.23] 0.4097	-0.09 [-0.31; 0.13]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 4	150 (70.4)	4.45 (2.439)	150 (70.4) -0.99 (0.146)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Week 8	152 (67.3)	3.80 (2.587)	152 (67.3) -1.68 (0.164)	-0.27 [-0.73; 0.18] 0.2327	-0.13 [-0.36; 0.10]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 8	147 (69.0)	4.01 (2.509)	147 (69.0) -1.41 (0.167)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Week 12	151 (66.8)	3.19 (2.655)	151 (66.8) -2.38 (0.177)	-0.53 [-1.02; -0.04] 0.0342	-0.23 [-0.47; 0.00]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 12	134 (62.9)	3.40 (2.608)	134 (62.9) -1.85 (0.182)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.5084						
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Week 16	149 (65.9)	2.84 (2.674)	149 (65.9) -2.71 (0.182)	-0.83 [-1.34; -0.33] 0.0013	-0.36 [-0.60; -0.12]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 16	126 (59.2)	3.32 (2.629)	126 (59.2) -1.88 (0.188)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Week 20	145 (64.2)	2.84 (2.698)	145 (64.2) -2.76 (0.186)	-0.65 [-1.17; -0.13] 0.0143	-0.28 [-0.51; -0.04]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 20	130 (61.0)	3.15 (2.539)	130 (61.0) -2.11 (0.192)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Week 24/EOT	152 (67.3)	2.59 (2.482)	152 (67.3) -3.00 (0.190)	-0.91 [-1.44; -0.38] 0.0008	-0.38 [-0.61; -0.15]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 24/EOT	143 (67.1)	3.23 (2.626)	143 (67.1) -2.09 (0.196)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Overall	177 (78.3)	3.39 (2.381)	177 (78.3) -2.28 (0.152)	-0.56 [-0.98; -0.14] 0.0086	-0.25 [-0.47; -0.04]
Placebo (N=213)	Overall	166 (77.9)	3.74 (2.434)	166 (77.9) -1.72 (0.155)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.5084						
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Baseline	82 (85.4)	5.54 (2.368)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=87)	Baseline	68 (78.2)	5.72 (2.258)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Week 4	73 (76.0)	4.58 (2.663)	73 (76.0) -0.74 (0.205)	0.30 [-0.30; 0.90] 0.3284	0.18 [-0.17; 0.52]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 4	59 (67.8)	4.59 (2.429)	59 (67.8) -1.04 (0.230)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Week 8	67 (69.8)	4.03 (2.783)	67 (69.8) -1.27 (0.238)	0.03 [-0.67; 0.72] 0.9394	0.01 [-0.34; 0.37]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 8	59 (67.8)	4.36 (2.540)	59 (67.8) -1.29 (0.265)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Week 12	63 (65.6)	3.35 (2.729)	63 (65.6) -1.69 (0.259)	-0.32 [-1.09; 0.44] 0.4023	-0.15 [-0.52; 0.21]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 12	55 (63.2)	4.27 (2.714)	55 (63.2) -1.37 (0.289)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.5084						
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Week 16	67 (69.8)	3.08 (2.707)	67 (69.8) -2.11 (0.264)	-0.28 [-1.06; 0.50] 0.4855	-0.12 [-0.49; 0.24]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 16	52 (59.8)	3.74 (2.744)	52 (59.8) -1.83 (0.299)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Week 20	68 (70.8)	2.65 (2.553)	68 (70.8) -2.47 (0.269)	-0.36 [-1.16; 0.44] 0.3721	-0.16 [-0.52; 0.21]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 20	52 (59.8)	3.24 (2.651)	52 (59.8) -2.10 (0.306)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Week 24/EOT	73 (76.0)	3.09 (2.833)	73 (76.0) -2.46 (0.273)	-0.11 [-0.92; 0.71] 0.7996	-0.04 [-0.39; 0.31]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 24/EOT	56 (64.4)	3.17 (2.651)	56 (64.4) -2.35 (0.312)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Overall	81 (84.4)	3.71 (2.625)	81 (84.4) -1.79 (0.218)	-0.12 [-0.77; 0.52] 0.7062	-0.06 [-0.39; 0.27]
Placebo (N=87)	Overall	64 (73.6)	4.01 (2.361)	64 (73.6) -1.66 (0.247)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.5084						
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Baseline	42 (85.7)	5.52 (2.674)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=60)	Baseline	48 (80.0)	5.48 (2.579)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Week 4	33 (67.3)	4.73 (3.080)	33 (67.3) -0.61 (0.304)	0.18 [-0.63; 0.98] 0.6699	0.10 [-0.36; 0.57]
Placebo (N=60)	Week 4	39 (65.0)	4.44 (2.620)	39 (65.0) -0.79 (0.281)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Week 8	34 (69.4)	4.80 (3.065)	34 (69.4) -0.66 (0.346)	0.62 [-0.30; 1.54] 0.1886	0.32 [-0.15; 0.79]
Placebo (N=60)	Week 8	39 (65.0)	4.17 (2.753)	39 (65.0) -1.28 (0.320)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Week 12	34 (69.4)	4.46 (3.092)	34 (69.4) -1.21 (0.373)	0.25 [-0.74; 1.24] 0.6216	0.13 [-0.33; 0.60]
Placebo (N=60)	Week 12	39 (65.0)	4.05 (2.640)	39 (65.0) -1.46 (0.345)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.5084						
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Week 16	32 (65.3)	3.46 (3.062)	32 (65.3) -1.95 (0.385)	-0.13 [-1.15; 0.90] 0.8093	-0.06 [-0.54; 0.42]
Placebo (N=60)	Week 16	35 (58.3)	3.85 (2.516)	35 (58.3) -1.83 (0.357)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Week 20	30 (61.2)	3.51 (3.333)	30 (61.2) -1.81 (0.396)	-0.16 [-1.22; 0.89] 0.7603	-0.07 [-0.56; 0.42]
Placebo (N=60)	Week 20	36 (60.0)	3.84 (2.552)	36 (60.0) -1.65 (0.365)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Week 24/EOT	36 (73.5)	3.42 (3.290)	36 (73.5) -2.12 (0.397)	-0.42 [-1.48; 0.65] 0.4428	-0.19 [-0.64; 0.27]
Placebo (N=60)	Week 24/EOT	40 (66.7)	3.52 (2.640)	40 (66.7) -1.71 (0.370)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Overall	38 (77.6)	4.03 (2.982)	38 (77.6) -1.40 (0.319)	0.06 [-0.79; 0.90] 0.8965	0.03 [-0.41; 0.46]
Placebo (N=60)	Overall	45 (75.0)	3.92 (2.457)	45 (75.0) -1.45 (0.295)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.5084						
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Baseline	22 (81.5)	6.19 (2.129)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=26)	Baseline	20 (76.9)	5.06 (2.221)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 4	19 (70.4)	5.77 (2.493)	19 (70.4) -0.46 (0.405)	0.63 [-0.55; 1.81] 0.2958	0.29 [-0.41; 1.00]
Placebo (N=26)	Week 4	14 (53.8)	5.02 (2.725)	14 (53.8) -1.09 (0.448)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 8	18 (66.7)	4.74 (2.705)	18 (66.7) -1.22 (0.465)	-0.04 [-1.37; 1.30] 0.9553	-0.02 [-0.70; 0.67]
Placebo (N=26)	Week 8	16 (61.5)	4.05 (3.158)	16 (61.5) -1.18 (0.499)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 12	18 (66.7)	4.41 (3.142)	18 (66.7) -1.59 (0.501)	0.10 [-1.36; 1.56] 0.8937	0.03 [-0.68; 0.74]
Placebo (N=26)	Week 12	14 (53.8)	2.78 (3.162)	14 (53.8) -1.69 (0.549)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.5084						
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 16	16 (59.3)	4.27 (3.086)	16 (59.3) -1.44 (0.518)	0.32 [-1.20; 1.85] 0.6757	0.11 [-0.65; 0.87]
Placebo (N=26)	Week 16	12 (46.2)	3.62 (3.157)	12 (46.2) -1.77 (0.578)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 20	17 (63.0)	3.89 (2.956)	17 (63.0) -1.88 (0.526)	-0.54 [-2.12; 1.03] 0.4999	-0.19 [-0.97; 0.58]
Placebo (N=26)	Week 20	11 (42.3)	3.72 (2.696)	11 (42.3) -1.34 (0.606)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 24/EOT	21 (77.8)	4.07 (2.985)	21 (77.8) -1.83 (0.524)	-0.09 [-1.69; 1.51] 0.9096	-0.03 [-0.75; 0.69]
Placebo (N=26)	Week 24/EOT	12 (46.2)	3.94 (3.185)	12 (46.2) -1.74 (0.626)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Overall	22 (81.5)	4.65 (2.761)	22 (81.5) -1.40 (0.425)	0.06 [-1.18; 1.30] 0.9198	0.02 [-0.61; 0.66]
Placebo (N=26)	Overall	18 (69.2)	3.76 (2.983)	18 (69.2) -1.47 (0.469)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.5084						
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Baseline	8 (72.7)	4.37 (2.661)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=12)	Baseline	8 (66.7)	6.32 (3.042)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 4	7 (63.6)	4.13 (2.243)	7 (63.6) -0.41 (0.671)	-0.22 [-2.16; 1.73] 0.8266	-0.20 [-1.41; 1.01]
Placebo (N=12)	Week 4	5 (41.7)	5.02 (3.766)	5 (41.7) -0.19 (0.732)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 8	6 (54.5)	3.70 (2.427)	6 (54.5) -1.16 (0.779)	0.08 [-2.10; 2.25] 0.9439	0.04 [-1.15; 1.23]
Placebo (N=12)	Week 8	6 (50.0)	4.77 (3.785)	6 (50.0) -1.24 (0.787)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 12	6 (54.5)	2.61 (2.310)	6 (54.5) -1.67 (0.843)	0.87 [-1.45; 3.20] 0.4613	0.43 [-0.77; 1.64]
Placebo (N=12)	Week 12	6 (50.0)	3.64 (3.819)	6 (50.0) -2.54 (0.835)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.5084						
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 16	6 (54.5)	1.80 (2.163)	6 (54.5) -2.54 (0.868)	-0.57 [-2.94; 1.79] 0.6330	-0.20 [-1.34; 0.95]
Placebo (N=12)	Week 16	7 (58.3)	3.67 (4.568)	7 (58.3) -1.97 (0.832)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 20	5 (45.5)	2.07 (2.526)	5 (45.5) -2.35 (0.905)	-1.14 [-3.56; 1.28] 0.3564	-0.44 [-1.62; 0.75]
Placebo (N=12)	Week 20	8 (66.7)	5.00 (4.353)	8 (66.7) -1.21 (0.838)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 24/EOT	7 (63.6)	1.74 (1.899)	7 (63.6) -2.48 (0.895)	-0.93 [-3.42; 1.55] 0.4620	-0.45 [-1.61; 0.70]
Placebo (N=12)	Week 24/EOT	6 (50.0)	5.58 (3.169)	6 (50.0) -1.55 (0.894)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Overall	8 (72.7)	2.70 (2.325)	8 (72.7) -1.77 (0.712)	-0.32 [-2.28; 1.64] 0.7501	-0.15 [-1.17; 0.86]
Placebo (N=12)	Overall	8 (66.7)	4.77 (3.647)	8 (66.7) -1.45 (0.701)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.5545						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Baseline	49 (81.7)	5.69 (1.919)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=64)	Baseline	48 (75.0)	5.82 (2.446)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 4	44 (73.3)	4.76 (2.258)	44 (73.3) -0.70 (0.271)	0.08 [-0.65; 0.81] 0.8306	0.04 [-0.37; 0.46]
Placebo (N=64)	Week 4	46 (71.9)	4.58 (2.744)	46 (71.9) -0.78 (0.271)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 8	41 (68.3)	3.92 (2.577)	41 (68.3) -1.24 (0.311)	-0.01 [-0.85; 0.83] 0.9839	0.00 [-0.43; 0.42]
Placebo (N=64)	Week 8	44 (68.8)	4.19 (2.854)	44 (68.8) -1.23 (0.310)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 12	40 (66.7)	3.77 (2.509)	40 (66.7) -1.53 (0.338)	0.05 [-0.87; 0.97] 0.9163	0.02 [-0.42; 0.46]
Placebo (N=64)	Week 12	41 (64.1)	3.57 (2.820)	41 (64.1) -1.58 (0.338)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.5545						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 16	39 (65.0)	3.49 (2.401)	39 (65.0) -1.82 (0.342)	-0.10 [-1.04; 0.84] 0.8315	-0.05 [-0.50; 0.41]
Placebo (N=64)	Week 16	37 (57.8)	3.44 (2.755)	37 (57.8) -1.72 (0.348)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 20	39 (65.0)	3.35 (2.460)	39 (65.0) -2.00 (0.350)	-0.30 [-1.27; 0.66] 0.5375	-0.13 [-0.58; 0.32]
Placebo (N=64)	Week 20	37 (57.8)	3.36 (2.748)	37 (57.8) -1.70 (0.358)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 24/EOT	42 (70.0)	3.28 (2.289)	42 (70.0) -2.00 (0.355)	-0.35 [-1.33; 0.64] 0.4925	-0.16 [-0.60; 0.29]
Placebo (N=64)	Week 24/EOT	37 (57.8)	3.35 (2.698)	37 (57.8) -1.66 (0.370)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Overall	49 (81.7)	3.82 (2.245)	49 (81.7) -1.55 (0.285)	-0.11 [-0.88; 0.67] 0.7894	-0.05 [-0.45; 0.35]
Placebo (N=64)	Overall	48 (75.0)	4.02 (2.715)	48 (75.0) -1.44 (0.289)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.5545						
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Baseline	298 (83.2)	5.56 (2.387)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=352)	Baseline	279 (79.3)	5.41 (2.274)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Week 4	252 (70.4)	4.57 (2.679)	252 (70.4) -0.69 (0.122)	0.04 [-0.27; 0.35] 0.7947	0.02 [-0.15; 0.20]
Placebo (N=352)	Week 4	233 (66.2)	4.46 (2.435)	233 (66.2) -0.73 (0.127)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Week 8	244 (68.2)	4.07 (2.704)	244 (68.2) -1.17 (0.136)	-0.04 [-0.39; 0.32] 0.8412	-0.02 [-0.20; 0.16]
Placebo (N=352)	Week 8	235 (66.8)	4.04 (2.543)	235 (66.8) -1.14 (0.141)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Week 12	239 (66.8)	3.42 (2.801)	239 (66.8) -1.82 (0.146)	-0.33 [-0.71; 0.06] 0.0941	-0.15 [-0.34; 0.03]
Placebo (N=352)	Week 12	219 (62.2)	3.59 (2.672)	219 (62.2) -1.49 (0.152)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.5545						
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Week 16	238 (66.5)	2.97 (2.787)	238 (66.5) -2.22 (0.148)	-0.58 [-0.97; -0.19] 0.0035	-0.26 [-0.45; -0.07]
Placebo (N=352)	Week 16	205 (58.2)	3.48 (2.690)	205 (58.2) -1.64 (0.154)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Week 20	232 (64.8)	2.86 (2.777)	232 (64.8) -2.34 (0.151)	-0.57 [-0.98; -0.17] 0.0050	-0.25 [-0.44; -0.06]
Placebo (N=352)	Week 20	211 (59.9)	3.31 (2.611)	211 (59.9) -1.76 (0.158)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Week 24/EOT	255 (71.2)	2.86 (2.772)	255 (71.2) -2.52 (0.153)	-0.66 [-1.07; -0.25] 0.0015	-0.28 [-0.46; -0.10]
Placebo (N=352)	Week 24/EOT	231 (65.6)	3.30 (2.656)	231 (65.6) -1.86 (0.160)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Overall	285 (79.6)	3.59 (2.586)	285 (79.6) -1.79 (0.126)	-0.36 [-0.68; -0.03] 0.0303	-0.17 [-0.33; 0.00]
Placebo (N=352)	Overall	266 (75.6)	3.75 (2.416)	266 (75.6) -1.44 (0.131)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.5590						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Baseline	87 (84.5)	5.89 (2.342)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=108)	Baseline	80 (74.1)	5.36 (2.464)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Week 4	74 (71.8)	4.97 (2.574)	74 (71.8) -0.49 (0.214)	-0.12 [-0.69; 0.45] 0.6713	-0.07 [-0.40; 0.26]
Placebo (N=108)	Week 4	66 (61.1)	4.64 (2.474)	66 (61.1) -0.36 (0.224)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Week 8	71 (68.9)	4.42 (2.740)	71 (68.9) -1.10 (0.241)	-0.09 [-0.74; 0.56] 0.7937	-0.04 [-0.38; 0.29]
Placebo (N=108)	Week 8	67 (62.0)	4.09 (2.461)	67 (62.0) -1.01 (0.251)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Week 12	70 (68.0)	3.78 (2.801)	70 (68.0) -1.66 (0.260)	-0.15 [-0.86; 0.56] 0.6786	-0.07 [-0.41; 0.28]
Placebo (N=108)	Week 12	59 (54.6)	3.54 (2.572)	59 (54.6) -1.51 (0.273)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.5590						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Week 16	70 (68.0)	3.22 (2.607)	70 (68.0) -2.13 (0.263)	-0.84 [-1.55; -0.12] 0.0230	-0.36 [-0.71; -0.01]
Placebo (N=108)	Week 16	57 (52.8)	3.50 (2.674)	57 (52.8) -1.30 (0.277)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Week 20	71 (68.9)	3.01 (2.722)	71 (68.9) -2.34 (0.268)	-0.77 [-1.50; -0.04] 0.0400	-0.31 [-0.66; 0.04]
Placebo (N=108)	Week 20	60 (55.6)	3.34 (2.655)	60 (55.6) -1.57 (0.282)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Week 24/EOT	77 (74.8)	3.19 (2.808)	77 (74.8) -2.37 (0.272)	-0.88 [-1.63; -0.12] 0.0226	-0.34 [-0.67; 0.00]
Placebo (N=108)	Week 24/EOT	62 (57.4)	3.35 (2.641)	62 (57.4) -1.50 (0.290)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Overall	86 (83.5)	3.91 (2.501)	86 (83.5) -1.68 (0.222)	-0.47 [-1.07; 0.12] 0.1173	-0.21 [-0.52; 0.10]
Placebo (N=108)	Overall	78 (72.2)	3.93 (2.339)	78 (72.2) -1.21 (0.231)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.5590						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Baseline	260 (82.5)	5.48 (2.314)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=308)	Baseline	247 (80.2)	5.51 (2.249)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Week 4	222 (70.5)	4.47 (2.626)	222 (70.5) -0.75 (0.128)	0.10 [-0.23; 0.42] 0.5663	0.05 [-0.13; 0.24]
Placebo (N=308)	Week 4	213 (69.2)	4.42 (2.490)	213 (69.2) -0.85 (0.131)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Week 8	214 (67.9)	3.93 (2.658)	214 (67.9) -1.21 (0.144)	-0.01 [-0.39; 0.36] 0.9426	-0.01 [-0.20; 0.18]
Placebo (N=308)	Week 8	212 (68.8)	4.05 (2.635)	212 (68.8) -1.19 (0.147)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Week 12	209 (66.3)	3.37 (2.744)	209 (66.3) -1.80 (0.155)	-0.30 [-0.71; 0.10] 0.1435	-0.14 [-0.34; 0.05]
Placebo (N=308)	Week 12	201 (65.3)	3.60 (2.730)	201 (65.3) -1.50 (0.159)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.5590						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Week 16	207 (65.7)	2.98 (2.784)	207 (65.7) -2.16 (0.157)	-0.41 [-0.82; 0.01] 0.0553	-0.18 [-0.38; 0.02]
Placebo (N=308)	Week 16	185 (60.1)	3.46 (2.708)	185 (60.1) -1.75 (0.162)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Week 20	200 (63.5)	2.90 (2.746)	200 (63.5) -2.26 (0.161)	-0.45 [-0.88; -0.02] 0.0390	-0.20 [-0.40; 0.00]
Placebo (N=308)	Week 20	188 (61.0)	3.32 (2.624)	188 (61.0) -1.81 (0.166)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Week 24/EOT	220 (69.8)	2.82 (2.674)	220 (69.8) -2.46 (0.163)	-0.53 [-0.97; -0.10] 0.0164	-0.24 [-0.43; -0.05]
Placebo (N=308)	Week 24/EOT	206 (66.9)	3.29 (2.667)	206 (66.9) -1.93 (0.169)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Overall	248 (78.7)	3.52 (2.546)	248 (78.7) -1.77 (0.133)	-0.27 [-0.61; 0.08] 0.1253	-0.13 [-0.31; 0.05]
Placebo (N=308)	Overall	236 (76.6)	3.75 (2.504)	236 (76.6) -1.50 (0.137)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.6278						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Baseline	243 (84.1)	5.68 (2.247)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=296)	Baseline	232 (78.4)	5.30 (2.356)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Week 4	205 (70.9)	4.57 (2.636)	205 (70.9) -0.78 (0.134)	-0.13 [-0.47; 0.21] 0.4402	-0.07 [-0.27; 0.12]
Placebo (N=296)	Week 4	197 (66.6)	4.35 (2.548)	197 (66.6) -0.65 (0.140)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Week 8	197 (68.2)	4.10 (2.725)	197 (68.2) -1.21 (0.151)	-0.06 [-0.45; 0.33] 0.7662	-0.03 [-0.23; 0.17]
Placebo (N=296)	Week 8	199 (67.2)	3.85 (2.594)	199 (67.2) -1.15 (0.156)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Week 12	195 (67.5)	3.56 (2.801)	195 (67.5) -1.78 (0.161)	-0.27 [-0.69; 0.16] 0.2145	-0.12 [-0.32; 0.08]
Placebo (N=296)	Week 12	184 (62.2)	3.39 (2.680)	184 (62.2) -1.51 (0.167)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.6278						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Week 16	193 (66.8)	3.07 (2.768)	193 (66.8) -2.21 (0.163)	-0.52 [-0.95; -0.09] 0.0175	-0.23 [-0.43; -0.02]
Placebo (N=296)	Week 16	173 (58.4)	3.18 (2.661)	173 (58.4) -1.69 (0.171)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Week 20	192 (66.4)	2.96 (2.738)	192 (66.4) -2.36 (0.167)	-0.57 [-1.02; -0.13] 0.0108	-0.25 [-0.46; -0.05]
Placebo (N=296)	Week 20	178 (60.1)	3.14 (2.586)	178 (60.1) -1.78 (0.174)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Week 24/EOT	208 (72.0)	2.95 (2.736)	208 (72.0) -2.47 (0.169)	-0.65 [-1.10; -0.20] 0.0046	-0.28 [-0.48; -0.08]
Placebo (N=296)	Week 24/EOT	188 (63.5)	3.13 (2.565)	188 (63.5) -1.81 (0.178)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Overall	234 (81.0)	3.63 (2.549)	234 (81.0) -1.80 (0.139)	-0.37 [-0.72; -0.01] 0.0426	-0.17 [-0.35; 0.01]
Placebo (N=296)	Overall	223 (75.3)	3.65 (2.449)	223 (75.3) -1.43 (0.145)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.6278						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Baseline	104 (80.6)	5.34 (2.491)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=120)	Baseline	95 (79.2)	5.88 (2.117)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Week 4	91 (70.5)	4.64 (2.591)	91 (70.5) -0.49 (0.189)	0.47 [-0.06; 0.99] 0.0801	0.30 [0.00; 0.60]
Placebo (N=120)	Week 4	82 (68.3)	4.77 (2.311)	82 (68.3) -0.95 (0.198)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Week 8	88 (68.2)	3.93 (2.596)	88 (68.2) -1.12 (0.217)	0.04 [-0.56; 0.64] 0.9006	0.02 [-0.28; 0.32]
Placebo (N=120)	Week 8	80 (66.7)	4.58 (2.521)	80 (66.7) -1.16 (0.226)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Week 12	84 (65.1)	3.27 (2.665)	84 (65.1) -1.76 (0.235)	-0.28 [-0.93; 0.37] 0.3979	-0.14 [-0.45; 0.18]
Placebo (N=120)	Week 12	76 (63.3)	4.06 (2.673)	76 (63.3) -1.47 (0.245)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.6278						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Week 16	84 (65.1)	2.97 (2.682)	84 (65.1) -2.04 (0.238)	-0.49 [-1.16; 0.17] 0.1474	-0.23 [-0.55; 0.09]
Placebo (N=120)	Week 16	69 (57.5)	4.18 (2.665)	69 (57.5) -1.55 (0.250)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Week 20	79 (61.2)	2.83 (2.743)	79 (61.2) -2.12 (0.244)	-0.44 [-1.13; 0.24] 0.2046	-0.19 [-0.51; 0.13]
Placebo (N=120)	Week 20	70 (58.3)	3.78 (2.688)	70 (58.3) -1.67 (0.257)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Week 24/EOT	89 (69.0)	2.84 (2.662)	89 (69.0) -2.38 (0.248)	-0.53 [-1.22; 0.17] 0.1352	-0.22 [-0.53; 0.08]
Placebo (N=120)	Week 24/EOT	80 (66.7)	3.72 (2.835)	80 (66.7) -1.85 (0.260)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Overall	100 (77.5)	3.60 (2.520)	100 (77.5) -1.65 (0.199)	-0.21 [-0.76; 0.34] 0.4613	-0.10 [-0.38; 0.19]
Placebo (N=120)	Overall	91 (75.8)	4.16 (2.466)	91 (75.8) -1.44 (0.208)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.6290						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Baseline	276 (82.4)	5.62 (2.354)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=350)	Baseline	277 (79.1)	5.44 (2.309)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Week 4	237 (70.7)	4.66 (2.678)	237 (70.7) -0.66 (0.125)	0.03 [-0.29; 0.34] 0.8713	0.01 [-0.16; 0.19]
Placebo (N=350)	Week 4	240 (68.6)	4.49 (2.500)	240 (68.6) -0.69 (0.126)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Week 8	223 (66.6)	4.16 (2.770)	223 (66.6) -1.12 (0.140)	-0.03 [-0.39; 0.33] 0.8690	-0.02 [-0.20; 0.17]
Placebo (N=350)	Week 8	236 (67.4)	4.09 (2.528)	236 (67.4) -1.09 (0.141)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Week 12	220 (65.7)	3.56 (2.828)	220 (65.7) -1.73 (0.150)	-0.32 [-0.71; 0.07] 0.1064	-0.15 [-0.34; 0.04]
Placebo (N=350)	Week 12	217 (62.0)	3.65 (2.659)	217 (62.0) -1.41 (0.152)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.6290						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Week 16	218 (65.1)	3.22 (2.826)	218 (65.1) -2.05 (0.152)	-0.49 [-0.89; -0.10] 0.0147	-0.22 [-0.41; -0.03]
Placebo (N=350)	Week 16	205 (58.6)	3.54 (2.671)	205 (58.6) -1.55 (0.154)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Week 20	217 (64.8)	3.06 (2.812)	217 (64.8) -2.17 (0.155)	-0.49 [-0.90; -0.09] 0.0175	-0.22 [-0.41; -0.03]
Placebo (N=350)	Week 20	210 (60.0)	3.37 (2.628)	210 (60.0) -1.67 (0.158)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Week 24/EOT	236 (70.4)	3.09 (2.817)	236 (70.4) -2.35 (0.157)	-0.64 [-1.06; -0.23] 0.0024	-0.27 [-0.46; -0.09]
Placebo (N=350)	Week 24/EOT	227 (64.9)	3.42 (2.657)	227 (64.9) -1.70 (0.160)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Overall	266 (79.4)	3.75 (2.597)	266 (79.4) -1.68 (0.129)	-0.33 [-0.65; 0.00] 0.0510	-0.15 [-0.32; 0.02]
Placebo (N=350)	Overall	267 (76.3)	3.87 (2.440)	267 (76.3) -1.35 (0.131)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.6290						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Baseline	71 (85.5)	5.42 (2.214)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=66)	Baseline	50 (75.8)	5.64 (2.269)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Week 4	59 (71.1)	4.32 (2.362)	59 (71.1) -0.84 (0.233)	0.24 [-0.45; 0.93] 0.4899	0.14 [-0.27; 0.55]
Placebo (N=66)	Week 4	39 (59.1)	4.37 (2.411)	39 (59.1) -1.08 (0.279)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Week 8	62 (74.7)	3.64 (2.314)	62 (74.7) -1.45 (0.262)	0.09 [-0.69; 0.87] 0.8237	0.04 [-0.35; 0.43]
Placebo (N=66)	Week 8	43 (65.2)	3.91 (2.935)	43 (65.2) -1.54 (0.311)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Week 12	59 (71.1)	3.14 (2.479)	59 (71.1) -1.98 (0.283)	0.08 [-0.76; 0.93] 0.8444	0.04 [-0.36; 0.43]
Placebo (N=66)	Week 12	43 (65.2)	3.28 (2.854)	43 (65.2) -2.06 (0.335)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.6290						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Week 16	59 (71.1)	2.38 (2.283)	59 (71.1) -2.63 (0.286)	-0.39 [-1.25; 0.47] 0.3710	-0.17 [-0.59; 0.24]
Placebo (N=66)	Week 16	37 (56.1)	3.10 (2.828)	37 (56.1) -2.24 (0.344)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Week 20	54 (65.1)	2.38 (2.343)	54 (65.1) -2.79 (0.295)	-0.54 [-1.42; 0.35] 0.2329	-0.23 [-0.65; 0.19]
Placebo (N=66)	Week 20	38 (57.6)	3.05 (2.635)	38 (57.6) -2.26 (0.353)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Week 24/EOT	61 (73.5)	2.25 (2.139)	61 (73.5) -2.85 (0.298)	-0.28 [-1.18; 0.62] 0.5363	-0.13 [-0.52; 0.27]
Placebo (N=66)	Week 24/EOT	41 (62.1)	2.69 (2.599)	41 (62.1) -2.57 (0.359)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Overall	68 (81.9)	3.13 (2.236)	68 (81.9) -2.09 (0.241)	-0.13 [-0.85; 0.58] 0.7140	-0.06 [-0.44; 0.31]
Placebo (N=66)	Overall	47 (71.2)	3.38 (2.566)	47 (71.2) -1.96 (0.286)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.7823						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Baseline	186 (83.4)	5.65 (2.335)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=216)	Baseline	175 (81.0)	5.41 (2.252)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Week 4	161 (72.2)	4.75 (2.644)	161 (72.2) -0.64 (0.148)	0.05 [-0.34; 0.44] 0.7863	0.03 [-0.19; 0.26]
Placebo (N=216)	Week 4	145 (67.1)	4.53 (2.566)	145 (67.1) -0.70 (0.156)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Week 8	155 (69.5)	4.14 (2.671)	155 (69.5) -1.11 (0.167)	-0.03 [-0.48; 0.41] 0.8812	-0.02 [-0.24; 0.21]
Placebo (N=216)	Week 8	149 (69.0)	4.14 (2.609)	149 (69.0) -1.08 (0.175)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Week 12	150 (67.3)	3.52 (2.819)	150 (67.3) -1.79 (0.180)	-0.30 [-0.78; 0.19] 0.2308	-0.14 [-0.37; 0.10]
Placebo (N=216)	Week 12	135 (62.5)	3.63 (2.701)	135 (62.5) -1.49 (0.190)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.7823						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Week 16	148 (66.4)	2.97 (2.771)	148 (66.4) -2.14 (0.182)	-0.69 [-1.19; -0.19] 0.0064	-0.31 [-0.55; -0.08]
Placebo (N=216)	Week 16	126 (58.3)	3.61 (2.720)	126 (58.3) -1.45 (0.193)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Week 20	143 (64.1)	3.01 (2.724)	143 (64.1) -2.18 (0.187)	-0.53 [-1.04; -0.02] 0.0428	-0.23 [-0.47; 0.01]
Placebo (N=216)	Week 20	128 (59.3)	3.42 (2.714)	128 (59.3) -1.65 (0.198)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Week 24/EOT	161 (72.2)	3.08 (2.777)	161 (72.2) -2.31 (0.189)	-0.67 [-1.18; -0.15] 0.0110	-0.28 [-0.51; -0.06]
Placebo (N=216)	Week 24/EOT	144 (66.7)	3.47 (2.673)	144 (66.7) -1.64 (0.200)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Overall	180 (80.7)	3.77 (2.607)	180 (80.7) -1.70 (0.154)	-0.36 [-0.77; 0.05] 0.0842	-0.17 [-0.38; 0.04]
Placebo (N=216)	Overall	164 (75.9)	3.87 (2.491)	164 (75.9) -1.34 (0.163)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.7823						
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Baseline	161 (82.6)	5.50 (2.317)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=200)	Baseline	152 (76.0)	5.54 (2.361)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Week 4	135 (69.2)	4.41 (2.584)	135 (69.2) -0.75 (0.161)	0.04 [-0.38; 0.45] 0.8530	0.02 [-0.22; 0.26]
Placebo (N=200)	Week 4	134 (67.0)	4.41 (2.400)	134 (67.0) -0.79 (0.161)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Week 8	130 (66.7)	3.94 (2.702)	130 (66.7) -1.27 (0.181)	-0.03 [-0.51; 0.45] 0.9017	-0.01 [-0.26; 0.23]
Placebo (N=200)	Week 8	130 (65.0)	3.97 (2.574)	130 (65.0) -1.24 (0.182)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Week 12	129 (66.2)	3.42 (2.698)	129 (66.2) -1.76 (0.195)	-0.24 [-0.76; 0.28] 0.3596	-0.11 [-0.36; 0.14]
Placebo (N=200)	Week 12	125 (62.5)	3.55 (2.689)	125 (62.5) -1.52 (0.196)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.7823						
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Week 16	129 (66.2)	3.13 (2.708)	129 (66.2) -2.19 (0.197)	-0.32 [-0.84; 0.21] 0.2365	-0.14 [-0.39; 0.11]
Placebo (N=200)	Week 16	116 (58.0)	3.32 (2.669)	116 (58.0) -1.87 (0.199)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Week 20	128 (65.6)	2.83 (2.754)	128 (65.6) -2.42 (0.202)	-0.55 [-1.09; -0.01] 0.0462	-0.23 [-0.48; 0.02]
Placebo (N=200)	Week 20	120 (60.0)	3.22 (2.537)	120 (60.0) -1.87 (0.204)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Week 24/EOT	136 (69.7)	2.72 (2.625)	136 (69.7) -2.60 (0.205)	-0.56 [-1.11; -0.01] 0.0461	-0.24 [-0.49; 0.00]
Placebo (N=200)	Week 24/EOT	124 (62.0)	3.11 (2.635)	124 (62.0) -2.04 (0.209)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Overall	154 (79.0)	3.45 (2.449)	154 (79.0) -1.83 (0.167)	-0.28 [-0.71; 0.16] 0.2120	-0.13 [-0.35; 0.10]
Placebo (N=200)	Overall	150 (75.0)	3.72 (2.435)	150 (75.0) -1.55 (0.168)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.8528						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Baseline	65 (76.5)	2.97 (1.542)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=88)	Baseline	60 (68.2)	3.05 (1.733)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Week 4	53 (62.4)	2.45 (1.561)	53 (62.4) -1.07 (0.258)	0.10 [-0.56; 0.76] 0.7598	0.08 [-0.31; 0.47]
Placebo (N=88)	Week 4	50 (56.8)	2.59 (1.798)	50 (56.8) -1.17 (0.262)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Week 8	52 (61.2)	2.24 (1.874)	52 (61.2) -1.36 (0.289)	0.00 [-0.75; 0.75] 0.9919	0.00 [-0.38; 0.38]
Placebo (N=88)	Week 8	54 (61.4)	2.32 (1.983)	54 (61.4) -1.35 (0.290)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Week 12	54 (63.5)	1.90 (1.709)	54 (63.5) -1.74 (0.309)	-0.06 [-0.87; 0.76] 0.8913	-0.04 [-0.42; 0.35]
Placebo (N=88)	Week 12	52 (59.1)	1.94 (1.773)	52 (59.1) -1.68 (0.313)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.8528						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Week 16	51 (60.0)	1.57 (1.471)	51 (60.0) -1.93 (0.314)	-0.35 [-1.18; 0.49] 0.4160	-0.23 [-0.64; 0.17]
Placebo (N=88)	Week 16	45 (51.1)	2.08 (1.884)	45 (51.1) -1.58 (0.322)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Week 20	51 (60.0)	1.72 (1.519)	51 (60.0) -1.86 (0.319)	-0.32 [-1.17; 0.53] 0.4616	-0.21 [-0.61; 0.19]
Placebo (N=88)	Week 20	47 (53.4)	2.22 (1.800)	47 (53.4) -1.54 (0.329)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Week 24/EOT	57 (67.1)	1.63 (1.585)	57 (67.1) -2.00 (0.322)	-0.53 [-1.39; 0.34] 0.2303	-0.29 [-0.68; 0.10]
Placebo (N=88)	Week 24/EOT	48 (54.5)	2.12 (2.093)	48 (54.5) -1.47 (0.336)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Overall	62 (72.9)	2.02 (1.393)	62 (72.9) -1.66 (0.267)	-0.19 [-0.88; 0.50] 0.5836	-0.12 [-0.48; 0.23]
Placebo (N=88)	Overall	59 (67.0)	2.21 (1.704)	59 (67.0) -1.47 (0.272)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.8528						
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Baseline	177 (84.3)	5.34 (1.792)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=222)	Baseline	180 (81.1)	5.22 (1.752)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Week 4	154 (73.3)	4.27 (2.322)	154 (73.3) -0.83 (0.153)	0.06 [-0.33; 0.45] 0.7607	0.03 [-0.19; 0.26]
Placebo (N=222)	Week 4	154 (69.4)	4.10 (2.192)	154 (69.4) -0.89 (0.155)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Week 8	148 (70.5)	3.76 (2.389)	148 (70.5) -1.29 (0.173)	-0.02 [-0.46; 0.43] 0.9370	-0.01 [-0.24; 0.22]
Placebo (N=222)	Week 8	151 (68.0)	3.73 (2.246)	151 (68.0) -1.28 (0.174)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Week 12	143 (68.1)	3.12 (2.520)	143 (68.1) -1.94 (0.186)	-0.45 [-0.93; 0.04] 0.0728	-0.21 [-0.44; 0.03]
Placebo (N=222)	Week 12	140 (63.1)	3.36 (2.447)	140 (63.1) -1.49 (0.188)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.8528						
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Week 16	143 (68.1)	2.64 (2.404)	143 (68.1) -2.34 (0.189)	-0.64 [-1.13; -0.14] 0.0119	-0.30 [-0.54; -0.06]
Placebo (N=222)	Week 16	128 (57.7)	3.13 (2.458)	128 (57.7) -1.70 (0.191)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Week 20	138 (65.7)	2.46 (2.293)	138 (65.7) -2.49 (0.193)	-0.58 [-1.09; -0.08] 0.0236	-0.28 [-0.52; -0.04]
Placebo (N=222)	Week 20	134 (60.4)	2.94 (2.331)	134 (60.4) -1.90 (0.194)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Week 24/EOT	148 (70.5)	2.62 (2.466)	148 (70.5) -2.55 (0.196)	-0.75 [-1.27; -0.24] 0.0041	-0.35 [-0.58; -0.12]
Placebo (N=222)	Week 24/EOT	150 (67.6)	3.09 (2.437)	150 (67.6) -1.79 (0.196)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Overall	170 (81.0)	3.27 (2.290)	170 (81.0) -1.91 (0.160)	-0.40 [-0.80; 0.01] 0.0572	-0.19 [-0.41; 0.02]
Placebo (N=222)	Overall	172 (77.5)	3.51 (2.205)	172 (77.5) -1.51 (0.162)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.8528						
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Baseline	105 (85.4)	7.61 (1.604)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=106)	Baseline	87 (82.1)	7.65 (1.613)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Week 4	89 (72.4)	6.44 (2.399)	89 (72.4) -0.23 (0.208)	-0.07 [-0.60; 0.46] 0.8010	-0.04 [-0.35; 0.27]
Placebo (N=106)	Week 4	75 (70.8)	6.51 (2.051)	75 (70.8) -0.17 (0.224)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Week 8	85 (69.1)	5.67 (2.715)	85 (69.1) -0.90 (0.234)	-0.10 [-0.71; 0.51] 0.7439	-0.05 [-0.36; 0.27]
Placebo (N=106)	Week 8	74 (69.8)	6.01 (2.455)	74 (69.8) -0.80 (0.252)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Week 12	82 (66.7)	5.12 (2.908)	82 (66.7) -1.51 (0.251)	-0.09 [-0.76; 0.57] 0.7843	-0.04 [-0.36; 0.29]
Placebo (N=106)	Week 12	68 (64.2)	5.32 (2.811)	68 (64.2) -1.41 (0.272)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.8528						
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Week 16	83 (67.5)	4.65 (3.105)	83 (67.5) -1.99 (0.253)	-0.37 [-1.05; 0.30] 0.2768	-0.13 [-0.46; 0.19]
Placebo (N=106)	Week 16	69 (65.1)	5.00 (2.879)	69 (65.1) -1.62 (0.275)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Week 20	82 (66.7)	4.46 (3.306)	82 (66.7) -2.21 (0.257)	-0.57 [-1.26; 0.12] 0.1062	-0.19 [-0.52; 0.13]
Placebo (N=106)	Week 20	67 (63.2)	4.86 (3.008)	67 (63.2) -1.64 (0.281)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Week 24/EOT	92 (74.8)	4.19 (3.116)	92 (74.8) -2.53 (0.258)	-0.33 [-1.04; 0.37] 0.3488	-0.12 [-0.43; 0.20]
Placebo (N=106)	Week 24/EOT	70 (66.0)	4.58 (2.964)	70 (66.0) -2.20 (0.286)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Overall	102 (82.9)	5.19 (2.647)	102 (82.9) -1.56 (0.217)	-0.26 [-0.81; 0.30] 0.3669	-0.10 [-0.39; 0.19]
Placebo (N=106)	Overall	83 (78.3)	5.50 (2.453)	83 (78.3) -1.31 (0.235)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.8674						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Baseline	142 (80.7)	4.02 (1.781)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=186)	Baseline	138 (74.2)	4.10 (1.815)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Week 4	121 (68.8)	3.11 (2.058)	121 (68.8) -1.07 (0.174)	-0.01 [-0.45; 0.42] 0.9463	-0.01 [-0.26; 0.24]
Placebo (N=186)	Week 4	120 (64.5)	3.22 (1.891)	120 (64.5) -1.06 (0.177)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Week 8	115 (65.3)	2.65 (2.066)	115 (65.3) -1.48 (0.196)	-0.10 [-0.60; 0.40] 0.6903	-0.06 [-0.31; 0.19]
Placebo (N=186)	Week 8	124 (66.7)	2.86 (1.955)	124 (66.7) -1.37 (0.197)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Week 12	115 (65.3)	2.29 (2.109)	115 (65.3) -1.90 (0.211)	-0.32 [-0.86; 0.23] 0.2576	-0.18 [-0.44; 0.08]
Placebo (N=186)	Week 12	111 (59.7)	2.52 (1.851)	111 (59.7) -1.58 (0.213)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.8674						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Week 16	114 (64.8)	2.04 (2.119)	114 (64.8) -2.12 (0.213)	-0.49 [-1.05; 0.07] 0.0858	-0.26 [-0.53; 0.01]
Placebo (N=186)	Week 16	101 (54.3)	2.51 (2.033)	101 (54.3) -1.63 (0.218)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Week 20	110 (62.5)	1.86 (1.846)	110 (62.5) -2.22 (0.219)	-0.50 [-1.07; 0.07] 0.0849	-0.30 [-0.57; -0.03]
Placebo (N=186)	Week 20	105 (56.5)	2.45 (1.769)	105 (56.5) -1.72 (0.222)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Week 24/EOT	122 (69.3)	2.05 (2.118)	122 (69.3) -2.23 (0.220)	-0.63 [-1.21; -0.06] 0.0311	-0.33 [-0.58; -0.07]
Placebo (N=186)	Week 24/EOT	121 (65.1)	2.59 (2.099)	121 (65.1) -1.60 (0.223)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Overall	136 (77.3)	2.44 (1.948)	136 (77.3) -1.84 (0.182)	-0.34 [-0.80; 0.12] 0.1436	-0.20 [-0.43; 0.04]
Placebo (N=186)	Overall	135 (72.6)	2.75 (1.797)	135 (72.6) -1.49 (0.185)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.8674						
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Baseline	205 (84.7)	6.66 (2.030)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=230)	Baseline	189 (82.2)	6.47 (2.097)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Week 4	175 (72.3)	5.62 (2.471)	175 (72.3) -0.44 (0.146)	0.07 [-0.30; 0.44] 0.7089	0.04 [-0.18; 0.25]
Placebo (N=230)	Week 4	159 (69.1)	5.42 (2.462)	159 (69.1) -0.51 (0.150)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Week 8	170 (70.2)	5.00 (2.642)	170 (70.2) -0.99 (0.164)	0.00 [-0.42; 0.43] 0.9847	0.00 [-0.22; 0.22]
Placebo (N=230)	Week 8	155 (67.4)	5.02 (2.642)	155 (67.4) -1.00 (0.169)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Week 12	164 (67.8)	4.31 (2.861)	164 (67.8) -1.69 (0.177)	-0.24 [-0.70; 0.23] 0.3162	-0.10 [-0.32; 0.13]
Placebo (N=230)	Week 12	149 (64.8)	4.39 (2.935)	149 (64.8) -1.46 (0.182)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.8674						
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Week 16	163 (67.4)	3.75 (2.903)	163 (67.4) -2.19 (0.179)	-0.51 [-0.98; -0.03] 0.0358	-0.20 [-0.43; 0.02]
Placebo (N=230)	Week 16	141 (61.3)	4.16 (2.898)	141 (61.3) -1.69 (0.186)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Week 20	161 (66.5)	3.66 (2.996)	161 (66.5) -2.34 (0.182)	-0.53 [-1.01; -0.05] 0.0321	-0.20 [-0.43; 0.03]
Placebo (N=230)	Week 20	143 (62.2)	3.96 (2.953)	143 (62.2) -1.81 (0.190)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Week 24/EOT	175 (72.3)	3.52 (2.910)	175 (72.3) -2.59 (0.184)	-0.55 [-1.04; -0.06] 0.0291	-0.21 [-0.43; 0.01]
Placebo (N=230)	Week 24/EOT	147 (63.9)	3.90 (2.916)	147 (63.9) -2.04 (0.194)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Overall	198 (81.8)	4.43 (2.579)	198 (81.8) -1.71 (0.152)	-0.29 [-0.68; 0.10] 0.1432	-0.12 [-0.33; 0.08]
Placebo (N=230)	Overall	179 (77.8)	4.58 (2.602)	179 (77.8) -1.42 (0.157)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.9678						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Baseline	115 (83.3)	5.69 (2.428)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=154)	Baseline	116 (75.3)	5.14 (2.471)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Week 4	97 (70.3)	4.96 (2.618)	97 (70.3) -0.37 (0.185)	0.08 [-0.41; 0.56] 0.7526	0.05 [-0.24; 0.33]
Placebo (N=154)	Week 4	98 (63.6)	4.42 (2.457)	98 (63.6) -0.45 (0.189)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Week 8	93 (67.4)	4.38 (2.705)	93 (67.4) -0.92 (0.209)	0.06 [-0.49; 0.61] 0.8255	0.03 [-0.25; 0.32]
Placebo (N=154)	Week 8	99 (64.3)	3.95 (2.436)	99 (64.3) -0.99 (0.211)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Week 12	93 (67.4)	3.83 (2.821)	93 (67.4) -1.53 (0.225)	-0.24 [-0.84; 0.36] 0.4366	-0.11 [-0.40; 0.18]
Placebo (N=154)	Week 12	91 (59.1)	3.59 (2.540)	91 (59.1) -1.30 (0.228)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.9678						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Week 16	89 (64.5)	3.27 (2.679)	89 (64.5) -1.96 (0.228)	-0.64 [-1.25; -0.03] 0.0390	-0.29 [-0.59; 0.01]
Placebo (N=154)	Week 16	85 (55.2)	3.37 (2.548)	85 (55.2) -1.32 (0.232)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Week 20	90 (65.2)	3.10 (2.717)	90 (65.2) -2.12 (0.233)	-0.54 [-1.17; 0.08] 0.0878	-0.23 [-0.53; 0.06]
Placebo (N=154)	Week 20	88 (57.1)	3.21 (2.577)	88 (57.1) -1.58 (0.237)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Week 24/EOT	103 (74.6)	3.21 (2.862)	103 (74.6) -2.20 (0.236)	-0.66 [-1.29; -0.02] 0.0433	-0.27 [-0.55; 0.01]
Placebo (N=154)	Week 24/EOT	93 (60.4)	3.24 (2.546)	93 (60.4) -1.55 (0.242)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Overall	114 (82.6)	3.93 (2.566)	114 (82.6) -1.52 (0.191)	-0.32 [-0.83; 0.18] 0.2065	-0.15 [-0.41; 0.11]
Placebo (N=154)	Overall	113 (73.4)	3.73 (2.324)	113 (73.4) -1.20 (0.195)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.9678						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Baseline	232 (82.9)	5.52 (2.275)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=262)	Baseline	211 (80.5)	5.65 (2.186)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Week 4	199 (71.1)	4.42 (2.606)	199 (71.1) -0.84 (0.134)	0.04 [-0.31; 0.39] 0.8170	0.02 [-0.18; 0.22]
Placebo (N=262)	Week 4	181 (69.1)	4.50 (2.504)	181 (69.1) -0.88 (0.139)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Week 8	192 (68.6)	3.89 (2.663)	192 (68.6) -1.30 (0.152)	-0.08 [-0.48; 0.33] 0.7110	-0.04 [-0.24; 0.17]
Placebo (N=262)	Week 8	180 (68.7)	4.12 (2.675)	180 (68.7) -1.23 (0.157)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Week 12	186 (66.4)	3.29 (2.718)	186 (66.4) -1.88 (0.163)	-0.28 [-0.72; 0.15] 0.2019	-0.13 [-0.34; 0.08]
Placebo (N=262)	Week 12	169 (64.5)	3.59 (2.775)	169 (64.5) -1.60 (0.169)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

Table 2.3.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia NRS score by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.9678						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Week 16	188 (67.1)	2.94 (2.766)	188 (67.1) -2.25 (0.165)	-0.44 [-0.88; 0.01] 0.0556	-0.19 [-0.41; 0.02]
Placebo (N=262)	Week 16	157 (59.9)	3.52 (2.777)	157 (59.9) -1.81 (0.173)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Week 20	181 (64.6)	2.84 (2.747)	181 (64.6) -2.36 (0.169)	-0.52 [-0.98; -0.06] 0.0253	-0.23 [-0.44; -0.01]
Placebo (N=262)	Week 20	160 (61.1)	3.39 (2.658)	160 (61.1) -1.84 (0.177)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Week 24/EOT	194 (69.3)	2.76 (2.620)	194 (69.3) -2.55 (0.172)	-0.59 [-1.05; -0.12] 0.0135	-0.26 [-0.46; -0.05]
Placebo (N=262)	Week 24/EOT	175 (66.8)	3.34 (2.720)	175 (66.8) -1.96 (0.180)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Overall	220 (78.6)	3.46 (2.512)	220 (78.6) -1.86 (0.140)	-0.31 [-0.68; 0.06] 0.0976	-0.15 [-0.34; 0.05]
Placebo (N=262)	Overall	201 (76.7)	3.83 (2.540)	201 (76.7) -1.55 (0.146)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group. Patients with average dyspareunia NRS score of 0 at baseline were excluded from analysis.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; NRS: Numerical rating scale.

1.1.5 Reduktion des Analgetikabedarfs

1.1.5.1 Proportion of patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Table 2.5.1.2.3: Proportion of patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.0085						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	63 (70.0)	1.023	1.000	0.000	1.0000
Placebo	89	62 (69.7)	[0.539;1.942]	[0.825;1.211]	[-0.134;0.134]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	288 (87.8)	2.839	1.222	0.159	<.0001
Placebo	327	235 (71.9)	[1.883;4.280]	[1.129;1.322]	[0.099;0.219]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients who were not using a Tier 2 analgesic, including tramadol (37.5 mg) / paracetamol (325 mg), tramadol (50 mg), codeine (30 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (300 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), codeine (15 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), and hydrocodone (5 mg) / acetaminophen (325 mg), at Week 24/EOT.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate.

Table 2.5.1.2.3: Proportion of patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.0385						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	251 (93.0)	3.392	1.167	0.133	<.0001
Placebo	265	211 (79.6)	[1.948;5.907]	[1.089;1.251]	[0.076;0.191]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	100 (67.6)	1.586	1.186	0.106	0.0610
Placebo	151	86 (57.0)	[0.988;2.546]	[0.992;1.418]	[-0.004;0.216]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients who were not using a Tier 2 analgesic, including tramadol (37.5 mg) / paracetamol (325 mg), tramadol (50 mg), codeine (30 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (300 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), codeine (15 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), and hydrocodone (5 mg) / acetaminophen (325 mg), at Week 24/EOT.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate.

Table 2.5.1.2.3: Proportion of patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.1290						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	292 (88.2)	2.531	1.181	0.135	<.0001
Placebo	318	238 (74.8)	[1.661;3.855]	[1.095;1.272]	[0.076;0.194]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	59 (67.8)	1.427	1.059	0.038	0.5957
Placebo	98	59 (60.2)	[0.777;2.618]	[0.863;1.301]	[-0.102;0.178]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients who were not using a Tier 2 analgesic, including tramadol (37.5 mg) / paracetamol (325 mg), tramadol (50 mg), codeine (30 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (300 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), codeine (15 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), and hydrocodone (5 mg) / acetaminophen (325 mg), at Week 24/EOT.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate.

Table 2.5.1.2.3: Proportion of patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.1809						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	157 (89.2)	2.908	1.222	0.163	<.0001
Placebo	186	137 (73.7)	[1.644;5.145]	[1.105;1.352]	[0.084;0.241]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	194 (80.2)	1.795	1.146	0.102	0.0097
Placebo	230	160 (69.6)	[1.171;2.752]	[1.033;1.272]	[0.025;0.180]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients who were not using a Tier 2 analgesic, including tramadol (37.5 mg) / paracetamol (325 mg), tramadol (50 mg), codeine (30 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (300 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), codeine (15 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), and hydrocodone (5 mg) / acetaminophen (325 mg), at Week 24/EOT.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate.

Table 2.5.1.2.3: Proportion of patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1870						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	147	121 (82.3)	1.381	1.063	0.048	0.2992
Placebo	151	115 (76.2)	[0.780;2.444]	[0.944;1.198]	[-0.044;0.140]	
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	141	120 (85.1)	2.663	1.236	0.163	0.0011
Placebo	140	97 (69.3)	[1.473;4.816]	[1.085;1.408]	[0.067;0.259]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	110 (84.6)	2.729	1.248	0.169	0.0016
Placebo	125	85 (68.0)	[1.478;5.039]	[1.084;1.438]	[0.066;0.272]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients who were not using a Tier 2 analgesic, including tramadol (37.5 mg) / paracetamol (325 mg), tramadol (50 mg), codeine (30 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (300 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), codeine (15 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), and hydrocodone (5 mg) / acetaminophen (325 mg), at Week 24/EOT.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate.

Table 2.5.1.2.3: Proportion of patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.2069						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	108 (78.3)	1.603	1.146	0.100	0.0400
Placebo	154	107 (69.5)	[0.949;2.709]	[1.008;1.302]	[0.006;0.194]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	243 (86.8)	2.497	1.194	0.141	<.0001
Placebo	262	190 (72.5)	[1.600;3.897]	[1.094;1.303]	[0.074;0.207]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients who were not using a Tier 2 analgesic, including tramadol (37.5 mg) / paracetamol (325 mg), tramadol (50 mg), codeine (30 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (300 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), codeine (15 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), and hydrocodone (5 mg) / acetaminophen (325 mg), at Week 24/EOT.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate.

Table 2.5.1.2.3: Proportion of patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.3201						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	236 (81.7)	1.906	1.159	0.112	0.0013
Placebo	296	209 (70.6)	[1.287;2.824]	[1.060;1.268]	[0.045;0.180]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	115 (89.1)	2.827	1.253	0.181	0.0002
Placebo	120	88 (73.3)	[1.437;5.563]	[1.105;1.422]	[0.088;0.273]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients who were not using a Tier 2 analgesic, including tramadol (37.5 mg) / paracetamol (325 mg), tramadol (50 mg), codeine (30 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (300 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), codeine (15 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), and hydrocodone (5 mg) / acetaminophen (325 mg), at Week 24/EOT.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate.

Table 2.5.1.2.3: Proportion of patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.3395						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	241 (83.7)	1.906	1.146	0.106	0.0018
Placebo	291	212 (72.9)	[1.266;2.868]	[1.051;1.248]	[0.040;0.172]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	110 (84.6)	2.724	1.248	0.169	0.0016
Placebo	125	85 (68.0)	[1.476;5.028]	[1.084;1.438]	[0.066;0.272]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients who were not using a Tier 2 analgesic, including tramadol (37.5 mg) / paracetamol (325 mg), tramadol (50 mg), codeine (30 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (300 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), codeine (15 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), and hydrocodone (5 mg) / acetaminophen (325 mg), at Week 24/EOT.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate.

Table 2.5.1.2.3: Proportion of patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.3788						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	22 (88.0)	3.037	1.339	0.206	0.0692
Placebo	42	25 (59.5)	[1.005;9.182]	[1.003;1.788]	[0.004;0.408]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	38 (86.4)	2.926	1.253	0.172	0.0513
Placebo	51	34 (66.7)	[1.081;7.924]	[1.004;1.565]	[0.009;0.335]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	51 (85.0)	1.530	1.101	0.077	0.2771
Placebo	59	46 (78.0)	[0.633;3.694]	[0.930;1.304]	[-0.056;0.211]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	51 (83.6)	3.369	1.432	0.250	0.0037
Placebo	51	30 (58.8)	[1.459;7.778]	[1.115;1.839]	[0.091;0.410]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	189 (82.9)	1.540	1.090	0.068	0.0763
Placebo	213	162 (76.1)	[0.961;2.468]	[0.989;1.200]	[-0.008;0.144]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients who were not using a Tier 2 analgesic, including tramadol (37.5 mg) / paracetamol (325 mg), tramadol (50 mg), codeine (30 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (300 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), codeine (15 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), and hydrocodone (5 mg) / acetaminophen (325 mg), at Week 24/EOT.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate.

Table 2.5.1.2.3: Proportion of patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.4469						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	9	9 (100.0)	1.339	1.087	0.064	0.6616
Placebo	18	15 (83.3)	[0.251;7.161]	[0.719;1.644]	[-0.225;0.352]	
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	226	205 (90.7)	2.758	1.171	0.132	0.0002
Placebo	213	165 (77.5)	[1.600;4.754]	[1.076;1.274]	[0.064;0.199]	
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	96	78 (81.3)	2.242	1.246	0.161	0.0127
Placebo	87	58 (66.7)	[1.138;4.417]	[1.044;1.487]	[0.038;0.284]	
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	49	36 (73.5)	1.759	1.147	0.092	0.3064
Placebo	60	36 (60.0)	[0.795;3.889]	[0.889;1.480]	[-0.083;0.267]	
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	18 (66.7)	1.252	1.004	0.003	0.9840
Placebo	26	16 (61.5)	[0.455;3.444]	[0.695;1.451]	[-0.243;0.248]	
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	5 (45.5)	0.759	0.930	-0.036	0.8496
Placebo	12	7 (58.3)	[0.207;2.786]	[0.433;1.999]	[-0.395;0.324]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients who were not using a Tier 2 analgesic, including tramadol (37.5 mg) / paracetamol (325 mg), tramadol (50 mg), codeine (30 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (300 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), codeine (15 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), and hydrocodone (5 mg) / acetaminophen (325 mg), at Week 24/EOT.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate.

Table 2.5.1.2.3: Proportion of patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.6303						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	182 (81.6)	1.983	1.180	0.125	0.0022
Placebo	216	150 (69.4)	[1.267;3.103]	[1.060;1.314]	[0.046;0.204]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	169 (86.7)	2.345	1.176	0.129	0.0013
Placebo	200	147 (73.5)	[1.396;3.941]	[1.064;1.301]	[0.052;0.207]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients who were not using a Tier 2 analgesic, including tramadol (37.5 mg) / paracetamol (325 mg), tramadol (50 mg), codeine (30 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (300 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), codeine (15 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), and hydrocodone (5 mg) / acetaminophen (325 mg), at Week 24/EOT.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate.

Table 2.5.1.2.3: Proportion of patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.6675						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	83 (80.6)	1.873	1.177	0.120	0.0411
Placebo	108	73 (67.6)	[1.009;3.476]	[1.010;1.372]	[0.008;0.231]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	268 (85.1)	2.203	1.171	0.124	0.0001
Placebo	308	224 (72.7)	[1.470;3.301]	[1.078;1.272]	[0.061;0.188]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients who were not using a Tier 2 analgesic, including tramadol (37.5 mg) / paracetamol (325 mg), tramadol (50 mg), codeine (30 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (300 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), codeine (15 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), and hydrocodone (5 mg) / acetaminophen (325 mg), at Week 24/EOT.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate.

Table 2.5.1.2.3: Proportion of patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.8133						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	18 (66.7)	1.559	1.145	0.078	0.5429
Placebo	24	13 (54.2)	[0.555;4.378]	[0.731;1.793]	[-0.170;0.325]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	326 (85.8)	2.124	1.156	0.116	<.0001
Placebo	376	279 (74.2)	[1.466;3.079]	[1.076;1.243]	[0.060;0.172]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	7 (63.6)	2.595	1.643	0.244	0.1837
Placebo	16	5 (31.3)	[0.671;10.030]	[0.829;3.255]	[-0.091;0.578]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients who were not using a Tier 2 analgesic, including tramadol (37.5 mg) / paracetamol (325 mg), tramadol (50 mg), codeine (30 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (300 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), codeine (15 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), and hydrocodone (5 mg) / acetaminophen (325 mg), at Week 24/EOT.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate.

Table 2.5.1.2.3: Proportion of patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.9169						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	51 (85.0)	2.013	1.166	0.117	0.1170
Placebo	64	46 (71.9)	[0.880;4.605]	[0.965;1.409]	[-0.025;0.259]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	300 (83.8)	2.113	1.173	0.124	<.0001
Placebo	352	251 (71.3)	[1.463;3.051]	[1.083;1.271]	[0.063;0.184]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients who were not using a Tier 2 analgesic, including tramadol (37.5 mg) / paracetamol (325 mg), tramadol (50 mg), codeine (30 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (300 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), codeine (15 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), and hydrocodone (5 mg) / acetaminophen (325 mg), at Week 24/EOT.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate.

Table 2.5.1.2.3: Proportion of patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.9286						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	280 (83.6)	2.085	1.173	0.123	0.0001
Placebo	350	249 (71.1)	[1.435;3.028]	[1.081;1.273]	[0.061;0.185]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	71 (85.5)	2.169	1.176	0.126	0.0565
Placebo	66	48 (72.7)	[0.994;4.731]	[0.990;1.396]	[-0.004;0.255]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients who were not using a Tier 2 analgesic, including tramadol (37.5 mg) / paracetamol (325 mg), tramadol (50 mg), codeine (30 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (300 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), codeine (15 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), and hydrocodone (5 mg) / acetaminophen (325 mg), at Week 24/EOT.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate.

Table 2.5.1.2.3: Proportion of patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.9409						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	73 (85.9)	2.385	1.227	0.156	0.0145
Placebo	88	62 (70.5)	[1.139;4.993]	[1.036;1.452]	[0.034;0.279]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	178 (84.8)	2.057	1.159	0.117	0.0029
Placebo	222	163 (73.4)	[1.268;3.336]	[1.053;1.276]	[0.042;0.192]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	100 (81.3)	2.059	1.181	0.124	0.0285
Placebo	106	72 (67.9)	[1.122;3.779]	[1.017;1.371]	[0.013;0.235]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients who were not using a Tier 2 analgesic, including tramadol (37.5 mg) / paracetamol (325 mg), tramadol (50 mg), codeine (30 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (300 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), codeine (15 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), and hydrocodone (5 mg) / acetaminophen (325 mg), at Week 24/EOT.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate.

Table 2.5.1.2.3: Proportion of patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.9646						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	108	86 (79.6)	1.950	1.189	0.127	0.0324
Placebo	113	76 (67.3)	[1.065;3.572]	[1.017;1.389]	[0.013;0.241]	
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	115	96 (83.5)	1.943	1.156	0.112	0.0472
Placebo	103	74 (71.8)	[1.011;3.732]	[0.997;1.339]	[0.001;0.222]	
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	106	88 (83.0)	2.132	1.172	0.121	0.0373
Placebo	113	79 (69.9)	[1.115;4.077]	[1.010;1.359]	[0.010;0.232]	
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	89	81 (91.0)	2.488	1.163	0.125	0.0271
Placebo	87	68 (78.2)	[1.091;5.673]	[1.015;1.332]	[0.016;0.233]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients who were not using a Tier 2 analgesic, including tramadol (37.5 mg) / paracetamol (325 mg), tramadol (50 mg), codeine (30 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (300 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), codeine (15 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), and hydrocodone (5 mg) / acetaminophen (325 mg), at Week 24/EOT.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate.

1.1.5.2 Proportion Proportion of patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Table 2.5.2.2.3: Proportion of patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.0312						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	33 (36.7)	1.772	1.482	0.118	0.0863
Placebo	89	22 (24.7)	[0.929;3.379]	[0.942;2.332]	[-0.014;0.251]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	198 (60.4)	3.961	2.169	0.325	<.0001
Placebo	327	91 (27.8)	[2.853;5.500]	[1.783;2.638]	[0.253;0.397]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients who were not using either Tier 1 or Tier 2 analgesics, including Ibuprofen (200 mg), tramadol (37.5 mg) / paracetamol (325 mg), tramadol (50 mg), codeine (30 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (300 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), codeine (15 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), and hydrocodone (5 mg) / acetaminophen (325 mg), at Week 24/EOT.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate.

Table 2.5.2.2.3: Proportion of patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.0549						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	197 (59.5)	3.861	2.142	0.315	<.0001
Placebo	318	88 (27.7)	[2.773;5.376]	[1.754;2.618]	[0.243;0.388]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	34 (39.1)	1.934	1.475	0.126	0.0730
Placebo	98	25 (25.5)	[1.041;3.590]	[0.954;2.280]	[-0.013;0.265]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients who were not using either Tier 1 or Tier 2 analgesics, including Ibuprofen (200 mg), tramadol (37.5 mg) / paracetamol (325 mg), tramadol (50 mg), codeine (30 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (300 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), codeine (15 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), and hydrocodone (5 mg) / acetaminophen (325 mg), at Week 24/EOT.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate.

Table 2.5.2.2.3: Proportion of patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.1733						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	54 (52.4)	4.867	2.745	0.333	<.0001
Placebo	108	19 (17.6)	[2.630;9.008]	[1.795;4.197]	[0.212;0.454]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	177 (56.2)	3.007	1.837	0.255	<.0001
Placebo	308	94 (30.5)	[2.153;4.199]	[1.513;2.231]	[0.180;0.329]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients who were not using either Tier 1 or Tier 2 analgesics, including Ibuprofen (200 mg), tramadol (37.5 mg) / paracetamol (325 mg), tramadol (50 mg), codeine (30 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (300 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), codeine (15 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), and hydrocodone (5 mg) / acetaminophen (325 mg), at Week 24/EOT.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate.

Table 2.5.2.2.3: Proportion of patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1799						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	9	6 (66.7)	2.699	1.942	0.301	0.1106
Placebo	18	6 (33.3)	[0.652;11.169]	[0.879;4.291]	[-0.030;0.632]	
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	226	144 (63.7)	4.161	2.160	0.341	<.0001
Placebo	213	63 (29.6)	[2.790;6.207]	[1.713;2.724]	[0.253;0.429]	
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	96	47 (49.0)	3.331	2.202	0.267	0.0002
Placebo	87	19 (21.8)	[1.757;6.316]	[1.415;3.429]	[0.135;0.399]	
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	49	21 (42.9)	2.315	1.714	0.178	0.0496
Placebo	60	14 (23.3)	[1.052;5.092]	[0.990;2.968]	[0.002;0.355]	
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	11 (40.7)	1.558	1.222	0.081	0.5683
Placebo	26	8 (30.8)	[0.555;4.373]	[0.639;2.339]	[-0.186;0.348]	
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	2 (18.2)	0.869	0.873	-0.045	0.7991
Placebo	12	3 (25.0)	[0.218;3.471]	[0.323;2.358]	[-0.373;0.283]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients who were not using either Tier 1 or Tier 2 analgesics, including Ibuprofen (200 mg), tramadol (37.5 mg) / paracetamol (325 mg), tramadol (50 mg), codeine (30 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (300 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), codeine (15 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), and hydrocodone (5 mg) / acetaminophen (325 mg), at Week 24/EOT.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate.

Table 2.5.2.2.3: Proportion of patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.2258						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	147	76 (51.7)	2.437	1.686	0.206	0.0003
Placebo	151	45 (29.8)	[1.509;3.937]	[1.257;2.260]	[0.097;0.316]	
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	141	82 (58.2)	3.801	2.132	0.313	<.0001
Placebo	140	39 (27.9)	[2.296;6.292]	[1.582;2.874]	[0.204;0.422]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	73 (56.2)	4.464	2.459	0.335	<.0001
Placebo	125	29 (23.2)	[2.584;7.712]	[1.723;3.510]	[0.222;0.448]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients who were not using either Tier 1 or Tier 2 analgesics, including Ibuprofen (200 mg), tramadol (37.5 mg) / paracetamol (325 mg), tramadol (50 mg), codeine (30 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (300 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), codeine (15 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), and hydrocodone (5 mg) / acetaminophen (325 mg), at Week 24/EOT.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate.

Table 2.5.2.2.3: Proportion of patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.2358						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	158 (54.9)	3.019	1.888	0.257	<.0001
Placebo	291	84 (28.9)	[2.135;4.270]	[1.534;2.324]	[0.180;0.334]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	73 (56.2)	4.453	2.459	0.335	<.0001
Placebo	125	29 (23.2)	[2.579;7.690]	[1.723;3.510]	[0.222;0.448]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients who were not using either Tier 1 or Tier 2 analgesics, including Ibuprofen (200 mg), tramadol (37.5 mg) / paracetamol (325 mg), tramadol (50 mg), codeine (30 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (300 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), codeine (15 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), and hydrocodone (5 mg) / acetaminophen (325 mg), at Week 24/EOT.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate.

Table 2.5.2.2.3: Proportion of patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.2410						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	108	52 (48.1)	2.067	1.484	0.159	0.0177
Placebo	113	36 (31.9)	[1.193;3.581]	[1.068;2.062]	[0.029;0.290]	
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	115	72 (62.6)	4.619	2.295	0.348	<.0001
Placebo	103	27 (26.2)	[2.590;8.239]	[1.616;3.257]	[0.224;0.472]	
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	106	55 (51.9)	3.684	2.293	0.295	<.0001
Placebo	113	25 (22.1)	[2.067;6.567]	[1.559;3.371]	[0.172;0.417]	
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	89	52 (58.4)	3.300	1.987	0.293	<.0001
Placebo	87	25 (28.7)	[1.785;6.101]	[1.397;2.828]	[0.158;0.428]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients who were not using either Tier 1 or Tier 2 analgesics, including Ibuprofen (200 mg), tramadol (37.5 mg) / paracetamol (325 mg), tramadol (50 mg), codeine (30 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (300 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), codeine (15 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), and hydrocodone (5 mg) / acetaminophen (325 mg), at Week 24/EOT.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate.

Table 2.5.2.2.3: Proportion of patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.3021						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	69 (50.0)	4.148	2.540	0.308	<.0001
Placebo	154	30 (19.5)	[2.479;6.943]	[1.790;3.604]	[0.205;0.412]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	162 (57.9)	2.988	1.810	0.257	<.0001
Placebo	262	83 (31.7)	[2.091;4.269]	[1.476;2.220]	[0.177;0.337]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients who were not using either Tier 1 or Tier 2 analgesics, including Ibuprofen (200 mg), tramadol (37.5 mg) / paracetamol (325 mg), tramadol (50 mg), codeine (30 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (300 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), codeine (15 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), and hydrocodone (5 mg) / acetaminophen (325 mg), at Week 24/EOT.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate.

Table 2.5.2.2.3: Proportion of patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.3412						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	156 (54.0)	3.708	2.234	0.302	<.0001
Placebo	296	73 (24.7)	[2.601;5.287]	[1.787;2.794]	[0.228;0.376]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	75 (58.1)	2.729	1.765	0.251	<.0001
Placebo	120	40 (33.3)	[1.621;4.594]	[1.306;2.386]	[0.130;0.372]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients who were not using either Tier 1 or Tier 2 analgesics, including Ibuprofen (200 mg), tramadol (37.5 mg) / paracetamol (325 mg), tramadol (50 mg), codeine (30 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (300 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), codeine (15 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), and hydrocodone (5 mg) / acetaminophen (325 mg), at Week 24/EOT.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate.

Table 2.5.2.2.3: Proportion of patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.3513						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	172 (63.7)	3.788	2.010	0.320	<.0001
Placebo	265	84 (31.7)	[2.646;5.422]	[1.648;2.452]	[0.240;0.400]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	59 (39.9)	2.799	2.089	0.206	<.0001
Placebo	151	29 (19.2)	[1.661;4.719]	[1.418;3.079]	[0.106;0.307]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients who were not using either Tier 1 or Tier 2 analgesics, including Ibuprofen (200 mg), tramadol (37.5 mg) / paracetamol (325 mg), tramadol (50 mg), codeine (30 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (300 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), codeine (15 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), and hydrocodone (5 mg) / acetaminophen (325 mg), at Week 24/EOT.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate.

Table 2.5.2.2.3: Proportion of patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.3863						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	185 (55.2)	3.563	2.121	0.291	<.0001
Placebo	350	91 (26.0)	[2.576;4.928]	[1.733;2.596]	[0.221;0.361]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	46 (55.4)	2.559	1.663	0.221	0.0077
Placebo	66	22 (33.3)	[1.307;5.011]	[1.119;2.472]	[0.063;0.378]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients who were not using either Tier 1 or Tier 2 analgesics, including Ibuprofen (200 mg), tramadol (37.5 mg) / paracetamol (325 mg), tramadol (50 mg), codeine (30 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (300 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), codeine (15 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), and hydrocodone (5 mg) / acetaminophen (325 mg), at Week 24/EOT.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate.

Table 2.5.2.2.3: Proportion of patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.3932						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	14 (56.0)	2.735	1.682	0.219	0.0724
Placebo	42	12 (28.6)	[1.034;7.233]	[0.970;2.915]	[-0.012;0.450]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	26 (59.1)	4.517	2.256	0.322	0.0010
Placebo	51	11 (21.6)	[1.948;10.476]	[1.350;3.769]	[0.140;0.505]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	32 (53.3)	3.921	2.421	0.312	0.0005
Placebo	59	12 (20.3)	[1.823;8.433]	[1.421;4.126]	[0.150;0.475]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	35 (57.4)	5.470	2.924	0.389	<.0001
Placebo	51	9 (17.6)	[2.390;12.519]	[1.662;5.144]	[0.225;0.553]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	124 (54.4)	2.527	1.669	0.217	<.0001
Placebo	213	69 (32.4)	[1.709;3.739]	[1.329;2.096]	[0.127;0.307]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients who were not using either Tier 1 or Tier 2 analgesics, including Ibuprofen (200 mg), tramadol (37.5 mg) / paracetamol (325 mg), tramadol (50 mg), codeine (30 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (300 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), codeine (15 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), and hydrocodone (5 mg) / acetaminophen (325 mg), at Week 24/EOT.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate.

Table 2.5.2.2.3: Proportion of patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.4963						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	48 (56.5)	3.552	2.036	0.284	0.0001
Placebo	88	23 (26.1)	[1.881;6.710]	[1.385;2.993]	[0.145;0.423]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	117 (55.7)	2.887	1.804	0.249	<.0001
Placebo	222	68 (30.6)	[1.943;4.290]	[1.434;2.269]	[0.158;0.339]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	66 (53.7)	4.382	2.515	0.329	<.0001
Placebo	106	22 (20.8)	[2.443;7.863]	[1.701;3.719]	[0.211;0.446]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients who were not using either Tier 1 or Tier 2 analgesics, including Ibuprofen (200 mg), tramadol (37.5 mg) / paracetamol (325 mg), tramadol (50 mg), codeine (30 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (300 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), codeine (15 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), and hydrocodone (5 mg) / acetaminophen (325 mg), at Week 24/EOT.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate.

Table 2.5.2.2.3: Proportion of patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.5693						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	14 (51.9)	2.237	1.569	0.181	0.1644
Placebo	24	7 (29.2)	[0.766;6.528]	[0.822;2.993]	[-0.060;0.422]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	213 (56.1)	3.455	2.052	0.287	<.0001
Placebo	376	103 (27.4)	[2.542;4.696]	[1.701;2.474]	[0.220;0.354]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	4 (36.4)	1.932	1.470	0.138	0.4420
Placebo	16	3 (18.8)	[0.471;7.926]	[0.596;3.628]	[-0.202;0.478]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients who were not using either Tier 1 or Tier 2 analgesics, including Ibuprofen (200 mg), tramadol (37.5 mg) / paracetamol (325 mg), tramadol (50 mg), codeine (30 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (300 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), codeine (15 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), and hydrocodone (5 mg) / acetaminophen (325 mg), at Week 24/EOT.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate.

Table 2.5.2.2.3: Proportion of patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.5733						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	34 (56.7)	4.074	2.234	0.309	0.0004
Placebo	64	15 (23.4)	[1.922;8.636]	[1.402;3.561]	[0.149;0.470]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	197 (55.0)	3.227	1.971	0.270	<.0001
Placebo	352	98 (27.8)	[2.354;4.425]	[1.626;2.388]	[0.201;0.340]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients who were not using either Tier 1 or Tier 2 analgesics, including Ibuprofen (200 mg), tramadol (37.5 mg) / paracetamol (325 mg), tramadol (50 mg), codeine (30 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (300 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), codeine (15 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), and hydrocodone (5 mg) / acetaminophen (325 mg), at Week 24/EOT.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate.

Table 2.5.2.2.3: Proportion of patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.5977						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	124 (55.6)	3.129	1.918	0.267	<.0001
Placebo	216	63 (29.2)	[2.099;4.664]	[1.508;2.440]	[0.177;0.356]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	107 (54.9)	3.663	2.183	0.297	<.0001
Placebo	200	50 (25.0)	[2.387;5.621]	[1.668;2.858]	[0.206;0.387]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients who were not using either Tier 1 or Tier 2 analgesics, including Ibuprofen (200 mg), tramadol (37.5 mg) / paracetamol (325 mg), tramadol (50 mg), codeine (30 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (300 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), codeine (15 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), and hydrocodone (5 mg) / acetaminophen (325 mg), at Week 24/EOT.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate.

Table 2.5.2.2.3: Proportion of patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.7057						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	108 (61.4)	3.664	2.005	0.310	<.0001
Placebo	186	57 (30.6)	[2.364;5.680]	[1.572;2.558]	[0.213;0.407]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	123 (50.8)	3.271	2.088	0.267	<.0001
Placebo	230	56 (24.3)	[2.201;4.860]	[1.615;2.700]	[0.183;0.351]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients who were not using either Tier 1 or Tier 2 analgesics, including Ibuprofen (200 mg), tramadol (37.5 mg) / paracetamol (325 mg), tramadol (50 mg), codeine (30 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (300 mg), codeine (30 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), codeine (15 mg) / paracetamol (500 mg), and hydrocodone (5 mg) / acetaminophen (325 mg), at Week 24/EOT.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate.

1.1.6 PGIC

1.1.6.1 Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Table 2.6.1.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.0245						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	229 (69.2)	4.676	2.065	0.355	<.0001
Placebo	318	105 (33.0)	[3.342;6.541]	[1.742;2.448]	[0.283;0.426]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	42 (48.3)	2.098	1.450	0.150	0.0351
Placebo	98	33 (33.7)	[1.141;3.860]	[1.028;2.046]	[0.015;0.286]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change.

Table 2.6.1.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.0298						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	12 (48.0)	1.276	1.055	0.024	0.8468
Placebo	42	17 (40.5)	[0.491;3.315]	[0.620;1.794]	[-0.212;0.260]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	30 (68.2)	5.108	2.033	0.342	0.0009
Placebo	51	15 (29.4)	[2.176;11.994]	[1.319;3.132]	[0.154;0.531]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	49 (81.7)	8.464	2.507	0.472	<.0001
Placebo	59	18 (30.5)	[3.743;19.139]	[1.688;3.723]	[0.318;0.625]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	39 (63.9)	5.150	2.335	0.363	0.0001
Placebo	51	13 (25.5)	[2.295;11.559]	[1.444;3.776]	[0.190;0.536]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	141 (61.8)	3.149	1.753	0.266	<.0001
Placebo	213	75 (35.2)	[2.115;4.690]	[1.432;2.146]	[0.179;0.353]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change.

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Table 2.6.1.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.0412						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	201 (74.4)	4.897	1.993	0.371	<.0001
Placebo	265	99 (37.4)	[3.382;7.090]	[1.681;2.363]	[0.293;0.449]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	70 (47.3)	2.582	1.823	0.214	0.0001
Placebo	151	39 (25.8)	[1.586;4.203]	[1.326;2.506]	[0.107;0.320]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change.

Table 2.6.1.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.0793						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	36 (40.0)	2.311	1.778	0.175	0.0127
Placebo	89	20 (22.5)	[1.203;4.439]	[1.119;2.826]	[0.041;0.308]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	235 (71.6)	4.482	1.983	0.355	<.0001
Placebo	327	118 (36.1)	[3.223;6.233]	[1.691;2.326]	[0.284;0.427]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change.

Table 2.6.1.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.0862						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	9	8 (88.9)	3.215	1.584	0.278	0.1433
Placebo	18	9 (50.0)	[0.683;15.141]	[0.875;2.868]	[-0.051;0.607]	
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	226	160 (70.8)	5.366	2.213	0.387	<.0001
Placebo	213	67 (31.5)	[3.561;8.085]	[1.792;2.733]	[0.302;0.472]	
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	96	61 (63.5)	3.437	1.888	0.296	<.0001
Placebo	87	29 (33.3)	[1.854;6.373]	[1.353;2.635]	[0.159;0.434]	
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	49	23 (46.9)	1.478	1.173	0.068	0.4653
Placebo	60	23 (38.3)	[0.686;3.187]	[0.772;1.783]	[-0.110;0.246]	
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	13 (48.1)	2.607	1.779	0.225	0.0909
Placebo	26	7 (26.9)	[0.923;7.366]	[0.911;3.475]	[-0.016;0.467]	
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	6 (54.5)	2.260	1.613	0.203	0.2612
Placebo	12	3 (25.0)	[0.582;8.779]	[0.750;3.468]	[-0.113;0.519]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change.

Table 2.6.1.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.1451						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	77 (74.8)	5.654	2.127	0.392	<.0001
Placebo	108	37 (34.3)	[3.137;10.189]	[1.618;2.796]	[0.273;0.511]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	194 (61.6)	3.431	1.866	0.285	<.0001
Placebo	308	101 (32.8)	[2.448;4.808]	[1.558;2.234]	[0.211;0.359]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
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The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change.

Table 2.6.1.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.1492						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	130 (73.9)	5.170	2.010	0.375	<.0001
Placebo	186	68 (36.6)	[3.270;8.175]	[1.638;2.467]	[0.280;0.469]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	141 (58.3)	3.333	1.921	0.280	<.0001
Placebo	230	70 (30.4)	[2.262;4.912]	[1.541;2.396]	[0.195;0.364]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change.

Table 2.6.1.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.1720						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	60 (70.6)	5.566	2.212	0.391	<.0001
Placebo	88	27 (30.7)	[2.876;10.772]	[1.587;3.082]	[0.249;0.532]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	148 (70.5)	4.457	1.961	0.349	<.0001
Placebo	222	80 (36.0)	[2.953;6.725]	[1.618;2.376]	[0.262;0.437]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	63 (51.2)	2.604	1.797	0.231	0.0003
Placebo	106	31 (29.2)	[1.497;4.528]	[1.285;2.513]	[0.111;0.351]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
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The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change.

Table 2.6.1.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.2151						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	96 (69.6)	4.996	2.186	0.381	<.0001
Placebo	154	50 (32.5)	[3.040;8.211]	[1.703;2.807]	[0.277;0.484]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	175 (62.5)	3.396	1.839	0.283	<.0001
Placebo	262	88 (33.6)	[2.364;4.877]	[1.518;2.226]	[0.203;0.363]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change.

Table 2.6.1.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.3329						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	216 (64.5)	4.167	2.047	0.330	<.0001
Placebo	350	110 (31.4)	[3.007;5.773]	[1.724;2.431]	[0.260;0.399]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	55 (66.3)	2.868	1.576	0.243	0.0030
Placebo	66	28 (42.4)	[1.452;5.665]	[1.147;2.166]	[0.089;0.396]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
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The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change.

Table 2.6.1.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.3575						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	16 (59.3)	5.669	2.763	0.371	0.0043
Placebo	24	3 (12.5)	[1.785;18.000]	[1.300;5.872]	[0.142;0.601]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	249 (65.5)	3.822	1.912	0.313	<.0001
Placebo	376	129 (34.3)	[2.812;5.195]	[1.636;2.235]	[0.246;0.380]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	6 (54.5)	1.623	1.295	0.122	0.4784
Placebo	16	6 (37.5)	[0.437;6.021]	[0.652;2.572]	[-0.202;0.446]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change.

Table 2.6.1.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.3691						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	141 (63.2)	4.476	2.188	0.344	<.0001
Placebo	216	63 (29.2)	[2.968;6.749]	[1.742;2.749]	[0.259;0.430]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	130 (66.7)	3.424	1.771	0.290	<.0001
Placebo	200	75 (37.5)	[2.251;5.208]	[1.447;2.168]	[0.197;0.382]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
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Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change.

Table 2.6.1.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.3950						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	108	64 (59.3)	4.251	2.241	0.329	<.0001
Placebo	113	31 (27.4)	[2.390;7.560]	[1.574;3.189]	[0.203;0.454]	
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	115	77 (67.0)	4.465	2.077	0.341	<.0001
Placebo	103	32 (31.1)	[2.514;7.933]	[1.530;2.820]	[0.221;0.462]	
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	106	75 (70.8)	4.431	2.029	0.365	<.0001
Placebo	113	41 (36.3)	[2.500;7.853]	[1.553;2.651]	[0.248;0.482]	
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	89	55 (61.8)	2.386	1.577	0.227	0.0017
Placebo	87	34 (39.1)	[1.306;4.357]	[1.179;2.111]	[0.091;0.364]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
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Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change.

Table 2.6.1.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.4023						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	147	98 (66.7)	3.532	1.808	0.293	<.0001
Placebo	151	54 (35.8)	[2.170;5.749]	[1.418;2.306]	[0.184;0.401]	
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	141	94 (66.7)	5.247	2.268	0.377	<.0001
Placebo	140	42 (30.0)	[3.129;8.800]	[1.720;2.991]	[0.270;0.484]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	79 (60.8)	3.315	1.825	0.276	<.0001
Placebo	125	42 (33.6)	[1.961;5.603]	[1.385;2.406]	[0.162;0.391]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change.

Table 2.6.1.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.4338						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	192 (66.7)	4.261	2.011	0.334	<.0001
Placebo	291	96 (33.0)	[2.989;6.074]	[1.677;2.410]	[0.258;0.410]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	79 (60.8)	3.311	1.825	0.276	<.0001
Placebo	125	42 (33.6)	[1.959;5.595]	[1.385;2.406]	[0.162;0.391]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change.

Table 2.6.1.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.5210						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	38 (63.3)	3.127	1.739	0.268	0.0023
Placebo	64	23 (35.9)	[1.514;6.457]	[1.214;2.490]	[0.107;0.428]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	233 (65.1)	4.055	1.983	0.322	<.0001
Placebo	352	115 (32.7)	[2.945;5.584]	[1.679;2.341]	[0.253;0.391]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change.

Table 2.6.1.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.5505						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	193 (66.8)	4.187	1.979	0.333	<.0001
Placebo	296	101 (34.1)	[2.946;5.952]	[1.660;2.359]	[0.258;0.408]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	78 (60.5)	3.443	1.955	0.292	<.0001
Placebo	120	37 (30.8)	[2.010;5.897]	[1.431;2.671]	[0.172;0.411]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change.

1.1.6.2 Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Table 2.6.2.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.0179						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	221 (66.8)	3.179	1.686	0.270	<.0001
Placebo	318	124 (39.0)	[2.296;4.403]	[1.444;1.969]	[0.197;0.343]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	43 (49.4)	1.399	1.113	0.050	0.5057
Placebo	98	43 (43.9)	[0.771;2.537]	[0.815;1.519]	[-0.094;0.193]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.6.2.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.0519						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	36 (40.0)	1.523	1.289	0.089	0.2144
Placebo	89	27 (30.3)	[0.820;2.828]	[0.864;1.922]	[-0.050;0.228]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	228 (69.5)	3.055	1.621	0.266	<.0001
Placebo	327	140 (42.8)	[2.214;4.215]	[1.403;1.873]	[0.193;0.339]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.6.2.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.1009						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	191 (70.7)	3.116	1.616	0.270	<.0001
Placebo	265	116 (43.8)	[2.179;4.457]	[1.382;1.889]	[0.189;0.350]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	73 (49.3)	1.903	1.427	0.147	0.0100
Placebo	151	51 (33.8)	[1.192;3.036]	[1.085;1.875]	[0.036;0.257]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.6.2.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1242						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	9	8 (88.9)	4.302	2.051	0.379	0.0417
Placebo	18	7 (38.9)	[0.981;18.860]	[1.014;4.151]	[0.063;0.695]	
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	226	152 (67.3)	3.377	1.747	0.287	<.0001
Placebo	213	81 (38.0)	[2.277;5.007]	[1.446;2.110]	[0.199;0.375]	
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	96	61 (63.5)	2.380	1.534	0.221	0.0028
Placebo	87	36 (41.4)	[1.298;4.365]	[1.139;2.065]	[0.077;0.364]	
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	49	24 (49.0)	1.059	0.972	-0.014	0.8865
Placebo	60	29 (48.3)	[0.493;2.273]	[0.662;1.428]	[-0.196;0.169]	
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	12 (44.4)	1.504	1.301	0.111	0.4177
Placebo	26	10 (38.5)	[0.549;4.120]	[0.708;2.390]	[-0.142;0.364]	
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	7 (63.6)	2.242	1.602	0.221	0.2391
Placebo	12	4 (33.3)	[0.584;8.612]	[0.776;3.309]	[-0.098;0.540]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.6.2.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.1366						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	137 (61.4)	3.286	1.832	0.280	<.0001
Placebo	216	73 (33.8)	[2.205;4.896]	[1.482;2.265]	[0.191;0.368]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	127 (65.1)	2.129	1.366	0.174	0.0004
Placebo	200	94 (47.0)	[1.412;3.210]	[1.145;1.630]	[0.078;0.269]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.6.2.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.1724						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	13 (52.0)	1.218	1.012	0.006	0.9606
Placebo	42	19 (45.2)	[0.479;3.098]	[0.639;1.602]	[-0.221;0.232]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	29 (65.9)	2.822	1.527	0.224	0.0266
Placebo	51	21 (41.2)	[1.254;6.353]	[1.054;2.212]	[0.034;0.414]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	47 (78.3)	4.589	1.829	0.342	0.0001
Placebo	59	24 (40.7)	[2.120;9.938]	[1.310;2.555]	[0.178;0.506]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	39 (63.9)	3.849	1.908	0.299	0.0014
Placebo	51	16 (31.4)	[1.762;8.405]	[1.245;2.922]	[0.124;0.474]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	136 (59.6)	2.198	1.450	0.185	<.0001
Placebo	213	87 (40.8)	[1.491;3.240]	[1.200;1.753]	[0.095;0.275]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.6.2.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.1958						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	185 (64.2)	2.998	1.677	0.259	<.0001
Placebo	291	111 (38.1)	[2.125;4.229]	[1.417;1.984]	[0.181;0.336]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	79 (60.8)	1.998	1.354	0.160	0.0095
Placebo	125	56 (44.8)	[1.201;3.324]	[1.074;1.707]	[0.041;0.278]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.6.2.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.3160						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	147	93 (63.3)	2.620	1.561	0.222	<.0001
Placebo	151	59 (39.1)	[1.628;4.217]	[1.234;1.974]	[0.112;0.332]	
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	141	92 (65.2)	3.465	1.779	0.288	<.0001
Placebo	140	52 (37.1)	[2.105;5.703]	[1.392;2.274]	[0.177;0.400]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	79 (60.8)	2.000	1.354	0.160	0.0095
Placebo	125	56 (44.8)	[1.202;3.328]	[1.074;1.707]	[0.041;0.278]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.6.2.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.3246						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	58 (68.2)	3.352	1.722	0.287	0.0002
Placebo	88	34 (38.6)	[1.783;6.299]	[1.285;2.308]	[0.143;0.431]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	140 (66.7)	2.910	1.604	0.253	<.0001
Placebo	222	92 (41.4)	[1.955;4.332]	[1.341;1.918]	[0.163;0.343]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	66 (53.7)	1.894	1.425	0.163	0.0131
Placebo	106	41 (38.7)	[1.109;3.235]	[1.070;1.899]	[0.037;0.289]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.6.2.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.4162						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	108	61 (56.5)	3.162	1.895	0.268	<.0001
Placebo	113	35 (31.0)	[1.801;5.551]	[1.353;2.652]	[0.139;0.396]	
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	115	76 (66.1)	3.275	1.742	0.277	<.0001
Placebo	103	38 (36.9)	[1.872;5.730]	[1.316;2.305]	[0.152;0.403]	
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	106	72 (67.9)	2.462	1.475	0.221	0.0010
Placebo	113	53 (46.9)	[1.411;4.294]	[1.168;1.863]	[0.095;0.347]	
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	89	55 (61.8)	1.747	1.301	0.144	0.0475
Placebo	87	41 (47.1)	[0.961;3.178]	[1.003;1.689]	[0.004;0.283]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.6.2.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.5276						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	182 (63.0)	2.484	1.516	0.216	<.0001
Placebo	296	124 (41.9)	[1.771;3.485]	[1.292;1.778]	[0.137;0.294]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	82 (63.6)	3.038	1.771	0.272	<.0001
Placebo	120	43 (35.8)	[1.795;5.144]	[1.334;2.351]	[0.151;0.392]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.6.2.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.5752						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	208 (62.1)	2.709	1.611	0.235	<.0001
Placebo	350	134 (38.3)	[1.977;3.711]	[1.380;1.881]	[0.163;0.307]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	56 (67.5)	2.189	1.345	0.172	0.0324
Placebo	66	33 (50.0)	[1.114;4.302]	[1.016;1.781]	[0.018;0.326]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.6.2.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.7004						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	120 (68.2)	2.849	1.558	0.247	<.0001
Placebo	186	81 (43.5)	[1.842;4.407]	[1.293;1.878]	[0.149;0.346]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	144 (59.5)	2.544	1.588	0.221	<.0001
Placebo	230	86 (37.4)	[1.743;3.713]	[1.307;1.928]	[0.134;0.309]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.6.2.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.7515						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	37 (61.7)	2.357	1.492	0.201	0.0213
Placebo	64	26 (40.6)	[1.155;4.812]	[1.061;2.099]	[0.037;0.365]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	227 (63.4)	2.673	1.569	0.229	<.0001
Placebo	352	141 (40.1)	[1.962;3.642]	[1.353;1.820]	[0.159;0.300]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.6.2.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.8274						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	17 (63.0)	2.764	1.745	0.261	0.0451
Placebo	24	8 (33.3)	[0.954;8.014]	[1.000;3.042]	[0.027;0.495]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	241 (63.4)	2.612	1.552	0.226	<.0001
Placebo	376	153 (40.7)	[1.937;3.522]	[1.347;1.789]	[0.157;0.295]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	6 (54.5)	1.709	1.479	0.185	0.3192
Placebo	16	6 (37.5)	[0.445;6.566]	[0.704;3.105]	[-0.166;0.536]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.6.2.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.8664						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	89 (64.5)	2.559	1.545	0.231	<.0001
Placebo	154	66 (42.9)	[1.586;4.129]	[1.240;1.925]	[0.120;0.343]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	175 (62.5)	2.693	1.590	0.230	<.0001
Placebo	262	101 (38.5)	[1.889;3.840]	[1.335;1.894]	[0.149;0.311]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.6.2.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.9444						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	70 (68.0)	2.582	1.487	0.220	0.0010
Placebo	108	49 (45.4)	[1.481;4.499]	[1.169;1.891]	[0.094;0.347]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	194 (61.6)	2.642	1.587	0.227	<.0001
Placebo	308	118 (38.3)	[1.900;3.673]	[1.347;1.870]	[0.151;0.303]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

1.1.6.3 Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Table 2.6.3.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.0016						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	45 (52.9)	7.136	3.800	0.409	<.0001
Placebo	88	11 (12.5)	[3.421;14.883]	[2.246;6.429]	[0.280;0.537]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	102 (48.6)	2.574	1.805	0.218	<.0001
Placebo	222	60 (27.0)	[1.720;3.851]	[1.400;2.327]	[0.129;0.307]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	43 (35.0)	1.365	1.283	0.080	0.1993
Placebo	106	30 (28.3)	[0.779;2.390]	[0.877;1.876]	[-0.040;0.199]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change.

Table 2.6.3.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.0099						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	153 (45.7)	3.172	2.153	0.244	<.0001
Placebo	350	74 (21.1)	[2.264;4.445]	[1.706;2.717]	[0.176;0.313]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	37 (44.6)	1.192	1.104	0.042	0.6061
Placebo	66	27 (40.9)	[0.617;2.303]	[0.762;1.598]	[-0.114;0.198]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change.

Table 2.6.3.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.0193						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	90 (51.1)	3.949	2.395	0.304	<.0001
Placebo	186	39 (21.0)	[2.492;6.256]	[1.769;3.242]	[0.210;0.399]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	100 (41.3)	1.928	1.555	0.149	0.0006
Placebo	230	62 (27.0)	[1.304;2.849]	[1.201;2.015]	[0.065;0.234]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change.

Table 2.6.3.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.0698						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	158 (47.7)	3.074	2.043	0.242	<.0001
Placebo	318	73 (23.0)	[2.185;4.325]	[1.626;2.568]	[0.171;0.312]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	32 (36.8)	1.592	1.281	0.081	0.2368
Placebo	98	28 (28.6)	[0.854;2.965]	[0.851;1.927]	[-0.052;0.214]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change.

Table 2.6.3.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.0781						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	108	41 (38.0)	2.324	1.928	0.187	0.0027
Placebo	113	24 (21.2)	[1.285;4.203]	[1.240;2.998]	[0.069;0.305]	
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	115	57 (49.6)	4.275	2.655	0.306	<.0001
Placebo	103	18 (17.5)	[2.327;7.856]	[1.705;4.134]	[0.190;0.422]	
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	106	53 (50.0)	2.919	1.972	0.245	0.0002
Placebo	113	29 (25.7)	[1.656;5.144]	[1.353;2.874]	[0.120;0.370]	
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	89	39 (43.8)	1.419	1.237	0.084	0.2497
Placebo	87	30 (34.5)	[0.780;2.582]	[0.861;1.777]	[-0.057;0.225]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change.

Table 2.6.3.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.1069						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	141 (52.2)	3.108	2.006	0.262	<.0001
Placebo	265	69 (26.0)	[2.160;4.472]	[1.589;2.532]	[0.182;0.342]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	49 (33.1)	1.841	1.539	0.114	0.0269
Placebo	151	32 (21.2)	[1.095;3.094]	[1.043;2.268]	[0.014;0.215]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change.

Table 2.6.3.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.1396						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	98 (43.9)	3.347	2.308	0.251	<.0001
Placebo	216	42 (19.4)	[2.171;5.162]	[1.695;3.143]	[0.168;0.334]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	92 (47.2)	2.133	1.577	0.171	0.0004
Placebo	200	59 (29.5)	[1.408;3.229]	[1.216;2.045]	[0.077;0.265]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change.

Table 2.6.3.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.1646						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	24 (26.7)	1.662	1.509	0.090	0.1526
Placebo	89	16 (18.0)	[0.813;3.397]	[0.853;2.668]	[-0.031;0.210]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	166 (50.6)	2.919	1.945	0.246	<.0001
Placebo	327	85 (26.0)	[2.101;4.055]	[1.574;2.404]	[0.174;0.318]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change.

Table 2.6.3.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.2270						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	9	6 (66.7)	4.205	2.383	0.361	0.0525
Placebo	18	4 (22.2)	[0.970;18.232]	[1.020;5.570]	[0.041;0.681]	
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	226	103 (45.6)	2.712	1.908	0.218	<.0001
Placebo	213	50 (23.5)	[1.800;4.088]	[1.448;2.514]	[0.131;0.304]	
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	96	49 (51.0)	3.608	2.235	0.277	0.0001
Placebo	87	19 (21.8)	[1.886;6.903]	[1.423;3.512]	[0.140;0.414]	
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	49	19 (38.8)	1.300	1.148	0.050	0.5803
Placebo	60	20 (33.3)	[0.595;2.839]	[0.709;1.860]	[-0.123;0.223]	
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	10 (37.0)	2.680	1.950	0.195	0.1325
Placebo	26	4 (15.4)	[0.908;7.913]	[0.805;4.721]	[-0.038;0.429]	
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	3 (27.3)	0.874	0.979	-0.008	0.9649
Placebo	12	4 (33.3)	[0.226;3.379]	[0.412;2.328]	[-0.319;0.303]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change.

Table 2.6.3.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.3073						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	147	65 (44.2)	2.283	1.742	0.185	0.0008
Placebo	151	38 (25.2)	[1.391;3.748]	[1.241;2.446]	[0.078;0.292]	
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	141	70 (49.6)	3.698	2.291	0.282	<.0001
Placebo	140	31 (22.1)	[2.188;6.249]	[1.611;3.257]	[0.176;0.389]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	55 (42.3)	2.212	1.678	0.172	0.0033
Placebo	125	32 (25.6)	[1.291;3.788]	[1.177;2.391]	[0.060;0.284]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change.

Table 2.6.3.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.4229						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	135 (46.9)	2.878	1.971	0.230	<.0001
Placebo	291	69 (23.7)	[2.009;4.124]	[1.551;2.506]	[0.155;0.306]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	55 (42.3)	2.209	1.678	0.172	0.0033
Placebo	125	32 (25.6)	[1.290;3.782]	[1.177;2.391]	[0.060;0.284]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change.

Table 2.6.3.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.4244						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	7 (28.0)	1.021	0.911	-0.030	0.7914
Placebo	42	12 (28.6)	[0.385;2.707]	[0.469;1.769]	[-0.239;0.180]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	21 (47.7)	2.358	1.601	0.183	0.0667
Placebo	51	14 (27.5)	[1.040;5.343]	[0.972;2.639]	[-0.011;0.377]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	34 (56.7)	2.913	1.866	0.265	0.0040
Placebo	59	17 (28.8)	[1.399;6.065]	[1.209;2.879]	[0.094;0.437]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	27 (44.3)	2.643	1.801	0.196	0.0290
Placebo	51	11 (21.6)	[1.193;5.856]	[1.044;3.106]	[0.026;0.367]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	101 (44.3)	2.858	2.050	0.228	<.0001
Placebo	213	47 (22.1)	[1.879;4.347]	[1.531;2.743]	[0.144;0.313]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change.

Table 2.6.3.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.6678						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	48 (46.6)	2.357	1.632	0.181	0.0057
Placebo	108	29 (26.9)	[1.339;4.149]	[1.149;2.318]	[0.055;0.307]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	142 (45.1)	2.726	1.916	0.216	<.0001
Placebo	308	72 (23.4)	[1.924;3.864]	[1.518;2.419]	[0.144;0.288]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change.

Table 2.6.3.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.6722						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	12 (44.4)	3.563	2.372	0.258	0.0368
Placebo	24	3 (12.5)	[1.096;11.582]	[1.029;5.470]	[0.039;0.477]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	173 (45.5)	2.595	1.846	0.209	<.0001
Placebo	376	93 (24.7)	[1.898;3.547]	[1.501;2.270]	[0.143;0.275]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	5 (45.5)	1.583	1.525	0.174	0.3438
Placebo	16	5 (31.3)	[0.410;6.109]	[0.656;3.547]	[-0.176;0.524]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change.

Table 2.6.3.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.8403						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	58 (42.0)	2.490	1.840	0.196	0.0003
Placebo	154	35 (22.7)	[1.511;4.105]	[1.311;2.584]	[0.091;0.301]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	132 (47.1)	2.655	1.858	0.217	<.0001
Placebo	262	66 (25.2)	[1.835;3.839]	[1.462;2.363]	[0.139;0.295]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change.

Table 2.6.3.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.8701						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	130 (45.0)	2.661	1.899	0.214	<.0001
Placebo	296	71 (24.0)	[1.865;3.796]	[1.496;2.409]	[0.140;0.289]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	60 (46.5)	2.521	1.880	0.218	0.0004
Placebo	120	30 (25.0)	[1.464;4.339]	[1.308;2.704]	[0.103;0.333]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change.

Table 2.6.3.2.3: Proportion of patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.9517						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	23 (38.3)	2.557	1.913	0.186	0.0218
Placebo	64	12 (18.8)	[1.173;5.572]	[1.094;3.344]	[0.034;0.339]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	167 (46.6)	2.625	1.847	0.214	<.0001
Placebo	352	89 (25.3)	[1.904;3.618]	[1.496;2.280]	[0.145;0.282]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
PGIC response scale: much better, better, a little better, the same, a little worse, worse, much worse. Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; PGIC: Patients' global impression of change.

1.1.7 B&B-Skala

1.1.7.1 Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Table 2.7.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.0109						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	53 (58.9)	3.133	1.872	0.272	0.0003
Placebo	89	28 (31.5)	[1.695;5.789]	[1.307;2.683]	[0.131;0.414]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	284 (86.6)	8.109	1.953	0.423	<.0001
Placebo	327	145 (44.3)	[5.516;11.922]	[1.717;2.222]	[0.357;0.488]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.0284						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	147 (83.5)	9.432	2.316	0.478	<.0001
Placebo	186	67 (36.0)	[5.700;15.605]	[1.902;2.821]	[0.393;0.564]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	190 (78.5)	4.599	1.686	0.319	<.0001
Placebo	230	106 (46.1)	[3.039;6.959]	[1.447;1.965]	[0.237;0.402]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.0545						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	69 (81.2)	10.033	2.707	0.509	<.0001
Placebo	88	26 (29.5)	[4.956;20.308]	[1.940;3.778]	[0.385;0.633]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	176 (83.8)	7.130	1.931	0.405	<.0001
Placebo	222	97 (43.7)	[4.491;11.319]	[1.642;2.270]	[0.323;0.488]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	92 (74.8)	3.546	1.573	0.274	<.0001
Placebo	106	50 (47.2)	[2.002;6.282]	[1.265;1.955]	[0.155;0.394]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.1022						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	240 (88.9)	8.324	1.812	0.398	<.0001
Placebo	265	130 (49.1)	[5.309;13.052]	[1.592;2.063]	[0.327;0.469]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	97 (65.5)	4.785	2.314	0.372	<.0001
Placebo	151	43 (28.5)	[2.931;7.812]	[1.745;3.069]	[0.266;0.478]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.1089						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	280 (84.6)	7.276	1.923	0.405	<.0001
Placebo	318	139 (43.7)	[4.992;10.606]	[1.686;2.193]	[0.338;0.471]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	57 (65.5)	4.023	1.857	0.305	<.0001
Placebo	98	34 (34.7)	[2.169;7.463]	[1.368;2.522]	[0.167;0.444]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.2529						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	9	9 (100.0)	5.316	2.062	0.409	0.0212
Placebo	18	8 (44.4)	[1.069;26.427]	[1.031;4.126]	[0.088;0.730]	
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	226	195 (86.3)	8.202	1.978	0.427	<.0001
Placebo	213	93 (43.7)	[5.142;13.083]	[1.687;2.319]	[0.349;0.506]	
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	96	76 (79.2)	4.925	1.824	0.359	<.0001
Placebo	87	38 (43.7)	[2.546;9.526]	[1.408;2.365]	[0.228;0.490]	
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	49	34 (69.4)	4.197	1.965	0.340	0.0004
Placebo	60	21 (35.0)	[1.896;9.291]	[1.334;2.894]	[0.165;0.516]	
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	14 (51.9)	2.206	1.299	0.122	0.3844
Placebo	26	9 (34.6)	[0.789;6.167]	[0.724;2.333]	[-0.152;0.396]	
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	9 (81.8)	3.986	1.807	0.316	0.1107
Placebo	12	4 (33.3)	[0.949;16.746]	[0.888;3.678]	[-0.025;0.657]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.2948						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	18 (66.7)	2.841	1.596	0.240	0.0804
Placebo	24	9 (37.5)	[0.965;8.363]	[0.949;2.685]	[-0.011;0.491]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	313 (82.4)	6.587	1.914	0.393	<.0001
Placebo	376	162 (43.1)	[4.677;9.276]	[1.691;2.168]	[0.331;0.456]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	6 (54.5)	3.867	2.348	0.301	0.0855
Placebo	16	2 (12.5)	[0.948;15.777]	[0.888;6.205]	[-0.013;0.614]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.4600						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	232 (80.6)	5.836	1.868	0.374	<.0001
Placebo	291	125 (43.0)	[3.980;8.558]	[1.620;2.154]	[0.302;0.446]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	105 (80.8)	7.565	2.126	0.428	<.0001
Placebo	125	48 (38.4)	[4.228;13.537]	[1.675;2.698]	[0.321;0.536]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.5992						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	22 (88.0)	4.532	1.596	0.296	0.0095
Placebo	42	20 (47.6)	[1.545;13.292]	[1.145;2.225]	[0.098;0.494]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	34 (77.3)	5.359	1.864	0.356	0.0006
Placebo	51	20 (39.2)	[2.206;13.023]	[1.287;2.700]	[0.169;0.544]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	53 (88.3)	9.380	2.204	0.469	<.0001
Placebo	59	23 (39.0)	[3.909;22.509]	[1.583;3.070]	[0.321;0.617]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	52 (85.2)	8.328	2.145	0.442	<.0001
Placebo	51	19 (37.3)	[3.564;19.458]	[1.519;3.030]	[0.287;0.597]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	176 (77.2)	4.912	1.805	0.344	<.0001
Placebo	213	91 (42.7)	[3.212;7.510]	[1.524;2.138]	[0.259;0.429]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.6974						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	51 (85.0)	7.168	1.939	0.404	<.0001
Placebo	64	27 (42.2)	[3.150;16.313]	[1.453;2.587]	[0.258;0.551]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	286 (79.9)	6.016	1.918	0.382	<.0001
Placebo	352	146 (41.5)	[4.260;8.496]	[1.678;2.193]	[0.316;0.447]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.7486						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	235 (81.3)	6.536	1.942	0.396	<.0001
Placebo	296	125 (42.2)	[4.443;9.617]	[1.683;2.240]	[0.326;0.466]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	102 (79.1)	5.839	1.984	0.388	<.0001
Placebo	120	48 (40.0)	[3.285;10.379]	[1.551;2.537]	[0.274;0.503]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.7493						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	147	118 (80.3)	5.660	1.861	0.366	<.0001
Placebo	151	63 (41.7)	[3.336;9.605]	[1.522;2.276]	[0.265;0.467]	
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	141	114 (80.9)	6.024	1.842	0.372	<.0001
Placebo	140	62 (44.3)	[3.471;10.456]	[1.505;2.255]	[0.267;0.476]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	105 (80.8)	7.574	2.126	0.428	<.0001
Placebo	125	48 (38.4)	[4.232;13.555]	[1.675;2.698]	[0.321;0.536]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.7850						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	174 (78.0)	6.119	2.035	0.398	<.0001
Placebo	216	84 (38.9)	[3.970;9.430]	[1.698;2.439]	[0.315;0.481]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	163 (83.6)	6.689	1.868	0.386	<.0001
Placebo	200	89 (44.5)	[4.143;10.800]	[1.583;2.204]	[0.301;0.471]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.8294						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	269 (80.3)	6.309	1.960	0.392	<.0001
Placebo	350	143 (40.9)	[4.429;8.985]	[1.711;2.245]	[0.326;0.458]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	68 (81.9)	5.765	1.829	0.371	<.0001
Placebo	66	30 (45.5)	[2.745;12.108]	[1.375;2.432]	[0.227;0.515]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.8622						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	111 (80.4)	6.417	1.996	0.400	<.0001
Placebo	154	62 (40.3)	[3.776;10.905]	[1.623;2.453]	[0.300;0.500]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	226 (80.7)	6.054	1.891	0.378	<.0001
Placebo	262	111 (42.4)	[4.067;9.013]	[1.623;2.203]	[0.302;0.453]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.8853						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	108	83 (76.9)	6.888	2.211	0.421	<.0001
Placebo	113	40 (35.4)	[3.759;12.623]	[1.673;2.923]	[0.301;0.541]	
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	115	91 (79.1)	4.975	1.822	0.352	<.0001
Placebo	103	44 (42.7)	[2.741;9.030]	[1.437;2.309]	[0.235;0.470]	
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	106	85 (80.2)	6.501	2.044	0.409	<.0001
Placebo	113	44 (38.9)	[3.540;11.940]	[1.603;2.606]	[0.295;0.523]	
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	89	78 (87.6)	6.205	1.671	0.348	<.0001
Placebo	87	45 (51.7)	[2.940;13.096]	[1.350;2.068]	[0.226;0.471]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.9628						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	85 (82.5)	6.055	1.861	0.377	<.0001
Placebo	108	46 (42.6)	[3.266;11.224]	[1.487;2.329]	[0.260;0.493]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	252 (80.0)	6.159	1.938	0.386	<.0001
Placebo	308	127 (41.2)	[4.254;8.917]	[1.678;2.238]	[0.316;0.456]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

1.1.7.2 Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: <.0001						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Baseline	90 (100.0)	1.76 (0.536)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=89)	Baseline	89 (100.0)	1.66 (0.455)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Week 4	84 (93.3)	1.54 (0.697)	84 (93.3) -0.19 (0.059)	-0.12 [-0.28; 0.05] 0.1612	-0.21 [-0.52; 0.09]
Placebo (N=89)	Week 4	85 (95.5)	1.63 (0.615)	85 (95.5) -0.07 (0.059)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Week 8	77 (85.6)	1.12 (0.862)	77 (85.6) -0.55 (0.074)	-0.44 [-0.64; -0.23] <.0001	-0.62 [-0.94; -0.30]
Placebo (N=89)	Week 8	83 (93.3)	1.62 (0.686)	83 (93.3) -0.11 (0.072)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Week 12	75 (83.3)	1.03 (0.925)	75 (83.3) -0.63 (0.074)	-0.37 [-0.58; -0.17] 0.0003	-0.51 [-0.83; -0.19]
Placebo (N=89)	Week 12	82 (92.1)	1.50 (0.631)	82 (92.1) -0.25 (0.073)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC:

Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: <.0001						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Week 16	70 (77.8)	1.03 (0.925)	70 (77.8) -0.64 (0.076)	-0.42 [-0.63; -0.21] <.0001	-0.59 [-0.92; -0.25]
Placebo (N=89)	Week 16	75 (84.3)	1.51 (0.683)	75 (84.3) -0.22 (0.074)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Week 20	68 (75.6)	1.03 (0.917)	68 (75.6) -0.59 (0.075)	-0.34 [-0.55; -0.13] 0.0012	-0.50 [-0.84; -0.17]
Placebo (N=89)	Week 20	74 (83.1)	1.47 (0.633)	74 (83.1) -0.25 (0.074)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Week 24/EOT	90 (100.0)	1.04 (0.954)	90 (100.0) -0.70 (0.073)	-0.37 [-0.58; -0.17] 0.0003	-0.46 [-0.76; -0.17]
Placebo (N=89)	Week 24/EOT	89 (100.0)	1.36 (0.739)	89 (100.0) -0.32 (0.074)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Overall	90 (100.0)	1.21 (0.744)	90 (100.0) -0.55 (0.055)	-0.34 [-0.49; -0.19] <.0001	-0.49 [-0.79; -0.19]
Placebo (N=89)	Overall	89 (100.0)	1.45 (0.628)	89 (100.0) -0.20 (0.054)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: <.0001						
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Baseline	328 (100.0)	1.69 (0.526)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=327)	Baseline	327 (100.0)	1.68 (0.496)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Week 4	318 (97.0)	1.29 (0.651)	318 (97.0) -0.41 (0.031)	-0.15 [-0.24; -0.07] 0.0004	-0.28 [-0.44; -0.13]
Placebo (N=327)	Week 4	320 (97.9)	1.44 (0.579)	320 (97.9) -0.26 (0.031)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Week 8	309 (94.2)	0.61 (0.724)	309 (94.2) -1.07 (0.038)	-0.70 [-0.81; -0.60] <.0001	-1.09 [-1.26; -0.92]
Placebo (N=327)	Week 8	307 (93.9)	1.33 (0.611)	307 (93.9) -0.37 (0.038)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Week 12	304 (92.7)	0.43 (0.629)	304 (92.7) -1.25 (0.038)	-0.84 [-0.95; -0.74] <.0001	-1.33 [-1.51; -1.15]
Placebo (N=327)	Week 12	295 (90.2)	1.30 (0.655)	295 (90.2) -0.40 (0.039)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: <.0001						
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Week 16	299 (91.2)	0.36 (0.632)	299 (91.2) -1.32 (0.038)	-0.84 [-0.94; -0.73] <.0001	-1.32 [-1.50; -1.14]
Placebo (N=327)	Week 16	283 (86.5)	1.21 (0.644)	283 (86.5) -0.48 (0.039)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Week 20	294 (89.6)	0.30 (0.585)	294 (89.6) -1.37 (0.038)	-0.85 [-0.96; -0.75] <.0001	-1.34 [-1.53; -1.16]
Placebo (N=327)	Week 20	280 (85.6)	1.17 (0.694)	280 (85.6) -0.51 (0.039)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Week 24/EOT	326 (99.4)	0.34 (0.628)	326 (99.4) -1.37 (0.039)	-0.90 [-1.01; -0.80] <.0001	-1.37 [-1.54; -1.20]
Placebo (N=327)	Week 24/EOT	326 (99.7)	1.23 (0.711)	326 (99.7) -0.47 (0.039)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Overall	327 (99.7)	0.58 (0.518)	327 (99.7) -1.13 (0.029)	-0.72 [-0.79; -0.64] <.0001	-1.15 [-1.31; -0.98]
Placebo (N=327)	Overall	326 (99.7)	1.29 (0.544)	326 (99.7) -0.42 (0.029)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.0013						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Baseline	270 (100.0)	1.70 (0.518)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=265)	Baseline	265 (100.0)	1.69 (0.507)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Week 4	262 (97.0)	1.27 (0.669)	262 (97.0) -0.44 (0.034)	-0.16 [-0.25; -0.07] 0.0008	-0.29 [-0.46; -0.11]
Placebo (N=265)	Week 4	260 (98.1)	1.42 (0.587)	260 (98.1) -0.28 (0.034)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Week 8	257 (95.2)	0.57 (0.722)	257 (95.2) -1.13 (0.042)	-0.72 [-0.83; -0.60] <.0001	-1.11 [-1.30; -0.92]
Placebo (N=265)	Week 8	250 (94.3)	1.29 (0.625)	250 (94.3) -0.42 (0.042)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Week 12	254 (94.1)	0.43 (0.634)	254 (94.1) -1.27 (0.042)	-0.82 [-0.93; -0.70] <.0001	-1.29 [-1.49; -1.10]
Placebo (N=265)	Week 12	240 (90.6)	1.25 (0.655)	240 (90.6) -0.45 (0.043)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.0013						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Week 16	250 (92.6)	0.31 (0.598)	250 (92.6) -1.38 (0.042)	-0.86 [-0.97; -0.74] <.0001	-1.38 [-1.58; -1.18]
Placebo (N=265)	Week 16	230 (86.8)	1.17 (0.648)	230 (86.8) -0.52 (0.043)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Week 20	248 (91.9)	0.28 (0.579)	248 (91.9) -1.41 (0.042)	-0.87 [-0.98; -0.75] <.0001	-1.39 [-1.60; -1.19]
Placebo (N=265)	Week 20	227 (85.7)	1.15 (0.686)	227 (85.7) -0.54 (0.043)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Week 24/EOT	269 (99.6)	0.29 (0.607)	269 (99.6) -1.42 (0.043)	-0.89 [-1.00; -0.77] <.0001	-1.36 [-1.55; -1.17]
Placebo (N=265)	Week 24/EOT	264 (99.6)	1.17 (0.712)	264 (99.6) -0.53 (0.043)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Overall	269 (99.6)	0.54 (0.504)	269 (99.6) -1.18 (0.032)	-0.72 [-0.80; -0.63] <.0001	-1.15 [-1.34; -0.97]
Placebo (N=265)	Overall	264 (99.6)	1.25 (0.552)	264 (99.6) -0.46 (0.032)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.0013						
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Baseline	148 (100.0)	1.71 (0.550)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=151)	Baseline	151 (100.0)	1.66 (0.452)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Week 4	140 (94.6)	1.48 (0.648)	140 (94.6) -0.22 (0.046)	-0.12 [-0.24; 0.01] 0.0711	-0.23 [-0.46; 0.01]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 4	145 (96.0)	1.59 (0.584)	145 (96.0) -0.11 (0.045)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Week 8	129 (87.2)	1.00 (0.813)	129 (87.2) -0.65 (0.057)	-0.51 [-0.67; -0.35] <.0001	-0.77 [-1.02; -0.52]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 8	140 (92.7)	1.58 (0.619)	140 (92.7) -0.14 (0.055)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Week 12	125 (84.5)	0.80 (0.856)	125 (84.5) -0.83 (0.058)	-0.60 [-0.76; -0.44] <.0001	-0.85 [-1.10; -0.59]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 12	137 (90.7)	1.50 (0.623)	137 (90.7) -0.23 (0.056)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.0013						
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Week 16	119 (80.4)	0.84 (0.886)	119 (80.4) -0.79 (0.059)	-0.54 [-0.70; -0.38] <.0001	-0.76 [-1.02; -0.50]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 16	128 (84.8)	1.45 (0.655)	128 (84.8) -0.26 (0.057)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Week 20	114 (77.0)	0.78 (0.862)	114 (77.0) -0.81 (0.059)	-0.51 [-0.67; -0.35] <.0001	-0.72 [-0.98; -0.46]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 20	127 (84.1)	1.39 (0.677)	127 (84.1) -0.31 (0.057)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Week 24/EOT	147 (99.3)	0.84 (0.894)	147 (99.3) -0.87 (0.057)	-0.60 [-0.76; -0.45] <.0001	-0.80 [-1.03; -0.56]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 24/EOT	151 (100.0)	1.42 (0.704)	151 (100.0) -0.27 (0.057)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Overall	148 (100.0)	1.04 (0.700)	148 (100.0) -0.70 (0.043)	-0.48 [-0.59; -0.36] <.0001	-0.71 [-0.94; -0.47]
Placebo (N=151)	Overall	151 (100.0)	1.45 (0.567)	151 (100.0) -0.22 (0.042)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.0037						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Baseline	9 (100.0)	1.70 (0.650)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=18)	Baseline	18 (100.0)	1.80 (0.560)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Week 4	9 (100.0)	1.30 (0.682)	9 (100.0) -0.39 (0.182)	0.00 [-0.44; 0.44] 0.9863	-0.01 [-0.83; 0.82]
Placebo (N=18)	Week 4	17 (94.4)	1.37 (0.681)	17 (94.4) -0.39 (0.132)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Week 8	9 (100.0)	0.93 (0.724)	9 (100.0) -0.77 (0.224)	-0.20 [-0.74; 0.34] 0.4739	-0.34 [-1.17; 0.49]
Placebo (N=18)	Week 8	17 (94.4)	1.19 (0.613)	17 (94.4) -0.57 (0.162)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Week 12	9 (100.0)	0.29 (0.569)	9 (100.0) -1.41 (0.224)	-0.79 [-1.33; -0.25] 0.0042	-1.25 [-2.14; -0.35]
Placebo (N=18)	Week 12	17 (94.4)	1.14 (0.717)	17 (94.4) -0.62 (0.161)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, and baseline value as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.0037						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Week 16	8 (88.9)	0.16 (0.442)	8 (88.9) -1.44 (0.232)	-0.82 [-1.38; -0.27] 0.0038	-1.26 [-2.19; -0.33]
Placebo (N=18)	Week 16	17 (94.4)	1.14 (0.723)	17 (94.4) -0.62 (0.162)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Week 20	8 (88.9)	0.00 (0.000)	8 (88.9) -1.59 (0.234)	-0.99 [-1.55; -0.43] 0.0006	-1.67 [-2.65; -0.68]
Placebo (N=18)	Week 20	17 (94.4)	1.15 (0.697)	17 (94.4) -0.60 (0.163)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Week 24/EOT	9 (100.0)	0.14 (0.417)	9 (100.0) -1.56 (0.234)	-0.99 [-1.56; -0.43] 0.0006	-1.53 [-2.46; -0.61]
Placebo (N=18)	Week 24/EOT	18 (100.0)	1.18 (0.759)	18 (100.0) -0.56 (0.166)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Overall	9 (100.0)	0.50 (0.302)	9 (100.0) -1.19 (0.172)	-0.63 [-1.05; -0.22] 0.0028	-1.00 [-1.86; -0.14]
Placebo (N=18)	Overall	18 (100.0)	1.19 (0.611)	18 (100.0) -0.56 (0.123)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, and baseline value as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.0037						
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Baseline	226 (100.0)	1.69 (0.534)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=213)	Baseline	213 (100.0)	1.68 (0.493)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Week 4	218 (96.5)	1.26 (0.682)	218 (96.5) -0.42 (0.037)	-0.25 [-0.35; -0.14] <.0001	-0.45 [-0.65; -0.26]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 4	208 (97.7)	1.52 (0.574)	208 (97.7) -0.17 (0.038)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Week 8	210 (92.9)	0.53 (0.706)	210 (92.9) -1.12 (0.046)	-0.82 [-0.95; -0.69] <.0001	-1.24 [-1.45; -1.03]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 8	201 (94.4)	1.39 (0.649)	201 (94.4) -0.30 (0.047)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Week 12	208 (92.0)	0.39 (0.586)	208 (92.0) -1.26 (0.046)	-0.86 [-0.99; -0.74] <.0001	-1.41 [-1.63; -1.19]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 12	194 (91.1)	1.30 (0.632)	194 (91.1) -0.40 (0.047)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, and baseline value as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
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Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.0037						
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Week 16	203 (89.8)	0.31 (0.600)	203 (89.8) -1.33 (0.046)	-0.86 [-0.99; -0.72] <.0001	-1.37 [-1.59; -1.15]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 16	184 (86.4)	1.20 (0.628)	184 (86.4) -0.48 (0.048)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Week 20	199 (88.1)	0.27 (0.572)	199 (88.1) -1.35 (0.047)	-0.86 [-0.99; -0.73] <.0001	-1.39 [-1.61; -1.16]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 20	181 (85.0)	1.18 (0.667)	181 (85.0) -0.49 (0.049)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Week 24/EOT	225 (99.6)	0.32 (0.645)	225 (99.6) -1.38 (0.047)	-0.90 [-1.03; -0.77] <.0001	-1.34 [-1.55; -1.13]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 24/EOT	213 (100.0)	1.22 (0.715)	213 (100.0) -0.47 (0.048)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Overall	225 (99.6)	0.57 (0.526)	225 (99.6) -1.14 (0.035)	-0.76 [-0.86; -0.66] <.0001	-1.22 [-1.42; -1.01]
Placebo (N=213)	Overall	213 (100.0)	1.31 (0.564)	213 (100.0) -0.39 (0.036)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, and baseline value as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.0037						
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Baseline	96 (100.0)	1.67 (0.473)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=87)	Baseline	87 (100.0)	1.57 (0.503)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Week 4	94 (97.9)	1.37 (0.617)	94 (97.9) -0.31 (0.056)	-0.07 [-0.23; 0.09] 0.4150	-0.13 [-0.43; 0.16]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 4	85 (97.7)	1.40 (0.559)	85 (97.7) -0.24 (0.059)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Week 8	88 (91.7)	0.87 (0.784)	88 (91.7) -0.79 (0.071)	-0.51 [-0.71; -0.31] <.0001	-0.80 [-1.11; -0.48]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 8	81 (93.1)	1.38 (0.563)	81 (93.1) -0.28 (0.074)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Week 12	86 (89.6)	0.62 (0.778)	86 (89.6) -1.03 (0.071)	-0.73 [-0.93; -0.53] <.0001	-1.03 [-1.36; -0.70]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 12	77 (88.5)	1.37 (0.686)	77 (88.5) -0.30 (0.075)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, and baseline value as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.0037						
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Week 16	86 (89.6)	0.59 (0.819)	86 (89.6) -1.06 (0.071)	-0.61 [-0.81; -0.40] <.0001	-0.82 [-1.15; -0.50]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 16	73 (83.9)	1.21 (0.698)	73 (83.9) -0.45 (0.076)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Week 20	85 (88.5)	0.50 (0.745)	85 (88.5) -1.12 (0.072)	-0.64 [-0.85; -0.44] <.0001	-0.93 [-1.26; -0.60]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 20	73 (83.9)	1.18 (0.665)	73 (83.9) -0.47 (0.077)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Week 24/EOT	95 (99.0)	0.55 (0.791)	95 (99.0) -1.13 (0.072)	-0.71 [-0.91; -0.50] <.0001	-0.97 [-1.28; -0.66]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 24/EOT	86 (98.9)	1.21 (0.698)	86 (98.9) -0.42 (0.076)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Overall	96 (100.0)	0.79 (0.646)	96 (100.0) -0.90 (0.053)	-0.54 [-0.70; -0.39] <.0001	-0.81 [-1.12; -0.51]
Placebo (N=87)	Overall	86 (98.9)	1.27 (0.543)	86 (98.9) -0.36 (0.056)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, and baseline value as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.0037						
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Baseline	49 (100.0)	1.79 (0.614)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=60)	Baseline	60 (100.0)	1.73 (0.428)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Week 4	46 (93.9)	1.52 (0.689)	46 (93.9) -0.21 (0.080)	-0.02 [-0.23; 0.19] 0.8820	-0.03 [-0.42; 0.36]
Placebo (N=60)	Week 4	59 (98.3)	1.51 (0.606)	59 (98.3) -0.20 (0.071)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Week 8	46 (93.9)	0.95 (0.909)	46 (93.9) -0.78 (0.098)	-0.52 [-0.78; -0.26] <.0001	-0.74 [-1.14; -0.34]
Placebo (N=60)	Week 8	57 (95.0)	1.45 (0.640)	57 (95.0) -0.26 (0.088)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Week 12	44 (89.8)	0.98 (0.949)	44 (89.8) -0.76 (0.099)	-0.49 [-0.75; -0.22] 0.0003	-0.68 [-1.09; -0.27]
Placebo (N=60)	Week 12	56 (93.3)	1.44 (0.613)	56 (93.3) -0.28 (0.089)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, and baseline value as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.0037						
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Week 16	40 (81.6)	0.84 (0.931)	40 (81.6) -0.93 (0.102)	-0.72 [-0.99; -0.45] <.0001	-1.15 [-1.59; -0.70]
Placebo (N=60)	Week 16	52 (86.7)	1.50 (0.561)	52 (86.7) -0.21 (0.091)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Week 20	39 (79.6)	0.72 (0.904)	39 (79.6) -0.99 (0.103)	-0.72 [-0.99; -0.45] <.0001	-1.04 [-1.49; -0.60]
Placebo (N=60)	Week 20	51 (85.0)	1.41 (0.667)	51 (85.0) -0.27 (0.092)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Week 24/EOT	49 (100.0)	0.74 (0.924)	49 (100.0) -1.00 (0.100)	-0.73 [-0.99; -0.46] <.0001	-1.04 [-1.44; -0.63]
Placebo (N=60)	Week 24/EOT	60 (100.0)	1.43 (0.607)	60 (100.0) -0.28 (0.091)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Overall	49 (100.0)	0.96 (0.744)	49 (100.0) -0.78 (0.075)	-0.53 [-0.73; -0.33] <.0001	-0.80 [-1.19; -0.41]
Placebo (N=60)	Overall	60 (100.0)	1.46 (0.466)	60 (100.0) -0.25 (0.067)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, and baseline value as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.0037						
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Baseline	27 (100.0)	1.80 (0.508)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=26)	Baseline	26 (100.0)	1.67 (0.412)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 4	24 (88.9)	1.44 (0.644)	24 (88.9) -0.32 (0.111)	0.01 [-0.29; 0.32] 0.9444	0.02 [-0.55; 0.58]
Placebo (N=26)	Week 4	25 (96.2)	1.36 (0.675)	25 (96.2) -0.33 (0.109)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 8	23 (85.2)	1.19 (0.705)	23 (85.2) -0.52 (0.137)	-0.10 [-0.48; 0.28] 0.5954	-0.15 [-0.74; 0.43]
Placebo (N=26)	Week 8	23 (88.5)	1.27 (0.701)	23 (88.5) -0.42 (0.137)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 12	22 (81.5)	1.10 (0.780)	22 (81.5) -0.58 (0.138)	-0.27 [-0.65; 0.11] 0.1665	-0.39 [-0.99; 0.22]
Placebo (N=26)	Week 12	22 (84.6)	1.40 (0.708)	22 (84.6) -0.31 (0.138)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, and baseline value as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.0037						
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 16	22 (81.5)	0.90 (0.819)	22 (81.5) -0.78 (0.139)	-0.47 [-0.85; -0.08] 0.0189	-0.62 [-1.24; 0.00]
Placebo (N=26)	Week 16	21 (80.8)	1.39 (0.785)	21 (80.8) -0.32 (0.141)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 20	22 (81.5)	1.09 (0.901)	22 (81.5) -0.57 (0.138)	-0.20 [-0.58; 0.19] 0.3203	-0.24 [-0.85; 0.37]
Placebo (N=26)	Week 20	21 (80.8)	1.35 (0.848)	21 (80.8) -0.37 (0.141)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 24/EOT	27 (100.0)	1.17 (0.843)	27 (100.0) -0.58 (0.135)	-0.21 [-0.59; 0.17] 0.2842	-0.24 [-0.79; 0.30]
Placebo (N=26)	Week 24/EOT	26 (100.0)	1.31 (0.890)	26 (100.0) -0.37 (0.138)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Overall	27 (100.0)	1.24 (0.736)	27 (100.0) -0.56 (0.102)	-0.21 [-0.49; 0.08] 0.1569	-0.28 [-0.83; 0.26]
Placebo (N=26)	Overall	26 (100.0)	1.32 (0.678)	26 (100.0) -0.35 (0.103)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, and baseline value as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.0037						
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Baseline	11 (100.0)	1.73 (0.474)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=12)	Baseline	12 (100.0)	1.86 (0.541)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 4	11 (100.0)	1.67 (0.612)	11 (100.0) -0.04 (0.164)	0.08 [-0.37; 0.54] 0.7206	0.15 [-0.70; 1.01]
Placebo (N=12)	Week 4	11 (91.7)	1.71 (0.694)	11 (91.7) -0.13 (0.164)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 8	10 (90.9)	0.77 (0.885)	10 (90.9) -0.90 (0.209)	-0.80 [-1.37; -0.23] 0.0057	-1.07 [-2.01; -0.13]
Placebo (N=12)	Week 8	11 (91.7)	1.77 (0.748)	11 (91.7) -0.10 (0.200)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 12	10 (90.9)	0.57 (0.847)	10 (90.9) -1.08 (0.209)	-0.80 [-1.37; -0.23] 0.0057	-0.92 [-1.85; 0.01]
Placebo (N=12)	Week 12	11 (91.7)	1.59 (0.781)	11 (91.7) -0.28 (0.199)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, and baseline value as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

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Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.0037						
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 16	10 (90.9)	1.08 (0.755)	10 (90.9) -0.58 (0.210)	-0.53 [-1.10; 0.04] 0.0704	-0.76 [-1.68; 0.15]
Placebo (N=12)	Week 16	11 (91.7)	1.83 (0.674)	11 (91.7) -0.05 (0.201)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 20	9 (81.8)	1.00 (0.722)	9 (81.8) -0.73 (0.215)	-0.52 [-1.10; 0.06] 0.0794	-0.71 [-1.64; 0.23]
Placebo (N=12)	Week 20	11 (91.7)	1.67 (0.870)	11 (91.7) -0.21 (0.201)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 24/EOT	11 (100.0)	0.84 (0.780)	11 (100.0) -0.87 (0.212)	-0.61 [-1.18; -0.03] 0.0396	-0.75 [-1.61; 0.12]
Placebo (N=12)	Week 24/EOT	12 (100.0)	1.51 (0.895)	12 (100.0) -0.27 (0.203)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Overall	11 (100.0)	1.04 (0.575)	11 (100.0) -0.70 (0.157)	-0.53 [-0.96; -0.10] 0.0155	-0.73 [-1.60; 0.13]
Placebo (N=12)	Overall	12 (100.0)	1.56 (0.798)	12 (100.0) -0.17 (0.151)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, and baseline value as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.0095						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Baseline	331 (100.0)	1.68 (0.519)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=318)	Baseline	318 (100.0)	1.66 (0.501)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Week 4	321 (97.0)	1.30 (0.663)	321 (97.0) -0.30 (0.034)	-0.18 [-0.26; -0.09] <.0001	-0.33 [-0.49; -0.18]
Placebo (N=318)	Week 4	310 (97.5)	1.47 (0.577)	310 (97.5) -0.12 (0.034)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Week 8	307 (92.7)	0.64 (0.744)	307 (92.7) -0.92 (0.041)	-0.70 [-0.80; -0.59] <.0001	-1.08 [-1.25; -0.91]
Placebo (N=318)	Week 8	299 (94.0)	1.38 (0.625)	299 (94.0) -0.23 (0.041)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Week 12	303 (91.5)	0.45 (0.653)	303 (91.5) -1.11 (0.041)	-0.81 [-0.91; -0.70] <.0001	-1.28 [-1.45; -1.10]
Placebo (N=318)	Week 12	288 (90.6)	1.31 (0.652)	288 (90.6) -0.30 (0.041)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.0095						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Week 16	297 (89.7)	0.39 (0.678)	297 (89.7) -1.16 (0.041)	-0.77 [-0.88; -0.67] <.0001	-1.19 [-1.37; -1.01]
Placebo (N=318)	Week 16	274 (86.2)	1.20 (0.651)	274 (86.2) -0.39 (0.042)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Week 20	292 (88.2)	0.33 (0.630)	292 (88.2) -1.20 (0.041)	-0.79 [-0.90; -0.68] <.0001	-1.27 [-1.45; -1.09]
Placebo (N=318)	Week 20	271 (85.2)	1.18 (0.666)	271 (85.2) -0.41 (0.042)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Week 24/EOT	329 (99.4)	0.38 (0.693)	329 (99.4) -1.22 (0.041)	-0.84 [-0.95; -0.73] <.0001	-1.24 [-1.41; -1.07]
Placebo (N=318)	Week 24/EOT	317 (99.7)	1.21 (0.711)	317 (99.7) -0.38 (0.042)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Overall	330 (99.7)	0.63 (0.567)	330 (99.7) -0.98 (0.032)	-0.68 [-0.76; -0.60] <.0001	-1.09 [-1.25; -0.92]
Placebo (N=318)	Overall	317 (99.7)	1.29 (0.560)	317 (99.7) -0.30 (0.032)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.0095						
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Baseline	87 (100.0)	1.79 (0.561)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=98)	Baseline	98 (100.0)	1.73 (0.437)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Week 4	81 (93.1)	1.52 (0.662)	81 (93.1) -0.22 (0.060)	-0.02 [-0.18; 0.14] 0.7724	-0.04 [-0.34; 0.26]
Placebo (N=98)	Week 4	95 (96.9)	1.50 (0.636)	95 (96.9) -0.20 (0.056)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Week 8	79 (90.8)	1.00 (0.852)	79 (90.8) -0.72 (0.074)	-0.46 [-0.66; -0.26] <.0001	-0.67 [-0.98; -0.36]
Placebo (N=98)	Week 8	91 (92.9)	1.45 (0.677)	91 (92.9) -0.26 (0.069)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Week 12	76 (87.4)	0.96 (0.894)	76 (87.4) -0.75 (0.075)	-0.49 [-0.68; -0.29] <.0001	-0.69 [-1.00; -0.37]
Placebo (N=98)	Week 12	89 (90.8)	1.45 (0.653)	89 (90.8) -0.26 (0.070)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.0095						
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Week 16	72 (82.8)	0.89 (0.868)	72 (82.8) -0.84 (0.076)	-0.64 [-0.85; -0.44] <.0001	-1.00 [-1.33; -0.66]
Placebo (N=98)	Week 16	84 (85.7)	1.52 (0.643)	84 (85.7) -0.19 (0.071)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Week 20	70 (80.5)	0.87 (0.887)	70 (80.5) -0.83 (0.076)	-0.56 [-0.76; -0.36] <.0001	-0.79 [-1.12; -0.46]
Placebo (N=98)	Week 20	83 (84.7)	1.43 (0.741)	83 (84.7) -0.27 (0.071)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Week 24/EOT	87 (100.0)	0.89 (0.895)	87 (100.0) -0.86 (0.075)	-0.58 [-0.79; -0.38] <.0001	-0.77 [-1.07; -0.47]
Placebo (N=98)	Week 24/EOT	98 (100.0)	1.41 (0.723)	98 (100.0) -0.28 (0.071)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Overall	87 (100.0)	1.06 (0.727)	87 (100.0) -0.70 (0.055)	-0.46 [-0.61; -0.31] <.0001	-0.68 [-0.97; -0.38]
Placebo (N=98)	Overall	98 (100.0)	1.43 (0.573)	98 (100.0) -0.24 (0.052)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.2334						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Baseline	25 (100.0)	1.84 (0.611)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=42)	Baseline	42 (100.0)	1.56 (0.409)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Week 4	23 (92.0)	1.39 (0.612)	23 (92.0) -0.26 (0.114)	-0.01 [-0.29; 0.27] 0.9275	-0.02 [-0.54; 0.49]
Placebo (N=42)	Week 4	40 (95.2)	1.30 (0.633)	40 (95.2) -0.25 (0.087)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Week 8	21 (84.0)	0.94 (0.782)	21 (84.0) -0.69 (0.143)	-0.41 [-0.76; -0.06] 0.0236	-0.63 [-1.19; -0.07]
Placebo (N=42)	Week 8	35 (83.3)	1.30 (0.647)	35 (83.3) -0.28 (0.111)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Week 12	20 (80.0)	0.61 (0.810)	20 (80.0) -0.98 (0.145)	-0.59 [-0.95; -0.24] 0.0012	-0.89 [-1.47; -0.30]
Placebo (N=42)	Week 12	34 (81.0)	1.18 (0.656)	34 (81.0) -0.39 (0.111)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.2334						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Week 16	19 (76.0)	0.65 (1.034)	19 (76.0) -0.91 (0.147)	-0.54 [-0.90; -0.18] 0.0034	-0.76 [-1.35; -0.17]
Placebo (N=42)	Week 16	33 (78.6)	1.19 (0.599)	33 (78.6) -0.37 (0.113)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Week 20	18 (72.0)	0.56 (0.960)	18 (72.0) -0.94 (0.148)	-0.59 [-0.95; -0.23] 0.0013	-0.86 [-1.46; -0.26]
Placebo (N=42)	Week 20	33 (78.6)	1.21 (0.658)	33 (78.6) -0.34 (0.112)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Week 24/EOT	25 (100.0)	0.55 (0.829)	25 (100.0) -1.11 (0.141)	-0.71 [-1.06; -0.36] <.0001	-1.07 [-1.61; -0.54]
Placebo (N=42)	Week 24/EOT	42 (100.0)	1.15 (0.668)	42 (100.0) -0.40 (0.109)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Overall	25 (100.0)	0.85 (0.702)	25 (100.0) -0.82 (0.106)	-0.48 [-0.74; -0.22] 0.0003	-0.73 [-1.25; -0.22]
Placebo (N=42)	Overall	42 (100.0)	1.22 (0.554)	42 (100.0) -0.34 (0.082)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.2334						
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Baseline	44 (100.0)	1.56 (0.460)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=51)	Baseline	51 (100.0)	1.64 (0.429)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Week 4	43 (97.7)	1.22 (0.622)	43 (97.7) -0.32 (0.084)	-0.29 [-0.51; -0.07] 0.0108	-0.59 [-1.01; -0.17]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 4	50 (98.0)	1.52 (0.564)	50 (98.0) -0.03 (0.078)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Week 8	40 (90.9)	0.65 (0.680)	40 (90.9) -0.87 (0.105)	-0.69 [-0.97; -0.42] <.0001	-1.23 [-1.68; -0.77]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 8	49 (96.1)	1.37 (0.506)	49 (96.1) -0.18 (0.096)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Week 12	40 (90.9)	0.54 (0.712)	40 (90.9) -0.97 (0.106)	-0.79 [-1.07; -0.51] <.0001	-1.31 [-1.78; -0.84]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 12	47 (92.2)	1.39 (0.553)	47 (92.2) -0.18 (0.098)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.2334						
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Week 16	37 (84.1)	0.44 (0.617)	37 (84.1) -1.00 (0.108)	-0.63 [-0.91; -0.34] <.0001	-1.00 [-1.46; -0.54]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 16	46 (90.2)	1.19 (0.595)	46 (90.2) -0.38 (0.099)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Week 20	37 (84.1)	0.33 (0.622)	37 (84.1) -1.11 (0.108)	-0.67 [-0.95; -0.38] <.0001	-1.14 [-1.62; -0.67]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 20	44 (86.3)	1.12 (0.572)	44 (86.3) -0.44 (0.099)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Week 24/EOT	44 (100.0)	0.53 (0.646)	44 (100.0) -1.00 (0.107)	-0.67 [-0.96; -0.39] <.0001	-1.06 [-1.50; -0.63]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 24/EOT	51 (100.0)	1.22 (0.596)	51 (100.0) -0.32 (0.100)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Overall	44 (100.0)	0.67 (0.484)	44 (100.0) -0.88 (0.080)	-0.62 [-0.83; -0.42] <.0001	-1.07 [-1.50; -0.64]
Placebo (N=51)	Overall	51 (100.0)	1.28 (0.469)	51 (100.0) -0.25 (0.074)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.2334						
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Baseline	60 (100.0)	1.81 (0.543)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=59)	Baseline	59 (100.0)	1.79 (0.481)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 4	59 (98.3)	1.37 (0.672)	59 (98.3) -0.24 (0.073)	-0.24 [-0.44; -0.05] 0.0157	-0.48 [-0.85; -0.11]
Placebo (N=59)	Week 4	58 (98.3)	1.62 (0.486)	58 (98.3) -0.00 (0.074)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 8	58 (96.7)	0.64 (0.764)	58 (96.7) -0.96 (0.089)	-0.78 [-1.03; -0.54] <.0001	-1.20 [-1.61; -0.80]
Placebo (N=59)	Week 8	56 (94.9)	1.43 (0.564)	56 (94.9) -0.18 (0.091)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 12	58 (96.7)	0.45 (0.718)	58 (96.7) -1.15 (0.090)	-0.96 [-1.20; -0.71] <.0001	-1.46 [-1.88; -1.05]
Placebo (N=59)	Week 12	55 (93.2)	1.42 (0.618)	55 (93.2) -0.20 (0.091)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.2334						
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 16	56 (93.3)	0.38 (0.652)	56 (93.3) -1.23 (0.091)	-0.88 [-1.13; -0.63] <.0001	-1.42 [-1.84; -0.99]
Placebo (N=59)	Week 16	53 (89.8)	1.28 (0.597)	53 (89.8) -0.35 (0.092)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 20	55 (91.7)	0.42 (0.696)	55 (91.7) -1.17 (0.091)	-0.79 [-1.04; -0.55] <.0001	-1.20 [-1.61; -0.79]
Placebo (N=59)	Week 20	53 (89.8)	1.25 (0.671)	53 (89.8) -0.38 (0.092)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 24/EOT	60 (100.0)	0.38 (0.674)	60 (100.0) -1.24 (0.093)	-0.99 [-1.25; -0.74] <.0001	-1.59 [-2.00; -1.18]
Placebo (N=59)	Week 24/EOT	59 (100.0)	1.37 (0.613)	59 (100.0) -0.25 (0.093)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Overall	60 (100.0)	0.63 (0.589)	60 (100.0) -1.00 (0.069)	-0.77 [-0.96; -0.59] <.0001	-1.25 [-1.65; -0.86]
Placebo (N=59)	Overall	59 (100.0)	1.40 (0.456)	59 (100.0) -0.23 (0.069)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.2334						
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Baseline	61 (100.0)	1.64 (0.513)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=51)	Baseline	51 (100.0)	1.71 (0.541)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Week 4	58 (95.1)	1.29 (0.642)	58 (95.1) -0.27 (0.072)	-0.21 [-0.42; -0.01] 0.0403	-0.43 [-0.81; -0.04]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 4	50 (98.0)	1.55 (0.556)	50 (98.0) -0.05 (0.078)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Week 8	56 (91.8)	0.65 (0.811)	56 (91.8) -0.87 (0.089)	-0.72 [-0.97; -0.46] <.0001	-1.11 [-1.52; -0.69]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 8	49 (96.1)	1.46 (0.565)	49 (96.1) -0.16 (0.096)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Week 12	54 (88.5)	0.41 (0.623)	54 (88.5) -1.10 (0.090)	-0.87 [-1.13; -0.62] <.0001	-1.40 [-1.84; -0.97]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 12	48 (94.1)	1.38 (0.629)	48 (94.1) -0.23 (0.097)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.2334						
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Week 16	54 (88.5)	0.53 (0.832)	54 (88.5) -0.98 (0.091)	-0.71 [-0.98; -0.45] <.0001	-1.00 [-1.43; -0.58]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 16	44 (86.3)	1.31 (0.743)	44 (86.3) -0.26 (0.099)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Week 20	53 (86.9)	0.31 (0.617)	53 (86.9) -1.15 (0.091)	-0.99 [-1.25; -0.73] <.0001	-1.52 [-1.97; -1.06]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 20	44 (86.3)	1.41 (0.777)	44 (86.3) -0.16 (0.099)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Week 24/EOT	60 (98.4)	0.40 (0.729)	60 (98.4) -1.16 (0.091)	-0.97 [-1.24; -0.71] <.0001	-1.44 [-1.86; -1.02]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 24/EOT	51 (100.0)	1.40 (0.715)	51 (100.0) -0.19 (0.099)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Overall	61 (100.0)	0.66 (0.602)	61 (100.0) -0.92 (0.068)	-0.75 [-0.94; -0.56] <.0001	-1.18 [-1.58; -0.77]
Placebo (N=51)	Overall	51 (100.0)	1.41 (0.594)	51 (100.0) -0.17 (0.074)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.2334						
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Baseline	228 (100.0)	1.71 (0.527)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=213)	Baseline	213 (100.0)	1.67 (0.500)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Week 4	219 (96.1)	1.37 (0.690)	219 (96.1) -0.27 (0.038)	-0.09 [-0.19; 0.01] 0.0807	-0.16 [-0.35; 0.03]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 4	207 (97.2)	1.45 (0.616)	207 (97.2) -0.18 (0.039)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Week 8	211 (92.5)	0.74 (0.795)	211 (92.5) -0.86 (0.047)	-0.61 [-0.74; -0.49] <.0001	-0.90 [-1.10; -0.69]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 8	201 (94.4)	1.39 (0.700)	201 (94.4) -0.25 (0.048)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Week 12	207 (90.8)	0.61 (0.762)	207 (90.8) -0.98 (0.047)	-0.66 [-0.79; -0.53] <.0001	-0.98 [-1.19; -0.77]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 12	193 (90.6)	1.33 (0.692)	193 (90.6) -0.32 (0.049)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.2334						
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Week 16	203 (89.0)	0.49 (0.737)	203 (89.0) -1.11 (0.047)	-0.78 [-0.91; -0.65] <.0001	-1.19 [-1.41; -0.97]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 16	182 (85.4)	1.30 (0.691)	182 (85.4) -0.33 (0.050)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Week 20	199 (87.3)	0.48 (0.742)	199 (87.3) -1.10 (0.047)	-0.71 [-0.84; -0.58] <.0001	-1.08 [-1.29; -0.86]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 20	180 (84.5)	1.22 (0.707)	180 (84.5) -0.39 (0.050)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Week 24/EOT	227 (99.6)	0.52 (0.814)	227 (99.6) -1.12 (0.048)	-0.72 [-0.85; -0.59] <.0001	-0.97 [-1.17; -0.77]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 24/EOT	212 (99.5)	1.23 (0.777)	212 (99.5) -0.40 (0.050)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Overall	227 (99.6)	0.75 (0.660)	227 (99.6) -0.91 (0.036)	-0.60 [-0.69; -0.50] <.0001	-0.90 [-1.09; -0.70]
Placebo (N=213)	Overall	212 (99.5)	1.31 (0.608)	212 (99.5) -0.31 (0.037)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.3801						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Baseline	60 (100.0)	1.62 (0.511)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=64)	Baseline	64 (100.0)	1.74 (0.546)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 4	58 (96.7)	1.27 (0.674)	58 (96.7) -0.27 (0.073)	-0.14 [-0.33; 0.06] 0.1695	-0.27 [-0.62; 0.09]
Placebo (N=64)	Week 4	63 (98.4)	1.47 (0.612)	63 (98.4) -0.14 (0.070)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 8	53 (88.3)	0.59 (0.758)	53 (88.3) -0.88 (0.091)	-0.72 [-0.96; -0.47] <.0001	-1.14 [-1.55; -0.74]
Placebo (N=64)	Week 8	59 (92.2)	1.43 (0.657)	59 (92.2) -0.16 (0.087)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 12	53 (88.3)	0.43 (0.604)	53 (88.3) -1.03 (0.091)	-0.75 [-0.99; -0.50] <.0001	-1.19 [-1.59; -0.78]
Placebo (N=64)	Week 12	58 (90.6)	1.30 (0.720)	58 (90.6) -0.29 (0.088)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.3801						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 16	52 (86.7)	0.26 (0.555)	52 (86.7) -1.19 (0.092)	-0.86 [-1.11; -0.62] <.0001	-1.42 [-1.84; -0.99]
Placebo (N=64)	Week 16	56 (87.5)	1.21 (0.694)	56 (87.5) -0.33 (0.089)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 20	52 (86.7)	0.24 (0.562)	52 (86.7) -1.21 (0.091)	-0.88 [-1.13; -0.64] <.0001	-1.44 [-1.87; -1.02]
Placebo (N=64)	Week 20	56 (87.5)	1.22 (0.744)	56 (87.5) -0.32 (0.089)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 24/EOT	60 (100.0)	0.32 (0.708)	60 (100.0) -1.22 (0.092)	-0.93 [-1.17; -0.68] <.0001	-1.32 [-1.72; -0.93]
Placebo (N=64)	Week 24/EOT	64 (100.0)	1.31 (0.784)	64 (100.0) -0.29 (0.089)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Overall	60 (100.0)	0.60 (0.562)	60 (100.0) -0.97 (0.068)	-0.71 [-0.89; -0.53] <.0001	-1.16 [-1.54; -0.78]
Placebo (N=64)	Overall	64 (100.0)	1.36 (0.629)	64 (100.0) -0.26 (0.066)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.3801						
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Baseline	358 (100.0)	1.72 (0.531)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=352)	Baseline	352 (100.0)	1.66 (0.476)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Week 4	344 (96.1)	1.35 (0.667)	344 (96.1) -0.27 (0.032)	-0.15 [-0.23; -0.06] 0.0005	-0.27 [-0.42; -0.12]
Placebo (N=352)	Week 4	342 (97.2)	1.48 (0.588)	342 (97.2) -0.13 (0.032)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Week 8	333 (93.0)	0.73 (0.783)	333 (93.0) -0.87 (0.038)	-0.64 [-0.74; -0.53] <.0001	-0.96 [-1.12; -0.80]
Placebo (N=352)	Week 8	331 (94.0)	1.39 (0.634)	331 (94.0) -0.23 (0.038)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Week 12	326 (91.1)	0.57 (0.753)	326 (91.1) -1.02 (0.039)	-0.74 [-0.84; -0.64] <.0001	-1.12 [-1.29; -0.95]
Placebo (N=352)	Week 12	319 (90.6)	1.35 (0.642)	319 (90.6) -0.28 (0.039)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.3801						
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Week 16	317 (88.5)	0.52 (0.766)	317 (88.5) -1.07 (0.039)	-0.73 [-0.84; -0.63] <.0001	-1.10 [-1.27; -0.93]
Placebo (N=352)	Week 16	302 (85.8)	1.28 (0.657)	302 (85.8) -0.33 (0.039)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Week 20	310 (86.6)	0.47 (0.738)	310 (86.6) -1.10 (0.039)	-0.72 [-0.83; -0.62] <.0001	-1.10 [-1.27; -0.93]
Placebo (N=352)	Week 20	298 (84.7)	1.24 (0.682)	298 (84.7) -0.37 (0.039)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Week 24/EOT	356 (99.4)	0.52 (0.774)	356 (99.4) -1.12 (0.039)	-0.76 [-0.87; -0.66] <.0001	-1.09 [-1.25; -0.93]
Placebo (N=352)	Week 24/EOT	351 (99.7)	1.25 (0.706)	351 (99.7) -0.35 (0.040)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Overall	357 (99.7)	0.74 (0.637)	357 (99.7) -0.91 (0.030)	-0.62 [-0.70; -0.55] <.0001	-0.96 [-1.12; -0.80]
Placebo (N=352)	Overall	351 (99.7)	1.32 (0.554)	351 (99.7) -0.28 (0.030)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.3990						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Baseline	27 (100.0)	1.67 (0.542)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=24)	Baseline	24 (100.0)	1.69 (0.510)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 4	26 (96.3)	1.63 (0.701)	26 (96.3) -0.15 (0.107)	0.13 [-0.17; 0.43] 0.4051	0.21 [-0.36; 0.78]
Placebo (N=24)	Week 4	23 (95.8)	1.54 (0.825)	23 (95.8) -0.28 (0.114)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 8	25 (92.6)	1.06 (0.846)	25 (92.6) -0.71 (0.133)	-0.46 [-0.83; -0.08] 0.0182	-0.60 [-1.19; 0.00]
Placebo (N=24)	Week 8	22 (91.7)	1.62 (0.715)	22 (91.7) -0.26 (0.141)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 12	25 (92.6)	0.79 (0.941)	25 (92.6) -0.98 (0.133)	-0.54 [-0.92; -0.16] 0.0050	-0.63 [-1.23; -0.04]
Placebo (N=24)	Week 12	22 (91.7)	1.44 (0.668)	22 (91.7) -0.44 (0.142)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.3990						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 16	24 (88.9)	0.81 (0.947)	24 (88.9) -0.92 (0.135)	-0.59 [-0.98; -0.20] 0.0031	-0.72 [-1.35; -0.09]
Placebo (N=24)	Week 16	19 (79.2)	1.51 (0.696)	19 (79.2) -0.34 (0.148)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 20	23 (85.2)	0.75 (0.930)	23 (85.2) -0.90 (0.136)	-0.53 [-0.92; -0.14] 0.0081	-0.70 [-1.33; -0.06]
Placebo (N=24)	Week 20	19 (79.2)	1.48 (0.784)	19 (79.2) -0.37 (0.147)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 24/EOT	27 (100.0)	0.68 (0.876)	27 (100.0) -1.09 (0.136)	-0.69 [-1.08; -0.31] 0.0005	-0.87 [-1.45; -0.29]
Placebo (N=24)	Week 24/EOT	24 (100.0)	1.40 (0.769)	24 (100.0) -0.40 (0.144)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Overall	27 (100.0)	0.96 (0.670)	27 (100.0) -0.79 (0.100)	-0.45 [-0.73; -0.16] 0.0021	-0.59 [-1.15; -0.02]
Placebo (N=24)	Overall	24 (100.0)	1.42 (0.748)	24 (100.0) -0.35 (0.107)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.3990						
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Baseline	380 (100.0)	1.71 (0.520)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=376)	Baseline	376 (100.0)	1.68 (0.482)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Week 4	365 (96.1)	1.31 (0.655)	365 (96.1) -0.29 (0.032)	-0.16 [-0.24; -0.08] <.0001	-0.30 [-0.45; -0.16]
Placebo (N=376)	Week 4	366 (97.3)	1.47 (0.580)	366 (97.3) -0.13 (0.032)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Week 8	352 (92.6)	0.69 (0.764)	352 (92.6) -0.89 (0.038)	-0.66 [-0.76; -0.57] <.0001	-1.02 [-1.18; -0.87]
Placebo (N=376)	Week 8	352 (93.6)	1.38 (0.629)	352 (93.6) -0.22 (0.038)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Week 12	345 (90.8)	0.53 (0.712)	345 (90.8) -1.04 (0.039)	-0.77 [-0.86; -0.67] <.0001	-1.19 [-1.35; -1.03]
Placebo (N=376)	Week 12	339 (90.2)	1.34 (0.656)	339 (90.2) -0.27 (0.039)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.3990						
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Week 16	336 (88.4)	0.46 (0.725)	336 (88.4) -1.10 (0.039)	-0.76 [-0.86; -0.66] <.0001	-1.18 [-1.34; -1.01]
Placebo (N=376)	Week 16	324 (86.2)	1.26 (0.650)	324 (86.2) -0.34 (0.039)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Week 20	331 (87.1)	0.41 (0.693)	331 (87.1) -1.13 (0.039)	-0.75 [-0.85; -0.65] <.0001	-1.18 [-1.35; -1.02]
Placebo (N=376)	Week 20	320 (85.1)	1.21 (0.677)	320 (85.1) -0.38 (0.039)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Week 24/EOT	378 (99.5)	0.46 (0.741)	378 (99.5) -1.15 (0.039)	-0.79 [-0.89; -0.69] <.0001	-1.14 [-1.30; -0.99]
Placebo (N=376)	Week 24/EOT	375 (99.7)	1.24 (0.712)	375 (99.7) -0.36 (0.039)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Overall	379 (99.7)	0.69 (0.613)	379 (99.7) -0.93 (0.030)	-0.65 [-0.72; -0.58] <.0001	-1.02 [-1.17; -0.87]
Placebo (N=376)	Overall	375 (99.7)	1.31 (0.555)	375 (99.7) -0.28 (0.031)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.3990						
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Baseline	11 (100.0)	1.75 (0.797)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=16)	Baseline	16 (100.0)	1.53 (0.585)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 4	11 (100.0)	1.61 (0.850)	11 (100.0) -0.07 (0.164)	-0.10 [-0.51; 0.32] 0.6477	-0.24 [-1.02; 0.55]
Placebo (N=16)	Week 4	16 (100.0)	1.58 (0.460)	16 (100.0) 0.03 (0.136)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 8	9 (81.8)	0.84 (1.039)	9 (81.8) -0.74 (0.216)	-0.55 [-1.09; -0.02] 0.0430	-0.77 [-1.63; 0.09]
Placebo (N=16)	Week 8	16 (100.0)	1.37 (0.686)	16 (100.0) -0.19 (0.167)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 12	9 (81.8)	0.90 (0.865)	9 (81.8) -0.68 (0.217)	-0.42 [-0.96; 0.11] 0.1211	-0.65 [-1.51; 0.20]
Placebo (N=16)	Week 12	16 (100.0)	1.30 (0.629)	16 (100.0) -0.26 (0.168)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.3990						
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 16	9 (81.8)	0.47 (0.760)	9 (81.8) -1.12 (0.217)	-0.87 [-1.41; -0.33] 0.0017	-1.17 [-2.09; -0.26]
Placebo (N=16)	Week 16	15 (93.8)	1.31 (0.860)	15 (93.8) -0.26 (0.171)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 20	8 (72.7)	0.52 (0.949)	8 (72.7) -1.14 (0.221)	-0.99 [-1.54; -0.45] 0.0004	-1.17 [-2.12; -0.22]
Placebo (N=16)	Week 20	15 (93.8)	1.43 (0.835)	15 (93.8) -0.15 (0.172)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 24/EOT	11 (100.0)	0.84 (1.206)	11 (100.0) -0.84 (0.212)	-0.87 [-1.41; -0.33] 0.0016	-1.03 [-1.86; -0.19]
Placebo (N=16)	Week 24/EOT	16 (100.0)	1.58 (0.731)	16 (100.0) 0.03 (0.176)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Overall	11 (100.0)	1.00 (0.881)	11 (100.0) -0.77 (0.158)	-0.63 [-1.03; -0.24] 0.0018	-0.91 [-1.73; -0.08]
Placebo (N=16)	Overall	16 (100.0)	1.43 (0.530)	16 (100.0) -0.13 (0.128)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.4379						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Baseline	176 (100.0)	1.40 (0.452)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=186)	Baseline	186 (100.0)	1.42 (0.411)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Week 4	166 (94.3)	1.08 (0.603)	166 (94.3) -0.37 (0.046)	-0.17 [-0.29; -0.06] 0.0029	-0.34 [-0.55; -0.12]
Placebo (N=186)	Week 4	180 (96.8)	1.27 (0.534)	180 (96.8) -0.20 (0.044)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Week 8	162 (92.0)	0.50 (0.653)	162 (92.0) -0.93 (0.055)	-0.62 [-0.76; -0.48] <.0001	-1.09 [-1.32; -0.86]
Placebo (N=186)	Week 8	172 (92.5)	1.18 (0.512)	172 (92.5) -0.31 (0.053)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Week 12	159 (90.3)	0.41 (0.572)	159 (90.3) -1.01 (0.055)	-0.69 [-0.83; -0.54] <.0001	-1.19 [-1.43; -0.95]
Placebo (N=186)	Week 12	164 (88.2)	1.16 (0.582)	164 (88.2) -0.32 (0.054)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.4379						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Week 16	155 (88.1)	0.34 (0.605)	155 (88.1) -1.08 (0.056)	-0.70 [-0.84; -0.56] <.0001	-1.23 [-1.47; -0.99]
Placebo (N=186)	Week 16	158 (84.9)	1.11 (0.555)	158 (84.9) -0.38 (0.055)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Week 20	151 (85.8)	0.28 (0.577)	151 (85.8) -1.11 (0.056)	-0.67 [-0.82; -0.53] <.0001	-1.15 [-1.40; -0.91]
Placebo (N=186)	Week 20	155 (83.3)	1.04 (0.622)	155 (83.3) -0.44 (0.055)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Week 24/EOT	174 (98.9)	0.31 (0.592)	174 (98.9) -1.15 (0.056)	-0.78 [-0.93; -0.64] <.0001	-1.31 [-1.54; -1.08]
Placebo (N=186)	Week 24/EOT	185 (99.5)	1.11 (0.625)	185 (99.5) -0.37 (0.055)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Overall	175 (99.4)	0.53 (0.487)	175 (99.4) -0.94 (0.043)	-0.61 [-0.71; -0.50] <.0001	-1.07 [-1.29; -0.85]
Placebo (N=186)	Overall	185 (99.5)	1.14 (0.477)	185 (99.5) -0.33 (0.042)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.4379						
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Baseline	242 (100.0)	1.93 (0.462)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=230)	Baseline	230 (100.0)	1.88 (0.445)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Week 4	236 (97.5)	1.53 (0.651)	236 (97.5) -0.21 (0.038)	-0.13 [-0.23; -0.03] 0.0109	-0.23 [-0.41; -0.05]
Placebo (N=230)	Week 4	225 (97.8)	1.64 (0.584)	225 (97.8) -0.08 (0.038)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Week 8	224 (92.6)	0.87 (0.829)	224 (92.6) -0.83 (0.046)	-0.67 [-0.79; -0.55] <.0001	-0.94 [-1.14; -0.75]
Placebo (N=230)	Week 8	218 (94.8)	1.57 (0.673)	218 (94.8) -0.16 (0.046)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Week 12	220 (90.9)	0.65 (0.820)	220 (90.9) -1.04 (0.047)	-0.79 [-0.91; -0.66] <.0001	-1.11 [-1.31; -0.91]
Placebo (N=230)	Week 12	213 (92.6)	1.48 (0.675)	213 (92.6) -0.26 (0.047)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.4379						
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Week 16	214 (88.4)	0.59 (0.817)	214 (88.4) -1.10 (0.047)	-0.79 [-0.92; -0.66] <.0001	-1.11 [-1.31; -0.90]
Placebo (N=230)	Week 16	200 (87.0)	1.40 (0.711)	200 (87.0) -0.31 (0.048)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Week 20	211 (87.2)	0.54 (0.788)	211 (87.2) -1.12 (0.047)	-0.81 [-0.93; -0.68] <.0001	-1.16 [-1.37; -0.95]
Placebo (N=230)	Week 20	199 (86.5)	1.39 (0.705)	199 (86.5) -0.32 (0.048)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Week 24/EOT	242 (100.0)	0.62 (0.849)	242 (100.0) -1.13 (0.047)	-0.79 [-0.92; -0.66] <.0001	-1.03 [-1.22; -0.84]
Placebo (N=230)	Week 24/EOT	230 (100.0)	1.38 (0.764)	230 (100.0) -0.33 (0.048)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Overall	242 (100.0)	0.86 (0.681)	242 (100.0) -0.91 (0.036)	-0.66 [-0.75; -0.57] <.0001	-0.95 [-1.14; -0.76]
Placebo (N=230)	Overall	230 (100.0)	1.47 (0.588)	230 (100.0) -0.24 (0.036)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.5222						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Baseline	335 (100.0)	1.69 (0.529)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=350)	Baseline	350 (100.0)	1.66 (0.489)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Week 4	322 (96.1)	1.31 (0.667)	322 (96.1) -0.29 (0.033)	-0.18 [-0.26; -0.09] <.0001	-0.33 [-0.48; -0.17]
Placebo (N=350)	Week 4	340 (97.1)	1.48 (0.588)	340 (97.1) -0.12 (0.032)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Week 8	307 (91.6)	0.72 (0.792)	307 (91.6) -0.85 (0.040)	-0.64 [-0.74; -0.54] <.0001	-0.97 [-1.14; -0.81]
Placebo (N=350)	Week 8	330 (94.3)	1.39 (0.638)	330 (94.3) -0.21 (0.039)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Week 12	303 (90.4)	0.55 (0.735)	303 (90.4) -1.02 (0.040)	-0.75 [-0.86; -0.65] <.0001	-1.14 [-1.31; -0.97]
Placebo (N=350)	Week 12	319 (91.1)	1.35 (0.666)	319 (91.1) -0.27 (0.039)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.5222						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Week 16	295 (88.1)	0.49 (0.754)	295 (88.1) -1.07 (0.040)	-0.78 [-0.88; -0.68] <.0001	-1.20 [-1.38; -1.03]
Placebo (N=350)	Week 16	301 (86.0)	1.31 (0.648)	301 (86.0) -0.29 (0.039)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Week 20	291 (86.9)	0.44 (0.732)	291 (86.9) -1.10 (0.040)	-0.74 [-0.85; -0.64] <.0001	-1.14 [-1.32; -0.97]
Placebo (N=350)	Week 20	299 (85.4)	1.24 (0.685)	299 (85.4) -0.35 (0.040)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Week 24/EOT	334 (99.7)	0.50 (0.777)	334 (99.7) -1.11 (0.040)	-0.78 [-0.88; -0.67] <.0001	-1.11 [-1.27; -0.95]
Placebo (N=350)	Week 24/EOT	349 (99.7)	1.26 (0.709)	349 (99.7) -0.34 (0.040)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Overall	334 (99.7)	0.72 (0.640)	334 (99.7) -0.91 (0.031)	-0.64 [-0.72; -0.57] <.0001	-1.00 [-1.16; -0.84]
Placebo (N=350)	Overall	349 (99.7)	1.33 (0.559)	349 (99.7) -0.26 (0.030)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.5222						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Baseline	83 (100.0)	1.76 (0.527)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=66)	Baseline	66 (100.0)	1.75 (0.476)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Week 4	80 (96.4)	1.47 (0.661)	80 (96.4) -0.18 (0.062)	0.00 [-0.17; 0.18] 0.9647	0.01 [-0.32; 0.34]
Placebo (N=66)	Week 4	65 (98.5)	1.47 (0.611)	65 (98.5) -0.19 (0.069)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Week 8	79 (95.2)	0.68 (0.737)	79 (95.2) -0.95 (0.076)	-0.67 [-0.89; -0.45] <.0001	-1.01 [-1.37; -0.65]
Placebo (N=66)	Week 8	60 (90.9)	1.40 (0.636)	60 (90.9) -0.28 (0.086)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Week 12	76 (91.6)	0.58 (0.739)	76 (91.6) -1.05 (0.077)	-0.69 [-0.91; -0.46] <.0001	-1.05 [-1.42; -0.68]
Placebo (N=66)	Week 12	58 (87.9)	1.29 (0.587)	58 (87.9) -0.36 (0.087)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.5222						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Week 16	74 (89.2)	0.46 (0.712)	74 (89.2) -1.15 (0.077)	-0.58 [-0.81; -0.36] <.0001	-0.86 [-1.22; -0.49]
Placebo (N=66)	Week 16	57 (86.4)	1.09 (0.712)	57 (86.4) -0.56 (0.087)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Week 20	71 (85.5)	0.39 (0.666)	71 (85.5) -1.19 (0.078)	-0.75 [-0.98; -0.52] <.0001	-1.15 [-1.53; -0.77]
Placebo (N=66)	Week 20	55 (83.3)	1.20 (0.730)	55 (83.3) -0.44 (0.088)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Week 24/EOT	82 (98.8)	0.45 (0.727)	82 (98.8) -1.22 (0.078)	-0.82 [-1.05; -0.60] <.0001	-1.14 [-1.49; -0.79]
Placebo (N=66)	Week 24/EOT	66 (100.0)	1.25 (0.770)	66 (100.0) -0.40 (0.088)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Overall	83 (100.0)	0.73 (0.581)	83 (100.0) -0.96 (0.058)	-0.58 [-0.75; -0.42] <.0001	-0.90 [-1.24; -0.56]
Placebo (N=66)	Overall	66 (100.0)	1.28 (0.605)	66 (100.0) -0.37 (0.065)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.6175						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Baseline	138 (100.0)	1.68 (0.566)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=154)	Baseline	154 (100.0)	1.68 (0.490)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Week 4	133 (96.4)	1.32 (0.682)	133 (96.4) -0.24 (0.050)	-0.14 [-0.27; -0.02] 0.0255	-0.27 [-0.50; -0.03]
Placebo (N=154)	Week 4	150 (97.4)	1.46 (0.551)	150 (97.4) -0.10 (0.048)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Week 8	125 (90.6)	0.67 (0.752)	125 (90.6) -0.85 (0.061)	-0.62 [-0.78; -0.46] <.0001	-0.97 [-1.22; -0.72]
Placebo (N=154)	Week 8	143 (92.9)	1.34 (0.628)	143 (92.9) -0.23 (0.058)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Week 12	124 (89.9)	0.49 (0.706)	124 (89.9) -1.01 (0.061)	-0.78 [-0.94; -0.62] <.0001	-1.20 [-1.46; -0.93]
Placebo (N=154)	Week 12	139 (90.3)	1.34 (0.671)	139 (90.3) -0.24 (0.058)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.6175						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Week 16	119 (86.2)	0.46 (0.783)	119 (86.2) -1.03 (0.062)	-0.68 [-0.84; -0.52] <.0001	-1.01 [-1.27; -0.74]
Placebo (N=154)	Week 16	130 (84.4)	1.21 (0.673)	130 (84.4) -0.35 (0.059)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Week 20	117 (84.8)	0.43 (0.748)	117 (84.8) -1.02 (0.062)	-0.68 [-0.84; -0.51] <.0001	-1.02 [-1.29; -0.75]
Placebo (N=154)	Week 20	129 (83.8)	1.20 (0.669)	129 (83.8) -0.35 (0.059)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Week 24/EOT	138 (100.0)	0.50 (0.751)	138 (100.0) -1.08 (0.062)	-0.77 [-0.93; -0.61] <.0001	-1.15 [-1.40; -0.90]
Placebo (N=154)	Week 24/EOT	153 (99.4)	1.25 (0.658)	153 (99.4) -0.31 (0.059)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Overall	138 (100.0)	0.73 (0.655)	138 (100.0) -0.87 (0.047)	-0.61 [-0.73; -0.49] <.0001	-0.96 [-1.20; -0.71]
Placebo (N=154)	Overall	153 (99.4)	1.31 (0.515)	153 (99.4) -0.26 (0.045)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.6175						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Baseline	280 (100.0)	1.72 (0.510)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=262)	Baseline	262 (100.0)	1.68 (0.487)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Week 4	269 (96.1)	1.35 (0.662)	269 (96.1) -0.28 (0.035)	-0.14 [-0.23; -0.05] 0.0029	-0.26 [-0.43; -0.09]
Placebo (N=262)	Week 4	255 (97.3)	1.49 (0.614)	255 (97.3) -0.14 (0.036)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Week 8	261 (93.2)	0.74 (0.793)	261 (93.2) -0.88 (0.043)	-0.66 [-0.78; -0.55] <.0001	-0.99 [-1.18; -0.81]
Placebo (N=262)	Week 8	247 (94.3)	1.43 (0.642)	247 (94.3) -0.21 (0.044)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Week 12	255 (91.1)	0.58 (0.749)	255 (91.1) -1.03 (0.043)	-0.72 [-0.84; -0.61] <.0001	-1.09 [-1.28; -0.90]
Placebo (N=262)	Week 12	238 (90.8)	1.34 (0.645)	238 (90.8) -0.30 (0.044)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.6175						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Week 16	250 (89.3)	0.50 (0.727)	250 (89.3) -1.11 (0.043)	-0.79 [-0.90; -0.67] <.0001	-1.21 [-1.41; -1.02]
Placebo (N=262)	Week 16	228 (87.0)	1.31 (0.655)	228 (87.0) -0.32 (0.045)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Week 20	245 (87.5)	0.44 (0.706)	245 (87.5) -1.15 (0.043)	-0.78 [-0.90; -0.66] <.0001	-1.21 [-1.41; -1.01]
Placebo (N=262)	Week 20	225 (85.9)	1.25 (0.704)	225 (85.9) -0.37 (0.045)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Week 24/EOT	278 (99.3)	0.48 (0.776)	278 (99.3) -1.16 (0.044)	-0.79 [-0.91; -0.68] <.0001	-1.10 [-1.29; -0.92]
Placebo (N=262)	Week 24/EOT	262 (100.0)	1.26 (0.752)	262 (100.0) -0.36 (0.045)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Overall	279 (99.6)	0.71 (0.615)	279 (99.6) -0.93 (0.033)	-0.65 [-0.73; -0.56] <.0001	-1.00 [-1.18; -0.82]
Placebo (N=262)	Overall	262 (100.0)	1.33 (0.595)	262 (100.0) -0.29 (0.034)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.7360						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Baseline	288 (100.0)	1.74 (0.525)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=291)	Baseline	291 (100.0)	1.69 (0.498)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Week 4	277 (96.2)	1.38 (0.681)	277 (96.2) -0.24 (0.035)	-0.16 [-0.25; -0.07] 0.0007	-0.28 [-0.45; -0.11]
Placebo (N=291)	Week 4	282 (96.9)	1.52 (0.611)	282 (96.9) -0.08 (0.034)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Week 8	269 (93.4)	0.75 (0.802)	269 (93.4) -0.84 (0.042)	-0.64 [-0.75; -0.53] <.0001	-0.96 [-1.14; -0.78]
Placebo (N=291)	Week 8	273 (93.8)	1.40 (0.650)	273 (93.8) -0.20 (0.042)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Week 12	263 (91.3)	0.58 (0.757)	263 (91.3) -1.01 (0.042)	-0.74 [-0.86; -0.63] <.0001	-1.10 [-1.29; -0.92]
Placebo (N=291)	Week 12	264 (90.7)	1.34 (0.671)	264 (90.7) -0.27 (0.042)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.7360						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Week 16	257 (89.2)	0.49 (0.758)	257 (89.2) -1.09 (0.043)	-0.75 [-0.86; -0.63] <.0001	-1.10 [-1.29; -0.92]
Placebo (N=291)	Week 16	250 (85.9)	1.25 (0.678)	250 (85.9) -0.34 (0.043)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Week 20	251 (87.2)	0.44 (0.743)	251 (87.2) -1.10 (0.043)	-0.74 [-0.85; -0.62] <.0001	-1.09 [-1.28; -0.90]
Placebo (N=291)	Week 20	246 (84.5)	1.22 (0.700)	246 (84.5) -0.37 (0.043)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Week 24/EOT	287 (99.7)	0.52 (0.797)	287 (99.7) -1.11 (0.043)	-0.75 [-0.87; -0.64] <.0001	-1.05 [-1.22; -0.87]
Placebo (N=291)	Week 24/EOT	290 (99.7)	1.25 (0.724)	290 (99.7) -0.35 (0.043)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Overall	287 (99.7)	0.74 (0.640)	287 (99.7) -0.90 (0.033)	-0.63 [-0.71; -0.55] <.0001	-0.95 [-1.12; -0.78]
Placebo (N=291)	Overall	290 (99.7)	1.33 (0.582)	290 (99.7) -0.27 (0.032)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.7360						
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Baseline	130 (100.0)	1.64 (0.534)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=125)	Baseline	125 (100.0)	1.65 (0.463)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 4	125 (96.2)	1.26 (0.632)	125 (96.2) -0.31 (0.049)	-0.12 [-0.25; 0.02] 0.0883	-0.24 [-0.49; 0.01]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 4	123 (98.4)	1.39 (0.534)	123 (98.4) -0.20 (0.050)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 8	117 (90.0)	0.63 (0.722)	117 (90.0) -0.90 (0.062)	-0.67 [-0.84; -0.50] <.0001	-1.05 [-1.32; -0.77]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 8	117 (93.6)	1.37 (0.609)	117 (93.6) -0.24 (0.062)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 12	116 (89.2)	0.50 (0.683)	116 (89.2) -1.02 (0.062)	-0.74 [-0.91; -0.57] <.0001	-1.20 [-1.48; -0.92]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 12	113 (90.4)	1.34 (0.614)	113 (90.4) -0.28 (0.063)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.7360						
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 16	112 (86.2)	0.48 (0.718)	112 (86.2) -1.05 (0.062)	-0.76 [-0.93; -0.59] <.0001	-1.26 [-1.55; -0.97]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 16	108 (86.4)	1.32 (0.625)	108 (86.4) -0.29 (0.064)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 20	111 (85.4)	0.41 (0.664)	111 (85.4) -1.10 (0.062)	-0.77 [-0.95; -0.60] <.0001	-1.30 [-1.59; -1.00]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 20	108 (86.4)	1.28 (0.673)	108 (86.4) -0.33 (0.063)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 24/EOT	129 (99.2)	0.42 (0.693)	129 (99.2) -1.16 (0.062)	-0.87 [-1.04; -0.70] <.0001	-1.31 [-1.59; -1.04]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 24/EOT	125 (100.0)	1.29 (0.705)	125 (100.0) -0.29 (0.064)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Overall	130 (100.0)	0.68 (0.601)	130 (100.0) -0.92 (0.046)	-0.66 [-0.78; -0.53] <.0001	-1.08 [-1.35; -0.82]
Placebo (N=125)	Overall	125 (100.0)	1.30 (0.528)	125 (100.0) -0.27 (0.047)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.7784						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Baseline	85 (100.0)	1.36 (0.431)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=88)	Baseline	88 (100.0)	1.43 (0.457)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Week 4	80 (94.1)	1.08 (0.601)	80 (94.1) -0.37 (0.062)	-0.20 [-0.36; -0.04] 0.0170	-0.39 [-0.70; -0.08]
Placebo (N=88)	Week 4	87 (98.9)	1.34 (0.552)	87 (98.9) -0.17 (0.060)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Week 8	79 (92.9)	0.49 (0.590)	79 (92.9) -0.96 (0.076)	-0.66 [-0.87; -0.46] <.0001	-1.16 [-1.49; -0.82]
Placebo (N=88)	Week 8	83 (94.3)	1.25 (0.559)	83 (94.3) -0.29 (0.074)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Week 12	79 (92.9)	0.38 (0.544)	79 (92.9) -1.06 (0.076)	-0.73 [-0.93; -0.52] <.0001	-1.23 [-1.57; -0.89]
Placebo (N=88)	Week 12	81 (92.0)	1.20 (0.614)	81 (92.0) -0.34 (0.075)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.7784						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Week 16	77 (90.6)	0.31 (0.607)	77 (90.6) -1.11 (0.077)	-0.81 [-1.02; -0.60] <.0001	-1.40 [-1.75; -1.04]
Placebo (N=88)	Week 16	76 (86.4)	1.24 (0.618)	76 (86.4) -0.30 (0.076)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Week 20	76 (89.4)	0.28 (0.574)	76 (89.4) -1.14 (0.076)	-0.86 [-1.06; -0.65] <.0001	-1.43 [-1.79; -1.07]
Placebo (N=88)	Week 20	74 (84.1)	1.26 (0.691)	74 (84.1) -0.28 (0.076)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Week 24/EOT	84 (98.8)	0.30 (0.550)	84 (98.8) -1.17 (0.078)	-0.88 [-1.09; -0.67] <.0001	-1.41 [-1.74; -1.07]
Placebo (N=88)	Week 24/EOT	88 (100.0)	1.23 (0.700)	88 (100.0) -0.29 (0.076)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Overall	84 (98.8)	0.51 (0.454)	84 (98.8) -0.97 (0.058)	-0.69 [-0.84; -0.54] <.0001	-1.19 [-1.51; -0.86]
Placebo (N=88)	Overall	88 (100.0)	1.23 (0.527)	88 (100.0) -0.28 (0.056)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.7784						
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Baseline	210 (100.0)	1.64 (0.459)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=222)	Baseline	222 (100.0)	1.62 (0.438)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Week 4	202 (96.2)	1.25 (0.641)	202 (96.2) -0.32 (0.041)	-0.15 [-0.26; -0.05] 0.0036	-0.29 [-0.48; -0.09]
Placebo (N=222)	Week 4	212 (95.5)	1.40 (0.567)	212 (95.5) -0.16 (0.040)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Week 8	195 (92.9)	0.64 (0.725)	195 (92.9) -0.90 (0.049)	-0.65 [-0.77; -0.52] <.0001	-1.01 [-1.22; -0.81]
Placebo (N=222)	Week 8	202 (91.0)	1.32 (0.609)	202 (91.0) -0.26 (0.049)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Week 12	189 (90.0)	0.48 (0.654)	189 (90.0) -1.04 (0.050)	-0.74 [-0.87; -0.61] <.0001	-1.18 [-1.39; -0.96]
Placebo (N=222)	Week 12	194 (87.4)	1.27 (0.636)	194 (87.4) -0.30 (0.049)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.7784						
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Week 16	183 (87.1)	0.41 (0.654)	183 (87.1) -1.11 (0.051)	-0.73 [-0.86; -0.59] <.0001	-1.15 [-1.37; -0.93]
Placebo (N=222)	Week 16	190 (85.6)	1.19 (0.649)	190 (85.6) -0.39 (0.050)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Week 20	179 (85.2)	0.32 (0.601)	179 (85.2) -1.17 (0.050)	-0.69 [-0.82; -0.56] <.0001	-1.14 [-1.36; -0.92]
Placebo (N=222)	Week 20	189 (85.1)	1.10 (0.667)	189 (85.1) -0.48 (0.049)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Week 24/EOT	209 (99.5)	0.38 (0.680)	209 (99.5) -1.20 (0.050)	-0.80 [-0.93; -0.67] <.0001	-1.21 [-1.41; -1.00]
Placebo (N=222)	Week 24/EOT	221 (99.5)	1.17 (0.690)	221 (99.5) -0.40 (0.049)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Overall	210 (100.0)	0.63 (0.546)	210 (100.0) -0.96 (0.038)	-0.63 [-0.72; -0.53] <.0001	-1.01 [-1.21; -0.81]
Placebo (N=222)	Overall	221 (99.5)	1.23 (0.540)	221 (99.5) -0.33 (0.038)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.7784						
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Baseline	123 (100.0)	2.07 (0.491)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=106)	Baseline	106 (100.0)	1.99 (0.452)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Week 4	120 (97.6)	1.67 (0.633)	120 (97.6) -0.13 (0.052)	-0.10 [-0.24; 0.04] 0.1561	-0.18 [-0.45; 0.08]
Placebo (N=106)	Week 4	106 (100.0)	1.74 (0.592)	106 (100.0) -0.03 (0.055)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Week 8	112 (91.1)	1.01 (0.902)	112 (91.1) -0.77 (0.064)	-0.65 [-0.83; -0.48] <.0001	-0.89 [-1.16; -0.61]
Placebo (N=106)	Week 8	105 (99.1)	1.66 (0.672)	105 (99.1) -0.12 (0.066)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Week 12	111 (90.2)	0.79 (0.910)	111 (90.2) -0.98 (0.065)	-0.77 [-0.95; -0.59] <.0001	-1.04 [-1.33; -0.75]
Placebo (N=106)	Week 12	102 (96.2)	1.58 (0.662)	102 (96.2) -0.20 (0.067)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.7784						
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Week 16	109 (88.6)	0.74 (0.903)	109 (88.6) -1.03 (0.065)	-0.76 [-0.94; -0.58] <.0001	-1.02 [-1.31; -0.72]
Placebo (N=106)	Week 16	92 (86.8)	1.47 (0.691)	92 (86.8) -0.27 (0.069)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Week 20	107 (87.0)	0.73 (0.892)	107 (87.0) -1.01 (0.065)	-0.80 [-0.98; -0.62] <.0001	-1.07 [-1.37; -0.77]
Placebo (N=106)	Week 20	91 (85.8)	1.51 (0.667)	91 (85.8) -0.22 (0.069)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Week 24/EOT	123 (100.0)	0.80 (0.928)	123 (100.0) -1.01 (0.065)	-0.71 [-0.90; -0.53] <.0001	-0.88 [-1.15; -0.61]
Placebo (N=106)	Week 24/EOT	106 (100.0)	1.48 (0.751)	106 (100.0) -0.30 (0.069)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Overall	123 (100.0)	1.01 (0.752)	123 (100.0) -0.82 (0.049)	-0.63 [-0.77; -0.50] <.0001	-0.87 [-1.15; -0.60]
Placebo (N=106)	Overall	106 (100.0)	1.59 (0.572)	106 (100.0) -0.19 (0.052)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.7987						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Baseline	103 (100.0)	1.67 (0.561)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=108)	Baseline	108 (100.0)	1.68 (0.495)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Week 4	100 (97.1)	1.32 (0.663)	100 (97.1) -0.23 (0.057)	-0.13 [-0.28; 0.02] 0.0928	-0.23 [-0.50; 0.05]
Placebo (N=108)	Week 4	105 (97.2)	1.46 (0.566)	105 (97.2) -0.10 (0.056)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Week 8	95 (92.2)	0.64 (0.766)	95 (92.2) -0.87 (0.070)	-0.62 [-0.81; -0.44] <.0001	-0.95 [-1.25; -0.65]
Placebo (N=108)	Week 8	100 (92.6)	1.32 (0.616)	100 (92.6) -0.25 (0.068)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Week 12	95 (92.2)	0.48 (0.722)	95 (92.2) -1.02 (0.070)	-0.73 [-0.92; -0.55] <.0001	-1.12 [-1.42; -0.81]
Placebo (N=108)	Week 12	97 (89.8)	1.28 (0.673)	97 (89.8) -0.29 (0.069)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

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Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.7987						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Week 16	93 (90.3)	0.44 (0.768)	93 (90.3) -1.05 (0.071)	-0.69 [-0.87; -0.50] <.0001	-1.04 [-1.35; -0.73]
Placebo (N=108)	Week 16	91 (84.3)	1.18 (0.664)	91 (84.3) -0.37 (0.070)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Week 20	92 (89.3)	0.36 (0.693)	92 (89.3) -1.10 (0.071)	-0.80 [-0.99; -0.61] <.0001	-1.28 [-1.60; -0.96]
Placebo (N=108)	Week 20	90 (83.3)	1.25 (0.644)	90 (83.3) -0.30 (0.070)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Week 24/EOT	103 (100.0)	0.46 (0.739)	103 (100.0) -1.10 (0.072)	-0.76 [-0.95; -0.57] <.0001	-1.13 [-1.42; -0.84]
Placebo (N=108)	Week 24/EOT	107 (99.1)	1.22 (0.661)	107 (99.1) -0.34 (0.070)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Overall	103 (100.0)	0.69 (0.643)	103 (100.0) -0.90 (0.054)	-0.62 [-0.76; -0.48] <.0001	-0.97 [-1.26; -0.69]
Placebo (N=108)	Overall	107 (99.1)	1.30 (0.527)	107 (99.1) -0.27 (0.053)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.7987						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Baseline	315 (100.0)	1.72 (0.518)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=308)	Baseline	308 (100.0)	1.67 (0.485)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Week 4	302 (95.9)	1.35 (0.671)	302 (95.9) -0.28 (0.033)	-0.15 [-0.24; -0.06] 0.0008	-0.28 [-0.44; -0.12]
Placebo (N=308)	Week 4	300 (97.4)	1.49 (0.600)	300 (97.4) -0.13 (0.034)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Week 8	291 (92.4)	0.74 (0.785)	291 (92.4) -0.87 (0.041)	-0.66 [-0.77; -0.55] <.0001	-1.00 [-1.17; -0.82]
Placebo (N=308)	Week 8	290 (94.2)	1.42 (0.643)	290 (94.2) -0.21 (0.041)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Week 12	284 (90.2)	0.57 (0.739)	284 (90.2) -1.02 (0.041)	-0.75 [-0.85; -0.64] <.0001	-1.13 [-1.31; -0.96]
Placebo (N=308)	Week 12	280 (90.9)	1.36 (0.647)	280 (90.9) -0.28 (0.041)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.7987						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Week 16	276 (87.6)	0.50 (0.738)	276 (87.6) -1.09 (0.041)	-0.77 [-0.88; -0.66] <.0001	-1.18 [-1.36; -1.00]
Placebo (N=308)	Week 16	267 (86.7)	1.30 (0.661)	267 (86.7) -0.32 (0.042)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Week 20	270 (85.7)	0.46 (0.727)	270 (85.7) -1.12 (0.041)	-0.73 [-0.84; -0.62] <.0001	-1.10 [-1.29; -0.92]
Placebo (N=308)	Week 20	264 (85.7)	1.23 (0.708)	264 (85.7) -0.39 (0.042)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Week 24/EOT	313 (99.4)	0.50 (0.777)	313 (99.4) -1.14 (0.041)	-0.80 [-0.91; -0.69] <.0001	-1.12 [-1.29; -0.95]
Placebo (N=308)	Week 24/EOT	308 (100.0)	1.27 (0.737)	308 (100.0) -0.34 (0.042)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Overall	314 (99.7)	0.73 (0.624)	314 (99.7) -0.92 (0.032)	-0.64 [-0.72; -0.56] <.0001	-0.99 [-1.16; -0.82]
Placebo (N=308)	Overall	308 (100.0)	1.33 (0.579)	308 (100.0) -0.28 (0.032)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.8180						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Baseline	108 (100.0)	1.75 (0.547)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=113)	Baseline	113 (100.0)	1.68 (0.484)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Week 4	106 (98.1)	1.46 (0.761)	106 (98.1) -0.21 (0.055)	-0.17 [-0.32; -0.02] 0.0229	-0.29 [-0.56; -0.02]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 4	104 (92.0)	1.59 (0.599)	104 (92.0) -0.04 (0.055)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Week 8	99 (91.7)	0.78 (0.809)	99 (91.7) -0.84 (0.068)	-0.67 [-0.85; -0.49] <.0001	-0.95 [-1.25; -0.66]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 8	100 (88.5)	1.50 (0.692)	100 (88.5) -0.17 (0.067)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Week 12	96 (88.9)	0.62 (0.792)	96 (88.9) -0.98 (0.069)	-0.76 [-0.94; -0.57] <.0001	-1.06 [-1.36; -0.75]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 12	94 (83.2)	1.45 (0.703)	94 (83.2) -0.22 (0.069)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.8180						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Week 16	93 (86.1)	0.59 (0.876)	93 (86.1) -1.01 (0.069)	-0.71 [-0.90; -0.52] <.0001	-0.94 [-1.25; -0.63]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 16	87 (77.0)	1.32 (0.692)	87 (77.0) -0.30 (0.070)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Week 20	90 (83.3)	0.54 (0.845)	90 (83.3) -0.99 (0.070)	-0.58 [-0.77; -0.39] <.0001	-0.80 [-1.10; -0.49]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 20	85 (75.2)	1.20 (0.698)	85 (75.2) -0.41 (0.070)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Week 24/EOT	108 (100.0)	0.67 (0.898)	108 (100.0) -1.02 (0.069)	-0.67 [-0.86; -0.49] <.0001	-0.85 [-1.12; -0.57]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 24/EOT	112 (99.1)	1.29 (0.751)	112 (99.1) -0.34 (0.068)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Overall	108 (100.0)	0.88 (0.735)	108 (100.0) -0.84 (0.052)	-0.59 [-0.73; -0.46] <.0001	-0.83 [-1.11; -0.55]
Placebo (N=113)	Overall	112 (99.1)	1.37 (0.638)	112 (99.1) -0.25 (0.051)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.8180						
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Baseline	115 (100.0)	1.76 (0.523)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=103)	Baseline	103 (100.0)	1.70 (0.482)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Week 4	107 (93.0)	1.29 (0.675)	107 (93.0) -0.33 (0.054)	-0.16 [-0.31; -0.01] 0.0339	-0.29 [-0.56; -0.02]
Placebo (N=103)	Week 4	103 (100.0)	1.46 (0.585)	103 (100.0) -0.17 (0.055)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Week 8	106 (92.2)	0.65 (0.752)	106 (92.2) -0.96 (0.066)	-0.71 [-0.89; -0.52] <.0001	-1.08 [-1.38; -0.79]
Placebo (N=103)	Week 8	100 (97.1)	1.38 (0.624)	100 (97.1) -0.25 (0.067)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Week 12	104 (90.4)	0.54 (0.703)	104 (90.4) -1.06 (0.066)	-0.74 [-0.92; -0.55] <.0001	-1.19 [-1.49; -0.89]
Placebo (N=103)	Week 12	98 (95.1)	1.32 (0.608)	98 (95.1) -0.32 (0.068)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.8180						
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Week 16	101 (87.8)	0.44 (0.682)	101 (87.8) -1.16 (0.067)	-0.78 [-0.96; -0.59] <.0001	-1.26 [-1.57; -0.95]
Placebo (N=103)	Week 16	94 (91.3)	1.26 (0.638)	94 (91.3) -0.38 (0.069)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Week 20	98 (85.2)	0.43 (0.697)	98 (85.2) -1.15 (0.067)	-0.79 [-0.98; -0.61] <.0001	-1.23 [-1.54; -0.92]
Placebo (N=103)	Week 20	92 (89.3)	1.29 (0.699)	92 (89.3) -0.36 (0.070)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Week 24/EOT	113 (98.3)	0.45 (0.782)	113 (98.3) -1.19 (0.067)	-0.83 [-1.02; -0.64] <.0001	-1.22 [-1.51; -0.93]
Placebo (N=103)	Week 24/EOT	103 (100.0)	1.26 (0.659)	103 (100.0) -0.36 (0.070)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Overall	114 (99.1)	0.67 (0.596)	114 (99.1) -0.98 (0.050)	-0.67 [-0.80; -0.53] <.0001	-1.06 [-1.35; -0.78]
Placebo (N=103)	Overall	103 (100.0)	1.32 (0.534)	103 (100.0) -0.31 (0.052)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.8180						
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Baseline	106 (100.0)	1.67 (0.481)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=113)	Baseline	113 (100.0)	1.64 (0.473)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Week 4	102 (96.2)	1.34 (0.569)	102 (96.2) -0.25 (0.055)	-0.11 [-0.25; 0.04] 0.1512	-0.21 [-0.48; 0.06]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 4	112 (99.1)	1.43 (0.584)	112 (99.1) -0.14 (0.053)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Week 8	97 (91.5)	0.71 (0.730)	97 (91.5) -0.83 (0.068)	-0.65 [-0.83; -0.47] <.0001	-1.07 [-1.37; -0.78]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 8	109 (96.5)	1.40 (0.608)	109 (96.5) -0.18 (0.065)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Week 12	97 (91.5)	0.49 (0.672)	97 (91.5) -1.05 (0.068)	-0.75 [-0.93; -0.57] <.0001	-1.27 [-1.58; -0.97]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 12	107 (94.7)	1.29 (0.581)	107 (94.7) -0.30 (0.066)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.8180						
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Week 16	93 (87.7)	0.39 (0.612)	93 (87.7) -1.14 (0.069)	-0.84 [-1.02; -0.65] <.0001	-1.43 [-1.74; -1.11]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 16	102 (90.3)	1.28 (0.663)	102 (90.3) -0.30 (0.067)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Week 20	92 (86.8)	0.36 (0.611)	92 (86.8) -1.16 (0.069)	-0.81 [-1.00; -0.63] <.0001	-1.37 [-1.68; -1.05]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 20	102 (90.3)	1.24 (0.681)	102 (90.3) -0.35 (0.067)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Week 24/EOT	106 (100.0)	0.45 (0.688)	106 (100.0) -1.14 (0.069)	-0.86 [-1.05; -0.68] <.0001	-1.29 [-1.58; -0.99]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 24/EOT	113 (100.0)	1.30 (0.742)	113 (100.0) -0.27 (0.068)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Overall	106 (100.0)	0.68 (0.563)	106 (100.0) -0.93 (0.052)	-0.67 [-0.81; -0.53] <.0001	-1.13 [-1.42; -0.84]
Placebo (N=113)	Overall	113 (100.0)	1.31 (0.538)	113 (100.0) -0.26 (0.050)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.8180						
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Baseline	89 (100.0)	1.63 (0.563)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=87)	Baseline	87 (100.0)	1.69 (0.521)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Week 4	87 (97.8)	1.26 (0.634)	87 (97.8) -0.30 (0.060)	-0.14 [-0.30; 0.02] 0.0884	-0.28 [-0.58; 0.02]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 4	86 (98.9)	1.43 (0.589)	86 (98.9) -0.16 (0.060)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Week 8	84 (94.4)	0.71 (0.841)	84 (94.4) -0.85 (0.073)	-0.54 [-0.74; -0.34] <.0001	-0.80 [-1.12; -0.48]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 8	81 (93.1)	1.28 (0.610)	81 (93.1) -0.31 (0.074)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Week 12	82 (92.1)	0.55 (0.782)	82 (92.1) -1.01 (0.074)	-0.73 [-0.93; -0.52] <.0001	-1.02 [-1.35; -0.69]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 12	78 (89.7)	1.31 (0.735)	78 (89.7) -0.28 (0.075)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.8180						
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Week 16	82 (92.1)	0.53 (0.789)	82 (92.1) -1.03 (0.074)	-0.66 [-0.87; -0.45] <.0001	-0.99 [-1.32; -0.65]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 16	75 (86.2)	1.21 (0.668)	75 (86.2) -0.37 (0.076)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Week 20	82 (92.1)	0.41 (0.705)	82 (92.1) -1.15 (0.075)	-0.80 [-1.00; -0.59] <.0001	-1.24 [-1.59; -0.90]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 20	75 (86.2)	1.22 (0.699)	75 (86.2) -0.36 (0.076)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Week 24/EOT	89 (100.0)	0.36 (0.623)	89 (100.0) -1.20 (0.076)	-0.78 [-0.98; -0.57] <.0001	-1.22 [-1.54; -0.90]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 24/EOT	87 (100.0)	1.17 (0.714)	87 (100.0) -0.42 (0.076)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Overall	89 (100.0)	0.64 (0.575)	89 (100.0) -0.93 (0.056)	-0.61 [-0.76; -0.45] <.0001	-0.95 [-1.26; -0.64]
Placebo (N=87)	Overall	87 (100.0)	1.28 (0.545)	87 (100.0) -0.32 (0.057)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.8956						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Baseline	289 (100.0)	1.73 (0.518)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=296)	Baseline	296 (100.0)	1.69 (0.497)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Week 4	278 (96.2)	1.34 (0.670)	278 (96.2) -0.28 (0.035)	-0.13 [-0.22; -0.04] 0.0042	-0.24 [-0.40; -0.07]
Placebo (N=296)	Week 4	287 (97.0)	1.45 (0.592)	287 (97.0) -0.15 (0.035)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Week 8	266 (92.0)	0.70 (0.791)	266 (92.0) -0.89 (0.043)	-0.65 [-0.76; -0.54] <.0001	-0.97 [-1.15; -0.79]
Placebo (N=296)	Week 8	278 (93.9)	1.37 (0.660)	278 (93.9) -0.24 (0.042)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Week 12	261 (90.3)	0.55 (0.729)	261 (90.3) -1.02 (0.043)	-0.76 [-0.87; -0.64] <.0001	-1.14 [-1.33; -0.96]
Placebo (N=296)	Week 12	270 (91.2)	1.35 (0.687)	270 (91.2) -0.26 (0.043)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.8956						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Week 16	253 (87.5)	0.48 (0.759)	253 (87.5) -1.08 (0.044)	-0.74 [-0.86; -0.63] <.0001	-1.11 [-1.29; -0.92]
Placebo (N=296)	Week 16	256 (86.5)	1.26 (0.678)	256 (86.5) -0.34 (0.043)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Week 20	249 (86.2)	0.43 (0.734)	249 (86.2) -1.11 (0.044)	-0.76 [-0.87; -0.65] <.0001	-1.16 [-1.35; -0.97]
Placebo (N=296)	Week 20	254 (85.8)	1.24 (0.701)	254 (85.8) -0.35 (0.043)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Week 24/EOT	288 (99.7)	0.48 (0.762)	288 (99.7) -1.14 (0.044)	-0.80 [-0.92; -0.69] <.0001	-1.16 [-1.34; -0.99]
Placebo (N=296)	Week 24/EOT	295 (99.7)	1.26 (0.709)	295 (99.7) -0.34 (0.043)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Overall	288 (99.7)	0.72 (0.631)	288 (99.7) -0.92 (0.034)	-0.64 [-0.72; -0.56] <.0001	-0.98 [-1.15; -0.81]
Placebo (N=296)	Overall	295 (99.7)	1.32 (0.579)	295 (99.7) -0.28 (0.033)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.8956						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Baseline	129 (100.0)	1.66 (0.551)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=120)	Baseline	120 (100.0)	1.63 (0.462)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Week 4	124 (96.1)	1.35 (0.666)	124 (96.1) -0.26 (0.050)	-0.18 [-0.32; -0.04] 0.0107	-0.35 [-0.61; -0.10]
Placebo (N=120)	Week 4	118 (98.3)	1.54 (0.587)	118 (98.3) -0.08 (0.051)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Week 8	120 (93.0)	0.75 (0.757)	120 (93.0) -0.84 (0.061)	-0.66 [-0.83; -0.49] <.0001	-1.03 [-1.31; -0.76]
Placebo (N=120)	Week 8	112 (93.3)	1.46 (0.575)	112 (93.3) -0.19 (0.063)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Week 12	118 (91.5)	0.55 (0.753)	118 (91.5) -1.04 (0.062)	-0.70 [-0.88; -0.53] <.0001	-1.08 [-1.36; -0.80]
Placebo (N=120)	Week 12	107 (89.2)	1.32 (0.564)	107 (89.2) -0.33 (0.064)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.8956						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Week 16	116 (89.9)	0.49 (0.716)	116 (89.9) -1.11 (0.062)	-0.77 [-0.95; -0.60] <.0001	-1.23 [-1.52; -0.94]
Placebo (N=120)	Week 16	102 (85.0)	1.30 (0.626)	102 (85.0) -0.33 (0.065)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Week 20	113 (87.6)	0.45 (0.687)	113 (87.6) -1.12 (0.062)	-0.71 [-0.89; -0.54] <.0001	-1.12 [-1.41; -0.83]
Placebo (N=120)	Week 20	100 (83.3)	1.22 (0.669)	100 (83.3) -0.40 (0.065)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Week 24/EOT	128 (99.2)	0.50 (0.781)	128 (99.2) -1.11 (0.063)	-0.75 [-0.93; -0.58] <.0001	-1.04 [-1.30; -0.77]
Placebo (N=120)	Week 24/EOT	120 (100.0)	1.26 (0.742)	120 (100.0) -0.36 (0.065)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Overall	129 (100.0)	0.71 (0.623)	129 (100.0) -0.91 (0.047)	-0.63 [-0.76; -0.50] <.0001	-0.99 [-1.26; -0.73]
Placebo (N=120)	Overall	120 (100.0)	1.34 (0.534)	120 (100.0) -0.28 (0.048)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.9052						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Baseline	223 (100.0)	1.75 (0.534)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=216)	Baseline	216 (100.0)	1.69 (0.482)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Week 4	213 (95.5)	1.38 (0.723)	213 (95.5) -0.27 (0.040)	-0.17 [-0.27; -0.06] 0.0018	-0.29 [-0.48; -0.10]
Placebo (N=216)	Week 4	207 (95.8)	1.53 (0.595)	207 (95.8) -0.11 (0.040)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Week 8	205 (91.9)	0.71 (0.781)	205 (91.9) -0.90 (0.048)	-0.69 [-0.82; -0.56] <.0001	-1.02 [-1.23; -0.81]
Placebo (N=216)	Week 8	200 (92.6)	1.44 (0.660)	200 (92.6) -0.21 (0.049)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Week 12	200 (89.7)	0.58 (0.747)	200 (89.7) -1.02 (0.048)	-0.75 [-0.88; -0.62] <.0001	-1.12 [-1.33; -0.91]
Placebo (N=216)	Week 12	192 (88.9)	1.39 (0.658)	192 (88.9) -0.27 (0.049)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.9052						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Week 16	194 (87.0)	0.51 (0.782)	194 (87.0) -1.09 (0.049)	-0.75 [-0.88; -0.62] <.0001	-1.09 [-1.31; -0.87]
Placebo (N=216)	Week 16	181 (83.8)	1.29 (0.663)	181 (83.8) -0.34 (0.050)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Week 20	188 (84.3)	0.48 (0.771)	188 (84.3) -1.08 (0.049)	-0.69 [-0.83; -0.56] <.0001	-1.01 [-1.23; -0.79]
Placebo (N=216)	Week 20	177 (81.9)	1.24 (0.698)	177 (81.9) -0.38 (0.050)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Week 24/EOT	221 (99.1)	0.56 (0.846)	221 (99.1) -1.11 (0.049)	-0.75 [-0.89; -0.62] <.0001	-1.02 [-1.22; -0.82]
Placebo (N=216)	Week 24/EOT	215 (99.5)	1.28 (0.707)	215 (99.5) -0.35 (0.050)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Overall	222 (99.6)	0.77 (0.674)	222 (99.6) -0.91 (0.037)	-0.63 [-0.73; -0.54] <.0001	-0.94 [-1.14; -0.74]
Placebo (N=216)	Overall	215 (99.5)	1.34 (0.590)	215 (99.5) -0.28 (0.038)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.9052						
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Baseline	195 (100.0)	1.65 (0.519)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=200)	Baseline	200 (100.0)	1.66 (0.494)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Week 4	189 (96.9)	1.30 (0.600)	189 (96.9) -0.27 (0.042)	-0.12 [-0.23; -0.01] 0.0269	-0.24 [-0.44; -0.04]
Placebo (N=200)	Week 4	198 (99.0)	1.43 (0.584)	198 (99.0) -0.15 (0.041)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Week 8	181 (92.8)	0.71 (0.781)	181 (92.8) -0.84 (0.051)	-0.60 [-0.74; -0.47] <.0001	-0.95 [-1.16; -0.73]
Placebo (N=200)	Week 8	190 (95.0)	1.35 (0.610)	190 (95.0) -0.23 (0.050)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Week 12	179 (91.8)	0.52 (0.723)	179 (91.8) -1.03 (0.051)	-0.74 [-0.87; -0.60] <.0001	-1.14 [-1.36; -0.92]
Placebo (N=200)	Week 12	185 (92.5)	1.30 (0.649)	185 (92.5) -0.29 (0.050)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.9052						
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Week 16	175 (89.7)	0.46 (0.702)	175 (89.7) -1.08 (0.052)	-0.76 [-0.89; -0.62] <.0001	-1.21 [-1.43; -0.98]
Placebo (N=200)	Week 16	177 (88.5)	1.25 (0.664)	177 (88.5) -0.33 (0.051)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Week 20	174 (89.2)	0.38 (0.656)	174 (89.2) -1.15 (0.052)	-0.80 [-0.94; -0.67] <.0001	-1.31 [-1.54; -1.08]
Placebo (N=200)	Week 20	177 (88.5)	1.23 (0.687)	177 (88.5) -0.35 (0.051)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Week 24/EOT	195 (100.0)	0.41 (0.659)	195 (100.0) -1.16 (0.052)	-0.83 [-0.96; -0.69] <.0001	-1.26 [-1.47; -1.04]
Placebo (N=200)	Week 24/EOT	200 (100.0)	1.24 (0.731)	200 (100.0) -0.34 (0.051)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Overall	195 (100.0)	0.66 (0.567)	195 (100.0) -0.92 (0.039)	-0.64 [-0.74; -0.54] <.0001	-1.04 [-1.25; -0.83]
Placebo (N=200)	Overall	200 (100.0)	1.30 (0.540)	200 (100.0) -0.28 (0.039)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.9176						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Baseline	147 (100.0)	1.75 (0.492)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=151)	Baseline	151 (100.0)	1.70 (0.468)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Week 4	145 (98.6)	1.42 (0.688)	145 (98.6) -0.20 (0.047)	-0.15 [-0.27; -0.02] 0.0217	-0.27 [-0.50; -0.03]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 4	146 (96.7)	1.57 (0.609)	146 (96.7) -0.05 (0.046)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Week 8	141 (95.9)	0.76 (0.828)	141 (95.9) -0.85 (0.058)	-0.66 [-0.81; -0.50] <.0001	-0.95 [-1.19; -0.70]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 8	142 (94.0)	1.42 (0.683)	142 (94.0) -0.19 (0.057)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Week 12	138 (93.9)	0.57 (0.753)	138 (93.9) -1.03 (0.058)	-0.76 [-0.92; -0.60] <.0001	-1.14 [-1.39; -0.88]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 12	138 (91.4)	1.34 (0.670)	138 (91.4) -0.27 (0.057)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.9176						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Week 16	136 (92.5)	0.55 (0.821)	136 (92.5) -1.04 (0.058)	-0.72 [-0.88; -0.56] <.0001	-1.00 [-1.26; -0.75]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 16	129 (85.4)	1.28 (0.694)	129 (85.4) -0.32 (0.058)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Week 20	133 (90.5)	0.48 (0.774)	133 (90.5) -1.08 (0.059)	-0.71 [-0.87; -0.55] <.0001	-1.04 [-1.30; -0.78]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 20	127 (84.1)	1.21 (0.709)	127 (84.1) -0.37 (0.058)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Week 24/EOT	147 (100.0)	0.52 (0.812)	147 (100.0) -1.09 (0.060)	-0.72 [-0.88; -0.56] <.0001	-0.99 [-1.24; -0.75]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 24/EOT	150 (99.3)	1.24 (0.747)	150 (99.3) -0.37 (0.058)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Overall	147 (100.0)	0.74 (0.642)	147 (100.0) -0.88 (0.044)	-0.62 [-0.74; -0.50] <.0001	-0.92 [-1.16; -0.68]
Placebo (N=151)	Overall	150 (99.3)	1.35 (0.588)	150 (99.3) -0.26 (0.043)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.9176						
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Baseline	141 (100.0)	1.72 (0.558)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=140)	Baseline	140 (100.0)	1.67 (0.529)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Week 4	132 (93.6)	1.33 (0.674)	132 (93.6) -0.29 (0.048)	-0.17 [-0.30; -0.04] 0.0116	-0.29 [-0.54; -0.05]
Placebo (N=140)	Week 4	136 (97.1)	1.46 (0.611)	136 (97.1) -0.12 (0.048)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Week 8	128 (90.8)	0.75 (0.776)	128 (90.8) -0.84 (0.059)	-0.62 [-0.78; -0.46] <.0001	-0.97 [-1.23; -0.71]
Placebo (N=140)	Week 8	131 (93.6)	1.38 (0.614)	131 (93.6) -0.22 (0.059)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Week 12	125 (88.7)	0.58 (0.764)	125 (88.7) -0.99 (0.060)	-0.72 [-0.89; -0.56] <.0001	-1.06 [-1.32; -0.79]
Placebo (N=140)	Week 12	126 (90.0)	1.34 (0.676)	126 (90.0) -0.27 (0.060)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.9176						
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Week 16	121 (85.8)	0.41 (0.675)	121 (85.8) -1.14 (0.060)	-0.78 [-0.94; -0.61] <.0001	-1.24 [-1.51; -0.96]
Placebo (N=140)	Week 16	121 (86.4)	1.22 (0.664)	121 (86.4) -0.37 (0.060)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Week 20	118 (83.7)	0.41 (0.706)	118 (83.7) -1.13 (0.060)	-0.76 [-0.93; -0.60] <.0001	-1.15 [-1.42; -0.87]
Placebo (N=140)	Week 20	119 (85.0)	1.23 (0.692)	119 (85.0) -0.36 (0.061)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Week 24/EOT	140 (99.3)	0.51 (0.785)	140 (99.3) -1.12 (0.060)	-0.79 [-0.95; -0.62] <.0001	-1.10 [-1.35; -0.85]
Placebo (N=140)	Week 24/EOT	140 (100.0)	1.25 (0.702)	140 (100.0) -0.33 (0.061)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Overall	140 (99.3)	0.73 (0.640)	140 (99.3) -0.92 (0.045)	-0.64 [-0.76; -0.52] <.0001	-0.98 [-1.23; -0.74]
Placebo (N=140)	Overall	140 (100.0)	1.31 (0.578)	140 (100.0) -0.28 (0.045)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.7.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.9176						
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Baseline	130 (100.0)	1.64 (0.534)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=125)	Baseline	125 (100.0)	1.65 (0.463)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 4	125 (96.2)	1.26 (0.632)	125 (96.2) -0.31 (0.049)	-0.12 [-0.25; 0.02] 0.0876	-0.24 [-0.49; 0.01]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 4	123 (98.4)	1.39 (0.534)	123 (98.4) -0.20 (0.050)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 8	117 (90.0)	0.63 (0.722)	117 (90.0) -0.90 (0.062)	-0.67 [-0.84; -0.50] <.0001	-1.05 [-1.32; -0.77]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 8	117 (93.6)	1.37 (0.609)	117 (93.6) -0.24 (0.062)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 12	116 (89.2)	0.50 (0.683)	116 (89.2) -1.02 (0.062)	-0.74 [-0.91; -0.57] <.0001	-1.20 [-1.48; -0.92]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 12	113 (90.4)	1.34 (0.614)	113 (90.4) -0.28 (0.063)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

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Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.9176						
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 16	112 (86.2)	0.48 (0.718)	112 (86.2) -1.05 (0.062)	-0.76 [-0.93; -0.59] <.0001	-1.26 [-1.55; -0.97]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 16	108 (86.4)	1.32 (0.625)	108 (86.4) -0.28 (0.064)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 20	111 (85.4)	0.41 (0.664)	111 (85.4) -1.10 (0.062)	-0.77 [-0.95; -0.60] <.0001	-1.30 [-1.59; -1.00]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 20	108 (86.4)	1.28 (0.673)	108 (86.4) -0.33 (0.064)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 24/EOT	129 (99.2)	0.42 (0.693)	129 (99.2) -1.16 (0.062)	-0.87 [-1.04; -0.70] <.0001	-1.31 [-1.59; -1.04]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 24/EOT	125 (100.0)	1.29 (0.705)	125 (100.0) -0.29 (0.064)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Overall	130 (100.0)	0.68 (0.601)	130 (100.0) -0.92 (0.046)	-0.66 [-0.78; -0.53] <.0001	-1.08 [-1.35; -0.82]
Placebo (N=125)	Overall	125 (100.0)	1.30 (0.528)	125 (100.0) -0.27 (0.047)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

1.1.7.3 Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Table 2.8.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.0454						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	208 (77.0)	2.346	1.309	0.182	<.0001
Placebo	265	156 (58.9)	[1.613;3.412]	[1.161;1.475]	[0.104;0.259]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	80 (54.1)	1.286	1.131	0.062	0.2842
Placebo	151	72 (47.7)	[0.816;2.026]	[0.902;1.418]	[-0.051;0.176]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.0473						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	193 (66.8)	1.537	1.165	0.095	0.0173
Placebo	296	170 (57.4)	[1.093;2.160]	[1.027;1.323]	[0.017;0.173]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	95 (73.6)	2.919	1.521	0.251	<.0001
Placebo	120	58 (48.3)	[1.702;5.004]	[1.228;1.884]	[0.134;0.367]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.0517						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	44 (48.9)	1.113	1.038	0.018	0.8129
Placebo	89	41 (46.1)	[0.619;2.003]	[0.761;1.416]	[-0.128;0.164]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	244 (74.4)	2.176	1.301	0.172	<.0001
Placebo	327	187 (57.2)	[1.563;3.030]	[1.162;1.458]	[0.101;0.244]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.2009						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	9	8 (88.9)	2.751	1.537	0.258	0.1508
Placebo	18	10 (55.6)	[0.584;12.962]	[0.804;2.939]	[-0.088;0.604]	
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	226	164 (72.6)	2.400	1.378	0.200	<.0001
Placebo	213	112 (52.6)	[1.610;3.577]	[1.189;1.598]	[0.112;0.287]	
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	96	62 (64.6)	1.058	1.025	0.016	0.8294
Placebo	87	54 (62.1)	[0.574;1.952]	[0.816;1.288]	[-0.126;0.158]	
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	49	30 (61.2)	1.071	1.021	0.012	0.8986
Placebo	60	36 (60.0)	[0.492;2.332]	[0.749;1.390]	[-0.171;0.196]	
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	17 (63.0)	2.511	1.306	0.145	0.2836
Placebo	26	11 (42.3)	[0.900;7.008]	[0.802;2.126]	[-0.116;0.406]	
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	7 (63.6)	1.854	1.310	0.132	0.5120
Placebo	12	5 (41.7)	[0.472;7.275]	[0.602;2.851]	[-0.226;0.490]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.2645						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	48 (56.5)	1.200	1.080	0.042	0.5827
Placebo	88	45 (51.1)	[0.655;2.197]	[0.827;1.409]	[-0.109;0.194]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	153 (72.9)	2.198	1.314	0.175	0.0002
Placebo	222	123 (55.4)	[1.463;3.305]	[1.140;1.515]	[0.086;0.264]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	87 (70.7)	1.900	1.244	0.141	0.0239
Placebo	106	60 (56.6)	[1.095;3.299]	[1.028;1.507]	[0.018;0.263]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.2804						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	194 (67.4)	1.674	1.213	0.118	0.0031
Placebo	291	161 (55.3)	[1.189;2.357]	[1.065;1.381]	[0.040;0.196]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	94 (72.3)	2.365	1.350	0.188	0.0019
Placebo	125	67 (53.6)	[1.394;4.014]	[1.113;1.637]	[0.072;0.303]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.2817						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	89 (64.5)	1.493	1.167	0.093	0.1044
Placebo	154	86 (55.8)	[0.927;2.403]	[0.971;1.402]	[-0.017;0.204]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	199 (71.1)	2.073	1.295	0.161	<.0001
Placebo	262	142 (54.2)	[1.445;2.974]	[1.134;1.479]	[0.081;0.241]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.3646						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	108	63 (58.3)	1.402	1.174	0.088	0.1943
Placebo	113	58 (51.3)	[0.819;2.400]	[0.922;1.495]	[-0.044;0.220]	
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	115	84 (73.0)	2.296	1.366	0.194	0.0030
Placebo	103	55 (53.4)	[1.305;4.042]	[1.103;1.692]	[0.068;0.320]	
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	106	80 (75.5)	2.445	1.372	0.205	0.0016
Placebo	113	63 (55.8)	[1.373;4.354]	[1.125;1.674]	[0.083;0.327]	
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	89	61 (68.5)	1.421	1.122	0.073	0.2972
Placebo	87	52 (59.8)	[0.769;2.626]	[0.904;1.392]	[-0.065;0.211]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.4225						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	69 (67.0)	1.516	1.155	0.089	0.1770
Placebo	108	62 (57.4)	[0.869;2.644]	[0.939;1.420]	[-0.038;0.215]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	219 (69.5)	1.978	1.281	0.152	<.0001
Placebo	308	166 (53.9)	[1.417;2.761]	[1.130;1.453]	[0.077;0.227]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.4610						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	147	95 (64.6)	1.511	1.166	0.090	0.1075
Placebo	151	81 (53.6)	[0.943;2.422]	[0.962;1.414]	[-0.020;0.200]	
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	141	99 (70.2)	1.871	1.245	0.139	0.0150
Placebo	140	80 (57.1)	[1.135;3.084]	[1.042;1.486]	[0.029;0.249]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	94 (72.3)	2.369	1.350	0.188	0.0019
Placebo	125	67 (53.6)	[1.396;4.021]	[1.113;1.637]	[0.072;0.303]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.4647						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	226 (67.5)	1.908	1.286	0.149	<.0001
Placebo	350	183 (52.3)	[1.393;2.613]	[1.135;1.457]	[0.077;0.222]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	62 (74.7)	1.426	1.123	0.082	0.2394
Placebo	66	45 (68.2)	[0.699;2.910]	[0.924;1.366]	[-0.053;0.217]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.5199						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	16 (64.0)	0.989	0.954	-0.029	0.8034
Placebo	42	26 (61.9)	[0.381;2.570]	[0.663;1.373]	[-0.250;0.192]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	29 (65.9)	2.427	1.340	0.165	0.0982
Placebo	51	23 (45.1)	[1.075;5.479]	[0.954;1.882]	[-0.026;0.356]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	51 (85.0)	2.802	1.296	0.191	0.0195
Placebo	59	38 (64.4)	[1.202;6.535]	[1.049;1.602]	[0.040;0.343]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	39 (63.9)	2.007	1.339	0.161	0.0857
Placebo	51	24 (47.1)	[0.946;4.258]	[0.957;1.874]	[-0.018;0.339]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	153 (67.1)	1.695	1.206	0.113	0.0137
Placebo	213	117 (54.9)	[1.145;2.511]	[1.035;1.405]	[0.023;0.204]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.5611						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	234 (70.7)	1.940	1.266	0.148	<.0001
Placebo	318	176 (55.3)	[1.398;2.690]	[1.124;1.426]	[0.075;0.221]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	54 (62.1)	1.585	1.140	0.076	0.3066
Placebo	98	52 (53.1)	[0.873;2.877]	[0.889;1.461]	[-0.068;0.219]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.6765						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	16 (59.3)	1.564	1.236	0.111	0.4138
Placebo	24	11 (45.8)	[0.551;4.443]	[0.757;2.016]	[-0.143;0.365]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	267 (70.3)	1.893	1.254	0.142	<.0001
Placebo	376	210 (55.9)	[1.398;2.562]	[1.124;1.400]	[0.075;0.209]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	5 (45.5)	1.076	0.983	-0.008	0.9656
Placebo	16	7 (43.8)	[0.296;3.908]	[0.476;2.034]	[-0.359;0.343]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.8117						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	147 (65.9)	1.804	1.265	0.139	0.0030
Placebo	216	113 (52.3)	[1.221;2.666]	[1.082;1.481]	[0.048;0.229]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	141 (72.3)	1.935	1.249	0.143	0.0027
Placebo	200	115 (57.5)	[1.265;2.960]	[1.078;1.447]	[0.051;0.236]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.8191						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	42 (70.0)	1.709	1.202	0.116	0.1820
Placebo	64	37 (57.8)	[0.819;3.567]	[0.915;1.577]	[-0.054;0.287]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	246 (68.7)	1.876	1.259	0.141	<.0001
Placebo	352	191 (54.3)	[1.375;2.560]	[1.120;1.416]	[0.071;0.211]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.9189						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	117 (66.5)	1.874	1.303	0.158	0.0020
Placebo	186	96 (51.6)	[1.220;2.878]	[1.101;1.542]	[0.059;0.257]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	171 (70.7)	1.819	1.214	0.125	0.0045
Placebo	230	132 (57.4)	[1.235;2.678]	[1.061;1.390]	[0.039;0.210]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

1.1.7.4 Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.0948						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Baseline	270 (100.0)	1.74 (0.519)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=265)	Baseline	265 (100.0)	1.67 (0.492)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Week 4	262 (97.0)	1.31 (0.641)	262 (97.0) -0.42 (0.030)	-0.11 [-0.20; -0.03] 0.0051	-0.24 [-0.41; -0.07]
Placebo (N=265)	Week 4	260 (98.1)	1.38 (0.570)	260 (98.1) -0.31 (0.030)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Week 8	257 (95.2)	1.11 (0.687)	257 (95.2) -0.61 (0.037)	-0.12 [-0.22; -0.02] 0.0152	-0.21 [-0.39; -0.04]
Placebo (N=265)	Week 8	250 (94.3)	1.19 (0.602)	250 (94.3) -0.49 (0.037)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Week 12	254 (94.1)	0.92 (0.692)	254 (94.1) -0.81 (0.040)	-0.22 [-0.33; -0.11] <.0001	-0.34 [-0.52; -0.16]
Placebo (N=265)	Week 12	240 (90.6)	1.09 (0.649)	240 (90.6) -0.59 (0.041)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC:

Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.0948						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Week 16	250 (92.6)	0.85 (0.671)	250 (92.6) -0.87 (0.041)	-0.20 [-0.31; -0.08] 0.0007	-0.30 [-0.48; -0.12]
Placebo (N=265)	Week 16	230 (86.8)	0.97 (0.640)	230 (86.8) -0.68 (0.042)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Week 20	248 (91.9)	0.79 (0.677)	248 (91.9) -0.93 (0.042)	-0.21 [-0.32; -0.09] 0.0005	-0.31 [-0.49; -0.13]
Placebo (N=265)	Week 20	227 (85.7)	0.92 (0.649)	227 (85.7) -0.72 (0.043)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Week 24/EOT	269 (99.6)	0.76 (0.709)	269 (99.6) -0.98 (0.044)	-0.26 [-0.38; -0.14] <.0001	-0.36 [-0.54; -0.19]
Placebo (N=265)	Week 24/EOT	264 (99.6)	0.96 (0.697)	264 (99.6) -0.73 (0.044)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Overall	269 (99.6)	0.97 (0.632)	269 (99.6) -0.77 (0.035)	-0.19 [-0.28; -0.09] 0.0001	-0.30 [-0.47; -0.13]
Placebo (N=265)	Overall	264 (99.6)	1.11 (0.584)	264 (99.6) -0.59 (0.035)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.0948						
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Baseline	148 (100.0)	1.70 (0.570)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=151)	Baseline	151 (100.0)	1.60 (0.523)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Week 4	140 (94.6)	1.47 (0.667)	140 (94.6) -0.23 (0.040)	-0.01 [-0.12; 0.10] 0.8268	-0.03 [-0.26; 0.21]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 4	145 (96.0)	1.42 (0.624)	145 (96.0) -0.21 (0.039)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Week 8	129 (87.2)	1.30 (0.711)	129 (87.2) -0.32 (0.049)	0.00 [-0.14; 0.13] 0.9468	-0.01 [-0.25; 0.23]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 8	140 (92.7)	1.32 (0.638)	140 (92.7) -0.32 (0.049)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Week 12	125 (84.5)	1.15 (0.762)	125 (84.5) -0.44 (0.054)	-0.05 [-0.19; 0.10] 0.5362	-0.08 [-0.32; 0.17]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 12	137 (90.7)	1.23 (0.669)	137 (90.7) -0.40 (0.053)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.0948						
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Week 16	119 (80.4)	1.04 (0.795)	119 (80.4) -0.54 (0.055)	-0.05 [-0.21; 0.10] 0.4872	-0.09 [-0.34; 0.16]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 16	128 (84.8)	1.10 (0.668)	128 (84.8) -0.49 (0.055)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Week 20	114 (77.0)	0.98 (0.786)	114 (77.0) -0.55 (0.057)	-0.07 [-0.23; 0.09] 0.3876	-0.11 [-0.36; 0.15]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 20	127 (84.1)	1.09 (0.687)	127 (84.1) -0.48 (0.056)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Week 24/EOT	147 (99.3)	1.09 (0.851)	147 (99.3) -0.61 (0.058)	-0.11 [-0.27; 0.05] 0.1695	-0.16 [-0.39; 0.07]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 24/EOT	151 (100.0)	1.12 (0.726)	151 (100.0) -0.50 (0.058)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Overall	148 (100.0)	1.25 (0.740)	148 (100.0) -0.45 (0.047)	-0.05 [-0.18; 0.08] 0.4468	-0.08 [-0.31; 0.14]
Placebo (N=151)	Overall	151 (100.0)	1.22 (0.627)	151 (100.0) -0.40 (0.046)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.1374						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Baseline	90 (100.0)	1.71 (0.599)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=89)	Baseline	89 (100.0)	1.58 (0.502)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Week 4	84 (93.3)	1.51 (0.683)	84 (93.3) -0.20 (0.051)	-0.02 [-0.16; 0.12] 0.7706	-0.05 [-0.35; 0.26]
Placebo (N=89)	Week 4	85 (95.5)	1.44 (0.668)	85 (95.5) -0.18 (0.051)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Week 8	77 (85.6)	1.33 (0.714)	77 (85.6) -0.29 (0.064)	-0.02 [-0.19; 0.16] 0.8510	-0.03 [-0.34; 0.28]
Placebo (N=89)	Week 8	83 (93.3)	1.35 (0.677)	83 (93.3) -0.28 (0.063)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Week 12	75 (83.3)	1.23 (0.767)	75 (83.3) -0.39 (0.070)	-0.04 [-0.24; 0.15] 0.6579	-0.07 [-0.39; 0.24]
Placebo (N=89)	Week 12	82 (92.1)	1.28 (0.711)	82 (92.1) -0.34 (0.069)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.1374						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Week 16	70 (77.8)	1.17 (0.780)	70 (77.8) -0.45 (0.071)	-0.02 [-0.22; 0.18] 0.8503	-0.03 [-0.36; 0.30]
Placebo (N=89)	Week 16	75 (84.3)	1.14 (0.688)	75 (84.3) -0.43 (0.071)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Week 20	68 (75.6)	1.14 (0.783)	68 (75.6) -0.43 (0.073)	-0.01 [-0.21; 0.20] 0.9478	-0.01 [-0.34; 0.32]
Placebo (N=89)	Week 20	74 (83.1)	1.12 (0.708)	74 (83.1) -0.43 (0.073)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Week 24/EOT	90 (100.0)	1.19 (0.843)	90 (100.0) -0.51 (0.074)	-0.06 [-0.27; 0.14] 0.5478	-0.09 [-0.38; 0.20]
Placebo (N=89)	Week 24/EOT	89 (100.0)	1.17 (0.763)	89 (100.0) -0.45 (0.075)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Overall	90 (100.0)	1.32 (0.744)	90 (100.0) -0.38 (0.060)	-0.03 [-0.19; 0.14] 0.7377	-0.05 [-0.34; 0.25]
Placebo (N=89)	Overall	89 (100.0)	1.25 (0.674)	89 (100.0) -0.35 (0.060)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.1374						
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Baseline	328 (100.0)	1.74 (0.519)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=327)	Baseline	327 (100.0)	1.66 (0.504)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Week 4	318 (97.0)	1.33 (0.641)	318 (97.0) -0.40 (0.027)	-0.10 [-0.17; -0.02] 0.0101	-0.20 [-0.36; -0.05]
Placebo (N=327)	Week 4	320 (97.9)	1.38 (0.567)	320 (97.9) -0.30 (0.027)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Week 8	309 (94.2)	1.13 (0.691)	309 (94.2) -0.57 (0.033)	-0.10 [-0.19; -0.01] 0.0274	-0.18 [-0.33; -0.02]
Placebo (N=327)	Week 8	307 (93.9)	1.20 (0.598)	307 (93.9) -0.47 (0.034)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Week 12	304 (92.7)	0.94 (0.702)	304 (92.7) -0.76 (0.037)	-0.19 [-0.29; -0.09] 0.0002	-0.30 [-0.46; -0.14]
Placebo (N=327)	Week 12	295 (90.2)	1.10 (0.640)	295 (90.2) -0.57 (0.037)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.1374						
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Week 16	299 (91.2)	0.86 (0.690)	299 (91.2) -0.84 (0.037)	-0.18 [-0.28; -0.08] 0.0005	-0.28 [-0.44; -0.12]
Placebo (N=327)	Week 16	283 (86.5)	0.99 (0.639)	283 (86.5) -0.66 (0.037)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Week 20	294 (89.6)	0.78 (0.685)	294 (89.6) -0.89 (0.038)	-0.20 [-0.31; -0.10] 0.0002	-0.30 [-0.47; -0.14]
Placebo (N=327)	Week 20	280 (85.6)	0.94 (0.651)	280 (85.6) -0.69 (0.039)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Week 24/EOT	326 (99.4)	0.79 (0.737)	326 (99.4) -0.94 (0.040)	-0.25 [-0.35; -0.14] <.0001	-0.35 [-0.50; -0.19]
Placebo (N=327)	Week 24/EOT	326 (99.7)	0.98 (0.693)	326 (99.7) -0.70 (0.040)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Overall	327 (99.7)	1.00 (0.652)	327 (99.7) -0.73 (0.032)	-0.17 [-0.26; -0.08] 0.0001	-0.27 [-0.43; -0.12]
Placebo (N=327)	Overall	326 (99.7)	1.12 (0.578)	326 (99.7) -0.56 (0.032)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1862						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Baseline	108 (100.0)	1.77 (0.529)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=113)	Baseline	113 (100.0)	1.65 (0.527)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Week 4	106 (98.1)	1.49 (0.696)	106 (98.1) -0.23 (0.048)	-0.08 [-0.20; 0.05] 0.2318	-0.16 [-0.43; 0.12]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 4	104 (92.0)	1.47 (0.652)	104 (92.0) -0.16 (0.048)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Week 8	99 (91.7)	1.25 (0.741)	99 (91.7) -0.39 (0.059)	-0.07 [-0.22; 0.09] 0.4086	-0.11 [-0.39; 0.17]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 8	100 (88.5)	1.30 (0.674)	100 (88.5) -0.32 (0.058)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Week 12	96 (88.9)	1.07 (0.760)	96 (88.9) -0.55 (0.065)	-0.14 [-0.31; 0.03] 0.1135	-0.22 [-0.50; 0.07]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 12	94 (83.2)	1.20 (0.708)	94 (83.2) -0.41 (0.064)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1862						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Week 16	93 (86.1)	0.94 (0.749)	93 (86.1) -0.65 (0.066)	-0.14 [-0.31; 0.04] 0.1324	-0.21 [-0.51; 0.08]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 16	87 (77.0)	1.01 (0.647)	87 (77.0) -0.51 (0.065)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Week 20	90 (83.3)	0.86 (0.734)	90 (83.3) -0.68 (0.068)	-0.14 [-0.32; 0.04] 0.1310	-0.21 [-0.51; 0.09]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 20	85 (75.2)	0.97 (0.656)	85 (75.2) -0.54 (0.067)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Week 24/EOT	108 (100.0)	1.03 (0.854)	108 (100.0) -0.70 (0.070)	-0.16 [-0.35; 0.02] 0.0844	-0.23 [-0.49; 0.04]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 24/EOT	112 (99.1)	1.10 (0.773)	112 (99.1) -0.53 (0.068)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Overall	108 (100.0)	1.20 (0.738)	108 (100.0) -0.53 (0.056)	-0.12 [-0.27; 0.03] 0.1137	-0.19 [-0.46; 0.07]
Placebo (N=113)	Overall	112 (99.1)	1.21 (0.665)	112 (99.1) -0.41 (0.056)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1862						
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Baseline	115 (100.0)	1.75 (0.542)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=103)	Baseline	103 (100.0)	1.66 (0.495)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Week 4	107 (93.0)	1.26 (0.654)	107 (93.0) -0.41 (0.047)	-0.12 [-0.24; 0.01] 0.0690	-0.23 [-0.50; 0.04]
Placebo (N=103)	Week 4	103 (100.0)	1.34 (0.569)	103 (100.0) -0.29 (0.048)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Week 8	106 (92.2)	1.11 (0.674)	106 (92.2) -0.54 (0.057)	-0.09 [-0.25; 0.07] 0.2720	-0.15 [-0.42; 0.12]
Placebo (N=103)	Week 8	100 (97.1)	1.19 (0.613)	100 (97.1) -0.45 (0.059)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Week 12	104 (90.4)	0.99 (0.713)	104 (90.4) -0.66 (0.063)	-0.14 [-0.32; 0.03] 0.1069	-0.23 [-0.51; 0.05]
Placebo (N=103)	Week 12	98 (95.1)	1.12 (0.617)	98 (95.1) -0.52 (0.065)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1862						
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Week 16	101 (87.8)	0.90 (0.705)	101 (87.8) -0.75 (0.064)	-0.15 [-0.33; 0.03] 0.0986	-0.24 [-0.52; 0.05]
Placebo (N=103)	Week 16	94 (91.3)	1.03 (0.634)	94 (91.3) -0.60 (0.066)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Week 20	98 (85.2)	0.83 (0.719)	98 (85.2) -0.80 (0.066)	-0.19 [-0.37; 0.00] 0.0474	-0.28 [-0.57; 0.01]
Placebo (N=103)	Week 20	92 (89.3)	1.01 (0.658)	92 (89.3) -0.61 (0.069)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Week 24/EOT	113 (98.3)	0.86 (0.745)	113 (98.3) -0.83 (0.068)	-0.25 [-0.44; -0.06] 0.0104	-0.36 [-0.63; -0.09]
Placebo (N=103)	Week 24/EOT	103 (100.0)	1.04 (0.671)	103 (100.0) -0.59 (0.071)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Overall	114 (99.1)	1.02 (0.663)	114 (99.1) -0.66 (0.055)	-0.15 [-0.31; 0.00] 0.0437	-0.25 [-0.52; 0.02]
Placebo (N=103)	Overall	103 (100.0)	1.12 (0.567)	103 (100.0) -0.51 (0.057)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1862						
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Baseline	106 (100.0)	1.68 (0.485)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=113)	Baseline	113 (100.0)	1.59 (0.476)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Week 4	102 (96.2)	1.35 (0.590)	102 (96.2) -0.28 (0.048)	-0.06 [-0.18; 0.07] 0.3729	-0.13 [-0.40; 0.14]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 4	112 (99.1)	1.33 (0.544)	112 (99.1) -0.22 (0.047)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Week 8	97 (91.5)	1.09 (0.644)	97 (91.5) -0.49 (0.059)	-0.19 [-0.35; -0.03] 0.0187	-0.35 [-0.63; -0.07]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 8	109 (96.5)	1.27 (0.573)	109 (96.5) -0.30 (0.057)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Week 12	97 (91.5)	0.86 (0.659)	97 (91.5) -0.72 (0.065)	-0.31 [-0.48; -0.14] 0.0005	-0.52 [-0.80; -0.24]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 12	107 (94.7)	1.17 (0.633)	107 (94.7) -0.41 (0.063)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1862						
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Week 16	93 (87.7)	0.80 (0.655)	93 (87.7) -0.79 (0.066)	-0.31 [-0.48; -0.13] 0.0007	-0.51 [-0.80; -0.22]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 16	102 (90.3)	1.09 (0.646)	102 (90.3) -0.48 (0.064)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Week 20	92 (86.8)	0.73 (0.645)	92 (86.8) -0.84 (0.068)	-0.31 [-0.49; -0.13] 0.0009	-0.49 [-0.78; -0.21]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 20	102 (90.3)	1.03 (0.667)	102 (90.3) -0.53 (0.066)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Week 24/EOT	106 (100.0)	0.72 (0.696)	106 (100.0) -0.91 (0.070)	-0.34 [-0.52; -0.15] 0.0005	-0.51 [-0.78; -0.24]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 24/EOT	113 (100.0)	0.98 (0.663)	113 (100.0) -0.58 (0.068)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Overall	106 (100.0)	0.96 (0.625)	106 (100.0) -0.67 (0.056)	-0.25 [-0.40; -0.10] 0.0011	-0.43 [-0.70; -0.17]
Placebo (N=113)	Overall	113 (100.0)	1.14 (0.552)	113 (100.0) -0.42 (0.055)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1862						
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Baseline	89 (100.0)	1.71 (0.600)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=87)	Baseline	87 (100.0)	1.70 (0.522)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Week 4	87 (97.8)	1.38 (0.657)	87 (97.8) -0.27 (0.052)	-0.06 [-0.20; 0.08] 0.4018	-0.14 [-0.44; 0.16]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 4	86 (98.9)	1.43 (0.585)	86 (98.9) -0.21 (0.052)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Week 8	84 (94.4)	1.24 (0.739)	84 (94.4) -0.40 (0.064)	0.04 [-0.14; 0.21] 0.6582	0.07 [-0.24; 0.37]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 8	81 (93.1)	1.17 (0.608)	81 (93.1) -0.44 (0.065)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Week 12	82 (92.1)	1.07 (0.755)	82 (92.1) -0.57 (0.070)	-0.02 [-0.21; 0.17] 0.8247	-0.03 [-0.34; 0.28]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 12	78 (89.7)	1.04 (0.685)	78 (89.7) -0.55 (0.071)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1862						
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Week 16	82 (92.1)	1.03 (0.755)	82 (92.1) -0.61 (0.072)	0.05 [-0.15; 0.24] 0.6467	0.07 [-0.25; 0.38]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 16	75 (86.2)	0.91 (0.685)	75 (86.2) -0.65 (0.072)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Week 20	82 (92.1)	0.99 (0.763)	82 (92.1) -0.64 (0.074)	0.03 [-0.18; 0.23] 0.7915	0.04 [-0.27; 0.35]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 20	75 (86.2)	0.89 (0.690)	75 (86.2) -0.67 (0.075)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Week 24/EOT	89 (100.0)	0.91 (0.789)	89 (100.0) -0.73 (0.076)	-0.05 [-0.26; 0.16] 0.6679	-0.06 [-0.36; 0.24]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 24/EOT	87 (100.0)	0.96 (0.737)	87 (100.0) -0.69 (0.077)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Overall	89 (100.0)	1.11 (0.693)	89 (100.0) -0.54 (0.061)	0.00 [-0.17; 0.16] 0.9775	0.00 [-0.30; 0.29]
Placebo (N=87)	Overall	87 (100.0)	1.12 (0.621)	87 (100.0) -0.54 (0.062)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.2351						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Baseline	289 (100.0)	1.75 (0.516)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=296)	Baseline	296 (100.0)	1.66 (0.495)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Week 4	278 (96.2)	1.37 (0.648)	278 (96.2) -0.31 (0.031)	-0.09 [-0.17; -0.01] 0.0232	-0.19 [-0.35; -0.02]
Placebo (N=296)	Week 4	287 (97.0)	1.39 (0.583)	287 (97.0) -0.22 (0.031)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Week 8	266 (92.0)	1.18 (0.710)	266 (92.0) -0.45 (0.038)	-0.06 [-0.16; 0.03] 0.1953	-0.11 [-0.28; 0.06]
Placebo (N=296)	Week 8	278 (93.9)	1.21 (0.617)	278 (93.9) -0.39 (0.038)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Week 12	261 (90.3)	1.02 (0.733)	261 (90.3) -0.61 (0.041)	-0.11 [-0.22; -0.01] 0.0376	-0.17 [-0.35; 0.00]
Placebo (N=296)	Week 12	270 (91.2)	1.11 (0.661)	270 (91.2) -0.49 (0.041)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.2351						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Week 16	253 (87.5)	0.96 (0.730)	253 (87.5) -0.66 (0.042)	-0.09 [-0.20; 0.02] 0.1133	-0.13 [-0.31; 0.04]
Placebo (N=296)	Week 16	256 (86.5)	0.99 (0.656)	256 (86.5) -0.58 (0.041)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Week 20	249 (86.2)	0.88 (0.725)	249 (86.2) -0.72 (0.043)	-0.14 [-0.25; -0.03] 0.0148	-0.21 [-0.39; -0.04]
Placebo (N=296)	Week 20	254 (85.8)	0.98 (0.668)	254 (85.8) -0.58 (0.043)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Week 24/EOT	288 (99.7)	0.92 (0.778)	288 (99.7) -0.76 (0.044)	-0.16 [-0.28; -0.05] 0.0057	-0.23 [-0.39; -0.07]
Placebo (N=296)	Week 24/EOT	295 (99.7)	1.01 (0.704)	295 (99.7) -0.60 (0.044)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Overall	288 (99.7)	1.10 (0.687)	288 (99.7) -0.59 (0.036)	-0.11 [-0.20; -0.02] 0.0201	-0.17 [-0.34; -0.01]
Placebo (N=296)	Overall	295 (99.7)	1.13 (0.602)	295 (99.7) -0.48 (0.036)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.2351						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Baseline	129 (100.0)	1.68 (0.581)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=120)	Baseline	120 (100.0)	1.62 (0.528)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Week 4	124 (96.1)	1.37 (0.669)	124 (96.1) -0.28 (0.043)	-0.06 [-0.17; 0.06] 0.3548	-0.13 [-0.38; 0.12]
Placebo (N=120)	Week 4	118 (98.3)	1.39 (0.608)	118 (98.3) -0.23 (0.044)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Week 8	120 (93.0)	1.14 (0.680)	120 (93.0) -0.46 (0.053)	-0.13 [-0.28; 0.02] 0.0788	-0.25 [-0.51; 0.01]
Placebo (N=120)	Week 8	112 (93.3)	1.30 (0.617)	112 (93.3) -0.33 (0.055)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Week 12	118 (91.5)	0.93 (0.702)	118 (91.5) -0.67 (0.058)	-0.28 [-0.44; -0.11] 0.0009	-0.47 [-0.73; -0.20]
Placebo (N=120)	Week 12	107 (89.2)	1.22 (0.651)	107 (89.2) -0.40 (0.061)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.2351						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Week 16	116 (89.9)	0.83 (0.686)	116 (89.9) -0.78 (0.059)	-0.28 [-0.45; -0.12] 0.0008	-0.47 [-0.74; -0.20]
Placebo (N=120)	Week 16	102 (85.0)	1.08 (0.640)	102 (85.0) -0.50 (0.062)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Week 20	113 (87.6)	0.79 (0.701)	113 (87.6) -0.80 (0.061)	-0.21 [-0.38; -0.04] 0.0170	-0.32 [-0.59; -0.05]
Placebo (N=120)	Week 20	100 (83.3)	0.97 (0.666)	100 (83.3) -0.59 (0.064)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Week 24/EOT	128 (99.2)	0.79 (0.773)	128 (99.2) -0.87 (0.063)	-0.31 [-0.48; -0.13] 0.0006	-0.44 [-0.69; -0.19]
Placebo (N=120)	Week 24/EOT	120 (100.0)	1.06 (0.730)	120 (100.0) -0.56 (0.065)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Overall	129 (100.0)	1.01 (0.677)	129 (100.0) -0.64 (0.051)	-0.21 [-0.35; -0.07] 0.0034	-0.36 [-0.61; -0.11]
Placebo (N=120)	Overall	120 (100.0)	1.19 (0.600)	120 (100.0) -0.43 (0.053)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.4206						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Baseline	147 (100.0)	1.78 (0.487)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=151)	Baseline	151 (100.0)	1.67 (0.531)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Week 4	145 (98.6)	1.48 (0.598)	145 (98.6) -0.22 (0.041)	-0.07 [-0.18; 0.04] 0.1894	-0.16 [-0.39; 0.07]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 4	146 (96.7)	1.48 (0.620)	146 (96.7) -0.15 (0.040)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Week 8	141 (95.9)	1.32 (0.693)	141 (95.9) -0.36 (0.050)	-0.07 [-0.20; 0.07] 0.3387	-0.12 [-0.35; 0.12]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 8	142 (94.0)	1.33 (0.657)	142 (94.0) -0.29 (0.049)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Week 12	138 (93.9)	1.16 (0.719)	138 (93.9) -0.52 (0.055)	-0.11 [-0.26; 0.04] 0.1417	-0.18 [-0.42; 0.05]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 12	138 (91.4)	1.21 (0.701)	138 (91.4) -0.40 (0.054)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.4206						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Week 16	136 (92.5)	1.08 (0.721)	136 (92.5) -0.59 (0.056)	-0.08 [-0.23; 0.07] 0.3146	-0.13 [-0.37; 0.11]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 16	129 (85.4)	1.06 (0.649)	129 (85.4) -0.51 (0.055)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Week 20	133 (90.5)	1.02 (0.737)	133 (90.5) -0.63 (0.058)	-0.06 [-0.21; 0.10] 0.4624	-0.09 [-0.33; 0.15]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 20	127 (84.1)	0.99 (0.670)	127 (84.1) -0.57 (0.057)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Week 24/EOT	147 (100.0)	1.01 (0.794)	147 (100.0) -0.69 (0.060)	-0.12 [-0.28; 0.04] 0.1479	-0.17 [-0.40; 0.06]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 24/EOT	150 (99.3)	1.06 (0.753)	150 (99.3) -0.57 (0.059)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Overall	147 (100.0)	1.20 (0.663)	147 (100.0) -0.50 (0.048)	-0.08 [-0.21; 0.04] 0.2001	-0.14 [-0.37; 0.09]
Placebo (N=151)	Overall	150 (99.3)	1.21 (0.618)	150 (99.3) -0.42 (0.047)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.4206						
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Baseline	141 (100.0)	1.74 (0.559)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=140)	Baseline	140 (100.0)	1.67 (0.510)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Week 4	132 (93.6)	1.31 (0.693)	132 (93.6) -0.35 (0.042)	-0.10 [-0.21; 0.01] 0.0874	-0.19 [-0.43; 0.05]
Placebo (N=140)	Week 4	136 (97.1)	1.36 (0.606)	136 (97.1) -0.26 (0.042)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Week 8	128 (90.8)	1.09 (0.730)	128 (90.8) -0.52 (0.051)	-0.14 [-0.28; 0.00] 0.0461	-0.23 [-0.47; 0.02]
Placebo (N=140)	Week 8	131 (93.6)	1.22 (0.619)	131 (93.6) -0.38 (0.051)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Week 12	125 (88.7)	0.91 (0.740)	125 (88.7) -0.69 (0.056)	-0.23 [-0.38; -0.08] 0.0030	-0.35 [-0.60; -0.10]
Placebo (N=140)	Week 12	126 (90.0)	1.15 (0.647)	126 (90.0) -0.46 (0.056)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.4206						
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Week 16	121 (85.8)	0.82 (0.746)	121 (85.8) -0.78 (0.057)	-0.24 [-0.40; -0.08] 0.0027	-0.35 [-0.60; -0.09]
Placebo (N=140)	Week 16	121 (86.4)	1.03 (0.663)	121 (86.4) -0.54 (0.057)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Week 20	118 (83.7)	0.73 (0.731)	118 (83.7) -0.83 (0.059)	-0.27 [-0.43; -0.11] 0.0010	-0.40 [-0.66; -0.14]
Placebo (N=140)	Week 20	119 (85.0)	1.00 (0.674)	119 (85.0) -0.56 (0.059)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Week 24/EOT	140 (99.3)	0.84 (0.825)	140 (99.3) -0.83 (0.061)	-0.26 [-0.42; -0.09] 0.0023	-0.34 [-0.58; -0.11]
Placebo (N=140)	Week 24/EOT	140 (100.0)	1.04 (0.704)	140 (100.0) -0.57 (0.061)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Overall	140 (99.3)	1.02 (0.730)	140 (99.3) -0.67 (0.049)	-0.21 [-0.34; -0.07] 0.0022	-0.32 [-0.55; -0.08]
Placebo (N=140)	Overall	140 (100.0)	1.16 (0.618)	140 (100.0) -0.46 (0.049)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.4206						
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Baseline	130 (100.0)	1.66 (0.562)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=125)	Baseline	125 (100.0)	1.59 (0.464)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 4	125 (96.2)	1.30 (0.661)	125 (96.2) -0.31 (0.043)	-0.07 [-0.19; 0.05] 0.2393	-0.16 [-0.41; 0.09]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 4	123 (98.4)	1.33 (0.522)	123 (98.4) -0.24 (0.044)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 8	117 (90.0)	1.08 (0.650)	117 (90.0) -0.48 (0.053)	-0.04 [-0.19; 0.10] 0.5852	-0.08 [-0.33; 0.18]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 8	117 (93.6)	1.14 (0.552)	117 (93.6) -0.44 (0.054)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 12	116 (89.2)	0.88 (0.679)	116 (89.2) -0.67 (0.058)	-0.14 [-0.30; 0.02] 0.0847	-0.23 [-0.49; 0.03]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 12	113 (90.4)	1.05 (0.613)	113 (90.4) -0.53 (0.059)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.4206						
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 16	112 (86.2)	0.81 (0.648)	112 (86.2) -0.72 (0.059)	-0.13 [-0.29; 0.04] 0.1311	-0.20 [-0.47; 0.06]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 16	108 (86.4)	0.95 (0.642)	108 (86.4) -0.60 (0.061)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 20	111 (85.4)	0.77 (0.644)	111 (85.4) -0.75 (0.061)	-0.16 [-0.33; 0.01] 0.0620	-0.25 [-0.52; 0.01]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 20	108 (86.4)	0.95 (0.659)	108 (86.4) -0.59 (0.062)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 24/EOT	129 (99.2)	0.77 (0.686)	129 (99.2) -0.86 (0.063)	-0.25 [-0.42; -0.08] 0.0050	-0.37 [-0.62; -0.13]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 24/EOT	125 (100.0)	0.96 (0.669)	125 (100.0) -0.61 (0.064)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Overall	130 (100.0)	0.98 (0.639)	130 (100.0) -0.63 (0.050)	-0.13 [-0.27; 0.01] 0.0635	-0.22 [-0.47; 0.02]
Placebo (N=125)	Overall	125 (100.0)	1.06 (0.555)	125 (100.0) -0.50 (0.052)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.4448						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Baseline	331 (100.0)	1.72 (0.523)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=318)	Baseline	318 (100.0)	1.64 (0.502)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Week 4	321 (97.0)	1.32 (0.626)	321 (97.0) -0.33 (0.030)	-0.11 [-0.18; -0.04] 0.0034	-0.23 [-0.39; -0.08]
Placebo (N=318)	Week 4	310 (97.5)	1.38 (0.593)	310 (97.5) -0.22 (0.031)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Week 8	307 (92.7)	1.12 (0.684)	307 (92.7) -0.49 (0.036)	-0.10 [-0.20; -0.01] 0.0264	-0.18 [-0.34; -0.02]
Placebo (N=318)	Week 8	299 (94.0)	1.21 (0.616)	299 (94.0) -0.38 (0.037)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Week 12	303 (91.5)	0.94 (0.696)	303 (91.5) -0.66 (0.039)	-0.18 [-0.28; -0.08] 0.0006	-0.28 [-0.44; -0.12]
Placebo (N=318)	Week 12	288 (90.6)	1.10 (0.652)	288 (90.6) -0.49 (0.040)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.4448						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Week 16	297 (89.7)	0.88 (0.695)	297 (89.7) -0.73 (0.040)	-0.14 [-0.25; -0.04] 0.0059	-0.22 [-0.39; -0.06]
Placebo (N=318)	Week 16	274 (86.2)	0.97 (0.631)	274 (86.2) -0.58 (0.041)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Week 20	292 (88.2)	0.80 (0.677)	292 (88.2) -0.78 (0.041)	-0.16 [-0.27; -0.05] 0.0031	-0.24 [-0.41; -0.08]
Placebo (N=318)	Week 20	271 (85.2)	0.92 (0.640)	271 (85.2) -0.62 (0.042)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Week 24/EOT	329 (99.4)	0.83 (0.751)	329 (99.4) -0.83 (0.042)	-0.22 [-0.33; -0.11] <.0001	-0.32 [-0.47; -0.16]
Placebo (N=318)	Week 24/EOT	317 (99.7)	1.00 (0.700)	317 (99.7) -0.61 (0.043)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Overall	330 (99.7)	1.02 (0.659)	330 (99.7) -0.64 (0.035)	-0.15 [-0.24; -0.07] 0.0006	-0.25 [-0.40; -0.09]
Placebo (N=318)	Overall	317 (99.7)	1.13 (0.593)	317 (99.7) -0.48 (0.035)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.4448						
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Baseline	87 (100.0)	1.77 (0.588)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=98)	Baseline	98 (100.0)	1.68 (0.513)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Week 4	81 (93.1)	1.54 (0.732)	81 (93.1) -0.21 (0.052)	0.03 [-0.10; 0.17] 0.6209	0.08 [-0.22; 0.38]
Placebo (N=98)	Week 4	95 (96.9)	1.43 (0.578)	95 (96.9) -0.24 (0.049)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Week 8	79 (90.8)	1.36 (0.735)	79 (90.8) -0.36 (0.064)	0.00 [-0.17; 0.17] 0.9823	0.00 [-0.31; 0.30]
Placebo (N=98)	Week 8	91 (92.9)	1.31 (0.621)	91 (92.9) -0.36 (0.060)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Week 12	76 (87.4)	1.20 (0.797)	76 (87.4) -0.51 (0.071)	-0.09 [-0.28; 0.10] 0.3630	-0.14 [-0.45; 0.16]
Placebo (N=98)	Week 12	89 (90.8)	1.27 (0.669)	89 (90.8) -0.42 (0.066)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.4448						
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Week 16	72 (82.8)	1.08 (0.788)	72 (82.8) -0.63 (0.072)	-0.14 [-0.34; 0.05] 0.1425	-0.23 [-0.55; 0.09]
Placebo (N=98)	Week 16	84 (85.7)	1.19 (0.691)	84 (85.7) -0.49 (0.068)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Week 20	70 (80.5)	1.04 (0.847)	70 (80.5) -0.62 (0.074)	-0.14 [-0.34; 0.05] 0.1548	-0.22 [-0.54; 0.10]
Placebo (N=98)	Week 20	83 (84.7)	1.18 (0.715)	83 (84.7) -0.47 (0.070)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Week 24/EOT	87 (100.0)	1.05 (0.854)	87 (100.0) -0.70 (0.076)	-0.14 [-0.34; 0.06] 0.1805	-0.20 [-0.49; 0.09]
Placebo (N=98)	Week 24/EOT	98 (100.0)	1.10 (0.743)	98 (100.0) -0.56 (0.072)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Overall	87 (100.0)	1.24 (0.750)	87 (100.0) -0.50 (0.061)	-0.08 [-0.24; 0.08] 0.3341	-0.13 [-0.42; 0.16]
Placebo (N=98)	Overall	98 (100.0)	1.23 (0.626)	98 (100.0) -0.42 (0.058)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.4546						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Baseline	25 (100.0)	1.72 (0.673)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=42)	Baseline	42 (100.0)	1.59 (0.556)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Week 4	23 (92.0)	1.42 (0.716)	23 (92.0) -0.24 (0.098)	0.06 [-0.18; 0.30] 0.6244	0.13 [-0.39; 0.65]
Placebo (N=42)	Week 4	40 (95.2)	1.27 (0.589)	40 (95.2) -0.30 (0.075)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Week 8	21 (84.0)	1.32 (0.804)	21 (84.0) -0.29 (0.122)	0.15 [-0.15; 0.45] 0.3312	0.24 [-0.31; 0.79]
Placebo (N=42)	Week 8	35 (83.3)	1.17 (0.623)	35 (83.3) -0.44 (0.094)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Week 12	20 (80.0)	0.99 (0.886)	20 (80.0) -0.56 (0.134)	-0.10 [-0.43; 0.23] 0.5650	-0.14 [-0.70; 0.42]
Placebo (N=42)	Week 12	34 (81.0)	1.16 (0.554)	34 (81.0) -0.46 (0.103)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.4546						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Week 16	19 (76.0)	0.87 (0.705)	19 (76.0) -0.64 (0.137)	0.03 [-0.31; 0.37] 0.8581	0.05 [-0.52; 0.62]
Placebo (N=42)	Week 16	33 (78.6)	0.92 (0.655)	33 (78.6) -0.68 (0.105)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Week 20	18 (72.0)	0.80 (0.785)	18 (72.0) -0.65 (0.140)	0.01 [-0.34; 0.35] 0.9741	0.01 [-0.57; 0.59]
Placebo (N=42)	Week 20	33 (78.6)	0.93 (0.622)	33 (78.6) -0.66 (0.108)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Week 24/EOT	25 (100.0)	1.06 (0.854)	25 (100.0) -0.59 (0.142)	0.02 [-0.33; 0.37] 0.9012	0.03 [-0.47; 0.53]
Placebo (N=42)	Week 24/EOT	42 (100.0)	0.96 (0.638)	42 (100.0) -0.61 (0.110)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Overall	25 (100.0)	1.17 (0.669)	25 (100.0) -0.50 (0.115)	0.03 [-0.25; 0.31] 0.8438	0.04 [-0.45; 0.54]
Placebo (N=42)	Overall	42 (100.0)	1.05 (0.549)	42 (100.0) -0.52 (0.089)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.4546						
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Baseline	44 (100.0)	1.57 (0.478)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=51)	Baseline	51 (100.0)	1.63 (0.501)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Week 4	43 (97.7)	1.29 (0.505)	43 (97.7) -0.28 (0.073)	-0.14 [-0.33; 0.06] 0.1641	-0.36 [-0.77; 0.05]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 4	50 (98.0)	1.44 (0.592)	50 (98.0) -0.14 (0.068)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Week 8	40 (90.9)	0.97 (0.606)	40 (90.9) -0.53 (0.091)	-0.21 [-0.45; 0.03] 0.0816	-0.44 [-0.86; -0.01]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 8	49 (96.1)	1.26 (0.560)	49 (96.1) -0.31 (0.084)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Week 12	40 (90.9)	0.77 (0.569)	40 (90.9) -0.71 (0.100)	-0.34 [-0.60; -0.07] 0.0124	-0.59 [-1.02; -0.16]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 12	47 (92.2)	1.17 (0.642)	47 (92.2) -0.38 (0.092)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.4546						
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Week 16	37 (84.1)	0.77 (0.597)	37 (84.1) -0.69 (0.102)	-0.22 [-0.49; 0.05] 0.1156	-0.36 [-0.80; 0.08]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 16	46 (90.2)	1.06 (0.638)	46 (90.2) -0.47 (0.095)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Week 20	37 (84.1)	0.70 (0.604)	37 (84.1) -0.75 (0.105)	-0.27 [-0.55; 0.01] 0.0579	-0.42 [-0.86; 0.03]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 20	44 (86.3)	1.05 (0.669)	44 (86.3) -0.48 (0.097)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Week 24/EOT	44 (100.0)	0.75 (0.662)	44 (100.0) -0.81 (0.108)	-0.33 [-0.62; -0.05] 0.0220	-0.53 [-0.94; -0.11]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 24/EOT	51 (100.0)	1.11 (0.685)	51 (100.0) -0.48 (0.100)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Overall	44 (100.0)	0.94 (0.583)	44 (100.0) -0.63 (0.087)	-0.25 [-0.48; -0.02] 0.0316	-0.45 [-0.86; -0.04]
Placebo (N=51)	Overall	51 (100.0)	1.21 (0.580)	51 (100.0) -0.38 (0.081)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.4546						
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Baseline	60 (100.0)	1.80 (0.500)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=59)	Baseline	59 (100.0)	1.67 (0.458)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 4	59 (98.3)	1.39 (0.629)	59 (98.3) -0.29 (0.064)	-0.13 [-0.30; 0.04] 0.1477	-0.29 [-0.66; 0.07]
Placebo (N=59)	Week 4	58 (98.3)	1.45 (0.518)	58 (98.3) -0.17 (0.064)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 8	58 (96.7)	1.14 (0.656)	58 (96.7) -0.53 (0.079)	-0.14 [-0.35; 0.07] 0.1945	-0.25 [-0.62; 0.12]
Placebo (N=59)	Week 8	56 (94.9)	1.23 (0.591)	56 (94.9) -0.39 (0.079)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 12	58 (96.7)	0.90 (0.715)	58 (96.7) -0.77 (0.086)	-0.27 [-0.50; -0.04] 0.0233	-0.42 [-0.79; -0.04]
Placebo (N=59)	Week 12	55 (93.2)	1.14 (0.614)	55 (93.2) -0.50 (0.087)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.4546						
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 16	56 (93.3)	0.81 (0.671)	56 (93.3) -0.88 (0.088)	-0.27 [-0.51; -0.04] 0.0245	-0.43 [-0.81; -0.05]
Placebo (N=59)	Week 16	53 (89.8)	1.05 (0.623)	53 (89.8) -0.60 (0.089)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 20	55 (91.7)	0.70 (0.615)	55 (91.7) -0.98 (0.090)	-0.31 [-0.56; -0.06] 0.0138	-0.50 [-0.88; -0.11]
Placebo (N=59)	Week 20	53 (89.8)	0.97 (0.635)	53 (89.8) -0.67 (0.091)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 24/EOT	60 (100.0)	0.67 (0.687)	60 (100.0) -1.03 (0.093)	-0.38 [-0.63; -0.13] 0.0034	-0.59 [-0.96; -0.22]
Placebo (N=59)	Week 24/EOT	59 (100.0)	0.97 (0.600)	59 (100.0) -0.65 (0.094)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Overall	60 (100.0)	0.96 (0.616)	60 (100.0) -0.75 (0.075)	-0.25 [-0.45; -0.05] 0.0159	-0.42 [-0.79; -0.06]
Placebo (N=59)	Overall	59 (100.0)	1.13 (0.525)	59 (100.0) -0.50 (0.076)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.4546						
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Baseline	61 (100.0)	1.62 (0.560)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=51)	Baseline	51 (100.0)	1.66 (0.561)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Week 4	58 (95.1)	1.37 (0.687)	58 (95.1) -0.20 (0.063)	0.02 [-0.16; 0.20] 0.8225	0.05 [-0.33; 0.43]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 4	50 (98.0)	1.40 (0.585)	50 (98.0) -0.22 (0.068)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Week 8	56 (91.8)	1.19 (0.757)	56 (91.8) -0.35 (0.078)	0.01 [-0.21; 0.23] 0.9347	0.02 [-0.37; 0.40]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 8	49 (96.1)	1.25 (0.611)	49 (96.1) -0.36 (0.084)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Week 12	54 (88.5)	1.02 (0.762)	54 (88.5) -0.53 (0.085)	-0.08 [-0.32; 0.16] 0.5166	-0.14 [-0.53; 0.25]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 12	48 (94.1)	1.15 (0.622)	48 (94.1) -0.45 (0.092)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.4546						
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Week 16	54 (88.5)	0.93 (0.794)	54 (88.5) -0.61 (0.087)	-0.13 [-0.37; 0.12] 0.3230	-0.20 [-0.61; 0.20]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 16	44 (86.3)	1.09 (0.665)	44 (86.3) -0.49 (0.095)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Week 20	53 (86.9)	0.86 (0.789)	53 (86.9) -0.64 (0.089)	-0.15 [-0.41; 0.10] 0.2402	-0.25 [-0.65; 0.16]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 20	44 (86.3)	1.09 (0.675)	44 (86.3) -0.49 (0.097)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Week 24/EOT	60 (98.4)	0.87 (0.833)	60 (98.4) -0.72 (0.092)	-0.24 [-0.50; 0.03] 0.0783	-0.35 [-0.73; 0.03]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 24/EOT	51 (100.0)	1.12 (0.712)	51 (100.0) -0.49 (0.100)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Overall	61 (100.0)	1.07 (0.734)	61 (100.0) -0.51 (0.074)	-0.09 [-0.30; 0.12] 0.3801	-0.17 [-0.54; 0.21]
Placebo (N=51)	Overall	51 (100.0)	1.19 (0.628)	51 (100.0) -0.41 (0.081)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.4546						
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Baseline	228 (100.0)	1.77 (0.528)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=213)	Baseline	213 (100.0)	1.65 (0.497)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Week 4	219 (96.1)	1.37 (0.674)	219 (96.1) -0.33 (0.033)	-0.10 [-0.19; -0.01] 0.0248	-0.20 [-0.39; -0.01]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 4	207 (97.2)	1.38 (0.609)	207 (97.2) -0.23 (0.035)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Week 8	211 (92.5)	1.20 (0.700)	211 (92.5) -0.46 (0.041)	-0.10 [-0.21; 0.01] 0.0816	-0.16 [-0.36; 0.03]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 8	201 (94.4)	1.24 (0.644)	201 (94.4) -0.36 (0.042)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Week 12	207 (90.8)	1.06 (0.721)	207 (90.8) -0.60 (0.045)	-0.13 [-0.25; -0.01] 0.0412	-0.20 [-0.39; 0.00]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 12	193 (90.6)	1.12 (0.706)	193 (90.6) -0.48 (0.046)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.4546						
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Week 16	203 (89.0)	0.97 (0.730)	203 (89.0) -0.68 (0.045)	-0.14 [-0.26; -0.01] 0.0332	-0.21 [-0.41; -0.01]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 16	182 (85.4)	1.00 (0.663)	182 (85.4) -0.55 (0.047)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Week 20	199 (87.3)	0.92 (0.733)	199 (87.3) -0.71 (0.047)	-0.13 [-0.26; 0.00] 0.0485	-0.19 [-0.39; 0.01]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 20	180 (84.5)	0.95 (0.683)	180 (84.5) -0.58 (0.049)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Week 24/EOT	227 (99.6)	0.94 (0.790)	227 (99.6) -0.77 (0.048)	-0.16 [-0.29; -0.02] 0.0210	-0.21 [-0.40; -0.02]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 24/EOT	212 (99.5)	1.01 (0.760)	212 (99.5) -0.61 (0.050)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Overall	227 (99.6)	1.11 (0.705)	227 (99.6) -0.59 (0.039)	-0.13 [-0.23; -0.02] 0.0210	-0.19 [-0.38; -0.01]
Placebo (N=213)	Overall	212 (99.5)	1.15 (0.632)	212 (99.5) -0.47 (0.041)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.5380						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Baseline	9 (100.0)	1.88 (0.472)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=18)	Baseline	18 (100.0)	1.64 (0.532)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Week 4	9 (100.0)	1.57 (0.510)	9 (100.0) -0.19 (0.158)	0.05 [-0.33; 0.43] 0.8066	0.12 [-0.70; 0.94]
Placebo (N=18)	Week 4	17 (94.4)	1.31 (0.578)	17 (94.4) -0.24 (0.114)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Week 8	9 (100.0)	1.29 (0.507)	9 (100.0) -0.47 (0.197)	0.02 [-0.45; 0.49] 0.9266	0.04 [-0.78; 0.87]
Placebo (N=18)	Week 8	17 (94.4)	1.05 (0.483)	17 (94.4) -0.49 (0.141)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Week 12	9 (100.0)	1.12 (0.503)	9 (100.0) -0.64 (0.216)	-0.05 [-0.57; 0.47] 0.8511	-0.08 [-0.90; 0.75]
Placebo (N=18)	Week 12	17 (94.4)	0.95 (0.497)	17 (94.4) -0.59 (0.154)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.5380						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Week 16	8 (88.9)	0.98 (0.556)	8 (88.9) -0.74 (0.223)	-0.11 [-0.64; 0.42] 0.6799	-0.16 [-1.02; 0.70]
Placebo (N=18)	Week 16	17 (94.4)	0.91 (0.610)	17 (94.4) -0.62 (0.158)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Week 20	8 (88.9)	1.00 (0.458)	8 (88.9) -0.71 (0.230)	-0.07 [-0.61; 0.48] 0.8129	-0.10 [-0.96; 0.76]
Placebo (N=18)	Week 20	17 (94.4)	0.89 (0.577)	17 (94.4) -0.64 (0.162)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Week 24/EOT	9 (100.0)	0.99 (0.399)	9 (100.0) -0.77 (0.238)	-0.14 [-0.71; 0.43] 0.6401	-0.20 [-1.02; 0.61]
Placebo (N=18)	Week 24/EOT	18 (100.0)	0.94 (0.635)	18 (100.0) -0.63 (0.169)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Overall	9 (100.0)	1.19 (0.460)	9 (100.0) -0.59 (0.189)	-0.05 [-0.50; 0.40] 0.8316	-0.08 [-0.90; 0.73]
Placebo (N=18)	Overall	18 (100.0)	1.04 (0.516)	18 (100.0) -0.54 (0.135)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.5380						
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Baseline	226 (100.0)	1.75 (0.534)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=213)	Baseline	213 (100.0)	1.67 (0.492)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Week 4	218 (96.5)	1.30 (0.632)	218 (96.5) -0.38 (0.036)	-0.16 [-0.25; -0.07] 0.0005	-0.32 [-0.51; -0.13]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 4	208 (97.7)	1.40 (0.582)	208 (97.7) -0.22 (0.037)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Week 8	210 (92.9)	1.09 (0.692)	210 (92.9) -0.55 (0.043)	-0.18 [-0.29; -0.07] 0.0014	-0.31 [-0.50; -0.11]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 8	201 (94.4)	1.25 (0.631)	201 (94.4) -0.36 (0.044)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Week 12	208 (92.0)	0.93 (0.683)	208 (92.0) -0.70 (0.047)	-0.23 [-0.35; -0.11] 0.0002	-0.36 [-0.56; -0.17]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 12	194 (91.1)	1.13 (0.676)	194 (91.1) -0.47 (0.048)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.5380						
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Week 16	203 (89.8)	0.87 (0.673)	203 (89.8) -0.77 (0.048)	-0.19 [-0.32; -0.07] 0.0029	-0.30 [-0.50; -0.10]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 16	184 (86.4)	0.97 (0.634)	184 (86.4) -0.58 (0.049)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Week 20	199 (88.1)	0.79 (0.661)	199 (88.1) -0.83 (0.049)	-0.22 [-0.35; -0.09] 0.0008	-0.34 [-0.54; -0.14]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 20	181 (85.0)	0.94 (0.649)	181 (85.0) -0.61 (0.050)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Week 24/EOT	225 (99.6)	0.81 (0.737)	225 (99.6) -0.87 (0.051)	-0.28 [-0.41; -0.15] <.0001	-0.40 [-0.59; -0.21]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 24/EOT	213 (100.0)	1.03 (0.711)	213 (100.0) -0.59 (0.052)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Overall	225 (99.6)	1.00 (0.652)	225 (99.6) -0.68 (0.042)	-0.21 [-0.32; -0.10] 0.0001	-0.34 [-0.53; -0.15]
Placebo (N=213)	Overall	213 (100.0)	1.16 (0.601)	213 (100.0) -0.47 (0.042)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.5380						
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Baseline	96 (100.0)	1.63 (0.495)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=87)	Baseline	87 (100.0)	1.56 (0.519)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Week 4	94 (97.9)	1.36 (0.622)	94 (97.9) -0.24 (0.049)	-0.02 [-0.15; 0.12] 0.8293	-0.04 [-0.33; 0.26]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 4	85 (97.7)	1.35 (0.627)	85 (97.7) -0.23 (0.052)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Week 8	88 (91.7)	1.19 (0.679)	88 (91.7) -0.37 (0.062)	0.06 [-0.12; 0.23] 0.5152	0.10 [-0.20; 0.40]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 8	81 (93.1)	1.17 (0.599)	81 (93.1) -0.42 (0.065)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Week 12	86 (89.6)	0.94 (0.745)	86 (89.6) -0.60 (0.068)	-0.08 [-0.27; 0.11] 0.4191	-0.12 [-0.43; 0.19]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 12	77 (88.5)	1.05 (0.619)	77 (88.5) -0.52 (0.071)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.5380						
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Week 16	86 (89.6)	0.89 (0.763)	86 (89.6) -0.64 (0.069)	-0.04 [-0.24; 0.15] 0.6514	-0.07 [-0.38; 0.25]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 16	73 (83.9)	0.96 (0.636)	73 (83.9) -0.60 (0.073)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Week 20	85 (88.5)	0.81 (0.731)	85 (88.5) -0.69 (0.071)	-0.03 [-0.23; 0.17] 0.7893	-0.04 [-0.35; 0.27]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 20	73 (83.9)	0.88 (0.636)	73 (83.9) -0.67 (0.075)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Week 24/EOT	95 (99.0)	0.86 (0.810)	95 (99.0) -0.75 (0.073)	-0.10 [-0.30; 0.11] 0.3653	-0.13 [-0.43; 0.16]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 24/EOT	86 (98.9)	0.92 (0.687)	86 (98.9) -0.66 (0.077)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Overall	96 (100.0)	1.06 (0.694)	96 (100.0) -0.55 (0.059)	-0.03 [-0.20; 0.13] 0.6857	-0.05 [-0.35; 0.24]
Placebo (N=87)	Overall	86 (98.9)	1.07 (0.587)	86 (98.9) -0.52 (0.062)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.5380						
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Baseline	49 (100.0)	1.77 (0.627)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=60)	Baseline	60 (100.0)	1.69 (0.534)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Week 4	46 (93.9)	1.48 (0.800)	46 (93.9) -0.25 (0.069)	0.00 [-0.18; 0.18] 0.9653	-0.01 [-0.40; 0.38]
Placebo (N=60)	Week 4	59 (98.3)	1.42 (0.531)	59 (98.3) -0.25 (0.061)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Week 8	46 (93.9)	1.31 (0.803)	46 (93.9) -0.43 (0.085)	-0.06 [-0.28; 0.17] 0.6233	-0.10 [-0.49; 0.29]
Placebo (N=60)	Week 8	57 (95.0)	1.31 (0.597)	57 (95.0) -0.37 (0.077)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Week 12	44 (89.8)	1.21 (0.881)	44 (89.8) -0.54 (0.093)	-0.10 [-0.35; 0.15] 0.4226	-0.16 [-0.56; 0.23]
Placebo (N=60)	Week 12	56 (93.3)	1.26 (0.648)	56 (93.3) -0.44 (0.084)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.5380						
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Week 16	40 (81.6)	1.06 (0.892)	40 (81.6) -0.69 (0.096)	-0.17 [-0.43; 0.08] 0.1782	-0.27 [-0.69; 0.15]
Placebo (N=60)	Week 16	52 (86.7)	1.16 (0.653)	52 (86.7) -0.52 (0.087)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Week 20	39 (79.6)	1.04 (0.961)	39 (79.6) -0.68 (0.099)	-0.16 [-0.43; 0.10] 0.2159	-0.24 [-0.66; 0.18]
Placebo (N=60)	Week 20	51 (85.0)	1.14 (0.659)	51 (85.0) -0.51 (0.089)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Week 24/EOT	49 (100.0)	0.97 (0.896)	49 (100.0) -0.77 (0.102)	-0.17 [-0.44; 0.10] 0.2075	-0.25 [-0.63; 0.13]
Placebo (N=60)	Week 24/EOT	60 (100.0)	1.07 (0.702)	60 (100.0) -0.59 (0.092)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Overall	49 (100.0)	1.16 (0.814)	49 (100.0) -0.56 (0.081)	-0.11 [-0.33; 0.10] 0.3045	-0.19 [-0.56; 0.19]
Placebo (N=60)	Overall	60 (100.0)	1.21 (0.570)	60 (100.0) -0.45 (0.073)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.5380						
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Baseline	27 (100.0)	1.83 (0.509)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=26)	Baseline	26 (100.0)	1.64 (0.397)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 4	24 (88.9)	1.61 (0.611)	24 (88.9) -0.20 (0.095)	0.07 [-0.19; 0.33] 0.6172	0.13 [-0.44; 0.70]
Placebo (N=26)	Week 4	25 (96.2)	1.38 (0.624)	25 (96.2) -0.27 (0.094)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 8	23 (85.2)	1.38 (0.685)	23 (85.2) -0.35 (0.117)	0.05 [-0.28; 0.37] 0.7729	0.08 [-0.51; 0.66]
Placebo (N=26)	Week 8	23 (88.5)	1.20 (0.558)	23 (88.5) -0.40 (0.117)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 12	22 (81.5)	1.12 (0.725)	22 (81.5) -0.57 (0.128)	-0.08 [-0.44; 0.28] 0.6628	-0.12 [-0.72; 0.48]
Placebo (N=26)	Week 12	22 (84.6)	1.11 (0.626)	22 (84.6) -0.49 (0.129)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.5380						
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 16	22 (81.5)	1.04 (0.649)	22 (81.5) -0.63 (0.130)	-0.16 [-0.53; 0.20] 0.3839	-0.26 [-0.86; 0.35]
Placebo (N=26)	Week 16	21 (80.8)	1.11 (0.669)	21 (80.8) -0.47 (0.133)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 20	22 (81.5)	1.04 (0.739)	22 (81.5) -0.62 (0.133)	-0.11 [-0.49; 0.26] 0.5502	-0.16 [-0.77; 0.44]
Placebo (N=26)	Week 20	21 (80.8)	1.07 (0.715)	21 (80.8) -0.51 (0.136)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 24/EOT	27 (100.0)	1.18 (0.803)	27 (100.0) -0.63 (0.137)	-0.09 [-0.47; 0.30] 0.6621	-0.11 [-0.66; 0.43]
Placebo (N=26)	Week 24/EOT	26 (100.0)	1.09 (0.756)	26 (100.0) -0.55 (0.140)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Overall	27 (100.0)	1.34 (0.693)	27 (100.0) -0.50 (0.110)	-0.05 [-0.36; 0.25] 0.7287	-0.08 [-0.63; 0.46]
Placebo (N=26)	Overall	26 (100.0)	1.17 (0.622)	26 (100.0) -0.45 (0.112)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.5380						
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Baseline	11 (100.0)	1.63 (0.618)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=12)	Baseline	12 (100.0)	1.70 (0.655)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 4	11 (100.0)	1.60 (0.717)	11 (100.0) -0.05 (0.141)	0.13 [-0.26; 0.52] 0.5070	0.30 [-0.56; 1.16]
Placebo (N=12)	Week 4	11 (91.7)	1.59 (0.730)	11 (91.7) -0.19 (0.140)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 8	10 (90.9)	1.50 (0.524)	10 (90.9) -0.10 (0.179)	0.12 [-0.37; 0.61] 0.6301	0.27 [-0.61; 1.16]
Placebo (N=12)	Week 8	11 (91.7)	1.58 (0.824)	11 (91.7) -0.22 (0.173)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 12	10 (90.9)	1.35 (0.565)	10 (90.9) -0.24 (0.197)	-0.05 [-0.58; 0.48] 0.8524	-0.10 [-0.98; 0.77]
Placebo (N=12)	Week 12	11 (91.7)	1.62 (0.780)	11 (91.7) -0.19 (0.188)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.5380						
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 16	10 (90.9)	1.22 (0.663)	10 (90.9) -0.37 (0.201)	-0.02 [-0.56; 0.53] 0.9485	-0.03 [-0.91; 0.85]
Placebo (N=12)	Week 16	11 (91.7)	1.47 (0.892)	11 (91.7) -0.35 (0.192)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 20	9 (81.8)	1.05 (0.607)	9 (81.8) -0.39 (0.208)	-0.14 [-0.70; 0.43] 0.6346	-0.23 [-1.14; 0.68]
Placebo (N=12)	Week 20	11 (91.7)	1.57 (0.889)	11 (91.7) -0.25 (0.198)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 24/EOT	11 (100.0)	1.09 (0.811)	11 (100.0) -0.57 (0.214)	-0.14 [-0.73; 0.44] 0.6291	-0.18 [-1.02; 0.66]
Placebo (N=12)	Week 24/EOT	12 (100.0)	1.29 (0.940)	12 (100.0) -0.43 (0.205)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Overall	11 (100.0)	1.36 (0.578)	11 (100.0) -0.29 (0.170)	-0.02 [-0.48; 0.45] 0.9455	-0.03 [-0.87; 0.81]
Placebo (N=12)	Overall	12 (100.0)	1.41 (0.890)	12 (100.0) -0.27 (0.164)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.5721						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Baseline	176 (100.0)	1.40 (0.431)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=186)	Baseline	186 (100.0)	1.40 (0.443)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Week 4	166 (94.3)	1.04 (0.543)	166 (94.3) -0.38 (0.040)	-0.10 [-0.20; 0.00] 0.0435	-0.24 [-0.45; -0.02]
Placebo (N=186)	Week 4	180 (96.8)	1.15 (0.509)	180 (96.8) -0.28 (0.039)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Week 8	162 (92.0)	0.92 (0.630)	162 (92.0) -0.48 (0.049)	-0.06 [-0.18; 0.06] 0.3499	-0.11 [-0.33; 0.10]
Placebo (N=186)	Week 8	172 (92.5)	1.00 (0.509)	172 (92.5) -0.42 (0.047)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Week 12	159 (90.3)	0.77 (0.649)	159 (90.3) -0.61 (0.053)	-0.12 [-0.26; 0.01] 0.0714	-0.22 [-0.44; 0.00]
Placebo (N=186)	Week 12	164 (88.2)	0.93 (0.538)	164 (88.2) -0.49 (0.051)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.5721						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Week 16	155 (88.1)	0.71 (0.634)	155 (88.1) -0.67 (0.054)	-0.13 [-0.27; 0.01] 0.0648	-0.23 [-0.46; -0.01]
Placebo (N=186)	Week 16	158 (84.9)	0.86 (0.543)	158 (84.9) -0.54 (0.052)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Week 20	151 (85.8)	0.65 (0.592)	151 (85.8) -0.69 (0.055)	-0.10 [-0.25; 0.04] 0.1517	-0.19 [-0.41; 0.04]
Placebo (N=186)	Week 20	155 (83.3)	0.81 (0.561)	155 (83.3) -0.59 (0.054)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Week 24/EOT	174 (98.9)	0.70 (0.705)	174 (98.9) -0.74 (0.056)	-0.15 [-0.30; -0.01] 0.0379	-0.24 [-0.45; -0.03]
Placebo (N=186)	Week 24/EOT	185 (99.5)	0.85 (0.646)	185 (99.5) -0.58 (0.055)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Overall	175 (99.4)	0.84 (0.616)	175 (99.4) -0.60 (0.046)	-0.11 [-0.23; 0.00] 0.0601	-0.20 [-0.41; 0.00]
Placebo (N=186)	Overall	185 (99.5)	0.96 (0.518)	185 (99.5) -0.48 (0.045)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.5721						
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Baseline	242 (100.0)	1.97 (0.477)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=230)	Baseline	230 (100.0)	1.84 (0.463)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Week 4	236 (97.5)	1.60 (0.625)	236 (97.5) -0.25 (0.034)	-0.06 [-0.15; 0.02] 0.1389	-0.13 [-0.31; 0.05]
Placebo (N=230)	Week 4	225 (97.8)	1.59 (0.577)	225 (97.8) -0.18 (0.033)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Week 8	224 (92.6)	1.35 (0.692)	224 (92.6) -0.44 (0.041)	-0.10 [-0.21; 0.01] 0.0640	-0.17 [-0.35; 0.02]
Placebo (N=230)	Week 8	218 (94.8)	1.42 (0.635)	218 (94.8) -0.34 (0.041)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Week 12	220 (90.9)	1.16 (0.732)	220 (90.9) -0.64 (0.044)	-0.18 [-0.30; -0.07] 0.0021	-0.27 [-0.46; -0.08]
Placebo (N=230)	Week 12	213 (92.6)	1.30 (0.697)	213 (92.6) -0.46 (0.044)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.5721						
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Week 16	214 (88.4)	1.07 (0.738)	214 (88.4) -0.73 (0.045)	-0.15 [-0.27; -0.03] 0.0124	-0.22 [-0.41; -0.03]
Placebo (N=230)	Week 16	200 (87.0)	1.14 (0.701)	200 (87.0) -0.57 (0.045)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Week 20	211 (87.2)	0.99 (0.765)	211 (87.2) -0.79 (0.046)	-0.20 [-0.32; -0.07] 0.0018	-0.27 [-0.47; -0.08]
Placebo (N=230)	Week 20	199 (86.5)	1.12 (0.710)	199 (86.5) -0.59 (0.047)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Week 24/EOT	242 (100.0)	1.01 (0.803)	242 (100.0) -0.84 (0.047)	-0.24 [-0.37; -0.11] 0.0003	-0.32 [-0.50; -0.14]
Placebo (N=230)	Week 24/EOT	230 (100.0)	1.16 (0.733)	230 (100.0) -0.60 (0.048)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Overall	242 (100.0)	1.23 (0.685)	242 (100.0) -0.61 (0.039)	-0.16 [-0.26; -0.05] 0.0027	-0.24 [-0.42; -0.06]
Placebo (N=230)	Overall	230 (100.0)	1.31 (0.619)	230 (100.0) -0.46 (0.039)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.6255						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Baseline	27 (100.0)	1.40 (0.658)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=24)	Baseline	24 (100.0)	1.53 (0.561)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 4	26 (96.3)	1.14 (0.692)	26 (96.3) -0.38 (0.093)	-0.13 [-0.39; 0.13] 0.3329	-0.28 [-0.85; 0.29]
Placebo (N=24)	Week 4	23 (95.8)	1.42 (0.790)	23 (95.8) -0.25 (0.099)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 8	25 (92.6)	0.97 (0.724)	25 (92.6) -0.52 (0.116)	-0.13 [-0.46; 0.19] 0.4263	-0.24 [-0.82; 0.34]
Placebo (N=24)	Week 8	22 (91.7)	1.34 (0.783)	22 (91.7) -0.39 (0.123)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 12	25 (92.6)	0.82 (0.708)	25 (92.6) -0.67 (0.126)	-0.20 [-0.56; 0.16] 0.2699	-0.31 [-0.89; 0.27]
Placebo (N=24)	Week 12	22 (91.7)	1.26 (0.814)	22 (91.7) -0.47 (0.134)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.6255						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 16	24 (88.9)	0.65 (0.678)	24 (88.9) -0.83 (0.129)	-0.37 [-0.73; 0.00] 0.0513	-0.56 [-1.18; 0.06]
Placebo (N=24)	Week 16	19 (79.2)	1.15 (0.757)	19 (79.2) -0.46 (0.138)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 20	23 (85.2)	0.57 (0.606)	23 (85.2) -0.82 (0.133)	-0.36 [-0.74; 0.02] 0.0626	-0.57 [-1.19; 0.06]
Placebo (N=24)	Week 20	19 (79.2)	1.15 (0.786)	19 (79.2) -0.46 (0.142)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 24/EOT	27 (100.0)	0.63 (0.747)	27 (100.0) -0.91 (0.137)	-0.38 [-0.76; 0.01] 0.0585	-0.53 [-1.10; 0.03]
Placebo (N=24)	Week 24/EOT	24 (100.0)	1.11 (0.872)	24 (100.0) -0.53 (0.145)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Overall	27 (100.0)	0.84 (0.637)	27 (100.0) -0.69 (0.110)	-0.26 [-0.57; 0.05] 0.1003	-0.43 [-0.99; 0.13]
Placebo (N=24)	Overall	24 (100.0)	1.20 (0.805)	24 (100.0) -0.43 (0.117)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.6255						
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Baseline	380 (100.0)	1.75 (0.521)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=376)	Baseline	376 (100.0)	1.67 (0.496)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Week 4	365 (96.1)	1.38 (0.639)	365 (96.1) -0.29 (0.029)	-0.07 [-0.14; -0.01] 0.0333	-0.16 [-0.30; -0.01]
Placebo (N=376)	Week 4	366 (97.3)	1.40 (0.576)	366 (97.3) -0.22 (0.029)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Week 8	352 (92.6)	1.18 (0.688)	352 (92.6) -0.45 (0.034)	-0.08 [-0.17; 0.00] 0.0550	-0.15 [-0.29; 0.00]
Placebo (N=376)	Week 8	352 (93.6)	1.24 (0.604)	352 (93.6) -0.37 (0.034)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Week 12	345 (90.8)	1.00 (0.711)	345 (90.8) -0.63 (0.037)	-0.16 [-0.26; -0.07] 0.0006	-0.26 [-0.41; -0.11]
Placebo (N=376)	Week 12	339 (90.2)	1.13 (0.645)	339 (90.2) -0.47 (0.037)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.6255						
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Week 16	336 (88.4)	0.93 (0.708)	336 (88.4) -0.70 (0.037)	-0.13 [-0.22; -0.03] 0.0076	-0.20 [-0.36; -0.05]
Placebo (N=376)	Week 16	324 (86.2)	1.01 (0.639)	324 (86.2) -0.57 (0.038)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Week 20	331 (87.1)	0.86 (0.712)	331 (87.1) -0.74 (0.038)	-0.15 [-0.24; -0.05] 0.0037	-0.22 [-0.38; -0.07]
Placebo (N=376)	Week 20	320 (85.1)	0.97 (0.655)	320 (85.1) -0.60 (0.039)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Week 24/EOT	378 (99.5)	0.88 (0.765)	378 (99.5) -0.80 (0.039)	-0.20 [-0.30; -0.10] 0.0001	-0.28 [-0.43; -0.14]
Placebo (N=376)	Week 24/EOT	375 (99.7)	1.02 (0.702)	375 (99.7) -0.60 (0.040)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Overall	379 (99.7)	1.07 (0.672)	379 (99.7) -0.60 (0.033)	-0.13 [-0.21; -0.05] 0.0013	-0.22 [-0.36; -0.07]
Placebo (N=376)	Overall	375 (99.7)	1.15 (0.585)	375 (99.7) -0.47 (0.033)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.6255						
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Baseline	11 (100.0)	1.91 (0.520)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=16)	Baseline	16 (100.0)	1.32 (0.504)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 4	11 (100.0)	1.54 (0.948)	11 (100.0) -0.28 (0.143)	-0.10 [-0.47; 0.26] 0.5780	-0.18 [-0.96; 0.60]
Placebo (N=16)	Week 4	16 (100.0)	1.21 (0.583)	16 (100.0) -0.17 (0.119)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 8	9 (81.8)	1.36 (1.035)	9 (81.8) -0.24 (0.183)	0.07 [-0.39; 0.53] 0.7725	0.10 [-0.74; 0.93]
Placebo (N=16)	Week 8	16 (100.0)	1.07 (0.671)	16 (100.0) -0.31 (0.147)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 12	9 (81.8)	1.43 (1.103)	9 (81.8) -0.19 (0.201)	0.13 [-0.37; 0.64] 0.6019	0.17 [-0.66; 1.01]
Placebo (N=16)	Week 12	16 (100.0)	1.05 (0.744)	16 (100.0) -0.33 (0.161)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.6255						
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 16	9 (81.8)	1.26 (1.033)	9 (81.8) -0.37 (0.204)	-0.09 [-0.60; 0.42] 0.7335	-0.11 [-0.96; 0.73]
Placebo (N=16)	Week 16	15 (93.8)	1.07 (0.798)	15 (93.8) -0.28 (0.165)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 20	8 (72.7)	1.12 (1.092)	8 (72.7) -0.37 (0.211)	-0.08 [-0.62; 0.45] 0.7587	-0.11 [-0.98; 0.77]
Placebo (N=16)	Week 20	15 (93.8)	1.07 (0.764)	15 (93.8) -0.28 (0.171)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 24/EOT	11 (100.0)	1.43 (1.034)	11 (100.0) -0.38 (0.214)	0.00 [-0.54; 0.55] 0.9864	0.01 [-0.78; 0.79]
Placebo (N=16)	Week 24/EOT	16 (100.0)	0.99 (0.710)	16 (100.0) -0.39 (0.177)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Overall	11 (100.0)	1.50 (1.011)	11 (100.0) -0.31 (0.172)	-0.01 [-0.45; 0.42] 0.9588	-0.02 [-0.80; 0.77]
Placebo (N=16)	Overall	16 (100.0)	1.08 (0.666)	16 (100.0) -0.29 (0.141)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.6907						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Baseline	138 (100.0)	1.70 (0.552)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=154)	Baseline	154 (100.0)	1.61 (0.483)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Week 4	133 (96.4)	1.37 (0.646)	133 (96.4) -0.25 (0.043)	-0.10 [-0.21; 0.01] 0.0626	-0.24 [-0.48; -0.01]
Placebo (N=154)	Week 4	150 (97.4)	1.40 (0.551)	150 (97.4) -0.15 (0.042)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Week 8	125 (90.6)	1.14 (0.689)	125 (90.6) -0.42 (0.053)	-0.05 [-0.19; 0.08] 0.4327	-0.10 [-0.34; 0.14]
Placebo (N=154)	Week 8	143 (92.9)	1.17 (0.575)	143 (92.9) -0.37 (0.051)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Week 12	124 (89.9)	0.97 (0.721)	124 (89.9) -0.58 (0.058)	-0.13 [-0.28; 0.02] 0.0889	-0.21 [-0.45; 0.04]
Placebo (N=154)	Week 12	139 (90.3)	1.09 (0.625)	139 (90.3) -0.45 (0.056)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.6907						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Week 16	119 (86.2)	0.90 (0.710)	119 (86.2) -0.63 (0.059)	-0.09 [-0.25; 0.06] 0.2450	-0.14 [-0.39; 0.11]
Placebo (N=154)	Week 16	130 (84.4)	0.96 (0.642)	130 (84.4) -0.54 (0.057)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Week 20	117 (84.8)	0.82 (0.713)	117 (84.8) -0.69 (0.061)	-0.14 [-0.29; 0.02] 0.0951	-0.20 [-0.45; 0.05]
Placebo (N=154)	Week 20	129 (83.8)	0.95 (0.651)	129 (83.8) -0.55 (0.058)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Week 24/EOT	138 (100.0)	0.89 (0.786)	138 (100.0) -0.75 (0.062)	-0.19 [-0.35; -0.02] 0.0241	-0.26 [-0.50; -0.03]
Placebo (N=154)	Week 24/EOT	153 (99.4)	1.00 (0.686)	153 (99.4) -0.56 (0.060)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Overall	138 (100.0)	1.08 (0.701)	138 (100.0) -0.55 (0.051)	-0.12 [-0.25; 0.01] 0.0780	-0.19 [-0.42; 0.04]
Placebo (N=154)	Overall	153 (99.4)	1.13 (0.577)	153 (99.4) -0.44 (0.049)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.6907						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Baseline	280 (100.0)	1.74 (0.530)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=262)	Baseline	262 (100.0)	1.67 (0.516)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Week 4	269 (96.1)	1.37 (0.659)	269 (96.1) -0.32 (0.031)	-0.06 [-0.14; 0.02] 0.1272	-0.13 [-0.30; 0.04]
Placebo (N=262)	Week 4	255 (97.3)	1.38 (0.612)	255 (97.3) -0.25 (0.031)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Week 8	261 (93.2)	1.19 (0.706)	261 (93.2) -0.47 (0.037)	-0.10 [-0.20; 0.00] 0.0531	-0.17 [-0.34; 0.00]
Placebo (N=262)	Week 8	247 (94.3)	1.27 (0.639)	247 (94.3) -0.37 (0.038)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Week 12	255 (91.1)	1.01 (0.726)	255 (91.1) -0.64 (0.041)	-0.18 [-0.29; -0.07] 0.0017	-0.28 [-0.46; -0.10]
Placebo (N=262)	Week 12	238 (90.8)	1.17 (0.678)	238 (90.8) -0.46 (0.042)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.6907						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Week 16	250 (89.3)	0.92 (0.723)	250 (89.3) -0.73 (0.042)	-0.17 [-0.29; -0.06] 0.0024	-0.28 [-0.46; -0.10]
Placebo (N=262)	Week 16	228 (87.0)	1.05 (0.656)	228 (87.0) -0.55 (0.043)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Week 20	245 (87.5)	0.87 (0.721)	245 (87.5) -0.76 (0.043)	-0.17 [-0.29; -0.06] 0.0036	-0.27 [-0.45; -0.08]
Placebo (N=262)	Week 20	225 (85.9)	1.00 (0.675)	225 (85.9) -0.59 (0.044)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Week 24/EOT	278 (99.3)	0.87 (0.775)	278 (99.3) -0.81 (0.044)	-0.21 [-0.33; -0.10] 0.0004	-0.30 [-0.47; -0.13]
Placebo (N=262)	Week 24/EOT	262 (100.0)	1.04 (0.726)	262 (100.0) -0.60 (0.045)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Overall	279 (99.6)	1.06 (0.677)	279 (99.6) -0.62 (0.036)	-0.15 [-0.25; -0.05] 0.0021	-0.24 [-0.41; -0.07]
Placebo (N=262)	Overall	262 (100.0)	1.16 (0.616)	262 (100.0) -0.47 (0.037)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.7577						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Baseline	85 (100.0)	1.10 (0.293)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=88)	Baseline	88 (100.0)	1.06 (0.314)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Week 4	80 (94.1)	0.79 (0.395)	80 (94.1) -0.50 (0.060)	-0.09 [-0.23; 0.05] 0.2293	-0.23 [-0.54; 0.07]
Placebo (N=88)	Week 4	87 (98.9)	0.88 (0.440)	87 (98.9) -0.41 (0.059)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Week 8	79 (92.9)	0.75 (0.523)	79 (92.9) -0.54 (0.071)	-0.04 [-0.21; 0.14] 0.6774	-0.08 [-0.39; 0.23]
Placebo (N=88)	Week 8	83 (94.3)	0.79 (0.438)	83 (94.3) -0.50 (0.070)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Week 12	79 (92.9)	0.62 (0.547)	79 (92.9) -0.66 (0.076)	-0.08 [-0.28; 0.11] 0.4013	-0.17 [-0.48; 0.14]
Placebo (N=88)	Week 12	81 (92.0)	0.72 (0.474)	81 (92.0) -0.58 (0.076)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.7577						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Week 16	77 (90.6)	0.59 (0.550)	77 (90.6) -0.69 (0.078)	-0.08 [-0.28; 0.12] 0.4303	-0.16 [-0.48; 0.16]
Placebo (N=88)	Week 16	76 (86.4)	0.67 (0.503)	76 (86.4) -0.61 (0.077)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Week 20	76 (89.4)	0.58 (0.538)	76 (89.4) -0.67 (0.080)	-0.08 [-0.28; 0.12] 0.4490	-0.16 [-0.48; 0.17]
Placebo (N=88)	Week 20	74 (84.1)	0.68 (0.507)	74 (84.1) -0.59 (0.079)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Week 24/EOT	84 (98.8)	0.58 (0.632)	84 (98.8) -0.72 (0.082)	-0.10 [-0.31; 0.11] 0.3499	-0.17 [-0.47; 0.13]
Placebo (N=88)	Week 24/EOT	88 (100.0)	0.66 (0.573)	88 (100.0) -0.63 (0.081)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Overall	84 (98.8)	0.67 (0.504)	84 (98.8) -0.63 (0.068)	-0.08 [-0.24; 0.09] 0.3651	-0.16 [-0.46; 0.14]
Placebo (N=88)	Overall	88 (100.0)	0.73 (0.450)	88 (100.0) -0.55 (0.067)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.7577						
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Baseline	210 (100.0)	1.68 (0.358)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=222)	Baseline	222 (100.0)	1.64 (0.349)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Week 4	202 (96.2)	1.31 (0.564)	202 (96.2) -0.31 (0.036)	-0.08 [-0.17; 0.01] 0.0767	-0.17 [-0.36; 0.02]
Placebo (N=222)	Week 4	212 (95.5)	1.38 (0.475)	212 (95.5) -0.23 (0.035)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Week 8	195 (92.9)	1.14 (0.643)	195 (92.9) -0.45 (0.043)	-0.07 [-0.18; 0.04] 0.1992	-0.13 [-0.33; 0.07]
Placebo (N=222)	Week 8	202 (91.0)	1.21 (0.528)	202 (91.0) -0.38 (0.043)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Week 12	189 (90.0)	0.94 (0.656)	189 (90.0) -0.64 (0.047)	-0.17 [-0.29; -0.05] 0.0061	-0.29 [-0.49; -0.08]
Placebo (N=222)	Week 12	194 (87.4)	1.11 (0.582)	194 (87.4) -0.47 (0.046)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.7577						
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Week 16	183 (87.1)	0.86 (0.653)	183 (87.1) -0.72 (0.048)	-0.15 [-0.27; -0.02] 0.0227	-0.24 [-0.45; -0.04]
Placebo (N=222)	Week 16	190 (85.6)	0.99 (0.594)	190 (85.6) -0.58 (0.047)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Week 20	179 (85.2)	0.77 (0.633)	179 (85.2) -0.77 (0.049)	-0.15 [-0.28; -0.03] 0.0186	-0.26 [-0.46; -0.05]
Placebo (N=222)	Week 20	189 (85.1)	0.94 (0.619)	189 (85.1) -0.62 (0.048)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Week 24/EOT	209 (99.5)	0.81 (0.706)	209 (99.5) -0.82 (0.050)	-0.21 [-0.35; -0.08] 0.0016	-0.32 [-0.52; -0.13]
Placebo (N=222)	Week 24/EOT	221 (99.5)	1.01 (0.652)	221 (99.5) -0.60 (0.049)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Overall	210 (100.0)	1.01 (0.617)	210 (100.0) -0.62 (0.041)	-0.14 [-0.25; -0.03] 0.0097	-0.24 [-0.43; -0.05]
Placebo (N=222)	Overall	221 (99.5)	1.13 (0.519)	221 (99.5) -0.48 (0.041)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.7577						
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Baseline	123 (100.0)	2.26 (0.384)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=106)	Baseline	106 (100.0)	2.14 (0.366)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Week 4	120 (97.6)	1.84 (0.586)	120 (97.6) -0.15 (0.050)	-0.06 [-0.18; 0.06] 0.3428	-0.12 [-0.38; 0.14]
Placebo (N=106)	Week 4	106 (100.0)	1.84 (0.553)	106 (100.0) -0.09 (0.050)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Week 8	112 (91.1)	1.53 (0.721)	112 (91.1) -0.41 (0.060)	-0.11 [-0.27; 0.04] 0.1476	-0.17 [-0.44; 0.10]
Placebo (N=106)	Week 8	105 (99.1)	1.63 (0.648)	105 (99.1) -0.30 (0.061)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Week 12	111 (90.2)	1.34 (0.788)	111 (90.2) -0.58 (0.064)	-0.17 [-0.34; 0.00] 0.0462	-0.23 [-0.50; 0.04]
Placebo (N=106)	Week 12	102 (96.2)	1.52 (0.711)	102 (96.2) -0.41 (0.066)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.7577						
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Week 16	109 (88.6)	1.25 (0.793)	109 (88.6) -0.67 (0.065)	-0.17 [-0.34; 0.00] 0.0526	-0.22 [-0.50; 0.06]
Placebo (N=106)	Week 16	92 (86.8)	1.36 (0.708)	92 (86.8) -0.50 (0.068)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Week 20	107 (87.0)	1.17 (0.843)	107 (87.0) -0.74 (0.067)	-0.20 [-0.38; -0.03] 0.0243	-0.25 [-0.53; 0.03]
Placebo (N=106)	Week 20	91 (85.8)	1.31 (0.737)	91 (85.8) -0.53 (0.070)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Week 24/EOT	123 (100.0)	1.20 (0.874)	123 (100.0) -0.80 (0.069)	-0.23 [-0.41; -0.05] 0.0125	-0.28 [-0.54; -0.01]
Placebo (N=106)	Week 24/EOT	106 (100.0)	1.36 (0.781)	106 (100.0) -0.57 (0.071)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Overall	123 (100.0)	1.45 (0.717)	123 (100.0) -0.56 (0.057)	-0.16 [-0.30; -0.01] 0.0335	-0.22 [-0.48; 0.04]
Placebo (N=106)	Overall	106 (100.0)	1.53 (0.632)	106 (100.0) -0.40 (0.059)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.7843						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Baseline	60 (100.0)	1.69 (0.549)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=64)	Baseline	64 (100.0)	1.69 (0.406)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 4	58 (96.7)	1.32 (0.636)	58 (96.7) -0.33 (0.063)	-0.09 [-0.26; 0.08] 0.3006	-0.20 [-0.56; 0.16]
Placebo (N=64)	Week 4	63 (98.4)	1.37 (0.532)	63 (98.4) -0.24 (0.061)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 8	53 (88.3)	1.10 (0.702)	53 (88.3) -0.48 (0.079)	-0.06 [-0.27; 0.15] 0.5874	-0.10 [-0.47; 0.27]
Placebo (N=64)	Week 8	59 (92.2)	1.17 (0.653)	59 (92.2) -0.43 (0.076)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 12	53 (88.3)	1.01 (0.686)	53 (88.3) -0.58 (0.086)	-0.10 [-0.33; 0.13] 0.4134	-0.16 [-0.54; 0.21]
Placebo (N=64)	Week 12	58 (90.6)	1.11 (0.685)	58 (90.6) -0.48 (0.083)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.7843						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 16	52 (86.7)	0.92 (0.652)	52 (86.7) -0.68 (0.088)	-0.15 [-0.39; 0.08] 0.2054	-0.26 [-0.64; 0.12]
Placebo (N=64)	Week 16	56 (87.5)	1.00 (0.654)	56 (87.5) -0.52 (0.085)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 20	52 (86.7)	0.91 (0.647)	52 (86.7) -0.68 (0.090)	-0.13 [-0.37; 0.12] 0.3071	-0.21 [-0.59; 0.17]
Placebo (N=64)	Week 20	56 (87.5)	0.96 (0.650)	56 (87.5) -0.55 (0.088)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 24/EOT	60 (100.0)	0.89 (0.751)	60 (100.0) -0.73 (0.093)	-0.16 [-0.41; 0.09] 0.1994	-0.24 [-0.60; 0.11]
Placebo (N=64)	Week 24/EOT	64 (100.0)	1.05 (0.777)	64 (100.0) -0.57 (0.090)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Overall	60 (100.0)	1.05 (0.684)	60 (100.0) -0.58 (0.075)	-0.11 [-0.31; 0.09] 0.2625	-0.20 [-0.55; 0.16]
Placebo (N=64)	Overall	64 (100.0)	1.16 (0.651)	64 (100.0) -0.47 (0.073)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.7843						
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Baseline	358 (100.0)	1.74 (0.535)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=352)	Baseline	352 (100.0)	1.64 (0.520)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Week 4	344 (96.1)	1.38 (0.657)	344 (96.1) -0.29 (0.028)	-0.08 [-0.15; -0.01] 0.0288	-0.17 [-0.32; -0.02]
Placebo (N=352)	Week 4	342 (97.2)	1.39 (0.600)	342 (97.2) -0.22 (0.028)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Week 8	333 (93.0)	1.18 (0.700)	333 (93.0) -0.45 (0.034)	-0.09 [-0.18; 0.00] 0.0466	-0.16 [-0.31; 0.00]
Placebo (N=352)	Week 8	331 (94.0)	1.25 (0.611)	331 (94.0) -0.36 (0.034)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Week 12	326 (91.1)	0.99 (0.730)	326 (91.1) -0.64 (0.037)	-0.17 [-0.27; -0.08] 0.0005	-0.27 [-0.43; -0.12]
Placebo (N=352)	Week 12	319 (90.6)	1.14 (0.655)	319 (90.6) -0.46 (0.037)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.7843						
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Week 16	317 (88.5)	0.92 (0.729)	317 (88.5) -0.70 (0.037)	-0.15 [-0.24; -0.05] 0.0038	-0.22 [-0.38; -0.07]
Placebo (N=352)	Week 16	302 (85.8)	1.02 (0.652)	302 (85.8) -0.56 (0.038)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Week 20	310 (86.6)	0.84 (0.730)	310 (86.6) -0.75 (0.039)	-0.17 [-0.27; -0.07] 0.0013	-0.25 [-0.41; -0.09]
Placebo (N=352)	Week 20	298 (84.7)	0.98 (0.670)	298 (84.7) -0.59 (0.039)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Week 24/EOT	356 (99.4)	0.88 (0.783)	356 (99.4) -0.81 (0.040)	-0.21 [-0.32; -0.11] <.0001	-0.30 [-0.45; -0.15]
Placebo (N=352)	Week 24/EOT	351 (99.7)	1.02 (0.700)	351 (99.7) -0.59 (0.040)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Overall	357 (99.7)	1.07 (0.685)	357 (99.7) -0.61 (0.033)	-0.14 [-0.23; -0.06] 0.0007	-0.23 [-0.38; -0.08]
Placebo (N=352)	Overall	351 (99.7)	1.15 (0.593)	351 (99.7) -0.46 (0.033)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.8831						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Baseline	288 (100.0)	1.76 (0.523)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=291)	Baseline	291 (100.0)	1.67 (0.520)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Week 4	277 (96.2)	1.40 (0.649)	277 (96.2) -0.29 (0.031)	-0.08 [-0.16; -0.01] 0.0342	-0.17 [-0.34; -0.01]
Placebo (N=291)	Week 4	282 (96.9)	1.42 (0.615)	282 (96.9) -0.20 (0.030)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Week 8	269 (93.4)	1.21 (0.718)	269 (93.4) -0.44 (0.037)	-0.10 [-0.20; -0.01] 0.0389	-0.17 [-0.34; 0.00]
Placebo (N=291)	Week 8	273 (93.8)	1.28 (0.640)	273 (93.8) -0.34 (0.037)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Week 12	263 (91.3)	1.04 (0.738)	263 (91.3) -0.60 (0.040)	-0.17 [-0.28; -0.06] 0.0019	-0.27 [-0.44; -0.09]
Placebo (N=291)	Week 12	264 (90.7)	1.18 (0.675)	264 (90.7) -0.43 (0.040)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.8831						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Week 16	257 (89.2)	0.96 (0.743)	257 (89.2) -0.68 (0.041)	-0.16 [-0.26; -0.05] 0.0052	-0.24 [-0.41; -0.06]
Placebo (N=291)	Week 16	250 (85.9)	1.05 (0.655)	250 (85.9) -0.52 (0.041)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Week 20	251 (87.2)	0.88 (0.747)	251 (87.2) -0.73 (0.042)	-0.16 [-0.27; -0.05] 0.0051	-0.24 [-0.42; -0.06]
Placebo (N=291)	Week 20	246 (84.5)	0.99 (0.670)	246 (84.5) -0.57 (0.042)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Week 24/EOT	287 (99.7)	0.93 (0.812)	287 (99.7) -0.76 (0.043)	-0.19 [-0.30; -0.07] 0.0015	-0.26 [-0.42; -0.09]
Placebo (N=291)	Week 24/EOT	290 (99.7)	1.05 (0.728)	290 (99.7) -0.57 (0.043)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Overall	287 (99.7)	1.11 (0.701)	287 (99.7) -0.58 (0.035)	-0.14 [-0.24; -0.05] 0.0024	-0.23 [-0.39; -0.06]
Placebo (N=291)	Overall	290 (99.7)	1.19 (0.618)	290 (99.7) -0.44 (0.035)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.8831						
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Baseline	130 (100.0)	1.66 (0.562)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=125)	Baseline	125 (100.0)	1.59 (0.464)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 4	125 (96.2)	1.30 (0.661)	125 (96.2) -0.31 (0.043)	-0.07 [-0.19; 0.05] 0.2433	-0.16 [-0.41; 0.09]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 4	123 (98.4)	1.33 (0.522)	123 (98.4) -0.24 (0.044)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 8	117 (90.0)	1.08 (0.650)	117 (90.0) -0.48 (0.053)	-0.04 [-0.19; 0.11] 0.5902	-0.07 [-0.33; 0.18]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 8	117 (93.6)	1.14 (0.552)	117 (93.6) -0.44 (0.054)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 12	116 (89.2)	0.88 (0.679)	116 (89.2) -0.67 (0.058)	-0.14 [-0.30; 0.02] 0.0866	-0.23 [-0.49; 0.03]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 12	113 (90.4)	1.05 (0.613)	113 (90.4) -0.53 (0.059)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.8831						
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 16	112 (86.2)	0.81 (0.648)	112 (86.2) -0.73 (0.059)	-0.13 [-0.29; 0.04] 0.1336	-0.20 [-0.47; 0.06]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 16	108 (86.4)	0.95 (0.642)	108 (86.4) -0.60 (0.061)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 20	111 (85.4)	0.77 (0.644)	111 (85.4) -0.75 (0.061)	-0.16 [-0.33; 0.01] 0.0636	-0.25 [-0.52; 0.01]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 20	108 (86.4)	0.95 (0.659)	108 (86.4) -0.59 (0.063)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 24/EOT	129 (99.2)	0.77 (0.686)	129 (99.2) -0.86 (0.063)	-0.25 [-0.42; -0.07] 0.0051	-0.37 [-0.62; -0.13]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 24/EOT	125 (100.0)	0.96 (0.669)	125 (100.0) -0.61 (0.064)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Overall	130 (100.0)	0.98 (0.639)	130 (100.0) -0.63 (0.051)	-0.13 [-0.27; 0.01] 0.0653	-0.22 [-0.47; 0.02]
Placebo (N=125)	Overall	125 (100.0)	1.06 (0.555)	125 (100.0) -0.50 (0.052)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.9302						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Baseline	103 (100.0)	1.73 (0.547)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=108)	Baseline	108 (100.0)	1.65 (0.492)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Week 4	100 (97.1)	1.38 (0.632)	100 (97.1) -0.27 (0.050)	-0.11 [-0.24; 0.02] 0.0846	-0.26 [-0.54; 0.01]
Placebo (N=108)	Week 4	105 (97.2)	1.44 (0.570)	105 (97.2) -0.15 (0.049)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Week 8	95 (92.2)	1.13 (0.703)	95 (92.2) -0.47 (0.061)	-0.08 [-0.24; 0.08] 0.3367	-0.13 [-0.41; 0.15]
Placebo (N=108)	Week 8	100 (92.6)	1.18 (0.600)	100 (92.6) -0.39 (0.060)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Week 12	95 (92.2)	0.97 (0.759)	95 (92.2) -0.62 (0.067)	-0.14 [-0.31; 0.04] 0.1335	-0.20 [-0.49; 0.08]
Placebo (N=108)	Week 12	97 (89.8)	1.09 (0.658)	97 (89.8) -0.48 (0.066)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.9302						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Week 16	93 (90.3)	0.90 (0.749)	93 (90.3) -0.67 (0.068)	-0.13 [-0.31; 0.05] 0.1551	-0.19 [-0.48; 0.10]
Placebo (N=108)	Week 16	91 (84.3)	1.00 (0.679)	91 (84.3) -0.54 (0.067)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Week 20	92 (89.3)	0.82 (0.737)	92 (89.3) -0.72 (0.070)	-0.16 [-0.35; 0.02] 0.0880	-0.23 [-0.52; 0.06]
Placebo (N=108)	Week 20	90 (83.3)	0.97 (0.682)	90 (83.3) -0.56 (0.069)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Week 24/EOT	103 (100.0)	0.88 (0.796)	103 (100.0) -0.78 (0.072)	-0.18 [-0.38; 0.01] 0.0591	-0.25 [-0.52; 0.02]
Placebo (N=108)	Week 24/EOT	107 (99.1)	0.99 (0.691)	107 (99.1) -0.60 (0.071)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Overall	103 (100.0)	1.07 (0.720)	103 (100.0) -0.59 (0.059)	-0.13 [-0.29; 0.02] 0.0861	-0.21 [-0.48; 0.06]
Placebo (N=108)	Overall	107 (99.1)	1.15 (0.599)	107 (99.1) -0.45 (0.058)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.9302						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Baseline	315 (100.0)	1.73 (0.535)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=308)	Baseline	308 (100.0)	1.64 (0.509)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Week 4	302 (95.9)	1.36 (0.662)	302 (95.9) -0.31 (0.029)	-0.07 [-0.14; 0.01] 0.0776	-0.14 [-0.30; 0.02]
Placebo (N=308)	Week 4	300 (97.4)	1.38 (0.596)	300 (97.4) -0.24 (0.030)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Week 8	291 (92.4)	1.19 (0.699)	291 (92.4) -0.45 (0.036)	-0.09 [-0.18; 0.01] 0.0719	-0.15 [-0.31; 0.01]
Placebo (N=308)	Week 8	290 (94.2)	1.26 (0.623)	290 (94.2) -0.36 (0.036)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Week 12	284 (90.2)	1.00 (0.712)	284 (90.2) -0.63 (0.039)	-0.17 [-0.27; -0.07] 0.0012	-0.28 [-0.44; -0.11]
Placebo (N=308)	Week 12	280 (90.9)	1.16 (0.660)	280 (90.9) -0.45 (0.039)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.9302						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Week 16	276 (87.6)	0.92 (0.708)	276 (87.6) -0.71 (0.039)	-0.15 [-0.26; -0.05] 0.0044	-0.25 [-0.42; -0.08]
Placebo (N=308)	Week 16	267 (86.7)	1.02 (0.643)	267 (86.7) -0.55 (0.040)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Week 20	270 (85.7)	0.86 (0.712)	270 (85.7) -0.75 (0.041)	-0.16 [-0.27; -0.05] 0.0036	-0.25 [-0.42; -0.08]
Placebo (N=308)	Week 20	264 (85.7)	0.98 (0.662)	264 (85.7) -0.58 (0.041)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Week 24/EOT	313 (99.4)	0.88 (0.773)	313 (99.4) -0.80 (0.042)	-0.21 [-0.33; -0.10] 0.0002	-0.31 [-0.47; -0.15]
Placebo (N=308)	Week 24/EOT	308 (100.0)	1.03 (0.719)	308 (100.0) -0.58 (0.042)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Overall	314 (99.7)	1.07 (0.673)	314 (99.7) -0.60 (0.034)	-0.14 [-0.23; -0.05] 0.0018	-0.23 [-0.39; -0.08]
Placebo (N=308)	Overall	308 (100.0)	1.15 (0.603)	308 (100.0) -0.46 (0.034)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.9810						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Baseline	335 (100.0)	1.73 (0.544)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=350)	Baseline	350 (100.0)	1.62 (0.498)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Week 4	322 (96.1)	1.38 (0.664)	322 (96.1) -0.27 (0.029)	-0.07 [-0.14; 0.00] 0.0643	-0.15 [-0.30; 0.01]
Placebo (N=350)	Week 4	340 (97.1)	1.39 (0.589)	340 (97.1) -0.21 (0.028)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Week 8	307 (91.6)	1.18 (0.713)	307 (91.6) -0.43 (0.035)	-0.07 [-0.16; 0.02] 0.1143	-0.13 [-0.28; 0.03]
Placebo (N=350)	Week 8	330 (94.3)	1.23 (0.615)	330 (94.3) -0.36 (0.034)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Week 12	303 (90.4)	0.99 (0.742)	303 (90.4) -0.61 (0.038)	-0.16 [-0.26; -0.06] 0.0014	-0.26 [-0.41; -0.10]
Placebo (N=350)	Week 12	319 (91.1)	1.14 (0.655)	319 (91.1) -0.45 (0.037)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.9810						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Week 16	295 (88.1)	0.92 (0.737)	295 (88.1) -0.67 (0.039)	-0.14 [-0.24; -0.04] 0.0054	-0.23 [-0.39; -0.06]
Placebo (N=350)	Week 16	301 (86.0)	1.02 (0.639)	301 (86.0) -0.53 (0.038)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Week 20	291 (86.9)	0.86 (0.738)	291 (86.9) -0.72 (0.040)	-0.16 [-0.26; -0.05] 0.0031	-0.24 [-0.40; -0.08]
Placebo (N=350)	Week 20	299 (85.4)	0.98 (0.650)	299 (85.4) -0.56 (0.039)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Week 24/EOT	334 (99.7)	0.90 (0.793)	334 (99.7) -0.77 (0.041)	-0.21 [-0.32; -0.10] 0.0001	-0.30 [-0.45; -0.15]
Placebo (N=350)	Week 24/EOT	349 (99.7)	1.04 (0.706)	349 (99.7) -0.56 (0.040)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Overall	334 (99.7)	1.09 (0.702)	334 (99.7) -0.58 (0.033)	-0.13 [-0.22; -0.05] 0.0019	-0.22 [-0.37; -0.07]
Placebo (N=350)	Overall	349 (99.7)	1.15 (0.600)	349 (99.7) -0.44 (0.033)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.9810						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Baseline	83 (100.0)	1.73 (0.512)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=66)	Baseline	66 (100.0)	1.77 (0.526)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Week 4	80 (96.4)	1.30 (0.610)	80 (96.4) -0.40 (0.054)	-0.11 [-0.27; 0.04] 0.1442	-0.23 [-0.56; 0.10]
Placebo (N=66)	Week 4	65 (98.5)	1.42 (0.595)	65 (98.5) -0.29 (0.060)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Week 8	79 (95.2)	1.12 (0.648)	79 (95.2) -0.56 (0.066)	-0.12 [-0.31; 0.08] 0.2342	-0.19 [-0.53; 0.15]
Placebo (N=66)	Week 8	60 (90.9)	1.27 (0.634)	60 (90.9) -0.45 (0.074)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Week 12	76 (91.6)	1.00 (0.651)	76 (91.6) -0.69 (0.073)	-0.15 [-0.36; 0.06] 0.1700	-0.23 [-0.57; 0.12]
Placebo (N=66)	Week 12	58 (87.9)	1.15 (0.689)	58 (87.9) -0.54 (0.082)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.9810						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Week 16	74 (89.2)	0.89 (0.637)	74 (89.2) -0.80 (0.074)	-0.14 [-0.36; 0.07] 0.1987	-0.21 [-0.56; 0.14]
Placebo (N=66)	Week 16	57 (86.4)	1.00 (0.717)	57 (86.4) -0.66 (0.083)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Week 20	71 (85.5)	0.81 (0.630)	71 (85.5) -0.85 (0.077)	-0.16 [-0.38; 0.07] 0.1668	-0.22 [-0.58; 0.13]
Placebo (N=66)	Week 20	55 (83.3)	0.96 (0.753)	55 (83.3) -0.69 (0.086)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Week 24/EOT	82 (98.8)	0.77 (0.708)	82 (98.8) -0.92 (0.079)	-0.15 [-0.38; 0.08] 0.2041	-0.20 [-0.53; 0.13]
Placebo (N=66)	Week 24/EOT	66 (100.0)	0.94 (0.737)	66 (100.0) -0.77 (0.088)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Overall	83 (100.0)	0.97 (0.599)	83 (100.0) -0.70 (0.063)	-0.14 [-0.32; 0.05] 0.1402	-0.21 [-0.54; 0.11]
Placebo (N=66)	Overall	66 (100.0)	1.14 (0.613)	66 (100.0) -0.57 (0.071)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.9995						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Baseline	223 (100.0)	1.76 (0.534)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=216)	Baseline	216 (100.0)	1.66 (0.511)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Week 4	213 (95.5)	1.37 (0.683)	213 (95.5) -0.32 (0.035)	-0.10 [-0.19; -0.01] 0.0309	-0.20 [-0.39; 0.00]
Placebo (N=216)	Week 4	207 (95.8)	1.41 (0.615)	207 (95.8) -0.22 (0.035)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Week 8	205 (91.9)	1.18 (0.709)	205 (91.9) -0.46 (0.042)	-0.08 [-0.19; 0.03] 0.1652	-0.13 [-0.33; 0.06]
Placebo (N=216)	Week 8	200 (92.6)	1.25 (0.645)	200 (92.6) -0.39 (0.043)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Week 12	200 (89.7)	1.03 (0.735)	200 (89.7) -0.61 (0.046)	-0.14 [-0.27; -0.02] 0.0228	-0.23 [-0.43; -0.03]
Placebo (N=216)	Week 12	192 (88.9)	1.16 (0.663)	192 (88.9) -0.47 (0.047)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.9995						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Week 16	194 (87.0)	0.92 (0.725)	194 (87.0) -0.70 (0.047)	-0.14 [-0.27; -0.02] 0.0245	-0.23 [-0.43; -0.02]
Placebo (N=216)	Week 16	181 (83.8)	1.02 (0.638)	181 (83.8) -0.56 (0.048)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Week 20	188 (84.3)	0.84 (0.725)	188 (84.3) -0.74 (0.048)	-0.17 [-0.30; -0.04] 0.0125	-0.25 [-0.46; -0.04]
Placebo (N=216)	Week 20	177 (81.9)	1.00 (0.655)	177 (81.9) -0.58 (0.049)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Week 24/EOT	221 (99.1)	0.94 (0.803)	221 (99.1) -0.77 (0.049)	-0.21 [-0.34; -0.08] 0.0021	-0.30 [-0.48; -0.11]
Placebo (N=216)	Week 24/EOT	215 (99.5)	1.07 (0.725)	215 (99.5) -0.56 (0.050)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Overall	222 (99.6)	1.11 (0.705)	222 (99.6) -0.60 (0.040)	-0.14 [-0.25; -0.03] 0.0101	-0.22 [-0.41; -0.04]
Placebo (N=216)	Overall	215 (99.5)	1.17 (0.620)	215 (99.5) -0.46 (0.041)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.9995						
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Baseline	195 (100.0)	1.70 (0.539)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=200)	Baseline	200 (100.0)	1.64 (0.499)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Week 4	189 (96.9)	1.36 (0.620)	189 (96.9) -0.27 (0.037)	-0.06 [-0.15; 0.04] 0.2277	-0.14 [-0.34; 0.06]
Placebo (N=200)	Week 4	198 (99.0)	1.38 (0.563)	198 (99.0) -0.22 (0.036)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Week 8	181 (92.8)	1.16 (0.692)	181 (92.8) -0.45 (0.045)	-0.09 [-0.20; 0.03] 0.1417	-0.16 [-0.36; 0.05]
Placebo (N=200)	Week 8	190 (95.0)	1.23 (0.589)	190 (95.0) -0.36 (0.044)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Week 12	179 (91.8)	0.96 (0.711)	179 (91.8) -0.65 (0.049)	-0.18 [-0.31; -0.05] 0.0058	-0.29 [-0.49; -0.08]
Placebo (N=200)	Week 12	185 (92.5)	1.12 (0.656)	185 (92.5) -0.47 (0.048)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

Table 2.8.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.9995						
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Week 16	175 (89.7)	0.91 (0.712)	175 (89.7) -0.70 (0.050)	-0.15 [-0.28; -0.02] 0.0259	-0.23 [-0.44; -0.02]
Placebo (N=200)	Week 16	177 (88.5)	1.01 (0.666)	177 (88.5) -0.55 (0.049)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Week 20	174 (89.2)	0.86 (0.712)	174 (89.2) -0.75 (0.051)	-0.16 [-0.29; -0.02] 0.0231	-0.24 [-0.45; -0.03]
Placebo (N=200)	Week 20	177 (88.5)	0.97 (0.678)	177 (88.5) -0.59 (0.050)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Week 24/EOT	195 (100.0)	0.81 (0.744)	195 (100.0) -0.83 (0.052)	-0.21 [-0.35; -0.07] 0.0040	-0.29 [-0.49; -0.09]
Placebo (N=200)	Week 24/EOT	200 (100.0)	0.97 (0.694)	200 (100.0) -0.62 (0.052)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Overall	195 (100.0)	1.03 (0.659)	195 (100.0) -0.61 (0.043)	-0.14 [-0.25; -0.03] 0.0142	-0.23 [-0.43; -0.03]
Placebo (N=200)	Overall	200 (100.0)	1.13 (0.581)	200 (100.0) -0.47 (0.042)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman; NMPP: Non-menstrual pelvic pain.

1.1.7.5 Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Table 2.9.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.0492						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	71 (40.3)	1.023	1.030	0.012	0.8160
Placebo	186	74 (39.8)	[0.672;1.557]	[0.806;1.315]	[-0.089;0.113]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	128 (52.9)	1.791	1.376	0.147	0.0015
Placebo	230	89 (38.7)	[1.239;2.590]	[1.127;1.678]	[0.057;0.236]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1650						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	9	5 (55.6)	2.072	1.452	0.161	0.4145
Placebo	18	6 (33.3)	[0.486;8.827]	[0.618;3.409]	[-0.204;0.526]	
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	226	111 (49.1)	1.632	1.317	0.118	0.0126
Placebo	213	79 (37.1)	[1.115;2.390]	[1.059;1.637]	[0.027;0.209]	
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	96	47 (49.0)	1.104	1.050	0.023	0.7591
Placebo	87	40 (46.0)	[0.614;1.985]	[0.768;1.436]	[-0.127;0.173]	
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	49	18 (36.7)	0.631	0.786	-0.101	0.2975
Placebo	60	29 (48.3)	[0.293;1.362]	[0.491;1.257]	[-0.294;0.091]	
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	14 (51.9)	2.971	1.984	0.253	0.0592
Placebo	26	6 (23.1)	[1.070;8.253]	[0.936;4.203]	[0.011;0.496]	
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	4 (36.4)	1.401	1.233	0.074	0.6813
Placebo	12	3 (25.0)	[0.366;5.364]	[0.471;3.223]	[-0.253;0.401]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.2314						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	11 (44.0)	0.789	0.850	-0.075	0.5534
Placebo	42	21 (50.0)	[0.309;2.014]	[0.494;1.464]	[-0.313;0.163]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	22 (50.0)	1.801	1.290	0.111	0.2701
Placebo	51	18 (35.3)	[0.815;3.979]	[0.825;2.016]	[-0.081;0.303]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	34 (56.7)	1.699	1.314	0.135	0.1381
Placebo	59	25 (42.4)	[0.840;3.437]	[0.923;1.871]	[-0.038;0.309]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	29 (47.5)	2.703	1.816	0.212	0.0144
Placebo	51	12 (23.5)	[1.239;5.896]	[1.111;2.970]	[0.052;0.373]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	103 (45.2)	1.195	1.115	0.047	0.3191
Placebo	213	87 (40.8)	[0.818;1.747]	[0.901;1.378]	[-0.045;0.139]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.2818						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	26 (30.6)	0.979	0.974	-0.009	0.9039
Placebo	88	27 (30.7)	[0.516;1.857]	[0.636;1.490]	[-0.150;0.133]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	105 (50.0)	1.367	1.179	0.076	0.1156
Placebo	222	94 (42.3)	[0.934;2.001]	[0.962;1.447]	[-0.018;0.171]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	68 (55.3)	1.909	1.400	0.160	0.0171
Placebo	106	42 (39.6)	[1.123;3.243]	[1.056;1.857]	[0.031;0.288]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.3577						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	147	70 (47.6)	1.264	1.143	0.060	0.3033
Placebo	151	62 (41.1)	[0.797;2.003]	[0.887;1.472]	[-0.054;0.173]	
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	141	71 (50.4)	1.882	1.425	0.151	0.0112
Placebo	140	50 (35.7)	[1.163;3.044]	[1.079;1.881]	[0.036;0.265]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	58 (44.6)	1.189	1.106	0.043	0.4840
Placebo	125	51 (40.8)	[0.721;1.960]	[0.835;1.466]	[-0.077;0.163]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.4092						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	141 (49.0)	1.530	1.269	0.104	0.0118
Placebo	291	112 (38.5)	[1.098;2.132]	[1.053;1.530]	[0.023;0.184]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	58 (44.6)	1.188	1.106	0.043	0.4840
Placebo	125	51 (40.8)	[0.721;1.959]	[0.835;1.466]	[-0.077;0.163]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.4100						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	108	46 (42.6)	1.289	1.183	0.067	0.3226
Placebo	113	42 (37.2)	[0.751;2.213]	[0.844;1.658]	[-0.067;0.200]	
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	115	60 (52.2)	1.688	1.314	0.124	0.0650
Placebo	103	40 (38.8)	[0.985;2.894]	[0.979;1.764]	[-0.007;0.255]	
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	106	56 (52.8)	1.751	1.364	0.142	0.0372
Placebo	113	44 (38.9)	[1.028;2.982]	[1.018;1.826]	[0.011;0.273]	
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	89	37 (41.6)	0.947	0.973	-0.011	0.8793
Placebo	87	37 (42.5)	[0.522;1.715]	[0.679;1.395]	[-0.158;0.136]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.4885						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	163 (49.2)	1.490	1.244	0.096	0.0137
Placebo	318	125 (39.3)	[1.090;2.037]	[1.045;1.480]	[0.020;0.172]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	36 (41.4)	1.175	1.124	0.046	0.5360
Placebo	98	38 (38.8)	[0.648;2.130]	[0.771;1.638]	[-0.101;0.193]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.6919						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	106 (47.5)	1.495	1.269	0.102	0.0314
Placebo	216	82 (38.0)	[1.020;2.191]	[1.020;1.580]	[0.010;0.194]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	93 (47.7)	1.336	1.172	0.070	0.1638
Placebo	200	81 (40.5)	[0.896;1.994]	[0.938;1.464]	[-0.028;0.168]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.7618						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	35 (38.9)	1.544	1.338	0.099	0.1646
Placebo	89	26 (29.2)	[0.828;2.880]	[0.887;2.018]	[-0.040;0.239]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	164 (50.0)	1.387	1.195	0.082	0.0368
Placebo	327	137 (41.9)	[1.019;1.888]	[1.010;1.413]	[0.005;0.158]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.7695						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	12 (44.4)	1.715	1.403	0.130	0.3132
Placebo	24	7 (29.2)	[0.589;4.995]	[0.745;2.645]	[-0.108;0.369]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	180 (47.4)	1.362	1.190	0.076	0.0362
Placebo	376	150 (39.9)	[1.020;1.820]	[1.011;1.401]	[0.005;0.146]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	7 (63.6)	2.070	1.751	0.262	0.1346
Placebo	16	6 (37.5)	[0.566;7.571]	[0.838;3.658]	[-0.054;0.577]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.8882						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	49 (47.6)	1.364	1.136	0.056	0.4041
Placebo	108	43 (39.8)	[0.797;2.335]	[0.842;1.532]	[-0.074;0.186]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	150 (47.6)	1.427	1.219	0.085	0.0316
Placebo	308	120 (39.0)	[1.036;1.965]	[1.017;1.459]	[0.008;0.163]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.8934						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	137 (50.7)	1.429	1.211	0.089	0.0407
Placebo	265	111 (41.9)	[1.016;2.011]	[1.008;1.456]	[0.004;0.173]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	62 (41.9)	1.374	1.217	0.075	0.1868
Placebo	151	52 (34.4)	[0.860;2.194]	[0.909;1.629]	[-0.036;0.185]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.9146						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	64 (46.4)	1.378	1.196	0.077	0.1818
Placebo	154	60 (39.0)	[0.867;2.192]	[0.919;1.557]	[-0.037;0.191]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	135 (48.2)	1.423	1.221	0.087	0.0413
Placebo	262	103 (39.3)	[1.009;2.005]	[1.007;1.481]	[0.004;0.171]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.9170						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	23 (38.3)	1.359	1.223	0.070	0.4156
Placebo	64	20 (31.3)	[0.663;2.784]	[0.745;2.006]	[-0.099;0.239]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	176 (49.2)	1.416	1.211	0.086	0.0213
Placebo	352	143 (40.6)	[1.050;1.908]	[1.028;1.427]	[0.013;0.159]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.9425						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	153 (45.7)	1.387	1.210	0.079	0.0356
Placebo	350	132 (37.7)	[1.021;1.884]	[1.012;1.446]	[0.005;0.153]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	46 (55.4)	1.424	1.196	0.092	0.2443
Placebo	66	31 (47.0)	[0.748;2.711]	[0.885;1.615]	[-0.060;0.243]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.9769						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	141 (48.8)	1.417	1.216	0.087	0.0353
Placebo	296	120 (40.5)	[1.020;1.968]	[1.013;1.459]	[0.007;0.167]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	58 (45.0)	1.430	1.294	0.105	0.0952
Placebo	120	43 (35.8)	[0.856;2.388]	[0.956;1.753]	[-0.017;0.226]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

1.1.7.6 Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1131						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Baseline	8 (88.9)	1.74 (0.702)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=18)	Baseline	14 (77.8)	1.46 (0.698)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Week 4	5 (55.6)	1.56 (0.691)	5 (55.6) -0.01 (0.249)	0.31 [-0.29; 0.90] 0.3134	0.66 [-0.44; 1.77]
Placebo (N=18)	Week 4	12 (66.7)	1.13 (0.724)	12 (66.7) -0.32 (0.178)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Week 8	8 (88.9)	1.44 (0.650)	8 (88.9) -0.18 (0.250)	0.48 [-0.14; 1.10] 0.1264	0.83 [-0.13; 1.79]
Placebo (N=18)	Week 8	13 (72.2)	0.80 (0.508)	12 (66.7) -0.66 (0.196)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Week 12	7 (77.8)	1.25 (0.760)	7 (77.8) -0.40 (0.263)	0.46 [-0.18; 1.10] 0.1614	0.61 [-0.36; 1.57]
Placebo (N=18)	Week 12	14 (77.8)	0.60 (0.451)	13 (72.2) -0.86 (0.200)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC:

Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1131						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Week 16	7 (77.8)	1.07 (0.719)	7 (77.8) -0.61 (0.274)	0.08 [-0.60; 0.75] 0.8225	0.12 [-0.86; 1.09]
Placebo (N=18)	Week 16	12 (66.7)	0.72 (0.566)	11 (61.1) -0.68 (0.212)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Week 20	6 (66.7)	1.08 (0.364)	6 (66.7) -0.67 (0.275)	0.12 [-0.55; 0.79] 0.7292	0.25 [-0.76; 1.26]
Placebo (N=18)	Week 20	12 (66.7)	0.65 (0.469)	12 (66.7) -0.79 (0.207)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Week 24/EOT	8 (88.9)	1.04 (0.343)	8 (88.9) -0.57 (0.271)	0.25 [-0.42; 0.92] 0.4628	0.37 [-0.56; 1.29]
Placebo (N=18)	Week 24/EOT	13 (72.2)	0.63 (0.607)	12 (66.7) -0.82 (0.212)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=9)	Overall	8 (88.9)	1.19 (0.496)	8 (88.9) -0.41 (0.225)	0.28 [-0.27; 0.83] 0.3134	0.47 [-0.43; 1.37]
Placebo (N=18)	Overall	16 (88.9)	0.76 (0.406)	14 (77.8) -0.69 (0.172)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1131						
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Baseline	203 (89.8)	1.76 (0.774)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=213)	Baseline	187 (87.8)	1.60 (0.744)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Week 4	183 (81.0)	1.35 (0.851)	179 (79.2) -0.28 (0.052)	-0.09 [-0.22; 0.04] 0.1605	-0.15 [-0.36; 0.06]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 4	177 (83.1)	1.35 (0.852)	172 (80.8) -0.19 (0.053)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Week 8	175 (77.4)	1.14 (0.860)	168 (74.3) -0.45 (0.057)	-0.17 [-0.32; -0.03] 0.0189	-0.26 [-0.47; -0.04]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 8	168 (78.9)	1.25 (0.907)	162 (76.1) -0.28 (0.059)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Week 12	174 (77.0)	1.01 (0.867)	166 (73.5) -0.62 (0.059)	-0.23 [-0.38; -0.08] 0.0033	-0.31 [-0.54; -0.09]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 12	161 (75.6)	1.14 (0.888)	152 (71.4) -0.39 (0.061)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1131						
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Week 16	169 (74.8)	0.95 (0.882)	161 (71.2) -0.67 (0.061)	-0.24 [-0.40; -0.08] 0.0032	-0.33 [-0.56; -0.10]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 16	146 (68.5)	1.07 (0.876)	139 (65.3) -0.43 (0.064)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Week 20	165 (73.0)	0.89 (0.872)	157 (69.5) -0.71 (0.061)	-0.21 [-0.36; -0.05] 0.0104	-0.27 [-0.50; -0.04]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 20	143 (67.1)	0.98 (0.875)	137 (64.3) -0.50 (0.063)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Week 24/EOT	176 (77.9)	0.90 (0.880)	171 (75.7) -0.73 (0.061)	-0.21 [-0.37; -0.06] 0.0080	-0.28 [-0.50; -0.06]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 24/EOT	166 (77.9)	1.00 (0.886)	159 (74.6) -0.52 (0.063)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=226)	Overall	210 (92.9)	1.07 (0.790)	195 (86.3) -0.58 (0.052)	-0.19 [-0.32; -0.06] 0.0033	-0.27 [-0.47; -0.07]
Placebo (N=213)	Overall	194 (91.1)	1.14 (0.795)	181 (85.0) -0.39 (0.053)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1131						
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Baseline	92 (95.8)	1.60 (0.760)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=87)	Baseline	77 (88.5)	1.55 (0.716)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Week 4	86 (89.6)	1.31 (0.817)	85 (88.5) -0.27 (0.068)	0.08 [-0.12; 0.27] 0.4443	0.13 [-0.19; 0.44]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 4	73 (83.9)	1.25 (0.708)	71 (81.6) -0.35 (0.074)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Week 8	76 (79.2)	1.24 (0.875)	75 (78.1) -0.37 (0.077)	0.10 [-0.12; 0.32] 0.3807	0.14 [-0.19; 0.48]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 8	69 (79.3)	1.09 (0.766)	67 (77.0) -0.46 (0.084)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Week 12	74 (77.1)	1.10 (0.848)	73 (76.0) -0.43 (0.081)	0.07 [-0.16; 0.30] 0.5561	0.10 [-0.23; 0.44]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 12	65 (74.7)	1.10 (0.718)	64 (73.6) -0.50 (0.088)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1131						
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Week 16	78 (81.3)	1.04 (0.834)	77 (80.2) -0.49 (0.083)	0.08 [-0.16; 0.33] 0.4980	0.12 [-0.23; 0.46]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 16	60 (69.0)	0.98 (0.785)	58 (66.7) -0.57 (0.093)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Week 20	73 (76.0)	0.93 (0.806)	73 (76.0) -0.57 (0.082)	0.12 [-0.12; 0.35] 0.3377	0.16 [-0.18; 0.51]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 20	60 (69.0)	0.87 (0.698)	59 (67.8) -0.69 (0.091)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Week 24/EOT	77 (80.2)	0.91 (0.850)	77 (80.2) -0.66 (0.084)	0.02 [-0.22; 0.27] 0.8428	0.03 [-0.30; 0.36]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 24/EOT	69 (79.3)	0.88 (0.724)	66 (75.9) -0.68 (0.092)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=96)	Overall	92 (95.8)	1.13 (0.811)	91 (94.8) -0.46 (0.068)	0.08 [-0.12; 0.27] 0.4326	0.11 [-0.19; 0.42]
Placebo (N=87)	Overall	78 (89.7)	1.01 (0.643)	74 (85.1) -0.54 (0.075)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1131						
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Baseline	46 (93.9)	1.54 (0.933)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=60)	Baseline	55 (91.7)	1.64 (0.743)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Week 4	39 (79.6)	1.40 (0.998)	39 (79.6) -0.20 (0.099)	0.05 [-0.21; 0.31] 0.7080	0.08 [-0.35; 0.50]
Placebo (N=60)	Week 4	50 (83.3)	1.37 (0.758)	49 (81.7) -0.25 (0.088)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Week 8	39 (79.6)	1.34 (0.981)	38 (77.6) -0.29 (0.111)	0.16 [-0.13; 0.45] 0.2732	0.25 [-0.19; 0.68]
Placebo (N=60)	Week 8	47 (78.3)	1.17 (0.781)	46 (76.7) -0.45 (0.099)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Week 12	38 (77.6)	1.17 (0.960)	37 (75.5) -0.38 (0.115)	0.05 [-0.25; 0.35] 0.7322	0.08 [-0.35; 0.51]
Placebo (N=60)	Week 12	50 (83.3)	1.24 (0.749)	47 (78.3) -0.43 (0.102)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1131						
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Week 16	35 (71.4)	0.96 (0.935)	34 (69.4) -0.54 (0.121)	0.03 [-0.29; 0.34] 0.8740	0.04 [-0.43; 0.50]
Placebo (N=60)	Week 16	41 (68.3)	1.06 (0.745)	39 (65.0) -0.56 (0.109)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Week 20	32 (65.3)	0.97 (0.993)	31 (63.3) -0.54 (0.120)	0.01 [-0.30; 0.33] 0.9303	0.02 [-0.46; 0.49]
Placebo (N=60)	Week 20	41 (68.3)	1.02 (0.782)	39 (65.0) -0.55 (0.107)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Week 24/EOT	39 (79.6)	0.99 (0.976)	39 (79.6) -0.59 (0.119)	-0.04 [-0.36; 0.27] 0.7799	-0.06 [-0.49; 0.36]
Placebo (N=60)	Week 24/EOT	50 (83.3)	1.08 (0.830)	48 (80.0) -0.55 (0.107)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=49)	Overall	43 (87.8)	1.15 (0.942)	42 (85.7) -0.42 (0.098)	0.04 [-0.21; 0.30] 0.7402	0.06 [-0.34; 0.47]
Placebo (N=60)	Overall	60 (100.0)	1.15 (0.716)	55 (91.7) -0.47 (0.087)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1131						
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Baseline	23 (85.2)	1.99 (0.675)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=26)	Baseline	24 (92.3)	1.47 (0.849)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 4	20 (74.1)	1.77 (0.680)	20 (74.1) -0.15 (0.137)	0.11 [-0.27; 0.49] 0.5623	0.18 [-0.45; 0.81]
Placebo (N=26)	Week 4	20 (76.9)	1.34 (0.975)	20 (76.9) -0.26 (0.136)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 8	20 (74.1)	1.27 (0.862)	19 (70.4) -0.53 (0.154)	-0.20 [-0.63; 0.22] 0.3451	-0.25 [-0.88; 0.38]
Placebo (N=26)	Week 8	21 (80.8)	1.16 (0.991)	21 (80.8) -0.33 (0.151)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 12	20 (74.1)	1.24 (0.919)	19 (70.4) -0.60 (0.159)	-0.08 [-0.53; 0.36] 0.7181	-0.10 [-0.76; 0.57]
Placebo (N=26)	Week 12	17 (65.4)	0.90 (1.046)	17 (65.4) -0.52 (0.162)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1131						
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 16	18 (66.7)	1.21 (0.904)	17 (63.0) -0.59 (0.167)	-0.24 [-0.71; 0.23] 0.3158	-0.27 [-0.96; 0.43]
Placebo (N=26)	Week 16	16 (61.5)	1.28 (1.193)	16 (61.5) -0.35 (0.170)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 20	19 (70.4)	1.17 (0.806)	18 (66.7) -0.63 (0.163)	-0.36 [-0.82; 0.10] 0.1292	-0.44 [-1.13; 0.25]
Placebo (N=26)	Week 20	16 (61.5)	1.11 (1.066)	16 (61.5) -0.28 (0.168)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 24/EOT	23 (85.2)	1.22 (0.898)	22 (81.5) -0.65 (0.161)	-0.27 [-0.74; 0.20] 0.2572	-0.31 [-0.97; 0.34]
Placebo (N=26)	Week 24/EOT	16 (61.5)	1.14 (1.120)	16 (61.5) -0.38 (0.175)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Overall	24 (88.9)	1.38 (0.790)	23 (85.2) -0.53 (0.134)	-0.17 [-0.55; 0.20] 0.3653	-0.22 [-0.81; 0.37]
Placebo (N=26)	Overall	22 (84.6)	1.15 (0.956)	22 (84.6) -0.35 (0.136)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1131						
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Baseline	9 (81.8)	1.42 (0.831)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=12)	Baseline	9 (75.0)	1.52 (0.910)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 4	8 (72.7)	1.06 (0.739)	8 (72.7) -0.43 (0.218)	-0.39 [-0.98; 0.21] 0.2056	-0.92 [-1.99; 0.15]
Placebo (N=12)	Week 4	8 (66.7)	1.51 (0.855)	8 (66.7) -0.04 (0.213)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 8	7 (63.6)	1.11 (0.937)	7 (63.6) -0.49 (0.247)	-0.25 [-0.93; 0.43] 0.4691	-0.40 [-1.50; 0.70]
Placebo (N=12)	Week 8	7 (58.3)	1.30 (1.064)	7 (58.3) -0.24 (0.242)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 12	7 (63.6)	1.08 (1.089)	7 (63.6) -0.44 (0.257)	-0.14 [-0.84; 0.56] 0.6947	-0.16 [-1.21; 0.90]
Placebo (N=12)	Week 12	8 (66.7)	1.41 (1.249)	8 (66.7) -0.30 (0.247)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1131						
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 16	7 (63.6)	1.05 (0.968)	7 (63.6) -0.47 (0.268)	-0.11 [-0.84; 0.61] 0.7584	-0.14 [-1.19; 0.92]
Placebo (N=12)	Week 16	8 (66.7)	1.04 (1.091)	8 (66.7) -0.36 (0.256)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 20	7 (63.6)	0.76 (1.047)	6 (54.5) -0.67 (0.267)	-0.45 [-1.16; 0.27] 0.2195	-0.55 [-1.64; 0.55]
Placebo (N=12)	Week 20	9 (75.0)	1.38 (1.169)	9 (75.0) -0.22 (0.249)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 24/EOT	8 (72.7)	0.84 (0.975)	8 (72.7) -0.63 (0.263)	-0.57 [-1.29; 0.15] 0.1231	-0.88 [-1.95; 0.18]
Placebo (N=12)	Week 24/EOT	9 (75.0)	1.52 (0.749)	8 (66.7) -0.07 (0.258)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Overall	10 (90.9)	0.83 (0.826)	9 (81.8) -0.52 (0.215)	-0.32 [-0.91; 0.27] 0.2895	-0.46 [-1.42; 0.51]
Placebo (N=12)	Overall	10 (83.3)	1.35 (0.909)	9 (75.0) -0.20 (0.209)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1767						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Baseline	132 (89.8)	1.72 (0.782)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=151)	Baseline	132 (87.4)	1.63 (0.735)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Week 4	126 (85.7)	1.44 (0.838)	124 (84.4) -0.19 (0.058)	0.04 [-0.12; 0.19] 0.6355	0.06 [-0.19; 0.32]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 4	118 (78.1)	1.34 (0.859)	116 (76.8) -0.23 (0.058)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Week 8	124 (84.4)	1.29 (0.852)	119 (81.0) -0.31 (0.065)	0.06 [-0.11; 0.23] 0.4982	0.09 [-0.17; 0.35]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 8	116 (76.8)	1.19 (0.893)	115 (76.2) -0.37 (0.065)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Week 12	122 (83.0)	1.19 (0.934)	116 (78.9) -0.43 (0.067)	-0.02 [-0.20; 0.16] 0.8443	-0.03 [-0.29; 0.23]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 12	117 (77.5)	1.14 (0.871)	112 (74.2) -0.41 (0.068)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1767						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Week 16	122 (83.0)	1.14 (0.942)	115 (78.2) -0.49 (0.070)	-0.03 [-0.22; 0.16] 0.7336	-0.04 [-0.31; 0.22]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 16	104 (68.9)	1.08 (0.846)	99 (65.6) -0.46 (0.071)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Week 20	116 (78.9)	1.02 (0.919)	111 (75.5) -0.56 (0.069)	-0.08 [-0.27; 0.10] 0.3796	-0.11 [-0.38; 0.16]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 20	97 (64.2)	1.00 (0.876)	95 (62.9) -0.47 (0.070)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Week 24/EOT	121 (82.3)	1.03 (0.939)	117 (79.6) -0.60 (0.070)	-0.06 [-0.25; 0.13] 0.5308	-0.08 [-0.34; 0.18]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 24/EOT	117 (77.5)	1.05 (0.906)	114 (75.5) -0.54 (0.070)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=147)	Overall	139 (94.6)	1.20 (0.830)	130 (88.4) -0.43 (0.058)	-0.02 [-0.17; 0.14] 0.8343	-0.02 [-0.27; 0.22]
Placebo (N=151)	Overall	134 (88.7)	1.15 (0.805)	127 (84.1) -0.41 (0.058)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1767						
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Baseline	128 (90.8)	1.71 (0.774)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=140)	Baseline	126 (90.0)	1.56 (0.719)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Week 4	109 (77.3)	1.25 (0.843)	106 (75.2) -0.37 (0.060)	-0.17 [-0.33; -0.01] 0.0426	-0.26 [-0.53; 0.00]
Placebo (N=140)	Week 4	116 (82.9)	1.35 (0.762)	115 (82.1) -0.20 (0.059)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Week 8	106 (75.2)	1.06 (0.837)	102 (72.3) -0.53 (0.067)	-0.20 [-0.38; -0.02] 0.0327	-0.28 [-0.56; -0.01]
Placebo (N=140)	Week 8	113 (80.7)	1.24 (0.820)	108 (77.1) -0.34 (0.067)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Week 12	109 (77.3)	0.97 (0.812)	104 (73.8) -0.66 (0.070)	-0.21 [-0.40; -0.02] 0.0299	-0.29 [-0.57; -0.02]
Placebo (N=140)	Week 12	106 (75.7)	1.11 (0.794)	102 (72.9) -0.45 (0.070)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1767						
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Week 16	103 (73.0)	0.89 (0.792)	99 (70.2) -0.73 (0.072)	-0.20 [-0.40; 0.00] 0.0493	-0.26 [-0.55; 0.02]
Placebo (N=140)	Week 16	93 (66.4)	1.02 (0.853)	91 (65.0) -0.53 (0.074)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Week 20	102 (72.3)	0.79 (0.805)	96 (68.1) -0.79 (0.071)	-0.22 [-0.42; -0.03] 0.0246	-0.30 [-0.58; -0.01]
Placebo (N=140)	Week 20	100 (71.4)	0.96 (0.811)	96 (68.6) -0.57 (0.072)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Week 24/EOT	114 (80.9)	0.86 (0.845)	112 (79.4) -0.78 (0.071)	-0.27 [-0.47; -0.08] 0.0063	-0.36 [-0.63; -0.09]
Placebo (N=140)	Week 24/EOT	109 (77.9)	1.01 (0.790)	105 (75.0) -0.51 (0.073)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=141)	Overall	131 (92.9)	1.00 (0.760)	122 (86.5) -0.64 (0.059)	-0.21 [-0.37; -0.05] 0.0093	-0.29 [-0.55; -0.04]
Placebo (N=140)	Overall	131 (93.6)	1.09 (0.686)	122 (87.1) -0.43 (0.060)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1767						
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Baseline	121 (93.1)	1.67 (0.821)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=125)	Baseline	108 (86.4)	1.54 (0.787)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 4	106 (81.5)	1.40 (0.865)	106 (81.5) -0.21 (0.060)	0.06 [-0.11; 0.23] 0.4675	0.10 [-0.17; 0.37]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 4	106 (84.8)	1.28 (0.810)	101 (80.8) -0.27 (0.063)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 8	95 (73.1)	1.23 (0.928)	94 (72.3) -0.39 (0.069)	-0.03 [-0.22; 0.16] 0.7800	-0.04 [-0.33; 0.25]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 8	96 (76.8)	1.11 (0.860)	92 (73.6) -0.36 (0.071)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 12	89 (68.5)	1.03 (0.863)	89 (68.5) -0.51 (0.072)	-0.05 [-0.25; 0.15] 0.6192	-0.07 [-0.37; 0.23]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 12	92 (73.6)	1.09 (0.875)	87 (69.6) -0.46 (0.075)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1767						
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 16	89 (68.5)	0.91 (0.841)	89 (68.5) -0.59 (0.075)	-0.13 [-0.34; 0.08] 0.2212	-0.18 [-0.49; 0.12]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 16	86 (68.8)	1.03 (0.871)	81 (64.8) -0.46 (0.078)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 20	84 (64.6)	0.96 (0.829)	84 (64.6) -0.58 (0.074)	-0.02 [-0.22; 0.19] 0.8859	-0.02 [-0.33; 0.28]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 20	84 (67.2)	0.93 (0.830)	81 (64.8) -0.57 (0.077)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 24/EOT	96 (73.8)	0.91 (0.833)	96 (73.8) -0.68 (0.075)	-0.08 [-0.29; 0.13] 0.4670	-0.11 [-0.40; 0.18]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 24/EOT	97 (77.6)	0.92 (0.848)	90 (72.0) -0.60 (0.078)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Overall	117 (90.0)	1.14 (0.829)	116 (89.2) -0.49 (0.060)	-0.04 [-0.21; 0.13] 0.6405	-0.06 [-0.32; 0.21]
Placebo (N=125)	Overall	115 (92.0)	1.07 (0.778)	106 (84.8) -0.45 (0.063)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.1880						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Baseline	264 (91.3)	1.74 (0.769)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=296)	Baseline	259 (87.5)	1.60 (0.745)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Week 4	236 (81.7)	1.40 (0.867)	233 (80.6) -0.25 (0.044)	0.00 [-0.12; 0.11] 0.9355	-0.01 [-0.19; 0.17]
Placebo (N=296)	Week 4	236 (79.7)	1.33 (0.796)	233 (78.7) -0.24 (0.045)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Week 8	223 (77.2)	1.26 (0.891)	218 (75.4) -0.38 (0.049)	0.02 [-0.11; 0.14] 0.7761	0.03 [-0.16; 0.21]
Placebo (N=296)	Week 8	227 (76.7)	1.15 (0.854)	222 (75.0) -0.39 (0.049)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Week 12	221 (76.5)	1.12 (0.891)	215 (74.4) -0.51 (0.051)	-0.04 [-0.17; 0.09] 0.5780	-0.05 [-0.24; 0.14]
Placebo (N=296)	Week 12	223 (75.3)	1.09 (0.849)	214 (72.3) -0.47 (0.051)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.1880						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Week 16	214 (74.0)	1.03 (0.881)	208 (72.0) -0.59 (0.052)	-0.07 [-0.20; 0.07] 0.3524	-0.09 [-0.28; 0.11]
Placebo (N=296)	Week 16	202 (68.2)	0.98 (0.845)	194 (65.5) -0.53 (0.054)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Week 20	209 (72.3)	0.97 (0.868)	203 (70.2) -0.64 (0.052)	-0.09 [-0.22; 0.05] 0.2087	-0.12 [-0.31; 0.08]
Placebo (N=296)	Week 20	200 (67.6)	0.96 (0.841)	194 (65.5) -0.56 (0.053)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Week 24/EOT	229 (79.2)	0.96 (0.884)	225 (77.9) -0.68 (0.052)	-0.11 [-0.25; 0.03] 0.1171	-0.14 [-0.33; 0.04]
Placebo (N=296)	Week 24/EOT	224 (75.7)	0.97 (0.859)	216 (73.0) -0.57 (0.053)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=289)	Overall	266 (92.0)	1.15 (0.818)	255 (88.2) -0.51 (0.044)	-0.05 [-0.16; 0.06] 0.4005	-0.07 [-0.24; 0.11]
Placebo (N=296)	Overall	268 (90.5)	1.08 (0.753)	251 (84.8) -0.46 (0.045)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.1880						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Baseline	117 (90.7)	1.60 (0.830)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=120)	Baseline	107 (89.2)	1.54 (0.744)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Week 4	105 (81.4)	1.30 (0.808)	103 (79.8) -0.28 (0.062)	-0.06 [-0.23; 0.11] 0.4683	-0.11 [-0.38; 0.17]
Placebo (N=120)	Week 4	104 (86.7)	1.31 (0.845)	99 (82.5) -0.22 (0.064)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Week 8	102 (79.1)	1.07 (0.823)	97 (75.2) -0.48 (0.069)	-0.21 [-0.41; -0.02] 0.0289	-0.32 [-0.60; -0.03]
Placebo (N=120)	Week 8	98 (81.7)	1.25 (0.866)	93 (77.5) -0.27 (0.072)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Week 12	99 (76.7)	0.94 (0.835)	94 (72.9) -0.59 (0.072)	-0.22 [-0.42; -0.02] 0.0322	-0.33 [-0.62; -0.03]
Placebo (N=120)	Week 12	92 (76.7)	1.19 (0.833)	87 (72.5) -0.37 (0.076)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.1880						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Week 16	100 (77.5)	0.91 (0.851)	95 (73.6) -0.62 (0.075)	-0.24 [-0.45; -0.03] 0.0240	-0.33 [-0.64; -0.03]
Placebo (N=120)	Week 16	81 (67.5)	1.20 (0.861)	77 (64.2) -0.38 (0.079)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Week 20	93 (72.1)	0.84 (0.840)	88 (68.2) -0.66 (0.074)	-0.16 [-0.37; 0.05] 0.1326	-0.22 [-0.52; 0.09]
Placebo (N=120)	Week 20	81 (67.5)	0.98 (0.832)	78 (65.0) -0.50 (0.078)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Week 24/EOT	102 (79.1)	0.90 (0.865)	100 (77.5) -0.69 (0.075)	-0.20 [-0.41; 0.01] 0.0565	-0.28 [-0.56; 0.01]
Placebo (N=120)	Week 24/EOT	99 (82.5)	1.05 (0.830)	93 (77.5) -0.49 (0.078)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=129)	Overall	121 (93.8)	1.02 (0.786)	113 (87.6) -0.55 (0.061)	-0.18 [-0.35; -0.01] 0.0338	-0.27 [-0.54; 0.00]
Placebo (N=120)	Overall	112 (93.3)	1.16 (0.765)	104 (86.7) -0.37 (0.064)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.2259						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Baseline	94 (87.0)	1.80 (0.807)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=113)	Baseline	100 (88.5)	1.66 (0.772)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Week 4	91 (84.3)	1.53 (0.898)	89 (82.4) -0.17 (0.068)	-0.01 [-0.20; 0.17] 0.8806	-0.02 [-0.32; 0.28]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 4	85 (75.2)	1.45 (0.863)	83 (73.5) -0.16 (0.069)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Week 8	87 (80.6)	1.27 (0.889)	84 (77.8) -0.39 (0.077)	-0.06 [-0.27; 0.14] 0.5476	-0.10 [-0.40; 0.21]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 8	83 (73.5)	1.27 (0.901)	81 (71.7) -0.33 (0.077)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Week 12	87 (80.6)	1.19 (0.967)	81 (75.0) -0.52 (0.080)	-0.11 [-0.33; 0.10] 0.3087	-0.16 [-0.47; 0.16]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 12	79 (69.9)	1.19 (0.845)	76 (67.3) -0.40 (0.081)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.2259						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Week 16	81 (75.0)	1.10 (0.964)	76 (70.4) -0.57 (0.083)	-0.14 [-0.37; 0.09] 0.2262	-0.19 [-0.52; 0.14]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 16	68 (60.2)	1.11 (0.827)	65 (57.5) -0.43 (0.085)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Week 20	78 (72.2)	1.01 (0.901)	73 (67.6) -0.60 (0.082)	-0.13 [-0.36; 0.09] 0.2500	-0.18 [-0.52; 0.16]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 20	65 (57.5)	0.98 (0.882)	62 (54.9) -0.47 (0.084)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Week 24/EOT	86 (79.6)	1.12 (0.968)	84 (77.8) -0.60 (0.082)	-0.09 [-0.31; 0.14] 0.4530	-0.11 [-0.41; 0.20]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 24/EOT	85 (75.2)	1.11 (0.946)	81 (71.7) -0.51 (0.083)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=108)	Overall	101 (93.5)	1.23 (0.855)	93 (86.1) -0.48 (0.068)	-0.09 [-0.27; 0.09] 0.3254	-0.13 [-0.42; 0.16]
Placebo (N=113)	Overall	100 (88.5)	1.21 (0.822)	95 (84.1) -0.38 (0.069)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.2259						
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Baseline	107 (93.0)	1.72 (0.798)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=103)	Baseline	94 (91.3)	1.61 (0.722)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Week 4	90 (78.3)	1.29 (0.798)	89 (77.4) -0.31 (0.067)	-0.11 [-0.29; 0.07] 0.2200	-0.18 [-0.47; 0.11]
Placebo (N=103)	Week 4	91 (88.3)	1.39 (0.825)	90 (87.4) -0.20 (0.067)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Week 8	89 (77.4)	1.15 (0.818)	87 (75.7) -0.45 (0.074)	-0.10 [-0.31; 0.10] 0.3132	-0.15 [-0.45; 0.15]
Placebo (N=103)	Week 8	88 (85.4)	1.22 (0.832)	87 (84.5) -0.34 (0.075)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Week 12	91 (79.1)	1.02 (0.803)	88 (76.5) -0.56 (0.076)	-0.10 [-0.31; 0.11] 0.3695	-0.14 [-0.44; 0.17]
Placebo (N=103)	Week 12	84 (81.6)	1.13 (0.843)	82 (79.6) -0.46 (0.079)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.2259						
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Week 16	89 (77.4)	0.94 (0.815)	86 (74.8) -0.63 (0.079)	-0.16 [-0.38; 0.06] 0.1526	-0.23 [-0.54; 0.08]
Placebo (N=103)	Week 16	80 (77.7)	1.12 (0.837)	77 (74.8) -0.47 (0.082)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Week 20	85 (73.9)	0.88 (0.819)	82 (71.3) -0.69 (0.078)	-0.17 [-0.38; 0.05] 0.1300	-0.23 [-0.54; 0.08]
Placebo (N=103)	Week 20	80 (77.7)	1.05 (0.814)	78 (75.7) -0.53 (0.081)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Week 24/EOT	94 (81.7)	0.89 (0.818)	94 (81.7) -0.72 (0.078)	-0.19 [-0.40; 0.03] 0.0945	-0.25 [-0.55; 0.04]
Placebo (N=103)	Week 24/EOT	86 (83.5)	1.04 (0.809)	84 (81.6) -0.54 (0.082)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=115)	Overall	106 (92.2)	1.08 (0.774)	103 (89.6) -0.56 (0.065)	-0.14 [-0.31; 0.04] 0.1292	-0.20 [-0.48; 0.08]
Placebo (N=103)	Overall	97 (94.2)	1.13 (0.727)	93 (90.3) -0.42 (0.067)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.2259						
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Baseline	100 (94.3)	1.58 (0.740)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=113)	Baseline	101 (89.4)	1.46 (0.767)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Week 4	86 (81.1)	1.24 (0.808)	85 (80.2) -0.29 (0.068)	0.03 [-0.15; 0.21] 0.7568	0.04 [-0.25; 0.34]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 4	96 (85.0)	1.18 (0.803)	94 (83.2) -0.32 (0.066)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Week 8	81 (76.4)	1.07 (0.803)	78 (73.6) -0.46 (0.077)	-0.09 [-0.29; 0.12] 0.3900	-0.13 [-0.44; 0.17]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 8	91 (80.5)	1.07 (0.850)	88 (77.9) -0.37 (0.075)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Week 12	74 (69.8)	0.90 (0.765)	74 (69.8) -0.63 (0.081)	-0.21 [-0.43; 0.00] 0.0506	-0.30 [-0.61; 0.01]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 12	90 (79.6)	1.07 (0.891)	86 (76.1) -0.41 (0.078)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.2259						
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Week 16	77 (72.6)	0.84 (0.751)	76 (71.7) -0.71 (0.083)	-0.25 [-0.47; -0.03] 0.0277	-0.35 [-0.67; -0.03]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 16	80 (70.8)	0.99 (0.873)	77 (68.1) -0.46 (0.081)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Week 20	75 (70.8)	0.76 (0.741)	74 (69.8) -0.73 (0.082)	-0.21 [-0.43; 0.01] 0.0584	-0.28 [-0.60; 0.04]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 20	82 (72.6)	0.95 (0.885)	80 (70.8) -0.52 (0.080)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Week 24/EOT	86 (81.1)	0.74 (0.702)	85 (80.2) -0.80 (0.082)	-0.32 [-0.54; -0.10] 0.0045	-0.46 [-0.76; -0.16]
Placebo (N=113)	Week 24/EOT	93 (82.3)	0.95 (0.834)	89 (78.8) -0.48 (0.080)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=106)	Overall	97 (91.5)	0.94 (0.683)	94 (88.7) -0.60 (0.068)	-0.18 [-0.36; 0.00] 0.0549	-0.25 [-0.54; 0.03]
Placebo (N=113)	Overall	105 (92.9)	1.01 (0.768)	99 (87.6) -0.43 (0.067)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.2259						
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Baseline	80 (89.9)	1.71 (0.816)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=87)	Baseline	71 (81.6)	1.61 (0.695)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Week 4	74 (83.1)	1.41 (0.876)	73 (82.0) -0.25 (0.074)	0.02 [-0.19; 0.22] 0.8828	0.03 [-0.31; 0.36]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 4	68 (78.2)	1.30 (0.706)	65 (74.7) -0.27 (0.078)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Week 8	68 (76.4)	1.32 (0.992)	66 (74.2) -0.32 (0.084)	0.09 [-0.15; 0.32] 0.4784	0.12 [-0.24; 0.47]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 8	63 (72.4)	1.16 (0.846)	59 (67.8) -0.40 (0.089)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Week 12	68 (76.4)	1.17 (0.945)	66 (74.2) -0.40 (0.088)	0.10 [-0.15; 0.34] 0.4396	0.13 [-0.23; 0.49]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 12	62 (71.3)	1.08 (0.788)	57 (65.5) -0.50 (0.093)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.2259						
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Week 16	67 (75.3)	1.11 (0.939)	65 (73.0) -0.46 (0.091)	0.15 [-0.11; 0.40] 0.2655	0.18 [-0.19; 0.55]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 16	55 (63.2)	0.94 (0.886)	52 (59.8) -0.60 (0.097)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Week 20	64 (71.9)	1.09 (0.963)	62 (69.7) -0.53 (0.090)	0.13 [-0.12; 0.39] 0.3078	0.18 [-0.19; 0.55]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 20	54 (62.1)	0.84 (0.741)	52 (59.8) -0.66 (0.096)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Week 24/EOT	65 (73.0)	1.02 (0.995)	62 (69.7) -0.61 (0.093)	0.12 [-0.14; 0.38] 0.3617	0.14 [-0.22; 0.51]
Placebo (N=87)	Week 24/EOT	59 (67.8)	0.82 (0.772)	55 (63.2) -0.73 (0.098)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=89)	Overall	83 (93.3)	1.21 (0.902)	78 (87.6) -0.43 (0.075)	0.10 [-0.11; 0.31] 0.3469	0.13 [-0.19; 0.46]
Placebo (N=87)	Overall	78 (89.7)	1.07 (0.678)	68 (78.2) -0.53 (0.079)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.2560						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Baseline	54 (90.0)	1.72 (0.689)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=64)	Baseline	54 (84.4)	1.61 (0.742)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 4	47 (78.3)	1.37 (0.743)	47 (78.3) -0.24 (0.091)	0.05 [-0.20; 0.29] 0.6993	0.08 [-0.32; 0.48]
Placebo (N=64)	Week 4	52 (81.3)	1.24 (0.822)	50 (78.1) -0.29 (0.090)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 8	46 (76.7)	1.15 (0.820)	43 (71.7) -0.40 (0.103)	0.01 [-0.27; 0.29] 0.9318	0.02 [-0.40; 0.43]
Placebo (N=64)	Week 8	50 (78.1)	1.16 (0.850)	47 (73.4) -0.41 (0.101)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 12	45 (75.0)	1.08 (0.818)	43 (71.7) -0.52 (0.107)	0.07 [-0.22; 0.36] 0.6452	0.09 [-0.32; 0.51]
Placebo (N=64)	Week 12	49 (76.6)	0.97 (0.796)	46 (71.9) -0.58 (0.106)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.2560						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 16	44 (73.3)	1.02 (0.744)	41 (68.3) -0.55 (0.111)	0.05 [-0.26; 0.35] 0.7596	0.07 [-0.36; 0.50]
Placebo (N=64)	Week 16	42 (65.6)	0.92 (0.815)	42 (65.6) -0.60 (0.111)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 20	43 (71.7)	1.05 (0.765)	40 (66.7) -0.55 (0.110)	0.01 [-0.29; 0.31] 0.9322	0.02 [-0.42; 0.46]
Placebo (N=64)	Week 20	41 (64.1)	0.95 (0.804)	41 (64.1) -0.57 (0.109)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 24/EOT	46 (76.7)	1.06 (0.746)	45 (75.0) -0.53 (0.110)	0.07 [-0.24; 0.37] 0.6707	0.09 [-0.32; 0.51]
Placebo (N=64)	Week 24/EOT	47 (73.4)	1.00 (0.842)	45 (70.3) -0.60 (0.111)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Overall	55 (91.7)	1.14 (0.705)	52 (86.7) -0.46 (0.090)	0.04 [-0.20; 0.29] 0.7340	0.06 [-0.32; 0.45]
Placebo (N=64)	Overall	56 (87.5)	1.06 (0.746)	52 (81.3) -0.51 (0.090)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.2560						
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Baseline	327 (91.3)	1.70 (0.807)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=352)	Baseline	312 (88.6)	1.58 (0.746)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Week 4	294 (82.1)	1.37 (0.867)	289 (80.7) -0.26 (0.040)	-0.03 [-0.13; 0.07] 0.5068	-0.05 [-0.22; 0.11]
Placebo (N=352)	Week 4	288 (81.8)	1.34 (0.808)	282 (80.1) -0.23 (0.040)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Week 8	279 (77.9)	1.21 (0.883)	272 (76.0) -0.41 (0.044)	-0.06 [-0.18; 0.05] 0.2803	-0.09 [-0.26; 0.08]
Placebo (N=352)	Week 8	275 (78.1)	1.19 (0.860)	268 (76.1) -0.35 (0.045)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Week 12	275 (76.8)	1.07 (0.887)	266 (74.3) -0.54 (0.046)	-0.12 [-0.24; 0.00] 0.0474	-0.17 [-0.34; 0.00]
Placebo (N=352)	Week 12	266 (75.6)	1.15 (0.852)	255 (72.4) -0.42 (0.047)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.2560						
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Week 16	270 (75.4)	0.99 (0.892)	262 (73.2) -0.61 (0.047)	-0.15 [-0.27; -0.02] 0.0219	-0.19 [-0.37; -0.02]
Placebo (N=352)	Week 16	241 (68.5)	1.07 (0.859)	229 (65.1) -0.46 (0.049)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Week 20	259 (72.3)	0.91 (0.874)	251 (70.1) -0.66 (0.047)	-0.13 [-0.25; -0.01] 0.0385	-0.17 [-0.35; 0.01]
Placebo (N=352)	Week 20	240 (68.2)	0.97 (0.844)	231 (65.6) -0.53 (0.048)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Week 24/EOT	285 (79.6)	0.92 (0.897)	280 (78.2) -0.71 (0.047)	-0.17 [-0.29; -0.05] 0.0068	-0.22 [-0.39; -0.05]
Placebo (N=352)	Week 24/EOT	276 (78.4)	0.99 (0.853)	264 (75.0) -0.54 (0.048)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=358)	Overall	332 (92.7)	1.11 (0.826)	316 (88.3) -0.53 (0.039)	-0.11 [-0.21; -0.01] 0.0308	-0.15 [-0.31; 0.00]
Placebo (N=352)	Overall	324 (92.0)	1.11 (0.759)	303 (86.1) -0.42 (0.040)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.3034						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Baseline	156 (88.6)	1.29 (0.669)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=186)	Baseline	157 (84.4)	1.29 (0.679)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Week 4	140 (79.5)	1.02 (0.722)	137 (77.8) -0.33 (0.056)	0.04 [-0.11; 0.18] 0.6283	0.06 [-0.18; 0.30]
Placebo (N=186)	Week 4	141 (75.8)	1.01 (0.666)	138 (74.2) -0.36 (0.057)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Week 8	131 (74.4)	0.84 (0.741)	126 (71.6) -0.47 (0.063)	0.01 [-0.16; 0.17] 0.9491	0.01 [-0.24; 0.25]
Placebo (N=186)	Week 8	137 (73.7)	0.86 (0.725)	133 (71.5) -0.47 (0.063)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Week 12	132 (75.0)	0.77 (0.751)	126 (71.6) -0.55 (0.065)	-0.01 [-0.18; 0.16] 0.8781	-0.02 [-0.27; 0.23]
Placebo (N=186)	Week 12	131 (70.4)	0.84 (0.688)	124 (66.7) -0.53 (0.066)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.3034						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Week 16	132 (75.0)	0.72 (0.712)	126 (71.6) -0.60 (0.067)	-0.06 [-0.24; 0.12] 0.5099	-0.09 [-0.35; 0.16]
Placebo (N=186)	Week 16	120 (64.5)	0.85 (0.714)	113 (60.8) -0.54 (0.069)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Week 20	126 (71.6)	0.67 (0.710)	120 (68.2) -0.62 (0.067)	-0.04 [-0.21; 0.14] 0.6627	-0.06 [-0.32; 0.20]
Placebo (N=186)	Week 20	116 (62.4)	0.77 (0.693)	112 (60.2) -0.58 (0.068)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Week 24/EOT	136 (77.3)	0.73 (0.784)	133 (75.6) -0.65 (0.067)	-0.10 [-0.28; 0.08] 0.2714	-0.15 [-0.39; 0.09]
Placebo (N=186)	Week 24/EOT	142 (76.3)	0.79 (0.729)	134 (72.0) -0.56 (0.068)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=176)	Overall	162 (92.0)	0.83 (0.695)	151 (85.8) -0.53 (0.056)	-0.03 [-0.17; 0.11] 0.6972	-0.05 [-0.27; 0.18]
Placebo (N=186)	Overall	165 (88.7)	0.86 (0.629)	150 (80.6) -0.51 (0.057)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.3034						
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Baseline	225 (93.0)	1.99 (0.741)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=230)	Baseline	209 (90.9)	1.80 (0.717)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Week 4	201 (83.1)	1.61 (0.849)	199 (82.2) -0.21 (0.047)	-0.06 [-0.18; 0.06] 0.3208	-0.10 [-0.29; 0.10]
Placebo (N=230)	Week 4	199 (86.5)	1.55 (0.831)	194 (84.3) -0.15 (0.047)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Week 8	194 (80.2)	1.45 (0.872)	189 (78.1) -0.37 (0.052)	-0.09 [-0.23; 0.05] 0.1918	-0.13 [-0.33; 0.08]
Placebo (N=230)	Week 8	188 (81.7)	1.42 (0.872)	182 (79.1) -0.28 (0.052)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Week 12	188 (77.7)	1.28 (0.901)	183 (75.6) -0.53 (0.054)	-0.15 [-0.29; 0.00] 0.0475	-0.19 [-0.40; 0.02]
Placebo (N=230)	Week 12	184 (80.0)	1.32 (0.890)	177 (77.0) -0.38 (0.055)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.3034						
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Week 16	182 (75.2)	1.19 (0.924)	177 (73.1) -0.61 (0.056)	-0.15 [-0.30; 0.00] 0.0457	-0.19 [-0.41; 0.03]
Placebo (N=230)	Week 16	163 (70.9)	1.19 (0.919)	158 (68.7) -0.45 (0.057)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Week 20	176 (72.7)	1.12 (0.909)	171 (70.7) -0.67 (0.056)	-0.15 [-0.30; -0.01] 0.0425	-0.19 [-0.41; 0.02]
Placebo (N=230)	Week 20	165 (71.7)	1.11 (0.900)	160 (69.6) -0.52 (0.057)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Week 24/EOT	195 (80.6)	1.08 (0.912)	192 (79.3) -0.71 (0.056)	-0.16 [-0.31; -0.01] 0.0405	-0.19 [-0.40; 0.01]
Placebo (N=230)	Week 24/EOT	181 (78.7)	1.16 (0.903)	175 (76.1) -0.55 (0.057)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=242)	Overall	225 (93.0)	1.31 (0.828)	217 (89.7) -0.52 (0.047)	-0.13 [-0.25; -0.01] 0.0402	-0.17 [-0.36; 0.02]
Placebo (N=230)	Overall	215 (93.5)	1.29 (0.794)	205 (89.1) -0.39 (0.047)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.4420						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Baseline	122 (88.4)	1.73 (0.846)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=154)	Baseline	130 (84.4)	1.56 (0.771)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Week 4	112 (81.2)	1.50 (0.924)	110 (79.7) -0.09 (0.061)	0.05 [-0.10; 0.21] 0.5015	0.09 [-0.17; 0.35]
Placebo (N=154)	Week 4	117 (76.0)	1.40 (0.780)	115 (74.7) -0.15 (0.061)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Week 8	103 (74.6)	1.32 (0.951)	100 (72.5) -0.27 (0.069)	0.06 [-0.12; 0.24] 0.5150	0.09 [-0.18; 0.36]
Placebo (N=154)	Week 8	114 (74.0)	1.18 (0.835)	110 (71.4) -0.33 (0.068)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Week 12	102 (73.9)	1.16 (0.907)	100 (72.5) -0.44 (0.072)	-0.01 [-0.20; 0.18] 0.9279	-0.01 [-0.29; 0.26]
Placebo (N=154)	Week 12	112 (72.7)	1.12 (0.843)	105 (68.2) -0.43 (0.071)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.4420						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Week 16	96 (69.6)	1.04 (0.878)	93 (67.4) -0.53 (0.075)	-0.08 [-0.28; 0.11] 0.4059	-0.12 [-0.40; 0.17]
Placebo (N=154)	Week 16	103 (66.9)	1.04 (0.848)	98 (63.6) -0.44 (0.073)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Week 20	97 (70.3)	0.96 (0.898)	93 (67.4) -0.58 (0.073)	-0.11 [-0.31; 0.08] 0.2463	-0.16 [-0.44; 0.13]
Placebo (N=154)	Week 20	102 (66.2)	1.05 (0.848)	99 (64.3) -0.47 (0.072)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Week 24/EOT	111 (80.4)	0.97 (0.921)	108 (78.3) -0.63 (0.074)	-0.12 [-0.31; 0.07] 0.2252	-0.15 [-0.42; 0.11]
Placebo (N=154)	Week 24/EOT	115 (74.7)	1.00 (0.853)	109 (70.8) -0.51 (0.073)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=138)	Overall	127 (92.0)	1.19 (0.845)	121 (87.7) -0.42 (0.061)	-0.04 [-0.19; 0.12] 0.6598	-0.05 [-0.30; 0.20]
Placebo (N=154)	Overall	139 (90.3)	1.11 (0.744)	127 (82.5) -0.39 (0.060)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.4420						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Baseline	259 (92.5)	1.69 (0.764)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=262)	Baseline	236 (90.1)	1.59 (0.731)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Week 4	229 (81.8)	1.30 (0.804)	226 (80.7) -0.33 (0.043)	-0.06 [-0.17; 0.06] 0.3306	-0.09 [-0.28; 0.09]
Placebo (N=262)	Week 4	223 (85.1)	1.29 (0.824)	217 (82.8) -0.27 (0.044)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Week 8	222 (79.3)	1.15 (0.832)	215 (76.8) -0.47 (0.048)	-0.10 [-0.23; 0.02] 0.1118	-0.15 [-0.34; 0.04]
Placebo (N=262)	Week 8	211 (80.5)	1.18 (0.871)	205 (78.2) -0.36 (0.050)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Week 12	218 (77.9)	1.03 (0.861)	209 (74.6) -0.57 (0.050)	-0.13 [-0.27; 0.00] 0.0558	-0.18 [-0.38; 0.01]
Placebo (N=262)	Week 12	203 (77.5)	1.12 (0.848)	196 (74.8) -0.44 (0.052)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.4420						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Week 16	218 (77.9)	0.97 (0.870)	210 (75.0) -0.63 (0.052)	-0.13 [-0.27; 0.01] 0.0697	-0.18 [-0.38; 0.03]
Placebo (N=262)	Week 16	180 (68.7)	1.05 (0.859)	173 (66.0) -0.50 (0.055)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Week 20	205 (73.2)	0.91 (0.843)	198 (70.7) -0.67 (0.051)	-0.10 [-0.24; 0.04] 0.1506	-0.14 [-0.34; 0.06]
Placebo (N=262)	Week 20	179 (68.3)	0.91 (0.829)	173 (66.0) -0.57 (0.054)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Week 24/EOT	220 (78.6)	0.92 (0.856)	217 (77.5) -0.71 (0.052)	-0.14 [-0.28; 0.00] 0.0474	-0.19 [-0.38; 0.00]
Placebo (N=262)	Week 24/EOT	208 (79.4)	0.99 (0.850)	200 (76.3) -0.56 (0.054)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=280)	Overall	260 (92.9)	1.07 (0.790)	247 (88.2) -0.56 (0.043)	-0.11 [-0.23; 0.00] 0.0552	-0.16 [-0.34; 0.02]
Placebo (N=262)	Overall	241 (92.0)	1.10 (0.764)	228 (87.0) -0.45 (0.045)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.4945						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Baseline	260 (90.3)	1.71 (0.776)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=291)	Baseline	258 (88.7)	1.60 (0.726)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Week 4	235 (81.6)	1.35 (0.844)	230 (79.9) -0.28 (0.043)	-0.06 [-0.17; 0.05] 0.2948	-0.10 [-0.28; 0.09]
Placebo (N=291)	Week 4	234 (80.4)	1.35 (0.811)	231 (79.4) -0.22 (0.043)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Week 8	230 (79.9)	1.19 (0.852)	221 (76.7) -0.42 (0.048)	-0.06 [-0.19; 0.06] 0.3262	-0.09 [-0.28; 0.09]
Placebo (N=291)	Week 8	229 (78.7)	1.21 (0.857)	223 (76.6) -0.35 (0.048)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Week 12	231 (80.2)	1.08 (0.883)	220 (76.4) -0.54 (0.050)	-0.11 [-0.24; 0.02] 0.1020	-0.15 [-0.34; 0.04]
Placebo (N=291)	Week 12	223 (76.6)	1.13 (0.833)	214 (73.5) -0.43 (0.050)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.4945						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Week 16	225 (78.1)	1.03 (0.883)	214 (74.3) -0.61 (0.052)	-0.11 [-0.25; 0.03] 0.1120	-0.15 [-0.34; 0.05]
Placebo (N=291)	Week 16	197 (67.7)	1.05 (0.848)	190 (65.3) -0.50 (0.052)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Week 20	218 (75.7)	0.92 (0.873)	207 (71.9) -0.67 (0.051)	-0.15 [-0.28; -0.01] 0.0318	-0.20 [-0.39; 0.00]
Placebo (N=291)	Week 20	197 (67.7)	0.98 (0.841)	191 (65.6) -0.52 (0.052)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Week 24/EOT	235 (81.6)	0.95 (0.896)	229 (79.5) -0.69 (0.051)	-0.16 [-0.30; -0.03] 0.0191	-0.21 [-0.40; -0.02]
Placebo (N=291)	Week 24/EOT	226 (77.7)	1.03 (0.850)	219 (75.3) -0.53 (0.052)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=288)	Overall	270 (93.8)	1.10 (0.802)	252 (87.5) -0.53 (0.043)	-0.11 [-0.22; 0.00] 0.0538	-0.15 [-0.33; 0.02]
Placebo (N=291)	Overall	265 (91.1)	1.12 (0.748)	249 (85.6) -0.43 (0.043)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.4945						
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Baseline	121 (93.1)	1.67 (0.821)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=125)	Baseline	108 (86.4)	1.54 (0.787)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 4	106 (81.5)	1.40 (0.865)	106 (81.5) -0.21 (0.061)	0.06 [-0.10; 0.23] 0.4638	0.10 [-0.17; 0.38]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 4	106 (84.8)	1.28 (0.810)	101 (80.8) -0.27 (0.063)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 8	95 (73.1)	1.23 (0.928)	94 (72.3) -0.39 (0.069)	-0.03 [-0.22; 0.16] 0.7846	-0.04 [-0.33; 0.25]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 8	96 (76.8)	1.11 (0.860)	92 (73.6) -0.37 (0.072)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 12	89 (68.5)	1.03 (0.863)	89 (68.5) -0.51 (0.072)	-0.05 [-0.25; 0.15] 0.6238	-0.07 [-0.37; 0.23]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 12	92 (73.6)	1.09 (0.875)	87 (69.6) -0.46 (0.075)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.4945						
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 16	89 (68.5)	0.91 (0.841)	89 (68.5) -0.59 (0.075)	-0.13 [-0.34; 0.08] 0.2243	-0.18 [-0.49; 0.12]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 16	86 (68.8)	1.03 (0.871)	81 (64.8) -0.46 (0.079)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 20	84 (64.6)	0.96 (0.829)	84 (64.6) -0.59 (0.074)	-0.01 [-0.22; 0.19] 0.8901	-0.02 [-0.33; 0.28]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 20	84 (67.2)	0.93 (0.830)	81 (64.8) -0.57 (0.077)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Week 24/EOT	96 (73.8)	0.91 (0.833)	96 (73.8) -0.68 (0.075)	-0.08 [-0.29; 0.13] 0.4712	-0.11 [-0.40; 0.18]
Placebo (N=125)	Week 24/EOT	97 (77.6)	0.92 (0.848)	90 (72.0) -0.61 (0.078)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=130)	Overall	117 (90.0)	1.14 (0.829)	116 (89.2) -0.50 (0.061)	-0.04 [-0.21; 0.13] 0.6465	-0.06 [-0.32; 0.21]
Placebo (N=125)	Overall	115 (92.0)	1.07 (0.778)	106 (84.8) -0.46 (0.064)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.5238						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Baseline	22 (88.0)	1.87 (0.881)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=42)	Baseline	34 (81.0)	1.46 (0.706)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Week 4	19 (76.0)	1.45 (0.713)	18 (72.0) -0.20 (0.142)	-0.05 [-0.40; 0.30] 0.7804	-0.09 [-0.68; 0.50]
Placebo (N=42)	Week 4	31 (73.8)	1.33 (0.767)	31 (73.8) -0.15 (0.112)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Week 8	18 (72.0)	1.09 (0.746)	17 (68.0) -0.59 (0.160)	-0.21 [-0.61; 0.19] 0.3053	-0.35 [-0.97; 0.27]
Placebo (N=42)	Week 8	27 (64.3)	1.11 (0.825)	26 (61.9) -0.38 (0.130)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Week 12	17 (68.0)	1.07 (1.032)	16 (64.0) -0.61 (0.169)	-0.23 [-0.65; 0.20] 0.2892	-0.29 [-0.94; 0.36]
Placebo (N=42)	Week 12	25 (59.5)	1.14 (0.748)	23 (54.8) -0.38 (0.138)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.5238						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Week 16	17 (68.0)	0.91 (0.922)	16 (64.0) -0.78 (0.174)	-0.28 [-0.72; 0.16] 0.2070	-0.39 [-1.03; 0.25]
Placebo (N=42)	Week 16	25 (59.5)	1.04 (0.792)	25 (59.5) -0.50 (0.141)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Week 20	14 (56.0)	0.66 (0.833)	14 (56.0) -0.87 (0.172)	-0.20 [-0.63; 0.23] 0.3576	-0.27 [-0.95; 0.41]
Placebo (N=42)	Week 20	22 (52.4)	0.82 (0.852)	22 (52.4) -0.67 (0.139)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Week 24/EOT	19 (76.0)	0.99 (0.965)	19 (76.0) -0.76 (0.169)	-0.24 [-0.66; 0.18] 0.2672	-0.29 [-0.88; 0.29]
Placebo (N=42)	Week 24/EOT	32 (76.2)	0.88 (0.730)	30 (71.4) -0.52 (0.136)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=25)	Overall	23 (92.0)	1.20 (0.840)	22 (88.0) -0.64 (0.139)	-0.20 [-0.55; 0.15] 0.2558	-0.29 [-0.83; 0.26]
Placebo (N=42)	Overall	36 (85.7)	1.07 (0.664)	33 (78.6) -0.43 (0.113)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.5238						
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Baseline	40 (90.9)	1.41 (0.579)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=51)	Baseline	48 (94.1)	1.50 (0.772)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Week 4	37 (84.1)	1.22 (0.640)	37 (84.1) -0.21 (0.103)	-0.12 [-0.40; 0.15] 0.3728	-0.24 [-0.69; 0.21]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 4	41 (80.4)	1.38 (0.789)	41 (80.4) -0.08 (0.098)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Week 8	34 (77.3)	1.10 (0.749)	33 (75.0) -0.35 (0.118)	-0.10 [-0.42; 0.21] 0.5073	-0.16 [-0.63; 0.30]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 8	40 (78.4)	1.19 (0.802)	40 (78.4) -0.24 (0.109)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Week 12	35 (79.5)	0.92 (0.715)	34 (77.3) -0.49 (0.123)	-0.17 [-0.49; 0.16] 0.3121	-0.24 [-0.71; 0.23]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 12	38 (74.5)	1.14 (0.875)	38 (74.5) -0.32 (0.114)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.5238						
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Week 16	32 (72.7)	0.92 (0.750)	31 (70.5) -0.49 (0.129)	-0.08 [-0.42; 0.26] 0.6342	-0.12 [-0.61; 0.36]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 16	35 (68.6)	1.11 (0.796)	35 (68.6) -0.41 (0.119)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Week 20	33 (75.0)	0.79 (0.713)	31 (70.5) -0.62 (0.125)	-0.23 [-0.56; 0.10] 0.1699	-0.33 [-0.81; 0.16]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 20	37 (72.5)	1.06 (0.832)	37 (72.5) -0.39 (0.115)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Week 24/EOT	35 (79.5)	0.76 (0.730)	34 (77.3) -0.67 (0.127)	-0.24 [-0.57; 0.10] 0.1630	-0.32 [-0.78; 0.14]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 24/EOT	43 (84.3)	1.06 (0.839)	42 (82.4) -0.44 (0.117)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=44)	Overall	41 (93.2)	0.99 (0.649)	39 (88.6) -0.47 (0.104)	-0.16 [-0.43; 0.11] 0.2567	-0.24 [-0.67; 0.19]
Placebo (N=51)	Overall	46 (90.2)	1.16 (0.715)	45 (88.2) -0.31 (0.097)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.5238						
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Baseline	52 (86.7)	1.84 (0.743)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=59)	Baseline	51 (86.4)	1.52 (0.671)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 4	48 (80.0)	1.45 (0.907)	46 (76.7) -0.18 (0.094)	-0.09 [-0.34; 0.16] 0.4814	-0.15 [-0.55; 0.26]
Placebo (N=59)	Week 4	50 (84.7)	1.39 (0.738)	49 (83.1) -0.09 (0.092)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 8	48 (80.0)	1.20 (0.917)	46 (76.7) -0.41 (0.104)	-0.21 [-0.49; 0.06] 0.1318	-0.31 [-0.72; 0.11]
Placebo (N=59)	Week 8	47 (79.7)	1.28 (0.853)	46 (78.0) -0.19 (0.103)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 12	46 (76.7)	1.01 (0.850)	44 (73.3) -0.56 (0.109)	-0.14 [-0.44; 0.15] 0.3358	-0.21 [-0.63; 0.22]
Placebo (N=59)	Week 12	46 (78.0)	1.06 (0.766)	44 (74.6) -0.42 (0.108)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.5238						
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 16	43 (71.7)	0.90 (0.778)	42 (70.0) -0.68 (0.113)	-0.29 [-0.60; 0.01] 0.0620	-0.39 [-0.83; 0.05]
Placebo (N=59)	Week 16	44 (74.6)	1.08 (0.864)	41 (69.5) -0.39 (0.113)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 20	42 (70.0)	0.75 (0.749)	41 (68.3) -0.83 (0.111)	-0.21 [-0.51; 0.09] 0.1683	-0.31 [-0.75; 0.13]
Placebo (N=59)	Week 20	44 (74.6)	0.89 (0.740)	41 (69.5) -0.62 (0.110)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Week 24/EOT	44 (73.3)	0.75 (0.794)	43 (71.7) -0.89 (0.114)	-0.38 [-0.68; -0.07] 0.0154	-0.58 [-1.01; -0.15]
Placebo (N=59)	Week 24/EOT	48 (81.4)	0.94 (0.747)	46 (78.0) -0.51 (0.112)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=60)	Overall	55 (91.7)	1.06 (0.846)	50 (83.3) -0.59 (0.093)	-0.22 [-0.47; 0.03] 0.0798	-0.33 [-0.72; 0.07]
Placebo (N=59)	Overall	54 (91.5)	1.13 (0.692)	51 (86.4) -0.37 (0.092)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.5238						
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Baseline	60 (98.4)	1.59 (0.868)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=51)	Baseline	42 (82.4)	1.51 (0.840)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Week 4	52 (85.2)	1.39 (0.881)	52 (85.2) -0.17 (0.086)	0.03 [-0.23; 0.28] 0.8422	0.04 [-0.37; 0.46]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 4	40 (78.4)	1.32 (0.811)	39 (76.5) -0.20 (0.100)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Week 8	51 (83.6)	1.22 (0.952)	50 (82.0) -0.35 (0.097)	-0.07 [-0.35; 0.22] 0.6386	-0.11 [-0.53; 0.32]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 8	41 (80.4)	1.17 (0.879)	38 (74.5) -0.28 (0.112)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Week 12	46 (75.4)	1.15 (0.946)	45 (73.8) -0.47 (0.102)	-0.21 [-0.51; 0.09] 0.1682	-0.33 [-0.77; 0.11]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 12	41 (80.4)	1.21 (0.852)	37 (72.5) -0.26 (0.118)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.5238						
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Week 16	47 (77.0)	1.13 (0.979)	46 (75.4) -0.49 (0.105)	-0.08 [-0.40; 0.23] 0.6012	-0.11 [-0.57; 0.34]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 16	34 (66.7)	1.01 (0.854)	32 (62.7) -0.40 (0.124)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Week 20	46 (75.4)	1.06 (0.959)	45 (73.8) -0.52 (0.103)	-0.24 [-0.54; 0.06] 0.1207	-0.34 [-0.78; 0.10]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 20	39 (76.5)	1.09 (0.836)	37 (72.5) -0.28 (0.119)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Week 24/EOT	55 (90.2)	0.98 (0.973)	54 (88.5) -0.59 (0.103)	-0.29 [-0.61; 0.02] 0.0650	-0.38 [-0.82; 0.06]
Placebo (N=51)	Week 24/EOT	34 (66.7)	1.13 (0.882)	33 (64.7) -0.30 (0.125)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=61)	Overall	59 (96.7)	1.11 (0.825)	58 (95.1) -0.43 (0.085)	-0.15 [-0.40; 0.11] 0.2580	-0.21 [-0.61; 0.19]
Placebo (N=51)	Overall	47 (92.2)	1.19 (0.835)	42 (82.4) -0.29 (0.100)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.5238						
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Baseline	207 (90.8)	1.74 (0.792)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=213)	Baseline	191 (89.7)	1.66 (0.740)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Week 4	185 (81.1)	1.36 (0.878)	183 (80.3) -0.30 (0.047)	0.02 [-0.11; 0.14] 0.7901	0.03 [-0.18; 0.23]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 4	178 (83.6)	1.30 (0.847)	172 (80.8) -0.32 (0.049)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Week 8	174 (76.3)	1.22 (0.879)	169 (74.1) -0.41 (0.053)	0.02 [-0.12; 0.17] 0.7693	0.03 [-0.18; 0.25]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 8	170 (79.8)	1.16 (0.878)	165 (77.5) -0.43 (0.055)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Week 12	176 (77.2)	1.09 (0.884)	170 (74.6) -0.53 (0.055)	-0.02 [-0.17; 0.13] 0.8021	-0.03 [-0.24; 0.19]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 12	165 (77.5)	1.11 (0.877)	159 (74.6) -0.52 (0.058)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.5238						
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Week 16	175 (76.8)	1.00 (0.884)	168 (73.7) -0.61 (0.057)	-0.07 [-0.23; 0.08] 0.3601	-0.10 [-0.32; 0.13]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 16	145 (68.1)	1.03 (0.883)	138 (64.8) -0.53 (0.061)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Week 20	167 (73.2)	0.99 (0.880)	160 (70.2) -0.61 (0.056)	-0.03 [-0.19; 0.12] 0.6901	-0.04 [-0.27; 0.19]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 20	139 (65.3)	0.95 (0.869)	135 (63.4) -0.58 (0.059)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Week 24/EOT	178 (78.1)	1.00 (0.882)	175 (76.8) -0.65 (0.057)	-0.01 [-0.17; 0.15] 0.8887	-0.01 [-0.23; 0.20]
Placebo (N=213)	Week 24/EOT	166 (77.9)	0.99 (0.898)	158 (74.2) -0.64 (0.060)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=228)	Overall	209 (91.7)	1.14 (0.824)	199 (87.3) -0.52 (0.047)	-0.02 [-0.14; 0.11] 0.8034	-0.02 [-0.22; 0.18]
Placebo (N=213)	Overall	197 (92.5)	1.07 (0.783)	184 (86.4) -0.50 (0.049)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.5371						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Baseline	201 (90.1)	1.76 (0.801)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=216)	Baseline	194 (89.8)	1.63 (0.747)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Week 4	181 (81.2)	1.41 (0.856)	178 (79.8) -0.24 (0.049)	-0.06 [-0.19; 0.06] 0.3249	-0.10 [-0.31; 0.11]
Placebo (N=216)	Week 4	176 (81.5)	1.42 (0.842)	173 (80.1) -0.18 (0.050)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Week 8	176 (78.9)	1.21 (0.853)	171 (76.7) -0.42 (0.054)	-0.09 [-0.23; 0.06] 0.2475	-0.13 [-0.34; 0.09]
Placebo (N=216)	Week 8	171 (79.2)	1.25 (0.864)	168 (77.8) -0.34 (0.056)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Week 12	178 (79.8)	1.10 (0.888)	169 (75.8) -0.54 (0.057)	-0.10 [-0.26; 0.05] 0.1741	-0.15 [-0.37; 0.07]
Placebo (N=216)	Week 12	163 (75.5)	1.16 (0.842)	158 (73.1) -0.44 (0.058)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.5371						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Week 16	170 (76.2)	1.02 (0.890)	162 (72.6) -0.61 (0.059)	-0.15 [-0.31; 0.01] 0.0612	-0.21 [-0.44; 0.02]
Placebo (N=216)	Week 16	148 (68.5)	1.11 (0.830)	142 (65.7) -0.45 (0.061)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Week 20	163 (73.1)	0.94 (0.859)	155 (69.5) -0.65 (0.058)	-0.15 [-0.30; 0.01] 0.0594	-0.21 [-0.44; 0.02]
Placebo (N=216)	Week 20	145 (67.1)	1.02 (0.843)	140 (64.8) -0.50 (0.060)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Week 24/EOT	180 (80.7)	1.00 (0.898)	178 (79.8) -0.66 (0.058)	-0.14 [-0.30; 0.02] 0.0810	-0.18 [-0.40; 0.03]
Placebo (N=216)	Week 24/EOT	171 (79.2)	1.08 (0.878)	165 (76.4) -0.52 (0.060)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=223)	Overall	207 (92.8)	1.15 (0.816)	196 (87.9) -0.52 (0.049)	-0.12 [-0.24; 0.01] 0.0748	-0.17 [-0.37; 0.04]
Placebo (N=216)	Overall	197 (91.2)	1.17 (0.776)	188 (87.0) -0.41 (0.050)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.5371						
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Baseline	180 (92.3)	1.64 (0.775)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=200)	Baseline	172 (86.0)	1.53 (0.739)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Week 4	160 (82.1)	1.31 (0.842)	158 (81.0) -0.27 (0.052)	0.02 [-0.11; 0.16] 0.7221	0.04 [-0.18; 0.26]
Placebo (N=200)	Week 4	164 (82.0)	1.23 (0.764)	159 (79.5) -0.30 (0.052)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Week 8	149 (76.4)	1.19 (0.899)	144 (73.8) -0.39 (0.058)	-0.01 [-0.17; 0.14] 0.8773	-0.02 [-0.25; 0.21]
Placebo (N=200)	Week 8	154 (77.0)	1.11 (0.847)	147 (73.5) -0.38 (0.058)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Week 12	142 (72.8)	1.03 (0.864)	140 (71.8) -0.52 (0.061)	-0.08 [-0.24; 0.09] 0.3539	-0.10 [-0.34; 0.13]
Placebo (N=200)	Week 12	152 (76.0)	1.07 (0.848)	143 (71.5) -0.44 (0.061)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.5371						
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Week 16	144 (73.8)	0.96 (0.852)	141 (72.3) -0.59 (0.063)	-0.08 [-0.25; 0.09] 0.3621	-0.10 [-0.34; 0.14]
Placebo (N=200)	Week 16	135 (67.5)	0.97 (0.876)	129 (64.5) -0.51 (0.064)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Week 20	139 (71.3)	0.91 (0.864)	136 (69.7) -0.64 (0.062)	-0.06 [-0.23; 0.10] 0.4499	-0.09 [-0.33; 0.15]
Placebo (N=200)	Week 20	136 (68.0)	0.91 (0.830)	132 (66.0) -0.58 (0.063)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Week 24/EOT	151 (77.4)	0.86 (0.849)	147 (75.4) -0.71 (0.063)	-0.14 [-0.30; 0.03] 0.1110	-0.18 [-0.41; 0.05]
Placebo (N=200)	Week 24/EOT	152 (76.0)	0.90 (0.811)	144 (72.0) -0.57 (0.064)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=195)	Overall	180 (92.3)	1.06 (0.801)	172 (88.2) -0.52 (0.052)	-0.06 [-0.19; 0.08] 0.4090	-0.08 [-0.29; 0.13]
Placebo (N=200)	Overall	183 (91.5)	1.03 (0.730)	167 (83.5) -0.46 (0.052)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.6846						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Baseline	94 (91.3)	1.74 (0.886)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=108)	Baseline	92 (85.2)	1.60 (0.774)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Week 4	87 (84.5)	1.46 (0.933)	85 (82.5) -0.13 (0.070)	0.00 [-0.19; 0.18] 0.9723	-0.01 [-0.31; 0.30]
Placebo (N=108)	Week 4	82 (75.9)	1.44 (0.777)	81 (75.0) -0.13 (0.071)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Week 8	81 (78.6)	1.30 (0.985)	78 (75.7) -0.30 (0.079)	0.04 [-0.17; 0.25] 0.6974	0.06 [-0.26; 0.38]
Placebo (N=108)	Week 8	79 (73.1)	1.18 (0.831)	76 (70.4) -0.34 (0.080)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Week 12	79 (76.7)	1.13 (0.917)	77 (74.8) -0.46 (0.082)	0.03 [-0.19; 0.25] 0.7555	0.05 [-0.28; 0.37]
Placebo (N=108)	Week 12	76 (70.4)	1.08 (0.848)	71 (65.7) -0.49 (0.084)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

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Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.6846						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Week 16	78 (75.7)	1.00 (0.877)	75 (72.8) -0.57 (0.085)	-0.14 [-0.37; 0.09] 0.2401	-0.18 [-0.51; 0.15]
Placebo (N=108)	Week 16	71 (65.7)	1.06 (0.882)	67 (62.0) -0.43 (0.087)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Week 20	78 (75.7)	0.95 (0.897)	74 (71.8) -0.60 (0.083)	-0.11 [-0.33; 0.12] 0.3456	-0.14 [-0.47; 0.19]
Placebo (N=108)	Week 20	72 (66.7)	1.05 (0.851)	70 (64.8) -0.49 (0.085)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Week 24/EOT	85 (82.5)	0.93 (0.911)	82 (79.6) -0.66 (0.084)	-0.16 [-0.39; 0.07] 0.1731	-0.19 [-0.51; 0.12]
Placebo (N=108)	Week 24/EOT	79 (73.1)	1.01 (0.871)	75 (69.4) -0.51 (0.086)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=103)	Overall	99 (96.1)	1.15 (0.840)	93 (90.3) -0.45 (0.070)	-0.05 [-0.24; 0.13] 0.5582	-0.08 [-0.37; 0.22]
Placebo (N=108)	Overall	96 (88.9)	1.13 (0.740)	89 (82.4) -0.40 (0.071)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.6846						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Baseline	287 (91.1)	1.69 (0.758)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=308)	Baseline	274 (89.0)	1.58 (0.735)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Week 4	254 (80.6)	1.34 (0.819)	251 (79.7) -0.29 (0.042)	-0.03 [-0.14; 0.08] 0.5776	-0.05 [-0.22; 0.13]
Placebo (N=308)	Week 4	258 (83.8)	1.29 (0.818)	251 (81.5) -0.26 (0.042)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Week 8	244 (77.5)	1.17 (0.833)	237 (75.2) -0.44 (0.046)	-0.08 [-0.20; 0.04] 0.1837	-0.12 [-0.30; 0.06]
Placebo (N=308)	Week 8	246 (79.9)	1.18 (0.868)	239 (77.6) -0.36 (0.047)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Week 12	241 (76.5)	1.05 (0.864)	232 (73.7) -0.55 (0.048)	-0.13 [-0.26; -0.01] 0.0416	-0.19 [-0.37; 0.00]
Placebo (N=308)	Week 12	239 (77.6)	1.13 (0.845)	230 (74.7) -0.42 (0.049)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.6846						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Week 16	236 (74.9)	0.99 (0.872)	228 (72.4) -0.60 (0.050)	-0.11 [-0.24; 0.02] 0.1038	-0.15 [-0.34; 0.04]
Placebo (N=308)	Week 16	212 (68.8)	1.04 (0.846)	204 (66.2) -0.49 (0.051)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Week 20	224 (71.1)	0.92 (0.849)	217 (68.9) -0.66 (0.049)	-0.11 [-0.24; 0.02] 0.1039	-0.15 [-0.34; 0.04]
Placebo (N=308)	Week 20	209 (67.9)	0.94 (0.832)	202 (65.6) -0.55 (0.051)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Week 24/EOT	246 (78.1)	0.94 (0.868)	243 (77.1) -0.69 (0.050)	-0.13 [-0.26; 0.00] 0.0537	-0.18 [-0.36; 0.00]
Placebo (N=308)	Week 24/EOT	244 (79.2)	0.99 (0.845)	234 (76.0) -0.56 (0.051)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=315)	Overall	288 (91.4)	1.10 (0.799)	275 (87.3) -0.54 (0.041)	-0.10 [-0.21; 0.01] 0.0702	-0.14 [-0.31; 0.03]
Placebo (N=308)	Overall	284 (92.2)	1.10 (0.763)	266 (86.4) -0.44 (0.042)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.7006						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Baseline	26 (96.3)	1.42 (0.840)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=24)	Baseline	20 (83.3)	1.43 (0.752)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 4	22 (81.5)	1.15 (0.750)	22 (81.5) -0.35 (0.131)	-0.03 [-0.41; 0.36] 0.8933	-0.05 [-0.69; 0.59]
Placebo (N=24)	Week 4	20 (83.3)	1.21 (0.834)	17 (70.8) -0.32 (0.147)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 8	19 (70.4)	1.03 (0.773)	19 (70.4) -0.49 (0.148)	0.01 [-0.42; 0.45] 0.9463	0.02 [-0.65; 0.70]
Placebo (N=24)	Week 8	19 (79.2)	1.15 (0.682)	16 (66.7) -0.50 (0.167)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 12	21 (77.8)	1.04 (0.831)	21 (77.8) -0.52 (0.151)	-0.06 [-0.51; 0.39] 0.7780	-0.10 [-0.76; 0.56]
Placebo (N=24)	Week 12	18 (75.0)	1.27 (0.685)	16 (66.7) -0.46 (0.175)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.7006						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 16	19 (70.4)	0.88 (0.774)	19 (70.4) -0.65 (0.157)	-0.34 [-0.82; 0.14] 0.1626	-0.49 [-1.22; 0.24]
Placebo (N=24)	Week 16	14 (58.3)	1.28 (0.752)	13 (54.2) -0.31 (0.187)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 20	19 (70.4)	0.67 (0.597)	18 (66.7) -0.71 (0.155)	-0.46 [-0.93; 0.01] 0.0526	-0.67 [-1.42; 0.07]
Placebo (N=24)	Week 20	14 (58.3)	1.35 (0.792)	13 (54.2) -0.24 (0.184)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Week 24/EOT	23 (85.2)	0.85 (0.750)	23 (85.2) -0.68 (0.154)	-0.35 [-0.82; 0.12] 0.1414	-0.53 [-1.19; 0.13]
Placebo (N=24)	Week 24/EOT	19 (79.2)	1.35 (0.705)	16 (66.7) -0.33 (0.185)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=27)	Overall	27 (100.0)	0.97 (0.696)	26 (96.3) -0.57 (0.127)	-0.20 [-0.58; 0.17] 0.2887	-0.32 [-0.92; 0.28]
Placebo (N=24)	Overall	22 (91.7)	1.19 (0.662)	19 (79.2) -0.36 (0.148)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.7006						
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Baseline	344 (90.5)	1.71 (0.787)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=376)	Baseline	331 (88.0)	1.59 (0.745)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Week 4	308 (81.1)	1.38 (0.858)	303 (79.7) -0.24 (0.040)	-0.02 [-0.12; 0.08] 0.6845	-0.03 [-0.19; 0.13]
Placebo (N=376)	Week 4	307 (81.6)	1.33 (0.814)	302 (80.3) -0.22 (0.041)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Week 8	297 (78.2)	1.21 (0.879)	287 (75.5) -0.40 (0.044)	-0.06 [-0.17; 0.06] 0.3263	-0.08 [-0.25; 0.08]
Placebo (N=376)	Week 8	292 (77.7)	1.18 (0.867)	285 (75.8) -0.34 (0.045)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Week 12	290 (76.3)	1.07 (0.883)	279 (73.4) -0.53 (0.046)	-0.08 [-0.20; 0.03] 0.1651	-0.11 [-0.28; 0.05]
Placebo (N=376)	Week 12	282 (75.0)	1.09 (0.844)	270 (71.8) -0.45 (0.047)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.7006						
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Week 16	286 (75.3)	0.99 (0.883)	275 (72.4) -0.59 (0.047)	-0.09 [-0.21; 0.03] 0.1318	-0.13 [-0.30; 0.05]
Placebo (N=376)	Week 16	257 (68.4)	1.02 (0.852)	246 (65.4) -0.50 (0.049)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Week 20	275 (72.4)	0.94 (0.877)	265 (69.7) -0.64 (0.047)	-0.07 [-0.19; 0.04] 0.2182	-0.10 [-0.28; 0.07]
Placebo (N=376)	Week 20	255 (67.8)	0.93 (0.827)	247 (65.7) -0.57 (0.048)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Week 24/EOT	297 (78.2)	0.94 (0.895)	291 (76.6) -0.69 (0.047)	-0.12 [-0.24; 0.00] 0.0455	-0.16 [-0.32; 0.00]
Placebo (N=376)	Week 24/EOT	293 (77.9)	0.97 (0.849)	283 (75.3) -0.56 (0.048)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=380)	Overall	349 (91.8)	1.12 (0.821)	331 (87.1) -0.52 (0.040)	-0.07 [-0.17; 0.02] 0.1337	-0.11 [-0.26; 0.05]
Placebo (N=376)	Overall	342 (91.0)	1.10 (0.758)	321 (85.4) -0.44 (0.041)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.7006						
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Baseline	11 (100.0)	1.91 (0.674)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=16)	Baseline	15 (93.8)	1.63 (0.739)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 4	11 (100.0)	1.39 (0.799)	11 (100.0) -0.38 (0.189)	-0.05 [-0.54; 0.44] 0.8408	-0.08 [-0.91; 0.74]
Placebo (N=16)	Week 4	13 (81.3)	1.34 (0.704)	13 (81.3) -0.33 (0.167)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 8	9 (81.8)	1.30 (0.955)	9 (81.8) -0.47 (0.221)	-0.04 [-0.60; 0.52] 0.8831	-0.05 [-0.91; 0.80]
Placebo (N=16)	Week 8	14 (87.5)	1.17 (0.919)	14 (87.5) -0.43 (0.183)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 12	9 (81.8)	1.24 (0.859)	9 (81.8) -0.53 (0.232)	-0.31 [-0.89; 0.28] 0.3024	-0.39 [-1.24; 0.46]
Placebo (N=16)	Week 12	15 (93.8)	1.38 (1.013)	15 (93.8) -0.22 (0.189)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.7006						
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 16	9 (81.8)	1.18 (0.737)	9 (81.8) -0.59 (0.239)	-0.34 [-0.95; 0.27] 0.2729	-0.48 [-1.38; 0.42]
Placebo (N=16)	Week 16	12 (75.0)	1.34 (0.959)	12 (75.0) -0.24 (0.201)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 20	8 (72.7)	1.17 (0.740)	8 (72.7) -0.64 (0.236)	-0.41 [-1.02; 0.19] 0.1801	-0.55 [-1.49; 0.39]
Placebo (N=16)	Week 20	12 (75.0)	1.27 (0.984)	12 (75.0) -0.23 (0.199)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Week 24/EOT	11 (100.0)	1.17 (0.624)	11 (100.0) -0.59 (0.230)	-0.16 [-0.78; 0.45] 0.6013	-0.21 [-1.09; 0.67]
Placebo (N=16)	Week 24/EOT	11 (68.8)	1.11 (1.007)	10 (62.5) -0.43 (0.213)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=11)	Overall	11 (100.0)	1.25 (0.680)	11 (100.0) -0.53 (0.193)	-0.22 [-0.71; 0.27] 0.3833	-0.30 [-1.10; 0.49]
Placebo (N=16)	Overall	16 (100.0)	1.19 (0.862)	15 (93.8) -0.31 (0.163)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.7455						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Baseline	303 (91.5)	1.71 (0.769)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=318)	Baseline	278 (87.4)	1.58 (0.732)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Week 4	274 (82.8)	1.34 (0.836)	269 (81.3) -0.27 (0.043)	-0.03 [-0.14; 0.07] 0.5535	-0.05 [-0.22; 0.12]
Placebo (N=318)	Week 4	262 (82.4)	1.31 (0.809)	255 (80.2) -0.24 (0.044)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Week 8	259 (78.2)	1.18 (0.859)	251 (75.8) -0.42 (0.047)	-0.07 [-0.19; 0.05] 0.2640	-0.10 [-0.28; 0.08]
Placebo (N=318)	Week 8	250 (78.6)	1.18 (0.859)	241 (75.8) -0.35 (0.049)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Week 12	255 (77.0)	1.04 (0.858)	246 (74.3) -0.56 (0.049)	-0.11 [-0.24; 0.01] 0.0839	-0.15 [-0.33; 0.03]
Placebo (N=318)	Week 12	240 (75.5)	1.10 (0.833)	229 (72.0) -0.45 (0.051)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.7455						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Week 16	254 (76.7)	0.98 (0.861)	245 (74.0) -0.62 (0.050)	-0.13 [-0.26; 0.00] 0.0492	-0.18 [-0.36; 0.01]
Placebo (N=318)	Week 16	218 (68.6)	1.03 (0.838)	208 (65.4) -0.49 (0.053)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Week 20	244 (73.7)	0.91 (0.842)	236 (71.3) -0.67 (0.050)	-0.10 [-0.22; 0.03] 0.1423	-0.13 [-0.32; 0.06]
Placebo (N=318)	Week 20	215 (67.6)	0.93 (0.813)	208 (65.4) -0.57 (0.052)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Week 24/EOT	261 (78.9)	0.91 (0.858)	256 (77.3) -0.71 (0.050)	-0.13 [-0.25; 0.00] 0.0588	-0.16 [-0.34; 0.01]
Placebo (N=318)	Week 24/EOT	248 (78.0)	0.95 (0.834)	237 (74.5) -0.58 (0.052)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=331)	Overall	310 (93.7)	1.09 (0.789)	294 (88.8) -0.54 (0.043)	-0.09 [-0.20; 0.01] 0.0810	-0.13 [-0.30; 0.03]
Placebo (N=318)	Overall	288 (90.6)	1.08 (0.744)	269 (84.6) -0.45 (0.044)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.7455						
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Baseline	78 (89.7)	1.66 (0.871)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=98)	Baseline	88 (89.8)	1.58 (0.785)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Week 4	67 (77.0)	1.47 (0.903)	67 (77.0) -0.21 (0.075)	0.02 [-0.18; 0.22] 0.8533	0.03 [-0.30; 0.36]
Placebo (N=98)	Week 4	78 (79.6)	1.38 (0.818)	77 (78.6) -0.23 (0.070)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Week 8	66 (75.9)	1.29 (0.931)	64 (73.6) -0.38 (0.085)	0.01 [-0.21; 0.24] 0.9261	0.02 [-0.32; 0.35]
Placebo (N=98)	Week 8	75 (76.5)	1.18 (0.859)	74 (75.5) -0.39 (0.079)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Week 12	65 (74.7)	1.18 (0.947)	63 (72.4) -0.45 (0.088)	-0.02 [-0.25; 0.22] 0.8981	-0.02 [-0.36; 0.32]
Placebo (N=98)	Week 12	75 (76.5)	1.18 (0.884)	72 (73.5) -0.44 (0.082)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.7455						
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Week 16	60 (69.0)	1.04 (0.921)	58 (66.7) -0.55 (0.092)	-0.06 [-0.30; 0.19] 0.6555	-0.07 [-0.43; 0.29]
Placebo (N=98)	Week 16	65 (66.3)	1.11 (0.906)	63 (64.3) -0.49 (0.087)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Week 20	58 (66.7)	1.01 (0.935)	55 (63.2) -0.58 (0.091)	-0.14 [-0.38; 0.11] 0.2761	-0.18 [-0.54; 0.18]
Placebo (N=98)	Week 20	66 (67.3)	1.09 (0.906)	64 (65.3) -0.45 (0.085)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Week 24/EOT	70 (80.5)	1.05 (0.946)	69 (79.3) -0.62 (0.090)	-0.16 [-0.41; 0.08] 0.1918	-0.21 [-0.55; 0.12]
Placebo (N=98)	Week 24/EOT	75 (76.5)	1.14 (0.889)	72 (73.5) -0.45 (0.086)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=87)	Overall	77 (88.5)	1.18 (0.889)	74 (85.1) -0.47 (0.075)	-0.06 [-0.26; 0.14] 0.5761	-0.08 [-0.39; 0.23]
Placebo (N=98)	Overall	92 (93.9)	1.17 (0.793)	86 (87.8) -0.41 (0.070)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.7464						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Baseline	304 (90.7)	1.71 (0.803)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=350)	Baseline	311 (88.9)	1.58 (0.746)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Week 4	275 (82.1)	1.38 (0.864)	270 (80.6) -0.25 (0.041)	-0.04 [-0.14; 0.07] 0.4953	-0.06 [-0.22; 0.11]
Placebo (N=350)	Week 4	287 (82.0)	1.35 (0.818)	282 (80.6) -0.21 (0.040)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Week 8	255 (76.1)	1.24 (0.891)	247 (73.7) -0.38 (0.045)	-0.05 [-0.16; 0.07] 0.4163	-0.07 [-0.24; 0.10]
Placebo (N=350)	Week 8	277 (79.1)	1.21 (0.858)	270 (77.1) -0.33 (0.045)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Week 12	253 (75.5)	1.09 (0.895)	245 (73.1) -0.52 (0.047)	-0.10 [-0.22; 0.02] 0.1039	-0.14 [-0.32; 0.03]
Placebo (N=350)	Week 12	266 (76.0)	1.14 (0.851)	255 (72.9) -0.42 (0.047)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.7464						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Week 16	250 (74.6)	1.02 (0.890)	241 (71.9) -0.58 (0.049)	-0.13 [-0.26; -0.01] 0.0390	-0.18 [-0.36; 0.00]
Placebo (N=350)	Week 16	241 (68.9)	1.07 (0.860)	232 (66.3) -0.45 (0.049)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Week 20	241 (71.9)	0.96 (0.872)	233 (69.6) -0.61 (0.048)	-0.09 [-0.21; 0.04] 0.1713	-0.12 [-0.30; 0.06]
Placebo (N=350)	Week 20	236 (67.4)	0.99 (0.842)	230 (65.7) -0.52 (0.048)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Week 24/EOT	262 (78.2)	0.98 (0.893)	258 (77.0) -0.65 (0.048)	-0.12 [-0.25; 0.01] 0.0636	-0.16 [-0.33; 0.02]
Placebo (N=350)	Week 24/EOT	270 (77.1)	1.01 (0.851)	260 (74.3) -0.53 (0.048)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=335)	Overall	308 (91.9)	1.14 (0.824)	294 (87.8) -0.50 (0.040)	-0.09 [-0.19; 0.01] 0.0933	-0.12 [-0.28; 0.04]
Placebo (N=350)	Overall	321 (91.7)	1.13 (0.755)	302 (86.3) -0.41 (0.040)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.7464						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Baseline	77 (92.8)	1.66 (0.741)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=66)	Baseline	55 (83.3)	1.59 (0.741)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Week 4	66 (79.5)	1.32 (0.792)	66 (79.5) -0.29 (0.077)	0.07 [-0.15; 0.30] 0.5261	0.13 [-0.24; 0.50]
Placebo (N=66)	Week 4	53 (80.3)	1.18 (0.754)	50 (75.8) -0.36 (0.089)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Week 8	70 (84.3)	1.07 (0.797)	68 (81.9) -0.52 (0.085)	-0.01 [-0.27; 0.24] 0.9131	-0.02 [-0.40; 0.36]
Placebo (N=66)	Week 8	48 (72.7)	1.03 (0.848)	45 (68.2) -0.51 (0.101)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Week 12	67 (80.7)	0.98 (0.805)	64 (77.1) -0.60 (0.089)	-0.01 [-0.28; 0.25] 0.9254	-0.02 [-0.40; 0.36]
Placebo (N=66)	Week 12	49 (74.2)	0.98 (0.803)	46 (69.7) -0.59 (0.105)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
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Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.7464						
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Week 16	64 (77.1)	0.89 (0.794)	62 (74.7) -0.68 (0.092)	0.01 [-0.26; 0.29] 0.9257	0.02 [-0.38; 0.42]
Placebo (N=66)	Week 16	42 (63.6)	0.88 (0.808)	39 (59.1) -0.69 (0.110)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Week 20	61 (73.5)	0.78 (0.801)	58 (69.9) -0.80 (0.092)	-0.17 [-0.44; 0.11] 0.2291	-0.23 [-0.63; 0.17]
Placebo (N=66)	Week 20	45 (68.2)	0.82 (0.806)	42 (63.6) -0.63 (0.107)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Week 24/EOT	69 (83.1)	0.77 (0.798)	67 (80.7) -0.83 (0.092)	-0.17 [-0.45; 0.10] 0.2100	-0.24 [-0.61; 0.13]
Placebo (N=66)	Week 24/EOT	53 (80.3)	0.91 (0.845)	49 (74.2) -0.65 (0.107)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=83)	Overall	79 (95.2)	0.98 (0.738)	74 (89.2) -0.62 (0.076)	-0.05 [-0.27; 0.18] 0.6788	-0.07 [-0.42; 0.29]
Placebo (N=66)	Overall	59 (89.4)	0.98 (0.756)	53 (80.3) -0.57 (0.089)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.7687						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Baseline	74 (87.1)	1.01 (0.530)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=88)	Baseline	74 (84.1)	1.00 (0.677)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Week 4	66 (77.6)	0.88 (0.630)	64 (75.3) -0.31 (0.080)	0.08 [-0.12; 0.29] 0.4255	0.15 [-0.20; 0.50]
Placebo (N=88)	Week 4	67 (76.1)	0.81 (0.661)	66 (75.0) -0.39 (0.079)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Week 8	61 (71.8)	0.76 (0.596)	58 (68.2) -0.38 (0.090)	0.07 [-0.17; 0.31] 0.5548	0.13 [-0.23; 0.49]
Placebo (N=88)	Week 8	65 (73.9)	0.69 (0.640)	63 (71.6) -0.46 (0.089)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Week 12	63 (74.1)	0.68 (0.621)	60 (70.6) -0.48 (0.093)	0.03 [-0.22; 0.28] 0.8285	0.05 [-0.31; 0.40]
Placebo (N=88)	Week 12	65 (73.9)	0.71 (0.677)	62 (70.5) -0.51 (0.093)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.7687						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Week 16	63 (74.1)	0.58 (0.536)	60 (70.6) -0.56 (0.096)	-0.05 [-0.31; 0.21] 0.7253	-0.09 [-0.46; 0.29]
Placebo (N=88)	Week 16	54 (61.4)	0.71 (0.591)	50 (56.8) -0.51 (0.098)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Week 20	61 (71.8)	0.58 (0.566)	57 (67.1) -0.54 (0.095)	-0.08 [-0.34; 0.17] 0.5315	-0.14 [-0.52; 0.23]
Placebo (N=88)	Week 20	55 (62.5)	0.72 (0.637)	54 (61.4) -0.46 (0.096)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Week 24/EOT	63 (74.1)	0.58 (0.591)	63 (74.1) -0.62 (0.096)	-0.17 [-0.43; 0.09] 0.1999	-0.27 [-0.63; 0.08]
Placebo (N=88)	Week 24/EOT	63 (71.6)	0.71 (0.753)	59 (67.0) -0.45 (0.098)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=85)	Overall	76 (89.4)	0.71 (0.526)	71 (83.5) -0.48 (0.080)	-0.02 [-0.23; 0.19] 0.8596	-0.03 [-0.36; 0.30]
Placebo (N=88)	Overall	80 (90.9)	0.75 (0.624)	72 (81.8) -0.46 (0.080)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.7687						
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Baseline	192 (91.4)	1.63 (0.703)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=222)	Baseline	196 (88.3)	1.57 (0.664)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Week 4	173 (82.4)	1.28 (0.791)	171 (81.4) -0.29 (0.051)	-0.05 [-0.18; 0.08] 0.4195	-0.09 [-0.30; 0.13]
Placebo (N=222)	Week 4	178 (80.2)	1.31 (0.768)	174 (78.4) -0.23 (0.051)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Week 8	164 (78.1)	1.12 (0.851)	162 (77.1) -0.43 (0.056)	-0.07 [-0.22; 0.07] 0.3179	-0.11 [-0.32; 0.11]
Placebo (N=222)	Week 8	168 (75.7)	1.15 (0.832)	163 (73.4) -0.35 (0.057)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Week 12	160 (76.2)	0.98 (0.855)	156 (74.3) -0.56 (0.059)	-0.13 [-0.29; 0.02] 0.0885	-0.19 [-0.41; 0.04]
Placebo (N=222)	Week 12	161 (72.5)	1.09 (0.802)	153 (68.9) -0.43 (0.059)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.7687						
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Week 16	156 (74.3)	0.93 (0.864)	152 (72.4) -0.61 (0.061)	-0.15 [-0.31; 0.01] 0.0682	-0.20 [-0.43; 0.03]
Placebo (N=222)	Week 16	150 (67.6)	1.04 (0.866)	144 (64.9) -0.46 (0.061)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Week 20	150 (71.4)	0.85 (0.817)	146 (69.5) -0.66 (0.060)	-0.07 [-0.23; 0.09] 0.3803	-0.10 [-0.33; 0.13]
Placebo (N=222)	Week 20	148 (66.7)	0.89 (0.813)	143 (64.4) -0.59 (0.060)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Week 24/EOT	165 (78.6)	0.90 (0.879)	161 (76.7) -0.67 (0.061)	-0.10 [-0.26; 0.06] 0.2248	-0.13 [-0.35; 0.09]
Placebo (N=222)	Week 24/EOT	171 (77.0)	0.94 (0.825)	165 (74.3) -0.57 (0.061)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=210)	Overall	194 (92.4)	1.05 (0.801)	185 (88.1) -0.54 (0.051)	-0.10 [-0.23; 0.03] 0.1429	-0.14 [-0.34; 0.07]
Placebo (N=222)	Overall	199 (89.6)	1.08 (0.727)	187 (84.2) -0.44 (0.051)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.7687						
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Baseline	115 (93.5)	2.26 (0.665)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=106)	Baseline	96 (90.6)	2.06 (0.608)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Week 4	102 (82.9)	1.83 (0.854)	101 (82.1) -0.18 (0.066)	-0.04 [-0.22; 0.13] 0.6248	-0.07 [-0.35; 0.21]
Placebo (N=106)	Week 4	95 (89.6)	1.71 (0.780)	92 (86.8) -0.13 (0.067)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Week 8	100 (81.3)	1.60 (0.894)	95 (77.2) -0.39 (0.073)	-0.09 [-0.29; 0.10] 0.3525	-0.13 [-0.42; 0.16]
Placebo (N=106)	Week 8	92 (86.8)	1.58 (0.853)	89 (84.0) -0.30 (0.075)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Week 12	97 (78.9)	1.47 (0.908)	93 (75.6) -0.51 (0.076)	-0.10 [-0.30; 0.11] 0.3589	-0.12 [-0.41; 0.17]
Placebo (N=106)	Week 12	89 (84.0)	1.48 (0.886)	86 (81.1) -0.41 (0.079)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
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[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.7687						
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Week 16	95 (77.2)	1.36 (0.924)	91 (74.0) -0.61 (0.079)	-0.10 [-0.31; 0.12] 0.3781	-0.12 [-0.42; 0.19]
Placebo (N=106)	Week 16	79 (74.5)	1.29 (0.909)	77 (72.6) -0.51 (0.082)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Week 20	91 (74.0)	1.29 (0.963)	88 (71.5) -0.68 (0.077)	-0.19 [-0.40; 0.02] 0.0800	-0.22 [-0.53; 0.09]
Placebo (N=106)	Week 20	78 (73.6)	1.28 (0.922)	75 (70.8) -0.49 (0.082)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Week 24/EOT	103 (83.7)	1.21 (0.938)	101 (82.1) -0.76 (0.078)	-0.17 [-0.38; 0.04] 0.1196	-0.20 [-0.49; 0.09]
Placebo (N=106)	Week 24/EOT	89 (84.0)	1.30 (0.880)	85 (80.2) -0.59 (0.082)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=123)	Overall	117 (95.1)	1.47 (0.830)	112 (91.1) -0.52 (0.065)	-0.11 [-0.29; 0.06] 0.1958	-0.15 [-0.42; 0.13]
Placebo (N=106)	Overall	101 (95.3)	1.43 (0.779)	96 (90.6) -0.41 (0.068)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.8028						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Baseline	85 (94.4)	1.74 (0.853)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=89)	Baseline	76 (85.4)	1.56 (0.716)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Week 4	75 (83.3)	1.51 (0.857)	75 (83.3) -0.22 (0.071)	0.00 [-0.20; 0.20] 0.9699	0.01 [-0.32; 0.33]
Placebo (N=89)	Week 4	73 (82.0)	1.37 (0.800)	69 (77.5) -0.23 (0.074)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Week 8	69 (76.7)	1.43 (0.929)	68 (75.6) -0.29 (0.081)	-0.10 [-0.33; 0.13] 0.4015	-0.15 [-0.49; 0.19]
Placebo (N=89)	Week 8	68 (76.4)	1.40 (0.817)	64 (71.9) -0.20 (0.084)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Week 12	68 (75.6)	1.40 (0.969)	67 (74.4) -0.30 (0.084)	-0.08 [-0.31; 0.16] 0.5224	-0.11 [-0.45; 0.24]
Placebo (N=89)	Week 12	69 (77.5)	1.40 (0.808)	64 (71.9) -0.22 (0.088)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.8028						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Week 16	61 (67.8)	1.35 (0.963)	60 (66.7) -0.37 (0.088)	-0.14 [-0.39; 0.12] 0.2887	-0.20 [-0.57; 0.17]
Placebo (N=89)	Week 16	57 (64.0)	1.32 (0.821)	53 (59.6) -0.23 (0.093)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Week 20	61 (67.8)	1.29 (0.937)	59 (65.6) -0.35 (0.086)	-0.09 [-0.34; 0.15] 0.4519	-0.13 [-0.51; 0.25]
Placebo (N=89)	Week 20	53 (59.6)	1.25 (0.861)	50 (56.2) -0.26 (0.092)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Week 24/EOT	78 (86.7)	1.29 (0.930)	77 (85.6) -0.41 (0.085)	-0.01 [-0.26; 0.23] 0.9054	-0.02 [-0.36; 0.32]
Placebo (N=89)	Week 24/EOT	67 (75.3)	1.25 (0.830)	62 (69.7) -0.39 (0.093)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=90)	Overall	86 (95.6)	1.36 (0.874)	83 (92.2) -0.32 (0.070)	-0.07 [-0.27; 0.13] 0.4963	-0.10 [-0.42; 0.21]
Placebo (N=89)	Overall	81 (91.0)	1.29 (0.718)	74 (83.1) -0.26 (0.075)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.8028						
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Baseline	296 (90.2)	1.69 (0.772)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=327)	Baseline	290 (88.7)	1.59 (0.753)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Week 4	266 (81.1)	1.33 (0.845)	261 (79.6) -0.34 (0.039)	-0.03 [-0.13; 0.08] 0.6044	-0.04 [-0.22; 0.13]
Placebo (N=327)	Week 4	267 (81.7)	1.32 (0.814)	263 (80.4) -0.31 (0.039)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Week 8	256 (78.0)	1.14 (0.849)	247 (75.3) -0.52 (0.044)	-0.04 [-0.16; 0.08] 0.4842	-0.06 [-0.24; 0.11]
Placebo (N=327)	Week 8	257 (78.6)	1.13 (0.861)	251 (76.8) -0.47 (0.044)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Week 12	252 (76.8)	0.98 (0.830)	242 (73.8) -0.67 (0.045)	-0.10 [-0.22; 0.02] 0.1106	-0.14 [-0.32; 0.04]
Placebo (N=327)	Week 12	246 (75.2)	1.04 (0.840)	237 (72.5) -0.57 (0.046)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.8028						
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Week 16	253 (77.1)	0.91 (0.828)	243 (74.1) -0.74 (0.047)	-0.12 [-0.25; 0.01] 0.0712	-0.16 [-0.34; 0.02]
Placebo (N=327)	Week 16	226 (69.1)	0.98 (0.849)	218 (66.7) -0.62 (0.048)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Week 20	241 (73.5)	0.84 (0.816)	232 (70.7) -0.80 (0.046)	-0.12 [-0.25; 0.01] 0.0606	-0.17 [-0.35; 0.02]
Placebo (N=327)	Week 20	228 (69.7)	0.90 (0.819)	222 (67.9) -0.68 (0.047)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Week 24/EOT	253 (77.1)	0.83 (0.833)	248 (75.6) -0.84 (0.047)	-0.18 [-0.31; -0.05] 0.0069	-0.23 [-0.41; -0.06]
Placebo (N=327)	Week 24/EOT	256 (78.3)	0.93 (0.844)	247 (75.5) -0.66 (0.047)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=328)	Overall	301 (91.8)	1.04 (0.776)	285 (86.9) -0.65 (0.039)	-0.10 [-0.20; 0.01] 0.0655	-0.14 [-0.30; 0.03]
Placebo (N=327)	Overall	299 (91.4)	1.06 (0.760)	281 (85.9) -0.56 (0.039)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.9300						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Baseline	243 (90.0)	1.69 (0.776)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=265)	Baseline	236 (89.1)	1.57 (0.757)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Week 4	218 (80.7)	1.32 (0.850)	213 (78.9) -0.35 (0.043)	-0.01 [-0.12; 0.11] 0.9172	-0.01 [-0.20; 0.18]
Placebo (N=265)	Week 4	217 (81.9)	1.27 (0.825)	214 (80.8) -0.35 (0.043)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Week 8	213 (78.9)	1.11 (0.849)	205 (75.9) -0.55 (0.048)	-0.05 [-0.18; 0.09] 0.4913	-0.07 [-0.26; 0.13]
Placebo (N=265)	Week 8	210 (79.2)	1.09 (0.871)	205 (77.4) -0.50 (0.048)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Week 12	210 (77.8)	0.95 (0.827)	201 (74.4) -0.70 (0.050)	-0.08 [-0.22; 0.06] 0.2477	-0.11 [-0.31; 0.08]
Placebo (N=265)	Week 12	200 (75.5)	0.97 (0.832)	193 (72.8) -0.62 (0.051)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.9300						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Week 16	209 (77.4)	0.89 (0.823)	200 (74.1) -0.77 (0.052)	-0.13 [-0.27; 0.02] 0.0827	-0.17 [-0.37; 0.03]
Placebo (N=265)	Week 16	182 (68.7)	0.94 (0.861)	175 (66.0) -0.64 (0.053)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Week 20	202 (74.8)	0.81 (0.800)	194 (71.9) -0.83 (0.051)	-0.09 [-0.23; 0.05] 0.2049	-0.12 [-0.33; 0.08]
Placebo (N=265)	Week 20	183 (69.1)	0.83 (0.809)	178 (67.2) -0.74 (0.052)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Week 24/EOT	207 (76.7)	0.80 (0.829)	203 (75.2) -0.87 (0.052)	-0.16 [-0.30; -0.01] 0.0319	-0.21 [-0.40; -0.01]
Placebo (N=265)	Week 24/EOT	205 (77.4)	0.89 (0.849)	199 (75.1) -0.71 (0.053)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=270)	Overall	247 (91.5)	1.02 (0.787)	232 (85.9) -0.68 (0.043)	-0.08 [-0.20; 0.03] 0.1520	-0.12 [-0.30; 0.06]
Placebo (N=265)	Overall	241 (90.9)	1.01 (0.760)	227 (85.7) -0.59 (0.043)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.9300						
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Baseline	138 (93.2)	1.71 (0.818)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=151)	Baseline	130 (86.1)	1.60 (0.724)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Week 4	123 (83.1)	1.46 (0.846)	123 (83.1) -0.25 (0.055)	-0.04 [-0.20; 0.11] 0.5671	-0.07 [-0.33; 0.18]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 4	123 (81.5)	1.43 (0.776)	118 (78.1) -0.20 (0.057)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Week 8	112 (75.7)	1.38 (0.896)	110 (74.3) -0.33 (0.063)	-0.06 [-0.24; 0.12] 0.5024	-0.09 [-0.36; 0.17]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 8	115 (76.2)	1.35 (0.810)	110 (72.8) -0.27 (0.064)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Week 12	110 (74.3)	1.29 (0.929)	108 (73.0) -0.40 (0.066)	-0.11 [-0.29; 0.07] 0.2374	-0.15 [-0.42; 0.12]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 12	115 (76.2)	1.37 (0.808)	108 (71.5) -0.29 (0.067)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

Table 2.9.2.2.3: Change from baseline in the mean dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.9300						
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Week 16	105 (70.9)	1.20 (0.932)	103 (69.6) -0.47 (0.069)	-0.10 [-0.29; 0.09] 0.3153	-0.14 [-0.42; 0.14]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 16	101 (66.9)	1.23 (0.812)	96 (63.6) -0.37 (0.071)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Week 20	100 (67.6)	1.16 (0.930)	97 (65.5) -0.49 (0.067)	-0.14 [-0.33; 0.05] 0.1437	-0.19 [-0.47; 0.10]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 20	98 (64.9)	1.21 (0.837)	94 (62.3) -0.35 (0.070)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Week 24/EOT	124 (83.8)	1.16 (0.914)	122 (82.4) -0.53 (0.067)	-0.10 [-0.29; 0.08] 0.2757	-0.14 [-0.40; 0.12]
Placebo (N=151)	Week 24/EOT	118 (78.1)	1.18 (0.821)	110 (72.8) -0.43 (0.070)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=148)	Overall	140 (94.6)	1.27 (0.827)	136 (91.9) -0.41 (0.055)	-0.09 [-0.25; 0.06] 0.2342	-0.13 [-0.38; 0.11]
Placebo (N=151)	Overall	139 (92.1)	1.27 (0.725)	128 (84.8) -0.32 (0.057)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on a mixed model with repeated measures (MMRM) with study, treatment, visit, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit interaction, a visit-by-treatment interaction, a subgroup-by-visit-by-treatment interaction, baseline value, and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as fixed effects using an unstructured covariance matrix. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the MMRM used to compute the Overall visit estimates. The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; sB&B: Subject Modified Biberoglu and Behrman.

1.1.8 EQ-5D-5L VAS

1.1.8.1 Proportion of patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Table 2.14.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.1155						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	31 (34.4)	1.148	1.078	0.025	0.7239
Placebo	89	28 (31.5)	[0.615;2.144]	[0.711;1.635]	[-0.114;0.163]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	183 (55.8)	2.013	1.447	0.173	<.0001
Placebo	327	126 (38.5)	[1.474;2.750]	[1.224;1.711]	[0.097;0.248]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EQ-5D-5L: European Quality of Life Five-Dimension Five-Level Scale; VAS: Visual analogue scale.

Table 2.14.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.2419						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	155 (57.4)	2.023	1.435	0.174	<.0001
Placebo	265	106 (40.0)	[1.433;2.854]	[1.199;1.719]	[0.091;0.258]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	59 (39.9)	1.424	1.228	0.073	0.1864
Placebo	151	48 (31.8)	[0.886;2.291]	[0.905;1.668]	[-0.035;0.182]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EQ-5D-5L: European Quality of Life Five-Dimension Five-Level Scale; VAS: Visual analogue scale.

Table 2.14.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.2973						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	113 (50.7)	2.082	1.535	0.179	0.0001
Placebo	216	72 (33.3)	[1.412;3.070]	[1.222;1.928]	[0.087;0.270]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	101 (51.8)	1.548	1.252	0.104	0.0386
Placebo	200	82 (41.0)	[1.037;2.310]	[1.010;1.552]	[0.006;0.202]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EQ-5D-5L: European Quality of Life Five-Dimension Five-Level Scale; VAS: Visual analogue scale.

Table 2.14.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.4930						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	175 (52.9)	1.891	1.409	0.152	<.0001
Placebo	318	118 (37.1)	[1.381;2.591]	[1.183;1.678]	[0.077;0.228]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	39 (44.8)	1.495	1.186	0.072	0.3335
Placebo	98	36 (36.7)	[0.826;2.707]	[0.844;1.666]	[-0.075;0.218]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EQ-5D-5L: European Quality of Life Five-Dimension Five-Level Scale; VAS: Visual analogue scale.

Table 2.14.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.5889						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	9	5 (55.6)	1.383	1.448	0.176	0.3479
Placebo	18	8 (44.4)	[0.331;5.781]	[0.659;3.180]	[-0.194;0.546]	
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	226	123 (54.4)	2.276	1.589	0.202	<.0001
Placebo	213	73 (34.3)	[1.549;3.345]	[1.277;1.977]	[0.112;0.292]	
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	96	47 (49.0)	1.266	1.110	0.047	0.5233
Placebo	87	37 (42.5)	[0.704;2.275]	[0.805;1.531]	[-0.097;0.192]	
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	49	21 (42.9)	1.314	1.150	0.057	0.5509
Placebo	60	22 (36.7)	[0.616;2.801]	[0.729;1.813]	[-0.132;0.245]	
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	11 (40.7)	1.605	1.211	0.072	0.5760
Placebo	26	8 (30.8)	[0.581;4.437]	[0.623;2.352]	[-0.171;0.315]	
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	7 (63.6)	1.453	1.170	0.079	0.6794
Placebo	12	6 (50.0)	[0.377;5.606]	[0.572;2.394]	[-0.261;0.419]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EQ-5D-5L: European Quality of Life Five-Dimension Five-Level Scale; VAS: Visual analogue scale.

Table 2.14.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.5944						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	11 (44.0)	1.233	1.091	0.036	0.7748
Placebo	42	16 (38.1)	[0.478;3.180]	[0.606;1.965]	[-0.202;0.274]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	22 (50.0)	1.555	1.170	0.072	0.4826
Placebo	51	20 (39.2)	[0.703;3.442]	[0.761;1.798]	[-0.128;0.273]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	30 (50.0)	1.494	1.343	0.132	0.1400
Placebo	59	23 (39.0)	[0.737;3.027]	[0.909;1.986]	[-0.038;0.303]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	29 (47.5)	1.280	1.117	0.050	0.5854
Placebo	51	21 (41.2)	[0.618;2.651]	[0.758;1.646]	[-0.129;0.230]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	122 (53.5)	2.185	1.530	0.186	<.0001
Placebo	213	74 (34.7)	[1.485;3.213]	[1.232;1.900]	[0.095;0.277]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EQ-5D-5L: European Quality of Life Five-Dimension Five-Level Scale; VAS: Visual analogue scale.

Table 2.14.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.6268						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	108	50 (46.3)	1.975	1.516	0.160	0.0170
Placebo	113	35 (31.0)	[1.141;3.420]	[1.070;2.148]	[0.030;0.289]	
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	115	63 (54.8)	2.124	1.524	0.190	0.0049
Placebo	103	37 (35.9)	[1.231;3.666]	[1.126;2.062]	[0.060;0.320]	
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	106	51 (48.1)	1.321	1.185	0.076	0.2608
Placebo	113	47 (41.6)	[0.773;2.258]	[0.880;1.596]	[-0.056;0.208]	
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	89	50 (56.2)	1.857	1.383	0.157	0.0403
Placebo	87	35 (40.2)	[1.020;3.381]	[1.012;1.889]	[0.009;0.304]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EQ-5D-5L: European Quality of Life Five-Dimension Five-Level Scale; VAS: Visual analogue scale.

Table 2.14.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.6883						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	151 (52.4)	1.872	1.407	0.151	0.0002
Placebo	291	108 (37.1)	[1.340;2.614]	[1.170;1.693]	[0.072;0.231]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	63 (48.5)	1.654	1.315	0.117	0.0569
Placebo	125	46 (36.8)	[0.998;2.739]	[0.987;1.752]	[-0.004;0.238]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EQ-5D-5L: European Quality of Life Five-Dimension Five-Level Scale; VAS: Visual analogue scale.

Table 2.14.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.7285						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	13 (48.1)	1.213	1.144	0.063	0.6316
Placebo	24	10 (41.7)	[0.436;3.373]	[0.676;1.936]	[-0.185;0.310]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	194 (51.1)	1.821	1.388	0.143	<.0001
Placebo	376	138 (36.7)	[1.359;2.441]	[1.178;1.636]	[0.073;0.213]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	7 (63.6)	2.141	1.452	0.191	0.2998
Placebo	16	6 (37.5)	[0.559;8.194]	[0.752;2.803]	[-0.147;0.528]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EQ-5D-5L: European Quality of Life Five-Dimension Five-Level Scale; VAS: Visual analogue scale.

Table 2.14.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.7971						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	169 (50.4)	1.747	1.362	0.134	0.0004
Placebo	350	129 (36.9)	[1.286;2.374]	[1.146;1.619]	[0.060;0.208]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	45 (54.2)	1.919	1.406	0.156	0.0513
Placebo	66	25 (37.9)	[1.006;3.659]	[0.990;1.996]	[0.003;0.309]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EQ-5D-5L: European Quality of Life Five-Dimension Five-Level Scale; VAS: Visual analogue scale.

Table 2.14.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.8437						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	157 (54.3)	1.851	1.371	0.148	0.0003
Placebo	296	117 (39.5)	[1.331;2.575]	[1.151;1.632]	[0.068;0.228]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	57 (44.2)	1.739	1.475	0.142	0.0215
Placebo	120	37 (30.8)	[1.029;2.939]	[1.047;2.077]	[0.023;0.262]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EQ-5D-5L: European Quality of Life Five-Dimension Five-Level Scale; VAS: Visual analogue scale.

Table 2.14.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.8617						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	31 (51.7)	1.899	1.425	0.156	0.0783
Placebo	64	23 (35.9)	[0.938;3.845]	[0.966;2.102]	[-0.013;0.325]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	183 (51.1)	1.774	1.364	0.136	0.0002
Placebo	352	131 (37.2)	[1.312;2.399]	[1.153;1.613]	[0.064;0.209]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EQ-5D-5L: European Quality of Life Five-Dimension Five-Level Scale; VAS: Visual analogue scale.

Table 2.14.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.8828						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	75 (54.3)	1.762	1.334	0.137	0.0199
Placebo	154	63 (40.9)	[1.107;2.805]	[1.047;1.701]	[0.023;0.252]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	139 (49.6)	1.841	1.401	0.142	0.0008
Placebo	262	91 (34.7)	[1.299;2.608]	[1.146;1.712]	[0.059;0.224]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EQ-5D-5L: European Quality of Life Five-Dimension Five-Level Scale; VAS: Visual analogue scale.

Table 2.14.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.8890						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	40 (47.1)	1.770	1.425	0.144	0.0547
Placebo	88	29 (33.0)	[0.959;3.267]	[0.990;2.050]	[-0.003;0.292]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	107 (51.0)	1.684	1.348	0.133	0.0053
Placebo	222	85 (38.3)	[1.147;2.472]	[1.090;1.668]	[0.040;0.226]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	67 (54.5)	1.979	1.439	0.168	0.0099
Placebo	106	40 (37.7)	[1.166;3.357]	[1.089;1.903]	[0.044;0.293]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EQ-5D-5L: European Quality of Life Five-Dimension Five-Level Scale; VAS: Visual analogue scale.

Table 2.14.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.8914						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	60 (58.3)	1.750	1.289	0.129	0.0633
Placebo	108	48 (44.4)	[1.020;3.004]	[0.984;1.688]	[-0.005;0.262]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	154 (48.9)	1.829	1.409	0.142	0.0003
Placebo	308	106 (34.4)	[1.321;2.530]	[1.167;1.702]	[0.066;0.219]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EQ-5D-5L: European Quality of Life Five-Dimension Five-Level Scale; VAS: Visual analogue scale.

Table 2.14.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.9097						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	85 (48.3)	1.819	1.432	0.148	0.0038
Placebo	186	63 (33.9)	[1.192;2.775]	[1.118;1.834]	[0.048;0.249]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	129 (53.3)	1.761	1.341	0.136	0.0031
Placebo	230	91 (39.6)	[1.218;2.546]	[1.101;1.633]	[0.046;0.226]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EQ-5D-5L: European Quality of Life Five-Dimension Five-Level Scale; VAS: Visual analogue scale.

Table 2.14.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.9206						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	147	79 (53.7)	1.857	1.380	0.146	0.0111
Placebo	151	57 (37.7)	[1.167;2.958]	[1.070;1.781]	[0.034;0.257]	
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	141	72 (51.1)	1.889	1.410	0.149	0.0125
Placebo	140	51 (36.4)	[1.168;3.057]	[1.074;1.852]	[0.034;0.264]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	63 (48.5)	1.653	1.315	0.117	0.0569
Placebo	125	46 (36.8)	[0.998;2.739]	[0.987;1.752]	[-0.004;0.238]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EQ-5D-5L: European Quality of Life Five-Dimension Five-Level Scale; VAS: Visual analogue scale.

1.1.8.2 Change from baseline in EQ-5D-5L VAS (mITT Population) - POOLED

Table 2.14.2.1.3: Change from baseline in EQ-5D-5L VAS (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	Study visit	n (%)[1]	Mean (SD)[1]	Change from baseline n (%)[2] LS-mean (SE)[3]	Difference LS-mean change [95% CI] p-value[3]	Standard Mean Difference Hedges' g [95% CI][3]
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=418)	Baseline	411 (98.3)	56.14 (19.404)	NC (NC) NC (NC)	NC [NC; NC] NC	NC [NC; NC]
Placebo (N=416)	Baseline	410 (98.6)	58.13 (20.210)	NC (NC) NC (NC)		
Relugolix+E2/NETA (N=418)	Week 24	352 (84.2)	78.00 (17.938)	346 (82.8) 20.76 (1.182)	6.59 [3.80; 9.37] <.0001	0.36 [0.21; 0.51]
Placebo (N=416)	Week 24	332 (79.8)	72.04 (20.094)	327 (78.6) 14.17 (1.186)		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
[1] Summary statistics are based on observed data. For the Overall visit, summary statistics are calculated based on the mean observed value across all post-baseline visits within each patient.
[2] Number of patients with non-missing change from baseline.
[3] LS means, LS mean differences (and 95% CIs), p-value and Hedges' g (95% CIs) are based on an analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) with study, treatment, visit, baseline value, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years), and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates. Hedges' g is calculated using a small sample bias correction.
The reference group for the LS mean difference and Hedges' g is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: number of patients with data; SD: standard deviation; SE: Standard error; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval; mITT: Modified intent-to-treat; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EQ-5D-5L: European Quality of Life Five Dimension Five Level; VAS: Visual analogue scale.

1.2 Gesundheitsbezogene Lebensqualität

1.2.1 EHP-30 Fragebogen

1.2.1.1 Proportion of patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Table 2.10.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.2733						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	9	6 (66.7)	1.317	1.329	0.159	0.3851
Placebo	18	10 (55.6)	[0.323;5.367]	[0.696;2.537]	[-0.192;0.509]	
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	226	150 (66.4)	3.042	1.658	0.263	<.0001
Placebo	213	84 (39.4)	[2.059;4.496]	[1.376;1.997]	[0.174;0.352]	
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	96	52 (54.2)	2.157	1.488	0.173	0.0199
Placebo	87	30 (34.5)	[1.184;3.931]	[1.057;2.096]	[0.031;0.314]	
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	49	24 (49.0)	1.113	1.014	0.007	0.9428
Placebo	60	28 (46.7)	[0.525;2.357]	[0.684;1.505]	[-0.178;0.191]	
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	17 (63.0)	2.753	1.456	0.191	0.1629
Placebo	26	10 (38.5)	[0.986;7.684]	[0.865;2.450]	[-0.062;0.444]	
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	7 (63.6)	2.799	1.773	0.256	0.1719
Placebo	12	3 (25.0)	[0.726;10.796]	[0.825;3.811]	[-0.064;0.577]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio;

RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.10.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.3065						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	208 (62.8)	2.648	1.590	0.232	<.0001
Placebo	318	124 (39.0)	[1.924;3.644]	[1.356;1.863]	[0.158;0.306]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	48 (55.2)	1.864	1.289	0.122	0.0955
Placebo	98	41 (41.8)	[1.033;3.365]	[0.957;1.735]	[-0.020;0.264]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.10.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.3309						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	83 (60.1)	2.026	1.391	0.169	0.0039
Placebo	154	67 (43.5)	[1.267;3.240]	[1.111;1.740]	[0.057;0.282]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	173 (61.8)	2.711	1.633	0.238	<.0001
Placebo	262	98 (37.4)	[1.907;3.853]	[1.363;1.957]	[0.157;0.320]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.10.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.3725						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	63 (61.2)	1.961	1.339	0.153	0.0246
Placebo	108	48 (44.4)	[1.141;3.369]	[1.038;1.726]	[0.023;0.282]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	193 (61.3)	2.616	1.599	0.229	<.0001
Placebo	308	117 (38.0)	[1.887;3.626]	[1.355;1.887]	[0.153;0.305]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.10.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.3745						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	54 (63.5)	3.607	1.954	0.317	<.0001
Placebo	88	28 (31.8)	[1.926;6.753]	[1.404;2.720]	[0.173;0.461]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	132 (62.9)	2.249	1.466	0.202	<.0001
Placebo	222	96 (43.2)	[1.524;3.317]	[1.221;1.760]	[0.109;0.294]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	70 (56.9)	2.116	1.533	0.202	0.0018
Placebo	106	41 (38.7)	[1.246;3.594]	[1.164;2.020]	[0.081;0.323]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.10.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.3821						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	177 (61.2)	2.259	1.473	0.197	<.0001
Placebo	296	124 (41.9)	[1.618;3.155]	[1.253;1.731]	[0.118;0.276]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	79 (61.2)	2.978	1.789	0.268	<.0001
Placebo	120	41 (34.2)	[1.764;5.026]	[1.340;2.387]	[0.148;0.388]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.10.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.3822						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	41 (45.6)	1.914	1.495	0.150	0.0415
Placebo	89	27 (30.3)	[1.036;3.537]	[1.011;2.211]	[0.009;0.291]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	215 (65.5)	2.607	1.554	0.234	<.0001
Placebo	327	138 (42.2)	[1.900;3.577]	[1.339;1.804]	[0.160;0.308]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.10.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.4094						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	182 (67.4)	2.658	1.540	0.236	<.0001
Placebo	265	116 (43.8)	[1.870;3.779]	[1.313;1.807]	[0.155;0.318]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	74 (50.0)	2.076	1.529	0.173	0.0026
Placebo	151	49 (32.5)	[1.299;3.319]	[1.156;2.024]	[0.063;0.283]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.10.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.4279						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	134 (60.1)	2.736	1.681	0.245	<.0001
Placebo	216	78 (36.1)	[1.851;4.042]	[1.368;2.066]	[0.155;0.335]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	122 (62.6)	2.179	1.432	0.188	0.0002
Placebo	200	87 (43.5)	[1.452;3.269]	[1.183;1.734]	[0.092;0.285]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.10.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.5244						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	12 (48.0)	1.070	1.010	0.005	0.9704
Placebo	42	19 (45.2)	[0.418;2.739]	[0.595;1.716]	[-0.240;0.249]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	29 (65.9)	2.994	1.537	0.224	0.0287
Placebo	51	20 (39.2)	[1.322;6.780]	[1.043;2.263]	[0.032;0.415]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	41 (68.3)	2.563	1.483	0.217	0.0170
Placebo	59	26 (44.1)	[1.234;5.323]	[1.069;2.056]	[0.046;0.389]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	34 (55.7)	2.608	1.623	0.211	0.0215
Placebo	51	16 (31.4)	[1.230;5.528]	[1.064;2.477]	[0.037;0.386]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	140 (61.4)	2.482	1.549	0.217	<.0001
Placebo	213	84 (39.4)	[1.685;3.656]	[1.278;1.878]	[0.128;0.307]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.10.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.5926						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	36 (60.0)	2.034	1.410	0.174	0.0470
Placebo	64	27 (42.2)	[1.005;4.113]	[1.011;1.968]	[0.010;0.337]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	220 (61.5)	2.509	1.564	0.221	<.0001
Placebo	352	138 (39.2)	[1.849;3.403]	[1.342;1.823]	[0.150;0.293]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.10.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.6785						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	108	61 (56.5)	2.591	1.648	0.224	0.0011
Placebo	113	39 (34.5)	[1.499;4.480]	[1.209;2.245]	[0.093;0.354]	
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	115	73 (63.5)	2.828	1.665	0.253	0.0002
Placebo	103	39 (37.9)	[1.624;4.926]	[1.260;2.200]	[0.127;0.380]	
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	106	70 (66.0)	2.560	1.511	0.224	0.0010
Placebo	113	49 (43.4)	[1.477;4.439]	[1.179;1.936]	[0.096;0.353]	
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	89	52 (58.4)	1.757	1.326	0.145	0.0546
Placebo	87	38 (43.7)	[0.972;3.177]	[0.994;1.770]	[-0.001;0.290]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.10.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.6984						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	177 (61.5)	2.537	1.578	0.225	<.0001
Placebo	291	113 (38.8)	[1.810;3.557]	[1.332;1.870]	[0.146;0.303]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	79 (60.8)	2.250	1.473	0.196	0.0017
Placebo	125	52 (41.6)	[1.356;3.733]	[1.150;1.887]	[0.077;0.316]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.10.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.8684						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	147	95 (64.6)	2.414	1.477	0.205	0.0003
Placebo	151	64 (42.4)	[1.507;3.869]	[1.184;1.843]	[0.095;0.316]	
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	141	82 (58.2)	2.712	1.676	0.236	<.0001
Placebo	140	49 (35.0)	[1.665;4.418]	[1.288;2.180]	[0.123;0.348]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	79 (60.8)	2.249	1.473	0.196	0.0017
Placebo	125	52 (41.6)	[1.355;3.731]	[1.150;1.887]	[0.077;0.316]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.10.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.9068						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	205 (61.2)	2.446	1.547	0.216	<.0001
Placebo	350	138 (39.4)	[1.794;3.335]	[1.325;1.806]	[0.143;0.289]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	51 (61.4)	2.342	1.516	0.209	0.0109
Placebo	66	27 (40.9)	[1.212;4.522]	[1.088;2.111]	[0.055;0.363]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.10.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.9451						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	17 (63.0)	2.835	1.717	0.259	0.0627
Placebo	24	8 (33.3)	[0.971;8.276]	[0.979;3.011]	[0.011;0.507]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	234 (61.6)	2.347	1.505	0.207	<.0001
Placebo	376	154 (41.0)	[1.748;3.150]	[1.303;1.738]	[0.138;0.276]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	5 (45.5)	2.432	1.775	0.206	0.2129
Placebo	16	3 (18.8)	[0.628;9.422]	[0.724;4.354]	[-0.112;0.524]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.10.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.9737						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	107 (60.8)	2.427	1.568	0.225	<.0001
Placebo	186	73 (39.2)	[1.586;3.716]	[1.271;1.935]	[0.124;0.326]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	149 (61.6)	2.451	1.541	0.217	<.0001
Placebo	230	92 (40.0)	[1.685;3.563]	[1.280;1.855]	[0.129;0.304]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

1.2.1.2 Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) – POOLED, Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.0246						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	44 (48.9)	1.273	1.128	0.055	0.4632
Placebo	89	38 (42.7)	[0.706;2.297]	[0.820;1.552]	[-0.091;0.201]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	233 (71.0)	2.760	1.507	0.239	<.0001
Placebo	327	154 (47.1)	[1.998;3.812]	[1.318;1.723]	[0.166;0.312]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.0315						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	197 (73.0)	2.938	1.522	0.250	<.0001
Placebo	265	127 (47.9)	[2.047;4.216]	[1.317;1.760]	[0.170;0.330]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	80 (54.1)	1.550	1.242	0.105	0.0711
Placebo	151	65 (43.0)	[0.981;2.447]	[0.981;1.573]	[-0.008;0.218]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.1143						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	230 (69.5)	2.608	1.480	0.225	<.0001
Placebo	318	148 (46.5)	[1.888;3.601]	[1.290;1.698]	[0.150;0.299]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	47 (54.0)	1.523	1.149	0.070	0.3406
Placebo	98	44 (44.9)	[0.850;2.727]	[0.867;1.524]	[-0.074;0.214]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1221						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	9	7 (77.8)	2.133	1.646	0.269	0.1299
Placebo	18	9 (50.0)	[0.530;8.590]	[0.841;3.223]	[-0.057;0.594]	
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	226	161 (71.2)	2.913	1.542	0.250	<.0001
Placebo	213	98 (46.0)	[1.963;4.323]	[1.305;1.820]	[0.161;0.339]	
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	96	62 (64.6)	1.954	1.378	0.180	0.0156
Placebo	87	41 (47.1)	[1.078;3.541]	[1.057;1.798]	[0.035;0.325]	
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	49	23 (46.9)	0.900	0.903	-0.050	0.5936
Placebo	60	30 (50.0)	[0.432;1.876]	[0.623;1.308]	[-0.229;0.129]	
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	18 (66.7)	3.214	1.568	0.228	0.0721
Placebo	26	9 (34.6)	[1.180;8.755]	[0.960;2.559]	[-0.004;0.460]	
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	6 (54.5)	1.454	1.250	0.115	0.5830
Placebo	12	5 (41.7)	[0.364;5.806]	[0.624;2.503]	[-0.256;0.486]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.1718						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	145 (65.0)	2.810	1.626	0.251	<.0001
Placebo	216	87 (40.3)	[1.902;4.151]	[1.346;1.964]	[0.161;0.342]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	132 (67.7)	1.893	1.286	0.150	0.0024
Placebo	200	105 (52.5)	[1.255;2.856]	[1.092;1.513]	[0.055;0.245]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.2328						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	98 (71.0)	2.952	1.556	0.255	<.0001
Placebo	154	71 (46.1)	[1.812;4.808]	[1.273;1.902]	[0.147;0.364]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	179 (63.9)	2.053	1.363	0.169	<.0001
Placebo	262	121 (46.2)	[1.451;2.904]	[1.165;1.595]	[0.087;0.251]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.2833						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	14 (56.0)	1.565	1.227	0.099	0.4349
Placebo	42	18 (42.9)	[0.601;4.079]	[0.731;2.059]	[-0.150;0.347]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	34 (77.3)	3.842	1.577	0.281	0.0062
Placebo	51	24 (47.1)	[1.605;9.194]	[1.141;2.179]	[0.095;0.467]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	46 (76.7)	3.961	1.708	0.305	0.0006
Placebo	59	25 (42.4)	[1.856;8.454]	[1.238;2.355]	[0.140;0.470]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	38 (62.3)	1.851	1.295	0.141	0.1393
Placebo	51	24 (47.1)	[0.878;3.902]	[0.920;1.822]	[-0.041;0.322]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	145 (63.6)	1.948	1.327	0.156	0.0009
Placebo	213	101 (47.4)	[1.326;2.861]	[1.118;1.574]	[0.065;0.247]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.3939						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	75 (72.8)	2.857	1.501	0.240	0.0004
Placebo	108	52 (48.1)	[1.620;5.041]	[1.194;1.886]	[0.114;0.367]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	202 (64.1)	2.152	1.396	0.181	<.0001
Placebo	308	140 (45.5)	[1.556;2.976]	[1.206;1.616]	[0.105;0.258]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.3990						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	194 (67.1)	2.508	1.482	0.219	<.0001
Placebo	296	135 (45.6)	[1.788;3.518]	[1.278;1.718]	[0.141;0.297]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	83 (64.3)	1.924	1.339	0.161	0.0120
Placebo	120	57 (47.5)	[1.151;3.214]	[1.060;1.692]	[0.038;0.284]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.4139						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	147	98 (66.7)	2.080	1.340	0.166	0.0035
Placebo	151	73 (48.3)	[1.298;3.335]	[1.096;1.638]	[0.056;0.276]	
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	141	93 (66.0)	3.033	1.661	0.265	<.0001
Placebo	140	56 (40.0)	[1.858;4.951]	[1.317;2.095]	[0.153;0.376]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	86 (66.2)	1.970	1.311	0.158	0.0109
Placebo	125	63 (50.4)	[1.184;3.278]	[1.062;1.619]	[0.038;0.277]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.4523						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	191 (66.3)	2.490	1.492	0.218	<.0001
Placebo	291	129 (44.3)	[1.774;3.494]	[1.280;1.738]	[0.139;0.297]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	86 (66.2)	1.969	1.311	0.158	0.0109
Placebo	125	63 (50.4)	[1.183;3.276]	[1.062;1.619]	[0.038;0.277]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.6025						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	108	67 (62.0)	2.957	1.751	0.269	<.0001
Placebo	113	41 (36.3)	[1.713;5.103]	[1.312;2.337]	[0.141;0.397]	
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	115	78 (67.8)	2.583	1.515	0.230	0.0007
Placebo	103	46 (44.7)	[1.483;4.498]	[1.181;1.943]	[0.102;0.358]	
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	106	74 (69.8)	1.911	1.299	0.163	0.0146
Placebo	113	62 (54.9)	[1.091;3.345]	[1.056;1.598]	[0.037;0.289]	
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	89	58 (65.2)	1.872	1.324	0.160	0.0296
Placebo	87	43 (49.4)	[1.025;3.419]	[1.028;1.705]	[0.019;0.301]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.6087						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	221 (66.0)	2.233	1.409	0.191	<.0001
Placebo	350	163 (46.6)	[1.636;3.047]	[1.230;1.615]	[0.118;0.264]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	56 (67.5)	2.706	1.557	0.241	0.0033
Placebo	66	29 (43.9)	[1.386;5.285]	[1.141;2.123]	[0.088;0.394]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.7193						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	119 (67.6)	2.191	1.392	0.193	0.0002
Placebo	186	91 (48.9)	[1.426;3.367]	[1.165;1.662]	[0.092;0.293]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	158 (65.3)	2.433	1.491	0.216	<.0001
Placebo	230	101 (43.9)	[1.673;3.538]	[1.256;1.769]	[0.128;0.303]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.7635						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	60 (70.6)	2.036	1.298	0.161	0.0329
Placebo	88	47 (53.4)	[1.087;3.816]	[1.023;1.646]	[0.016;0.306]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	144 (68.6)	2.595	1.493	0.228	<.0001
Placebo	222	102 (45.9)	[1.747;3.855]	[1.261;1.767]	[0.136;0.319]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	73 (59.3)	2.161	1.498	0.199	0.0024
Placebo	106	43 (40.6)	[1.273;3.666]	[1.141;1.968]	[0.074;0.325]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.7854						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	18 (66.7)	3.244	1.795	0.287	0.0391
Placebo	24	8 (33.3)	[1.107;9.511]	[1.026;3.141]	[0.039;0.535]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	254 (66.8)	2.213	1.393	0.188	<.0001
Placebo	376	180 (47.9)	[1.646;2.975]	[1.227;1.581]	[0.119;0.258]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	5 (45.5)	2.035	1.556	0.171	0.3320
Placebo	16	4 (25.0)	[0.522;7.940]	[0.668;3.623]	[-0.161;0.504]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.9587						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	42 (70.0)	2.267	1.372	0.186	0.0318
Placebo	64	32 (50.0)	[1.101;4.668]	[1.028;1.831]	[0.023;0.349]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	235 (65.6)	2.314	1.435	0.198	<.0001
Placebo	352	160 (45.5)	[1.706;3.140]	[1.252;1.645]	[0.127;0.270]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.0303						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	183 (55.3)	2.180	1.512	0.186	<.0001
Placebo	318	115 (36.2)	[1.588;2.992]	[1.270;1.800]	[0.111;0.261]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	34 (39.1)	1.034	0.928	-0.030	0.6783
Placebo	98	39 (39.8)	[0.570;1.875]	[0.652;1.321]	[-0.168;0.109]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.0858						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	179 (53.4)	2.079	1.489	0.175	<.0001
Placebo	350	125 (35.7)	[1.526;2.832]	[1.254;1.769]	[0.102;0.248]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	38 (45.8)	1.103	1.045	0.020	0.8119
Placebo	66	29 (43.9)	[0.575;2.117]	[0.734;1.487]	[-0.138;0.178]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.0888						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	116 (52.0)	2.361	1.661	0.208	<.0001
Placebo	216	69 (31.9)	[1.595;3.495]	[1.316;2.096]	[0.118;0.297]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	101 (51.8)	1.453	1.212	0.090	0.0725
Placebo	200	85 (42.5)	[0.974;2.167]	[0.983;1.495]	[-0.007;0.188]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.2512						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	9	5 (55.6)	1.625	1.680	0.228	0.2137
Placebo	18	7 (38.9)	[0.405;6.520]	[0.744;3.794]	[-0.111;0.567]	
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	226	126 (55.8)	2.221	1.527	0.192	<.0001
Placebo	213	77 (36.2)	[1.513;3.261]	[1.237;1.885]	[0.101;0.283]	
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	96	52 (54.2)	2.076	1.472	0.173	0.0193
Placebo	87	31 (35.6)	[1.147;3.759]	[1.058;2.048]	[0.030;0.316]	
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	49	17 (34.7)	0.813	0.789	-0.091	0.3239
Placebo	60	24 (40.0)	[0.375;1.763]	[0.496;1.254]	[-0.264;0.083]	
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	13 (48.1)	1.583	1.291	0.105	0.4415
Placebo	26	10 (38.5)	[0.585;4.283]	[0.668;2.492]	[-0.149;0.359]	
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	4 (36.4)	0.901	0.971	-0.012	0.9470
Placebo	12	5 (41.7)	[0.242;3.354]	[0.432;2.184]	[-0.345;0.321]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.3157						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	147	81 (55.1)	1.605	1.252	0.109	0.0577
Placebo	151	64 (42.4)	[1.011;2.548]	[0.990;1.584]	[-0.003;0.220]	
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	141	72 (51.1)	2.549	1.725	0.216	0.0002
Placebo	140	42 (30.0)	[1.555;4.179]	[1.280;2.325]	[0.105;0.328]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	64 (49.2)	1.602	1.288	0.110	0.0765
Placebo	125	48 (38.4)	[0.969;2.650]	[0.971;1.707]	[-0.010;0.230]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.4009						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	108	51 (47.2)	2.153	1.636	0.185	0.0053
Placebo	113	34 (30.1)	[1.240;3.737]	[1.144;2.338]	[0.057;0.313]	
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	115	65 (56.5)	2.500	1.653	0.224	0.0010
Placebo	103	35 (34.0)	[1.437;4.348]	[1.208;2.261]	[0.094;0.355]	
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	106	56 (52.8)	1.473	1.242	0.104	0.1314
Placebo	113	49 (43.4)	[0.863;2.516]	[0.941;1.638]	[-0.028;0.236]	
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	89	45 (50.6)	1.412	1.174	0.074	0.3114
Placebo	87	36 (41.4)	[0.783;2.548]	[0.861;1.601]	[-0.068;0.216]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.4309						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	54 (52.4)	1.535	1.222	0.094	0.1729
Placebo	108	45 (41.7)	[0.896;2.632]	[0.917;1.628]	[-0.039;0.227]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	163 (51.7)	1.978	1.452	0.160	<.0001
Placebo	308	109 (35.4)	[1.429;2.737]	[1.208;1.744]	[0.084;0.237]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.4374						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	33 (36.7)	1.484	1.287	0.081	0.2523
Placebo	89	25 (28.1)	[0.790;2.788]	[0.833;1.989]	[-0.056;0.218]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	184 (56.1)	1.962	1.421	0.166	<.0001
Placebo	327	129 (39.4)	[1.437;2.677]	[1.205;1.676]	[0.091;0.242]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.4631						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	72 (52.2)	1.616	1.273	0.112	0.0575
Placebo	154	63 (40.9)	[1.016;2.571]	[0.993;1.633]	[-0.002;0.226]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	145 (51.8)	2.009	1.458	0.161	0.0001
Placebo	262	91 (34.7)	[1.417;2.848]	[1.194;1.781]	[0.079;0.243]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.4762						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	30 (50.0)	1.464	1.228	0.093	0.2984
Placebo	64	26 (40.6)	[0.728;2.943]	[0.839;1.798]	[-0.078;0.264]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	187 (52.2)	1.931	1.431	0.156	<.0001
Placebo	352	128 (36.4)	[1.426;2.614]	[1.207;1.696]	[0.085;0.228]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.4888						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	153 (53.1)	1.984	1.451	0.164	<.0001
Placebo	291	106 (36.4)	[1.419;2.774]	[1.205;1.747]	[0.085;0.244]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	64 (49.2)	1.602	1.288	0.110	0.0765
Placebo	125	48 (38.4)	[0.969;2.650]	[0.971;1.707]	[-0.010;0.230]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.7726						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	150 (55.6)	1.789	1.351	0.144	0.0009
Placebo	265	109 (41.1)	[1.270;2.521]	[1.129;1.616]	[0.060;0.228]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	67 (45.3)	1.951	1.506	0.150	0.0076
Placebo	151	45 (29.8)	[1.212;3.139]	[1.107;2.048]	[0.041;0.259]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.7836						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	10 (40.0)	1.064	0.989	-0.005	0.9695
Placebo	42	16 (38.1)	[0.416;2.720]	[0.554;1.764]	[-0.231;0.222]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	23 (52.3)	2.167	1.426	0.152	0.1355
Placebo	51	17 (33.3)	[0.967;4.858]	[0.892;2.281]	[-0.044;0.349]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	38 (63.3)	2.201	1.430	0.187	0.0425
Placebo	59	25 (42.4)	[1.078;4.494]	[1.013;2.020]	[0.013;0.361]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	36 (59.0)	1.889	1.350	0.153	0.1025
Placebo	51	22 (43.1)	[0.899;3.972]	[0.933;1.952]	[-0.029;0.335]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	110 (48.2)	1.766	1.383	0.133	0.0047
Placebo	213	74 (34.7)	[1.200;2.599]	[1.100;1.738]	[0.042;0.224]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.8834						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	47 (55.3)	2.109	1.544	0.197	0.0097
Placebo	88	32 (36.4)	[1.148;3.874]	[1.106;2.155]	[0.051;0.343]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	107 (51.0)	1.759	1.383	0.142	0.0030
Placebo	222	83 (37.4)	[1.196;2.588]	[1.115;1.716]	[0.050;0.235]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	63 (51.2)	1.816	1.438	0.159	0.0130
Placebo	106	39 (36.8)	[1.068;3.086]	[1.074;1.925]	[0.037;0.281]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.9251						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	14 (51.9)	2.231	1.586	0.186	0.1756
Placebo	24	7 (29.2)	[0.764;6.516]	[0.809;3.108]	[-0.069;0.442]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	198 (52.1)	1.793	1.368	0.140	0.0001
Placebo	376	143 (38.0)	[1.339;2.400]	[1.166;1.606]	[0.070;0.210]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	5 (45.5)	1.919	1.603	0.178	0.2902
Placebo	16	4 (25.0)	[0.510;7.224]	[0.674;3.810]	[-0.143;0.498]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.9367						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	150 (51.9)	1.843	1.394	0.147	0.0003
Placebo	296	111 (37.5)	[1.322;2.570]	[1.160;1.676]	[0.068;0.226]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	67 (51.9)	1.889	1.457	0.162	0.0109
Placebo	120	43 (35.8)	[1.129;3.161]	[1.081;1.965]	[0.040;0.284]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.9461						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	89 (50.6)	1.870	1.425	0.152	0.0037
Placebo	186	66 (35.5)	[1.225;2.855]	[1.120;1.814]	[0.051;0.253]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	128 (52.9)	1.834	1.383	0.147	0.0013
Placebo	230	88 (38.3)	[1.266;2.656]	[1.131;1.691]	[0.059;0.236]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Social Support

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.1775						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	115 (51.6)	2.304	1.611	0.196	<.0001
Placebo	216	70 (32.4)	[1.552;3.420]	[1.283;2.022]	[0.108;0.285]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	105 (53.8)	1.563	1.251	0.108	0.0308
Placebo	200	86 (43.0)	[1.044;2.340]	[1.020;1.533]	[0.011;0.205]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Social Support

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.2026						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	162 (56.3)	2.145	1.480	0.182	<.0001
Placebo	291	110 (37.8)	[1.530;3.007]	[1.240;1.766]	[0.103;0.261]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	58 (44.6)	1.440	1.238	0.087	0.1526
Placebo	125	46 (36.8)	[0.864;2.400]	[0.923;1.659]	[-0.031;0.204]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Social Support

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.3246						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	181 (54.0)	2.026	1.452	0.168	<.0001
Placebo	350	130 (37.1)	[1.485;2.763]	[1.230;1.713]	[0.096;0.240]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	39 (47.0)	1.404	1.205	0.080	0.3252
Placebo	66	26 (39.4)	[0.726;2.714]	[0.830;1.748]	[-0.077;0.238]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Social Support

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.3450						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	108	47 (43.5)	1.869	1.524	0.153	0.0187
Placebo	113	34 (30.1)	[1.073;3.257]	[1.069;2.175]	[0.029;0.276]	
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	115	68 (59.1)	2.681	1.638	0.231	0.0006
Placebo	103	36 (35.0)	[1.538;4.676]	[1.221;2.198]	[0.102;0.359]	
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	106	61 (57.5)	1.844	1.375	0.159	0.0201
Placebo	113	49 (43.4)	[1.075;3.164]	[1.051;1.800]	[0.029;0.288]	
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	89	44 (49.4)	1.261	1.123	0.053	0.4695
Placebo	87	37 (42.5)	[0.697;2.283]	[0.818;1.540]	[-0.090;0.195]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Social Support

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.4421						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	147	84 (57.1)	2.112	1.461	0.177	0.0020
Placebo	151	57 (37.7)	[1.319;3.383]	[1.142;1.868]	[0.067;0.288]	
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	141	78 (55.3)	2.180	1.492	0.184	0.0019
Placebo	140	53 (37.9)	[1.341;3.543]	[1.153;1.931]	[0.071;0.297]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	58 (44.6)	1.440	1.238	0.087	0.1526
Placebo	125	46 (36.8)	[0.864;2.400]	[0.923;1.659]	[-0.031;0.204]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Social Support

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.4574						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	10 (40.0)	1.281	1.148	0.051	0.6670
Placebo	42	14 (33.3)	[0.493;3.323]	[0.607;2.170]	[-0.182;0.285]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	23 (52.3)	1.705	1.259	0.105	0.3184
Placebo	51	20 (39.2)	[0.760;3.822]	[0.807;1.962]	[-0.095;0.304]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	40 (66.7)	2.873	1.693	0.269	0.0030
Placebo	59	23 (39.0)	[1.386;5.954]	[1.177;2.434]	[0.101;0.437]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	31 (50.8)	1.168	1.040	0.019	0.8360
Placebo	51	24 (47.1)	[0.564;2.421]	[0.725;1.492]	[-0.158;0.196]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	116 (50.9)	1.960	1.457	0.161	0.0005
Placebo	213	75 (35.2)	[1.329;2.890]	[1.174;1.810]	[0.072;0.250]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Social Support

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.4991						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	159 (55.0)	2.027	1.444	0.170	<.0001
Placebo	296	114 (38.5)	[1.451;2.833]	[1.212;1.721]	[0.092;0.248]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	61 (47.3)	1.637	1.310	0.111	0.0749
Placebo	120	42 (35.0)	[0.971;2.758]	[0.973;1.764]	[-0.009;0.232]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Social Support

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.5079						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	33 (55.0)	1.526	1.243	0.109	0.2227
Placebo	64	29 (45.3)	[0.757;3.078]	[0.884;1.748]	[-0.059;0.277]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	187 (52.2)	1.977	1.447	0.161	<.0001
Placebo	352	127 (36.1)	[1.455;2.685]	[1.222;1.712]	[0.090;0.232]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Social Support

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.5630						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	9	5 (55.6)	1.070	1.257	0.111	0.5438
Placebo	18	9 (50.0)	[0.268;4.277]	[0.590;2.680]	[-0.239;0.460]	
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	226	126 (55.8)	1.935	1.402	0.160	0.0008
Placebo	213	84 (39.4)	[1.320;2.836]	[1.148;1.714]	[0.068;0.252]	
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	96	51 (53.1)	1.935	1.438	0.165	0.0260
Placebo	87	32 (36.8)	[1.066;3.515]	[1.045;1.980]	[0.024;0.306]	
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	49	18 (36.7)	1.036	1.013	0.005	0.9587
Placebo	60	22 (36.7)	[0.473;2.268]	[0.622;1.651]	[-0.176;0.185]	
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	14 (51.9)	2.886	1.567	0.182	0.1801
Placebo	26	7 (26.9)	[1.022;8.147]	[0.809;3.037]	[-0.066;0.429]	
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	6 (54.5)	2.916	1.776	0.230	0.1980
Placebo	12	2 (16.7)	[0.732;11.613]	[0.782;4.035]	[-0.088;0.548]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Social Support

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.6124						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	14 (51.9)	2.699	1.763	0.229	0.0930
Placebo	24	6 (25.0)	[0.894;8.147]	[0.922;3.368]	[-0.020;0.477]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	203 (53.4)	1.855	1.381	0.148	<.0001
Placebo	376	146 (38.8)	[1.382;2.490]	[1.183;1.613]	[0.079;0.217]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	3 (27.3)	1.114	1.133	0.043	0.7975
Placebo	16	4 (25.0)	[0.283;4.382]	[0.471;2.725]	[-0.268;0.353]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Social Support

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.6471						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	80 (58.0)	2.084	1.437	0.178	0.0021
Placebo	154	63 (40.9)	[1.303;3.331]	[1.139;1.813]	[0.067;0.289]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	140 (50.0)	1.817	1.388	0.139	0.0009
Placebo	262	93 (35.5)	[1.279;2.583]	[1.139;1.690]	[0.058;0.221]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Social Support

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.7805						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	44 (51.8)	1.554	1.293	0.119	0.1243
Placebo	88	36 (40.9)	[0.841;2.873]	[0.934;1.790]	[-0.030;0.269]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	111 (52.9)	1.958	1.452	0.166	0.0005
Placebo	222	82 (36.9)	[1.326;2.890]	[1.174;1.795]	[0.074;0.258]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	65 (52.8)	2.039	1.505	0.181	0.0048
Placebo	106	38 (35.8)	[1.190;3.493]	[1.125;2.012]	[0.059;0.302]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Social Support

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.8918						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	60 (58.3)	1.954	1.366	0.155	0.0206
Placebo	108	45 (41.7)	[1.135;3.365]	[1.049;1.778]	[0.027;0.284]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	160 (50.8)	1.870	1.407	0.148	0.0002
Placebo	308	111 (36.0)	[1.348;2.594]	[1.175;1.685]	[0.072;0.223]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Social Support

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.9105						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	90 (51.1)	1.858	1.406	0.151	0.0041
Placebo	186	68 (36.6)	[1.212;2.846]	[1.114;1.775]	[0.049;0.253]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	130 (53.7)	1.919	1.419	0.160	0.0004
Placebo	230	88 (38.3)	[1.320;2.790]	[1.166;1.727]	[0.074;0.247]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Social Support

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.9187						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	31 (34.4)	1.963	1.656	0.138	0.0415
Placebo	89	19 (21.3)	[1.006;3.833]	[1.011;2.713]	[0.008;0.267]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	189 (57.6)	1.889	1.374	0.157	<.0001
Placebo	327	137 (41.9)	[1.385;2.578]	[1.174;1.609]	[0.081;0.233]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Social Support

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.9788						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	182 (55.0)	1.890	1.384	0.152	<.0001
Placebo	318	125 (39.3)	[1.378;2.592]	[1.173;1.633]	[0.077;0.227]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	38 (43.7)	1.872	1.414	0.130	0.0685
Placebo	98	31 (31.6)	[1.013;3.460]	[0.970;2.062]	[-0.009;0.269]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Social Support

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.9941						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	157 (58.1)	1.873	1.364	0.155	0.0003
Placebo	265	113 (42.6)	[1.328;2.641]	[1.148;1.621]	[0.071;0.239]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	63 (42.6)	1.877	1.503	0.142	0.0106
Placebo	151	43 (28.5)	[1.160;3.039]	[1.095;2.063]	[0.035;0.250]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Self Image

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.0662						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	112 (50.2)	2.304	1.651	0.198	<.0001
Placebo	216	66 (30.6)	[1.558;3.408]	[1.299;2.098]	[0.109;0.288]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	100 (51.3)	1.367	1.171	0.074	0.1383
Placebo	200	87 (43.5)	[0.919;2.034]	[0.951;1.442]	[-0.023;0.172]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Self Image

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.1059						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	16 (59.3)	4.728	2.607	0.361	0.0066
Placebo	24	4 (16.7)	[1.536;14.557]	[1.250;5.439]	[0.132;0.590]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	192 (50.5)	1.690	1.335	0.127	0.0004
Placebo	376	142 (37.8)	[1.264;2.261]	[1.134;1.571]	[0.057;0.197]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	4 (36.4)	0.808	0.926	-0.032	0.8646
Placebo	16	7 (43.8)	[0.206;3.162]	[0.409;2.095]	[-0.379;0.315]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Self Image

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.1237						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	9 (36.0)	1.241	1.090	0.030	0.8063
Placebo	42	13 (31.0)	[0.461;3.344]	[0.566;2.100]	[-0.200;0.260]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	22 (50.0)	2.352	1.606	0.186	0.0692
Placebo	51	15 (29.4)	[1.039;5.325]	[0.959;2.688]	[-0.009;0.380]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	41 (68.3)	3.755	1.896	0.311	0.0007
Placebo	59	20 (33.9)	[1.798;7.845]	[1.279;2.813]	[0.142;0.479]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	31 (50.8)	1.835	1.387	0.141	0.1236
Placebo	51	18 (35.3)	[0.874;3.856]	[0.905;2.127]	[-0.037;0.318]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	109 (47.8)	1.330	1.161	0.066	0.1659
Placebo	213	87 (40.8)	[0.911;1.942]	[0.939;1.435]	[-0.027;0.158]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Self Image

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.2423						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	150 (55.6)	2.000	1.444	0.171	<.0001
Placebo	265	102 (38.5)	[1.416;2.823]	[1.199;1.738]	[0.087;0.254]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	62 (41.9)	1.412	1.216	0.074	0.1874
Placebo	151	51 (33.8)	[0.883;2.259]	[0.910;1.623]	[-0.036;0.184]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Self Image

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.2973						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	108	52 (48.1)	1.989	1.534	0.168	0.0118
Placebo	113	36 (31.9)	[1.158;3.417]	[1.094;2.152]	[0.040;0.296]	
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	115	60 (52.2)	2.585	1.800	0.231	0.0006
Placebo	103	30 (29.1)	[1.482;4.508]	[1.263;2.565]	[0.104;0.357]	
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	106	56 (52.8)	1.329	1.172	0.078	0.2575
Placebo	113	52 (46.0)	[0.781;2.261]	[0.892;1.539]	[-0.055;0.211]	
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	89	44 (49.4)	1.409	1.181	0.075	0.3098
Placebo	87	35 (40.2)	[0.782;2.538]	[0.857;1.629]	[-0.069;0.219]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Self Image

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.3130						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	175 (52.2)	1.900	1.425	0.155	<.0001
Placebo	350	128 (36.6)	[1.399;2.582]	[1.200;1.693]	[0.082;0.229]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	37 (44.6)	1.313	1.182	0.069	0.3909
Placebo	66	25 (37.9)	[0.687;2.509]	[0.805;1.736]	[-0.087;0.226]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Self Image

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.3590						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	147	73 (49.7)	1.387	1.191	0.079	0.1750
Placebo	151	62 (41.1)	[0.875;2.197]	[0.924;1.535]	[-0.034;0.192]	
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	141	73 (51.8)	2.249	1.596	0.195	0.0009
Placebo	140	46 (32.9)	[1.384;3.656]	[1.204;2.117]	[0.083;0.306]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	66 (50.8)	1.856	1.404	0.146	0.0180
Placebo	125	45 (36.0)	[1.121;3.072]	[1.057;1.866]	[0.027;0.266]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Self Image

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.4572						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	175 (52.9)	1.868	1.406	0.152	0.0001
Placebo	318	119 (37.4)	[1.364;2.557]	[1.179;1.675]	[0.076;0.228]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	37 (42.5)	1.447	1.221	0.078	0.2679
Placebo	98	34 (34.7)	[0.798;2.622]	[0.864;1.725]	[-0.058;0.213]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Self Image

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.5576						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	70 (50.7)	1.589	1.270	0.107	0.0650
Placebo	154	61 (39.6)	[1.001;2.524]	[0.986;1.636]	[-0.005;0.220]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	142 (50.7)	1.890	1.428	0.151	0.0004
Placebo	262	92 (35.1)	[1.336;2.673]	[1.169;1.745]	[0.069;0.233]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Self Image

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.5788						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	37 (41.1)	1.521	1.283	0.090	0.2095
Placebo	89	28 (31.5)	[0.823;2.811]	[0.869;1.895]	[-0.049;0.230]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	175 (53.4)	1.849	1.397	0.152	0.0001
Placebo	327	125 (38.2)	[1.354;2.525]	[1.177;1.657]	[0.076;0.227]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Self Image

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.5983						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	44 (51.8)	1.752	1.396	0.149	0.0522
Placebo	88	33 (37.5)	[0.960;3.197]	[1.000;1.947]	[0.003;0.295]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	111 (52.9)	1.996	1.457	0.167	0.0005
Placebo	222	80 (36.0)	[1.356;2.938]	[1.175;1.805]	[0.074;0.260]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	57 (46.3)	1.424	1.273	0.103	0.1169
Placebo	106	40 (37.7)	[0.842;2.410]	[0.942;1.722]	[-0.024;0.229]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Self Image

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.6985						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	33 (55.0)	1.566	1.258	0.113	0.2094
Placebo	64	28 (43.8)	[0.782;3.135]	[0.883;1.792]	[-0.059;0.284]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	179 (50.0)	1.819	1.399	0.142	0.0001
Placebo	352	125 (35.5)	[1.345;2.460]	[1.176;1.665]	[0.071;0.214]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Self Image

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.7312						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	9	4 (44.4)	1.019	1.084	0.037	0.8457
Placebo	18	8 (44.4)	[0.245;4.247]	[0.507;2.317]	[-0.322;0.397]	
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	226	119 (52.7)	2.084	1.520	0.181	0.0001
Placebo	213	74 (34.7)	[1.420;3.060]	[1.220;1.895]	[0.090;0.272]	
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	96	52 (54.2)	1.551	1.291	0.122	0.1069
Placebo	87	37 (42.5)	[0.864;2.783]	[0.938;1.776]	[-0.026;0.269]	
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	49	21 (42.9)	1.227	1.091	0.036	0.7025
Placebo	60	23 (38.3)	[0.571;2.636]	[0.708;1.679]	[-0.143;0.215]	
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	12 (44.4)	1.317	1.031	0.013	0.9226
Placebo	26	10 (38.5)	[0.489;3.546]	[0.577;1.840]	[-0.237;0.263]	
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	4 (36.4)	2.306	1.472	0.116	0.4862
Placebo	12	1 (8.3)	[0.558;9.529]	[0.533;4.066]	[-0.183;0.415]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Self Image

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.7519						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	87 (49.4)	1.861	1.441	0.153	0.0034
Placebo	186	64 (34.4)	[1.219;2.842]	[1.128;1.842]	[0.052;0.255]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	125 (51.7)	1.700	1.329	0.128	0.0054
Placebo	230	89 (38.7)	[1.177;2.456]	[1.087;1.625]	[0.039;0.217]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Self Image

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.7776						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	144 (49.8)	1.725	1.350	0.129	0.0016
Placebo	296	109 (36.8)	[1.239;2.402]	[1.120;1.626]	[0.050;0.209]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	68 (52.7)	1.883	1.436	0.158	0.0136
Placebo	120	44 (36.7)	[1.131;3.137]	[1.070;1.928]	[0.035;0.281]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Self Image

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.8059						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	51 (49.5)	1.665	1.297	0.113	0.0972
Placebo	108	40 (37.0)	[0.970;2.858]	[0.956;1.759]	[-0.018;0.244]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	161 (51.1)	1.802	1.385	0.142	0.0004
Placebo	308	113 (36.7)	[1.306;2.485]	[1.155;1.661]	[0.065;0.219]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Self Image

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.8421						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	146 (50.7)	1.744	1.364	0.135	0.0011
Placebo	291	108 (37.1)	[1.251;2.433]	[1.130;1.645]	[0.055;0.215]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	66 (50.8)	1.855	1.404	0.146	0.0180
Placebo	125	45 (36.0)	[1.120;3.070]	[1.057;1.866]	[0.027;0.266]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

1.2.1.3 Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) – POOLED, Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.0303						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	183 (55.3)	2.180	1.512	0.186	<.0001
Placebo	318	115 (36.2)	[1.588;2.992]	[1.270;1.800]	[0.111;0.261]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	34 (39.1)	1.034	0.928	-0.030	0.6783
Placebo	98	39 (39.8)	[0.570;1.875]	[0.652;1.321]	[-0.168;0.109]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.0858						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	179 (53.4)	2.079	1.489	0.175	<.0001
Placebo	350	125 (35.7)	[1.526;2.832]	[1.254;1.769]	[0.102;0.248]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	38 (45.8)	1.103	1.045	0.020	0.8119
Placebo	66	29 (43.9)	[0.575;2.117]	[0.734;1.487]	[-0.138;0.178]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.0888						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	116 (52.0)	2.361	1.661	0.208	<.0001
Placebo	216	69 (31.9)	[1.595;3.495]	[1.316;2.096]	[0.118;0.297]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	101 (51.8)	1.453	1.212	0.090	0.0725
Placebo	200	85 (42.5)	[0.974;2.167]	[0.983;1.495]	[-0.007;0.188]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.2512						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	9	5 (55.6)	1.625	1.680	0.228	0.2137
Placebo	18	7 (38.9)	[0.405;6.520]	[0.744;3.794]	[-0.111;0.567]	
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	226	126 (55.8)	2.221	1.527	0.192	<.0001
Placebo	213	77 (36.2)	[1.513;3.261]	[1.237;1.885]	[0.101;0.283]	
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	96	52 (54.2)	2.076	1.472	0.173	0.0193
Placebo	87	31 (35.6)	[1.147;3.759]	[1.058;2.048]	[0.030;0.316]	
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	49	17 (34.7)	0.813	0.789	-0.091	0.3239
Placebo	60	24 (40.0)	[0.375;1.763]	[0.496;1.254]	[-0.264;0.083]	
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	13 (48.1)	1.583	1.291	0.105	0.4415
Placebo	26	10 (38.5)	[0.585;4.283]	[0.668;2.492]	[-0.149;0.359]	
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	4 (36.4)	0.901	0.971	-0.012	0.9470
Placebo	12	5 (41.7)	[0.242;3.354]	[0.432;2.184]	[-0.345;0.321]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.3157						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	147	81 (55.1)	1.605	1.252	0.109	0.0577
Placebo	151	64 (42.4)	[1.011;2.548]	[0.990;1.584]	[-0.003;0.220]	
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	141	72 (51.1)	2.549	1.725	0.216	0.0002
Placebo	140	42 (30.0)	[1.555;4.179]	[1.280;2.325]	[0.105;0.328]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	64 (49.2)	1.602	1.288	0.110	0.0765
Placebo	125	48 (38.4)	[0.969;2.650]	[0.971;1.707]	[-0.010;0.230]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.4009						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	108	51 (47.2)	2.153	1.636	0.185	0.0053
Placebo	113	34 (30.1)	[1.240;3.737]	[1.144;2.338]	[0.057;0.313]	
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	115	65 (56.5)	2.500	1.653	0.224	0.0010
Placebo	103	35 (34.0)	[1.437;4.348]	[1.208;2.261]	[0.094;0.355]	
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	106	56 (52.8)	1.473	1.242	0.104	0.1314
Placebo	113	49 (43.4)	[0.863;2.516]	[0.941;1.638]	[-0.028;0.236]	
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	89	45 (50.6)	1.412	1.174	0.074	0.3114
Placebo	87	36 (41.4)	[0.783;2.548]	[0.861;1.601]	[-0.068;0.216]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.4309						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	54 (52.4)	1.535	1.222	0.094	0.1729
Placebo	108	45 (41.7)	[0.896;2.632]	[0.917;1.628]	[-0.039;0.227]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	163 (51.7)	1.978	1.452	0.160	<.0001
Placebo	308	109 (35.4)	[1.429;2.737]	[1.208;1.744]	[0.084;0.237]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.4374						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	33 (36.7)	1.484	1.287	0.081	0.2523
Placebo	89	25 (28.1)	[0.790;2.788]	[0.833;1.989]	[-0.056;0.218]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	184 (56.1)	1.962	1.421	0.166	<.0001
Placebo	327	129 (39.4)	[1.437;2.677]	[1.205;1.676]	[0.091;0.242]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.4631						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	72 (52.2)	1.616	1.273	0.112	0.0575
Placebo	154	63 (40.9)	[1.016;2.571]	[0.993;1.633]	[-0.002;0.226]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	145 (51.8)	2.009	1.458	0.161	0.0001
Placebo	262	91 (34.7)	[1.417;2.848]	[1.194;1.781]	[0.079;0.243]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.4762						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	30 (50.0)	1.464	1.228	0.093	0.2984
Placebo	64	26 (40.6)	[0.728;2.943]	[0.839;1.798]	[-0.078;0.264]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	187 (52.2)	1.931	1.431	0.156	<.0001
Placebo	352	128 (36.4)	[1.426;2.614]	[1.207;1.696]	[0.085;0.228]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.4888						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	153 (53.1)	1.984	1.451	0.164	<.0001
Placebo	291	106 (36.4)	[1.419;2.774]	[1.205;1.747]	[0.085;0.244]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	64 (49.2)	1.602	1.288	0.110	0.0765
Placebo	125	48 (38.4)	[0.969;2.650]	[0.971;1.707]	[-0.010;0.230]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.7726						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	150 (55.6)	1.789	1.351	0.144	0.0009
Placebo	265	109 (41.1)	[1.270;2.521]	[1.129;1.616]	[0.060;0.228]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	67 (45.3)	1.951	1.506	0.150	0.0076
Placebo	151	45 (29.8)	[1.212;3.139]	[1.107;2.048]	[0.041;0.259]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.7836						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	10 (40.0)	1.064	0.989	-0.005	0.9695
Placebo	42	16 (38.1)	[0.416;2.720]	[0.554;1.764]	[-0.231;0.222]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	23 (52.3)	2.167	1.426	0.152	0.1355
Placebo	51	17 (33.3)	[0.967;4.858]	[0.892;2.281]	[-0.044;0.349]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	38 (63.3)	2.201	1.430	0.187	0.0425
Placebo	59	25 (42.4)	[1.078;4.494]	[1.013;2.020]	[0.013;0.361]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	36 (59.0)	1.889	1.350	0.153	0.1025
Placebo	51	22 (43.1)	[0.899;3.972]	[0.933;1.952]	[-0.029;0.335]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	110 (48.2)	1.766	1.383	0.133	0.0047
Placebo	213	74 (34.7)	[1.200;2.599]	[1.100;1.738]	[0.042;0.224]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.8834						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	47 (55.3)	2.109	1.544	0.197	0.0097
Placebo	88	32 (36.4)	[1.148;3.874]	[1.106;2.155]	[0.051;0.343]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	107 (51.0)	1.759	1.383	0.142	0.0030
Placebo	222	83 (37.4)	[1.196;2.588]	[1.115;1.716]	[0.050;0.235]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	63 (51.2)	1.816	1.438	0.159	0.0130
Placebo	106	39 (36.8)	[1.068;3.086]	[1.074;1.925]	[0.037;0.281]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.9251						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	14 (51.9)	2.231	1.586	0.186	0.1756
Placebo	24	7 (29.2)	[0.764;6.516]	[0.809;3.108]	[-0.069;0.442]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	198 (52.1)	1.793	1.368	0.140	0.0001
Placebo	376	143 (38.0)	[1.339;2.400]	[1.166;1.606]	[0.070;0.210]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	5 (45.5)	1.919	1.603	0.178	0.2902
Placebo	16	4 (25.0)	[0.510;7.224]	[0.674;3.810]	[-0.143;0.498]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.9367						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	150 (51.9)	1.843	1.394	0.147	0.0003
Placebo	296	111 (37.5)	[1.322;2.570]	[1.160;1.676]	[0.068;0.226]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	67 (51.9)	1.889	1.457	0.162	0.0109
Placebo	120	43 (35.8)	[1.129;3.161]	[1.081;1.965]	[0.040;0.284]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.9461						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	89 (50.6)	1.870	1.425	0.152	0.0037
Placebo	186	66 (35.5)	[1.225;2.855]	[1.120;1.814]	[0.051;0.253]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	128 (52.9)	1.834	1.383	0.147	0.0013
Placebo	230	88 (38.3)	[1.266;2.656]	[1.131;1.691]	[0.059;0.236]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

1.2.1.4 Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) – POOLED, Domain: EHP-30 Social Support

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.1775						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	115 (51.6)	2.304	1.611	0.196	<.0001
Placebo	216	70 (32.4)	[1.552;3.420]	[1.283;2.022]	[0.108;0.285]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	105 (53.8)	1.563	1.251	0.108	0.0308
Placebo	200	86 (43.0)	[1.044;2.340]	[1.020;1.533]	[0.011;0.205]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Social Support

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.2026						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	162 (56.3)	2.145	1.480	0.182	<.0001
Placebo	291	110 (37.8)	[1.530;3.007]	[1.240;1.766]	[0.103;0.261]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	58 (44.6)	1.440	1.238	0.087	0.1526
Placebo	125	46 (36.8)	[0.864;2.400]	[0.923;1.659]	[-0.031;0.204]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Social Support

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.3246						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	181 (54.0)	2.026	1.452	0.168	<.0001
Placebo	350	130 (37.1)	[1.485;2.763]	[1.230;1.713]	[0.096;0.240]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	39 (47.0)	1.404	1.205	0.080	0.3252
Placebo	66	26 (39.4)	[0.726;2.714]	[0.830;1.748]	[-0.077;0.238]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Social Support

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.3450						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	108	47 (43.5)	1.869	1.524	0.153	0.0187
Placebo	113	34 (30.1)	[1.073;3.257]	[1.069;2.175]	[0.029;0.276]	
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	115	68 (59.1)	2.681	1.638	0.231	0.0006
Placebo	103	36 (35.0)	[1.538;4.676]	[1.221;2.198]	[0.102;0.359]	
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	106	61 (57.5)	1.844	1.375	0.159	0.0201
Placebo	113	49 (43.4)	[1.075;3.164]	[1.051;1.800]	[0.029;0.288]	
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	89	44 (49.4)	1.261	1.123	0.053	0.4695
Placebo	87	37 (42.5)	[0.697;2.283]	[0.818;1.540]	[-0.090;0.195]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Social Support

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.4421						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	147	84 (57.1)	2.112	1.461	0.177	0.0020
Placebo	151	57 (37.7)	[1.319;3.383]	[1.142;1.868]	[0.067;0.288]	
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	141	78 (55.3)	2.180	1.492	0.184	0.0019
Placebo	140	53 (37.9)	[1.341;3.543]	[1.153;1.931]	[0.071;0.297]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	58 (44.6)	1.440	1.238	0.087	0.1526
Placebo	125	46 (36.8)	[0.864;2.400]	[0.923;1.659]	[-0.031;0.204]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Social Support

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.4574						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	10 (40.0)	1.281	1.148	0.051	0.6670
Placebo	42	14 (33.3)	[0.493;3.323]	[0.607;2.170]	[-0.182;0.285]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	23 (52.3)	1.705	1.259	0.105	0.3184
Placebo	51	20 (39.2)	[0.760;3.822]	[0.807;1.962]	[-0.095;0.304]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	40 (66.7)	2.873	1.693	0.269	0.0030
Placebo	59	23 (39.0)	[1.386;5.954]	[1.177;2.434]	[0.101;0.437]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	31 (50.8)	1.168	1.040	0.019	0.8360
Placebo	51	24 (47.1)	[0.564;2.421]	[0.725;1.492]	[-0.158;0.196]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	116 (50.9)	1.960	1.457	0.161	0.0005
Placebo	213	75 (35.2)	[1.329;2.890]	[1.174;1.810]	[0.072;0.250]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Social Support

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.4991						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	159 (55.0)	2.027	1.444	0.170	<.0001
Placebo	296	114 (38.5)	[1.451;2.833]	[1.212;1.721]	[0.092;0.248]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	61 (47.3)	1.637	1.310	0.111	0.0749
Placebo	120	42 (35.0)	[0.971;2.758]	[0.973;1.764]	[-0.009;0.232]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Social Support

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.5079						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	33 (55.0)	1.526	1.243	0.109	0.2227
Placebo	64	29 (45.3)	[0.757;3.078]	[0.884;1.748]	[-0.059;0.277]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	187 (52.2)	1.977	1.447	0.161	<.0001
Placebo	352	127 (36.1)	[1.455;2.685]	[1.222;1.712]	[0.090;0.232]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Social Support

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.5630						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	9	5 (55.6)	1.070	1.257	0.111	0.5438
Placebo	18	9 (50.0)	[0.268;4.277]	[0.590;2.680]	[-0.239;0.460]	
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	226	126 (55.8)	1.935	1.402	0.160	0.0008
Placebo	213	84 (39.4)	[1.320;2.836]	[1.148;1.714]	[0.068;0.252]	
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	96	51 (53.1)	1.935	1.438	0.165	0.0260
Placebo	87	32 (36.8)	[1.066;3.515]	[1.045;1.980]	[0.024;0.306]	
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	49	18 (36.7)	1.036	1.013	0.005	0.9587
Placebo	60	22 (36.7)	[0.473;2.268]	[0.622;1.651]	[-0.176;0.185]	
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	14 (51.9)	2.886	1.567	0.182	0.1801
Placebo	26	7 (26.9)	[1.022;8.147]	[0.809;3.037]	[-0.066;0.429]	
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	6 (54.5)	2.916	1.776	0.230	0.1980
Placebo	12	2 (16.7)	[0.732;11.613]	[0.782;4.035]	[-0.088;0.548]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Social Support

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.6124						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	14 (51.9)	2.699	1.763	0.229	0.0930
Placebo	24	6 (25.0)	[0.894;8.147]	[0.922;3.368]	[-0.020;0.477]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	203 (53.4)	1.855	1.381	0.148	<.0001
Placebo	376	146 (38.8)	[1.382;2.490]	[1.183;1.613]	[0.079;0.217]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	3 (27.3)	1.114	1.133	0.043	0.7975
Placebo	16	4 (25.0)	[0.283;4.382]	[0.471;2.725]	[-0.268;0.353]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Social Support

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.6471						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	80 (58.0)	2.084	1.437	0.178	0.0021
Placebo	154	63 (40.9)	[1.303;3.331]	[1.139;1.813]	[0.067;0.289]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	140 (50.0)	1.817	1.388	0.139	0.0009
Placebo	262	93 (35.5)	[1.279;2.583]	[1.139;1.690]	[0.058;0.221]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Social Support

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.7805						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	44 (51.8)	1.554	1.293	0.119	0.1243
Placebo	88	36 (40.9)	[0.841;2.873]	[0.934;1.790]	[-0.030;0.269]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	111 (52.9)	1.958	1.452	0.166	0.0005
Placebo	222	82 (36.9)	[1.326;2.890]	[1.174;1.795]	[0.074;0.258]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	65 (52.8)	2.039	1.505	0.181	0.0048
Placebo	106	38 (35.8)	[1.190;3.493]	[1.125;2.012]	[0.059;0.302]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Social Support

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.8918						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	60 (58.3)	1.954	1.366	0.155	0.0206
Placebo	108	45 (41.7)	[1.135;3.365]	[1.049;1.778]	[0.027;0.284]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	160 (50.8)	1.870	1.407	0.148	0.0002
Placebo	308	111 (36.0)	[1.348;2.594]	[1.175;1.685]	[0.072;0.223]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Social Support

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.9105						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	90 (51.1)	1.858	1.406	0.151	0.0041
Placebo	186	68 (36.6)	[1.212;2.846]	[1.114;1.775]	[0.049;0.253]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	130 (53.7)	1.919	1.419	0.160	0.0004
Placebo	230	88 (38.3)	[1.320;2.790]	[1.166;1.727]	[0.074;0.247]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Social Support

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.9187						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	31 (34.4)	1.963	1.656	0.138	0.0415
Placebo	89	19 (21.3)	[1.006;3.833]	[1.011;2.713]	[0.008;0.267]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	189 (57.6)	1.889	1.374	0.157	<.0001
Placebo	327	137 (41.9)	[1.385;2.578]	[1.174;1.609]	[0.081;0.233]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Social Support

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.9788						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	182 (55.0)	1.890	1.384	0.152	<.0001
Placebo	318	125 (39.3)	[1.378;2.592]	[1.173;1.633]	[0.077;0.227]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	38 (43.7)	1.872	1.414	0.130	0.0685
Placebo	98	31 (31.6)	[1.013;3.460]	[0.970;2.062]	[-0.009;0.269]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.9941						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	157 (58.1)	1.873	1.364	0.155	0.0003
Placebo	265	113 (42.6)	[1.328;2.641]	[1.148;1.621]	[0.071;0.239]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	63 (42.6)	1.877	1.503	0.142	0.0106
Placebo	151	43 (28.5)	[1.160;3.039]	[1.095;2.063]	[0.035;0.250]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

1.2.1.5 Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) – POOLED, Domain: EHP-30 Self Image

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.0662						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	112 (50.2)	2.304	1.651	0.198	<.0001
Placebo	216	66 (30.6)	[1.558;3.408]	[1.299;2.098]	[0.109;0.288]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	100 (51.3)	1.367	1.171	0.074	0.1383
Placebo	200	87 (43.5)	[0.919;2.034]	[0.951;1.442]	[-0.023;0.172]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Self Image

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.1059						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	16 (59.3)	4.728	2.607	0.361	0.0066
Placebo	24	4 (16.7)	[1.536;14.557]	[1.250;5.439]	[0.132;0.590]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	192 (50.5)	1.690	1.335	0.127	0.0004
Placebo	376	142 (37.8)	[1.264;2.261]	[1.134;1.571]	[0.057;0.197]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	4 (36.4)	0.808	0.926	-0.032	0.8646
Placebo	16	7 (43.8)	[0.206;3.162]	[0.409;2.095]	[-0.379;0.315]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Self Image

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.1237						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	9 (36.0)	1.241	1.090	0.030	0.8063
Placebo	42	13 (31.0)	[0.461;3.344]	[0.566;2.100]	[-0.200;0.260]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	22 (50.0)	2.352	1.606	0.186	0.0692
Placebo	51	15 (29.4)	[1.039;5.325]	[0.959;2.688]	[-0.009;0.380]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	41 (68.3)	3.755	1.896	0.311	0.0007
Placebo	59	20 (33.9)	[1.798;7.845]	[1.279;2.813]	[0.142;0.479]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	31 (50.8)	1.835	1.387	0.141	0.1236
Placebo	51	18 (35.3)	[0.874;3.856]	[0.905;2.127]	[-0.037;0.318]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	109 (47.8)	1.330	1.161	0.066	0.1659
Placebo	213	87 (40.8)	[0.911;1.942]	[0.939;1.435]	[-0.027;0.158]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Self Image

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.2423						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	150 (55.6)	2.000	1.444	0.171	<.0001
Placebo	265	102 (38.5)	[1.416;2.823]	[1.199;1.738]	[0.087;0.254]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	62 (41.9)	1.412	1.216	0.074	0.1874
Placebo	151	51 (33.8)	[0.883;2.259]	[0.910;1.623]	[-0.036;0.184]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Self Image

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.2973						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	108	52 (48.1)	1.989	1.534	0.168	0.0118
Placebo	113	36 (31.9)	[1.158;3.417]	[1.094;2.152]	[0.040;0.296]	
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	115	60 (52.2)	2.585	1.800	0.231	0.0006
Placebo	103	30 (29.1)	[1.482;4.508]	[1.263;2.565]	[0.104;0.357]	
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	106	56 (52.8)	1.329	1.172	0.078	0.2575
Placebo	113	52 (46.0)	[0.781;2.261]	[0.892;1.539]	[-0.055;0.211]	
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	89	44 (49.4)	1.409	1.181	0.075	0.3098
Placebo	87	35 (40.2)	[0.782;2.538]	[0.857;1.629]	[-0.069;0.219]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Self Image

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.3130						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	175 (52.2)	1.900	1.425	0.155	<.0001
Placebo	350	128 (36.6)	[1.399;2.582]	[1.200;1.693]	[0.082;0.229]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	37 (44.6)	1.313	1.182	0.069	0.3909
Placebo	66	25 (37.9)	[0.687;2.509]	[0.805;1.736]	[-0.087;0.226]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Self Image

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.3590						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	147	73 (49.7)	1.387	1.191	0.079	0.1750
Placebo	151	62 (41.1)	[0.875;2.197]	[0.924;1.535]	[-0.034;0.192]	
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	141	73 (51.8)	2.249	1.596	0.195	0.0009
Placebo	140	46 (32.9)	[1.384;3.656]	[1.204;2.117]	[0.083;0.306]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	66 (50.8)	1.856	1.404	0.146	0.0180
Placebo	125	45 (36.0)	[1.121;3.072]	[1.057;1.866]	[0.027;0.266]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Self Image

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.4572						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	175 (52.9)	1.868	1.406	0.152	0.0001
Placebo	318	119 (37.4)	[1.364;2.557]	[1.179;1.675]	[0.076;0.228]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	37 (42.5)	1.447	1.221	0.078	0.2679
Placebo	98	34 (34.7)	[0.798;2.622]	[0.864;1.725]	[-0.058;0.213]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Self Image

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.5576						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	70 (50.7)	1.589	1.270	0.107	0.0650
Placebo	154	61 (39.6)	[1.001;2.524]	[0.986;1.636]	[-0.005;0.220]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	142 (50.7)	1.890	1.428	0.151	0.0004
Placebo	262	92 (35.1)	[1.336;2.673]	[1.169;1.745]	[0.069;0.233]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Self Image

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.5788						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	37 (41.1)	1.521	1.283	0.090	0.2095
Placebo	89	28 (31.5)	[0.823;2.811]	[0.869;1.895]	[-0.049;0.230]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	175 (53.4)	1.849	1.397	0.152	0.0001
Placebo	327	125 (38.2)	[1.354;2.525]	[1.177;1.657]	[0.076;0.227]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Self Image

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.5983						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	44 (51.8)	1.752	1.396	0.149	0.0522
Placebo	88	33 (37.5)	[0.960;3.197]	[1.000;1.947]	[0.003;0.295]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	111 (52.9)	1.996	1.457	0.167	0.0005
Placebo	222	80 (36.0)	[1.356;2.938]	[1.175;1.805]	[0.074;0.260]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	57 (46.3)	1.424	1.273	0.103	0.1169
Placebo	106	40 (37.7)	[0.842;2.410]	[0.942;1.722]	[-0.024;0.229]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Self Image

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.6985						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	33 (55.0)	1.566	1.258	0.113	0.2094
Placebo	64	28 (43.8)	[0.782;3.135]	[0.883;1.792]	[-0.059;0.284]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	179 (50.0)	1.819	1.399	0.142	0.0001
Placebo	352	125 (35.5)	[1.345;2.460]	[1.176;1.665]	[0.071;0.214]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Self Image

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.7312						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	9	4 (44.4)	1.019	1.084	0.037	0.8457
Placebo	18	8 (44.4)	[0.245;4.247]	[0.507;2.317]	[-0.322;0.397]	
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	226	119 (52.7)	2.084	1.520	0.181	0.0001
Placebo	213	74 (34.7)	[1.420;3.060]	[1.220;1.895]	[0.090;0.272]	
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	96	52 (54.2)	1.551	1.291	0.122	0.1069
Placebo	87	37 (42.5)	[0.864;2.783]	[0.938;1.776]	[-0.026;0.269]	
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	49	21 (42.9)	1.227	1.091	0.036	0.7025
Placebo	60	23 (38.3)	[0.571;2.636]	[0.708;1.679]	[-0.143;0.215]	
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	12 (44.4)	1.317	1.031	0.013	0.9226
Placebo	26	10 (38.5)	[0.489;3.546]	[0.577;1.840]	[-0.237;0.263]	
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	4 (36.4)	2.306	1.472	0.116	0.4862
Placebo	12	1 (8.3)	[0.558;9.529]	[0.533;4.066]	[-0.183;0.415]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Self Image

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.7519						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	87 (49.4)	1.861	1.441	0.153	0.0034
Placebo	186	64 (34.4)	[1.219;2.842]	[1.128;1.842]	[0.052;0.255]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	125 (51.7)	1.700	1.329	0.128	0.0054
Placebo	230	89 (38.7)	[1.177;2.456]	[1.087;1.625]	[0.039;0.217]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Self Image

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.7776						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	144 (49.8)	1.725	1.350	0.129	0.0016
Placebo	296	109 (36.8)	[1.239;2.402]	[1.120;1.626]	[0.050;0.209]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	68 (52.7)	1.883	1.436	0.158	0.0136
Placebo	120	44 (36.7)	[1.131;3.137]	[1.070;1.928]	[0.035;0.281]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Self Image

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.8059						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	51 (49.5)	1.665	1.297	0.113	0.0972
Placebo	108	40 (37.0)	[0.970;2.858]	[0.956;1.759]	[-0.018;0.244]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	161 (51.1)	1.802	1.385	0.142	0.0004
Placebo	308	113 (36.7)	[1.306;2.485]	[1.155;1.661]	[0.065;0.219]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.

Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.11.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Domain: EHP-30 Self Image

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.8421						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	146 (50.7)	1.744	1.364	0.135	0.0011
Placebo	291	108 (37.1)	[1.251;2.433]	[1.130;1.645]	[0.055;0.215]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	66 (50.8)	1.855	1.404	0.146	0.0180
Placebo	125	45 (36.0)	[1.120;3.070]	[1.057;1.866]	[0.027;0.266]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

1.2.1.6 Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Table 2.12.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.0317						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	135 (60.5)	2.906	1.740	0.259	<.0001
Placebo	216	76 (35.2)	[1.963;4.301]	[1.414;2.142]	[0.170;0.348]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	121 (62.1)	1.569	1.208	0.107	0.0329
Placebo	200	102 (51.0)	[1.048;2.350]	[1.016;1.438]	[0.010;0.204]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.12.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1181						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	108	60 (55.6)	2.546	1.648	0.219	0.0012
Placebo	113	38 (33.6)	[1.479;4.383]	[1.205;2.253]	[0.089;0.349]	
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	115	75 (65.2)	3.153	1.742	0.278	<.0001
Placebo	103	38 (36.9)	[1.808;5.499]	[1.323;2.294]	[0.154;0.403]	
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	106	71 (67.0)	1.952	1.335	0.170	0.0128
Placebo	113	58 (51.3)	[1.123;3.393]	[1.065;1.674]	[0.041;0.298]	
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	89	50 (56.2)	1.221	1.111	0.056	0.4430
Placebo	87	44 (50.6)	[0.678;2.199]	[0.851;1.451]	[-0.088;0.201]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.12.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.1487						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	11 (44.0)	1.114	0.998	-0.001	0.9955
Placebo	42	17 (40.5)	[0.432;2.871]	[0.577;1.728]	[-0.231;0.229]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	30 (68.2)	3.064	1.562	0.239	0.0208
Placebo	51	21 (41.2)	[1.347;6.970]	[1.066;2.289]	[0.046;0.432]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	46 (76.7)	4.226	1.753	0.315	0.0005
Placebo	59	24 (40.7)	[1.976;9.040]	[1.260;2.438]	[0.149;0.481]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	37 (60.7)	1.998	1.348	0.155	0.1006
Placebo	51	22 (43.1)	[0.953;4.190]	[0.940;1.934]	[-0.027;0.336]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	132 (57.9)	1.755	1.296	0.132	0.0055
Placebo	213	94 (44.1)	[1.199;2.570]	[1.077;1.559]	[0.040;0.224]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.12.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.1784						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	209 (63.1)	2.381	1.490	0.206	<.0001
Placebo	318	133 (41.8)	[1.733;3.273]	[1.279;1.735]	[0.132;0.281]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	47 (54.0)	1.505	1.117	0.056	0.4390
Placebo	98	45 (45.9)	[0.837;2.706]	[0.848;1.470]	[-0.085;0.197]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.12.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.2006						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	35 (58.3)	1.401	1.150	0.075	0.4011
Placebo	64	32 (50.0)	[0.696;2.818]	[0.834;1.584]	[-0.096;0.246]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	221 (61.7)	2.308	1.478	0.199	<.0001
Placebo	352	146 (41.5)	[1.703;3.128]	[1.276;1.712]	[0.128;0.271]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.12.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.2428						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	179 (62.2)	2.397	1.514	0.210	<.0001
Placebo	291	119 (40.9)	[1.711;3.358]	[1.285;1.782]	[0.132;0.289]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	77 (59.2)	1.672	1.255	0.121	0.0537
Placebo	125	59 (47.2)	[1.012;2.761]	[0.996;1.581]	[-0.000;0.242]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.12.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.2489						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	147	91 (61.9)	1.973	1.349	0.157	0.0061
Placebo	151	67 (44.4)	[1.237;3.147]	[1.084;1.680]	[0.046;0.268]	
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	141	88 (62.4)	2.968	1.704	0.260	<.0001
Placebo	140	52 (37.1)	[1.819;4.843]	[1.328;2.187]	[0.148;0.371]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	77 (59.2)	1.673	1.255	0.121	0.0537
Placebo	125	59 (47.2)	[1.013;2.763]	[0.996;1.581]	[-0.000;0.242]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.12.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.3404						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	63 (61.2)	1.699	1.239	0.116	0.0864
Placebo	108	52 (48.1)	[0.990;2.916]	[0.970;1.582]	[-0.014;0.246]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	193 (61.3)	2.309	1.481	0.199	<.0001
Placebo	308	126 (40.9)	[1.669;3.196]	[1.264;1.735]	[0.122;0.275]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.12.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.4271						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	41 (45.6)	1.723	1.368	0.122	0.0977
Placebo	89	29 (32.6)	[0.938;3.163]	[0.943;1.985]	[-0.020;0.263]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	215 (65.5)	2.275	1.438	0.200	<.0001
Placebo	327	149 (45.6)	[1.660;3.117]	[1.247;1.657]	[0.125;0.274]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.12.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.4275						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	9	6 (66.7)	1.831	1.636	0.245	0.1483
Placebo	18	8 (44.4)	[0.471;7.119]	[0.825;3.244]	[-0.072;0.561]	
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	226	148 (65.5)	2.554	1.520	0.224	<.0001
Placebo	213	91 (42.7)	[1.734;3.761]	[1.271;1.817]	[0.134;0.313]	
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	96	55 (57.3)	1.987	1.435	0.173	0.0210
Placebo	87	34 (39.1)	[1.101;3.588]	[1.048;1.965]	[0.028;0.318]	
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	49	25 (51.0)	0.990	0.936	-0.034	0.7195
Placebo	60	31 (51.7)	[0.467;2.097]	[0.655;1.338]	[-0.217;0.149]	
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	15 (55.6)	2.081	1.232	0.099	0.4536
Placebo	26	10 (38.5)	[0.766;5.659]	[0.721;2.103]	[-0.148;0.345]	
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	7 (63.6)	2.323	1.536	0.207	0.2932
Placebo	12	4 (33.3)	[0.589;9.168]	[0.742;3.178]	[-0.133;0.547]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.12.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.4392						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	181 (67.0)	2.314	1.433	0.203	<.0001
Placebo	265	124 (46.8)	[1.630;3.286]	[1.229;1.670]	[0.120;0.285]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	75 (50.7)	1.840	1.391	0.141	0.0136
Placebo	151	54 (35.8)	[1.157;2.925]	[1.067;1.813]	[0.030;0.253]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study and time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.12.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.4775						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	56 (65.9)	2.969	1.711	0.277	0.0003
Placebo	88	34 (38.6)	[1.598;5.516]	[1.271;2.303]	[0.134;0.421]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	129 (61.4)	1.893	1.341	0.157	0.0011
Placebo	222	102 (45.9)	[1.287;2.786]	[1.123;1.602]	[0.064;0.251]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	71 (57.7)	2.093	1.512	0.199	0.0022
Placebo	106	42 (39.6)	[1.235;3.547]	[1.150;1.987]	[0.076;0.322]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.12.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.5041						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	85 (61.6)	1.888	1.329	0.154	0.0090
Placebo	154	72 (46.8)	[1.180;3.021]	[1.075;1.644]	[0.041;0.266]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	171 (61.1)	2.305	1.484	0.198	<.0001
Placebo	262	106 (40.5)	[1.627;3.266]	[1.250;1.762]	[0.116;0.281]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.12.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.5303						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	206 (61.5)	2.224	1.454	0.192	<.0001
Placebo	350	147 (42.0)	[1.632;3.029]	[1.254;1.686]	[0.119;0.265]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	50 (60.2)	1.762	1.300	0.139	0.0877
Placebo	66	31 (47.0)	[0.914;3.398]	[0.955;1.769]	[-0.017;0.294]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
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Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.12.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.5403						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	17 (63.0)	3.336	1.862	0.287	0.0391
Placebo	24	7 (29.2)	[1.126;9.886]	[1.033;3.358]	[0.039;0.535]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	232 (61.1)	1.986	1.370	0.165	<.0001
Placebo	376	167 (44.4)	[1.483;2.661]	[1.195;1.572]	[0.095;0.235]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	7 (63.6)	3.187	1.906	0.288	0.0977
Placebo	16	4 (25.0)	[0.837;12.128]	[0.889;4.082]	[-0.038;0.613]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.12.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.6203						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	105 (59.7)	1.975	1.415	0.179	0.0007
Placebo	186	80 (43.0)	[1.295;3.013]	[1.157;1.731]	[0.077;0.281]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	151 (62.4)	2.278	1.468	0.200	<.0001
Placebo	230	98 (42.6)	[1.568;3.309]	[1.231;1.752]	[0.112;0.287]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

Table 2.12.3.2.3: Proportion of patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24, by Subgroup (mITT Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.7581						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	179 (61.9)	2.207	1.438	0.189	<.0001
Placebo	296	128 (43.2)	[1.580;3.083]	[1.229;1.683]	[0.110;0.268]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	77 (59.7)	2.005	1.422	0.175	0.0067
Placebo	120	50 (41.7)	[1.201;3.346]	[1.093;1.850]	[0.051;0.299]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the mITT Population for each treatment group.
Patients with missing assessments are considered as non-responders.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup, a subgroup-by-treatment interaction, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World) as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study, time since initial surgical diagnosis of endometriosis (< 5 years, >= 5 years) and geographic region (North America, Rest of World).
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR, RD and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/stratum or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/stratum.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with an event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; EOT: End-of-treatment; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; EHP-30: Endometriosis Health Profile 30-item questionnaire.

1.3 Sicherheit

1.3.1 Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE), by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Table 3.1.1.2.3: Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE), by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.1405						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	209 (77.4)	1.571	1.127	0.087	0.0215
Placebo	265	182 (68.7)	[1.066;2.315]	[1.017;1.249]	[0.013;0.162]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	108 (73.0)	0.968	0.992	-0.006	0.9124
Placebo	151	111 (73.5)	[0.578;1.619]	[0.865;1.139]	[-0.106;0.095]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.1.2.3: Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE), by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.3086						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	88 (85.4)	1.838	1.130	0.101	0.0666
Placebo	108	83 (76.9)	[0.910;3.710]	[0.993;1.285]	[-0.002;0.203]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	229 (72.7)	1.226	1.062	0.042	0.2453
Placebo	308	210 (68.2)	[0.866;1.736]	[0.959;1.175]	[-0.029;0.114]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.1.2.3: Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE), by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.3255						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	58 (64.4)	1.015	1.006	0.004	0.9563
Placebo	89	57 (64.0)	[0.548;1.880]	[0.808;1.253]	[-0.137;0.145]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	259 (79.0)	1.453	1.094	0.068	0.0419
Placebo	327	236 (72.2)	[1.012;2.085]	[1.003;1.193]	[0.003;0.133]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.1.2.3: Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE), by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.3516						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	16 (59.3)	0.590	0.829	-0.122	0.3432
Placebo	24	17 (70.8)	[0.182;1.910]	[0.565;1.216]	[-0.366;0.122]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	291 (76.6)	1.408	1.094	0.066	0.0395
Placebo	376	263 (69.9)	[1.017;1.951]	[1.004;1.193]	[0.003;0.129]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	10 (90.9)	1.849	1.105	0.097	0.5708
Placebo	16	13 (81.3)	[0.230;14.852]	[0.792;1.542]	[-0.168;0.362]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.1.2.3: Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE), by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.5189						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	261 (77.9)	1.417	1.091	0.065	0.0503
Placebo	350	250 (71.4)	[1.000;2.009]	[1.000;1.190]	[0.000;0.130]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	56 (67.5)	1.100	1.030	0.020	0.7972
Placebo	66	43 (65.2)	[0.553;2.188]	[0.821;1.294]	[-0.131;0.171]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.1.2.3: Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE), by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.5744						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	19 (76.0)	1.019	0.996	-0.003	0.9767
Placebo	42	32 (76.2)	[0.317;3.274]	[0.753;1.317]	[-0.215;0.209]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	36 (81.8)	2.696	1.338	0.214	0.0216
Placebo	51	32 (62.7)	[1.054;6.895]	[1.044;1.715]	[0.050;0.379]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	42 (70.0)	1.059	1.004	0.003	0.9757
Placebo	59	40 (67.8)	[0.485;2.314]	[0.791;1.273]	[-0.161;0.166]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	51 (83.6)	1.386	1.060	0.047	0.5200
Placebo	51	40 (78.4)	[0.533;3.602]	[0.886;1.268]	[-0.097;0.191]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	169 (74.1)	1.242	1.060	0.042	0.3245
Placebo	213	149 (70.0)	[0.816;1.888]	[0.944;1.191]	[-0.042;0.126]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.1.2.3: Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE), by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.6040						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	166 (74.4)	1.225	1.057	0.040	0.3455
Placebo	216	152 (70.4)	[0.804;1.868]	[0.942;1.187]	[-0.043;0.124]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	151 (77.4)	1.444	1.099	0.070	0.1130
Placebo	200	141 (70.5)	[0.916;2.276]	[0.978;1.235]	[-0.016;0.155]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.1.2.3: Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE), by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.6128						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	69 (81.2)	1.453	1.085	0.064	0.3087
Placebo	88	66 (75.0)	[0.700;3.015]	[0.928;1.269]	[-0.058;0.186]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	166 (79.0)	1.521	1.107	0.076	0.0651
Placebo	222	158 (71.2)	[0.976;2.369]	[0.994;1.232]	[-0.004;0.156]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	82 (66.7)	1.074	1.024	0.016	0.8038
Placebo	106	69 (65.1)	[0.619;1.863]	[0.849;1.235]	[-0.108;0.139]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.1.2.3: Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE), by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.6455						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	249 (75.2)	1.272	1.066	0.047	0.1764
Placebo	318	224 (70.4)	[0.898;1.803]	[0.971;1.171]	[-0.021;0.115]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	68 (78.2)	1.519	1.110	0.077	0.2328
Placebo	98	69 (70.4)	[0.776;2.975]	[0.937;1.315]	[-0.048;0.203]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.1.2.3: Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE), by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.6653						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	147	109 (74.1)	1.498	1.124	0.082	0.1241
Placebo	151	100 (66.2)	[0.905;2.477]	[0.968;1.306]	[-0.022;0.185]	
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	141	105 (74.5)	1.082	1.020	0.015	0.7781
Placebo	140	102 (72.9)	[0.634;1.846]	[0.888;1.172]	[-0.087;0.117]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	103 (79.2)	1.402	1.084	0.061	0.2540
Placebo	125	91 (72.8)	[0.784;2.508]	[0.943;1.246]	[-0.044;0.166]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.1.2.3: Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE), by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.7288						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	139 (79.0)	1.420	1.087	0.063	0.1573
Placebo	186	135 (72.6)	[0.872;2.311]	[0.969;1.219]	[-0.024;0.150]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	178 (73.6)	1.270	1.071	0.049	0.2452
Placebo	230	158 (68.7)	[0.850;1.897]	[0.954;1.201]	[-0.033;0.130]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.1.2.3: Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE), by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.7683						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	228 (78.9)	1.295	1.062	0.046	0.1906
Placebo	296	220 (74.3)	[0.880;1.906]	[0.971;1.161]	[-0.023;0.114]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	89 (69.0)	1.429	1.130	0.079	0.1858
Placebo	120	73 (60.8)	[0.844;2.417]	[0.942;1.356]	[-0.038;0.197]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.1.2.3: Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE), by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.8071						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	214 (74.3)	1.287	1.073	0.050	0.1758
Placebo	291	202 (69.4)	[0.893;1.855]	[0.969;1.188]	[-0.022;0.123]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	103 (79.2)	1.402	1.084	0.061	0.2540
Placebo	125	91 (72.8)	[0.784;2.508]	[0.943;1.246]	[-0.044;0.166]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.1.2.3: Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE), by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.8884						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	9	6 (66.7)	1.085	1.000	0.000	1.0000
Placebo	18	12 (66.7)	[0.197;5.991]	[0.582;1.719]	[-0.388;0.388]	
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	226	172 (76.1)	1.410	1.097	0.068	0.1069
Placebo	213	148 (69.5)	[0.922;2.157]	[0.980;1.229]	[-0.014;0.150]	
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	96	71 (74.0)	0.976	0.996	-0.003	0.9637
Placebo	87	64 (73.6)	[0.503;1.895]	[0.838;1.183]	[-0.131;0.125]	
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	49	39 (79.6)	1.470	1.080	0.059	0.4791
Placebo	60	44 (73.3)	[0.595;3.632]	[0.875;1.333]	[-0.101;0.218]	
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	20 (74.1)	1.261	1.070	0.048	0.7017
Placebo	26	18 (69.2)	[0.378;4.206]	[0.753;1.521]	[-0.201;0.297]	
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	9 (81.8)	2.943	1.336	0.205	0.3084
Placebo	12	7 (58.3)	[0.430;20.163]	[0.788;2.267]	[-0.164;0.574]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.1.2.3: Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE), by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.9336						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	108	81 (75.0)	1.226	1.059	0.041	0.4908
Placebo	113	80 (70.8)	[0.674;2.231]	[0.900;1.245]	[-0.076;0.159]	
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	115	85 (73.9)	1.228	1.059	0.041	0.4938
Placebo	103	72 (69.9)	[0.677;2.227]	[0.898;1.249]	[-0.077;0.160]	
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	106	82 (77.4)	1.327	1.079	0.057	0.3252
Placebo	113	82 (72.6)	[0.715;2.462]	[0.928;1.255]	[-0.055;0.169]	
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	89	69 (77.5)	1.602	1.142	0.096	0.1542
Placebo	87	59 (67.8)	[0.816;3.144]	[0.952;1.369]	[-0.035;0.228]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.1.2.3: Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE), by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.9638						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	119 (86.2)	1.405	1.056	0.046	0.2822
Placebo	154	126 (81.8)	[0.743;2.659]	[0.957;1.165]	[-0.037;0.128]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	198 (70.7)	1.382	1.109	0.070	0.0830
Placebo	262	167 (63.7)	[0.960;1.988]	[0.986;1.248]	[-0.009;0.148]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.1.2.3: Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE), by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.9813						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	46 (76.7)	1.309	1.073	0.052	0.5064
Placebo	64	46 (71.9)	[0.580;2.953]	[0.872;1.320]	[-0.101;0.205]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	271 (75.7)	1.323	1.078	0.055	0.1007
Placebo	352	247 (70.2)	[0.947;1.848]	[0.985;1.179]	[-0.010;0.120]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.2.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.3108						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	6 (2.1)	0.859	0.861	-0.003	0.7851
Placebo	291	7 (2.4)	[0.285;2.588]	[0.294;2.522]	[-0.028;0.021]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	2 (1.5)	2.973	2.891	0.015	0.3331
Placebo	125	0	[0.305;28.983]	[0.305;27.375]	[-0.006;0.037]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Hepatic disorders include drug-related hepatic disorder comprehensive standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.2.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.4698						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	1 (1.1)	0.587	0.591	-0.012	0.6036
Placebo	89	2 (2.2)	[0.076;4.545]	[0.080;4.365]	[-0.049;0.026]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	7 (2.1)	1.369	1.361	0.006	0.5779
Placebo	327	5 (1.5)	[0.450;4.159]	[0.458;4.049]	[-0.014;0.027]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Hepatic disorders include drug-related hepatic disorder comprehensive standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.2.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.5243						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	1 (1.7)	0.692	0.705	-0.015	0.6916
Placebo	64	2 (3.1)	[0.112;4.295]	[0.124;3.996]	[-0.070;0.040]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	7 (2.0)	1.388	1.380	0.005	0.5778
Placebo	352	5 (1.4)	[0.436;4.417]	[0.442;4.308]	[-0.014;0.024]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Hepatic disorders include drug-related hepatic disorder comprehensive standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.2.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.5800						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	1 (1.0)	2.051	2.127	0.009	0.5354
Placebo	108	0	[0.183;22.991]	[0.186;24.303]	[-0.009;0.028]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	7 (2.2)	0.989	0.991	-0.000	0.9868
Placebo	308	7 (2.3)	[0.342;2.855]	[0.349;2.817]	[-0.023;0.023]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Hepatic disorders include drug-related hepatic disorder comprehensive standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

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Table 3.2.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.6268						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	5 (1.5)	0.963	0.965	-0.001	0.9521
Placebo	318	5 (1.6)	[0.292;3.173]	[0.296;3.138]	[-0.019;0.018]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	3 (3.4)	1.592	1.577	0.014	0.5771
Placebo	98	2 (2.0)	[0.306;8.291]	[0.314;7.928]	[-0.033;0.062]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Hepatic disorders include drug-related hepatic disorder comprehensive standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.2.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.6397						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	3 (1.7)	1.599	1.589	0.006	0.6065
Placebo	186	2 (1.1)	[0.264;9.692]	[0.269;9.379]	[-0.018;0.031]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	5 (2.1)	0.950	0.951	-0.001	0.9359
Placebo	230	5 (2.2)	[0.271;3.326]	[0.278;3.250]	[-0.027;0.025]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Hepatic disorders include drug-related hepatic disorder comprehensive standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.2.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.6905						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	0	0.430	0.445	-0.042	0.4895
Placebo	24	1 (4.2)	[0.037;5.054]	[0.043;4.579]	[-0.123;0.038]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	8 (2.1)	1.327	1.322	0.005	0.6017
Placebo	376	6 (1.6)	[0.456;3.864]	[0.462;3.776]	[-0.014;0.024]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	0	1.410	1.380	0.000	0.8191
Placebo	16	0	[0.080;24.885]	[0.095;20.071]		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Hepatic disorders include drug-related hepatic disorder comprehensive standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.2.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.8276						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	6 (1.8)	1.045	1.043	0.001	0.9415
Placebo	350	6 (1.7)	[0.333;3.274]	[0.341;3.194]	[-0.019;0.020]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	2 (2.4)	1.354	1.300	0.008	0.7976
Placebo	66	1 (1.5)	[0.174;10.538]	[0.176;9.587]	[-0.036;0.052]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Hepatic disorders include drug-related hepatic disorder comprehensive standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.2.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.8895						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	0	1.644	1.637	0.000	0.7243
Placebo	42	0	[0.098;27.433]	[0.107;25.001]		
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	0	1.146	1.212	0.000	0.8912
Placebo	51	0	[0.070;18.872]	[0.079;18.607]		
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	1 (1.7)	0.586	0.563	-0.017	0.5561
Placebo	59	2 (3.4)	[0.075;4.587]	[0.082;3.871]	[-0.076;0.041]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	2 (3.3)	2.609	2.503	0.033	0.4062
Placebo	51	0	[0.263;25.856]	[0.269;23.322]	[-0.012;0.077]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	5 (2.2)	0.931	0.926	-0.002	0.9012
Placebo	213	5 (2.3)	[0.266;3.264]	[0.273;3.133]	[-0.030;0.026]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Hepatic disorders include drug-related hepatic disorder comprehensive standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.2.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.9926						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	2 (1.4)	1.115	1.106	0.001	0.9100
Placebo	154	2 (1.3)	[0.190;6.533]	[0.195;6.269]	[-0.025;0.028]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	6 (2.1)	1.126	1.123	0.002	0.8469
Placebo	262	5 (1.9)	[0.339;3.735]	[0.346;3.640]	[-0.021;0.026]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Hepatic disorders include drug-related hepatic disorder comprehensive standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.2.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.3753						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	1 (1.1)	0.587	0.591	-0.012	0.6036
Placebo	89	2 (2.2)	[0.076;4.542]	[0.080;4.365]	[-0.049;0.026]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	7 (2.1)	1.678	1.664	0.009	0.3845
Placebo	327	4 (1.2)	[0.516;5.455]	[0.522;5.302]	[-0.011;0.029]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Hepatic disorders include drug-related hepatic disorder comprehensive standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.2.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.3858						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	6 (2.1)	1.007	1.006	0.000	0.9914
Placebo	291	6 (2.1)	[0.321;3.161]	[0.329;3.074]	[-0.023;0.023]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	2 (1.5)	2.959	2.891	0.015	0.3331
Placebo	125	0	[0.304;28.842]	[0.305;27.375]	[-0.006;0.037]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Hepatic disorders include drug-related hepatic disorder comprehensive standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.2.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.3972						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	3 (1.7)	2.501	2.467	0.012	0.3351
Placebo	186	1 (0.5)	[0.365;17.135]	[0.370;16.471]	[-0.010;0.034]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	5 (2.1)	0.950	0.951	-0.001	0.9359
Placebo	230	5 (2.2)	[0.271;3.326]	[0.278;3.250]	[-0.027;0.025]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Hepatic disorders include drug-related hepatic disorder comprehensive standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.2.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.6178						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	0	0.430	0.445	-0.042	0.4895
Placebo	24	1 (4.2)	[0.037;5.045]	[0.043;4.579]	[-0.123;0.038]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	8 (2.1)	1.597	1.586	0.008	0.4114
Placebo	376	5 (1.3)	[0.518;4.927]	[0.523;4.808]	[-0.011;0.026]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	0	1.412	1.380	0.000	0.8191
Placebo	16	0	[0.080;24.891]	[0.095;20.071]		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Hepatic disorders include drug-related hepatic disorder comprehensive standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.2.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.6611						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	1 (1.0)	2.069	2.127	0.009	0.5354
Placebo	108	0	[0.184;23.193]	[0.186;24.303]	[-0.009;0.028]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	7 (2.2)	1.154	1.153	0.003	0.7972
Placebo	308	6 (1.9)	[0.383;3.474]	[0.389;3.418]	[-0.019;0.025]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Hepatic disorders include drug-related hepatic disorder comprehensive standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.2.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.6708						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	2 (1.4)	1.872	1.848	0.008	0.5447
Placebo	154	1 (0.6)	[0.244;14.356]	[0.247;13.835]	[-0.016;0.031]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	6 (2.1)	1.126	1.123	0.002	0.8469
Placebo	262	5 (1.9)	[0.339;3.734]	[0.346;3.640]	[-0.021;0.026]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Hepatic disorders include drug-related hepatic disorder comprehensive standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.2.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.8186						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	1 (1.7)	1.059	1.063	0.001	0.9497
Placebo	64	1 (1.6)	[0.144;7.764]	[0.158;7.154]	[-0.044;0.047]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	7 (2.0)	1.387	1.380	0.005	0.5778
Placebo	352	5 (1.4)	[0.436;4.412]	[0.442;4.308]	[-0.014;0.024]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Hepatic disorders include drug-related hepatic disorder comprehensive standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.2.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.9528						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	6 (1.8)	1.258	1.252	0.004	0.7080
Placebo	350	5 (1.4)	[0.380;4.162]	[0.386;4.054]	[-0.015;0.022]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	2 (2.4)	1.351	1.300	0.008	0.7976
Placebo	66	1 (1.5)	[0.174;10.507]	[0.176;9.587]	[-0.036;0.052]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Hepatic disorders include drug-related hepatic disorder comprehensive standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

1.3.2 Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4), by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Table 3.1.2.2.3: Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4), by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.0230						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	10 (4.5)	0.677	0.691	-0.020	0.3575
Placebo	216	14 (6.5)	[0.294;1.560]	[0.312;1.531]	[-0.063;0.023]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	14 (7.2)	3.016	2.870	0.047	0.0303
Placebo	200	5 (2.5)	[1.065;8.542]	[1.054;7.813]	[0.005;0.089]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
Adverse event grades are evaluated based on NCI-CTCAE (version 5).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event; CTCAE: Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events.

Table 3.1.2.2.3: Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4), by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1481						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	108	5 (4.6)	0.755	0.753	-0.017	0.6045
Placebo	113	7 (6.2)	[0.243;2.344]	[0.256;2.210]	[-0.076;0.042]	
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	115	5 (4.3)	0.623	0.637	-0.025	0.4230
Placebo	103	7 (6.8)	[0.192;2.028]	[0.209;1.945]	[-0.086;0.037]	
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	106	8 (7.5)	3.847	3.533	0.057	0.0514
Placebo	113	2 (1.8)	[0.915;16.177]	[0.905;13.788]	[0.001;0.114]	
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	89	6 (6.7)	2.025	1.936	0.033	0.3215
Placebo	87	3 (3.4)	[0.490;8.371]	[0.512;7.313]	[-0.033;0.099]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
Adverse event grades are evaluated based on NCI-CTCAE (version 5).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event; CTCAE: Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events.

Table 3.1.2.2.3: Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4), by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.2292						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	5 (5.6)	0.689	0.704	-0.023	0.5355
Placebo	89	7 (7.9)	[0.210;2.259]	[0.232;2.138]	[-0.096;0.050]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	19 (5.8)	1.614	1.579	0.021	0.2010
Placebo	327	12 (3.7)	[0.770;3.382]	[0.779;3.204]	[-0.011;0.054]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
Adverse event grades are evaluated based on NCI-CTCAE (version 5).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event; CTCAE: Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events.

Table 3.1.2.2.3: Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4), by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.2430						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	4 (6.7)	3.375	3.170	0.051	0.1855
Placebo	64	1 (1.6)	[0.514;22.175]	[0.523;19.218]	[-0.020;0.121]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	20 (5.6)	1.098	1.092	0.005	0.7806
Placebo	352	18 (5.1)	[0.570;2.112]	[0.587;2.033]	[-0.028;0.038]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
Adverse event grades are evaluated based on NCI-CTCAE (version 5).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event; CTCAE: Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events.

Table 3.1.2.2.3: Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4), by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.2956						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	23 (6.9)	1.444	1.413	0.020	0.2630
Placebo	350	17 (4.9)	[0.757;2.754]	[0.768;2.600]	[-0.015;0.055]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	1 (1.2)	0.469	0.480	-0.018	0.4626
Placebo	66	2 (3.0)	[0.060;3.642]	[0.066;3.513]	[-0.066;0.030]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
Adverse event grades are evaluated based on NCI-CTCAE (version 5).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event; CTCAE: Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events.

Table 3.1.2.2.3: Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4), by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.3567						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	14 (8.0)	1.700	1.638	0.031	0.2280
Placebo	186	9 (4.8)	[0.716;4.034]	[0.729;3.681]	[-0.019;0.081]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	10 (4.1)	0.948	0.951	-0.002	0.9093
Placebo	230	10 (4.3)	[0.387;2.323]	[0.403;2.246]	[-0.039;0.034]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
Adverse event grades are evaluated based on NCI-CTCAE (version 5).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event; CTCAE: Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events.

Table 3.1.2.2.3: Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4), by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.3718						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	16 (5.9)	1.606	1.570	0.022	0.2480
Placebo	265	10 (3.8)	[0.715;3.607]	[0.725;3.398]	[-0.015;0.058]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	8 (5.4)	0.902	0.903	-0.006	0.8290
Placebo	151	9 (6.0)	[0.338;2.404]	[0.357;2.281]	[-0.058;0.047]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
Adverse event grades are evaluated based on NCI-CTCAE (version 5).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event; CTCAE: Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events.

Table 3.1.2.2.3: Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4), by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.3749						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	9	1 (11.1)	4.267	3.506	0.124	0.2394
Placebo	18	0	[0.340;53.567]	[0.403;30.489]	[-0.092;0.339]	
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	226	12 (5.3)	1.862	1.805	0.025	0.2041
Placebo	213	6 (2.8)	[0.708;4.895]	[0.713;4.567]	[-0.012;0.062]	
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	96	3 (3.1)	0.366	0.394	-0.050	0.1416
Placebo	87	7 (8.0)	[0.092;1.465]	[0.109;1.428]	[-0.118;0.018]	
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	49	4 (8.2)	1.697	1.685	0.034	0.4747
Placebo	60	3 (5.0)	[0.361;7.975]	[0.401;7.074]	[-0.061;0.129]	
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	2 (7.4)	0.959	0.961	-0.003	0.9674
Placebo	26	2 (7.7)	[0.125;7.362]	[0.146;6.321]	[-0.145;0.139]	
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	2 (18.2)	1.991	1.834	0.115	0.5467
Placebo	12	1 (8.3)	[0.220;18.007]	[0.264;12.736]	[-0.160;0.390]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
Adverse event grades are evaluated based on NCI-CTCAE (version 5).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event; CTCAE: Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events.

Table 3.1.2.2.3: Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4), by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.6043						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	6 (7.1)	1.037	1.047	0.003	0.9343
Placebo	88	6 (6.8)	[0.321;3.353]	[0.349;3.140]	[-0.072;0.079]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	13 (6.2)	1.766	1.740	0.026	0.2056
Placebo	222	8 (3.6)	[0.717;4.352]	[0.728;4.160]	[-0.015;0.067]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	5 (4.1)	0.856	0.862	-0.007	0.8104
Placebo	106	5 (4.7)	[0.241;3.041]	[0.256;2.906]	[-0.060;0.047]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
Adverse event grades are evaluated based on NCI-CTCAE (version 5).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event; CTCAE: Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events.

Table 3.1.2.2.3: Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4), by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.6699						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	1 (3.7)	0.510	0.534	-0.047	0.5303
Placebo	24	2 (8.3)	[0.062;4.168]	[0.075;3.811]	[-0.178;0.084]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	23 (6.1)	1.361	1.339	0.015	0.3474
Placebo	376	17 (4.5)	[0.715;2.590]	[0.727;2.468]	[-0.017;0.047]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	0	1.415	1.380	0.000	0.8191
Placebo	16	0	[0.080;24.931]	[0.095;20.071]		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
Adverse event grades are evaluated based on NCI-CTCAE (version 5).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event; CTCAE: Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events.

Table 3.1.2.2.3: Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4), by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.6971						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	16 (4.8)	1.192	1.184	0.008	0.6441
Placebo	318	13 (4.1)	[0.564;2.520]	[0.578;2.428]	[-0.024;0.039]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	8 (9.2)	1.552	1.504	0.031	0.4306
Placebo	98	6 (6.1)	[0.516;4.664]	[0.544;4.158]	[-0.046;0.108]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
Adverse event grades are evaluated based on NCI-CTCAE (version 5).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event; CTCAE: Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events.

Table 3.1.2.2.3: Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4), by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.7066						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	6 (5.8)	1.553	1.501	0.021	0.4759
Placebo	108	4 (3.7)	[0.452;5.336]	[0.487;4.626]	[-0.039;0.080]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	18 (5.7)	1.183	1.174	0.008	0.6388
Placebo	308	15 (4.9)	[0.585;2.392]	[0.601;2.294]	[-0.027;0.044]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
Adverse event grades are evaluated based on NCI-CTCAE (version 5).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event; CTCAE: Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events.

Table 3.1.2.2.3: Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4), by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.7193						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	19 (6.6)	1.214	1.197	0.011	0.5831
Placebo	291	16 (5.5)	[0.611;2.411]	[0.629;2.278]	[-0.028;0.050]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	5 (3.8)	1.627	1.569	0.014	0.5269
Placebo	125	3 (2.4)	[0.380;6.957]	[0.386;6.387]	[-0.029;0.057]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
Adverse event grades are evaluated based on NCI-CTCAE (version 5).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event; CTCAE: Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events.

Table 3.1.2.2.3: Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4), by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.8127						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	147	11 (7.5)	1.446	1.411	0.022	0.4390
Placebo	151	8 (5.3)	[0.564;3.705]	[0.588;3.389]	[-0.034;0.078]	
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	141	8 (5.7)	0.992	0.996	-0.000	0.9931
Placebo	140	8 (5.7)	[0.362;2.722]	[0.382;2.598]	[-0.055;0.054]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	5 (3.8)	1.626	1.569	0.014	0.5269
Placebo	125	3 (2.4)	[0.380;6.955]	[0.386;6.387]	[-0.029;0.057]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
Adverse event grades are evaluated based on NCI-CTCAE (version 5).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event; CTCAE: Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events.

Table 3.1.2.2.3: Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4), by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.8869						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	3 (12.0)	1.311	1.202	0.020	0.7983
Placebo	42	4 (9.5)	[0.268;6.411]	[0.298;4.844]	[-0.135;0.175]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	3 (6.8)	1.694	1.663	0.030	0.5064
Placebo	51	2 (3.9)	[0.317;9.053]	[0.365;7.569]	[-0.066;0.126]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	2 (3.3)	0.677	0.756	-0.012	0.7293
Placebo	59	3 (5.1)	[0.128;3.581]	[0.155;3.677]	[-0.083;0.060]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	7 (11.5)	2.063	1.906	0.054	0.3193
Placebo	51	3 (5.9)	[0.505;8.431]	[0.525;6.912]	[-0.048;0.156]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	9 (3.9)	1.212	1.207	0.007	0.7030
Placebo	213	7 (3.3)	[0.443;3.315]	[0.459;3.176]	[-0.028;0.042]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
Adverse event grades are evaluated based on NCI-CTCAE (version 5).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event; CTCAE: Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events.

Table 3.1.2.2.3: Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4), by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.9818						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	16 (5.5)	1.276	1.260	0.011	0.5250
Placebo	296	13 (4.4)	[0.602;2.702]	[0.616;2.577]	[-0.024;0.047]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	8 (6.2)	1.256	1.231	0.012	0.6913
Placebo	120	6 (5.0)	[0.423;3.733]	[0.442;3.432]	[-0.045;0.069]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
Adverse event grades are evaluated based on NCI-CTCAE (version 5).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event; CTCAE: Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events.

Table 3.1.2.2.3: Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4), by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.9825						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	9 (6.5)	1.273	1.258	0.013	0.6254
Placebo	154	8 (5.2)	[0.477;3.398]	[0.499;3.171]	[-0.041;0.068]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	15 (5.4)	1.292	1.276	0.012	0.5286
Placebo	262	11 (4.2)	[0.582;2.866]	[0.597;2.728]	[-0.024;0.047]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
Adverse event grades are evaluated based on NCI-CTCAE (version 5).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event; CTCAE: Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events.

1.3.3 Patients with at least one serious TEAE, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Table 3.1.3.2.3: Patients with at least one serious TEAE, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.2130						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	4 (3.9)	3.466	3.265	0.030	0.1677
Placebo	108	1 (0.9)	[0.533;22.546]	[0.550;19.364]	[-0.012;0.073]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	8 (2.5)	0.959	0.961	-0.001	0.9362
Placebo	308	8 (2.6)	[0.355;2.592]	[0.361;2.556]	[-0.026;0.024]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.3.2.3: Patients with at least one serious TEAE, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.3030						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	7 (3.1)	0.965	0.965	-0.001	0.9438
Placebo	216	7 (3.2)	[0.344;2.705]	[0.354;2.626]	[-0.034;0.032]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	5 (2.6)	2.610	2.563	0.016	0.2403
Placebo	200	2 (1.0)	[0.500;13.623]	[0.503;13.065]	[-0.010;0.042]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.3.2.3: Patients with at least one serious TEAE, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.4350						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	7 (4.0)	1.881	1.842	0.018	0.3149
Placebo	186	4 (2.2)	[0.541;6.545]	[0.550;6.171]	[-0.017;0.054]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	5 (2.1)	0.949	0.950	-0.001	0.9317
Placebo	230	5 (2.2)	[0.287;3.139]	[0.293;3.081]	[-0.027;0.025]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.3.2.3: Patients with at least one serious TEAE, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.5139						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	1 (3.7)	0.505	0.526	-0.048	0.5122
Placebo	24	2 (8.3)	[0.062;4.136]	[0.076;3.618]	[-0.177;0.080]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	10 (2.6)	1.424	1.413	0.008	0.4764
Placebo	376	7 (1.9)	[0.536;3.782]	[0.542;3.685]	[-0.013;0.029]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	1 (9.1)	3.120	2.780	0.092	0.3710
Placebo	16	0	[0.251;38.818]	[0.283;27.329]	[-0.079;0.263]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.3.2.3: Patients with at least one serious TEAE, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.5835						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	4 (4.4)	0.987	0.987	-0.001	0.9835
Placebo	89	4 (4.5)	[0.258;3.773]	[0.274;3.553]	[-0.061;0.060]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	8 (2.4)	1.610	1.595	0.009	0.4049
Placebo	327	5 (1.5)	[0.521;4.974]	[0.527;4.828]	[-0.012;0.030]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.3.2.3: Patients with at least one serious TEAE, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.6256						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	11 (3.3)	1.454	1.438	0.010	0.4244
Placebo	350	8 (2.3)	[0.577;3.665]	[0.586;3.529]	[-0.015;0.035]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	1 (1.2)	0.785	0.808	-0.003	0.8527
Placebo	66	1 (1.5)	[0.080;7.735]	[0.086;7.571]	[-0.040;0.035]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.3.2.3: Patients with at least one serious TEAE, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.6365						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	6 (4.3)	1.719	1.687	0.018	0.4040
Placebo	154	4 (2.6)	[0.474;6.236]	[0.488;5.826]	[-0.024;0.060]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	6 (2.1)	1.125	1.122	0.002	0.8474
Placebo	262	5 (1.9)	[0.339;3.735]	[0.346;3.643]	[-0.021;0.026]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.3.2.3: Patients with at least one serious TEAE, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.6573						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	4 (1.5)	1.782	1.766	0.007	0.4626
Placebo	265	2 (0.8)	[0.376;8.444]	[0.380;8.214]	[-0.011;0.025]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	8 (5.4)	1.170	1.157	0.007	0.7729
Placebo	151	7 (4.6)	[0.413;3.317]	[0.429;3.118]	[-0.042;0.057]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.3.2.3: Patients with at least one serious TEAE, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.7105						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	2 (2.4)	1.042	1.043	0.001	0.9627
Placebo	88	2 (2.3)	[0.176;6.173]	[0.183;5.955]	[-0.043;0.046]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	7 (3.3)	1.868	1.857	0.015	0.3150
Placebo	222	4 (1.8)	[0.539;6.480]	[0.544;6.342]	[-0.015;0.045]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	3 (2.4)	0.859	0.864	-0.004	0.8441
Placebo	106	3 (2.8)	[0.191;3.871]	[0.200;3.731]	[-0.046;0.038]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.3.2.3: Patients with at least one serious TEAE, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.8565						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	1 (1.7)	1.082	1.090	0.002	0.9402
Placebo	64	1 (1.6)	[0.109;10.701]	[0.117;10.152]	[-0.042;0.046]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	11 (3.1)	1.359	1.349	0.008	0.5138
Placebo	352	8 (2.3)	[0.540;3.421]	[0.547;3.327]	[-0.016;0.032]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.3.2.3: Patients with at least one serious TEAE, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.9105						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	8 (2.8)	1.378	1.366	0.007	0.5577
Placebo	296	6 (2.0)	[0.472;4.025]	[0.479;3.893]	[-0.017;0.032]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	4 (3.1)	1.238	1.221	0.006	0.7905
Placebo	120	3 (2.5)	[0.271;5.660]	[0.280;5.327]	[-0.035;0.046]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.3.2.3: Patients with at least one serious TEAE, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.9400						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	7 (2.1)	1.347	1.341	0.005	0.6128
Placebo	318	5 (1.6)	[0.423;4.292]	[0.429;4.198]	[-0.015;0.026]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	5 (5.7)	1.443	1.415	0.017	0.5936
Placebo	98	4 (4.1)	[0.374;5.562]	[0.394;5.086]	[-0.046;0.080]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.3.2.3: Patients with at least one serious TEAE, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.9908						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	9 (3.1)	1.318	1.303	0.007	0.5909
Placebo	291	7 (2.4)	[0.484;3.590]	[0.494;3.436]	[-0.020;0.034]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	3 (2.3)	1.333	1.307	0.006	0.7410
Placebo	125	2 (1.6)	[0.258;6.890]	[0.267;6.385]	[-0.028;0.040]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.3.2.3: Patients with at least one serious TEAE, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: NC						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	108	4 (3.7)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	113	3 (2.7)	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	115	3 (2.6)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	103	4 (3.9)	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	106	2 (1.9)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	113	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	89	3 (3.4)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	87	2 (2.3)	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on
[2] RR (95% CI) based on
[3] RD (95% CI) based on
[4] P-value based on a Fisher's exact test.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.3.2.3: Patients with at least one serious TEAE, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: NC						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	9	0	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	18	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	226	4 (1.8)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	213	4 (1.9)	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	96	3 (3.1)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	87	1 (1.1)	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	49	2 (4.1)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	60	3 (5.0)	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	2 (7.4)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	26	1 (3.8)	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	1 (9.1)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	12	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on
[2] RR (95% CI) based on
[3] RD (95% CI) based on
[4] P-value based on a Fisher's exact test.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.3.2.3: Patients with at least one serious TEAE, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: NC						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	147	5 (3.4)	NC [NC;NC]	NC [NC;NC]	NC [NC;NC]	NC
Placebo	151	3 (2.0)				
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	141	4 (2.8)	NC [NC;NC]	NC [NC;NC]	NC [NC;NC]	NC
Placebo	140	4 (2.9)				
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	3 (2.3)	NC [NC;NC]	NC [NC;NC]	NC [NC;NC]	NC
Placebo	125	2 (1.6)				

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on
[2] RR (95% CI) based on
[3] RD (95% CI) based on
[4] P-value based on a Fisher's exact test.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.3.2.3: Patients with at least one serious TEAE, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: NC						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	1 (4.0)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	42	3 (7.1)	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	1 (2.3)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	51	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	1 (1.7)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	59	1 (1.7)	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	4 (6.6)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	51	3 (5.9)	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	5 (2.2)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	213	2 (0.9)	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on
[2] RR (95% CI) based on
[3] RD (95% CI) based on
[4] P-value based on a Fisher's exact test.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

1.3.4 Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Table 3.1.4.2.3: Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.0271						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	12 (6.8)	3.982	3.754	0.052	0.0162
Placebo	186	3 (1.6)	[1.194;13.282]	[1.172;12.024]	[0.011;0.093]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	7 (2.9)	0.731	0.739	-0.010	0.5402
Placebo	230	9 (3.9)	[0.267;1.997]	[0.280;1.950]	[-0.043;0.023]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
Adverse events with action taken of study treatment discontinuation are taken from the adverse events case report form.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.4.2.3: Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.0480						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	0	0.271	0.296	-0.085	0.2458
Placebo	24	2 (8.3)	[0.026;2.789]	[0.033;2.638]	[-0.196;0.027]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	15 (3.9)	1.503	1.483	0.013	0.3236
Placebo	376	10 (2.7)	[0.666;3.392]	[0.675;3.257]	[-0.013;0.038]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	4 (36.4)	10.878	6.940	0.366	0.0250
Placebo	16	0	[1.078;109.781]	[0.920;52.346]	[0.082;0.650]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
Adverse events with action taken of study treatment discontinuation are taken from the adverse events case report form.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.4.2.3: Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.2391						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	13 (4.5)	2.282	2.220	0.025	0.0917
Placebo	296	6 (2.0)	[0.855;6.094]	[0.856;5.761]	[-0.004;0.054]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	6 (4.7)	0.919	0.924	-0.004	0.8873
Placebo	120	6 (5.0)	[0.288;2.937]	[0.307;2.777]	[-0.058;0.050]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
Adverse events with action taken of study treatment discontinuation are taken from the adverse events case report form.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.4.2.3: Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.3438						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	5 (5.9)	2.386	2.305	0.037	0.2527
Placebo	88	2 (2.3)	[0.518;10.986]	[0.530;10.024]	[-0.022;0.095]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	10 (4.8)	2.154	2.084	0.025	0.1614
Placebo	222	5 (2.3)	[0.723;6.415]	[0.729;5.962]	[-0.010;0.060]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	4 (3.3)	0.679	0.690	-0.015	0.5713
Placebo	106	5 (4.7)	[0.177;2.600]	[0.190;2.502]	[-0.066;0.036]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
Adverse events with action taken of study treatment discontinuation are taken from the adverse events case report form.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.4.2.3: Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.3514						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	4 (3.9)	3.368	3.443	0.032	0.1656
Placebo	108	1 (0.9)	[0.519;21.856]	[0.537;22.072]	[-0.009;0.074]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	15 (4.8)	1.335	1.322	0.012	0.4713
Placebo	308	11 (3.6)	[0.603;2.957]	[0.618;2.828]	[-0.020;0.043]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
Adverse events with action taken of study treatment discontinuation are taken from the adverse events case report form.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.4.2.3: Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.3595						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	147	5 (3.4)	0.866	0.881	-0.005	0.8311
Placebo	151	6 (4.0)	[0.258;2.905]	[0.275;2.822]	[-0.047;0.038]	
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	141	9 (6.4)	3.106	2.994	0.043	0.0785
Placebo	140	3 (2.1)	[0.822;11.733]	[0.827;10.832]	[-0.004;0.089]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	5 (3.8)	1.508	1.440	0.013	0.5822
Placebo	125	3 (2.4)	[0.385;5.900]	[0.391;5.298]	[-0.030;0.055]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
Adverse events with action taken of study treatment discontinuation are taken from the adverse events case report form.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.4.2.3: Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.3876						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	7 (5.1)	2.485	2.429	0.032	0.1477
Placebo	154	3 (1.9)	[0.683;9.037]	[0.703;8.394]	[-0.010;0.074]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	12 (4.3)	1.259	1.248	0.009	0.6087
Placebo	262	9 (3.4)	[0.521;3.040]	[0.535;2.912]	[-0.024;0.041]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
Adverse events with action taken of study treatment discontinuation are taken from the adverse events case report form.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.4.2.3: Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.4892						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	12 (5.4)	1.305	1.290	0.012	0.5542
Placebo	216	9 (4.2)	[0.538;3.166]	[0.555;2.998]	[-0.028;0.052]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	7 (3.6)	2.250	2.204	0.021	0.2047
Placebo	200	3 (1.5)	[0.623;8.134]	[0.630;7.719]	[-0.010;0.052]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
Adverse events with action taken of study treatment discontinuation are taken from the adverse events case report form.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.4.2.3: Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.5114						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	6 (2.2)	1.183	1.178	0.003	0.7844
Placebo	265	5 (1.9)	[0.356;3.925]	[0.364;3.813]	[-0.021;0.027]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	13 (8.8)	1.975	1.885	0.041	0.1549
Placebo	151	7 (4.6)	[0.764;5.105]	[0.776;4.582]	[-0.015;0.098]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
Adverse events with action taken of study treatment discontinuation are taken from the adverse events case report form.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.4.2.3: Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.5191						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	2 (8.0)	1.785	1.691	0.036	0.5308
Placebo	42	2 (4.8)	[0.286;11.131]	[0.327;8.740]	[-0.090;0.163]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	3 (6.8)	5.170	4.760	0.069	0.1202
Placebo	51	0	[0.555;48.177]	[0.543;41.716]	[-0.006;0.143]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	1 (1.7)	0.936	0.926	-0.001	0.9343
Placebo	59	1 (1.7)	[0.127;6.890]	[0.149;5.765]	[-0.051;0.048]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	3 (4.9)	0.597	0.606	-0.032	0.4912
Placebo	51	4 (7.8)	[0.127;2.810]	[0.145;2.532]	[-0.123;0.059]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	10 (4.4)	1.922	1.870	0.020	0.2383
Placebo	213	5 (2.3)	[0.645;5.722]	[0.650;5.381]	[-0.013;0.054]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
Adverse events with action taken of study treatment discontinuation are taken from the adverse events case report form.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.4.2.3: Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.5706						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	3 (5.0)	2.617	2.528	0.035	0.3196
Placebo	64	1 (1.6)	[0.373;18.348]	[0.384;16.628]	[-0.027;0.098]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	16 (4.5)	1.446	1.425	0.013	0.3542
Placebo	352	11 (3.1)	[0.661;3.163]	[0.671;3.023]	[-0.015;0.041]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
Adverse events with action taken of study treatment discontinuation are taken from the adverse events case report form.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.4.2.3: Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.6535						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	12 (3.6)	1.453	1.433	0.011	0.4210
Placebo	318	8 (2.5)	[0.585;3.605]	[0.594;3.455]	[-0.016;0.037]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	7 (8.0)	2.073	1.977	0.040	0.2573
Placebo	98	4 (4.1)	[0.584;7.351]	[0.594;6.578]	[-0.030;0.109]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
Adverse events with action taken of study treatment discontinuation are taken from the adverse events case report form.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.4.2.3: Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.7388						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	14 (4.2)	1.486	1.464	0.013	0.3457
Placebo	350	10 (2.9)	[0.650;3.395]	[0.660;3.248]	[-0.014;0.041]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	5 (6.0)	2.033	1.978	0.030	0.3983
Placebo	66	2 (3.0)	[0.381;10.854]	[0.395;9.900]	[-0.036;0.095]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
Adverse events with action taken of study treatment discontinuation are taken from the adverse events case report form.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.4.2.3: Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.7684						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	108	5 (4.6)	1.040	1.029	0.001	0.9632
Placebo	113	5 (4.4)	[0.292;3.702]	[0.306;3.466]	[-0.053;0.056]	
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	115	7 (6.1)	1.610	1.565	0.022	0.4617
Placebo	103	4 (3.9)	[0.457;5.673]	[0.471;5.197]	[-0.035;0.079]	
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	106	4 (3.8)	3.356	3.253	0.030	0.1857
Placebo	113	1 (0.9)	[0.518;21.736]	[0.512;20.655]	[-0.011;0.070]	
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	89	3 (3.4)	1.356	1.297	0.008	0.7456
Placebo	87	2 (2.3)	[0.260;7.073]	[0.270;6.225]	[-0.041;0.058]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
Adverse events with action taken of study treatment discontinuation are taken from the adverse events case report form.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.4.2.3: Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.7871						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	4 (4.4)	1.331	1.321	0.011	0.7097
Placebo	89	3 (3.4)	[0.289;6.135]	[0.304;5.740]	[-0.046;0.068]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	15 (4.6)	1.694	1.660	0.018	0.2155
Placebo	327	9 (2.8)	[0.730;3.931]	[0.738;3.730]	[-0.010;0.047]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
Adverse events with action taken of study treatment discontinuation are taken from the adverse events case report form.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.4.2.3: Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.9339						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	14 (4.9)	1.613	1.576	0.018	0.2742
Placebo	291	9 (3.1)	[0.686;3.792]	[0.693;3.586]	[-0.014;0.050]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	5 (3.8)	1.507	1.440	0.013	0.5822
Placebo	125	3 (2.4)	[0.385;5.897]	[0.391;5.298]	[-0.030;0.055]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
Adverse events with action taken of study treatment discontinuation are taken from the adverse events case report form.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

Table 3.1.4.2.3: Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.9564						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	9	0	0.942	0.919	-0.048	0.9459
Placebo	18	1 (5.6)	[0.075;11.780]	[0.087;9.667]	[-0.149;0.054]	
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	226	8 (3.5)	1.924	1.887	0.017	0.2859
Placebo	213	4 (1.9)	[0.570;6.487]	[0.577;6.176]	[-0.014;0.047]	
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	96	4 (4.2)	1.141	1.055	0.002	0.9398
Placebo	87	3 (3.4)	[0.273;4.767]	[0.261;4.275]	[-0.053;0.056]	
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	49	3 (6.1)	1.262	1.273	0.015	0.7471
Placebo	60	3 (5.0)	[0.272;5.844]	[0.296;5.477]	[-0.071;0.101]	
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	2 (7.4)	1.659	1.634	0.038	0.6202
Placebo	26	1 (3.8)	[0.203;13.529]	[0.236;11.324]	[-0.083;0.158]	
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	2 (18.2)	3.700	3.102	0.185	0.2727
Placebo	12	0	[0.331;41.350]	[0.383;25.109]	[-0.049;0.420]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events are counted only once.
Adverse events with action taken of study treatment discontinuation are taken from the adverse events case report form.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; TEAE: Treatment Emergent Adverse Event.

1.3.5 Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Gastrointestinal disorders, Preferred Term: Toothache

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.0762						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	18 (6.3)	3.941	3.691	0.046	0.0043
Placebo	291	5 (1.7)	[1.436;10.813]	[1.397;9.750]	[0.014;0.078]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	5 (3.8)	0.915	0.931	-0.003	0.9078
Placebo	125	5 (4.0)	[0.256;3.264]	[0.280;3.096]	[-0.051;0.045]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Gastrointestinal disorders, Preferred Term: Toothache

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.1252						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	8 (5.8)	1.315	1.293	0.013	0.6052
Placebo	154	7 (4.5)	[0.460;3.758]	[0.487;3.430]	[-0.037;0.064]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	15 (5.4)	4.372	4.140	0.042	0.0079
Placebo	262	3 (1.1)	[1.349;14.167]	[1.318;13.005]	[0.013;0.071]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Gastrointestinal disorders, Preferred Term: Toothache

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.1476						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	2 (3.3)	0.774	0.780	-0.012	0.7571
Placebo	64	3 (4.7)	[0.145;4.118]	[0.162;3.744]	[-0.081;0.057]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	21 (5.9)	3.075	2.925	0.038	0.0083
Placebo	352	7 (2.0)	[1.286;7.353]	[1.263;6.773]	[0.010;0.067]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Gastrointestinal disorders, Preferred Term: Toothache

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.2036						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	147	10 (6.8)	3.846	3.608	0.051	0.0295
Placebo	151	3 (2.0)	[1.029;14.377]	[1.034;12.591]	[0.004;0.098]	
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	141	8 (5.7)	4.156	3.951	0.042	0.0567
Placebo	140	2 (1.4)	[0.862;20.042]	[0.851;18.355]	[-0.001;0.085]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	5 (3.8)	0.914	0.931	-0.003	0.9078
Placebo	125	5 (4.0)	[0.256;3.263]	[0.280;3.096]	[-0.051;0.045]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Gastrointestinal disorders, Preferred Term: Toothache

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.2347						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	4 (3.9)	1.174	1.187	0.008	0.7817
Placebo	108	4 (3.7)	[0.305;4.515]	[0.353;3.985]	[-0.045;0.061]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	19 (6.0)	3.168	3.009	0.040	0.0111
Placebo	308	6 (1.9)	[1.244;8.071]	[1.225;7.389]	[0.009;0.070]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Gastrointestinal disorders, Preferred Term: Toothache

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.4113						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	2 (8.0)	0.680	0.708	-0.033	0.6664
Placebo	42	5 (11.9)	[0.119;3.882]	[0.145;3.446]	[-0.176;0.110]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	6 (13.6)	6.520	5.586	0.127	0.0248
Placebo	51	1 (2.0)	[1.032;41.177]	[1.009;30.912]	[0.020;0.235]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	1 (1.7)	1.794	1.942	0.018	0.5679
Placebo	59	0	[0.157;20.512]	[0.194;19.489]	[-0.016;0.052]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	1 (1.6)	1.656	1.641	0.016	0.6827
Placebo	51	0	[0.145;18.949]	[0.151;17.847]	[-0.016;0.047]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	13 (5.7)	3.226	3.057	0.039	0.0344
Placebo	213	4 (1.9)	[1.031;10.089]	[1.017;9.192]	[0.003;0.074]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Gastrointestinal disorders, Preferred Term: Toothache

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.4396						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	19 (6.6)	2.033	1.950	0.032	0.0714
Placebo	296	10 (3.4)	[0.924;4.471]	[0.928;4.098]	[-0.003;0.067]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	4 (3.1)	4.766	4.674	0.031	0.1165
Placebo	120	0	[0.547;41.555]	[0.557;39.202]	[0.001;0.061]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Gastrointestinal disorders, Preferred Term: Toothache

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.6380						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	108	8 (7.4)	1.701	1.641	0.028	0.3673
Placebo	113	5 (4.4)	[0.535;5.407]	[0.552;4.877]	[-0.033;0.090]	
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	115	9 (7.8)	3.697	3.439	0.059	0.0565
Placebo	103	2 (1.9)	[0.889;15.371]	[0.882;13.411]	[0.004;0.115]	
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	106	4 (3.8)	3.479	3.325	0.030	0.1709
Placebo	113	1 (0.9)	[0.535;22.611]	[0.537;20.602]	[-0.010;0.071]	
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	89	2 (2.2)	0.924	0.967	-0.001	0.9732
Placebo	87	2 (2.3)	[0.127;6.746]	[0.140;6.690]	[-0.045;0.043]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Gastrointestinal disorders, Preferred Term: Toothache

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.6418						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	14 (4.2)	2.522	2.441	0.025	0.0547
Placebo	350	6 (1.7)	[0.955;6.663]	[0.950;6.272]	[-0.001;0.050]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	9 (10.8)	1.752	1.637	0.045	0.3538
Placebo	66	4 (6.1)	[0.536;5.719]	[0.572;4.687]	[-0.041;0.131]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Gastrointestinal disorders, Preferred Term: Toothache

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.6487						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	0	0.877	0.897	0.000	0.9388
Placebo	24	0	[0.051;14.946]	[0.059;13.623]		
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	20 (5.3)	2.275	2.192	0.029	0.0397
Placebo	376	9 (2.4)	[1.019;5.080]	[1.014;4.738]	[0.001;0.056]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	3 (27.3)	4.621	3.302	0.210	0.1710
Placebo	16	1 (6.3)	[0.553;38.621]	[0.542;20.110]	[-0.085;0.504]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Gastrointestinal disorders, Preferred Term: Toothache

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.6893						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	9 (10.6)	2.416	2.233	0.062	0.1303
Placebo	88	4 (4.5)	[0.747;7.821]	[0.767;6.505]	[-0.015;0.139]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	11 (5.2)	2.978	2.848	0.034	0.0558
Placebo	222	4 (1.8)	[0.930;9.543]	[0.924;8.779]	[-0.001;0.068]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	3 (2.4)	1.219	1.209	0.006	0.8169
Placebo	106	2 (1.9)	[0.234;6.351]	[0.243;6.021]	[-0.032;0.043]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Gastrointestinal disorders, Preferred Term: Toothache

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.7289						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	19 (7.0)	2.181	2.075	0.036	0.0557
Placebo	265	9 (3.4)	[0.963;4.941]	[0.962;4.475]	[-0.001;0.074]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	4 (2.7)	3.106	3.059	0.020	0.2076
Placebo	151	1 (0.7)	[0.481;20.064]	[0.491;19.070]	[-0.009;0.050]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Gastrointestinal disorders, Preferred Term: Toothache

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.8373						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	12 (6.8)	2.517	2.383	0.041	0.0709
Placebo	186	5 (2.7)	[0.899;7.050]	[0.900;6.307]	[-0.003;0.084]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	11 (4.5)	2.153	2.089	0.024	0.1550
Placebo	230	5 (2.2)	[0.733;6.321]	[0.736;5.933]	[-0.009;0.056]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Gastrointestinal disorders, Preferred Term: Toothache

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.8379						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	20 (6.0)	2.208	2.116	0.032	0.0494
Placebo	318	9 (2.8)	[0.986;4.945]	[0.981;4.565]	[0.000;0.063]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	3 (3.4)	2.743	2.637	0.025	0.2980
Placebo	98	1 (1.0)	[0.394;19.094]	[0.397;17.505]	[-0.019;0.068]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Gastrointestinal disorders, Preferred Term: Toothache

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.8478						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	17 (7.6)	2.478	2.337	0.043	0.0439
Placebo	216	7 (3.2)	[1.001;6.136]	[0.993;5.498]	[0.002;0.085]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	6 (3.1)	2.103	2.057	0.016	0.2922
Placebo	200	3 (1.5)	[0.516;8.566]	[0.523;8.090]	[-0.014;0.045]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Gastrointestinal disorders, Preferred Term: Toothache

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.9131						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	1 (1.1)	1.996	1.975	0.011	0.5701
Placebo	89	0	[0.177;22.501]	[0.182;21.484]	[-0.011;0.033]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	22 (6.7)	2.301	2.190	0.036	0.0296
Placebo	327	10 (3.1)	[1.067;4.963]	[1.058;4.532]	[0.004;0.069]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Gastrointestinal disorders, Preferred Term: Toothache

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.9730						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	9	1 (11.1)	2.419	1.970	0.076	0.5357
Placebo	18	1 (5.6)	[0.213;27.478]	[0.244;15.913]	[-0.157;0.309]	
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	226	13 (5.8)	2.135	2.062	0.030	0.1236
Placebo	213	6 (2.8)	[0.794;5.742]	[0.802;5.296]	[-0.008;0.067]	
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	96	6 (6.3)	2.631	2.525	0.035	0.2418
Placebo	87	2 (2.3)	[0.514;13.469]	[0.502;12.716]	[-0.021;0.092]	
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	49	3 (6.1)	3.172	2.884	0.046	0.2512
Placebo	60	1 (1.7)	[0.448;22.454]	[0.438;18.981]	[-0.028;0.121]	
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	0	0.949	0.964	0.000	0.9791
Placebo	26	0	[0.056;16.088]	[0.063;14.659]		
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	0	0.922	1.034	0.000	0.9809
Placebo	12	0	[0.051;16.793]	[0.076;14.158]		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Vitamin D decreased

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.1225						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	4 (1.2)	0.219	0.232	-0.040	0.0032
Placebo	350	18 (5.1)	[0.073;0.657]	[0.080;0.675]	[-0.065;-0.014]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	1 (1.2)	1.661	1.618	0.012	0.6888
Placebo	66	0	[0.146;18.863]	[0.152;17.257]	[-0.011;0.036]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Vitamin D decreased

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.2160						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	1 (1.7)	1.031	1.063	0.001	0.9497
Placebo	64	1 (1.6)	[0.139;7.623]	[0.158;7.154]	[-0.044;0.047]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	4 (1.1)	0.243	0.256	-0.037	0.0045
Placebo	352	17 (4.8)	[0.085;0.694]	[0.092;0.709]	[-0.062;-0.012]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Vitamin D decreased

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.2444						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	3 (1.0)	0.193	0.204	-0.040	0.0045
Placebo	296	15 (5.1)	[0.055;0.677]	[0.060;0.697]	[-0.068;-0.013]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	2 (1.6)	0.667	0.671	-0.009	0.6231
Placebo	120	3 (2.5)	[0.128;3.469]	[0.136;3.315]	[-0.044;0.026]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Vitamin D decreased

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.2562						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	1 (4.0)	0.951	0.946	-0.013	0.9556
Placebo	42	2 (4.8)	[0.117;7.732]	[0.136;6.584]	[-0.111;0.086]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	1 (2.3)	2.246	2.335	0.022	0.4812
Placebo	51	0	[0.196;25.715]	[0.209;26.076]	[-0.021;0.065]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	1 (1.7)	0.220	0.233	-0.081	0.0733
Placebo	59	6 (10.2)	[0.036;1.357]	[0.041;1.342]	[-0.165;0.003]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	1 (1.6)	0.853	0.849	-0.002	0.8865
Placebo	51	1 (2.0)	[0.086;8.497]	[0.091;7.902]	[-0.052;0.047]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	1 (0.4)	0.139	0.147	-0.038	0.0095
Placebo	213	9 (4.2)	[0.025;0.790]	[0.027;0.805]	[-0.067;-0.010]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Vitamin D decreased

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.2736						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	2 (2.4)	1.018	1.014	0.000	0.9878
Placebo	88	2 (2.3)	[0.171;6.070]	[0.182;5.649]	[-0.044;0.044]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	2 (1.0)	0.261	0.268	-0.026	0.0712
Placebo	222	8 (3.6)	[0.055;1.246]	[0.057;1.254]	[-0.054;0.002]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	1 (0.8)	0.139	0.152	-0.067	0.0119
Placebo	106	8 (7.5)	[0.024;0.810]	[0.027;0.844]	[-0.120;-0.015]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Vitamin D decreased

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.3899						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	0	0.995	0.990	0.000	0.9944
Placebo	89	0	[0.061;16.252]	[0.063;15.588]		
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	5 (1.5)	0.263	0.277	-0.040	0.0055
Placebo	327	18 (5.5)	[0.096;0.719]	[0.105;0.735]	[-0.068;-0.012]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Vitamin D decreased

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.4067						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	2 (1.4)	0.186	0.202	-0.057	0.0172
Placebo	154	11 (7.1)	[0.040;0.860]	[0.046;0.891]	[-0.103;-0.012]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	3 (1.1)	0.428	0.437	-0.016	0.1836
Placebo	262	7 (2.7)	[0.118;1.545]	[0.125;1.532]	[-0.039;0.007]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Vitamin D decreased

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.4493						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	3 (1.1)	0.224	0.237	-0.042	0.0071
Placebo	265	14 (5.3)	[0.068;0.731]	[0.075;0.747]	[-0.071;-0.012]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	2 (1.4)	0.508	0.514	-0.013	0.4313
Placebo	151	4 (2.6)	[0.091;2.832]	[0.095;2.775]	[-0.044;0.019]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Vitamin D decreased

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.4568						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	0	0.910	0.897	0.000	0.9388
Placebo	24	0	[0.053;15.576]	[0.059;13.623]		
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	5 (1.3)	0.263	0.276	-0.035	0.0054
Placebo	376	18 (4.8)	[0.096;0.718]	[0.104;0.732]	[-0.059;-0.010]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	0	1.398	1.380	0.000	0.8191
Placebo	16	0	[0.077;25.438]	[0.095;20.071]		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Vitamin D decreased

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.5803						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	2 (1.1)	0.417	0.425	-0.015	0.2879
Placebo	186	5 (2.7)	[0.079;2.188]	[0.083;2.167]	[-0.043;0.013]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	3 (1.2)	0.232	0.247	-0.044	0.0097
Placebo	230	13 (5.7)	[0.070;0.767]	[0.078;0.785]	[-0.077;-0.011]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Vitamin D decreased

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.5899						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	4 (1.2)	0.247	0.259	-0.035	0.0083
Placebo	318	15 (4.7)	[0.081;0.754]	[0.087;0.769]	[-0.061;-0.009]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	1 (1.1)	0.463	0.479	-0.019	0.4364
Placebo	98	3 (3.1)	[0.066;3.233]	[0.072;3.172]	[-0.060;0.021]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Vitamin D decreased

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.7092						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	2 (1.9)	0.224	0.259	-0.058	0.0504
Placebo	108	8 (7.4)	[0.046;1.089]	[0.060;1.128]	[-0.116;0.000]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	3 (1.0)	0.327	0.340	-0.022	0.0619
Placebo	308	10 (3.2)	[0.096;1.112]	[0.103;1.118]	[-0.044;0.000]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Vitamin D decreased

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.7754						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	108	0	0.205	0.214	-0.035	0.1179
Placebo	113	4 (3.5)	[0.023;1.790]	[0.025;1.834]	[-0.068;-0.001]	
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	115	1 (0.9)	0.887	0.897	-0.001	0.9134
Placebo	103	1 (1.0)	[0.122;6.440]	[0.127;6.339]	[-0.026;0.024]	
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	106	3 (2.8)	0.315	0.341	-0.054	0.0789
Placebo	113	9 (8.0)	[0.082;1.207]	[0.096;1.210]	[-0.113;0.005]	
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	89	1 (1.1)	0.330	0.344	-0.032	0.2332
Placebo	87	4 (4.6)	[0.050;2.157]	[0.055;2.172]	[-0.080;0.016]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Vitamin D decreased

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.8087						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	9	0	1.652	1.651	0.000	0.7168
Placebo	18	0	[0.091;29.942]	[0.119;22.877]		
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	226	3 (1.3)	0.301	0.311	-0.029	0.0592
Placebo	213	9 (4.2)	[0.080;1.130]	[0.086;1.129]	[-0.060;0.002]	
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	96	1 (1.0)	0.211	0.226	-0.054	0.0681
Placebo	87	6 (6.9)	[0.035;1.282]	[0.039;1.314]	[-0.110;0.002]	
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	49	1 (2.0)	0.681	0.671	-0.017	0.6899
Placebo	60	2 (3.3)	[0.086;5.383]	[0.095;4.742]	[-0.077;0.042]	
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	0	0.979	0.964	0.000	0.9791
Placebo	26	0	[0.058;16.596]	[0.063;14.659]		
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	0	0.577	0.473	-0.110	0.4926
Placebo	12	1 (8.3)	[0.045;7.402]	[0.056;3.989]	[-0.288;0.069]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

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[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Vitamin D decreased

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.8670						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	4 (1.4)	0.270	0.284	-0.035	0.0152
Placebo	291	14 (4.8)	[0.088;0.835]	[0.095;0.846]	[-0.063;-0.007]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	1 (0.8)	0.326	0.331	-0.023	0.2121
Placebo	125	4 (3.2)	[0.050;2.118]	[0.053;2.056]	[-0.057;0.011]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Vitamin D decreased

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.9044						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	1 (0.4)	0.260	0.266	-0.019	0.1193
Placebo	216	5 (2.3)	[0.042;1.599]	[0.044;1.598]	[-0.040;0.003]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	4 (2.1)	0.296	0.314	-0.045	0.0279
Placebo	200	13 (6.5)	[0.094;0.929]	[0.105;0.943]	[-0.084;-0.005]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Vitamin D decreased

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.9814						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	147	1 (0.7)	0.260	0.269	-0.028	0.1166
Placebo	151	5 (3.3)	[0.042;1.608]	[0.046;1.577]	[-0.060;0.004]	
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	141	3 (2.1)	0.316	0.334	-0.043	0.0771
Placebo	140	9 (6.4)	[0.083;1.200]	[0.093;1.205]	[-0.089;0.004]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	1 (0.8)	0.325	0.331	-0.023	0.2121
Placebo	125	4 (3.2)	[0.050;2.108]	[0.053;2.056]	[-0.057;0.011]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.0418						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	40 (14.8)	2.256	2.067	0.076	0.0048
Placebo	265	19 (7.2)	[1.269;4.011]	[1.230;3.473]	[0.024;0.129]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	19 (12.8)	0.909	0.920	-0.011	0.7774
Placebo	151	21 (13.9)	[0.466;1.771]	[0.517;1.638]	[-0.088;0.066]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.0738						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	11 (12.9)	1.166	1.136	0.016	0.7555
Placebo	88	10 (11.4)	[0.467;2.910]	[0.510;2.533]	[-0.082;0.113]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	33 (15.7)	2.563	2.292	0.089	0.0034
Placebo	222	15 (6.8)	[1.347;4.875]	[1.289;4.075]	[0.029;0.148]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	15 (12.2)	0.843	0.862	-0.020	0.6637
Placebo	106	15 (14.2)	[0.391;1.818]	[0.441;1.685]	[-0.108;0.069]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.0769						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	51 (15.4)	1.884	1.746	0.066	0.0105
Placebo	318	28 (8.8)	[1.155;3.076]	[1.131;2.694]	[0.016;0.115]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	8 (9.2)	0.728	0.751	-0.030	0.5083
Placebo	98	12 (12.2)	[0.283;1.875]	[0.322;1.754]	[-0.119;0.058]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1540						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	108	9 (8.3)	1.043	1.044	0.003	0.9256
Placebo	113	9 (8.0)	[0.397;2.738]	[0.423;2.573]	[-0.069;0.076]	
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	115	17 (14.8)	1.456	1.387	0.041	0.3661
Placebo	103	11 (10.7)	[0.647;3.277]	[0.680;2.826]	[-0.047;0.129]	
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	106	15 (14.2)	1.094	1.086	0.011	0.8091
Placebo	113	15 (13.3)	[0.506;2.367]	[0.555;2.126]	[-0.080;0.102]	
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	89	18 (20.2)	4.099	3.476	0.142	0.0054
Placebo	87	5 (5.7)	[1.447;11.615]	[1.335;9.053]	[0.045;0.238]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1746						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	9	3 (33.3)	6.644	4.480	0.295	0.0754
Placebo	18	1 (5.6)	[0.799;55.265]	[0.773;25.964]	[-0.028;0.618]	
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	226	33 (14.6)	2.266	2.077	0.076	0.0111
Placebo	213	15 (7.0)	[1.192;4.308]	[1.162;3.711]	[0.018;0.133]	
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	96	15 (15.6)	1.127	1.088	0.013	0.8127
Placebo	87	12 (13.8)	[0.495;2.568]	[0.542;2.183]	[-0.090;0.115]	
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	49	4 (8.2)	0.512	0.554	-0.065	0.2991
Placebo	60	9 (15.0)	[0.147;1.780]	[0.178;1.729]	[-0.183;0.053]	
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	3 (11.1)	0.954	0.979	-0.002	0.9762
Placebo	26	3 (11.5)	[0.195;4.668]	[0.246;3.901]	[-0.169;0.166]	
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	1 (9.1)	2.248	1.881	0.073	0.5998
Placebo	12	0	[0.178;28.350]	[0.182;19.485]	[-0.086;0.232]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.3915						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	50 (14.9)	1.688	1.584	0.055	0.0275
Placebo	350	33 (9.4)	[1.057;2.697]	[1.048;2.393]	[0.006;0.104]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	9 (10.8)	1.019	1.011	0.001	0.9812
Placebo	66	7 (10.6)	[0.358;2.901]	[0.400;2.556]	[-0.099;0.101]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.4181						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	6 (6.7)	0.986	0.988	-0.001	0.9832
Placebo	89	6 (6.7)	[0.305;3.186]	[0.331;2.954]	[-0.074;0.073]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	53 (16.2)	1.663	1.553	0.058	0.0300
Placebo	327	34 (10.4)	[1.048;2.638]	[1.039;2.321]	[0.006;0.109]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.4193						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	26 (11.7)	1.292	1.258	0.024	0.4143
Placebo	216	20 (9.3)	[0.697;2.392]	[0.724;2.186]	[-0.033;0.081]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	33 (16.9)	1.838	1.695	0.069	0.0429
Placebo	200	20 (10.0)	[1.014;3.334]	[1.010;2.844]	[0.003;0.136]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.4422						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	21 (15.2)	1.281	1.239	0.029	0.4663
Placebo	154	19 (12.3)	[0.656;2.501]	[0.696;2.205]	[-0.050;0.109]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	38 (13.6)	1.804	1.693	0.056	0.0383
Placebo	262	21 (8.0)	[1.028;3.167]	[1.021;2.807]	[0.004;0.107]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.4678						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	6 (24.0)	3.086	2.672	0.153	0.0866
Placebo	42	4 (9.5)	[0.774;12.312]	[0.851;8.395]	[-0.033;0.339]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	6 (13.6)	1.023	1.038	0.005	0.9437
Placebo	51	7 (13.7)	[0.316;3.320]	[0.371;2.907]	[-0.133;0.143]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	11 (18.3)	2.342	1.955	0.083	0.1778
Placebo	59	5 (8.5)	[0.758;7.238]	[0.708;5.395]	[-0.036;0.201]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	8 (13.1)	0.801	0.829	-0.027	0.6862
Placebo	51	8 (15.7)	[0.277;2.316]	[0.335;2.047]	[-0.158;0.104]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	28 (12.3)	1.735	1.632	0.047	0.0970
Placebo	213	16 (7.5)	[0.909;3.309]	[0.909;2.930]	[-0.008;0.103]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.4812						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	17 (16.5)	2.001	1.849	0.077	0.0977
Placebo	108	10 (9.3)	[0.868;4.615]	[0.883;3.873]	[-0.013;0.167]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	42 (13.3)	1.413	1.359	0.035	0.1717
Placebo	308	30 (9.7)	[0.859;2.326]	[0.874;2.114]	[-0.015;0.085]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.4830						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	8 (13.3)	2.333	2.133	0.071	0.1858
Placebo	64	4 (6.3)	[0.663;8.205]	[0.678;6.716]	[-0.034;0.175]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	51 (14.2)	1.456	1.389	0.040	0.1052
Placebo	352	36 (10.2)	[0.923;2.295]	[0.931;2.073]	[-0.008;0.088]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.5505						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	38 (13.2)	1.700	1.608	0.050	0.0517
Placebo	291	24 (8.2)	[0.991;2.918]	[0.991;2.609]	[-0.000;0.100]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	21 (16.2)	1.297	1.256	0.033	0.4588
Placebo	125	16 (12.8)	[0.642;2.622]	[0.687;2.297]	[-0.053;0.119]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.7160						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	27 (15.3)	1.690	1.584	0.057	0.1038
Placebo	186	18 (9.7)	[0.894;3.194]	[0.906;2.773]	[-0.012;0.125]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	32 (13.2)	1.441	1.382	0.037	0.2127
Placebo	230	22 (9.6)	[0.810;2.564]	[0.829;2.303]	[-0.021;0.094]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.7676						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	147	19 (12.9)	1.914	1.816	0.058	0.0954
Placebo	151	11 (7.3)	[0.876;4.180]	[0.890;3.707]	[-0.010;0.126]	
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	141	19 (13.5)	1.518	1.449	0.042	0.2735
Placebo	140	13 (9.3)	[0.718;3.210]	[0.743;2.824]	[-0.032;0.116]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	21 (16.2)	1.298	1.256	0.033	0.4588
Placebo	125	16 (12.8)	[0.642;2.622]	[0.687;2.297]	[-0.053;0.119]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.7706						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	43 (14.9)	1.612	1.519	0.051	0.0615
Placebo	296	29 (9.8)	[0.975;2.664]	[0.977;2.363]	[-0.002;0.104]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	16 (12.4)	1.398	1.346	0.032	0.4219
Placebo	120	11 (9.2)	[0.620;3.150]	[0.650;2.788]	[-0.045;0.108]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

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[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.8308						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	2 (7.4)	0.877	0.884	-0.011	0.8877
Placebo	24	2 (8.3)	[0.139;5.545]	[0.163;4.796]	[-0.158;0.137]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	56 (14.7)	1.584	1.496	0.049	0.0408
Placebo	376	37 (9.8)	[1.017;2.466]	[1.014;2.209]	[0.002;0.095]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	1 (9.1)	1.479	1.409	0.026	0.7579
Placebo	16	1 (6.3)	[0.135;16.260]	[0.172;11.571]	[-0.171;0.222]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Nervous system disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.0132						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	19 (31.7)	0.601	0.723	-0.121	0.1671
Placebo	64	28 (43.8)	[0.287;1.259]	[0.454;1.149]	[-0.291;0.048]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	138 (38.5)	1.653	1.394	0.109	0.0019
Placebo	352	97 (27.6)	[1.202;2.272]	[1.128;1.724]	[0.041;0.177]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Nervous system disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.0462						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	9	2 (22.2)	0.291	0.486	-0.314	0.1569
Placebo	18	10 (55.6)	[0.053;1.597]	[0.164;1.437]	[-0.692;0.063]	
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	226	91 (40.3)	1.250	1.149	0.052	0.2519
Placebo	213	75 (35.2)	[0.847;1.846]	[0.906;1.457]	[-0.037;0.141]	
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	96	37 (38.5)	2.492	1.926	0.184	0.0067
Placebo	87	17 (19.5)	[1.269;4.892]	[1.176;3.153]	[0.055;0.313]	
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	49	18 (36.7)	2.699	2.011	0.185	0.0318
Placebo	60	11 (18.3)	[1.120;6.507]	[1.049;3.854]	[0.018;0.352]	
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	6 (22.2)	0.633	0.728	-0.083	0.4970
Placebo	26	8 (30.8)	[0.183;2.185]	[0.290;1.825]	[-0.320;0.154]	
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	3 (27.3)	0.671	0.828	-0.062	0.7639
Placebo	12	4 (33.3)	[0.111;4.067]	[0.255;2.688]	[-0.467;0.343]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Nervous system disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.0964						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	129 (47.8)	1.657	1.334	0.120	0.0041
Placebo	265	95 (35.8)	[1.167;2.352]	[1.093;1.627]	[0.039;0.200]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	28 (18.9)	0.934	0.954	-0.009	0.8432
Placebo	151	30 (19.9)	[0.524;1.664]	[0.601;1.515]	[-0.099;0.080]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Nervous system disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1132						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	108	39 (36.1)	1.793	1.500	0.119	0.0516
Placebo	113	27 (23.9)	[0.996;3.227]	[0.990;2.273]	[-0.000;0.239]	
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	115	41 (35.7)	0.875	0.922	-0.030	0.6401
Placebo	103	40 (38.8)	[0.503;1.523]	[0.656;1.296]	[-0.157;0.097]	
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	106	43 (40.6)	2.149	1.655	0.161	0.0113
Placebo	113	28 (24.8)	[1.201;3.843]	[1.114;2.459]	[0.039;0.284]	
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	89	34 (38.2)	1.143	1.088	0.031	0.6713
Placebo	87	30 (34.5)	[0.615;2.124]	[0.739;1.602]	[-0.111;0.173]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Nervous system disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.2205						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	5 (18.5)	0.673	0.724	-0.070	0.5309
Placebo	24	6 (25.0)	[0.175;2.588]	[0.268;1.959]	[-0.285;0.145]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	151 (39.7)	1.503	1.298	0.091	0.0083
Placebo	376	115 (30.6)	[1.110;2.035]	[1.068;1.578]	[0.024;0.159]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	1 (9.1)	0.395	0.471	-0.161	0.3748
Placebo	16	4 (25.0)	[0.052;3.003]	[0.087;2.554]	[-0.429;0.107]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Nervous system disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.2377						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	13 (14.4)	0.901	0.920	-0.013	0.8139
Placebo	89	14 (15.7)	[0.396;2.052]	[0.459;1.844]	[-0.117;0.092]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	144 (43.9)	1.534	1.292	0.099	0.0083
Placebo	327	111 (33.9)	[1.115;2.111]	[1.067;1.566]	[0.026;0.173]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Nervous system disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.2710						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	102 (35.4)	1.258	1.165	0.050	0.1955
Placebo	291	89 (30.6)	[0.887;1.784]	[0.925;1.467]	[-0.026;0.126]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	55 (42.3)	1.790	1.458	0.132	0.0279
Placebo	125	36 (28.8)	[1.060;3.022]	[1.037;2.050]	[0.016;0.248]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Nervous system disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.3274						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	66 (37.5)	1.199	1.121	0.040	0.4126
Placebo	186	62 (33.3)	[0.777;1.851]	[0.853;1.471]	[-0.056;0.136]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	91 (37.6)	1.606	1.373	0.102	0.0183
Placebo	230	63 (27.4)	[1.085;2.376]	[1.052;1.790]	[0.018;0.186]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Nervous system disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.3472						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	118 (40.8)	1.318	1.185	0.064	0.1101
Placebo	296	102 (34.5)	[0.940;1.847]	[0.962;1.461]	[-0.014;0.142]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	39 (30.2)	1.826	1.564	0.109	0.0458
Placebo	120	23 (19.2)	[1.009;3.302]	[1.002;2.442]	[0.004;0.213]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Nervous system disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.3839						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	80 (35.9)	1.244	1.154	0.048	0.2859
Placebo	216	67 (31.0)	[0.834;1.856]	[0.886;1.502]	[-0.040;0.135]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	77 (39.5)	1.610	1.363	0.105	0.0275
Placebo	200	58 (29.0)	[1.056;2.456]	[1.033;1.798]	[0.012;0.198]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Nervous system disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.4642						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	32 (37.6)	1.014	1.012	0.004	0.9520
Placebo	88	33 (37.5)	[0.546;1.884]	[0.693;1.477]	[-0.138;0.147]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	85 (40.5)	1.534	1.311	0.096	0.0361
Placebo	222	68 (30.6)	[1.029;2.286]	[1.016;1.692]	[0.007;0.185]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	40 (32.5)	1.657	1.436	0.099	0.0981
Placebo	106	24 (22.6)	[0.915;3.001]	[0.929;2.219]	[-0.016;0.214]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Nervous system disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.5247						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	147	52 (35.4)	1.320	1.201	0.059	0.2756
Placebo	151	45 (29.8)	[0.809;2.152]	[0.863;1.670]	[-0.047;0.165]	
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	141	50 (35.5)	1.195	1.123	0.039	0.4880
Placebo	140	44 (31.4)	[0.725;1.970]	[0.808;1.560]	[-0.071;0.148]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	55 (42.3)	1.790	1.458	0.132	0.0279
Placebo	125	36 (28.8)	[1.060;3.022]	[1.037;2.050]	[0.016;0.248]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Nervous system disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.5466						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	59 (42.8)	1.284	1.158	0.058	0.3090
Placebo	154	57 (37.0)	[0.799;2.063]	[0.873;1.535]	[-0.054;0.171]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	98 (35.0)	1.546	1.348	0.090	0.0214
Placebo	262	68 (26.0)	[1.065;2.243]	[1.043;1.742]	[0.014;0.167]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Nervous system disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.7632						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	8 (32.0)	0.873	0.869	-0.048	0.6891
Placebo	42	15 (35.7)	[0.303;2.519]	[0.436;1.730]	[-0.279;0.183]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	20 (45.5)	1.921	1.558	0.167	0.0821
Placebo	51	16 (31.4)	[0.825;4.471]	[0.946;2.567]	[-0.016;0.349]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	21 (35.0)	1.379	1.197	0.056	0.5021
Placebo	59	16 (27.1)	[0.627;3.032]	[0.710;2.017]	[-0.106;0.218]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	28 (45.9)	1.844	1.460	0.144	0.1230
Placebo	51	16 (31.4)	[0.843;4.036]	[0.892;2.390]	[-0.035;0.323]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	80 (35.1)	1.331	1.211	0.061	0.1673
Placebo	213	62 (29.1)	[0.888;1.995]	[0.922;1.589]	[-0.025;0.148]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Nervous system disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.8314						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	130 (39.3)	1.370	1.220	0.071	0.0574
Placebo	318	102 (32.1)	[0.990;1.896]	[0.993;1.499]	[-0.002;0.143]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	27 (31.0)	1.483	1.320	0.075	0.2525
Placebo	98	23 (23.5)	[0.770;2.857]	[0.821;2.122]	[-0.053;0.204]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Nervous system disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.9332						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	129 (38.5)	1.411	1.248	0.077	0.0347
Placebo	350	108 (30.9)	[1.026;1.939]	[1.015;1.535]	[0.006;0.148]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	28 (33.7)	1.459	1.286	0.074	0.3094
Placebo	66	17 (25.8)	[0.711;2.996]	[0.789;2.098]	[-0.067;0.215]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Nervous system disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.9473						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	43 (41.7)	1.395	1.220	0.077	0.2508
Placebo	108	38 (35.2)	[0.795;2.446]	[0.871;1.709]	[-0.054;0.208]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	114 (36.2)	1.426	1.267	0.076	0.0413
Placebo	308	87 (28.2)	[1.014;2.005]	[1.008;1.593]	[0.003;0.149]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Nervous system disorders, Preferred Term: Headache

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.0238						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	17 (28.3)	0.623	0.723	-0.108	0.2059
Placebo	64	25 (39.1)	[0.292;1.331]	[0.436;1.198]	[-0.274;0.057]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	121 (33.8)	1.607	1.394	0.095	0.0047
Placebo	352	85 (24.1)	[1.155;2.236]	[1.105;1.759]	[0.030;0.161]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Nervous system disorders, Preferred Term: Headache

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.0983						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	9	2 (22.2)	0.293	0.486	-0.314	0.1569
Placebo	18	10 (55.6)	[0.053;1.612]	[0.164;1.437]	[-0.692;0.063]	
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	226	84 (37.2)	1.331	1.206	0.064	0.1521
Placebo	213	66 (31.0)	[0.892;1.985]	[0.933;1.559]	[-0.023;0.150]	
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	96	32 (33.3)	2.505	2.022	0.168	0.0092
Placebo	87	14 (16.1)	[1.223;5.131]	[1.166;3.507]	[0.045;0.292]	
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	49	12 (24.5)	1.917	1.624	0.094	0.2187
Placebo	60	9 (15.0)	[0.728;5.047]	[0.749;3.522]	[-0.057;0.246]	
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	6 (22.2)	0.764	0.831	-0.045	0.7055
Placebo	26	7 (26.9)	[0.216;2.703]	[0.320;2.159]	[-0.277;0.187]	
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	2 (18.2)	0.389	0.516	-0.174	0.3741
Placebo	12	4 (33.3)	[0.055;2.766]	[0.122;2.172]	[-0.538;0.190]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Nervous system disorders, Preferred Term: Headache

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1554						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	108	34 (31.5)	1.893	1.611	0.119	0.0431
Placebo	113	22 (19.5)	[1.016;3.526]	[1.004;2.584]	[0.004;0.233]	
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	115	35 (30.4)	0.852	0.901	-0.034	0.5886
Placebo	103	35 (34.0)	[0.480;1.513]	[0.618;1.313]	[-0.155;0.088]	
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	106	39 (36.8)	1.928	1.564	0.133	0.0318
Placebo	113	27 (23.9)	[1.068;3.480]	[1.035;2.363]	[0.013;0.254]	
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	89	30 (33.7)	1.158	1.106	0.032	0.6458
Placebo	87	26 (29.9)	[0.610;2.198]	[0.720;1.699]	[-0.105;0.170]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Nervous system disorders, Preferred Term: Headache

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.1971						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	116 (43.0)	1.561	1.310	0.102	0.0131
Placebo	265	87 (32.8)	[1.092;2.230]	[1.057;1.623]	[0.022;0.181]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	22 (14.9)	0.964	0.978	-0.003	0.9371
Placebo	151	23 (15.2)	[0.509;1.826]	[0.571;1.678]	[-0.084;0.078]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Nervous system disorders, Preferred Term: Headache

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.3208						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	59 (33.5)	1.169	1.108	0.033	0.4929
Placebo	186	56 (30.1)	[0.748;1.827]	[0.826;1.487]	[-0.061;0.126]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	79 (32.6)	1.589	1.390	0.092	0.0273
Placebo	230	54 (23.5)	[1.055;2.392]	[1.035;1.868]	[0.011;0.172]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Nervous system disorders, Preferred Term: Headache

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.3290						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	7 (7.8)	0.850	0.867	-0.012	0.7737
Placebo	89	8 (9.0)	[0.294;2.463]	[0.328;2.292]	[-0.093;0.069]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	131 (39.9)	1.479	1.279	0.087	0.0181
Placebo	327	102 (31.2)	[1.068;2.049]	[1.042;1.571]	[0.015;0.159]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Nervous system disorders, Preferred Term: Headache

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.4241						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	4 (14.8)	1.207	1.168	0.021	0.8282
Placebo	24	3 (12.5)	[0.240;6.079]	[0.294;4.630]	[-0.165;0.207]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	133 (35.0)	1.433	1.276	0.076	0.0236
Placebo	376	103 (27.4)	[1.049;1.958]	[1.032;1.578]	[0.010;0.141]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	1 (9.1)	0.394	0.471	-0.161	0.3748
Placebo	16	4 (25.0)	[0.052;3.004]	[0.087;2.554]	[-0.429;0.107]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Nervous system disorders, Preferred Term: Headache

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.4529						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	41 (39.8)	1.678	1.383	0.113	0.0854
Placebo	108	32 (29.6)	[0.941;2.992]	[0.956;2.002]	[-0.015;0.241]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	97 (30.8)	1.295	1.200	0.051	0.1537
Placebo	308	78 (25.3)	[0.909;1.845]	[0.934;1.542]	[-0.019;0.121]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Nervous system disorders, Preferred Term: Headache

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.4981						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	108 (37.4)	1.330	1.203	0.063	0.1069
Placebo	296	92 (31.1)	[0.942;1.878]	[0.961;1.506]	[-0.013;0.139]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	30 (23.3)	1.713	1.534	0.081	0.1038
Placebo	120	18 (15.0)	[0.895;3.281]	[0.911;2.583]	[-0.015;0.176]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Nervous system disorders, Preferred Term: Headache

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.5074						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	69 (30.9)	1.250	1.169	0.045	0.2968
Placebo	216	57 (26.4)	[0.823;1.898]	[0.871;1.570]	[-0.039;0.128]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	69 (35.4)	1.532	1.337	0.089	0.0547
Placebo	200	53 (26.5)	[0.993;2.362]	[0.993;1.800]	[-0.001;0.180]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Nervous system disorders, Preferred Term: Headache

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.5165						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	28 (32.9)	1.008	1.010	0.003	0.9638
Placebo	88	29 (33.0)	[0.532;1.910]	[0.666;1.531]	[-0.134;0.141]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	75 (35.7)	1.493	1.309	0.084	0.0573
Placebo	222	60 (27.0)	[0.989;2.254]	[0.990;1.730]	[-0.002;0.170]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	35 (28.5)	1.621	1.436	0.086	0.1306
Placebo	106	21 (19.8)	[0.871;3.017]	[0.893;2.308]	[-0.024;0.196]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Nervous system disorders, Preferred Term: Headache

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.5617						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	147	49 (33.3)	1.530	1.344	0.086	0.1041
Placebo	151	38 (25.2)	[0.922;2.539]	[0.939;1.922]	[-0.017;0.188]	
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	141	43 (30.5)	1.092	1.061	0.018	0.7439
Placebo	140	40 (28.6)	[0.652;1.831]	[0.742;1.518]	[-0.088;0.123]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	46 (35.4)	1.566	1.367	0.095	0.1018
Placebo	125	32 (25.6)	[0.910;2.696]	[0.937;1.993]	[-0.018;0.207]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Nervous system disorders, Preferred Term: Headache

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.5711						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	92 (31.9)	1.297	1.200	0.053	0.1557
Placebo	291	78 (26.8)	[0.904;1.862]	[0.933;1.543]	[-0.020;0.127]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	46 (35.4)	1.566	1.367	0.095	0.1018
Placebo	125	32 (25.6)	[0.910;2.696]	[0.937;1.993]	[-0.018;0.207]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

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[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Nervous system disorders, Preferred Term: Headache

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.6527						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	118 (35.6)	1.405	1.254	0.072	0.0462
Placebo	318	90 (28.3)	[1.005;1.963]	[1.003;1.569]	[0.002;0.143]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	20 (23.0)	1.174	1.124	0.025	0.6763
Placebo	98	20 (20.4)	[0.580;2.377]	[0.650;1.945]	[-0.094;0.145]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Nervous system disorders, Preferred Term: Headache

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.8085						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	111 (33.1)	1.357	1.234	0.063	0.0718
Placebo	350	94 (26.9)	[0.975;1.889]	[0.981;1.553]	[-0.005;0.131]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	27 (32.5)	1.498	1.314	0.077	0.2814
Placebo	66	16 (24.2)	[0.721;3.114]	[0.796;2.169]	[-0.060;0.214]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Nervous system disorders, Preferred Term: Headache

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.8278						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	54 (39.1)	1.354	1.207	0.067	0.2304
Placebo	154	50 (32.5)	[0.834;2.201]	[0.887;1.644]	[-0.043;0.178]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	84 (30.0)	1.451	1.309	0.071	0.0588
Placebo	262	60 (22.9)	[0.984;2.140]	[0.988;1.734]	[-0.002;0.144]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Nervous system disorders, Preferred Term: Headache

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.8442						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	7 (28.0)	1.139	1.061	0.016	0.8882
Placebo	42	11 (26.2)	[0.371;3.497]	[0.473;2.377]	[-0.205;0.237]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	18 (40.9)	1.943	1.630	0.162	0.0806
Placebo	51	14 (27.5)	[0.815;4.632]	[0.938;2.831]	[-0.015;0.339]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	18 (30.0)	1.188	1.079	0.021	0.7908
Placebo	59	15 (25.4)	[0.527;2.678]	[0.618;1.885]	[-0.135;0.177]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	26 (42.6)	1.770	1.444	0.131	0.1563
Placebo	51	15 (29.4)	[0.799;3.923]	[0.861;2.424]	[-0.046;0.307]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	69 (30.3)	1.261	1.177	0.046	0.2867
Placebo	213	55 (25.8)	[0.828;1.920]	[0.872;1.588]	[-0.038;0.129]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Libido decreased

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.0573						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	6 (4.3)	1.373	1.354	0.011	0.6093
Placebo	154	5 (3.2)	[0.407;4.627]	[0.423;4.339]	[-0.032;0.055]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	10 (3.6)	10.738	10.293	0.036	0.0050
Placebo	262	0	[1.375;83.873]	[1.337;79.246]	[0.014;0.057]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Libido decreased

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.2887						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	8 (3.0)	1.999	1.965	0.015	0.2556
Placebo	265	4 (1.5)	[0.593;6.730]	[0.600;6.433]	[-0.010;0.039]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	8 (5.4)	6.060	5.745	0.047	0.0233
Placebo	151	1 (0.7)	[1.050;34.973]	[1.028;32.099]	[0.009;0.086]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

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[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Libido decreased

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.3593						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	3 (2.9)	1.615	1.694	0.015	0.5209
Placebo	108	2 (1.9)	[0.309;8.435]	[0.336;8.554]	[-0.026;0.056]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	13 (4.1)	4.296	4.169	0.031	0.0142
Placebo	308	3 (1.0)	[1.210;15.252]	[1.200;14.483]	[0.007;0.056]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

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[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Libido decreased

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.4268						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	11 (3.8)	2.314	2.257	0.021	0.1152
Placebo	296	5 (1.7)	[0.792;6.761]	[0.797;6.395]	[-0.005;0.048]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	5 (3.9)	5.774	5.560	0.039	0.0707
Placebo	120	0	[0.683;48.800]	[0.678;45.610]	[0.005;0.072]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Libido decreased

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.4427						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	7 (3.1)	4.974	4.833	0.027	0.0495
Placebo	216	1 (0.5)	[0.852;29.055]	[0.839;27.851]	[0.002;0.051]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	9 (4.6)	2.243	2.172	0.026	0.1577
Placebo	200	4 (2.0)	[0.715;7.032]	[0.720;6.550]	[-0.009;0.061]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Libido decreased

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.4550						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	3 (5.0)	1.678	1.617	0.019	0.5881
Placebo	64	2 (3.1)	[0.269;10.468]	[0.283;9.246]	[-0.051;0.089]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	13 (3.6)	3.892	3.757	0.028	0.0161
Placebo	352	3 (0.9)	[1.188;12.748]	[1.175;12.010]	[0.006;0.049]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Libido decreased

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.6048						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	15 (4.5)	3.257	3.140	0.031	0.0175
Placebo	350	5 (1.4)	[1.168;9.084]	[1.157;8.525]	[0.005;0.056]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	1 (1.2)	1.589	1.581	0.012	0.7060
Placebo	66	0	[0.140;17.973]	[0.145;17.265]	[-0.011;0.035]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Libido decreased

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.6272						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	14 (4.2)	3.460	3.334	0.029	0.0220
Placebo	318	4 (1.3)	[1.125;10.644]	[1.113;9.988]	[0.005;0.054]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	2 (2.3)	1.923	1.876	0.013	0.5348
Placebo	98	1 (1.0)	[0.248;14.908]	[0.251;14.030]	[-0.024;0.050]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Libido decreased

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.7471						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	1 (1.1)	1.996	1.985	0.011	0.5660
Placebo	89	0	[0.177;22.466]	[0.184;21.425]	[-0.011;0.033]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	15 (4.6)	3.100	2.985	0.030	0.0234
Placebo	327	5 (1.5)	[1.111;8.652]	[1.102;8.086]	[0.004;0.057]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Libido decreased

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.7530						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	9	0	0.976	0.919	-0.048	0.9459
Placebo	18	1 (5.6)	[0.078;12.269]	[0.087;9.667]	[-0.149;0.054]	
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	226	11 (4.9)	5.443	5.222	0.040	0.0141
Placebo	213	2 (0.9)	[1.191;24.876]	[1.177;23.171]	[0.009;0.071]	
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	96	3 (3.1)	2.051	2.128	0.020	0.4061
Placebo	87	1 (1.1)	[0.295;14.238]	[0.344;13.154]	[-0.023;0.063]	
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	49	1 (2.0)	1.268	1.196	0.003	0.8607
Placebo	60	1 (1.7)	[0.172;9.355]	[0.163;8.785]	[-0.047;0.053]	
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	0	0.954	0.964	0.000	0.9791
Placebo	26	0	[0.057;16.098]	[0.063;14.659]		
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	1 (9.1)	2.143	1.881	0.073	0.5998
Placebo	12	0	[0.169;27.262]	[0.182;19.485]	[-0.086;0.232]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Libido decreased

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.8157						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	1 (4.0)	3.604	3.344	0.042	0.2826
Placebo	42	0	[0.309;42.062]	[0.331;33.756]	[-0.037;0.121]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	2 (4.5)	1.891	1.810	0.026	0.5224
Placebo	51	1 (2.0)	[0.300;11.931]	[0.287;11.420]	[-0.045;0.097]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	2 (3.3)	0.912	0.882	-0.007	0.8809
Placebo	59	2 (3.4)	[0.151;5.505]	[0.173;4.510]	[-0.073;0.060]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	3 (4.9)	3.470	3.365	0.050	0.2407
Placebo	51	0	[0.374;32.171]	[0.391;28.959]	[-0.005;0.104]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	8 (3.5)	3.297	3.193	0.026	0.0818
Placebo	213	2 (0.9)	[0.794;13.696]	[0.794;12.840]	[-0.001;0.053]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Libido decreased

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.8556						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	11 (3.8)	2.896	2.816	0.025	0.0608
Placebo	291	4 (1.4)	[0.910;9.222]	[0.907;8.740]	[-0.001;0.051]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	5 (3.8)	3.534	3.413	0.029	0.1518
Placebo	125	1 (0.8)	[0.570;21.923]	[0.570;20.432]	[-0.007;0.065]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

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[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

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The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Libido decreased

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.8868						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	11 (6.3)	3.035	2.893	0.041	0.0516
Placebo	186	4 (2.2)	[0.946;9.742]	[0.941;8.890]	[-0.000;0.082]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	5 (2.1)	3.547	3.480	0.016	0.1461
Placebo	230	1 (0.4)	[0.577;21.799]	[0.578;20.944]	[-0.003;0.036]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

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[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

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Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Libido decreased

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.9113						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	6 (7.1)	2.880	2.730	0.049	0.1508
Placebo	88	2 (2.3)	[0.646;12.827]	[0.655;11.389]	[-0.014;0.111]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	9 (4.3)	3.236	3.135	0.029	0.0668
Placebo	222	3 (1.4)	[0.863;12.139]	[0.862;11.409]	[-0.002;0.060]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	1 (0.8)	1.744	1.731	0.008	0.6489
Placebo	106	0	[0.156;19.535]	[0.160;18.778]	[-0.008;0.024]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Libido decreased

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.9443						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	1 (3.7)	1.836	1.778	0.036	0.6310
Placebo	24	0	[0.155;21.693]	[0.169;18.670]	[-0.034;0.107]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	14 (3.7)	2.842	2.763	0.023	0.0390
Placebo	376	5 (1.3)	[1.012;7.983]	[1.008;7.578]	[0.001;0.046]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	1 (9.1)	3.174	2.780	0.092	0.3710
Placebo	16	0	[0.252;39.920]	[0.283;27.329]	[-0.079;0.263]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Libido decreased

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.9470						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	147	3 (2.0)	2.507	2.418	0.014	0.3395
Placebo	151	1 (0.7)	[0.364;17.243]	[0.373;15.686]	[-0.013;0.041]	
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	141	8 (5.7)	2.494	2.389	0.035	0.1475
Placebo	140	3 (2.1)	[0.700;8.879]	[0.708;8.064]	[-0.010;0.080]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	5 (3.8)	3.544	3.413	0.029	0.1518
Placebo	125	1 (0.8)	[0.572;21.969]	[0.570;20.432]	[-0.007;0.065]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Libido decreased

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Age category II, Interaction p-value: NC						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	108	2 (1.9)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	113	1 (0.9)	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	115	5 (4.3)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	103	0	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	106	4 (3.8)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	113	3 (2.7)	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	89	5 (5.6)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Placebo	87	1 (1.1)	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	[NC;NC]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Acne

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.0072						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	1 (0.4)	0.087	0.094	-0.065	0.0004
Placebo	216	15 (6.9)	[0.016;0.473]	[0.018;0.497]	[-0.100;-0.030]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	8 (4.1)	0.908	0.914	-0.004	0.8496
Placebo	200	9 (4.5)	[0.343;2.405]	[0.361;2.314]	[-0.044;0.036]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Acne

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.0986						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	108	1 (0.9)	0.153	0.165	-0.070	0.0174
Placebo	113	9 (8.0)	[0.027;0.875]	[0.030;0.913]	[-0.123;-0.017]	
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	115	0	0.121	0.128	-0.058	0.0204
Placebo	103	6 (5.8)	[0.015;0.999]	[0.016;1.019]	[-0.104;-0.013]	
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	106	5 (4.7)	0.753	0.778	-0.014	0.6591
Placebo	113	7 (6.2)	[0.231;2.452]	[0.256;2.366]	[-0.074;0.046]	
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	89	3 (3.4)	1.376	1.311	0.008	0.7456
Placebo	87	2 (2.3)	[0.264;7.172]	[0.255;6.752]	[-0.040;0.057]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Acne

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.1156						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	4 (1.4)	0.214	0.227	-0.048	0.0027
Placebo	291	18 (6.2)	[0.072;0.641]	[0.078;0.658]	[-0.079;-0.017]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	5 (3.8)	0.786	0.793	-0.010	0.7010
Placebo	125	6 (4.8)	[0.234;2.646]	[0.241;2.604]	[-0.060;0.040]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Acne

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.1337						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	6 (3.4)	0.640	0.651	-0.020	0.3767
Placebo	186	10 (5.4)	[0.235;1.741]	[0.249;1.701]	[-0.062;0.022]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	3 (1.2)	0.194	0.204	-0.048	0.0048
Placebo	230	14 (6.1)	[0.055;0.683]	[0.059;0.699]	[-0.082;-0.015]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Acne

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.2245						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	147	1 (0.7)	0.139	0.149	-0.059	0.0097
Placebo	151	10 (6.6)	[0.025;0.780]	[0.028;0.802]	[-0.101;-0.017]	
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	141	3 (2.1)	0.358	0.371	-0.036	0.1217
Placebo	140	8 (5.7)	[0.093;1.379]	[0.100;1.373]	[-0.081;0.009]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	5 (3.8)	0.788	0.793	-0.010	0.7010
Placebo	125	6 (4.8)	[0.234;2.653]	[0.241;2.604]	[-0.060;0.040]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Acne

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.2660						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	3 (2.2)	0.223	0.240	-0.069	0.0120
Placebo	154	14 (9.1)	[0.063;0.792]	[0.071;0.816]	[-0.121;-0.018]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	6 (2.1)	0.551	0.561	-0.017	0.2496
Placebo	262	10 (3.8)	[0.197;1.540]	[0.207;1.521]	[-0.045;0.012]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Acne

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.2749						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	8 (3.0)	0.475	0.491	-0.031	0.0862
Placebo	265	16 (6.0)	[0.200;1.130]	[0.214;1.128]	[-0.066;0.004]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	1 (0.7)	0.171	0.181	-0.046	0.0272
Placebo	151	8 (5.3)	[0.030;0.985]	[0.033;1.008]	[-0.084;-0.008]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Acne

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.3833						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	1 (1.7)	0.194	0.214	-0.093	0.0485
Placebo	64	7 (10.9)	[0.032;1.163]	[0.039;1.178]	[-0.177;-0.009]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	8 (2.2)	0.450	0.461	-0.026	0.0601
Placebo	352	17 (4.8)	[0.192;1.056]	[0.201;1.056]	[-0.053;0.001]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Acne

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.4468						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	0	0.889	0.897	0.000	0.9388
Placebo	24	0	[0.053;14.983]	[0.059;13.623]		
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	8 (2.1)	0.330	0.343	-0.040	0.0054
Placebo	376	23 (6.1)	[0.146;0.747]	[0.155;0.759]	[-0.068;-0.012]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	1 (9.1)	1.479	1.409	0.026	0.7579
Placebo	16	1 (6.3)	[0.135;16.245]	[0.172;11.571]	[-0.171;0.222]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Acne

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.4540						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	0	0.189	0.198	-0.045	0.0961
Placebo	89	4 (4.5)	[0.022;1.648]	[0.024;1.662]	[-0.088;-0.002]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	9 (2.7)	0.433	0.448	-0.034	0.0360
Placebo	327	20 (6.1)	[0.194;0.965]	[0.207;0.970]	[-0.065;-0.002]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Acne

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.6433						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	8 (2.4)	0.349	0.364	-0.042	0.0099
Placebo	318	21 (6.6)	[0.152;0.801]	[0.163;0.815]	[-0.074;-0.010]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	1 (1.1)	0.553	0.563	-0.019	0.4993
Placebo	98	3 (3.1)	[0.099;3.096]	[0.103;3.067]	[-0.060;0.022]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Acne

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.7620						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	2 (1.9)	0.292	0.306	-0.046	0.1026
Placebo	108	7 (6.5)	[0.059;1.442]	[0.068;1.385]	[-0.100;0.009]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	7 (2.2)	0.386	0.395	-0.033	0.0307
Placebo	308	17 (5.5)	[0.158;0.945]	[0.165;0.948]	[-0.064;-0.003]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

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Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Acne

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.8684						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	9	1 (11.1)	0.796	0.804	-0.048	0.8063
Placebo	18	3 (16.7)	[0.098;6.441]	[0.148;4.370]	[-0.332;0.236]	
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	226	7 (3.1)	0.455	0.473	-0.035	0.0891
Placebo	213	14 (6.6)	[0.180;1.150]	[0.195;1.151]	[-0.075;0.006]	
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	96	0	0.172	0.181	-0.047	0.0741
Placebo	87	4 (4.6)	[0.020;1.499]	[0.022;1.503]	[-0.091;-0.002]	
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	49	1 (2.0)	0.596	0.609	-0.028	0.5708
Placebo	60	3 (5.0)	[0.105;3.393]	[0.107;3.467]	[-0.095;0.039]	
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	0	0.963	0.964	0.000	0.9791
Placebo	26	0	[0.057;16.179]	[0.063;14.659]		
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	0	1.064	1.034	0.000	0.9809
Placebo	12	0	[0.060;19.017]	[0.076;14.158]		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Acne

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.8855						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	8 (2.4)	0.383	0.398	-0.036	0.0191
Placebo	350	21 (6.0)	[0.167;0.878]	[0.179;0.887]	[-0.066;-0.006]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	1 (1.2)	0.329	0.342	-0.033	0.2474
Placebo	66	3 (4.5)	[0.047;2.288]	[0.051;2.298]	[-0.089;0.022]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

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[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Acne

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.8879						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	7 (2.4)	0.362	0.377	-0.040	0.0192
Placebo	296	19 (6.4)	[0.150;0.875]	[0.161;0.885]	[-0.073;-0.007]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	2 (1.6)	0.411	0.417	-0.027	0.2322
Placebo	120	5 (4.2)	[0.090;1.871]	[0.095;1.828]	[-0.068;0.015]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

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[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Acne

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.9243						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	3 (3.5)	0.425	0.443	-0.045	0.2103
Placebo	88	7 (8.0)	[0.106;1.700]	[0.119;1.650]	[-0.114;0.025]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	5 (2.4)	0.414	0.424	-0.035	0.0764
Placebo	222	13 (5.9)	[0.151;1.136]	[0.159;1.131]	[-0.072;0.002]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	1 (0.8)	0.279	0.288	-0.030	0.1554
Placebo	106	4 (3.8)	[0.043;1.804]	[0.046;1.796]	[-0.069;0.010]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Acne

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.9506						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	0	0.389	0.389	-0.077	0.3554
Placebo	42	3 (7.1)	[0.041;3.683]	[0.048;3.180]	[-0.157;0.004]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	0	0.377	0.381	-0.042	0.3665
Placebo	51	2 (3.9)	[0.038;3.755]	[0.044;3.342]	[-0.097;0.013]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	1 (1.7)	0.244	0.238	-0.076	0.0839
Placebo	59	5 (8.5)	[0.039;1.544]	[0.041;1.401]	[-0.154;0.002]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	2 (3.3)	0.440	0.470	-0.045	0.3108
Placebo	51	4 (7.8)	[0.090;2.166]	[0.106;2.086]	[-0.132;0.042]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	6 (2.6)	0.568	0.584	-0.020	0.2635
Placebo	213	10 (4.7)	[0.209;1.538]	[0.224;1.518]	[-0.056;0.015]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.2892						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	46 (13.9)	2.073	1.926	0.067	0.0059
Placebo	318	23 (7.2)	[1.225;3.510]	[1.192;3.110]	[0.020;0.114]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	9 (10.3)	1.139	1.121	0.011	0.7986
Placebo	98	9 (9.2)	[0.431;3.014]	[0.465;2.704]	[-0.076;0.098]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.3275						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	13 (15.3)	2.822	2.520	0.096	0.0439
Placebo	88	5 (5.7)	[0.997;7.988]	[0.974;6.525]	[0.003;0.189]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	27 (12.9)	1.345	1.306	0.030	0.3238
Placebo	222	22 (9.9)	[0.740;2.444]	[0.767;2.223]	[-0.030;0.090]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	15 (12.2)	2.636	2.430	0.075	0.0531
Placebo	106	5 (4.7)	[0.960;7.237]	[0.944;6.257]	[0.003;0.146]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.3454						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	8 (8.9)	1.144	1.137	0.011	0.7938
Placebo	89	7 (7.9)	[0.396;3.300]	[0.436;2.967]	[-0.069;0.091]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	47 (14.3)	2.021	1.875	0.067	0.0063
Placebo	327	25 (7.6)	[1.212;3.372]	[1.179;2.980]	[0.019;0.115]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.3773						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	21 (11.9)	1.441	1.389	0.033	0.2958
Placebo	186	16 (8.6)	[0.726;2.862]	[0.747;2.585]	[-0.029;0.096]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	34 (14.0)	2.188	2.021	0.071	0.0125
Placebo	230	16 (7.0)	[1.172;4.084]	[1.144;3.571]	[0.016;0.126]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.3773						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	1 (4.0)	0.414	0.440	-0.082	0.3226
Placebo	42	5 (11.9)	[0.063;2.704]	[0.080;2.419]	[-0.213;0.048]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	6 (13.6)	2.320	2.034	0.071	0.2454
Placebo	51	3 (5.9)	[0.591;9.104]	[0.602;6.879]	[-0.049;0.191]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	8 (13.3)	1.374	1.312	0.031	0.6058
Placebo	59	6 (10.2)	[0.446;4.239]	[0.466;3.692]	[-0.084;0.146]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	9 (14.8)	3.596	3.242	0.110	0.0668
Placebo	51	2 (3.9)	[0.847;15.278]	[0.844;12.455]	[0.007;0.213]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	31 (13.6)	1.935	1.808	0.061	0.0383
Placebo	213	16 (7.5)	[1.025;3.651]	[1.017;3.213]	[0.004;0.118]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.4773						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	9	2 (22.2)	3.796	3.050	0.171	0.2540
Placebo	18	1 (5.6)	[0.421;34.242]	[0.432;21.526]	[-0.120;0.463]	
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	226	30 (13.3)	2.561	2.352	0.076	0.0067
Placebo	213	12 (5.6)	[1.275;5.147]	[1.238;4.471]	[0.022;0.130]	
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	96	14 (14.6)	1.332	1.302	0.033	0.5187
Placebo	87	10 (11.5)	[0.558;3.179]	[0.573;2.958]	[-0.065;0.130]	
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	49	5 (10.2)	1.577	1.495	0.035	0.5161
Placebo	60	4 (6.7)	[0.399;6.227]	[0.438;5.100]	[-0.075;0.144]	
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	2 (7.4)	0.441	0.485	-0.079	0.3738
Placebo	26	4 (15.4)	[0.073;2.646]	[0.096;2.451]	[-0.249;0.092]	
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	2 (18.2)	2.073	1.834	0.115	0.5467
Placebo	12	1 (8.3)	[0.229;18.737]	[0.264;12.736]	[-0.160;0.390]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.4919						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	37 (13.7)	2.056	1.912	0.065	0.0136
Placebo	265	19 (7.2)	[1.150;3.679]	[1.126;3.245]	[0.014;0.117]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	18 (12.2)	1.472	1.429	0.037	0.2955
Placebo	151	13 (8.6)	[0.694;3.126]	[0.729;2.798]	[-0.032;0.105]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.6349						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	108	15 (13.9)	2.449	2.268	0.078	0.0548
Placebo	113	7 (6.2)	[0.957;6.267]	[0.957;5.373]	[-0.001;0.156]	
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	115	14 (12.2)	1.446	1.395	0.035	0.4079
Placebo	103	9 (8.7)	[0.598;3.499]	[0.628;3.097]	[-0.047;0.116]	
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	106	12 (11.3)	2.596	2.352	0.068	0.0659
Placebo	113	5 (4.4)	[0.917;7.347]	[0.911;6.069]	[-0.005;0.141]	
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	89	14 (15.7)	1.298	1.264	0.033	0.5360
Placebo	87	11 (12.6)	[0.554;3.043]	[0.601;2.657]	[-0.070;0.136]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.6802						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	147	20 (13.6)	2.208	2.016	0.068	0.0505
Placebo	151	10 (6.6)	[0.996;4.896]	[0.982;4.139]	[0.000;0.137]	
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	141	16 (11.3)	1.368	1.328	0.028	0.4358
Placebo	140	12 (8.6)	[0.622;3.008]	[0.647;2.724]	[-0.042;0.098]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	19 (14.6)	1.982	1.839	0.065	0.1013
Placebo	125	10 (8.0)	[0.882;4.452]	[0.866;3.905]	[-0.012;0.143]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.7014						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	46 (13.7)	1.904	1.779	0.060	0.0109
Placebo	350	27 (7.7)	[1.154;3.143]	[1.129;2.801]	[0.013;0.107]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	9 (10.8)	1.489	1.429	0.033	0.5003
Placebo	66	5 (7.6)	[0.474;4.677]	[0.504;4.051]	[-0.060;0.125]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.7976						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	36 (12.5)	1.743	1.643	0.049	0.0499
Placebo	291	22 (7.6)	[0.998;3.045]	[0.993;2.718]	[0.000;0.098]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	19 (14.6)	1.982	1.839	0.065	0.1013
Placebo	125	10 (8.0)	[0.882;4.453]	[0.866;3.905]	[-0.012;0.143]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.8890						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	9 (15.0)	1.698	1.588	0.056	0.3451
Placebo	64	6 (9.4)	[0.565;5.101]	[0.604;4.172]	[-0.060;0.172]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	46 (12.8)	1.851	1.744	0.055	0.0158
Placebo	352	26 (7.4)	[1.117;3.069]	[1.099;2.768]	[0.010;0.099]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.9048						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	29 (13.0)	1.871	1.758	0.056	0.0538
Placebo	216	16 (7.4)	[0.985;3.554]	[0.979;3.154]	[-0.001;0.112]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	26 (13.3)	1.769	1.664	0.053	0.0866
Placebo	200	16 (8.0)	[0.917;3.412]	[0.920;3.010]	[-0.008;0.114]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.9118						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	3 (11.1)	2.243	2.102	0.071	0.4211
Placebo	24	1 (4.2)	[0.305;16.493]	[0.337;13.125]	[-0.070;0.212]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	49 (12.9)	1.772	1.673	0.052	0.0193
Placebo	376	29 (7.7)	[1.093;2.874]	[1.078;2.596]	[0.008;0.095]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	3 (27.3)	2.621	2.184	0.148	0.3476
Placebo	16	2 (12.5)	[0.358;19.164]	[0.434;10.985]	[-0.162;0.459]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.9248						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	22 (15.9)	1.895	1.748	0.068	0.0773
Placebo	154	14 (9.1)	[0.928;3.869]	[0.931;3.280]	[-0.008;0.145]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	33 (11.8)	1.812	1.716	0.049	0.0506
Placebo	262	18 (6.9)	[0.993;3.304]	[0.987;2.982]	[0.000;0.098]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.9270						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	16 (15.5)	1.758	1.589	0.060	0.1880
Placebo	108	10 (9.3)	[0.769;4.017]	[0.787;3.206]	[-0.032;0.152]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	39 (12.4)	1.841	1.742	0.052	0.0279
Placebo	308	22 (7.1)	[1.064;3.186]	[1.052;2.883]	[0.006;0.099]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.9787						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	40 (13.8)	1.821	1.706	0.057	0.0266
Placebo	296	24 (8.1)	[1.067;3.108]	[1.055;2.760]	[0.007;0.108]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	15 (11.6)	1.847	1.747	0.050	0.1794
Placebo	120	8 (6.7)	[0.753;4.529]	[0.762;4.007]	[-0.022;0.121]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Hot flush

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.3998						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	18 (13.0)	1.498	1.428	0.039	0.2863
Placebo	154	14 (9.1)	[0.715;3.139]	[0.740;2.757]	[-0.033;0.111]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	32 (11.4)	2.287	2.139	0.061	0.0112
Placebo	262	14 (5.3)	[1.191;4.391]	[1.165;3.930]	[0.014;0.107]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Hot flush

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.4608						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	7 (11.7)	1.269	1.225	0.021	0.6994
Placebo	64	6 (9.4)	[0.401;4.019]	[0.439;3.416]	[-0.087;0.130]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	43 (12.0)	2.052	1.927	0.058	0.0078
Placebo	352	22 (6.3)	[1.200;3.510]	[1.174;3.165]	[0.015;0.100]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Hot flush

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.4612						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	42 (12.7)	2.060	1.926	0.061	0.0088
Placebo	318	21 (6.6)	[1.190;3.565]	[1.165;3.184]	[0.016;0.106]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	8 (9.2)	1.314	1.281	0.020	0.6161
Placebo	98	7 (7.1)	[0.456;3.786]	[0.481;3.411]	[-0.061;0.101]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Hot flush

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.4730						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	11 (12.9)	2.893	2.629	0.084	0.0566
Placebo	88	4 (4.5)	[0.931;8.987]	[0.918;7.533]	[-0.001;0.170]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	25 (11.9)	1.449	1.402	0.034	0.2402
Placebo	222	19 (8.6)	[0.772;2.717]	[0.796;2.470]	[-0.023;0.091]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	14 (11.4)	2.444	2.273	0.067	0.0786
Placebo	106	5 (4.7)	[0.883;6.765]	[0.876;5.898]	[-0.003;0.136]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Hot flush

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.5144						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	8 (8.9)	1.351	1.326	0.022	0.5830
Placebo	89	6 (6.7)	[0.449;4.067]	[0.485;3.628]	[-0.056;0.099]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	42 (12.8)	2.038	1.904	0.061	0.0089
Placebo	327	22 (6.7)	[1.187;3.499]	[1.160;3.124]	[0.015;0.106]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Hot flush

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.5165						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	1 (4.0)	0.518	0.541	-0.057	0.4814
Placebo	42	4 (9.5)	[0.076;3.519]	[0.094;3.107]	[-0.179;0.065]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	5 (11.4)	2.723	2.381	0.066	0.2234
Placebo	51	2 (3.9)	[0.576;12.870]	[0.563;10.072]	[-0.040;0.172]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	7 (11.7)	1.450	1.346	0.029	0.6068
Placebo	59	5 (8.5)	[0.433;4.863]	[0.432;4.193]	[-0.079;0.136]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	9 (14.8)	3.604	3.242	0.110	0.0668
Placebo	51	2 (3.9)	[0.848;15.313]	[0.844;12.455]	[0.007;0.213]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	28 (12.3)	1.845	1.739	0.052	0.0645
Placebo	213	15 (7.0)	[0.956;3.560]	[0.955;3.167]	[-0.003;0.108]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Hot flush

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.5350						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	14 (13.6)	1.505	1.377	0.038	0.3829
Placebo	108	10 (9.3)	[0.646;3.504]	[0.668;2.839]	[-0.050;0.126]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	36 (11.4)	2.087	1.962	0.056	0.0136
Placebo	308	18 (5.8)	[1.157;3.762]	[1.134;3.397]	[0.012;0.100]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Hot flush

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.5419						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	147	18 (12.2)	2.476	2.257	0.068	0.0382
Placebo	151	8 (5.3)	[1.041;5.889]	[1.020;4.992]	[0.004;0.132]	
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	141	14 (9.9)	1.296	1.268	0.021	0.5382
Placebo	140	11 (7.9)	[0.567;2.963]	[0.594;2.709]	[-0.046;0.088]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	18 (13.8)	2.090	1.934	0.066	0.0894
Placebo	125	9 (7.2)	[0.901;4.851]	[0.880;4.249]	[-0.009;0.141]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

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[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Hot flush

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.6393						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	36 (12.5)	1.773	1.675	0.050	0.0424
Placebo	296	22 (7.4)	[1.015;3.095]	[1.010;2.778]	[0.002;0.099]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	14 (10.9)	2.321	2.181	0.059	0.0906
Placebo	120	6 (5.0)	[0.862;6.255]	[0.858;5.548]	[-0.008;0.125]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

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[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Hot flush

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.6602						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	41 (12.2)	1.983	1.861	0.057	0.0110
Placebo	350	23 (6.6)	[1.162;3.384]	[1.139;3.039]	[0.013;0.101]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	9 (10.8)	1.490	1.429	0.033	0.5003
Placebo	66	5 (7.6)	[0.474;4.683]	[0.504;4.051]	[-0.060;0.125]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Hot flush

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.7627						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	32 (11.1)	1.785	1.689	0.045	0.0544
Placebo	291	19 (6.5)	[0.986;3.229]	[0.983;2.903]	[-0.001;0.091]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	18 (13.8)	2.091	1.934	0.066	0.0894
Placebo	125	9 (7.2)	[0.901;4.852]	[0.880;4.249]	[-0.009;0.141]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Hot flush

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.7830						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	34 (12.6)	1.977	1.854	0.058	0.0237
Placebo	265	18 (6.8)	[1.087;3.599]	[1.071;3.208]	[0.008;0.108]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	16 (10.8)	1.713	1.649	0.043	0.1885
Placebo	151	10 (6.6)	[0.751;3.910]	[0.776;3.504]	[-0.021;0.106]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Hot flush

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.8064						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	108	14 (13.0)	2.265	2.120	0.069	0.0830
Placebo	113	7 (6.2)	[0.877;5.852]	[0.887;5.066]	[-0.009;0.146]	
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	115	14 (12.2)	1.446	1.395	0.035	0.4079
Placebo	103	9 (8.7)	[0.598;3.498]	[0.628;3.097]	[-0.047;0.116]	
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	106	10 (9.4)	2.627	2.424	0.058	0.0855
Placebo	113	4 (3.5)	[0.842;8.198]	[0.848;6.927]	[-0.008;0.125]	
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	89	12 (13.5)	1.554	1.508	0.046	0.3407
Placebo	87	8 (9.2)	[0.602;4.013]	[0.645;3.528]	[-0.047;0.139]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Hot flush

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.8371						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	28 (12.6)	1.798	1.697	0.052	0.0730
Placebo	216	16 (7.4)	[0.943;3.429]	[0.942;3.057]	[-0.004;0.107]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	22 (11.3)	1.992	1.877	0.053	0.0621
Placebo	200	12 (6.0)	[0.957;4.147]	[0.955;3.688]	[-0.003;0.108]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Hot flush

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.8492						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	9	2 (22.2)	3.763	3.050	0.171	0.2540
Placebo	18	1 (5.6)	[0.417;33.964]	[0.432;21.526]	[-0.120;0.463]	
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	226	28 (12.4)	2.366	2.194	0.067	0.0143
Placebo	213	12 (5.6)	[1.170;4.785]	[1.146;4.198]	[0.014;0.120]	
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	96	12 (12.5)	1.436	1.402	0.035	0.4549
Placebo	87	8 (9.2)	[0.557;3.703]	[0.569;3.451]	[-0.055;0.124]	
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	49	4 (8.2)	1.227	1.203	0.016	0.7637
Placebo	60	4 (6.7)	[0.313;4.801]	[0.356;4.069]	[-0.089;0.120]	
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	2 (7.4)	0.964	0.971	-0.002	0.9727
Placebo	26	2 (7.7)	[0.153;6.066]	[0.178;5.283]	[-0.143;0.140]	
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	2 (18.2)	2.094	1.834	0.115	0.5467
Placebo	12	1 (8.3)	[0.232;18.944]	[0.264;12.736]	[-0.160;0.390]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED

System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Hot flush

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.9695						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	3 (11.1)	2.245	2.102	0.071	0.4211
Placebo	24	1 (4.2)	[0.305;16.513]	[0.337;13.125]	[-0.070;0.212]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	45 (11.8)	1.888	1.783	0.052	0.0138
Placebo	376	25 (6.6)	[1.132;3.148]	[1.114;2.852]	[0.011;0.093]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	2 (18.2)	1.552	1.449	0.056	0.6971
Placebo	16	2 (12.5)	[0.184;13.088]	[0.239;8.776]	[-0.223;0.336]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.

[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.

[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.

[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.

The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.

A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.

The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.

Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.7.1.2.3: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Preferred Term, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Hot flush

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.9729						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	20 (11.4)	1.862	1.764	0.049	0.1005
Placebo	186	12 (6.5)	[0.881;3.934]	[0.886;3.511]	[-0.010;0.108]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	30 (12.4)	1.894	1.783	0.054	0.0466
Placebo	230	16 (7.0)	[1.003;3.578]	[0.997;3.190]	[0.001;0.108]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given SOC or PT are counted only once for each SOC and PT. Only SOCs or PTs for which there are at least 10% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group OR at least 10 patients with an event in at least one treatment group AND at least 1% of patients with an event in at least one treatment group in the overall pooled Safety Population are considered. Further, only SOCs and PTs for which there is a significant treatment effect (p-value <0.05) in the overall pooled Safety Population are presented. Events are sorted alphabetically by SOC and PT and then by ascending subgroup-by-treatment interaction p-value within each. MedDRA Version 22.0.
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

1.3.6 Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) – POOLED

Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.0417						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	8 (9.4)	6.508	5.941	0.084	0.0184
Placebo	88	1 (1.1)	[1.114;38.011]	[1.080;32.693]	[0.018;0.149]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	9 (4.3)	1.048	1.041	0.002	0.9312
Placebo	222	9 (4.1)	[0.407;2.697]	[0.422;2.568]	[-0.036;0.039]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	1 (0.8)	0.362	0.369	-0.020	0.2826
Placebo	106	3 (2.8)	[0.052;2.499]	[0.056;2.449]	[-0.055;0.015]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.2067						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	1 (4.0)	1.747	1.660	0.016	0.6127
Placebo	42	1 (2.4)	[0.230;13.275]	[0.232;11.873]	[-0.072;0.105]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	2 (4.5)	3.839	3.637	0.047	0.2243
Placebo	51	0	[0.383;38.426]	[0.396;33.381]	[-0.016;0.110]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	2 (3.3)	0.394	0.385	-0.062	0.1870
Placebo	59	5 (8.5)	[0.084;1.851]	[0.089;1.664]	[-0.144;0.021]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	5 (8.2)	5.412	4.979	0.081	0.0912
Placebo	51	0	[0.628;46.624]	[0.617;40.163]	[0.013;0.150]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	8 (3.5)	1.079	1.072	0.002	0.8911
Placebo	213	7 (3.3)	[0.384;3.032]	[0.396;2.897]	[-0.032;0.036]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.2192						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	108	4 (3.7)	3.190	3.131	0.028	0.2016
Placebo	113	1 (0.9)	[0.492;20.675]	[0.491;19.956]	[-0.011;0.068]	
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	115	4 (3.5)	1.166	1.157	0.006	0.8344
Placebo	103	3 (2.9)	[0.280;4.850]	[0.293;4.566]	[-0.041;0.053]	
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	106	7 (6.6)	2.694	2.561	0.041	0.1507
Placebo	113	3 (2.7)	[0.676;10.742]	[0.678;9.678]	[-0.015;0.097]	
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	89	3 (3.4)	0.451	0.465	-0.038	0.2547
Placebo	87	6 (6.9)	[0.109;1.872]	[0.121;1.787]	[-0.103;0.027]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.2759						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	9	0	0.974	0.749	-0.076	0.7963
Placebo	18	1 (5.6)	[0.078;12.229]	[0.087;6.448]	[-0.200;0.048]	
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	226	13 (5.8)	3.215	3.088	0.039	0.0326
Placebo	213	4 (1.9)	[1.030;10.031]	[1.027;9.280]	[0.004;0.075]	
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	96	3 (3.1)	0.445	0.517	-0.035	0.2808
Placebo	87	6 (6.9)	[0.117;1.694]	[0.153;1.750]	[-0.100;0.030]	
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	49	1 (2.0)	1.270	1.250	0.006	0.8451
Placebo	60	1 (1.7)	[0.128;12.633]	[0.135;11.585]	[-0.045;0.057]	
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	0	0.458	0.477	-0.039	0.5297
Placebo	26	1 (3.8)	[0.039;5.382]	[0.046;4.911]	[-0.114;0.035]	
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	1 (9.1)	2.150	1.881	0.073	0.5998
Placebo	12	0	[0.169;27.309]	[0.182;19.485]	[-0.086;0.232]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.2977						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	8 (7.8)	2.394	2.226	0.047	0.1437
Placebo	108	4 (3.7)	[0.692;8.283]	[0.732;6.767]	[-0.019;0.112]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	10 (3.2)	1.065	1.069	0.002	0.8836
Placebo	308	9 (2.9)	[0.426;2.663]	[0.440;2.592]	[-0.025;0.029]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.3671						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	1 (1.1)	0.584	0.591	-0.012	0.6036
Placebo	89	2 (2.2)	[0.075;4.527]	[0.080;4.365]	[-0.049;0.026]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	17 (5.2)	1.571	1.540	0.018	0.2508
Placebo	327	11 (3.4)	[0.723;3.413]	[0.732;3.238]	[-0.013;0.049]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.3805						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	8 (4.5)	2.042	1.978	0.024	0.2217
Placebo	186	4 (2.2)	[0.638;6.535]	[0.649;6.032]	[-0.013;0.060]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	10 (4.1)	1.058	1.056	0.002	0.9039
Placebo	230	9 (3.9)	[0.421;2.656]	[0.436;2.556]	[-0.033;0.038]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.3864						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	17 (6.3)	1.556	1.518	0.021	0.2643
Placebo	265	11 (4.2)	[0.713;3.396]	[0.725;3.178]	[-0.016;0.059]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	1 (0.7)	0.604	0.607	-0.007	0.6232
Placebo	151	2 (1.3)	[0.079;4.634]	[0.082;4.517]	[-0.029;0.016]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.4876						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	8 (3.6)	1.967	1.934	0.017	0.2683
Placebo	216	4 (1.9)	[0.583;6.642]	[0.585;6.397]	[-0.013;0.048]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	10 (5.1)	1.151	1.142	0.006	0.7667
Placebo	200	9 (4.5)	[0.456;2.903]	[0.475;2.744]	[-0.036;0.049]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.6716						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	18 (5.4)	1.476	1.448	0.017	0.2945
Placebo	350	13 (3.7)	[0.710;3.066]	[0.722;2.906]	[-0.015;0.048]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	0	0.787	0.800	0.000	0.8742
Placebo	66	0	[0.048;12.847]	[0.051;12.546]		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.8271						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	16 (4.8)	1.412	1.393	0.014	0.3864
Placebo	318	11 (3.5)	[0.644;3.096]	[0.655;2.960]	[-0.017;0.044]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	2 (2.3)	1.137	1.141	0.003	0.8816
Placebo	98	2 (2.0)	[0.192;6.735]	[0.204;6.384]	[-0.039;0.045]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.9096						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	9 (3.1)	1.323	1.307	0.007	0.5852
Placebo	291	7 (2.4)	[0.485;3.605]	[0.496;3.446]	[-0.020;0.034]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	9 (6.9)	1.440	1.399	0.020	0.5048
Placebo	125	6 (4.8)	[0.496;4.182]	[0.520;3.760]	[-0.038;0.078]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\TAB_3_2_1_1_1.SAS
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Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.9181						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	3 (5.0)	1.478	1.421	0.019	0.6291
Placebo	64	2 (3.1)	[0.316;6.914]	[0.335;6.021]	[-0.053;0.092]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	15 (4.2)	1.350	1.333	0.010	0.4586
Placebo	352	11 (3.1)	[0.610;2.985]	[0.622;2.859]	[-0.017;0.038]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\TAB_3_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 22DEC2022 13:24

Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.9215						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	16 (5.5)	1.390	1.366	0.015	0.4005
Placebo	296	12 (4.1)	[0.645;2.995]	[0.658;2.837]	[-0.020;0.050]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	2 (1.6)	1.550	1.525	0.007	0.6794
Placebo	120	1 (0.8)	[0.201;11.929]	[0.205;11.360]	[-0.020;0.033]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\TAB_3_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 22DEC2022 13:24

Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.9508						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	10 (7.2)	1.443	1.403	0.021	0.4581
Placebo	154	8 (5.2)	[0.550;3.786]	[0.571;3.445]	[-0.035;0.077]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	8 (2.9)	1.513	1.496	0.009	0.4714
Placebo	262	5 (1.9)	[0.488;4.692]	[0.497;4.500]	[-0.016;0.035]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

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Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.9651						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	1 (3.7)	1.838	1.778	0.036	0.6310
Placebo	24	0	[0.156;21.644]	[0.169;18.670]	[-0.034;0.107]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	17 (4.5)	1.307	1.292	0.010	0.4768
Placebo	376	13 (3.5)	[0.625;2.733]	[0.637;2.622]	[-0.018;0.038]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	0	1.432	1.380	0.000	0.8191
Placebo	16	0	[0.081;25.400]	[0.095;20.071]		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

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Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.9852						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	147	5 (3.4)	1.327	1.324	0.009	0.6665
Placebo	151	4 (2.6)	[0.349;5.053]	[0.369;4.746]	[-0.031;0.048]	
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	141	4 (2.8)	1.243	1.241	0.007	0.7461
Placebo	140	3 (2.1)	[0.326;4.736]	[0.332;4.632]	[-0.030;0.044]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	9 (6.9)	1.441	1.399	0.020	0.5048
Placebo	125	6 (4.8)	[0.496;4.186]	[0.520;3.760]	[-0.038;0.078]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

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Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.0847						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	7 (8.2)	5.659	5.235	0.072	0.0340
Placebo	88	1 (1.1)	[0.953;33.608]	[0.933;29.373]	[0.009;0.134]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	8 (3.8)	1.702	1.658	0.015	0.3615
Placebo	222	5 (2.3)	[0.547;5.295]	[0.554;4.961]	[-0.017;0.047]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	1 (0.8)	0.362	0.369	-0.020	0.2826
Placebo	106	3 (2.8)	[0.052;2.499]	[0.056;2.449]	[-0.055;0.015]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

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Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.1862						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	7 (6.8)	4.211	4.073	0.056	0.0452
Placebo	108	2 (1.9)	[0.848;20.916]	[0.908;18.268]	[-0.001;0.112]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	9 (2.9)	1.238	1.246	0.006	0.6591
Placebo	308	7 (2.3)	[0.454;3.373]	[0.469;3.311]	[-0.019;0.030]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

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Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.2825						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	1 (1.7)	0.712	0.705	-0.015	0.6916
Placebo	64	2 (3.1)	[0.115;4.421]	[0.124;3.996]	[-0.070;0.040]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	15 (4.2)	2.149	2.092	0.022	0.0933
Placebo	352	7 (2.0)	[0.864;5.340]	[0.866;5.058]	[-0.003;0.047]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\TAB_3_2_1_1_1.SAS
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Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.3501						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	1 (4.0)	3.574	3.205	0.038	0.3165
Placebo	42	0	[0.307;41.631]	[0.295;34.835]	[-0.037;0.114]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	1 (2.3)	2.484	2.335	0.022	0.4812
Placebo	51	0	[0.217;28.434]	[0.209;26.076]	[-0.021;0.065]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	2 (3.3)	0.494	0.459	-0.046	0.2974
Placebo	59	4 (6.8)	[0.100;2.436]	[0.104;2.033]	[-0.123;0.031]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	5 (8.2)	5.414	4.979	0.081	0.0912
Placebo	51	0	[0.629;46.615]	[0.617;40.163]	[0.013;0.150]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	7 (3.1)	1.328	1.311	0.007	0.6364
Placebo	213	5 (2.3)	[0.414;4.254]	[0.424;4.055]	[-0.023;0.038]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

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Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.4468						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	9	0	0.973	0.749	-0.076	0.7963
Placebo	18	1 (5.6)	[0.077;12.211]	[0.087;6.448]	[-0.200;0.048]	
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	226	11 (4.9)	3.608	3.492	0.035	0.0363
Placebo	213	3 (1.4)	[0.992;13.131]	[0.993;12.275]	[0.003;0.067]	
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	96	3 (3.1)	0.533	0.601	-0.025	0.4203
Placebo	87	5 (5.7)	[0.135;2.112]	[0.172;2.102]	[-0.087;0.038]	
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	49	1 (2.0)	2.576	2.450	0.022	0.4386
Placebo	60	0	[0.226;29.311]	[0.239;25.150]	[-0.019;0.062]	
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	0	0.955	0.964	0.000	0.9791
Placebo	26	0	[0.057;16.101]	[0.063;14.659]		
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	1 (9.1)	2.154	1.881	0.073	0.5998
Placebo	12	0	[0.170;27.357]	[0.182;19.485]	[-0.086;0.232]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\TAB_3_2_1_1_1.SAS
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Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.4826						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	14 (4.2)	1.510	1.488	0.014	0.3406
Placebo	318	9 (2.8)	[0.644;3.545]	[0.654;3.389]	[-0.014;0.042]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	2 (2.3)	3.484	3.391	0.023	0.2553
Placebo	98	0	[0.355;34.166]	[0.362;31.737]	[-0.008;0.055]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\TAB_3_2_1_1_1.SAS
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Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.5570						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	16 (4.8)	1.906	1.859	0.022	0.1232
Placebo	350	9 (2.6)	[0.829;4.380]	[0.834;4.145]	[-0.006;0.050]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	0	0.788	0.800	0.000	0.8742
Placebo	66	0	[0.048;12.854]	[0.051;12.546]		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\TAB_3_2_1_1_1.SAS
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Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.6486						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	14 (4.8)	1.627	1.594	0.018	0.2615
Placebo	296	9 (3.0)	[0.692;3.824]	[0.701;3.623]	[-0.013;0.050]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	2 (1.6)	2.816	2.758	0.015	0.3584
Placebo	120	0	[0.289;27.470]	[0.288;26.423]	[-0.006;0.036]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

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Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.6643						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	7 (3.1)	2.296	2.255	0.017	0.2223
Placebo	216	3 (1.4)	[0.585;9.006]	[0.586;8.674]	[-0.010;0.045]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	9 (4.6)	1.571	1.541	0.016	0.3996
Placebo	200	6 (3.0)	[0.547;4.508]	[0.560;4.245]	[-0.021;0.054]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\TAB_3_2_1_1_1.SAS
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Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.7258						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	8 (2.8)	2.072	2.031	0.014	0.2282
Placebo	291	4 (1.4)	[0.616;6.966]	[0.623;6.618]	[-0.009;0.038]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	8 (6.2)	1.537	1.503	0.021	0.4550
Placebo	125	5 (4.0)	[0.488;4.846]	[0.513;4.407]	[-0.033;0.075]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

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Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.7848						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	9 (6.5)	1.743	1.687	0.027	0.3017
Placebo	154	6 (3.9)	[0.602;5.051]	[0.619;4.596]	[-0.025;0.078]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	7 (2.5)	2.216	2.182	0.014	0.2423
Placebo	262	3 (1.1)	[0.566;8.673]	[0.571;8.342]	[-0.009;0.036]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\TAB_3_2_1_1_1.SAS
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Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.8799						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	15 (5.6)	1.679	1.637	0.022	0.2266
Placebo	265	9 (3.4)	[0.720;3.913]	[0.730;3.670]	[-0.013;0.057]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	1 (0.7)	2.041	2.033	0.007	0.5544
Placebo	151	0	[0.183;22.776]	[0.185;22.339]	[-0.006;0.020]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

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Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.8996						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	1 (1.1)	1.996	1.975	0.011	0.5701
Placebo	89	0	[0.178;22.439]	[0.182;21.484]	[-0.011;0.033]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	15 (4.6)	1.695	1.660	0.018	0.2157
Placebo	327	9 (2.8)	[0.730;3.934]	[0.738;3.737]	[-0.011;0.047]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\TAB_3_2_1_1_1.SAS
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Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.9521						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	147	4 (2.7)	2.135	2.109	0.015	0.3685
Placebo	151	2 (1.3)	[0.384;11.853]	[0.400;11.123]	[-0.018;0.047]	
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	141	4 (2.8)	1.671	1.653	0.014	0.4851
Placebo	140	2 (1.4)	[0.391;7.137]	[0.394;6.931]	[-0.020;0.048]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	8 (6.2)	1.540	1.503	0.021	0.4550
Placebo	125	5 (4.0)	[0.489;4.852]	[0.513;4.407]	[-0.033;0.075]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\TAB_3_2_1_1_1.SAS
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Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.9716						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	7 (4.0)	1.791	1.746	0.018	0.3333
Placebo	186	4 (2.2)	[0.546;5.877]	[0.557;5.471]	[-0.017;0.053]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	9 (3.7)	1.739	1.712	0.015	0.3234
Placebo	230	5 (2.2)	[0.573;5.273]	[0.581;5.041]	[-0.015;0.046]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\TAB_3_2_1_1_1.SAS
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Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.9915						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	1 (3.7)	1.839	1.778	0.036	0.6310
Placebo	24	0	[0.156;21.638]	[0.169;18.670]	[-0.034;0.107]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	15 (3.9)	1.675	1.647	0.015	0.2246
Placebo	376	9 (2.4)	[0.723;3.880]	[0.730;3.716]	[-0.009;0.040]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	0	1.431	1.380	0.000	0.8191
Placebo	16	0	[0.081;25.355]	[0.095;20.071]		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\TAB_3_2_1_1_1.SAS
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Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Bone density decreased

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.0847						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	7 (8.2)	5.659	5.235	0.072	0.0340
Placebo	88	1 (1.1)	[0.953;33.608]	[0.933;29.373]	[0.009;0.134]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	8 (3.8)	1.702	1.658	0.015	0.3615
Placebo	222	5 (2.3)	[0.547;5.295]	[0.554;4.961]	[-0.017;0.047]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	1 (0.8)	0.362	0.369	-0.020	0.2826
Placebo	106	3 (2.8)	[0.052;2.499]	[0.056;2.449]	[-0.055;0.015]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\TAB_3_2_1_1_1.SAS
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Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Bone density decreased

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.1862						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	7 (6.8)	4.211	4.073	0.056	0.0452
Placebo	108	2 (1.9)	[0.848;20.916]	[0.908;18.268]	[-0.001;0.112]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	9 (2.9)	1.238	1.246	0.006	0.6591
Placebo	308	7 (2.3)	[0.454;3.373]	[0.469;3.311]	[-0.019;0.030]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\TAB_3_2_1_1_1.SAS
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Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Bone density decreased

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.2825						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	1 (1.7)	0.712	0.705	-0.015	0.6916
Placebo	64	2 (3.1)	[0.115;4.421]	[0.124;3.996]	[-0.070;0.040]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	15 (4.2)	2.149	2.092	0.022	0.0933
Placebo	352	7 (2.0)	[0.864;5.340]	[0.866;5.058]	[-0.003;0.047]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\TAB_3_2_1_1_1.SAS
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Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Bone density decreased

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.3501						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	1 (4.0)	3.574	3.205	0.038	0.3165
Placebo	42	0	[0.307;41.631]	[0.295;34.835]	[-0.037;0.114]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	1 (2.3)	2.484	2.335	0.022	0.4812
Placebo	51	0	[0.217;28.434]	[0.209;26.076]	[-0.021;0.065]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	2 (3.3)	0.494	0.459	-0.046	0.2974
Placebo	59	4 (6.8)	[0.100;2.436]	[0.104;2.033]	[-0.123;0.031]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	5 (8.2)	5.414	4.979	0.081	0.0912
Placebo	51	0	[0.629;46.615]	[0.617;40.163]	[0.013;0.150]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	7 (3.1)	1.328	1.311	0.007	0.6364
Placebo	213	5 (2.3)	[0.414;4.254]	[0.424;4.055]	[-0.023;0.038]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\TAB_3_2_1_1_1.SAS
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Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Bone density decreased

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.4468						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	9	0	0.973	0.749	-0.076	0.7963
Placebo	18	1 (5.6)	[0.077;12.211]	[0.087;6.448]	[-0.200;0.048]	
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	226	11 (4.9)	3.608	3.492	0.035	0.0363
Placebo	213	3 (1.4)	[0.992;13.131]	[0.993;12.275]	[0.003;0.067]	
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	96	3 (3.1)	0.533	0.601	-0.025	0.4203
Placebo	87	5 (5.7)	[0.135;2.112]	[0.172;2.102]	[-0.087;0.038]	
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	49	1 (2.0)	2.576	2.450	0.022	0.4386
Placebo	60	0	[0.226;29.311]	[0.239;25.150]	[-0.019;0.062]	
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	0	0.955	0.964	0.000	0.9791
Placebo	26	0	[0.057;16.101]	[0.063;14.659]		
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	1 (9.1)	2.154	1.881	0.073	0.5998
Placebo	12	0	[0.170;27.357]	[0.182;19.485]	[-0.086;0.232]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\TAB_3_2_1_1_1.SAS
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Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Bone density decreased

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.4826						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	14 (4.2)	1.510	1.488	0.014	0.3406
Placebo	318	9 (2.8)	[0.644;3.545]	[0.654;3.389]	[-0.014;0.042]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	2 (2.3)	3.484	3.391	0.023	0.2553
Placebo	98	0	[0.355;34.166]	[0.362;31.737]	[-0.008;0.055]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\TAB_3_2_1_1_1.SAS
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Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Bone density decreased

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.5570						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	16 (4.8)	1.906	1.859	0.022	0.1232
Placebo	350	9 (2.6)	[0.829;4.380]	[0.834;4.145]	[-0.006;0.050]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	0	0.788	0.800	0.000	0.8742
Placebo	66	0	[0.048;12.854]	[0.051;12.546]		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\TAB_3_2_1_1_1.SAS
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Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Bone density decreased

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.6486						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	14 (4.8)	1.627	1.594	0.018	0.2615
Placebo	296	9 (3.0)	[0.692;3.824]	[0.701;3.623]	[-0.013;0.050]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	2 (1.6)	2.816	2.758	0.015	0.3584
Placebo	120	0	[0.289;27.470]	[0.288;26.423]	[-0.006;0.036]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\TAB_3_2_1_1_1.SAS
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Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Bone density decreased

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.6643						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	7 (3.1)	2.296	2.255	0.017	0.2223
Placebo	216	3 (1.4)	[0.585;9.006]	[0.586;8.674]	[-0.010;0.045]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	9 (4.6)	1.571	1.541	0.016	0.3996
Placebo	200	6 (3.0)	[0.547;4.508]	[0.560;4.245]	[-0.021;0.054]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\TAB_3_2_1_1_1.SAS
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Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Bone density decreased

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.7258						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	8 (2.8)	2.072	2.031	0.014	0.2282
Placebo	291	4 (1.4)	[0.616;6.966]	[0.623;6.618]	[-0.009;0.038]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	8 (6.2)	1.537	1.503	0.021	0.4550
Placebo	125	5 (4.0)	[0.488;4.846]	[0.513;4.407]	[-0.033;0.075]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\TAB_3_2_1_1_1.SAS
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Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Bone density decreased

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.7848						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	9 (6.5)	1.743	1.687	0.027	0.3017
Placebo	154	6 (3.9)	[0.602;5.051]	[0.619;4.596]	[-0.025;0.078]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	7 (2.5)	2.216	2.182	0.014	0.2423
Placebo	262	3 (1.1)	[0.566;8.673]	[0.571;8.342]	[-0.009;0.036]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

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Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Bone density decreased

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.8799						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	15 (5.6)	1.679	1.637	0.022	0.2266
Placebo	265	9 (3.4)	[0.720;3.913]	[0.730;3.670]	[-0.013;0.057]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	1 (0.7)	2.041	2.033	0.007	0.5544
Placebo	151	0	[0.183;22.776]	[0.185;22.339]	[-0.006;0.020]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\TAB_3_2_1_1_1.SAS
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Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Bone density decreased

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.8996						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	1 (1.1)	1.996	1.975	0.011	0.5701
Placebo	89	0	[0.178;22.439]	[0.182;21.484]	[-0.011;0.033]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	15 (4.6)	1.695	1.660	0.018	0.2157
Placebo	327	9 (2.8)	[0.730;3.934]	[0.738;3.737]	[-0.011;0.047]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\TAB_3_2_1_1_1.SAS
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Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Bone density decreased

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.9521						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	147	4 (2.7)	2.135	2.109	0.015	0.3685
Placebo	151	2 (1.3)	[0.384;11.853]	[0.400;11.123]	[-0.018;0.047]	
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	141	4 (2.8)	1.671	1.653	0.014	0.4851
Placebo	140	2 (1.4)	[0.391;7.137]	[0.394;6.931]	[-0.020;0.048]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	8 (6.2)	1.540	1.503	0.021	0.4550
Placebo	125	5 (4.0)	[0.489;4.852]	[0.513;4.407]	[-0.033;0.075]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\TAB_3_2_1_1_1.SAS
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Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Bone density decreased

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.9716						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	7 (4.0)	1.791	1.746	0.018	0.3333
Placebo	186	4 (2.2)	[0.546;5.877]	[0.557;5.471]	[-0.017;0.053]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	9 (3.7)	1.739	1.712	0.015	0.3234
Placebo	230	5 (2.2)	[0.573;5.273]	[0.581;5.041]	[-0.015;0.046]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

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Table 3.3.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Bone health events, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Bone density decreased

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.9915						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	1 (3.7)	1.839	1.778	0.036	0.6310
Placebo	24	0	[0.156;21.638]	[0.169;18.670]	[-0.034;0.107]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	15 (3.9)	1.675	1.647	0.015	0.2246
Placebo	376	9 (2.4)	[0.723;3.880]	[0.730;3.716]	[-0.009;0.040]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	0	1.431	1.380	0.000	0.8191
Placebo	16	0	[0.081;25.355]	[0.095;20.071]		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Bone helath events include Osteoporosis/Osteopenia and fracture standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\TAB_3_2_1_1_1.SAS
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1.3.7 Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) – POOLED

Table 3.2.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.1891						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	4 (1.4)	0.678	0.682	-0.006	0.5474
Placebo	296	6 (2.0)	[0.189;2.428]	[0.195;2.390]	[-0.027;0.015]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	4 (3.1)	2.880	2.776	0.023	0.2528
Placebo	120	1 (0.8)	[0.446;18.606]	[0.447;17.217]	[-0.012;0.057]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Hepatic disorders include drug-related hepatic disorder comprehensive standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.2.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.3108						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	6 (2.1)	0.859	0.861	-0.003	0.7851
Placebo	291	7 (2.4)	[0.285;2.588]	[0.294;2.522]	[-0.028;0.021]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	2 (1.5)	2.973	2.891	0.015	0.3331
Placebo	125	0	[0.305;28.983]	[0.305;27.375]	[-0.006;0.037]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Hepatic disorders include drug-related hepatic disorder comprehensive standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.2.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.4698						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	1 (1.1)	0.587	0.591	-0.012	0.6036
Placebo	89	2 (2.2)	[0.076;4.545]	[0.080;4.365]	[-0.049;0.026]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	7 (2.1)	1.369	1.361	0.006	0.5779
Placebo	327	5 (1.5)	[0.450;4.159]	[0.458;4.049]	[-0.014;0.027]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Hepatic disorders include drug-related hepatic disorder comprehensive standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.2.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.5243						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	1 (1.7)	0.692	0.705	-0.015	0.6916
Placebo	64	2 (3.1)	[0.112;4.295]	[0.124;3.996]	[-0.070;0.040]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	7 (2.0)	1.388	1.380	0.005	0.5778
Placebo	352	5 (1.4)	[0.436;4.417]	[0.442;4.308]	[-0.014;0.024]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Hepatic disorders include drug-related hepatic disorder comprehensive standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.2.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.5800						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	1 (1.0)	2.051	2.127	0.009	0.5354
Placebo	108	0	[0.183;22.991]	[0.186;24.303]	[-0.009;0.028]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	7 (2.2)	0.989	0.991	-0.000	0.9868
Placebo	308	7 (2.3)	[0.342;2.855]	[0.349;2.817]	[-0.023;0.023]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Hepatic disorders include drug-related hepatic disorder comprehensive standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.2.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.6268						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	5 (1.5)	0.963	0.965	-0.001	0.9521
Placebo	318	5 (1.6)	[0.292;3.173]	[0.296;3.138]	[-0.019;0.018]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	3 (3.4)	1.592	1.577	0.014	0.5771
Placebo	98	2 (2.0)	[0.306;8.291]	[0.314;7.928]	[-0.033;0.062]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Hepatic disorders include drug-related hepatic disorder comprehensive standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.2.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.6397						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	3 (1.7)	1.599	1.589	0.006	0.6065
Placebo	186	2 (1.1)	[0.264;9.692]	[0.269;9.379]	[-0.018;0.031]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	5 (2.1)	0.950	0.951	-0.001	0.9359
Placebo	230	5 (2.2)	[0.271;3.326]	[0.278;3.250]	[-0.027;0.025]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Hepatic disorders include drug-related hepatic disorder comprehensive standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.2.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.6905						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	0	0.430	0.445	-0.042	0.4895
Placebo	24	1 (4.2)	[0.037;5.054]	[0.043;4.579]	[-0.123;0.038]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	8 (2.1)	1.327	1.322	0.005	0.6017
Placebo	376	6 (1.6)	[0.456;3.864]	[0.462;3.776]	[-0.014;0.024]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	0	1.410	1.380	0.000	0.8191
Placebo	16	0	[0.080;24.885]	[0.095;20.071]		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Hepatic disorders include drug-related hepatic disorder comprehensive standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.2.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.8276						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	6 (1.8)	1.045	1.043	0.001	0.9415
Placebo	350	6 (1.7)	[0.333;3.274]	[0.341;3.194]	[-0.019;0.020]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	2 (2.4)	1.354	1.300	0.008	0.7976
Placebo	66	1 (1.5)	[0.174;10.538]	[0.176;9.587]	[-0.036;0.052]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Hepatic disorders include drug-related hepatic disorder comprehensive standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.2.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.8895						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	0	1.644	1.637	0.000	0.7243
Placebo	42	0	[0.098;27.433]	[0.107;25.001]		
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	0	1.146	1.212	0.000	0.8912
Placebo	51	0	[0.070;18.872]	[0.079;18.607]		
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	1 (1.7)	0.586	0.563	-0.017	0.5561
Placebo	59	2 (3.4)	[0.075;4.587]	[0.082;3.871]	[-0.076;0.041]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	2 (3.3)	2.609	2.503	0.033	0.4062
Placebo	51	0	[0.263;25.856]	[0.269;23.322]	[-0.012;0.077]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	5 (2.2)	0.931	0.926	-0.002	0.9012
Placebo	213	5 (2.3)	[0.266;3.264]	[0.273;3.133]	[-0.030;0.026]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Hepatic disorders include drug-related hepatic disorder comprehensive standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.2.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.9926						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	2 (1.4)	1.115	1.106	0.001	0.9100
Placebo	154	2 (1.3)	[0.190;6.533]	[0.195;6.269]	[-0.025;0.028]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	6 (2.1)	1.126	1.123	0.002	0.8469
Placebo	262	5 (1.9)	[0.339;3.735]	[0.346;3.640]	[-0.021;0.026]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Hepatic disorders include drug-related hepatic disorder comprehensive standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.2.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.3753						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	1 (1.1)	0.587	0.591	-0.012	0.6036
Placebo	89	2 (2.2)	[0.076;4.542]	[0.080;4.365]	[-0.049;0.026]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	7 (2.1)	1.678	1.664	0.009	0.3845
Placebo	327	4 (1.2)	[0.516;5.455]	[0.522;5.302]	[-0.011;0.029]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Hepatic disorders include drug-related hepatic disorder comprehensive standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.2.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.3858						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	6 (2.1)	1.007	1.006	0.000	0.9914
Placebo	291	6 (2.1)	[0.321;3.161]	[0.329;3.074]	[-0.023;0.023]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	2 (1.5)	2.959	2.891	0.015	0.3331
Placebo	125	0	[0.304;28.842]	[0.305;27.375]	[-0.006;0.037]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Hepatic disorders include drug-related hepatic disorder comprehensive standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.2.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.3972						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	3 (1.7)	2.501	2.467	0.012	0.3351
Placebo	186	1 (0.5)	[0.365;17.135]	[0.370;16.471]	[-0.010;0.034]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	5 (2.1)	0.950	0.951	-0.001	0.9359
Placebo	230	5 (2.2)	[0.271;3.326]	[0.278;3.250]	[-0.027;0.025]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Hepatic disorders include drug-related hepatic disorder comprehensive standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.2.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.6178						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	0	0.430	0.445	-0.042	0.4895
Placebo	24	1 (4.2)	[0.037;5.045]	[0.043;4.579]	[-0.123;0.038]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	8 (2.1)	1.597	1.586	0.008	0.4114
Placebo	376	5 (1.3)	[0.518;4.927]	[0.523;4.808]	[-0.011;0.026]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	0	1.412	1.380	0.000	0.8191
Placebo	16	0	[0.080;24.891]	[0.095;20.071]		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Hepatic disorders include drug-related hepatic disorder comprehensive standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.2.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.6611						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	1 (1.0)	2.069	2.127	0.009	0.5354
Placebo	108	0	[0.184;23.193]	[0.186;24.303]	[-0.009;0.028]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	7 (2.2)	1.154	1.153	0.003	0.7972
Placebo	308	6 (1.9)	[0.383;3.474]	[0.389;3.418]	[-0.019;0.025]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Hepatic disorders include drug-related hepatic disorder comprehensive standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.2.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.6708						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	2 (1.4)	1.872	1.848	0.008	0.5447
Placebo	154	1 (0.6)	[0.244;14.356]	[0.247;13.835]	[-0.016;0.031]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	6 (2.1)	1.126	1.123	0.002	0.8469
Placebo	262	5 (1.9)	[0.339;3.734]	[0.346;3.640]	[-0.021;0.026]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Hepatic disorders include drug-related hepatic disorder comprehensive standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.2.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.8186						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	1 (1.7)	1.059	1.063	0.001	0.9497
Placebo	64	1 (1.6)	[0.144;7.764]	[0.158;7.154]	[-0.044;0.047]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	7 (2.0)	1.387	1.380	0.005	0.5778
Placebo	352	5 (1.4)	[0.436;4.412]	[0.442;4.308]	[-0.014;0.024]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Hepatic disorders include drug-related hepatic disorder comprehensive standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.2.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Investigations, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.9528						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	6 (1.8)	1.258	1.252	0.004	0.7080
Placebo	350	5 (1.4)	[0.380;4.162]	[0.386;4.054]	[-0.015;0.022]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	2 (2.4)	1.351	1.300	0.008	0.7976
Placebo	66	1 (1.5)	[0.174;10.507]	[0.176;9.587]	[-0.036;0.052]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Hepatic disorders include drug-related hepatic disorder comprehensive standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

1.3.8 Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) – POOLED

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.3237						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	1 (4.0)	0.415	0.440	-0.082	0.3226
Placebo	42	5 (11.9)	[0.064;2.708]	[0.080;2.419]	[-0.213;0.048]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	6 (13.6)	3.320	2.876	0.092	0.1190
Placebo	51	2 (3.9)	[0.727;15.161]	[0.715;11.565]	[-0.023;0.206]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	7 (11.7)	1.439	1.346	0.029	0.6068
Placebo	59	5 (8.5)	[0.429;4.824]	[0.432;4.193]	[-0.079;0.136]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	9 (14.8)	3.593	3.242	0.110	0.0668
Placebo	51	2 (3.9)	[0.846;15.265]	[0.844;12.455]	[0.007;0.213]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	32 (14.0)	2.008	1.864	0.065	0.0280
Placebo	213	16 (7.5)	[1.067;3.778]	[1.051;3.305]	[0.007;0.123]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing.
MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.3410						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	13 (15.3)	3.493	3.090	0.108	0.0201
Placebo	88	4 (4.5)	[1.149;10.621]	[1.102;8.666]	[0.018;0.199]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	28 (13.3)	1.475	1.420	0.039	0.1970
Placebo	222	21 (9.5)	[0.809;2.688]	[0.831;2.426]	[-0.020;0.099]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	14 (11.4)	2.444	2.273	0.067	0.0786
Placebo	106	5 (4.7)	[0.883;6.763]	[0.876;5.898]	[-0.003;0.136]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing.
MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.4313						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	7 (11.7)	1.273	1.225	0.021	0.6994
Placebo	64	6 (9.4)	[0.402;4.030]	[0.439;3.416]	[-0.087;0.130]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	48 (13.4)	2.118	1.971	0.066	0.0037
Placebo	352	24 (6.8)	[1.267;3.542]	[1.229;3.162]	[0.022;0.110]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.4510						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	39 (13.5)	1.768	1.663	0.054	0.0359
Placebo	296	24 (8.1)	[1.034;3.024]	[1.025;2.699]	[0.003;0.104]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	16 (12.4)	2.695	2.489	0.074	0.0410
Placebo	120	6 (5.0)	[1.018;7.137]	[0.994;6.230]	[0.005;0.143]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.5159						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	21 (15.2)	1.662	1.557	0.055	0.1582
Placebo	154	15 (9.7)	[0.820;3.371]	[0.836;2.901]	[-0.022;0.131]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	34 (12.1)	2.276	2.122	0.064	0.0094
Placebo	262	15 (5.7)	[1.209;4.285]	[1.179;3.818]	[0.016;0.112]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.6040						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	147	19 (12.9)	2.643	2.388	0.075	0.0245
Placebo	151	8 (5.3)	[1.118;6.245]	[1.087;5.246]	[0.010;0.140]	
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	141	17 (12.1)	1.464	1.410	0.035	0.3372
Placebo	140	12 (8.6)	[0.672;3.192]	[0.694;2.867]	[-0.036;0.106]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	19 (14.6)	1.977	1.839	0.065	0.1013
Placebo	125	10 (8.0)	[0.880;4.442]	[0.866;3.905]	[-0.012;0.143]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.6969						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	108	15 (13.9)	2.446	2.268	0.078	0.0548
Placebo	113	7 (6.2)	[0.956;6.259]	[0.957;5.373]	[-0.001;0.156]	
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	115	15 (13.0)	1.566	1.495	0.043	0.3082
Placebo	103	9 (8.7)	[0.654;3.749]	[0.681;3.283]	[-0.040;0.127]	
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	106	11 (10.4)	2.921	2.664	0.068	0.0512
Placebo	113	4 (3.5)	[0.949;8.989]	[0.946;7.501]	[-0.001;0.137]	
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	89	14 (15.7)	1.443	1.402	0.045	0.3866
Placebo	87	10 (11.5)	[0.603;3.451]	[0.649;3.031]	[-0.056;0.146]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.6976						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	17 (16.5)	1.716	1.546	0.061	0.1941
Placebo	108	11 (10.2)	[0.771;3.816]	[0.790;3.027]	[-0.035;0.157]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	38 (12.1)	2.086	1.962	0.059	0.0111
Placebo	308	19 (6.2)	[1.174;3.708]	[1.150;3.348]	[0.014;0.104]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.7575						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	45 (13.6)	2.020	1.884	0.064	0.0082
Placebo	318	23 (7.2)	[1.191;3.425]	[1.165;3.048]	[0.017;0.110]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	10 (11.5)	1.687	1.603	0.043	0.3094
Placebo	98	7 (7.1)	[0.613;4.642]	[0.631;4.074]	[-0.043;0.130]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.7697						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	45 (13.4)	2.017	1.879	0.063	0.0067
Placebo	350	25 (7.1)	[1.207;3.372]	[1.175;3.004]	[0.017;0.109]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	10 (12.0)	1.675	1.584	0.044	0.3737
Placebo	66	5 (7.6)	[0.543;5.165]	[0.570;4.398]	[-0.050;0.139]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.8050						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	10 (11.1)	1.730	1.655	0.044	0.3018
Placebo	89	6 (6.7)	[0.601;4.982]	[0.630;4.353]	[-0.039;0.127]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	45 (13.7)	2.008	1.870	0.064	0.0079
Placebo	327	24 (7.3)	[1.192;3.382]	[1.163;3.006]	[0.017;0.111]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.9127						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	9	2 (22.2)	3.827	3.050	0.171	0.2540
Placebo	18	1 (5.6)	[0.424;34.513]	[0.432;21.526]	[-0.120;0.463]	
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	226	30 (13.3)	2.353	2.170	0.072	0.0118
Placebo	213	13 (6.1)	[1.192;4.645]	[1.164;4.046]	[0.017;0.126]	
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	96	13 (13.5)	1.369	1.346	0.034	0.4881
Placebo	87	9 (10.3)	[0.554;3.385]	[0.571;3.175]	[-0.060;0.127]	
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	49	5 (10.2)	1.543	1.474	0.037	0.5032
Placebo	60	4 (6.7)	[0.418;5.699]	[0.463;4.696]	[-0.074;0.149]	
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	3 (11.1)	1.402	1.353	0.035	0.7058
Placebo	26	2 (7.7)	[0.252;7.809]	[0.281;6.520]	[-0.124;0.193]	
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	2 (18.2)	2.054	1.834	0.115	0.5467
Placebo	12	1 (8.3)	[0.227;18.556]	[0.264;12.736]	[-0.160;0.390]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.9220						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	23 (13.1)	2.002	1.872	0.061	0.0541
Placebo	186	13 (7.0)	[0.980;4.089]	[0.974;3.598]	[-0.001;0.123]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	32 (13.2)	1.910	1.790	0.058	0.0381
Placebo	230	17 (7.4)	[1.029;3.544]	[1.019;3.144]	[0.004;0.113]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.9641						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	36 (12.5)	1.933	1.808	0.056	0.0229
Placebo	291	20 (6.9)	[1.090;3.428]	[1.074;3.042]	[0.008;0.104]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	19 (14.6)	1.977	1.839	0.065	0.1013
Placebo	125	10 (8.0)	[0.880;4.442]	[0.866;3.905]	[-0.012;0.143]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.9691						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	3 (11.1)	2.241	2.102	0.071	0.4211
Placebo	24	1 (4.2)	[0.305;16.474]	[0.337;13.125]	[-0.070;0.212]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	50 (13.2)	1.959	1.834	0.060	0.0067
Placebo	376	27 (7.2)	[1.198;3.203]	[1.170;2.874]	[0.017;0.103]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	2 (18.2)	1.554	1.449	0.056	0.6971
Placebo	16	2 (12.5)	[0.184;13.094]	[0.239;8.776]	[-0.223;0.336]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.9924						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	30 (13.5)	1.945	1.818	0.060	0.0392
Placebo	216	16 (7.4)	[1.027;3.681]	[1.017;3.251]	[0.003;0.117]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	25 (12.8)	1.953	1.829	0.058	0.0533
Placebo	200	14 (7.0)	[0.983;3.881]	[0.977;3.422]	[-0.001;0.117]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.9927						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	37 (13.7)	1.945	1.816	0.062	0.0211
Placebo	265	20 (7.5)	[1.097;3.450]	[1.078;3.057]	[0.009;0.114]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	18 (12.2)	1.954	1.853	0.056	0.0957
Placebo	151	10 (6.6)	[0.870;4.389]	[0.885;3.880]	[-0.010;0.122]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.1907						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	9 (3.1)	4.739	4.591	0.025	0.0296
Placebo	291	2 (0.7)	[1.013;22.161]	[1.008;20.918]	[0.002;0.047]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	4 (3.1)	1.205	1.218	0.006	0.7843
Placebo	125	3 (2.4)	[0.291;4.997]	[0.295;5.027]	[-0.034;0.045]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.2398						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	5 (5.9)	6.741	6.291	0.060	0.0437
Placebo	88	0	[0.792;57.392]	[0.785;50.431]	[0.009;0.110]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	5 (2.4)	1.043	1.051	0.001	0.9370
Placebo	222	5 (2.3)	[0.297;3.662]	[0.305;3.620]	[-0.027;0.029]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	3 (2.4)	3.557	3.460	0.024	0.2332
Placebo	106	0	[0.390;32.397]	[0.393;30.445]	[-0.003;0.052]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.2777						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	8 (2.8)	1.662	1.639	0.011	0.3760
Placebo	296	5 (1.7)	[0.536;5.154]	[0.542;4.956]	[-0.013;0.035]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	5 (3.9)	5.774	5.502	0.038	0.0718
Placebo	120	0	[0.683;48.808]	[0.664;45.568]	[0.005;0.071]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.2871						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	9 (2.7)	1.741	1.719	0.011	0.3217
Placebo	318	5 (1.6)	[0.576;5.261]	[0.579;5.104]	[-0.011;0.033]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	4 (4.6)	5.998	5.634	0.046	0.0705
Placebo	98	0	[0.685;52.526]	[0.674;47.077]	[0.002;0.090]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.3619						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	9 (3.3)	1.800	1.768	0.014	0.2940
Placebo	265	5 (1.9)	[0.594;5.459]	[0.600;5.208]	[-0.013;0.041]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	4 (2.7)	5.218	5.066	0.027	0.0971
Placebo	151	0	[0.601;45.297]	[0.593;43.293]	[0.001;0.053]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.3917						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	1 (1.7)	1.096	1.063	0.001	0.9497
Placebo	64	1 (1.6)	[0.149;8.072]	[0.158;7.154]	[-0.044;0.047]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	12 (3.4)	3.007	2.932	0.022	0.0484
Placebo	352	4 (1.1)	[0.959;9.432]	[0.952;9.030]	[0.000;0.044]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.4320						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	6 (2.7)	4.286	4.175	0.022	0.0836
Placebo	216	1 (0.5)	[0.718;25.594]	[0.715;24.392]	[-0.001;0.045]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	7 (3.6)	1.835	1.797	0.016	0.3356
Placebo	200	4 (2.0)	[0.527;6.386]	[0.533;6.059]	[-0.017;0.049]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.5618						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	3 (3.3)	4.096	3.946	0.033	0.1802
Placebo	89	0	[0.448;37.491]	[0.447;34.815]	[-0.004;0.070]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	10 (3.0)	2.028	1.992	0.015	0.1943
Placebo	327	5 (1.5)	[0.684;6.012]	[0.687;5.775]	[-0.008;0.038]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.7283						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	10 (3.0)	2.133	2.091	0.016	0.1633
Placebo	350	5 (1.4)	[0.720;6.318]	[0.722;6.056]	[-0.006;0.038]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	3 (3.6)	3.270	3.144	0.035	0.2750
Placebo	66	0	[0.355;30.086]	[0.354;27.903]	[-0.004;0.075]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.7858						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	4 (3.9)	2.188	1.986	0.022	0.3391
Placebo	108	2 (1.9)	[0.449;10.658]	[0.471;8.377]	[-0.025;0.070]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	9 (2.9)	2.913	2.852	0.018	0.0982
Placebo	308	3 (1.0)	[0.779;10.892]	[0.774;10.504]	[-0.003;0.039]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.8308						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	6 (3.4)	2.809	2.737	0.023	0.1542
Placebo	186	2 (1.1)	[0.642;12.287]	[0.641;11.689]	[-0.007;0.054]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	7 (2.9)	2.257	2.217	0.016	0.2322
Placebo	230	3 (1.3)	[0.575;8.852]	[0.579;8.490]	[-0.010;0.042]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.9348						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	1 (3.7)	1.836	1.778	0.036	0.6310
Placebo	24	0	[0.155;21.694]	[0.169;18.670]	[-0.034;0.107]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	12 (3.2)	2.421	2.371	0.018	0.0907
Placebo	376	5 (1.3)	[0.843;6.950]	[0.842;6.682]	[-0.003;0.039]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	0	1.439	1.380	0.000	0.8191
Placebo	16	0	[0.081;25.663]	[0.095;20.071]		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.9439						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	0	0.833	0.791	-0.026	0.8445
Placebo	42	1 (2.4)	[0.072;9.696]	[0.078;8.057]	[-0.073;0.022]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	0	1.209	1.212	0.000	0.8912
Placebo	51	0	[0.073;19.957]	[0.079;18.607]		
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	3 (5.0)	2.246	2.034	0.027	0.4426
Placebo	59	1 (1.7)	[0.319;15.806]	[0.324;12.778]	[-0.036;0.091]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	2 (3.3)	2.562	2.503	0.033	0.4062
Placebo	51	0	[0.258;25.448]	[0.269;23.322]	[-0.012;0.077]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	8 (3.5)	2.337	2.274	0.021	0.1740
Placebo	213	3 (1.4)	[0.663;8.241]	[0.667;7.756]	[-0.008;0.050]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Hyperhidrosis

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.3805						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	6 (1.8)	1.151	1.147	0.002	0.8196
Placebo	318	5 (1.6)	[0.348;3.813]	[0.352;3.742]	[-0.018;0.022]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	2 (2.3)	3.475	3.365	0.023	0.2616
Placebo	98	0	[0.355;34.056]	[0.357;31.764]	[-0.009;0.054]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Hyperhidrosis

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.5152						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	6 (2.1)	1.235	1.229	0.004	0.7306
Placebo	296	5 (1.7)	[0.373;4.094]	[0.379;3.984]	[-0.018;0.026]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	2 (1.6)	2.820	2.758	0.015	0.3584
Placebo	120	0	[0.289;27.495]	[0.288;26.423]	[-0.006;0.036]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Hyperhidrosis

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.6075						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	6 (1.8)	1.260	1.254	0.004	0.7058
Placebo	350	5 (1.4)	[0.381;4.169]	[0.386;4.070]	[-0.015;0.023]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	2 (2.4)	2.432	2.363	0.024	0.4409
Placebo	66	0	[0.247;23.945]	[0.248;22.522]	[-0.009;0.056]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Hyperhidrosis

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.6950						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	1 (1.7)	1.081	1.063	0.001	0.9497
Placebo	64	1 (1.6)	[0.147;7.935]	[0.158;7.154]	[-0.044;0.047]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	7 (2.0)	1.729	1.714	0.008	0.3819
Placebo	352	4 (1.1)	[0.501;5.962]	[0.505;5.815]	[-0.010;0.026]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Hyperhidrosis

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.7505						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	0	0.987	0.990	0.000	0.9944
Placebo	89	0	[0.061;16.032]	[0.063;15.588]		
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	8 (2.4)	1.610	1.594	0.009	0.4051
Placebo	327	5 (1.5)	[0.521;4.976]	[0.526;4.829]	[-0.012;0.030]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Hyperhidrosis

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.7732						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	7 (2.6)	1.385	1.375	0.007	0.5813
Placebo	265	5 (1.9)	[0.434;4.425]	[0.442;4.279]	[-0.018;0.032]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	1 (0.7)	2.044	2.033	0.007	0.5544
Placebo	151	0	[0.183;22.798]	[0.185;22.339]	[-0.006;0.020]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Hyperhidrosis

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.9755						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	2 (0.9)	1.618	1.614	0.004	0.6386
Placebo	216	1 (0.5)	[0.212;12.358]	[0.216;12.076]	[-0.011;0.020]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	6 (3.1)	1.558	1.540	0.011	0.4947
Placebo	200	4 (2.0)	[0.433;5.612]	[0.440;5.387]	[-0.020;0.042]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders, Preferred Term: Hyperhidrosis

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.9793						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	1 (3.7)	1.842	1.778	0.036	0.6310
Placebo	24	0	[0.157;21.631]	[0.169;18.670]	[-0.034;0.107]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	7 (1.8)	1.391	1.384	0.005	0.5747
Placebo	376	5 (1.3)	[0.438;4.424]	[0.442;4.330]	[-0.013;0.023]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	0	1.426	1.380	0.000	0.8191
Placebo	16	0	[0.081;25.198]	[0.095;20.071]		

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.4352						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	43 (13.0)	2.115	1.972	0.064	0.0064
Placebo	318	21 (6.6)	[1.225;3.654]	[1.195;3.253]	[0.019;0.109]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	8 (9.2)	1.314	1.281	0.020	0.6161
Placebo	98	7 (7.1)	[0.456;3.787]	[0.481;3.411]	[-0.061;0.101]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.4378						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	7 (11.7)	1.270	1.225	0.021	0.6994
Placebo	64	6 (9.4)	[0.401;4.022]	[0.439;3.416]	[-0.087;0.130]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	44 (12.3)	2.106	1.972	0.060	0.0056
Placebo	352	22 (6.3)	[1.234;3.595]	[1.203;3.232]	[0.018;0.103]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.4630						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	1 (4.0)	0.519	0.541	-0.057	0.4814
Placebo	42	4 (9.5)	[0.076;3.529]	[0.094;3.107]	[-0.179;0.065]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	6 (13.6)	3.311	2.876	0.092	0.1190
Placebo	51	2 (3.9)	[0.725;15.121]	[0.715;11.565]	[-0.023;0.206]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	7 (11.7)	1.445	1.346	0.029	0.6068
Placebo	59	5 (8.5)	[0.431;4.843]	[0.432;4.193]	[-0.079;0.136]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	9 (14.8)	3.598	3.242	0.110	0.0668
Placebo	51	2 (3.9)	[0.847;15.288]	[0.844;12.455]	[0.007;0.213]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	28 (12.3)	1.845	1.739	0.052	0.0645
Placebo	213	15 (7.0)	[0.956;3.561]	[0.955;3.167]	[-0.003;0.108]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.4711						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	19 (13.8)	1.595	1.508	0.046	0.2119
Placebo	154	14 (9.1)	[0.767;3.318]	[0.787;2.889]	[-0.027;0.120]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	32 (11.4)	2.287	2.139	0.061	0.0112
Placebo	262	14 (5.3)	[1.191;4.390]	[1.165;3.930]	[0.014;0.107]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.4870						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	8 (8.9)	1.351	1.326	0.022	0.5830
Placebo	89	6 (6.7)	[0.449;4.065]	[0.485;3.628]	[-0.056;0.099]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	43 (13.1)	2.093	1.949	0.064	0.0064
Placebo	327	22 (6.7)	[1.221;3.587]	[1.190;3.192]	[0.018;0.110]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.5223						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	11 (12.9)	2.893	2.629	0.084	0.0566
Placebo	88	4 (4.5)	[0.931;8.989]	[0.918;7.533]	[-0.001;0.170]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	26 (12.4)	1.514	1.457	0.039	0.1864
Placebo	222	19 (8.6)	[0.811;2.827]	[0.831;2.555]	[-0.019;0.097]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	14 (11.4)	2.444	2.273	0.067	0.0786
Placebo	106	5 (4.7)	[0.883;6.764]	[0.876;5.898]	[-0.003;0.136]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing.
MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.6221						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	147	18 (12.2)	2.478	2.257	0.068	0.0382
Placebo	151	8 (5.3)	[1.042;5.895]	[1.020;4.992]	[0.004;0.132]	
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	141	15 (10.6)	1.399	1.358	0.028	0.4197
Placebo	140	11 (7.9)	[0.619;3.164]	[0.643;2.869]	[-0.040;0.096]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	18 (13.8)	2.087	1.934	0.066	0.0894
Placebo	125	9 (7.2)	[0.899;4.843]	[0.880;4.249]	[-0.009;0.141]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.6292						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	42 (12.5)	2.038	1.906	0.060	0.0078
Placebo	350	23 (6.6)	[1.197;3.471]	[1.170;3.107]	[0.015;0.104]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	9 (10.8)	1.489	1.429	0.033	0.5003
Placebo	66	5 (7.6)	[0.474;4.679]	[0.504;4.051]	[-0.060;0.125]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.6405						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	15 (14.6)	1.632	1.483	0.049	0.2722
Placebo	108	10 (9.3)	[0.708;3.763]	[0.728;3.022]	[-0.041;0.139]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	36 (11.4)	2.084	1.962	0.056	0.0136
Placebo	308	18 (5.8)	[1.156;3.757]	[1.134;3.397]	[0.012;0.100]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.6793						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	37 (12.8)	1.829	1.722	0.054	0.0313
Placebo	296	22 (7.4)	[1.050;3.185]	[1.041;2.848]	[0.005;0.103]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	14 (10.9)	2.320	2.181	0.059	0.0906
Placebo	120	6 (5.0)	[0.861;6.251]	[0.858;5.548]	[-0.008;0.125]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.7336						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	35 (13.0)	2.044	1.908	0.062	0.0170
Placebo	265	18 (6.8)	[1.126;3.710]	[1.106;3.293]	[0.011;0.112]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	16 (10.8)	1.712	1.649	0.043	0.1885
Placebo	151	10 (6.6)	[0.750;3.908]	[0.776;3.504]	[-0.021;0.106]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.7656						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	108	15 (13.9)	2.451	2.268	0.078	0.0548
Placebo	113	7 (6.2)	[0.958;6.273]	[0.957;5.373]	[-0.001;0.156]	
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	115	14 (12.2)	1.446	1.395	0.035	0.4079
Placebo	103	9 (8.7)	[0.598;3.499]	[0.628;3.097]	[-0.047;0.116]	
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	106	10 (9.4)	2.630	2.424	0.058	0.0855
Placebo	113	4 (3.5)	[0.843;8.208]	[0.848;6.927]	[-0.008;0.125]	
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	89	12 (13.5)	1.551	1.508	0.046	0.3407
Placebo	87	8 (9.2)	[0.601;4.006]	[0.645;3.528]	[-0.047;0.139]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.8163						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	33 (11.5)	1.848	1.743	0.049	0.0399
Placebo	291	19 (6.5)	[1.025;3.334]	[1.017;2.986]	[0.002;0.095]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	18 (13.8)	2.087	1.934	0.066	0.0894
Placebo	125	9 (7.2)	[0.900;4.844]	[0.880;4.249]	[-0.009;0.141]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.8237						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	9	2 (22.2)	3.784	3.050	0.171	0.2540
Placebo	18	1 (5.6)	[0.419;34.140]	[0.432;21.526]	[-0.120;0.463]	
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	226	29 (12.8)	2.463	2.273	0.072	0.0098
Placebo	213	12 (5.6)	[1.222;4.965]	[1.192;4.335]	[0.018;0.125]	
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	96	12 (12.5)	1.431	1.402	0.035	0.4549
Placebo	87	8 (9.2)	[0.555;3.691]	[0.569;3.451]	[-0.055;0.124]	
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	49	4 (8.2)	1.229	1.203	0.016	0.7637
Placebo	60	4 (6.7)	[0.314;4.810]	[0.356;4.069]	[-0.089;0.120]	
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	2 (7.4)	0.963	0.971	-0.002	0.9727
Placebo	26	2 (7.7)	[0.153;6.061]	[0.178;5.283]	[-0.143;0.140]	
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	2 (18.2)	2.081	1.834	0.115	0.5467
Placebo	12	1 (8.3)	[0.230;18.813]	[0.264;12.736]	[-0.160;0.390]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.9000						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	29 (13.0)	1.871	1.758	0.056	0.0538
Placebo	216	16 (7.4)	[0.985;3.555]	[0.979;3.154]	[-0.001;0.112]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	22 (11.3)	1.992	1.877	0.053	0.0621
Placebo	200	12 (6.0)	[0.957;4.147]	[0.955;3.688]	[-0.003;0.108]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.9128						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	20 (11.4)	1.861	1.764	0.049	0.1005
Placebo	186	12 (6.5)	[0.881;3.932]	[0.886;3.511]	[-0.010;0.108]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	31 (12.8)	1.966	1.843	0.059	0.0340
Placebo	230	16 (7.0)	[1.044;3.702]	[1.033;3.286]	[0.005;0.112]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.9693						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	3 (11.1)	2.244	2.102	0.071	0.4211
Placebo	24	1 (4.2)	[0.305;16.499]	[0.337;13.125]	[-0.070;0.212]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	46 (12.1)	1.935	1.822	0.055	0.0102
Placebo	376	25 (6.6)	[1.162;3.221]	[1.141;2.910]	[0.013;0.096]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	2 (18.2)	1.552	1.449	0.056	0.6971
Placebo	16	2 (12.5)	[0.184;13.089]	[0.239;8.776]	[-0.223;0.336]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Hot flush

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.3998						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	18 (13.0)	1.498	1.428	0.039	0.2863
Placebo	154	14 (9.1)	[0.715;3.139]	[0.740;2.757]	[-0.033;0.111]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	32 (11.4)	2.287	2.139	0.061	0.0112
Placebo	262	14 (5.3)	[1.191;4.391]	[1.165;3.930]	[0.014;0.107]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Hot flush

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.4608						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	7 (11.7)	1.269	1.225	0.021	0.6994
Placebo	64	6 (9.4)	[0.401;4.019]	[0.439;3.416]	[-0.087;0.130]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	43 (12.0)	2.052	1.927	0.058	0.0078
Placebo	352	22 (6.3)	[1.200;3.510]	[1.174;3.165]	[0.015;0.100]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Hot flush

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.4612						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	42 (12.7)	2.060	1.926	0.061	0.0088
Placebo	318	21 (6.6)	[1.190;3.565]	[1.165;3.184]	[0.016;0.106]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	8 (9.2)	1.314	1.281	0.020	0.6161
Placebo	98	7 (7.1)	[0.456;3.786]	[0.481;3.411]	[-0.061;0.101]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Hot flush

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.4730						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	11 (12.9)	2.893	2.629	0.084	0.0566
Placebo	88	4 (4.5)	[0.931;8.987]	[0.918;7.533]	[-0.001;0.170]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	25 (11.9)	1.449	1.402	0.034	0.2402
Placebo	222	19 (8.6)	[0.772;2.717]	[0.796;2.470]	[-0.023;0.091]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	14 (11.4)	2.444	2.273	0.067	0.0786
Placebo	106	5 (4.7)	[0.883;6.765]	[0.876;5.898]	[-0.003;0.136]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Hot flush

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.5144						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	8 (8.9)	1.351	1.326	0.022	0.5830
Placebo	89	6 (6.7)	[0.449;4.067]	[0.485;3.628]	[-0.056;0.099]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	42 (12.8)	2.038	1.904	0.061	0.0089
Placebo	327	22 (6.7)	[1.187;3.499]	[1.160;3.124]	[0.015;0.106]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Hot flush

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.5165						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	1 (4.0)	0.518	0.541	-0.057	0.4814
Placebo	42	4 (9.5)	[0.076;3.519]	[0.094;3.107]	[-0.179;0.065]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	5 (11.4)	2.723	2.381	0.066	0.2234
Placebo	51	2 (3.9)	[0.576;12.870]	[0.563;10.072]	[-0.040;0.172]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	7 (11.7)	1.450	1.346	0.029	0.6068
Placebo	59	5 (8.5)	[0.433;4.863]	[0.432;4.193]	[-0.079;0.136]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	9 (14.8)	3.604	3.242	0.110	0.0668
Placebo	51	2 (3.9)	[0.848;15.313]	[0.844;12.455]	[0.007;0.213]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	28 (12.3)	1.845	1.739	0.052	0.0645
Placebo	213	15 (7.0)	[0.956;3.560]	[0.955;3.167]	[-0.003;0.108]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Hot flush

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.5350						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	14 (13.6)	1.505	1.377	0.038	0.3829
Placebo	108	10 (9.3)	[0.646;3.504]	[0.668;2.839]	[-0.050;0.126]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	36 (11.4)	2.087	1.962	0.056	0.0136
Placebo	308	18 (5.8)	[1.157;3.762]	[1.134;3.397]	[0.012;0.100]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Hot flush

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.5419						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	147	18 (12.2)	2.476	2.257	0.068	0.0382
Placebo	151	8 (5.3)	[1.041;5.889]	[1.020;4.992]	[0.004;0.132]	
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	141	14 (9.9)	1.296	1.268	0.021	0.5382
Placebo	140	11 (7.9)	[0.567;2.963]	[0.594;2.709]	[-0.046;0.088]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	18 (13.8)	2.090	1.934	0.066	0.0894
Placebo	125	9 (7.2)	[0.901;4.851]	[0.880;4.249]	[-0.009;0.141]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Hot flush

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.6393						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	36 (12.5)	1.773	1.675	0.050	0.0424
Placebo	296	22 (7.4)	[1.015;3.095]	[1.010;2.778]	[0.002;0.099]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	14 (10.9)	2.321	2.181	0.059	0.0906
Placebo	120	6 (5.0)	[0.862;6.255]	[0.858;5.548]	[-0.008;0.125]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Hot flush

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.6602						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	41 (12.2)	1.983	1.861	0.057	0.0110
Placebo	350	23 (6.6)	[1.162;3.384]	[1.139;3.039]	[0.013;0.101]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	9 (10.8)	1.490	1.429	0.033	0.5003
Placebo	66	5 (7.6)	[0.474;4.683]	[0.504;4.051]	[-0.060;0.125]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Hot flush

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.7627						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	32 (11.1)	1.785	1.689	0.045	0.0544
Placebo	291	19 (6.5)	[0.986;3.229]	[0.983;2.903]	[-0.001;0.091]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	18 (13.8)	2.091	1.934	0.066	0.0894
Placebo	125	9 (7.2)	[0.901;4.852]	[0.880;4.249]	[-0.009;0.141]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Hot flush

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.7830						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	34 (12.6)	1.977	1.854	0.058	0.0237
Placebo	265	18 (6.8)	[1.087;3.599]	[1.071;3.208]	[0.008;0.108]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	16 (10.8)	1.713	1.649	0.043	0.1885
Placebo	151	10 (6.6)	[0.751;3.910]	[0.776;3.504]	[-0.021;0.106]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Hot flush

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.8064						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	108	14 (13.0)	2.265	2.120	0.069	0.0830
Placebo	113	7 (6.2)	[0.877;5.852]	[0.887;5.066]	[-0.009;0.146]	
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	115	14 (12.2)	1.446	1.395	0.035	0.4079
Placebo	103	9 (8.7)	[0.598;3.498]	[0.628;3.097]	[-0.047;0.116]	
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	106	10 (9.4)	2.627	2.424	0.058	0.0855
Placebo	113	4 (3.5)	[0.842;8.198]	[0.848;6.927]	[-0.008;0.125]	
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	89	12 (13.5)	1.554	1.508	0.046	0.3407
Placebo	87	8 (9.2)	[0.602;4.013]	[0.645;3.528]	[-0.047;0.139]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Hot flush

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.8371						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	28 (12.6)	1.798	1.697	0.052	0.0730
Placebo	216	16 (7.4)	[0.943;3.429]	[0.942;3.057]	[-0.004;0.107]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	22 (11.3)	1.992	1.877	0.053	0.0621
Placebo	200	12 (6.0)	[0.957;4.147]	[0.955;3.688]	[-0.003;0.108]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Hot flush

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.8492						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	9	2 (22.2)	3.763	3.050	0.171	0.2540
Placebo	18	1 (5.6)	[0.417;33.964]	[0.432;21.526]	[-0.120;0.463]	
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	226	28 (12.4)	2.366	2.194	0.067	0.0143
Placebo	213	12 (5.6)	[1.170;4.785]	[1.146;4.198]	[0.014;0.120]	
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	96	12 (12.5)	1.436	1.402	0.035	0.4549
Placebo	87	8 (9.2)	[0.557;3.703]	[0.569;3.451]	[-0.055;0.124]	
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	49	4 (8.2)	1.227	1.203	0.016	0.7637
Placebo	60	4 (6.7)	[0.313;4.801]	[0.356;4.069]	[-0.089;0.120]	
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	2 (7.4)	0.964	0.971	-0.002	0.9727
Placebo	26	2 (7.7)	[0.153;6.066]	[0.178;5.283]	[-0.143;0.140]	
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	2 (18.2)	2.094	1.834	0.115	0.5467
Placebo	12	1 (8.3)	[0.232;18.944]	[0.264;12.736]	[-0.160;0.390]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Hot flush

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.9695						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	3 (11.1)	2.245	2.102	0.071	0.4211
Placebo	24	1 (4.2)	[0.305;16.513]	[0.337;13.125]	[-0.070;0.212]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	45 (11.8)	1.888	1.783	0.052	0.0138
Placebo	376	25 (6.6)	[1.132;3.148]	[1.114;2.852]	[0.011;0.093]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	2 (18.2)	1.552	1.449	0.056	0.6971
Placebo	16	2 (12.5)	[0.184;13.088]	[0.239;8.776]	[-0.223;0.336]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.4.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Vascular disorders, Preferred Term: Hot flush

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.9729						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	20 (11.4)	1.862	1.764	0.049	0.1005
Placebo	186	12 (6.5)	[0.881;3.934]	[0.886;3.511]	[-0.010;0.108]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	30 (12.4)	1.894	1.783	0.054	0.0466
Placebo	230	16 (7.0)	[1.003;3.578]	[0.997;3.190]	[0.001;0.108]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Vasomotor symptoms include preferred terms of Hyperhidrosis, Feeling hot, Hot flush, Night sweats and Flushing. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

1.3.9 Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) – POOLED

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1407						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	108	10 (9.3)	1.325	1.281	0.020	0.5810
Placebo	113	8 (7.1)	[0.501;3.502]	[0.531;3.094]	[-0.052;0.092]	
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	115	8 (7.0)	1.030	1.025	0.002	0.9610
Placebo	103	7 (6.8)	[0.359;2.955]	[0.385;2.726]	[-0.066;0.069]	
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	106	6 (5.7)	0.809	0.830	-0.012	0.7158
Placebo	113	8 (7.1)	[0.270;2.419]	[0.304;2.267]	[-0.077;0.053]	
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	89	9 (10.1)	6.642	6.197	0.089	0.0159
Placebo	87	1 (1.1)	[1.154;38.239]	[1.110;34.588]	[0.023;0.156]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.1418						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	21 (7.3)	1.082	1.076	0.005	0.8090
Placebo	296	20 (6.8)	[0.573;2.045]	[0.596;1.941]	[-0.036;0.047]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	12 (9.3)	2.743	2.531	0.058	0.0663
Placebo	120	4 (3.3)	[0.905;8.317]	[0.902;7.105]	[-0.000;0.117]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.1966						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	21 (6.3)	1.125	1.116	0.007	0.7249
Placebo	318	18 (5.7)	[0.587;2.155]	[0.607;2.050]	[-0.030;0.043]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	12 (13.8)	2.480	2.252	0.077	0.0787
Placebo	98	6 (6.1)	[0.886;6.941]	[0.880;5.762]	[-0.010;0.165]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.2347						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	27 (8.1)	1.249	1.227	0.015	0.4527
Placebo	350	23 (6.6)	[0.700;2.227]	[0.719;2.095]	[-0.024;0.054]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	6 (7.2)	3.634	3.385	0.056	0.1419
Placebo	66	1 (1.5)	[0.596;22.148]	[0.592;19.351]	[-0.007;0.118]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.2450						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	3 (5.0)	0.630	0.651	-0.027	0.5417
Placebo	64	5 (7.8)	[0.144;2.769]	[0.164;2.589]	[-0.113;0.059]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	30 (8.4)	1.599	1.546	0.030	0.1203
Placebo	352	19 (5.4)	[0.881;2.901]	[0.888;2.693]	[-0.008;0.067]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.2651						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	147	8 (5.4)	0.748	0.770	-0.017	0.5560
Placebo	151	11 (7.3)	[0.291;1.918]	[0.322;1.840]	[-0.072;0.039]	
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	141	15 (10.6)	1.960	1.859	0.049	0.1340
Placebo	140	8 (5.7)	[0.802;4.792]	[0.815;4.240]	[-0.015;0.113]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	10 (7.7)	1.961	1.860	0.035	0.2377
Placebo	125	5 (4.0)	[0.650;5.921]	[0.651;5.317]	[-0.022;0.092]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.2741						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	13 (9.4)	1.047	1.041	0.004	0.9120
Placebo	154	14 (9.1)	[0.473;2.321]	[0.509;2.133]	[-0.063;0.070]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	20 (7.1)	1.943	1.870	0.033	0.0906
Placebo	262	10 (3.8)	[0.890;4.239]	[0.894;3.912]	[-0.005;0.071]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.3728						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	1 (4.0)	0.710	0.703	-0.031	0.7028
Placebo	42	3 (7.1)	[0.098;5.145]	[0.114;4.312]	[-0.144;0.082]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	2 (4.5)	1.201	1.226	0.009	0.8084
Placebo	51	2 (3.9)	[0.230;6.281]	[0.234;6.409]	[-0.071;0.089]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	5 (8.3)	3.717	3.345	0.064	0.1399
Placebo	59	1 (1.7)	[0.588;23.513]	[0.608;18.390]	[-0.015;0.142]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	4 (6.6)	0.518	0.538	-0.055	0.3048
Placebo	51	6 (11.8)	[0.138;1.953]	[0.163;1.774]	[-0.162;0.051]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	21 (9.2)	1.710	1.637	0.036	0.1522
Placebo	213	12 (5.6)	[0.819;3.572]	[0.827;3.242]	[-0.013;0.085]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.3958						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	9 (10.0)	0.985	0.988	-0.001	0.9781
Placebo	89	9 (10.1)	[0.371;2.617]	[0.411;2.373]	[-0.089;0.087]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	24 (7.3)	1.644	1.594	0.027	0.1403
Placebo	327	15 (4.6)	[0.845;3.197]	[0.853;2.978]	[-0.009;0.063]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.4628						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	16 (9.1)	1.758	1.677	0.037	0.1732
Placebo	186	10 (5.4)	[0.774;3.994]	[0.791;3.558]	[-0.016;0.089]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	17 (7.0)	1.166	1.154	0.009	0.6814
Placebo	230	14 (6.1)	[0.560;2.426]	[0.582;2.289]	[-0.035;0.054]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.4640						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	18 (8.1)	1.174	1.159	0.011	0.6611
Placebo	216	15 (6.9)	[0.575;2.396]	[0.600;2.236]	[-0.038;0.060]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	15 (7.7)	1.776	1.711	0.032	0.1833
Placebo	200	9 (4.5)	[0.757;4.165]	[0.767;3.818]	[-0.015;0.079]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.4752						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	2 (7.4)	0.874	0.871	-0.012	0.8709
Placebo	24	2 (8.3)	[0.138;5.539]	[0.170;4.463]	[-0.154;0.130]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	28 (7.4)	1.344	1.318	0.018	0.3210
Placebo	376	21 (5.6)	[0.748;2.414]	[0.763;2.279]	[-0.017;0.053]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	3 (27.3)	4.356	3.395	0.215	0.1410
Placebo	16	1 (6.3)	[0.536;35.382]	[0.608;18.967]	[-0.059;0.489]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.4871						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	23 (8.0)	1.254	1.230	0.015	0.4876
Placebo	291	19 (6.5)	[0.666;2.360]	[0.685;2.207]	[-0.027;0.057]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	10 (7.7)	1.961	1.860	0.035	0.2377
Placebo	125	5 (4.0)	[0.649;5.919]	[0.651;5.317]	[-0.022;0.092]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.5852						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	7 (8.2)	0.905	0.925	-0.007	0.8727
Placebo	88	8 (9.1)	[0.312;2.624]	[0.357;2.395]	[-0.089;0.076]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	15 (7.1)	1.462	1.438	0.022	0.3458
Placebo	222	11 (5.0)	[0.655;3.266]	[0.673;3.070]	[-0.023;0.067]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	11 (8.9)	1.992	1.897	0.042	0.2122
Placebo	106	5 (4.7)	[0.668;5.944]	[0.681;5.284]	[-0.022;0.107]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.6507						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	15 (5.6)	1.242	1.227	0.010	0.5879
Placebo	265	12 (4.5)	[0.569;2.708]	[0.585;2.572]	[-0.027;0.047]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	18 (12.2)	1.599	1.519	0.041	0.2322
Placebo	151	12 (7.9)	[0.740;3.455]	[0.761;3.031]	[-0.026;0.109]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.7331						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	9	0	0.606	0.637	-0.095	0.6939
Placebo	18	2 (11.1)	[0.055;6.690]	[0.068;5.967]	[-0.236;0.045]	
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	226	14 (6.2)	1.219	1.204	0.011	0.6354
Placebo	213	11 (5.2)	[0.540;2.751]	[0.559;2.594]	[-0.033;0.054]	
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	96	7 (7.3)	1.234	1.187	0.011	0.7634
Placebo	87	5 (5.7)	[0.376;4.053]	[0.390;3.614]	[-0.060;0.082]	
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	49	5 (10.2)	1.290	1.222	0.019	0.7339
Placebo	60	5 (8.3)	[0.350;4.754]	[0.384;3.885]	[-0.094;0.132]	
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	5 (18.5)	4.152	3.537	0.147	0.1252
Placebo	26	1 (3.8)	[0.623;27.664]	[0.619;20.210]	[-0.018;0.312]	
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	2 (18.2)	3.602	2.729	0.146	0.3527
Placebo	12	0	[0.321;40.379]	[0.296;25.192]	[-0.072;0.364]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Any, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.9872						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	10 (9.7)	1.429	1.363	0.027	0.4871
Placebo	108	8 (7.4)	[0.538;3.796]	[0.569;3.262]	[-0.050;0.104]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	23 (7.3)	1.415	1.381	0.020	0.3028
Placebo	308	16 (5.2)	[0.731;2.738]	[0.746;2.559]	[-0.018;0.058]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.1327						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	1 (4.0)	0.704	0.703	-0.031	0.7028
Placebo	42	3 (7.1)	[0.097;5.097]	[0.114;4.312]	[-0.144;0.082]	
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	2 (4.5)	1.189	1.226	0.009	0.8084
Placebo	51	2 (3.9)	[0.228;6.210]	[0.234;6.409]	[-0.071;0.089]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	5 (8.3)	3.761	3.345	0.064	0.1399
Placebo	59	1 (1.7)	[0.595;23.771]	[0.608;18.390]	[-0.015;0.142]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	2 (3.3)	0.251	0.274	-0.087	0.0768
Placebo	51	6 (11.8)	[0.048;1.306]	[0.058;1.281]	[-0.186;0.013]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	20 (8.8)	1.773	1.698	0.036	0.1383
Placebo	213	11 (5.2)	[0.828;3.797]	[0.834;3.457]	[-0.011;0.084]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.1675						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	19 (6.6)	1.027	1.024	0.002	0.9394
Placebo	296	19 (6.4)	[0.532;1.983]	[0.554;1.894]	[-0.038;0.042]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	11 (8.5)	2.503	2.330	0.051	0.1015
Placebo	120	4 (3.3)	[0.816;7.673]	[0.819;6.631]	[-0.006;0.108]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category II, Interaction p-value: 0.1729						
< 30 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	108	9 (8.3)	1.365	1.322	0.020	0.5613
Placebo	113	7 (6.2)	[0.489;3.809]	[0.515;3.395]	[-0.048;0.089]	
30 - < 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	115	7 (6.1)	0.892	0.896	-0.007	0.8319
Placebo	103	7 (6.8)	[0.302;2.638]	[0.325;2.466]	[-0.073;0.058]	
35 - < 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	106	6 (5.7)	0.804	0.830	-0.012	0.7158
Placebo	113	8 (7.1)	[0.269;2.402]	[0.304;2.267]	[-0.077;0.053]	
>= 40 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	89	8 (9.0)	5.895	5.577	0.079	0.0265
Placebo	87	1 (1.1)	[1.011;34.370]	[0.991;31.396]	[0.015;0.142]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.1798						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	0	0.272	0.296	-0.085	0.2458
Placebo	24	2 (8.3)	[0.026;2.794]	[0.033;2.638]	[-0.196;0.027]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	27 (7.1)	1.361	1.335	0.018	0.3105
Placebo	376	20 (5.3)	[0.749;2.473]	[0.762;2.338]	[-0.017;0.052]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	3 (27.3)	4.325	3.395	0.215	0.1410
Placebo	16	1 (6.3)	[0.534;35.038]	[0.608;18.967]	[-0.059;0.489]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
NMPP NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.1875						
< 4						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	85	4 (4.7)	0.496	0.527	-0.043	0.2677
Placebo	88	8 (9.1)	[0.144;1.717]	[0.166;1.668]	[-0.117;0.032]	
4 to < 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	210	15 (7.1)	1.619	1.585	0.026	0.2444
Placebo	222	10 (4.5)	[0.710;3.693]	[0.724;3.469]	[-0.018;0.070]	
7 to 10						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	123	11 (8.9)	1.989	1.897	0.042	0.2122
Placebo	106	5 (4.7)	[0.667;5.929]	[0.681;5.284]	[-0.022;0.107]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.2003						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	24 (7.2)	1.152	1.140	0.009	0.6454
Placebo	350	22 (6.3)	[0.632;2.097]	[0.652;1.993]	[-0.029;0.046]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	6 (7.2)	3.640	3.385	0.056	0.1419
Placebo	66	1 (1.5)	[0.598;22.162]	[0.592;19.351]	[-0.007;0.118]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.2423						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	19 (5.7)	1.075	1.070	0.004	0.8350
Placebo	318	17 (5.3)	[0.548;2.109]	[0.567;2.018]	[-0.031;0.039]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	11 (12.6)	2.235	2.063	0.065	0.1258
Placebo	98	6 (6.1)	[0.789;6.332]	[0.795;5.357]	[-0.020;0.151]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.2758						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	3 (5.0)	0.628	0.651	-0.027	0.5417
Placebo	64	5 (7.8)	[0.143;2.756]	[0.164;2.589]	[-0.113;0.059]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	27 (7.5)	1.510	1.471	0.024	0.1879
Placebo	352	18 (5.1)	[0.815;2.796]	[0.825;2.620]	[-0.012;0.060]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.3170						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	8 (8.9)	0.865	0.878	-0.012	0.7801
Placebo	89	9 (10.1)	[0.318;2.358]	[0.355;2.174]	[-0.098;0.074]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	22 (6.7)	1.608	1.566	0.024	0.1739
Placebo	327	14 (4.3)	[0.807;3.202]	[0.816;3.004]	[-0.011;0.059]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.3776						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	12 (8.7)	1.039	1.034	0.003	0.9315
Placebo	154	13 (8.4)	[0.456;2.364]	[0.489;2.186]	[-0.061;0.067]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	18 (6.4)	1.733	1.683	0.026	0.1702
Placebo	262	10 (3.8)	[0.784;3.830]	[0.793;3.573]	[-0.011;0.063]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II, Interaction p-value: 0.4742						
< 2 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	147	8 (5.4)	0.824	0.844	-0.010	0.7084
Placebo	151	10 (6.6)	[0.316;2.153]	[0.346;2.055]	[-0.065;0.044]	
2 - < 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	141	14 (9.9)	1.814	1.736	0.042	0.1899
Placebo	140	8 (5.7)	[0.735;4.477]	[0.752;4.005]	[-0.021;0.105]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	8 (6.2)	1.549	1.495	0.020	0.4687
Placebo	125	5 (4.0)	[0.492;4.876]	[0.501;4.463]	[-0.033;0.073]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.4998						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	16 (7.2)	1.113	1.104	0.007	0.7786
Placebo	216	14 (6.5)	[0.529;2.341]	[0.553;2.205]	[-0.040;0.054]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	14 (7.2)	1.645	1.597	0.027	0.2549
Placebo	200	9 (4.5)	[0.694;3.899]	[0.708;3.603]	[-0.019;0.073]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.6118						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	13 (7.4)	1.566	1.516	0.025	0.3156
Placebo	186	9 (4.8)	[0.651;3.764]	[0.670;3.430]	[-0.024;0.074]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	17 (7.0)	1.165	1.154	0.009	0.6814
Placebo	230	14 (6.1)	[0.560;2.424]	[0.582;2.289]	[-0.035;0.054]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II, Interaction p-value: 0.6761						
< 18.5						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	9	0	0.597	0.637	-0.095	0.6939
Placebo	18	2 (11.1)	[0.054;6.565]	[0.068;5.967]	[-0.236;0.045]	
18.5 - < 25						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	226	13 (5.8)	1.244	1.228	0.011	0.6162
Placebo	213	10 (4.7)	[0.533;2.901]	[0.550;2.744]	[-0.031;0.052]	
25 - < 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	96	6 (6.3)	1.057	1.028	0.002	0.9632
Placebo	87	5 (5.7)	[0.310;3.604]	[0.325;3.245]	[-0.067;0.071]	
30 - < 35						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	49	4 (8.2)	1.000	0.972	-0.002	0.9640
Placebo	60	5 (8.3)	[0.253;3.953]	[0.283;3.340]	[-0.109;0.104]	
35 - < 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	5 (18.5)	4.147	3.537	0.147	0.1252
Placebo	26	1 (3.8)	[0.624;27.575]	[0.619;20.210]	[-0.018;0.312]	
>= 40						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	2 (18.2)	3.672	2.729	0.146	0.3527
Placebo	12	0	[0.329;41.043]	[0.296;25.192]	[-0.072;0.364]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.7611						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	22 (7.6)	1.263	1.240	0.015	0.4824
Placebo	291	18 (6.2)	[0.662;2.411]	[0.680;2.262]	[-0.026;0.056]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	8 (6.2)	1.548	1.495	0.020	0.4687
Placebo	125	5 (4.0)	[0.492;4.873]	[0.501;4.463]	[-0.033;0.073]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.8588						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	14 (5.2)	1.264	1.249	0.010	0.5718
Placebo	265	11 (4.2)	[0.563;2.838]	[0.578;2.701]	[-0.025;0.046]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	16 (10.8)	1.400	1.351	0.028	0.4057
Placebo	151	12 (7.9)	[0.638;3.074]	[0.664;2.749]	[-0.038;0.094]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Any

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.8783						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	9 (8.7)	1.253	1.214	0.016	0.6748
Placebo	108	8 (7.4)	[0.462;3.396]	[0.493;2.990]	[-0.059;0.090]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	21 (6.7)	1.377	1.349	0.017	0.3594
Placebo	308	15 (4.9)	[0.696;2.727]	[0.710;2.564]	[-0.019;0.054]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Depression

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.0567						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	2 (1.4)	0.441	0.449	-0.018	0.3218
Placebo	154	5 (3.2)	[0.084;2.315]	[0.089;2.279]	[-0.052;0.017]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	8 (2.9)	3.256	3.179	0.021	0.0862
Placebo	262	2 (0.8)	[0.786;13.494]	[0.785;12.866]	[-0.001;0.043]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Depression

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.1341						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	5 (2.2)	0.799	0.805	-0.005	0.7160
Placebo	216	6 (2.8)	[0.240;2.661]	[0.250;2.594]	[-0.035;0.024]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	5 (2.6)	3.860	3.772	0.021	0.1180
Placebo	200	1 (0.5)	[0.627;23.766]	[0.629;22.637]	[-0.003;0.045]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Depression

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.1513						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	5 (5.6)	0.810	0.821	-0.012	0.7369
Placebo	89	6 (6.7)	[0.237;2.767]	[0.261;2.584]	[-0.082;0.058]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	5 (1.5)	3.701	3.652	0.012	0.1303
Placebo	327	1 (0.3)	[0.604;22.675]	[0.605;22.056]	[-0.002;0.027]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Depression

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.1764						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	1 (1.0)	0.484	0.484	-0.017	0.4574
Placebo	108	3 (2.8)	[0.070;3.364]	[0.068;3.422]	[-0.053;0.019]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	9 (2.9)	2.183	2.143	0.015	0.1891
Placebo	308	4 (1.3)	[0.664;7.180]	[0.668;6.876]	[-0.007;0.037]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Depression

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.2323						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	0	0.268	0.296	-0.085	0.2458
Placebo	24	2 (8.3)	[0.026;2.776]	[0.033;2.638]	[-0.196;0.027]	
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	9 (2.4)	2.255	2.224	0.013	0.1688
Placebo	376	4 (1.1)	[0.688;7.394]	[0.691;7.163]	[-0.005;0.031]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	1 (9.1)	1.511	1.442	0.031	0.7440
Placebo	16	1 (6.3)	[0.136;16.771]	[0.172;12.089]	[-0.170;0.231]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Depression

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.2738						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	5 (1.5)	0.953	0.954	-0.001	0.9395
Placebo	318	5 (1.6)	[0.273;3.330]	[0.280;3.251]	[-0.020;0.018]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	5 (5.7)	2.975	2.831	0.037	0.1845
Placebo	98	2 (2.0)	[0.560;15.812]	[0.566;14.147]	[-0.019;0.094]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Depression

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.5717						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	8 (2.4)	1.201	1.196	0.004	0.7267
Placebo	350	7 (2.0)	[0.430;3.356]	[0.439;3.257]	[-0.018;0.026]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	2 (2.4)	2.420	2.363	0.024	0.4409
Placebo	66	0	[0.245;23.881]	[0.248;22.522]	[-0.009;0.056]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Depression

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.7620						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	1 (0.4)	1.973	1.962	0.004	0.5745
Placebo	265	0	[0.178;21.898]	[0.179;21.533]	[-0.004;0.011]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	9 (6.1)	1.325	1.300	0.014	0.5909
Placebo	151	7 (4.6)	[0.479;3.664]	[0.499;3.389]	[-0.037;0.065]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Depression

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.8666						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	0	1.092	1.065	0.000	0.9647
Placebo	64	0	[0.067;17.910]	[0.068;16.630]		
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	10 (2.8)	1.408	1.394	0.008	0.4925
Placebo	352	7 (2.0)	[0.529;3.749]	[0.538;3.613]	[-0.015;0.030]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Depression

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.9292						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	7 (2.4)	1.443	1.433	0.007	0.5342
Placebo	291	5 (1.7)	[0.452;4.606]	[0.459;4.474]	[-0.016;0.031]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	3 (2.3)	1.317	1.317	0.006	0.7410
Placebo	125	2 (1.6)	[0.254;6.818]	[0.256;6.774]	[-0.027;0.040]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Mood swings

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior hormonal treatment, Interaction p-value: 0.3651						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	138	5 (3.6)	1.781	1.731	0.016	0.4080
Placebo	154	3 (1.9)	[0.457;6.942]	[0.465;6.444]	[-0.021;0.054]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	280	5 (1.8)	0.776	0.779	-0.005	0.6764
Placebo	262	6 (2.3)	[0.234;2.573]	[0.241;2.519]	[-0.029;0.019]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Mood swings

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists, Interaction p-value: 0.3924						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	103	4 (3.9)	1.914	1.754	0.017	0.4661
Placebo	108	2 (1.9)	[0.397;9.216]	[0.380;8.090]	[-0.028;0.061]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	315	6 (1.9)	0.837	0.831	-0.004	0.7366
Placebo	308	7 (2.3)	[0.278;2.520]	[0.282;2.449]	[-0.026;0.019]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Mood swings

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior treatment for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.4465						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	289	9 (3.1)	1.327	1.315	0.007	0.5801
Placebo	296	7 (2.4)	[0.487;3.613]	[0.497;3.477]	[-0.019;0.034]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	129	1 (0.8)	0.556	0.549	-0.009	0.5522
Placebo	120	2 (1.7)	[0.072;4.280]	[0.074;4.058]	[-0.037;0.018]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Mood swings

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I, Interaction p-value: 0.4841						
< 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	288	8 (2.8)	1.351	1.343	0.007	0.5800
Placebo	291	6 (2.1)	[0.463;3.946]	[0.471;3.831]	[-0.018;0.032]	
>= 5 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	130	2 (1.5)	0.643	0.651	-0.008	0.6358
Placebo	125	3 (2.4)	[0.106;3.917]	[0.109;3.874]	[-0.042;0.026]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Mood swings

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Age category I, Interaction p-value: 0.5465						
< 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	223	7 (3.1)	1.371	1.359	0.008	0.5941
Placebo	216	5 (2.3)	[0.428;4.388]	[0.438;4.216]	[-0.022;0.039]	
>= 35 years						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	195	3 (1.5)	0.765	0.769	-0.005	0.7283
Placebo	200	4 (2.0)	[0.169;3.463]	[0.174;3.394]	[-0.031;0.021]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Mood swings

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Renal function, Interaction p-value: 0.5474						
>= 60 to < 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	2 (3.3)	0.694	0.719	-0.013	0.7144
Placebo	64	3 (4.7)	[0.112;4.310]	[0.123;4.191]	[-0.082;0.056]	
>= 90 mL/min						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	358	8 (2.2)	1.322	1.317	0.005	0.6057
Placebo	352	6 (1.7)	[0.454;3.850]	[0.462;3.756]	[-0.015;0.026]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Mood swings

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline, Interaction p-value: 0.5849						
< 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	176	3 (1.7)	0.790	0.792	-0.004	0.7573
Placebo	186	4 (2.2)	[0.174;3.584]	[0.180;3.483]	[-0.033;0.024]	
>= 7						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	242	7 (2.9)	1.341	1.332	0.007	0.6194
Placebo	230	5 (2.2)	[0.419;4.288]	[0.429;4.136]	[-0.021;0.035]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Mood swings

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I, Interaction p-value: 0.6109						
< 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	331	7 (2.1)	0.961	0.962	-0.001	0.9423
Placebo	318	7 (2.2)	[0.333;2.773]	[0.342;2.708]	[-0.023;0.022]	
>= 30						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	87	3 (3.4)	1.595	1.568	0.014	0.5774
Placebo	98	2 (2.0)	[0.307;8.302]	[0.318;7.720]	[-0.034;0.062]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Mood swings

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Race, Interaction p-value: 0.6867						
Black/African American						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	27	0	0.897	0.897	0.000	0.9388
Placebo	24	0	[0.053;15.116]	[0.059;13.623]		
White						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	380	9 (2.4)	0.990	0.991	-0.000	0.9838
Placebo	376	9 (2.4)	[0.389;2.522]	[0.398;2.467]	[-0.022;0.022]	
Others						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	11	1 (9.1)	3.082	2.780	0.092	0.3710
Placebo	16	0	[0.248;38.275]	[0.283;27.329]	[-0.079;0.263]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Mood swings

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Prior surgery for endometriosis, Interaction p-value: 0.7359						
Yes						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	335	9 (2.7)	1.046	1.044	0.001	0.9263
Placebo	350	9 (2.6)	[0.410;2.667]	[0.420;2.598]	[-0.023;0.025]	
No						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	83	1 (1.2)	1.623	1.581	0.012	0.7060
Placebo	66	0	[0.144;18.299]	[0.145;17.265]	[-0.011;0.035]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Mood swings

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
Geographic region I, Interaction p-value: 0.8696						
North America						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	90	3 (3.3)	0.990	0.993	-0.000	0.9933
Placebo	89	3 (3.4)	[0.194;5.046]	[0.207;4.764]	[-0.053;0.052]	
Rest of World						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	328	7 (2.1)	1.167	1.163	0.003	0.7838
Placebo	327	6 (1.8)	[0.388;3.513]	[0.395;3.424]	[-0.018;0.024]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Mood swings

Treatment	**N**	**n (%)**	**OR[1] [95% CI]**	**RR[2] [95% CI]**	**RD[3] [95% CI]**	**p-value[4]**
Geographic region II, Interaction p-value: 0.8797						
Europe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	270	6 (2.2)	1.182	1.177	0.003	0.7854
Placebo	265	5 (1.9)	[0.356;3.920]	[0.364;3.810]	[-0.021;0.027]	
Rest of World [including US]						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	148	4 (2.7)	1.024	1.022	0.001	0.9747
Placebo	151	4 (2.6)	[0.251;4.176]	[0.261;4.012]	[-0.036;0.037]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

Table 3.5.1.2.3: Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders, by Subgroup (Safety Population) - POOLED
System Organ Class: Psychiatric disorders, Preferred Term: Mood swings

Treatment	N	n (%)	OR[1] [95% CI]	RR[2] [95% CI]	RD[3] [95% CI]	p-value[4]
AFSE stage, Interaction p-value: 0.9247						
I, Minimal						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	25	0	1.629	1.637	0.000	0.7243
Placebo	42	0	[0.098;27.205]	[0.107;25.001]		
II, Mild						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	44	0	0.556	0.634	-0.017	0.7097
Placebo	51	1 (2.0)	[0.049;6.342]	[0.058;6.978]	[-0.053;0.019]	
III, Moderate						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	60	1 (1.7)	2.050	1.942	0.018	0.5679
Placebo	59	0	[0.181;23.247]	[0.194;19.489]	[-0.016;0.052]	
IV, Severe						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	61	1 (1.6)	1.719	1.696	0.017	0.6585
Placebo	51	0	[0.151;19.514]	[0.161;17.888]	[-0.015;0.049]	
Unknown/Not Available						
Relugolix+E2/NETA	228	8 (3.5)	0.928	0.927	-0.003	0.8775
Placebo	213	8 (3.8)	[0.342;2.520]	[0.355;2.419]	[-0.038;0.032]	

Post hoc analysis. The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the safety population for each treatment group. Patients with multiple events for a given PT or SOC are counted only once for each PT and SOC. Events are sorted by SOC alphabetically and then by decreasing frequency of PT in the Relugolix+E2/NETA group.
Mood disorders include depression and suicide/self injury (broad) standardized MedDRA query. MedDRA (version 22.0).
[1] OR (95% CI) based on a logistic regression model adjusting for study, treatment group, subgroup and a subgroup-by-treatment interaction as covariates.
[2] RR (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[3] RD (95% CI) based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel approach stratified by study.
[4] P-value based on a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified by study.
The Interaction p-value is based on the subgroup-by-treatment interaction term in the logistic regression model used to compute the OR and 95% CI.
A continuity correction is applied in estimation of OR, RR and p-value if zero events are observed in a given treatment group/study or if 100% of patients have an event in a given treatment group/study. No continuity correction is applied in estimation of the RD.
The reference group for the OR, RR and RD is Placebo.
Abbreviations: N: Number of patients in treatment group; n: Number of patients with ≥ 1 event; OR: Odds ratio; RR: Risk ratio; RD: Risk difference; CI: Confidence interval; NC: Not calculated; NE: Non-estimable; E2: Estradiol; NETA: Norethindrone acetate; SOC: System organ class; PT: Preferred term.

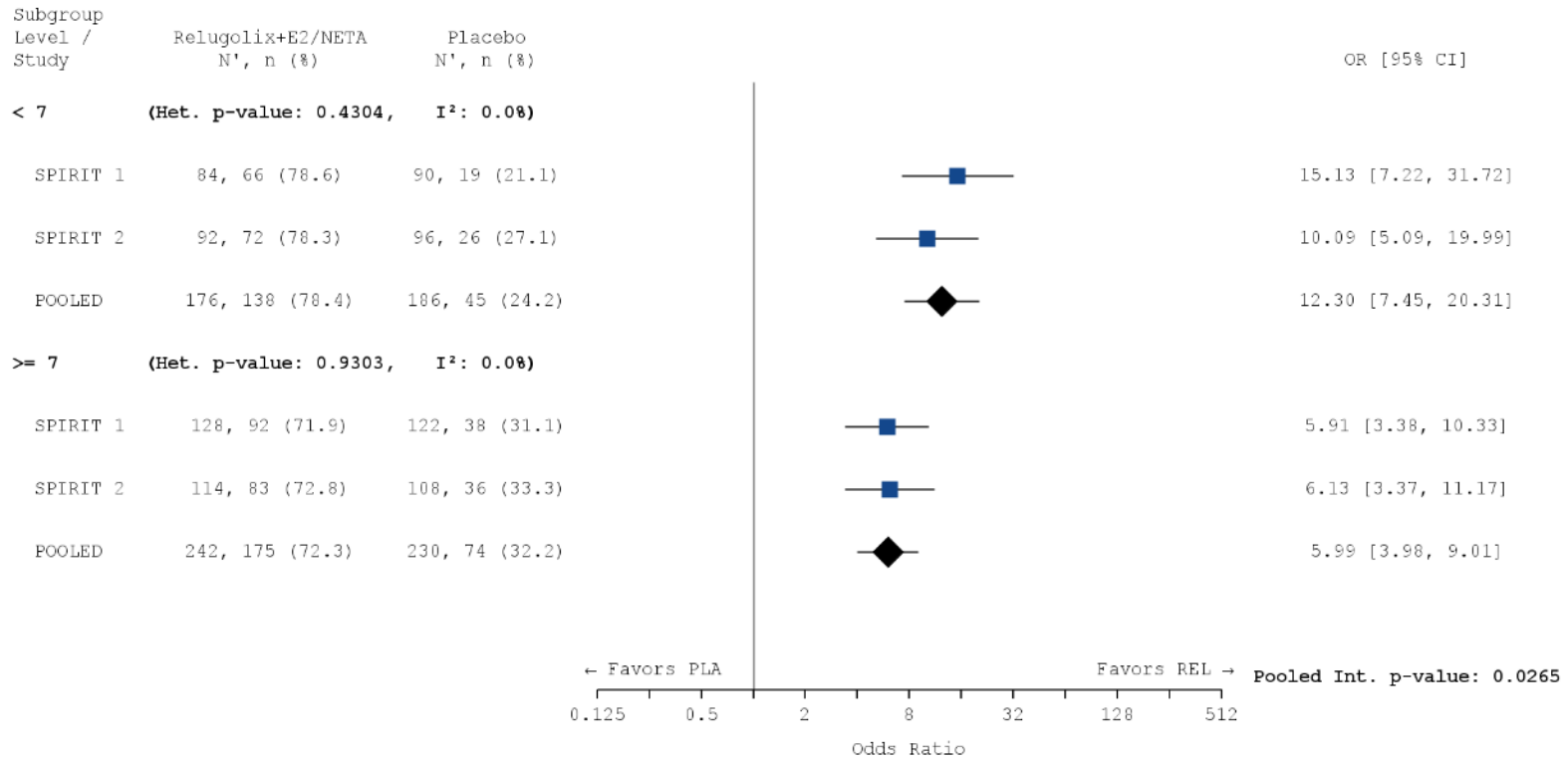
2 Subgruppenanalysen – Forest Plots

2.1 Morbidität

2.1.1 Reduktion der blutungsbedingten Schmerzen

2.1.1.1 Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)

Figure 2.1.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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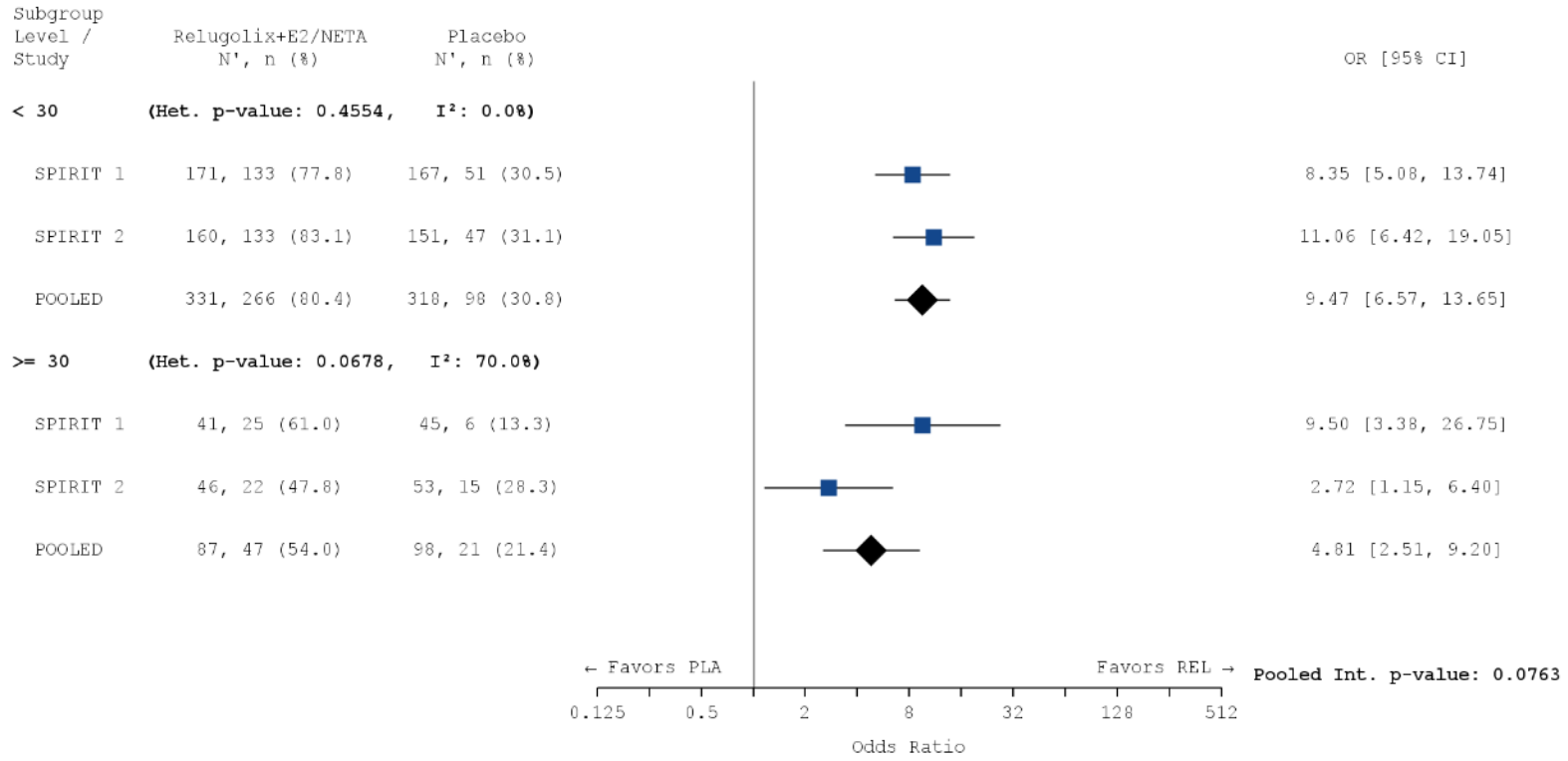
Figure 2.1.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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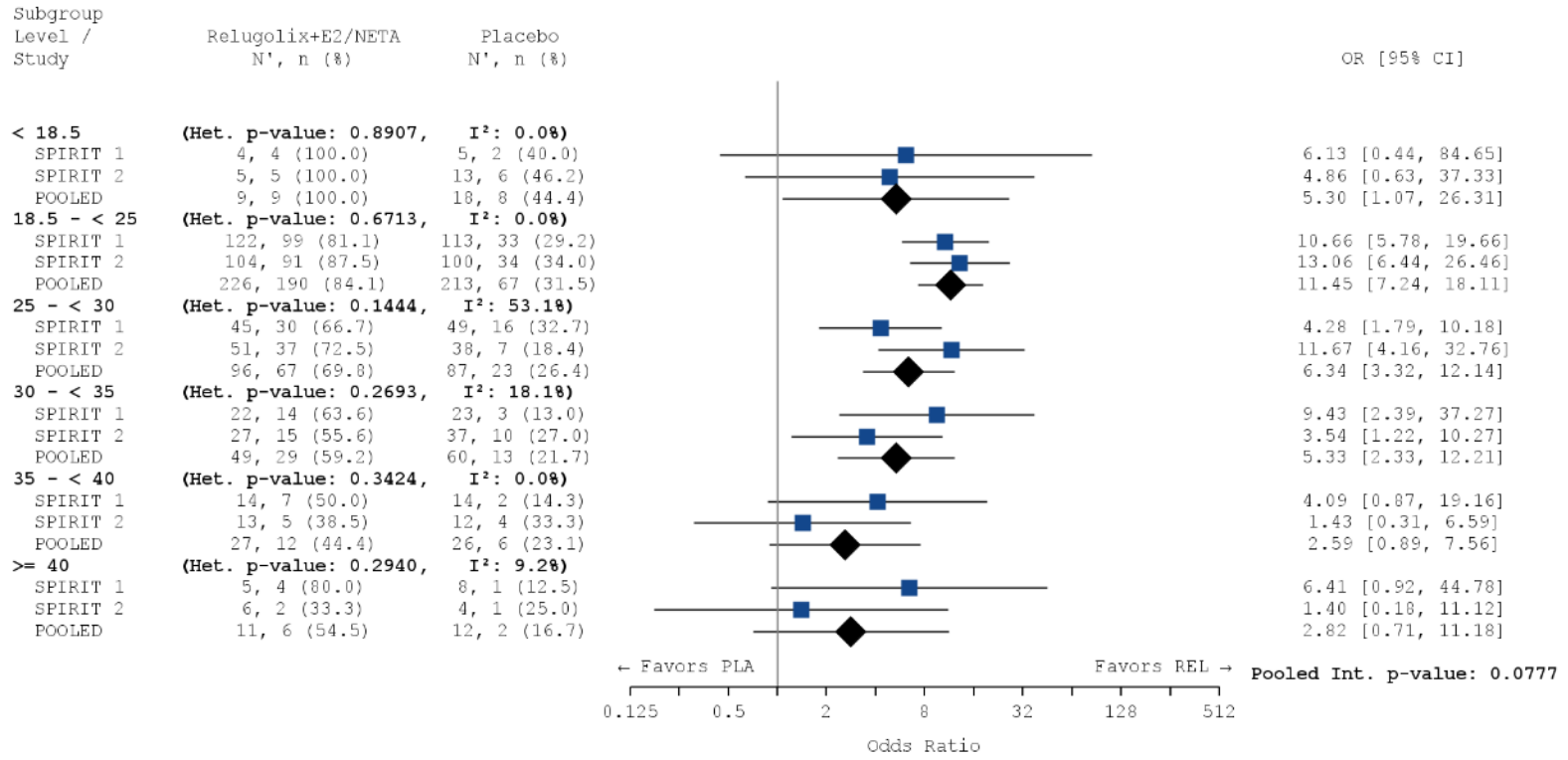
Figure 2.1.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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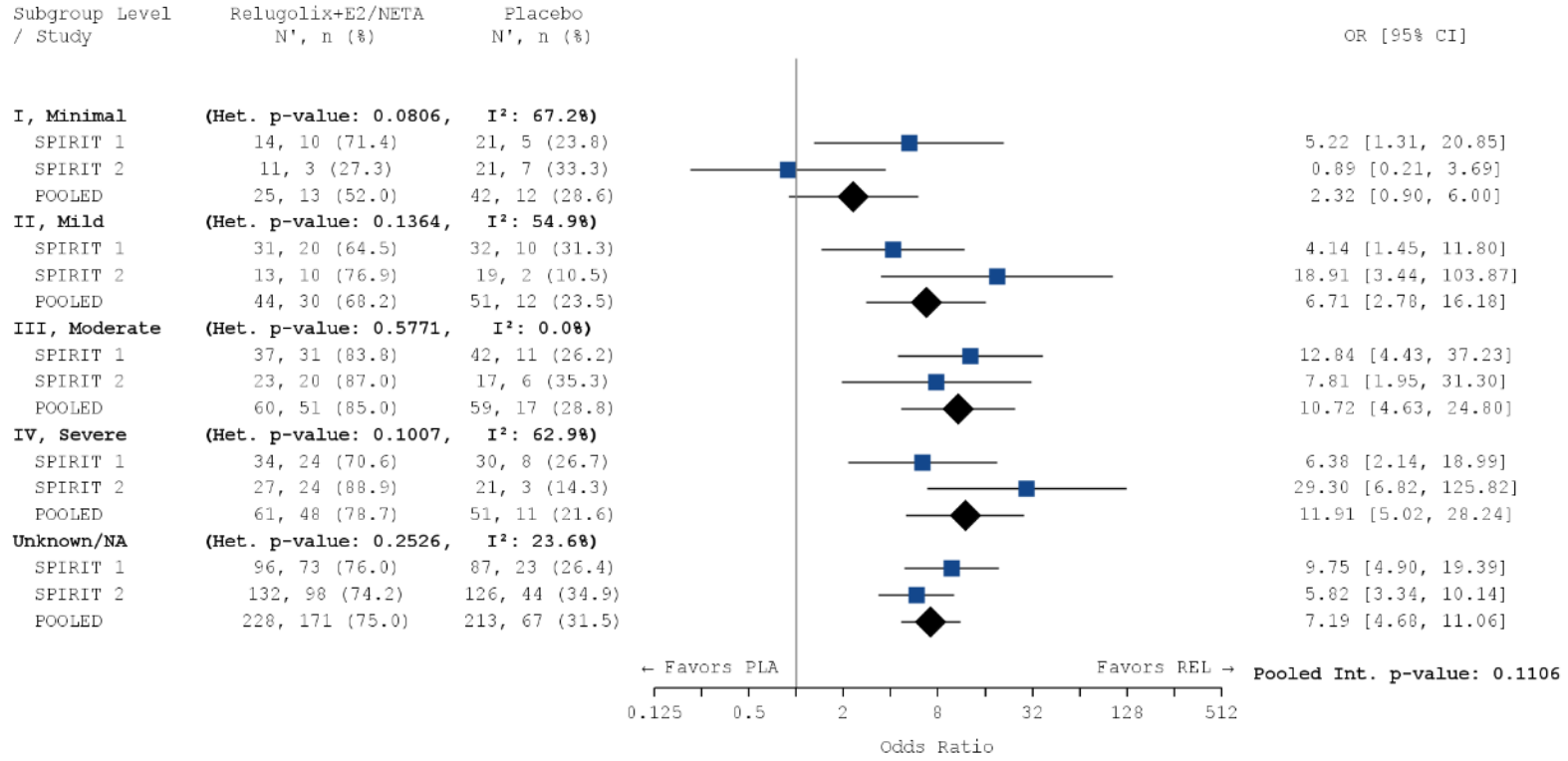
Figure 2.1.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
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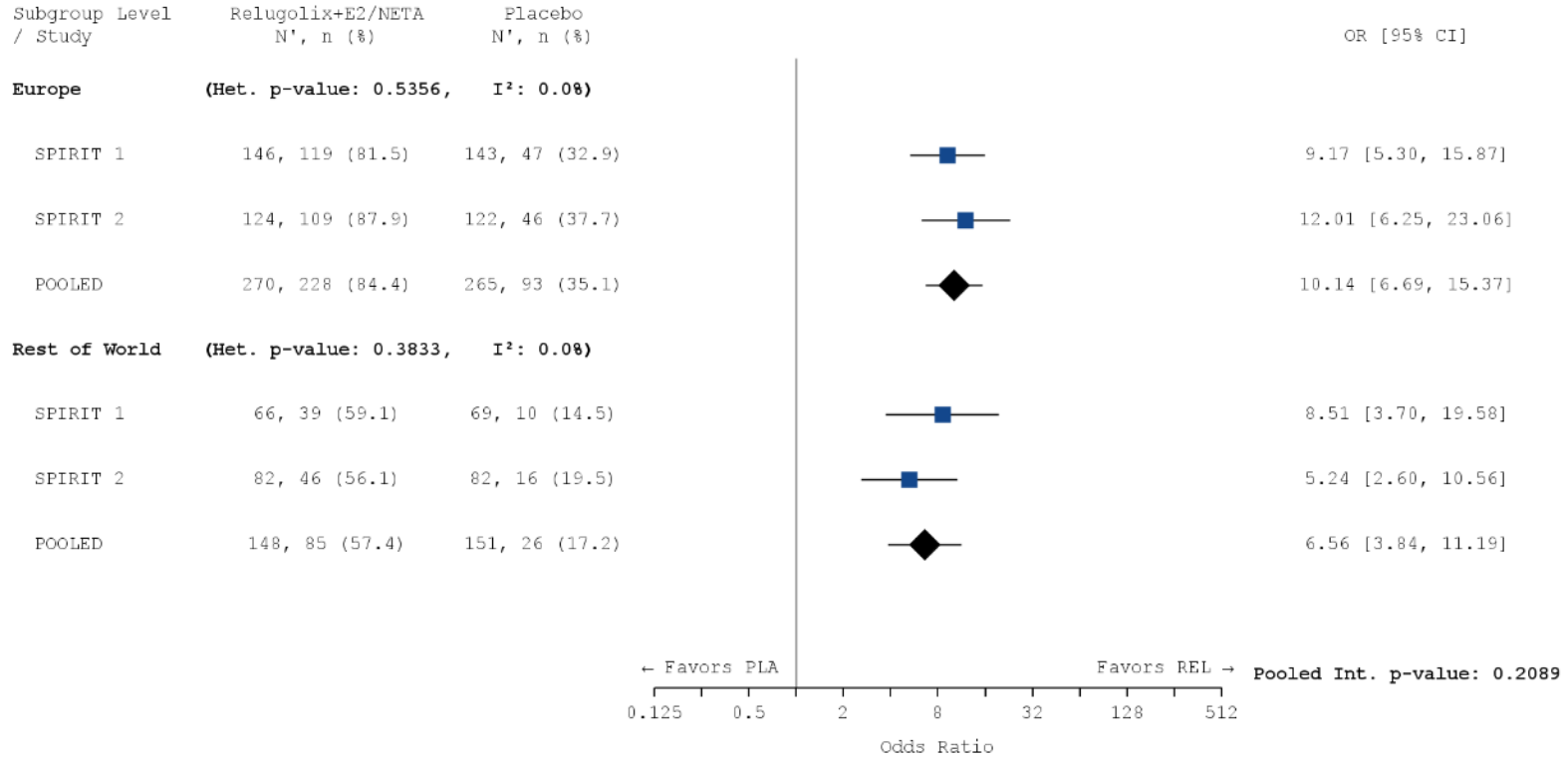
Figure 2.1.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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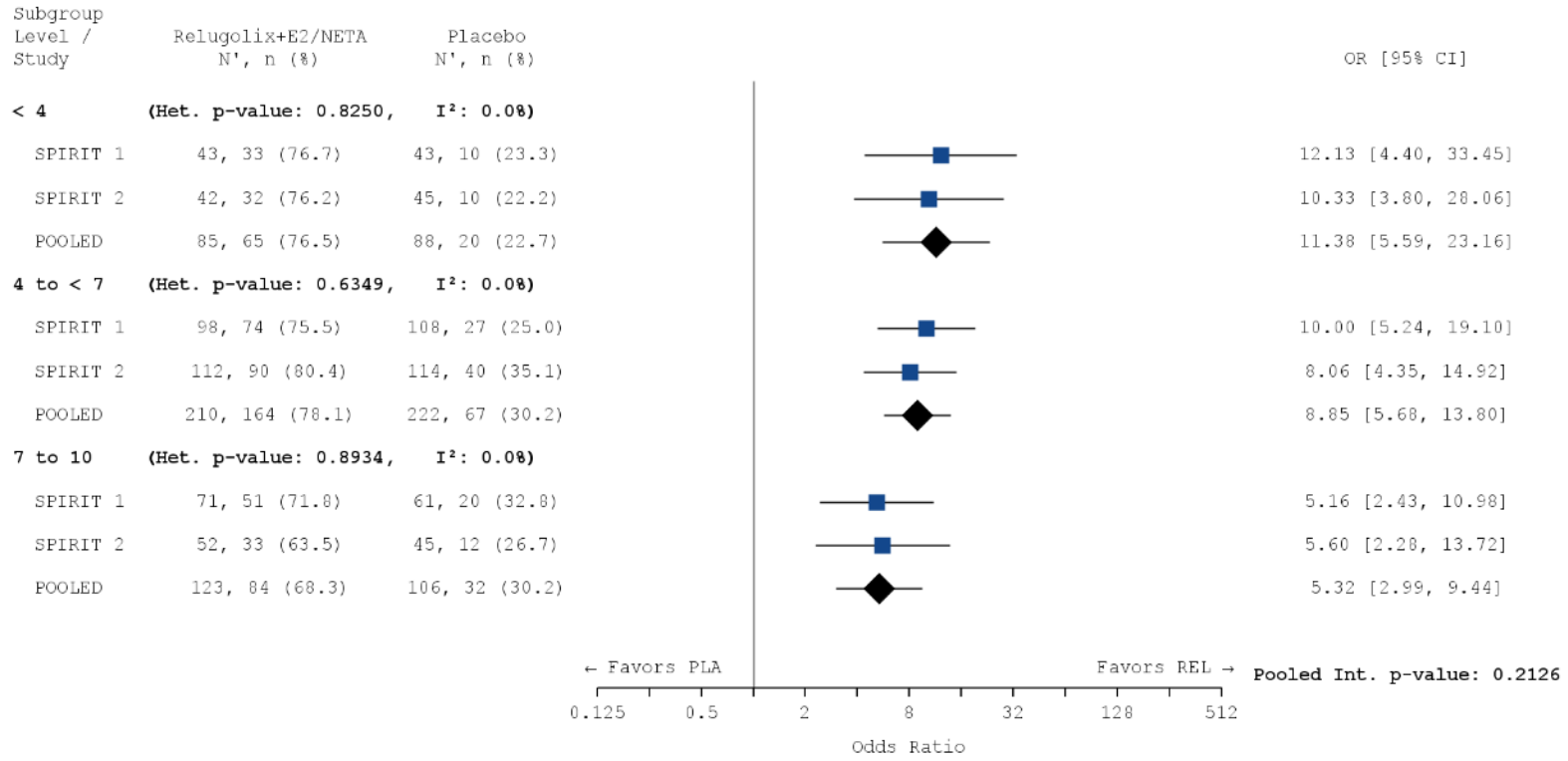
Figure 2.1.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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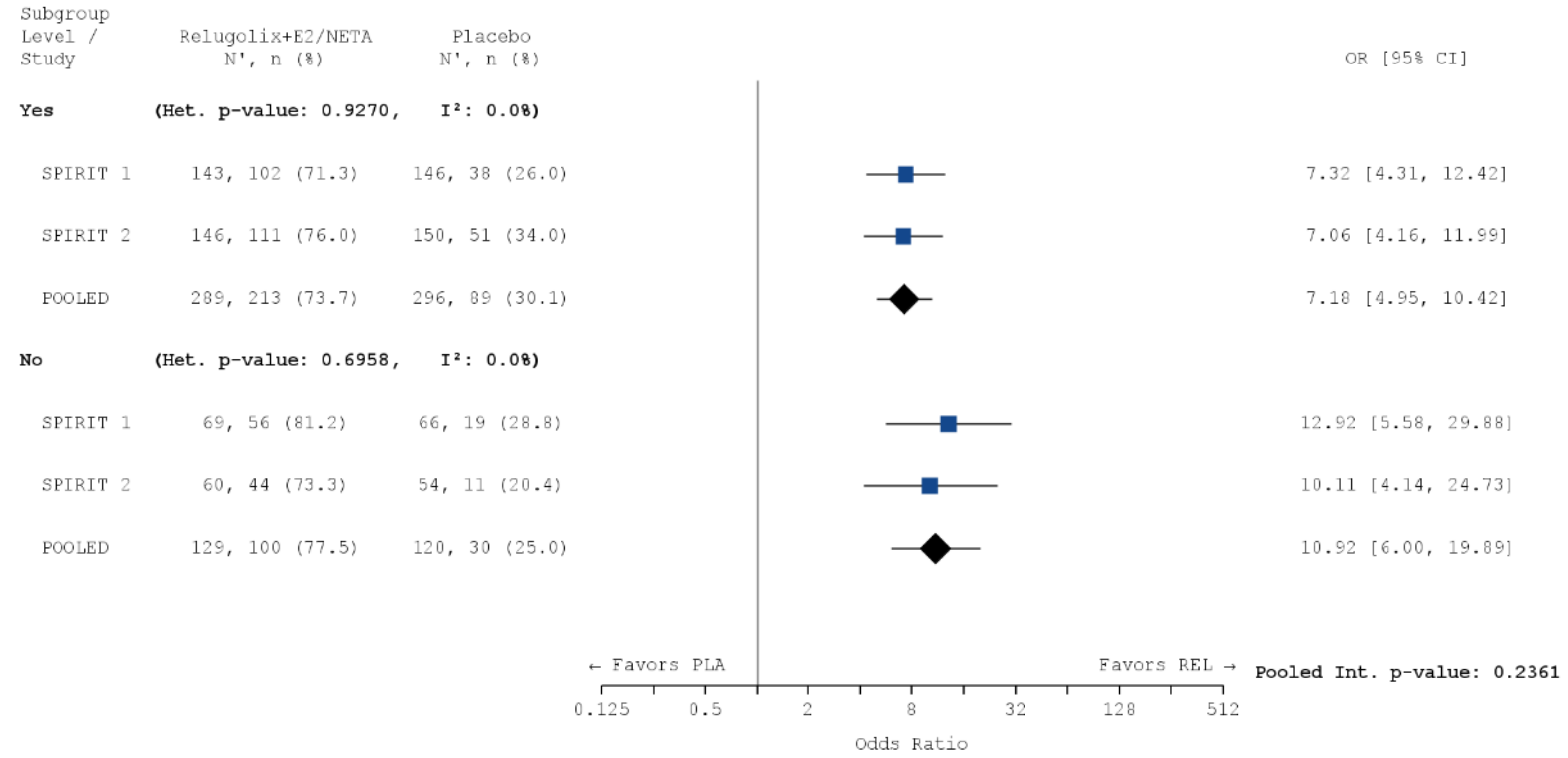
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.1.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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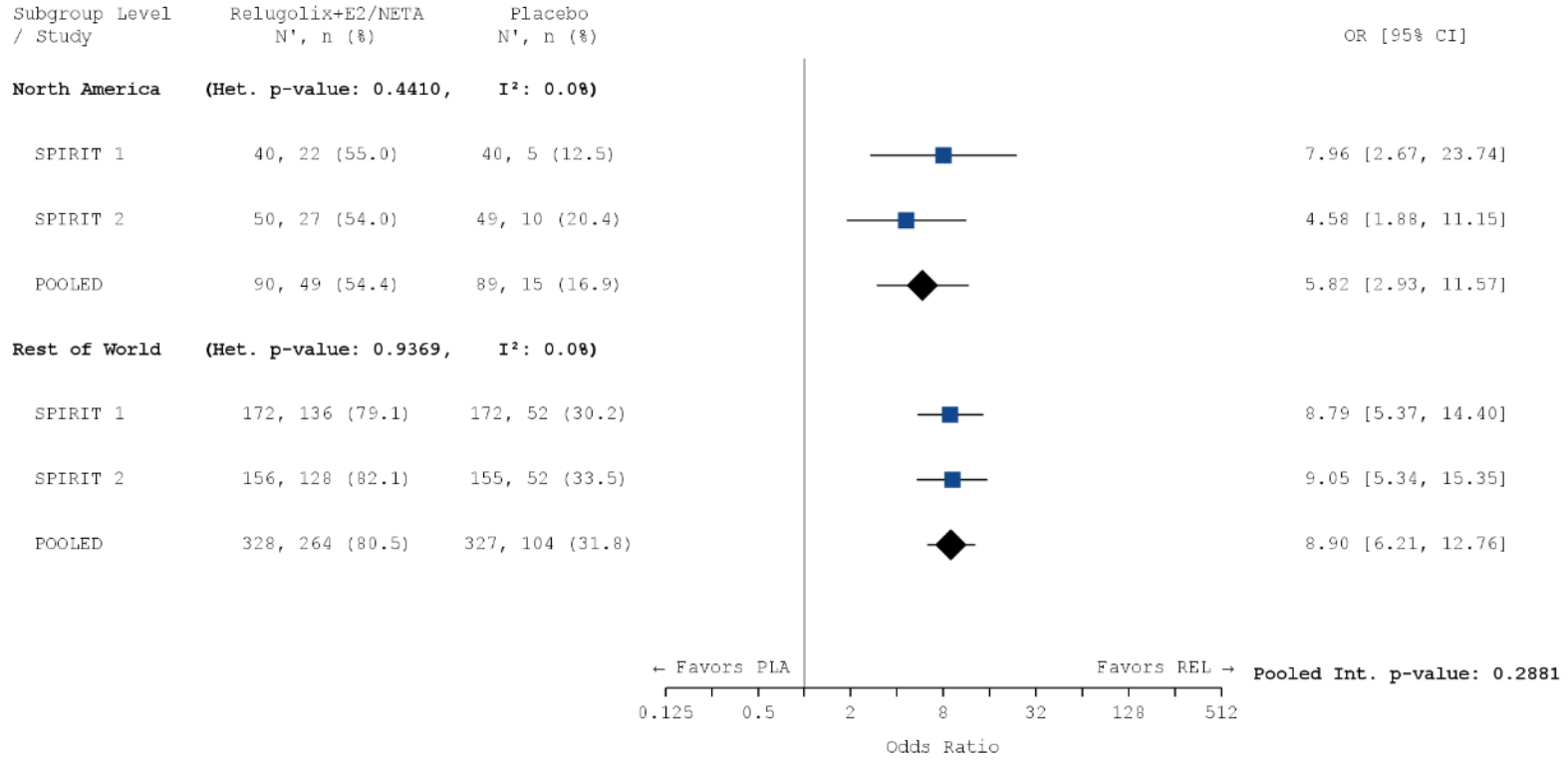
Figure 2.1.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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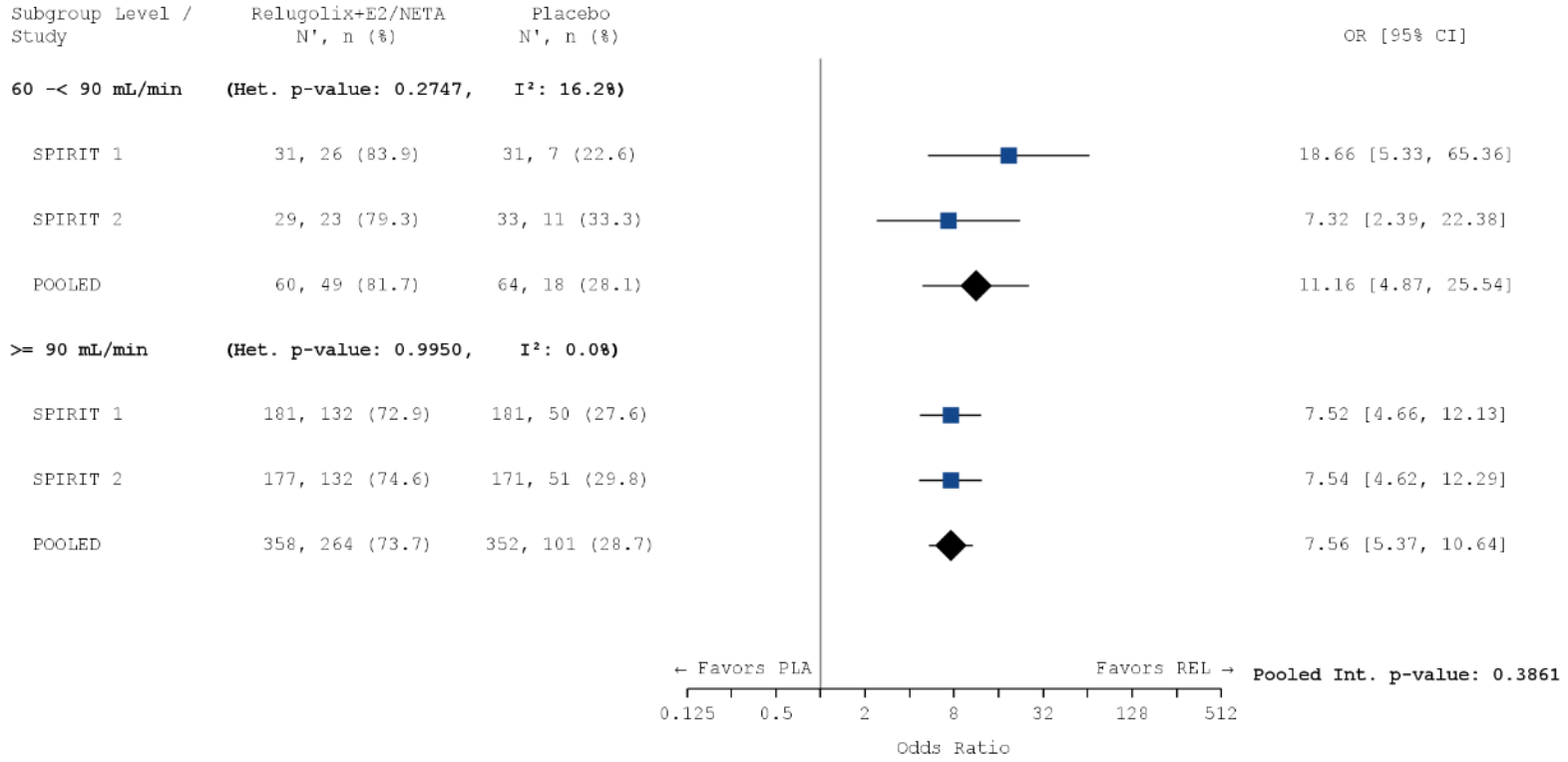
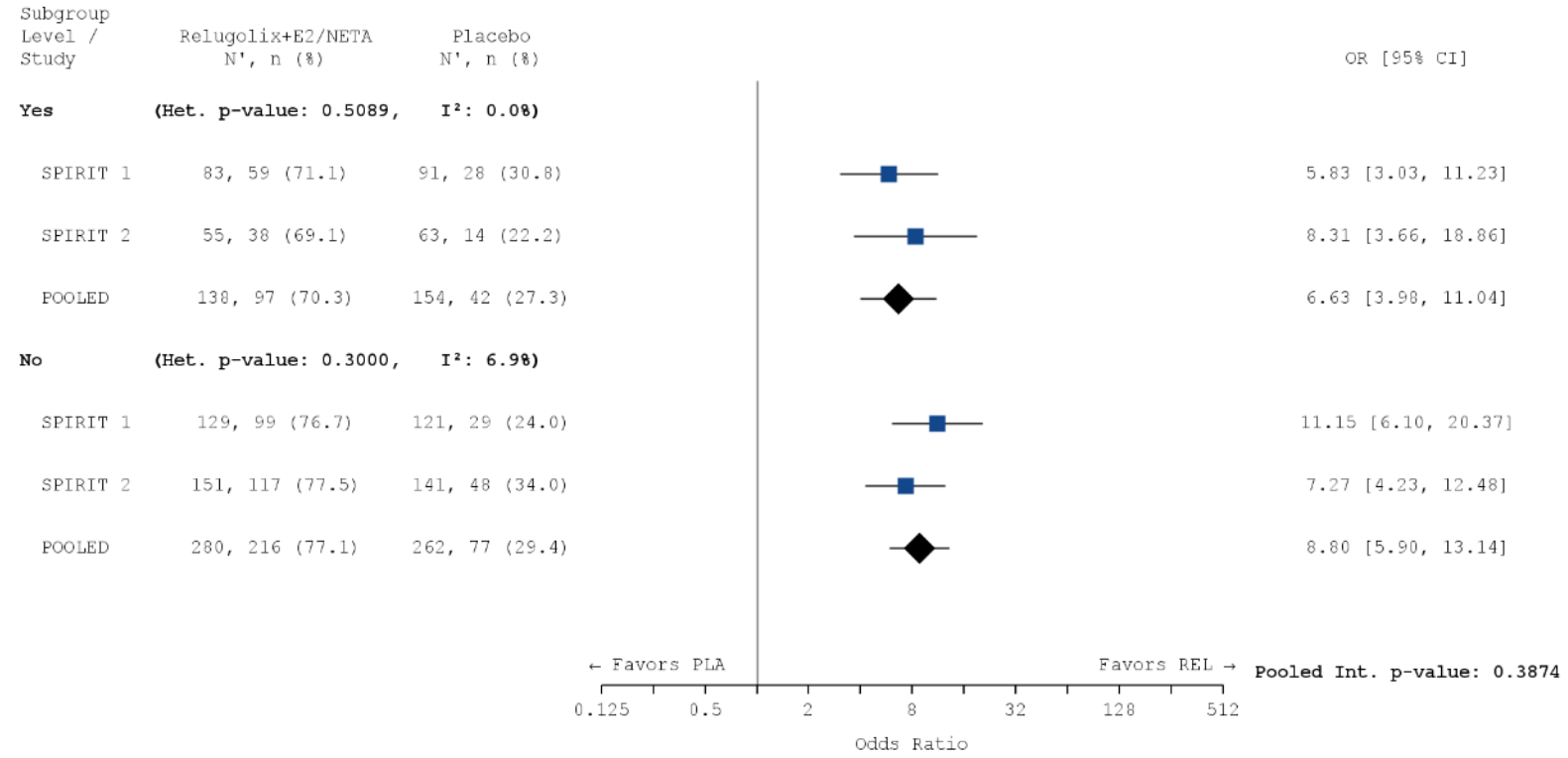
Figure 2.1.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

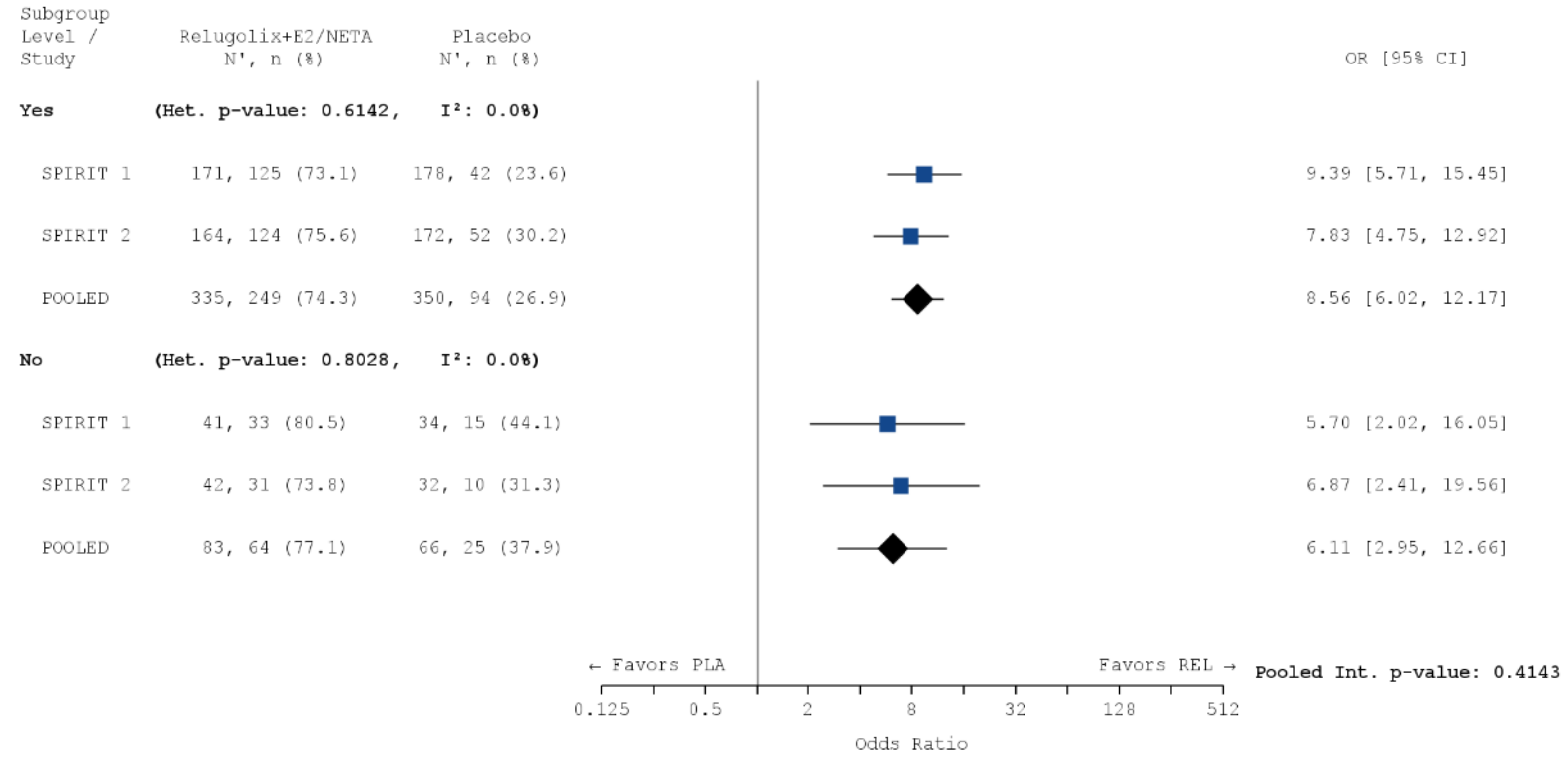
Figure 2.1.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

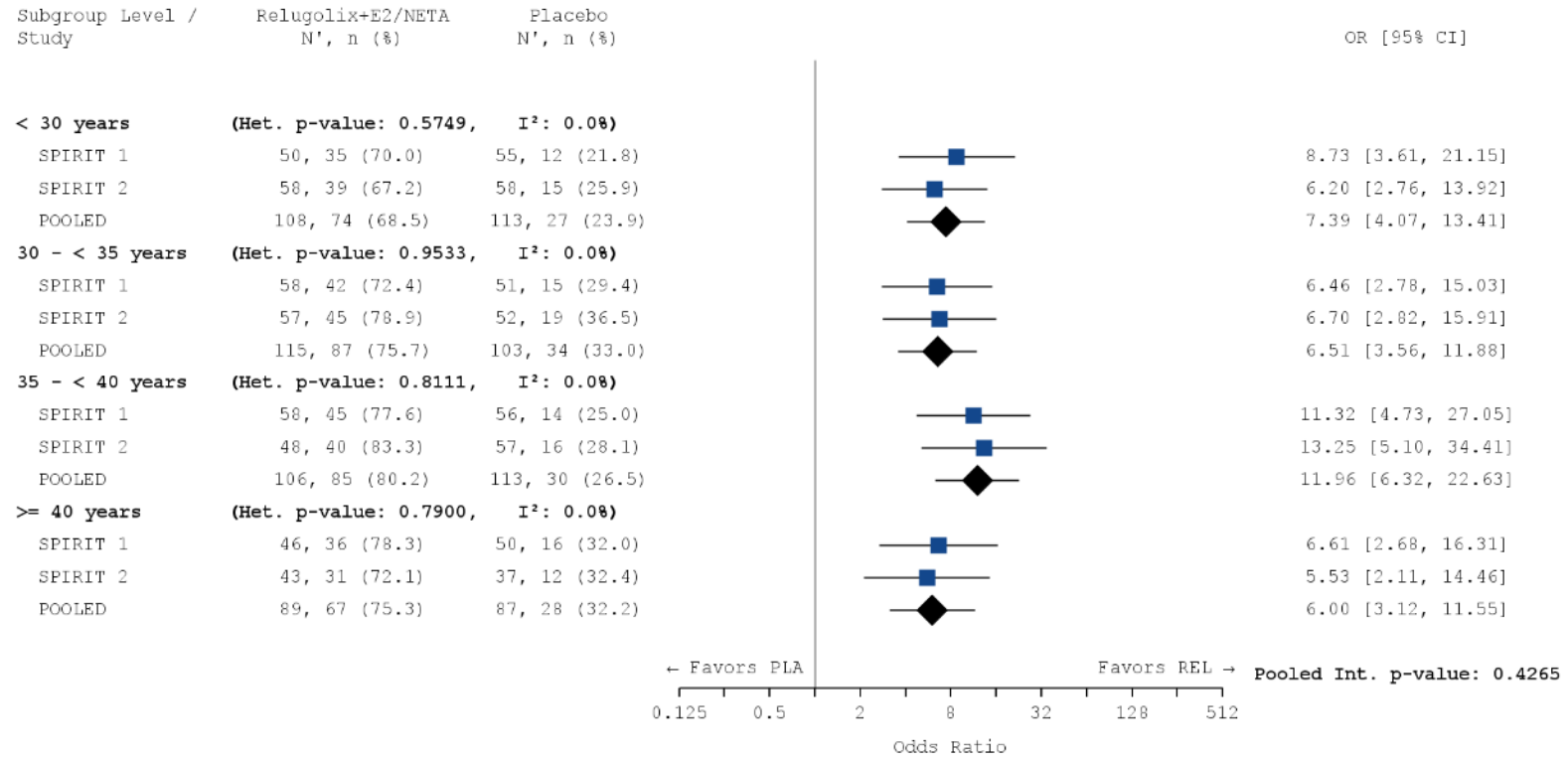
Figure 2.1.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

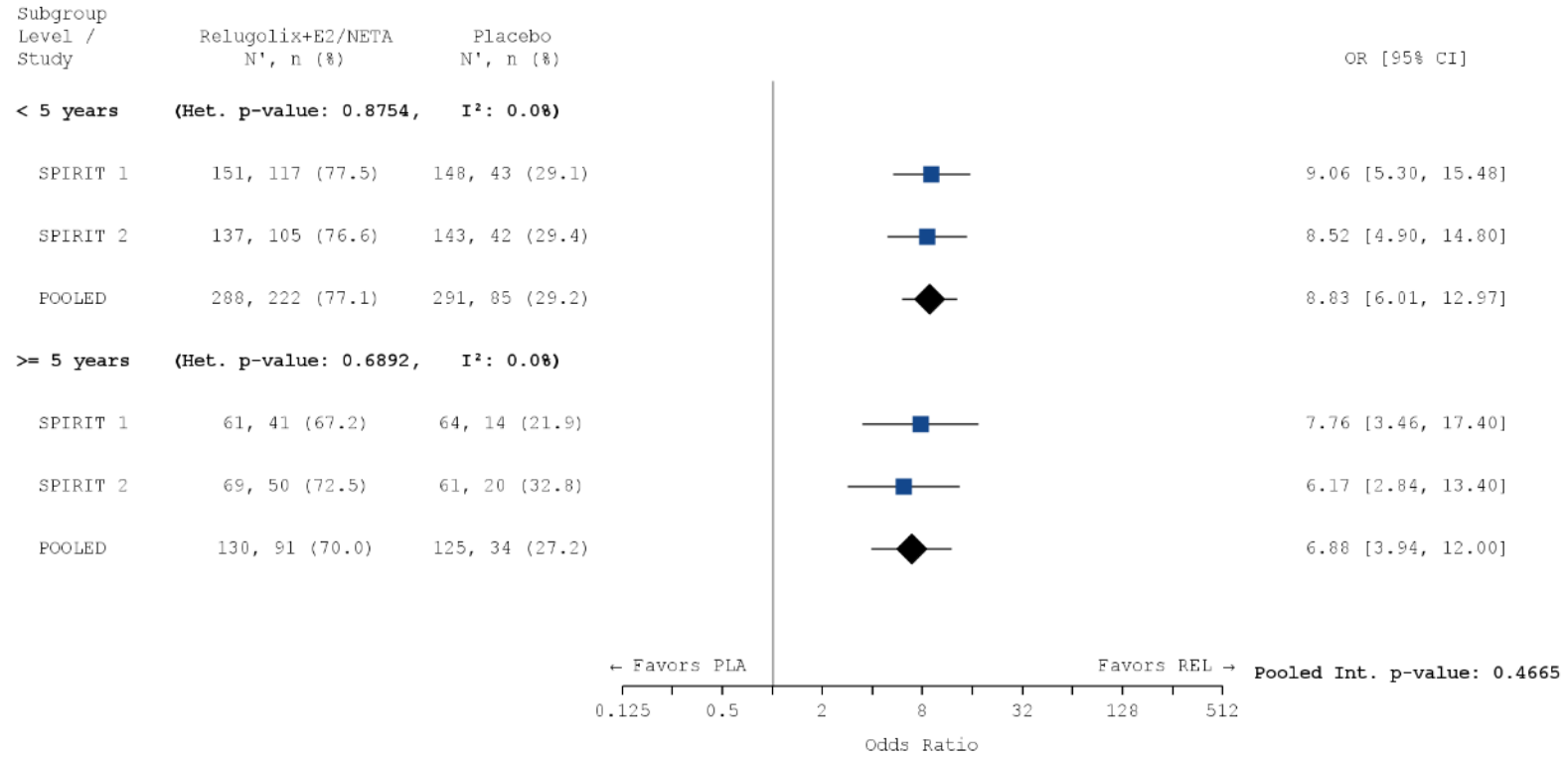
Figure 2.1.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

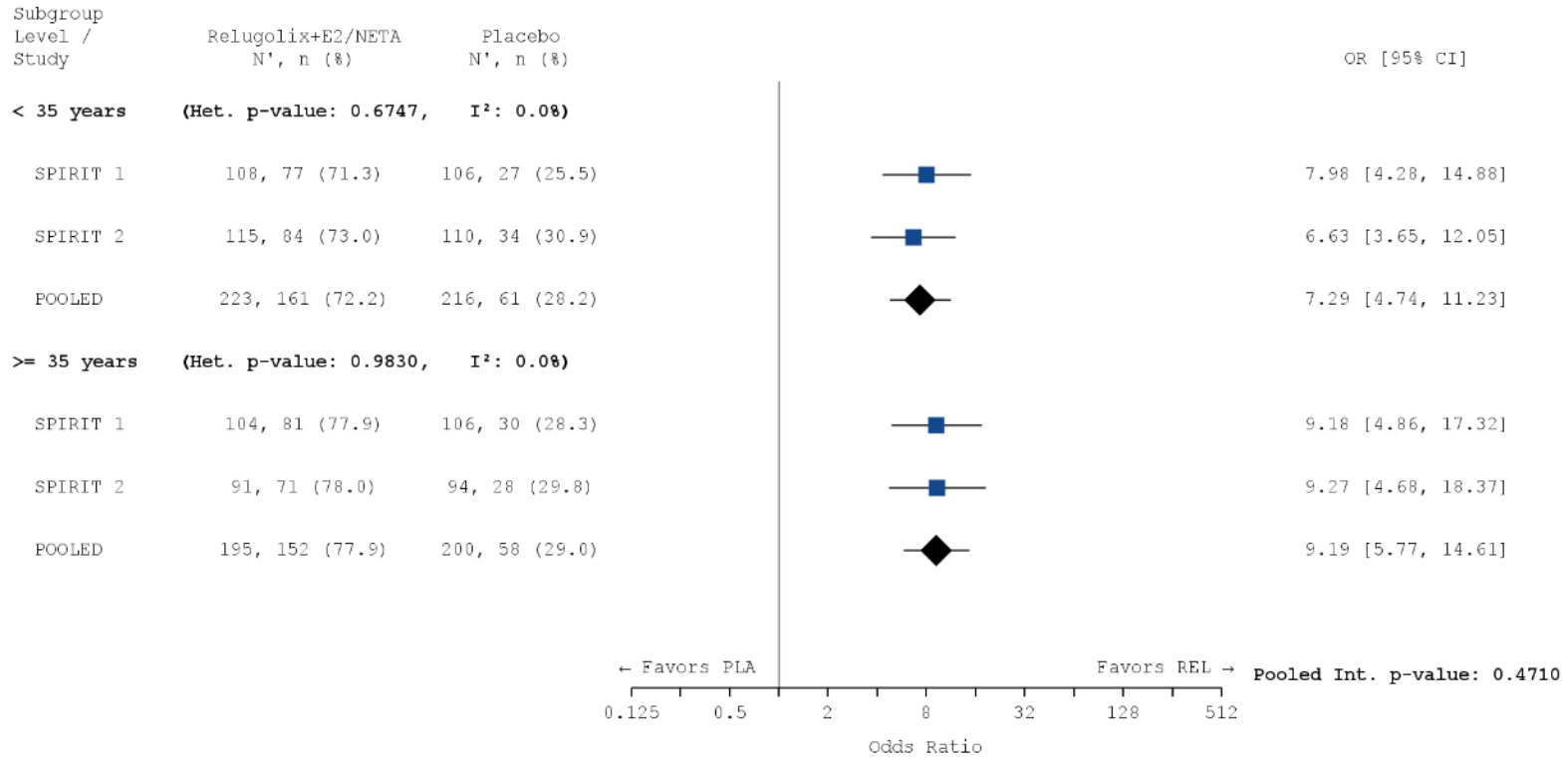
Figure 2.1.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

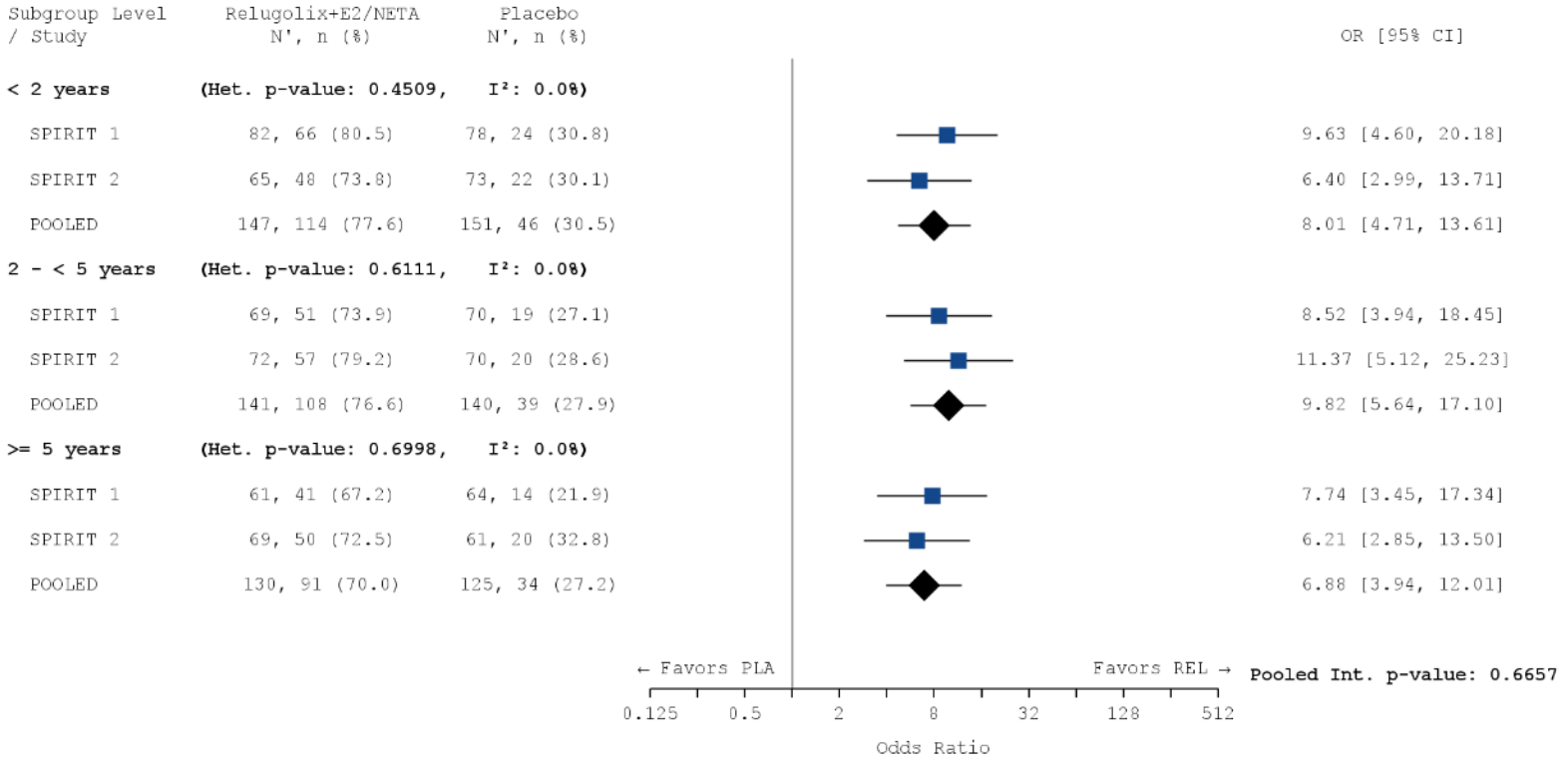
Figure 2.1.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

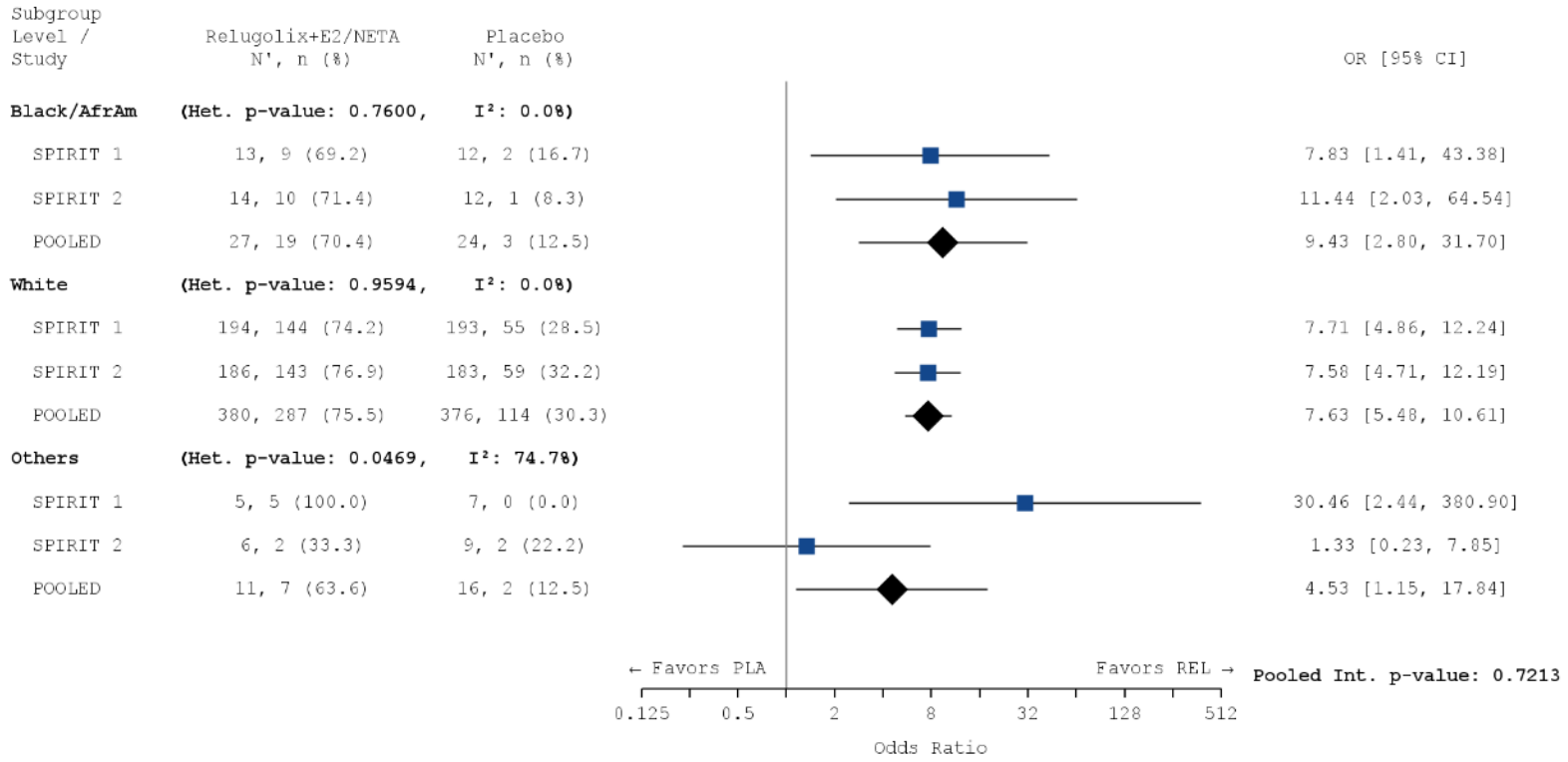
Figure 2.1.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

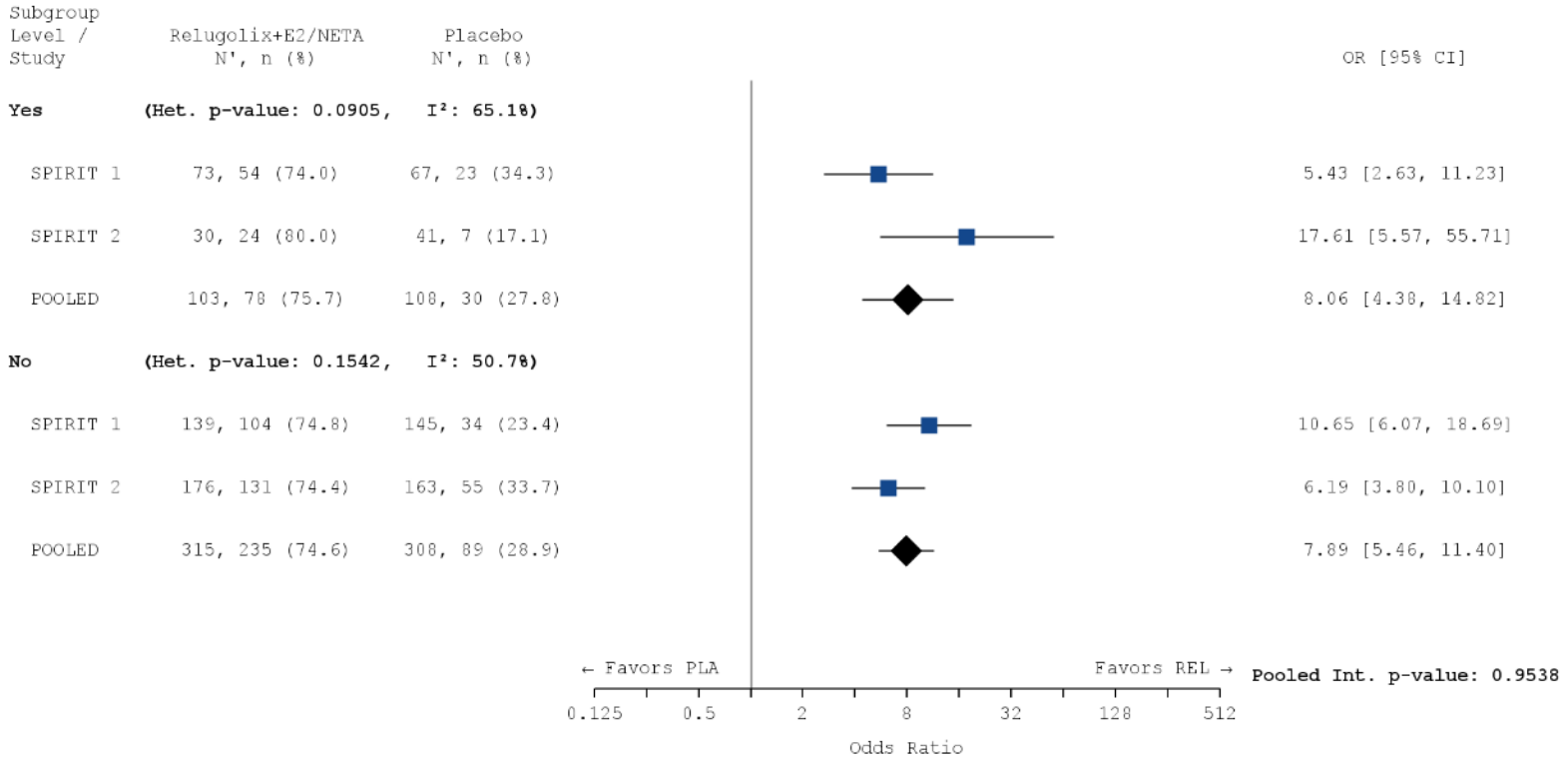
Figure 2.1.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.1.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists

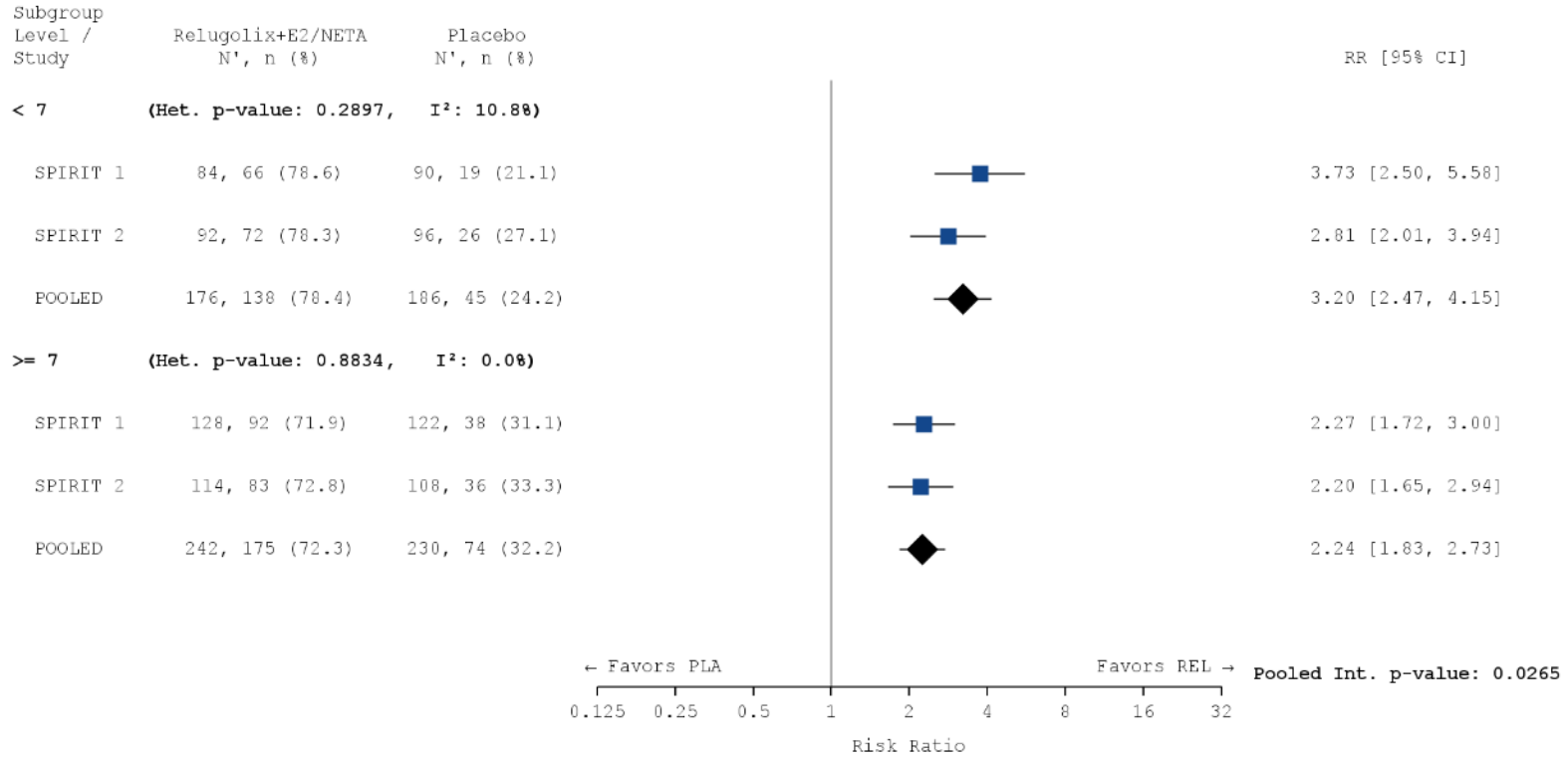


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

2.1.1.2 Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)

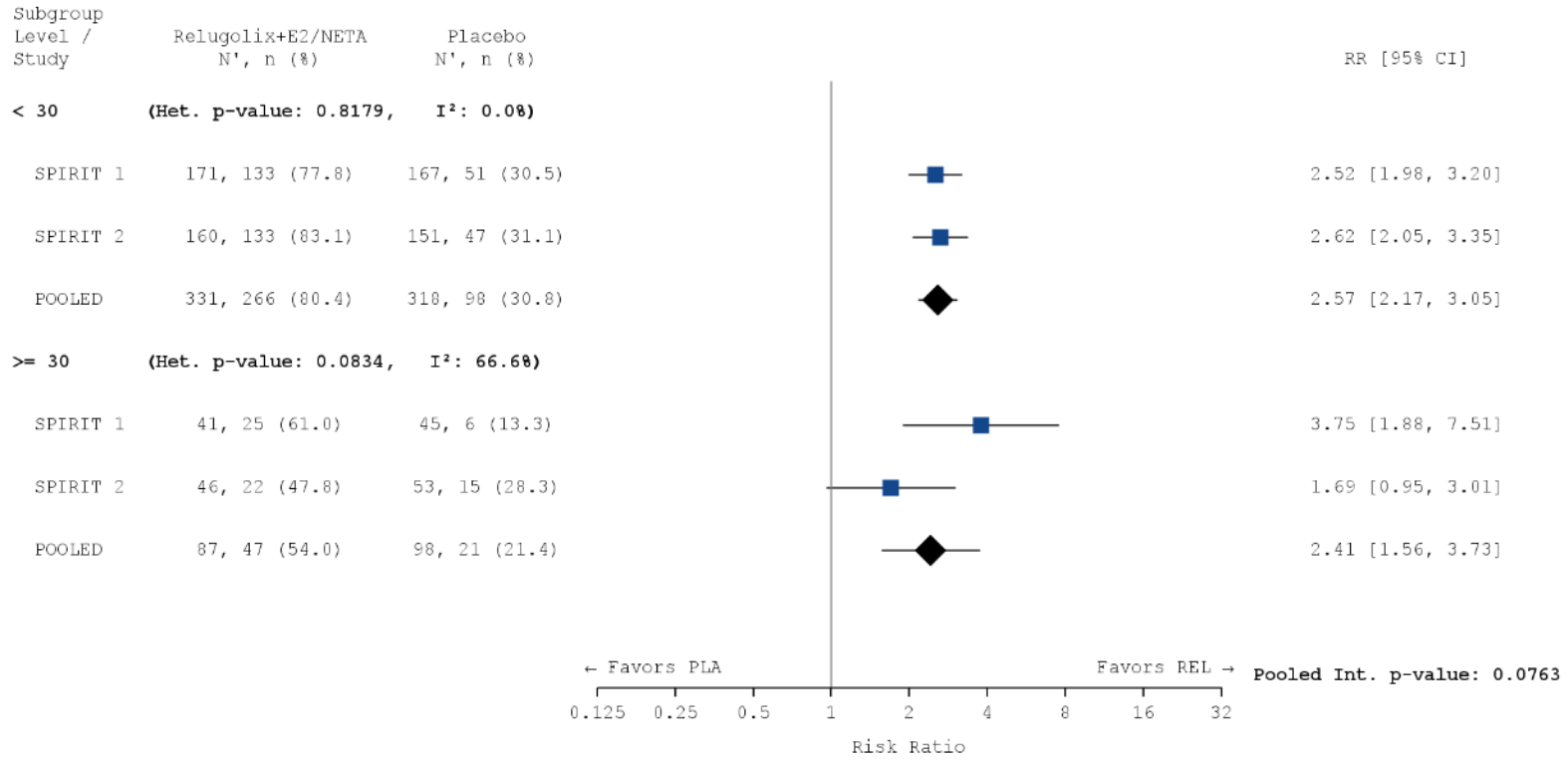
Figure 2.1.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

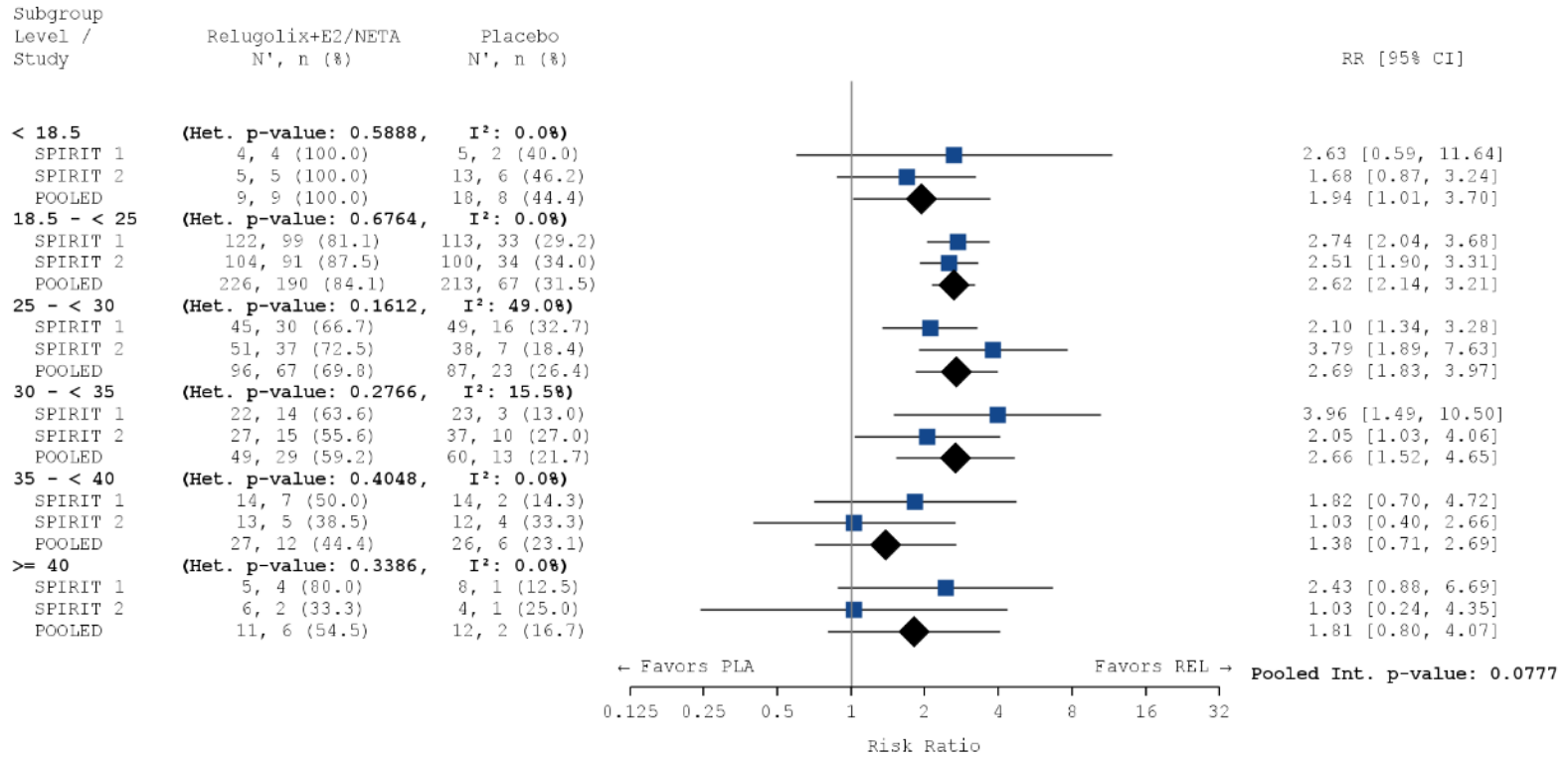
Figure 2.1.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.1.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II

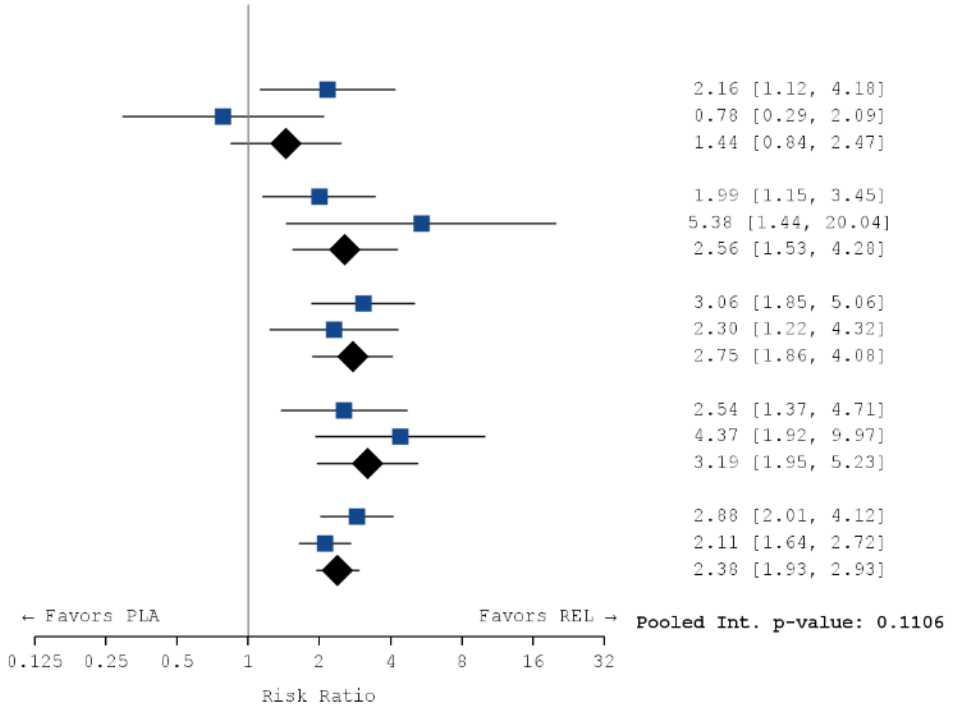


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.1.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
AFSE stage

Subgroup Level / Study	Relugolix+E2/NETA N', n (%)	Placebo N', n (%)	RR [95% CI]
I, Minimal	**(Het. p-value: 0.0921,**	**I²: 64.8%)**	
SPIRIT 1	14, 10 (71.4)	21, 5 (23.8)	2.16 [1.12, 4.18]
SPIRIT 2	11, 3 (27.3)	21, 7 (33.3)	0.78 [0.29, 2.09]
POOLED	25, 13 (52.0)	42, 12 (28.6)	1.44 [0.84, 2.47]
II, Mild	**(Het. p-value: 0.1711,**	**I²: 46.6%)**	
SPIRIT 1	31, 20 (64.5)	32, 10 (31.3)	1.99 [1.15, 3.45]
SPIRIT 2	13, 10 (76.9)	19, 2 (10.5)	5.38 [1.44, 20.04]
POOLED	44, 30 (68.2)	51, 12 (23.5)	2.56 [1.53, 4.28]
III, Moderate	**(Het. p-value: 0.4895,**	**I²: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	37, 31 (83.8)	42, 11 (26.2)	3.06 [1.85, 5.06]
SPIRIT 2	23, 20 (87.0)	17, 6 (35.3)	2.30 [1.22, 4.32]
POOLED	60, 51 (85.0)	59, 17 (28.8)	2.75 [1.86, 4.08]
IV, Severe	**(Het. p-value: 0.3006,**	**I²: 6.7%)**	
SPIRIT 1	34, 24 (70.6)	30, 8 (26.7)	2.54 [1.37, 4.71]
SPIRIT 2	27, 24 (88.9)	21, 3 (14.3)	4.37 [1.92, 9.97]
POOLED	61, 48 (78.7)	51, 11 (21.6)	3.19 [1.95, 5.23]
Unknown/NA	**(Het. p-value: 0.1697,**	**I²: 47.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	96, 73 (76.0)	87, 23 (26.4)	2.88 [2.01, 4.12]
SPIRIT 2	132, 98 (74.2)	126, 44 (34.9)	2.11 [1.64, 2.72]
POOLED	228, 171 (75.0)	213, 67 (31.5)	2.38 [1.93, 2.93]

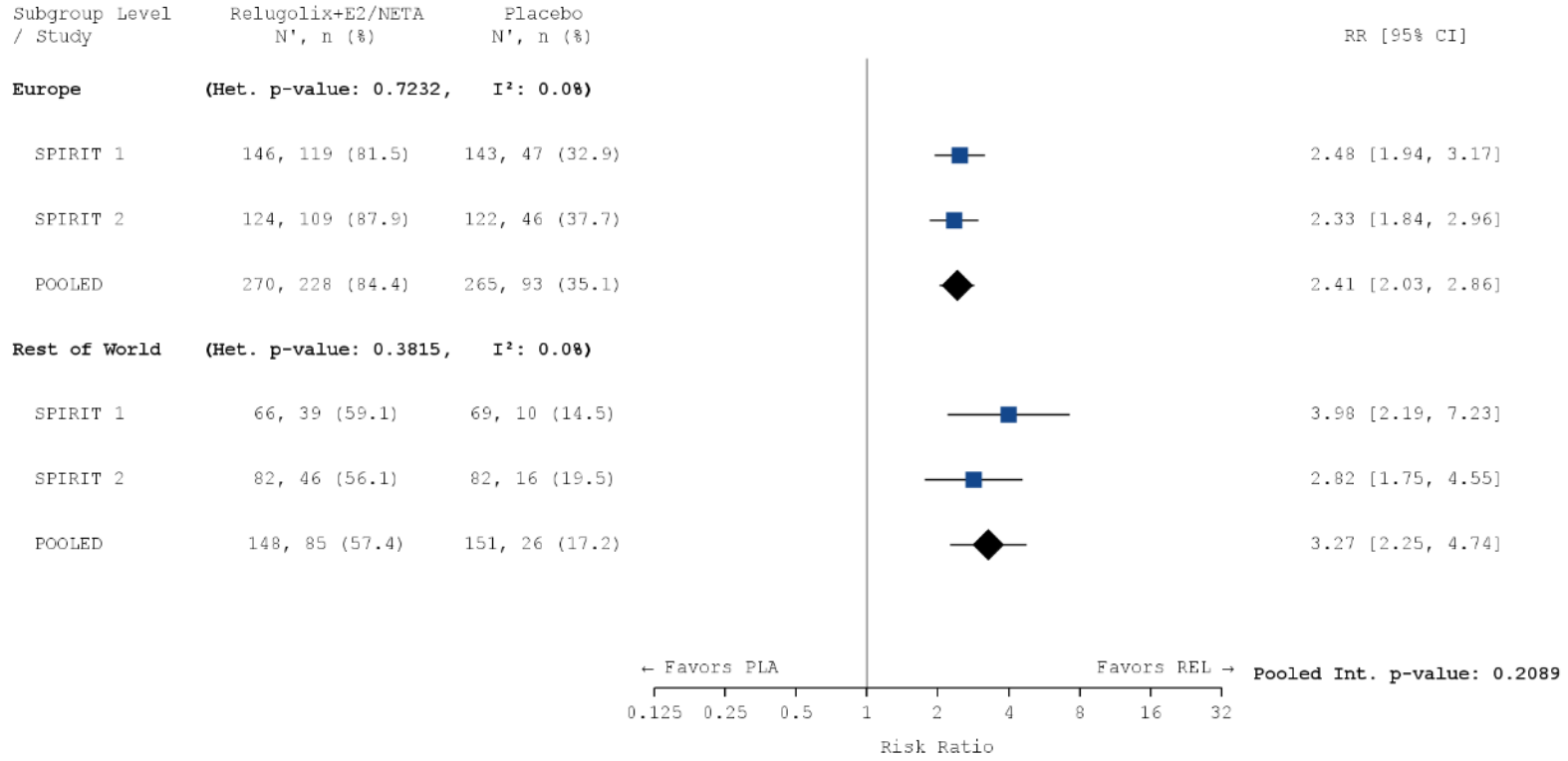


Pooled Int. p-value: 0.1106

N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

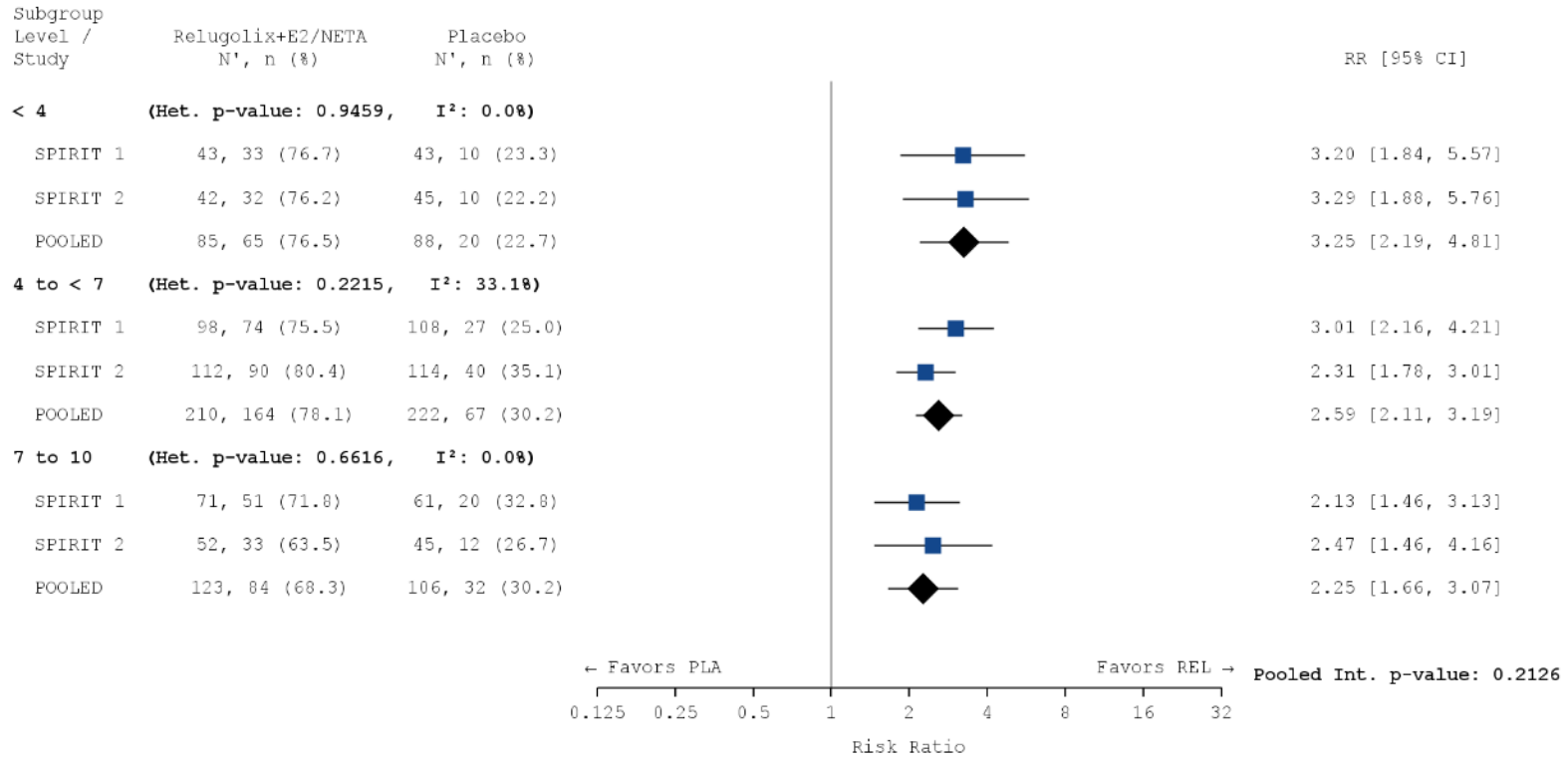
Figure 2.1.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

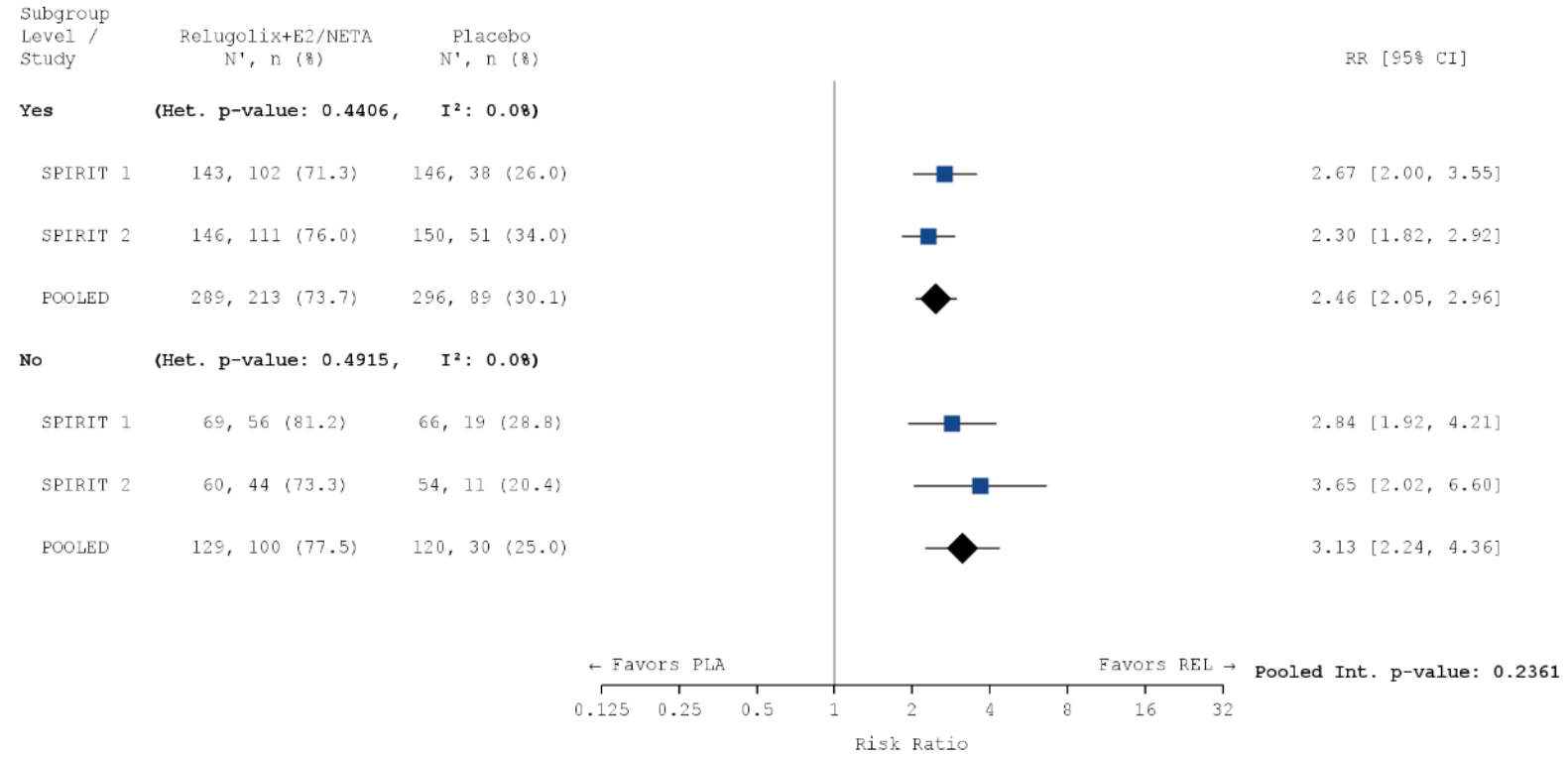
Figure 2.1.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

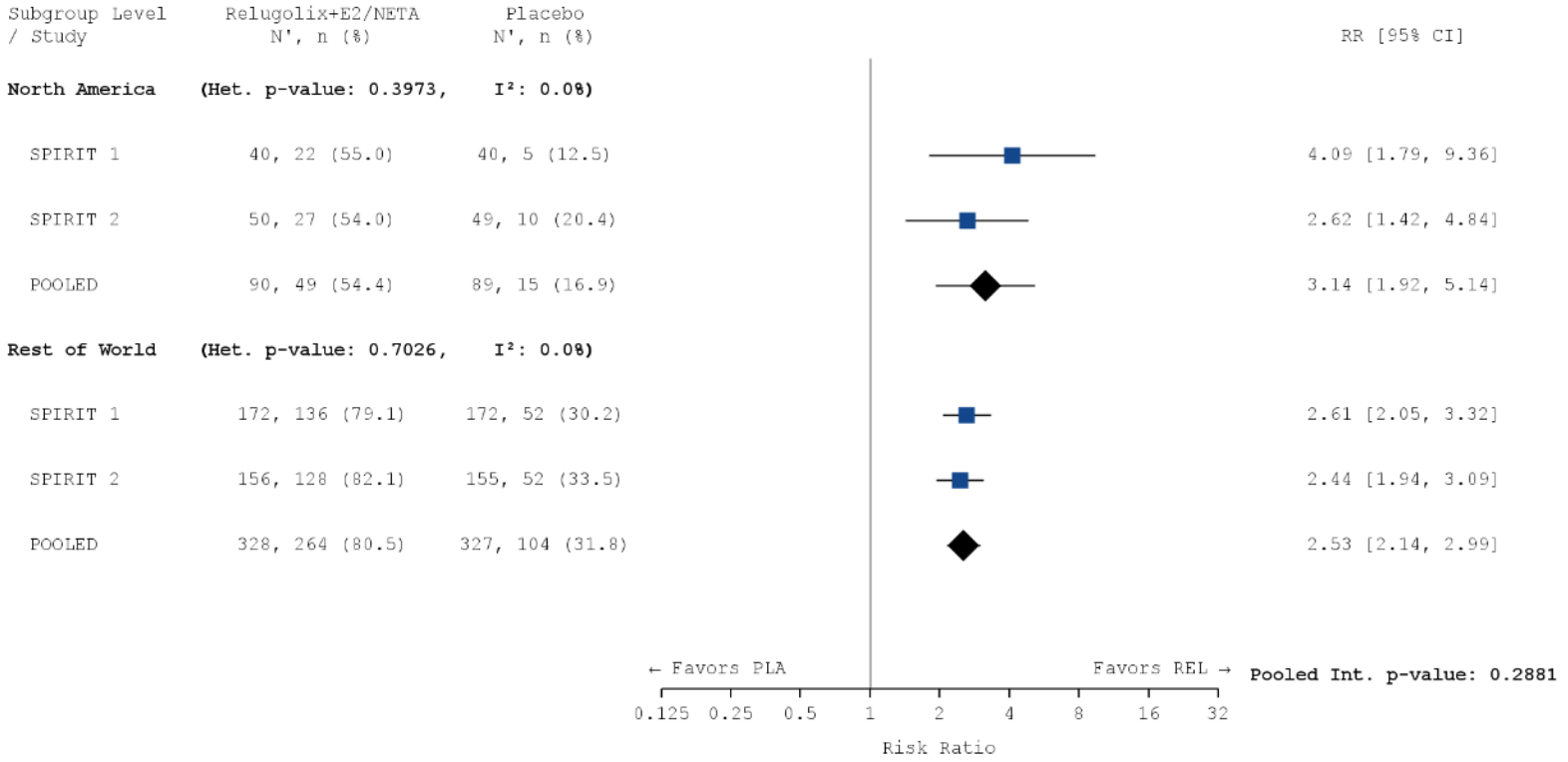
Figure 2.1.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

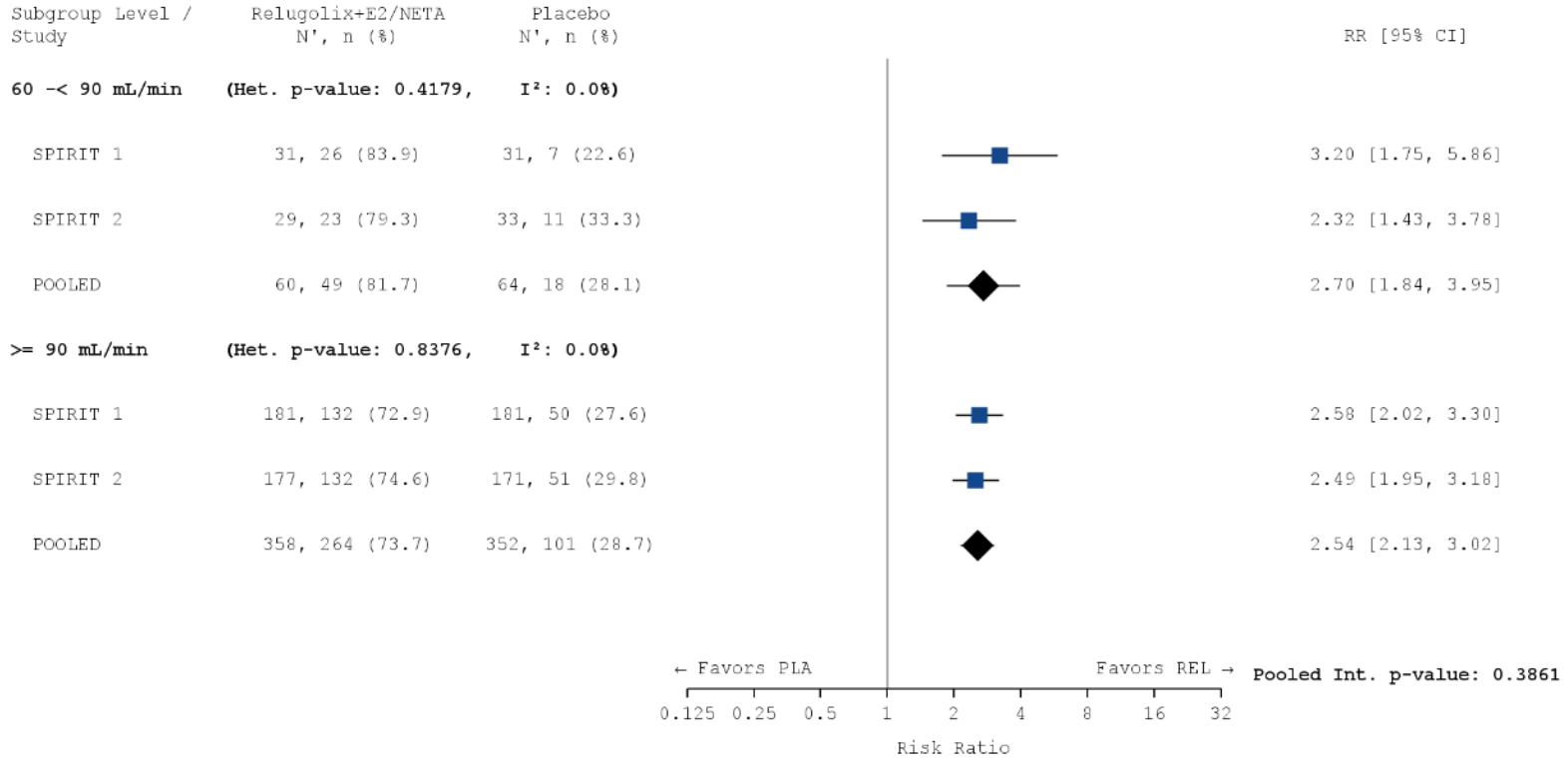
Figure 2.1.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

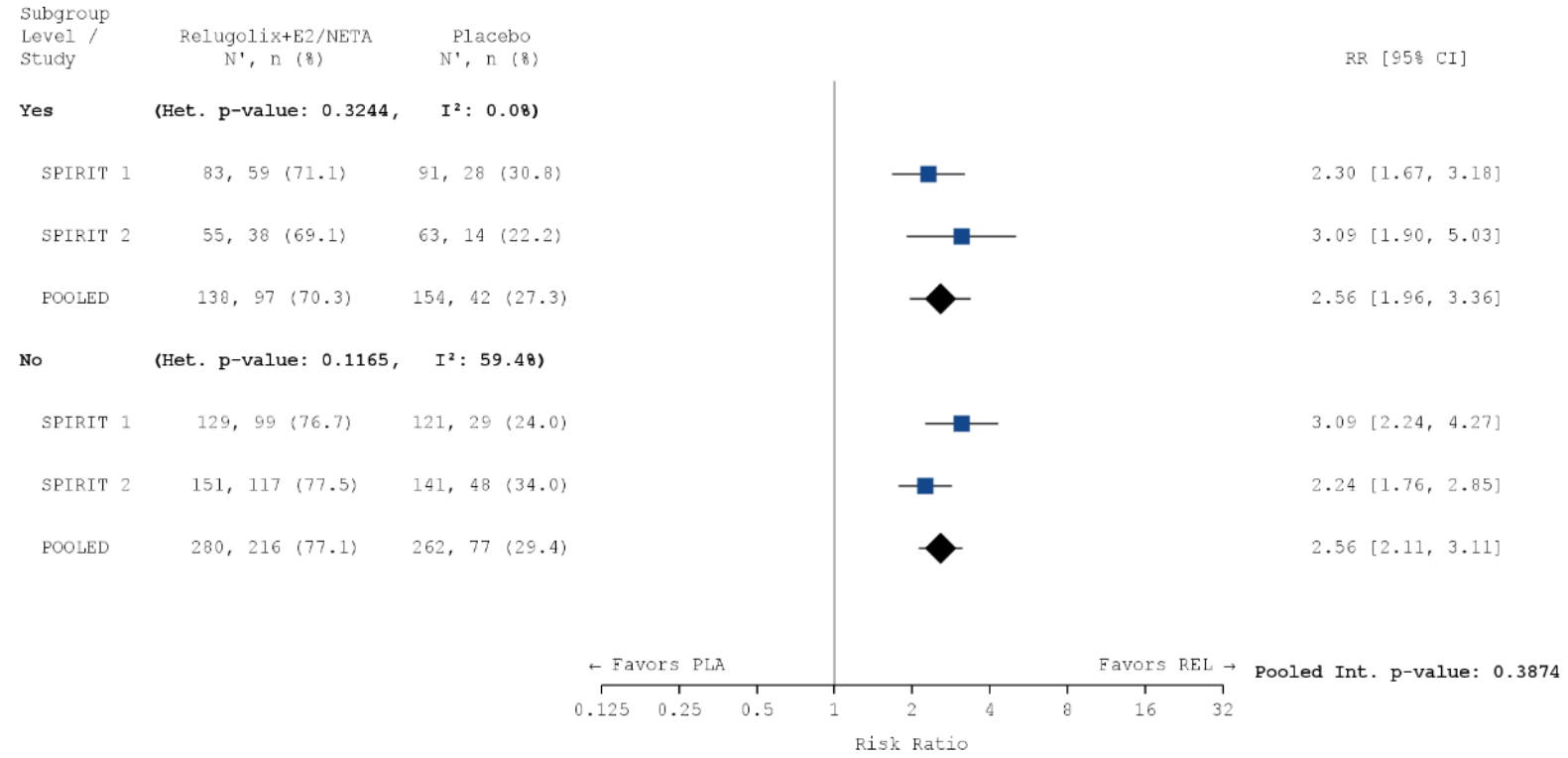
Figure 2.1.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

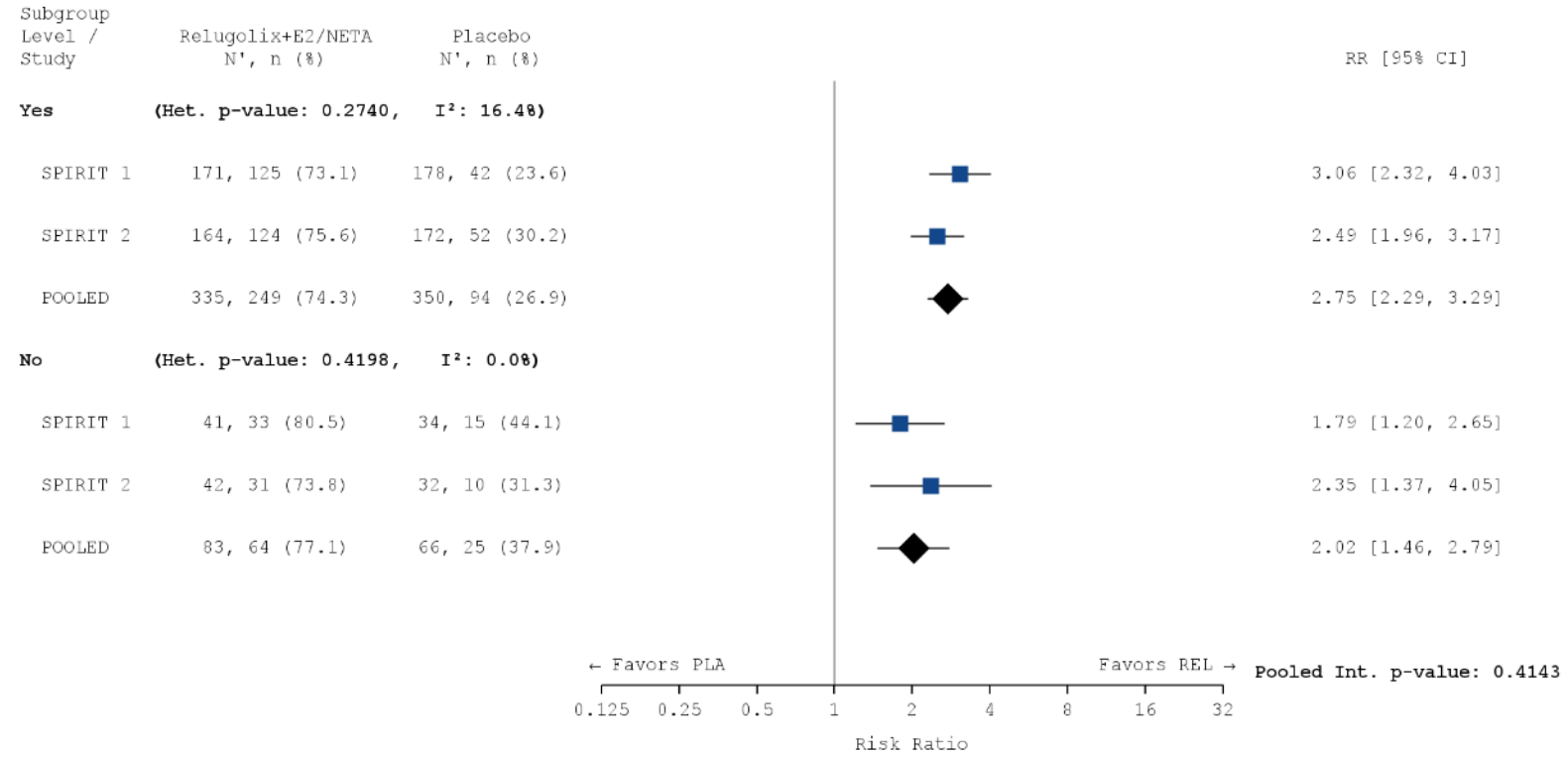
Figure 2.1.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.1.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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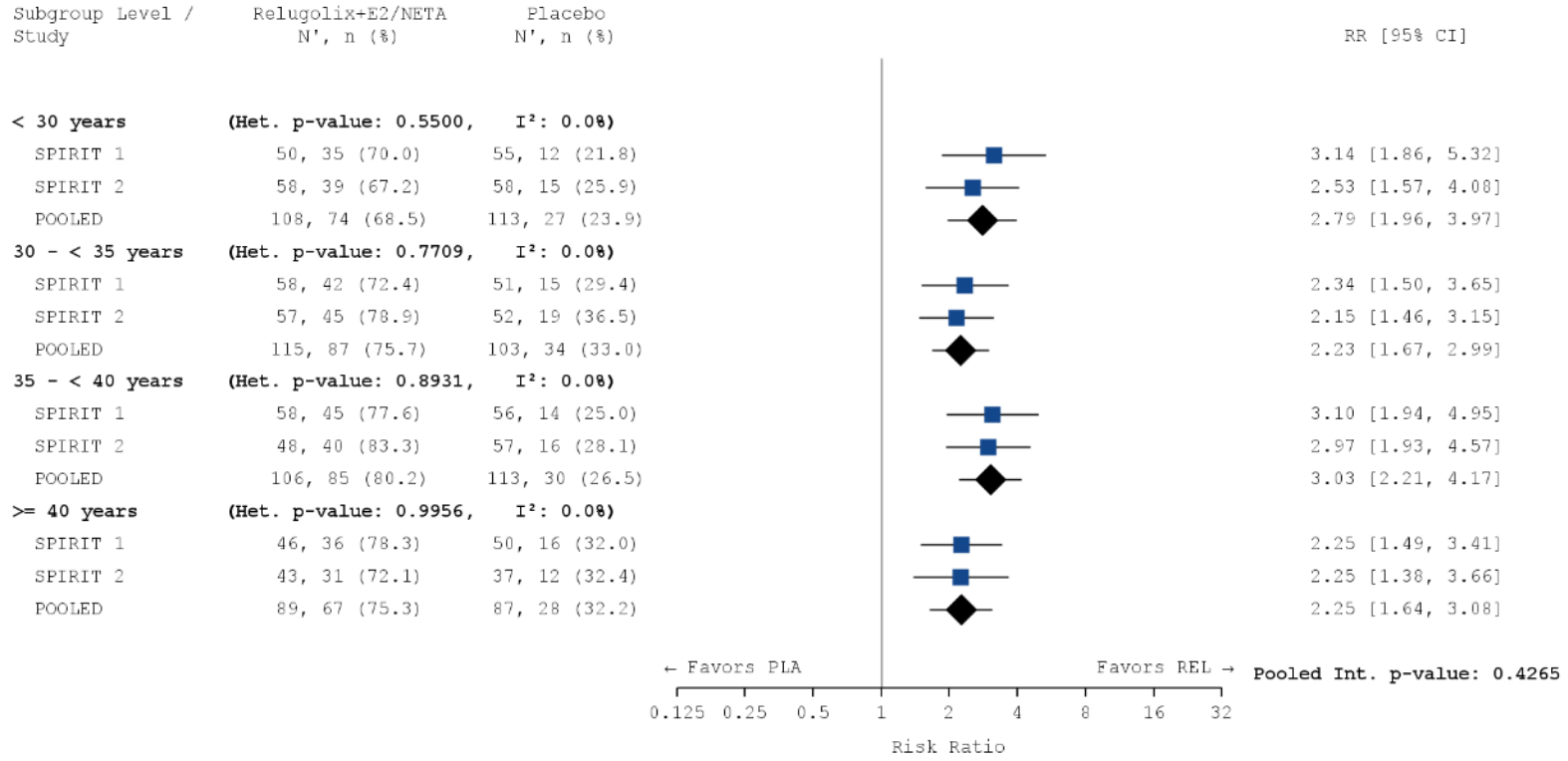
Figure 2.1.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
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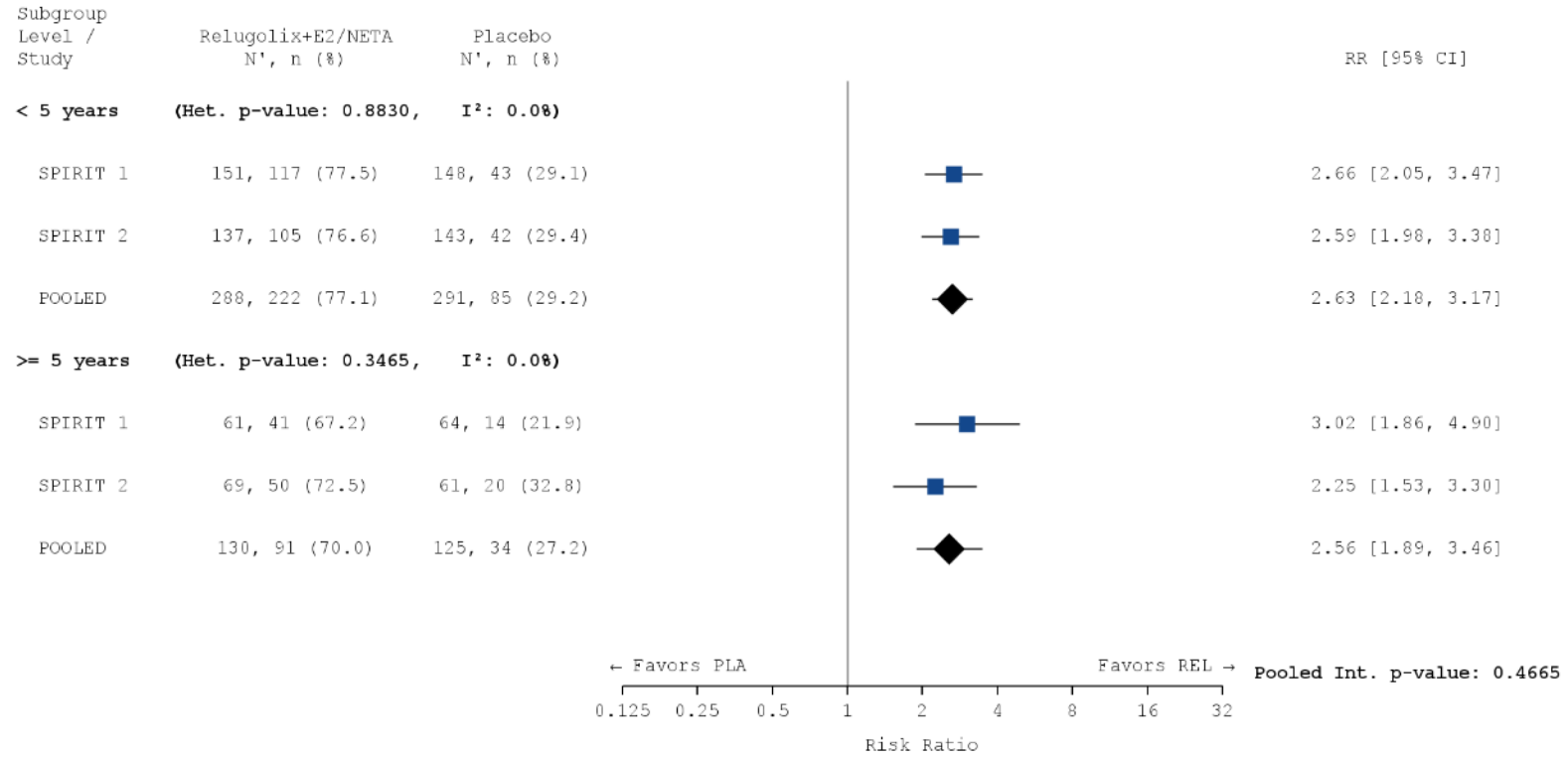
Figure 2.1.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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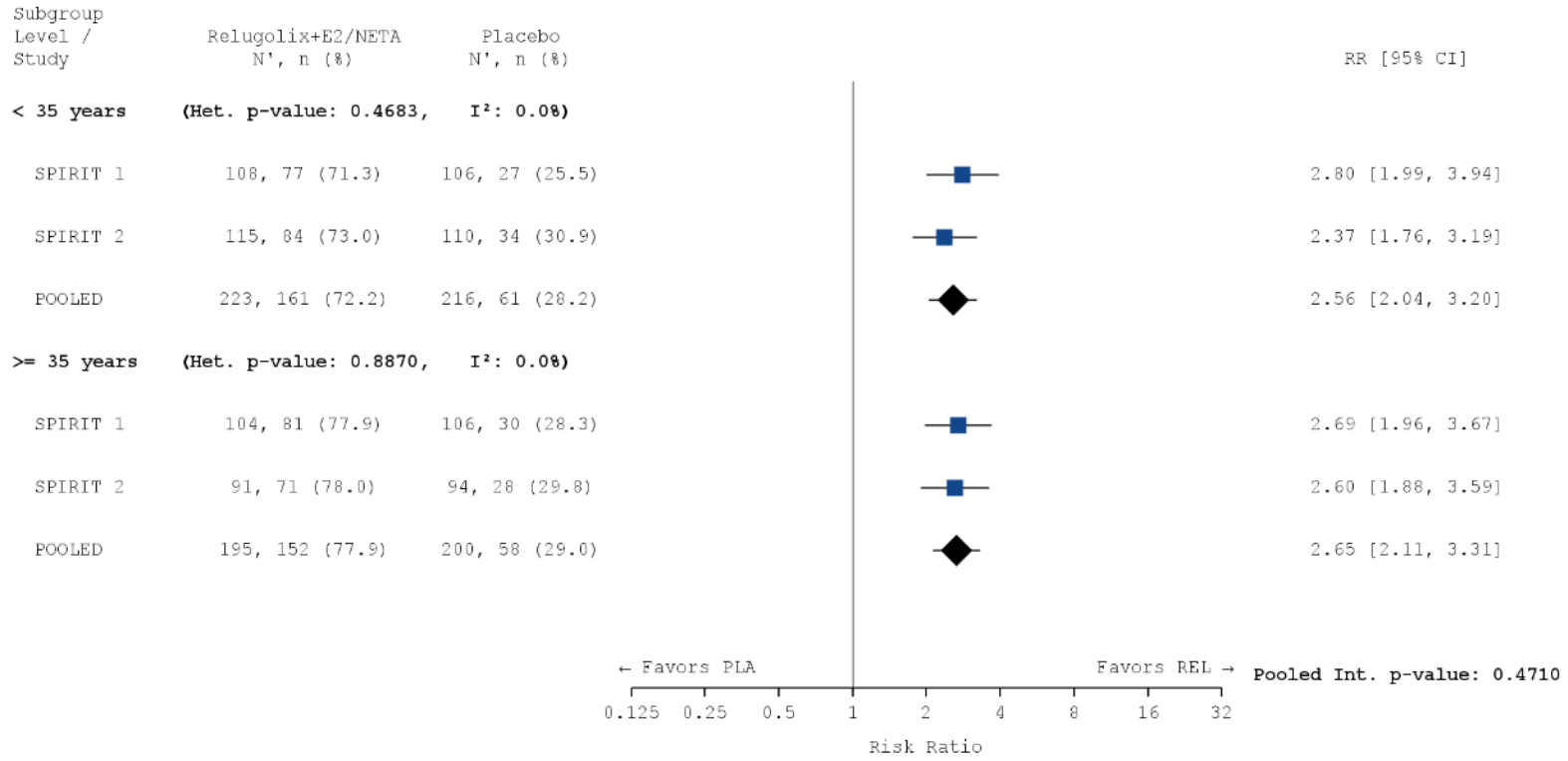
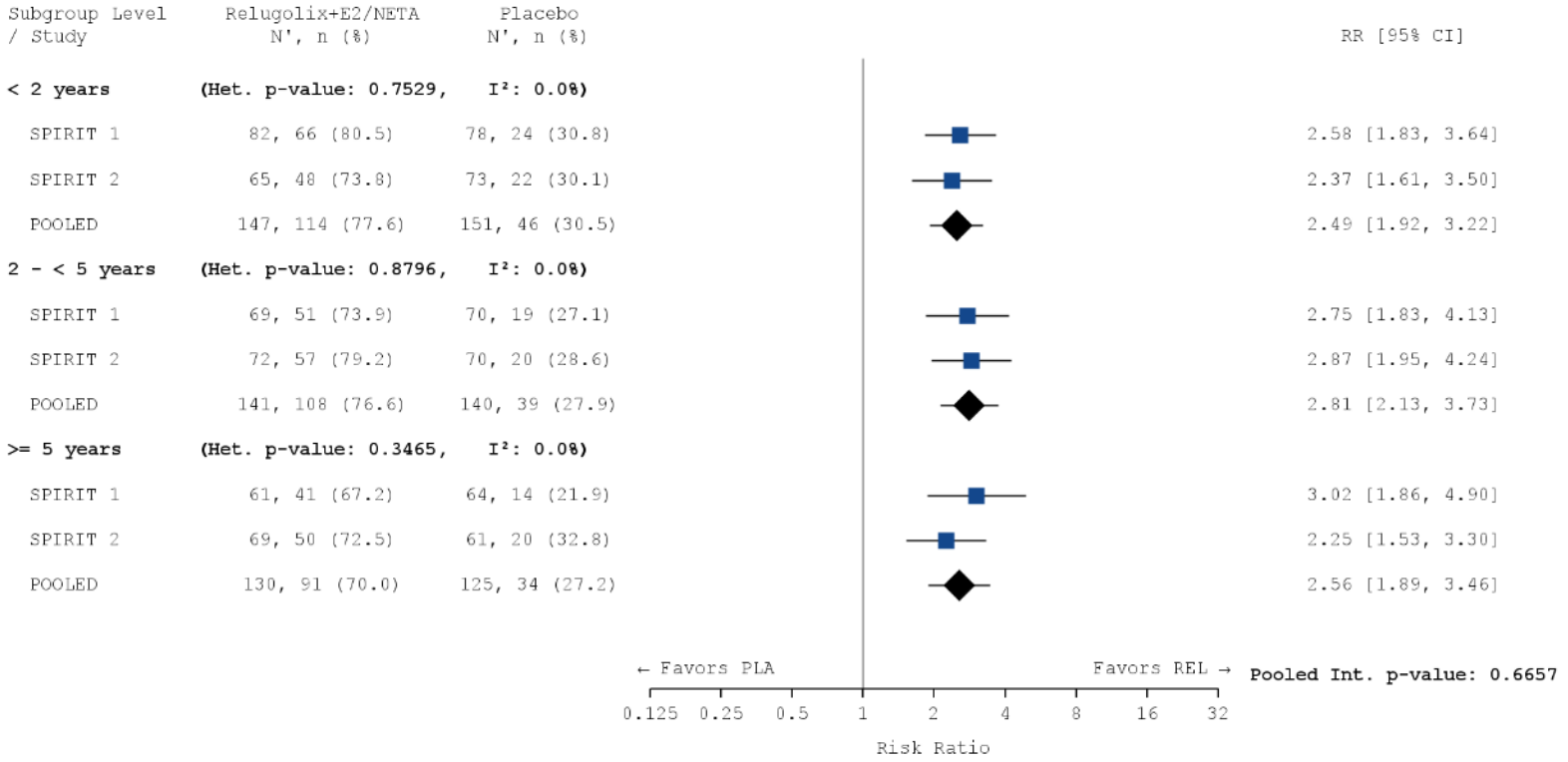
Figure 2.1.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

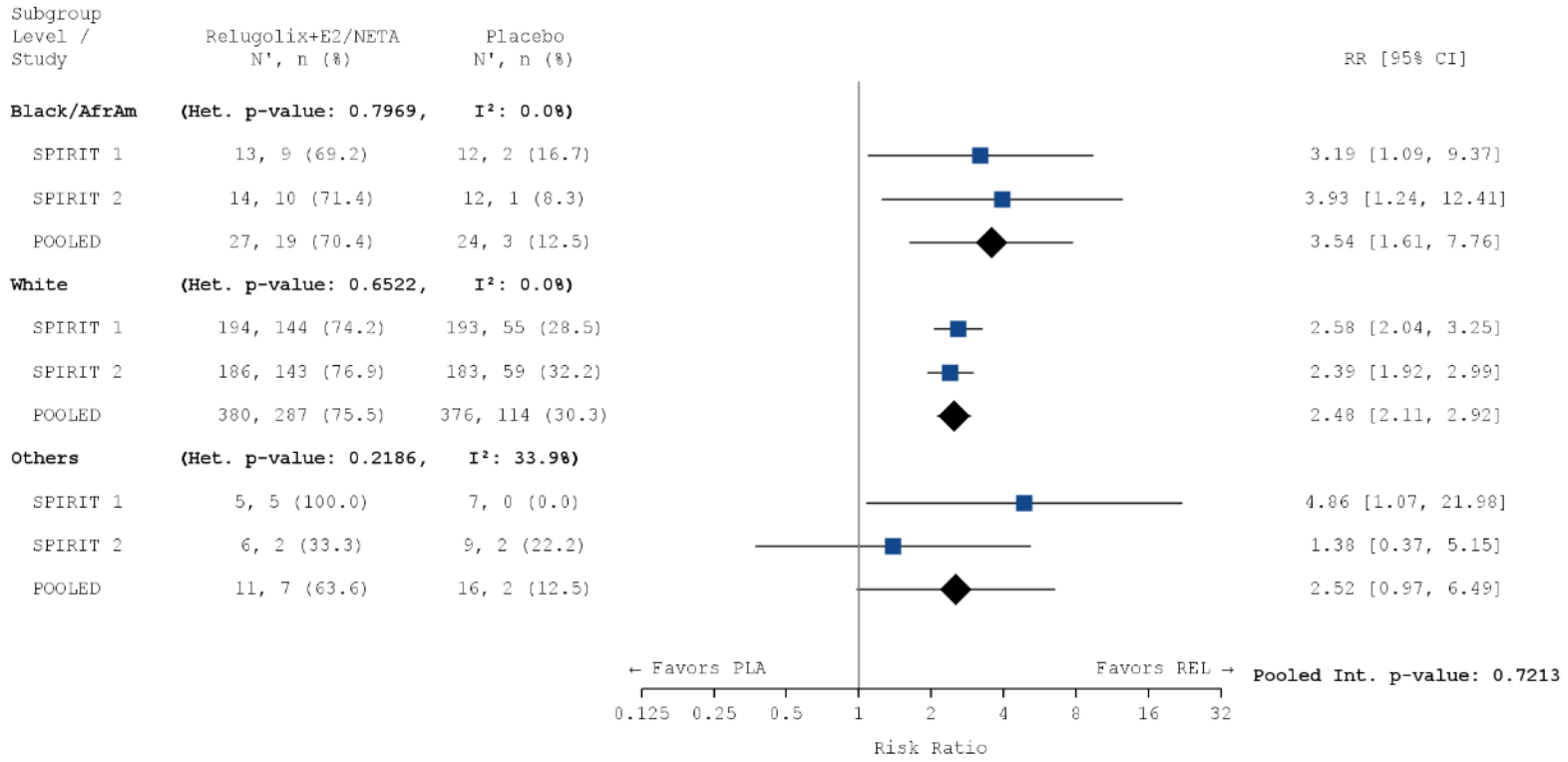
Figure 2.1.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

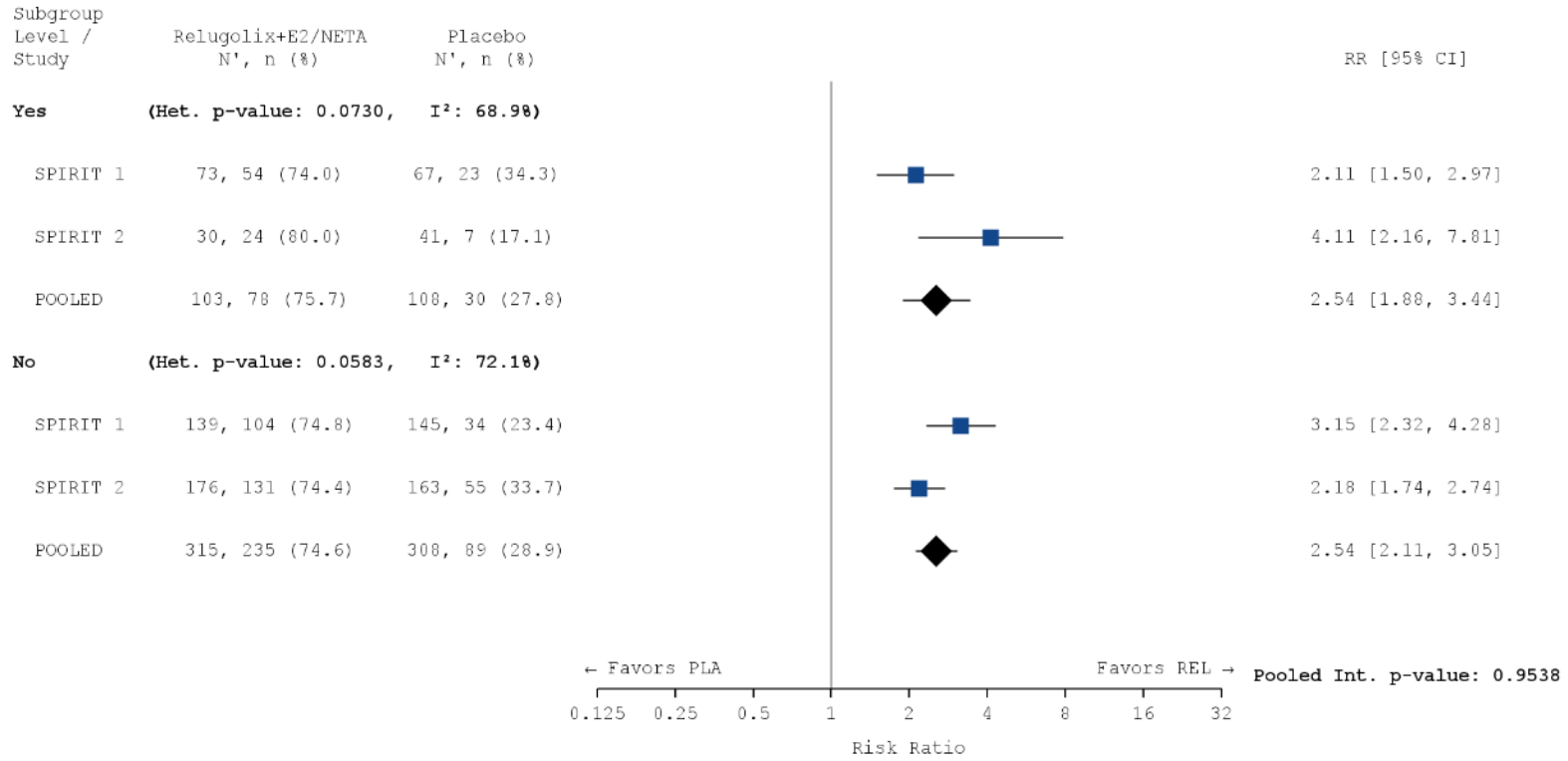
Figure 2.1.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.1.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
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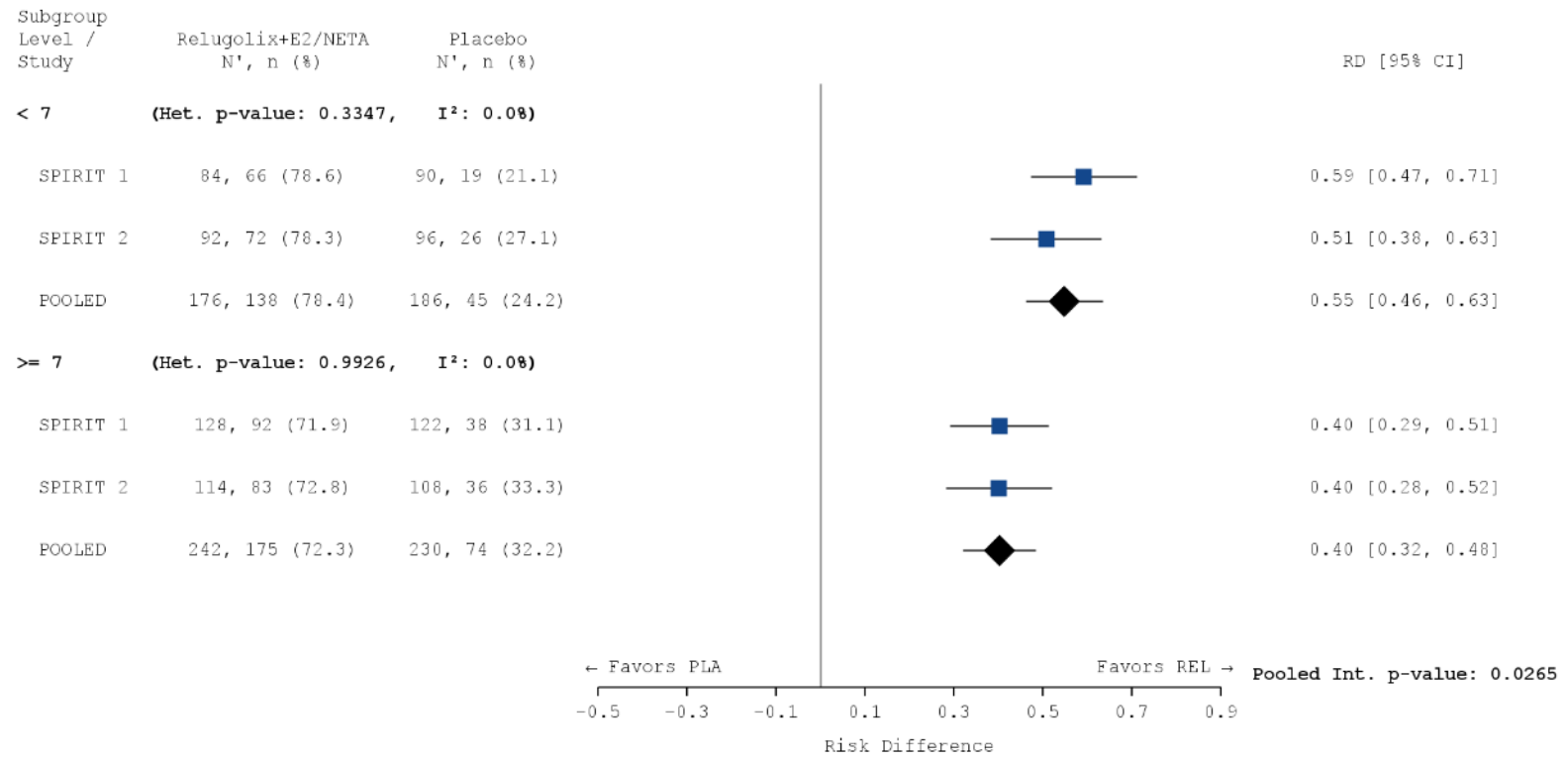
2.1.1.3 Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)

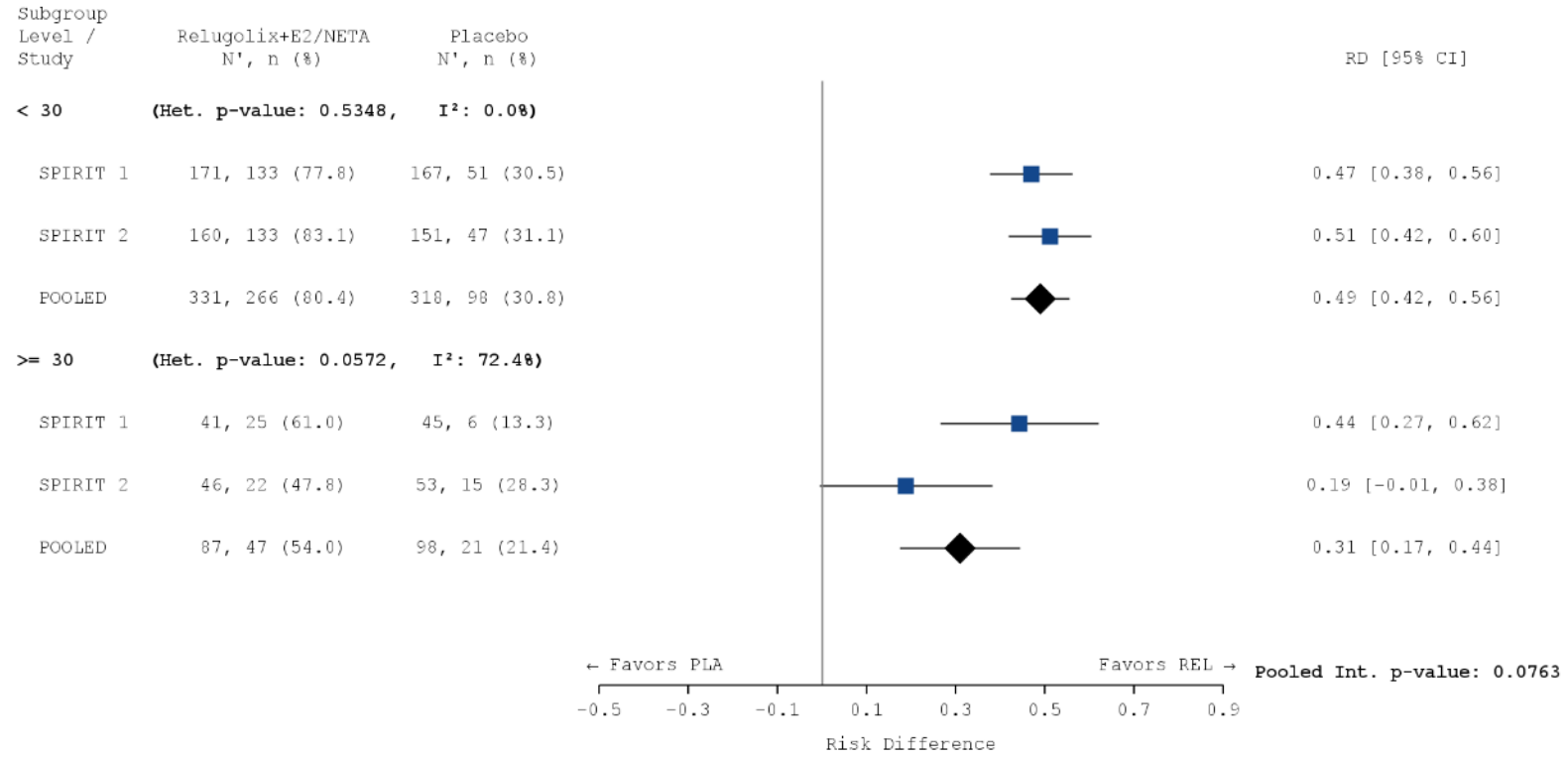
Figure 2.1.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

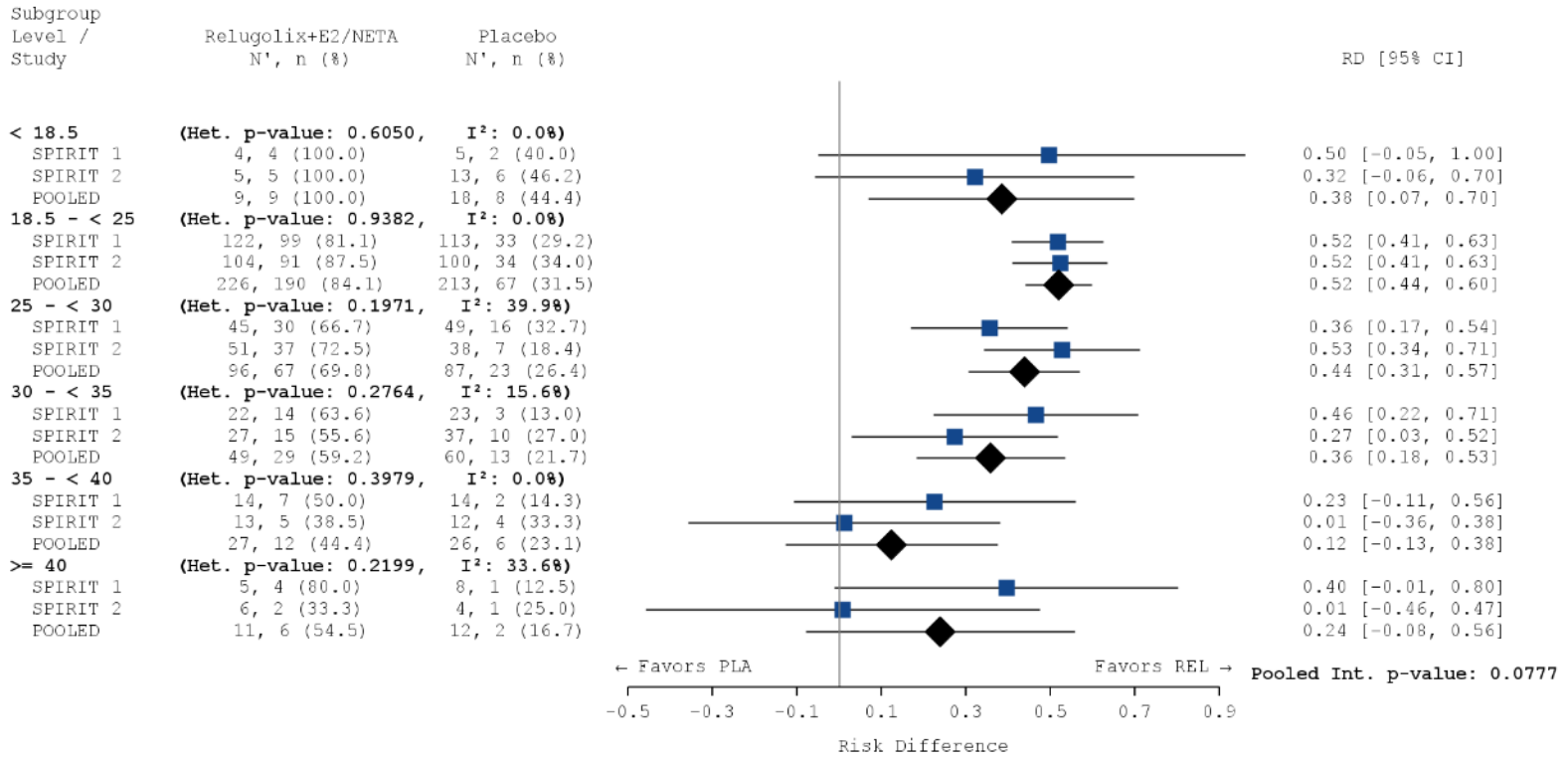
Figure 2.1.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.1.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II

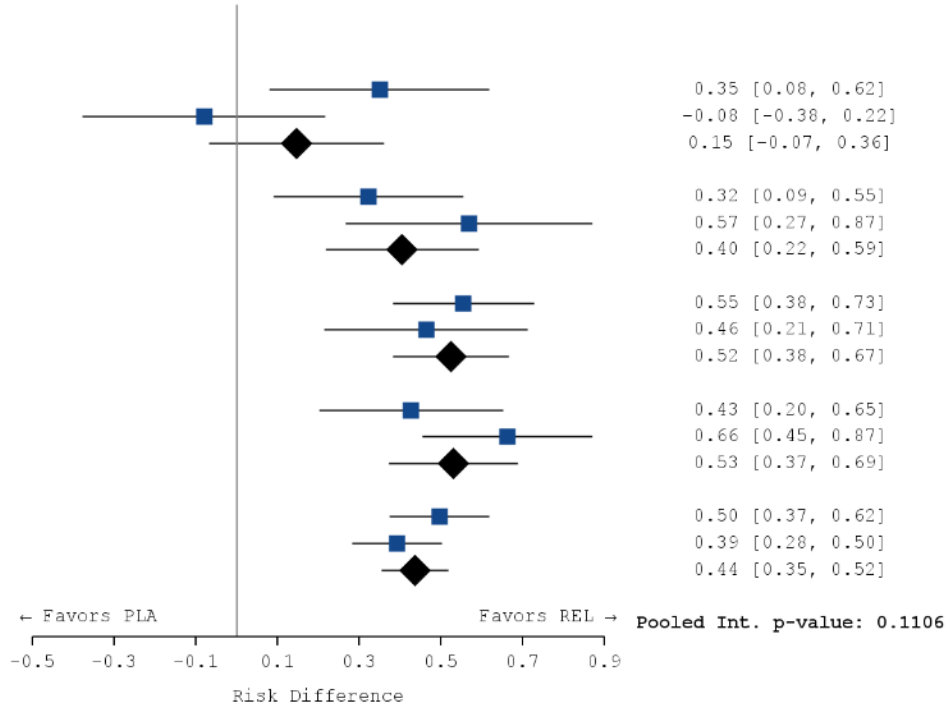


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.1.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
AFSE stage

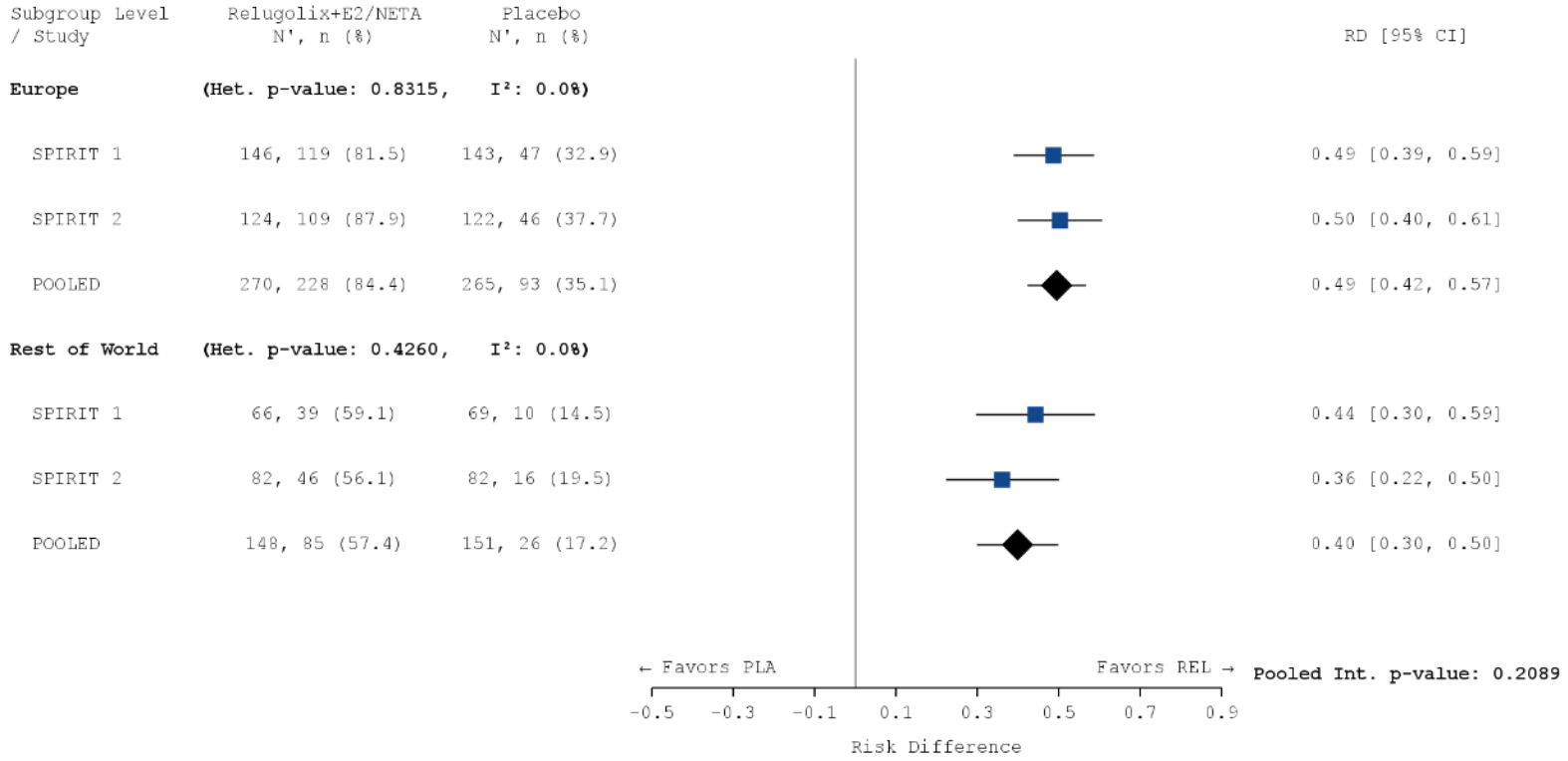
Subgroup Level / Study	Relugolix+E2/NETA N', n (%)	Placebo N', n (%)	RD [95% CI]
I, Minimal	**(Het. p-value: 0.0356,**	**I^2: 77.3%)**	
SPIRIT 1	14, 10 (71.4)	21, 5 (23.8)	0.35 [0.08, 0.62]
SPIRIT 2	11, 3 (27.3)	21, 7 (33.3)	-0.08 [-0.38, 0.22]
POOLED	25, 13 (52.0)	42, 12 (28.6)	0.15 [-0.07, 0.36]
II, Mild	**(Het. p-value: 0.2047,**	**I^2: 37.8%)**	
SPIRIT 1	31, 20 (64.5)	32, 10 (31.3)	0.32 [0.09, 0.55]
SPIRIT 2	13, 10 (76.9)	19, 2 (10.5)	0.57 [0.27, 0.87]
POOLED	44, 30 (68.2)	51, 12 (23.5)	0.40 [0.22, 0.59]
III, Moderate	**(Het. p-value: 0.5522,**	**I^2: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	37, 31 (83.8)	42, 11 (26.2)	0.55 [0.38, 0.73]
SPIRIT 2	23, 20 (87.0)	17, 6 (35.3)	0.46 [0.21, 0.71]
POOLED	60, 51 (85.0)	59, 17 (28.8)	0.52 [0.38, 0.67]
IV, Severe	**(Het. p-value: 0.1342,**	**I^2: 55.4%)**	
SPIRIT 1	34, 24 (70.6)	30, 8 (26.7)	0.43 [0.20, 0.65]
SPIRIT 2	27, 24 (88.9)	21, 3 (14.3)	0.66 [0.45, 0.87]
POOLED	61, 48 (78.7)	51, 11 (21.6)	0.53 [0.37, 0.69]
Unknown/NA	**(Het. p-value: 0.2093,**	**I^2: 36.5%)**	
SPIRIT 1	96, 73 (76.0)	87, 23 (26.4)	0.50 [0.37, 0.62]
SPIRIT 2	132, 98 (74.2)	126, 44 (34.9)	0.39 [0.28, 0.50]
POOLED	228, 171 (75.0)	213, 67 (31.5)	0.44 [0.35, 0.52]



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

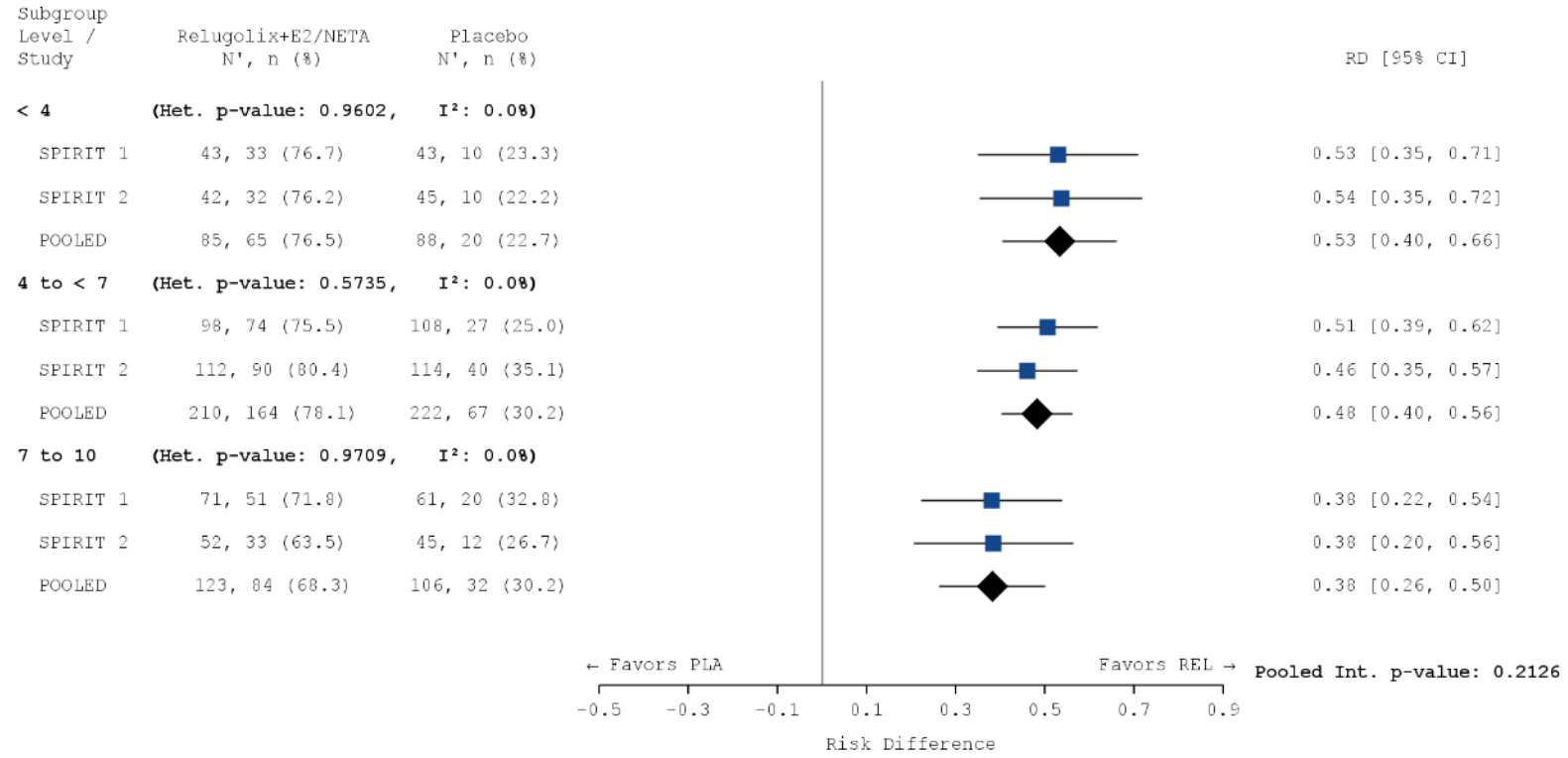
Figure 2.1.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

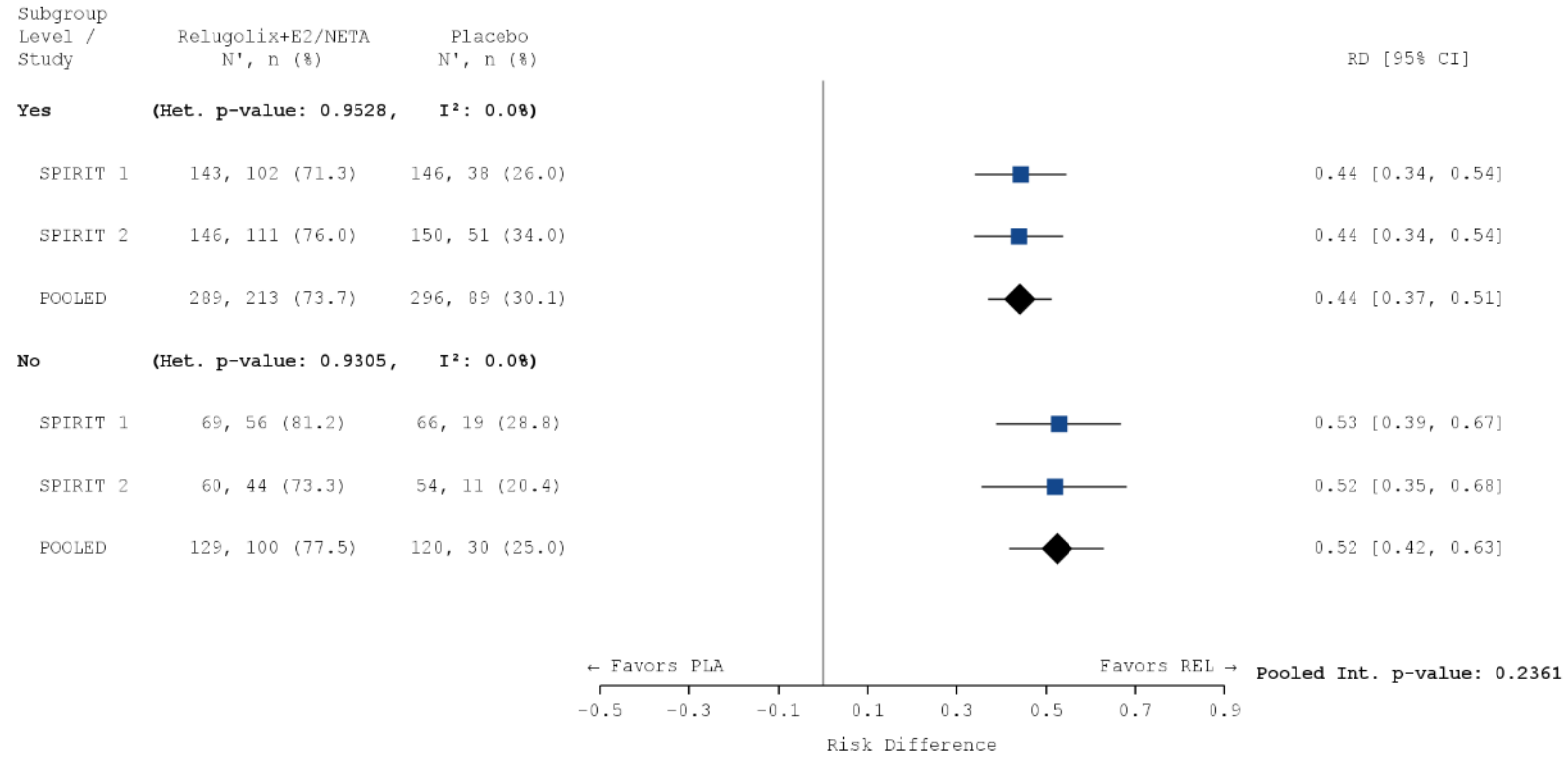
Figure 2.1.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

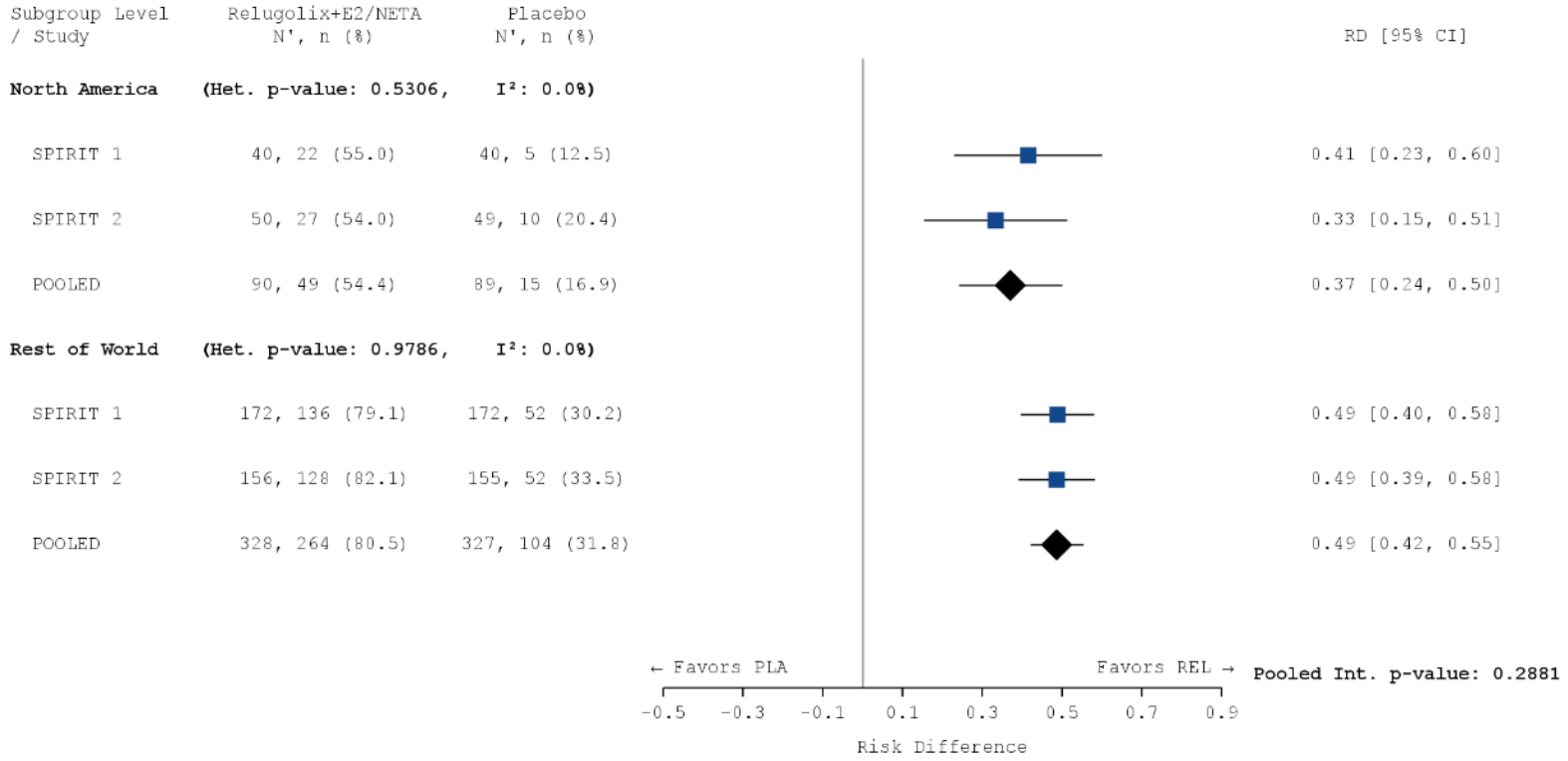
Figure 2.1.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

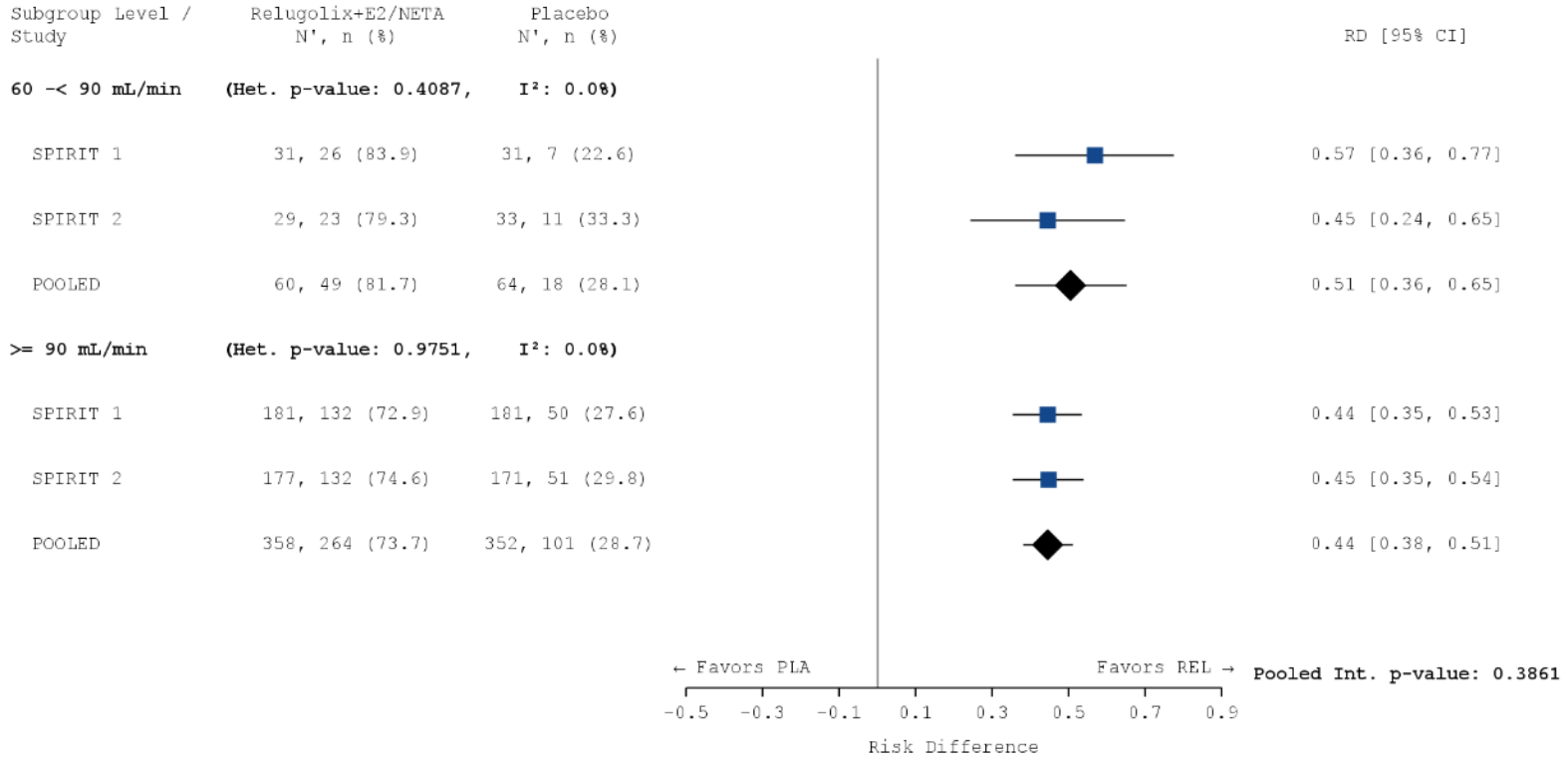
Figure 2.1.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

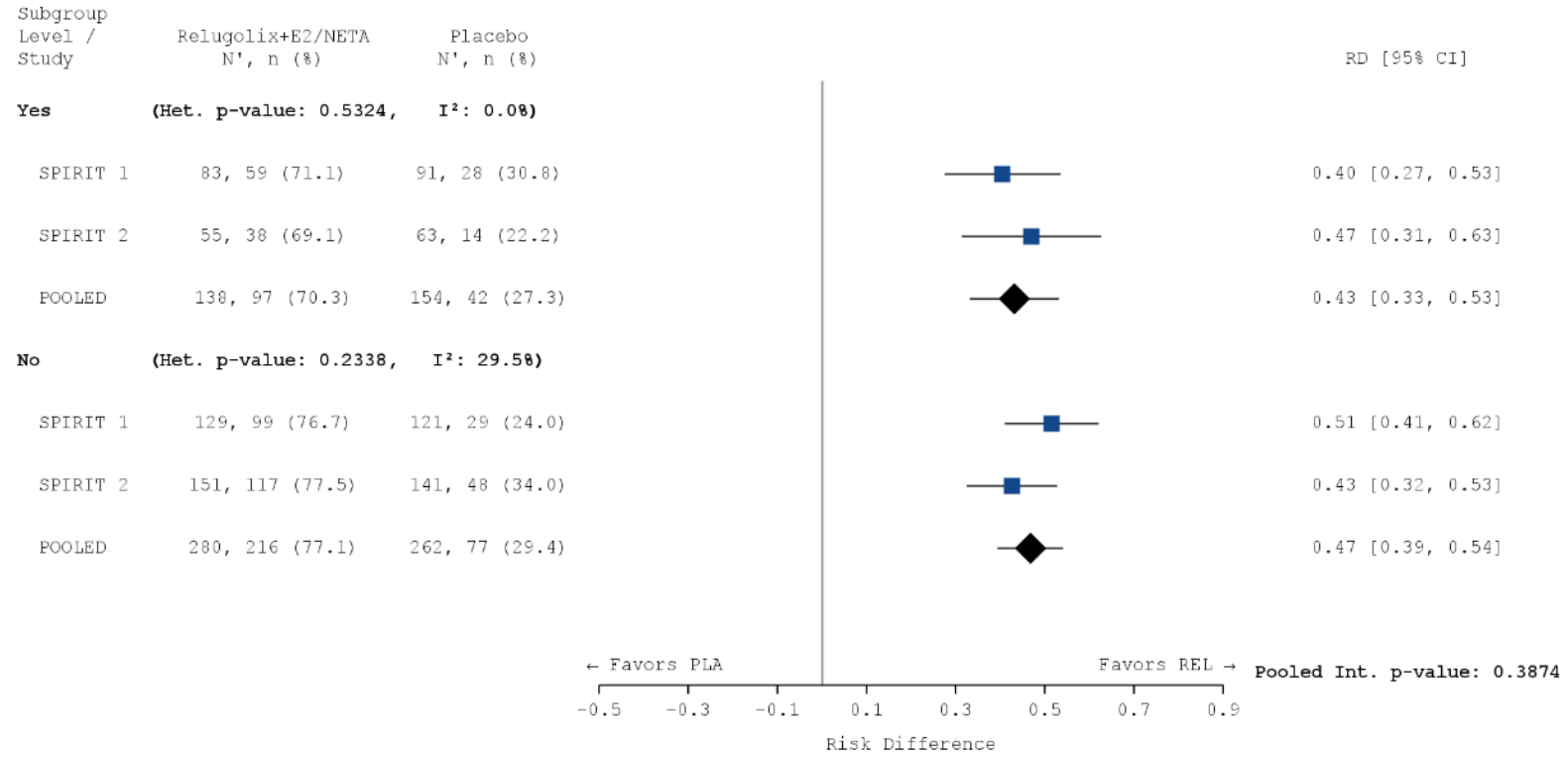
Figure 2.1.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

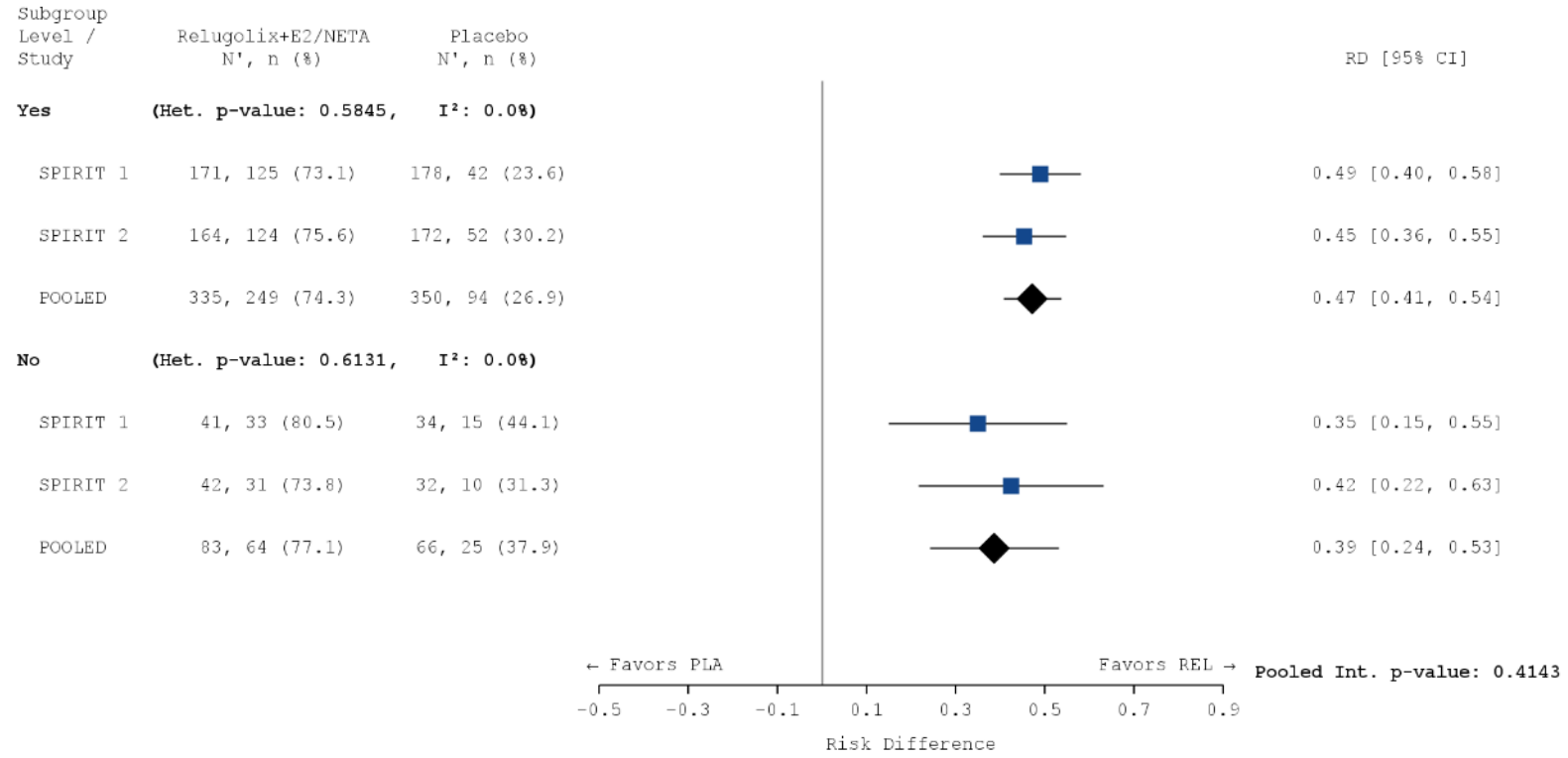
Figure 2.1.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

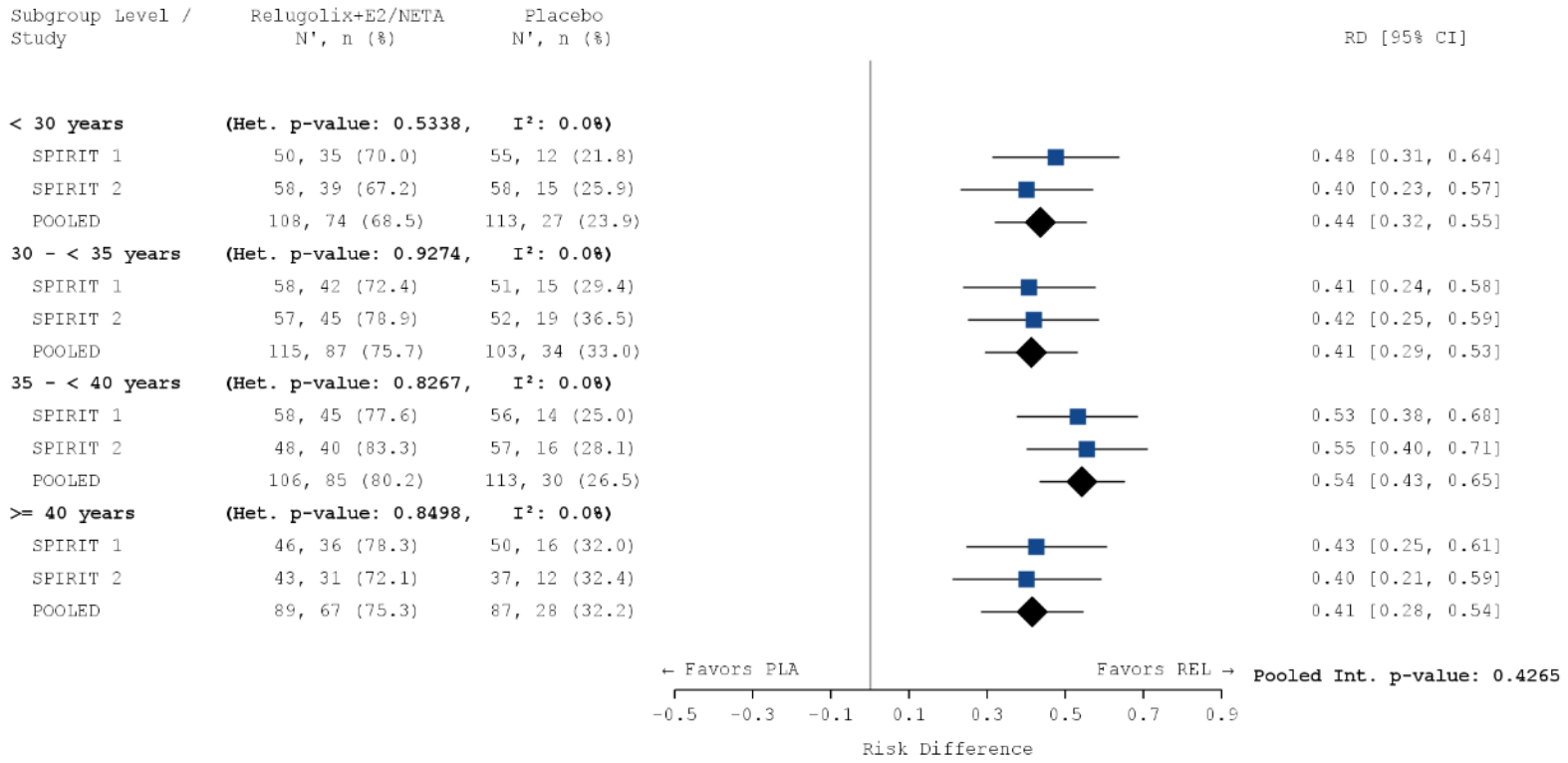
Figure 2.1.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

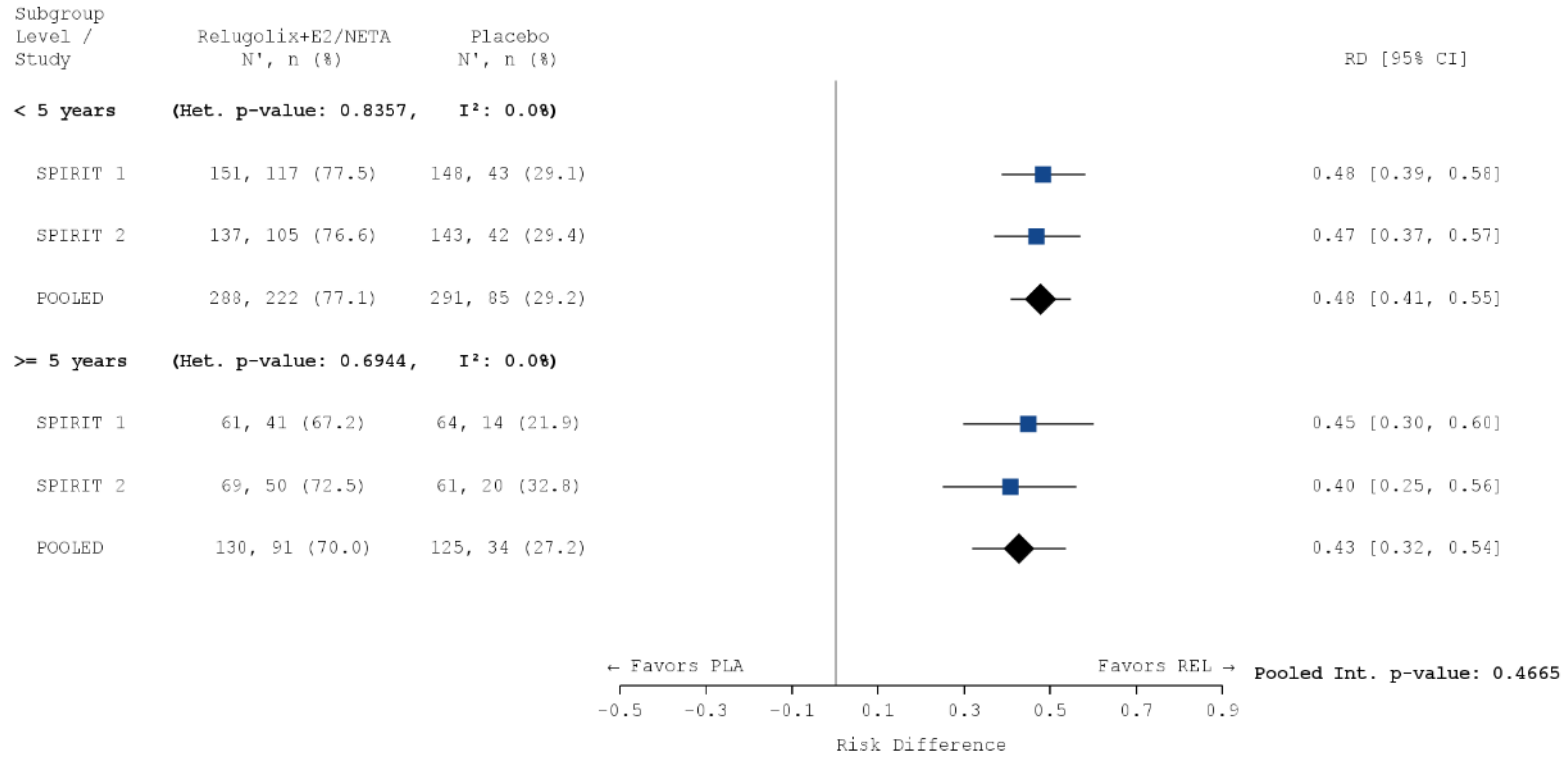
Figure 2.1.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.1.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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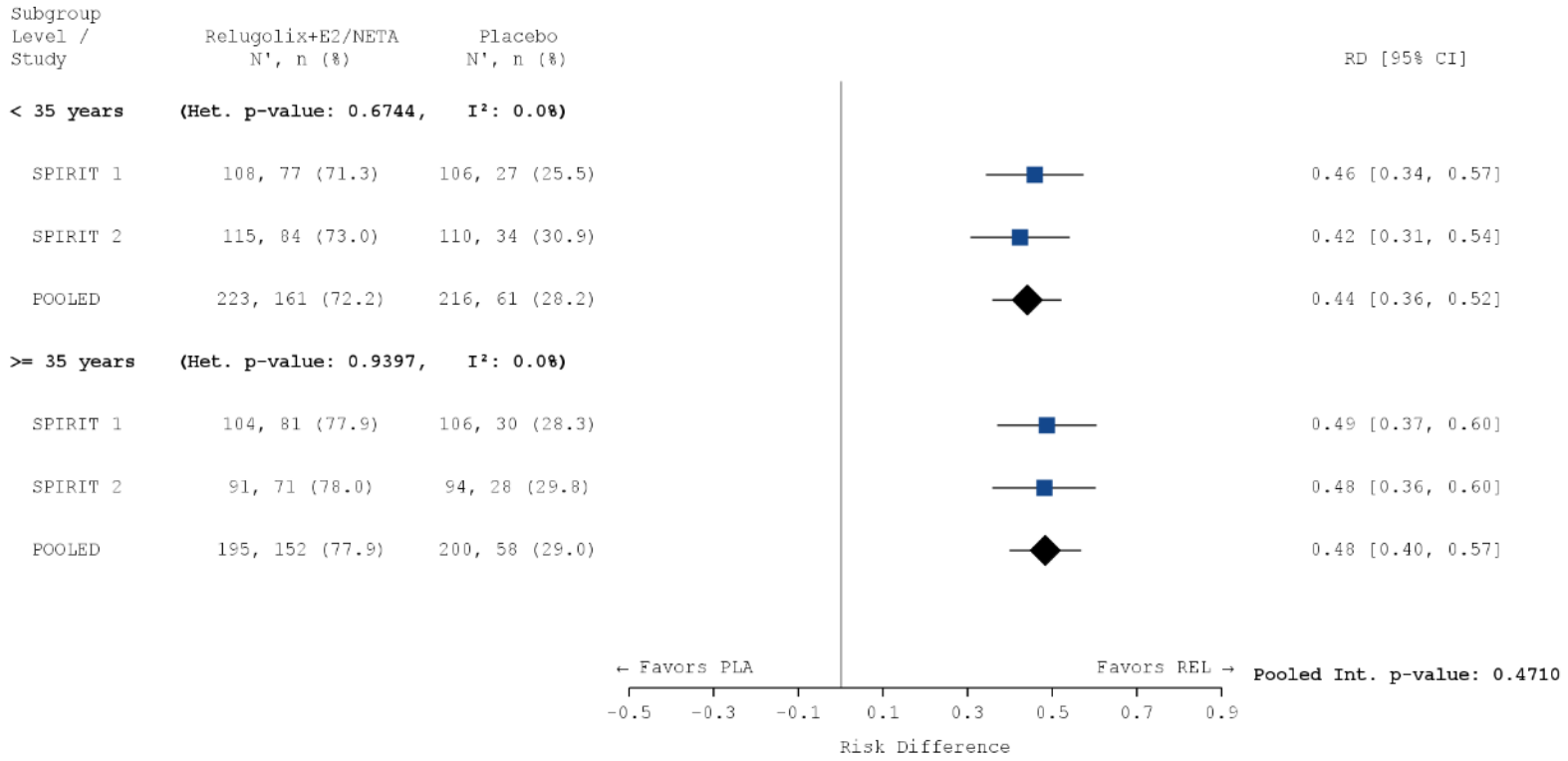
Figure 2.1.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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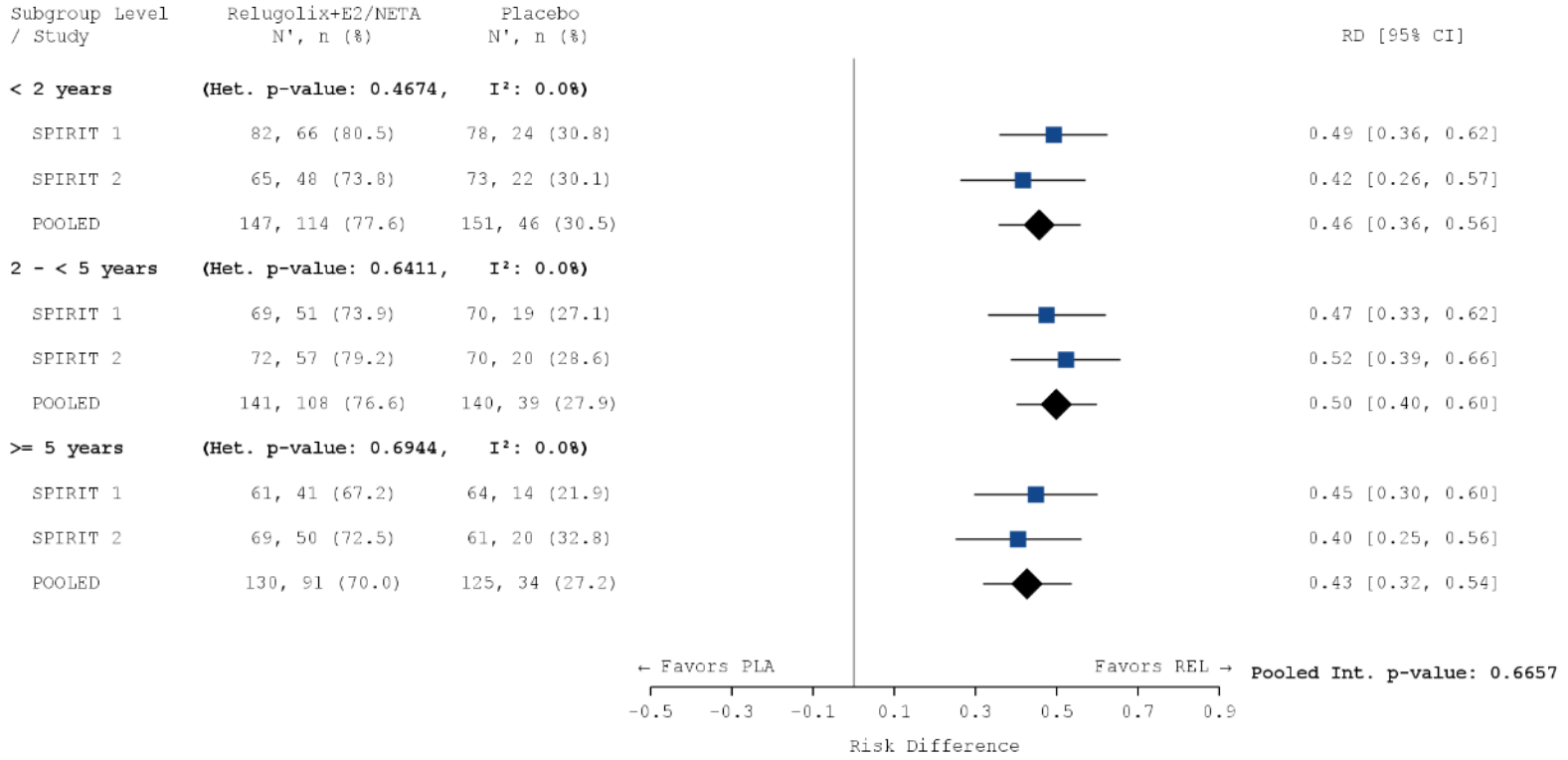
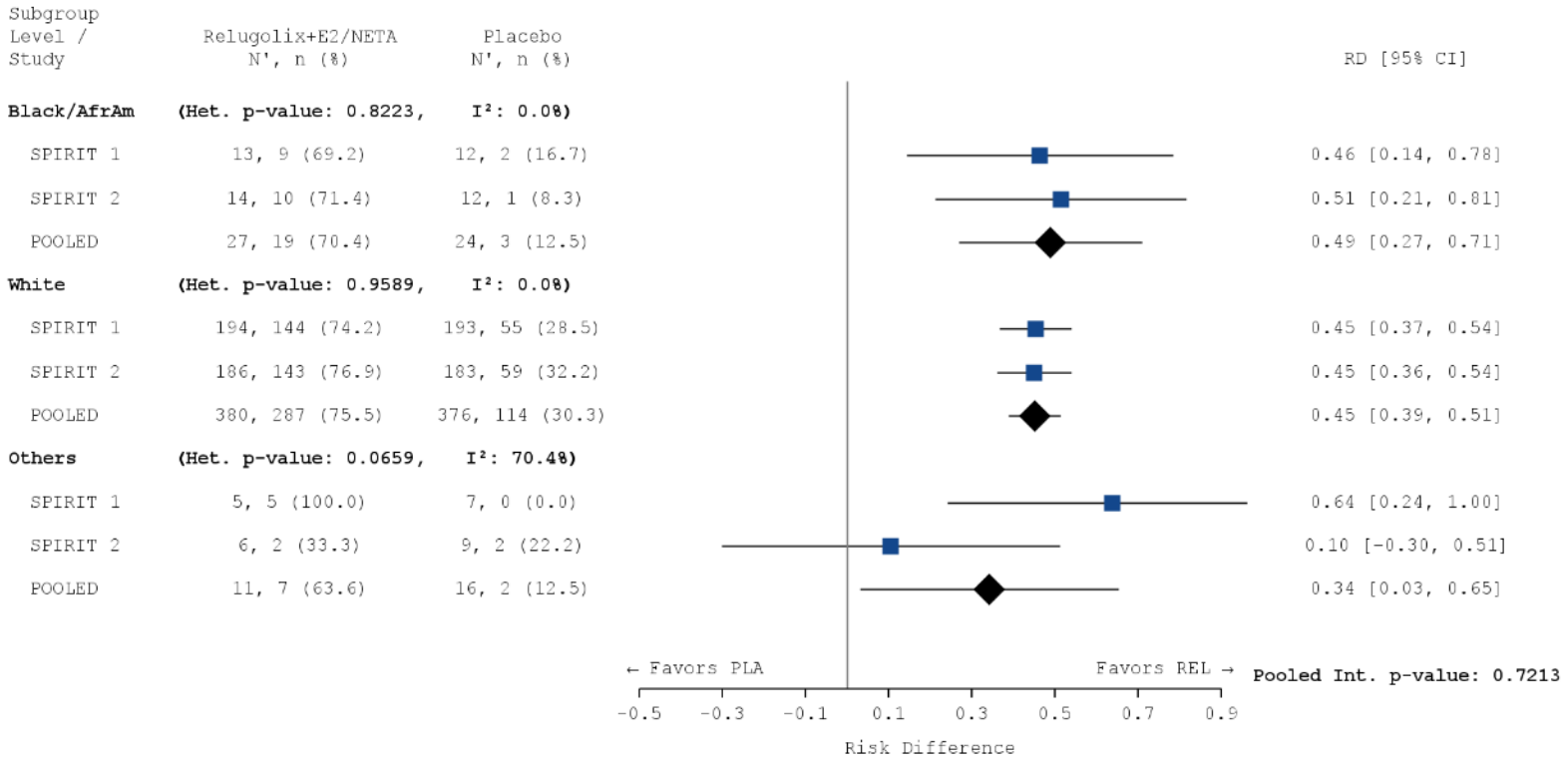
Figure 2.1.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.1.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
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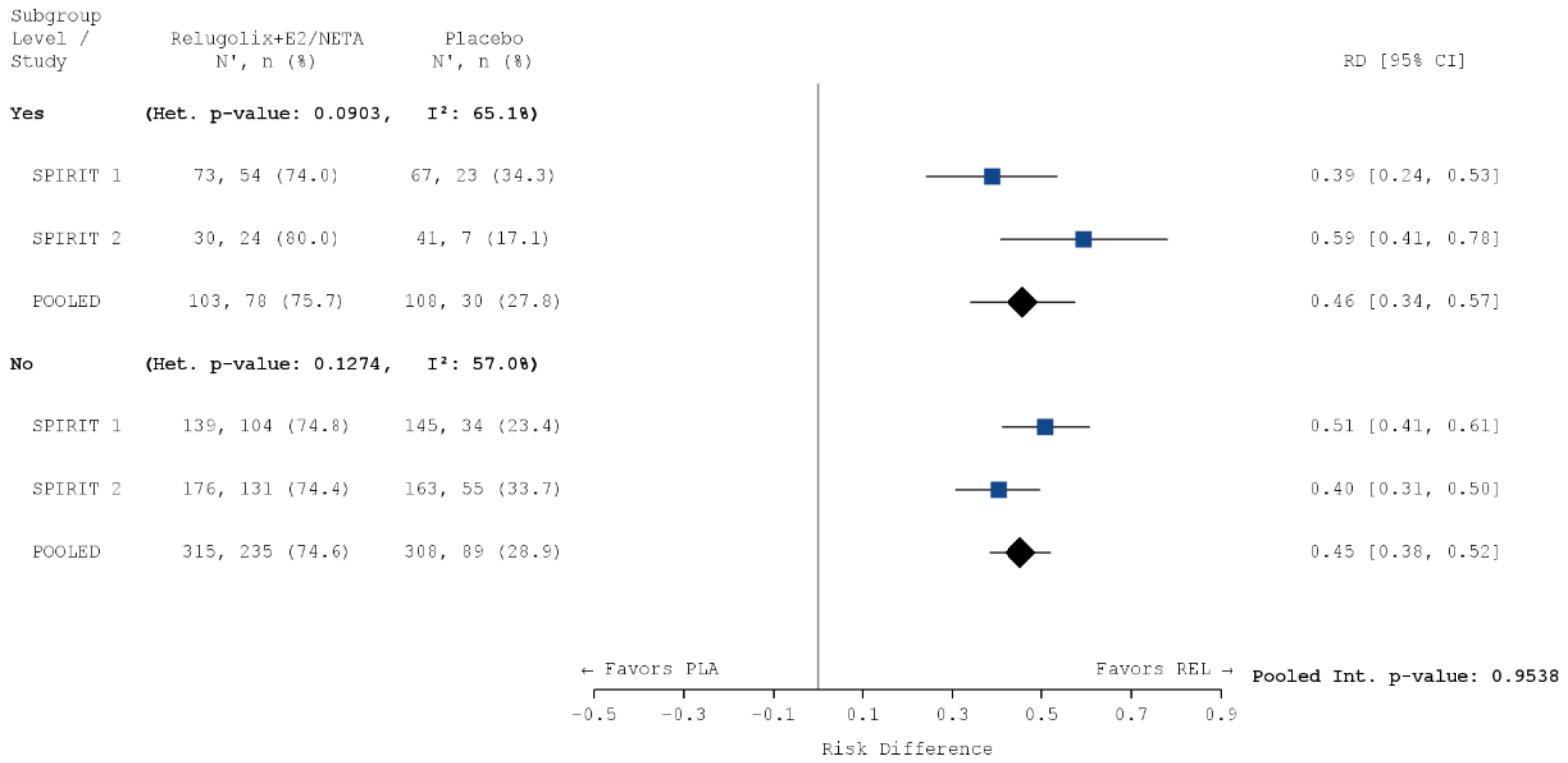
Figure 2.1.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint I (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists

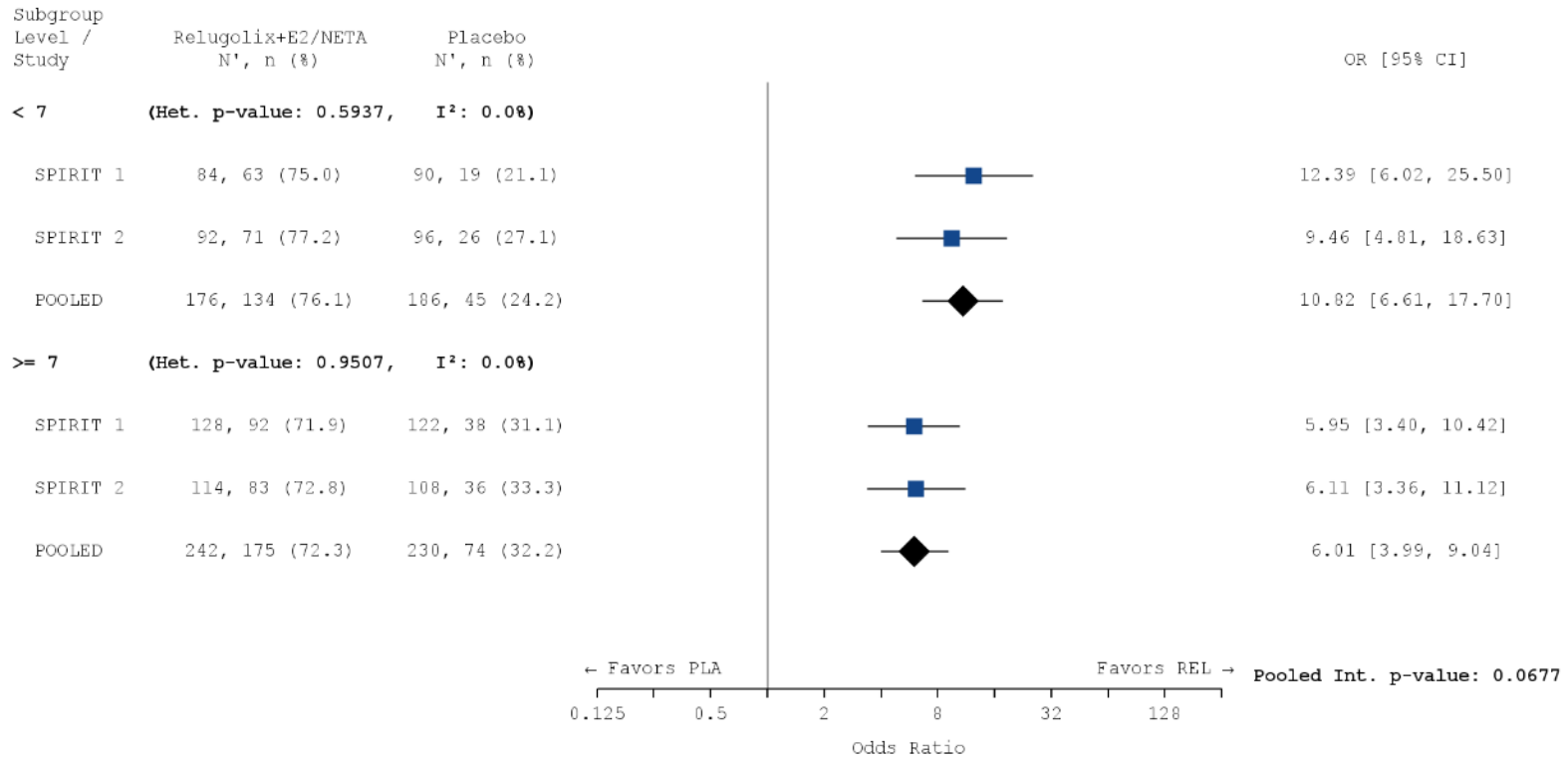


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

2.1.1.4 Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)

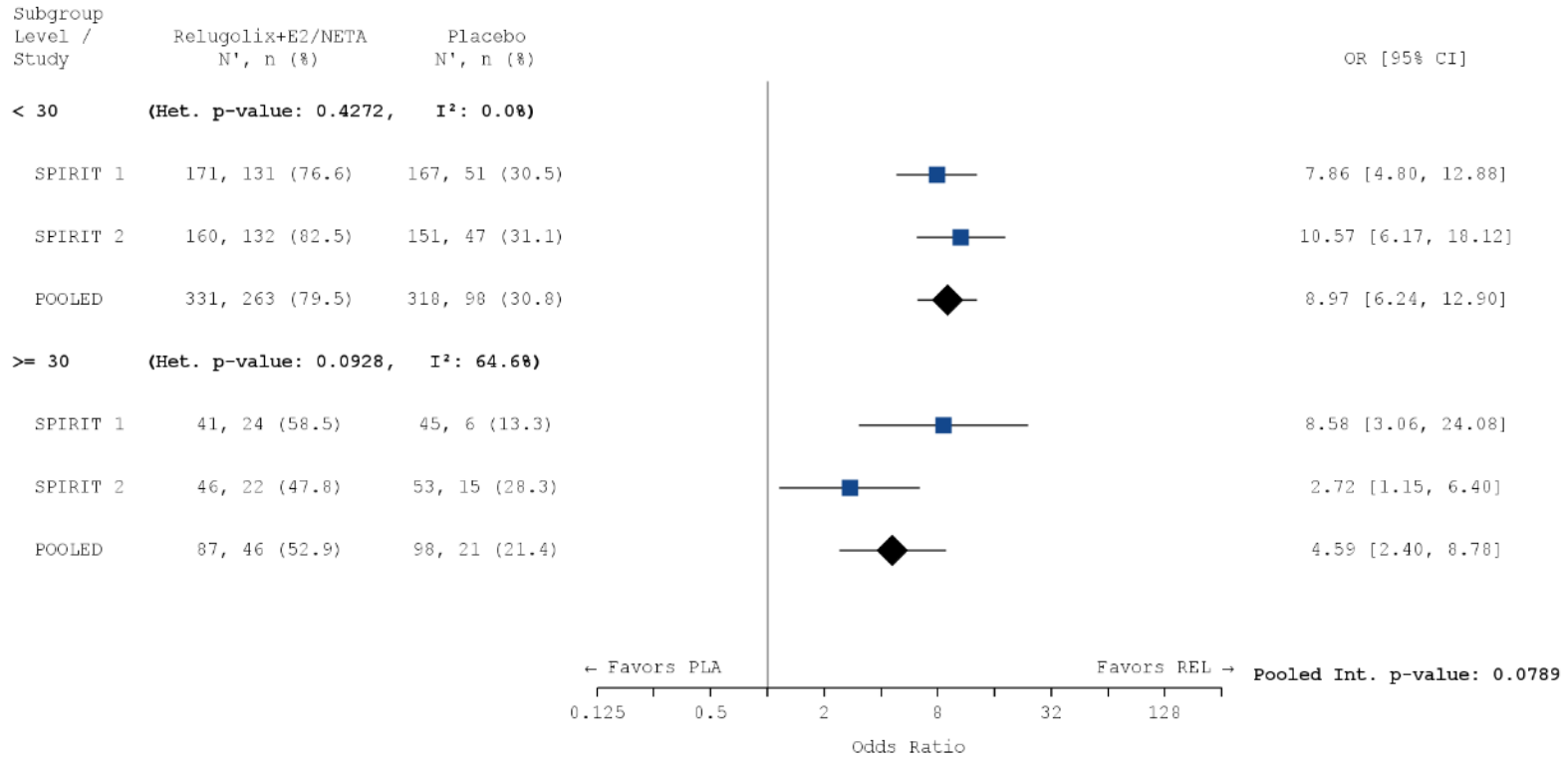
Figure 2.1.7.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.1.7.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
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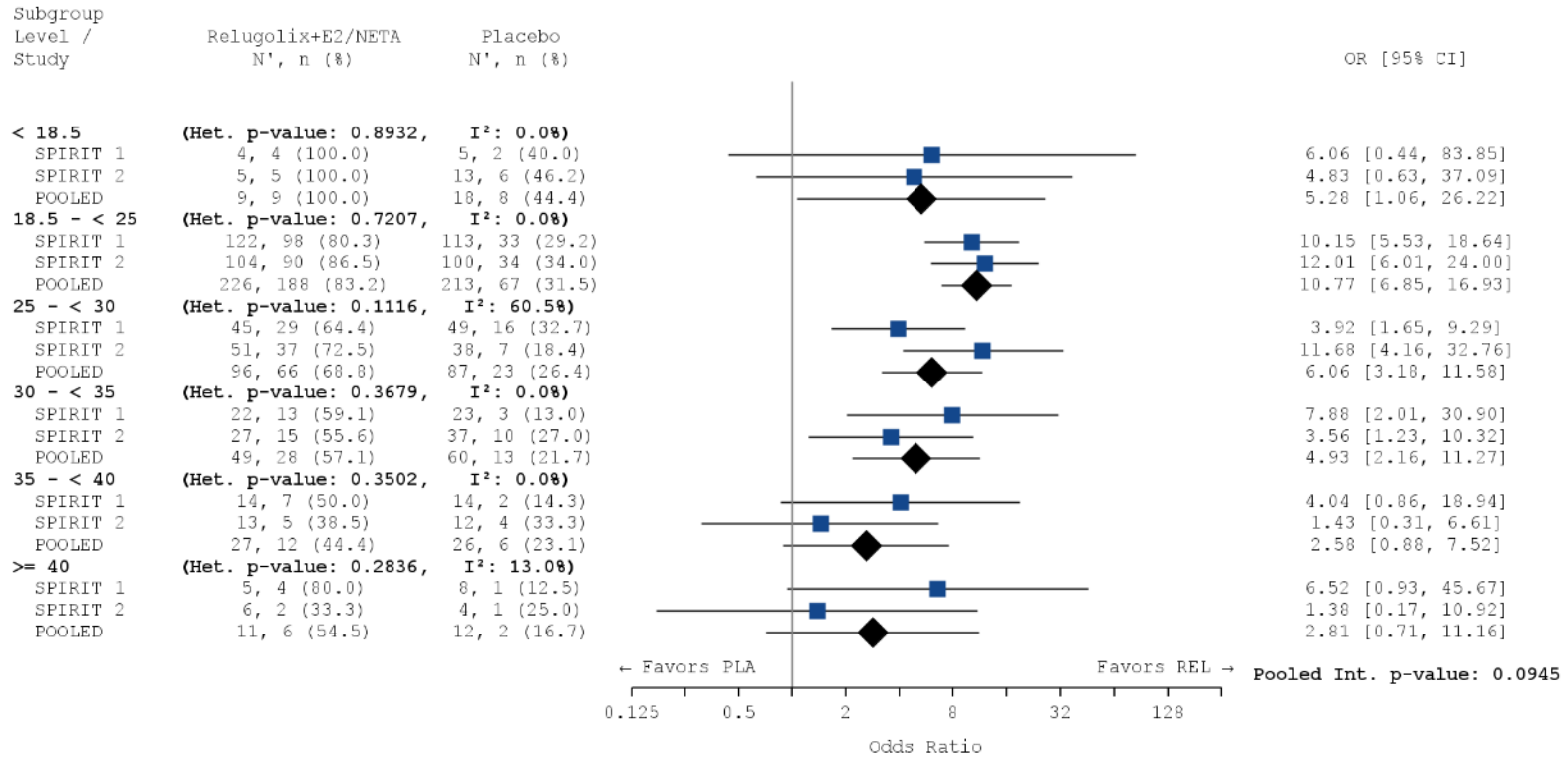
Figure 2.1.7.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
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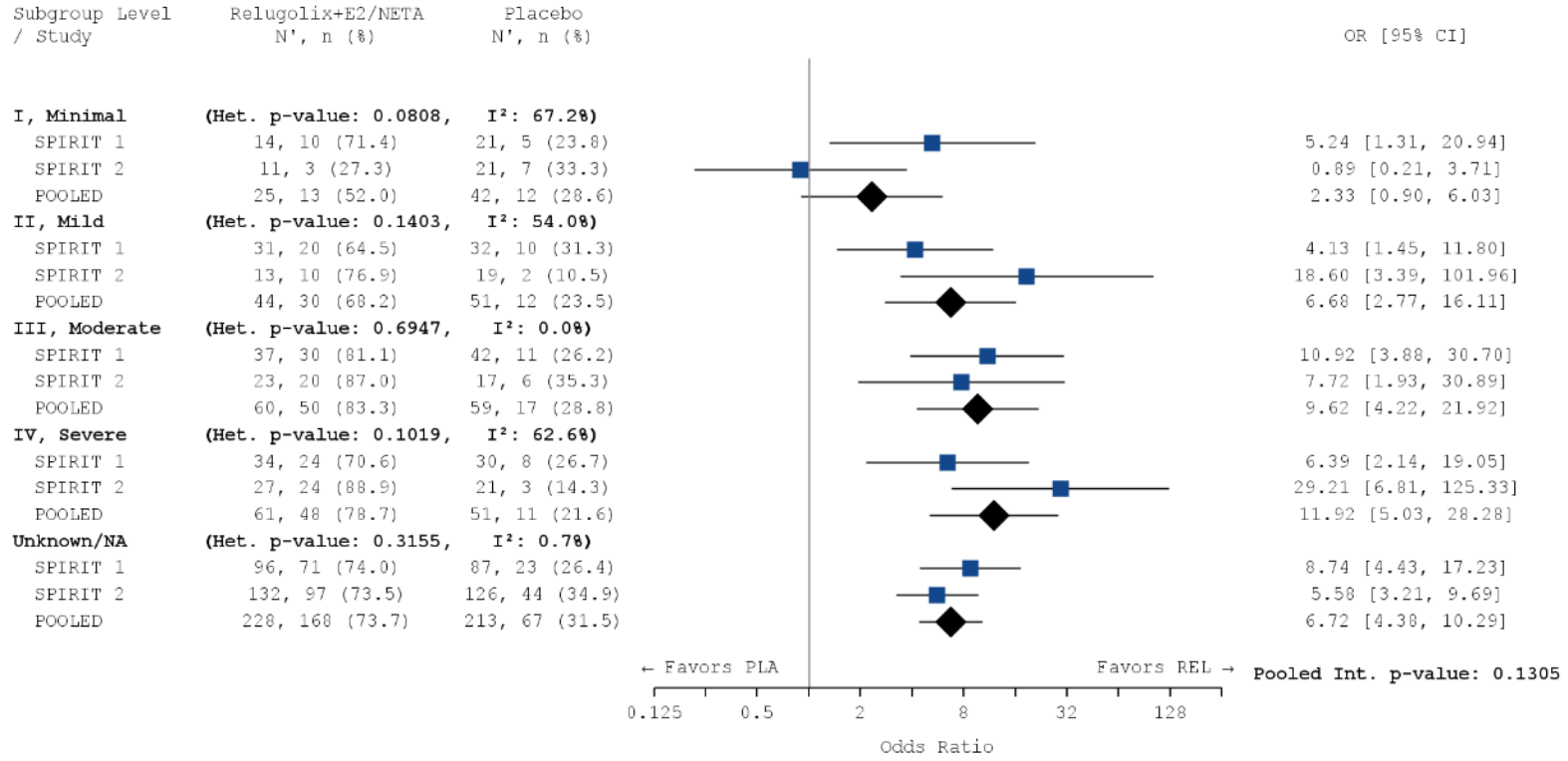
Figure 2.1.7.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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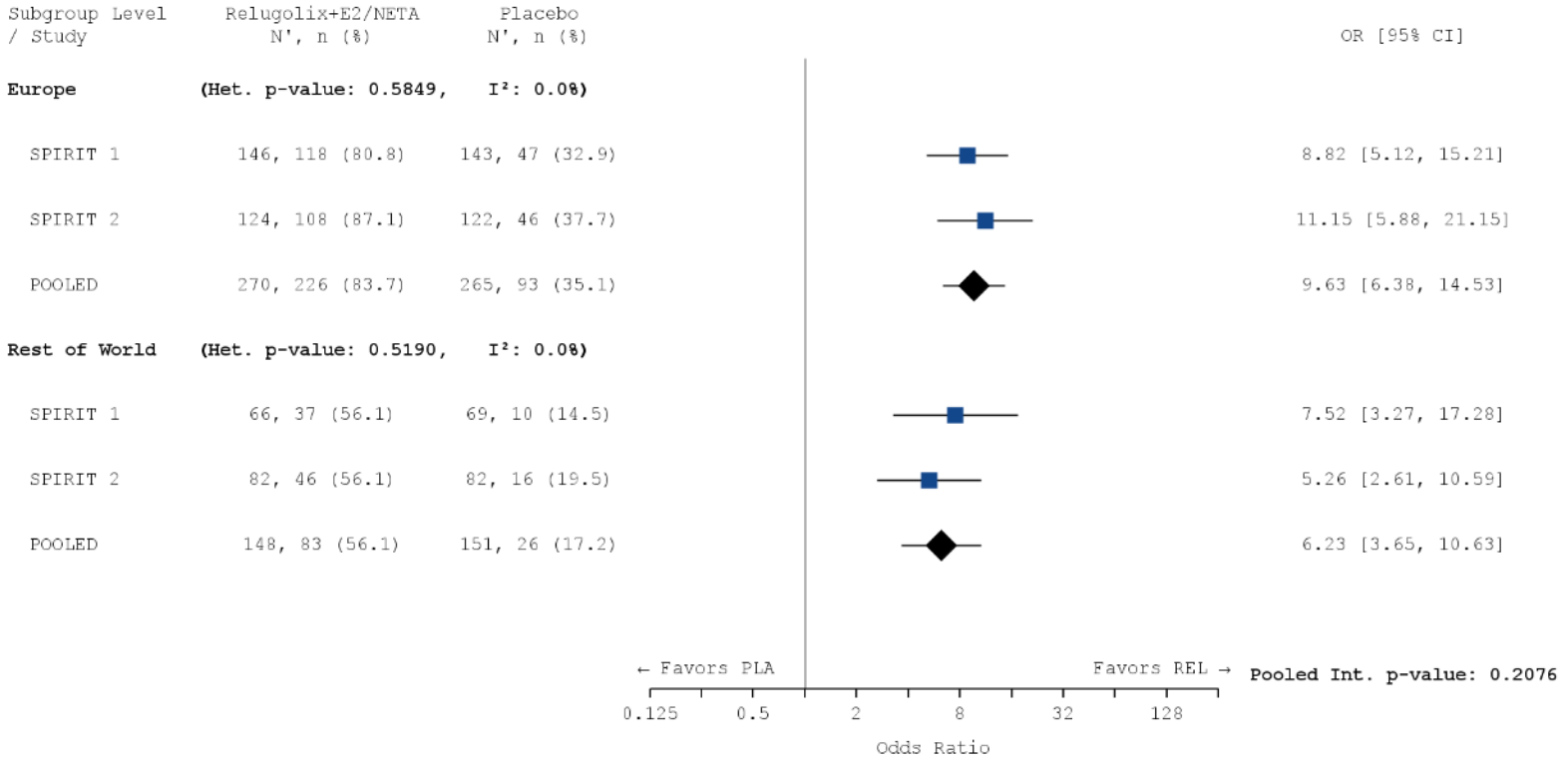
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.1.7.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
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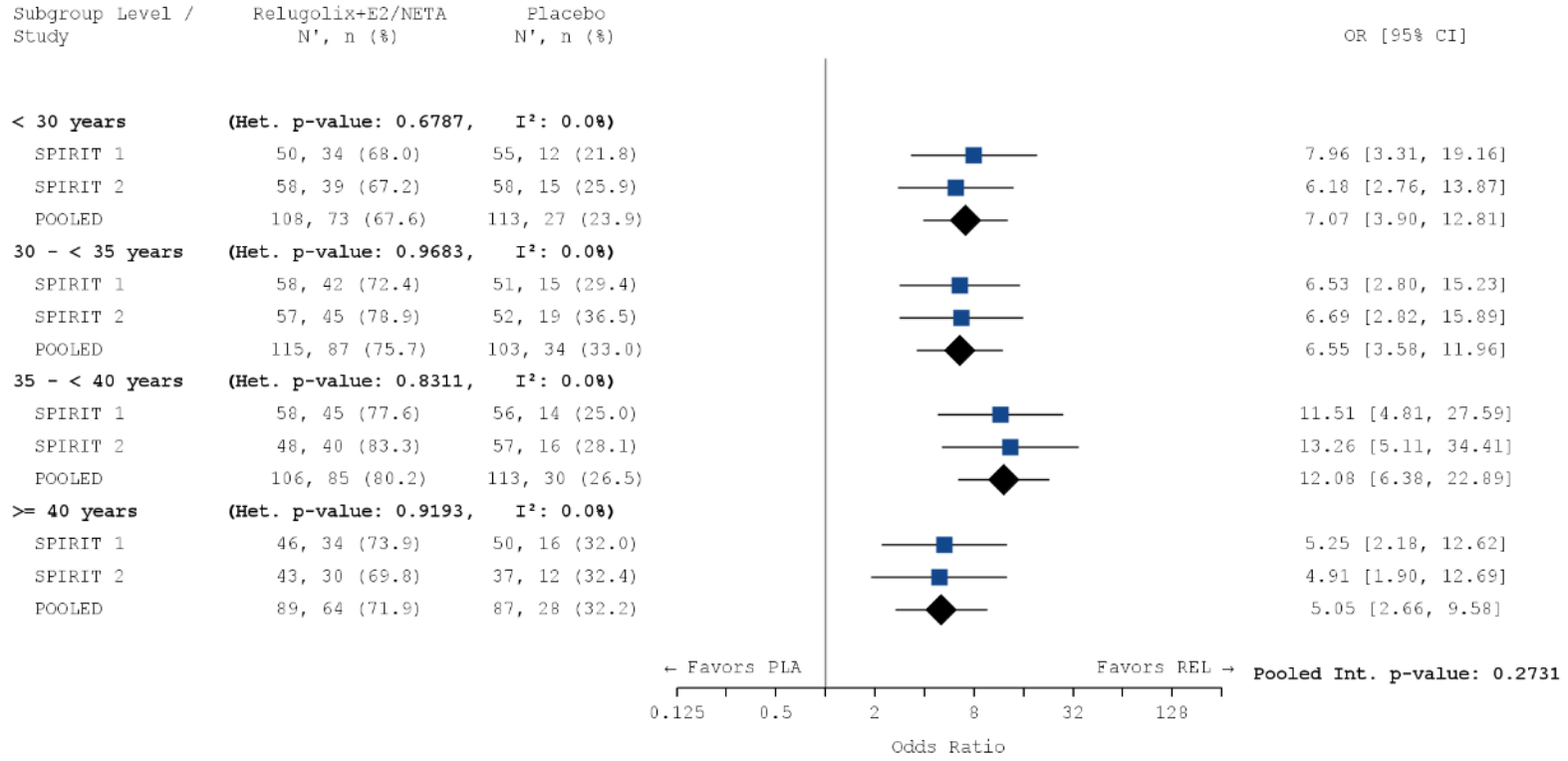
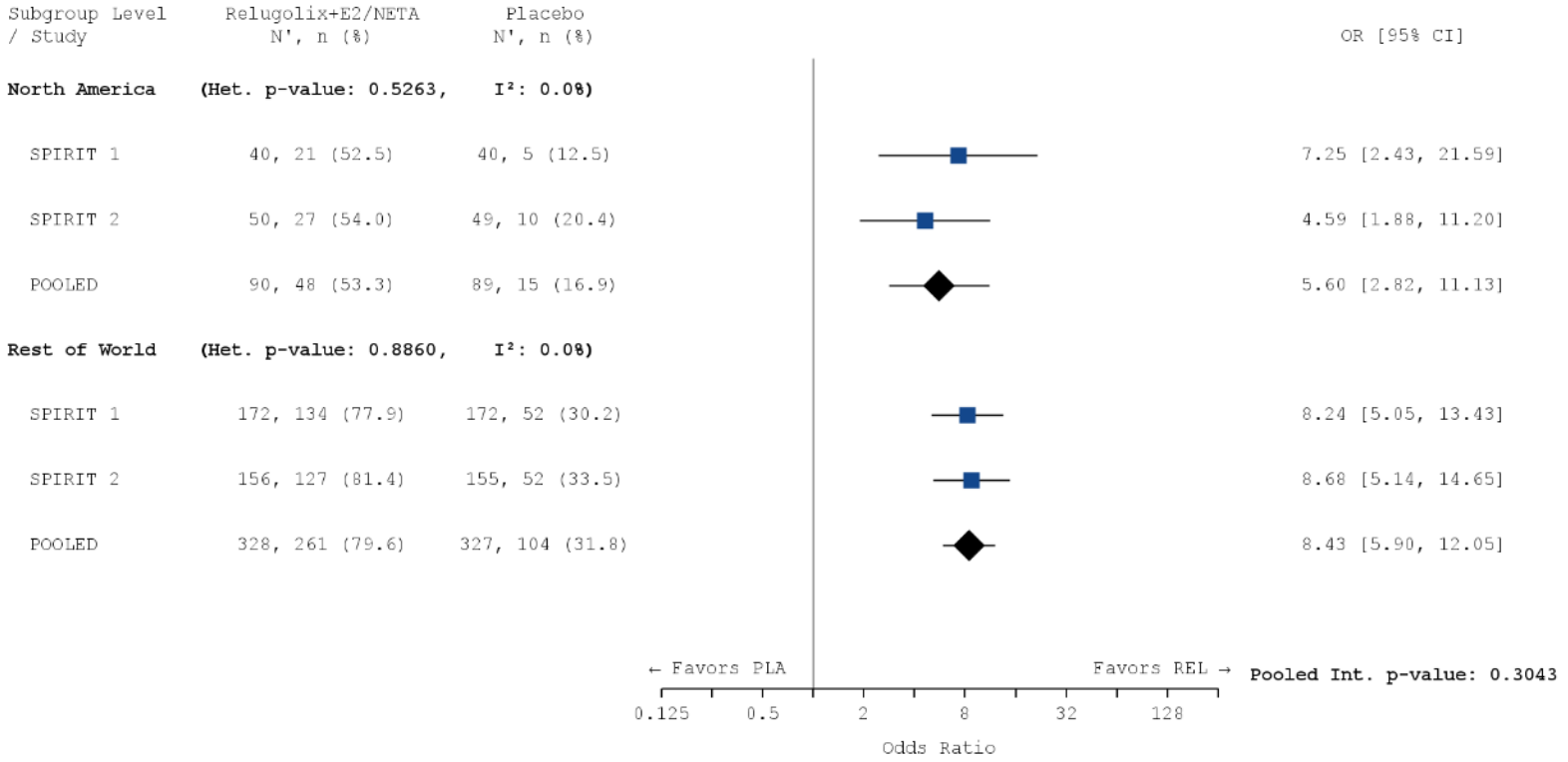
Figure 2.1.7.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

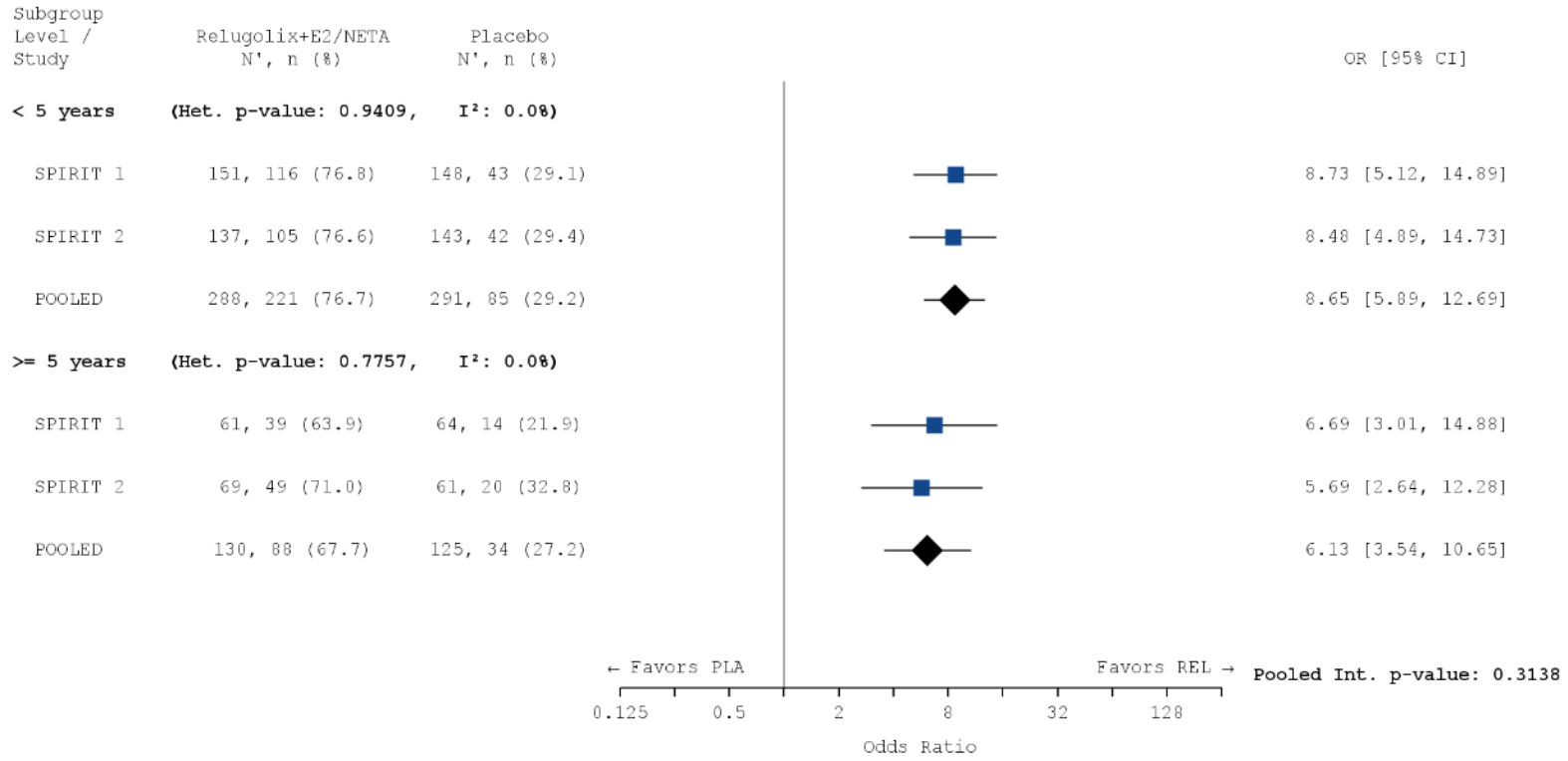
Figure 2.1.7.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.1.7.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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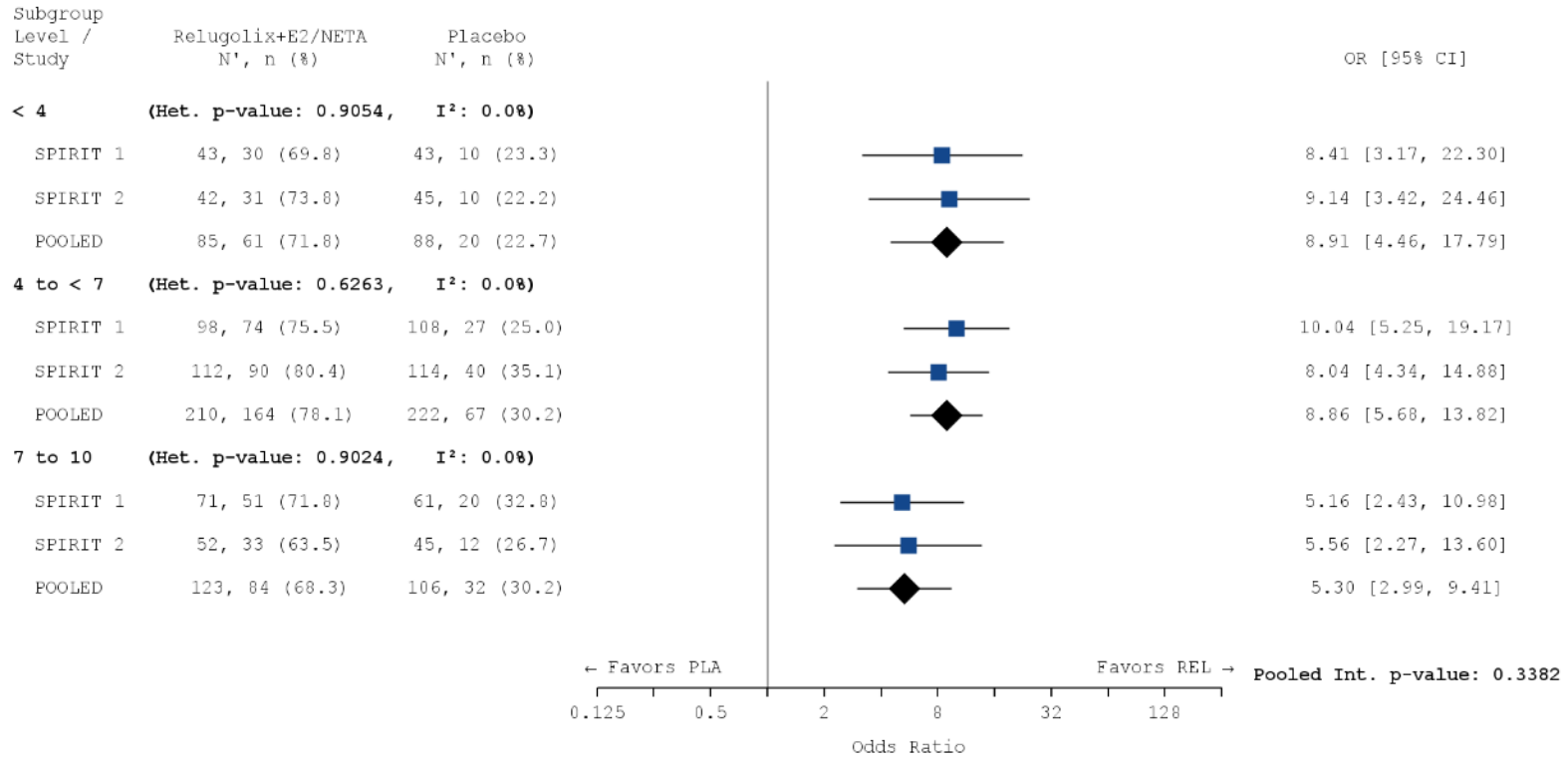
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

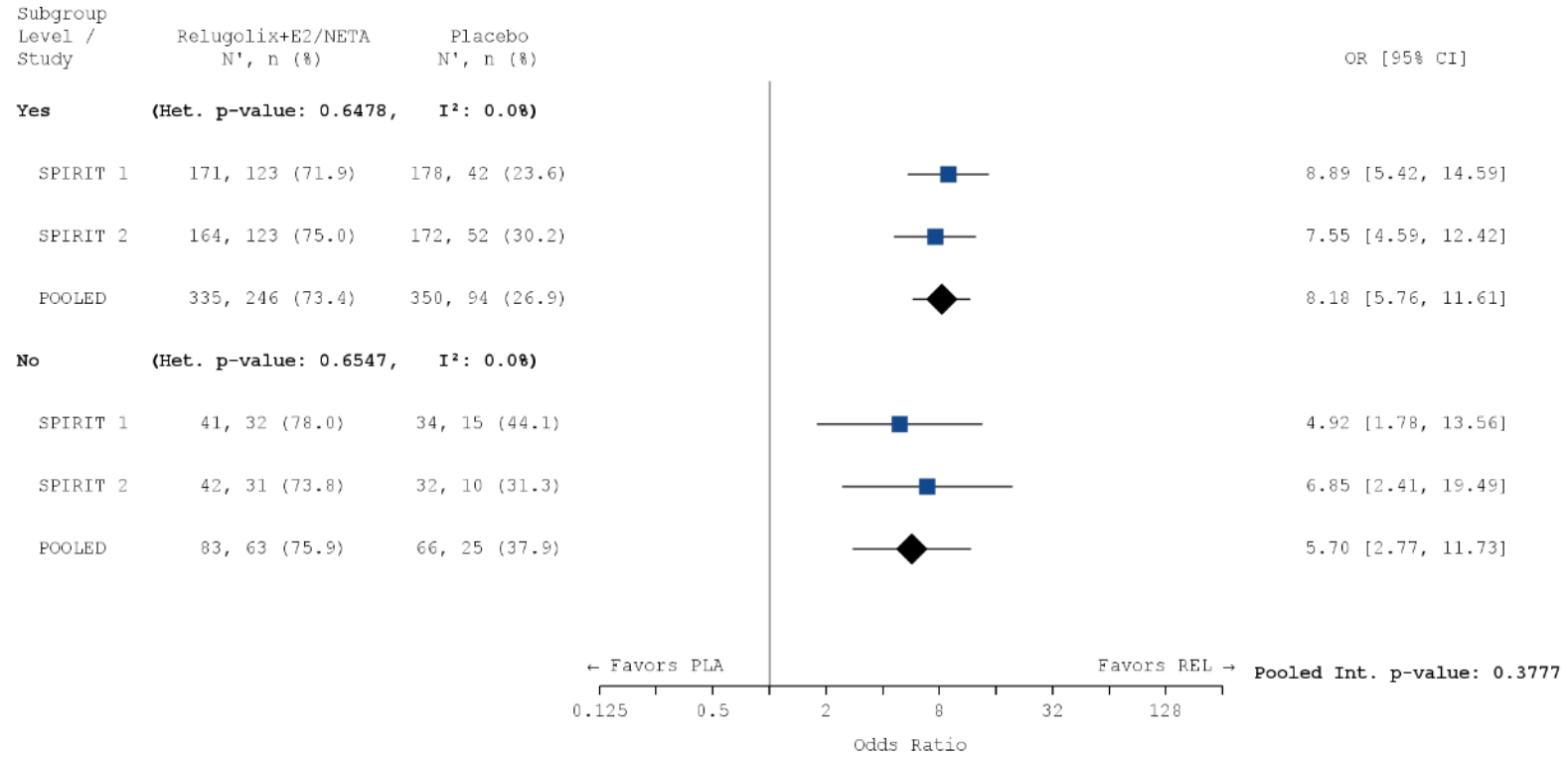
Figure 2.1.7.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

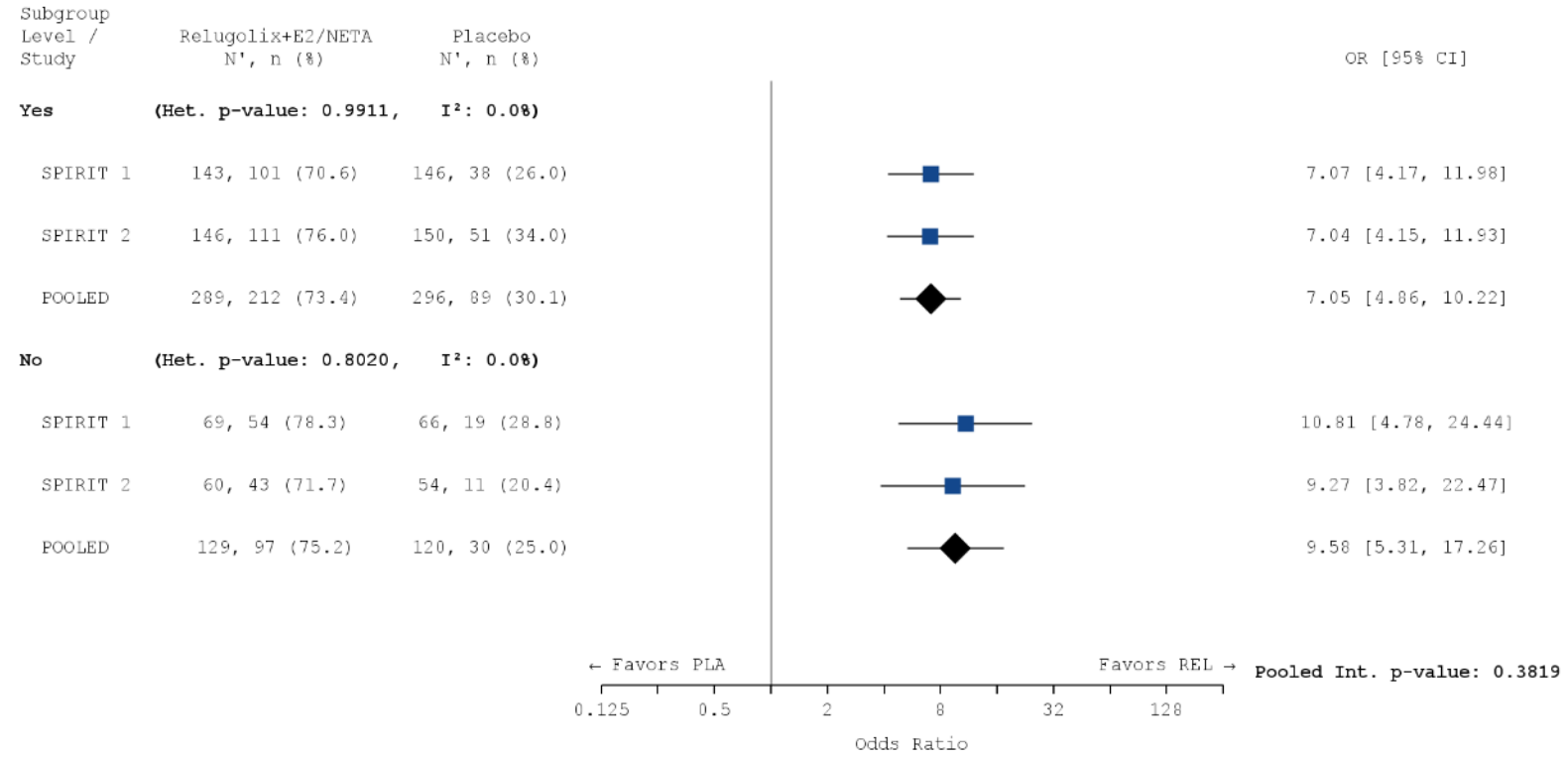
Figure 2.1.7.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

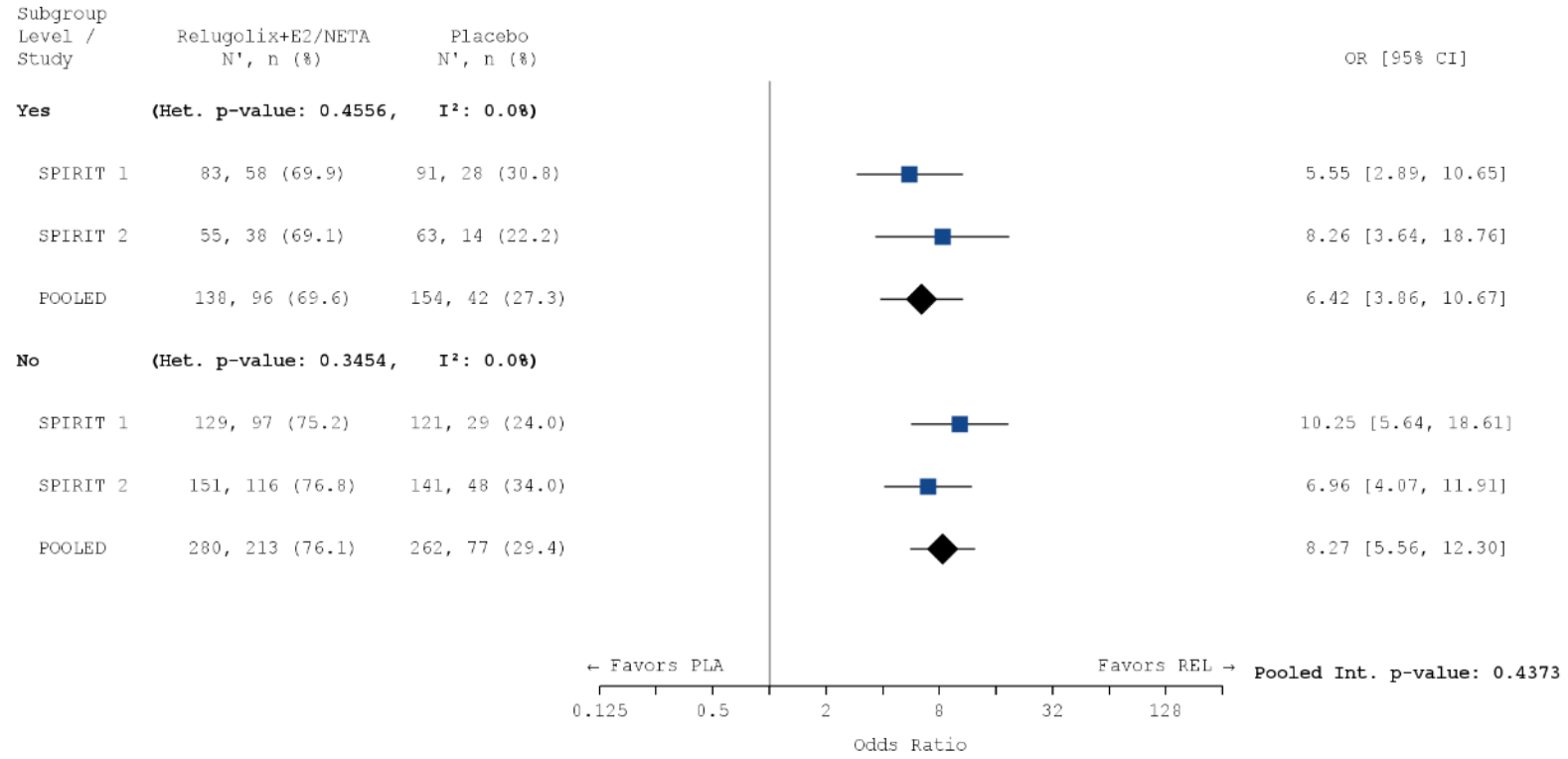
Figure 2.1.7.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

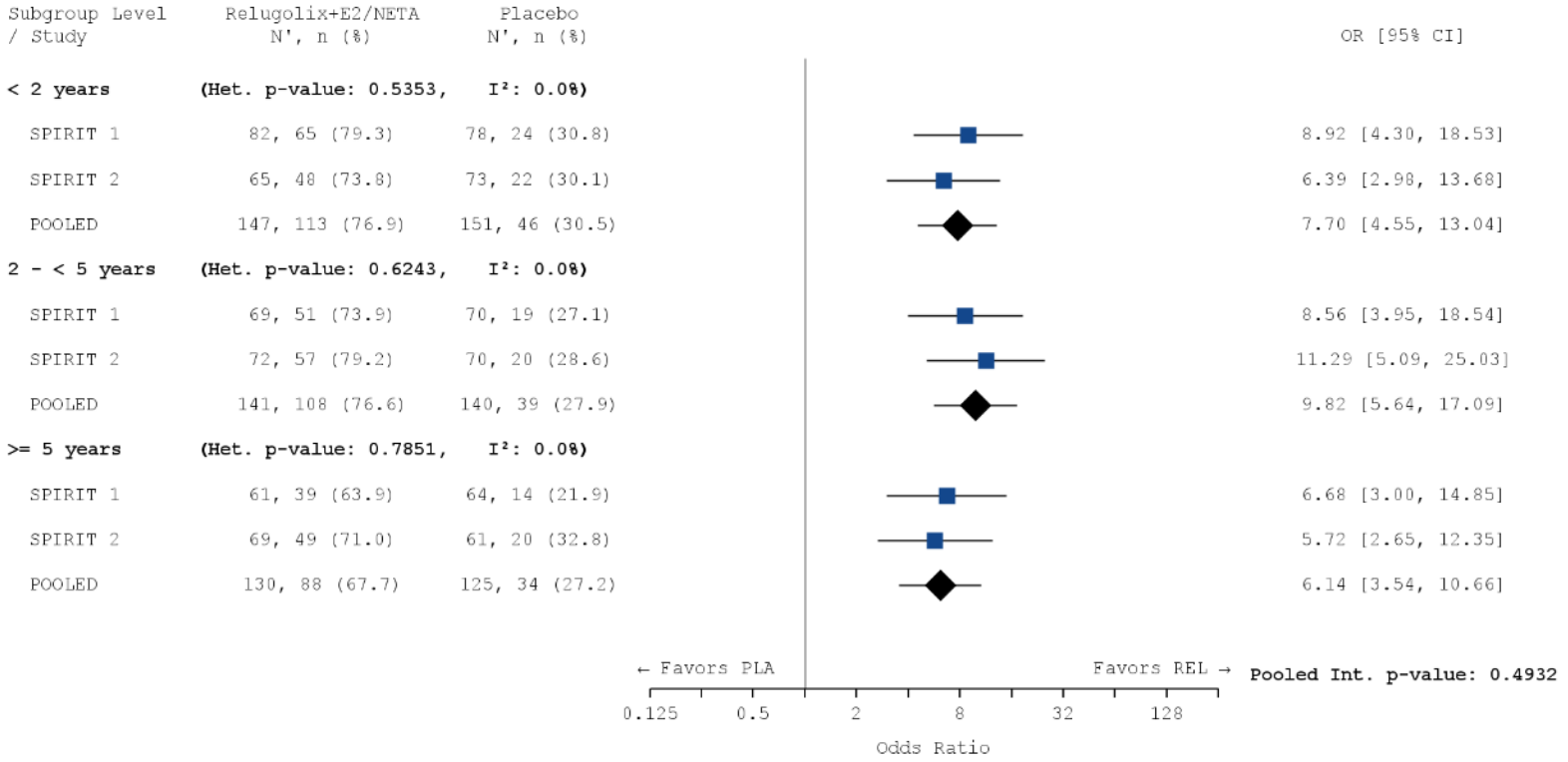
Figure 2.1.7.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

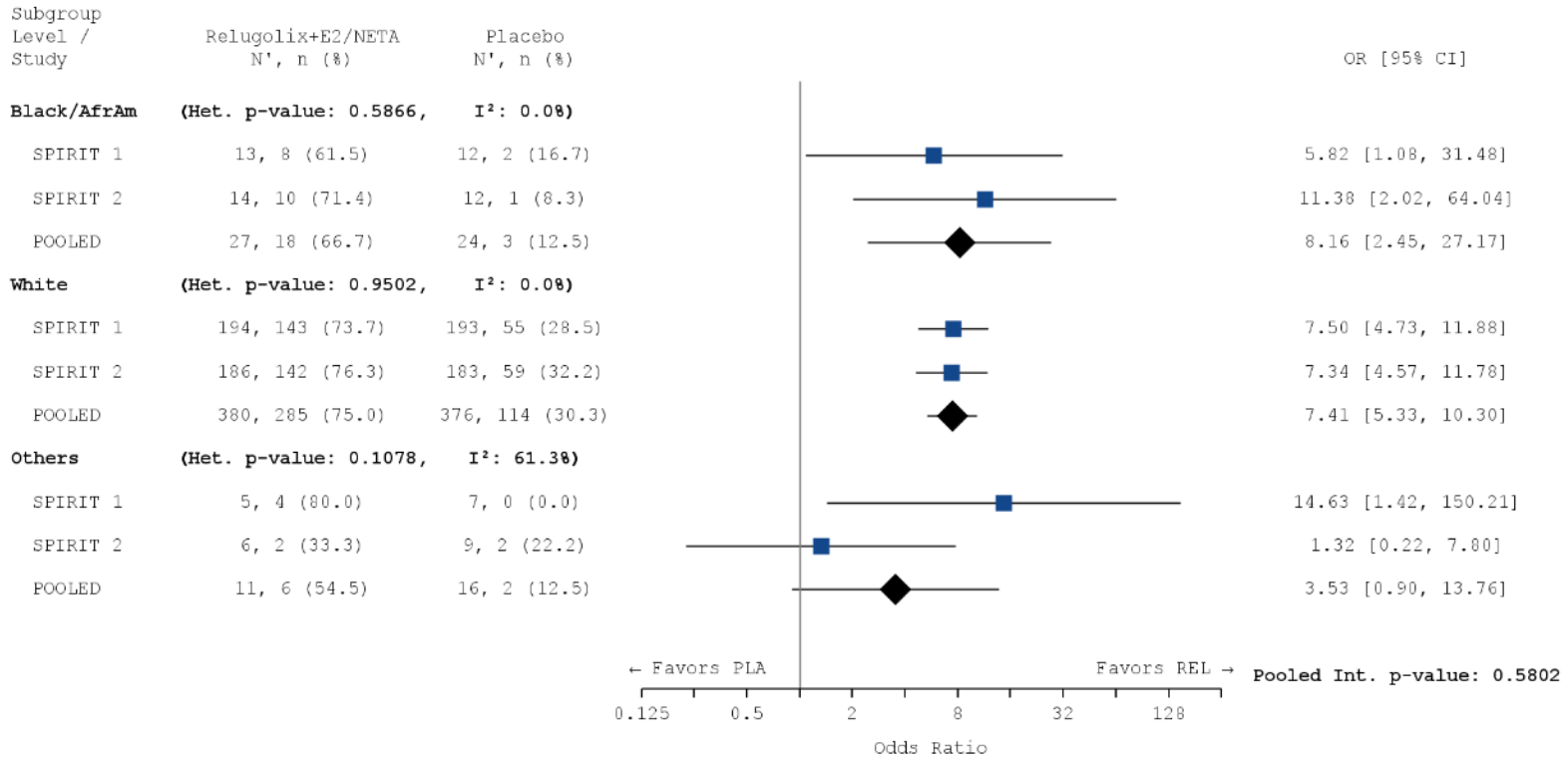
Figure 2.1.7.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.1.7.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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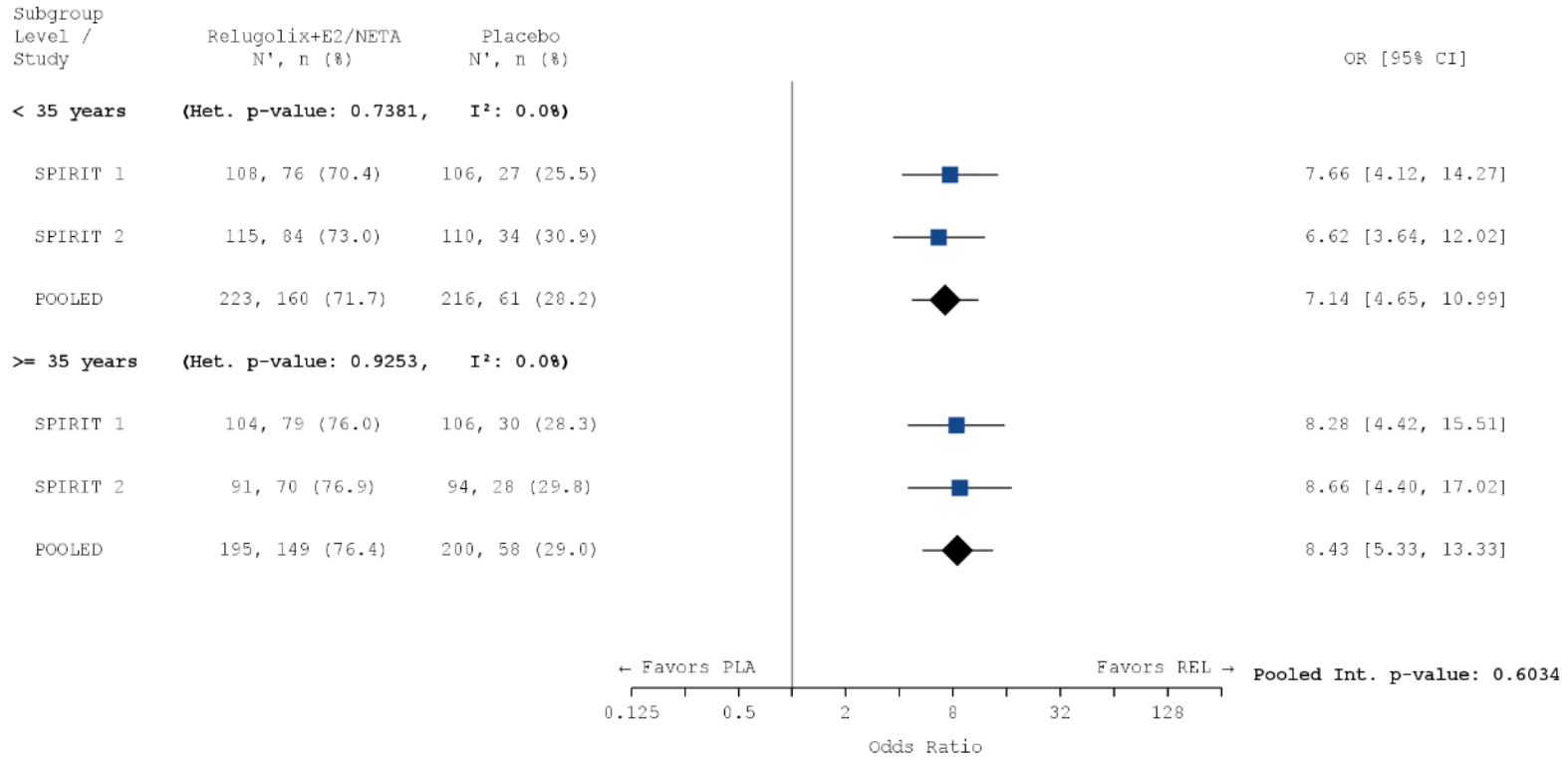
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.1.7.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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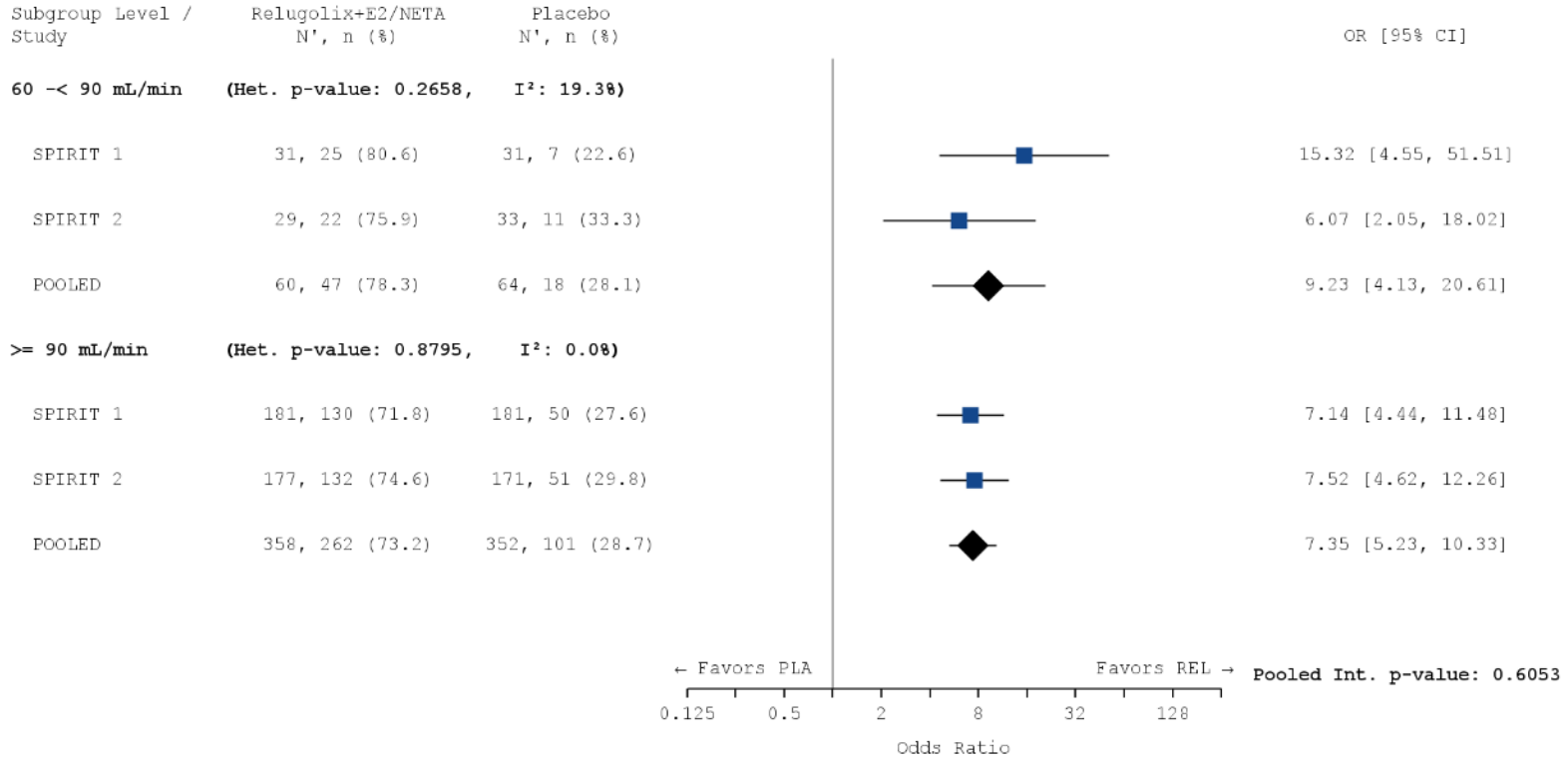
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.1.7.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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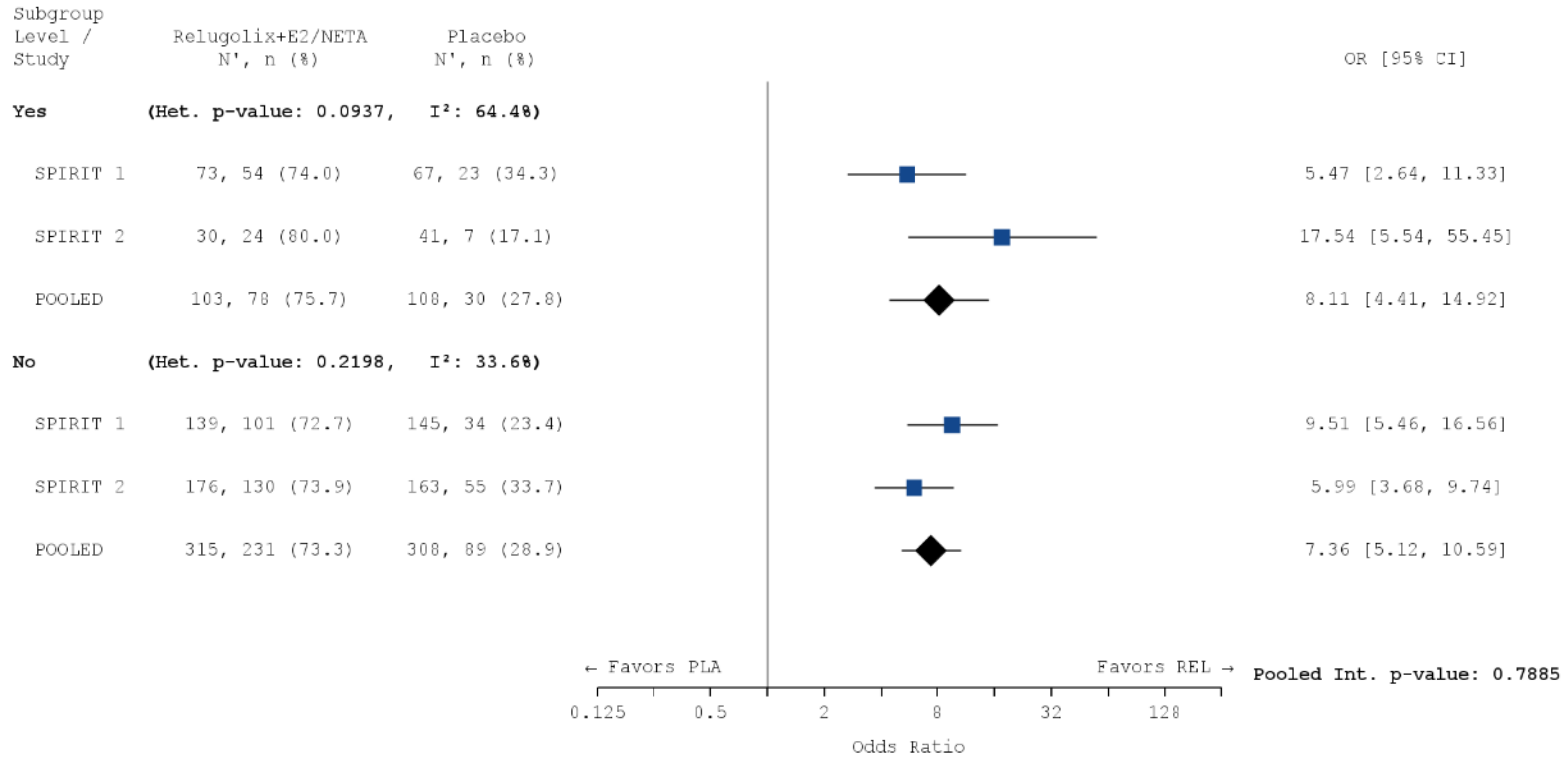
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.1.7.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
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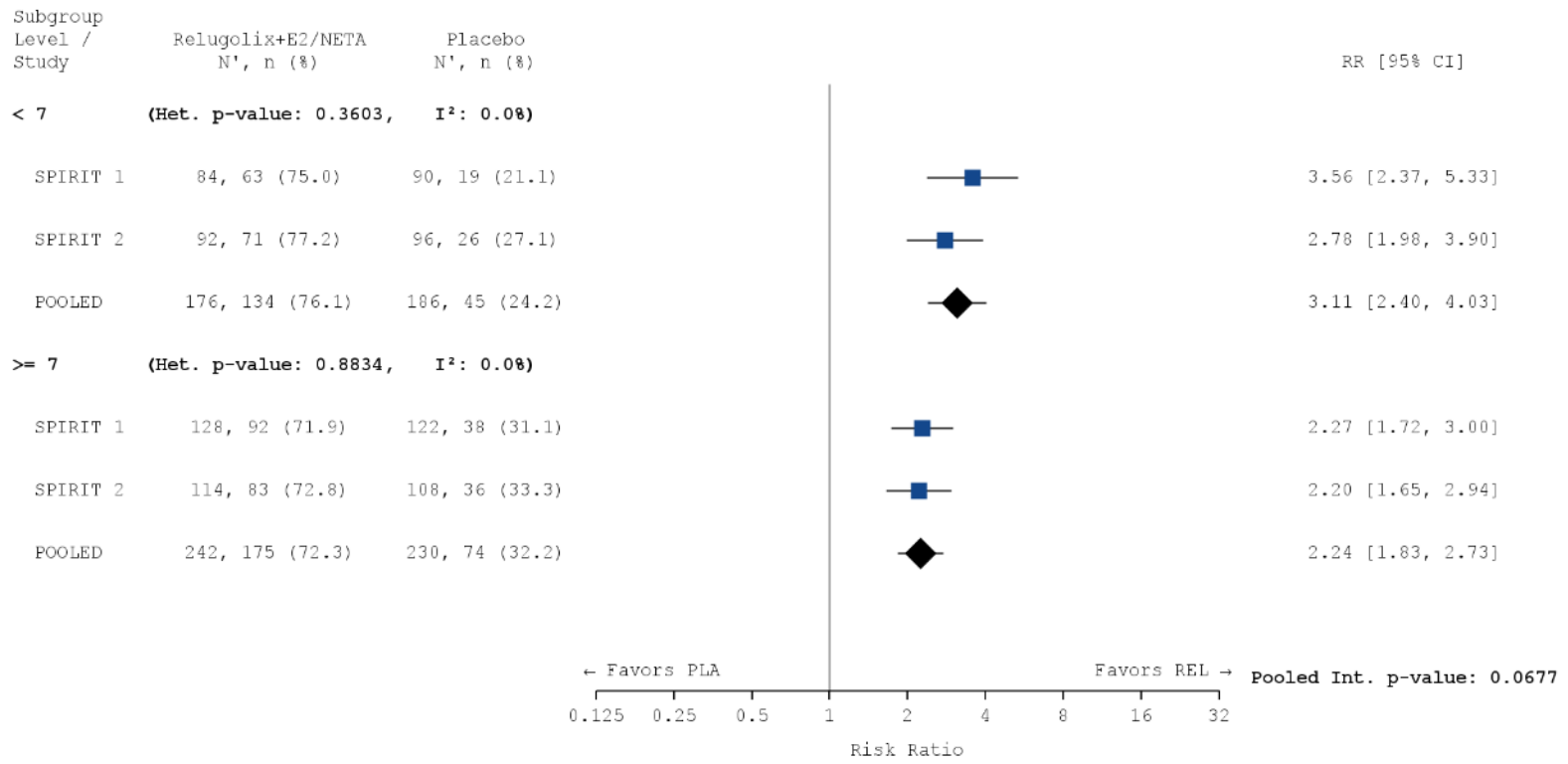
2.1.1.5 Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)

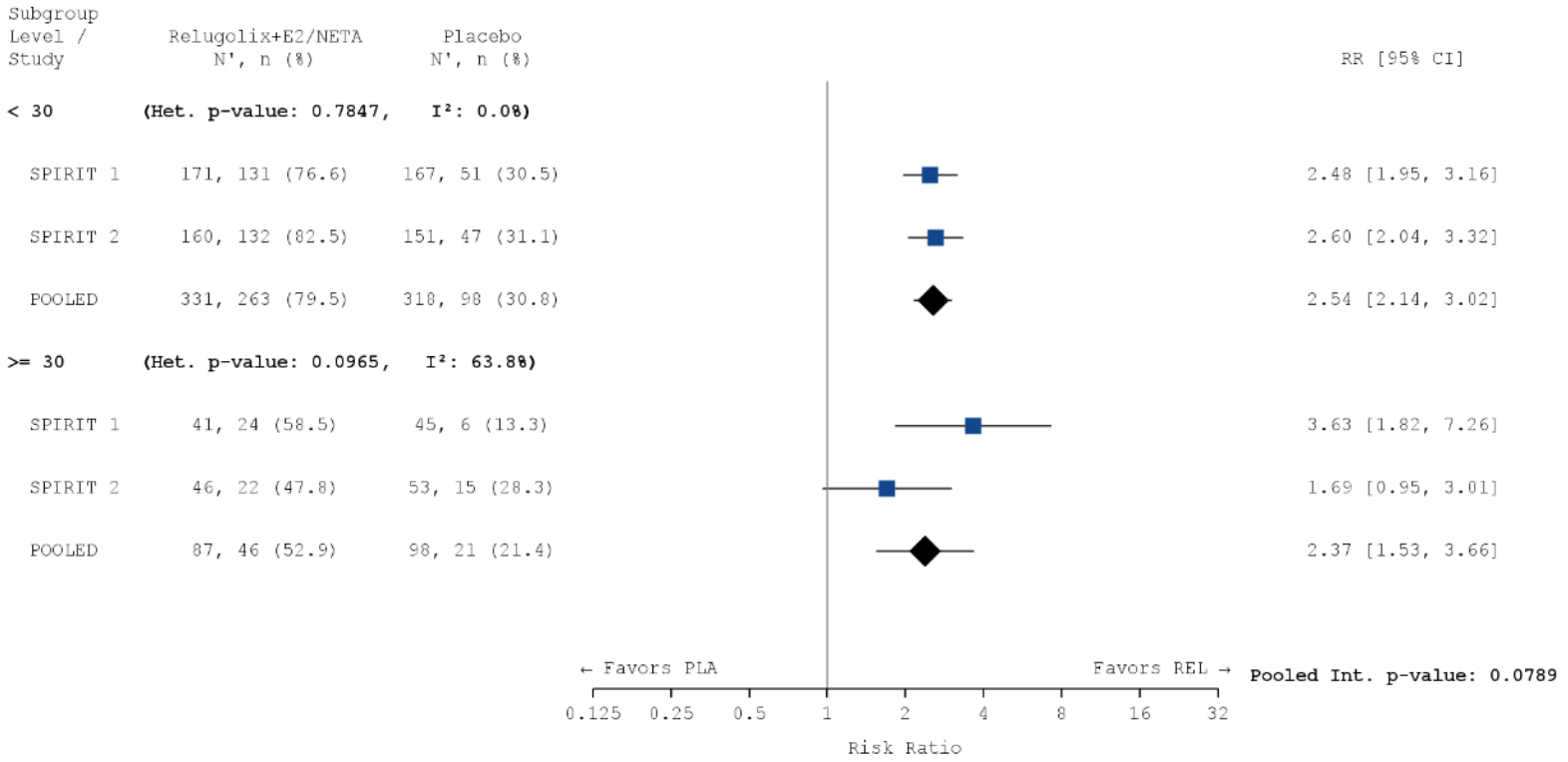
Figure 2.1.7.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

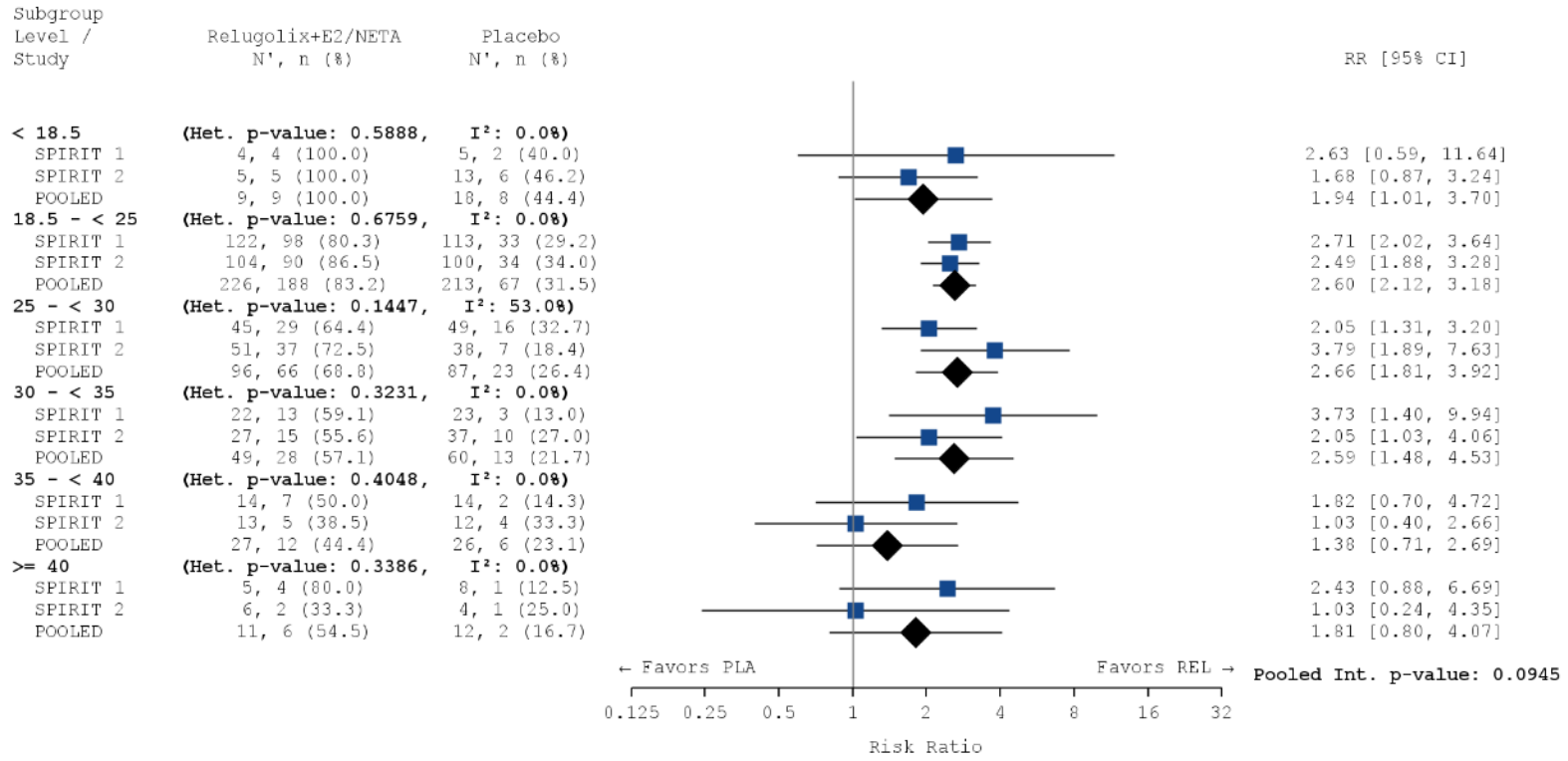
Figure 2.1.7.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.1.7.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II

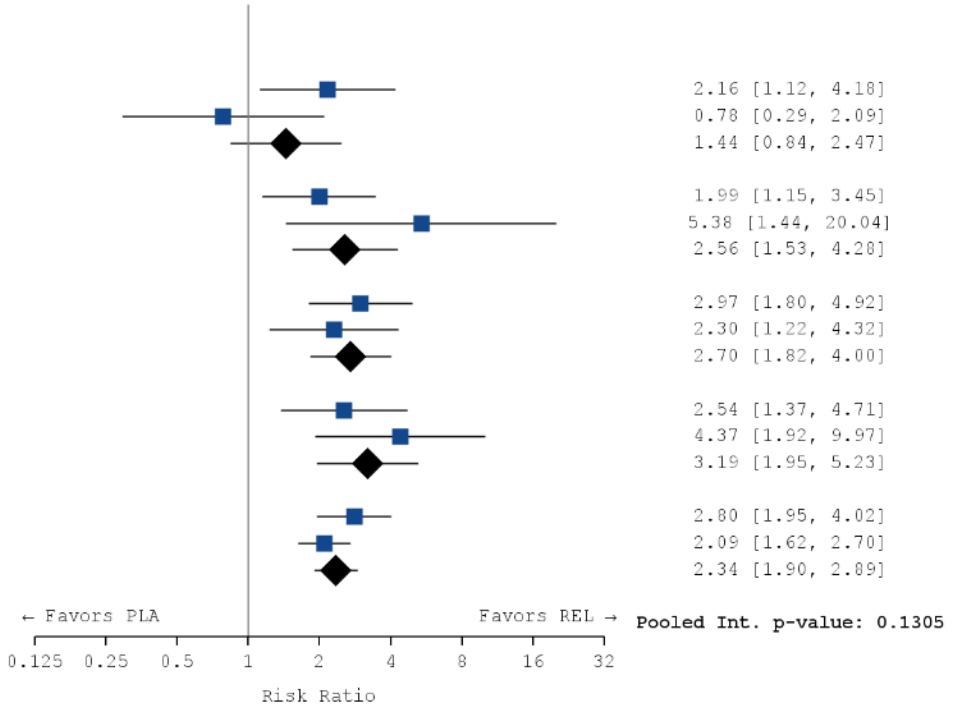


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.1.7.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
AFSE stage

Subgroup Level / Study	Relugolix+E2/NETA N', n (%)	Placebo N', n (%)	RR [95% CI]
I, Minimal	**(Het. p-value: 0.0921,**	**I^2: 64.8%)**	
SPIRIT 1	14, 10 (71.4)	21, 5 (23.8)	2.16 [1.12, 4.18]
SPIRIT 2	11, 3 (27.3)	21, 7 (33.3)	0.78 [0.29, 2.09]
POOLED	25, 13 (52.0)	42, 12 (28.6)	1.44 [0.84, 2.47]
II, Mild	**(Het. p-value: 0.1711,**	**I^2: 46.6%)**	
SPIRIT 1	31, 20 (64.5)	32, 10 (31.3)	1.99 [1.15, 3.45]
SPIRIT 2	13, 10 (76.9)	19, 2 (10.5)	5.38 [1.44, 20.04]
POOLED	44, 30 (68.2)	51, 12 (23.5)	2.56 [1.53, 4.28]
III, Moderate	**(Het. p-value: 0.5329,**	**I^2: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	37, 30 (81.1)	42, 11 (26.2)	2.97 [1.80, 4.92]
SPIRIT 2	23, 20 (87.0)	17, 6 (35.3)	2.30 [1.22, 4.32]
POOLED	60, 50 (83.3)	59, 17 (28.8)	2.70 [1.82, 4.00]
IV, Severe	**(Het. p-value: 0.3006,**	**I^2: 6.7%)**	
SPIRIT 1	34, 24 (70.6)	30, 8 (26.7)	2.54 [1.37, 4.71]
SPIRIT 2	27, 24 (88.9)	21, 3 (14.3)	4.37 [1.92, 9.97]
POOLED	61, 48 (78.7)	51, 11 (21.6)	3.19 [1.95, 5.23]
Unknown/NA	**(Het. p-value: 0.1948,**	**I^2: 40.5%)**	
SPIRIT 1	96, 71 (74.0)	87, 23 (26.4)	2.80 [1.95, 4.02]
SPIRIT 2	132, 97 (73.5)	126, 44 (34.9)	2.09 [1.62, 2.70]
POOLED	228, 168 (73.7)	213, 67 (31.5)	2.34 [1.90, 2.89]



Pooled Int. p-value: 0.1305

N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
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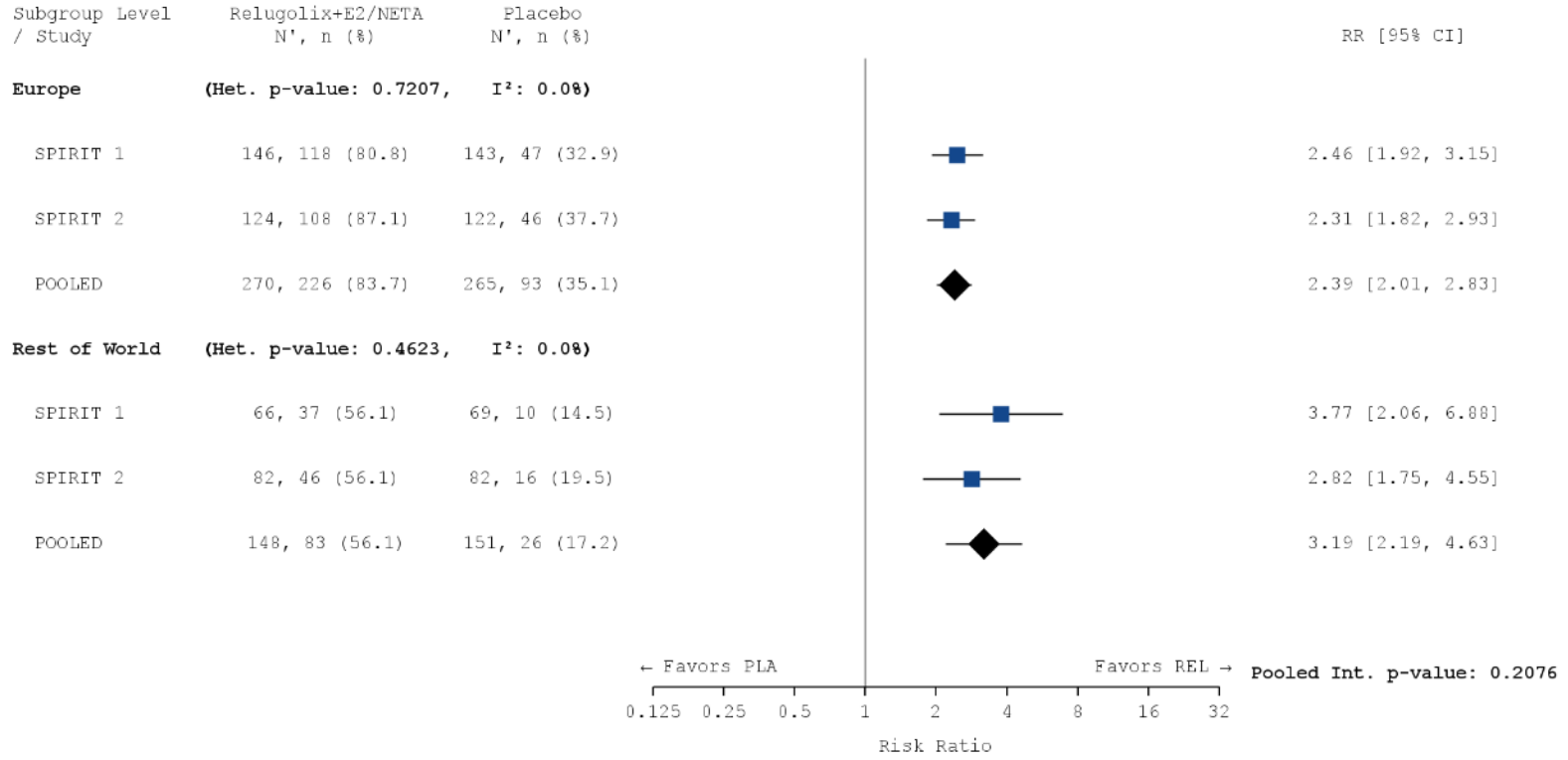
Figure 2.1.7.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
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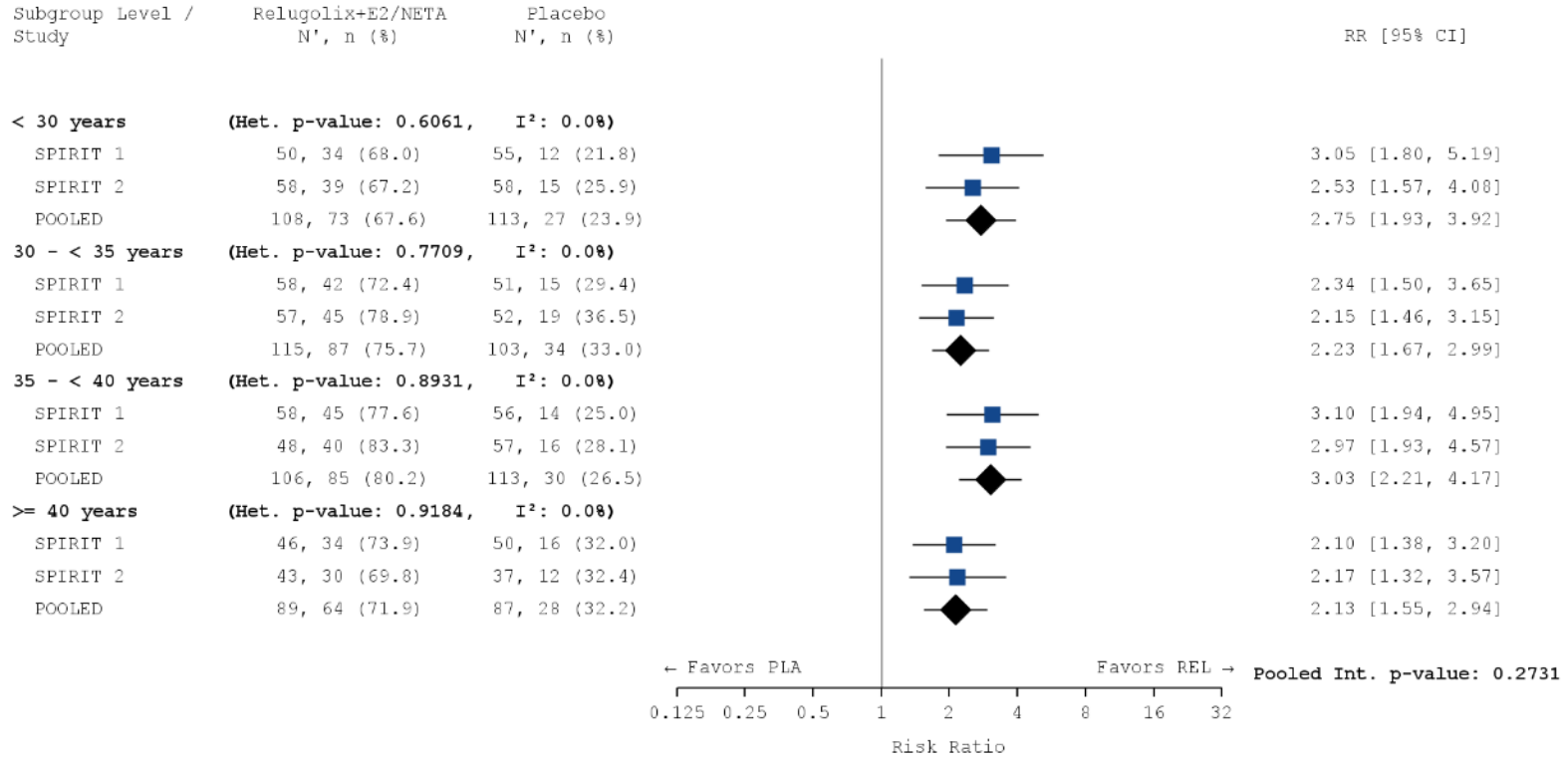
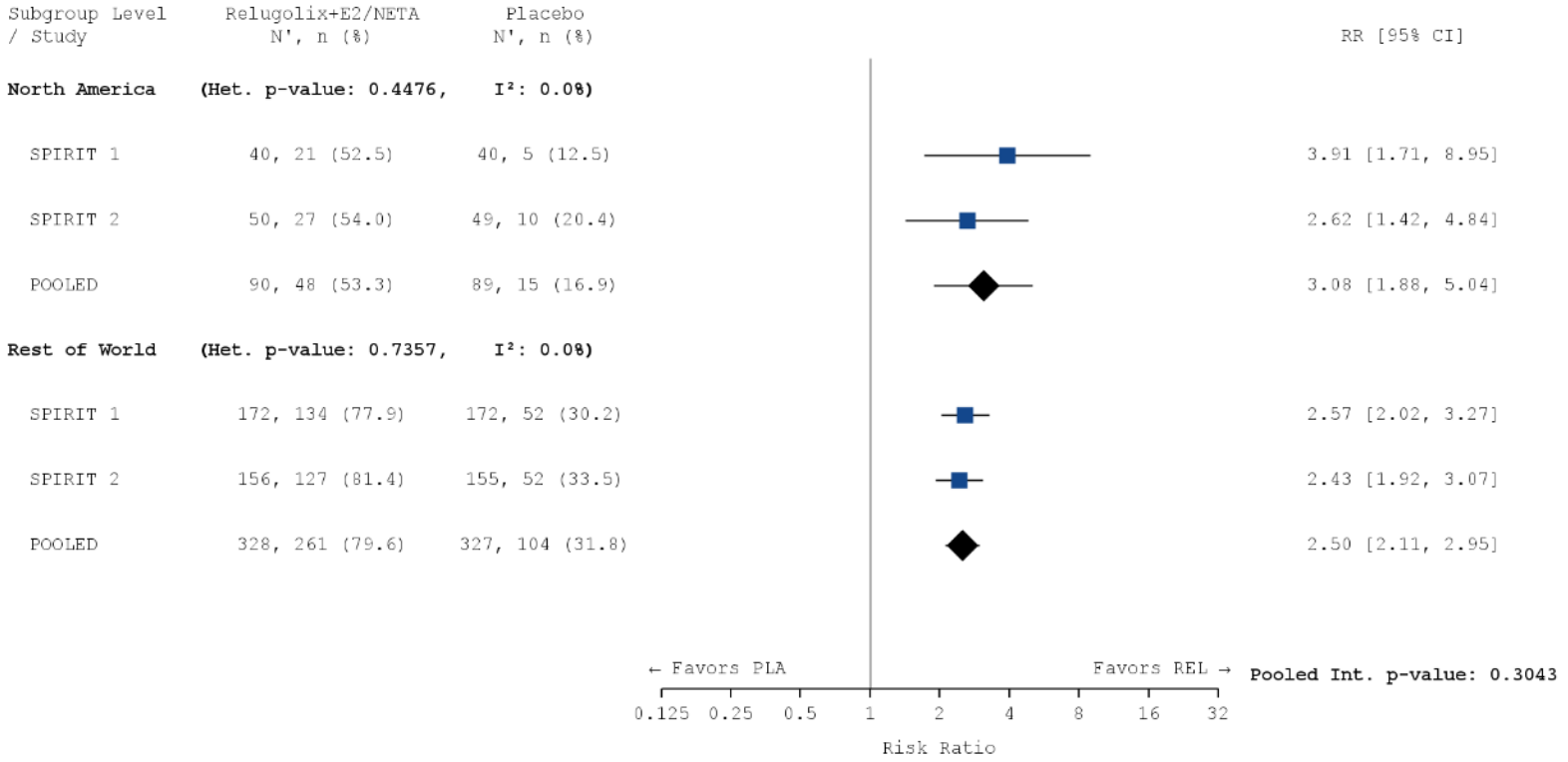
Figure 2.1.7.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

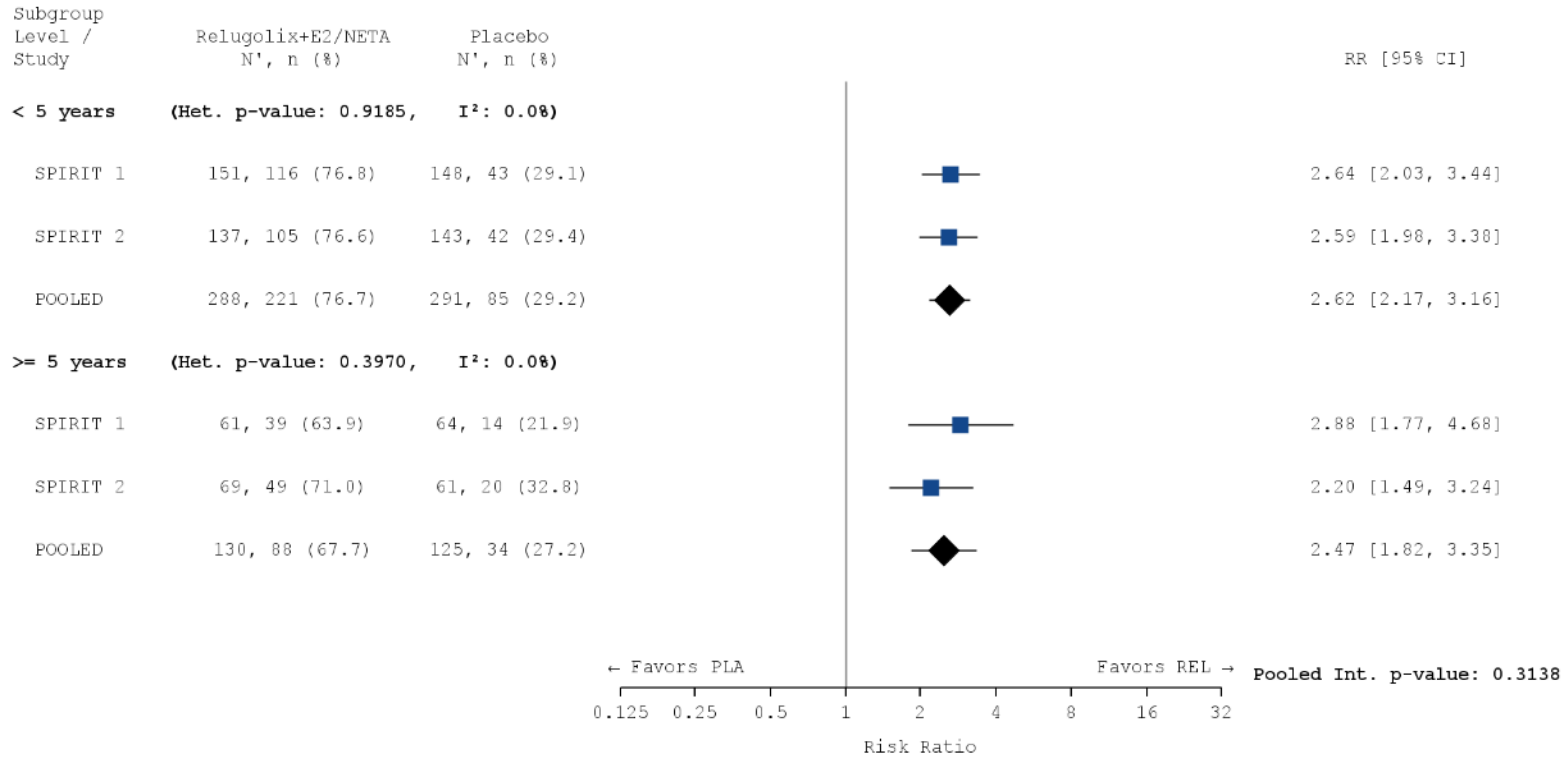
Figure 2.1.7.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.1.7.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
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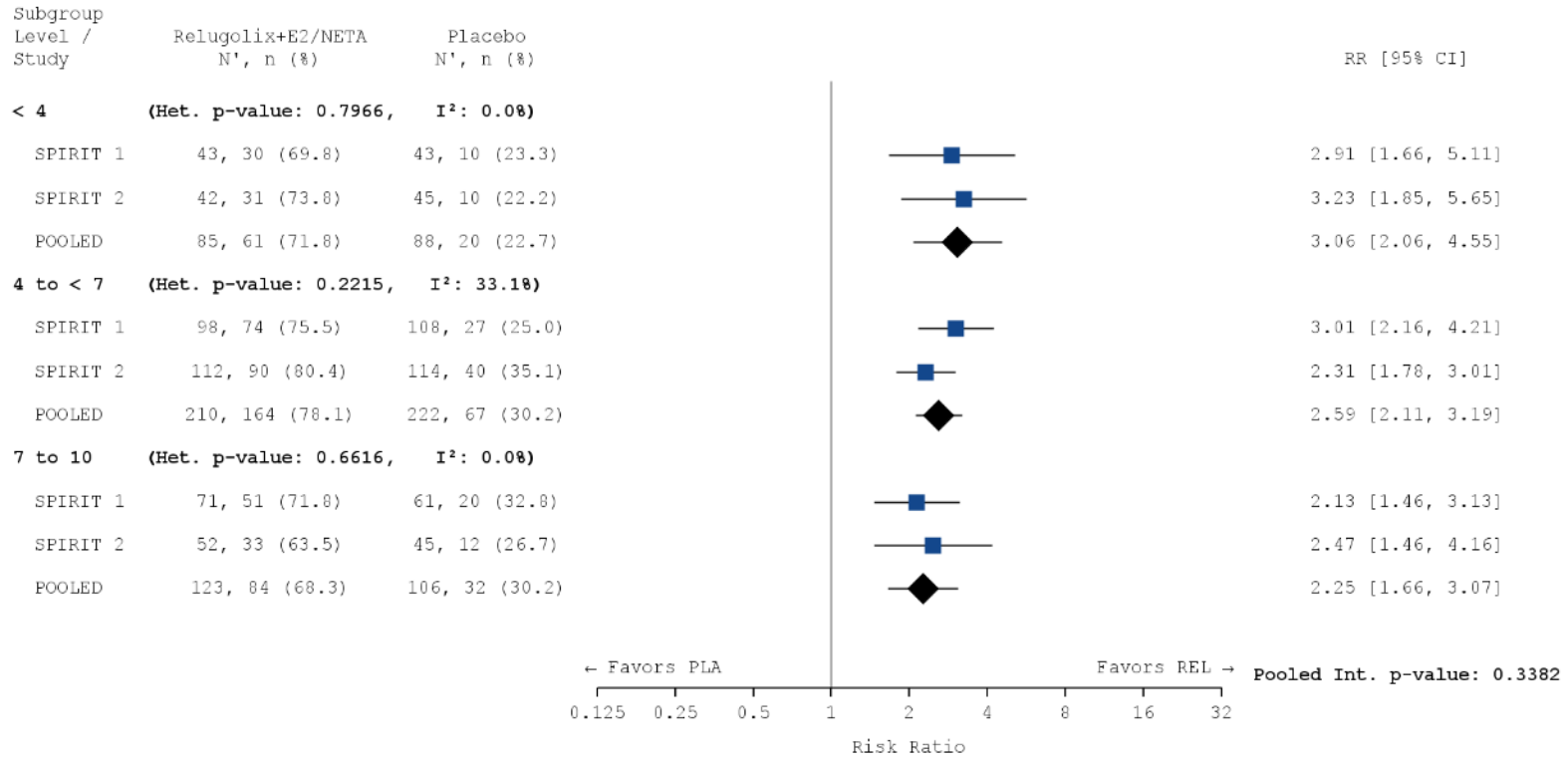
Figure 2.1.7.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
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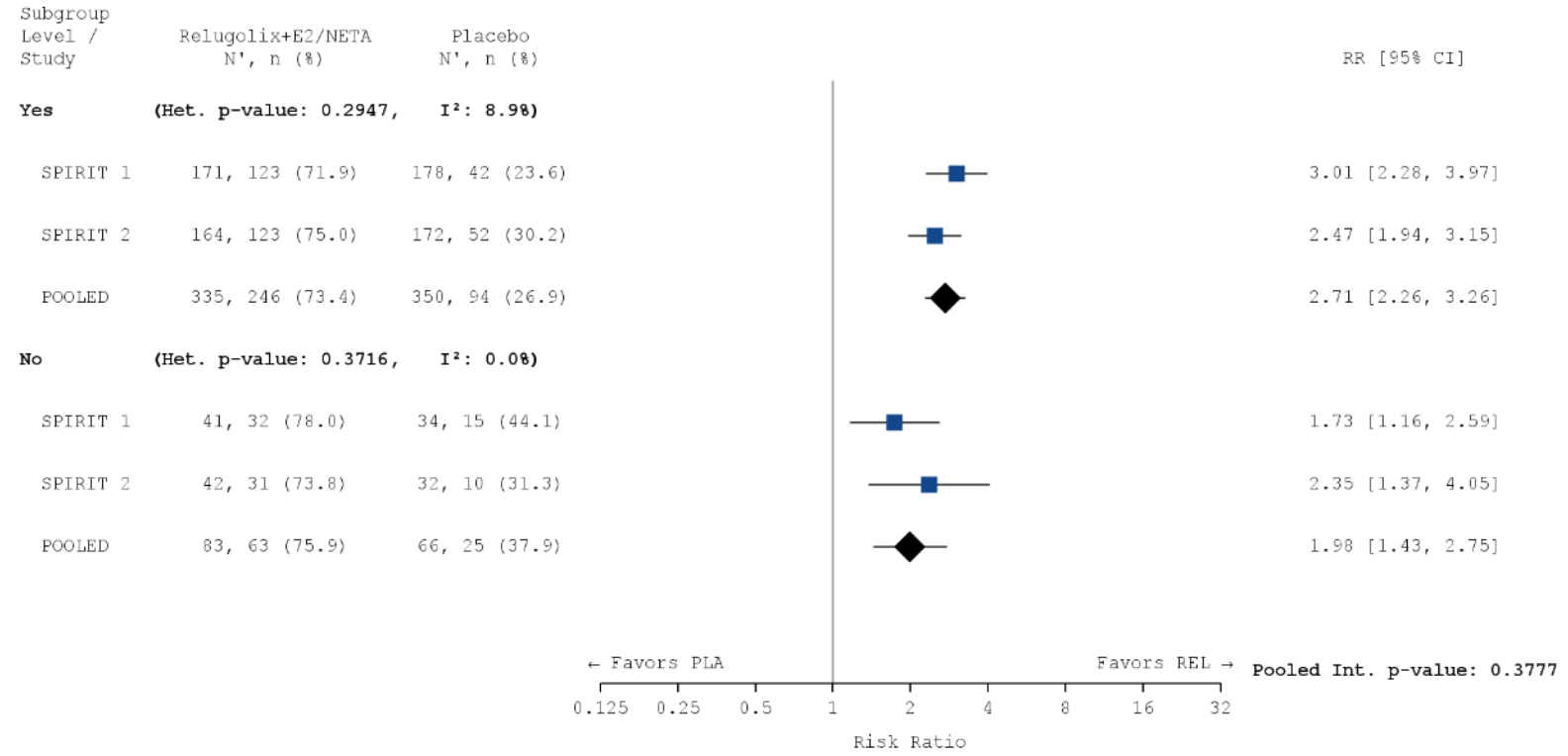
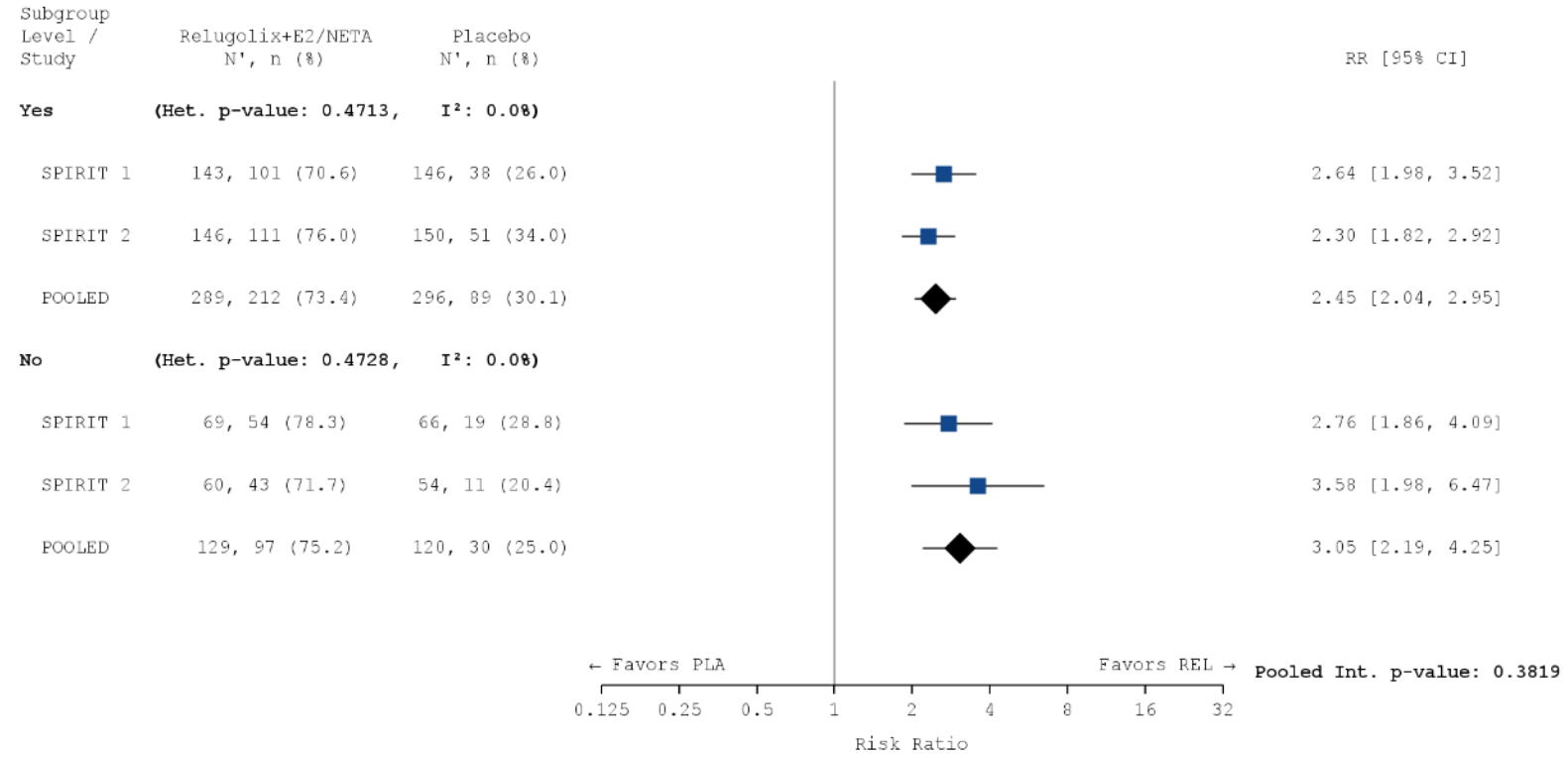
Figure 2.1.7.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

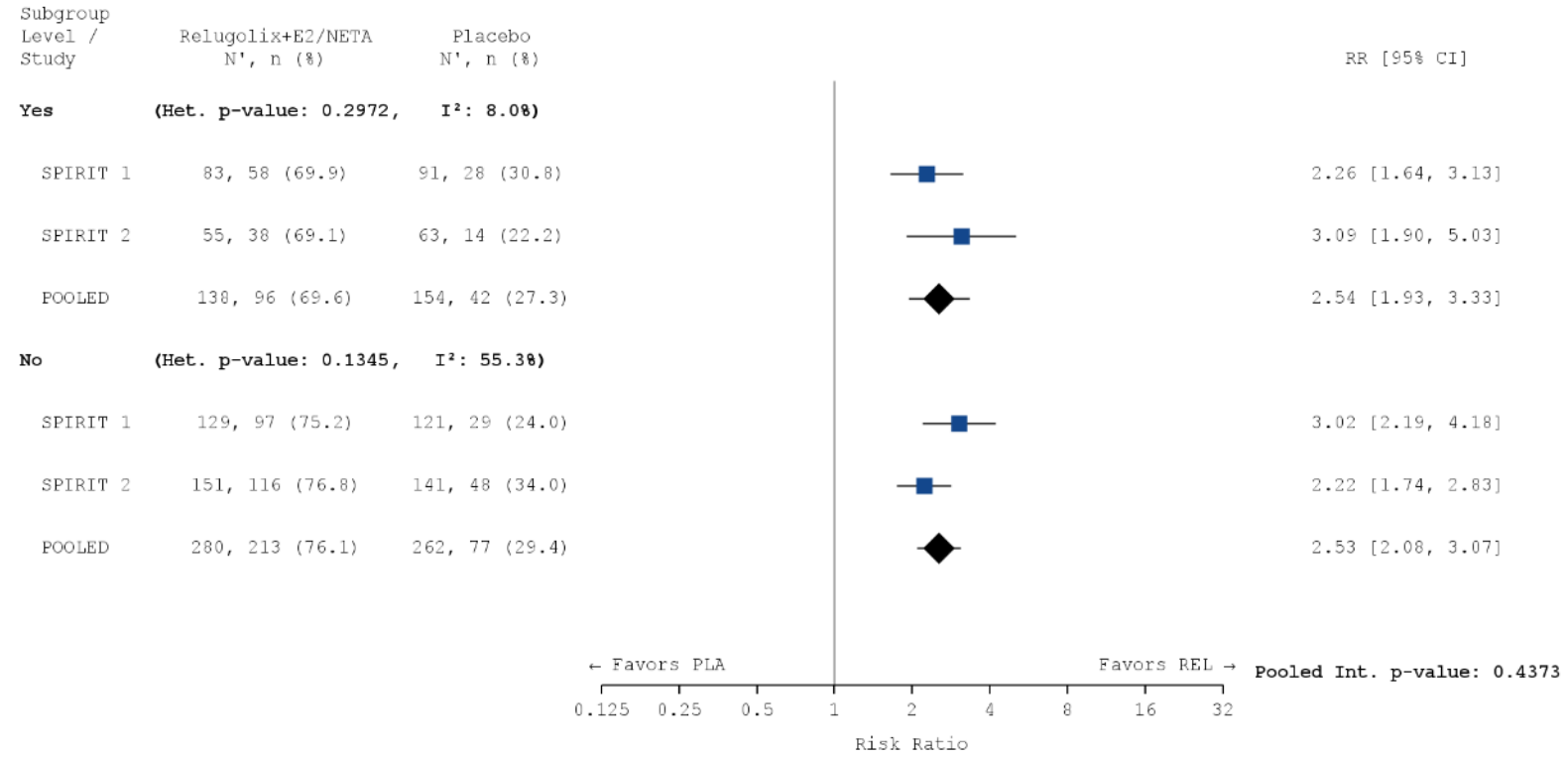
Figure 2.1.7.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

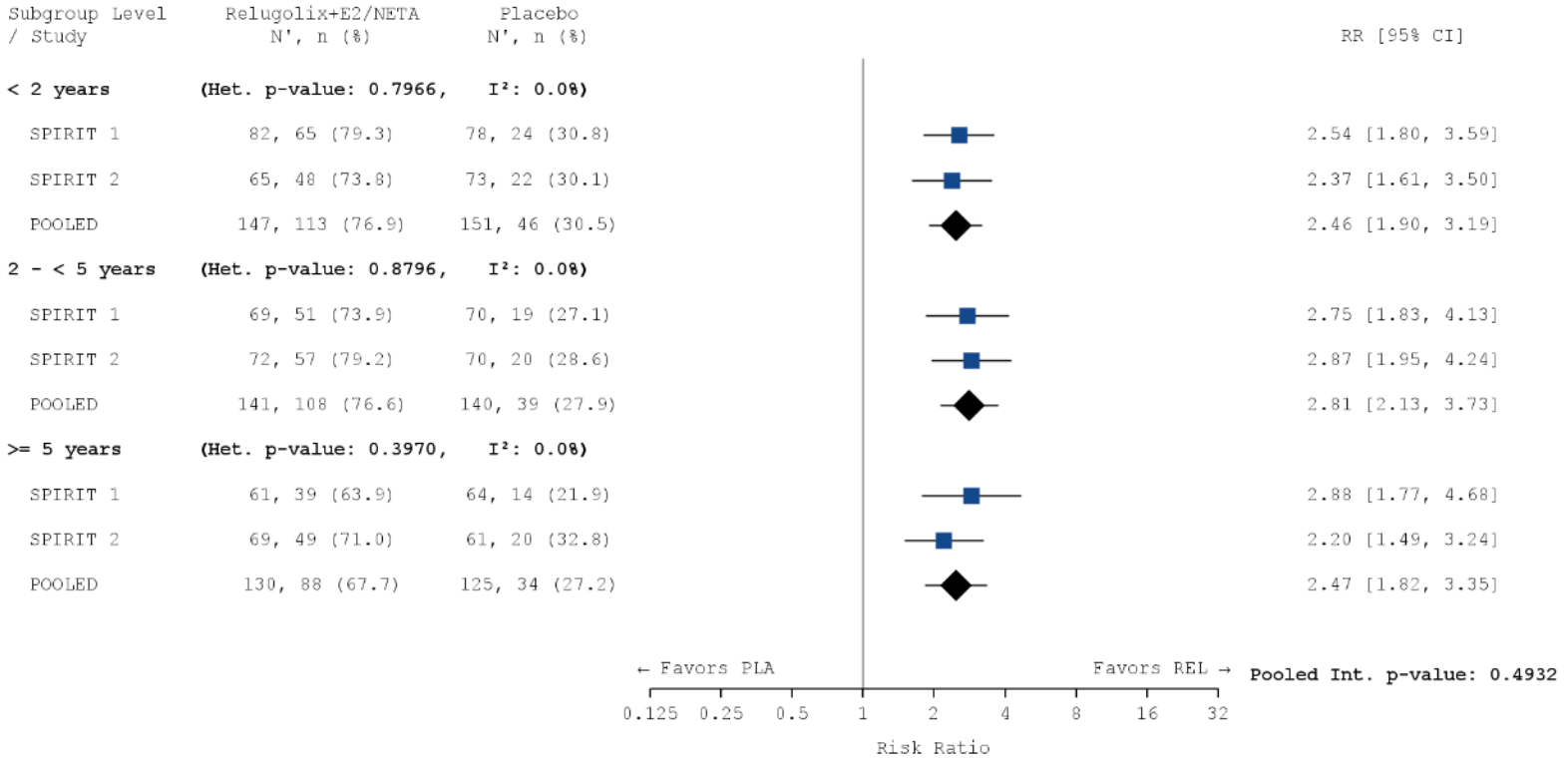
Figure 2.1.7.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

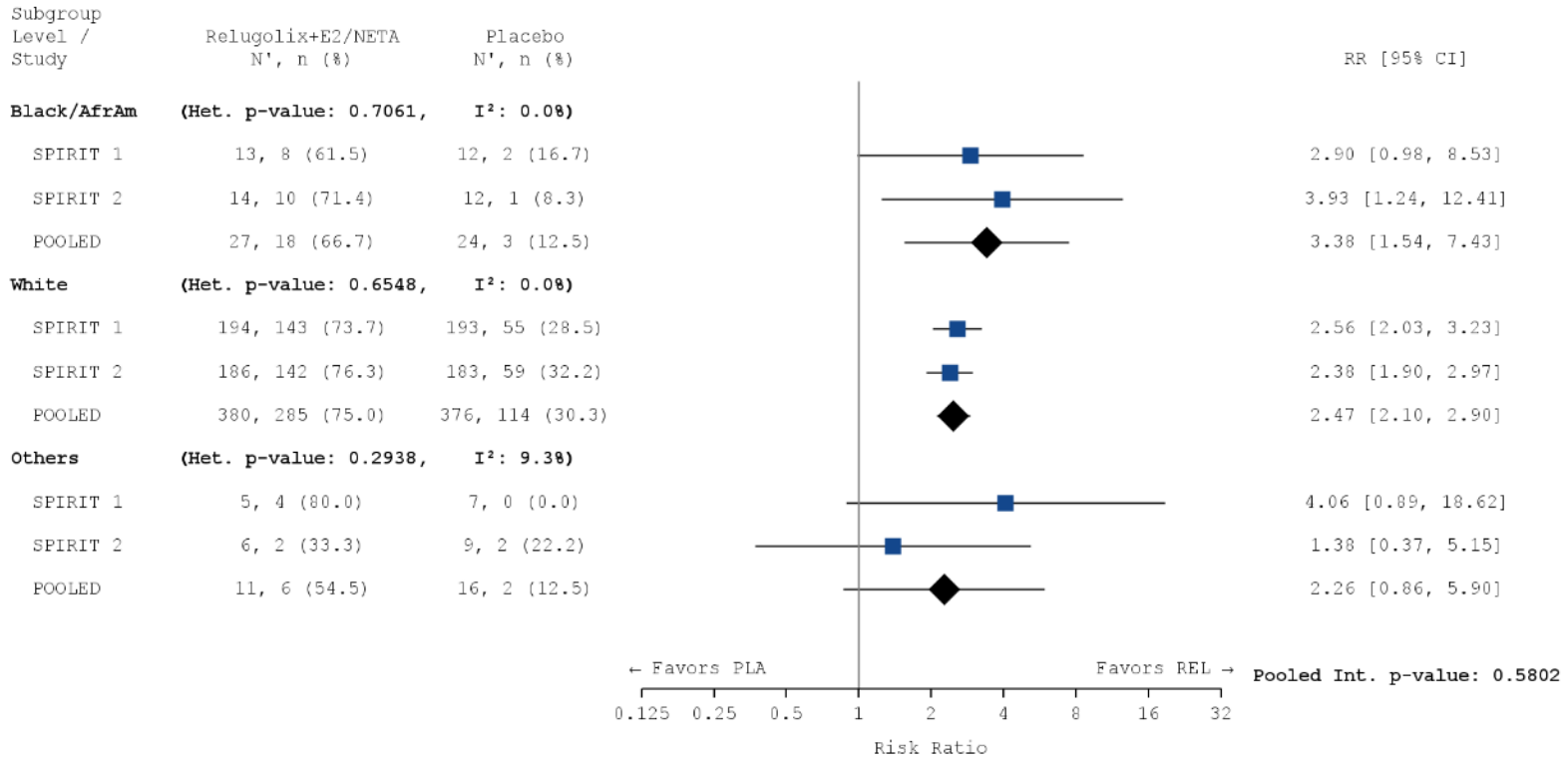
Figure 2.1.7.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

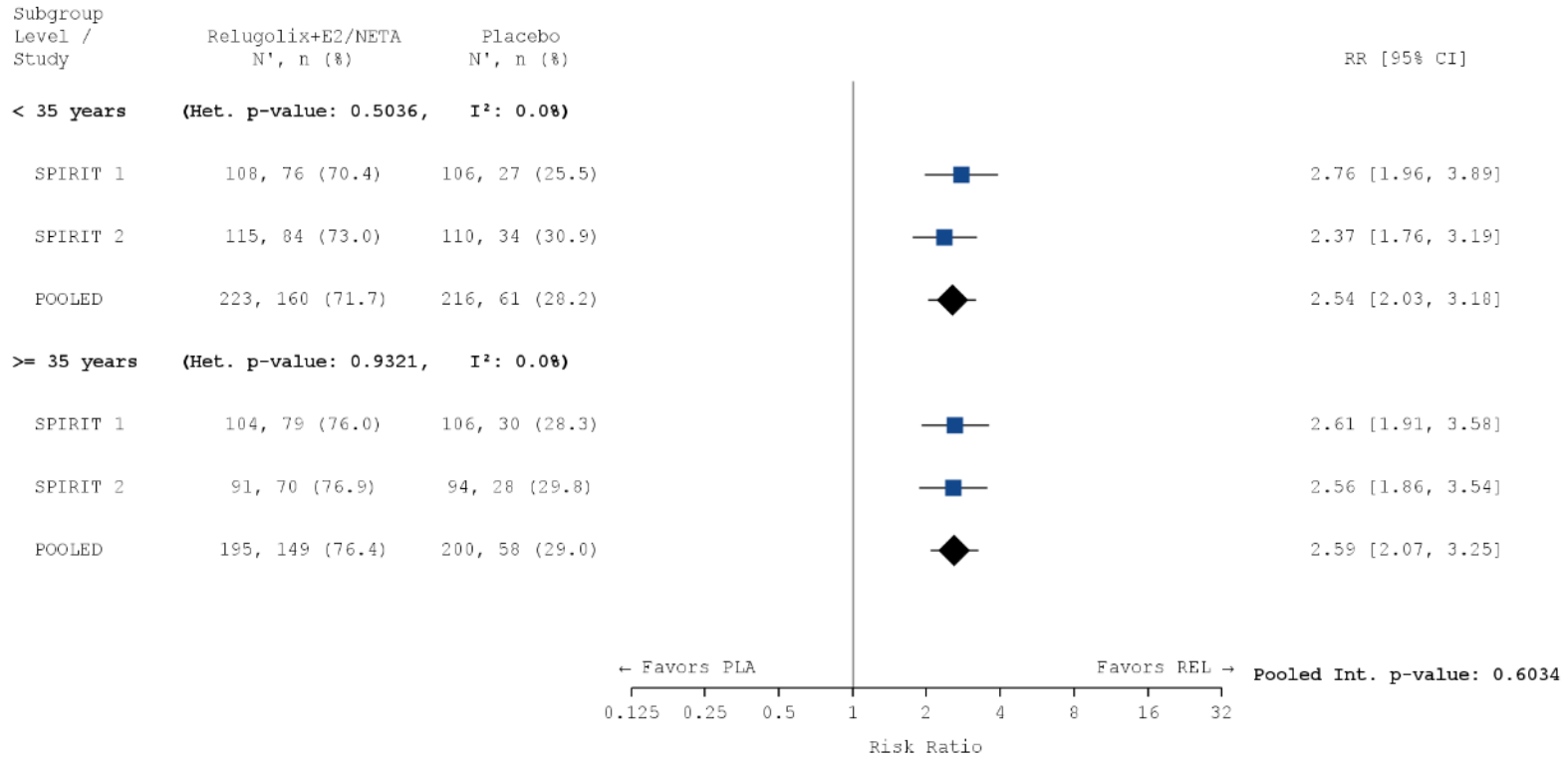
Figure 2.1.7.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

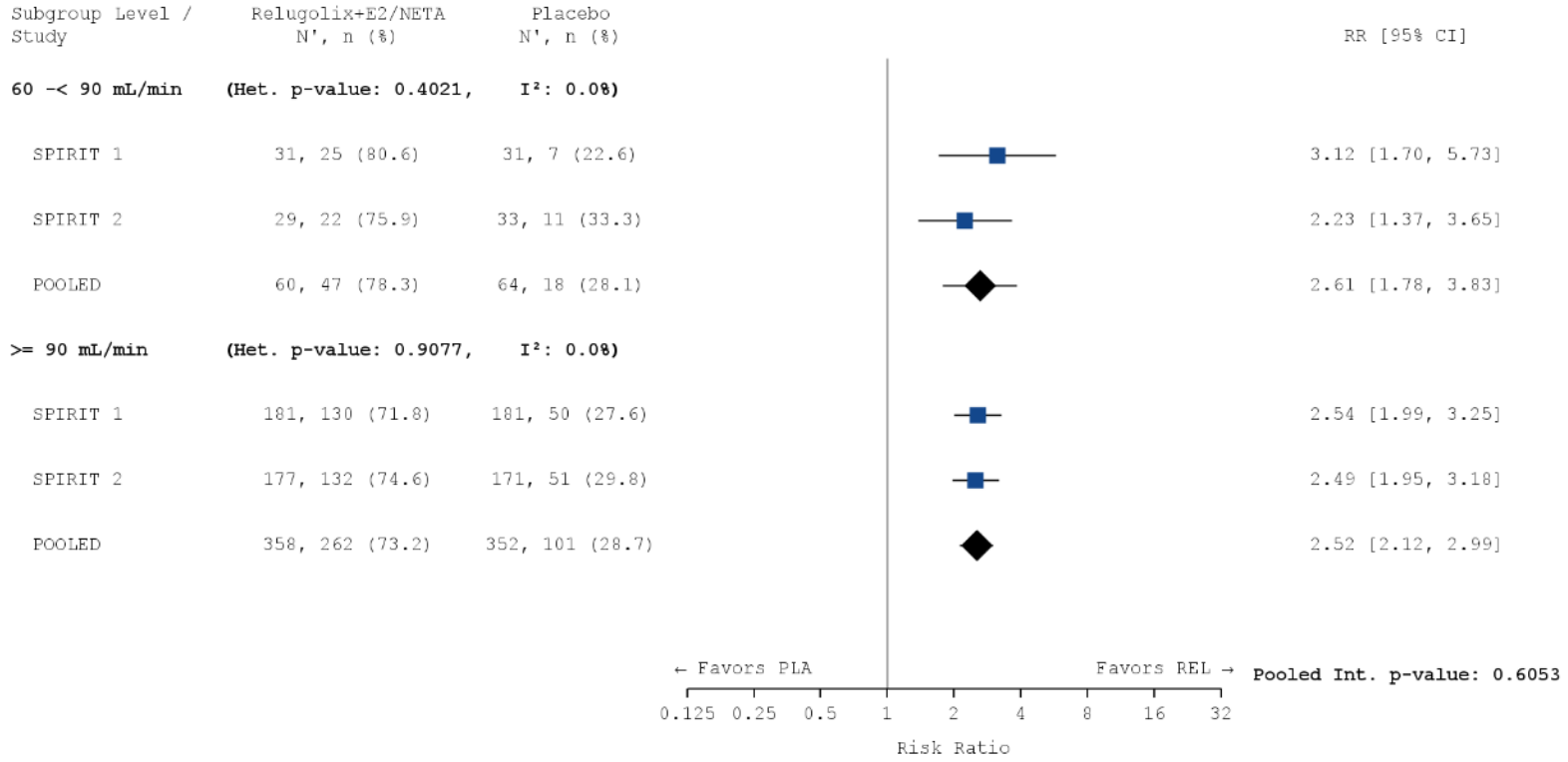
Figure 2.1.7.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

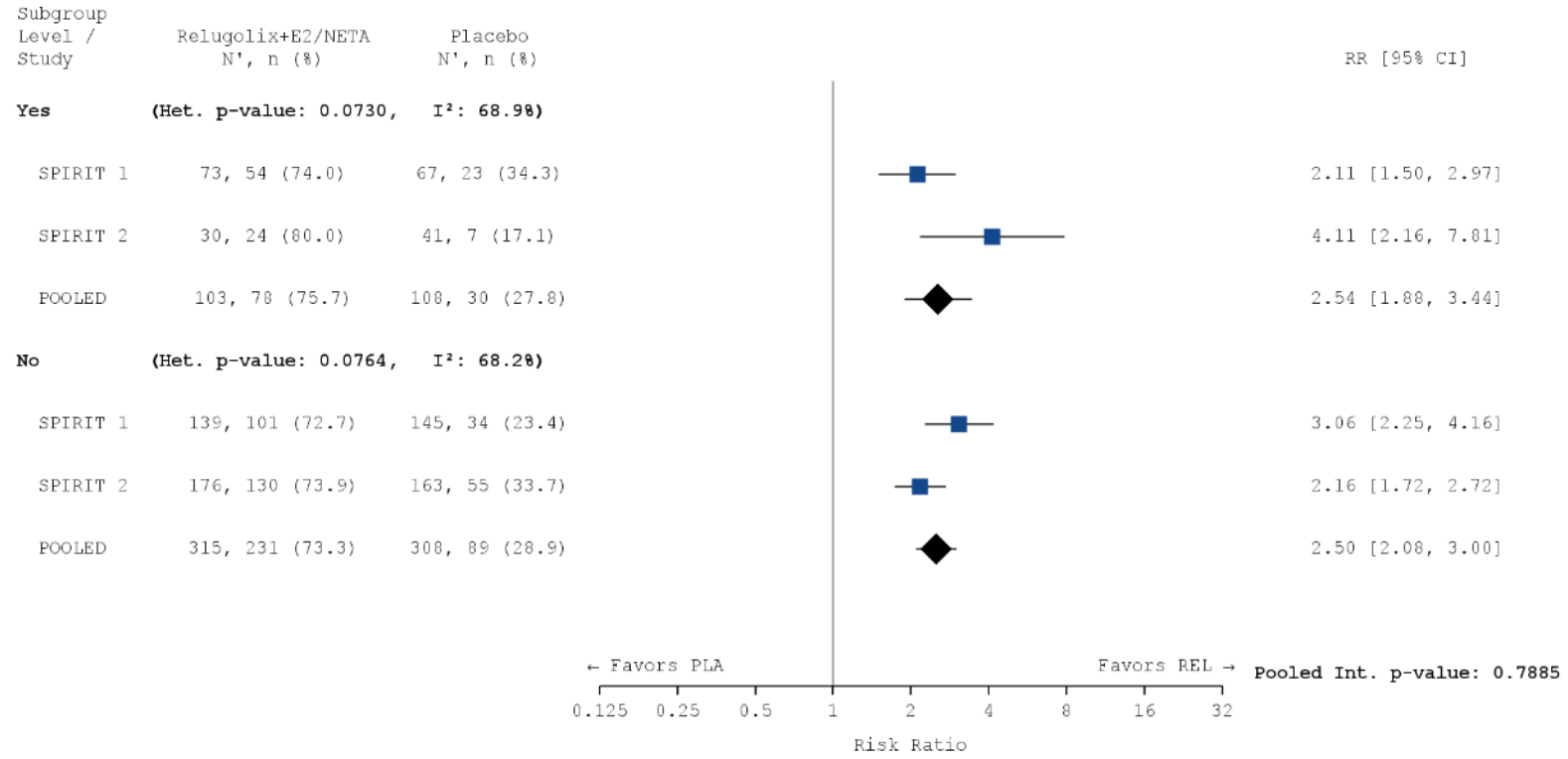
Figure 2.1.7.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.1.7.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists

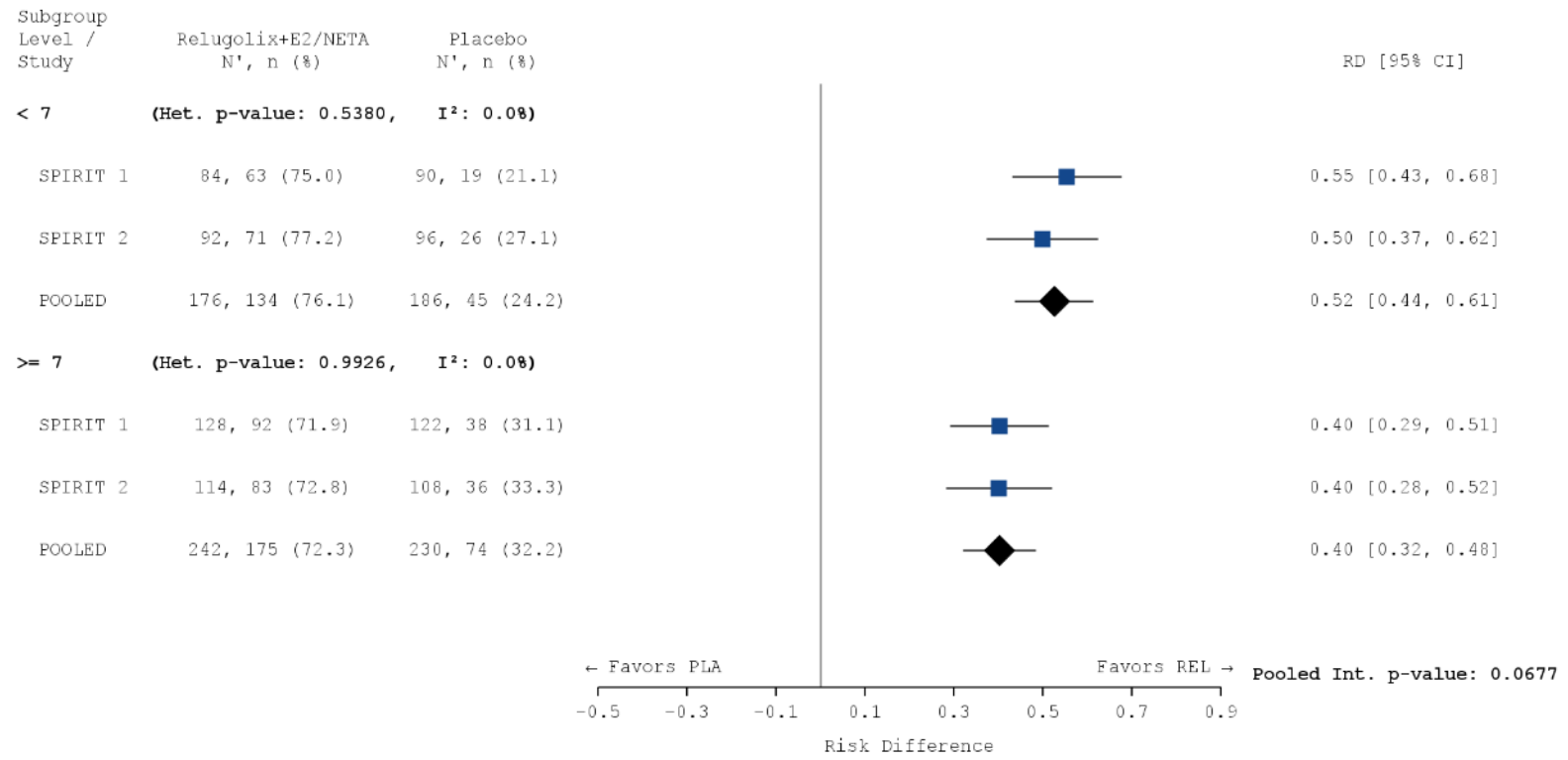


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

2.1.1.6 Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)

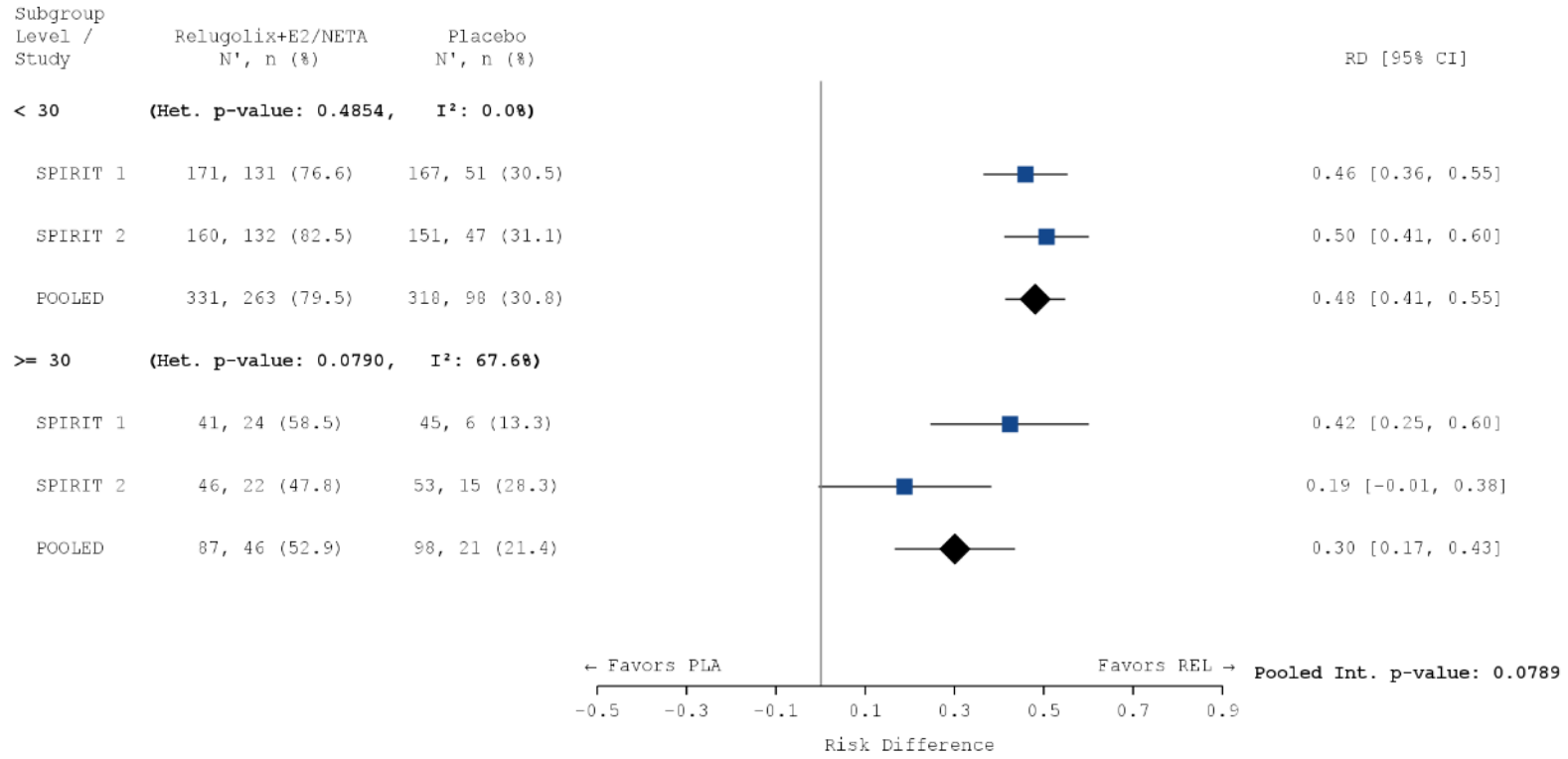
Figure 2.1.7.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

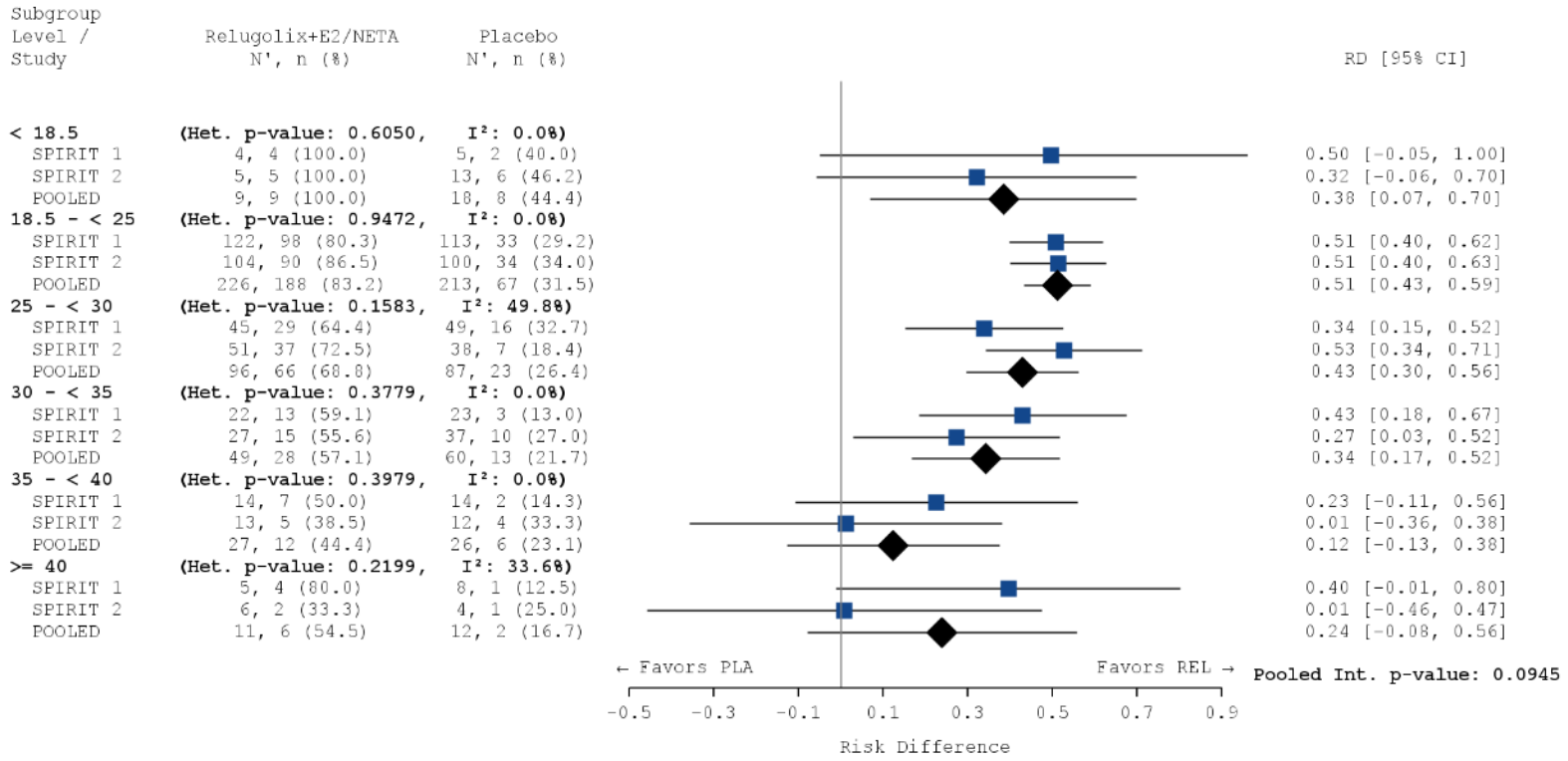
Figure 2.1.7.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.1.7.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II

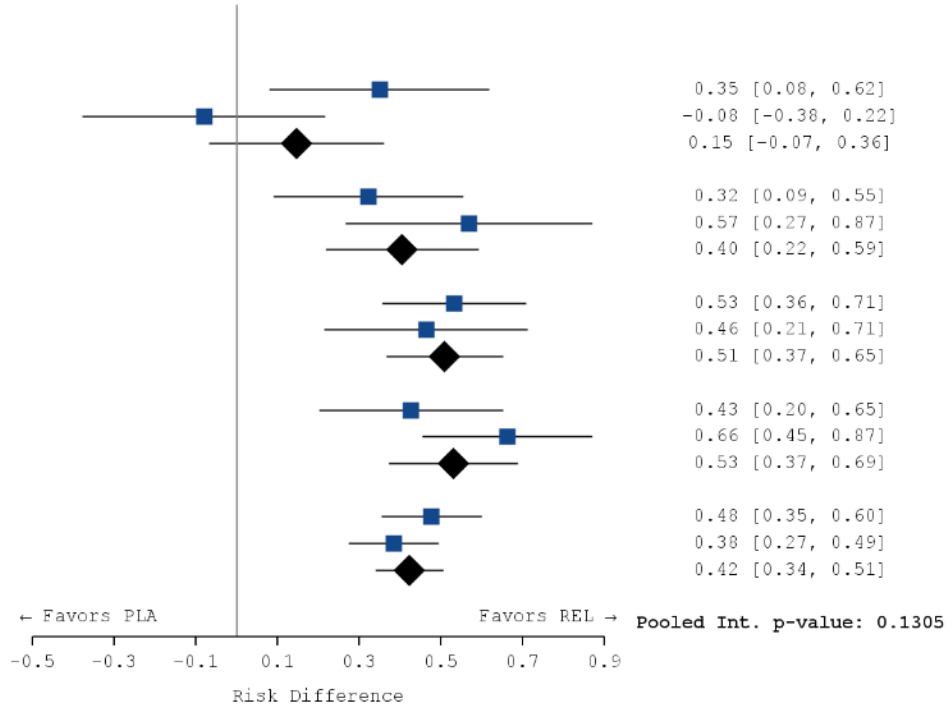


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.1.7.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
AFSE stage

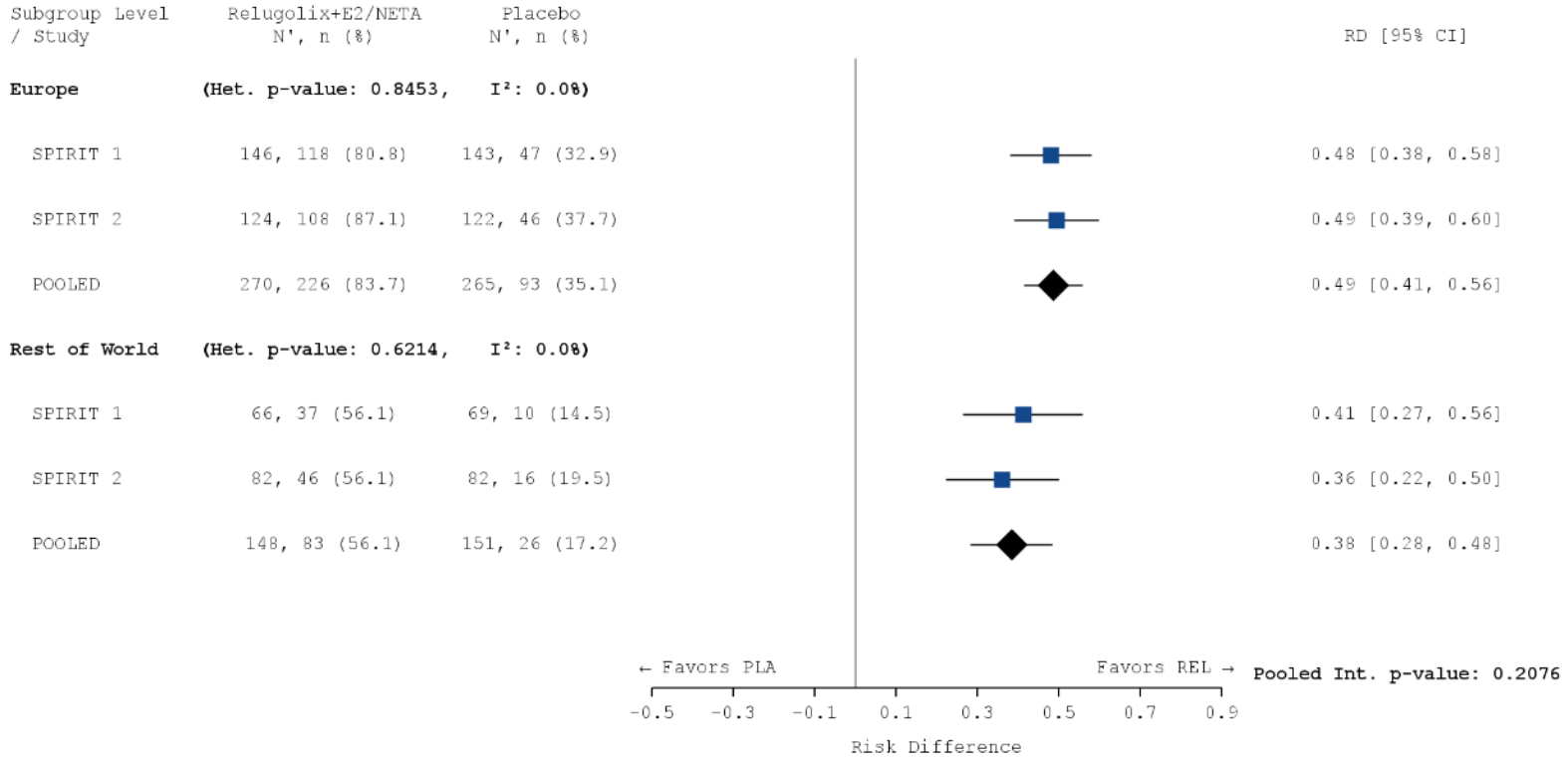
Subgroup Level / Study	Relugolix+E2/NETA N', n (%)	Placebo N', n (%)	RD [95% CI]
I, Minimal	**(Het. p-value: 0.0356,**	**I^2: 77.3%)**	
SPIRIT 1	14, 10 (71.4)	21, 5 (23.8)	0.35 [0.08, 0.62]
SPIRIT 2	11, 3 (27.3)	21, 7 (33.3)	-0.08 [-0.38, 0.22]
POOLED	25, 13 (52.0)	42, 12 (28.6)	0.15 [-0.07, 0.36]
II, Mild	**(Het. p-value: 0.2047,**	**I^2: 37.8%)**	
SPIRIT 1	31, 20 (64.5)	32, 10 (31.3)	0.32 [0.09, 0.55]
SPIRIT 2	13, 10 (76.9)	19, 2 (10.5)	0.57 [0.27, 0.87]
POOLED	44, 30 (68.2)	51, 12 (23.5)	0.40 [0.22, 0.59]
III, Moderate	**(Het. p-value: 0.6558,**	**I^2: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	37, 30 (81.1)	42, 11 (26.2)	0.53 [0.36, 0.71]
SPIRIT 2	23, 20 (87.0)	17, 6 (35.3)	0.46 [0.21, 0.71]
POOLED	60, 50 (83.3)	59, 17 (28.8)	0.51 [0.37, 0.65]
IV, Severe	**(Het. p-value: 0.1342,**	**I^2: 55.4%)**	
SPIRIT 1	34, 24 (70.6)	30, 8 (26.7)	0.43 [0.20, 0.65]
SPIRIT 2	27, 24 (88.9)	21, 3 (14.3)	0.66 [0.45, 0.87]
POOLED	61, 48 (78.7)	51, 11 (21.6)	0.53 [0.37, 0.69]
Unknown/NA	**(Het. p-value: 0.2726,**	**I^2: 16.9%)**	
SPIRIT 1	96, 71 (74.0)	87, 23 (26.4)	0.48 [0.35, 0.60]
SPIRIT 2	132, 97 (73.5)	126, 44 (34.9)	0.38 [0.27, 0.49]
POOLED	228, 168 (73.7)	213, 67 (31.5)	0.42 [0.34, 0.51]



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

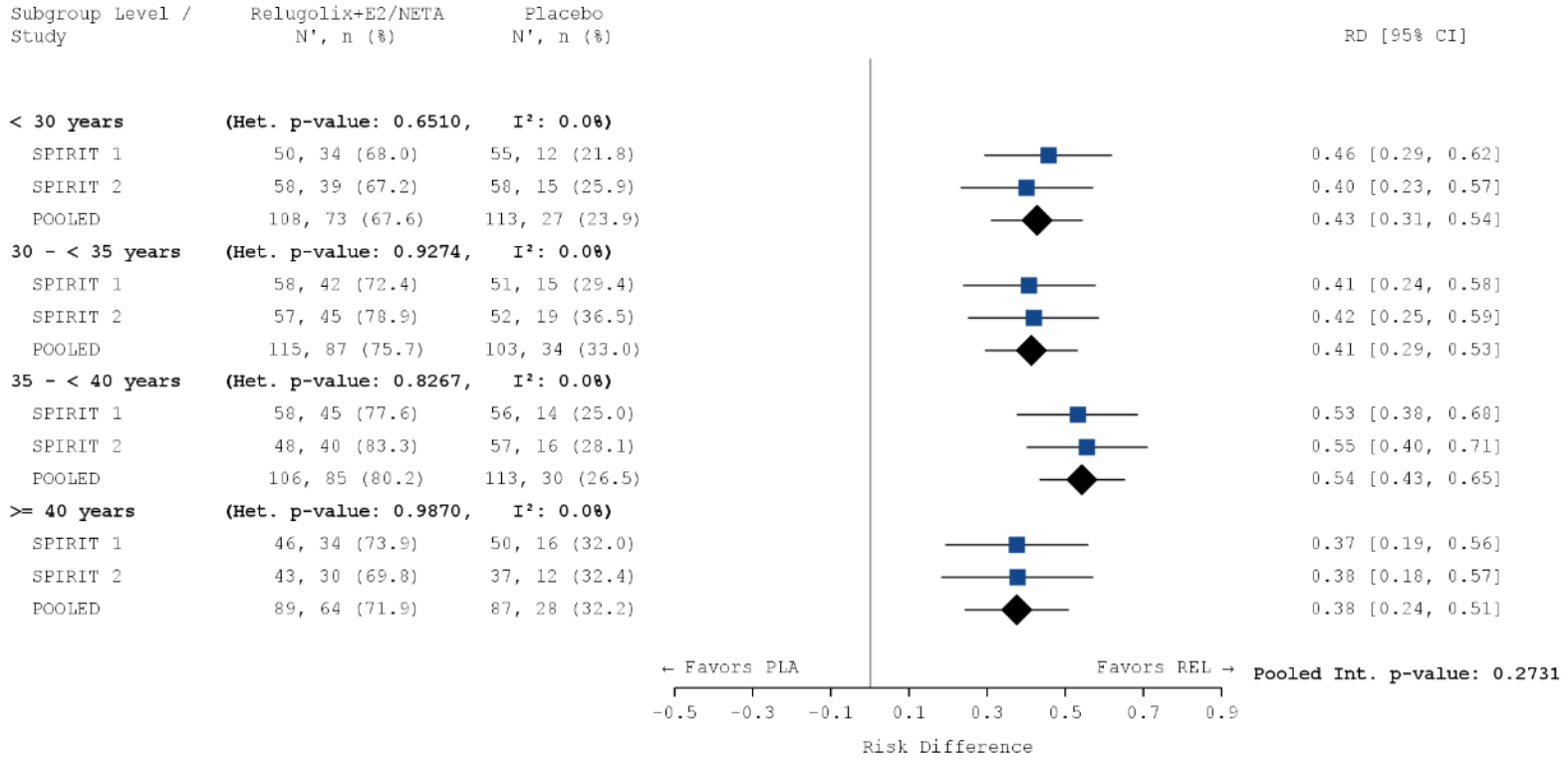
Figure 2.1.7.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

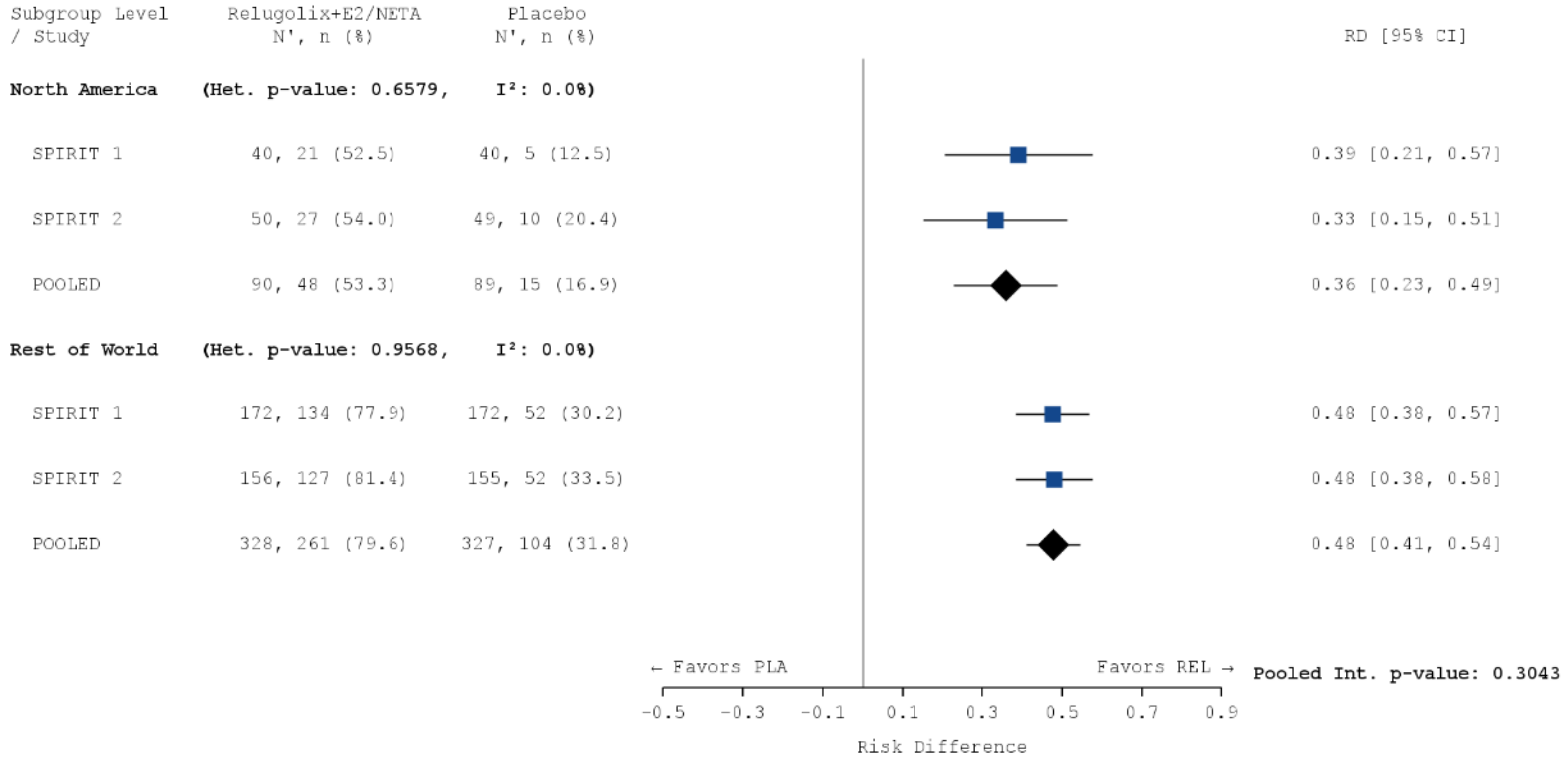
Figure 2.1.7.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

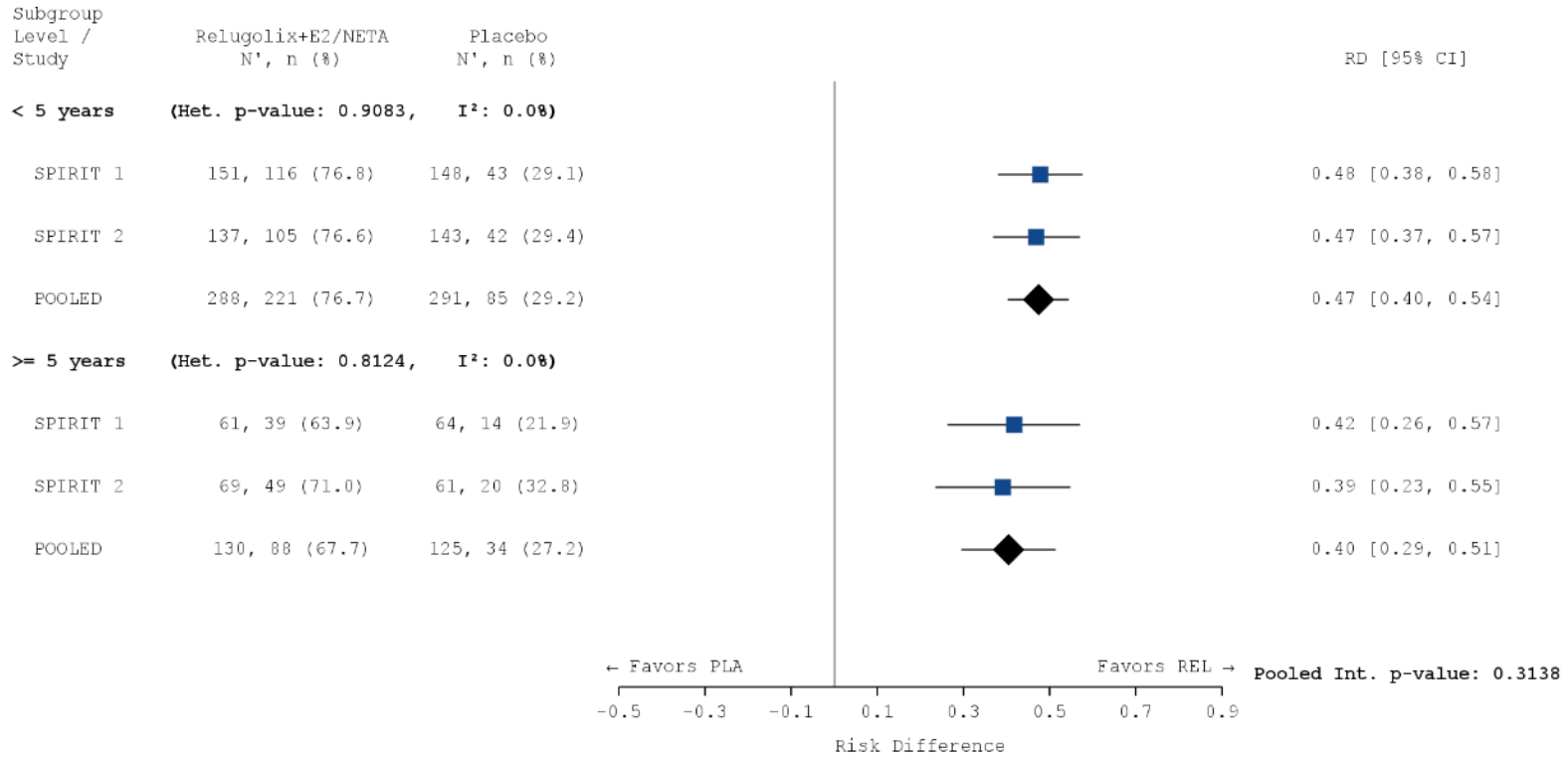
Figure 2.1.7.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

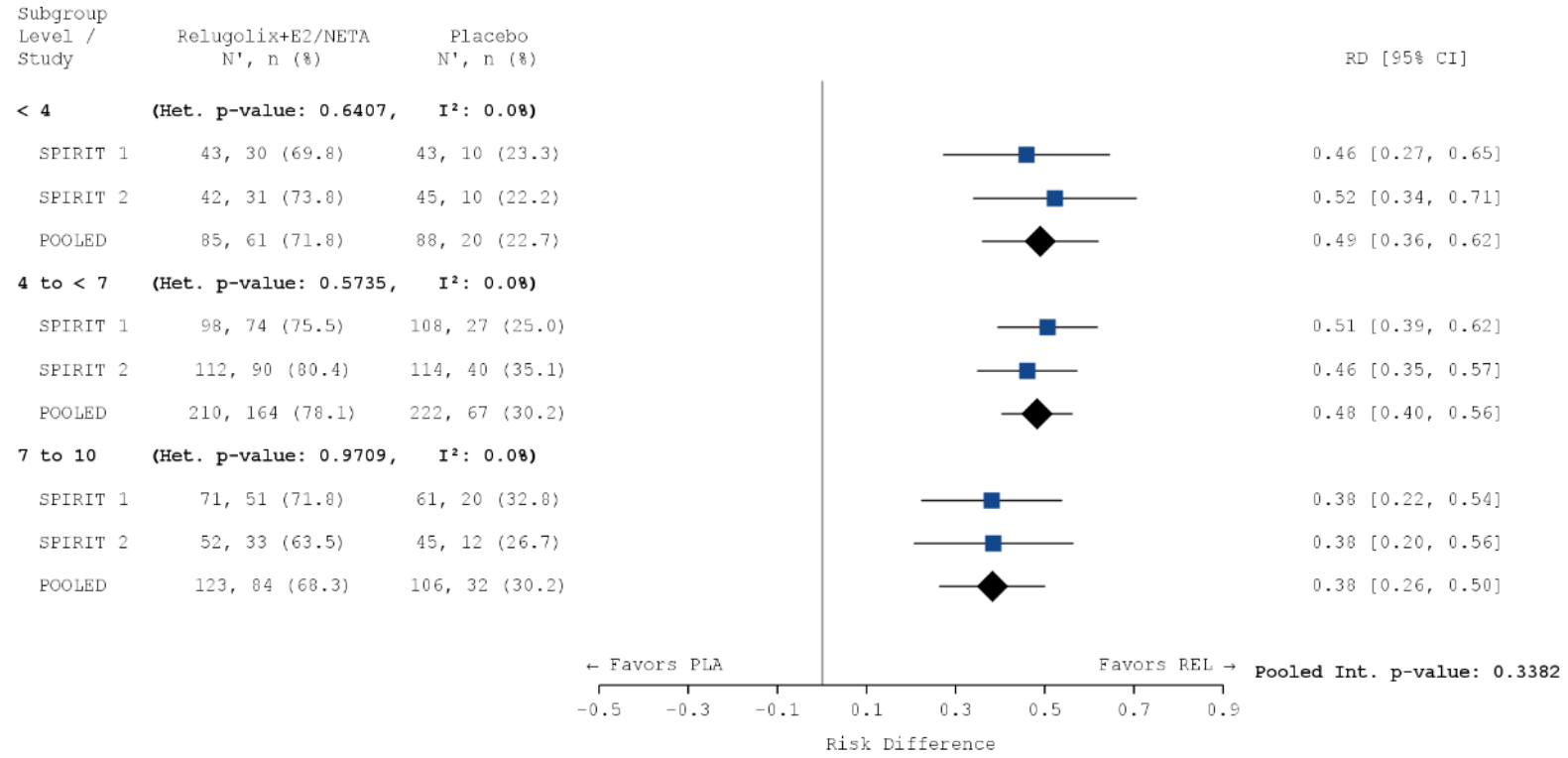
Figure 2.1.7.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

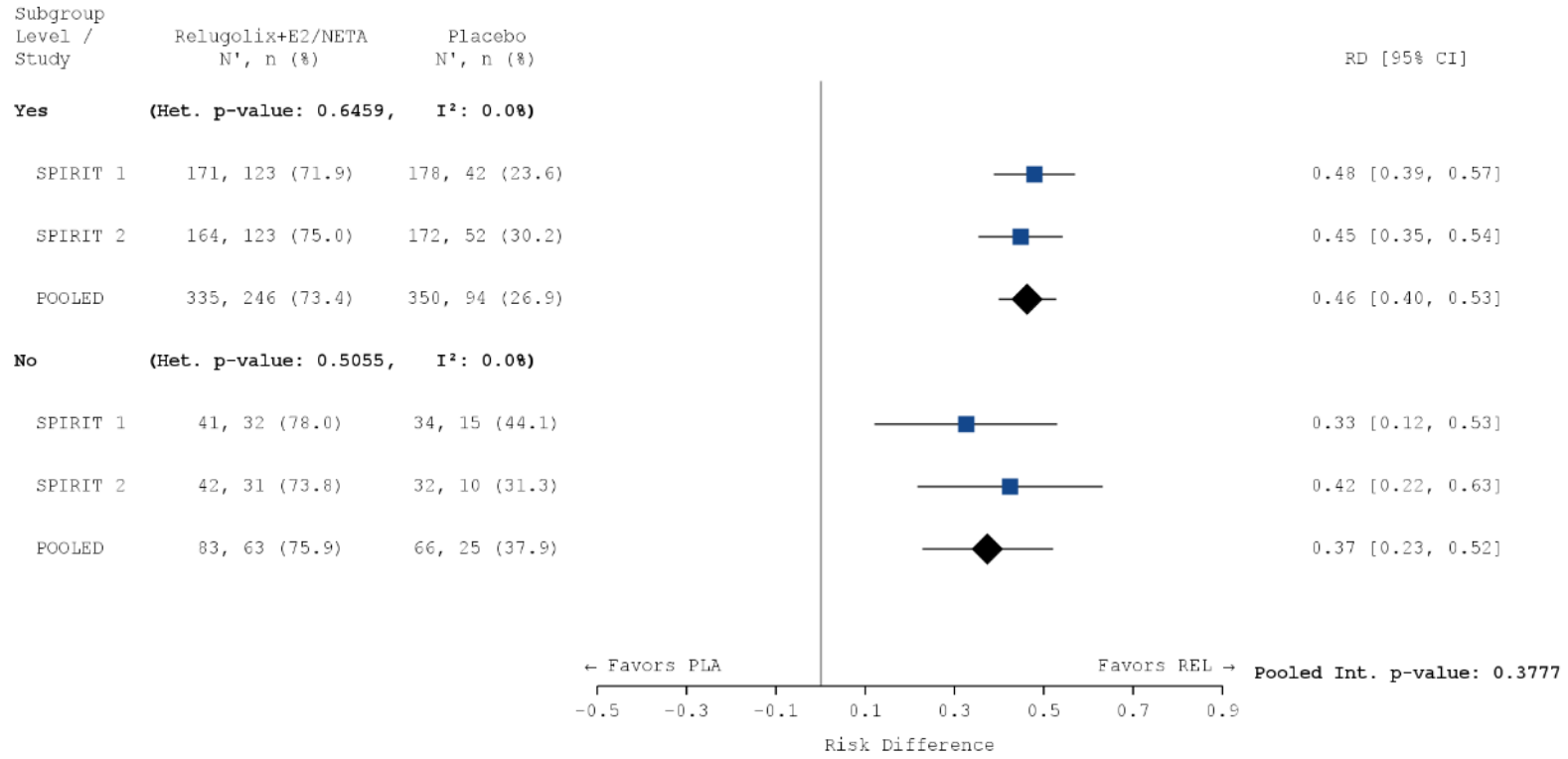
Figure 2.1.7.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.1.7.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



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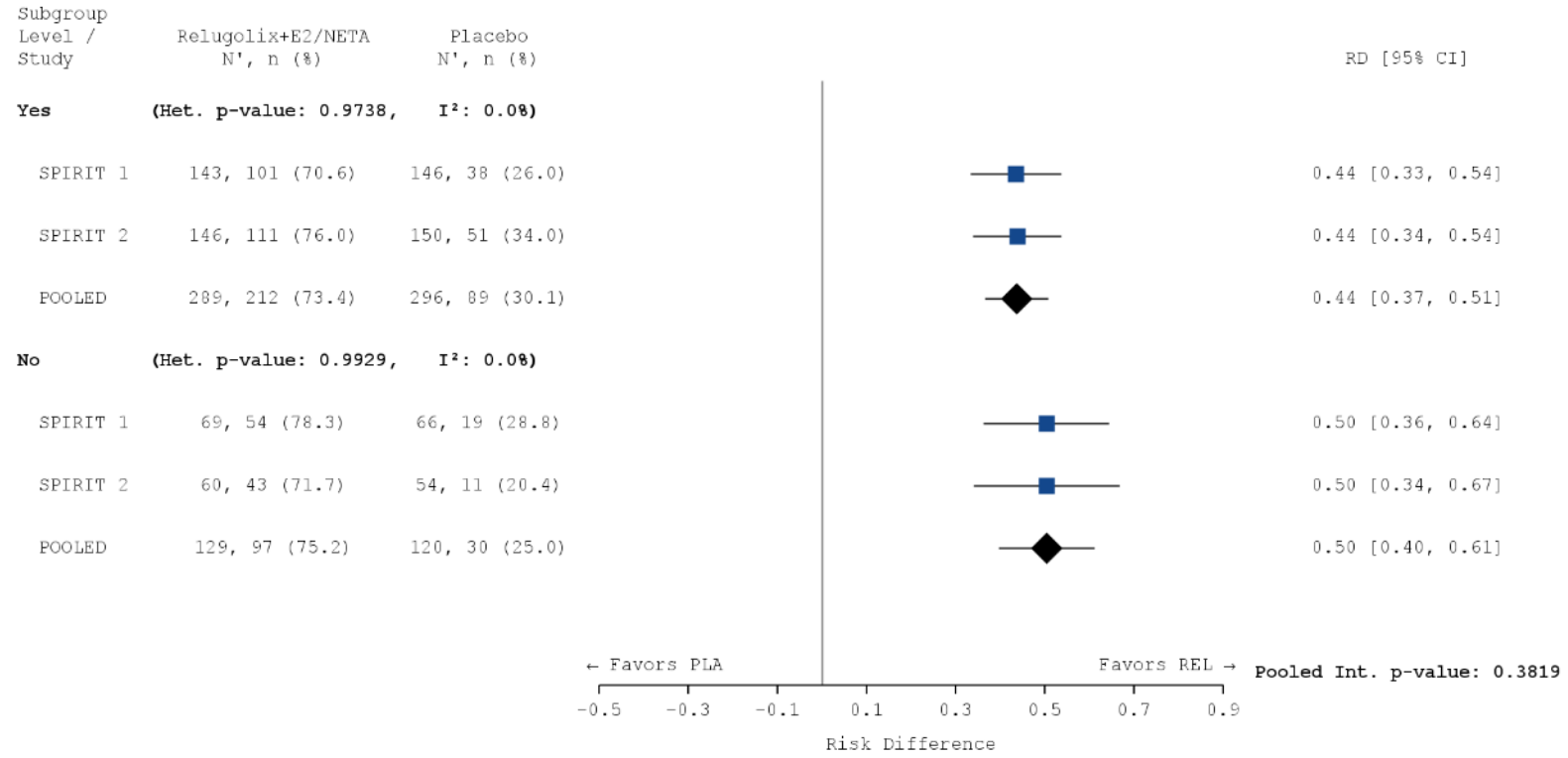
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.1.7.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
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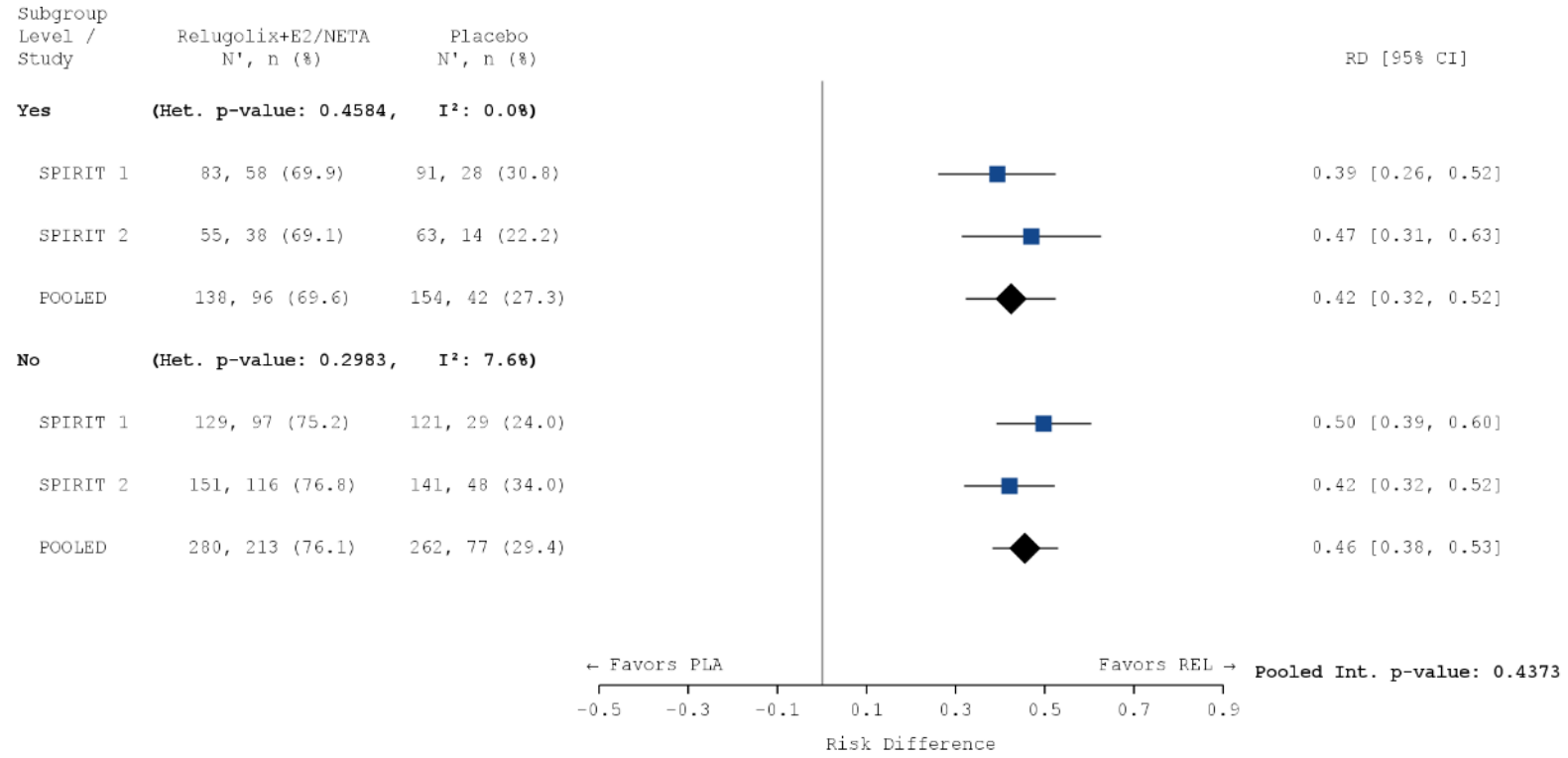
Figure 2.1.7.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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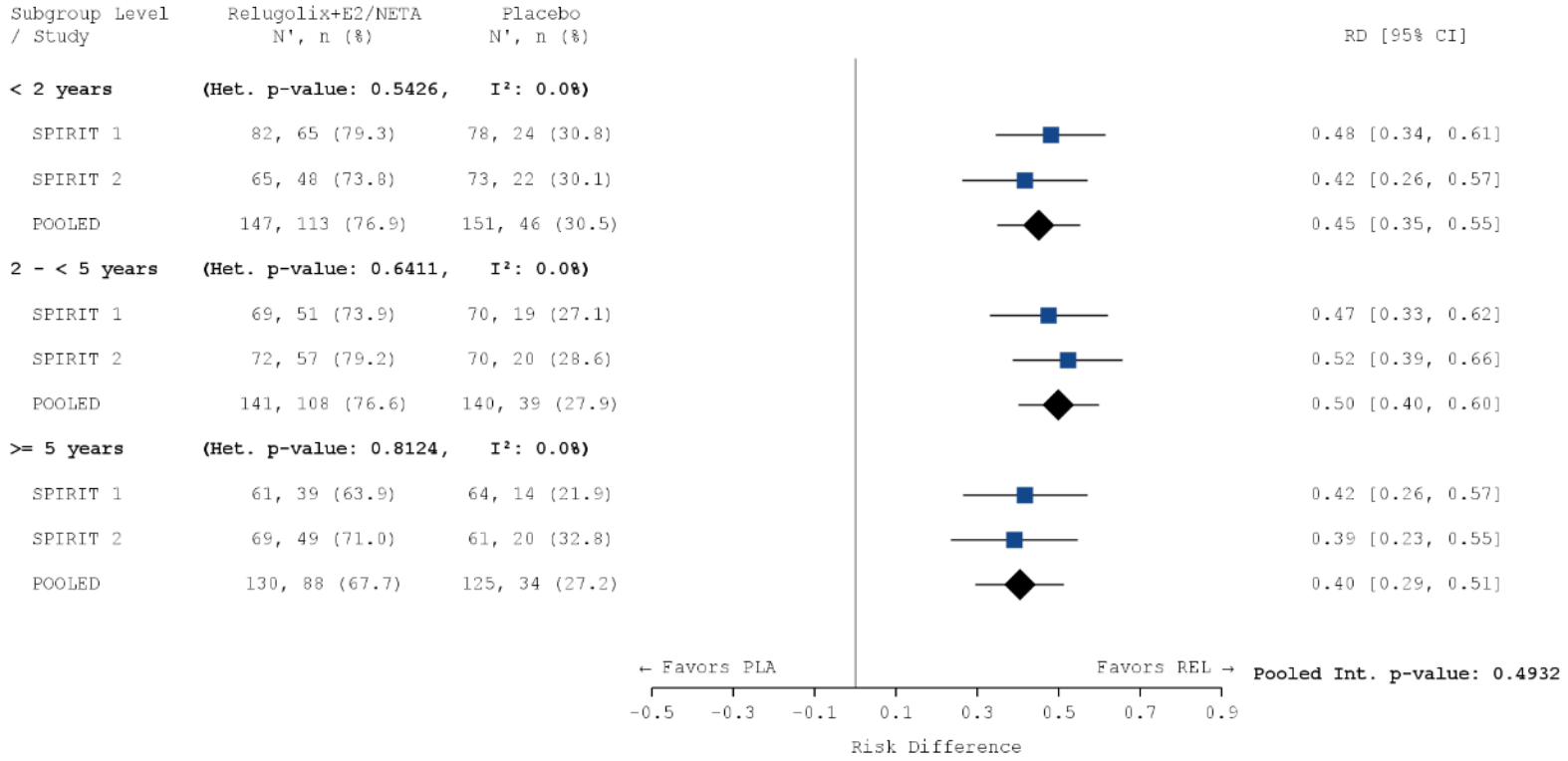
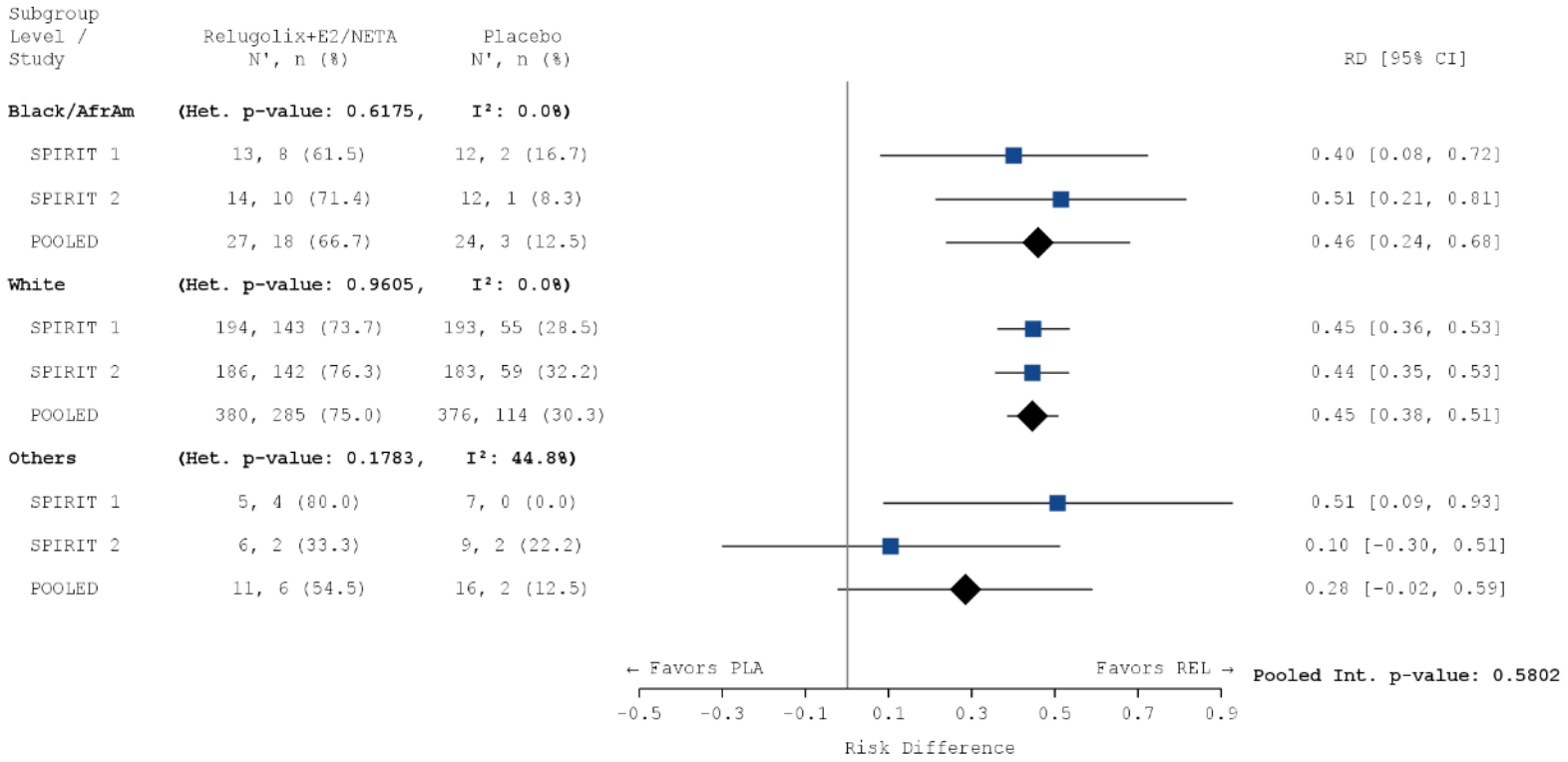
Figure 2.1.7.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.1.7.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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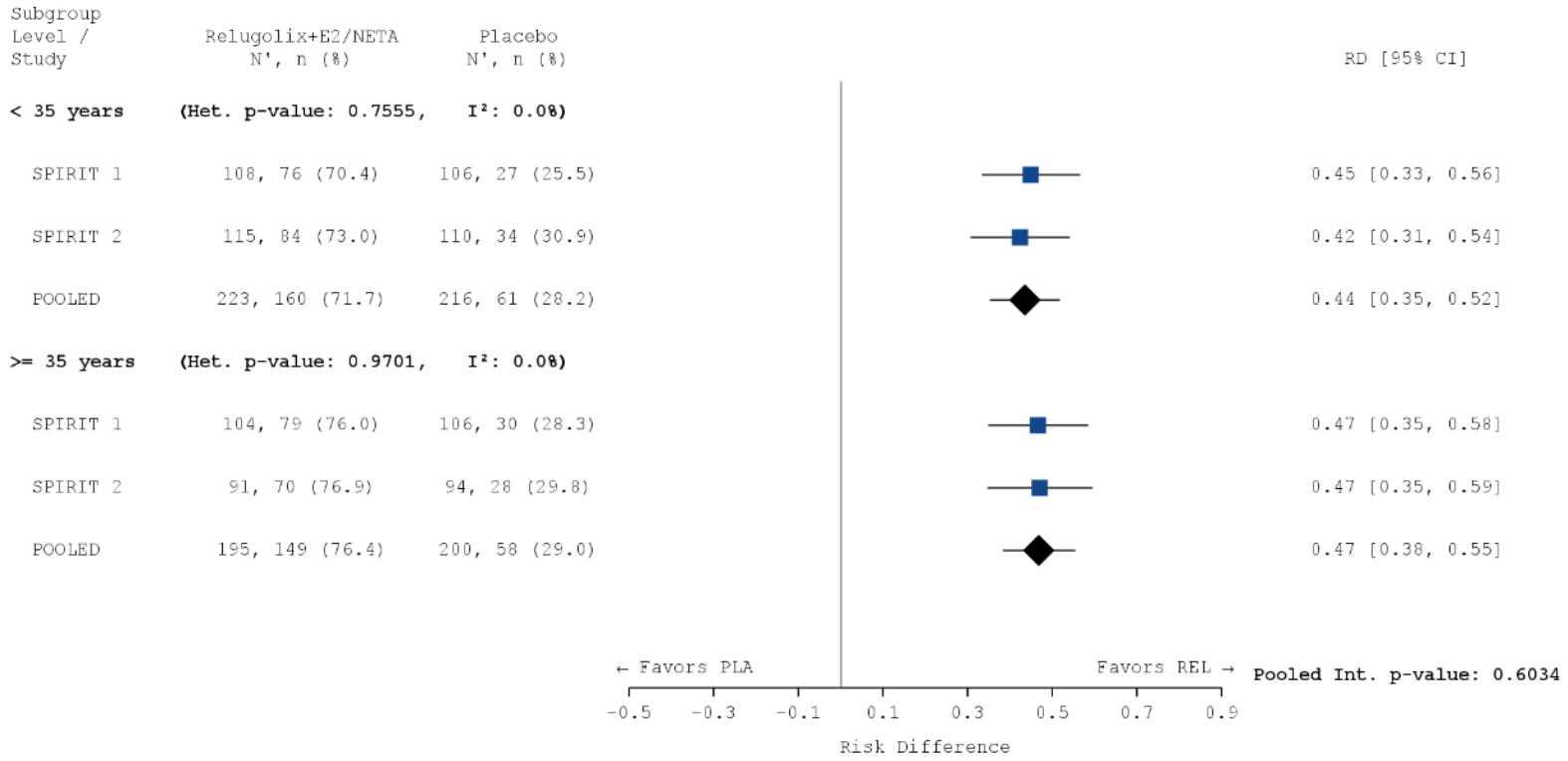
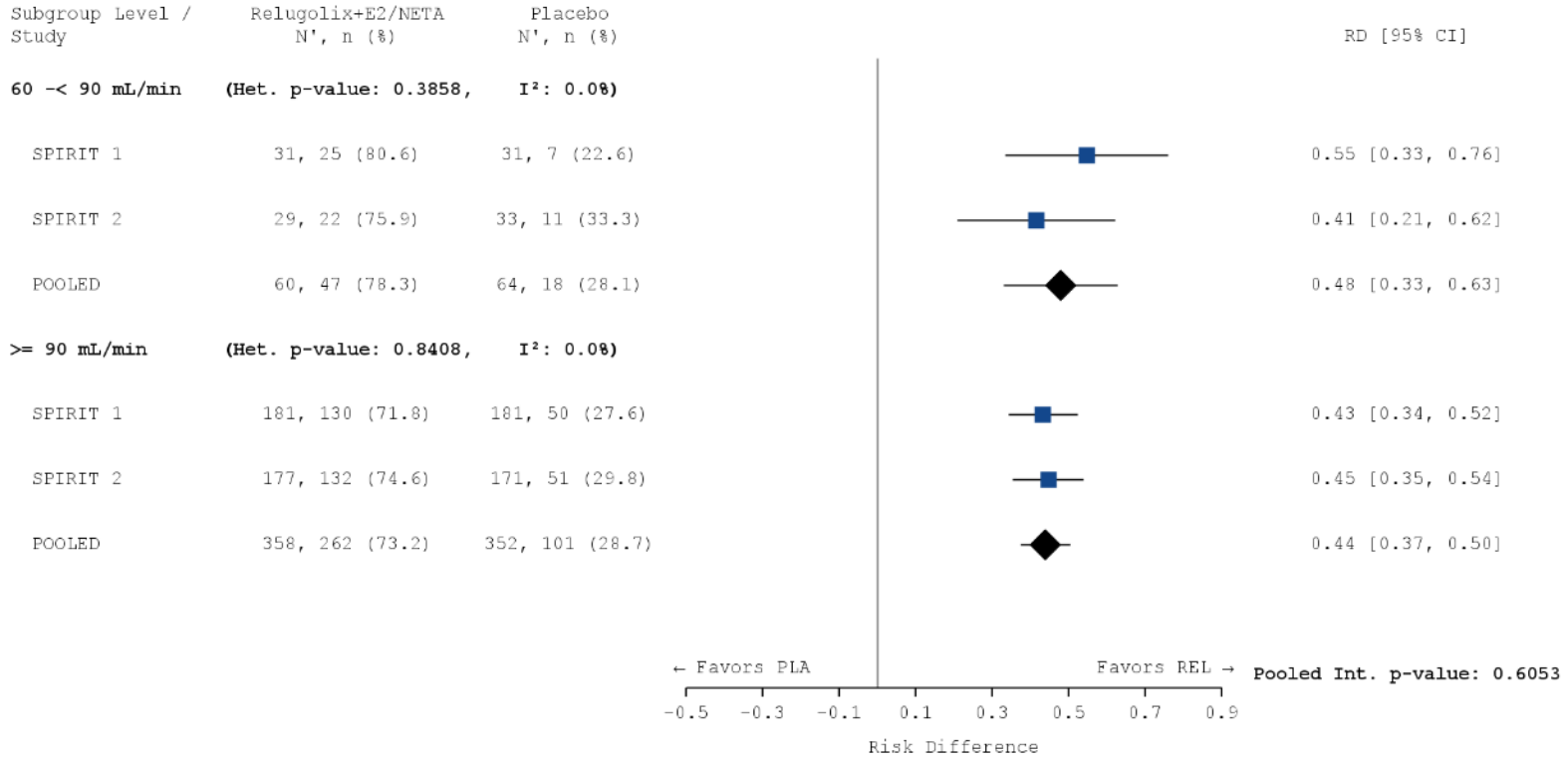
Figure 2.1.7.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.1.7.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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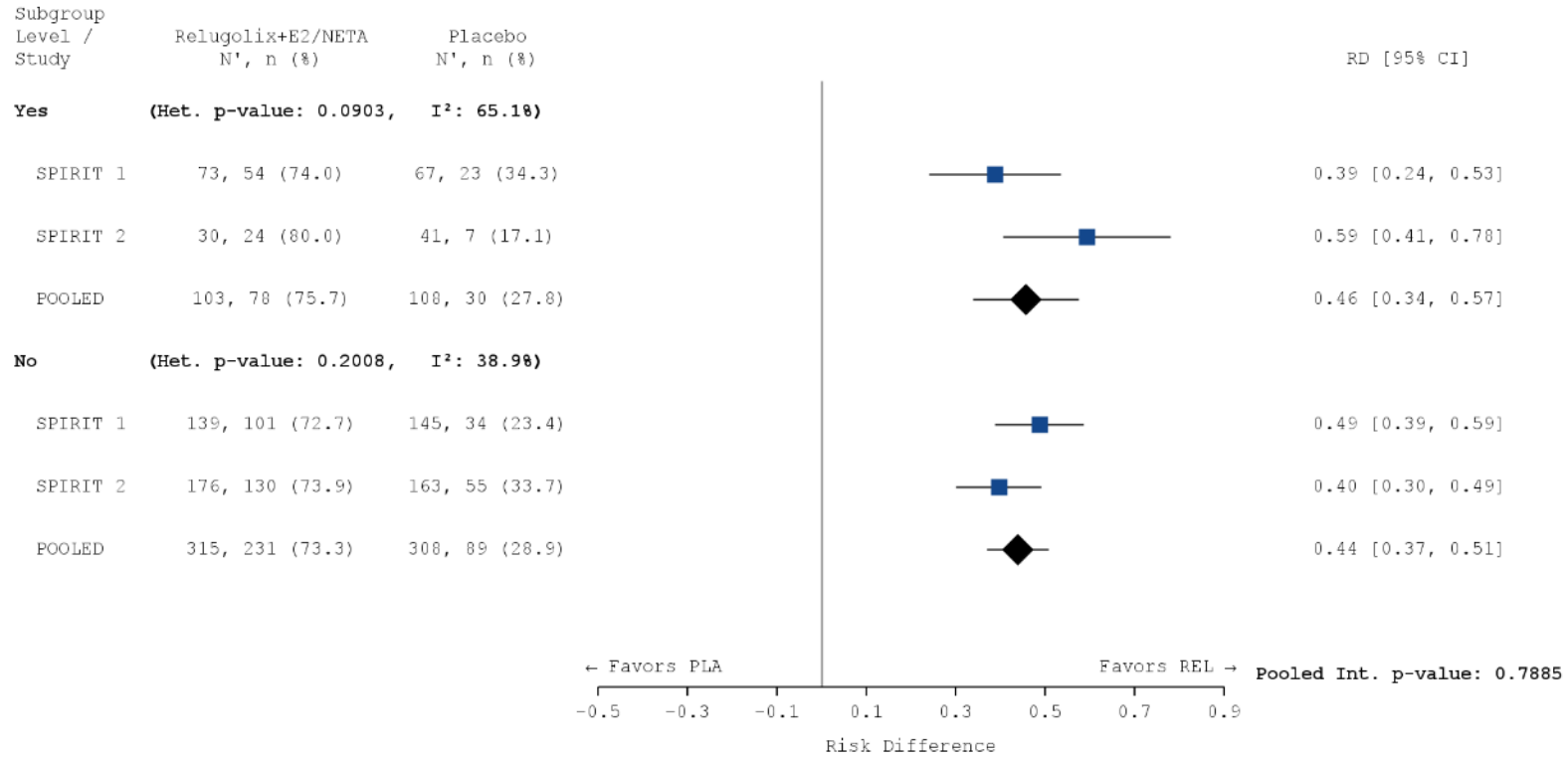
Figure 2.1.7.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on dysmenorrhea NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

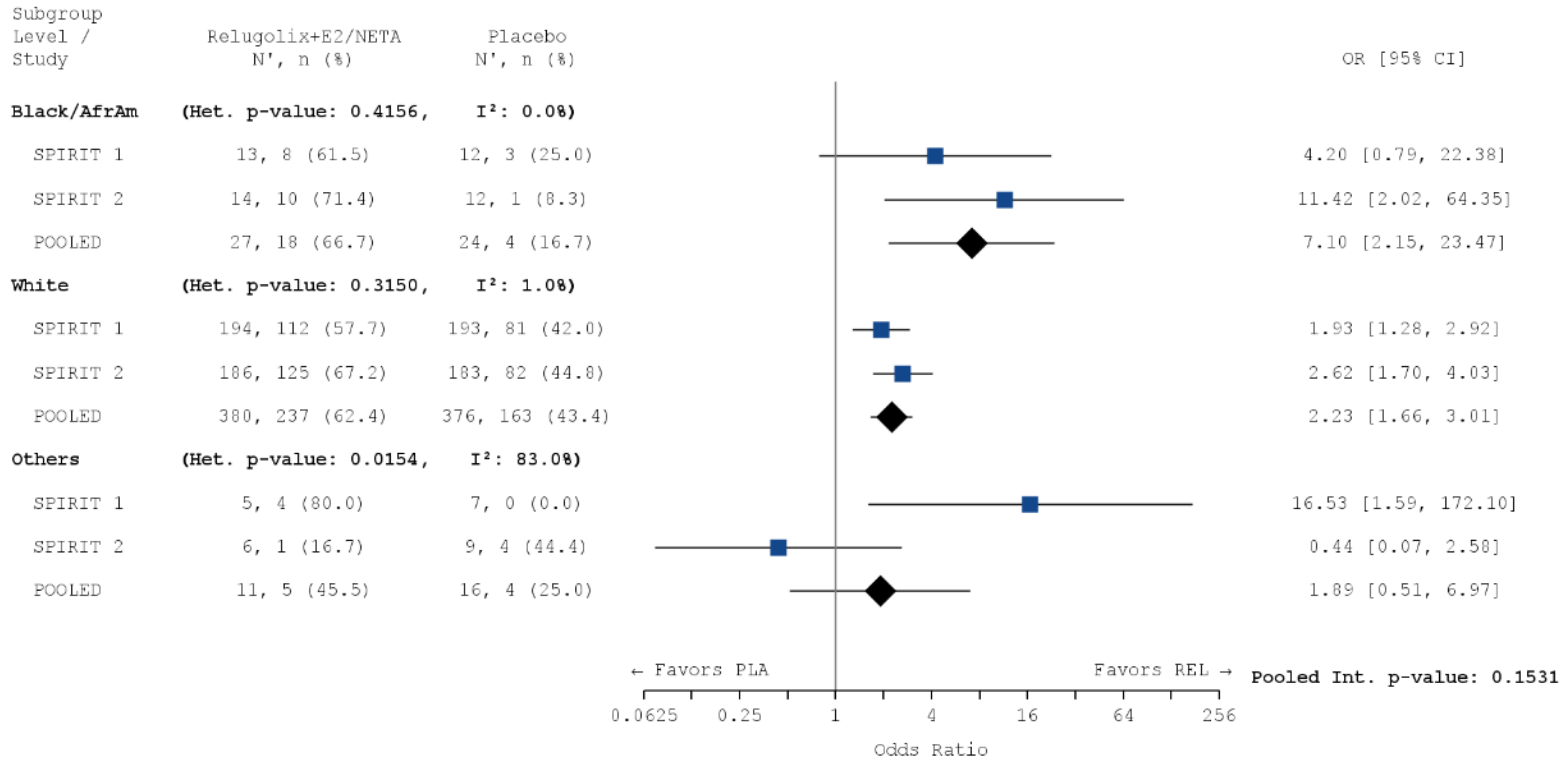
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

2.1.2 Reduktion der nicht-menstruellen Beckenschmerzen

2.1.2.1 Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)

SPIRIT AMNOG
SPIRIT1/SPIRIT2

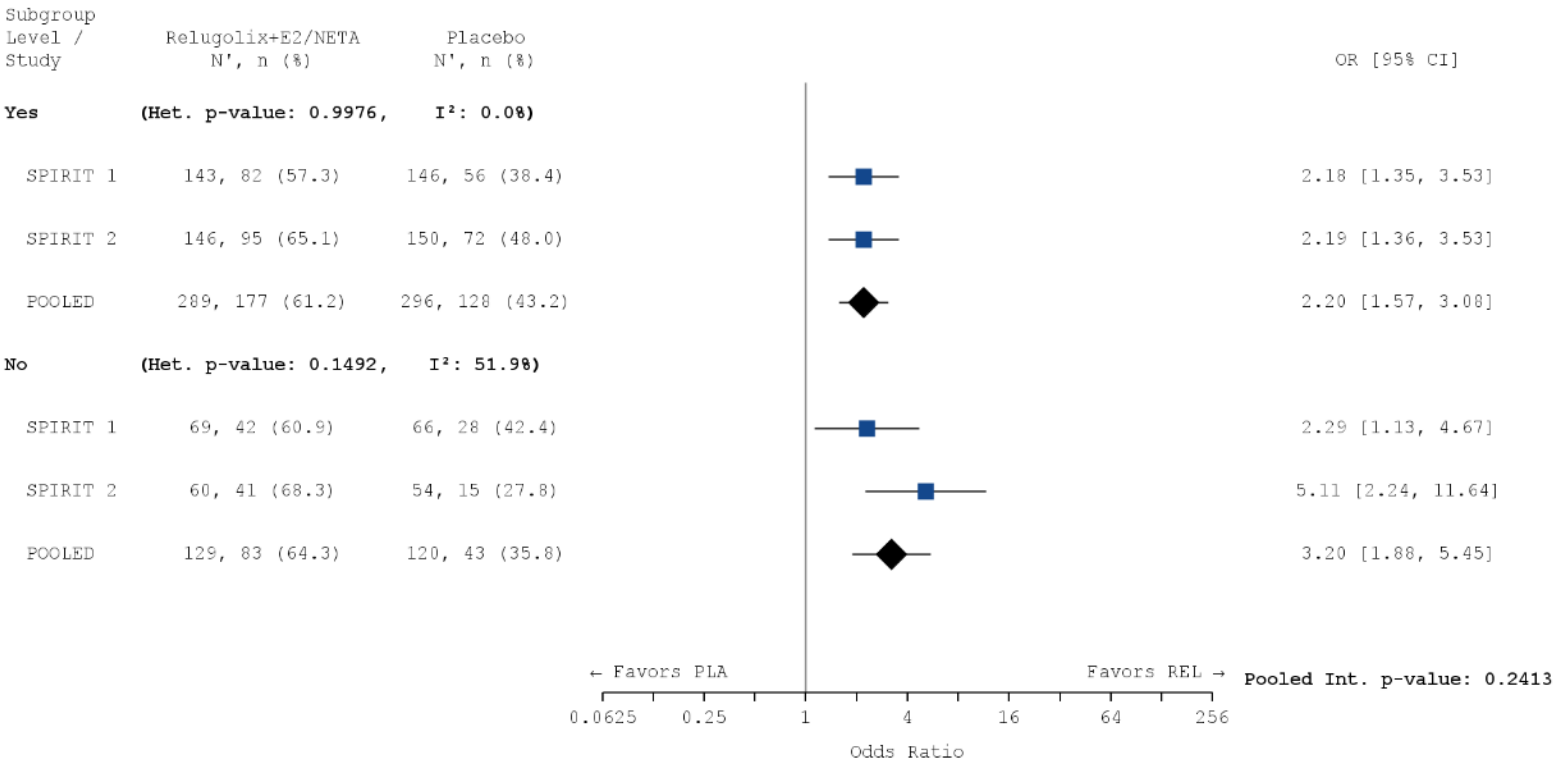
Figure 2.2.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

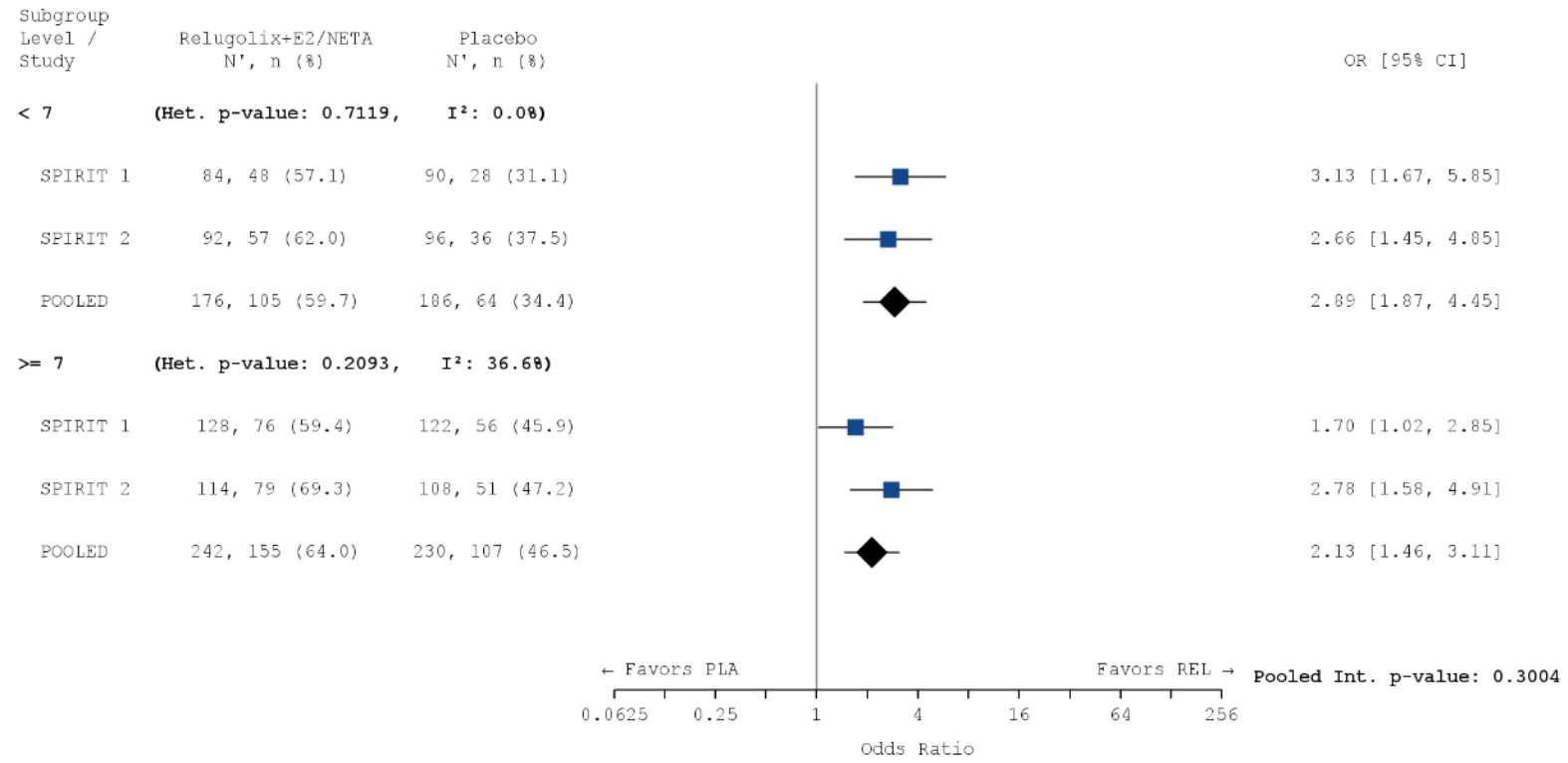
Figure 2.2.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

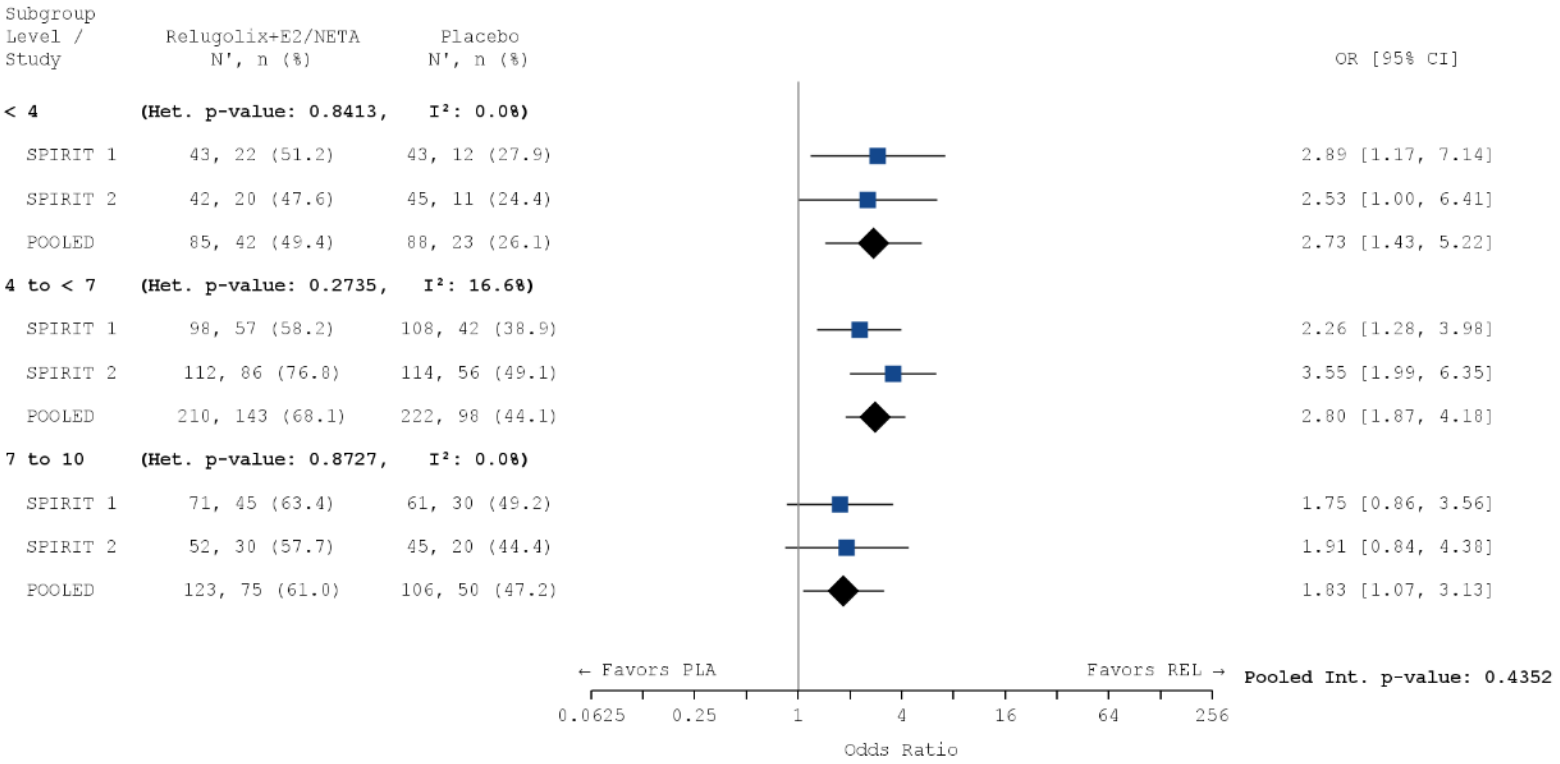
Figure 2.2.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

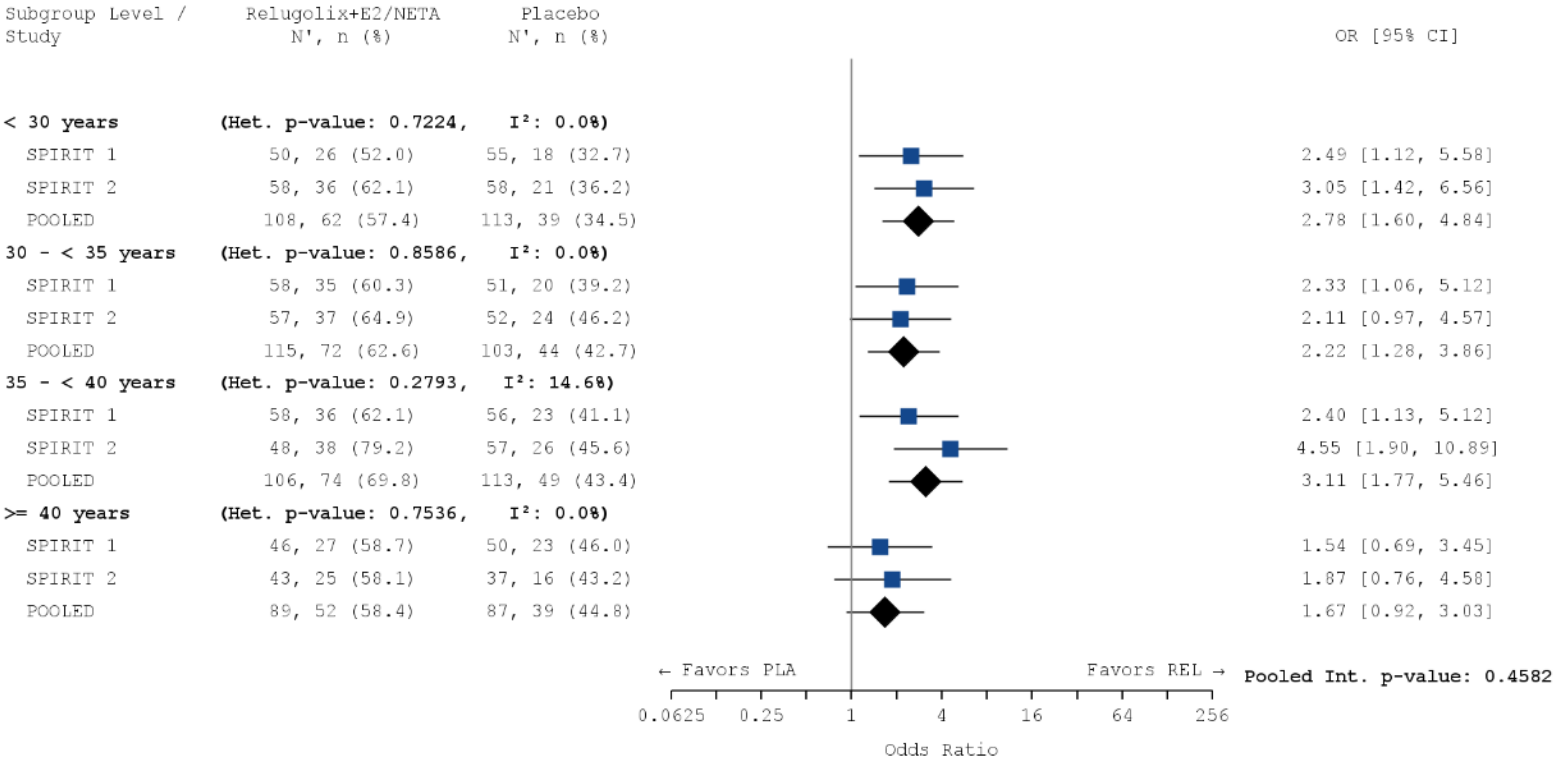
Figure 2.2.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

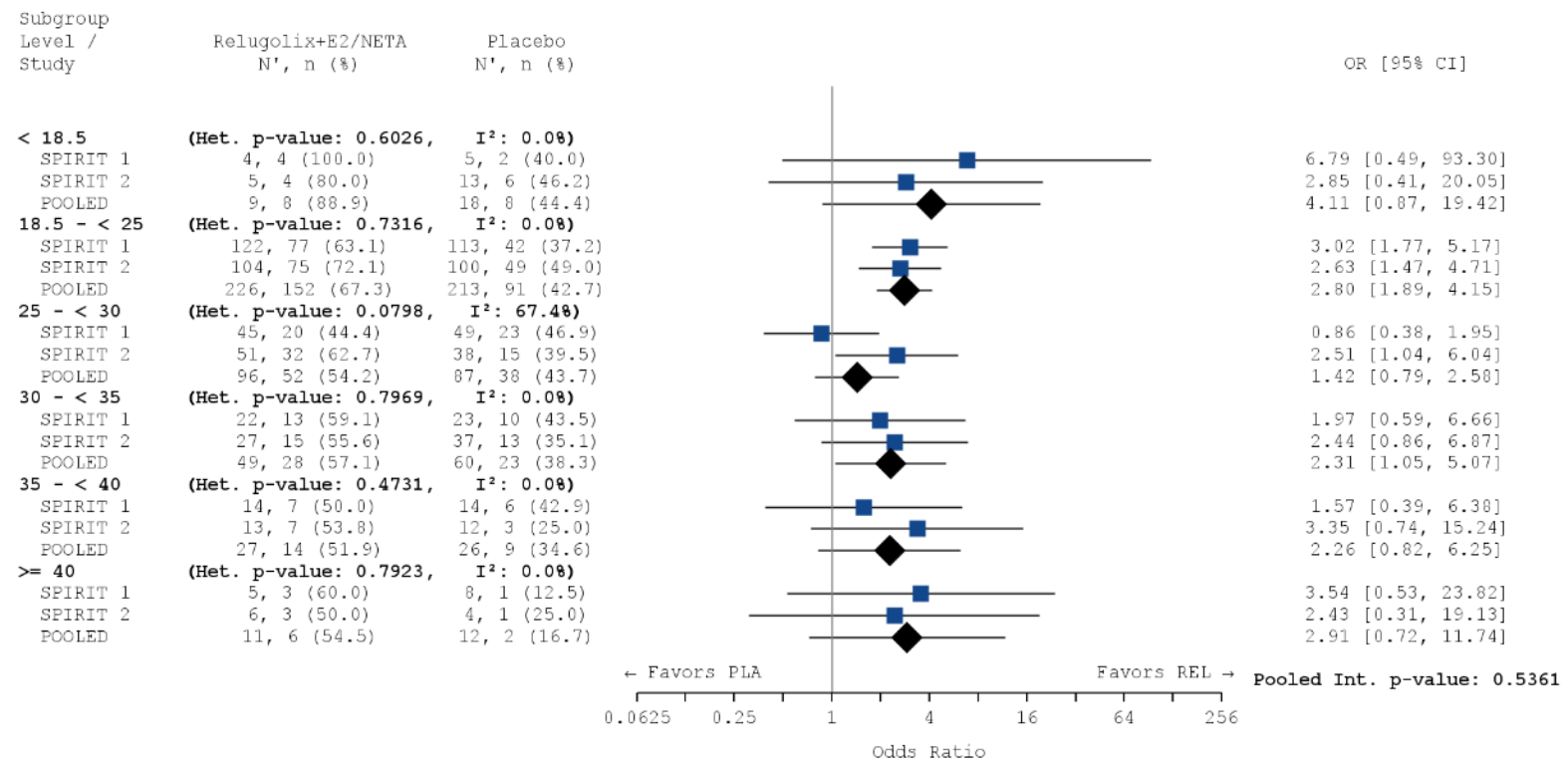
Figure 2.2.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

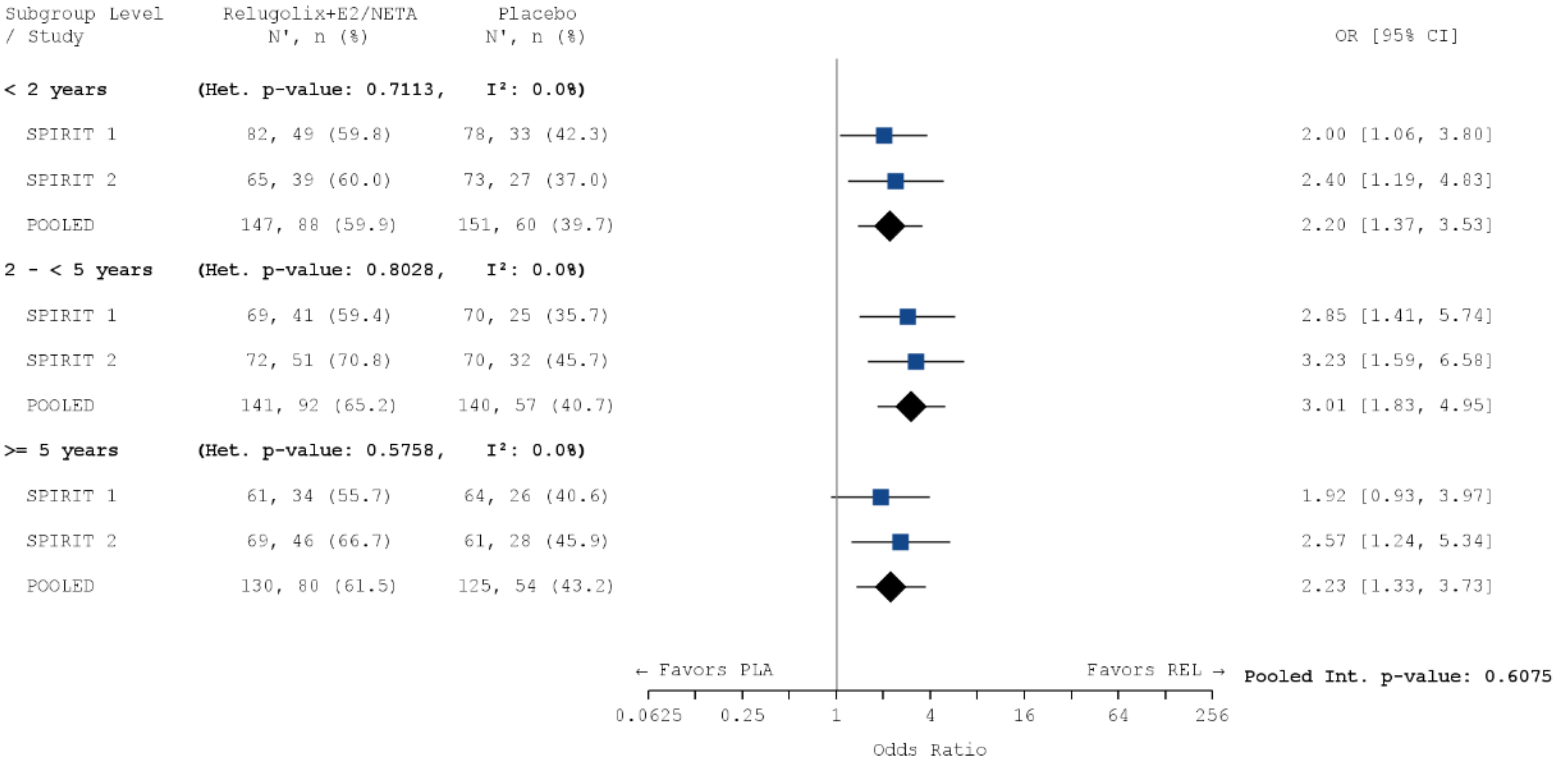
Figure 2.2.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

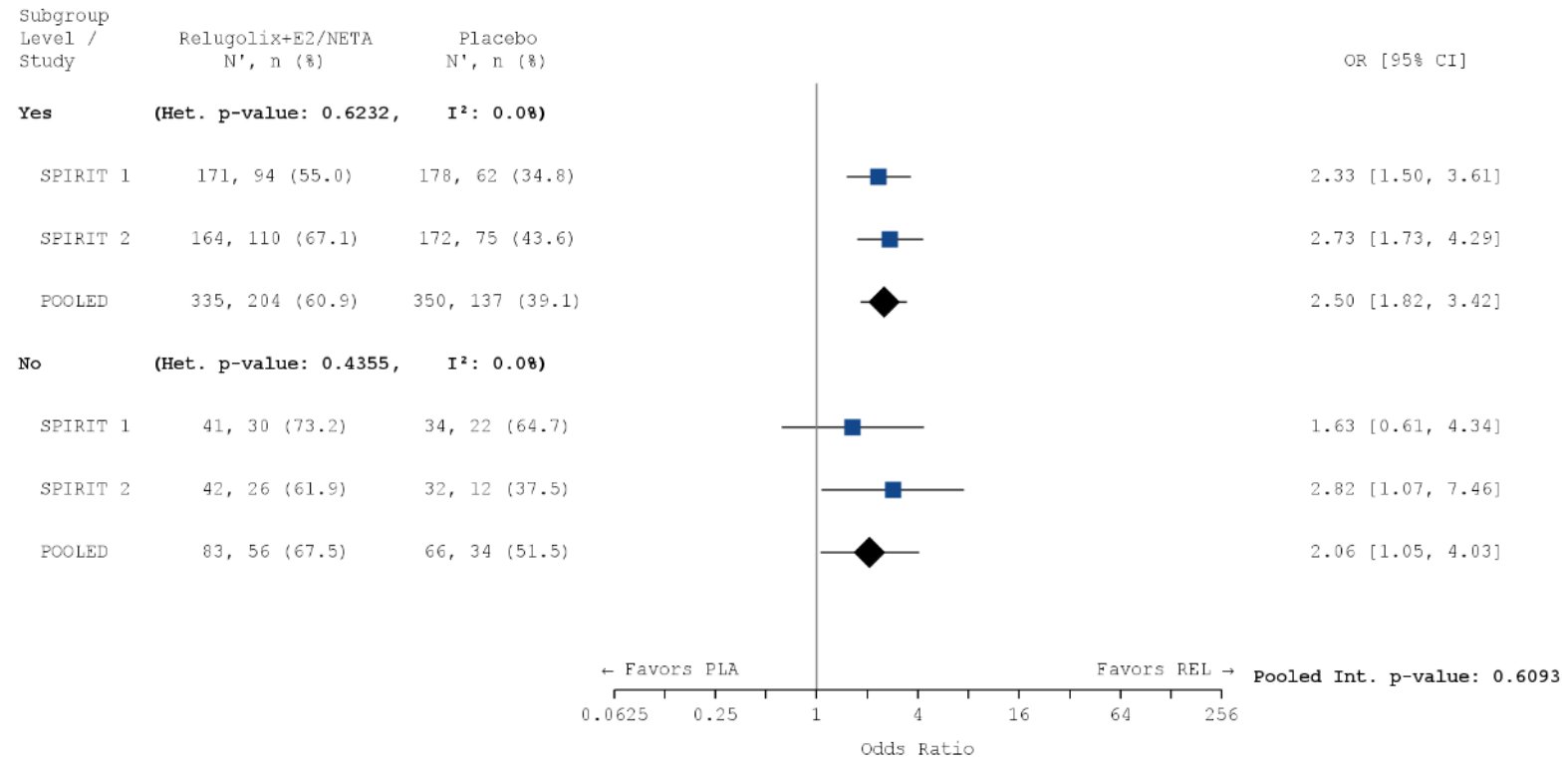
Figure 2.2.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

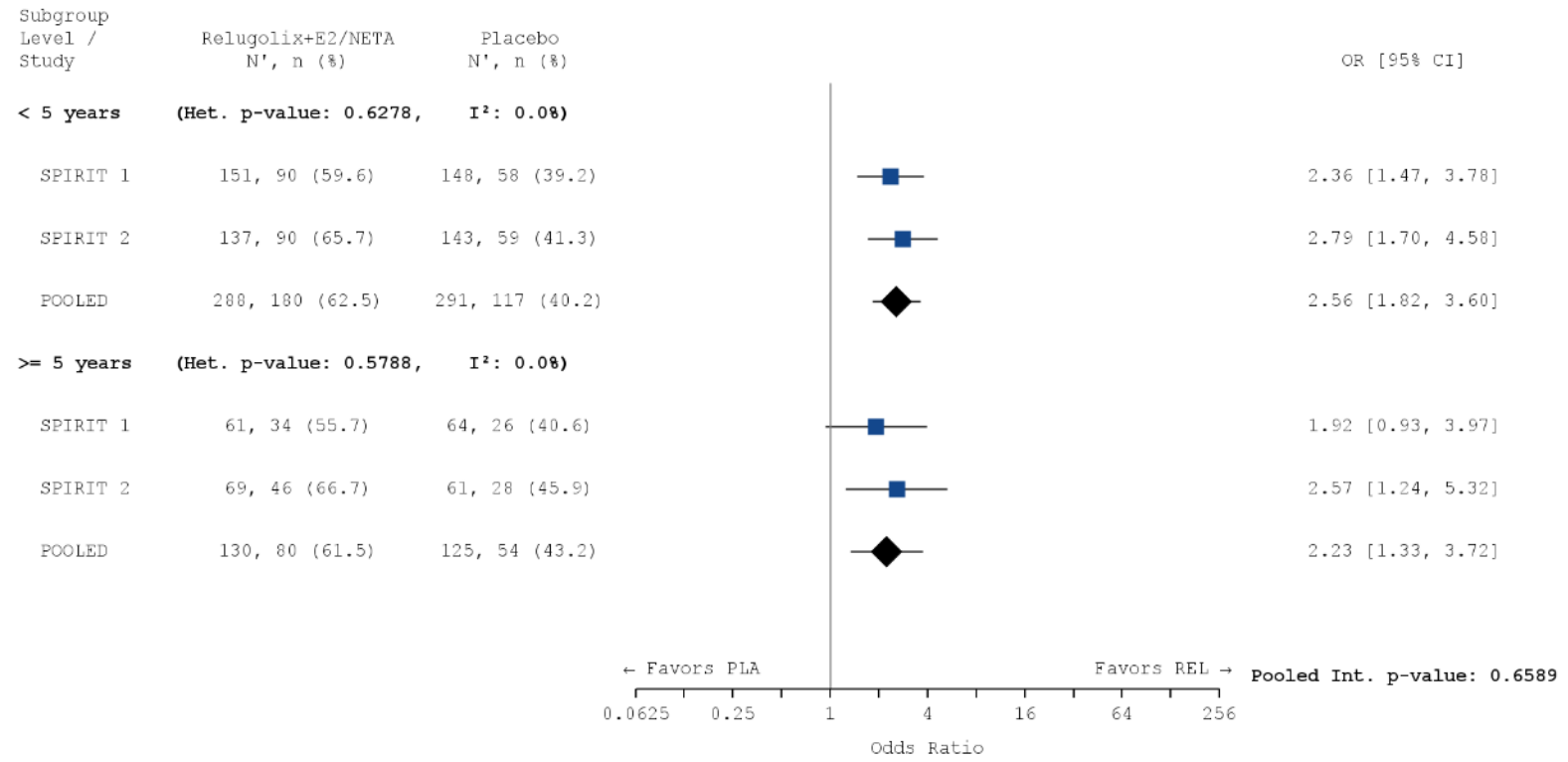
Figure 2.2.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

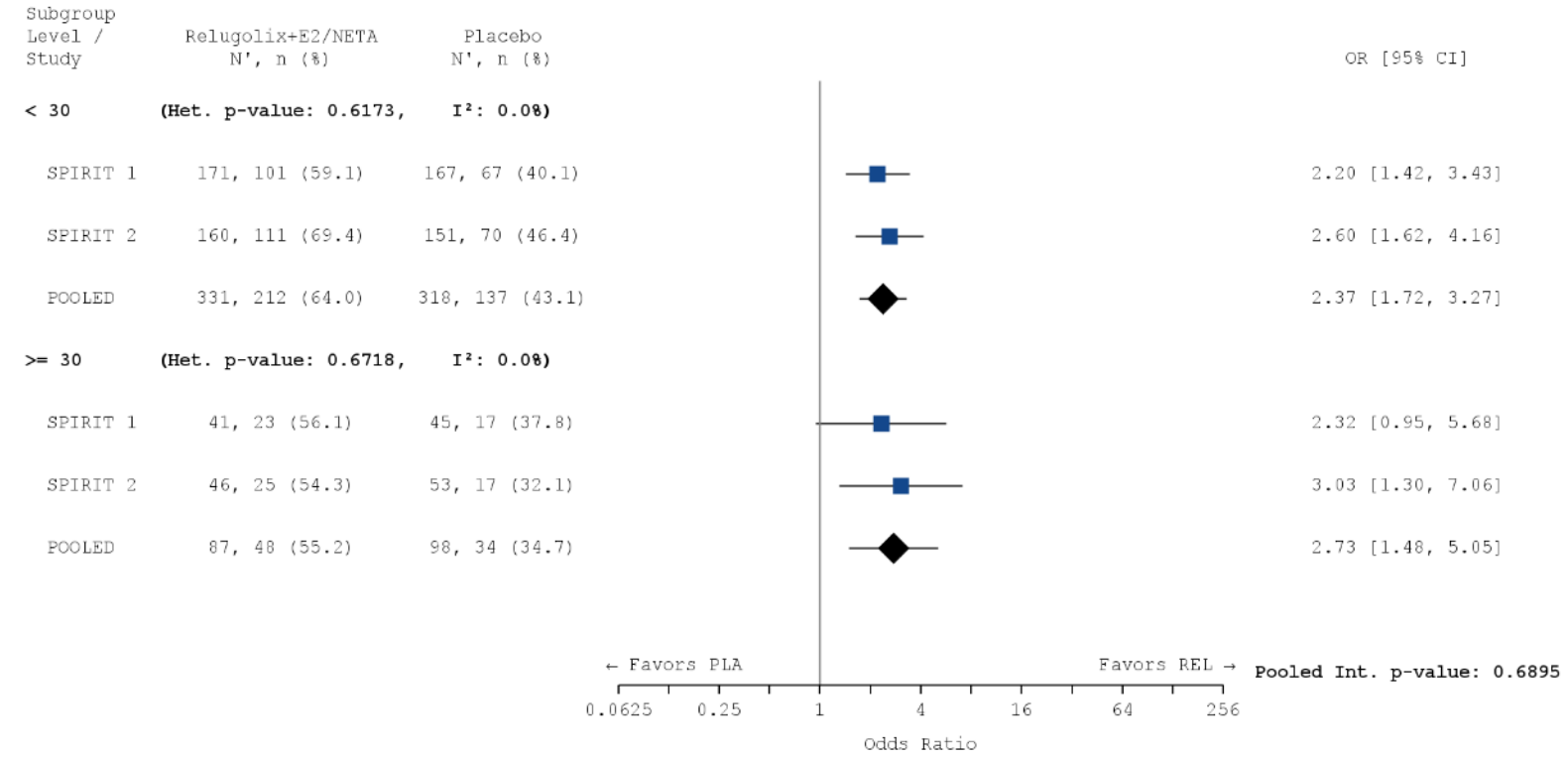
Figure 2.2.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

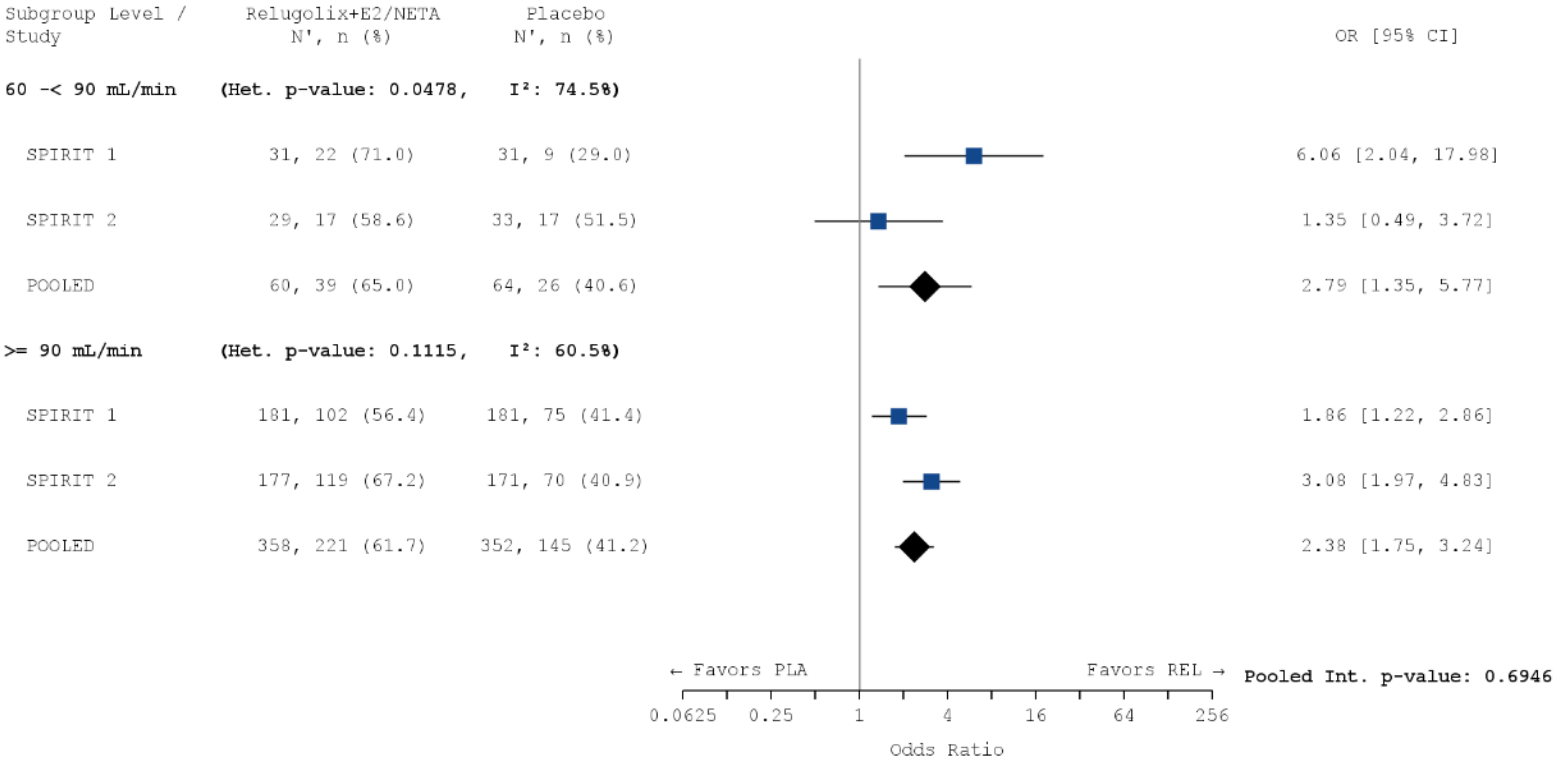
Figure 2.2.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

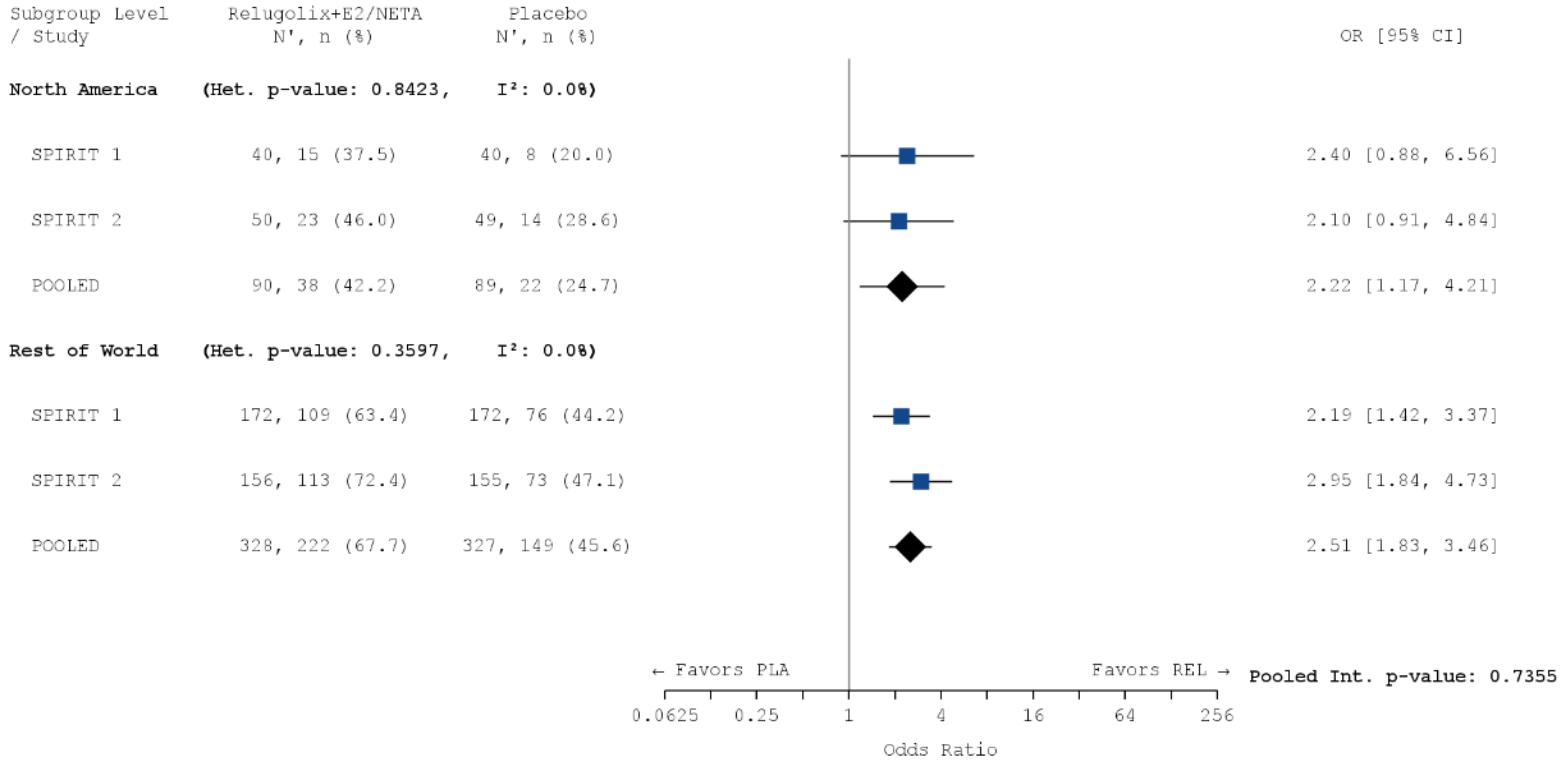
Figure 2.2.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

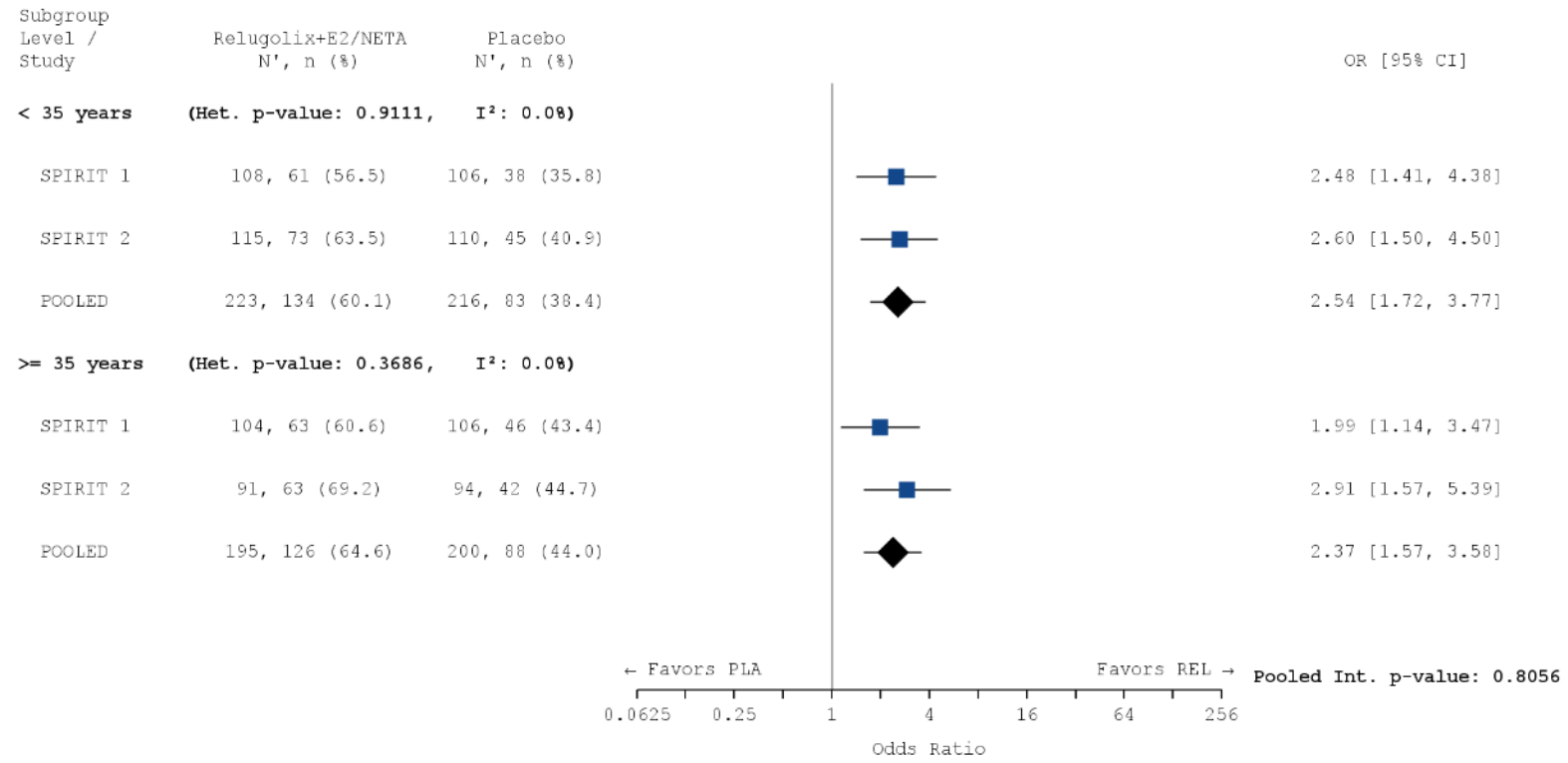
Figure 2.2.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

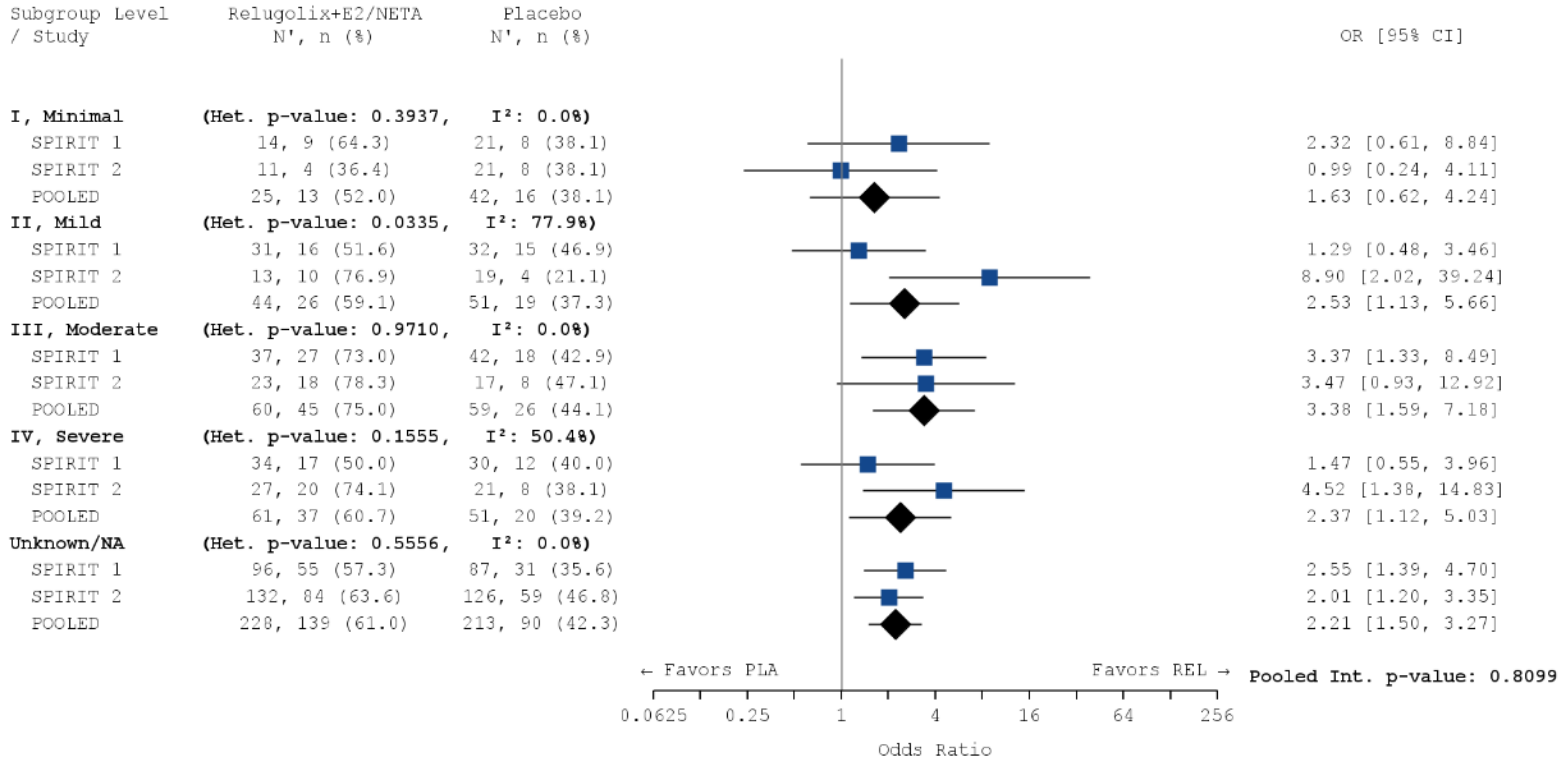
Figure 2.2.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.2.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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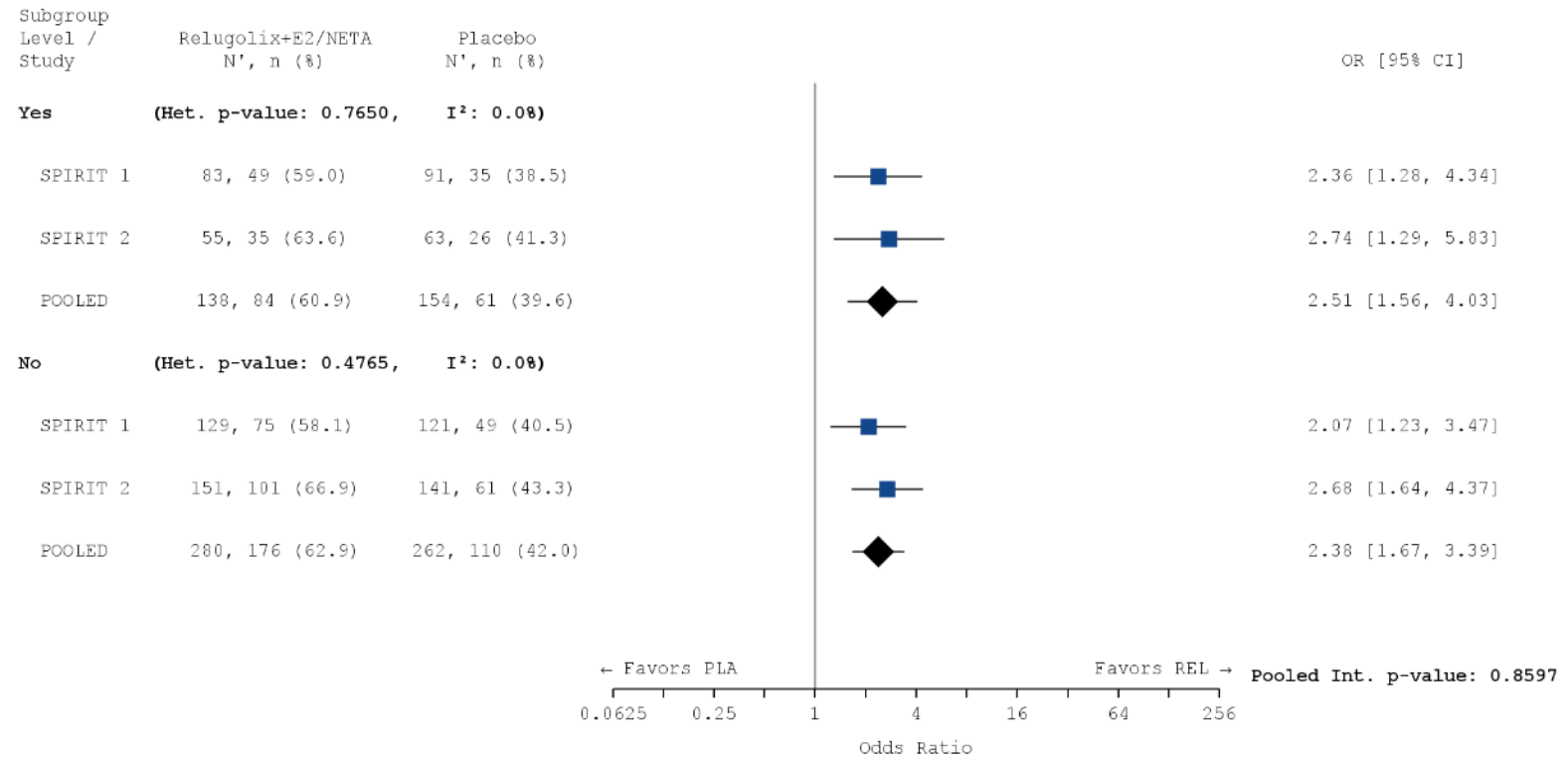
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

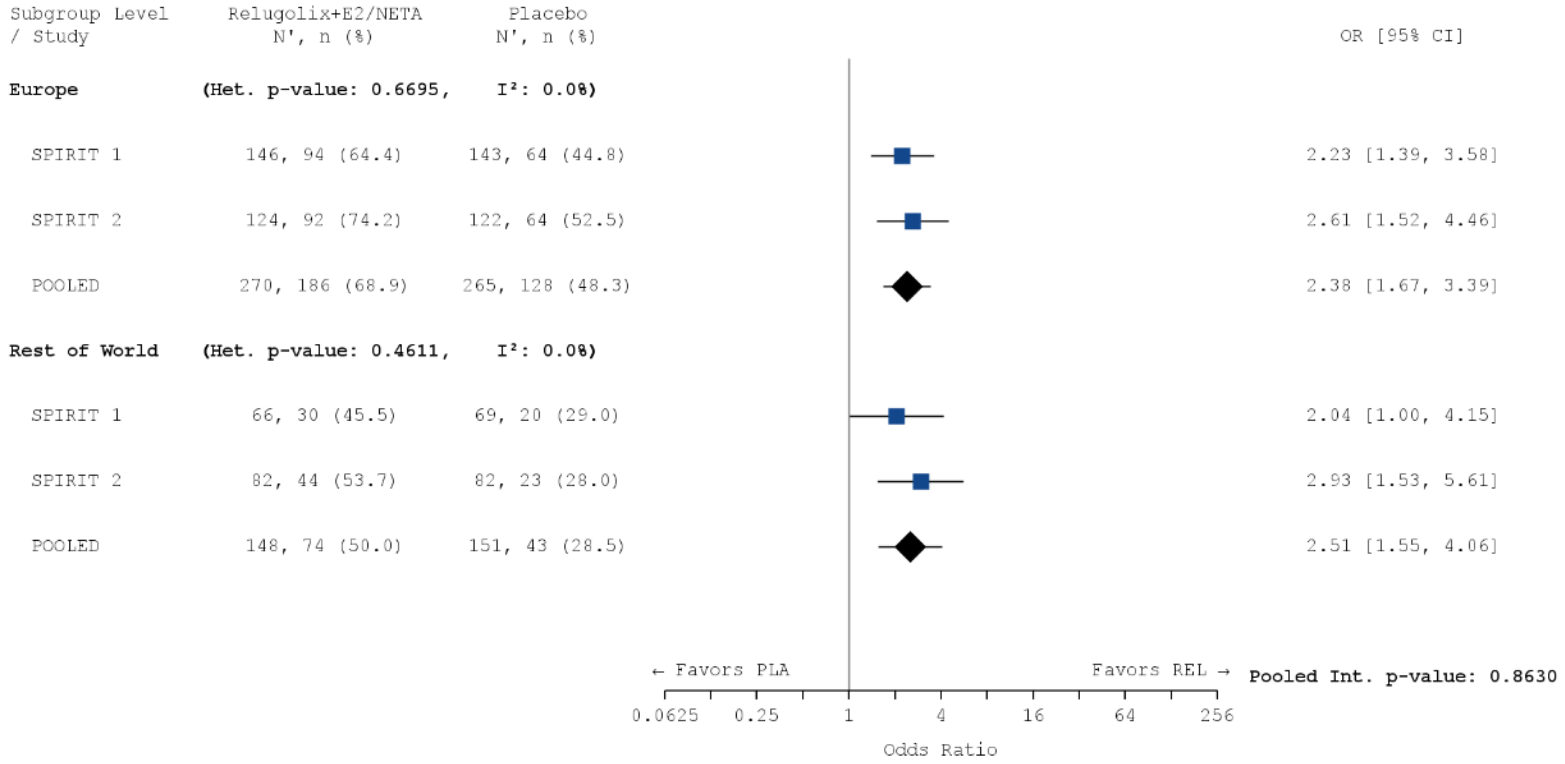
Figure 2.2.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

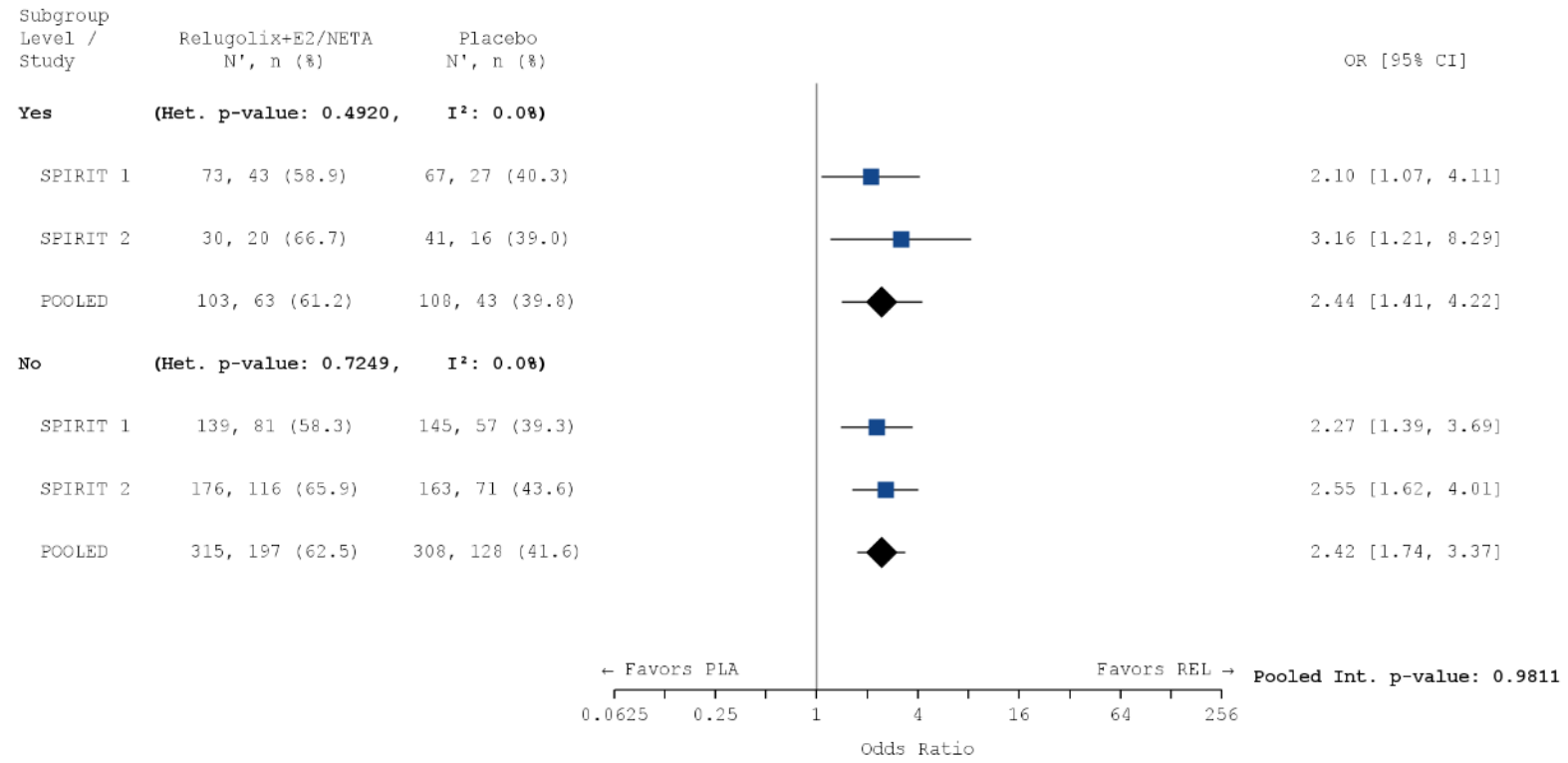
Figure 2.2.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.2.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists

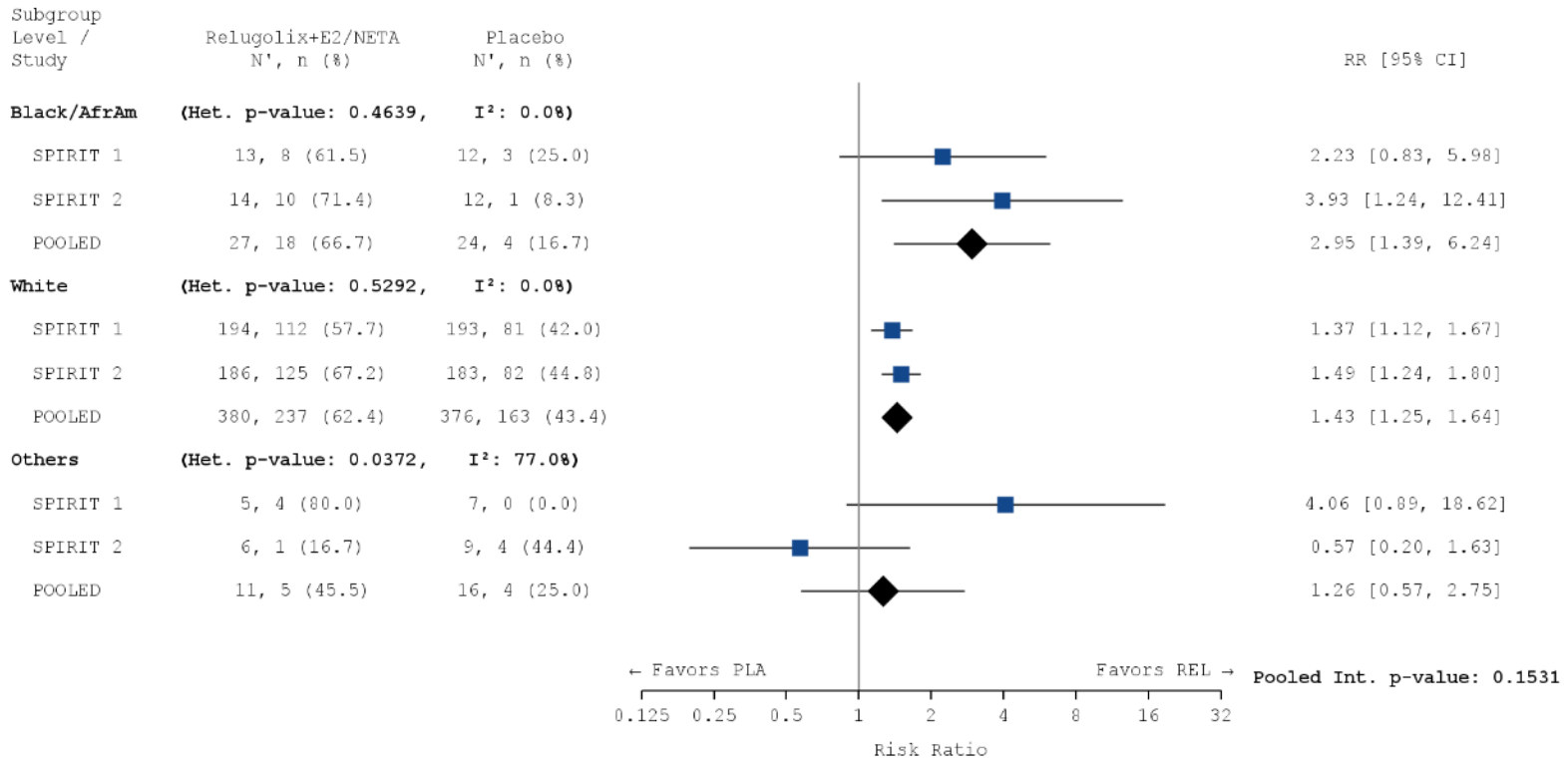


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

2.1.2.2 Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)

Figure 2.2.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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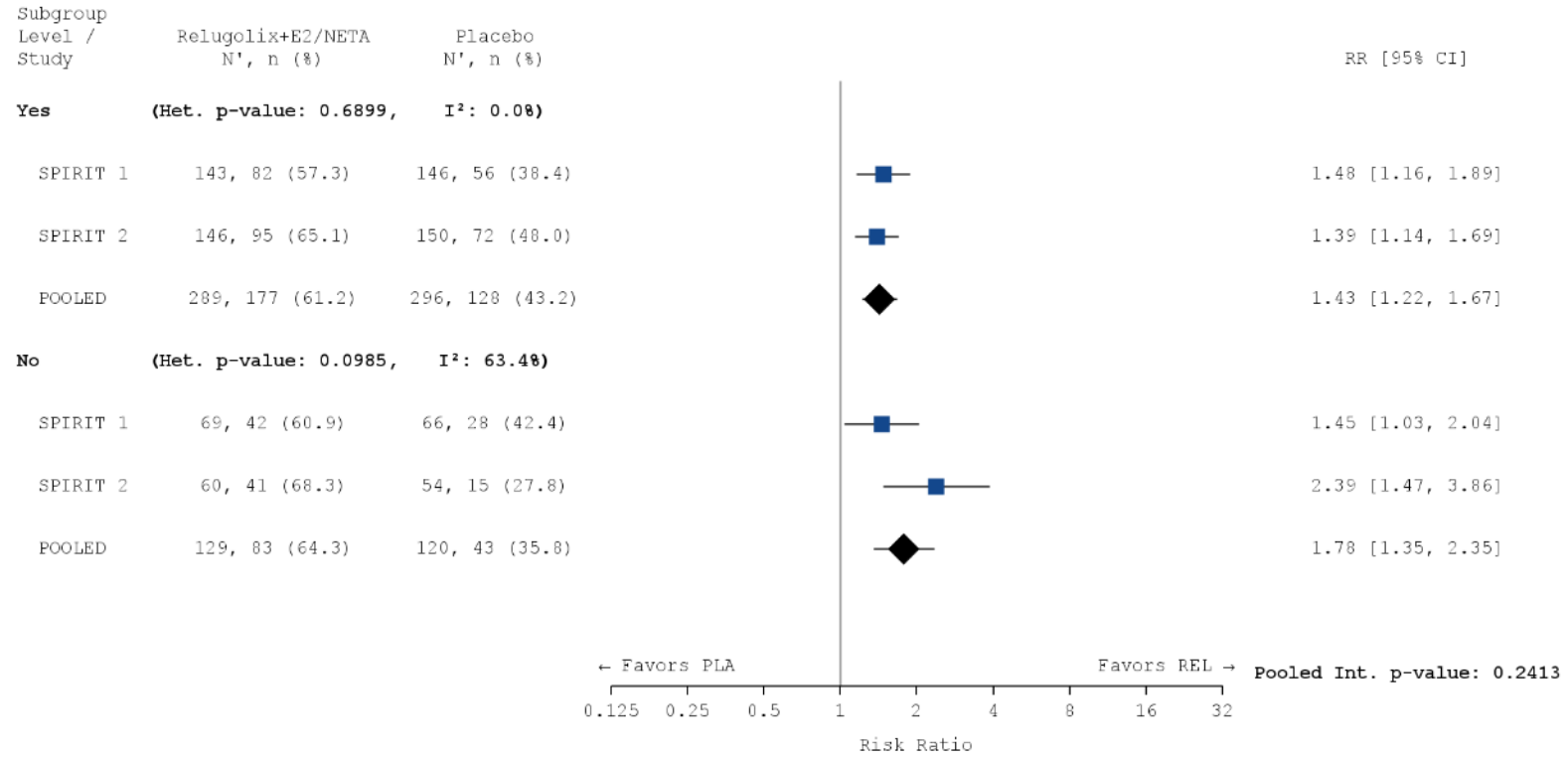
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

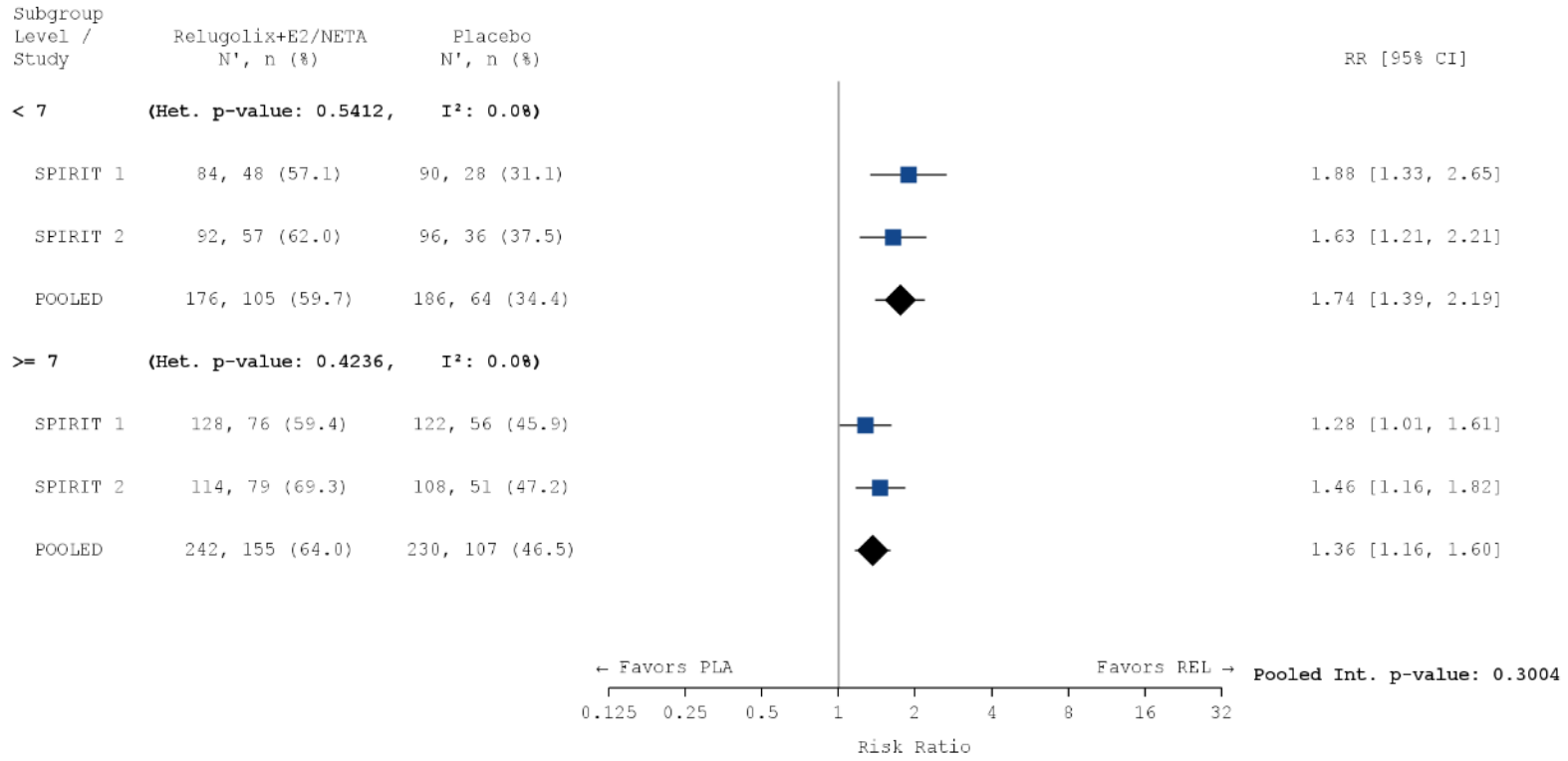
Figure 2.2.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

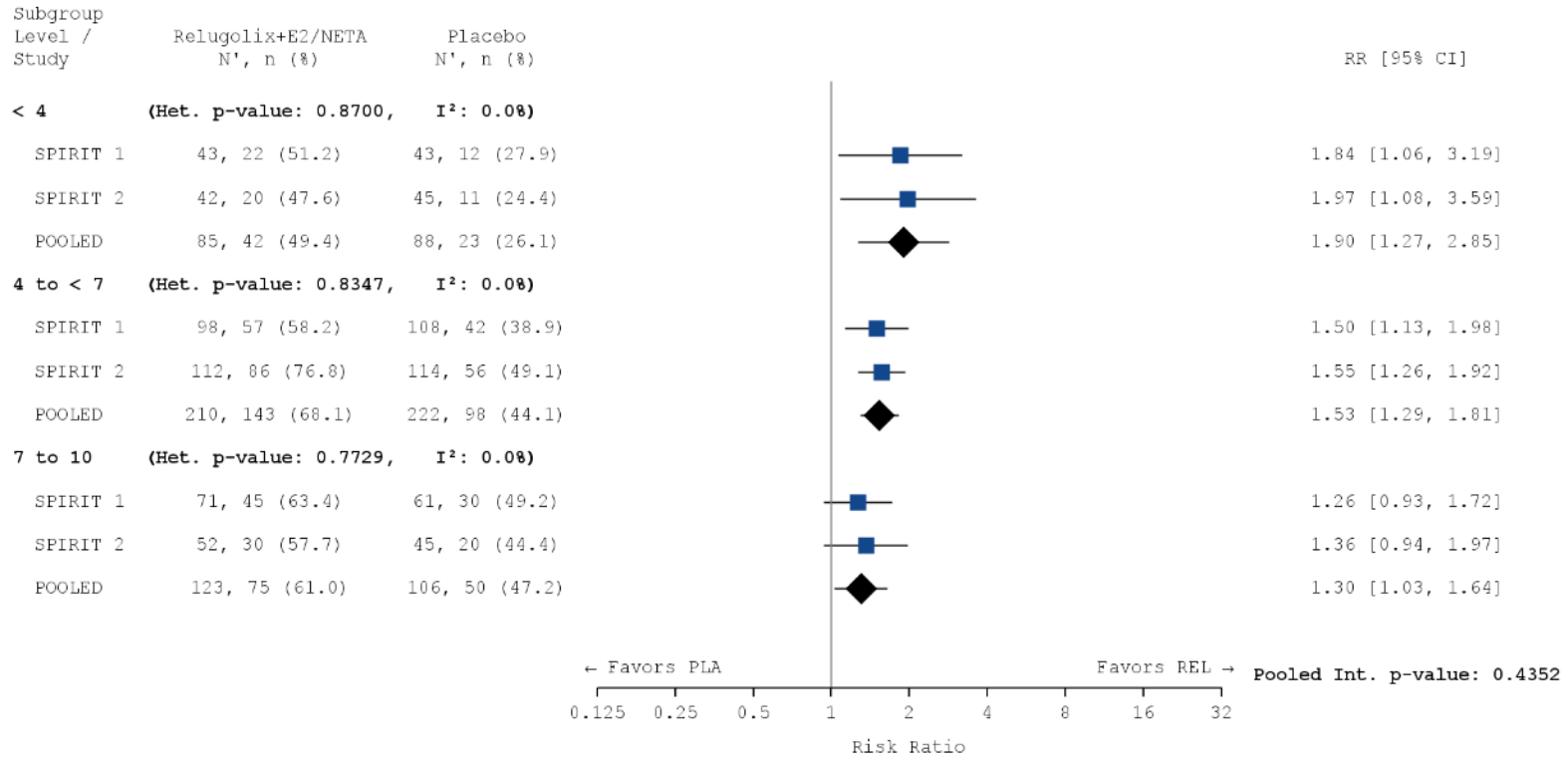
Figure 2.2.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

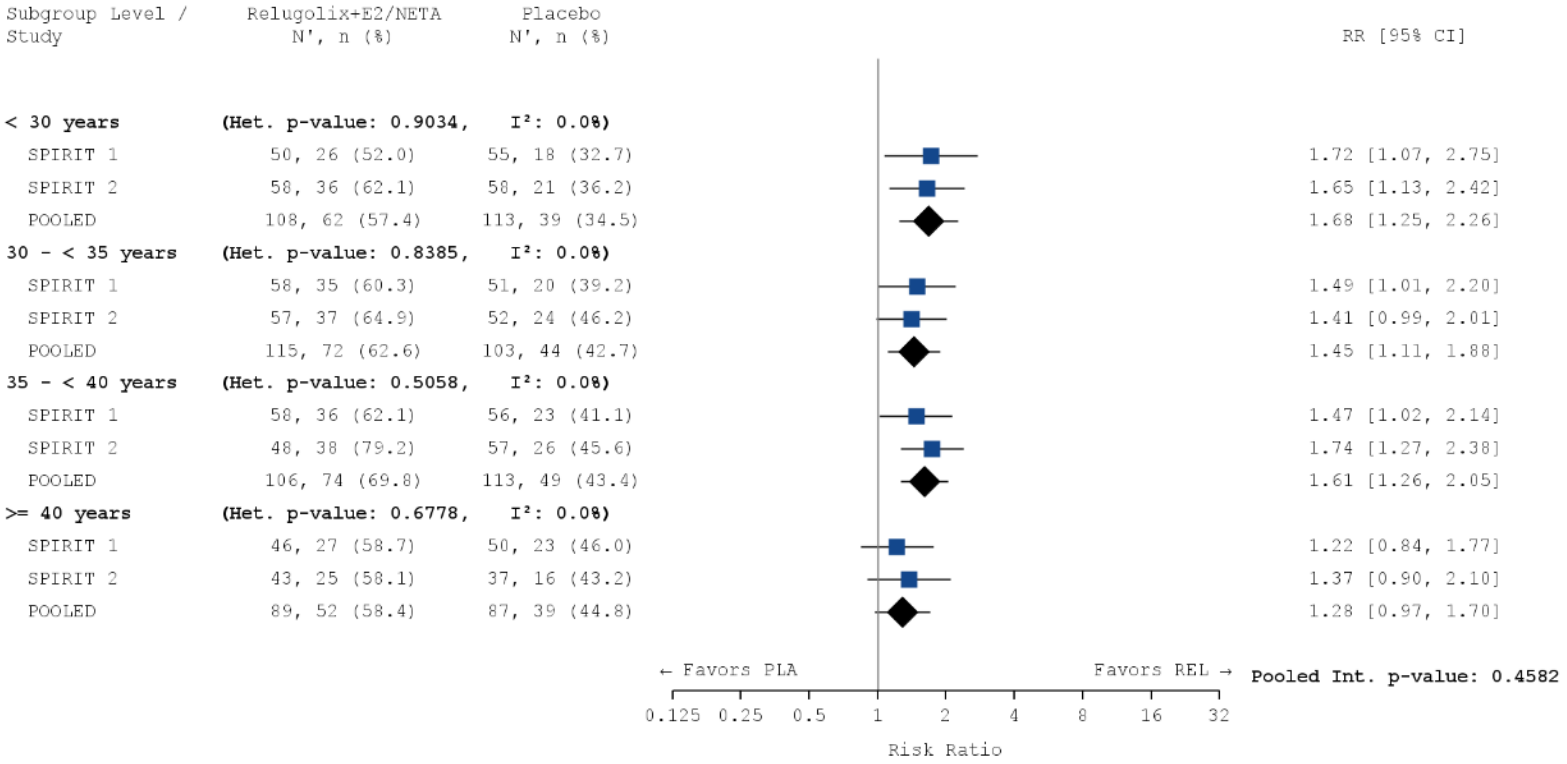
Figure 2.2.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.2.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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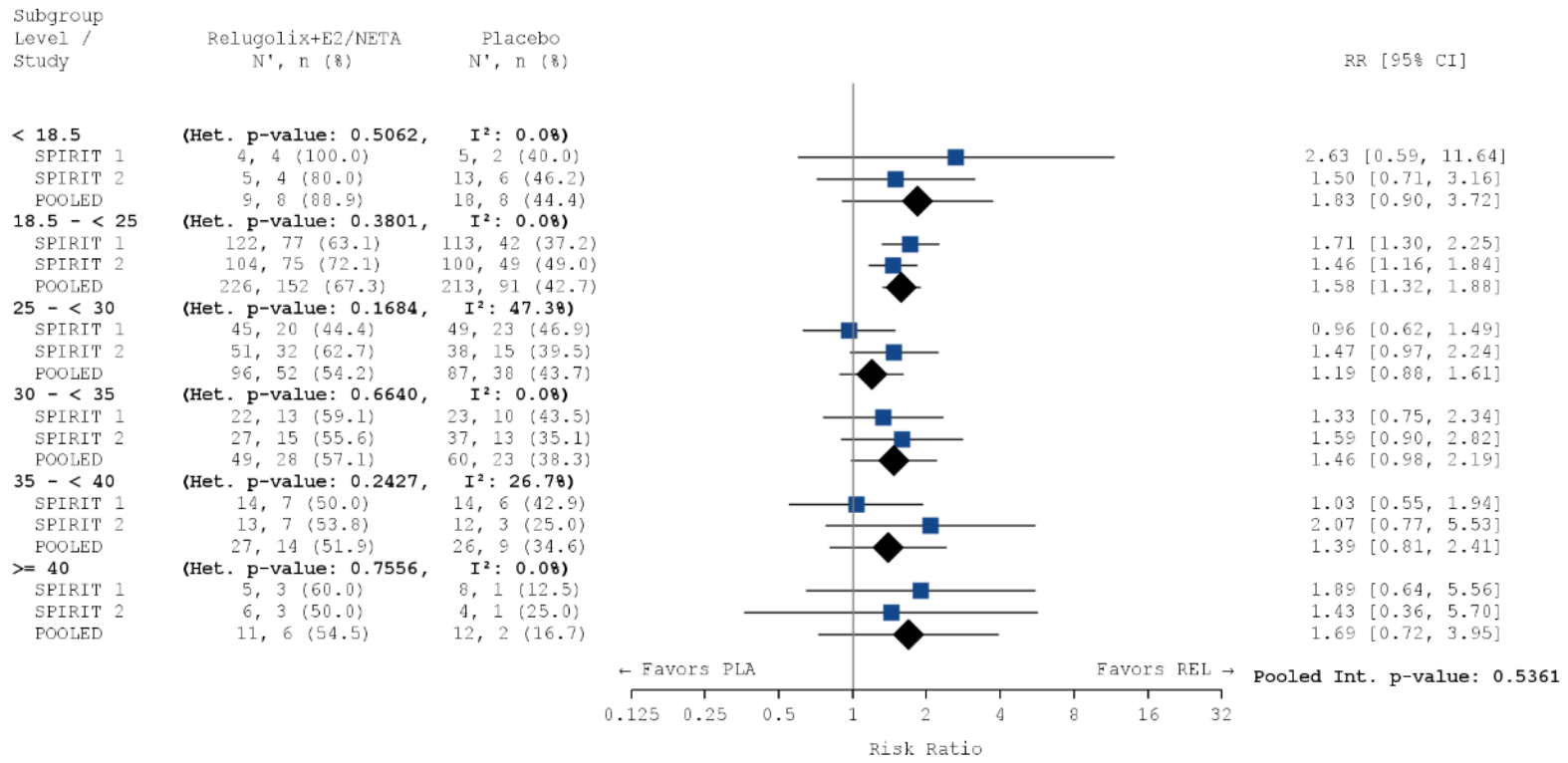
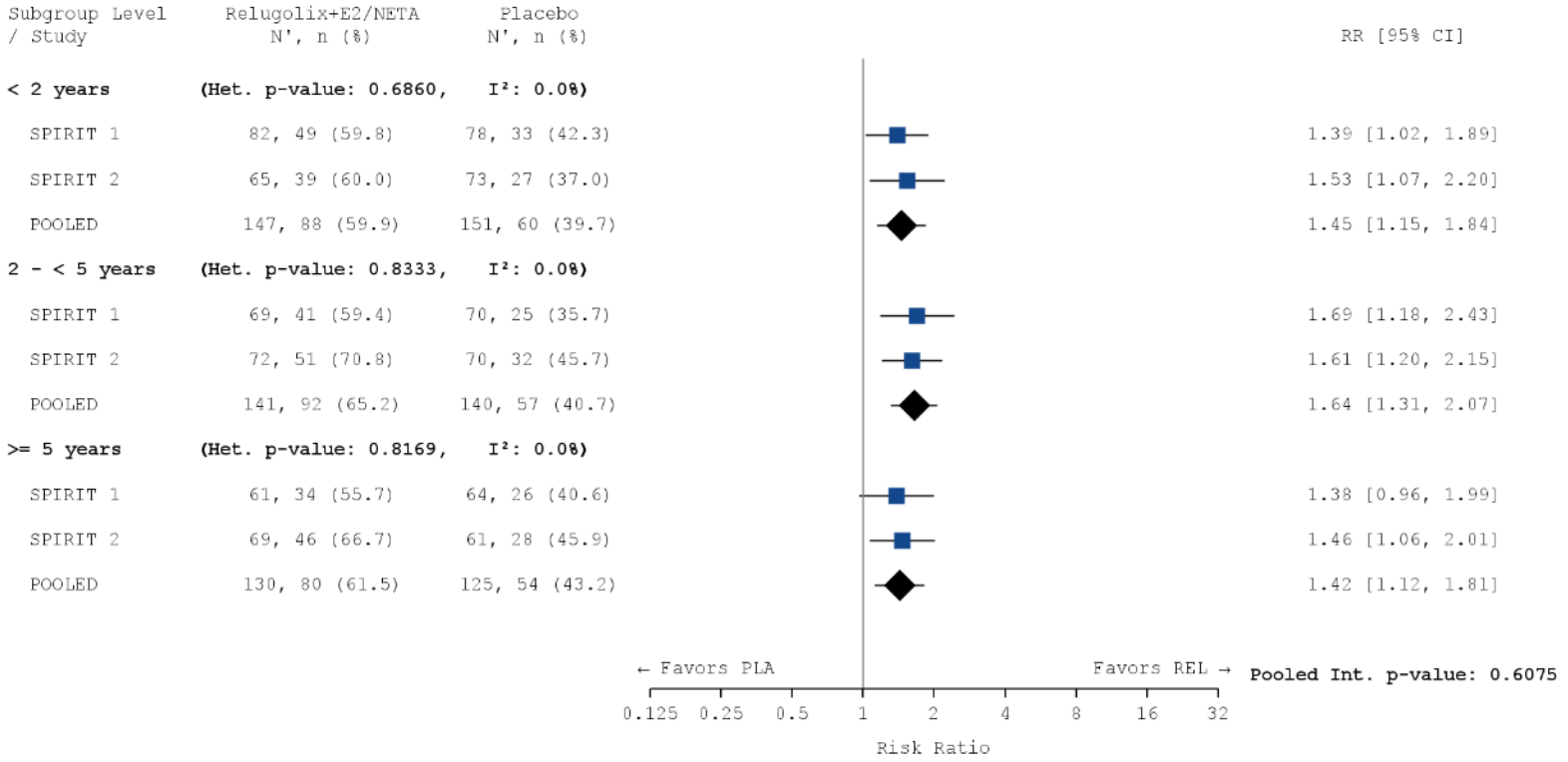
Figure 2.2.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

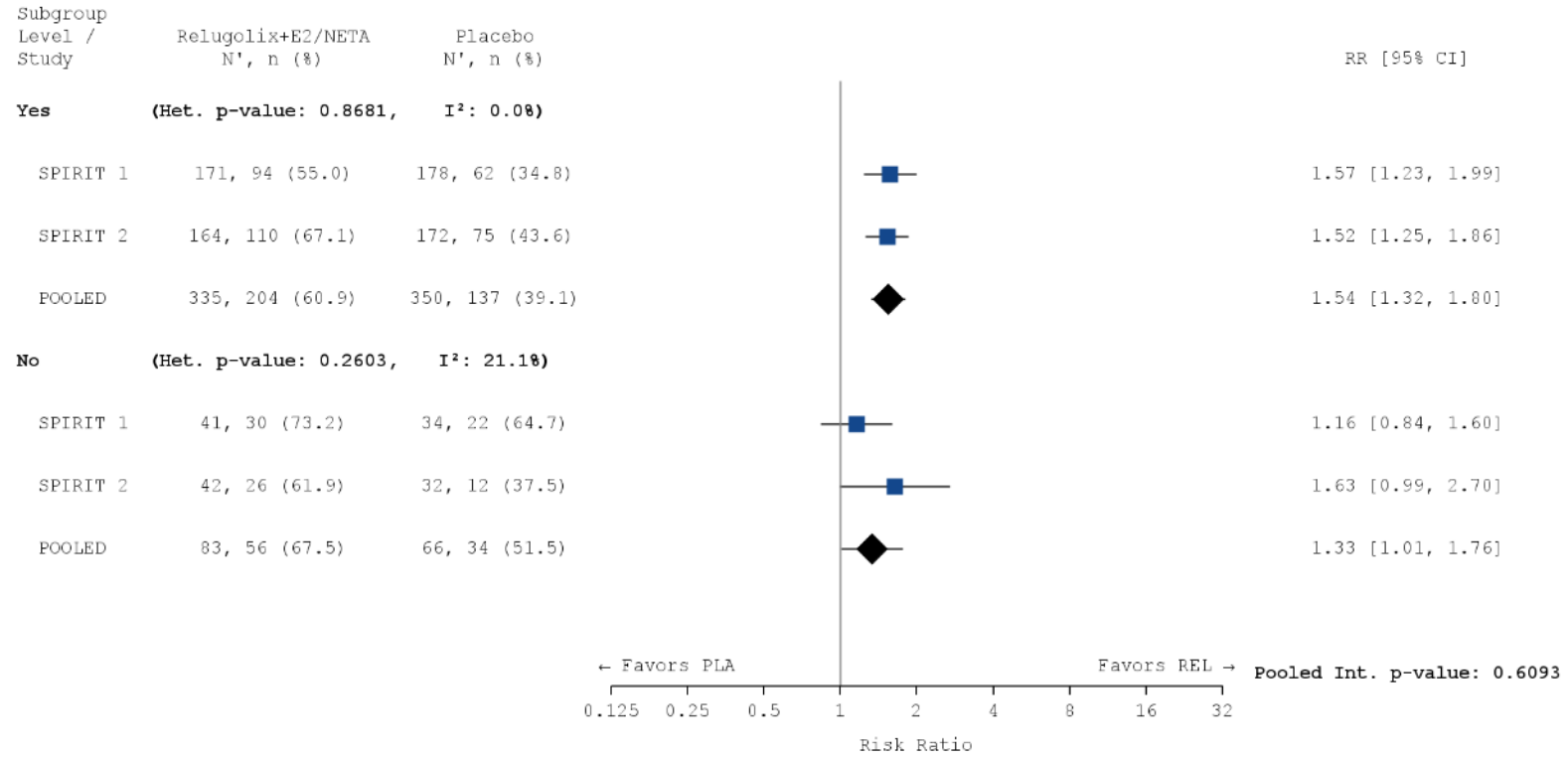
Figure 2.2.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

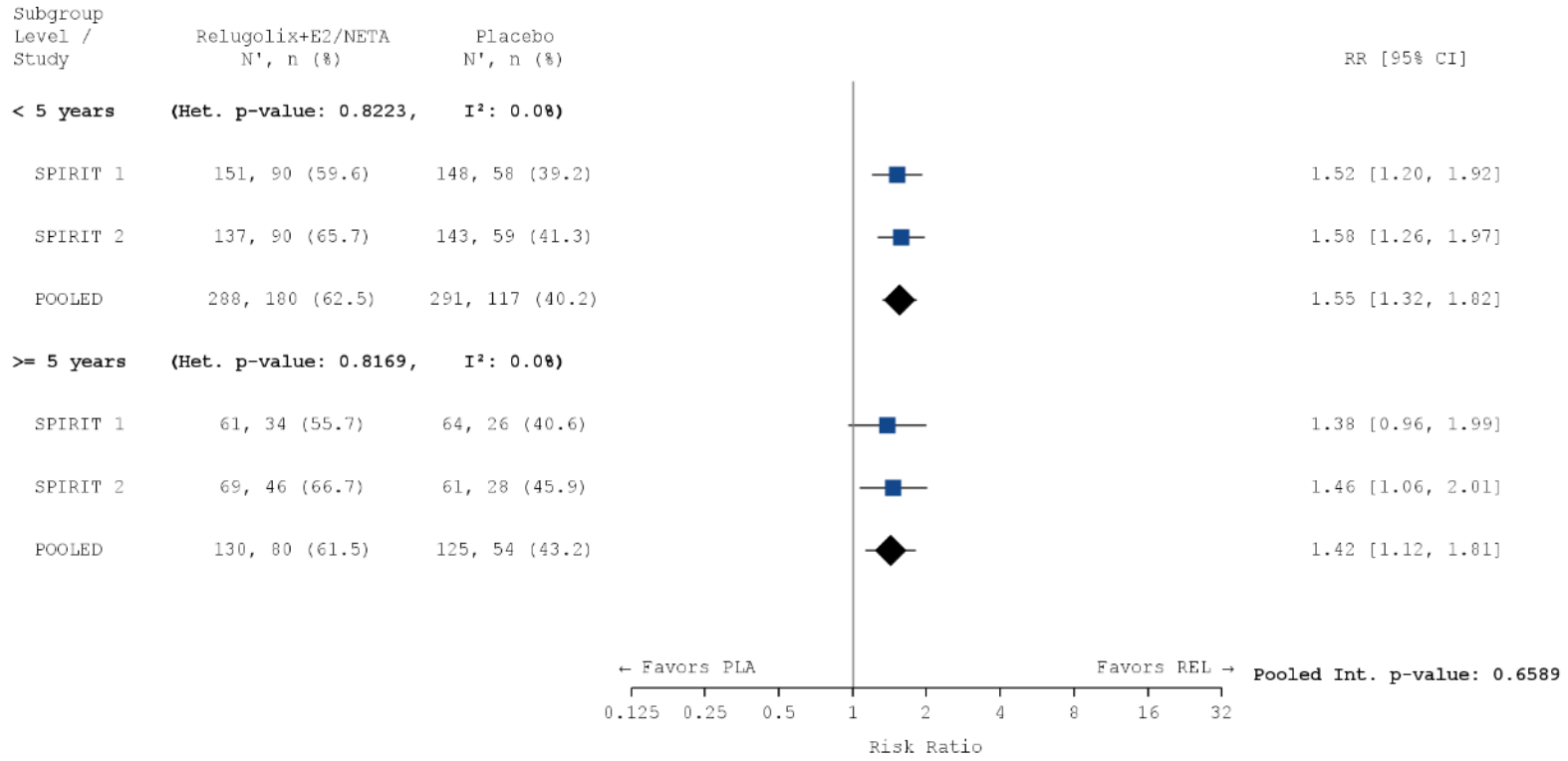
Figure 2.2.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

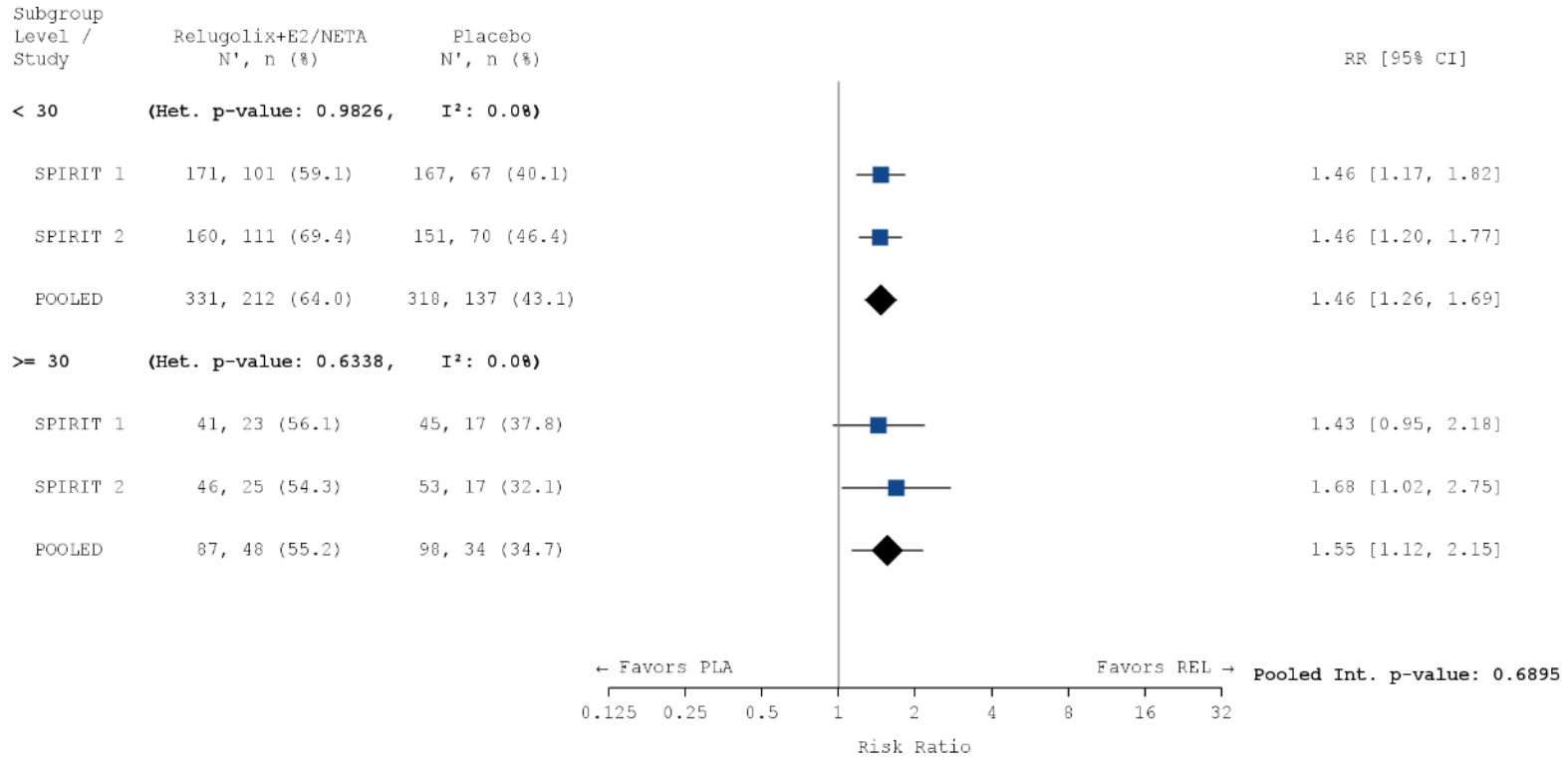
Figure 2.2.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

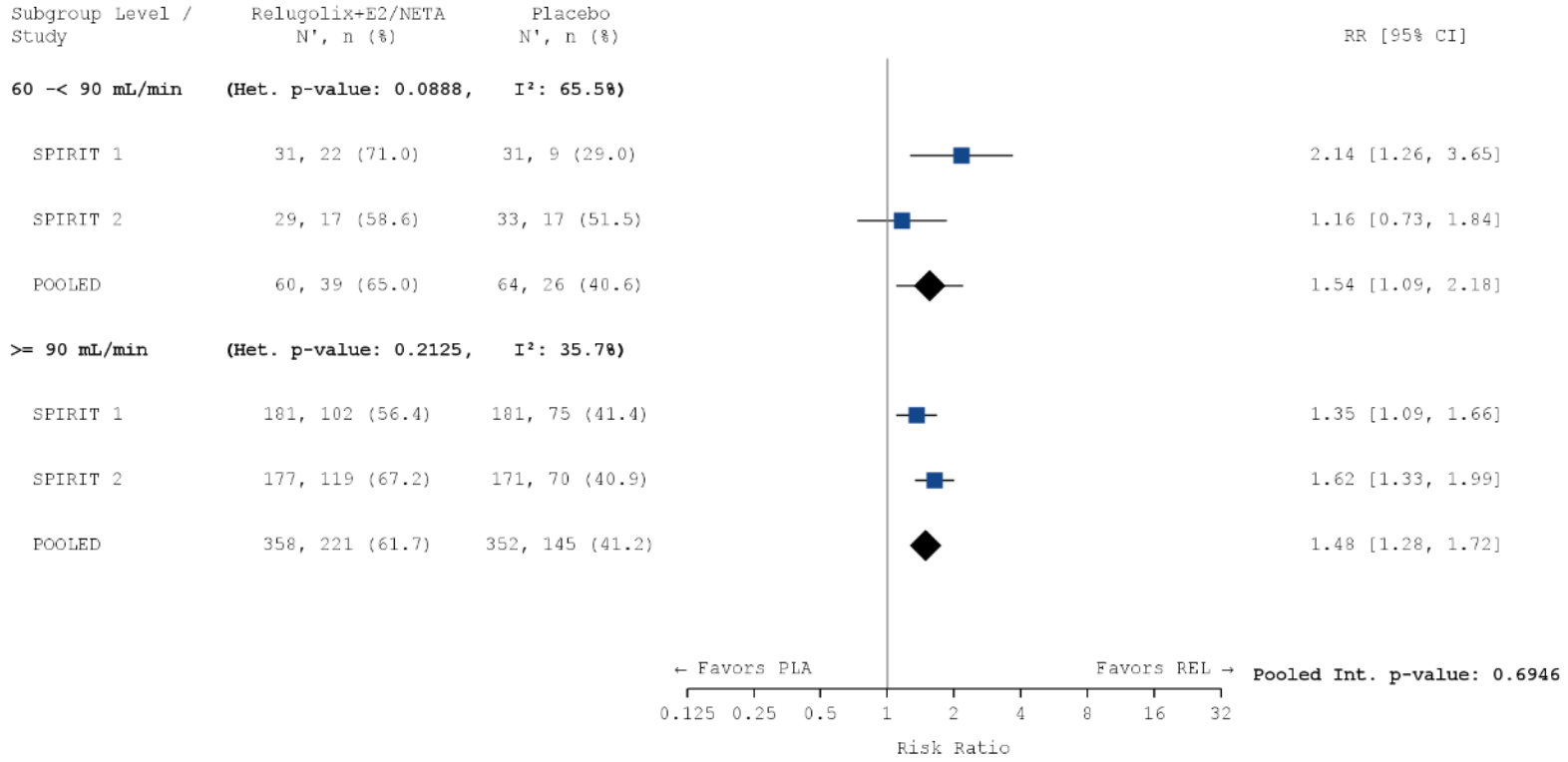
Figure 2.2.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

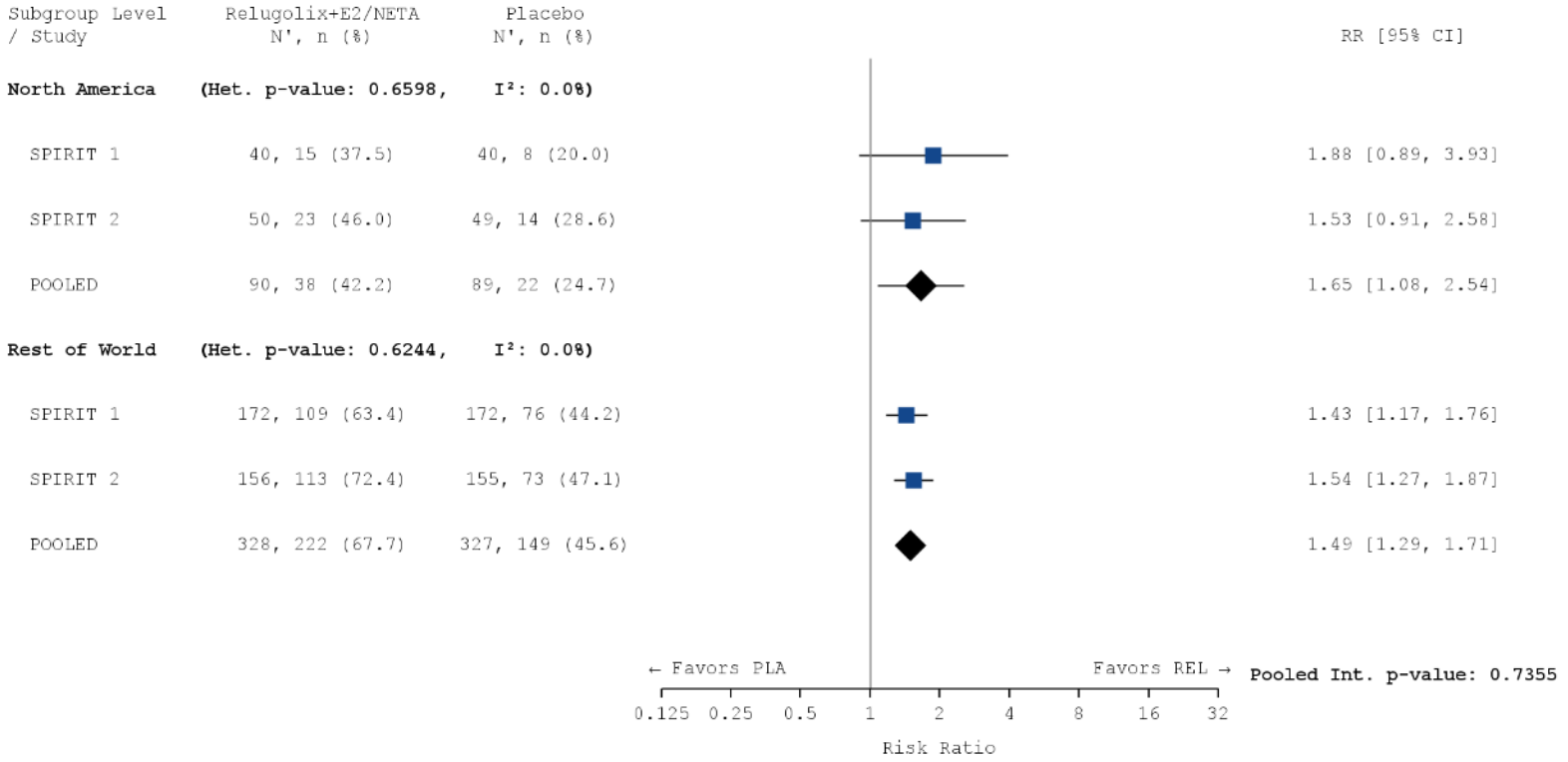
Figure 2.2.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

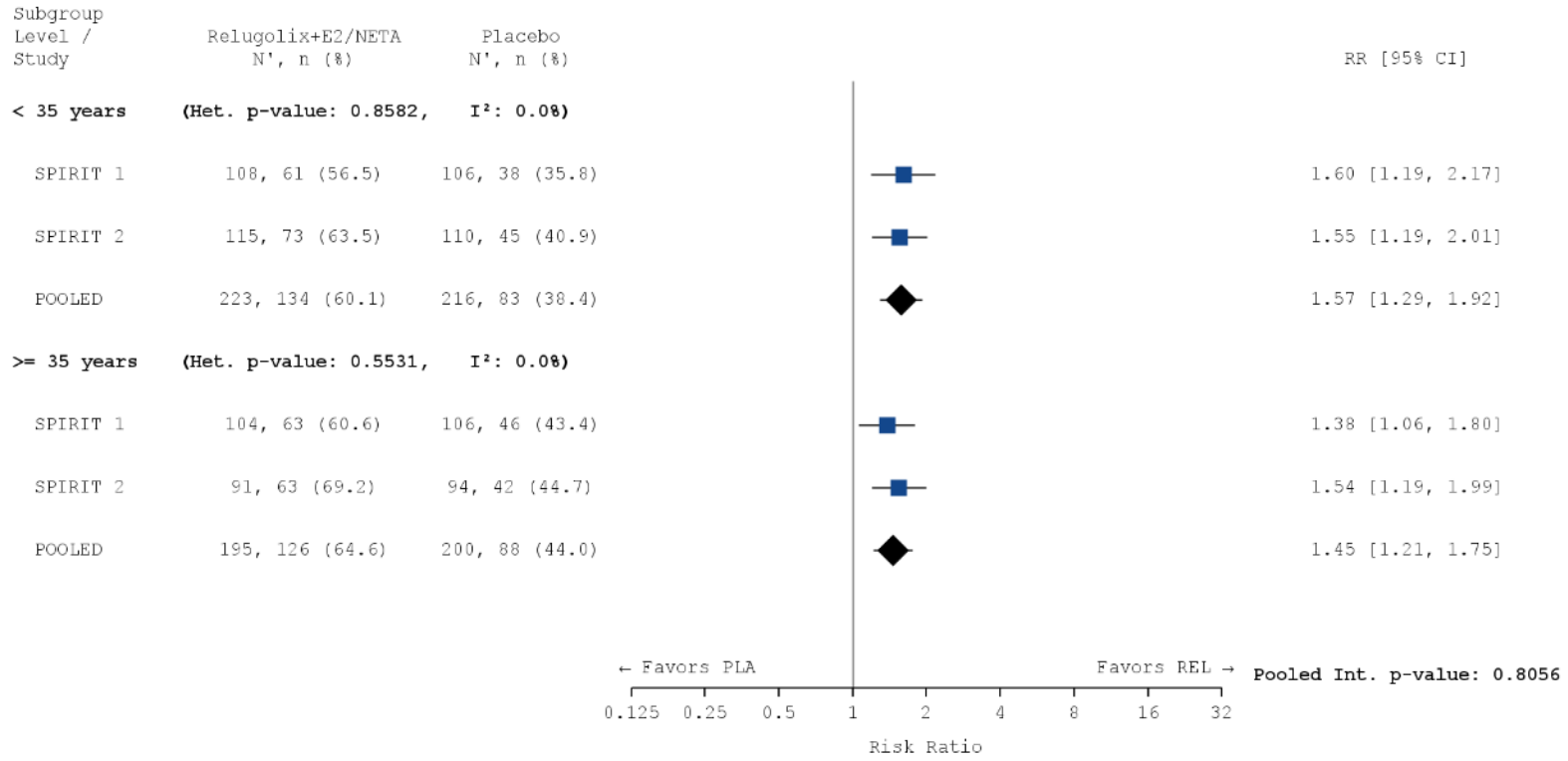
Figure 2.2.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

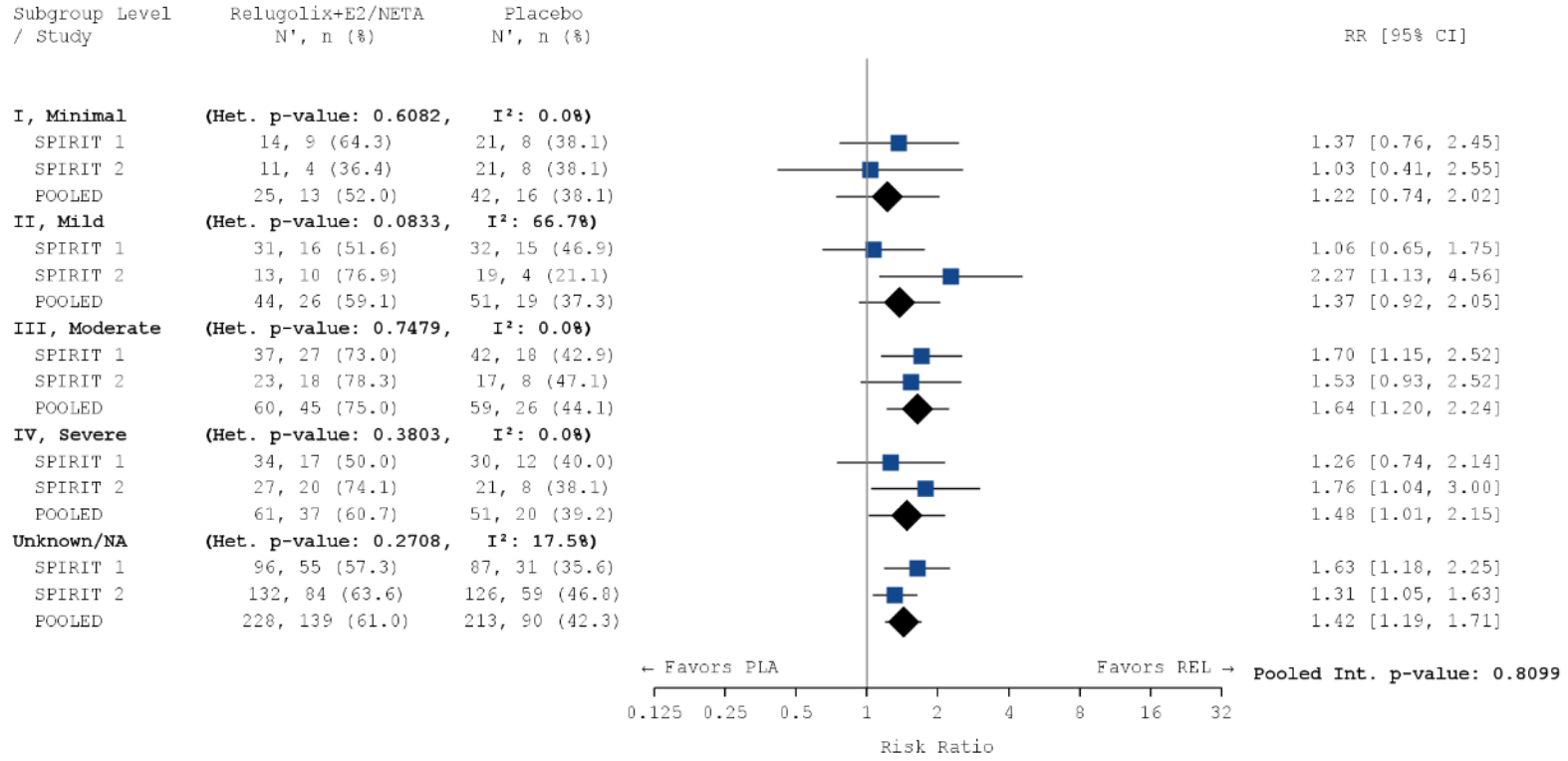
Figure 2.2.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

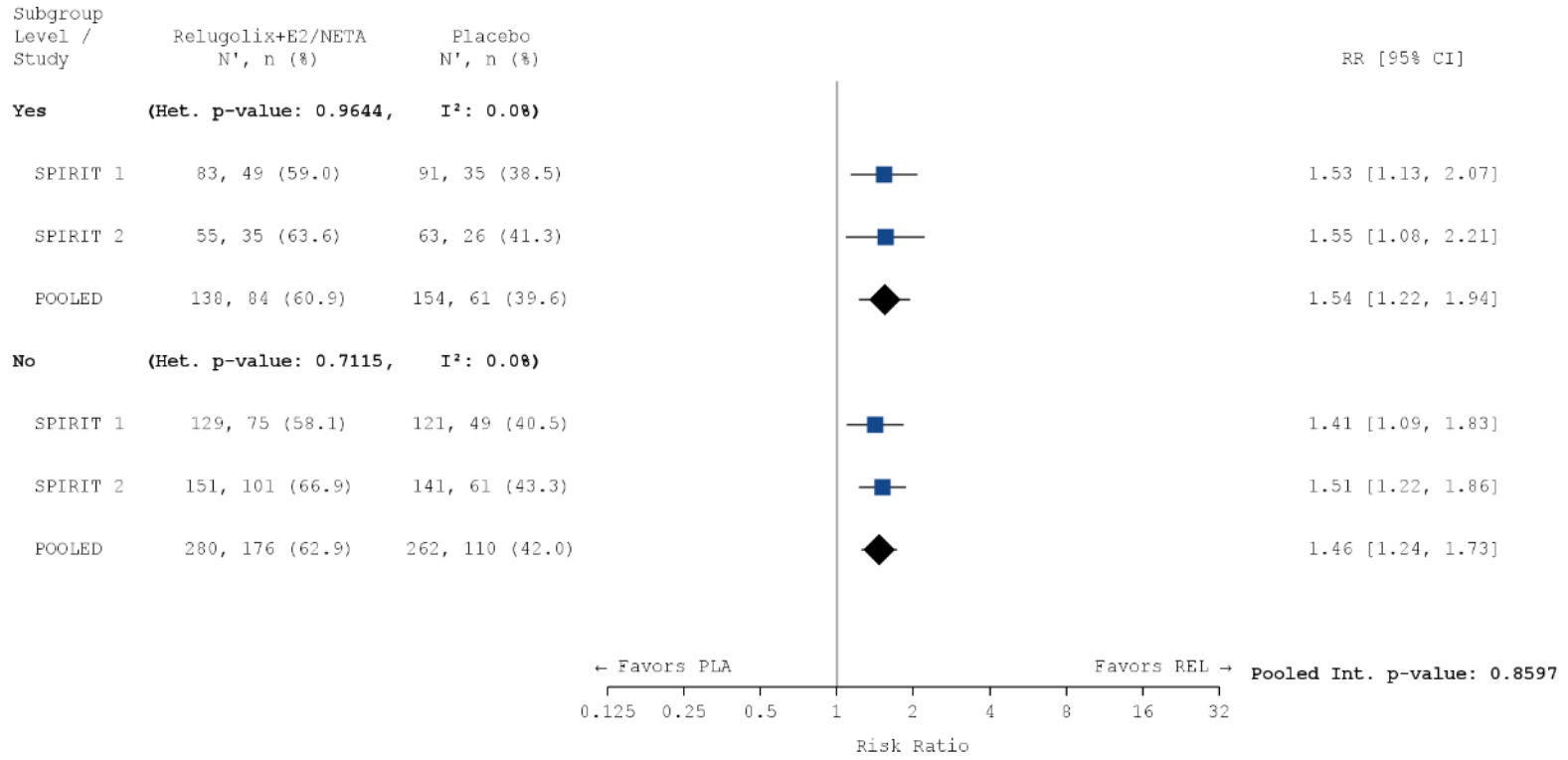
Figure 2.2.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

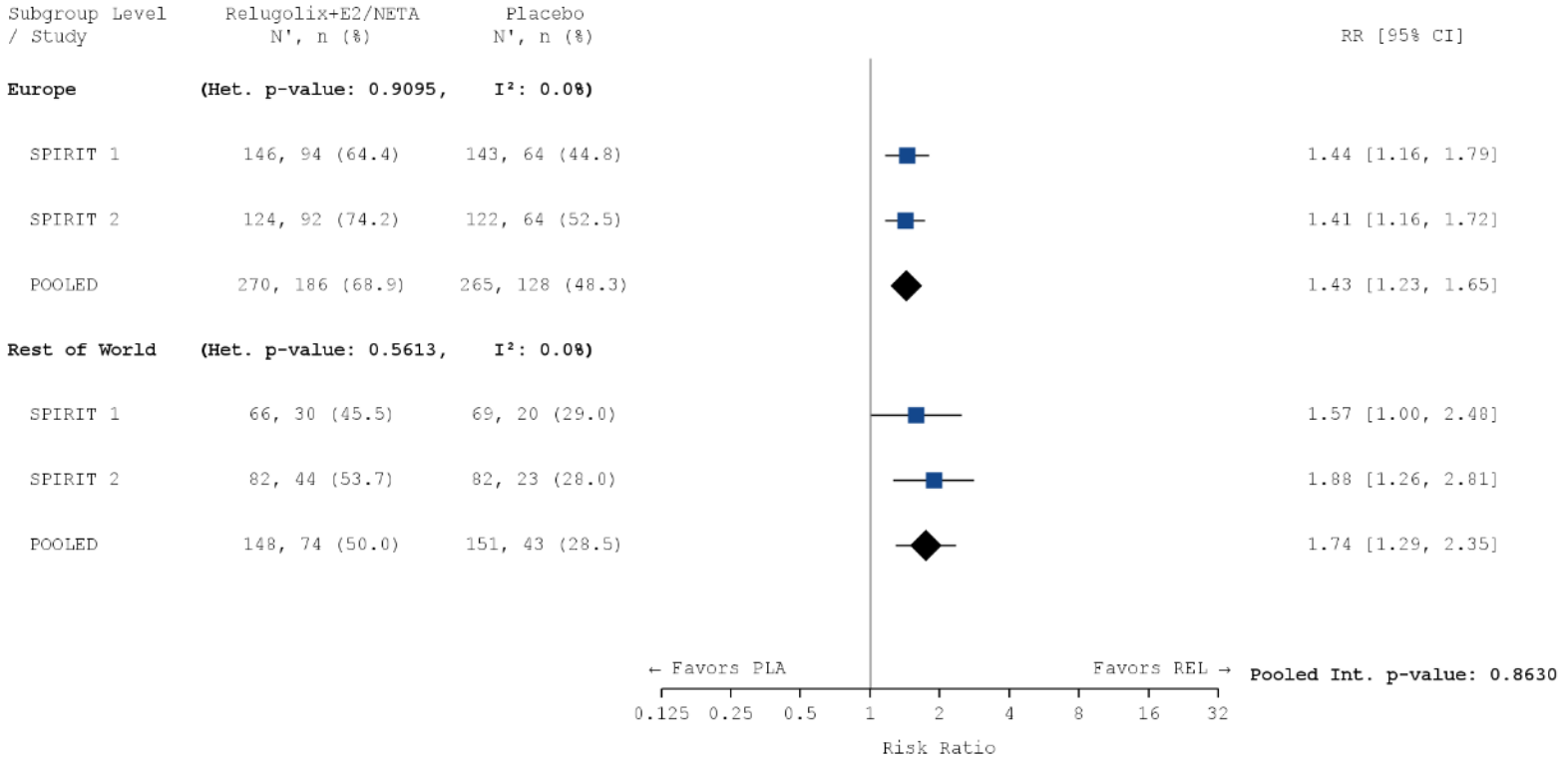
Figure 2.2.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

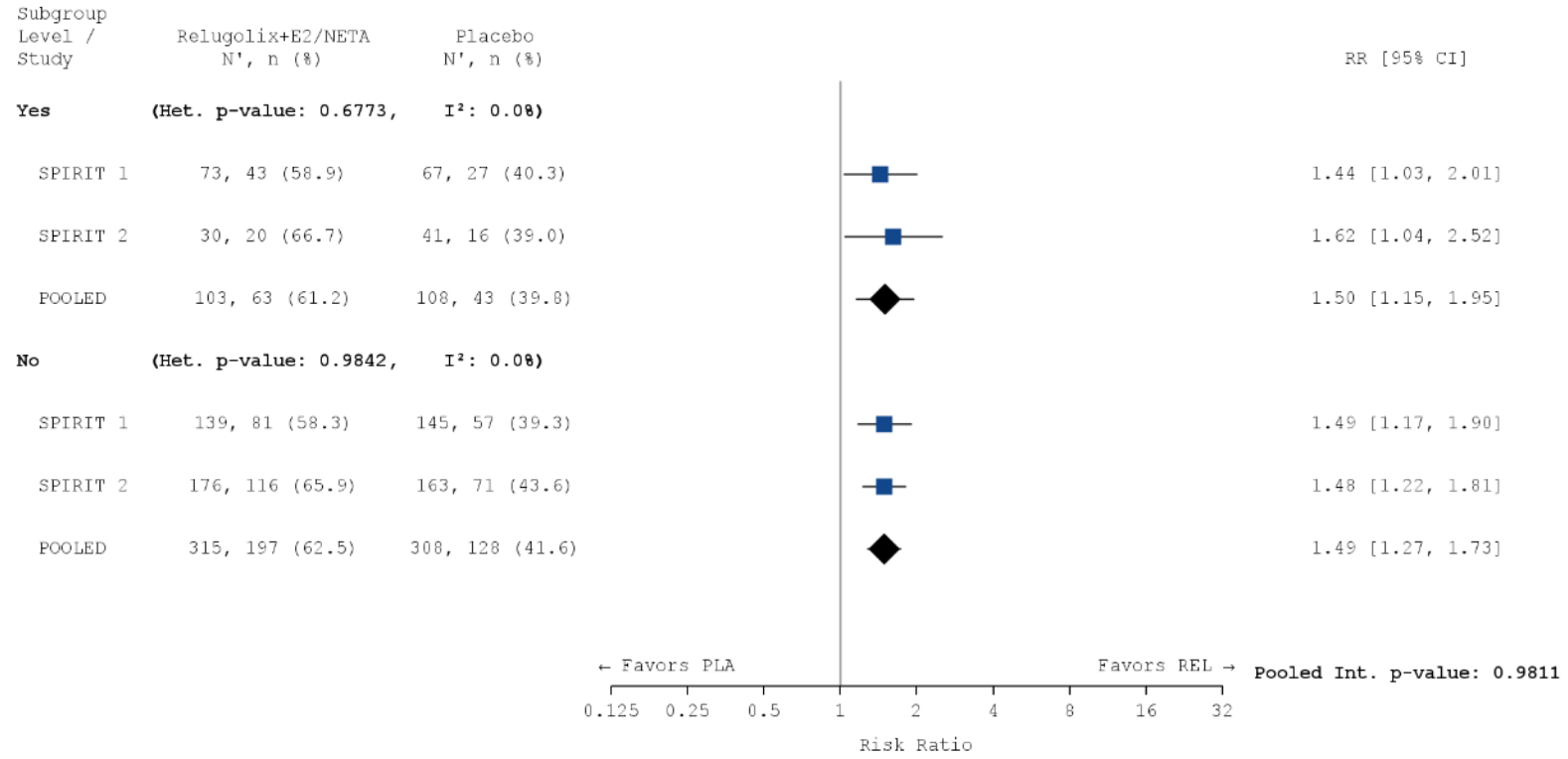
Figure 2.2.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.2.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists

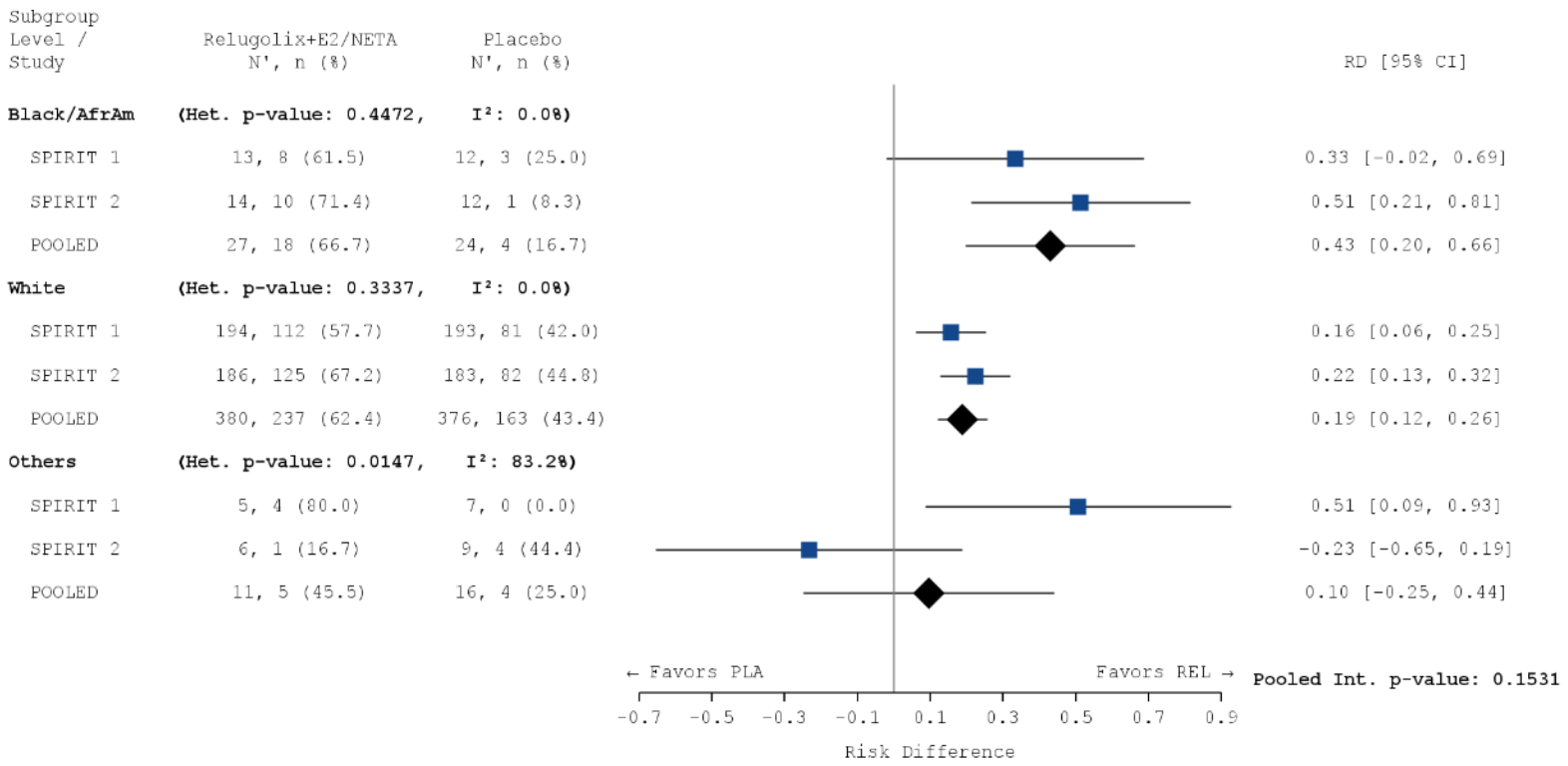


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

2.1.2.3 Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)

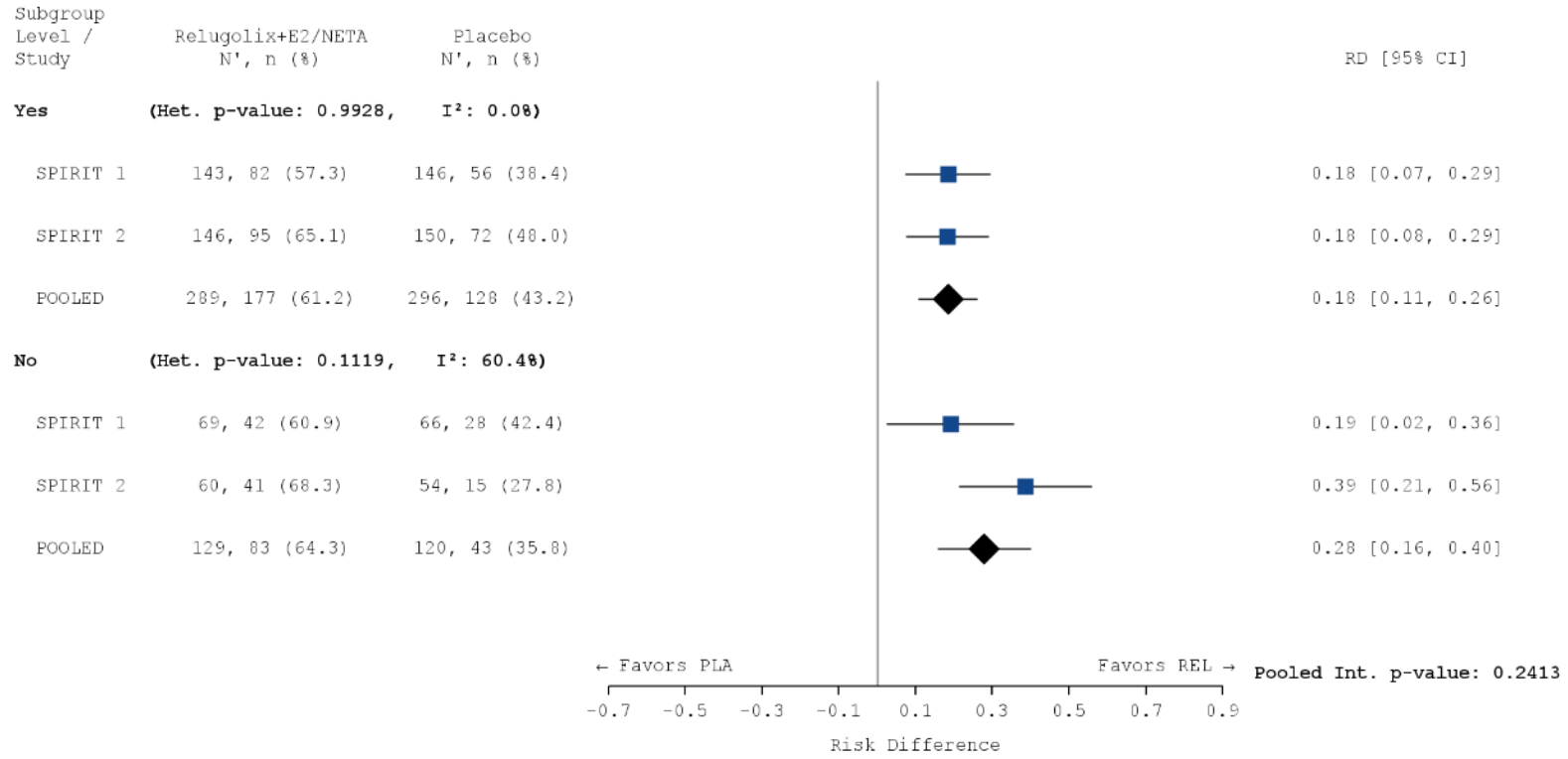
Figure 2.2.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

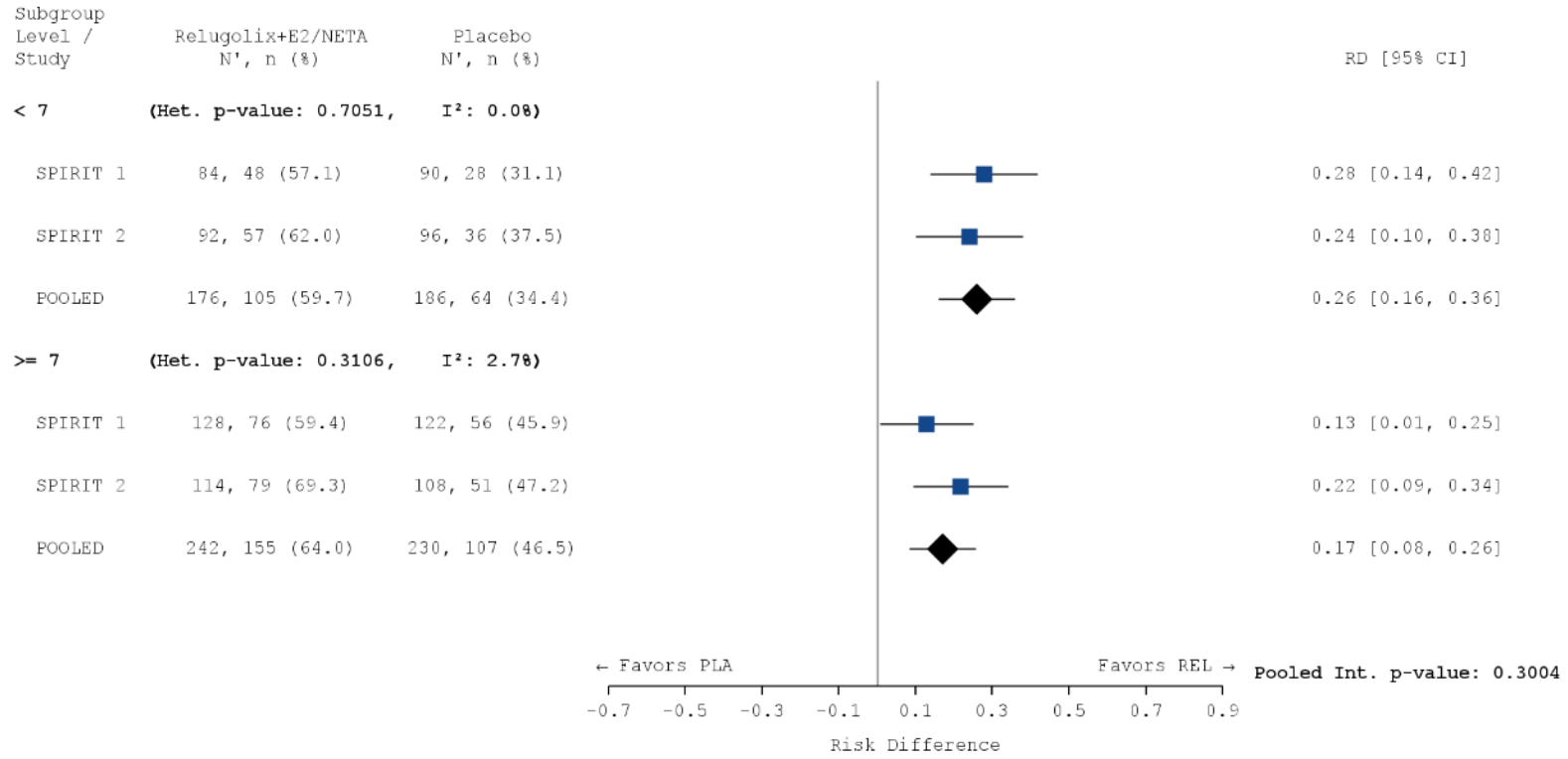
Figure 2.2.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

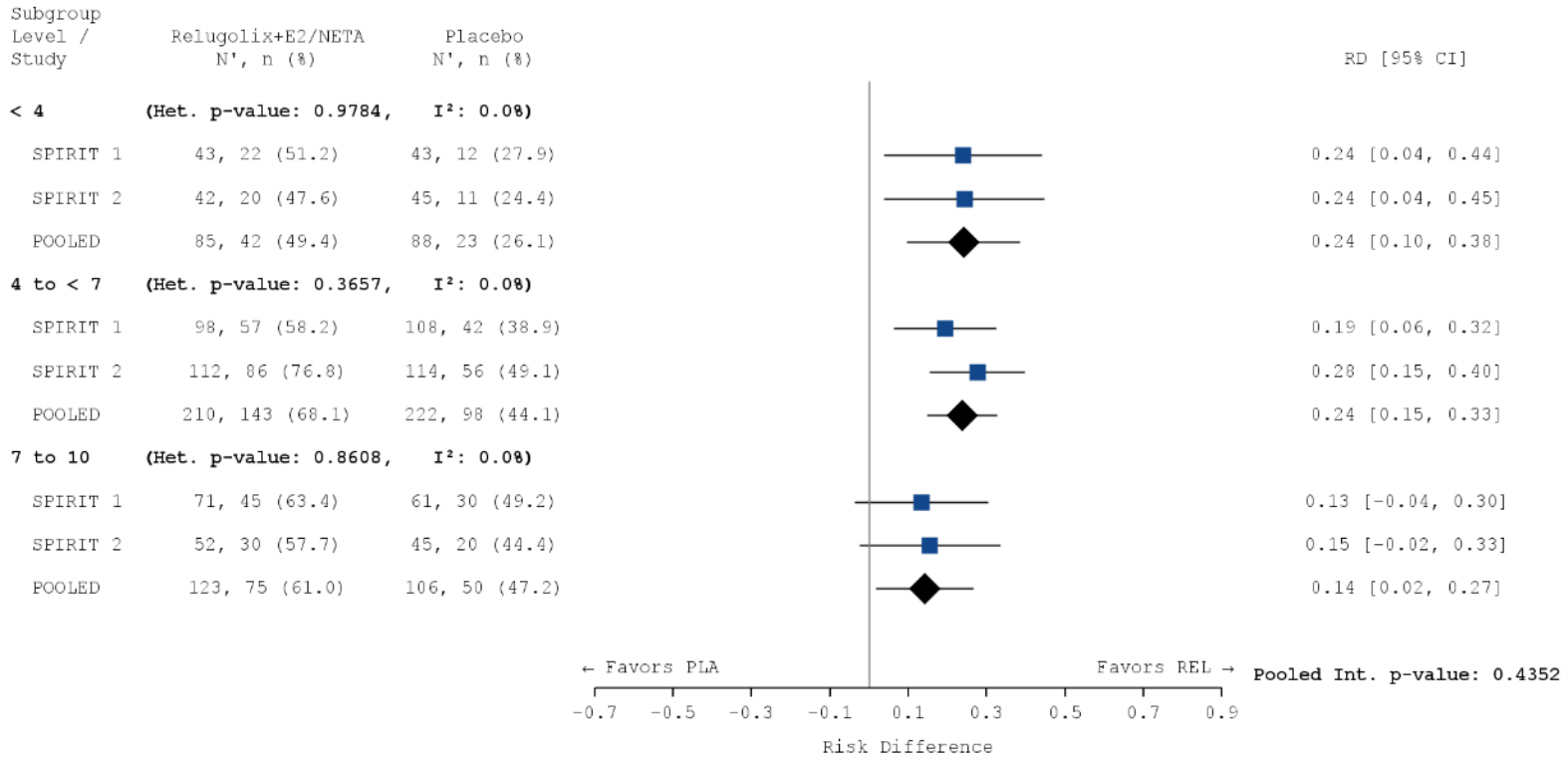
Figure 2.2.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

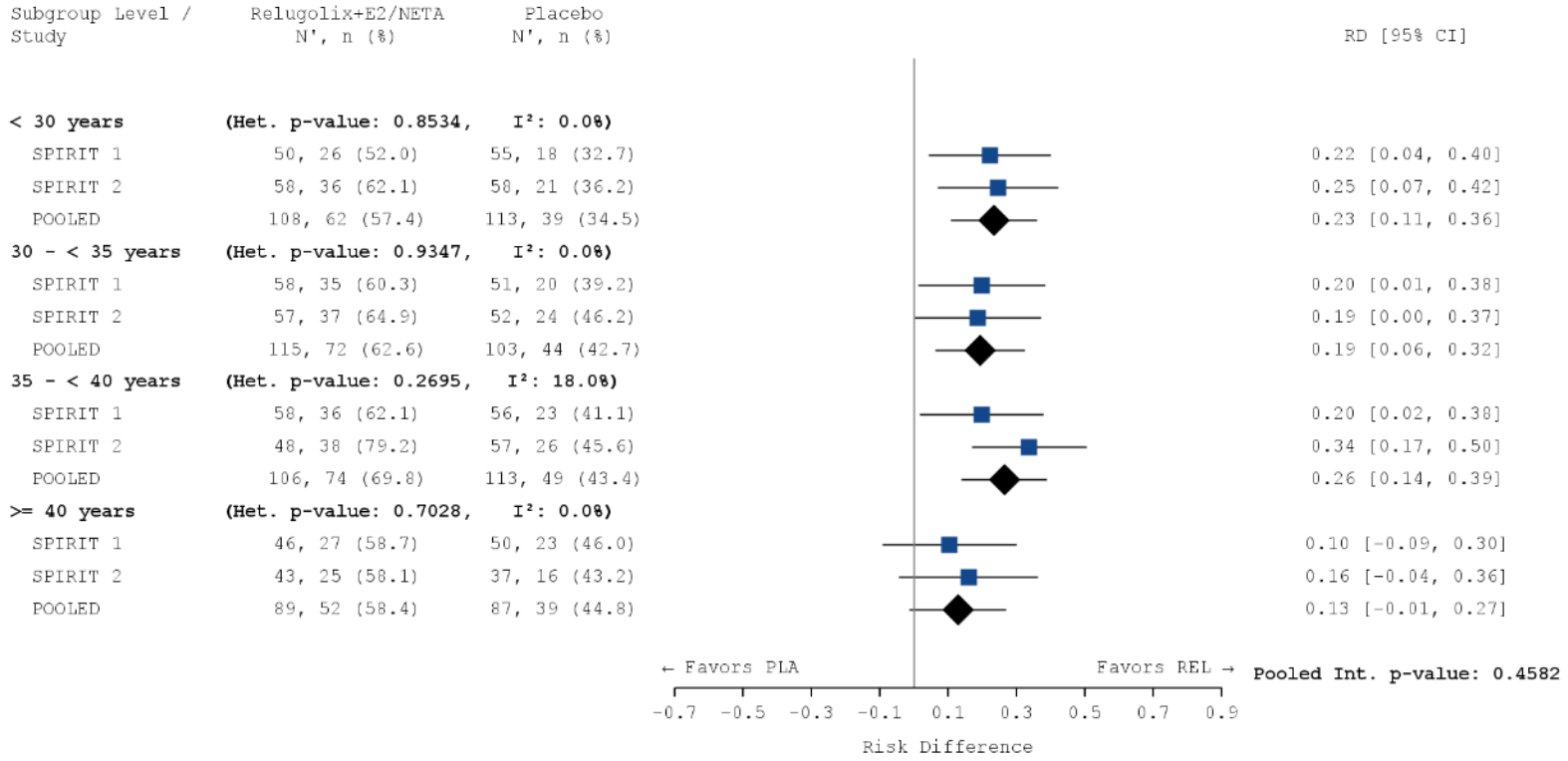
Figure 2.2.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

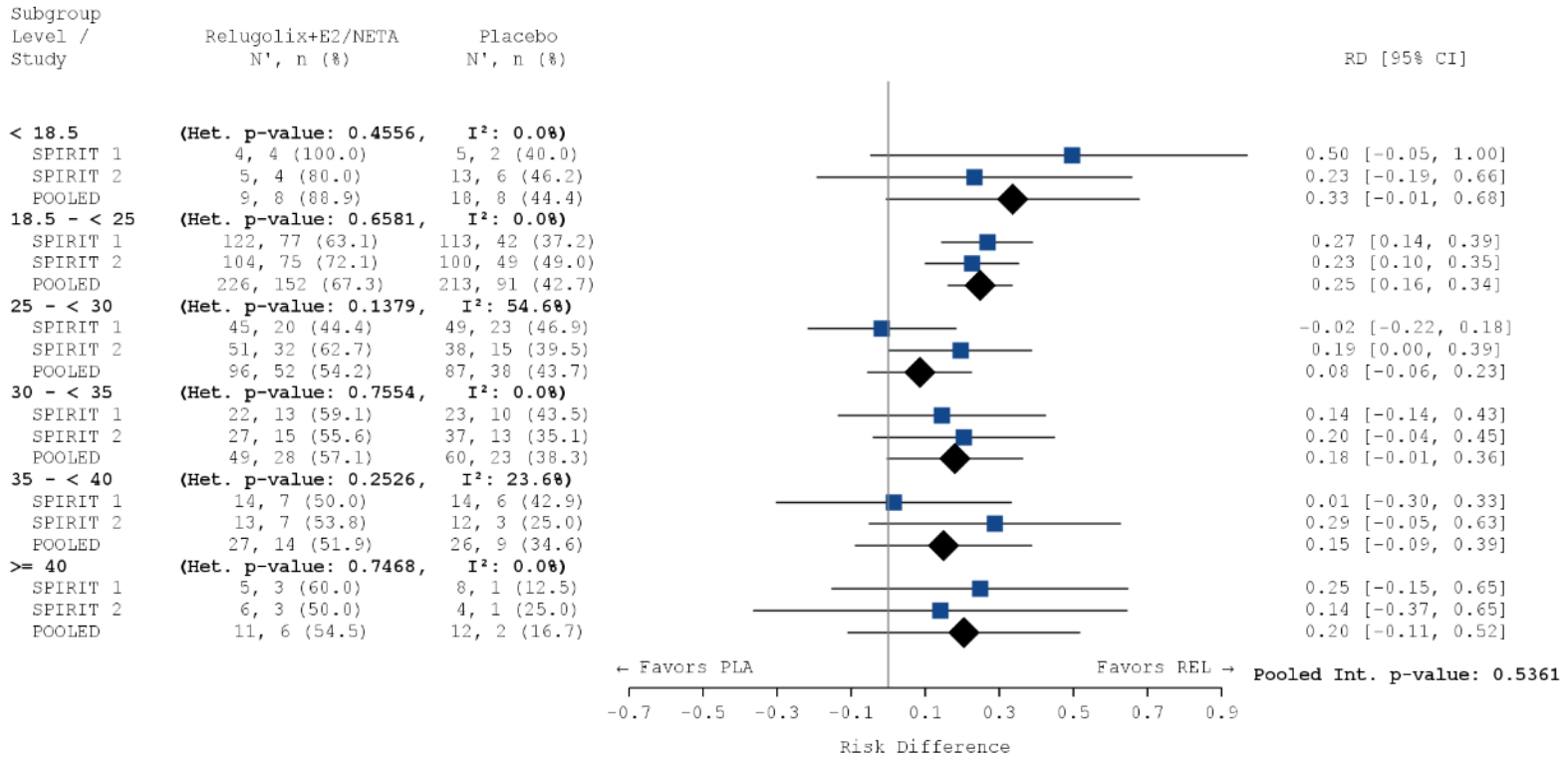
Figure 2.2.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

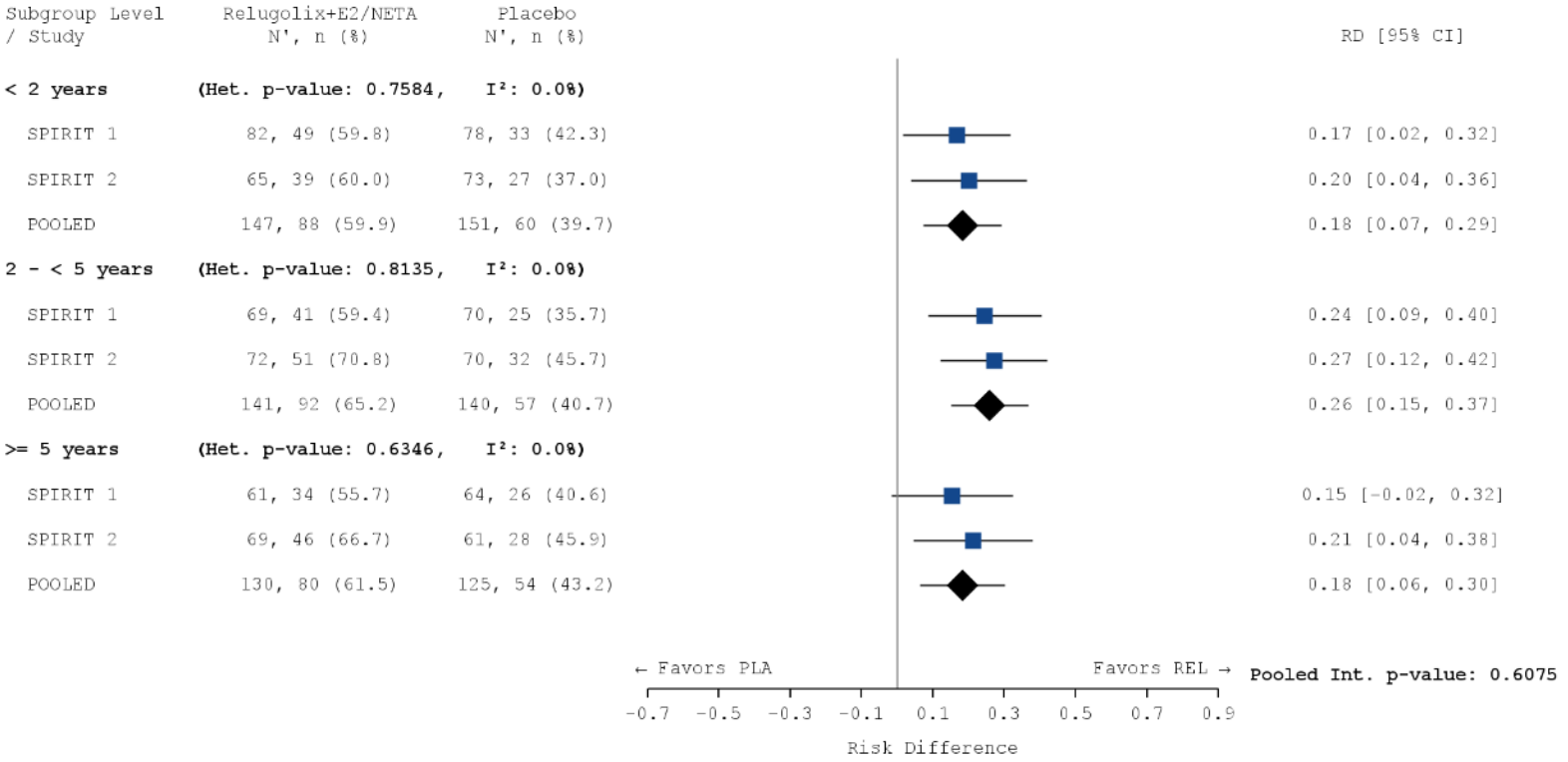
Figure 2.2.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

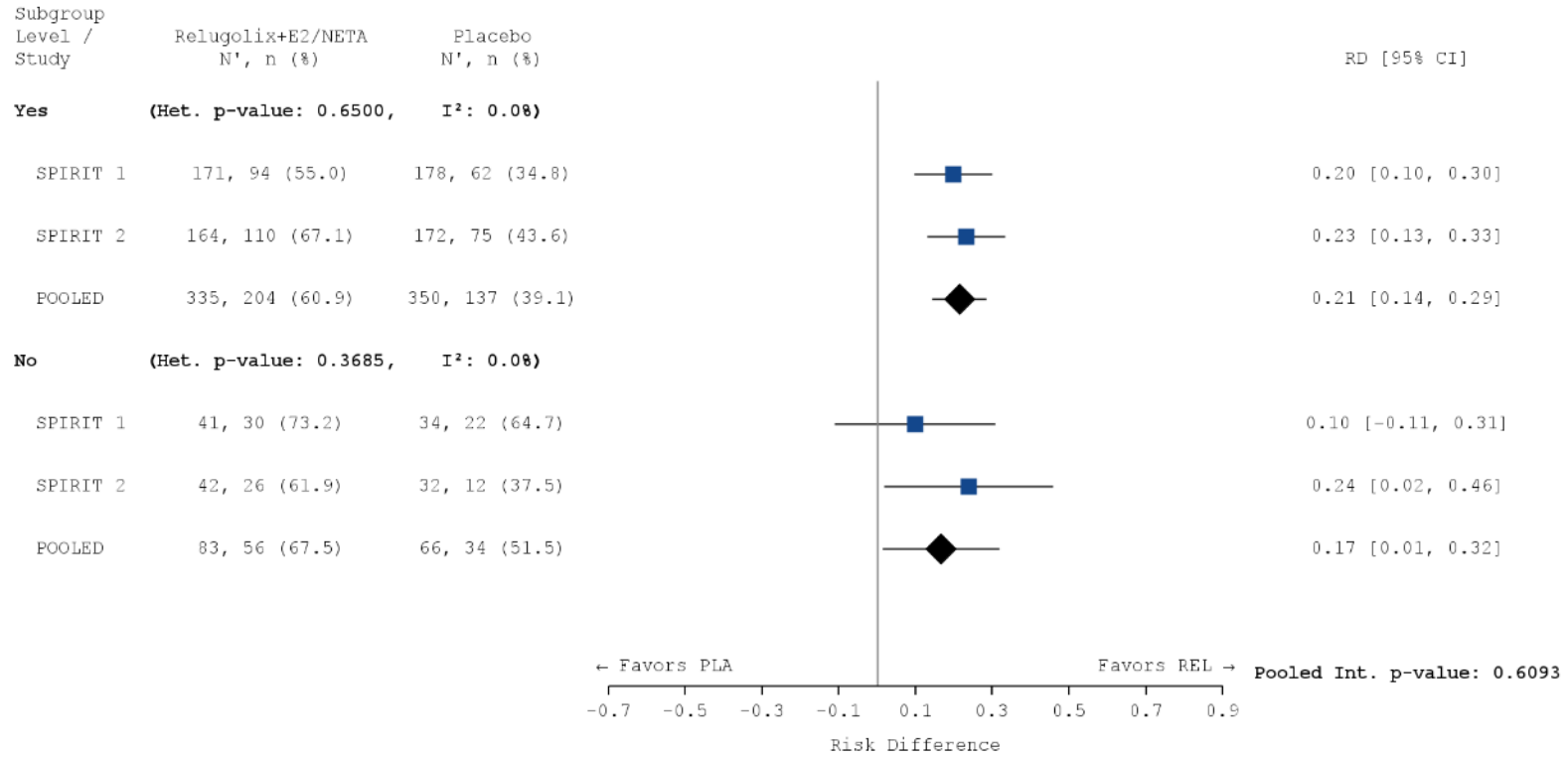
Figure 2.2.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

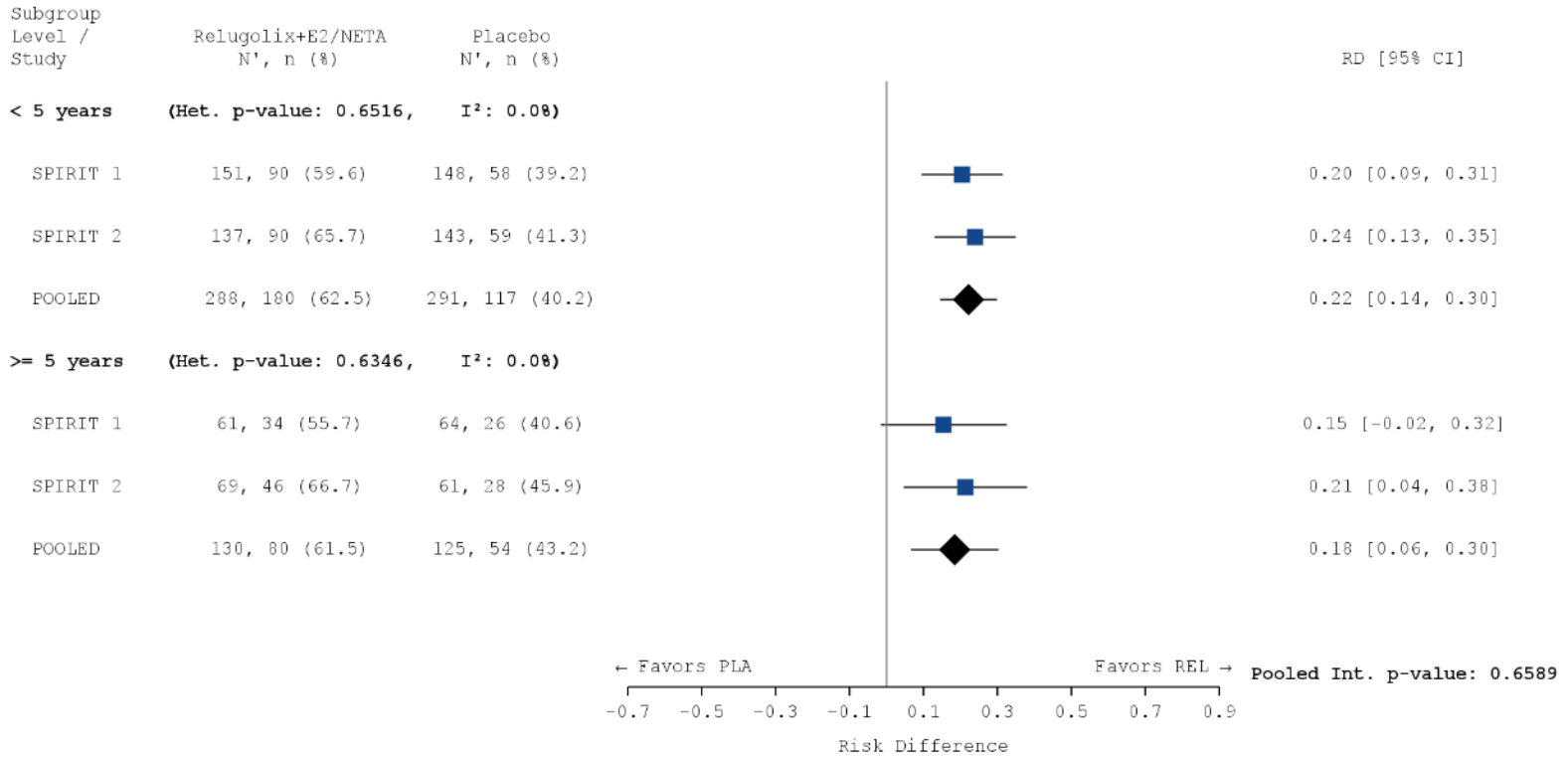
Figure 2.2.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

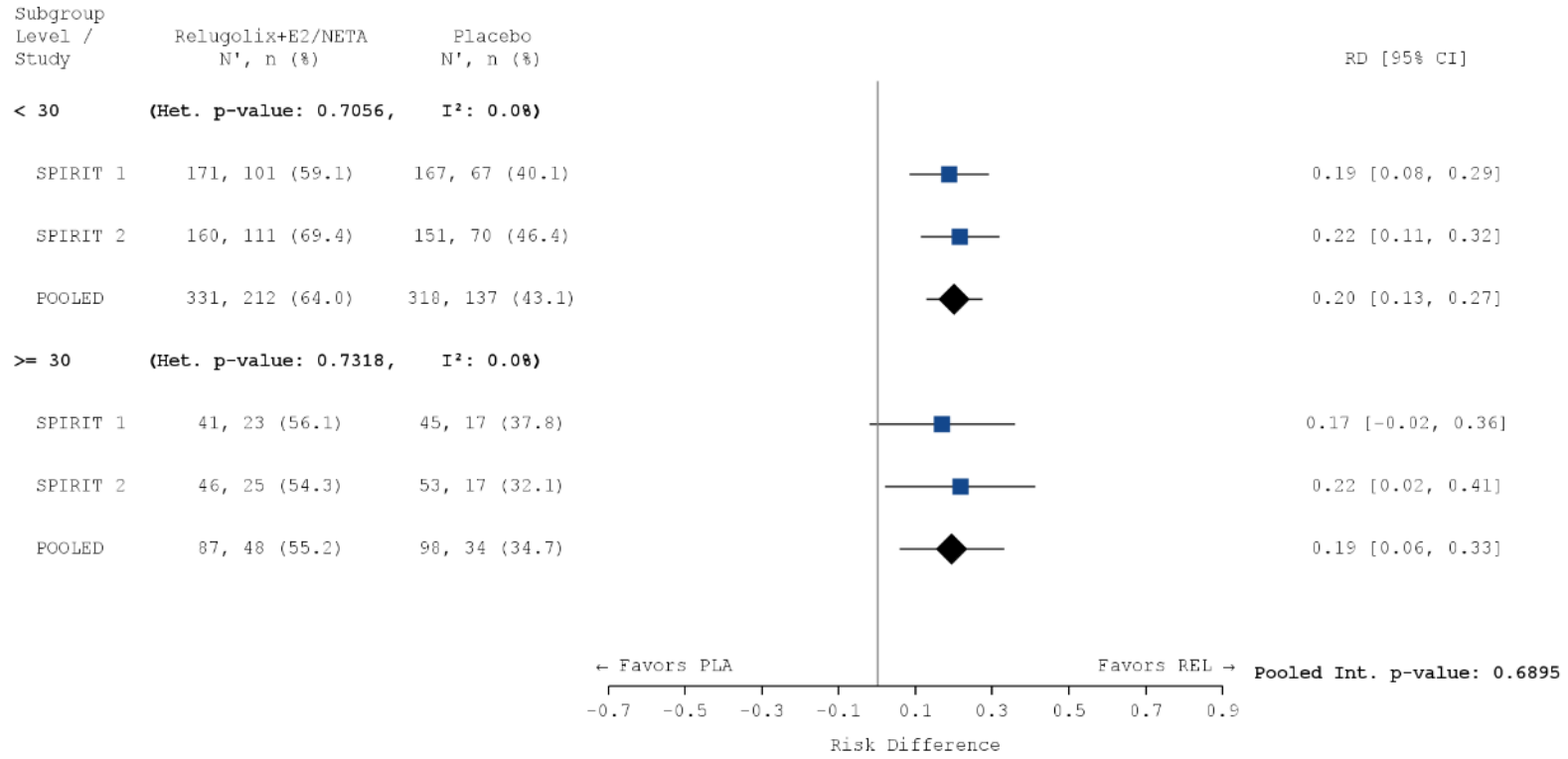
Figure 2.2.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

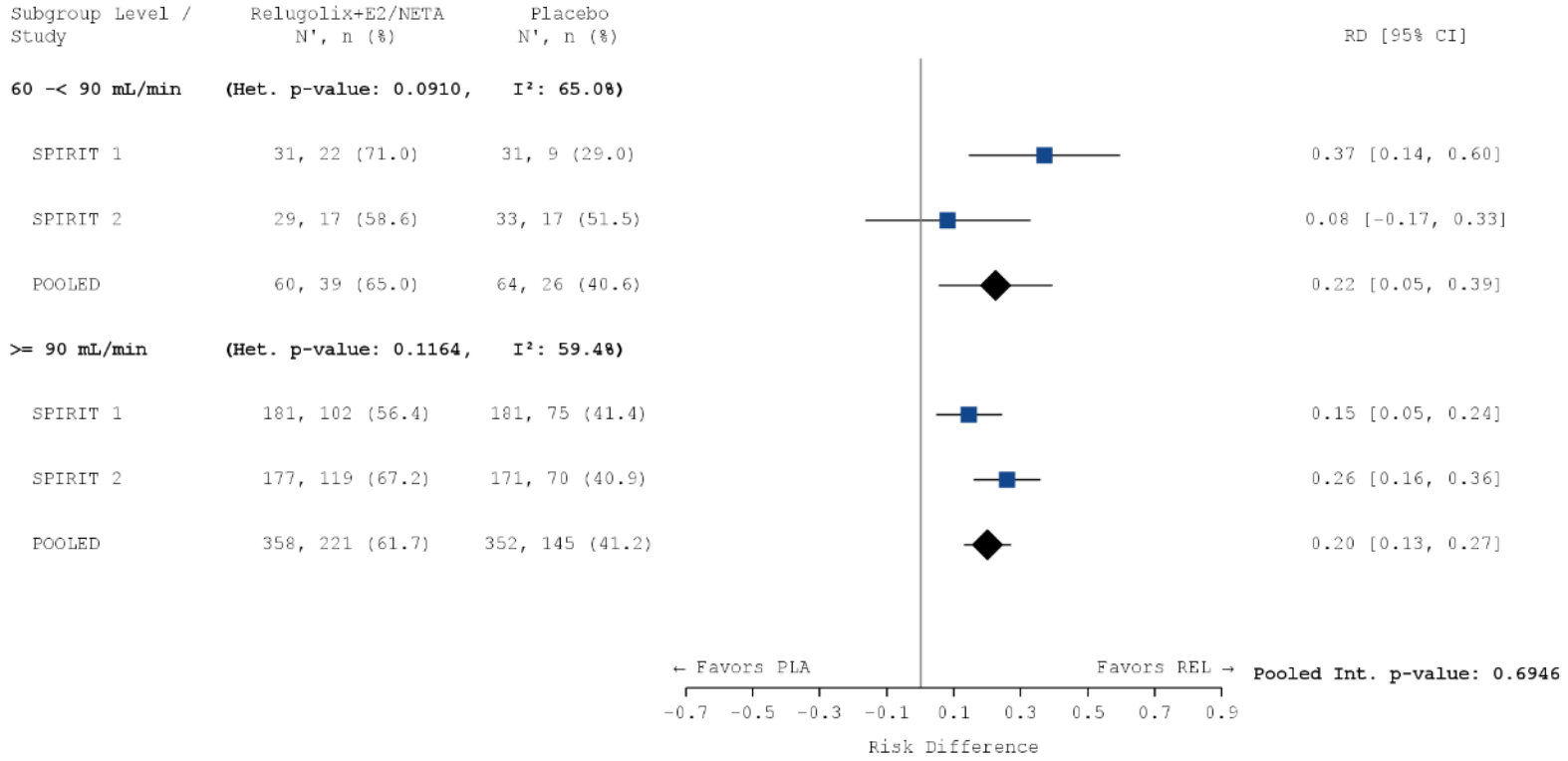
Figure 2.2.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

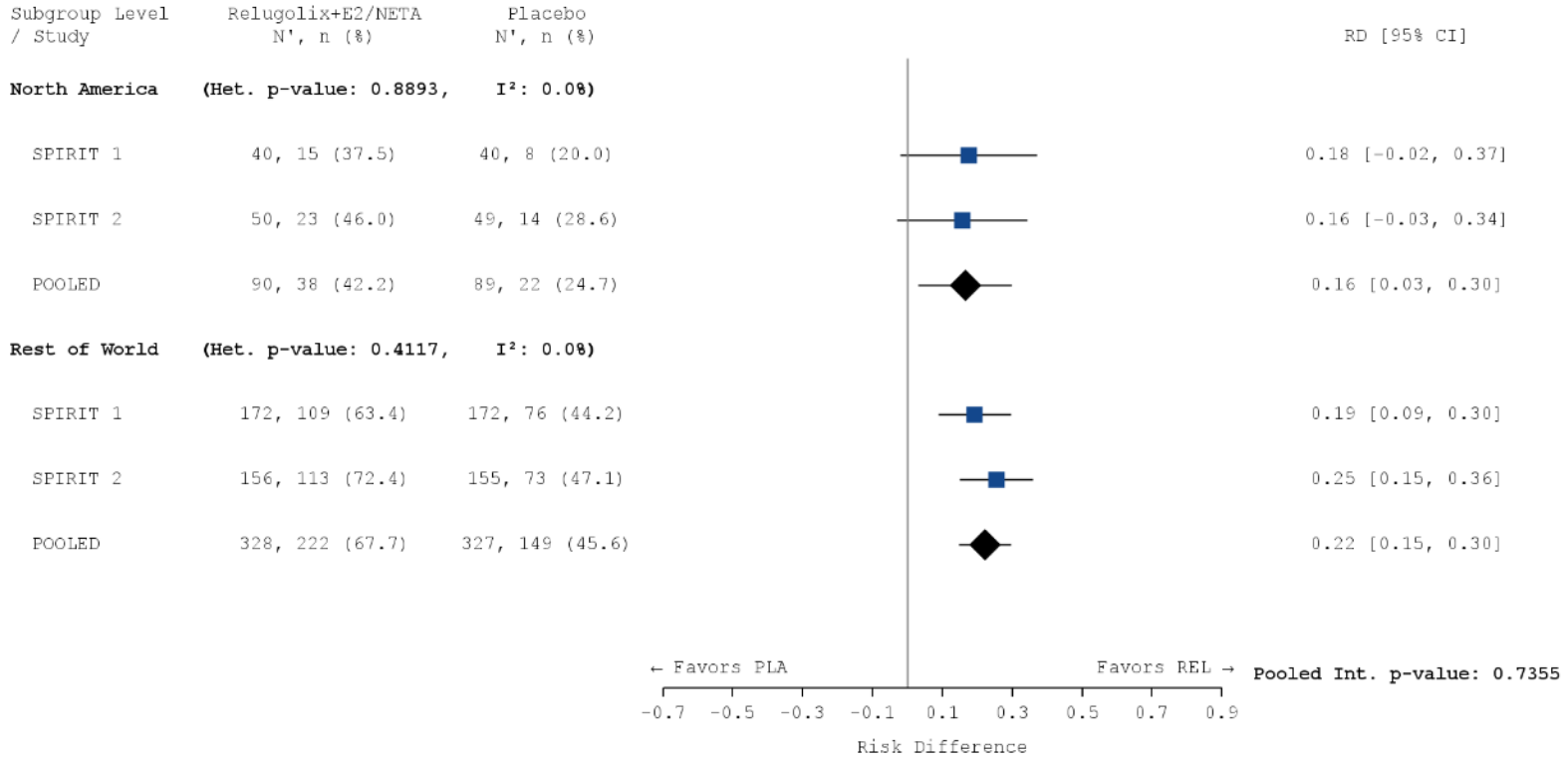
Figure 2.2.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

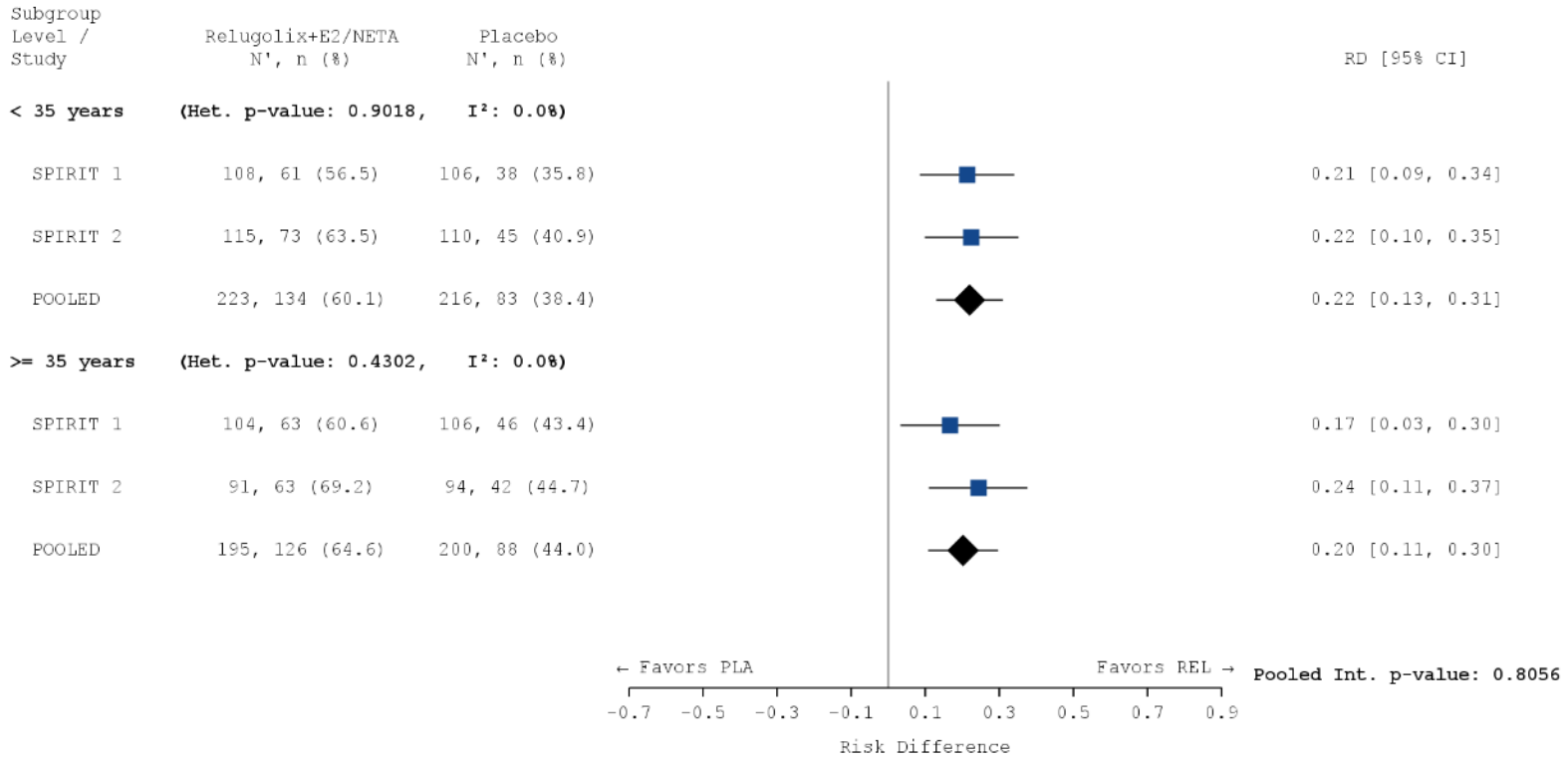
Figure 2.2.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

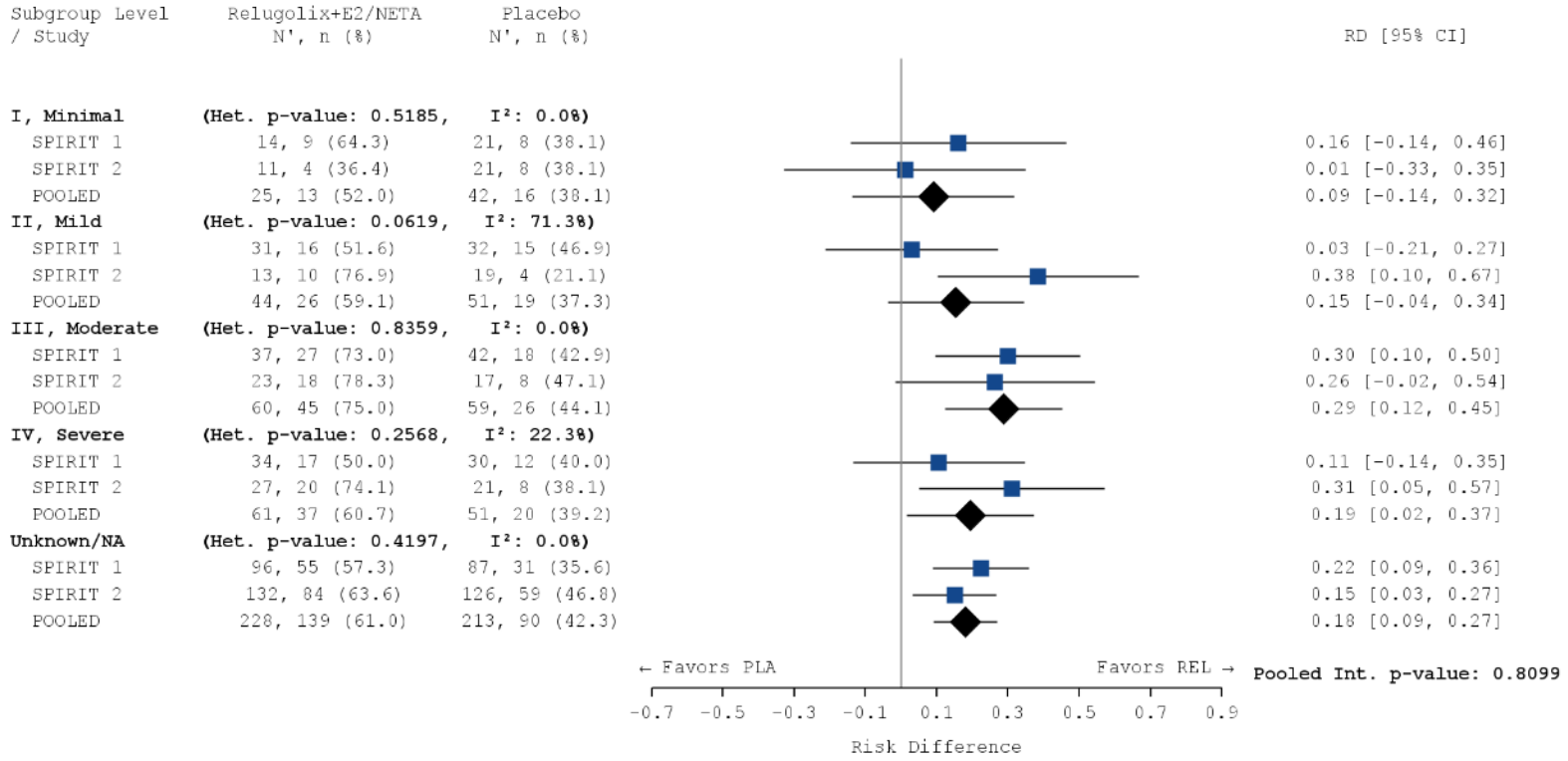
Figure 2.2.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

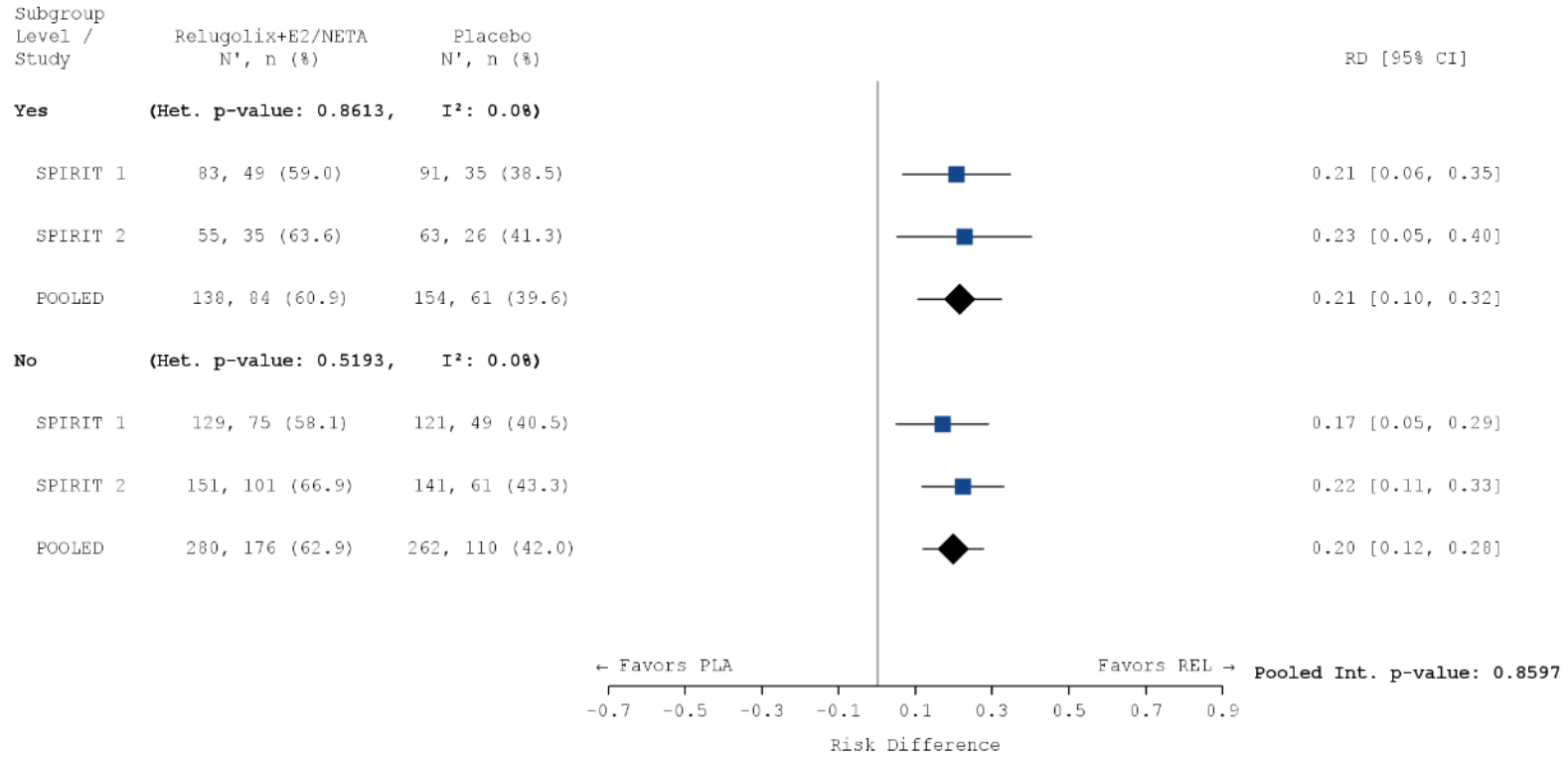
Figure 2.2.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

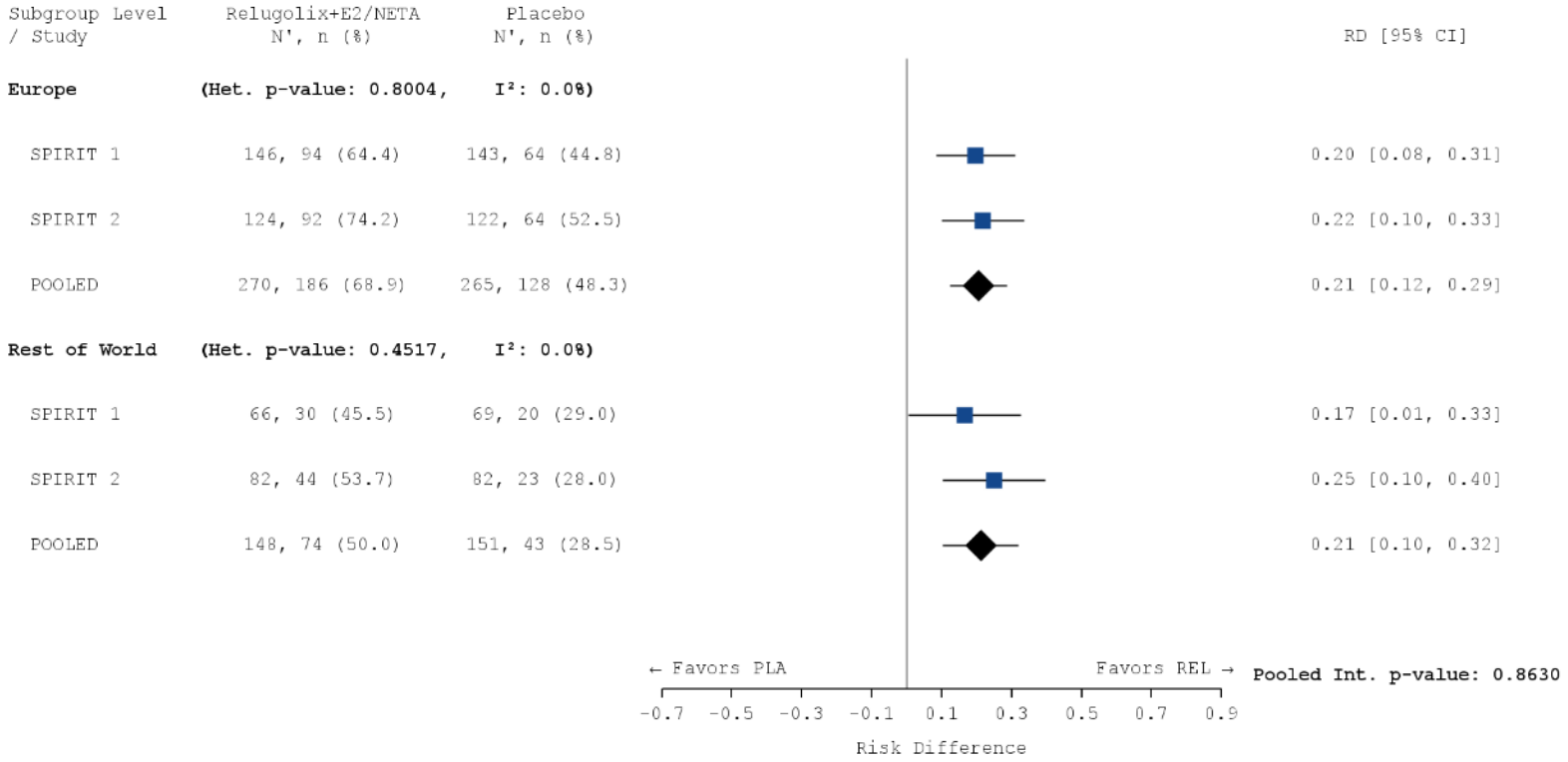
Figure 2.2.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

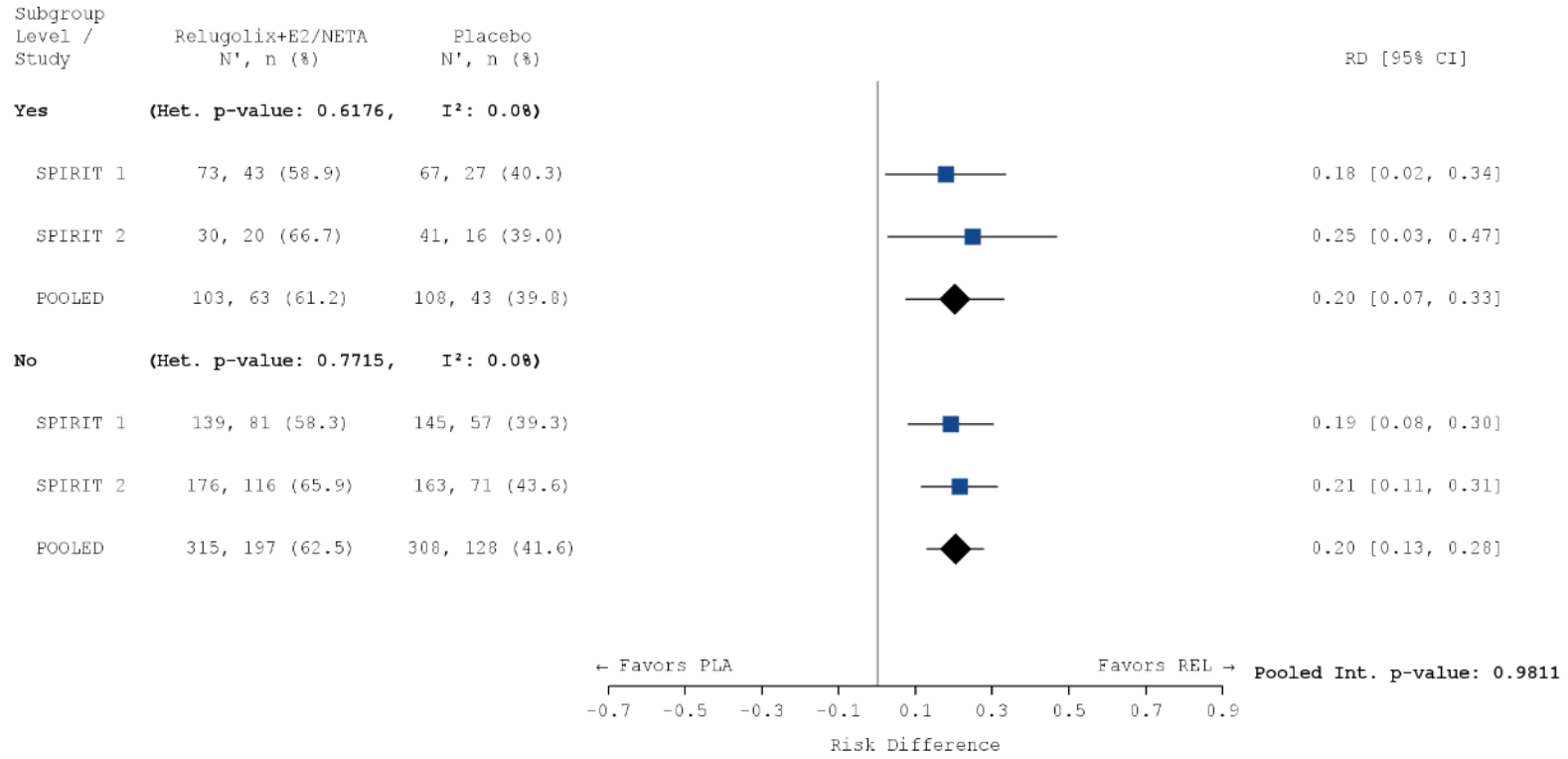
Figure 2.2.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.2.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Primary endpoint II (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists

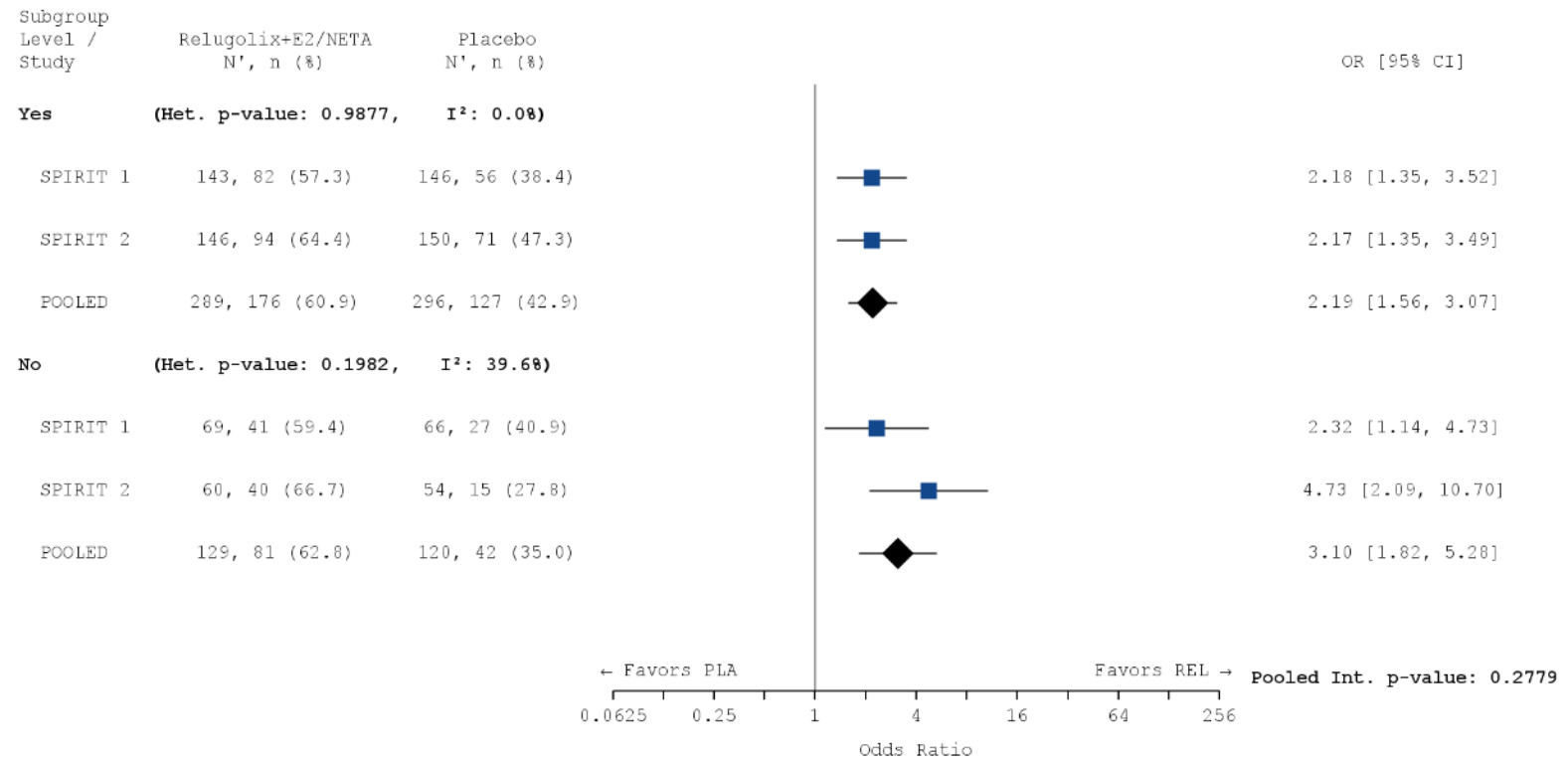


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

2.1.2.4 Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)

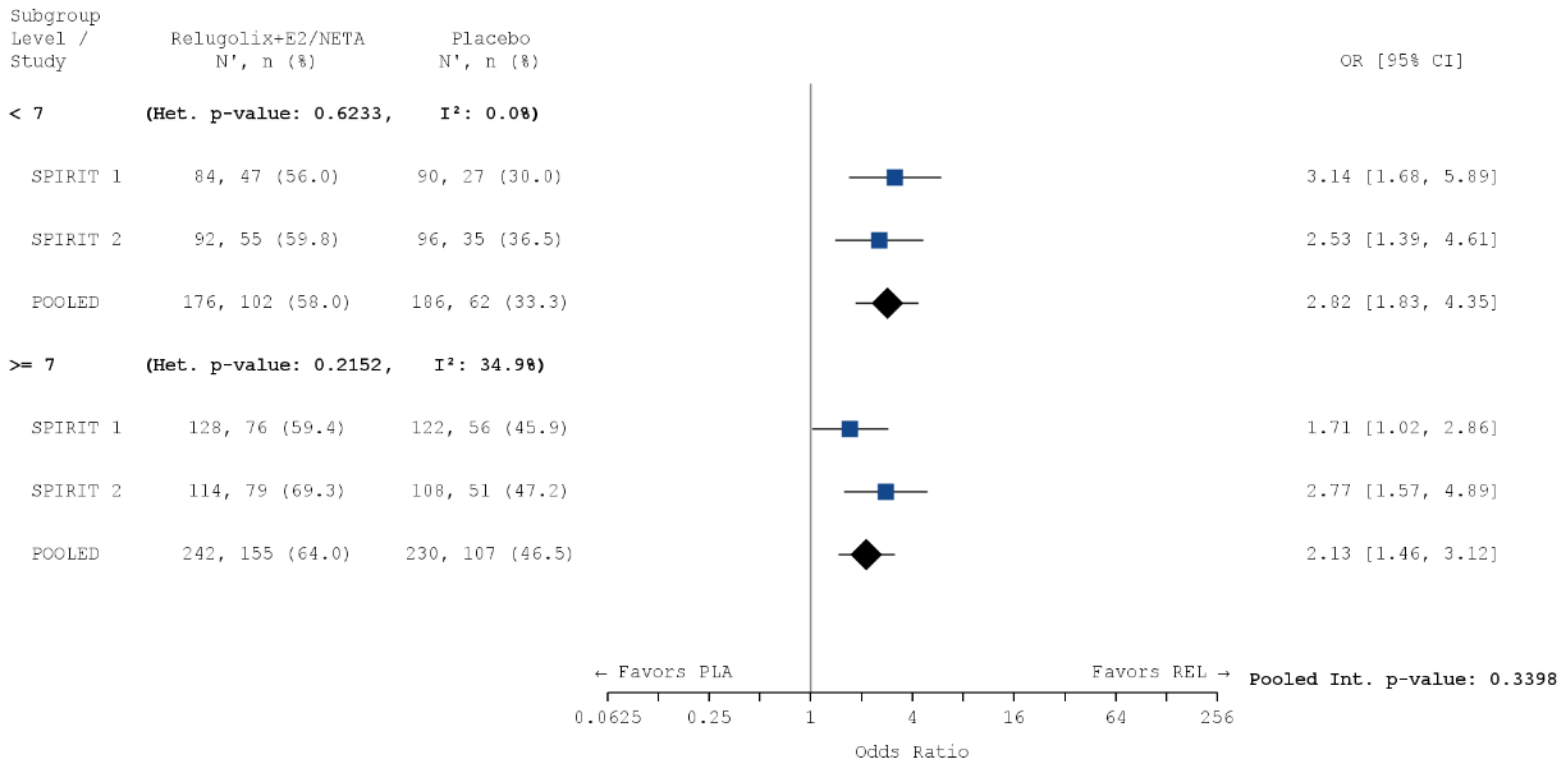
Figure 2.2.7.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

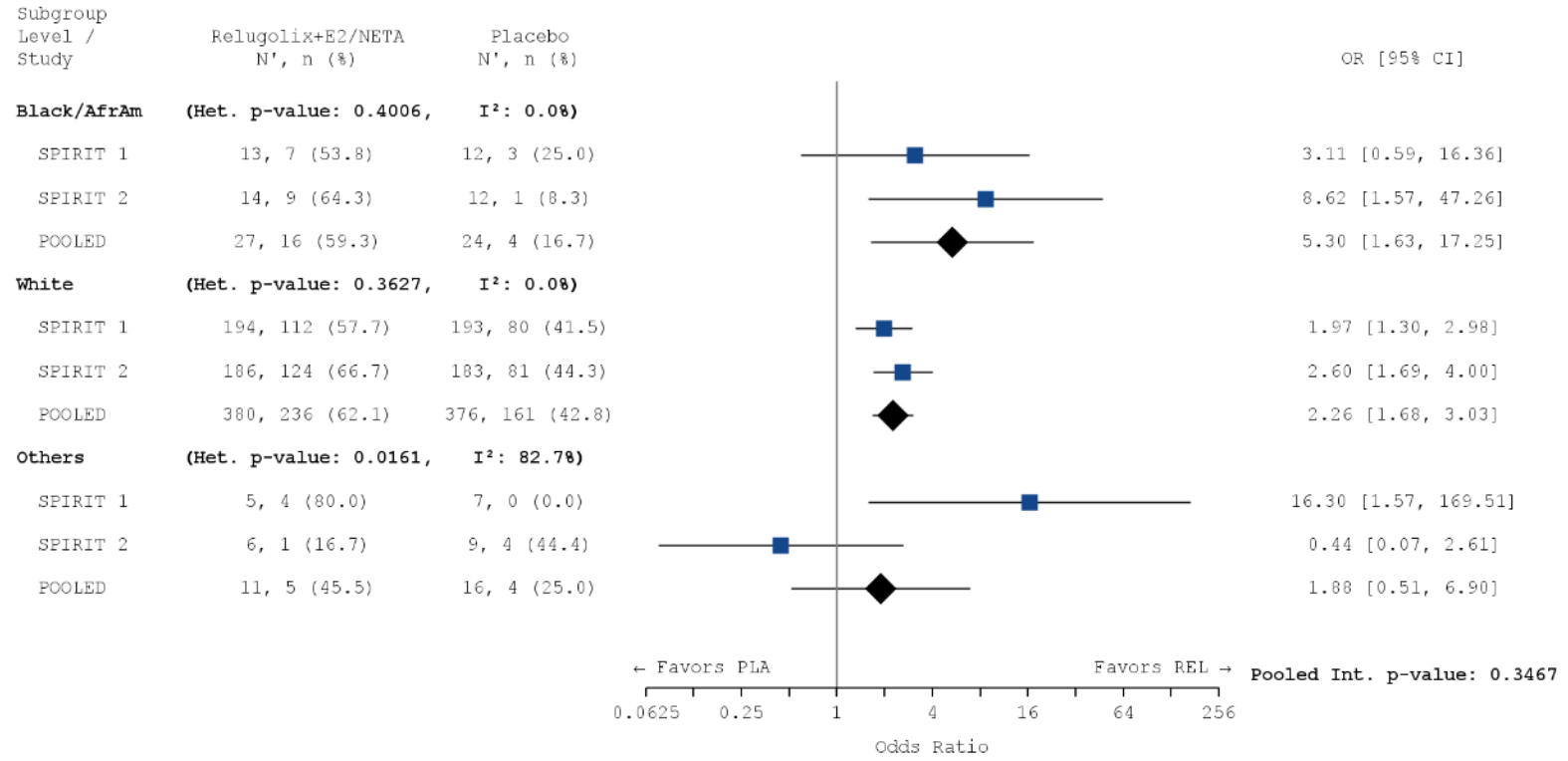
Figure 2.2.7.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

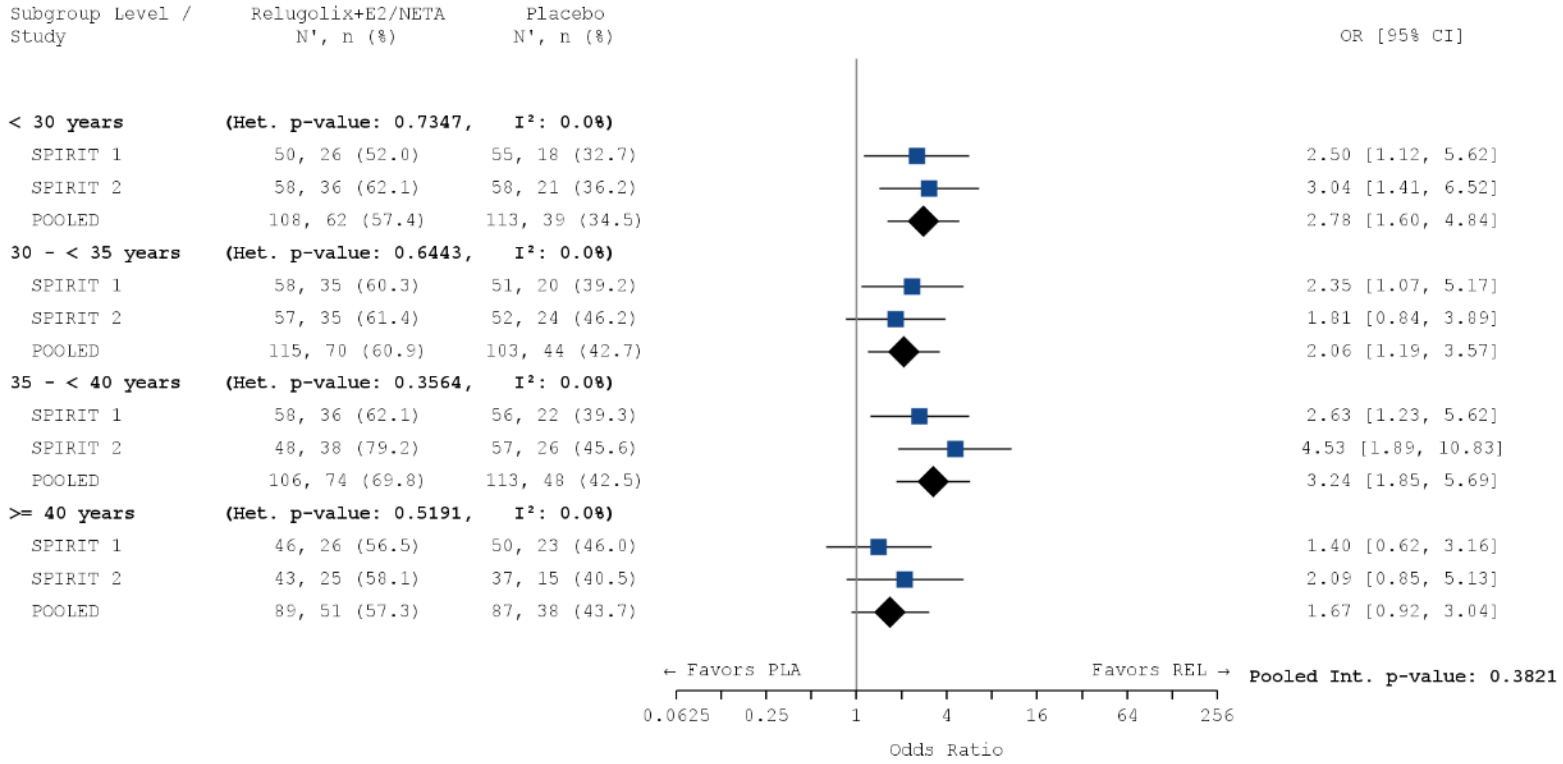
Figure 2.2.7.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

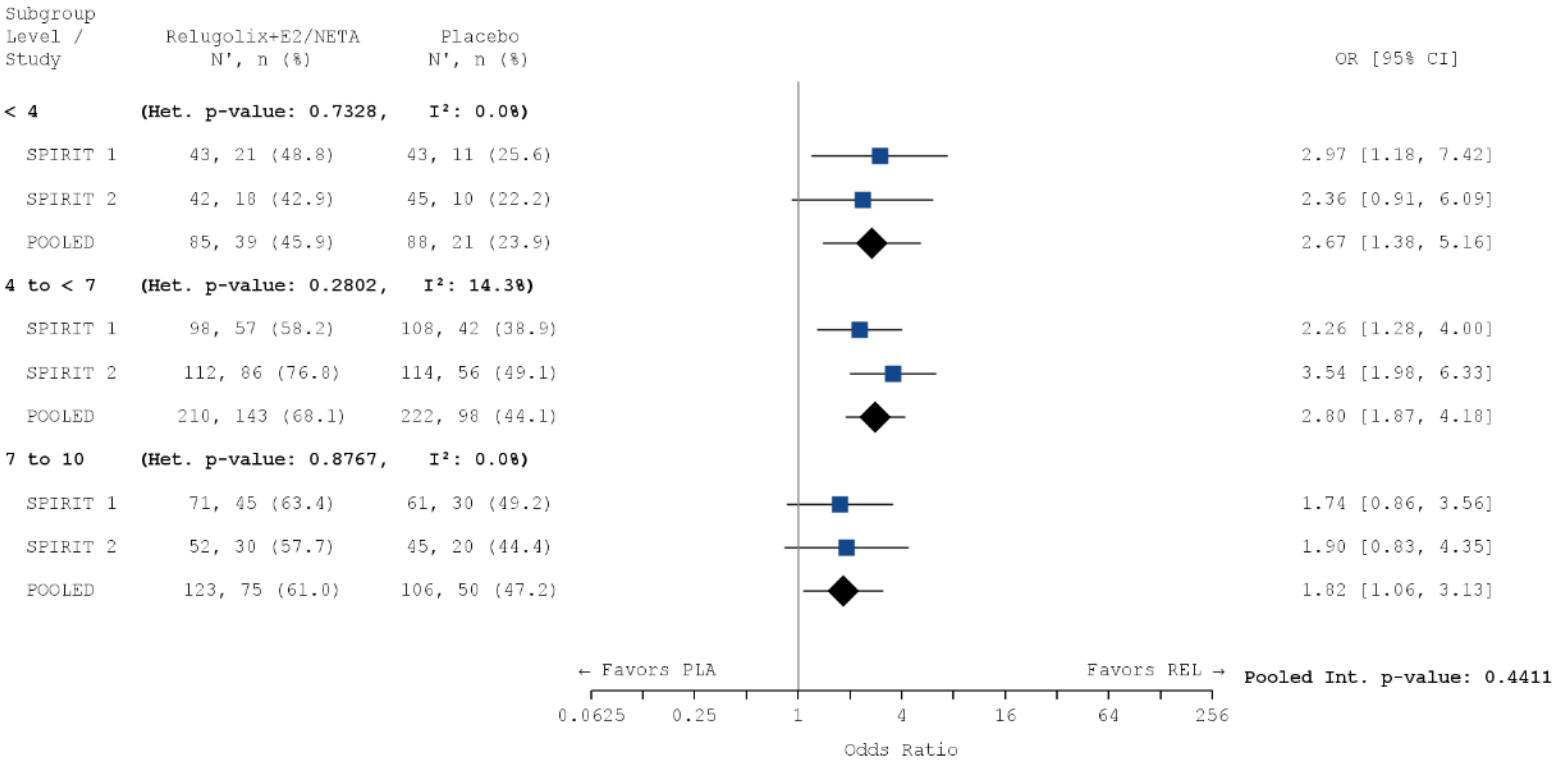
Figure 2.2.7.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

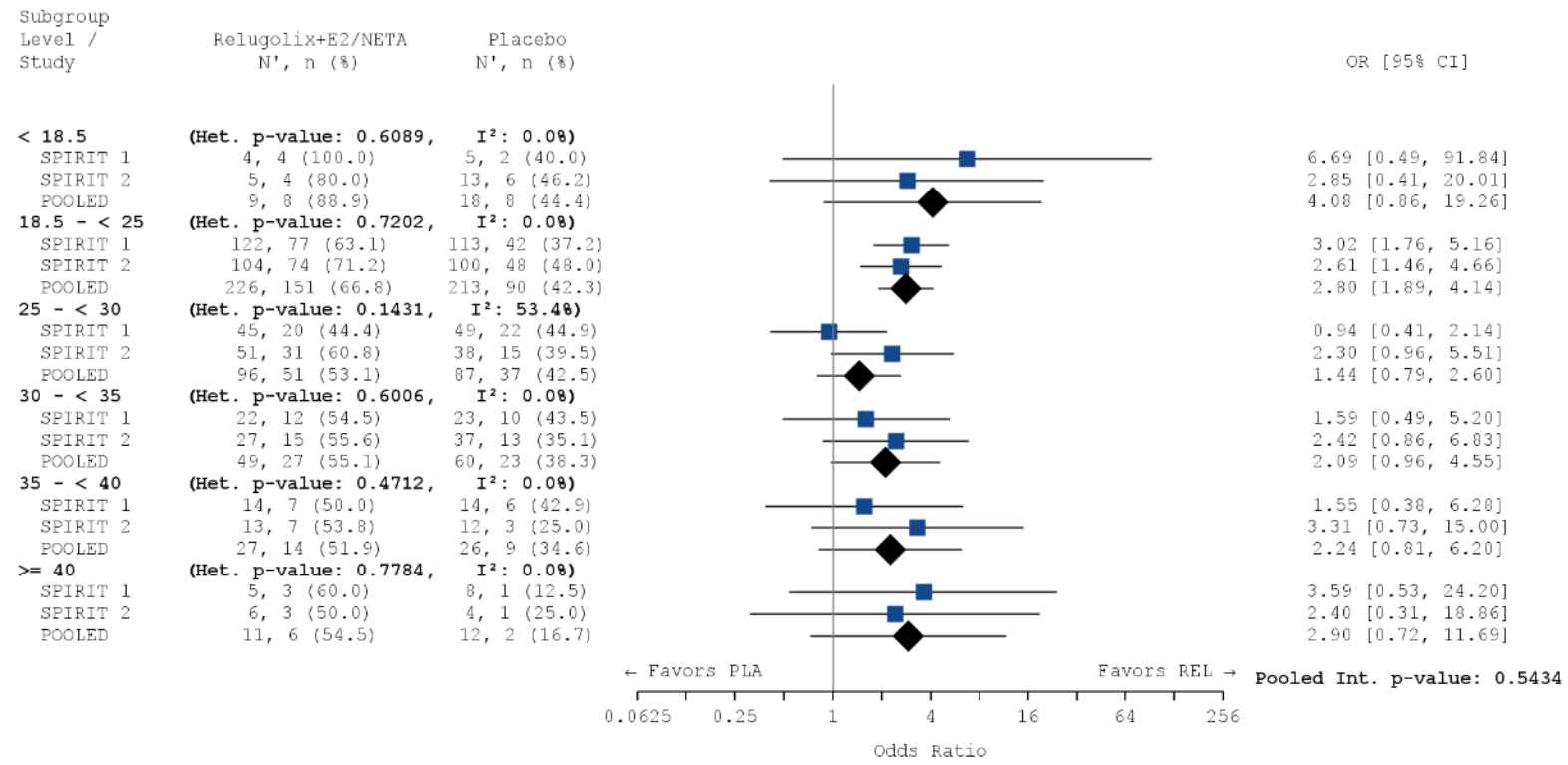
Figure 2.2.7.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

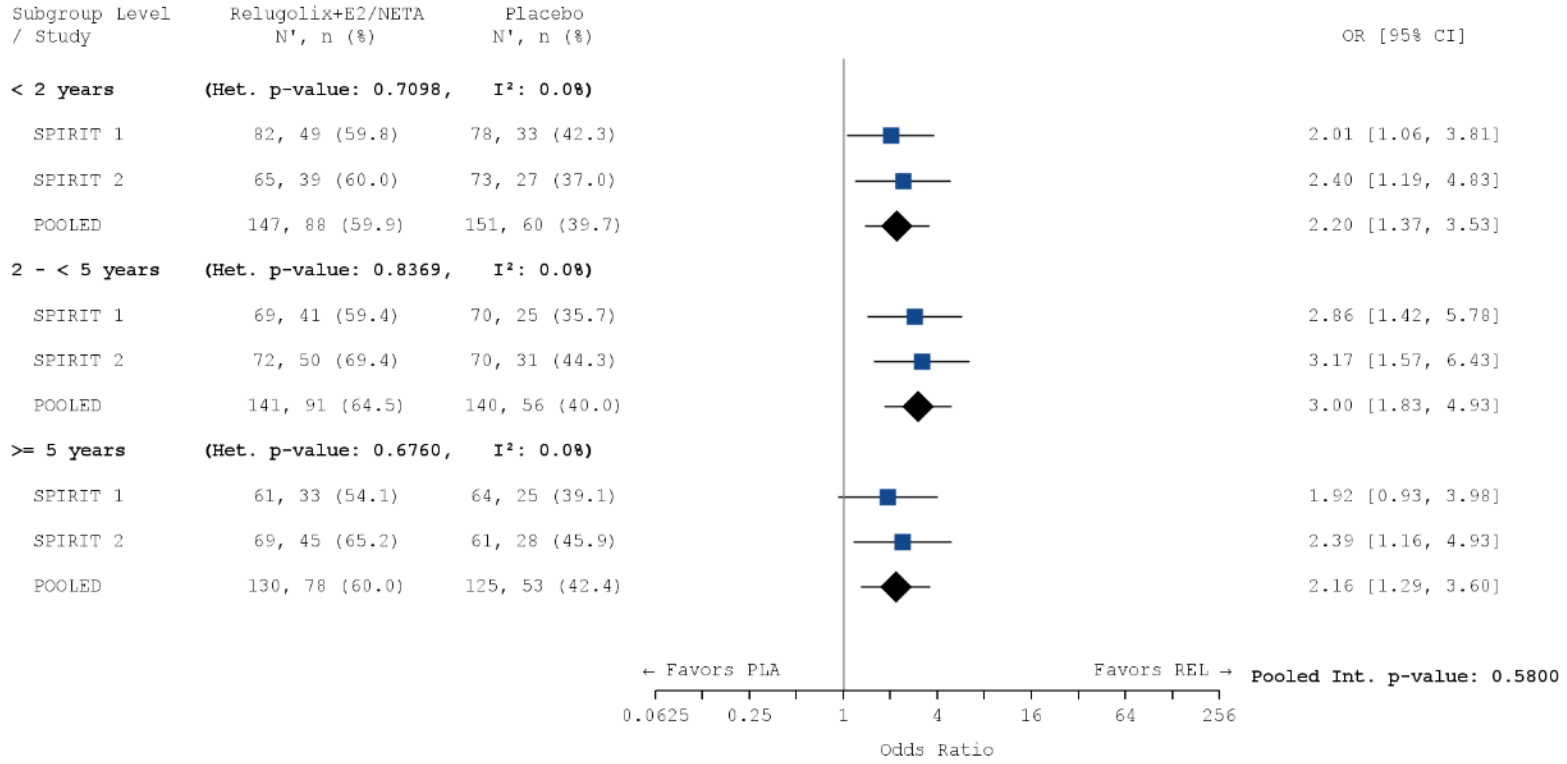
Figure 2.2.7.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

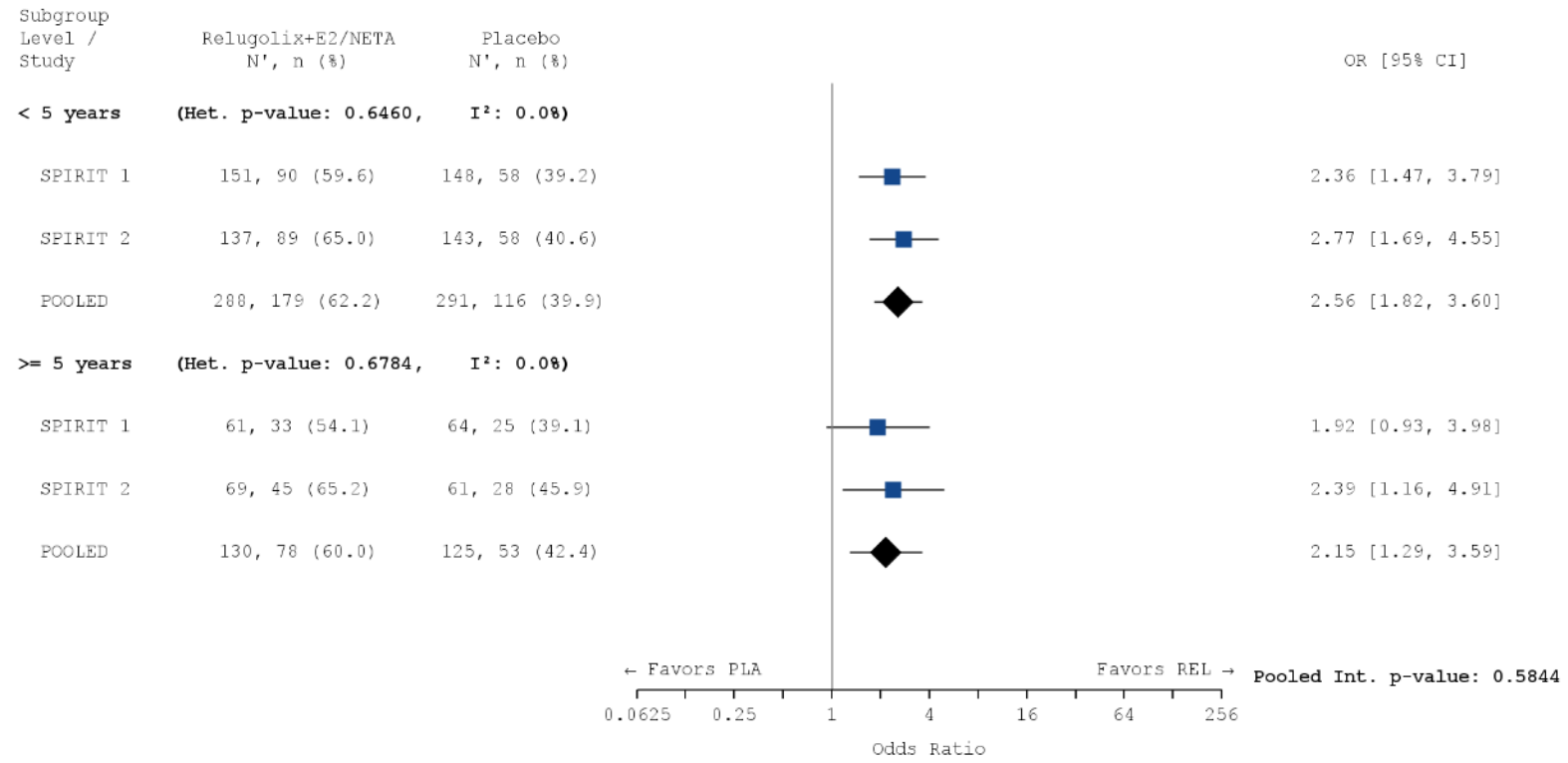
Figure 2.2.7.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

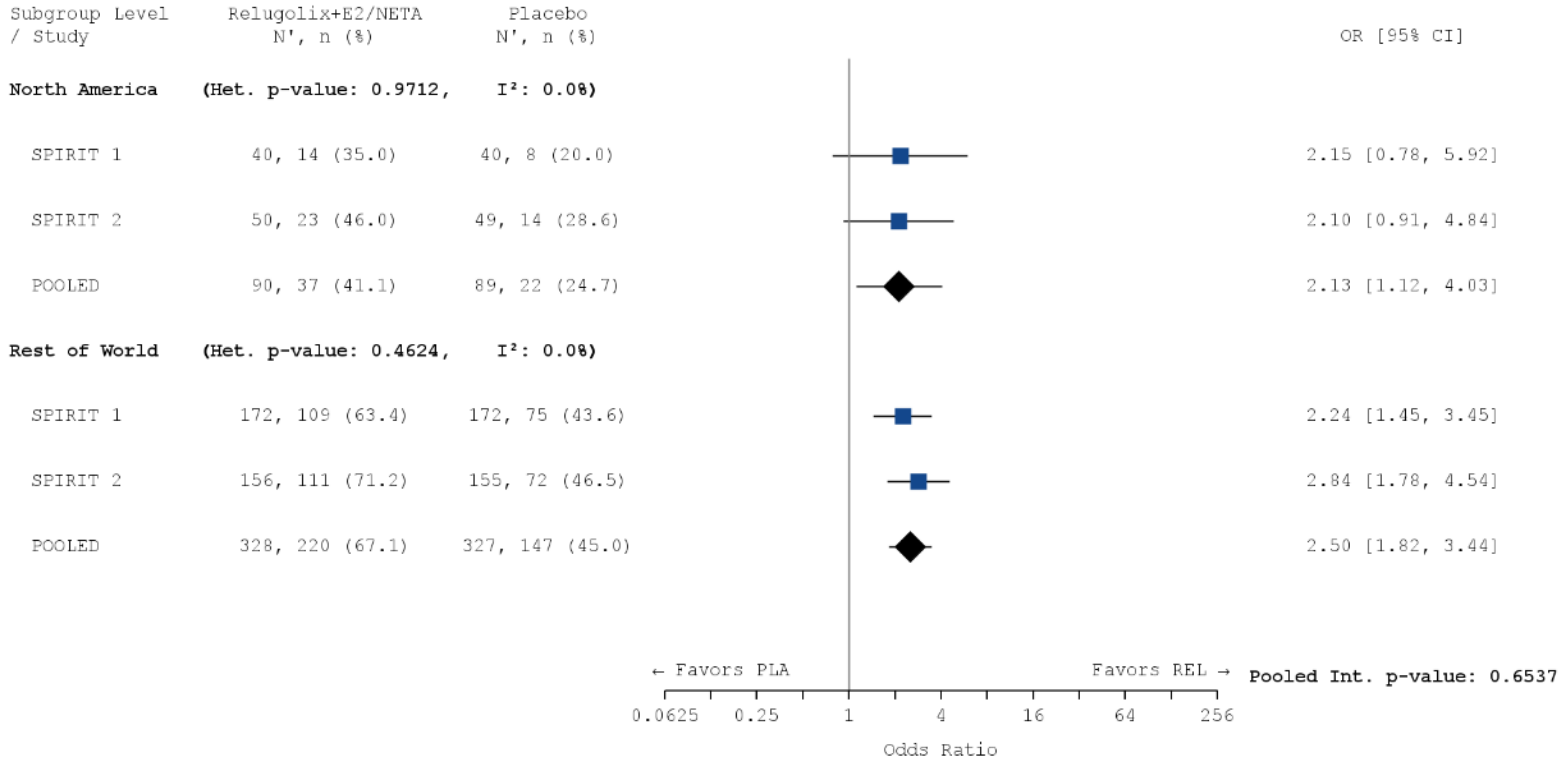
Figure 2.2.7.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

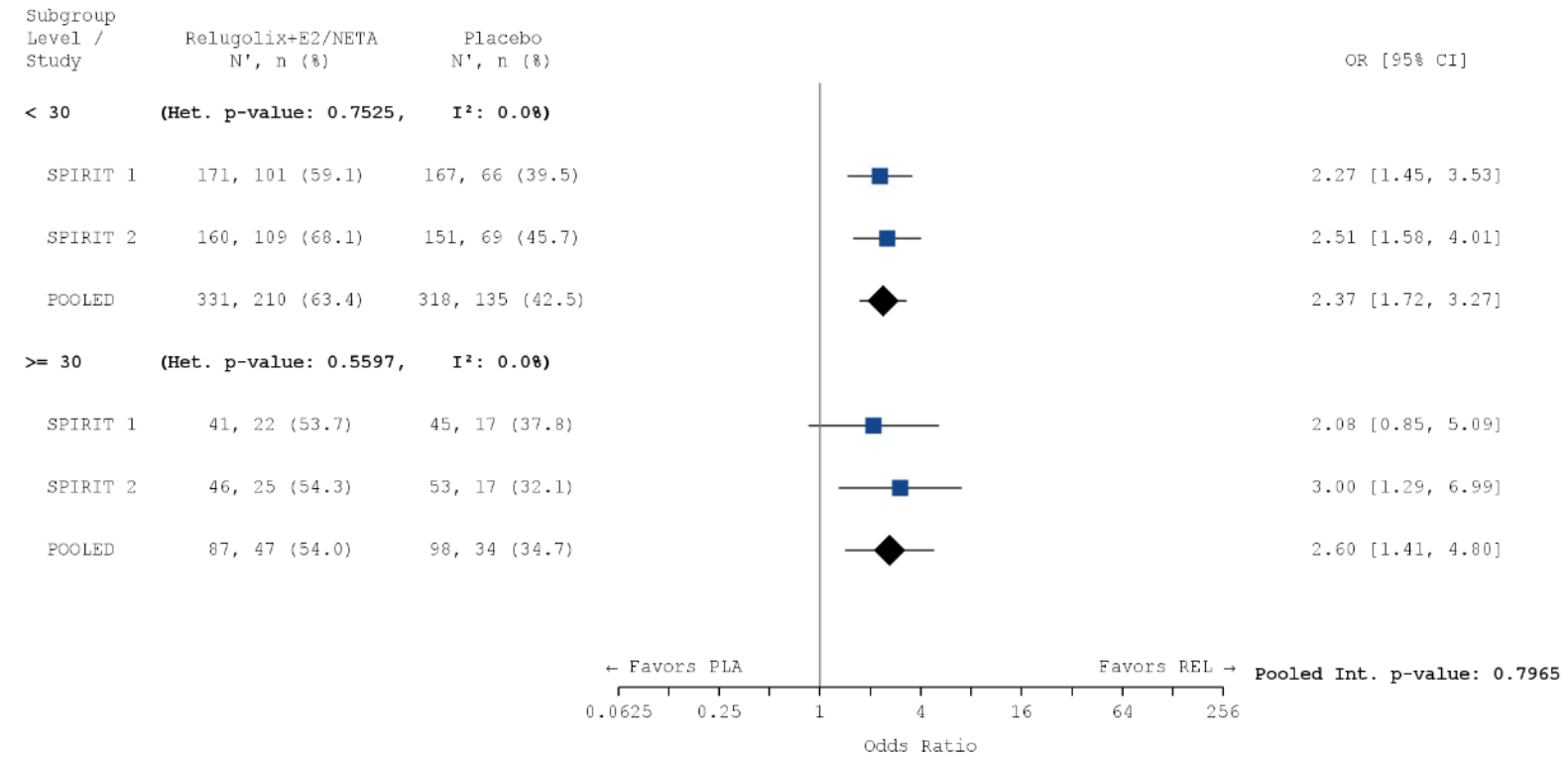
Figure 2.2.7.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

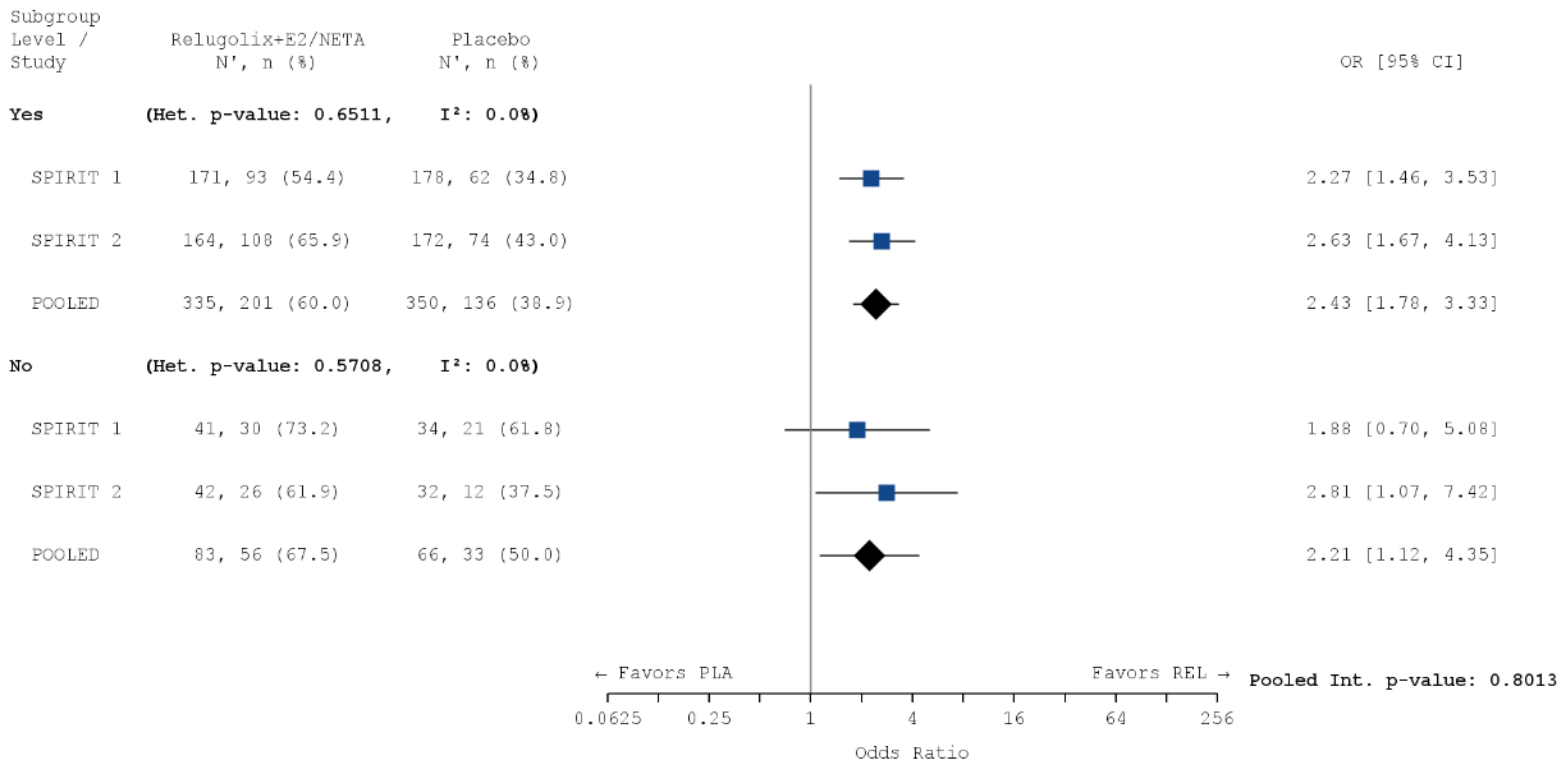
Figure 2.2.7.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

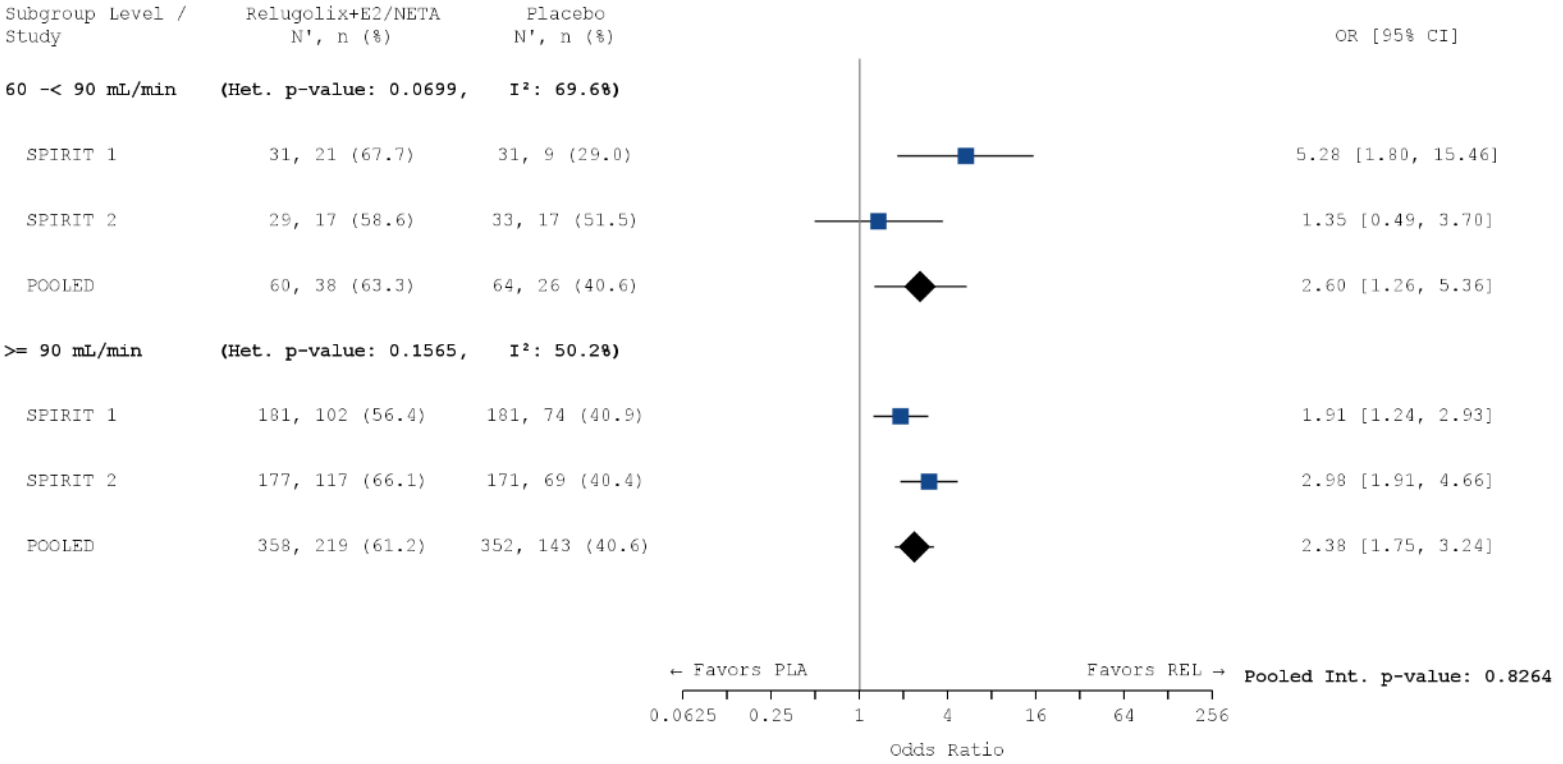
Figure 2.2.7.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

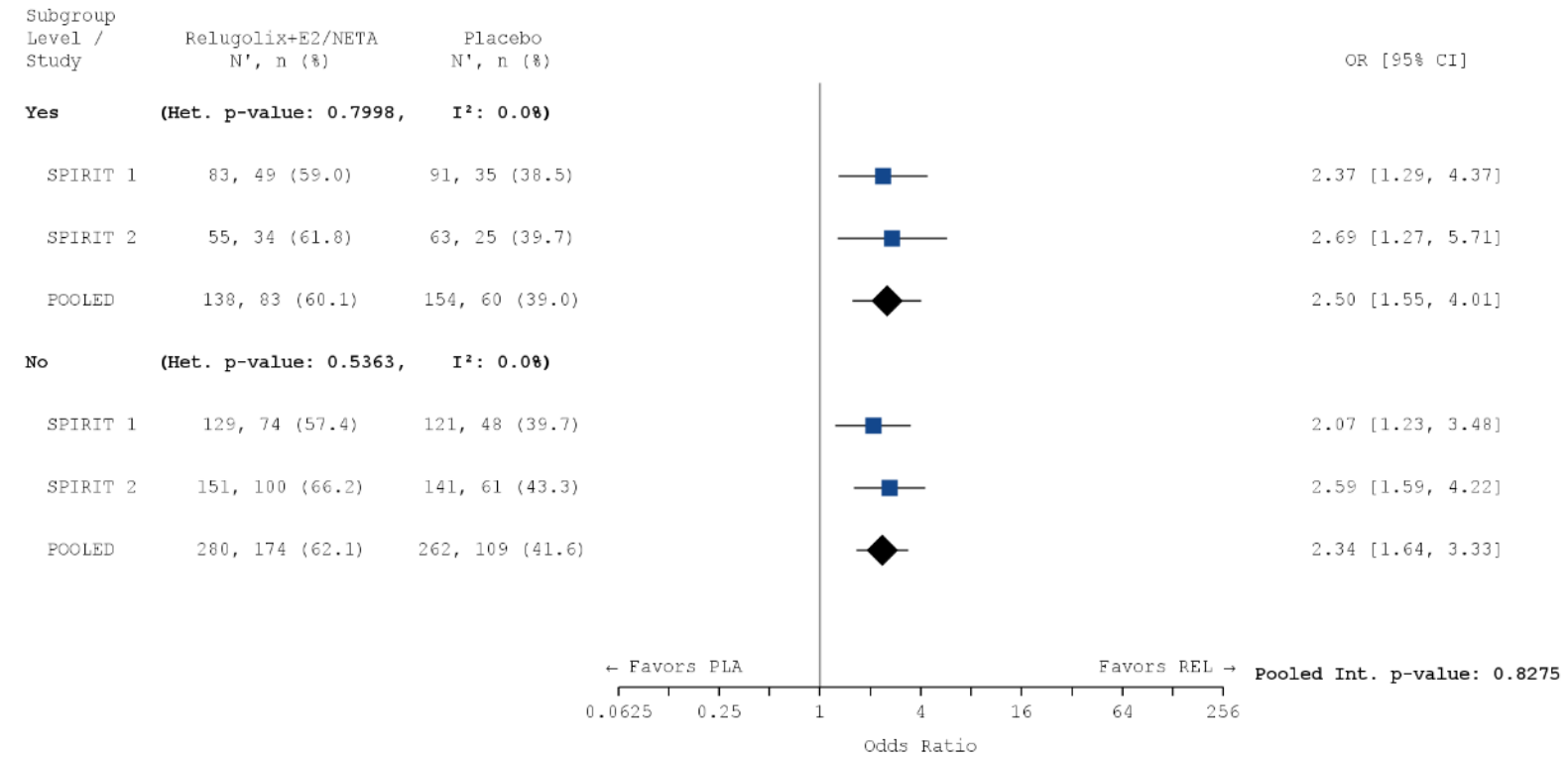
Figure 2.2.7.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

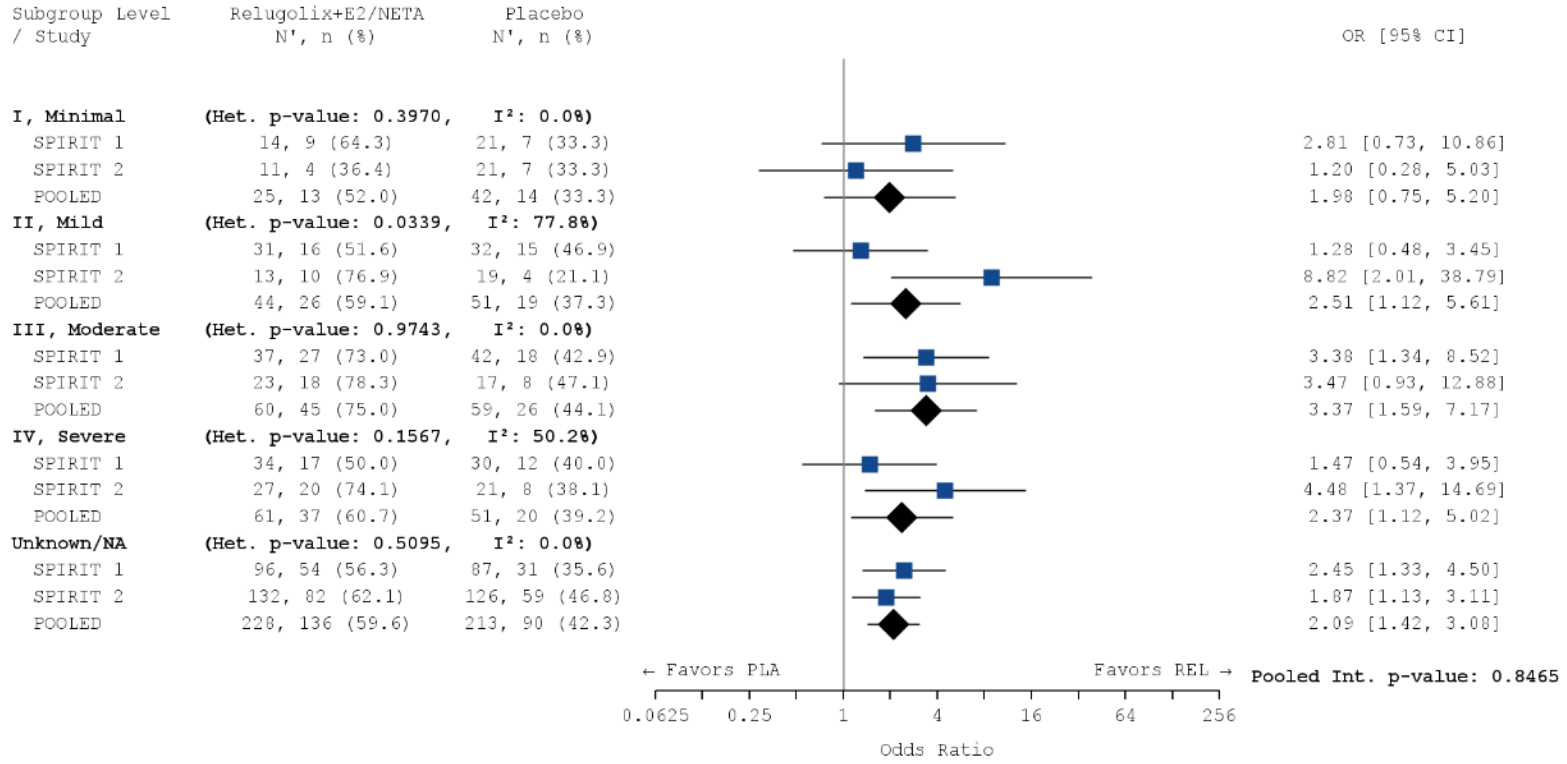
Figure 2.2.7.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

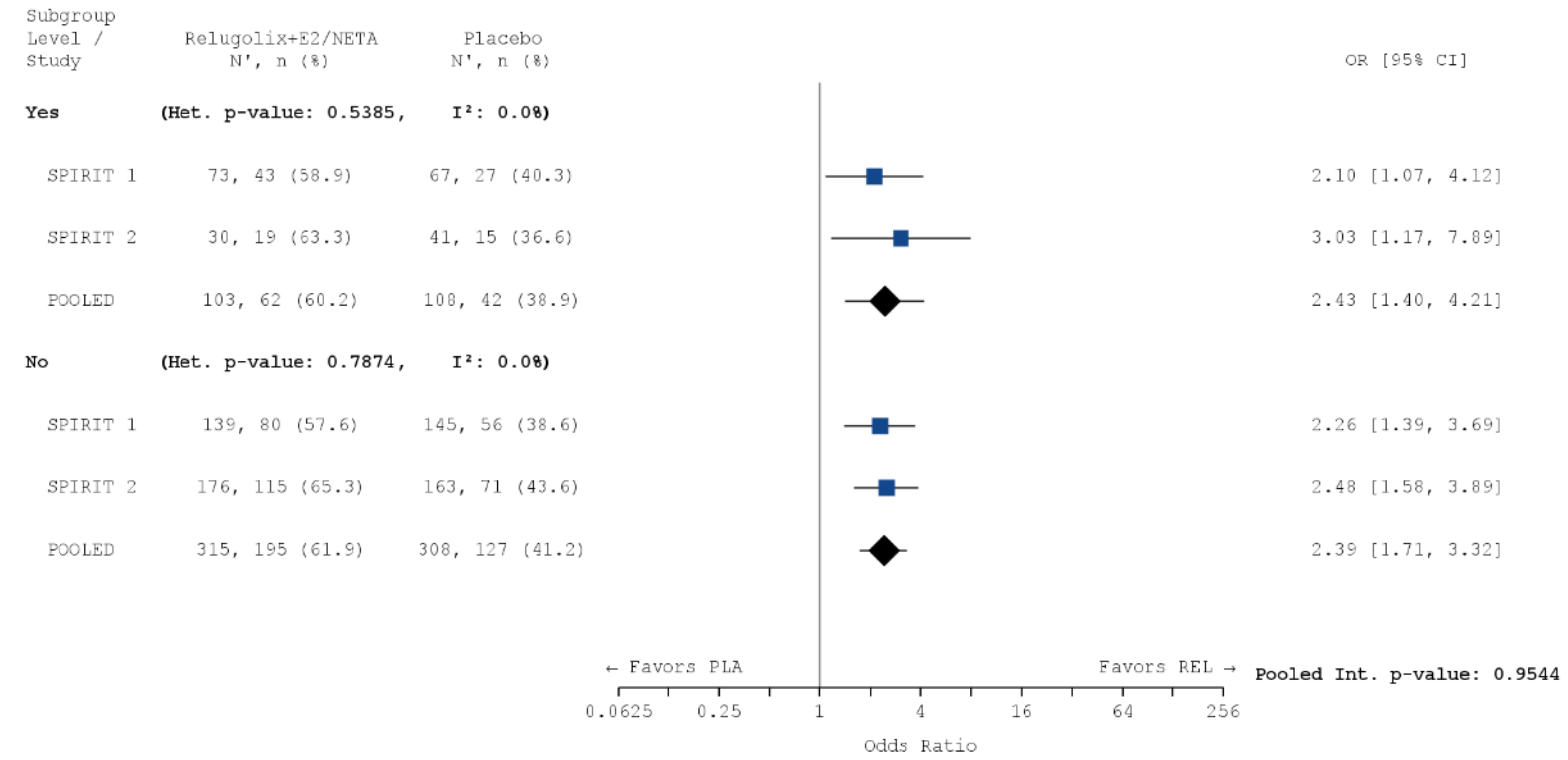
Figure 2.2.7.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

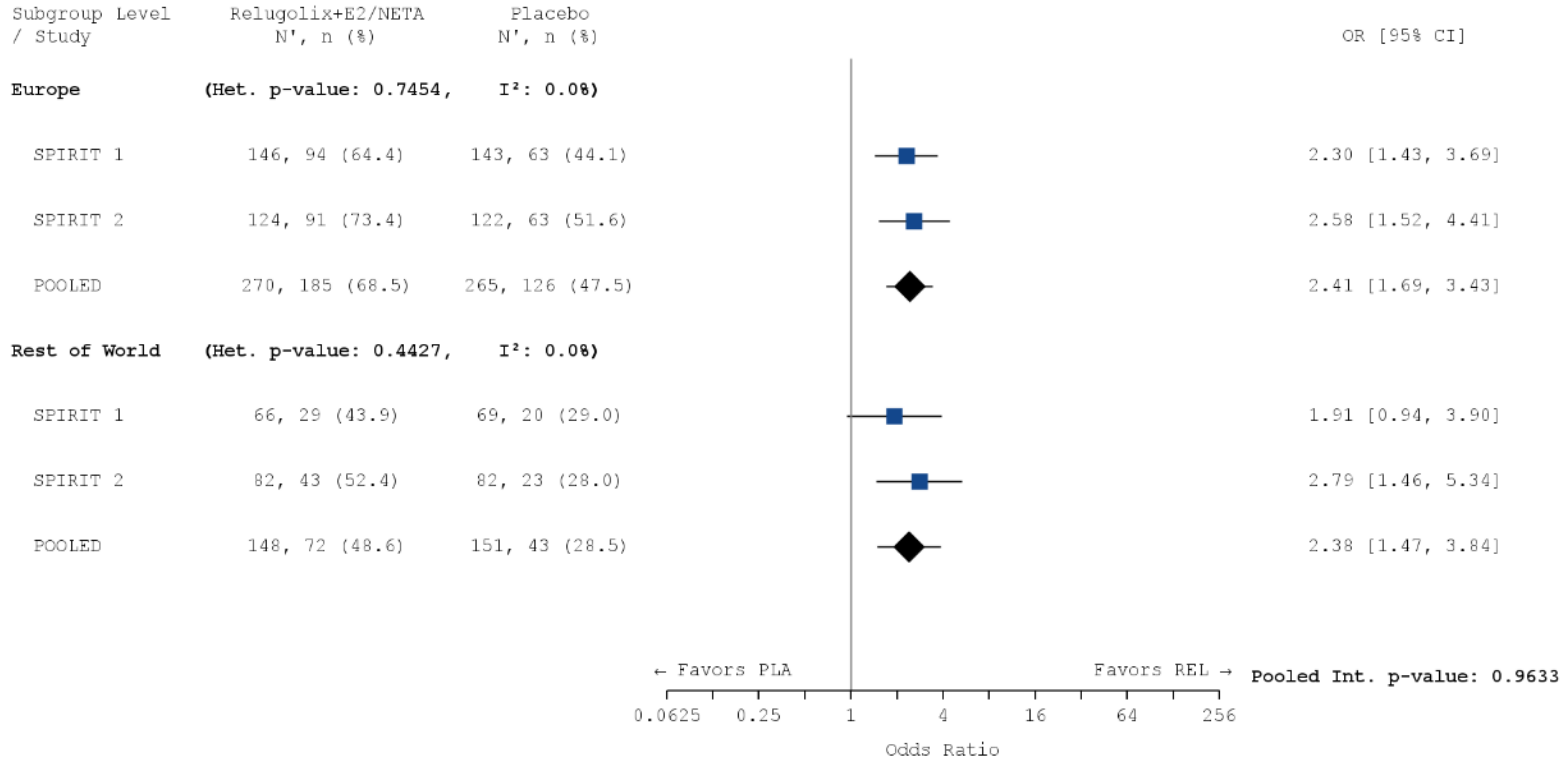
Figure 2.2.7.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

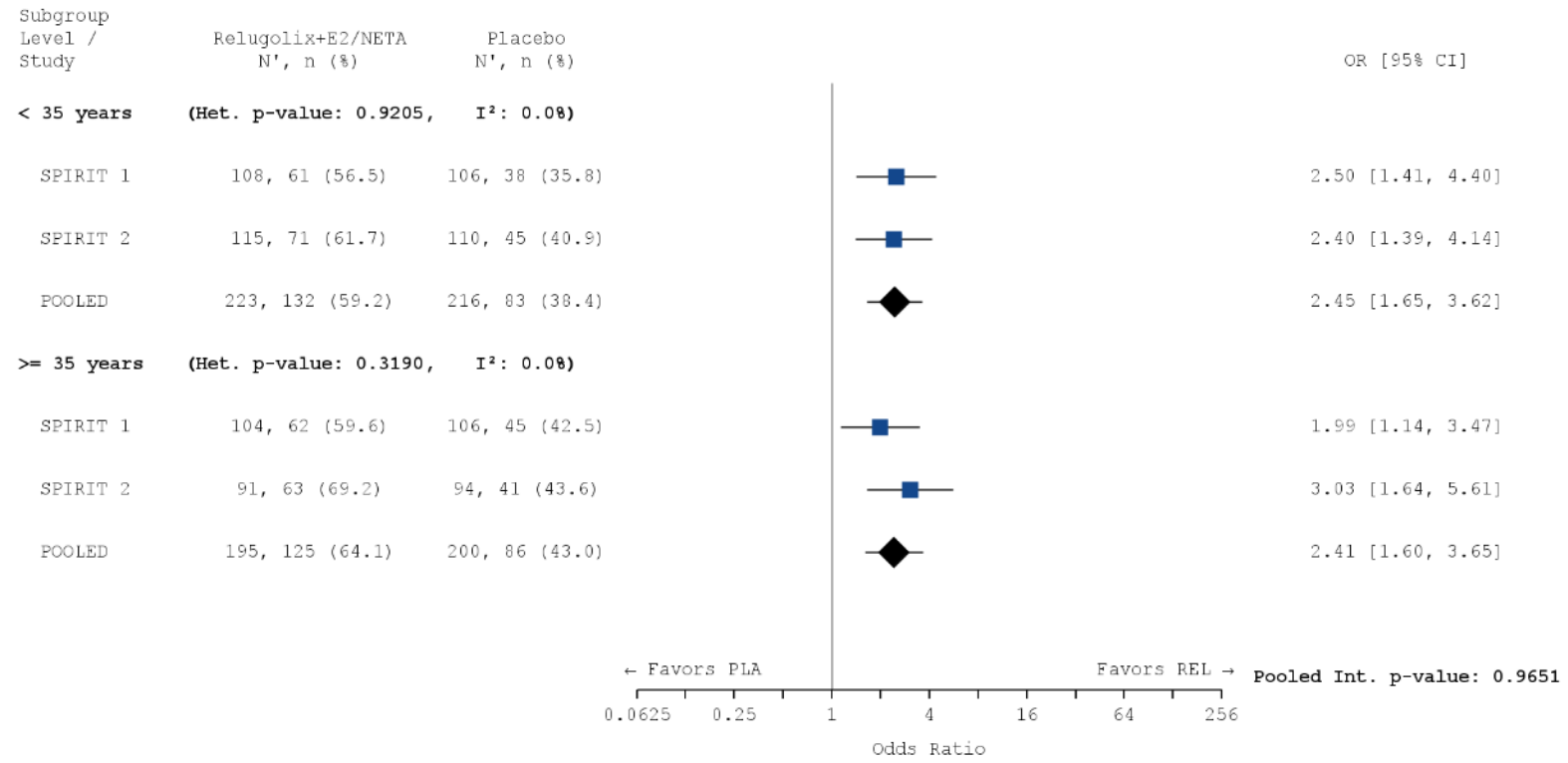
Figure 2.2.7.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.2.7.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Age category I

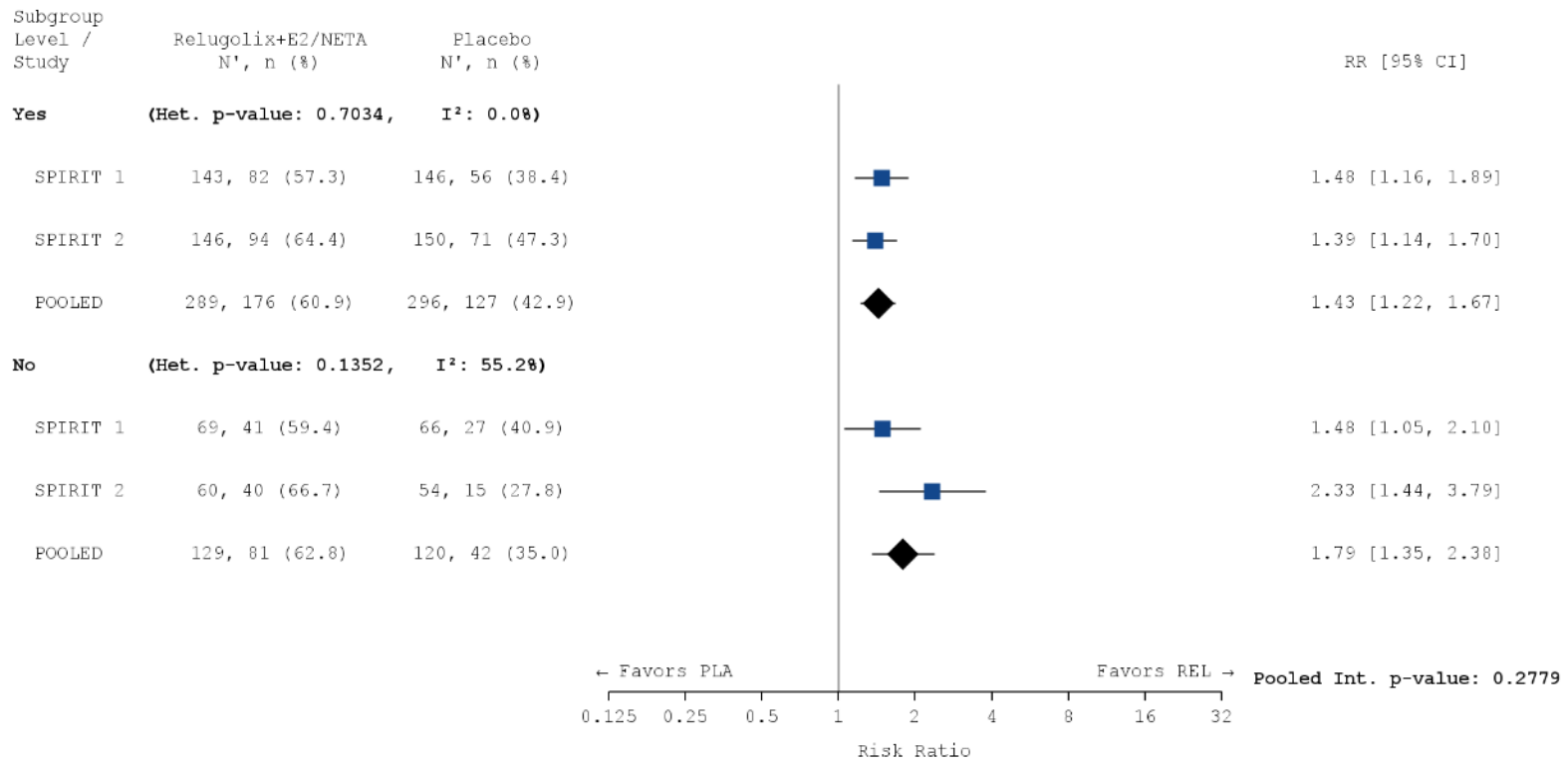


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

2.1.2.5 Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)

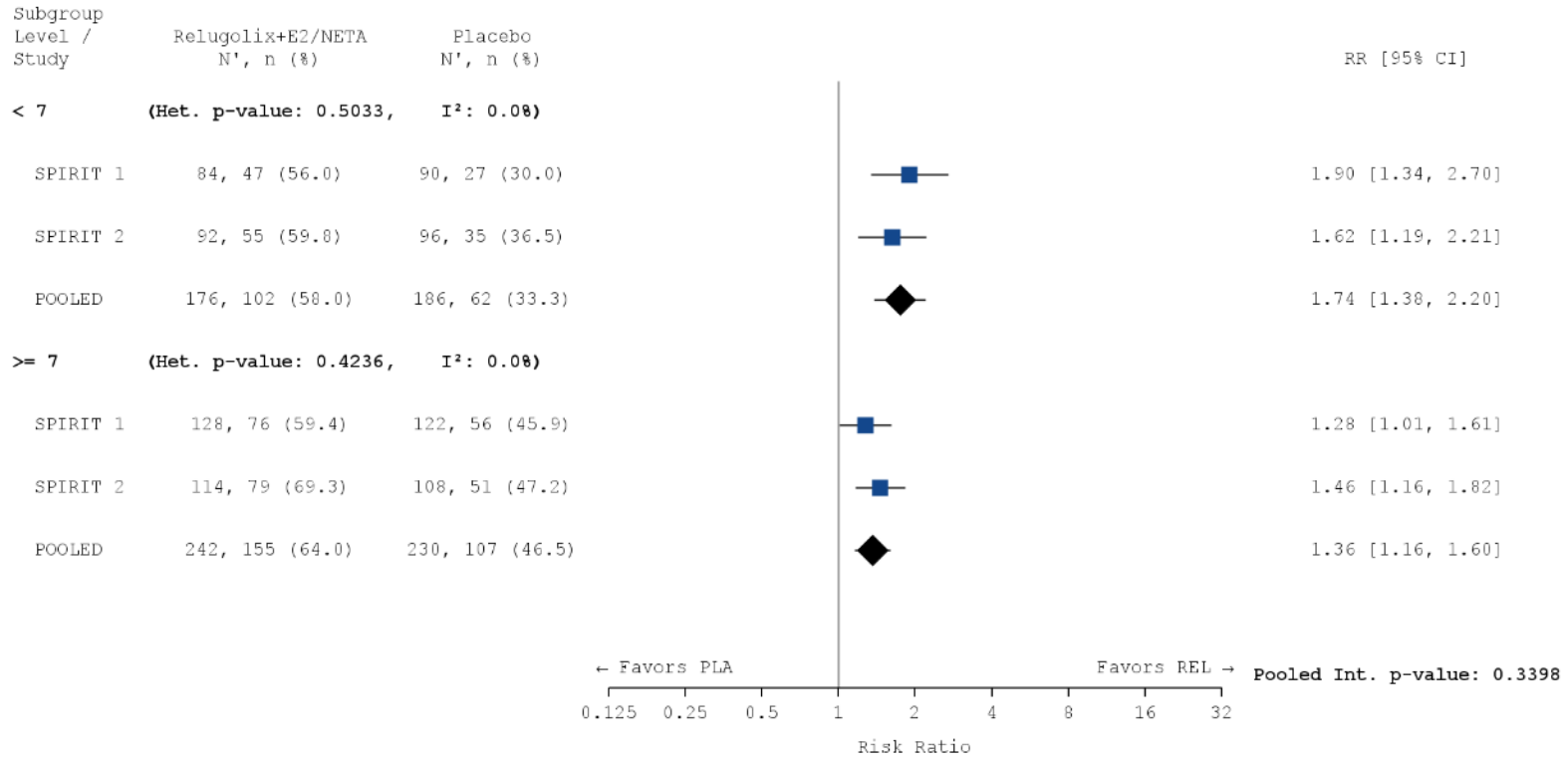
Figure 2.2.7.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

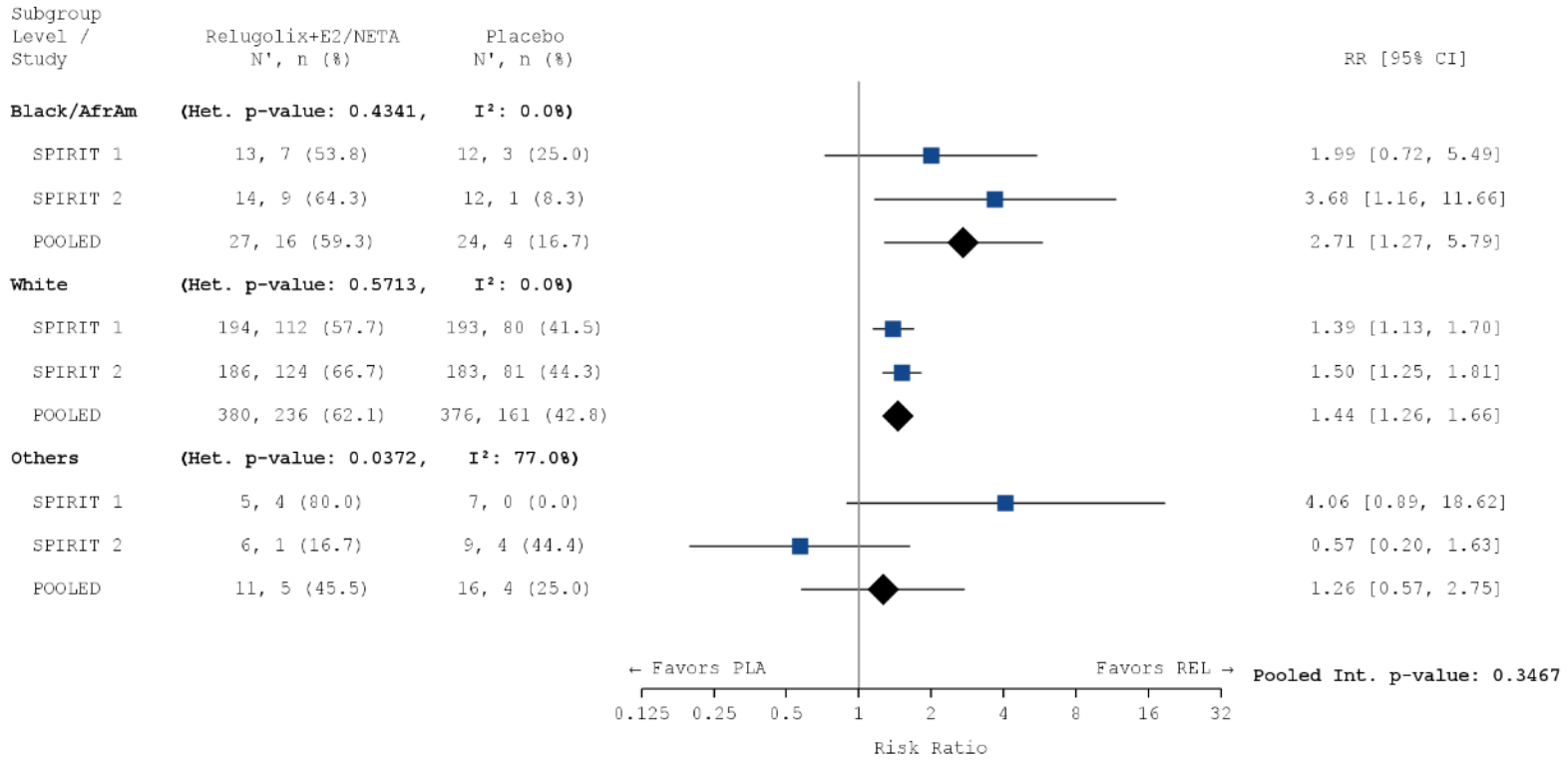
Figure 2.2.7.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

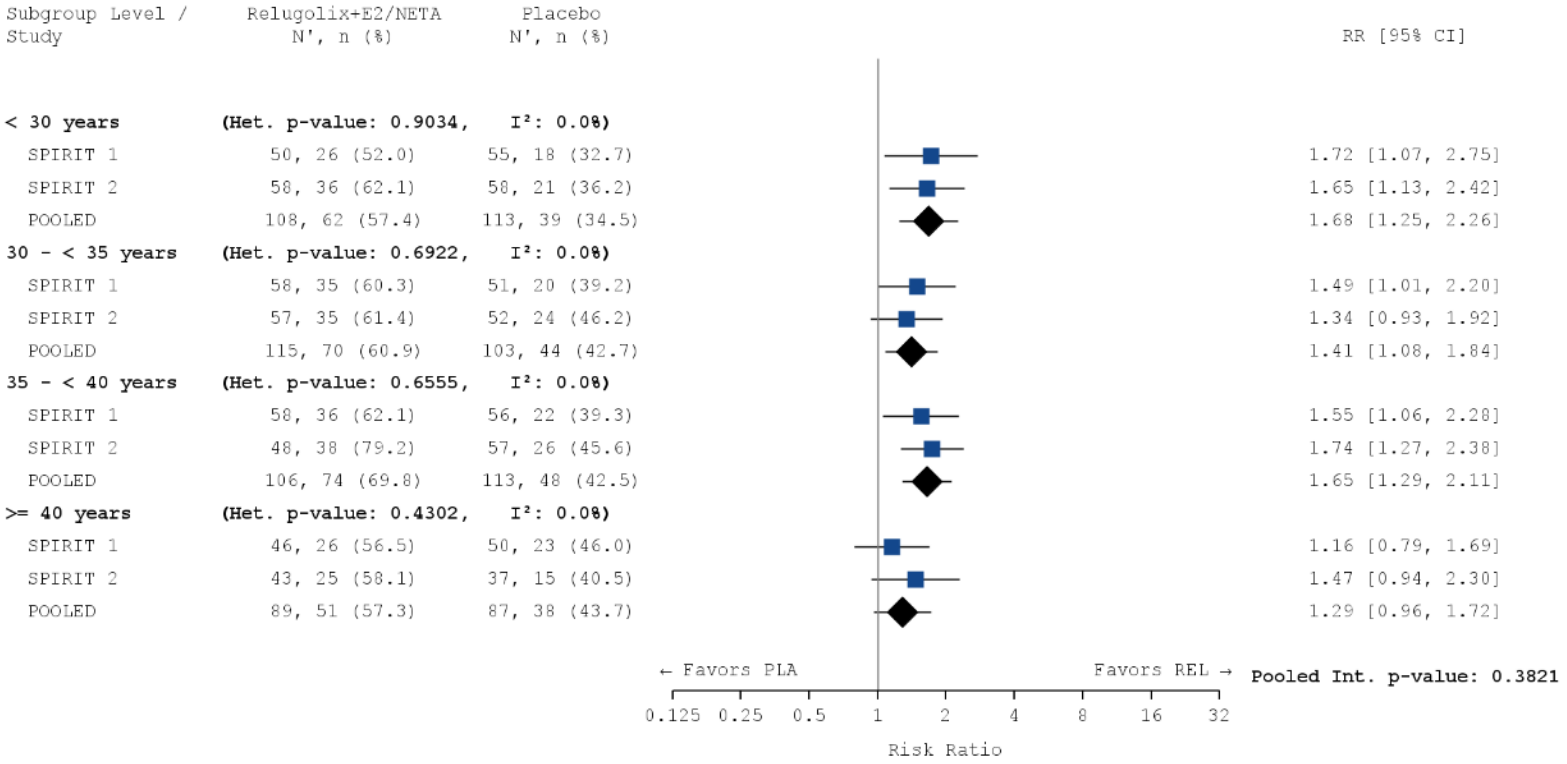
Figure 2.2.7.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

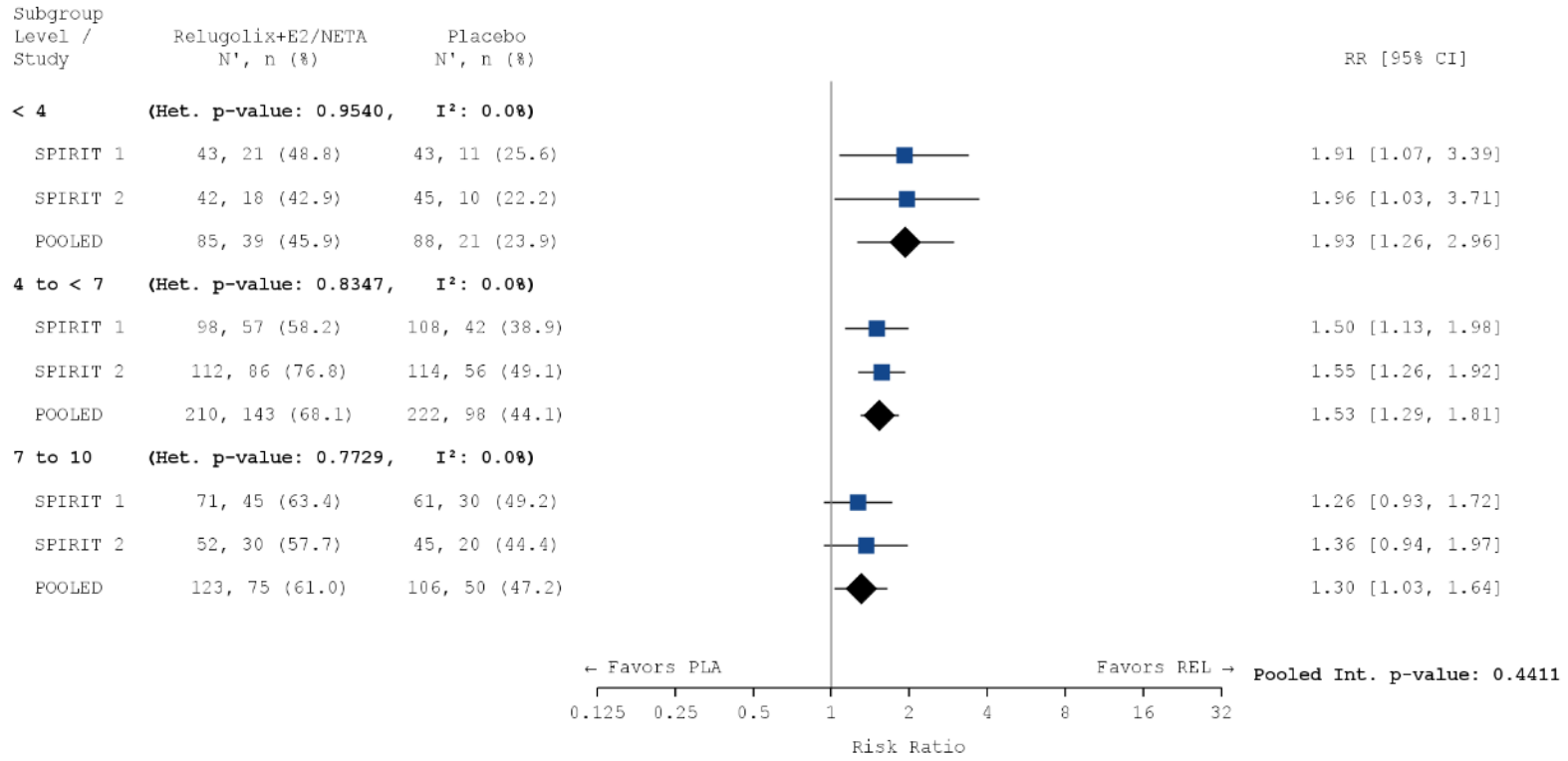
Figure 2.2.7.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

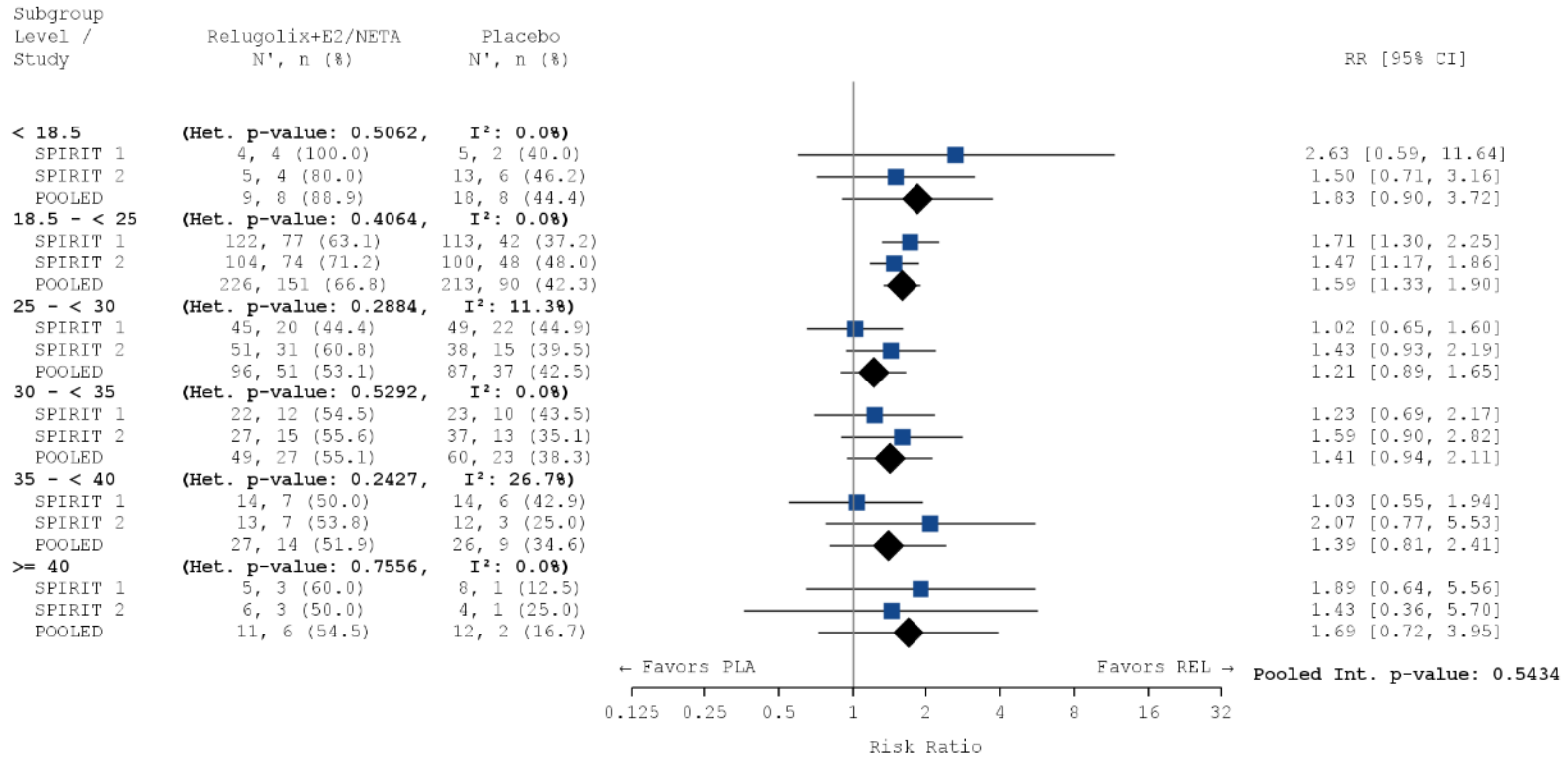
Figure 2.2.7.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

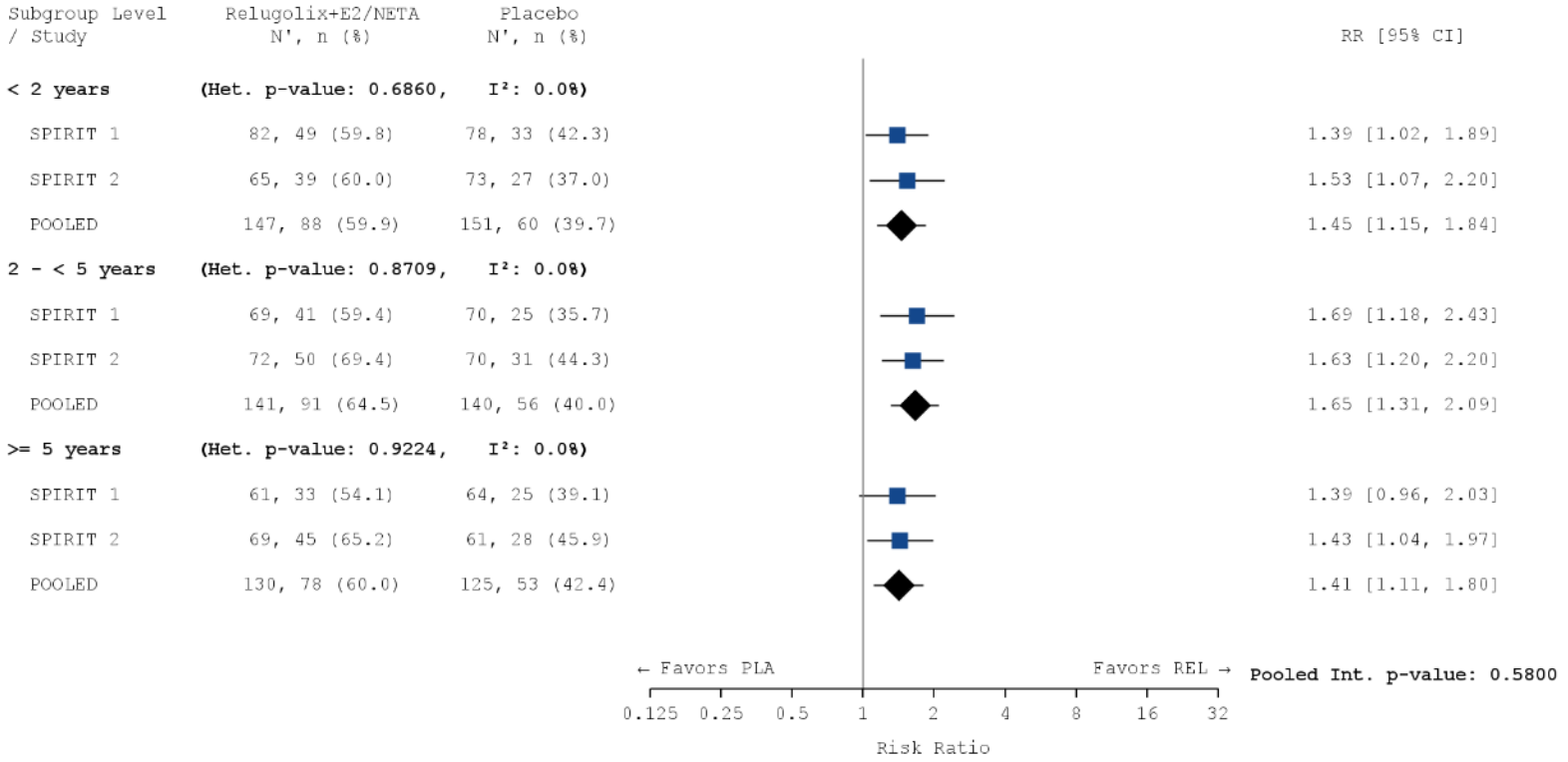
Figure 2.2.7.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

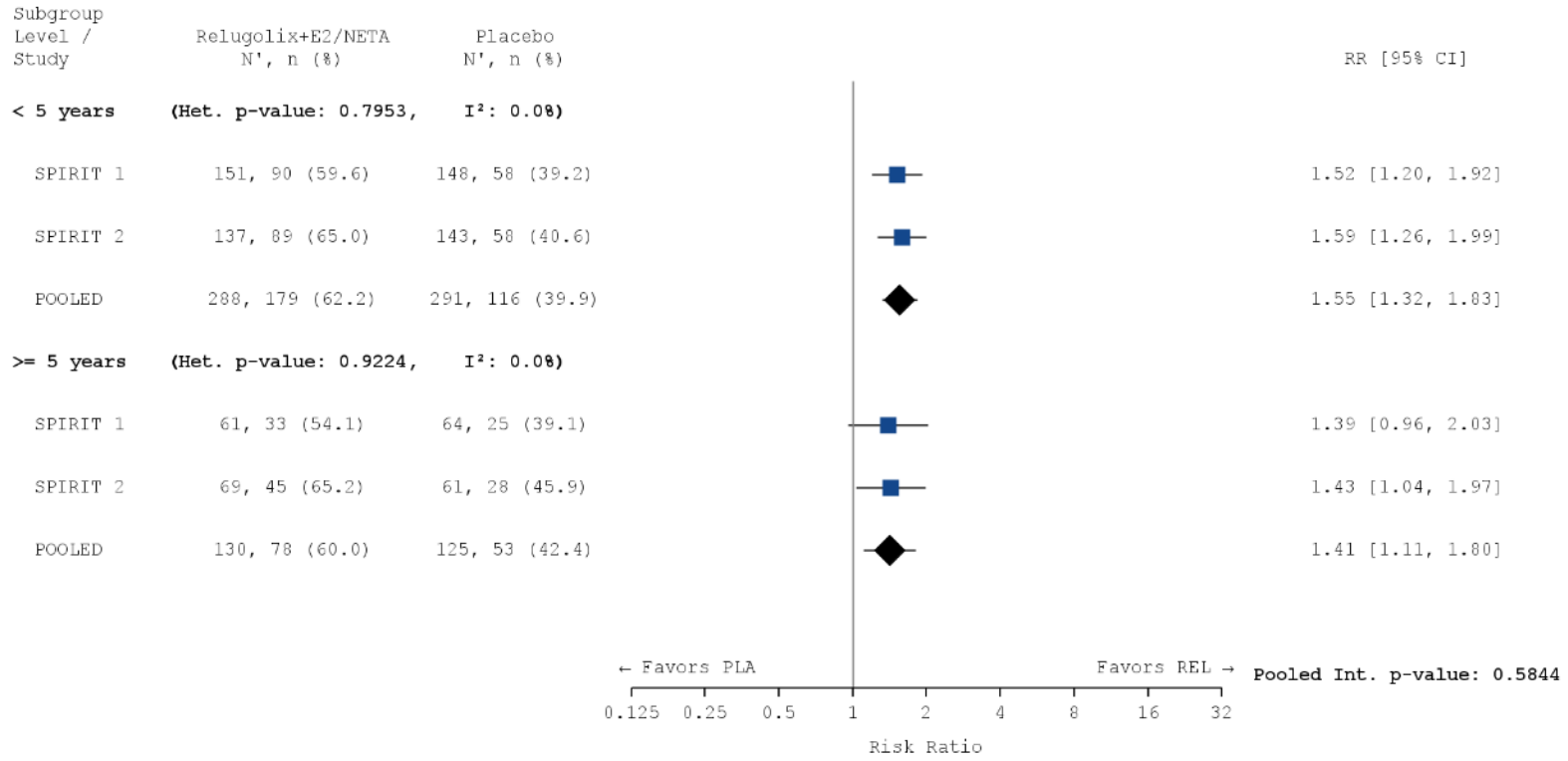
Figure 2.2.7.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

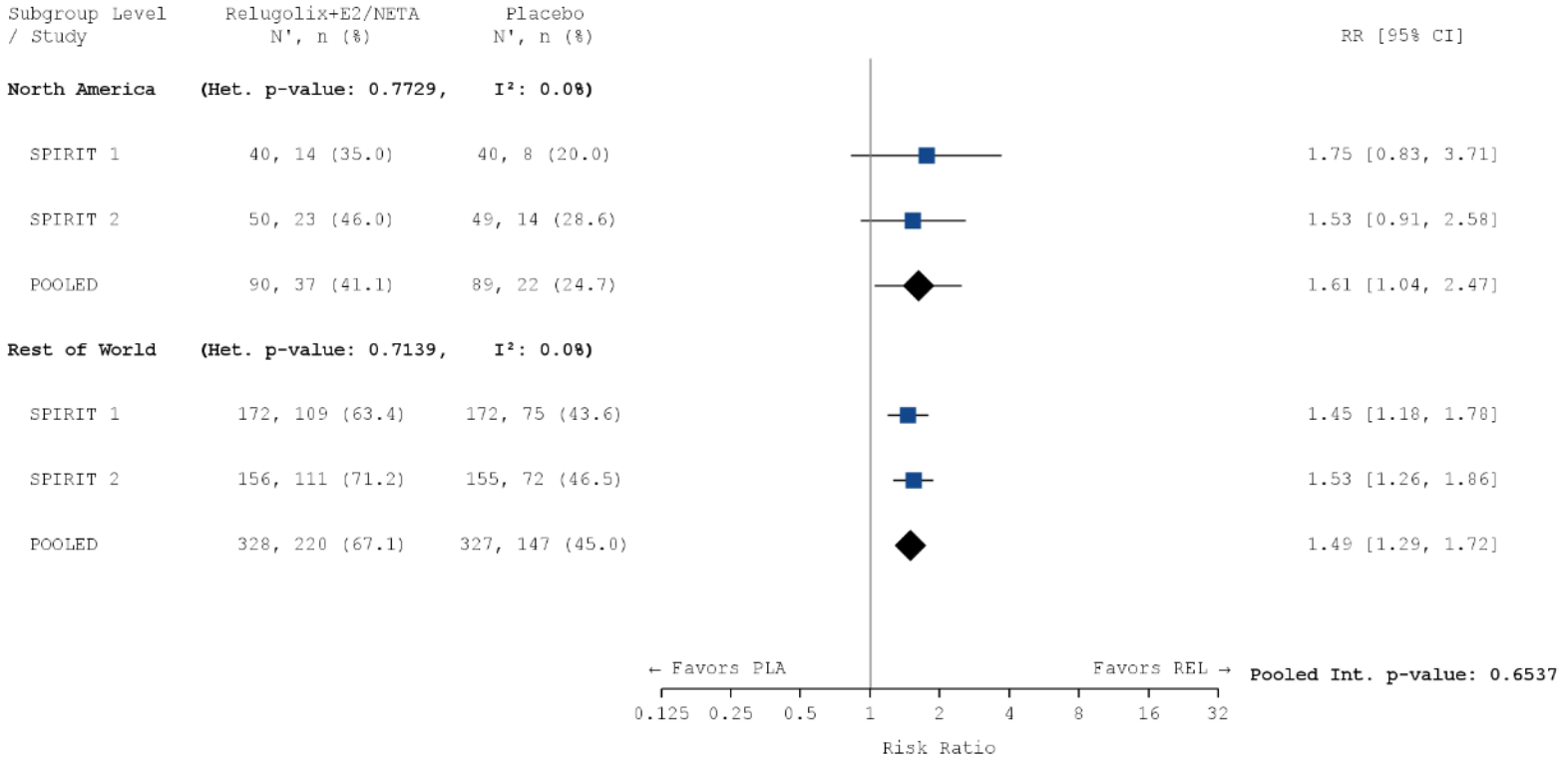
Figure 2.2.7.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

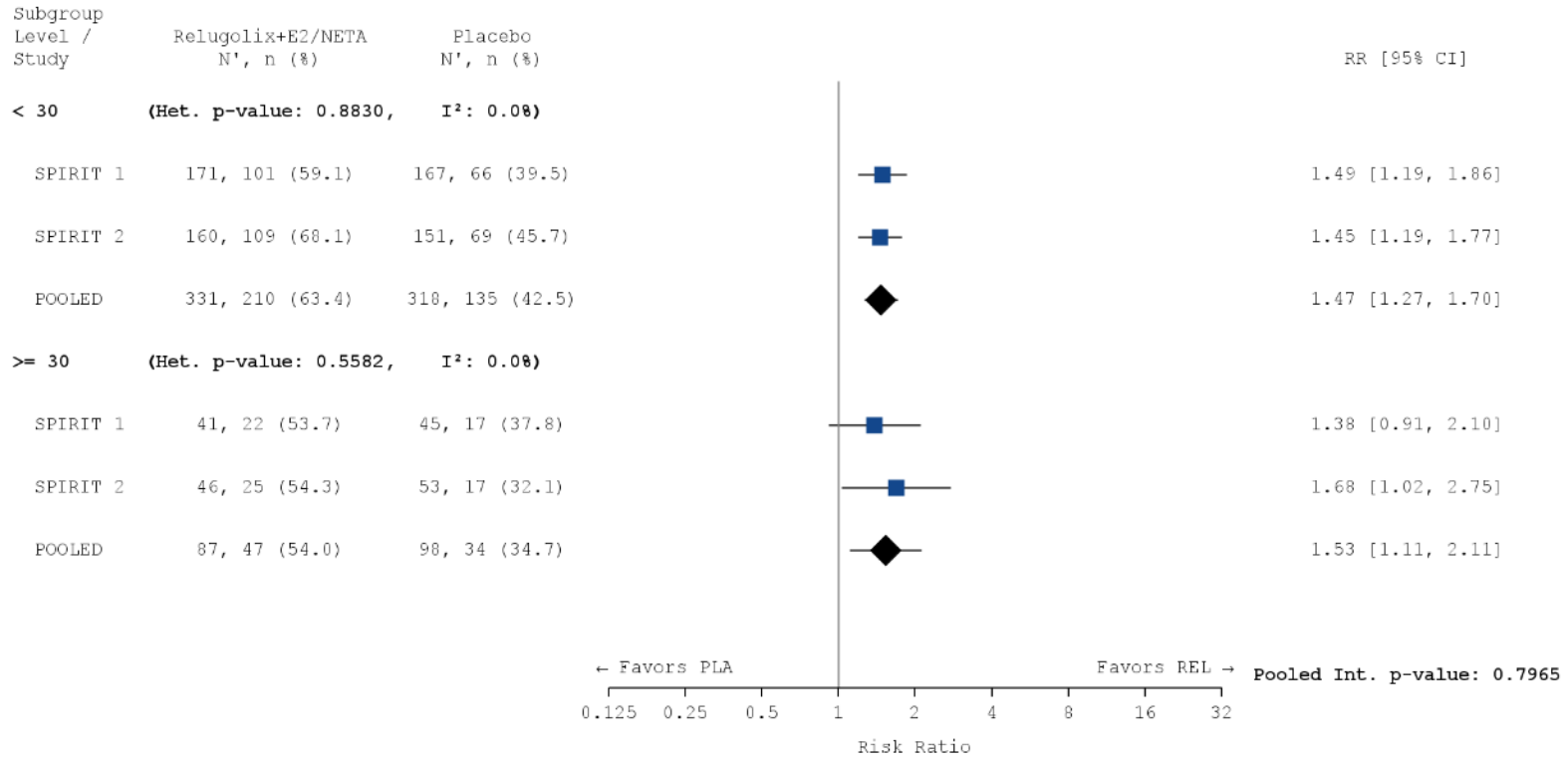
Figure 2.2.7.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

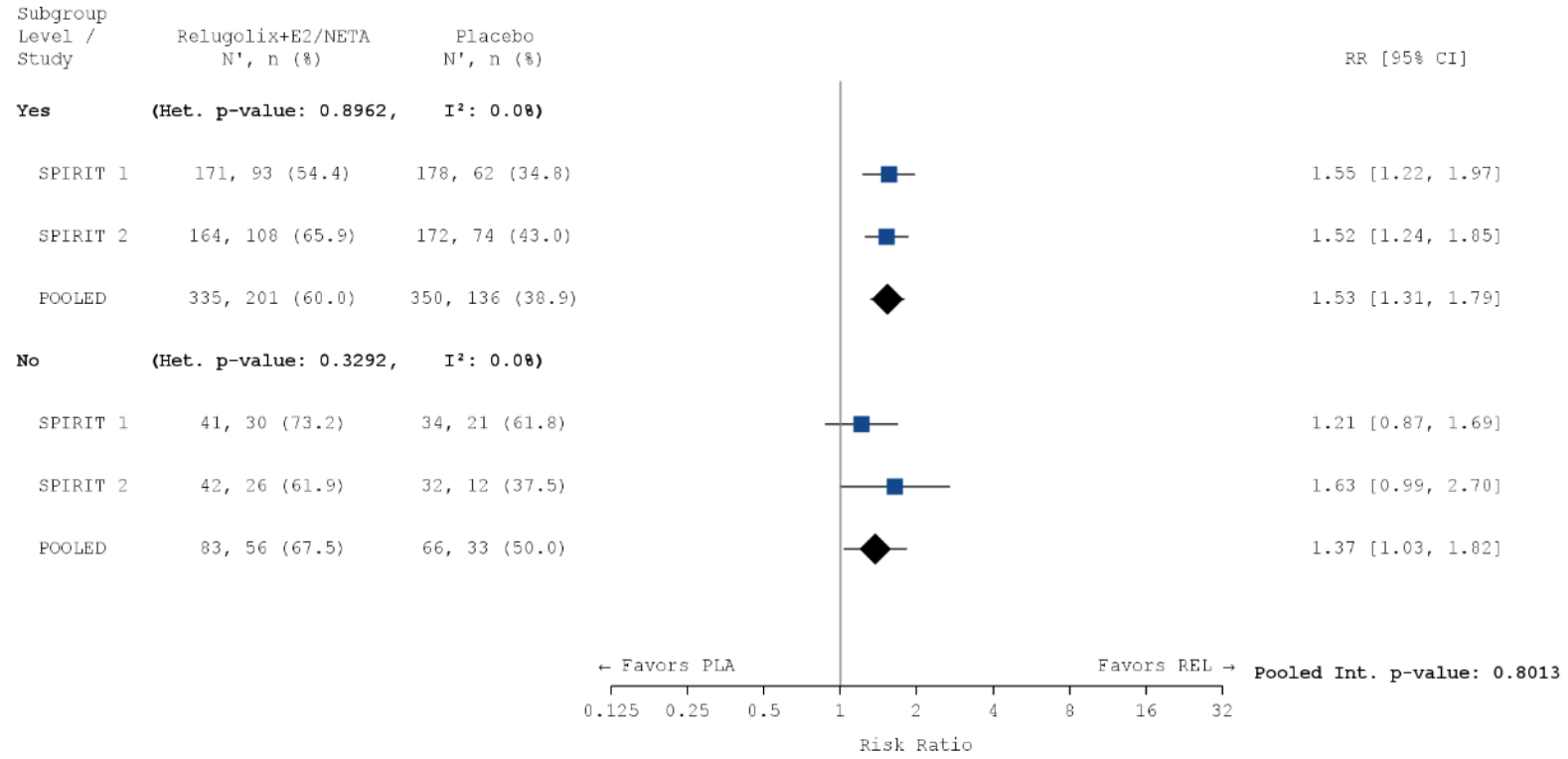
Figure 2.2.7.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

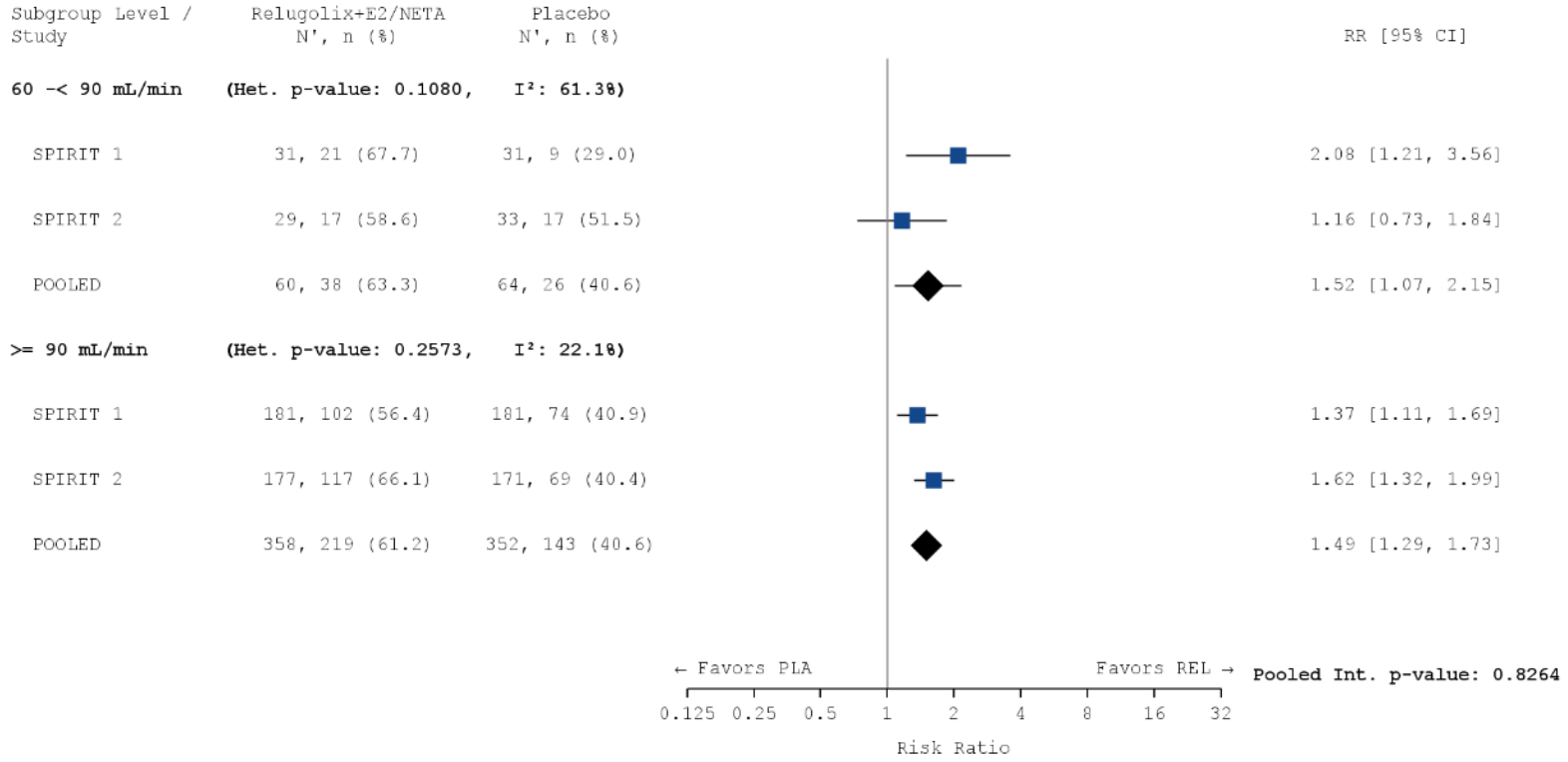
Figure 2.2.7.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

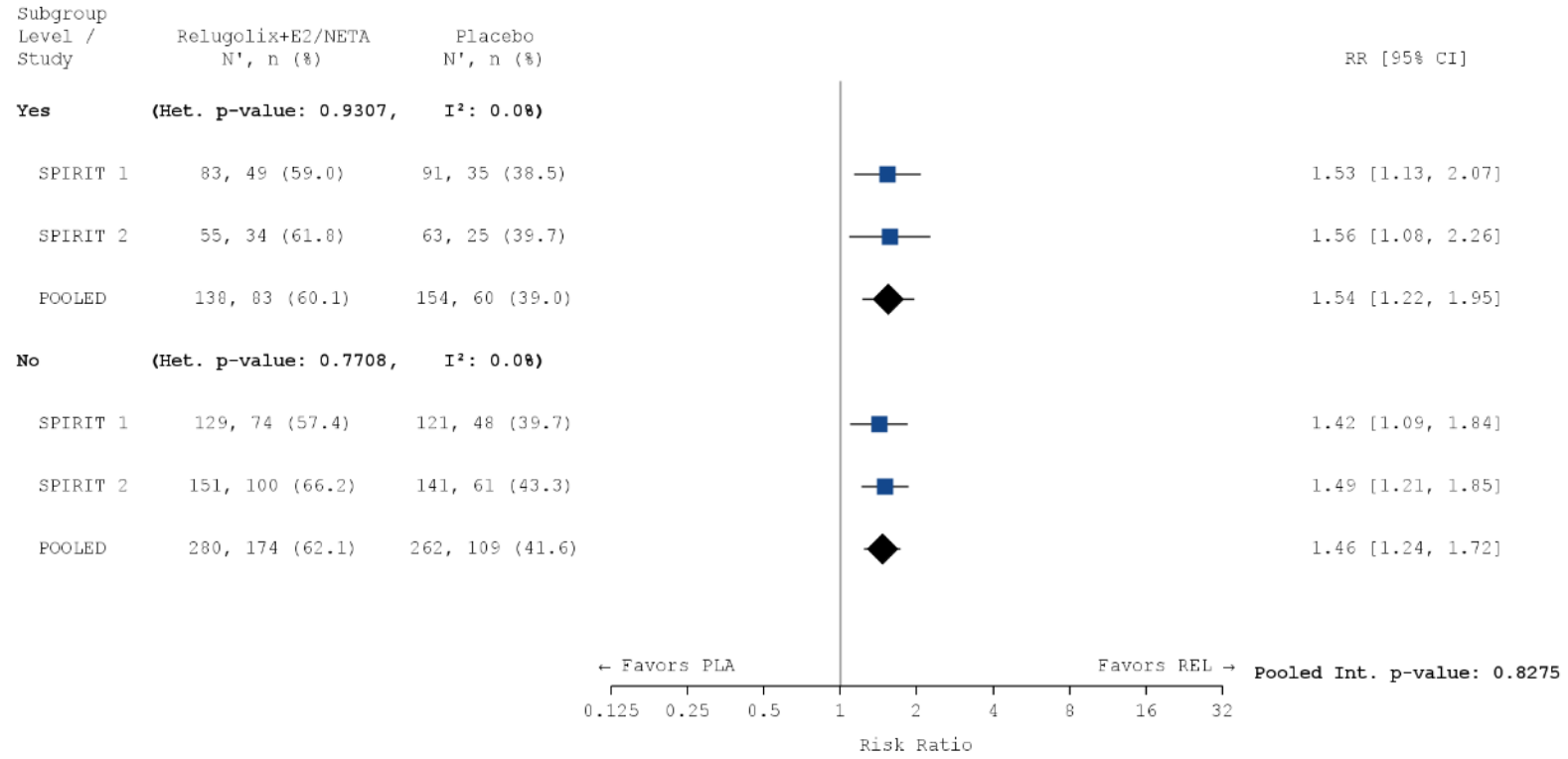
Figure 2.2.7.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

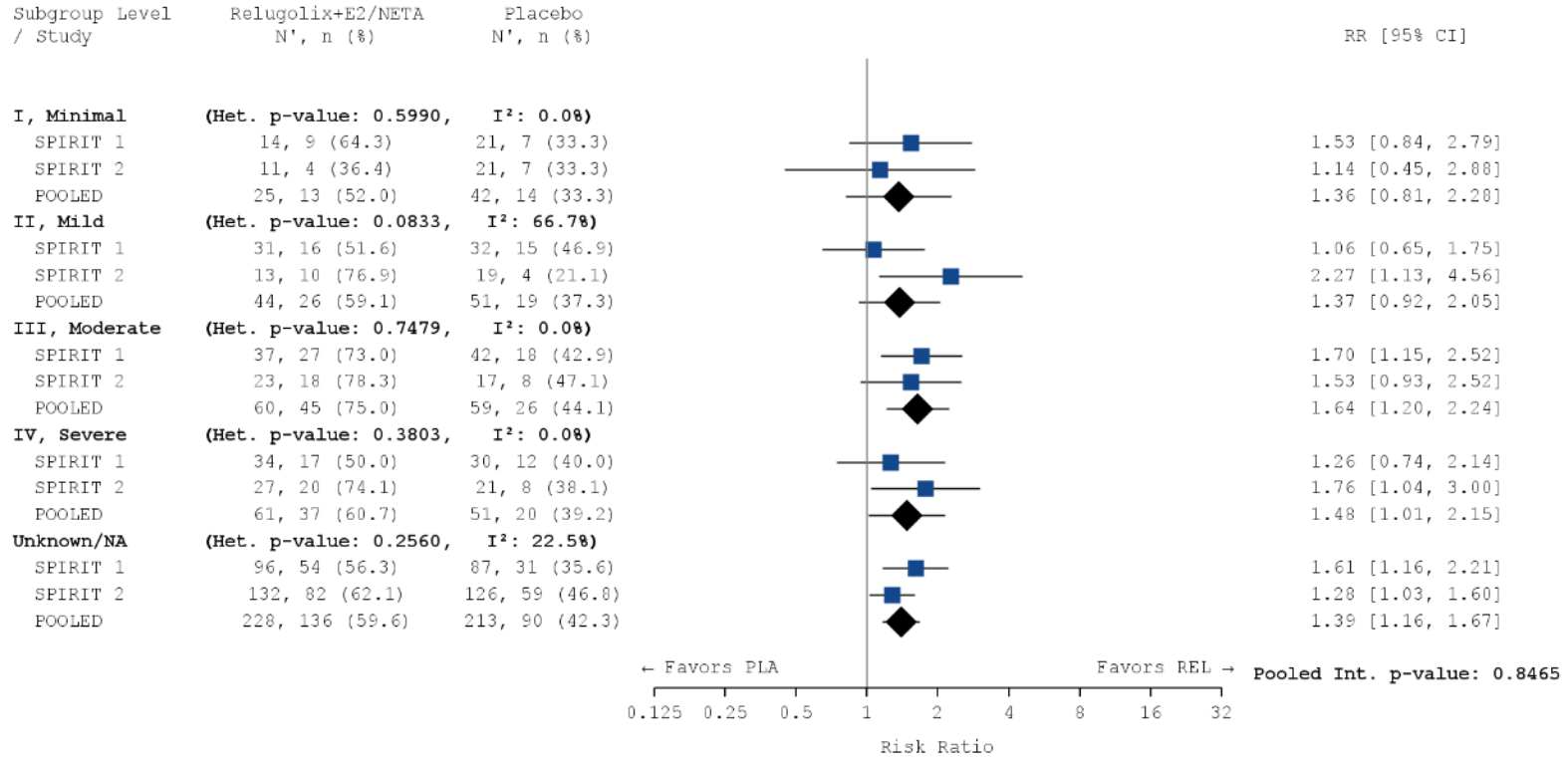
Figure 2.2.7.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

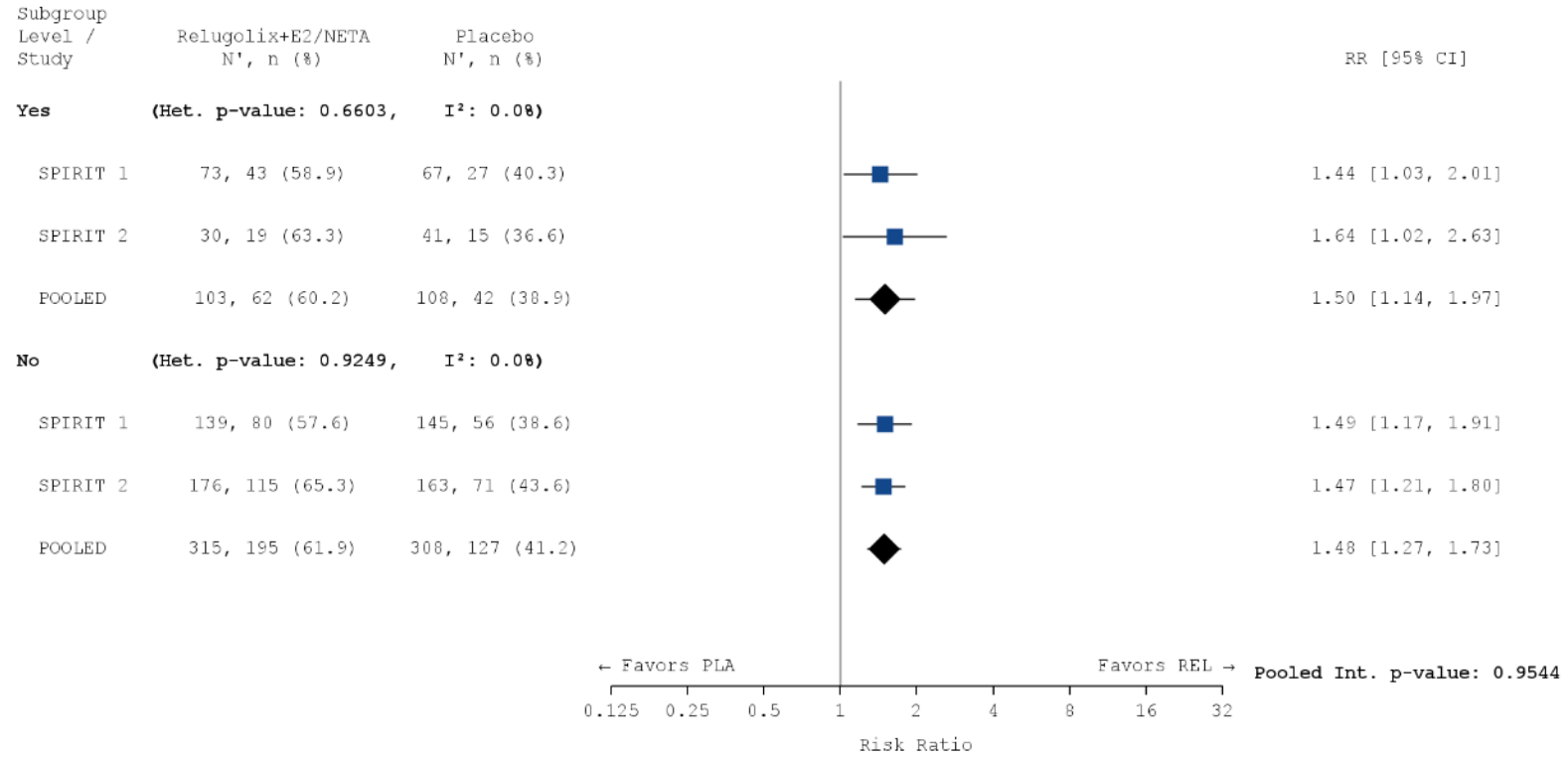
Figure 2.2.7.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

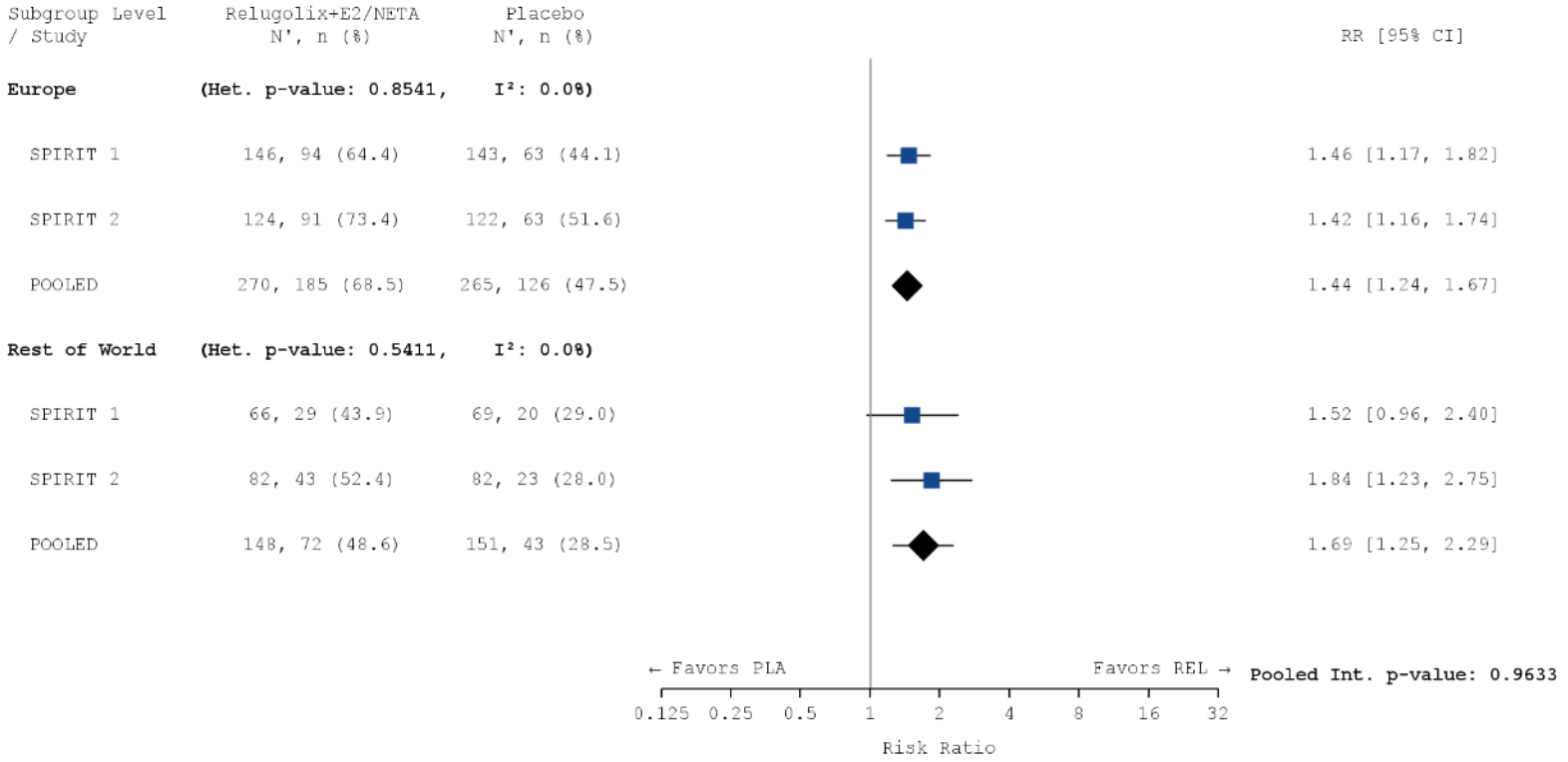
Figure 2.2.7.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

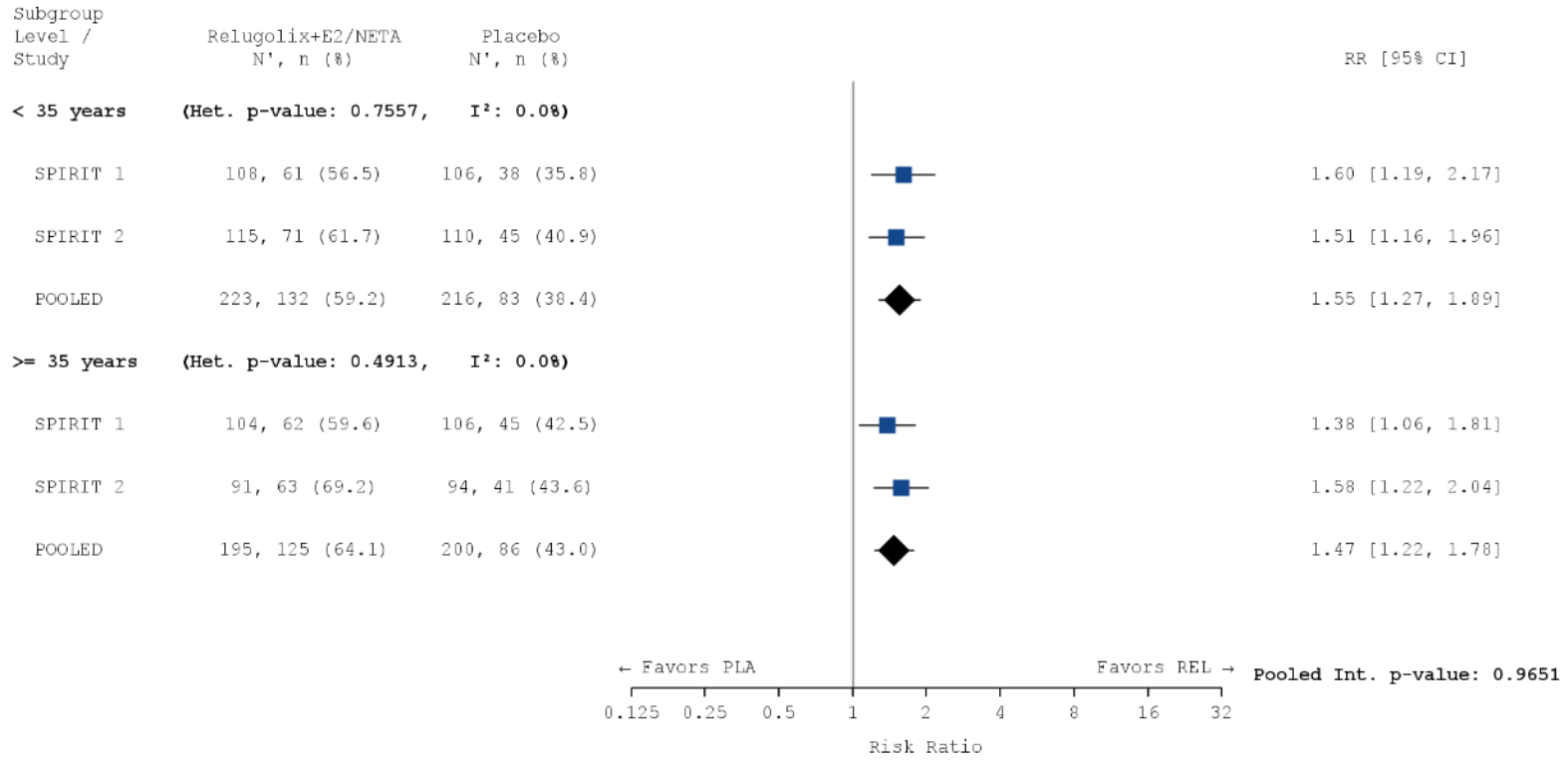
Figure 2.2.7.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.2.7.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
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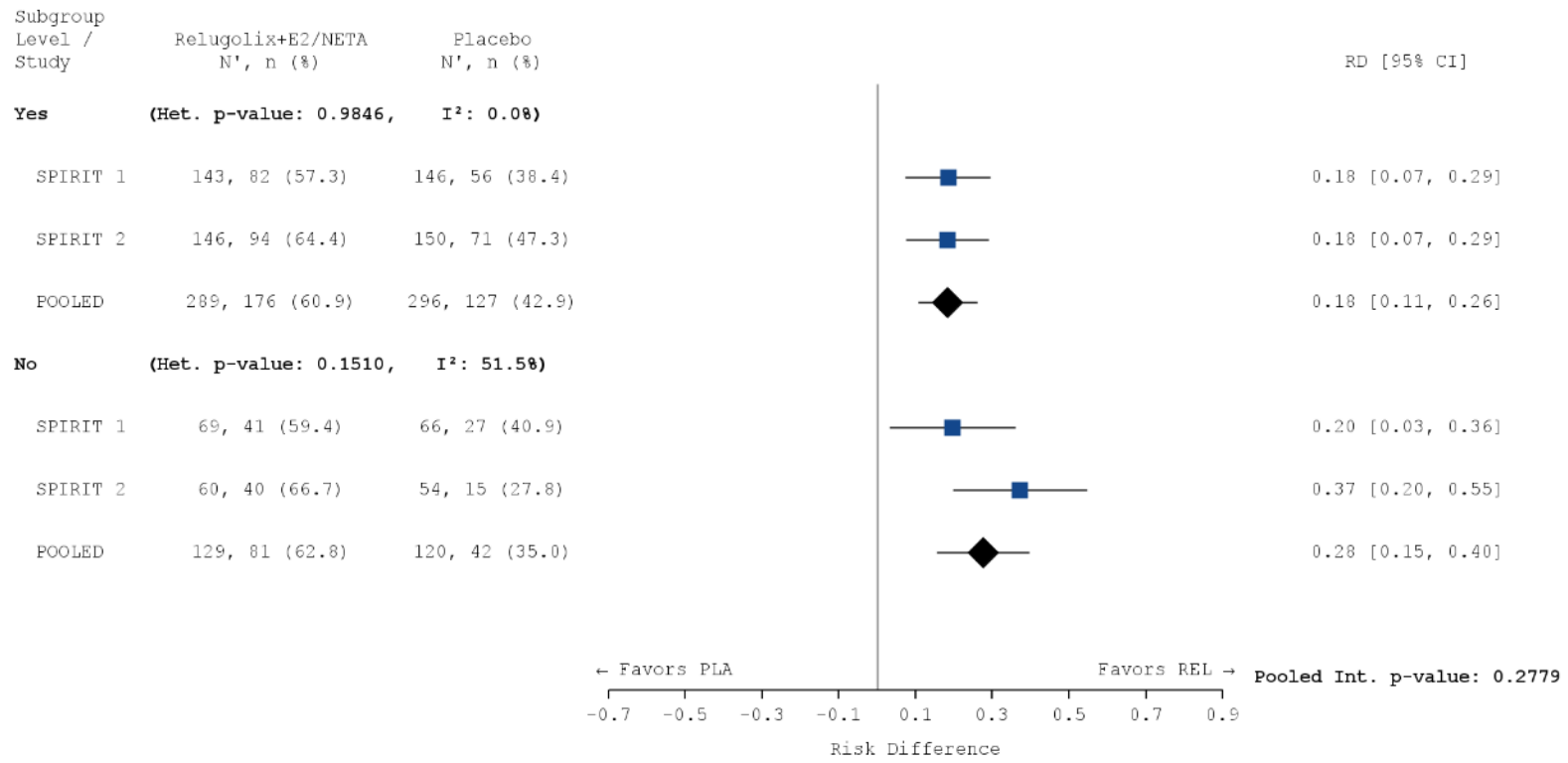
2.1.2.6 Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)

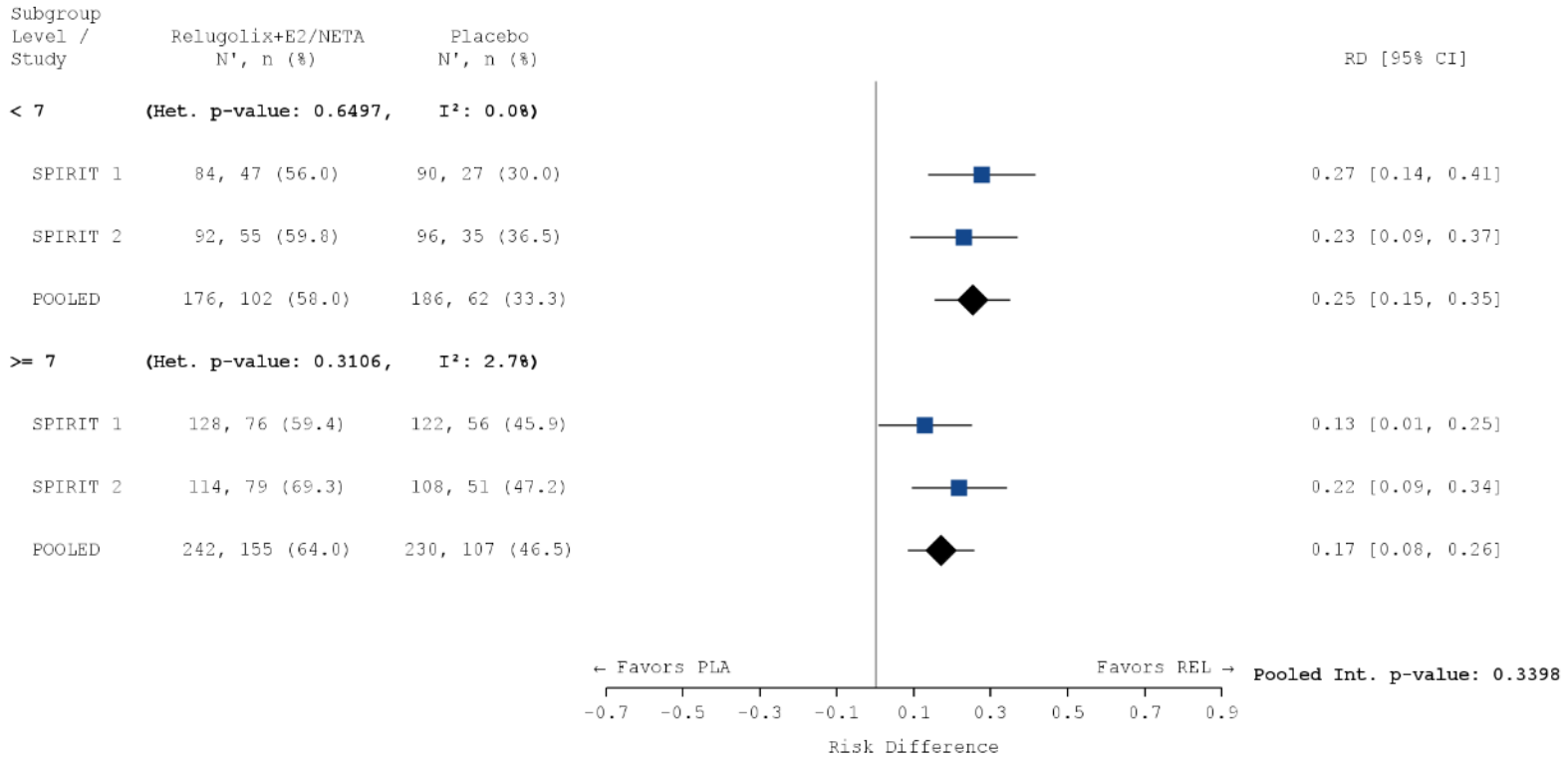
Figure 2.2.7.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

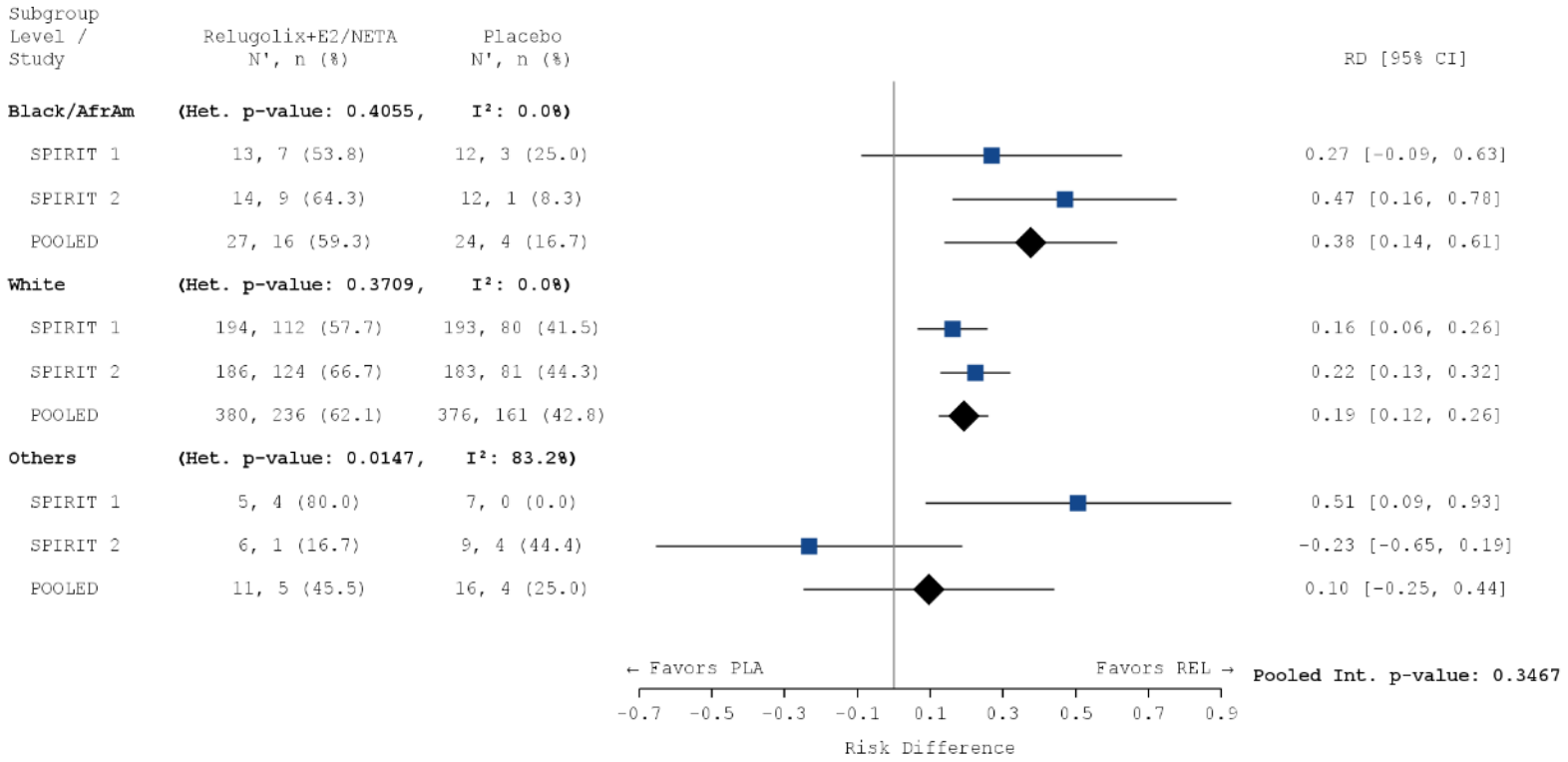
Figure 2.2.7.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

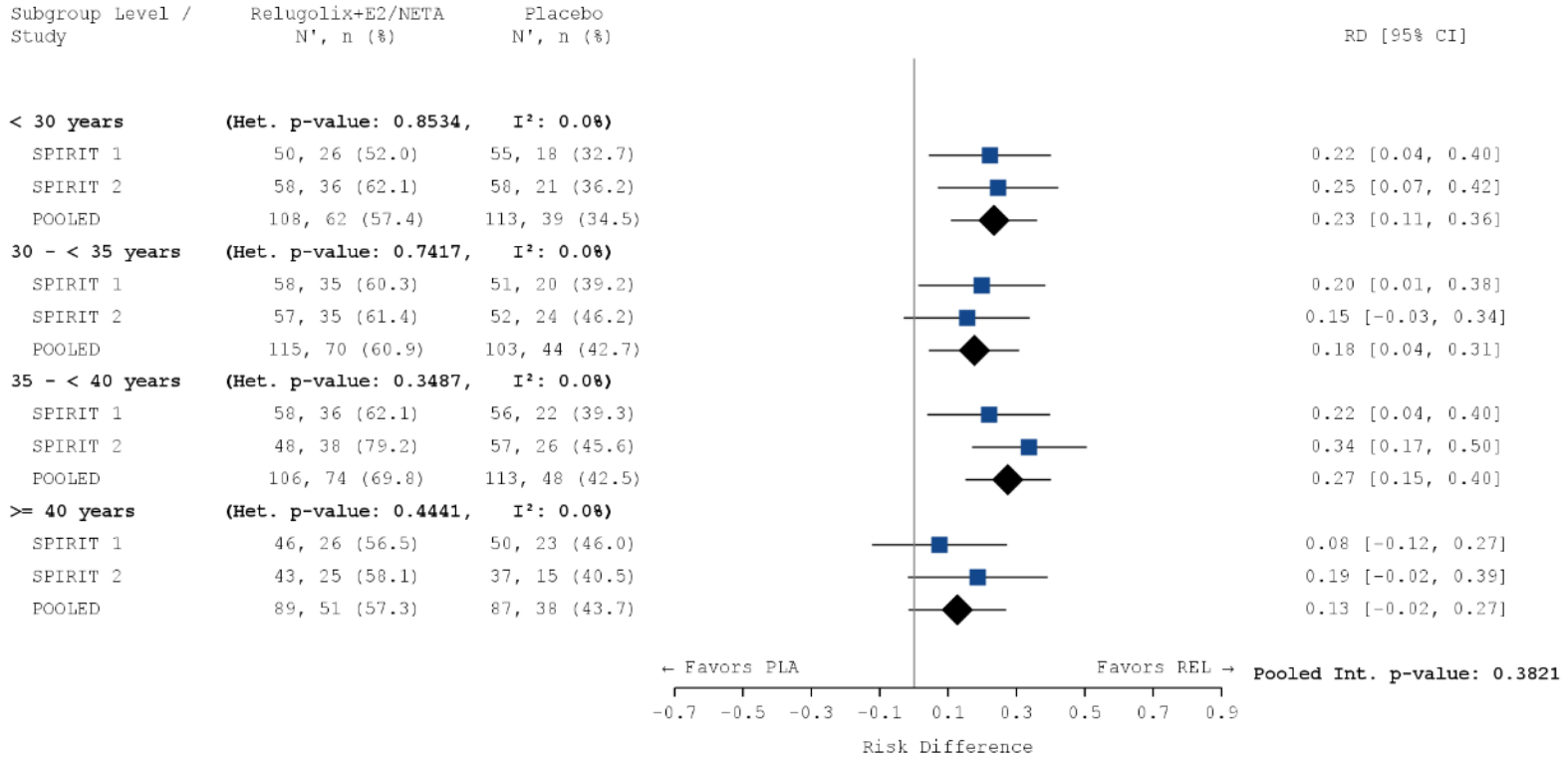
Figure 2.2.7.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

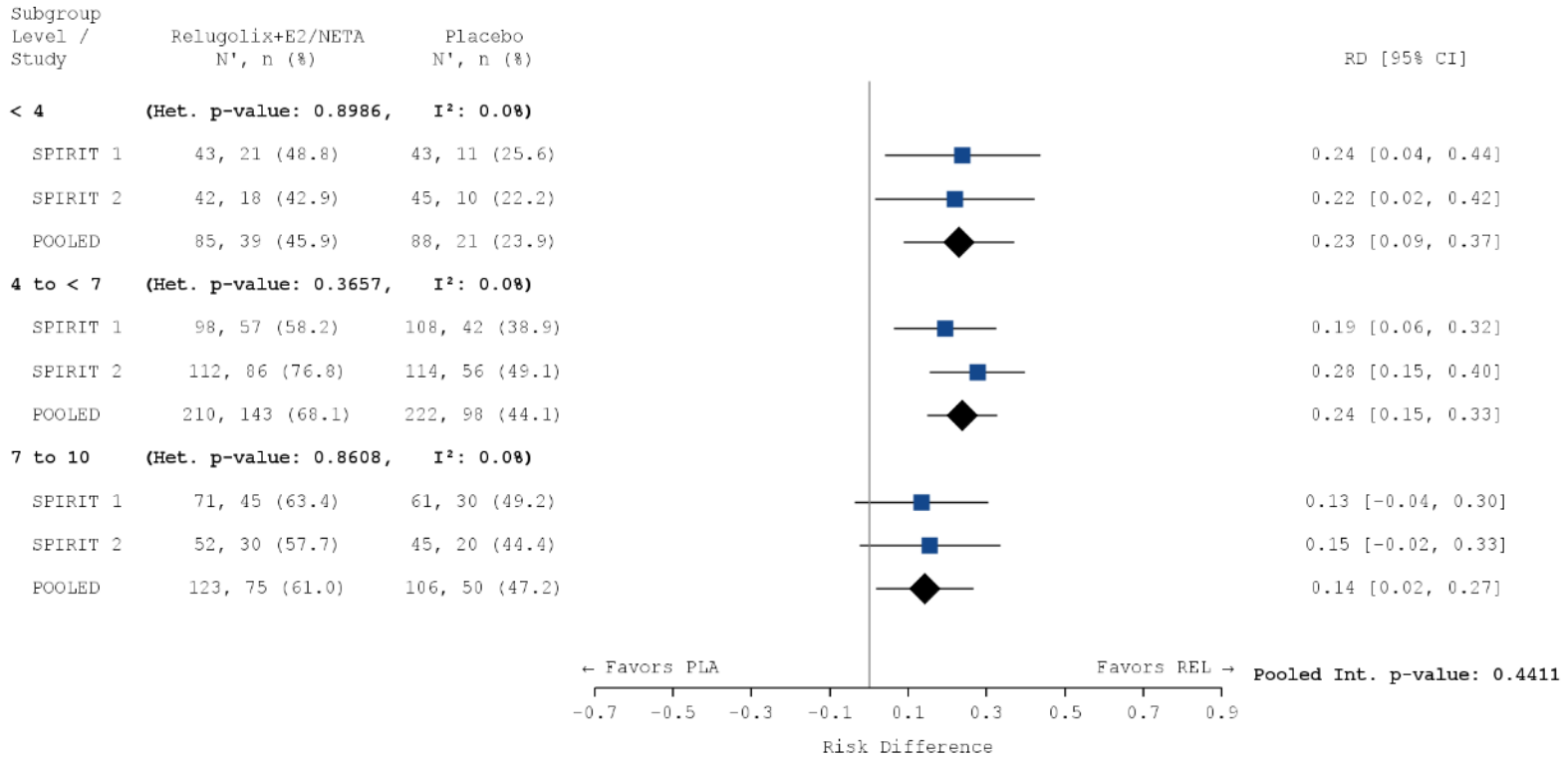
Figure 2.2.7.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

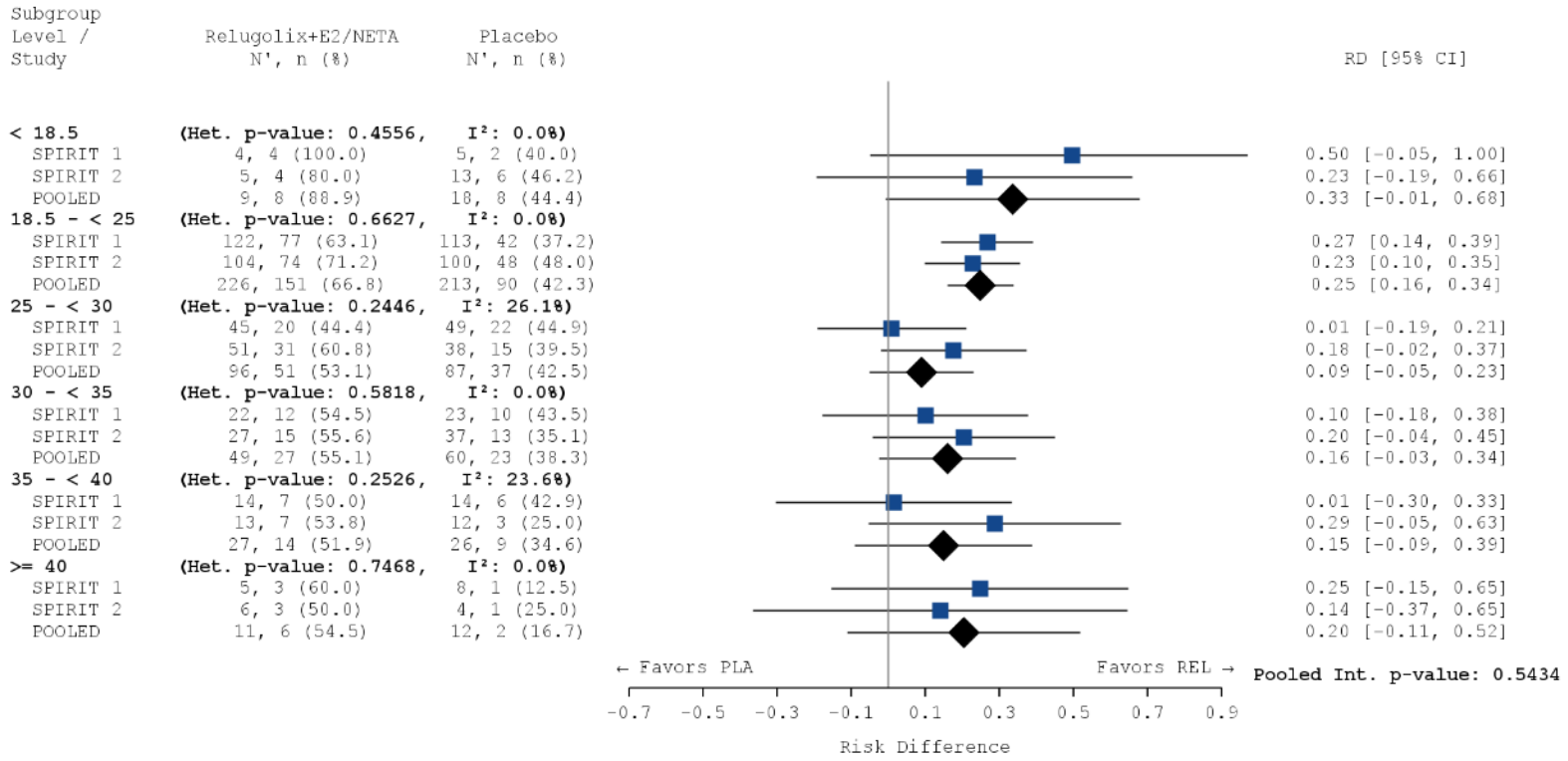
Figure 2.2.7.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

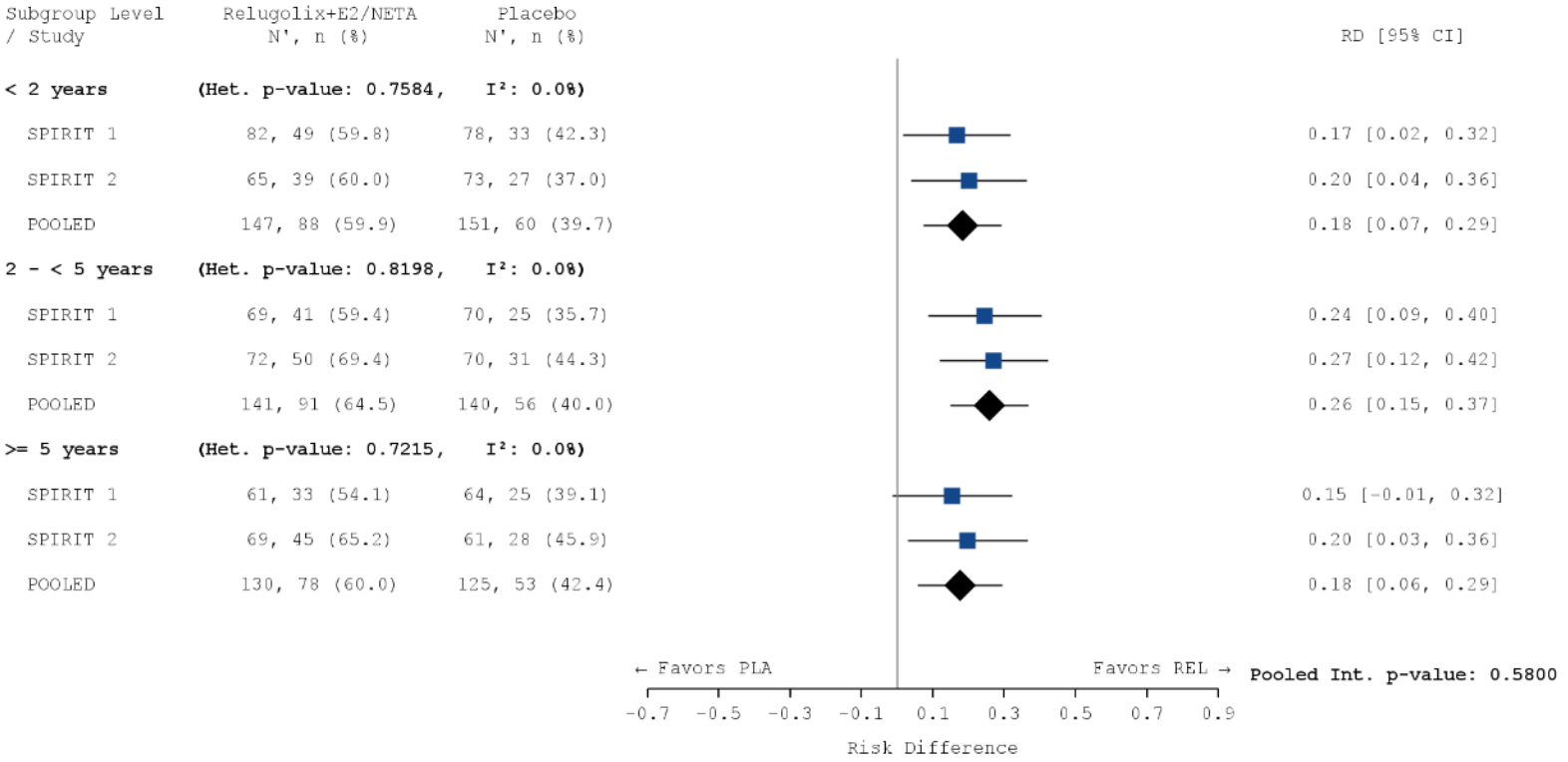
Figure 2.2.7.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

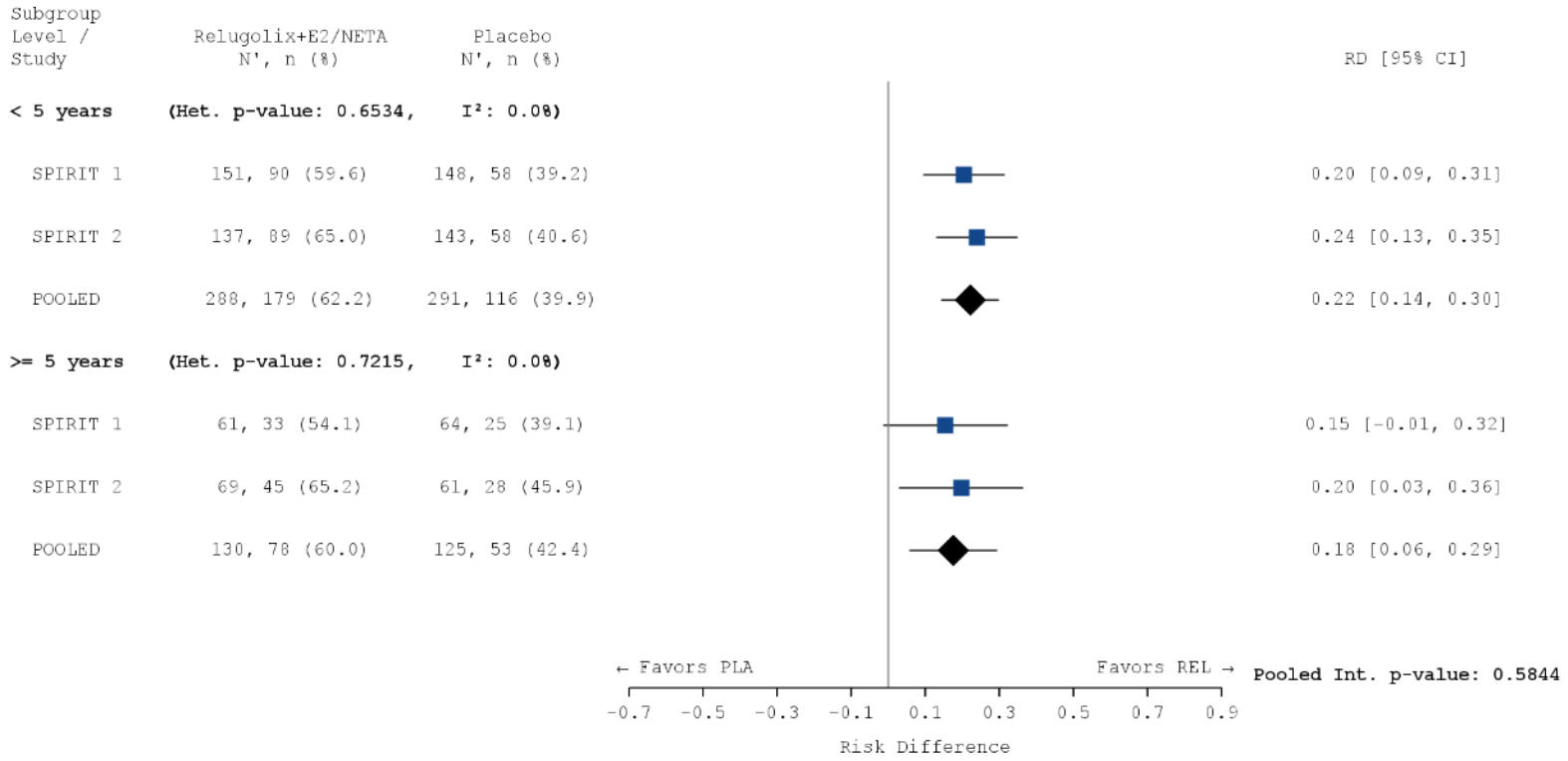
Figure 2.2.7.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

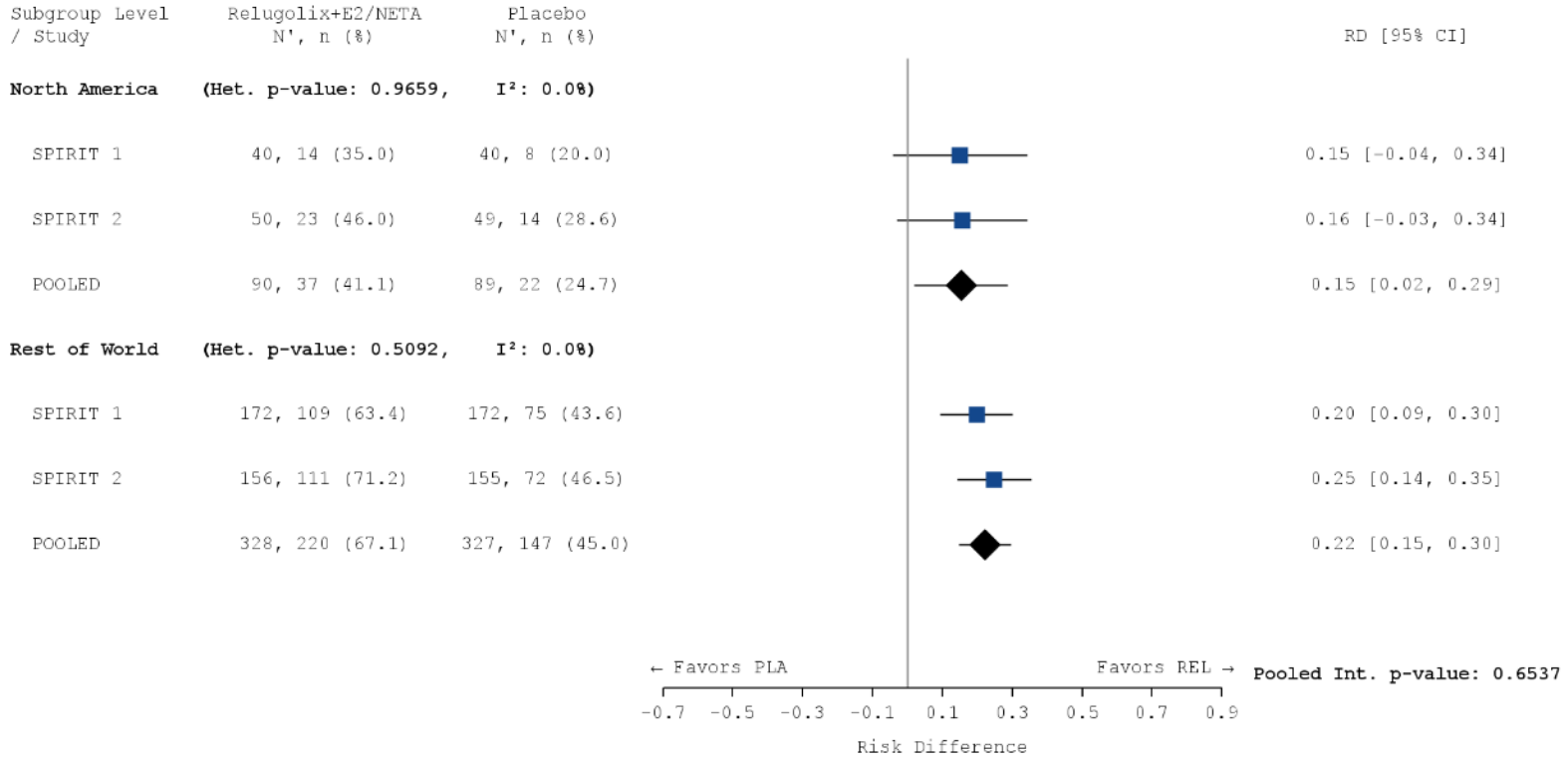
Figure 2.2.7.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

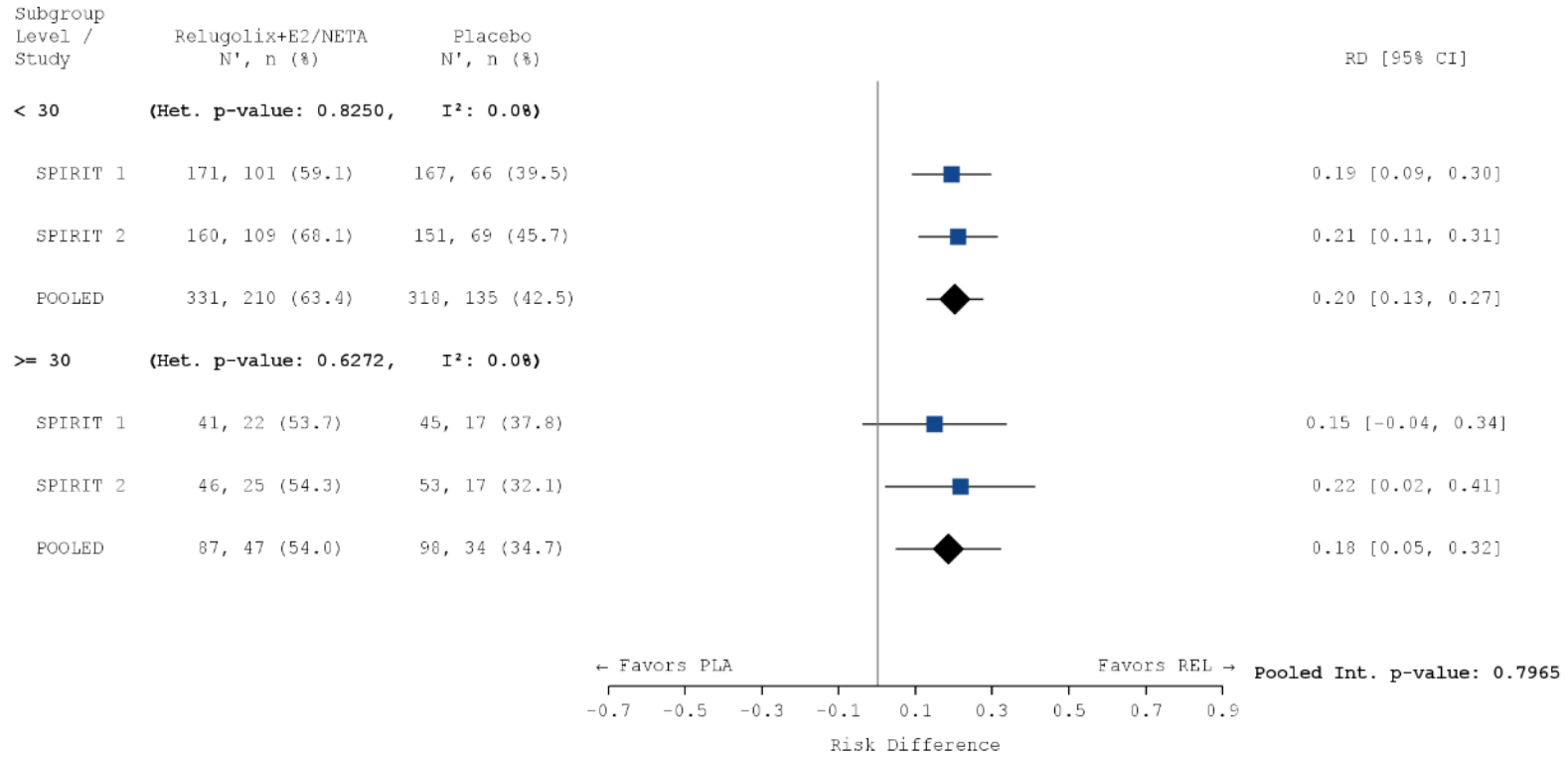
Figure 2.2.7.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.2.7.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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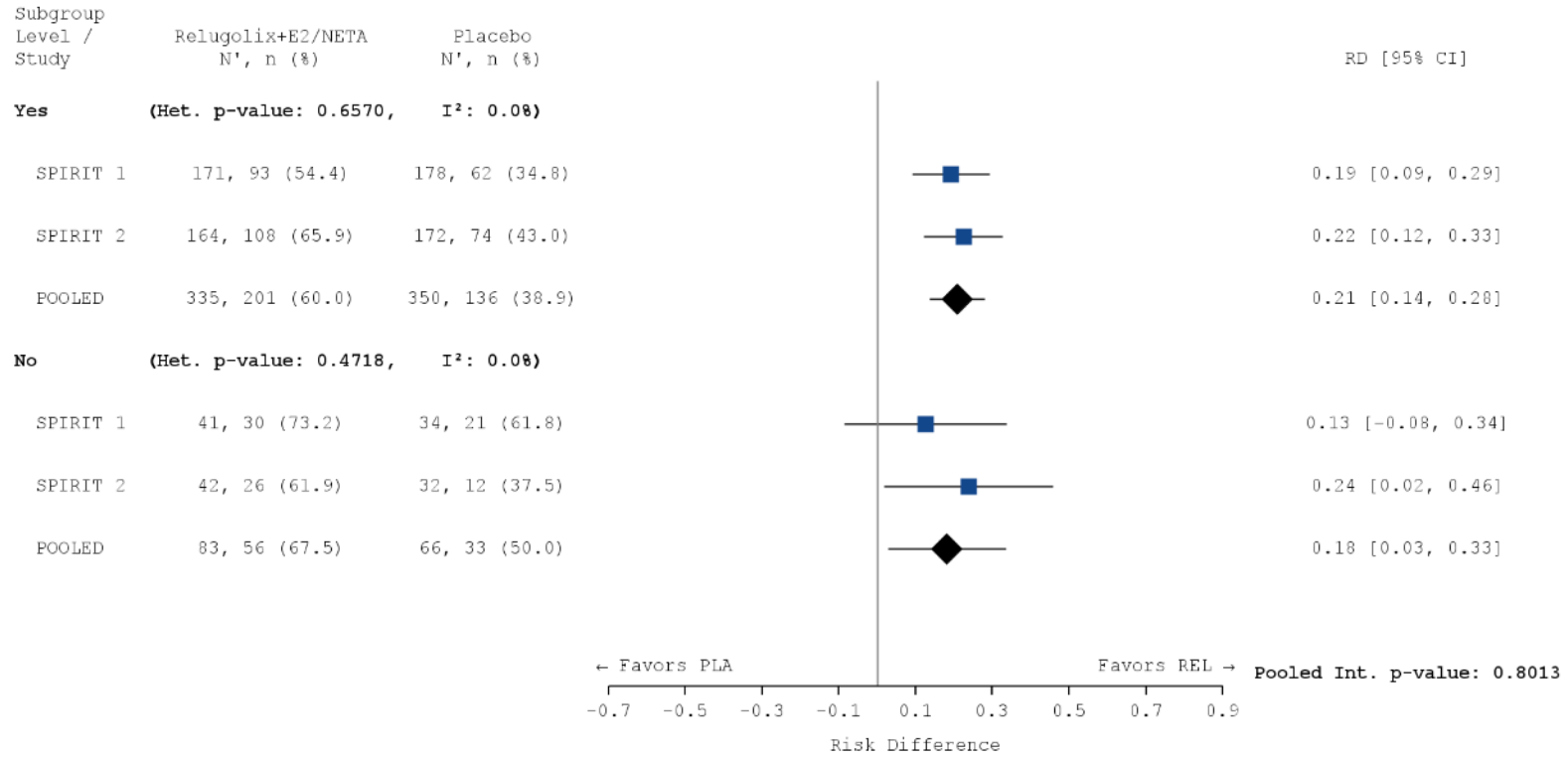
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.2.7.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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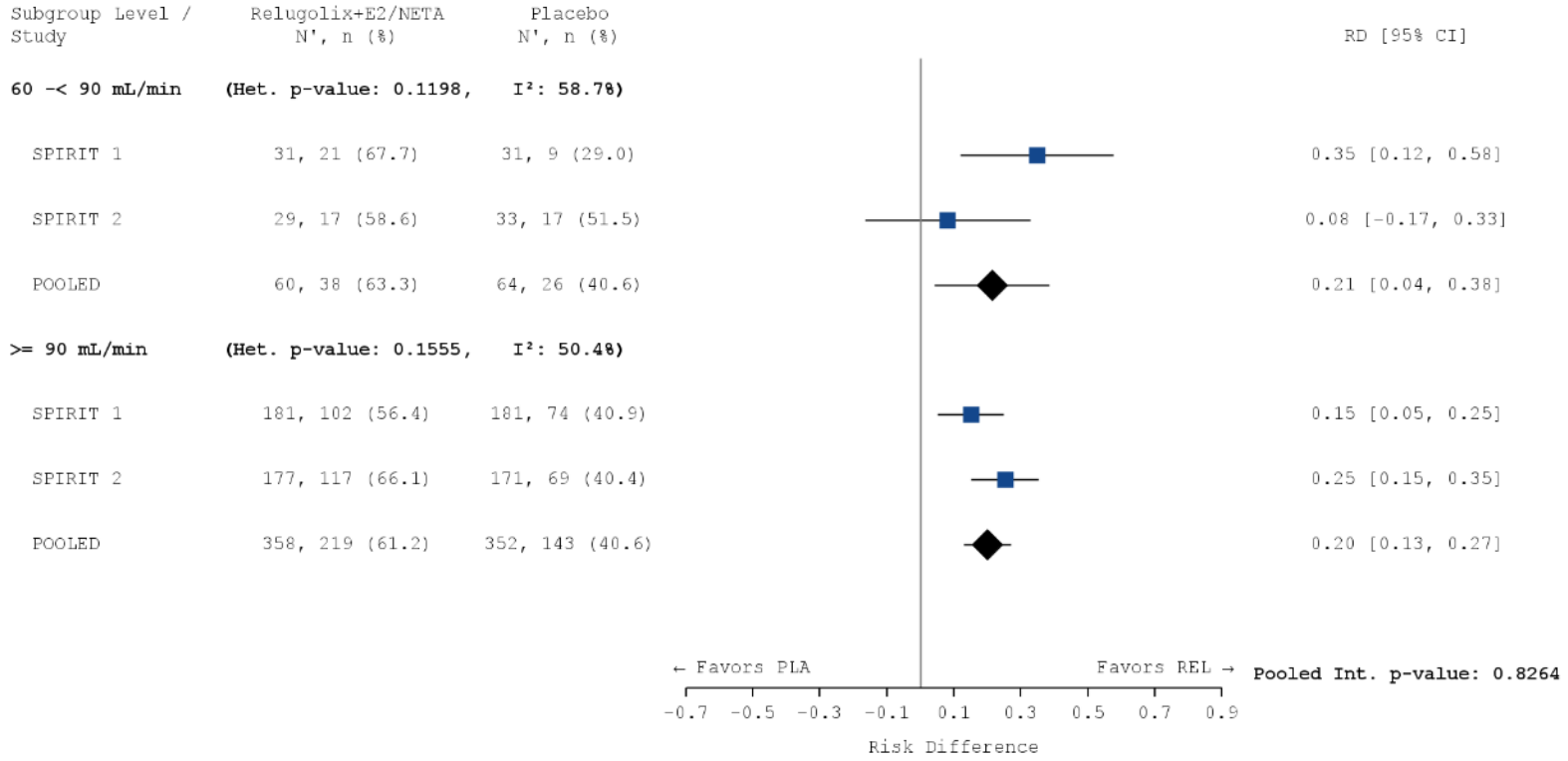
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

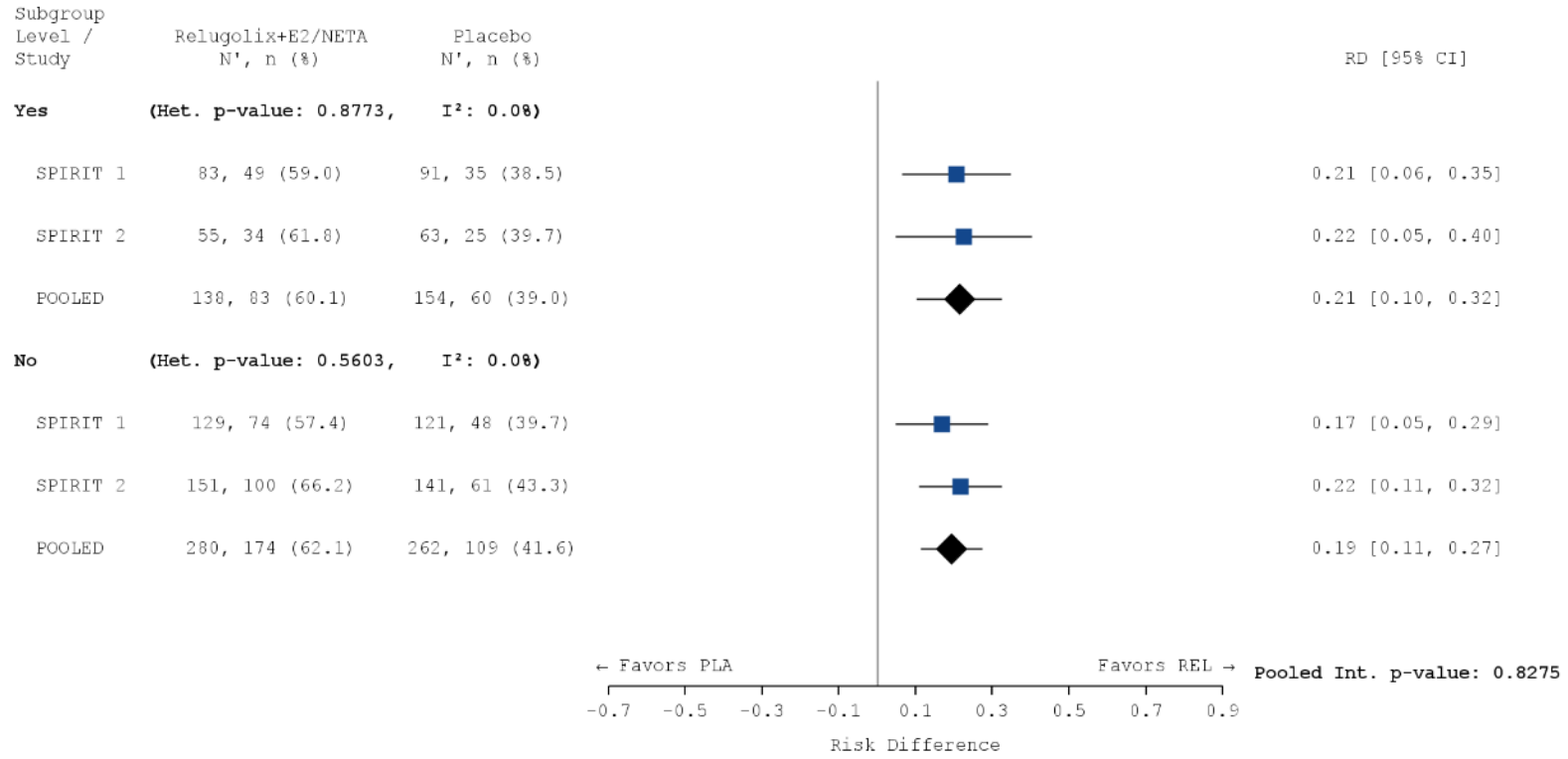
Figure 2.2.7.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.2.7.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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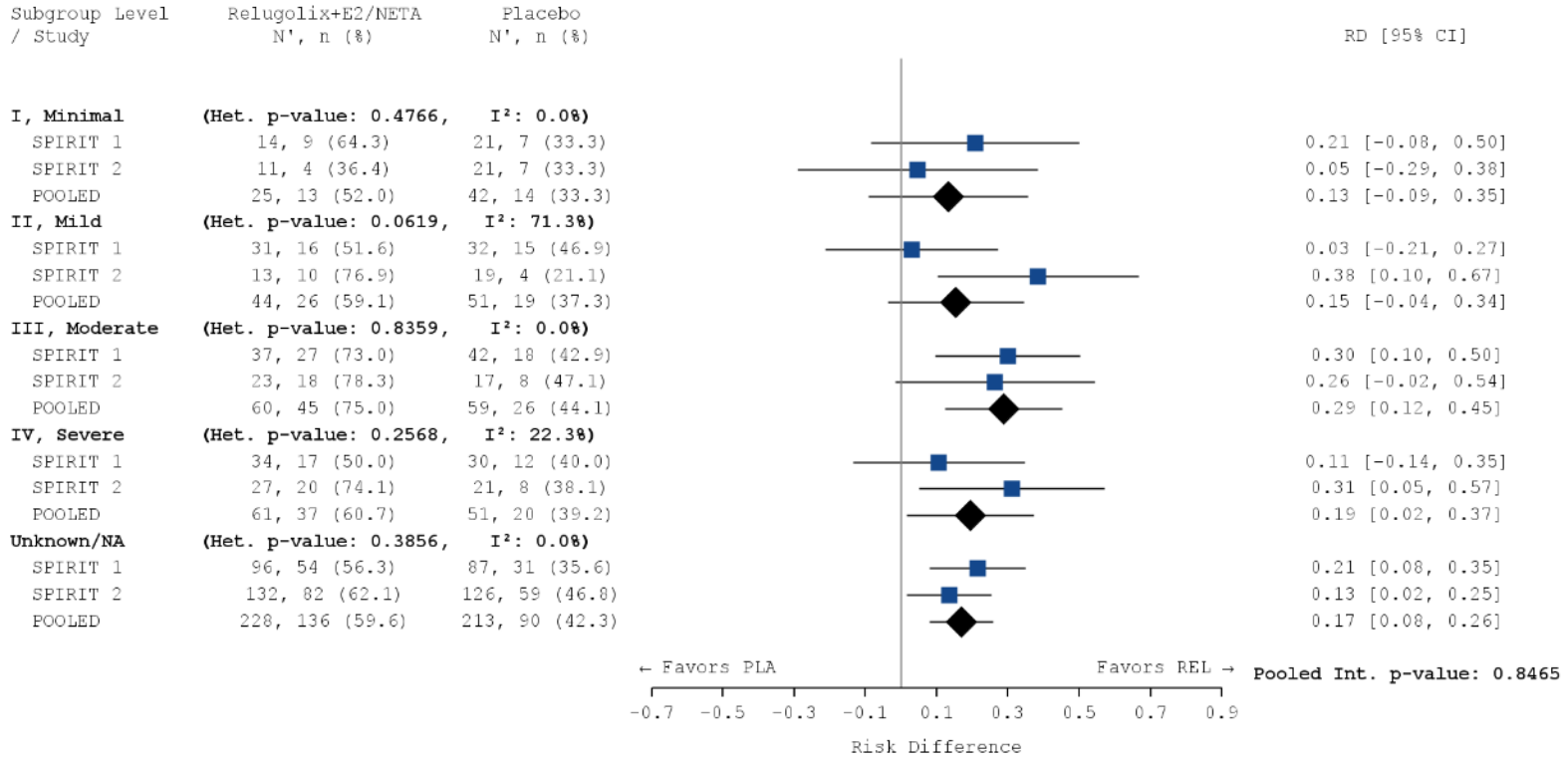
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.2.7.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
AFSE stage



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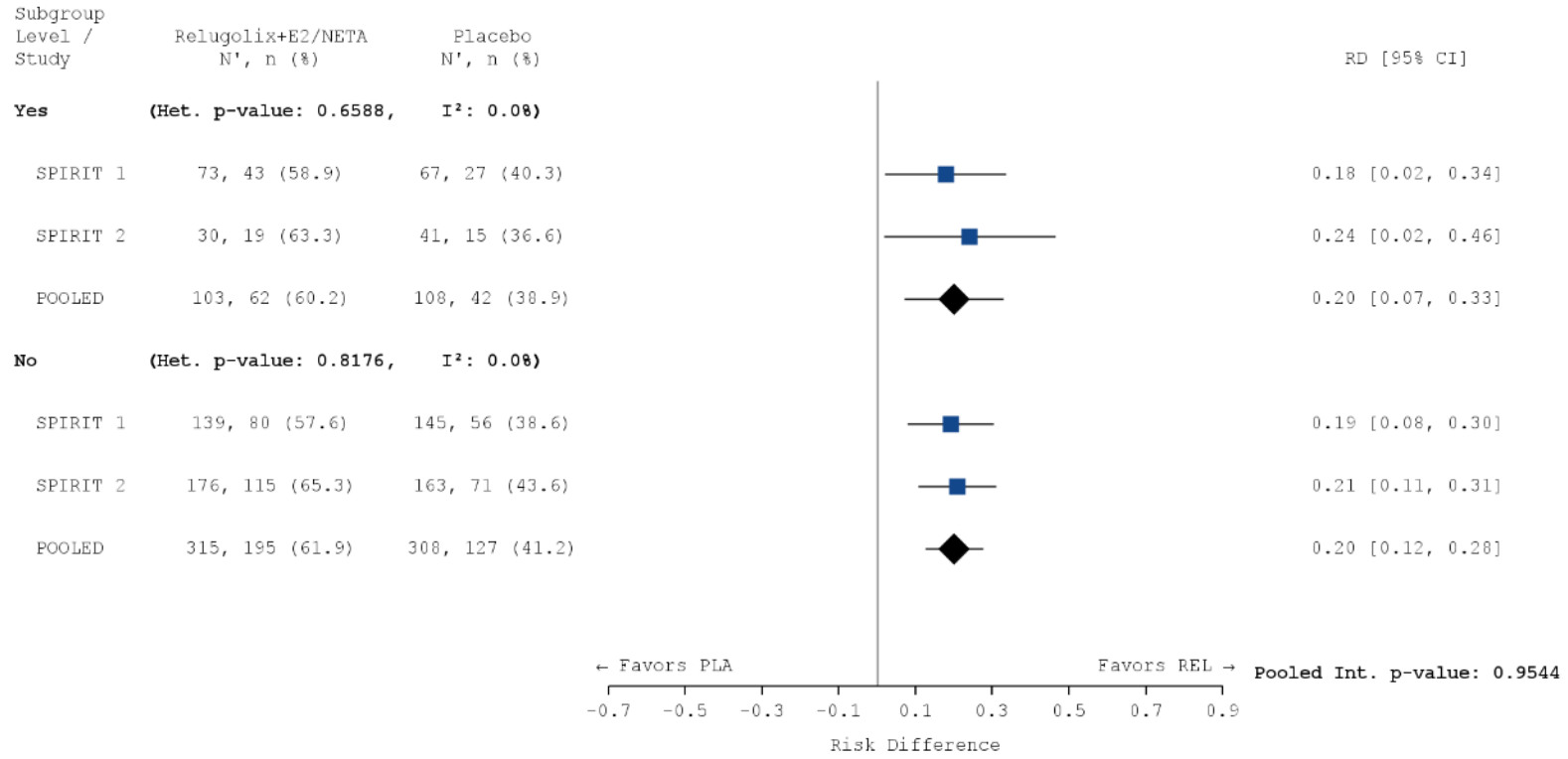
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.2.7.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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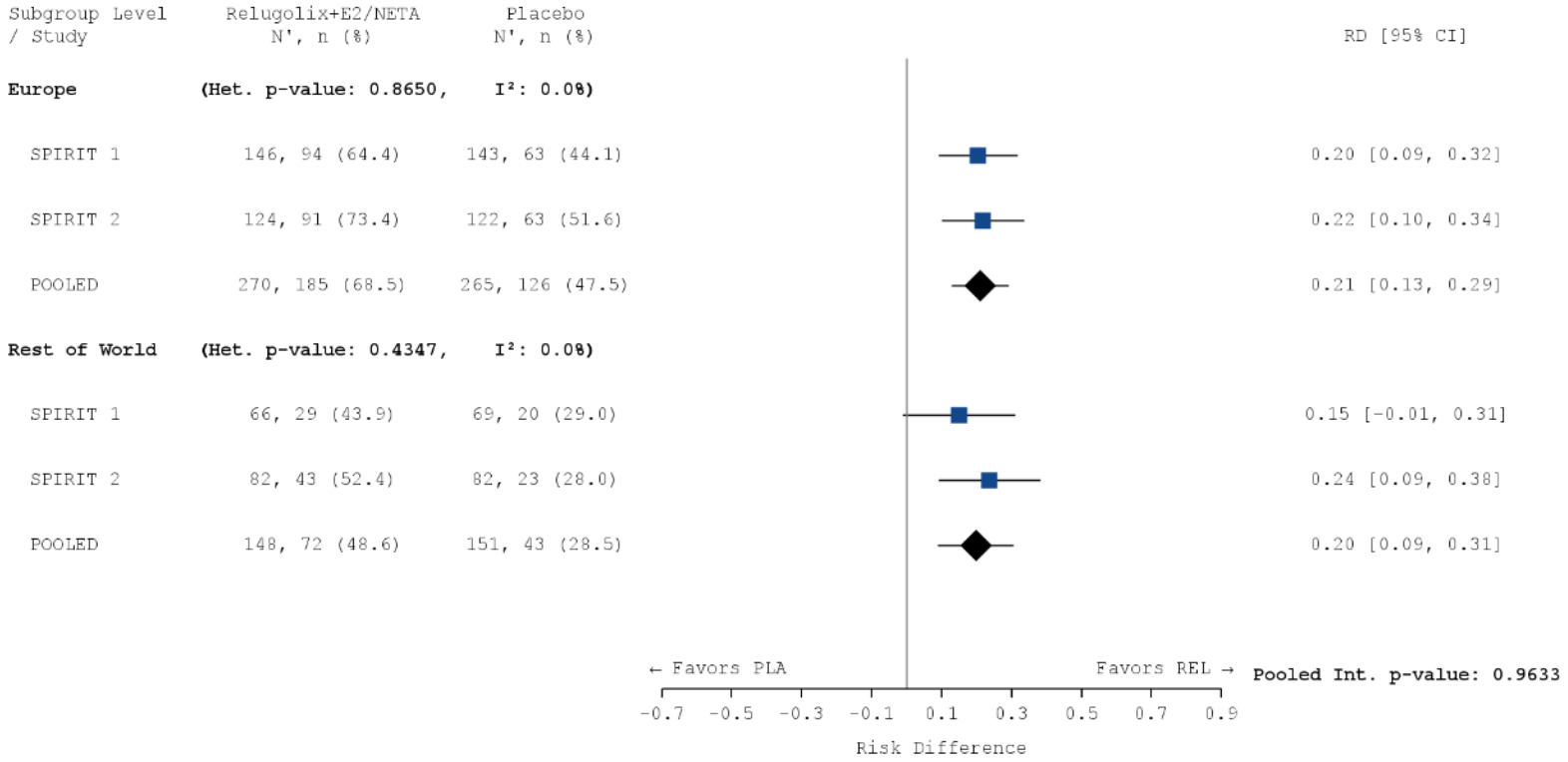
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

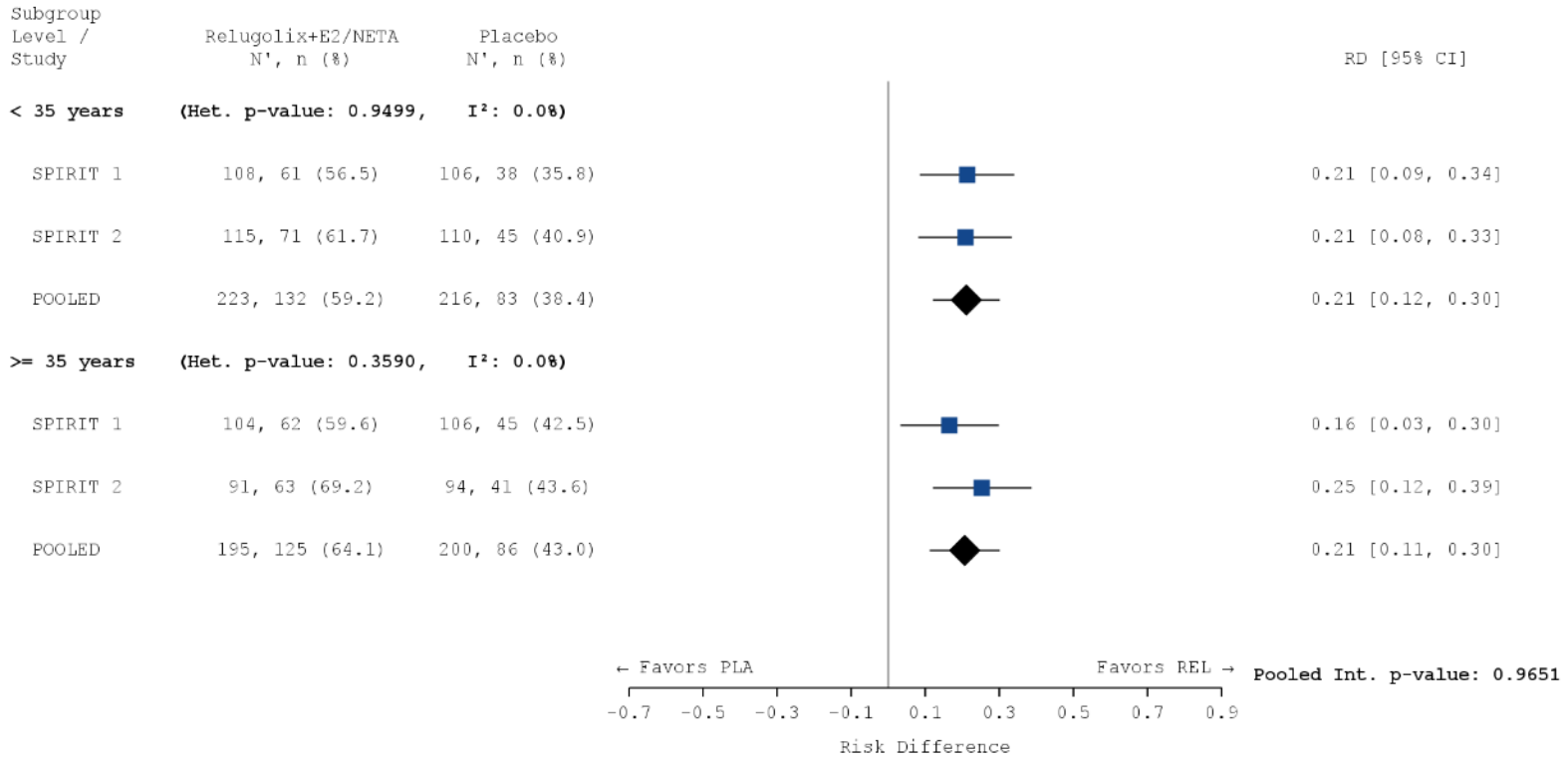
Figure 2.2.7.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.2.7.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for responders at Week 24/EOT pain assessment period, based on NMPP NRS scores by Subgroup - Post-hoc analysis: Component 1 (mITT Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

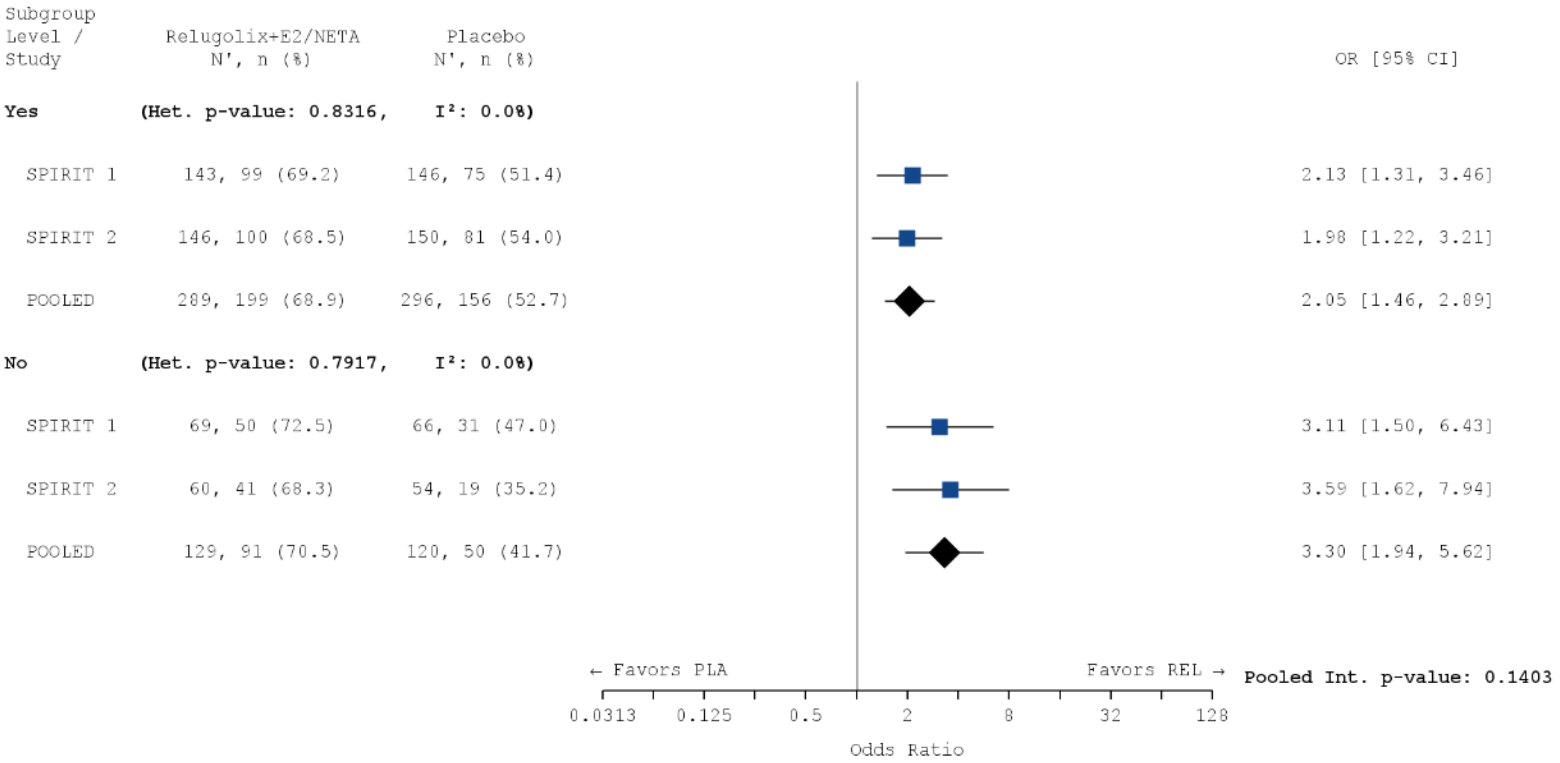
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

2.1.3 Reduktion des Gesamt-Beckenschmerzes

2.1.3.1 Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)

SPIRIT AMNOG
SPIRIT1/SPIRIT2

Figure 2.4.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

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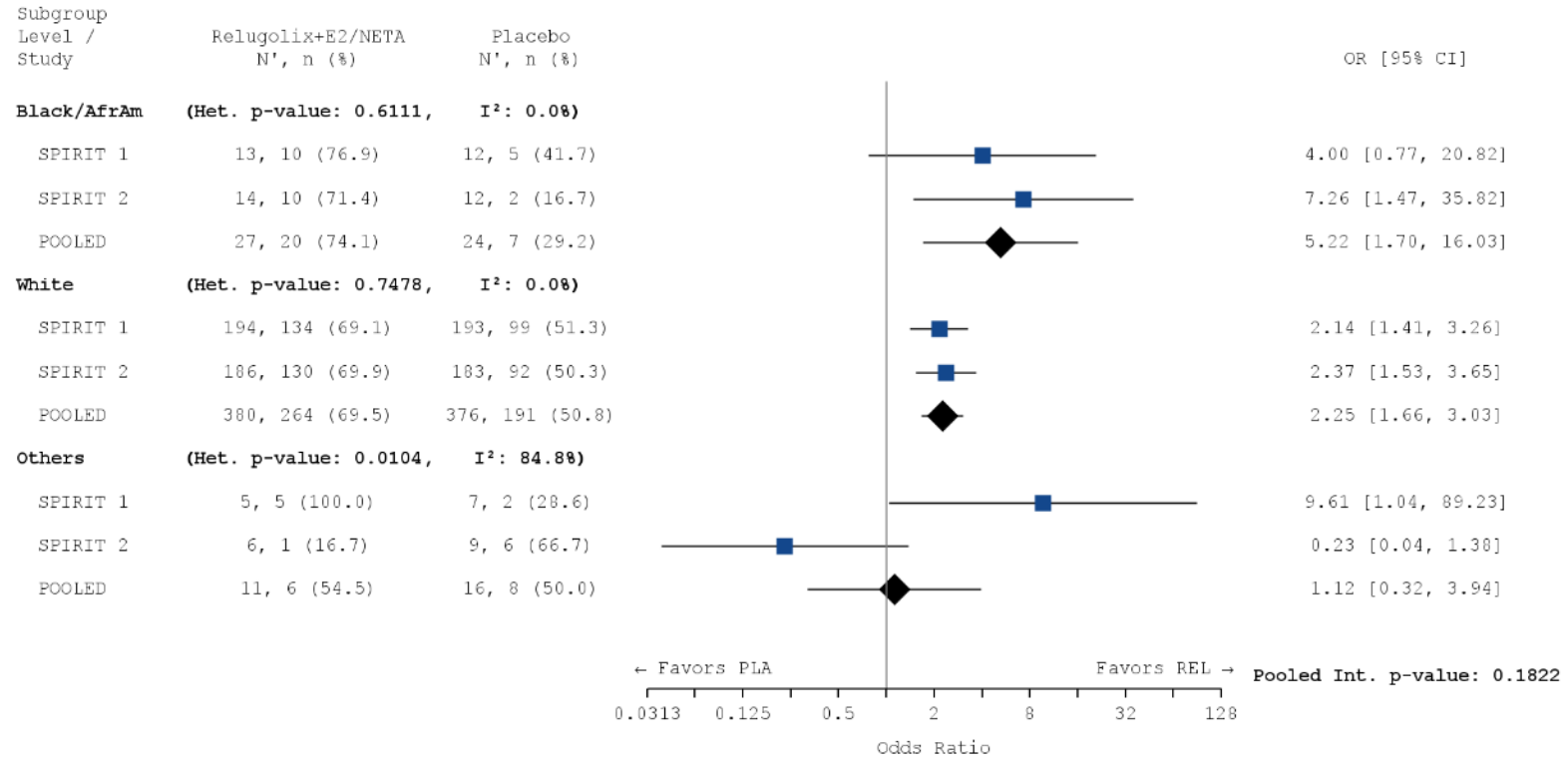
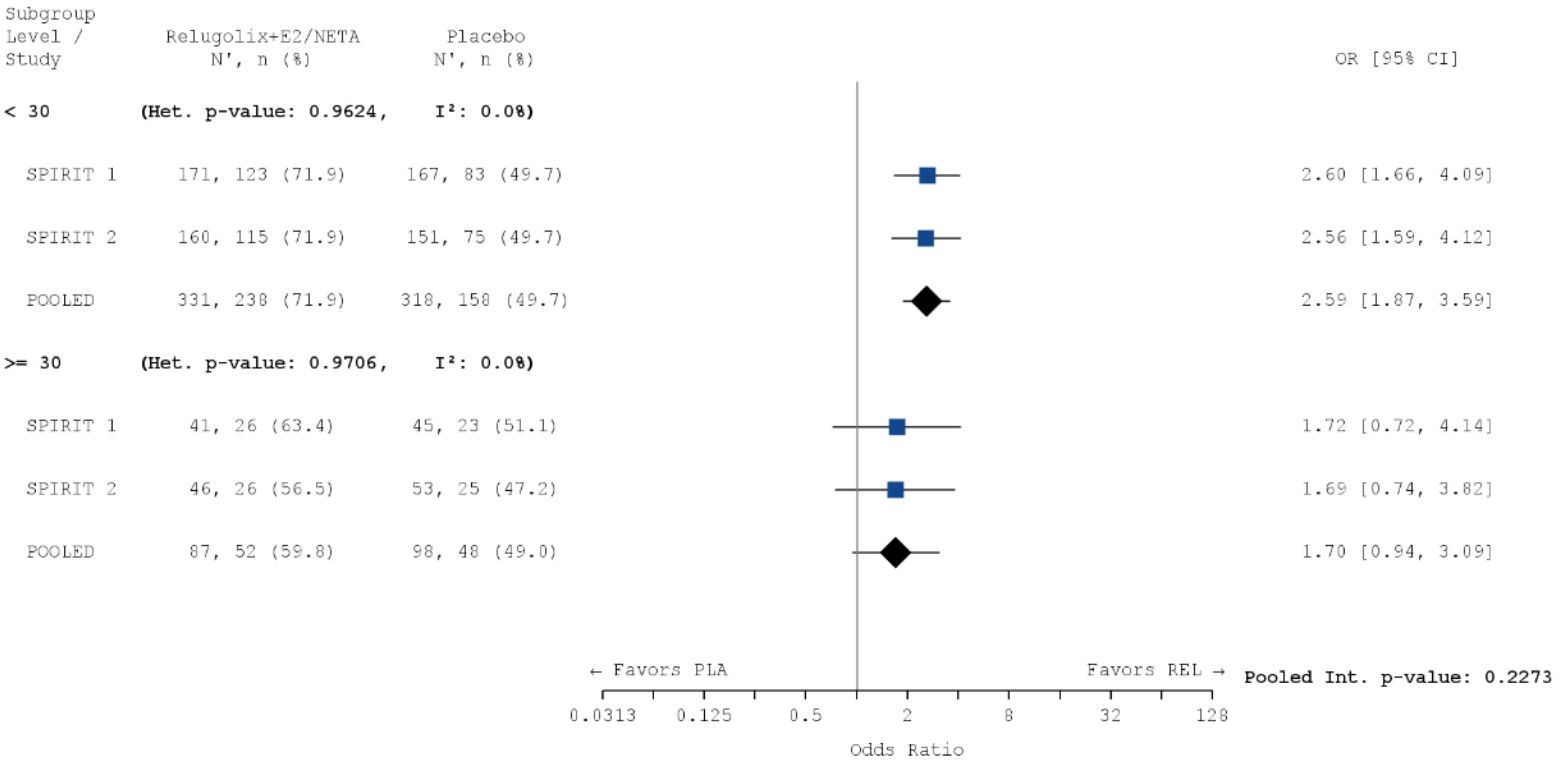
Figure 2.4.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

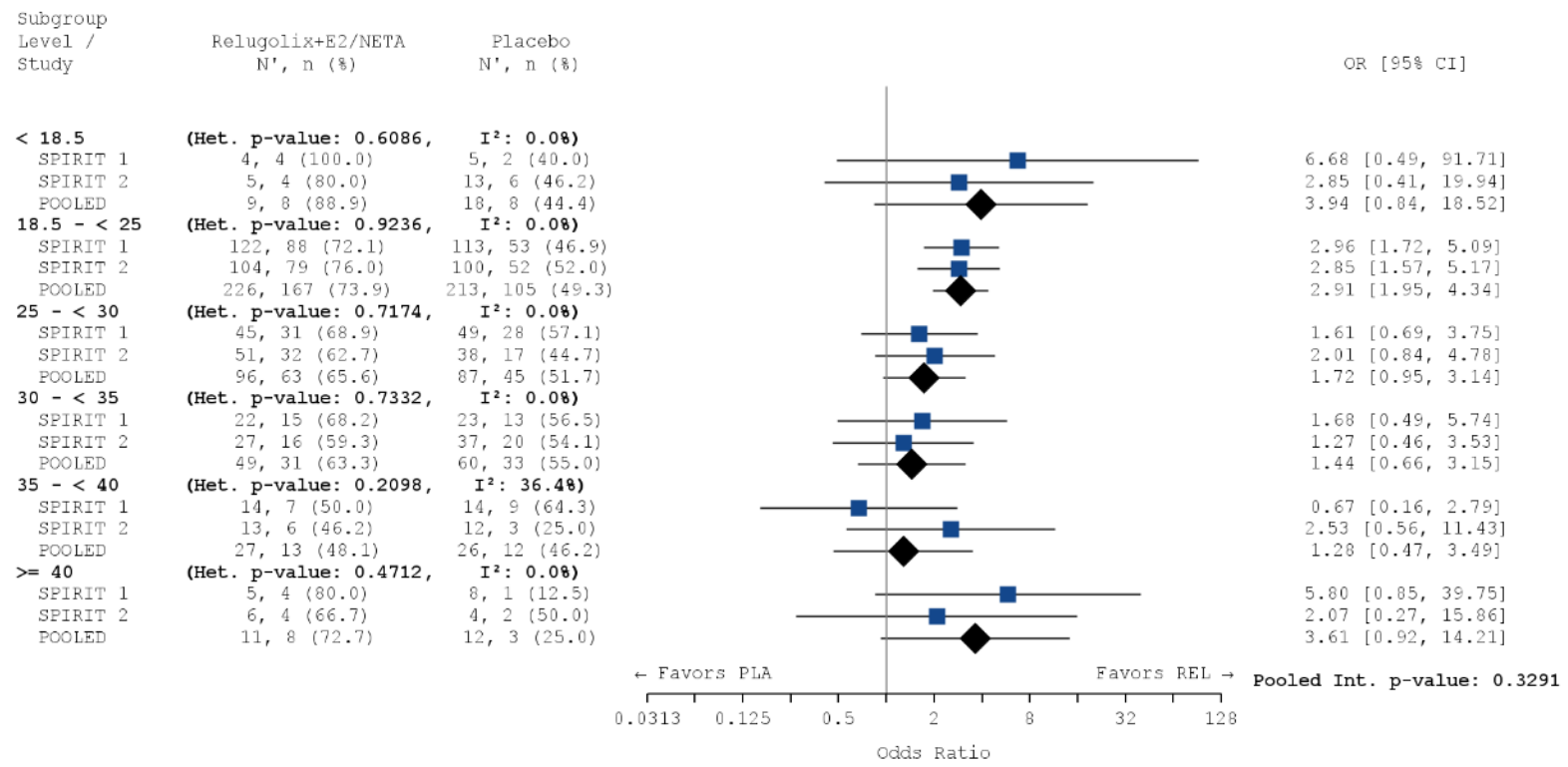
Figure 2.4.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

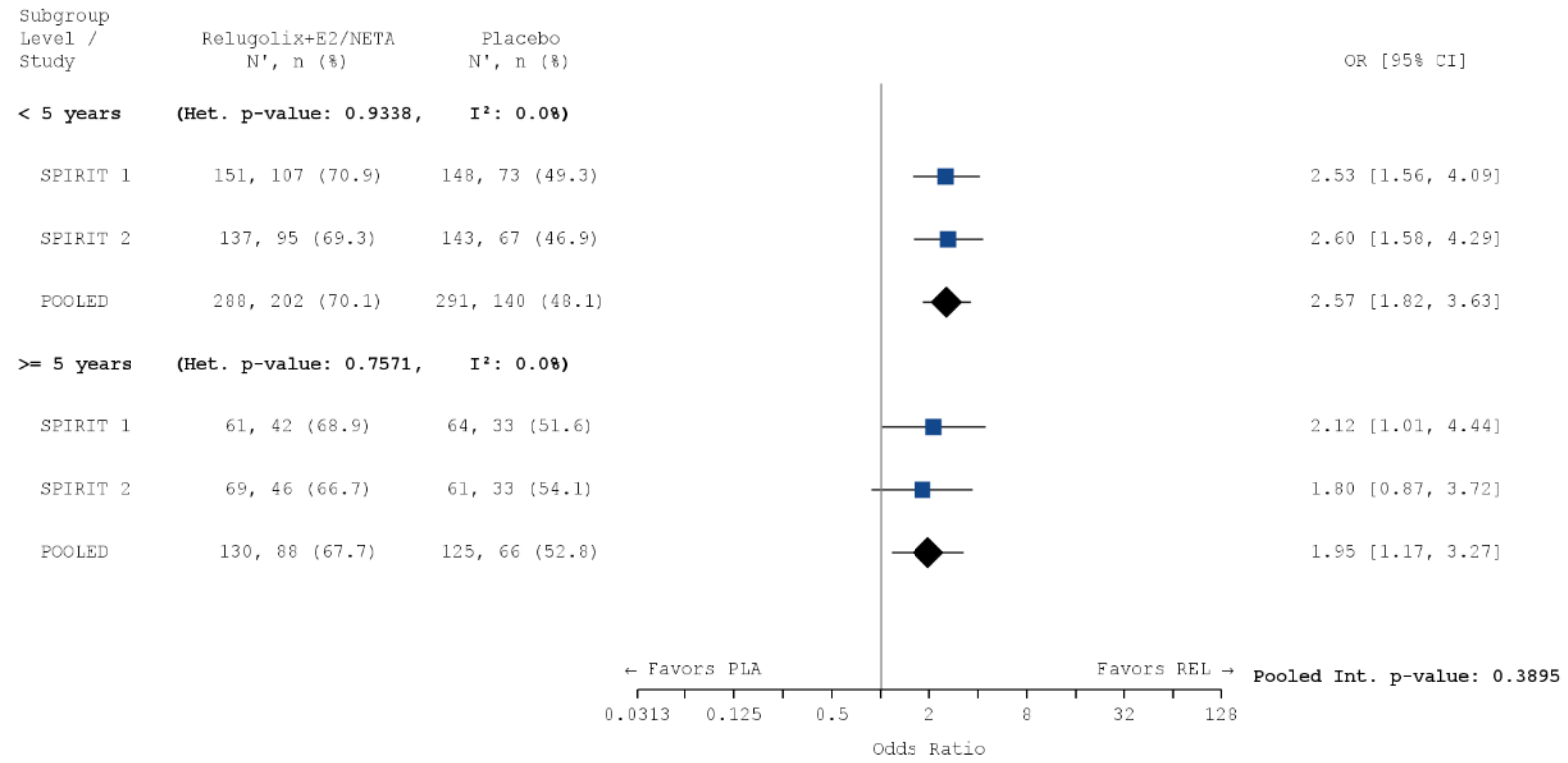
Figure 2.4.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

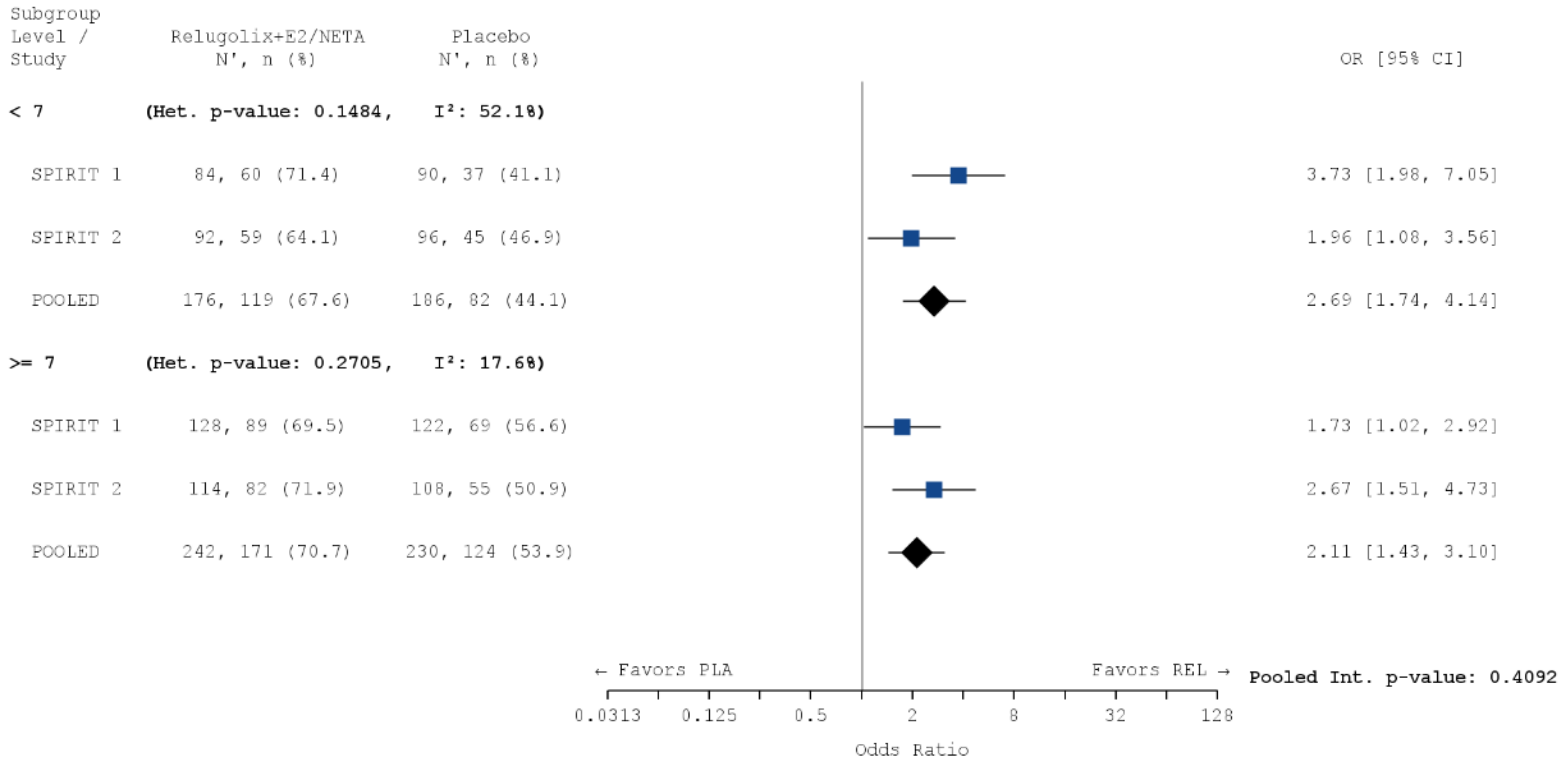
Figure 2.4.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.4.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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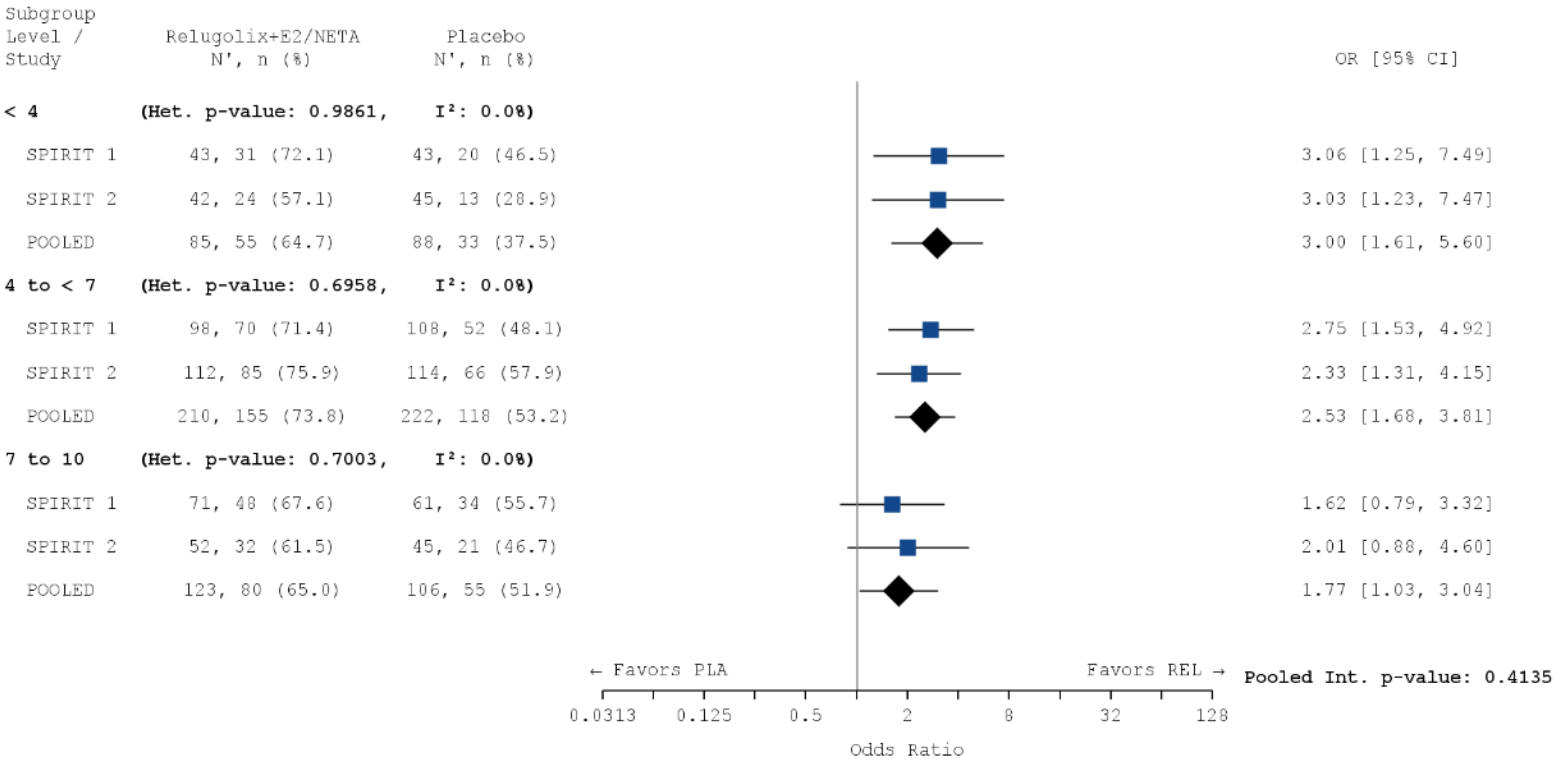
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

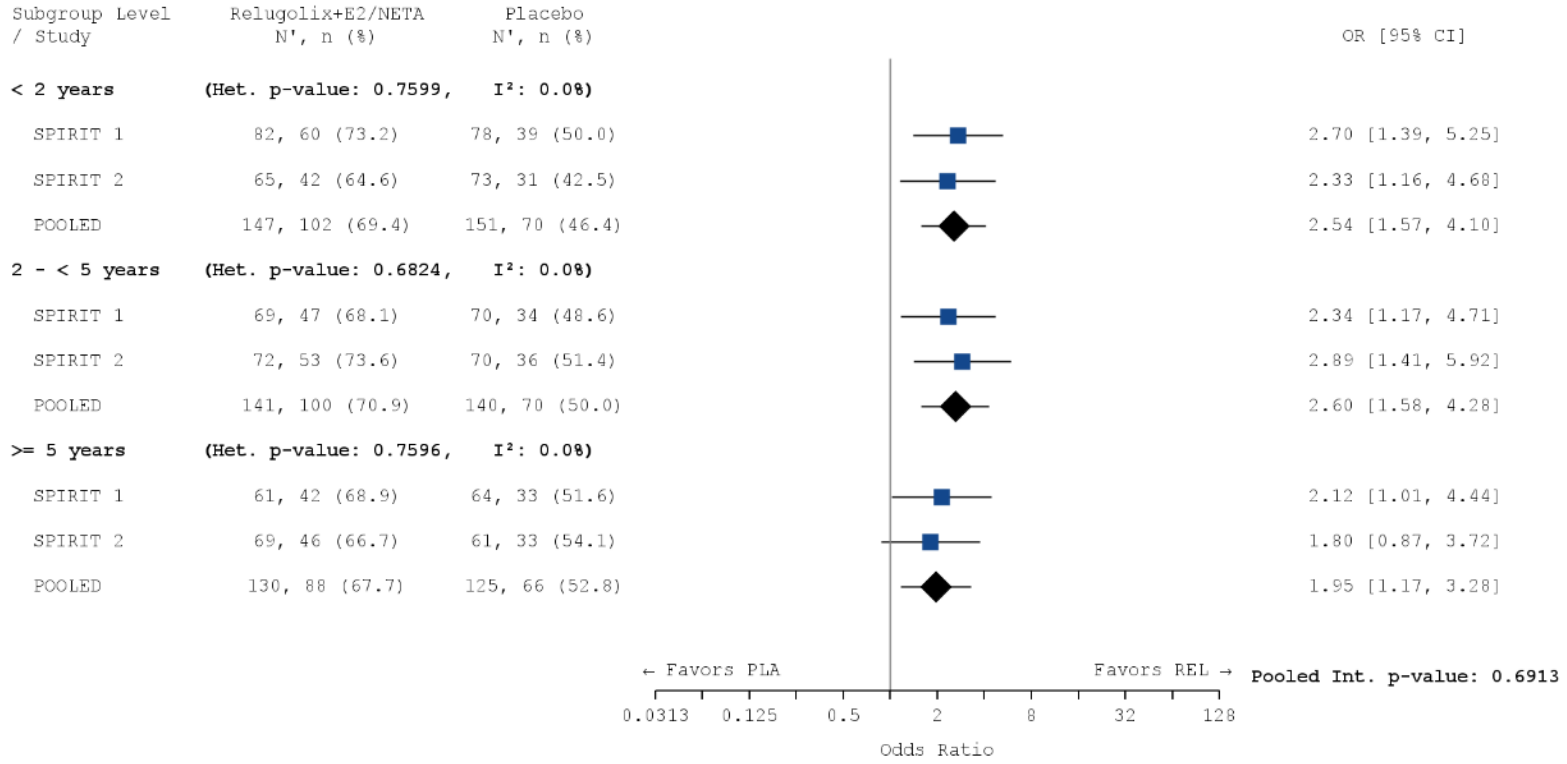
Figure 2.4.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.4.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



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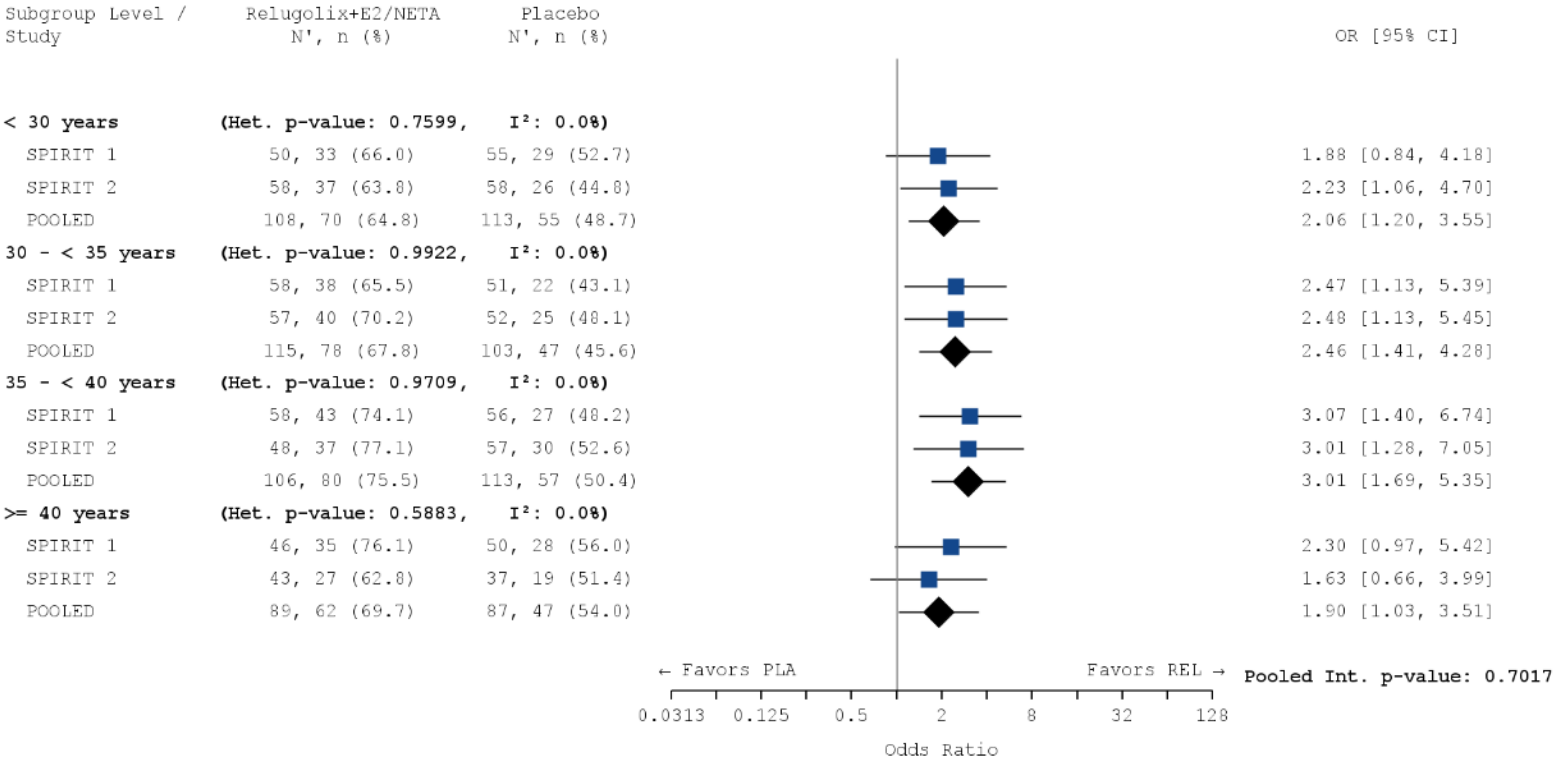
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.4.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category II



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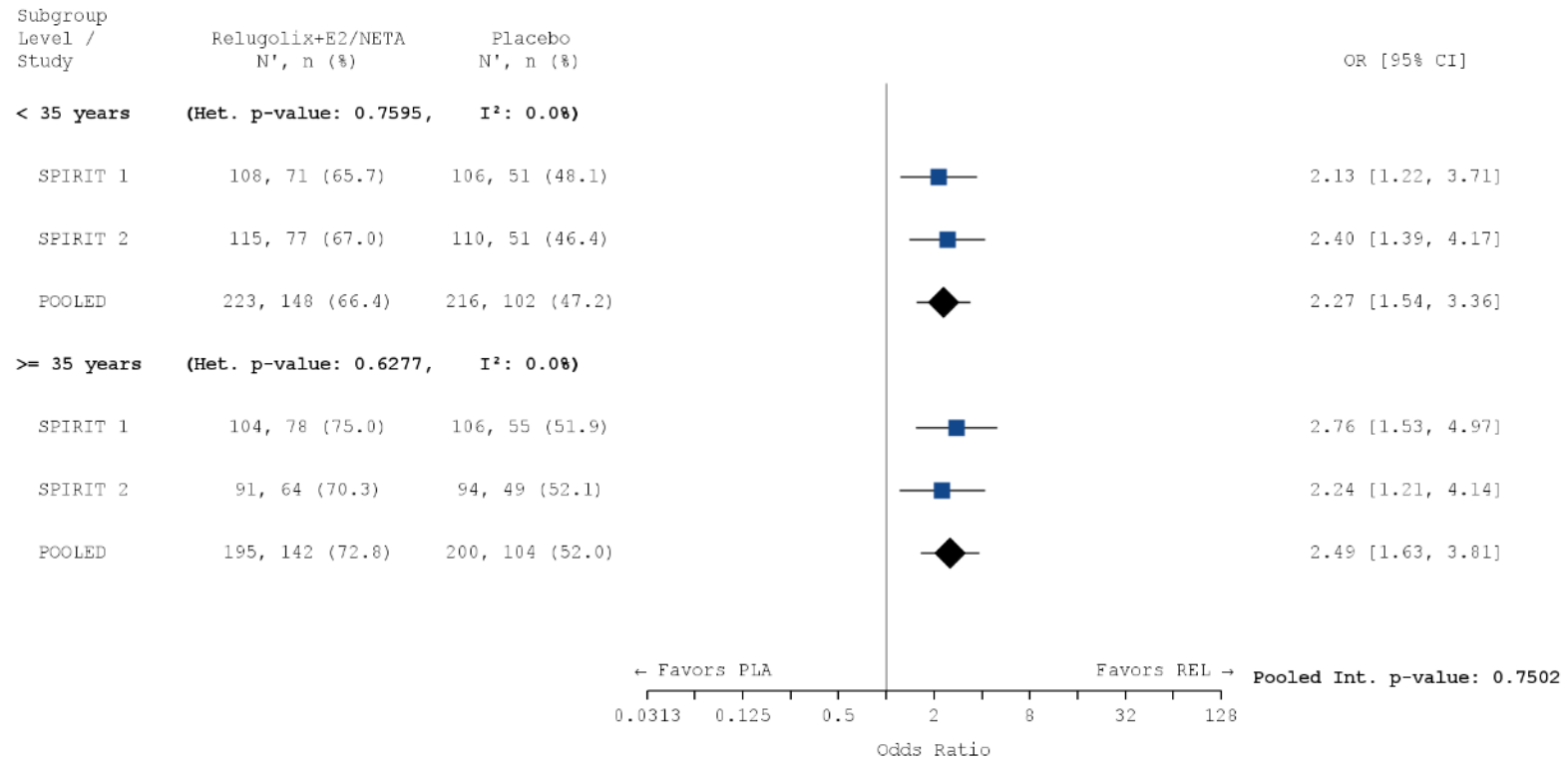
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.4.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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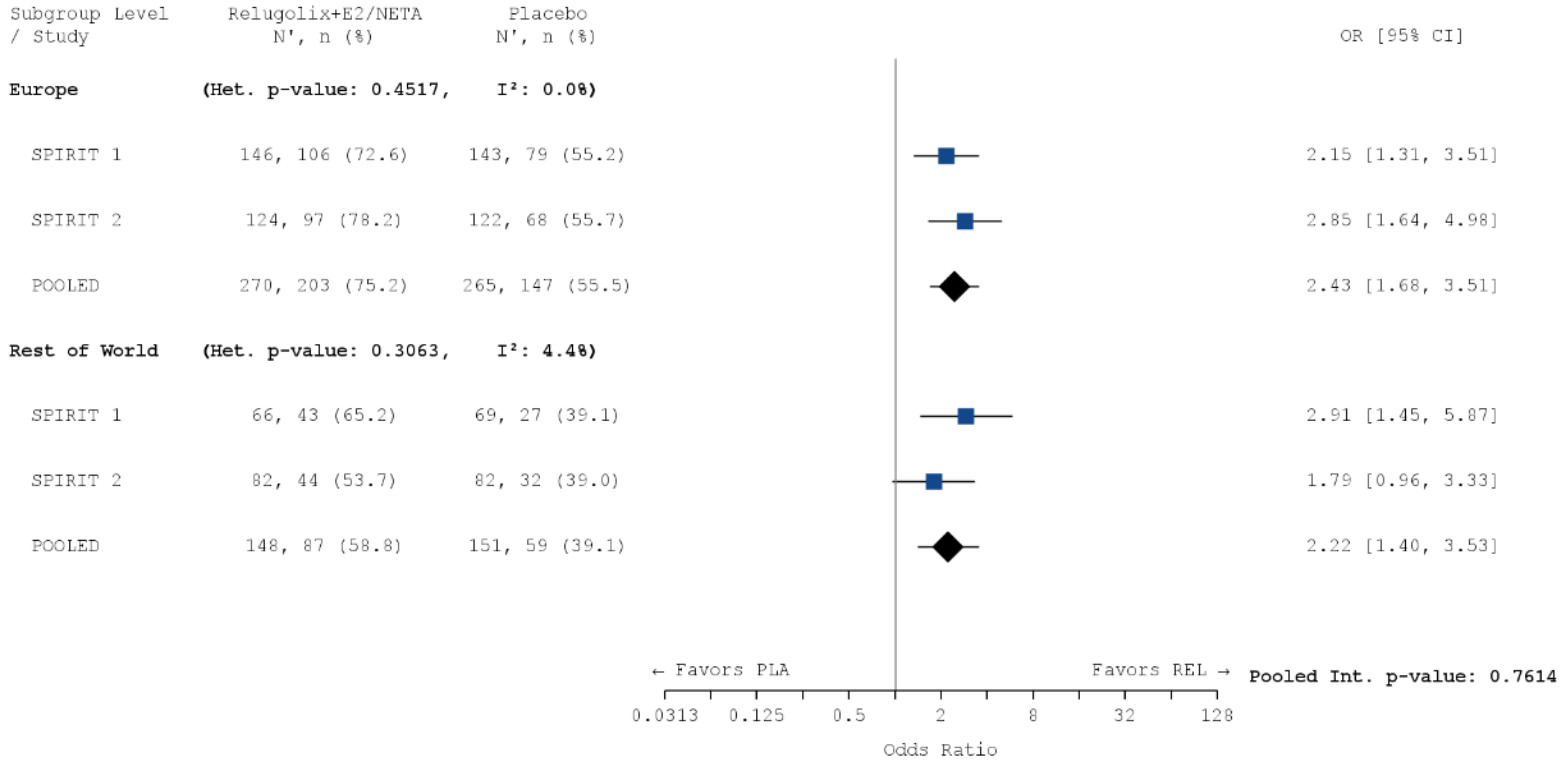
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.4.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



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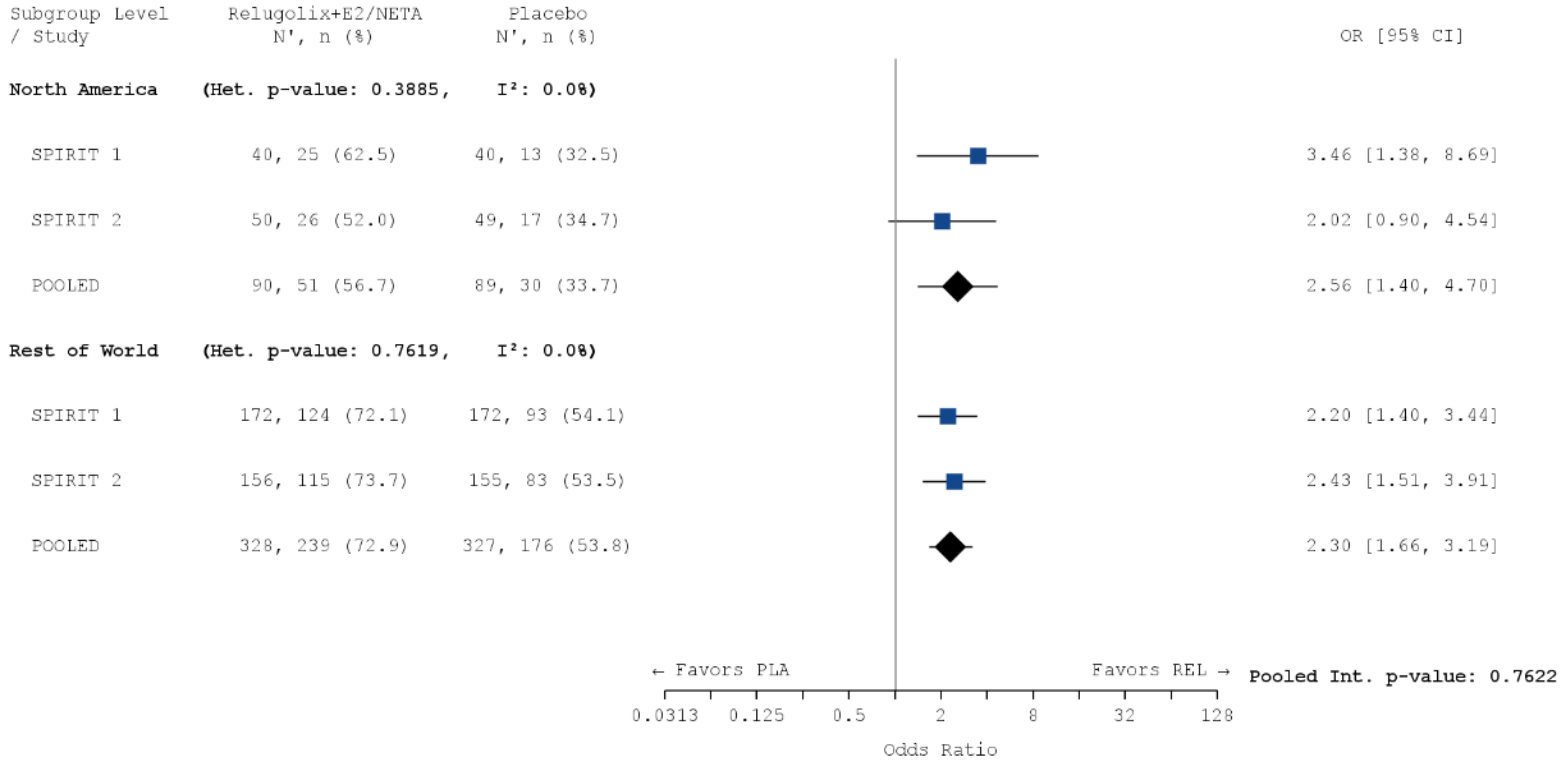
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.4.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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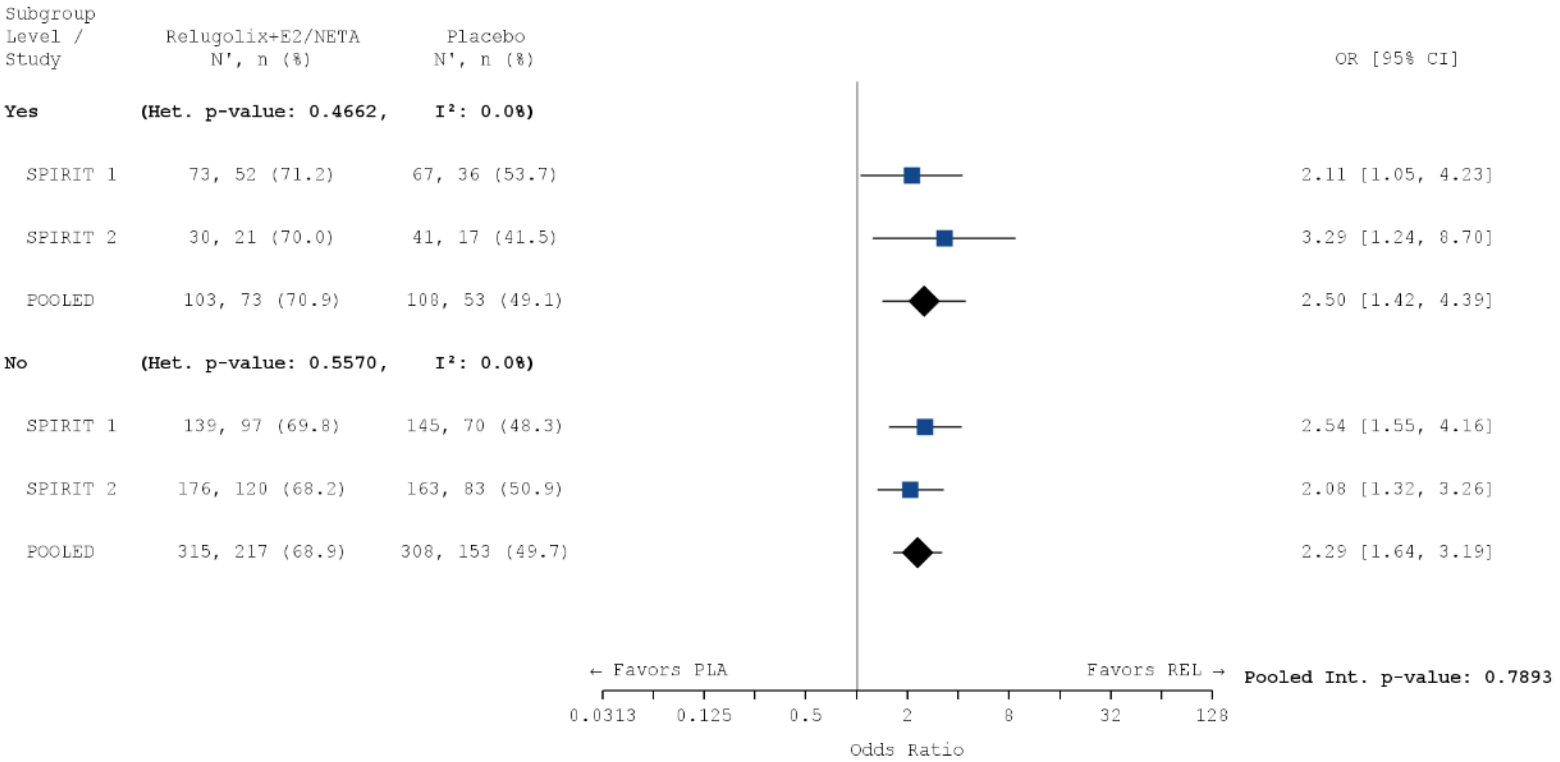
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.4.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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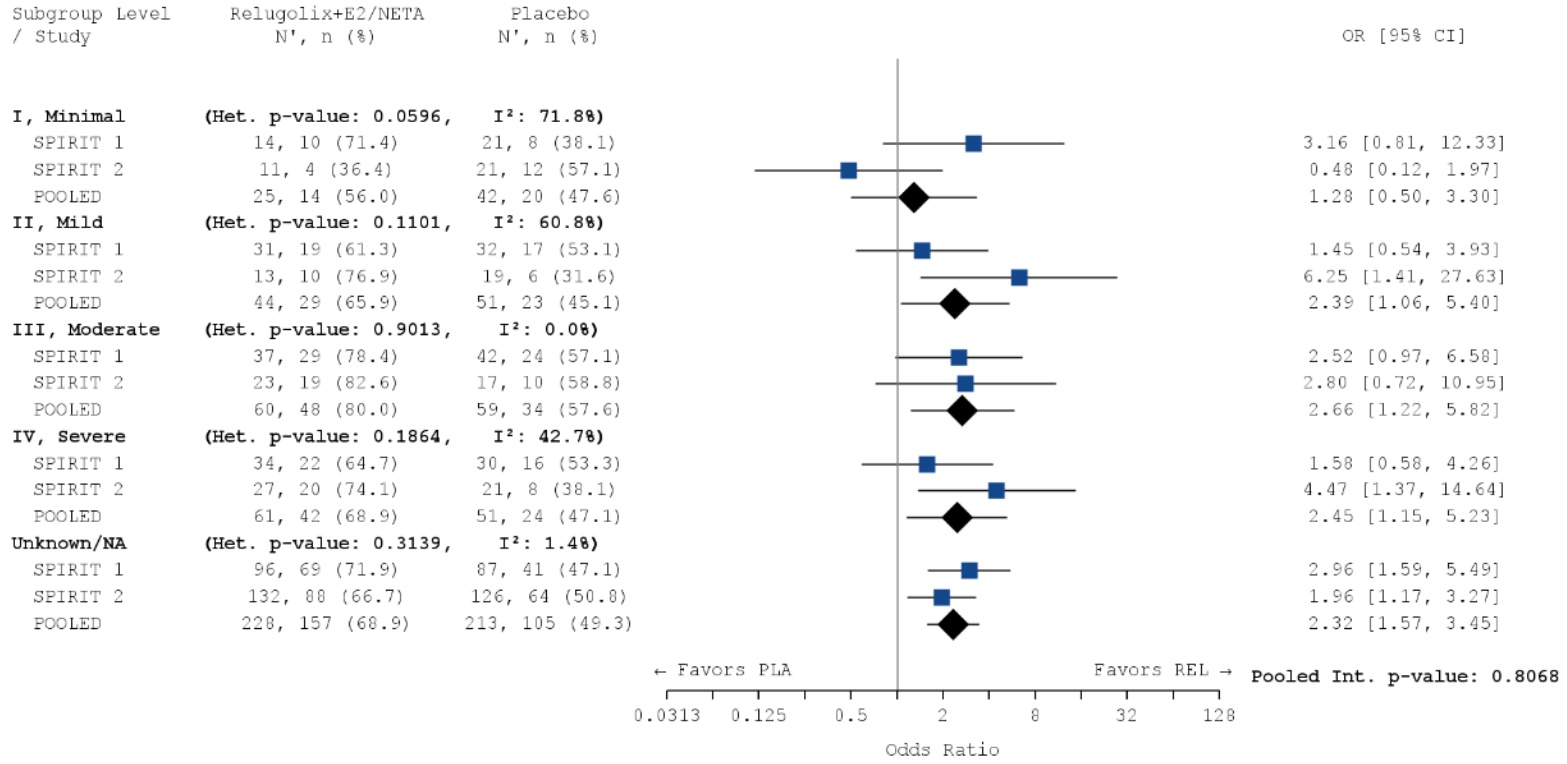
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.4.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
AFSE stage



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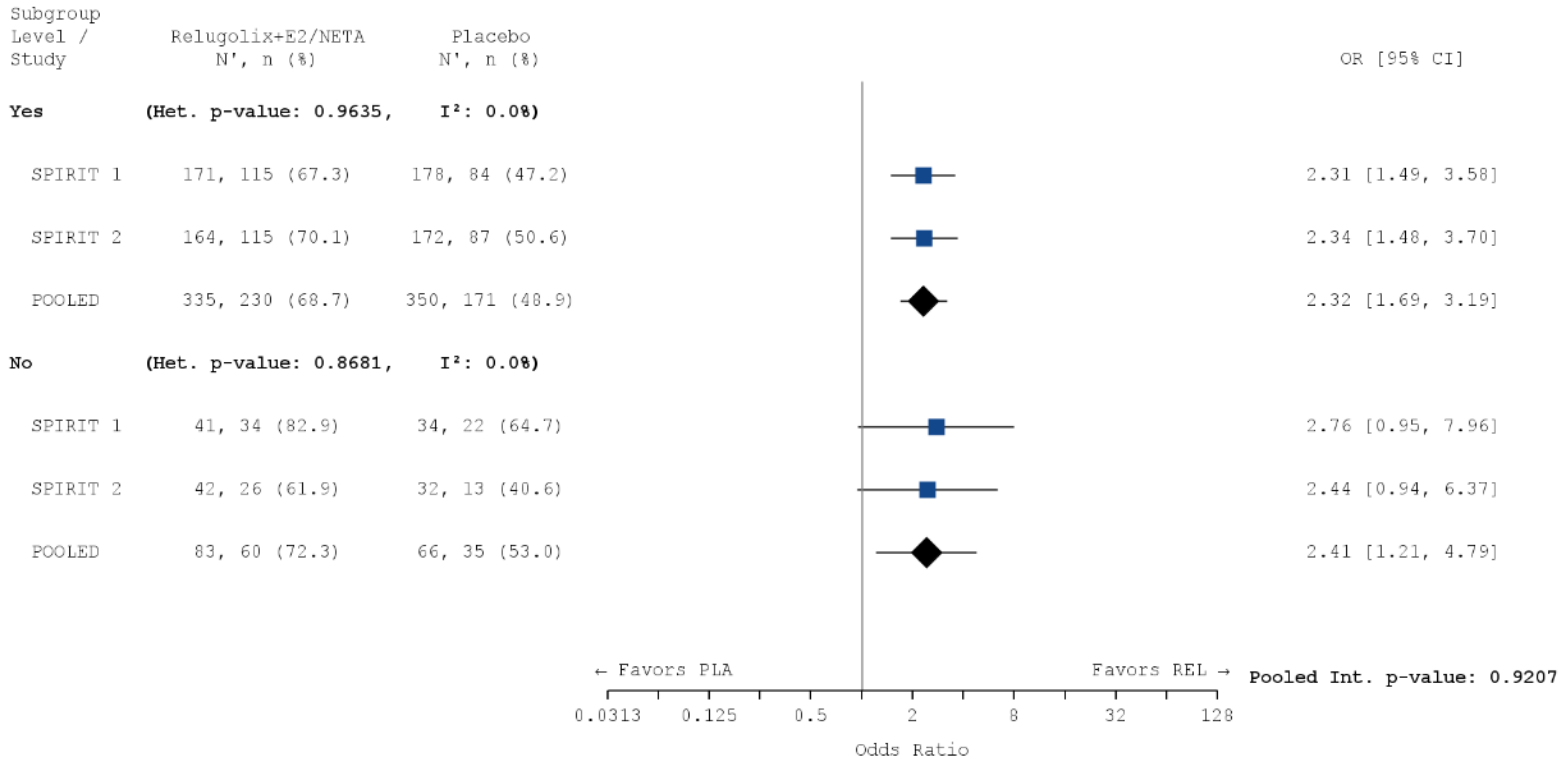
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.4.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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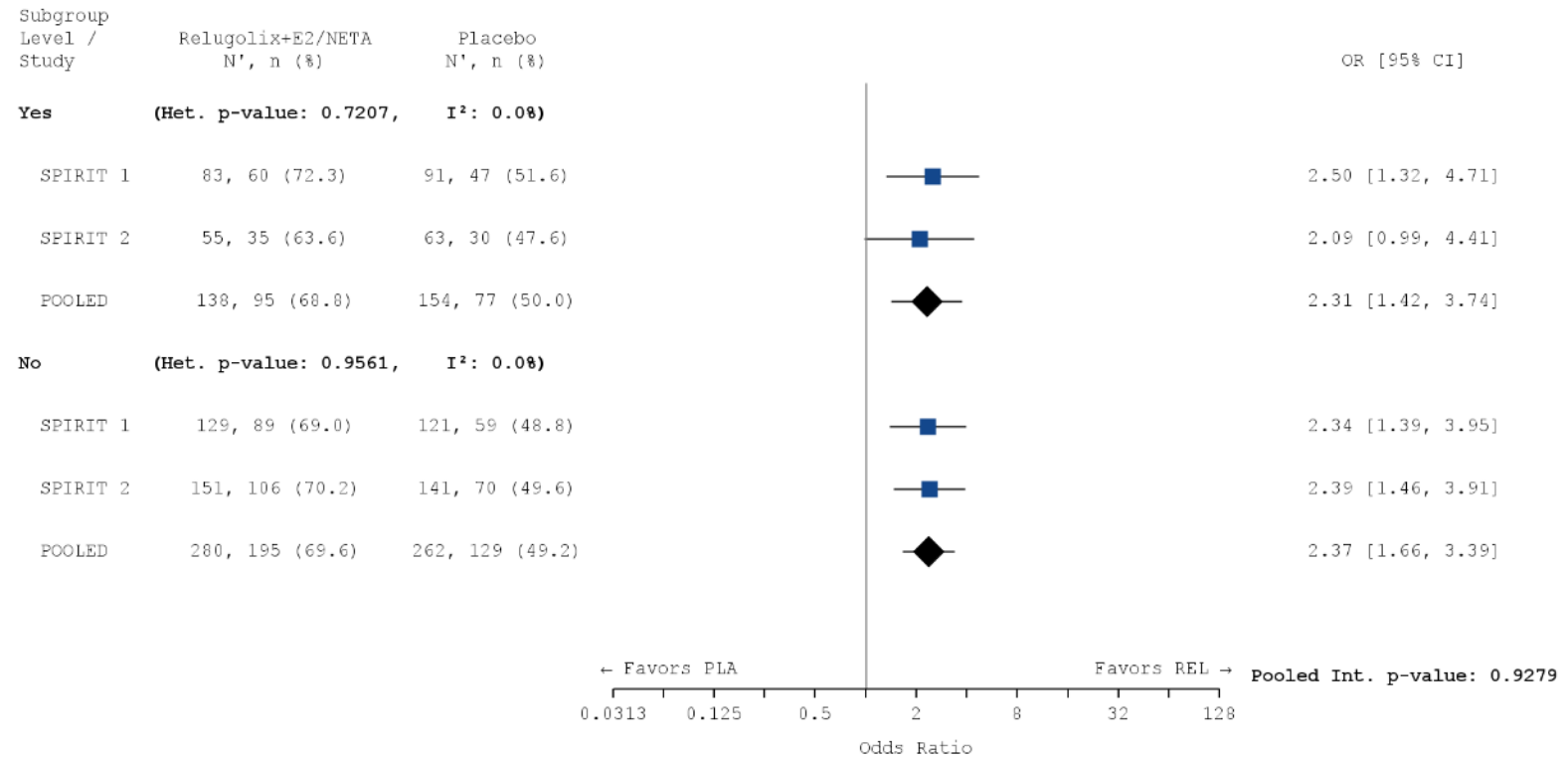
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.4.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



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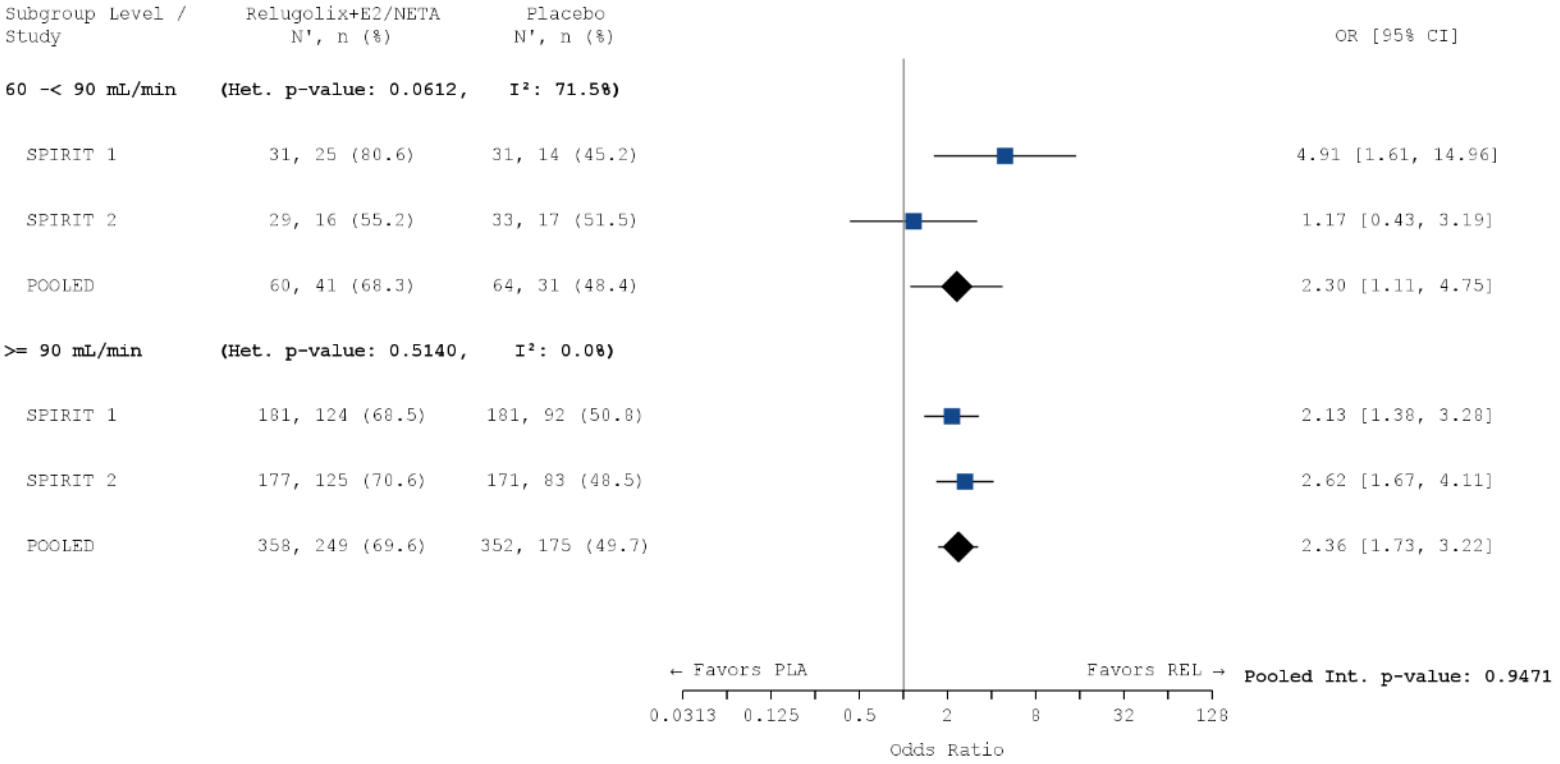
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.4.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Renal function

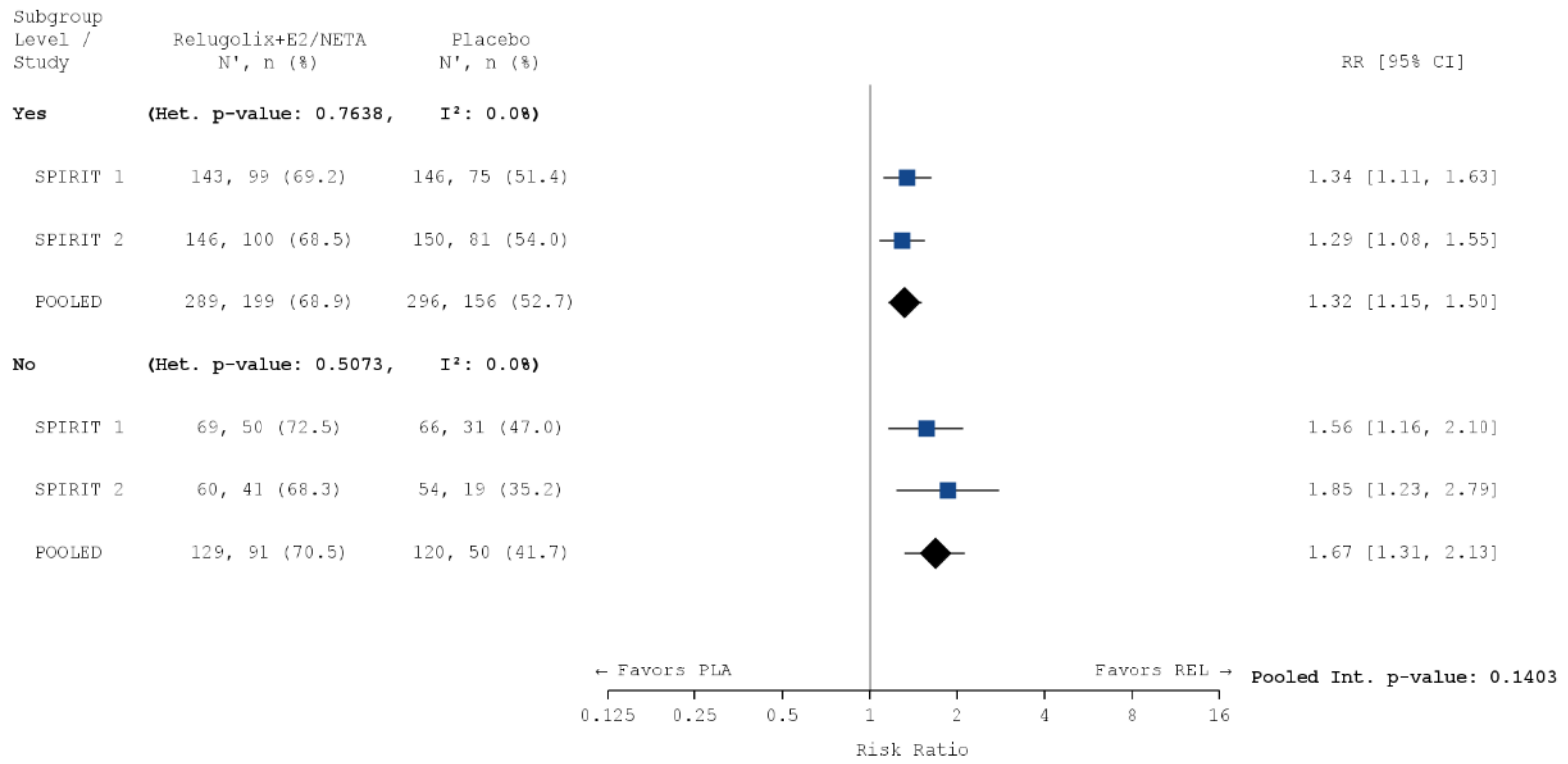


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

2.1.3.2 Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)

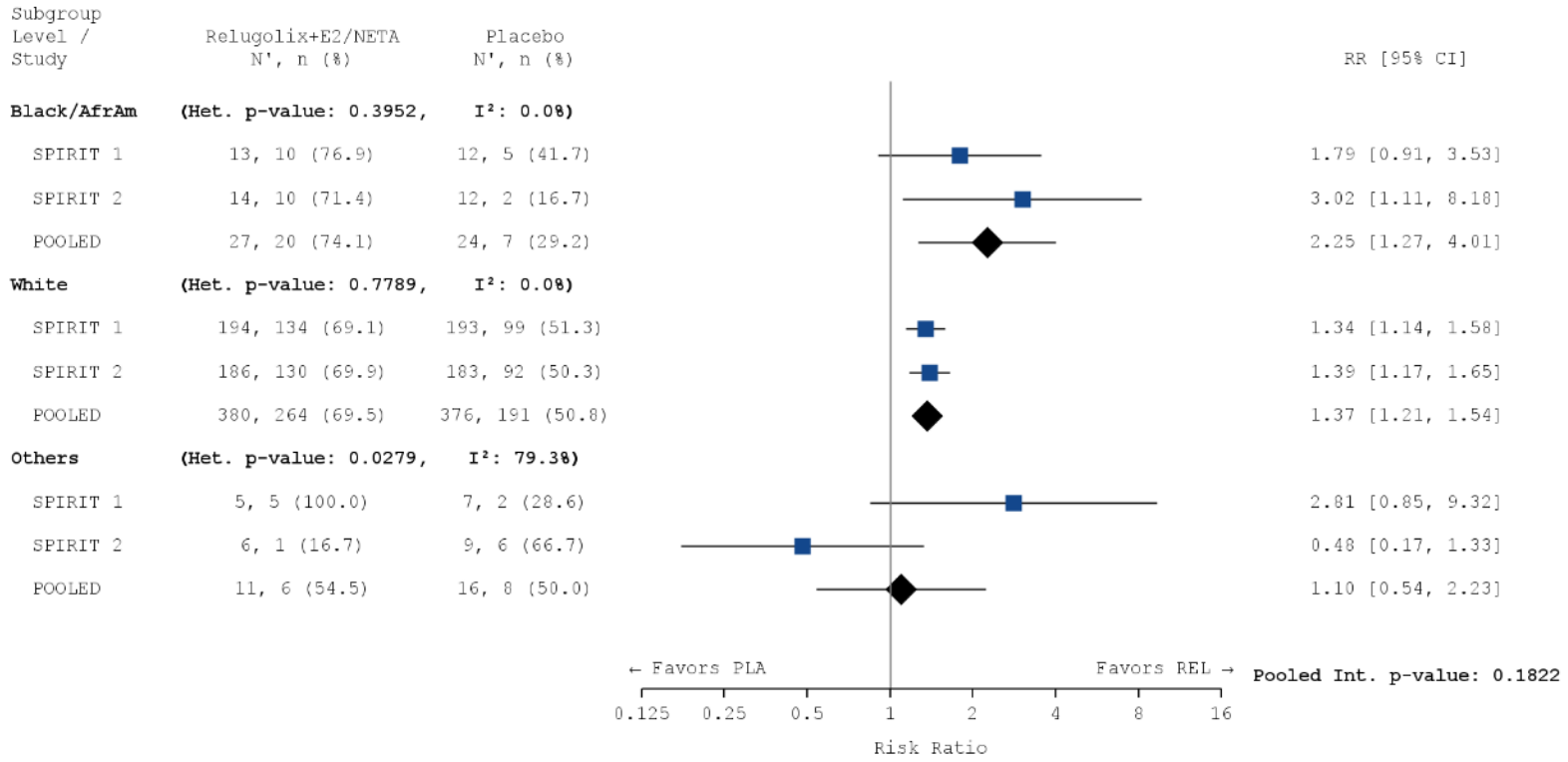
Figure 2.4.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.4.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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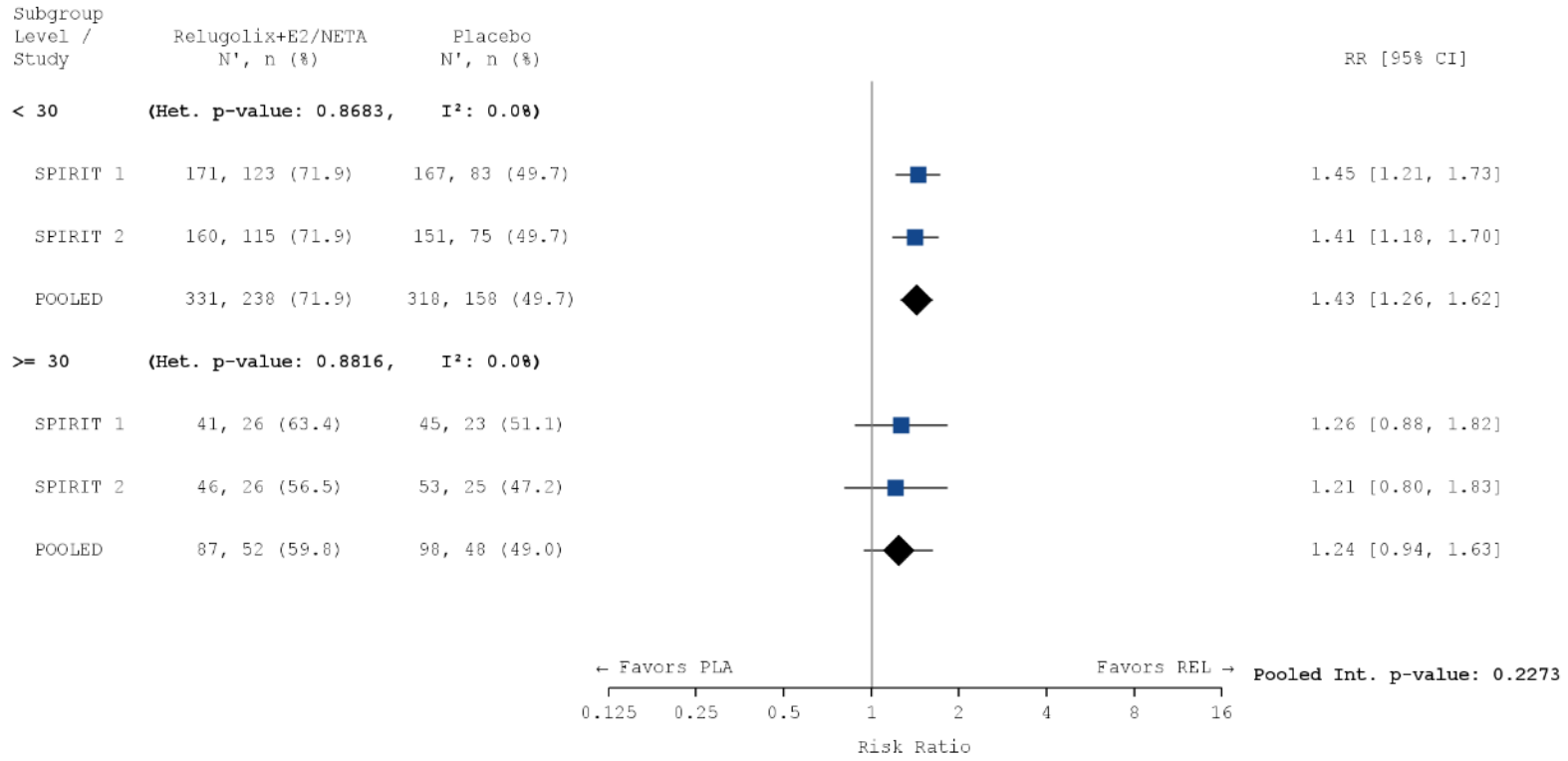
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.4.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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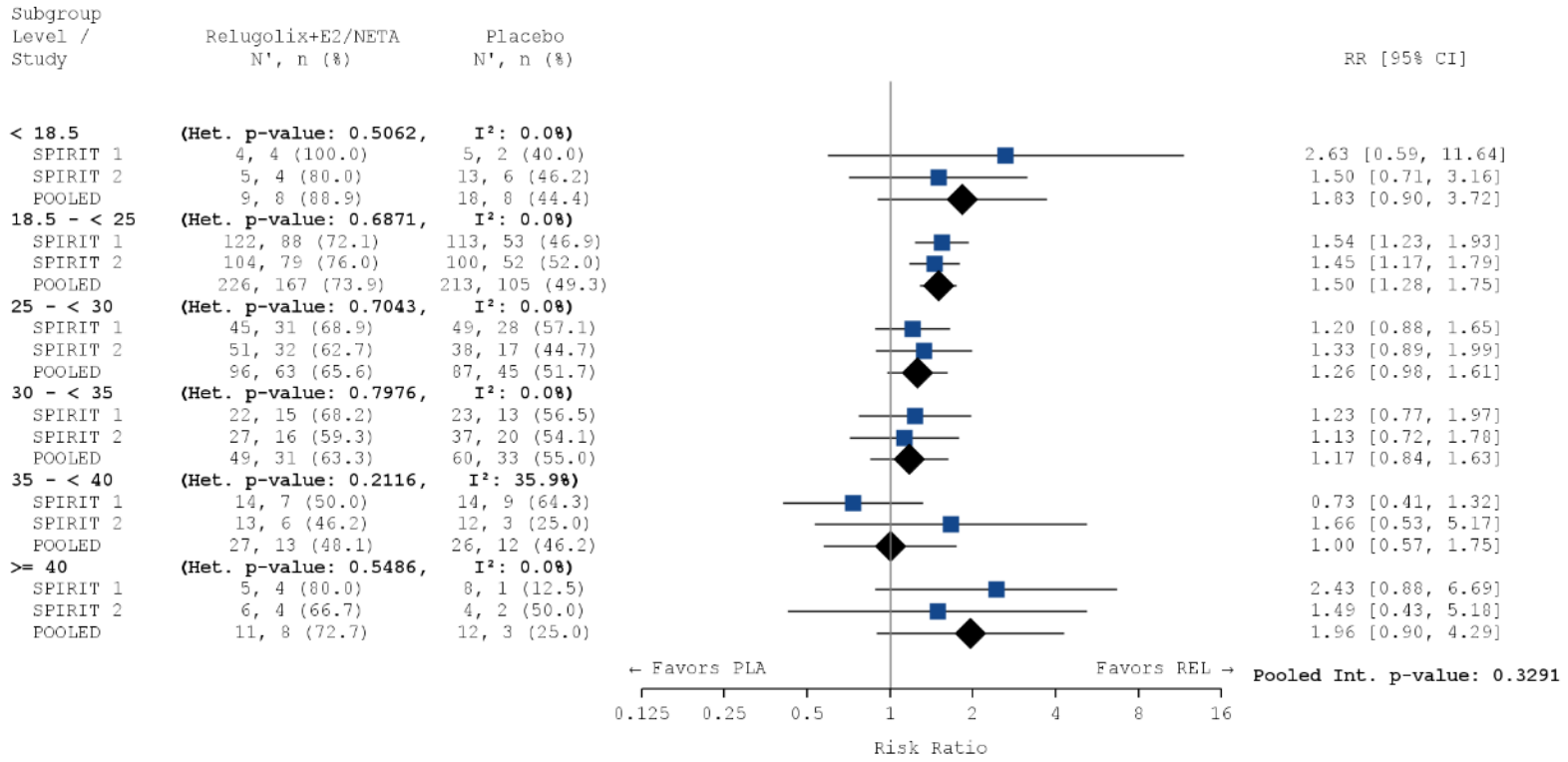
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

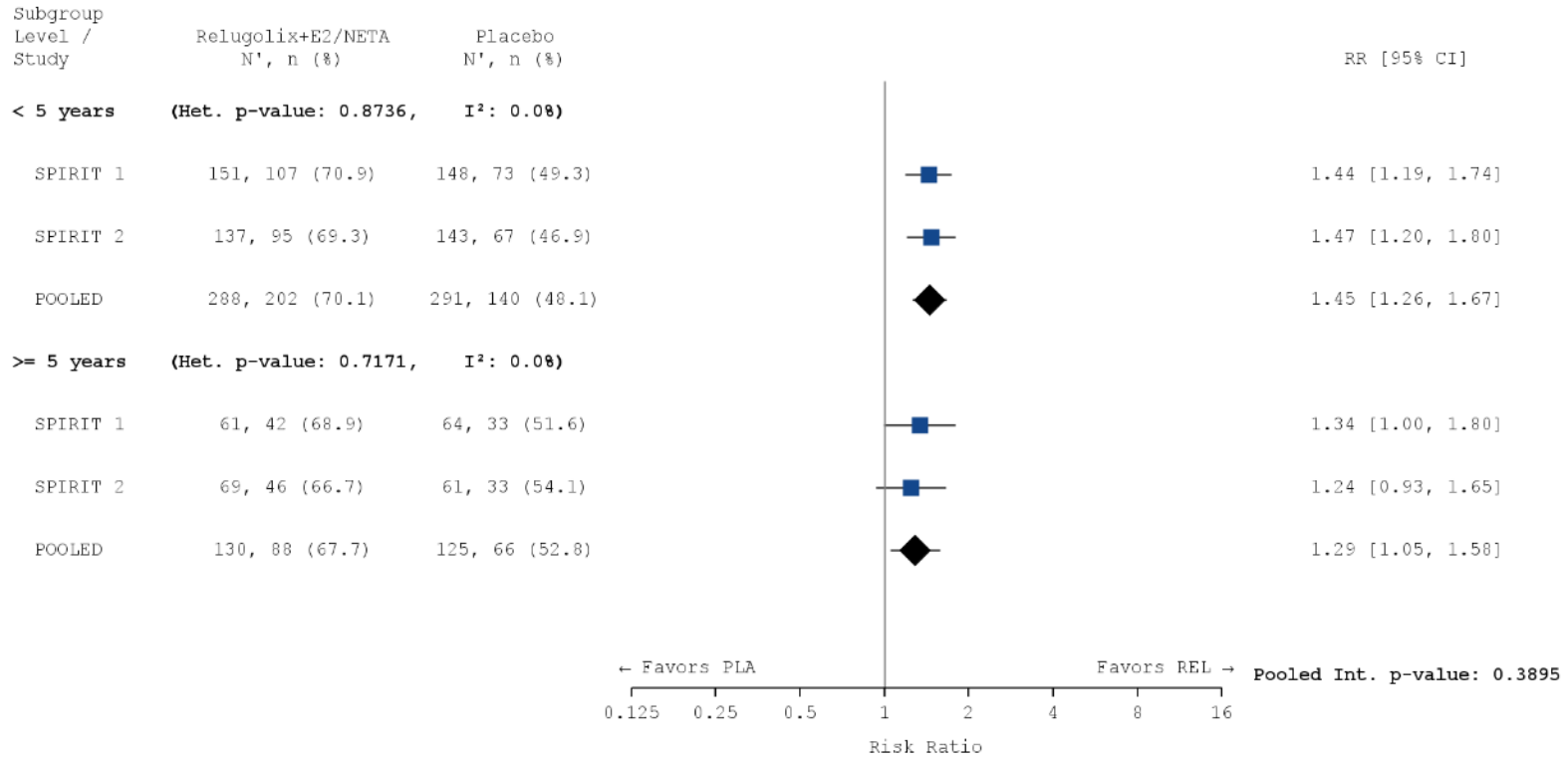
Figure 2.4.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

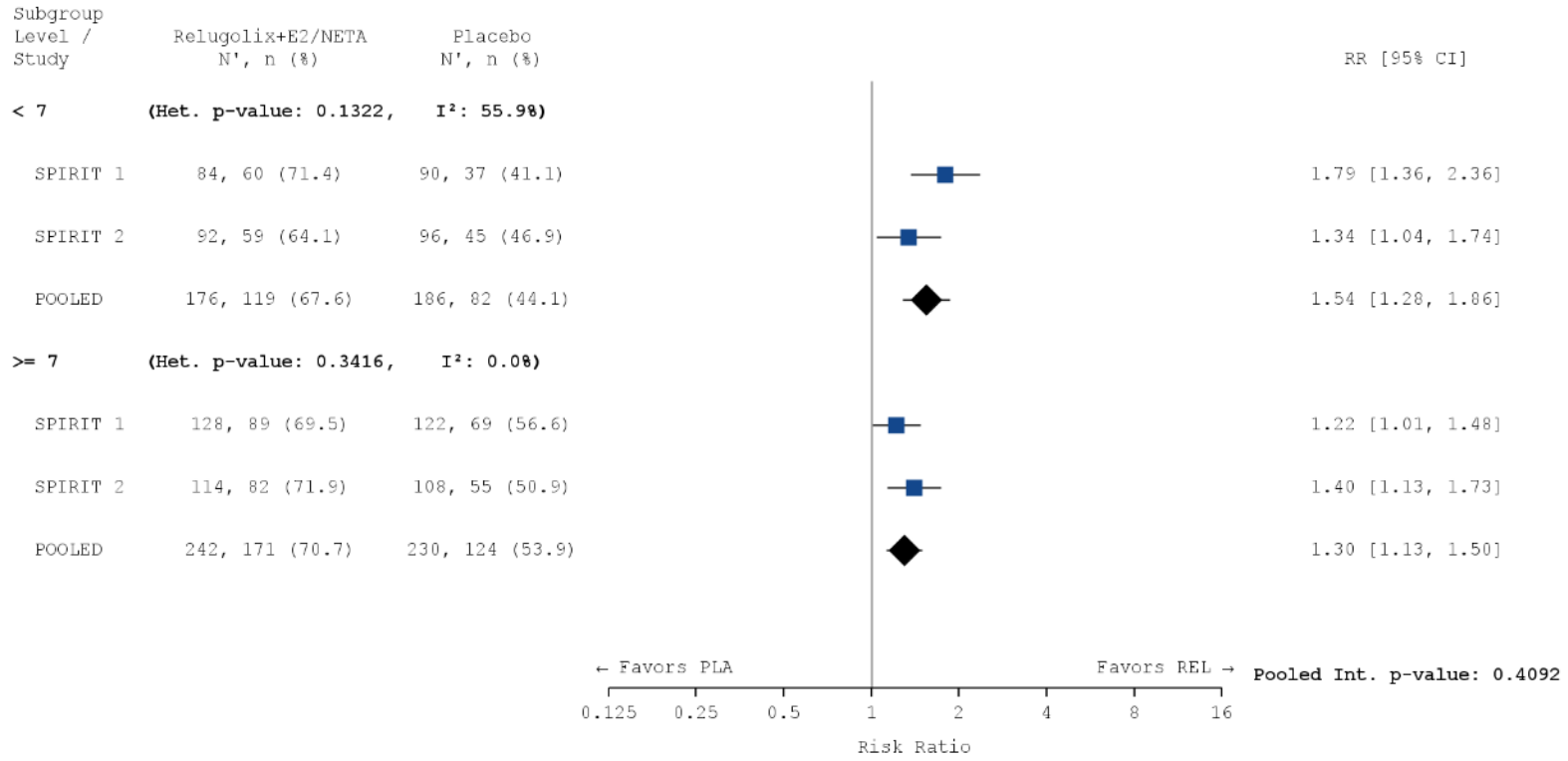
Figure 2.4.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

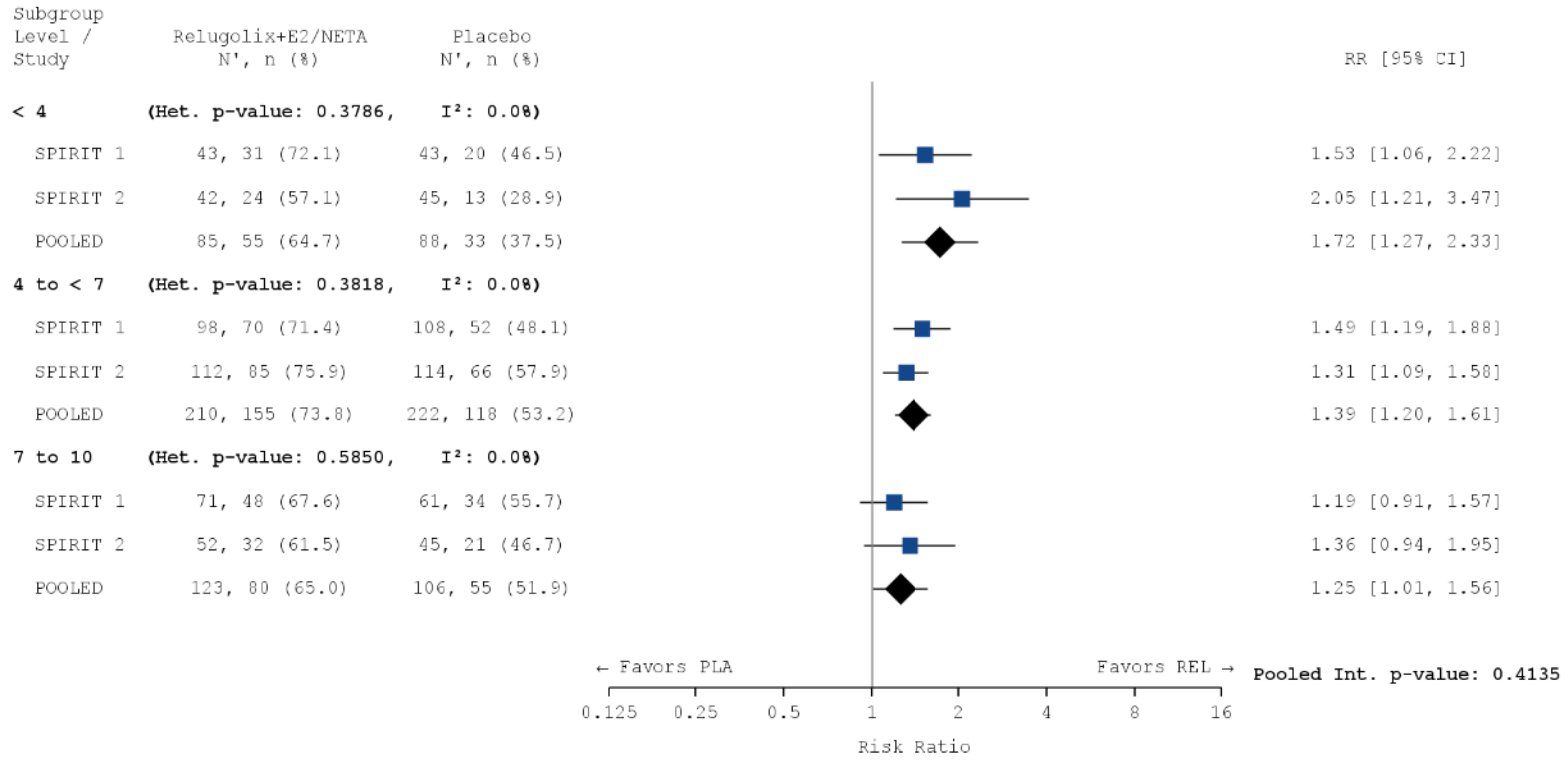
Figure 2.4.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

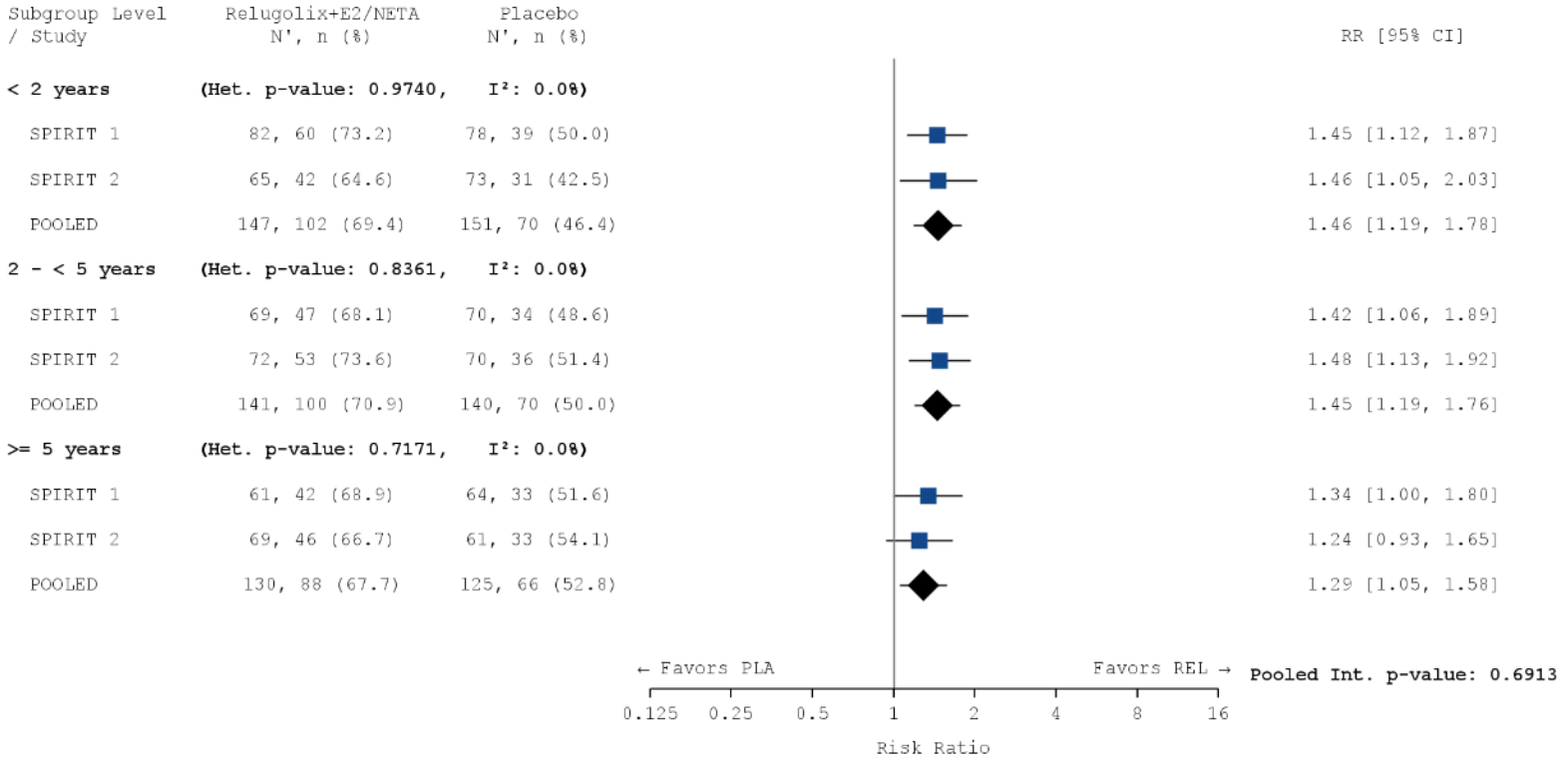
Figure 2.4.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.4.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
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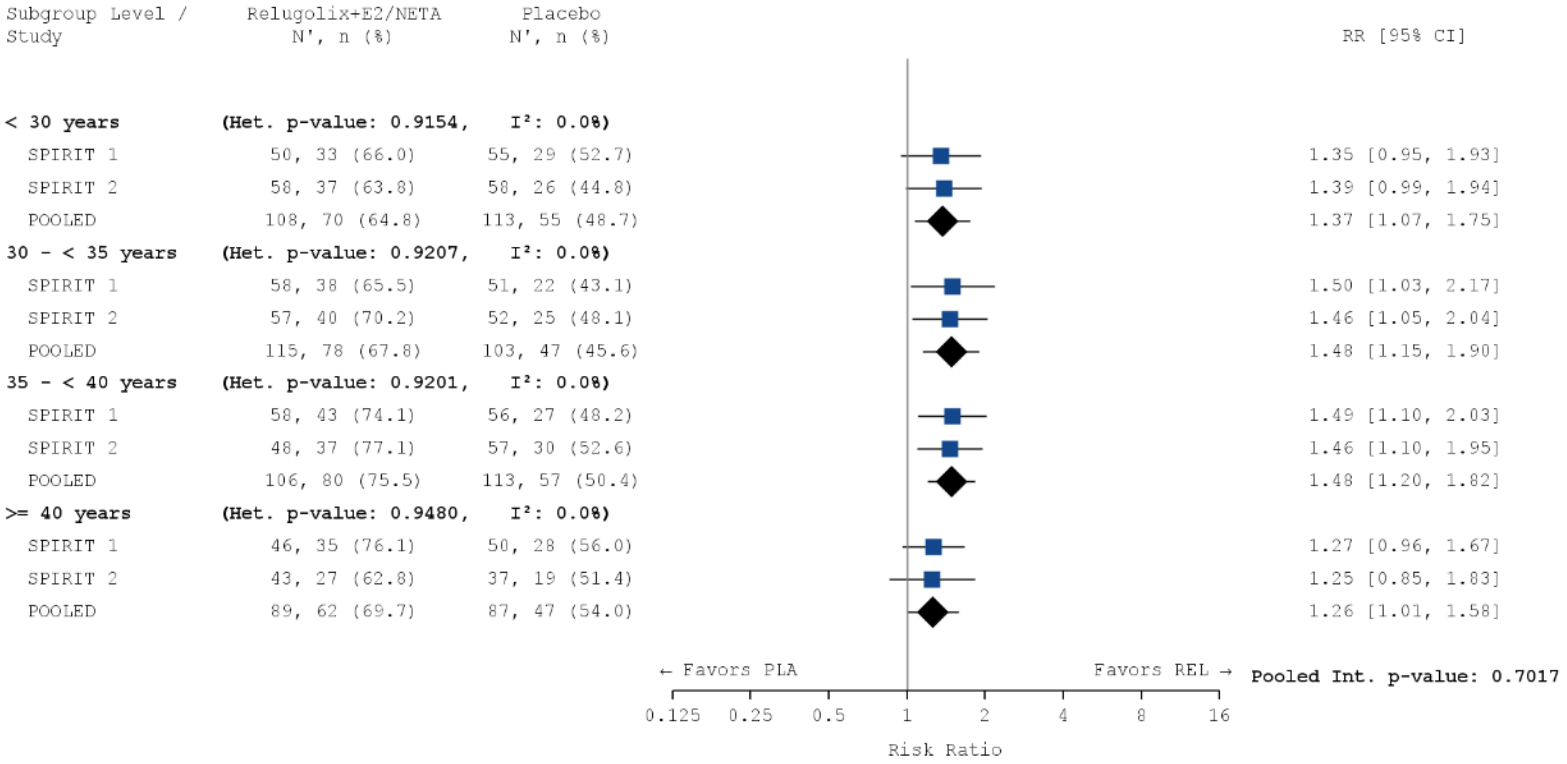
Figure 2.4.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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Figure 2.4.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category I

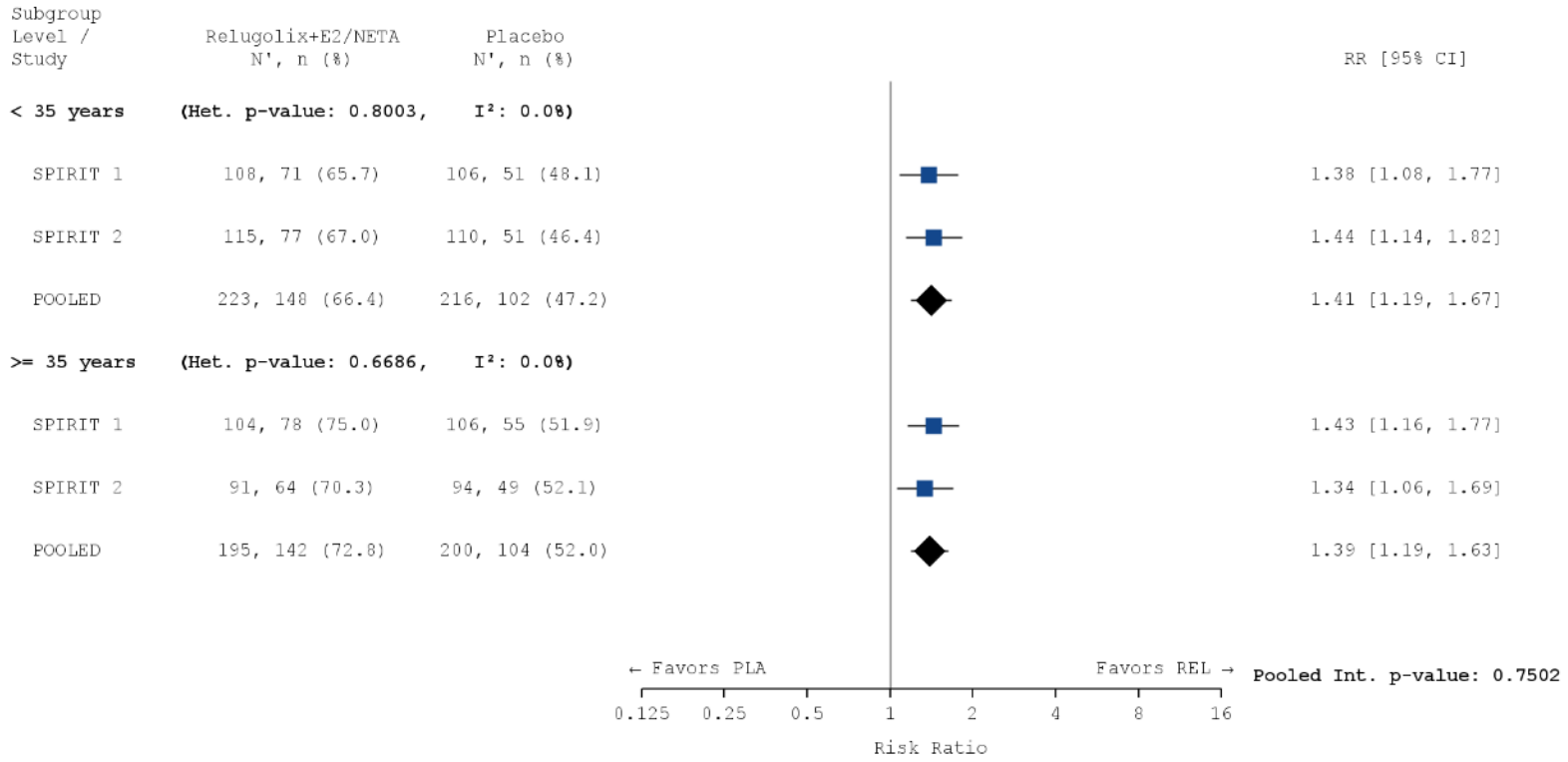

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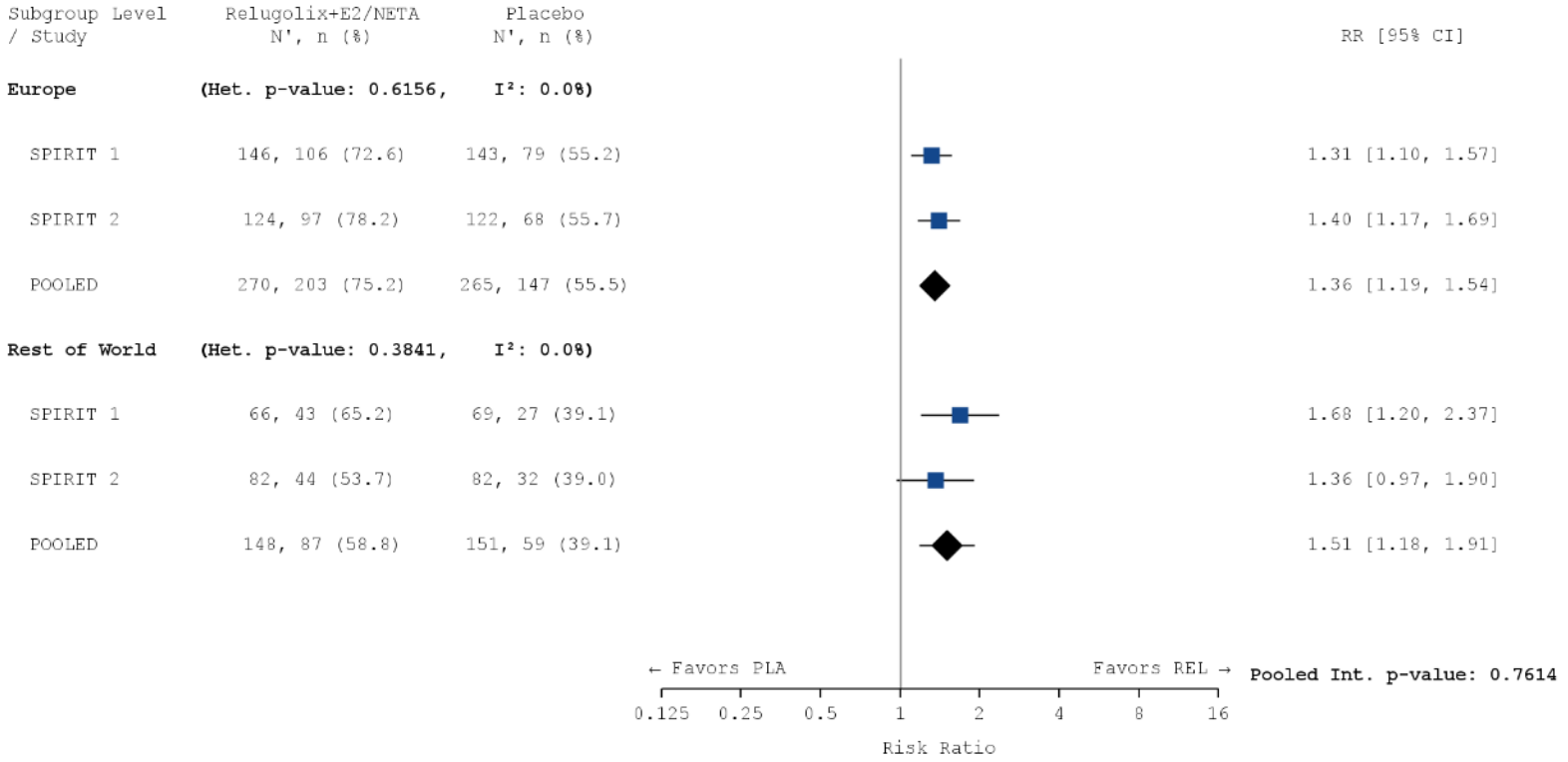
Figure 2.4.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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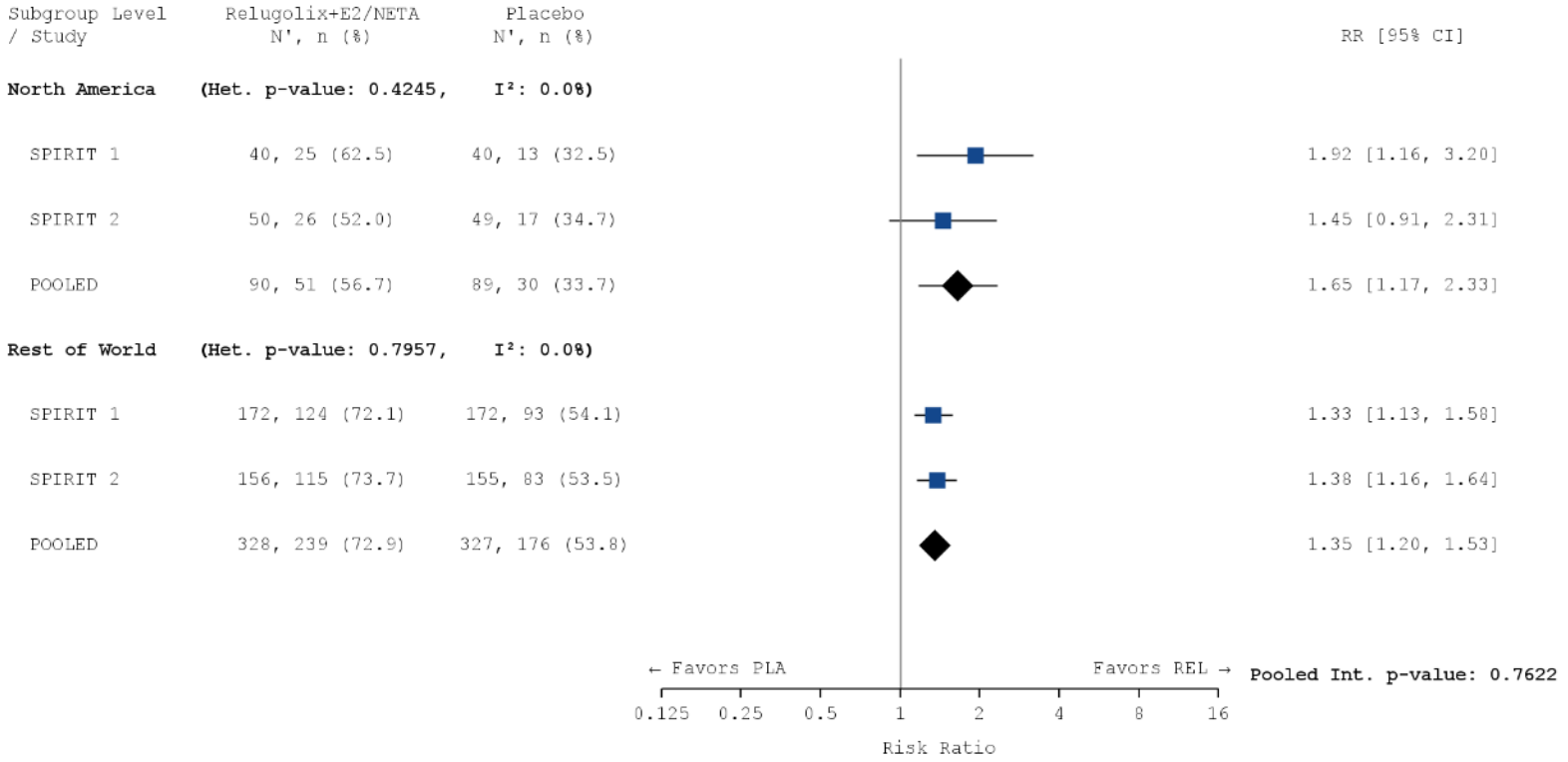
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

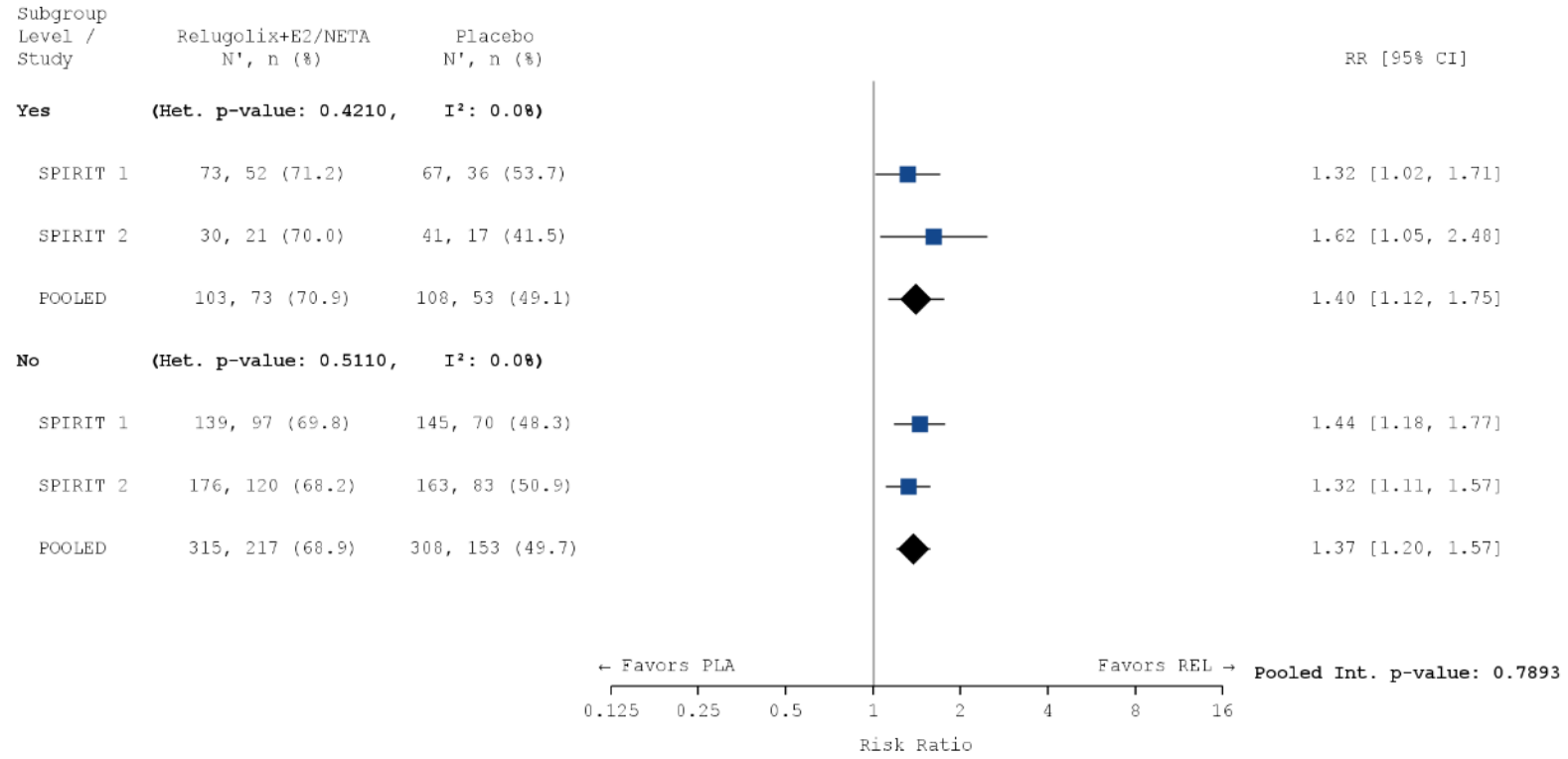
Figure 2.4.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

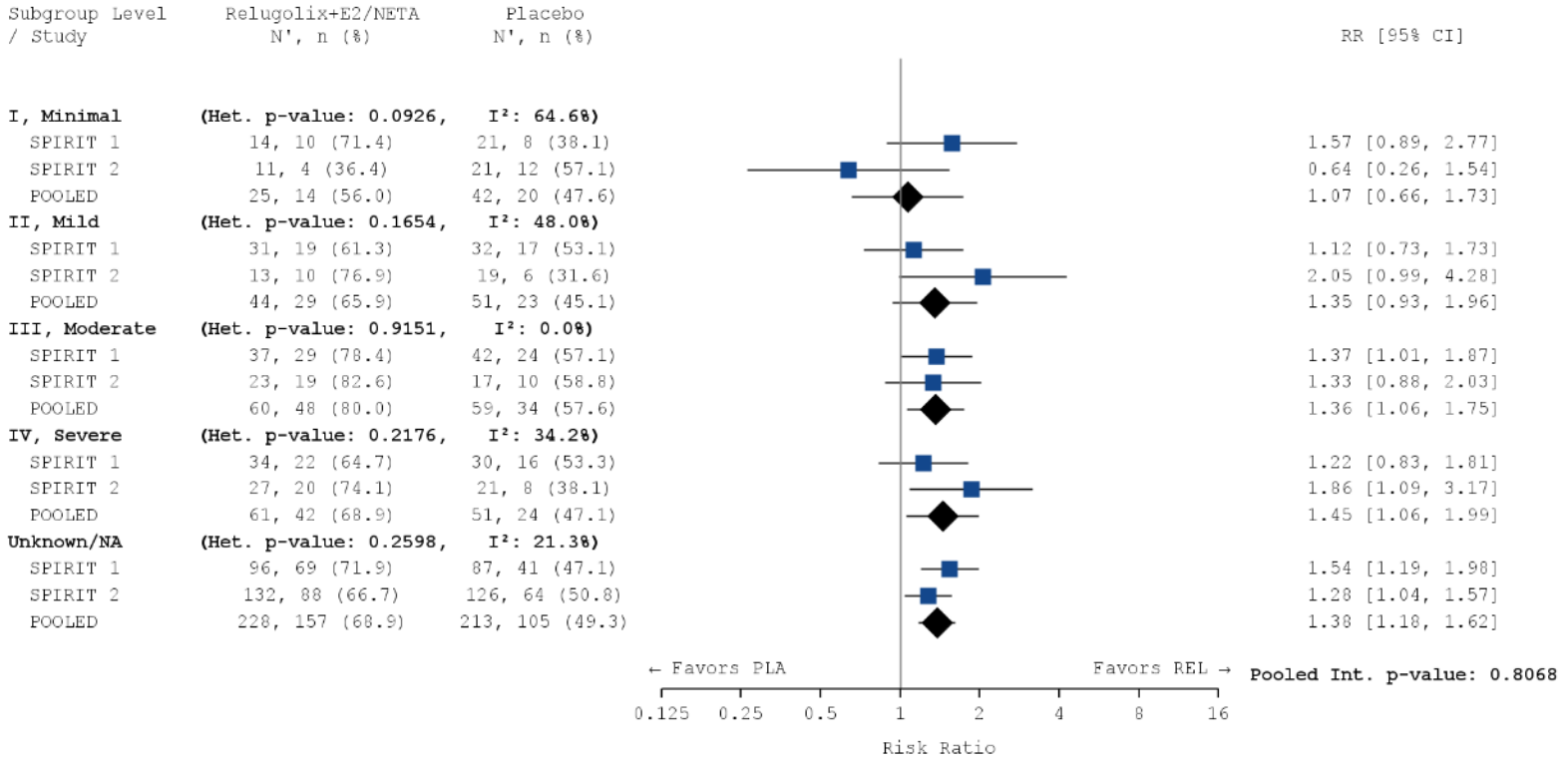
Figure 2.4.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

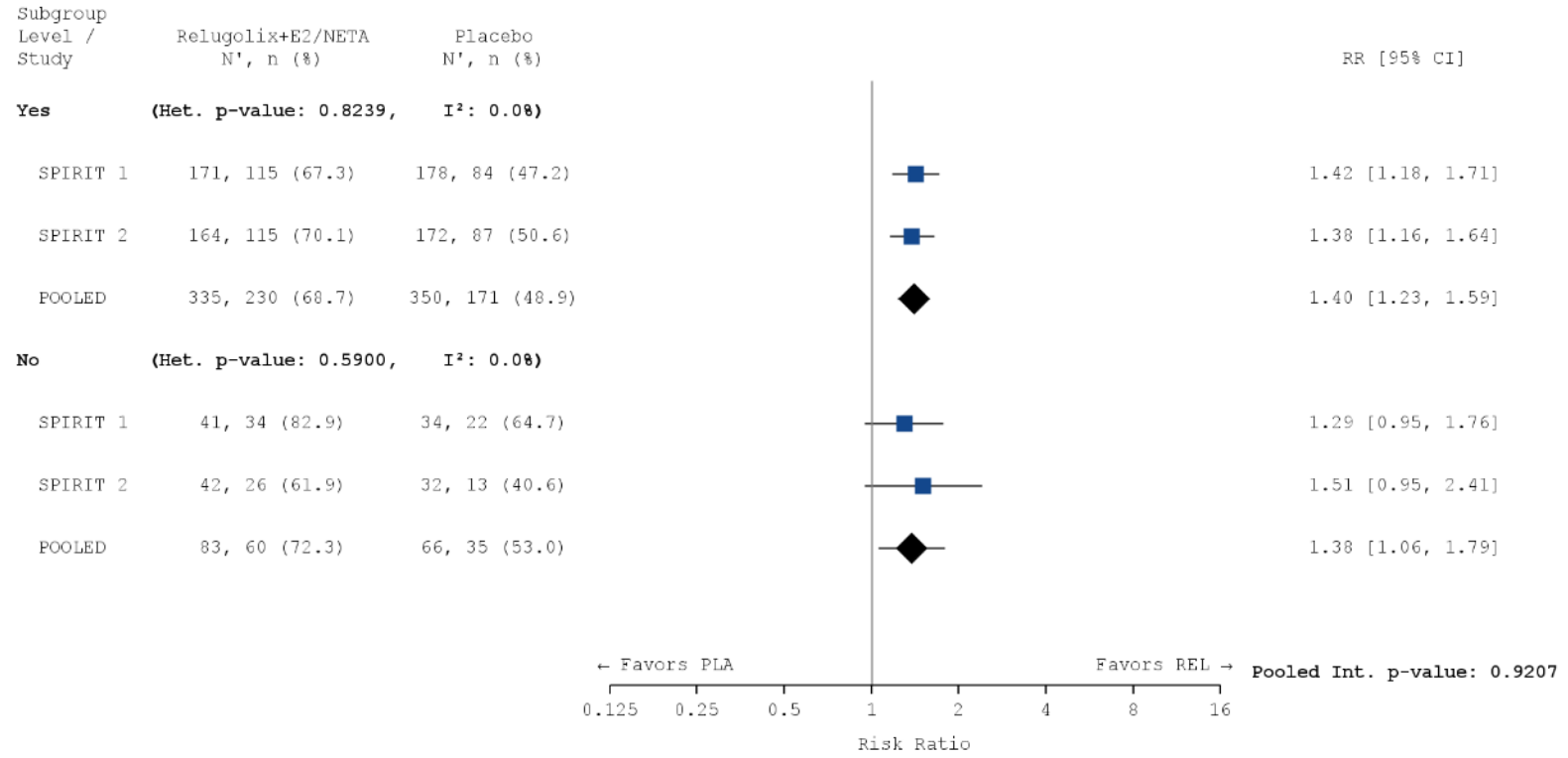
Figure 2.4.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

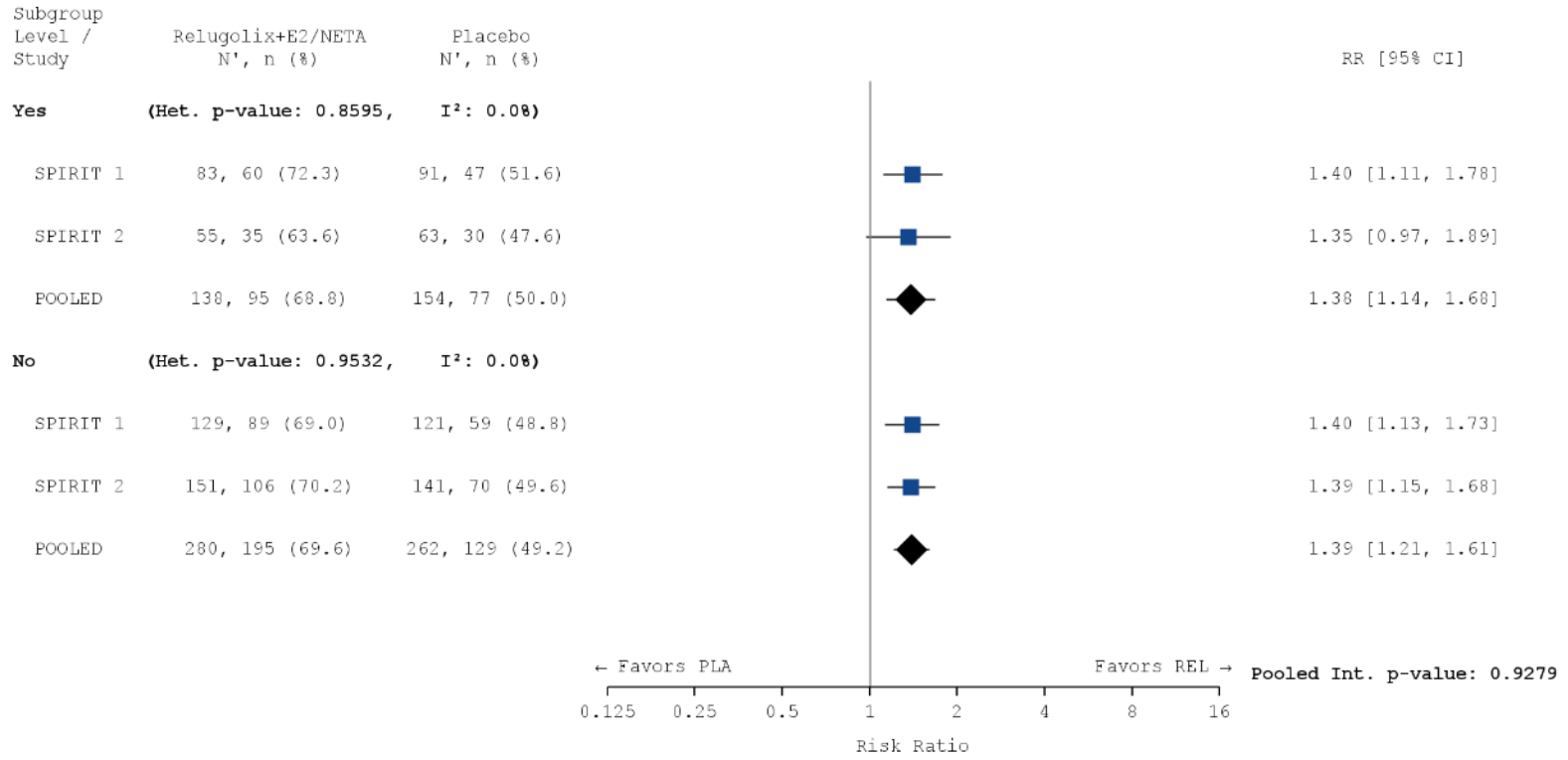
Figure 2.4.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

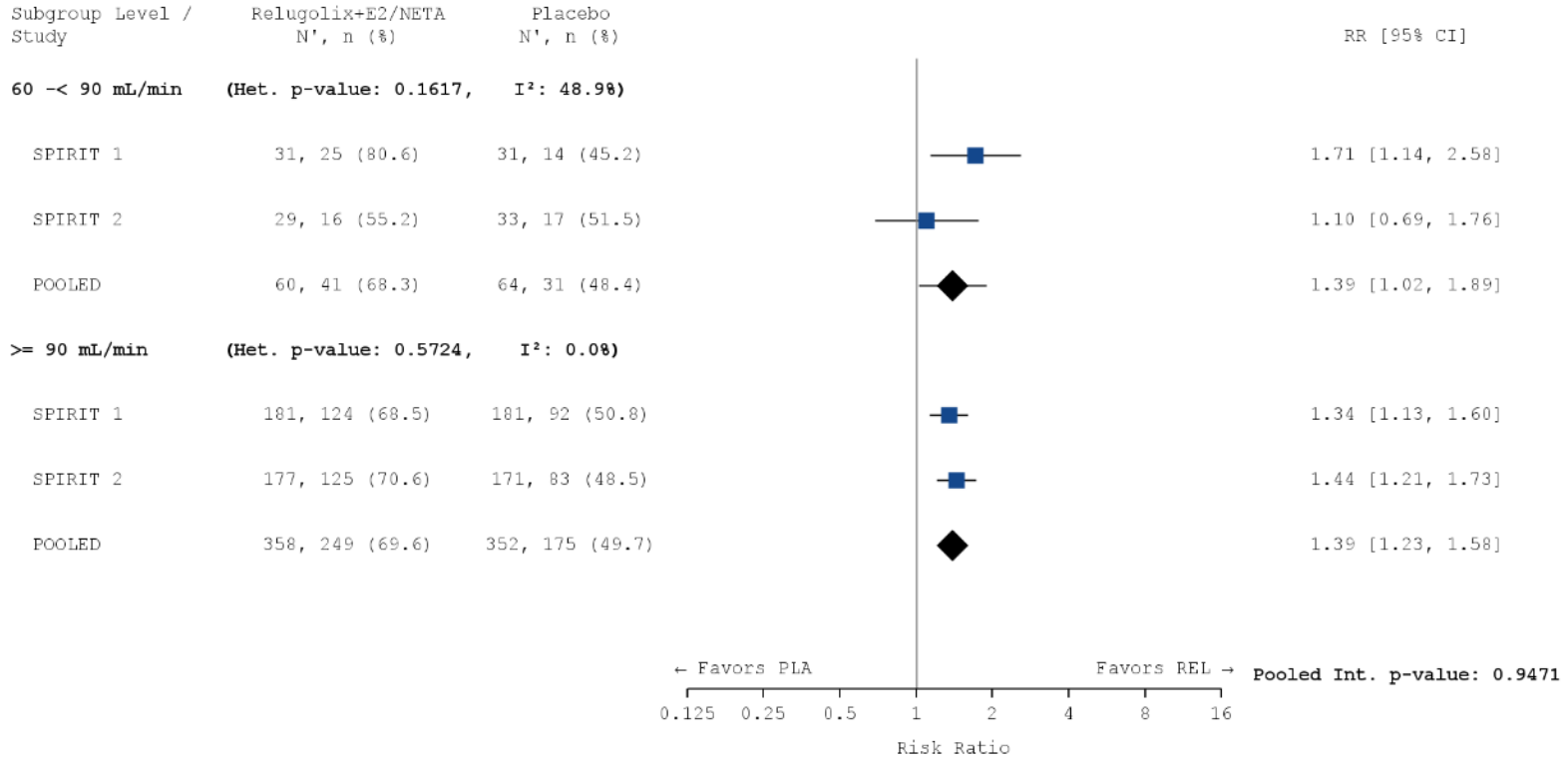
Figure 2.4.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.4.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Renal function

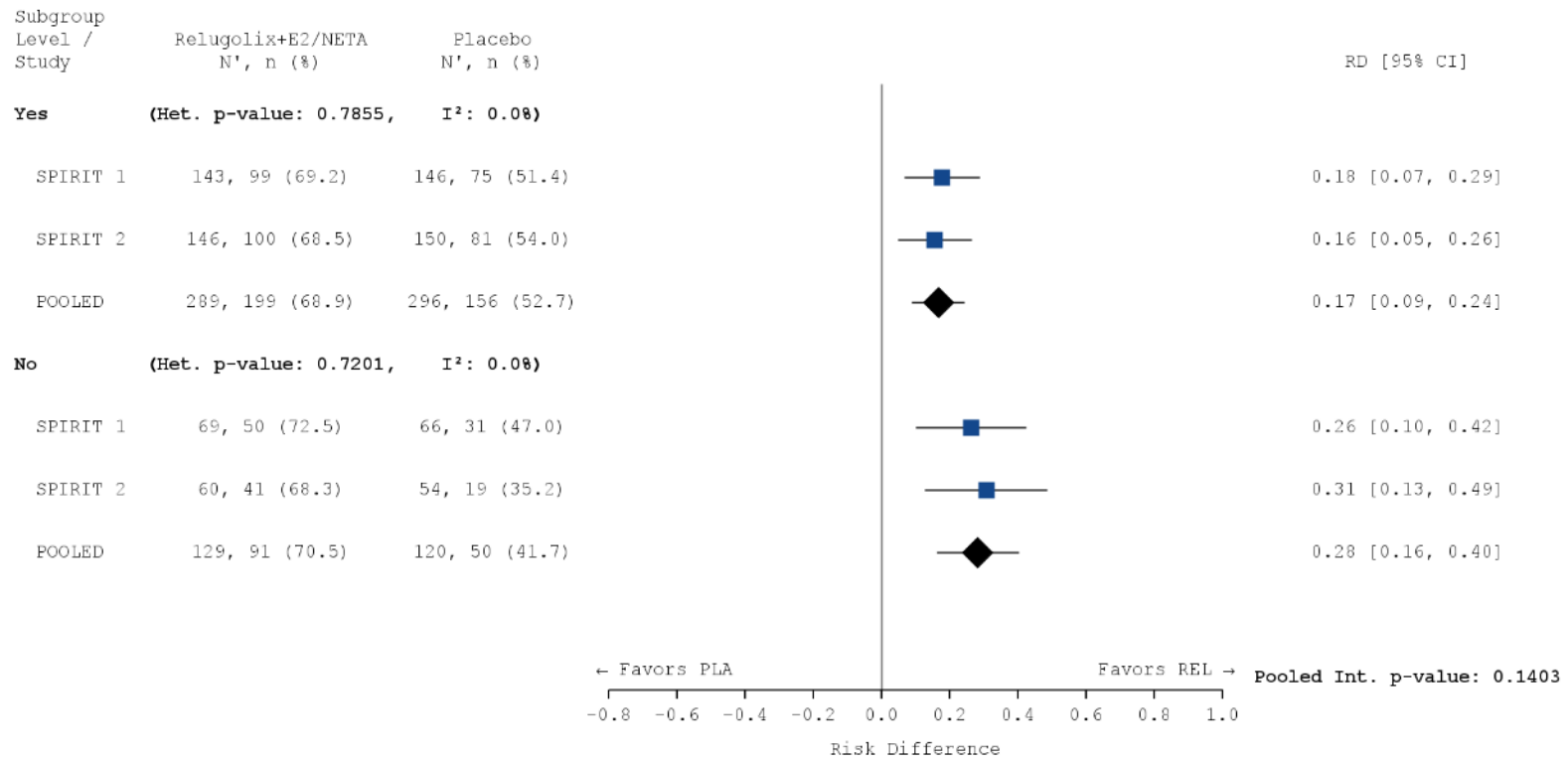


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

2.1.3.3 Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)

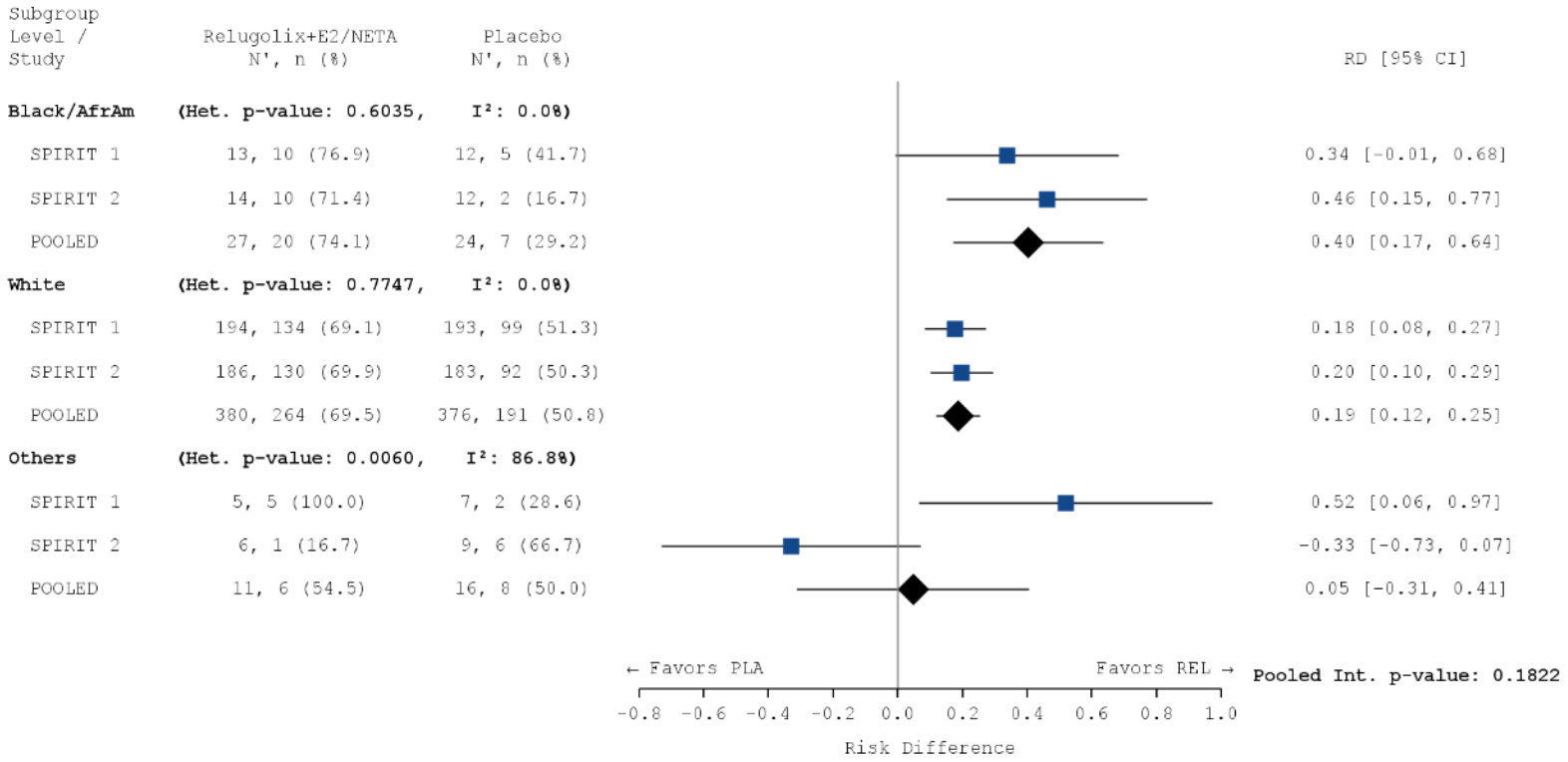
Figure 2.4.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

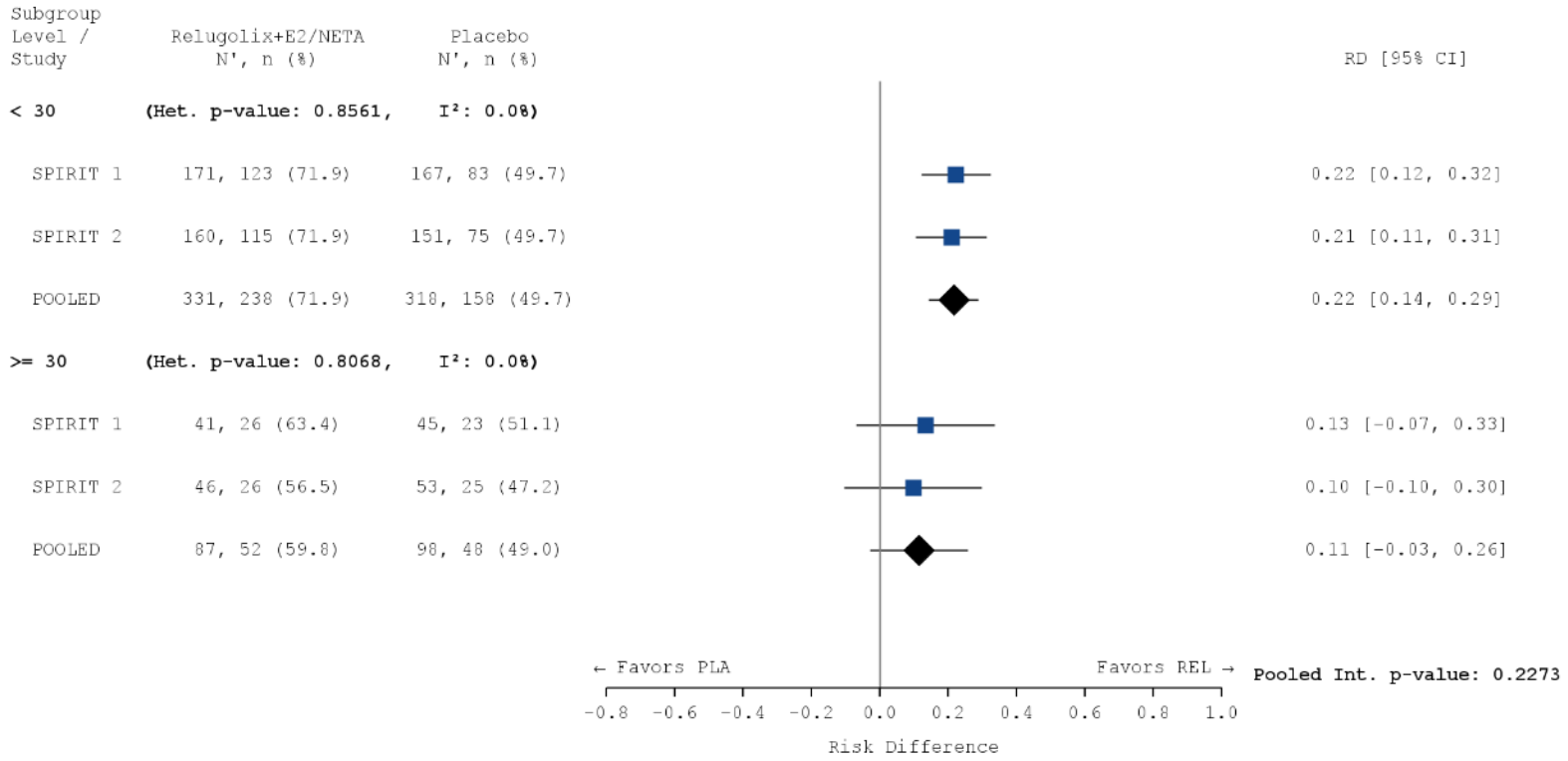
Figure 2.4.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

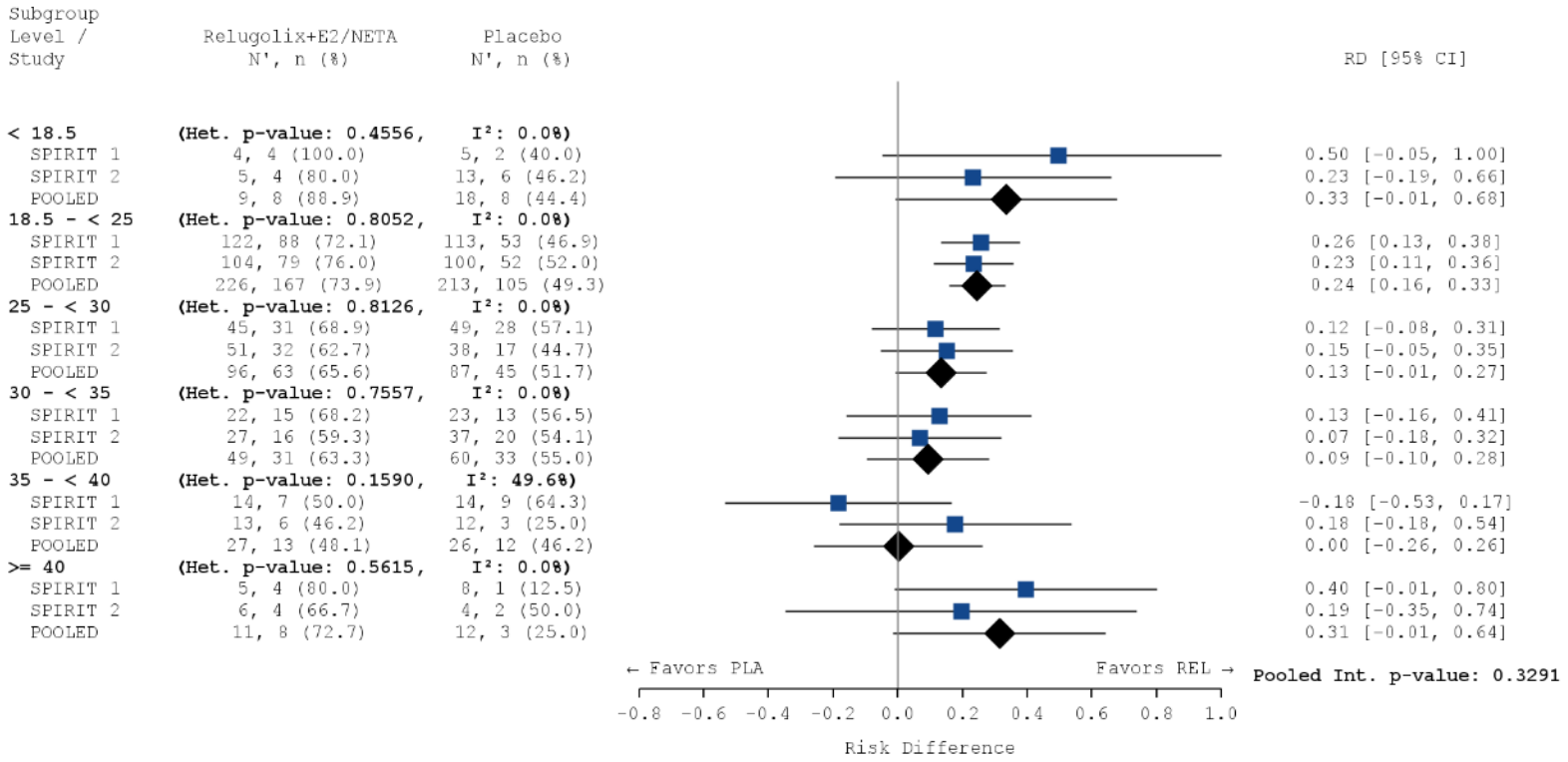
Figure 2.4.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.4.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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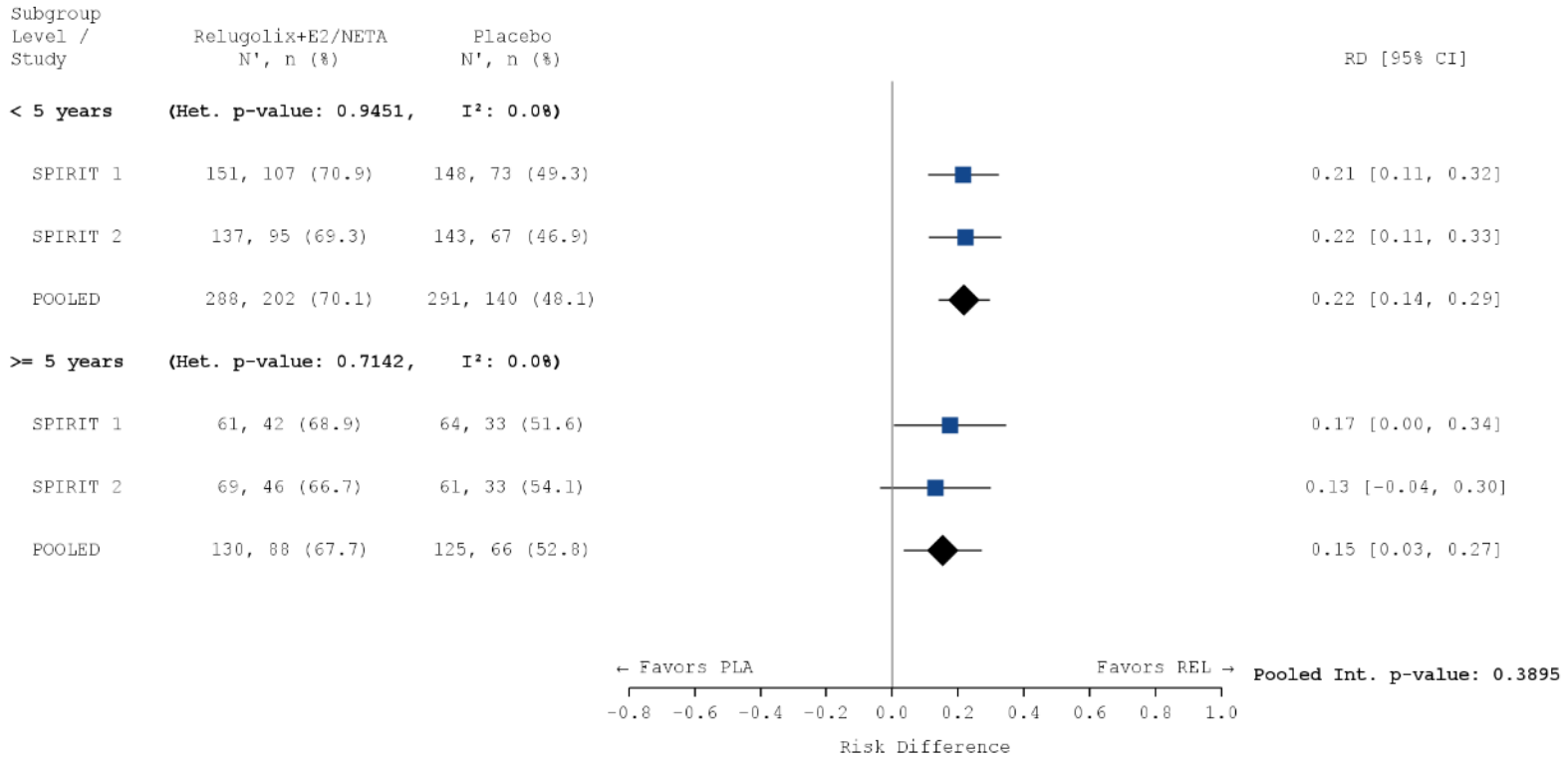
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

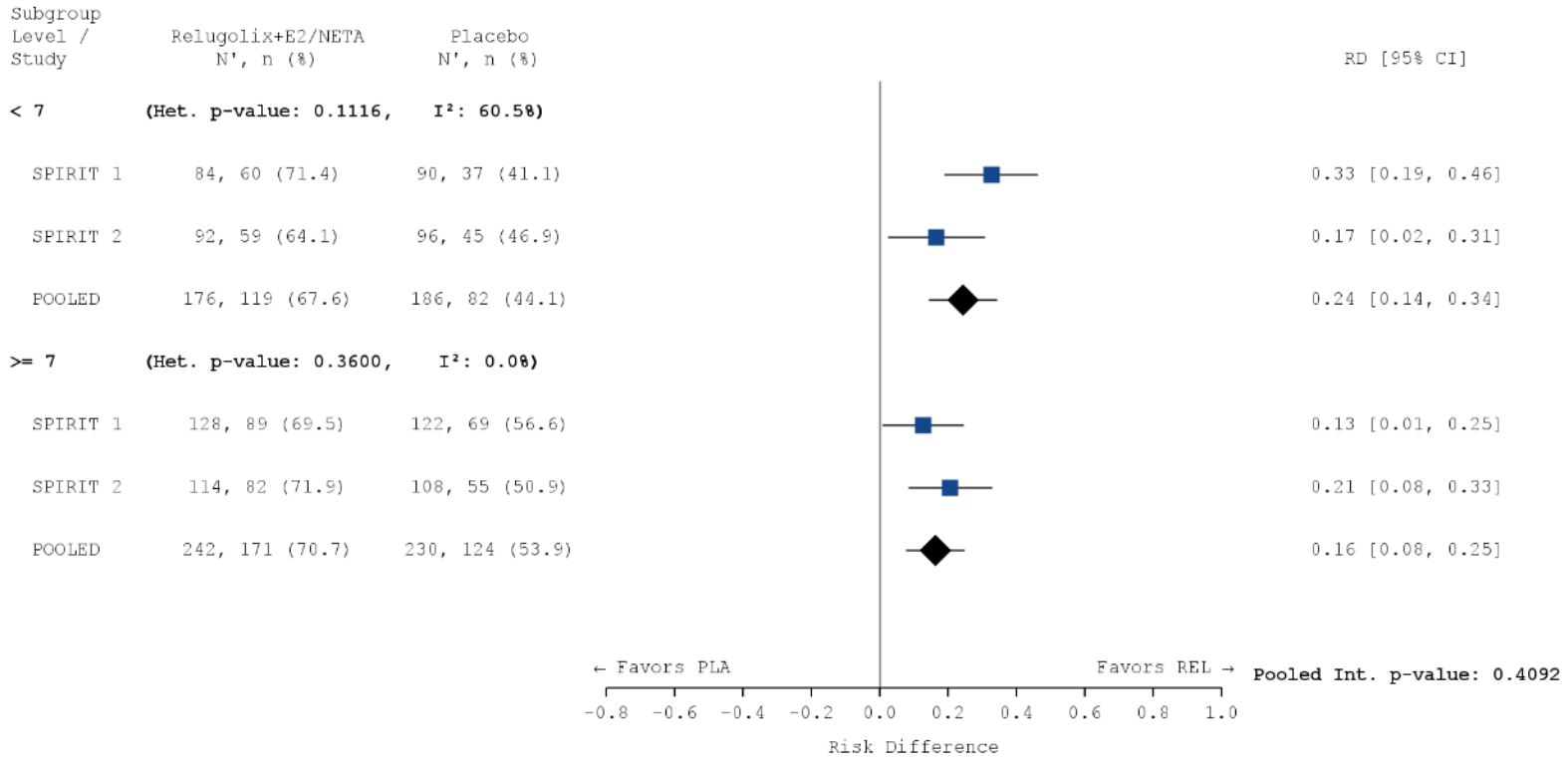
Figure 2.4.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.4.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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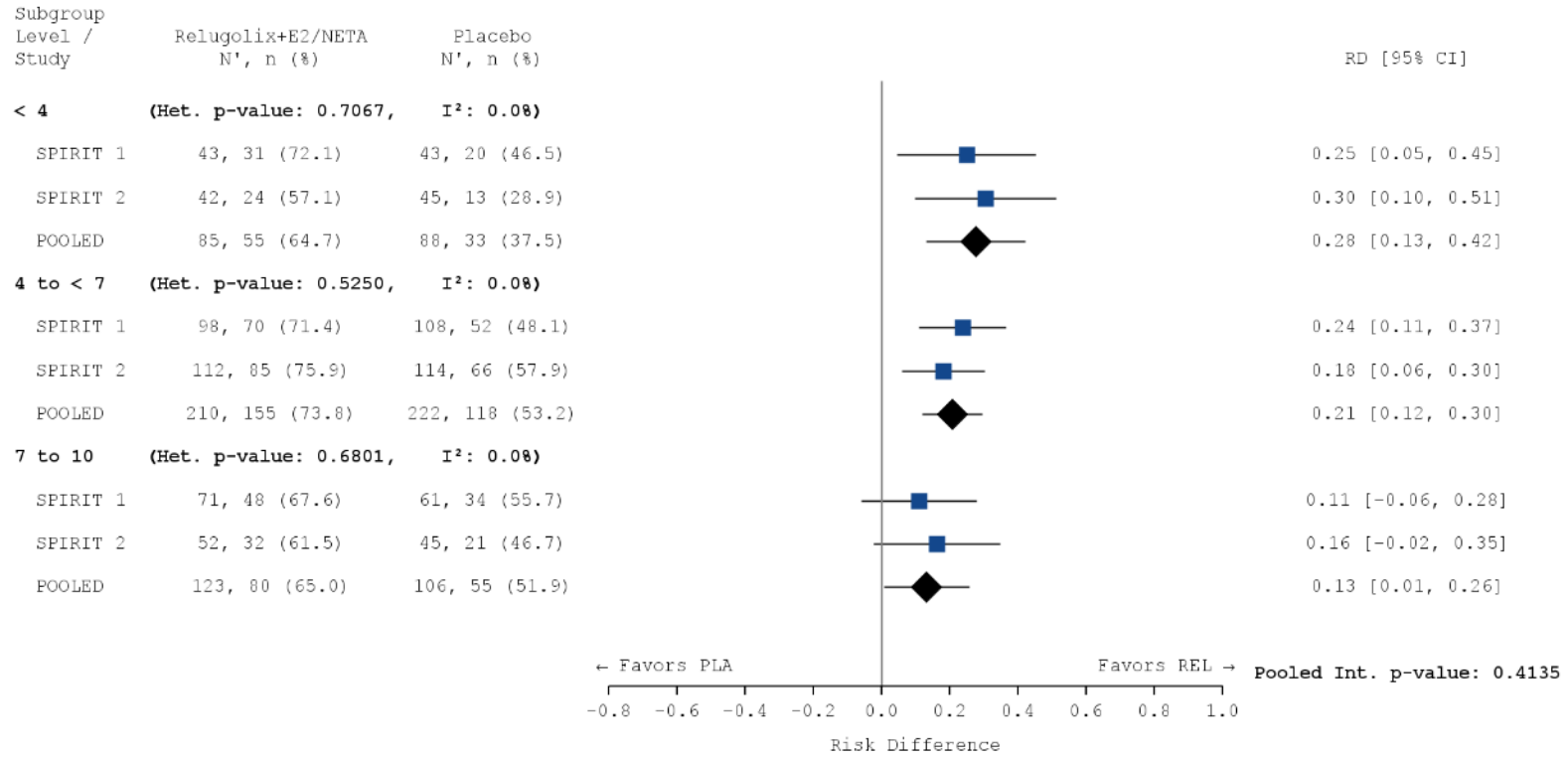
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

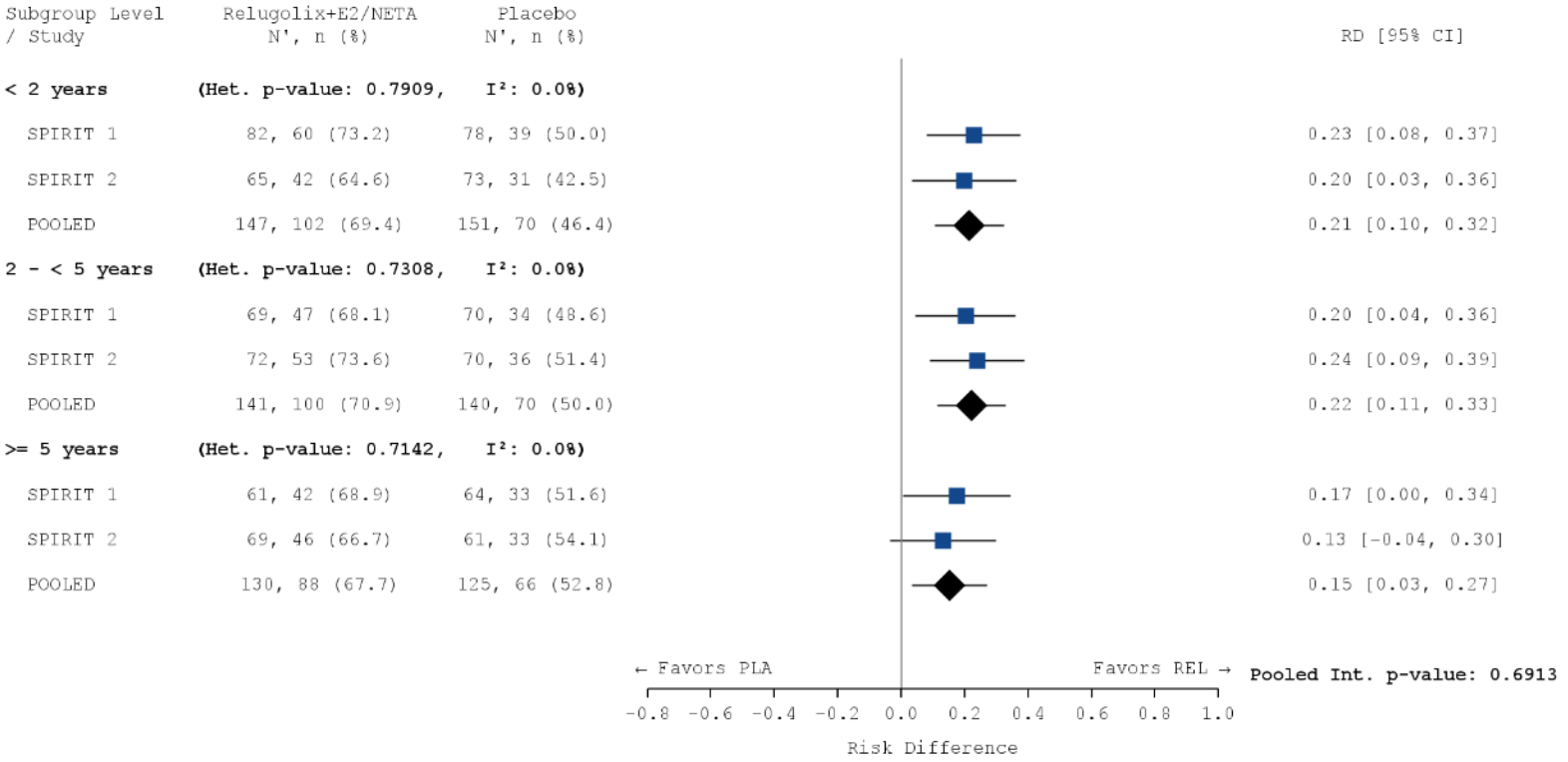
Figure 2.4.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

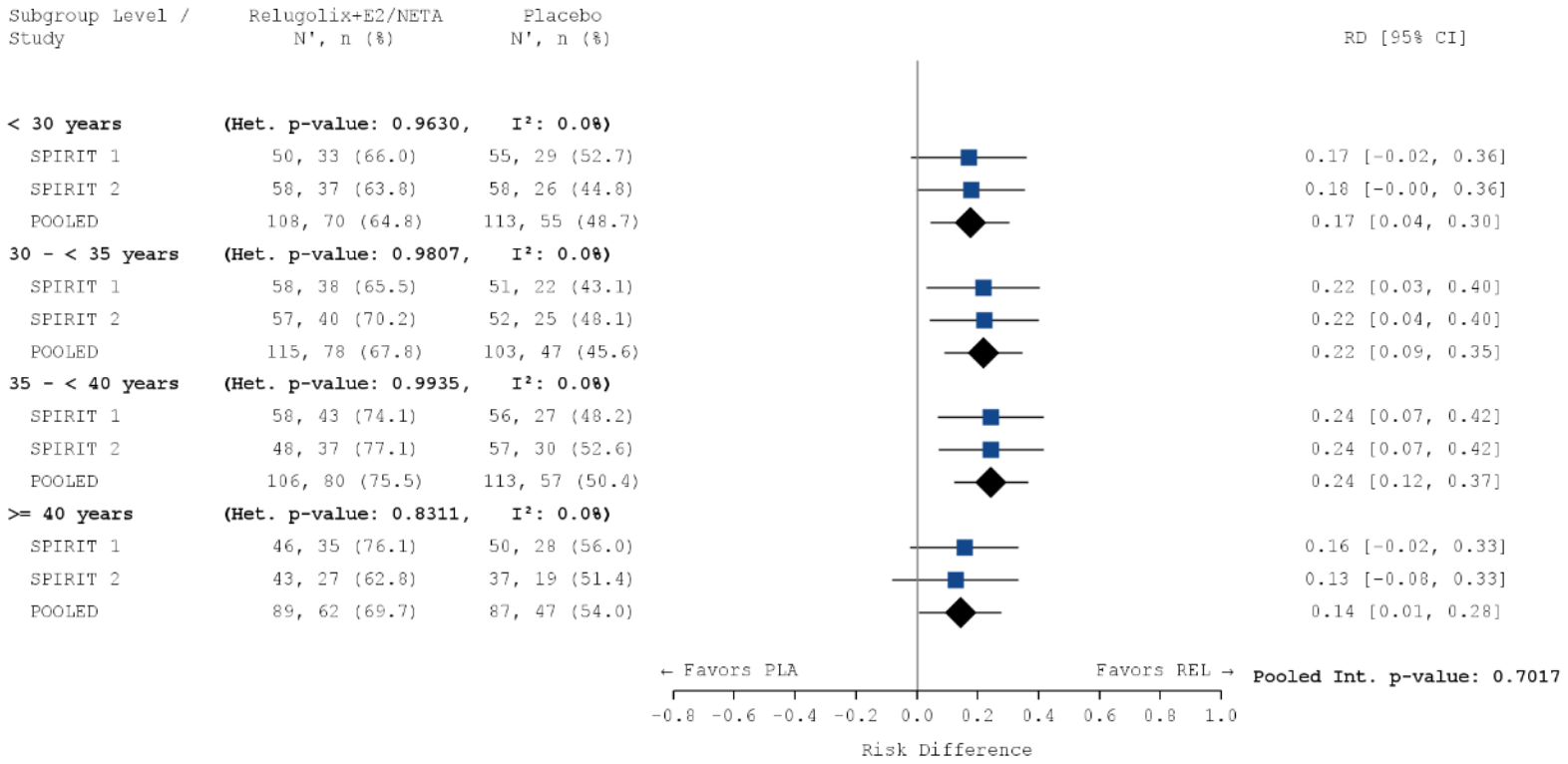
Figure 2.4.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

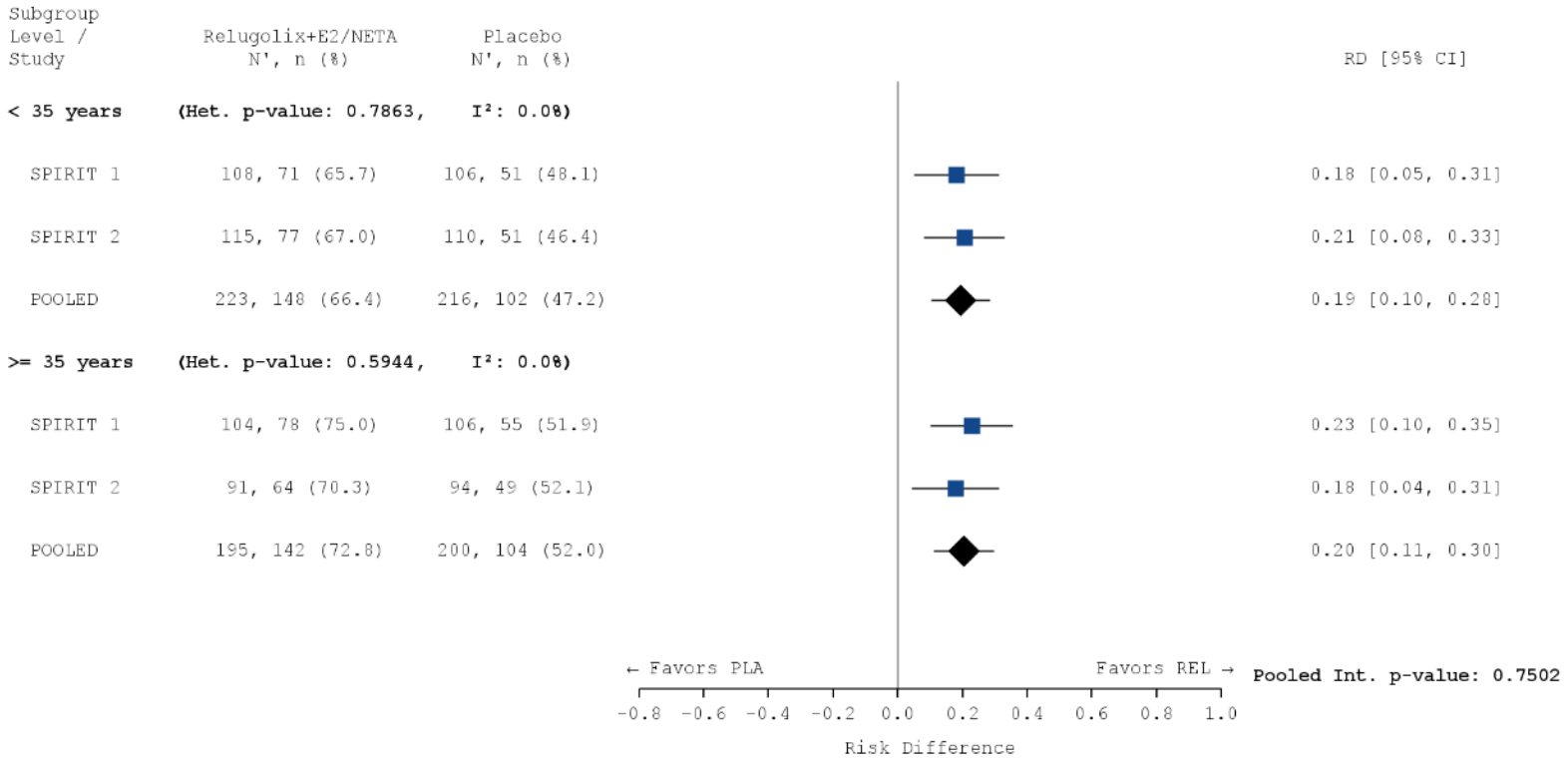
Figure 2.4.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

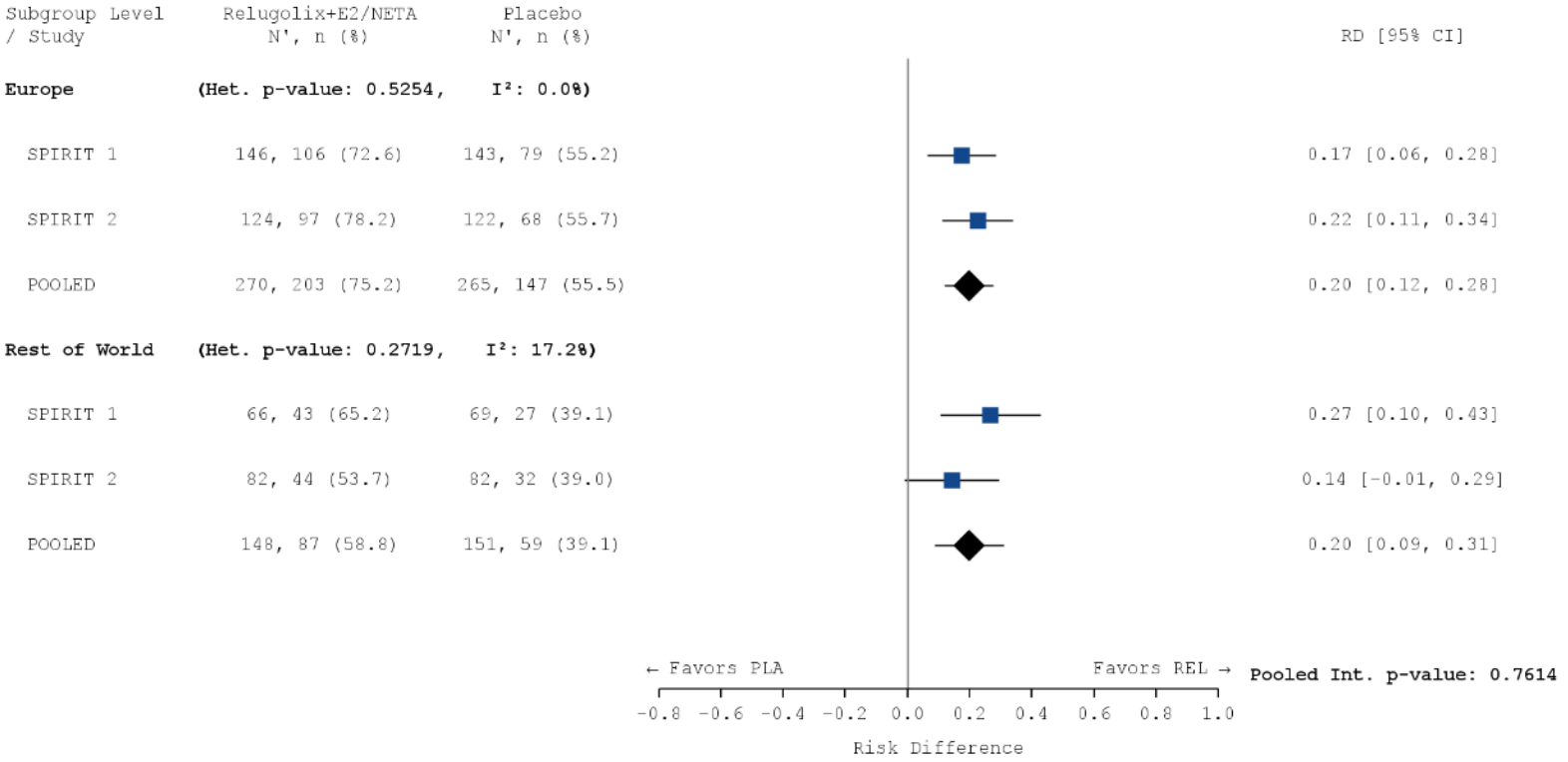
Figure 2.4.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.4.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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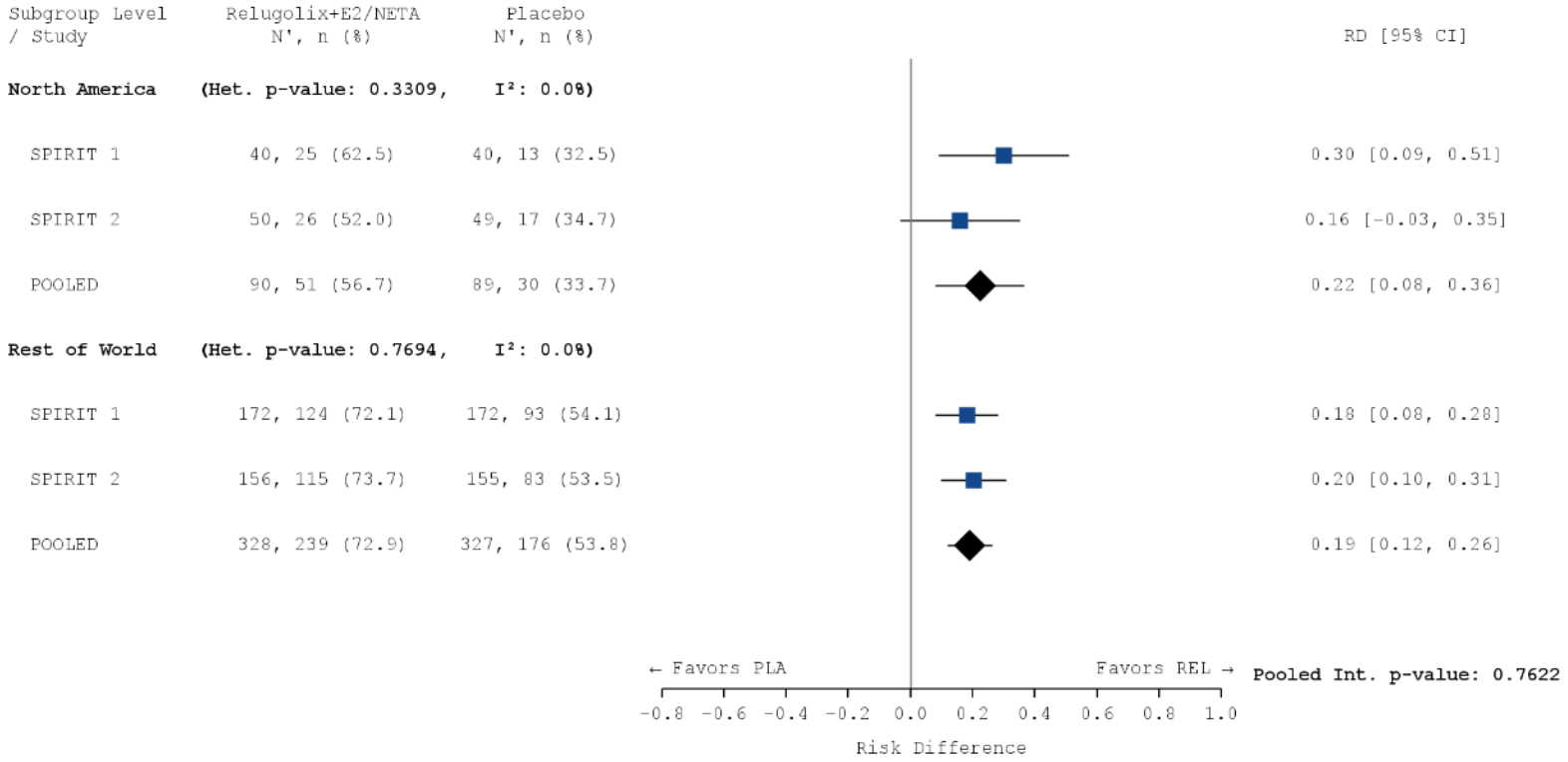
Figure 2.4.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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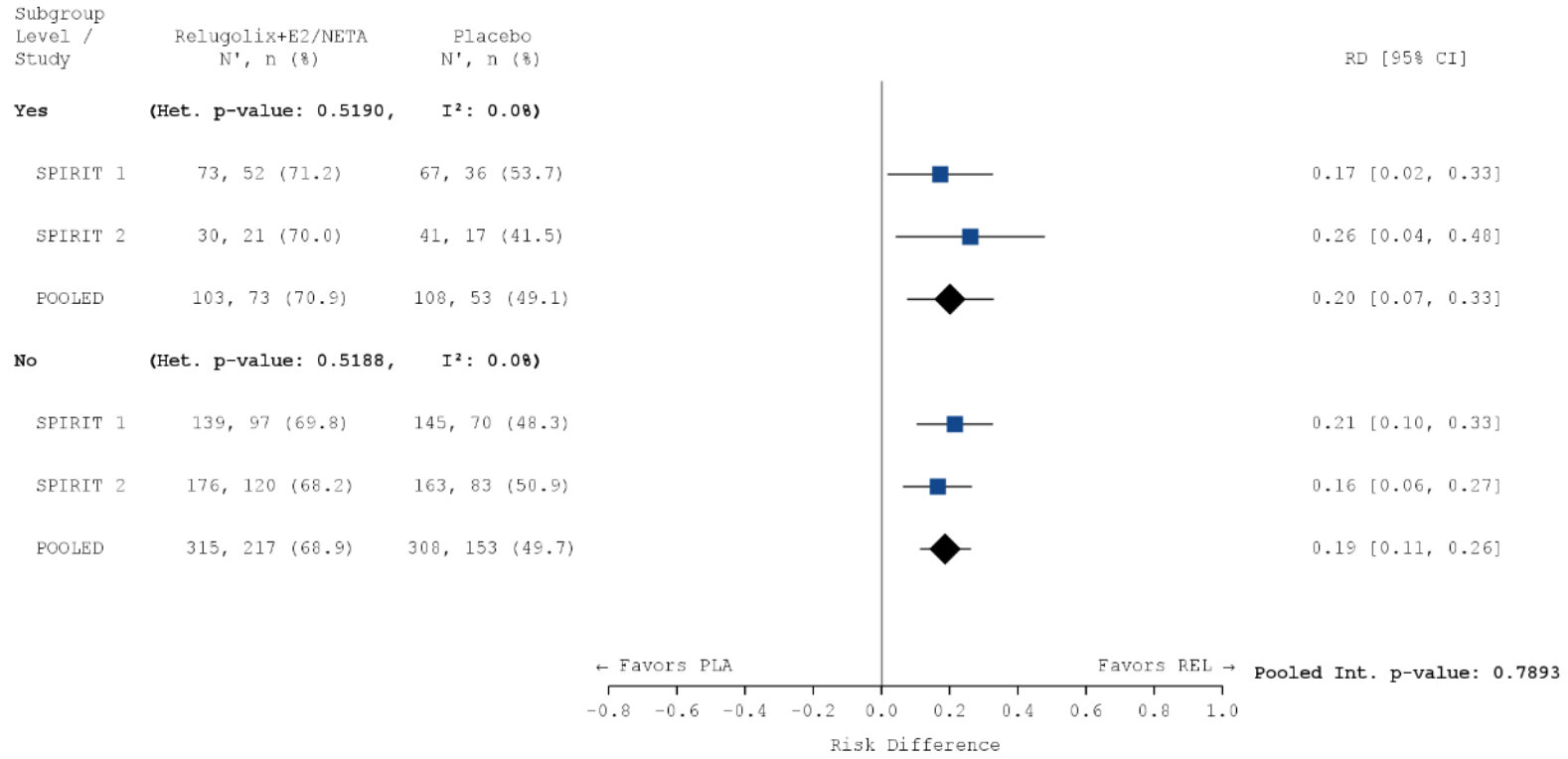
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

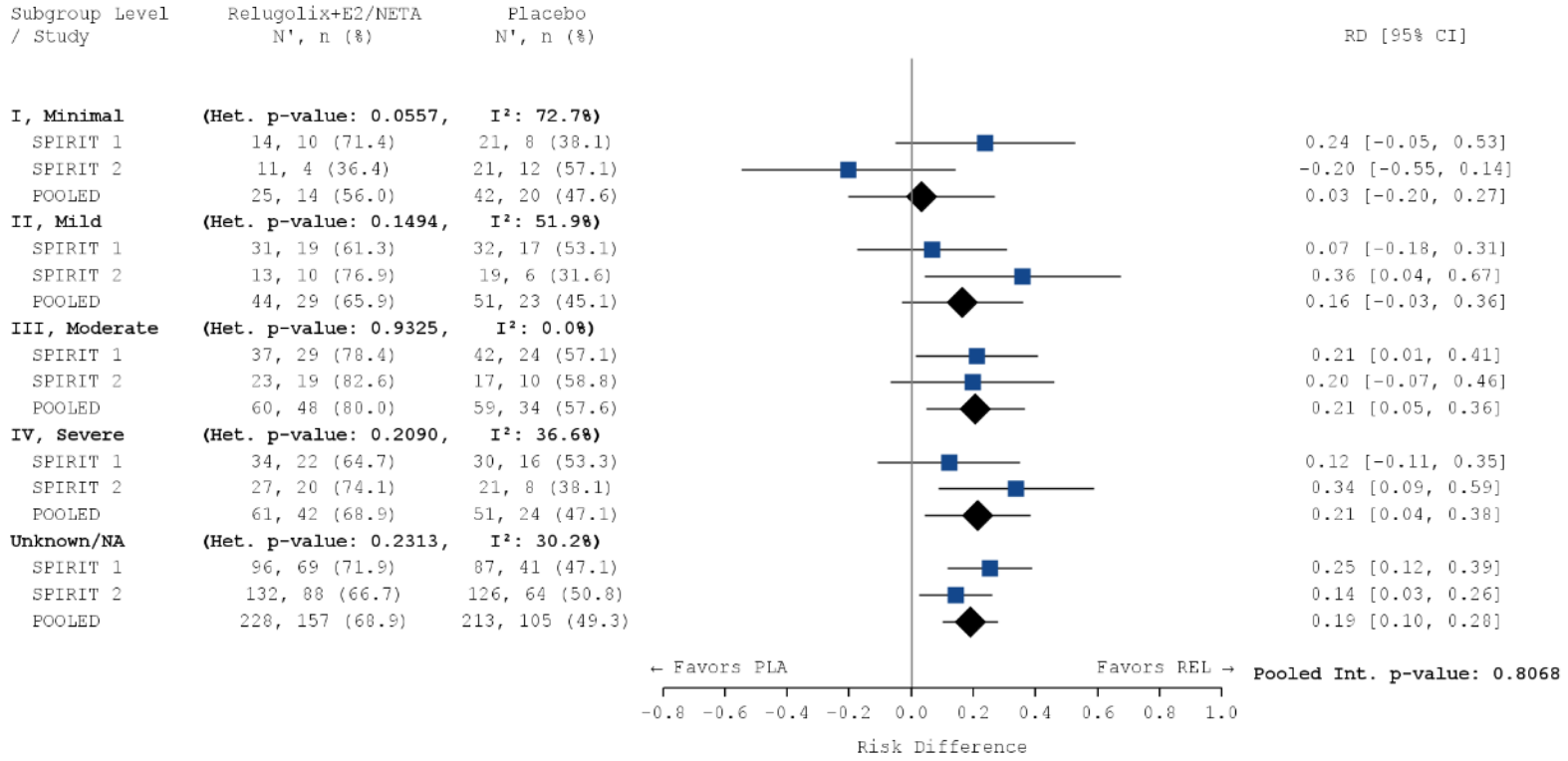
Figure 2.4.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

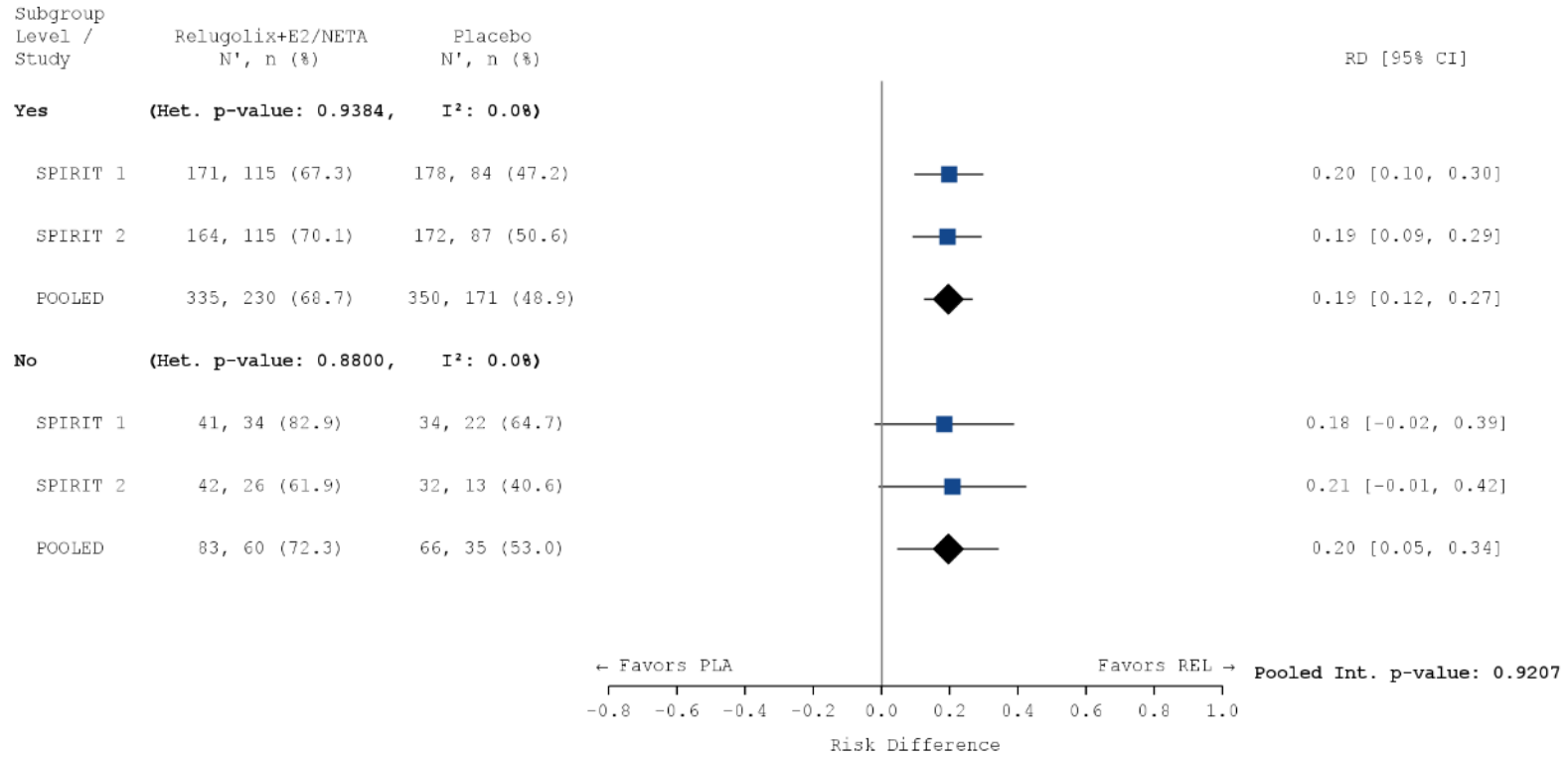
Figure 2.4.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

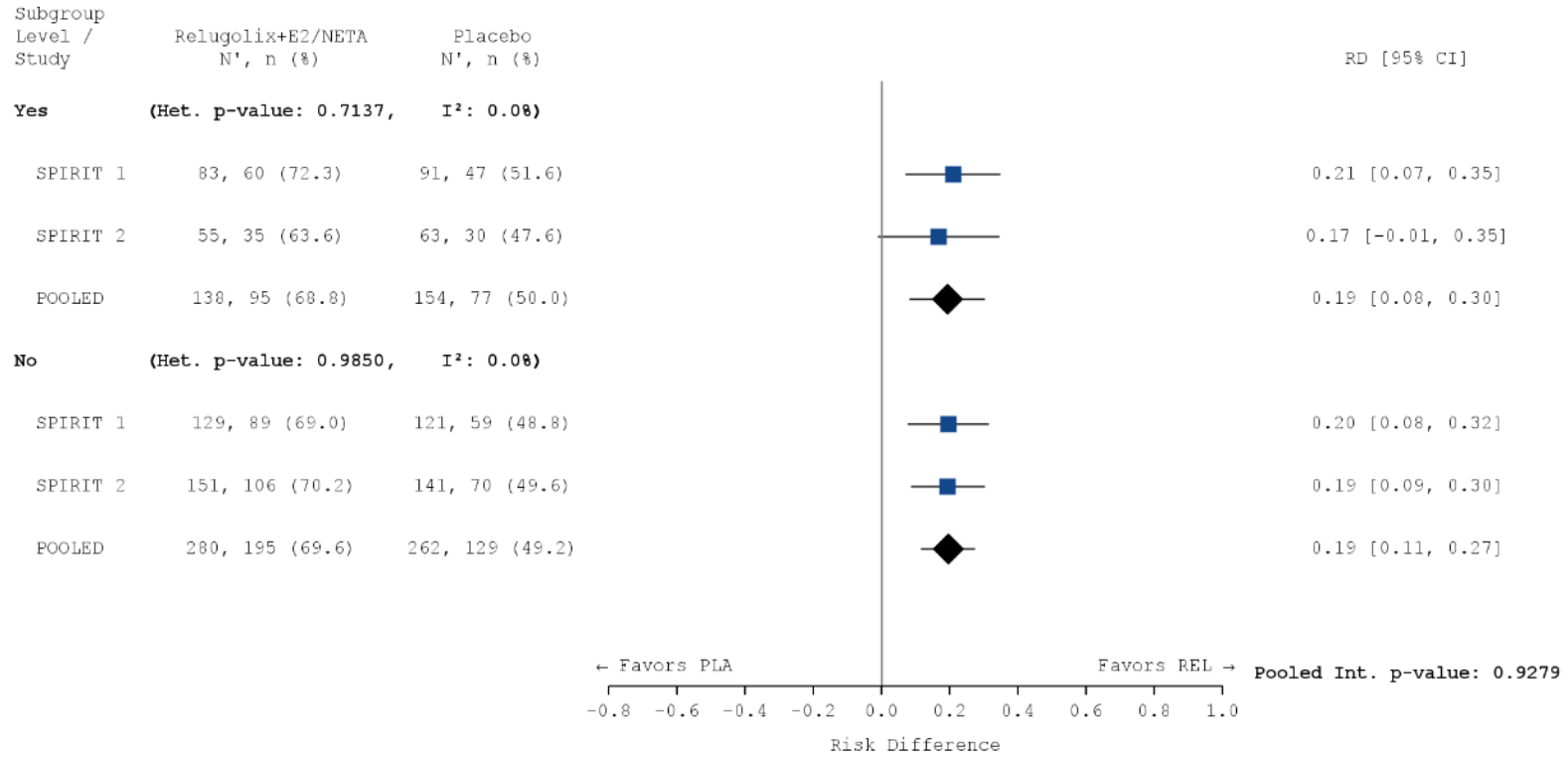
Figure 2.4.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.4.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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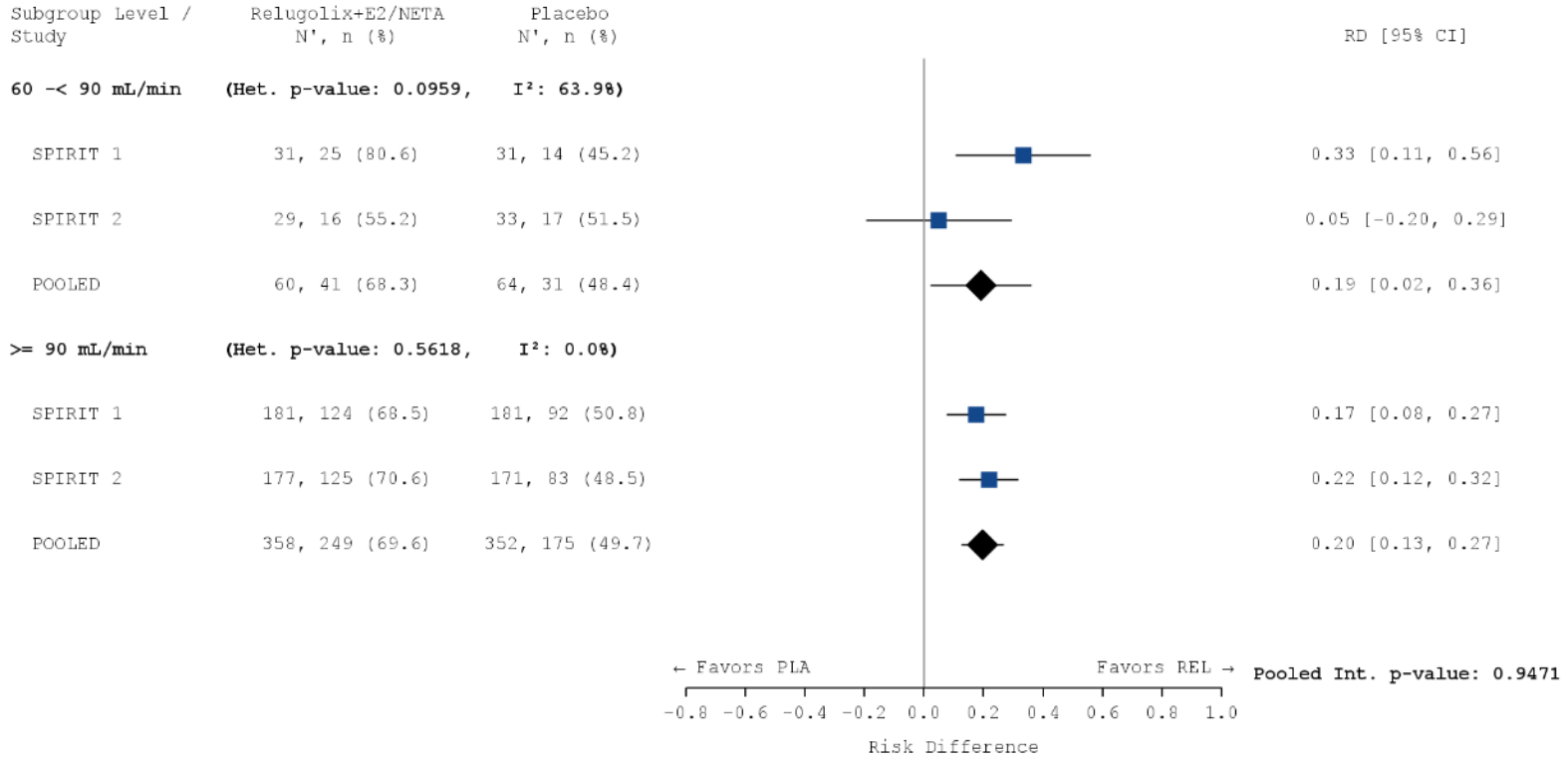
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.4.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean overall pelvic pain score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

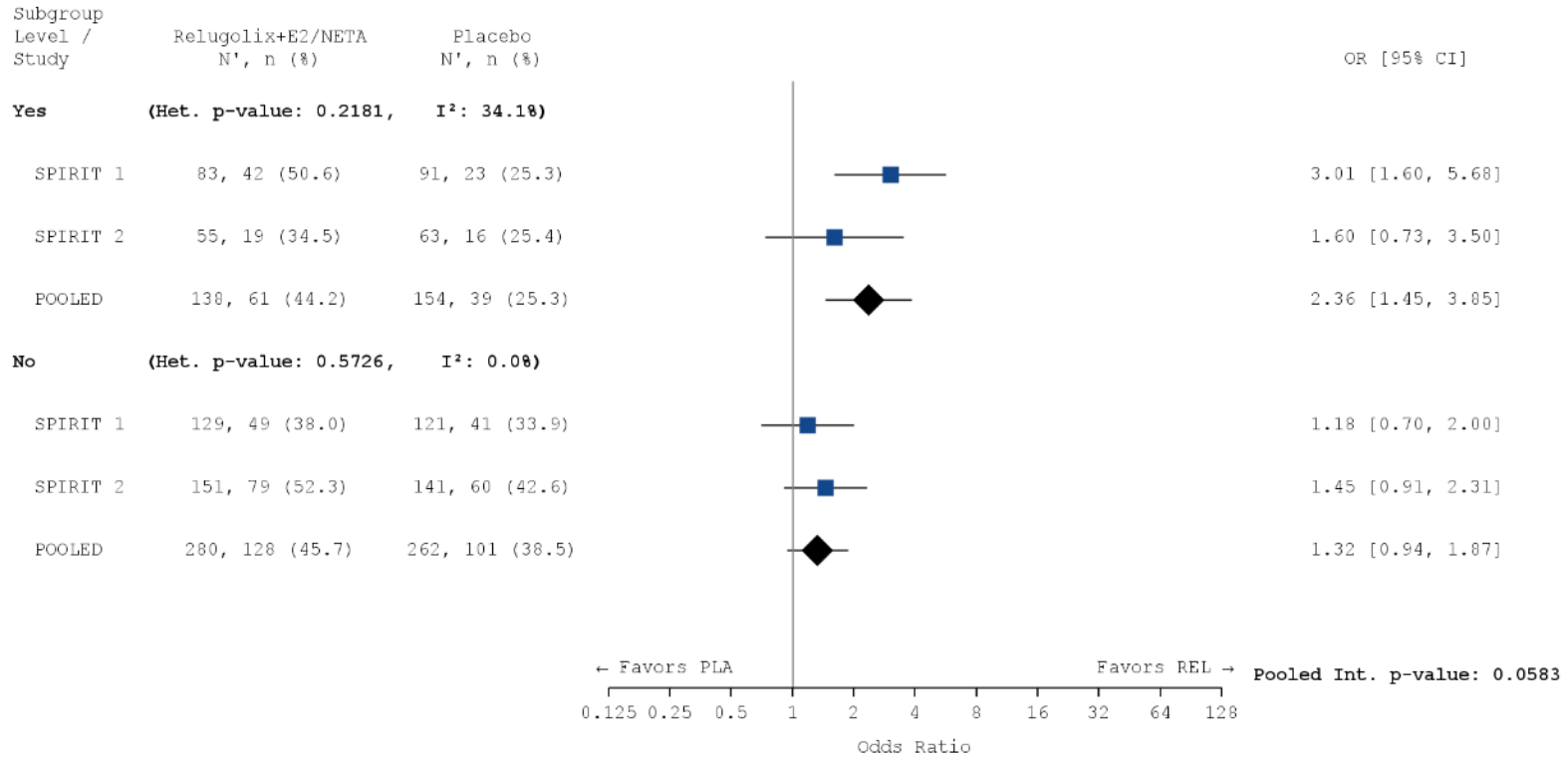
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

2.1.4 Reduktion der Dyspareunie

2.1.4.1 Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)

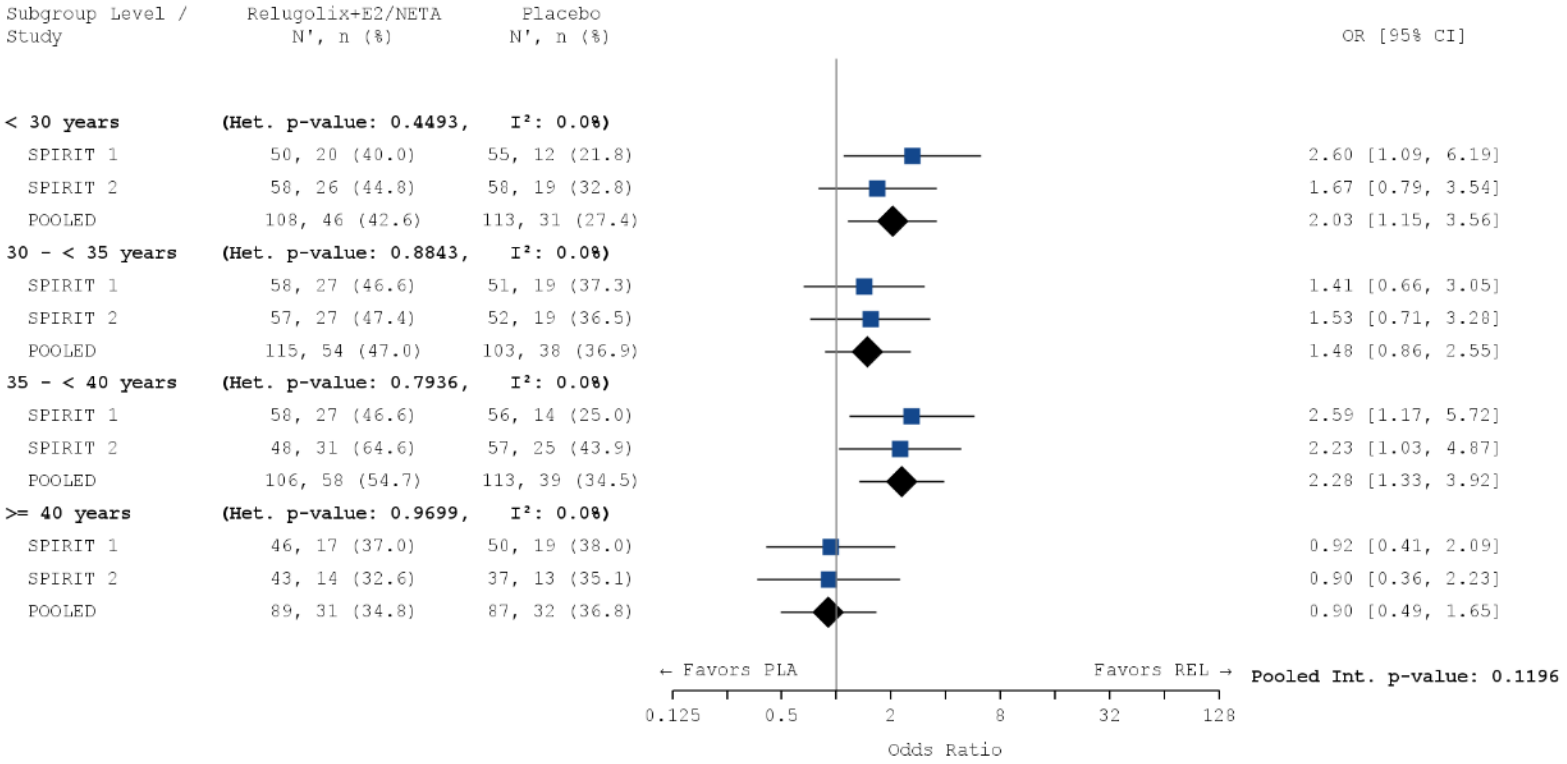
SPIRIT AMNOG
SPIRIT1/SPIRIT2

Figure 2.3.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

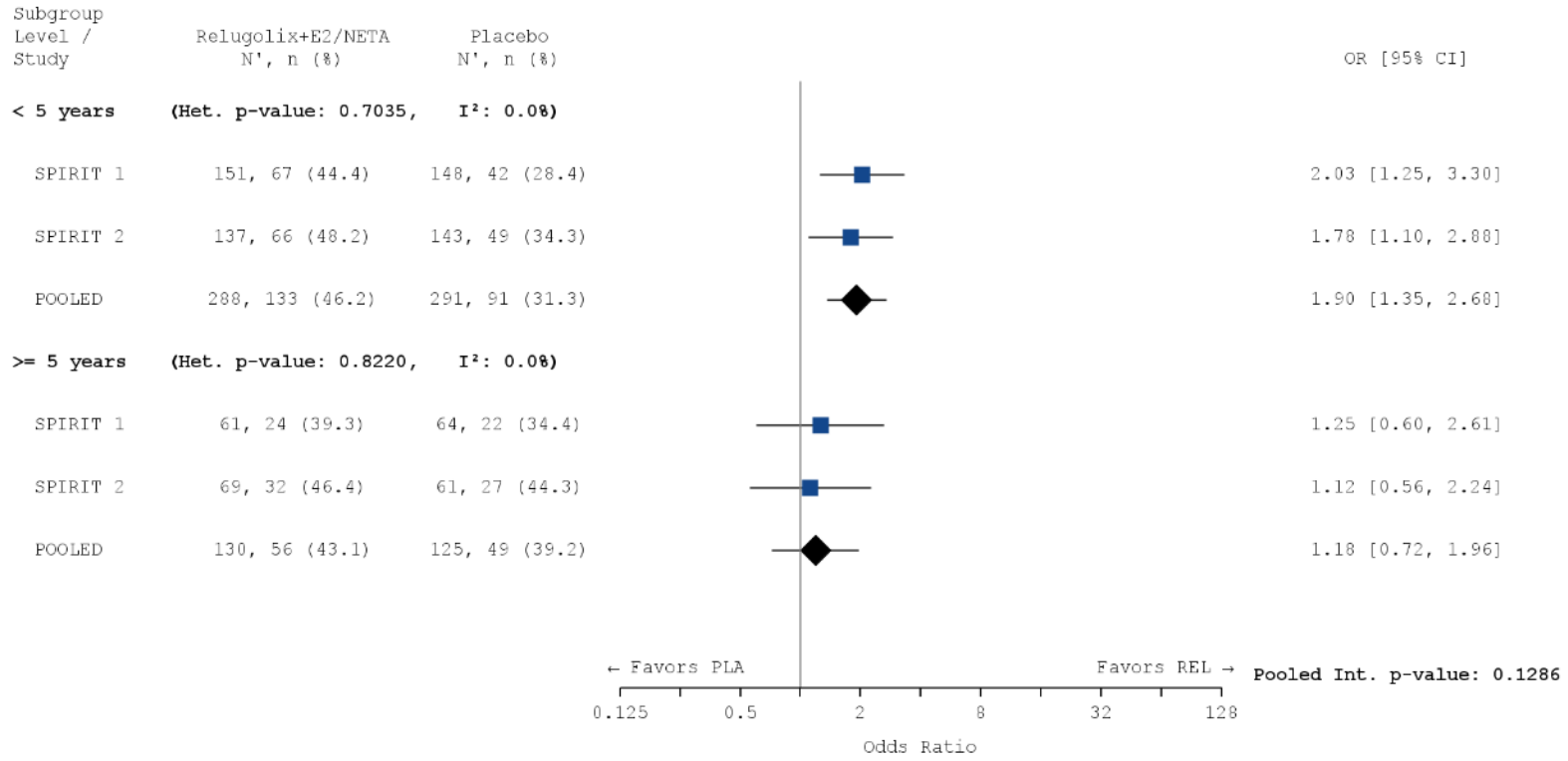
Figure 2.3.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

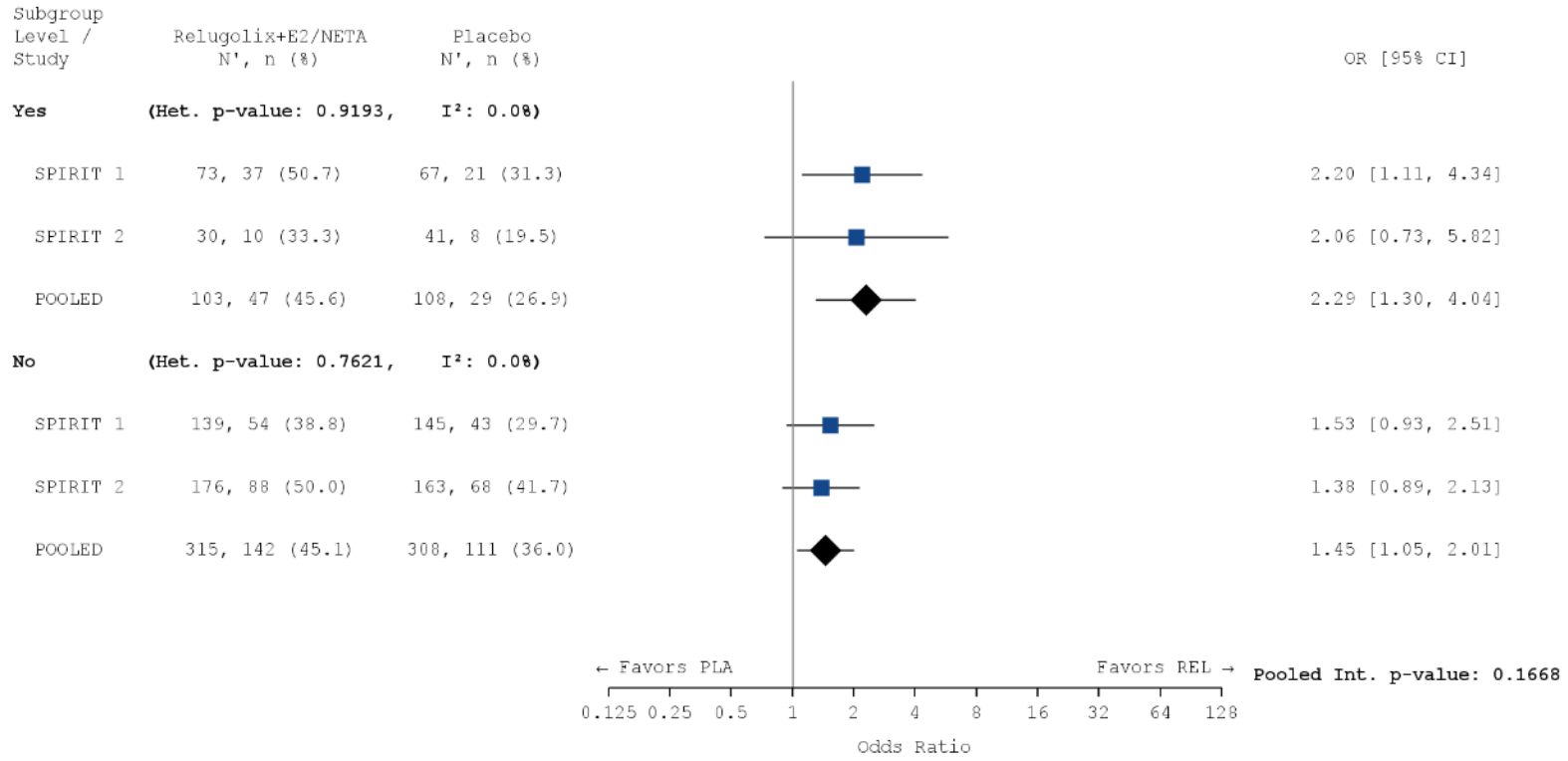
Figure 2.3.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.3.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
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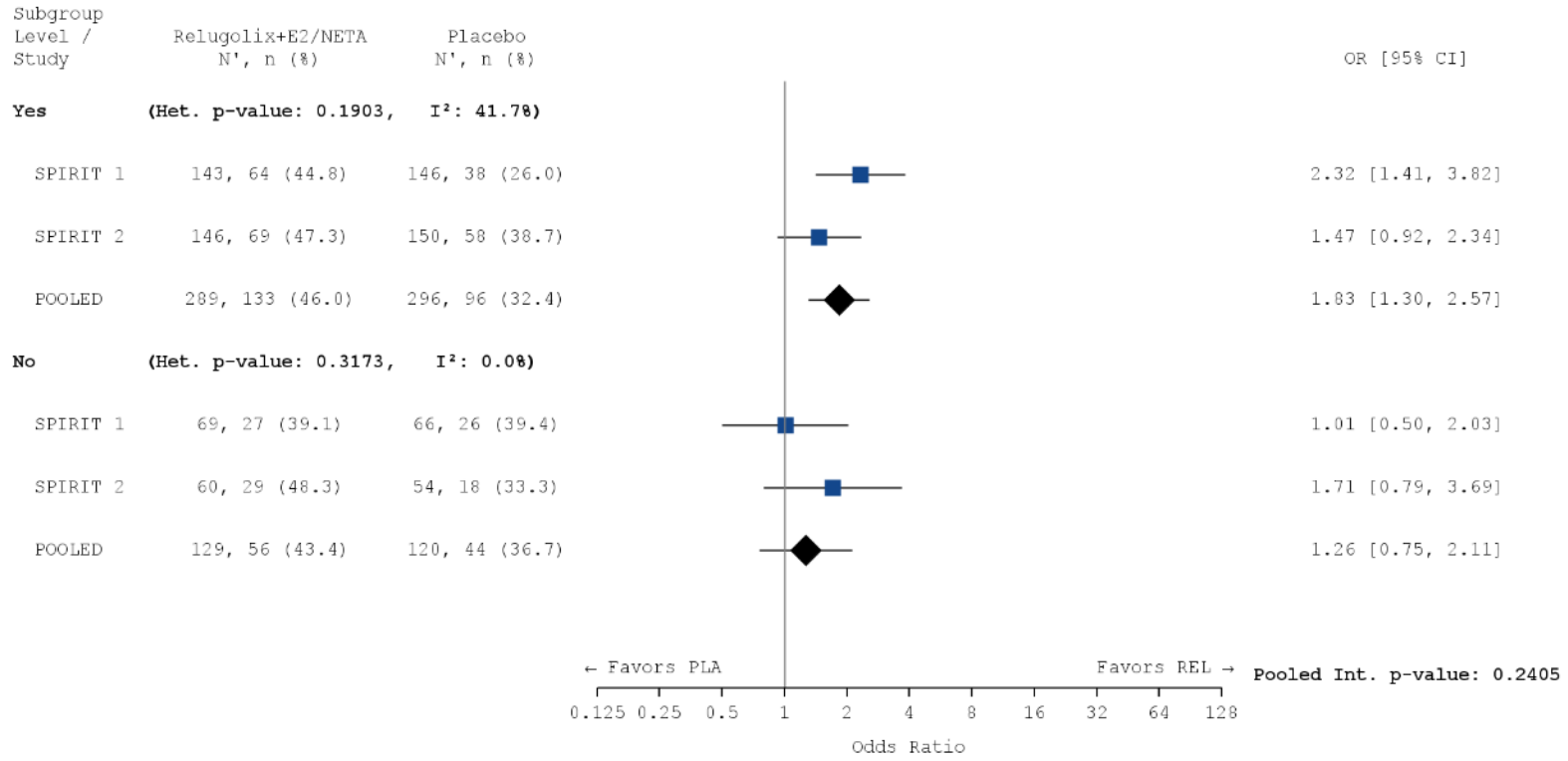
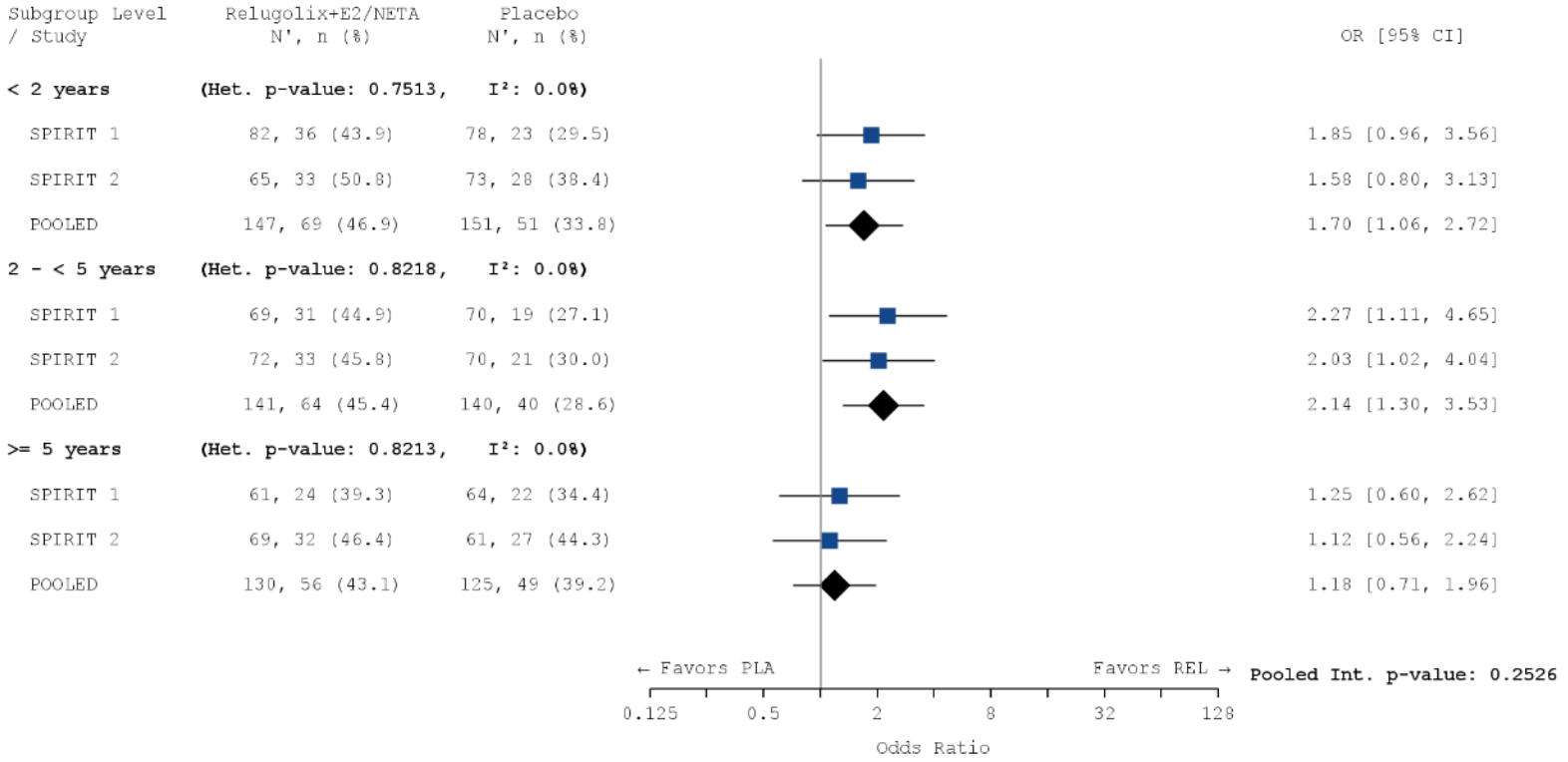
Figure 2.3.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.3.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
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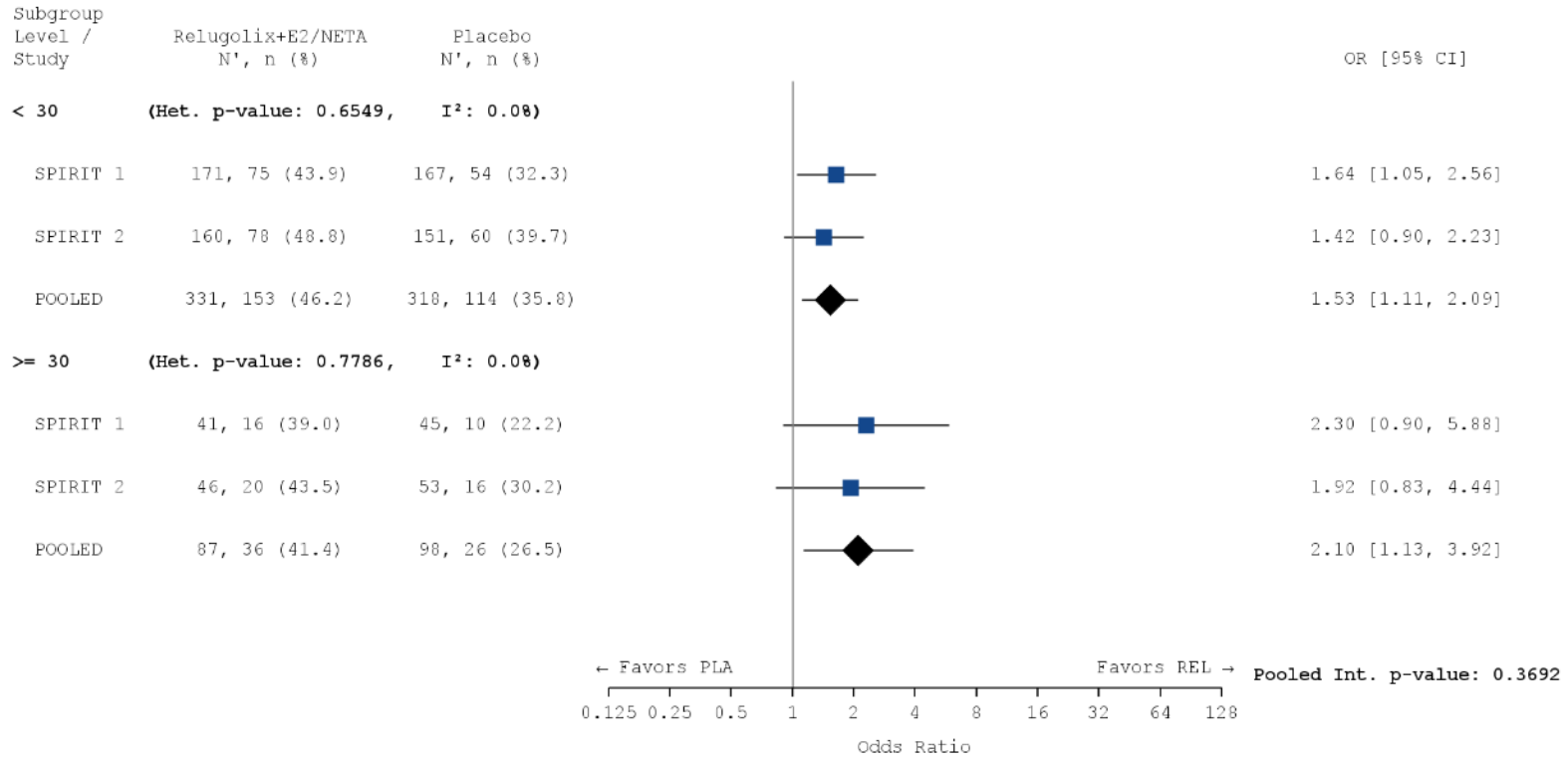
Figure 2.3.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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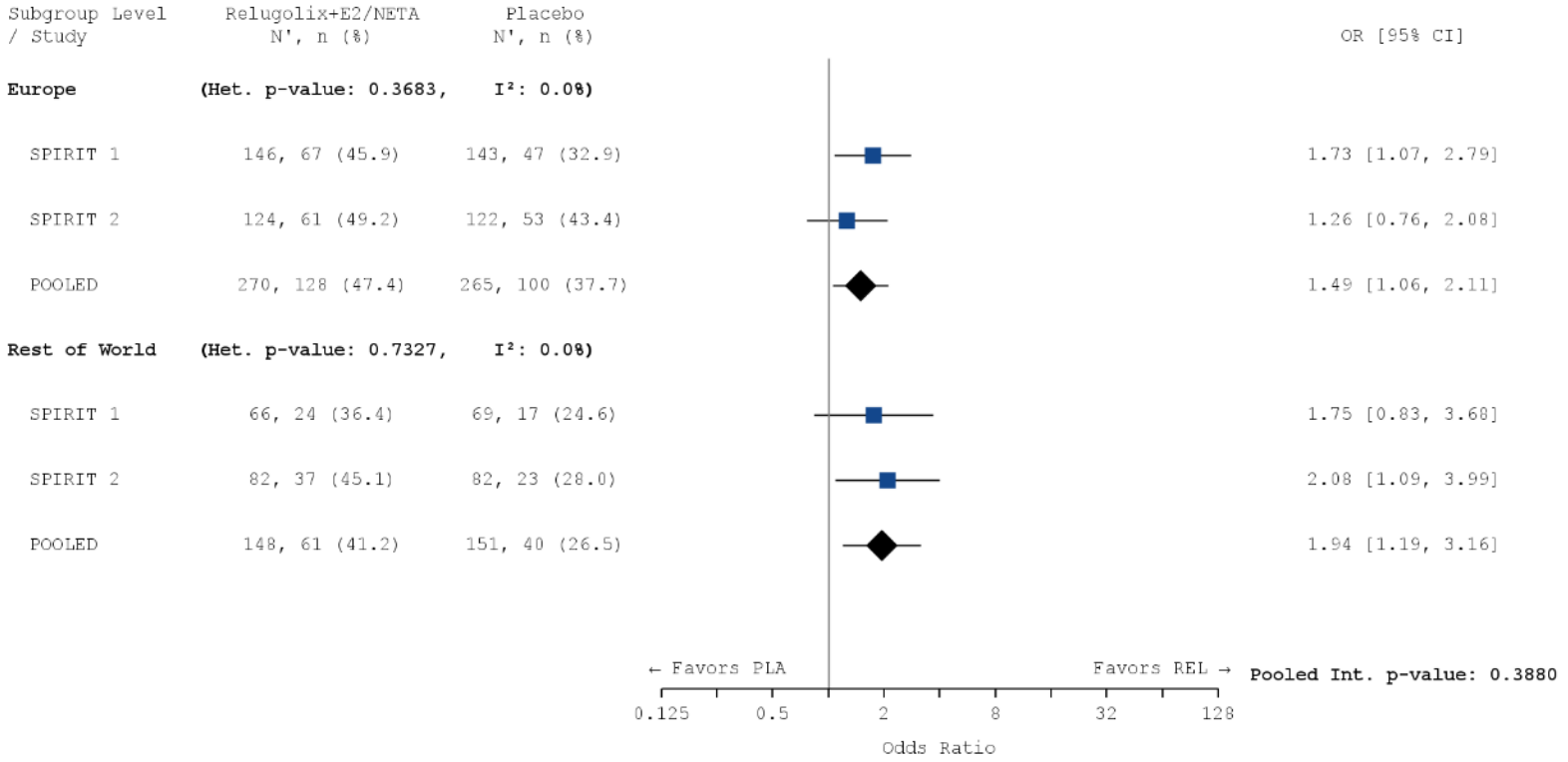
Figure 2.3.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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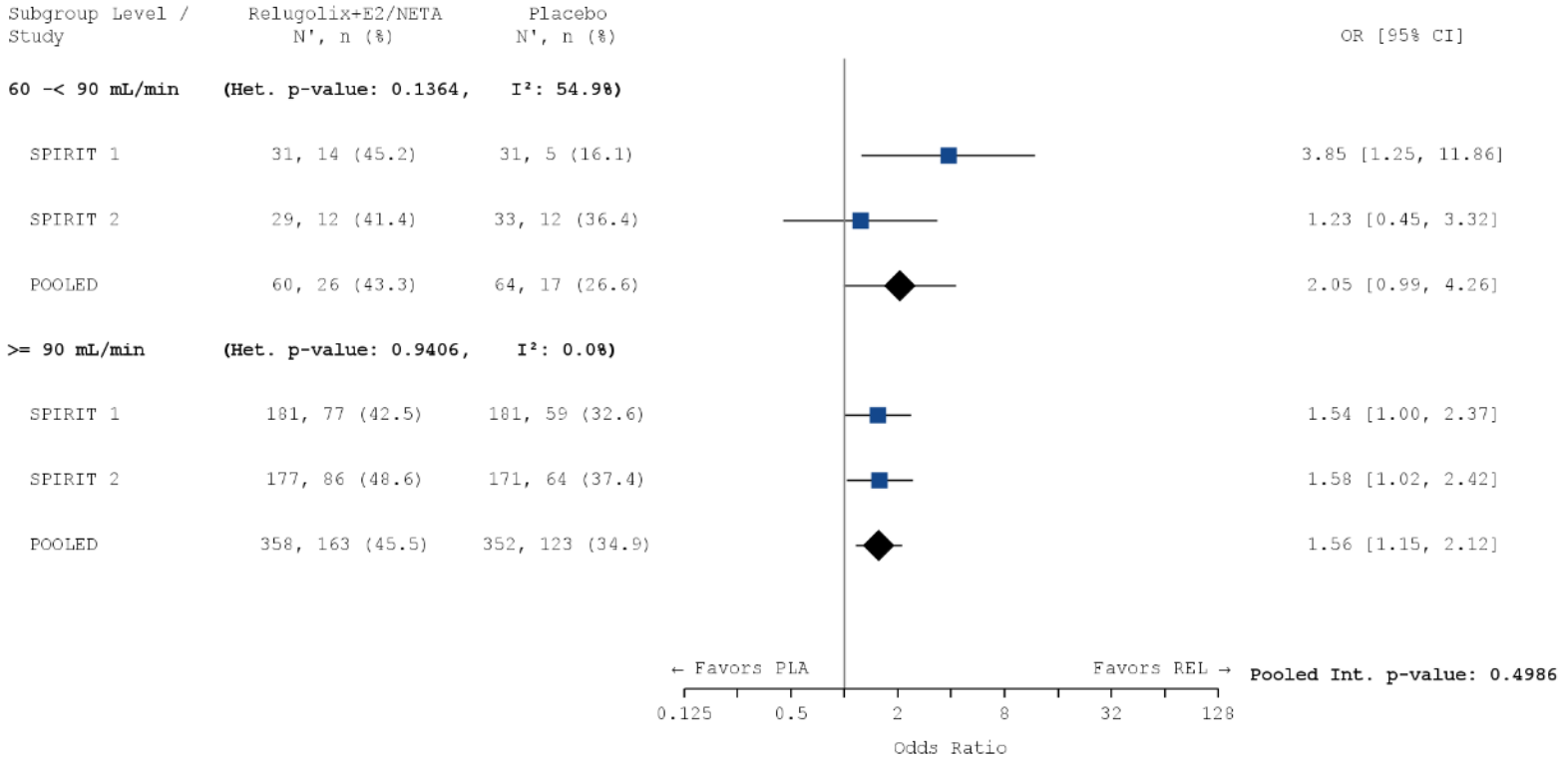
Figure 2.3.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
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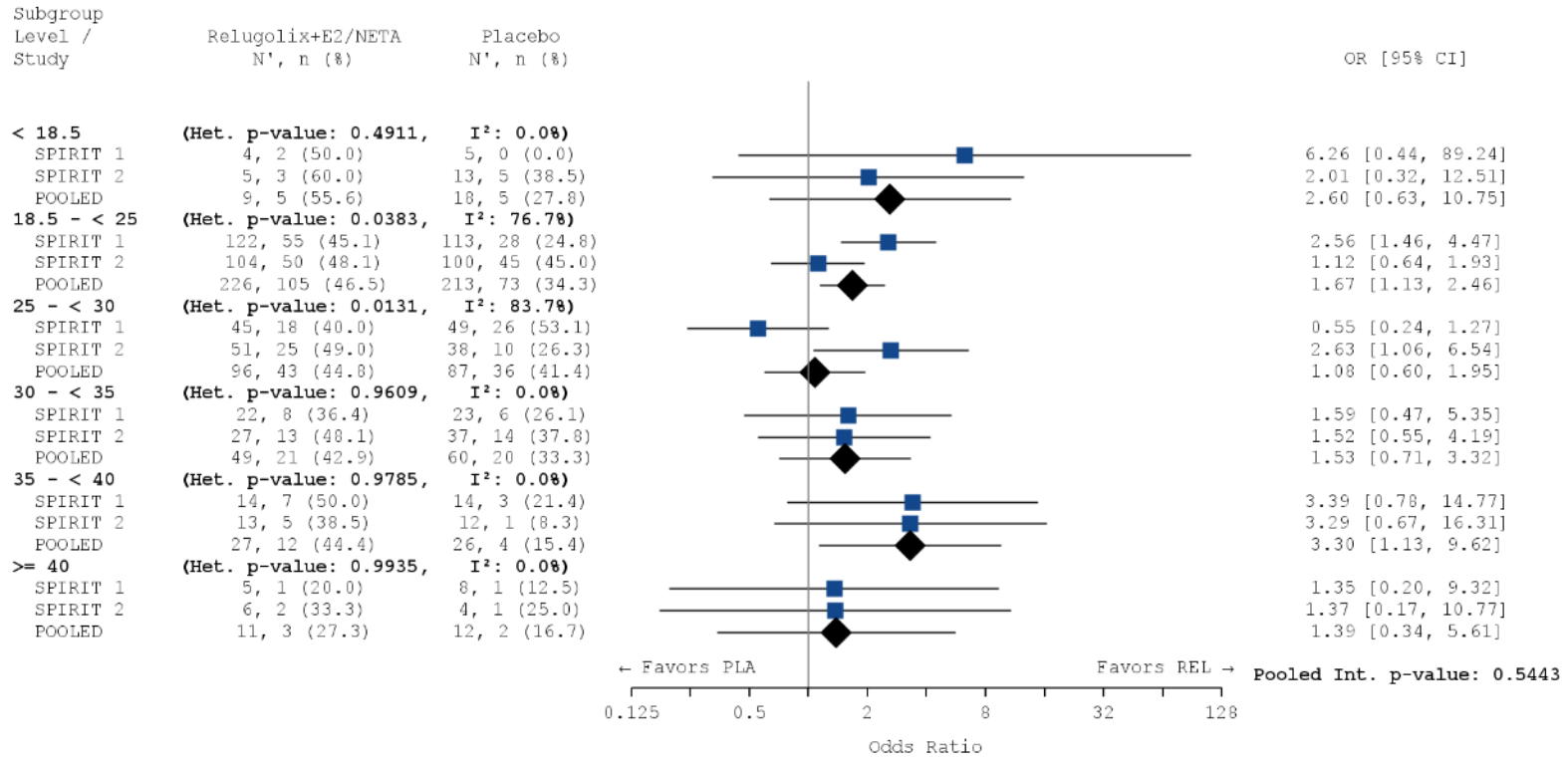
Figure 2.3.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
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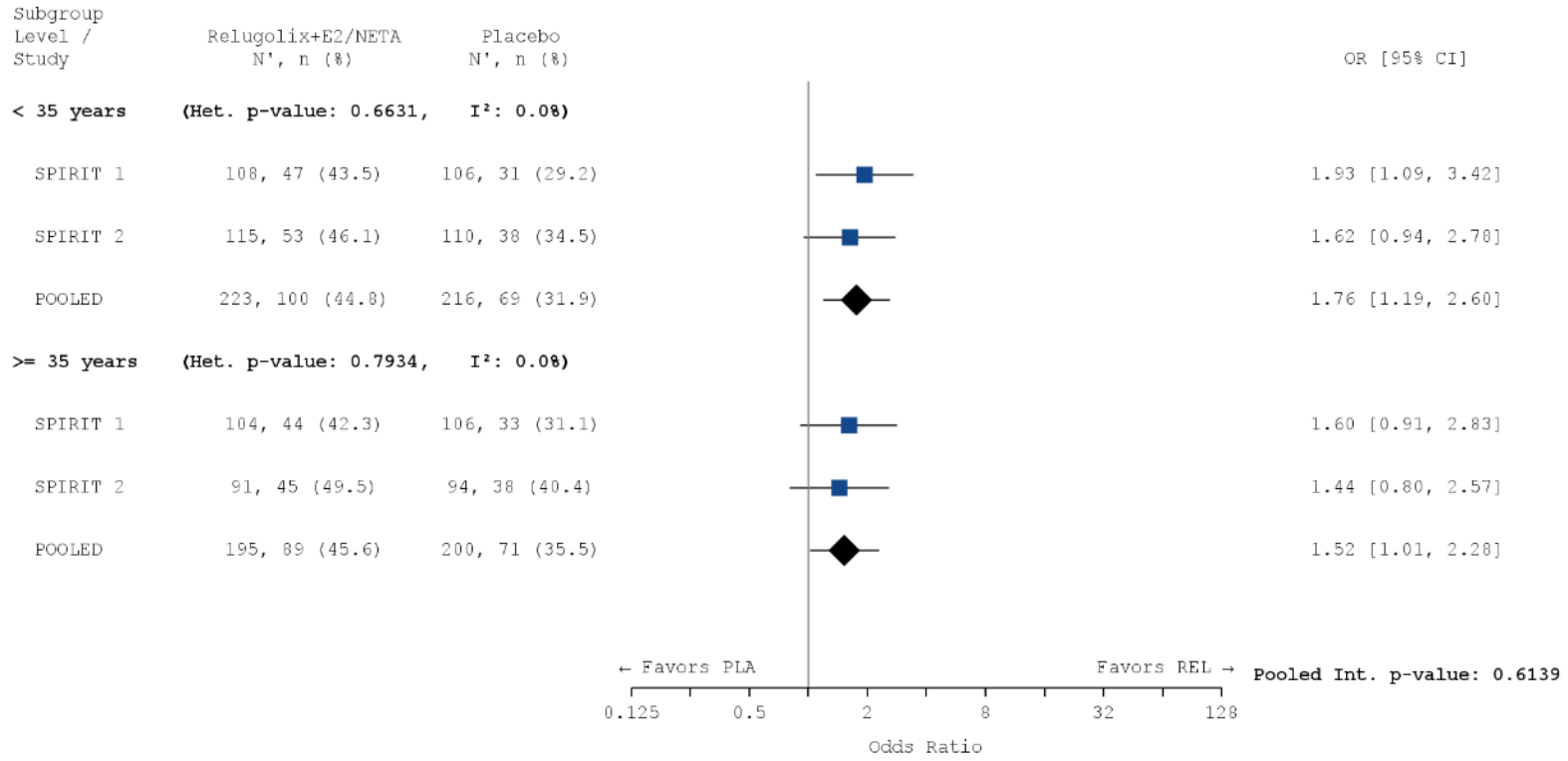
Figure 2.3.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
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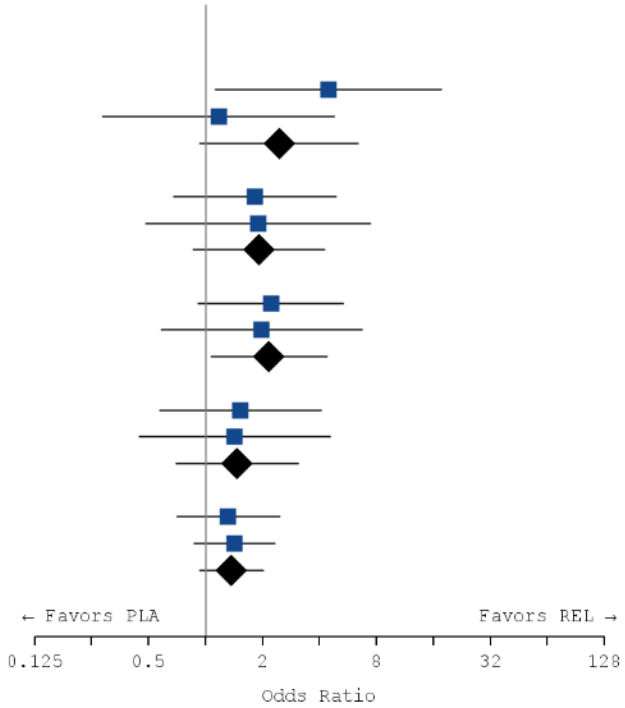
Figure 2.3.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
AFSE stage

Subgroup Level / Study	Relugolix+E2/NETA N', n (%)	Placebo N', n (%)	OR [95% CI]
I, Minimal	**(Het. p-value: 0.1862,**	**I²: 42.8%)**	
SPIRIT 1	14, 9 (64.3)	21, 5 (23.8)	4.45 [1.12, 17.72]
SPIRIT 2	11, 4 (36.4)	21, 7 (33.3)	1.17 [0.28, 4.83]
POOLED	25, 13 (52.0)	42, 12 (28.6)	2.44 [0.92, 6.43]
II, Mild	**(Het. p-value: 0.9692,**	**I²: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	31, 16 (51.6)	32, 12 (37.5)	1.82 [0.67, 4.92]
SPIRIT 2	13, 6 (46.2)	19, 6 (31.6)	1.88 [0.48, 7.43]
POOLED	44, 22 (50.0)	51, 18 (35.3)	1.90 [0.85, 4.25]
III, Moderate	**(Het. p-value: 0.8868,**	**I²: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	37, 18 (48.6)	42, 12 (28.6)	2.21 [0.91, 5.38]
SPIRIT 2	23, 15 (65.2)	17, 8 (47.1)	1.98 [0.58, 6.74]
POOLED	60, 33 (55.0)	59, 20 (33.9)	2.16 [1.06, 4.40]
IV, Severe	**(Het. p-value: 0.9283,**	**I²: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	34, 15 (44.1)	30, 10 (33.3)	1.52 [0.57, 4.09]
SPIRIT 2	27, 10 (37.0)	21, 6 (28.6)	1.42 [0.44, 4.56]
POOLED	61, 25 (41.0)	51, 16 (31.4)	1.47 [0.69, 3.12]
Unknown/NA	**(Het. p-value: 0.8543,**	**I²: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	96, 33 (34.4)	87, 25 (28.7)	1.31 [0.70, 2.46]
SPIRIT 2	132, 63 (47.7)	126, 49 (38.9)	1.41 [0.86, 2.33]
POOLED	228, 96 (42.1)	213, 74 (34.7)	1.37 [0.93, 2.02]



Pooled Int. p-value: 0.6887

N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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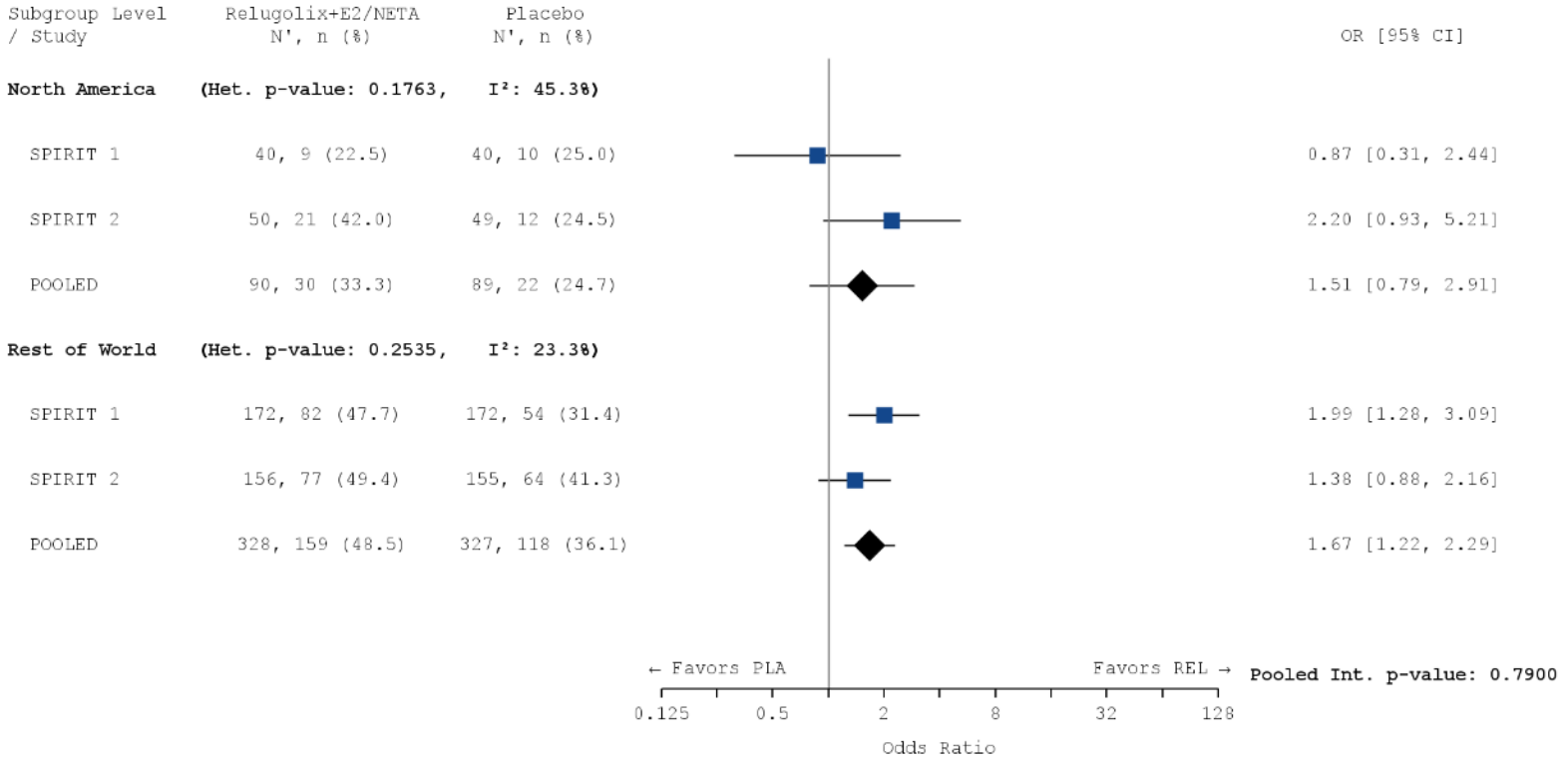
Figure 2.3.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
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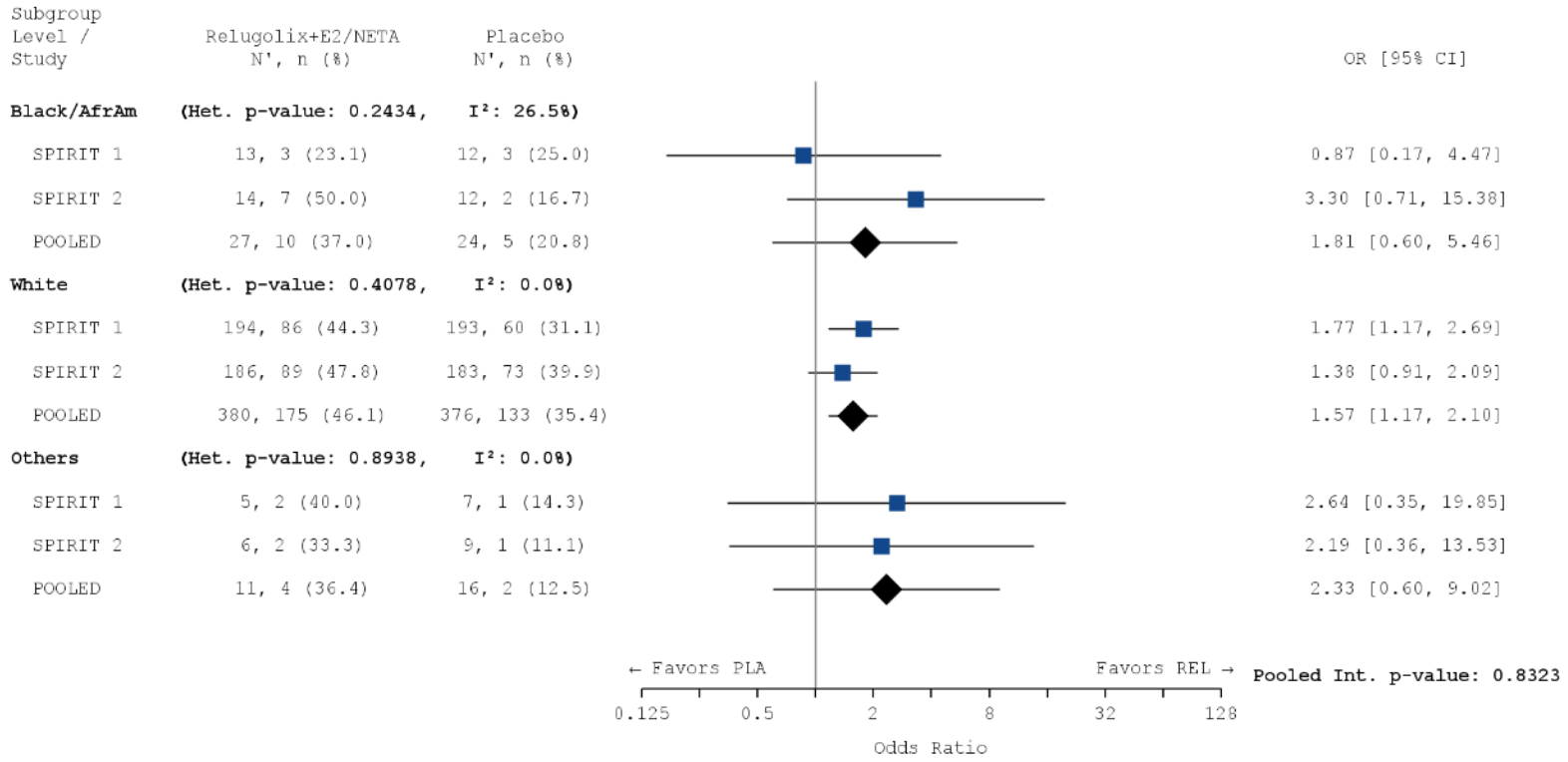
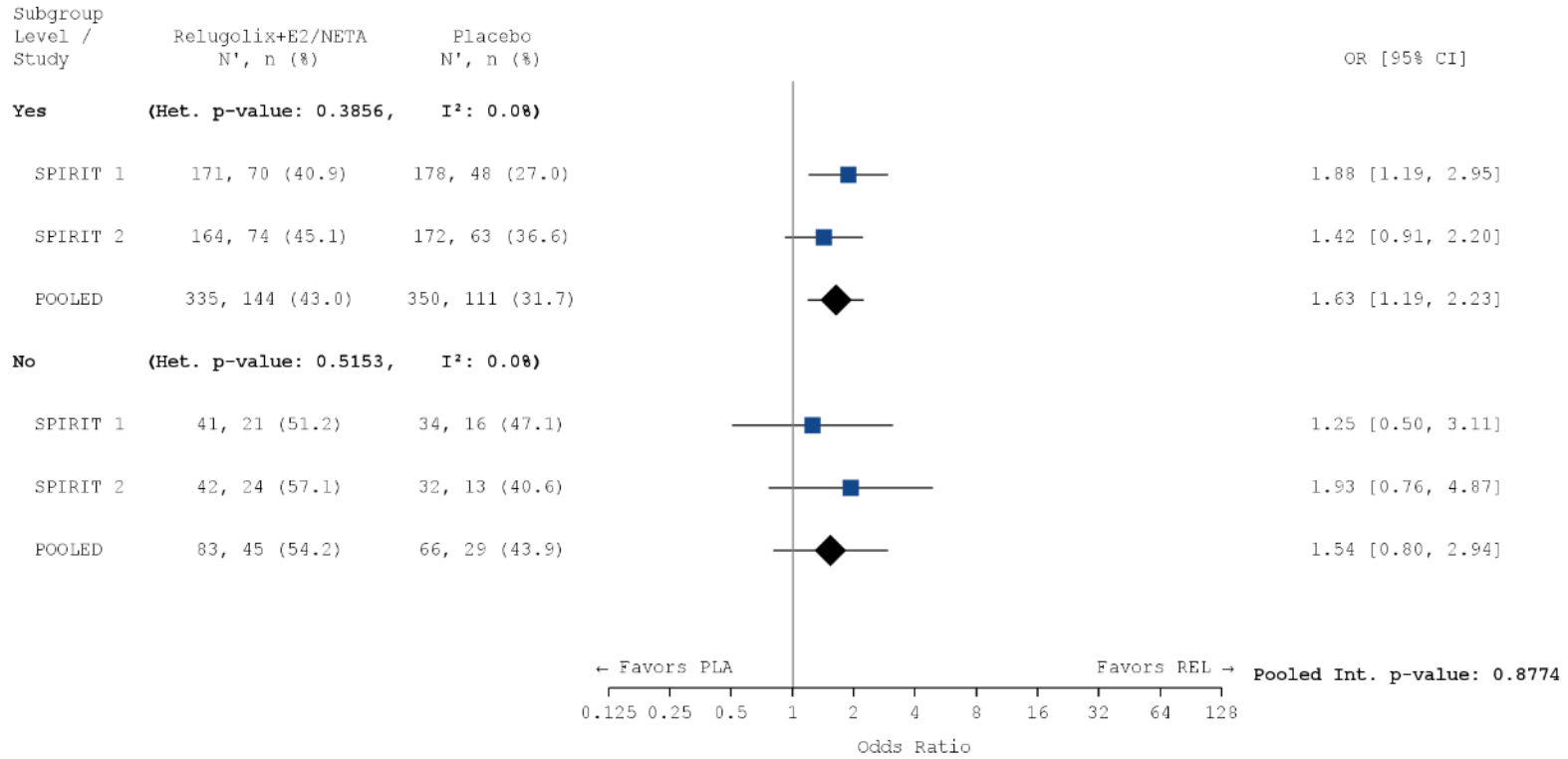
Figure 2.3.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

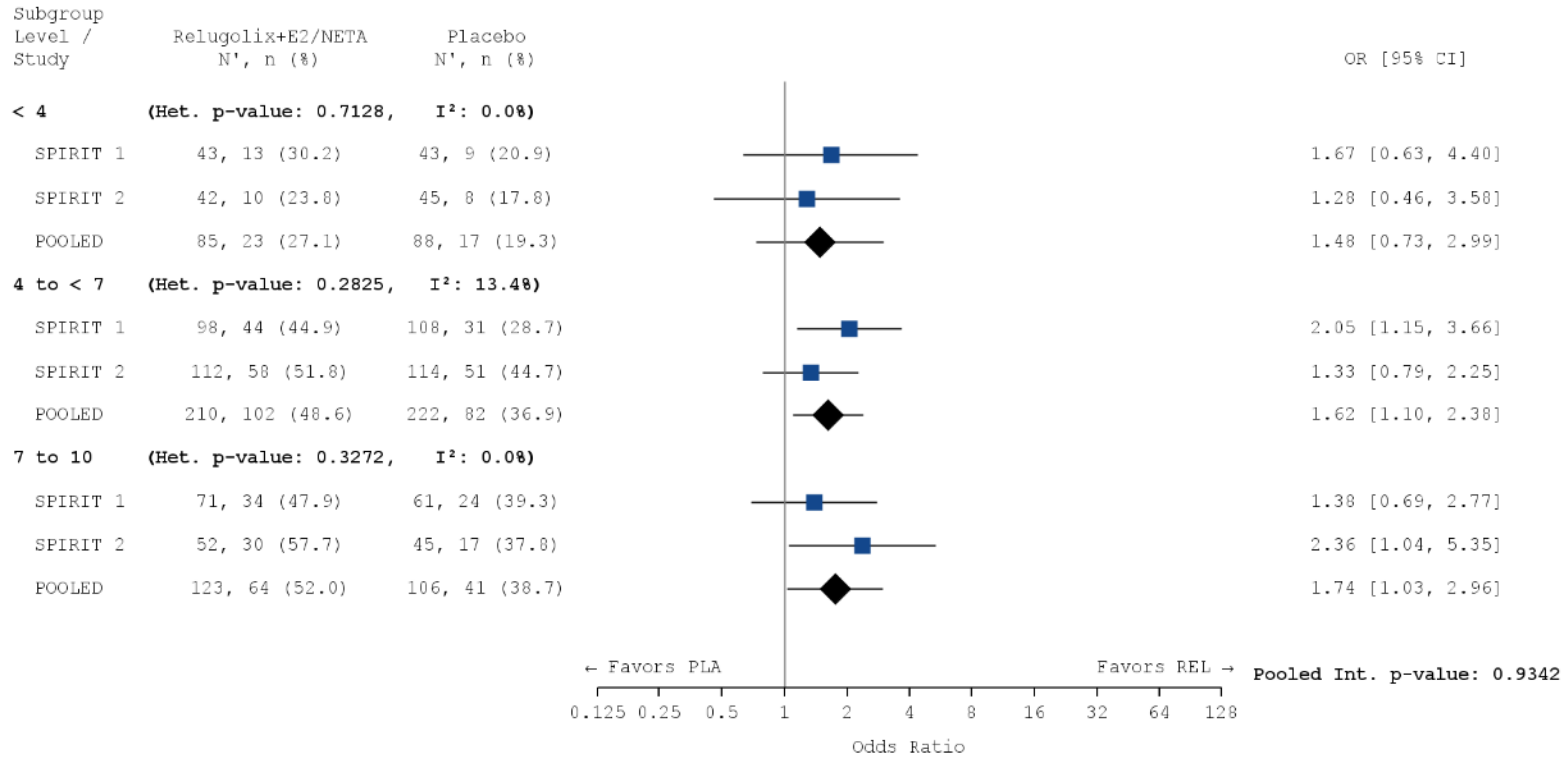
Figure 2.3.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.3.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
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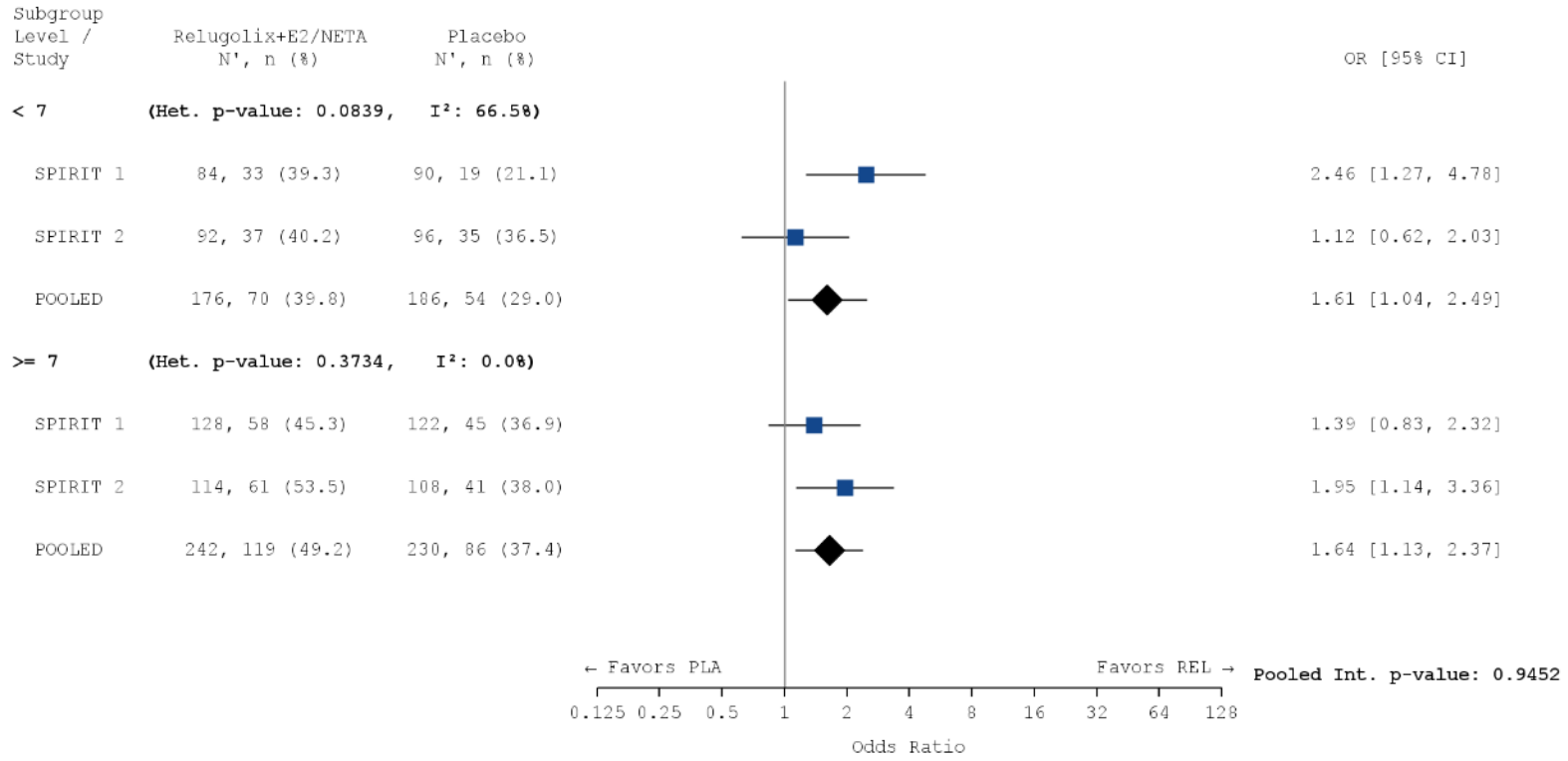
Figure 2.3.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
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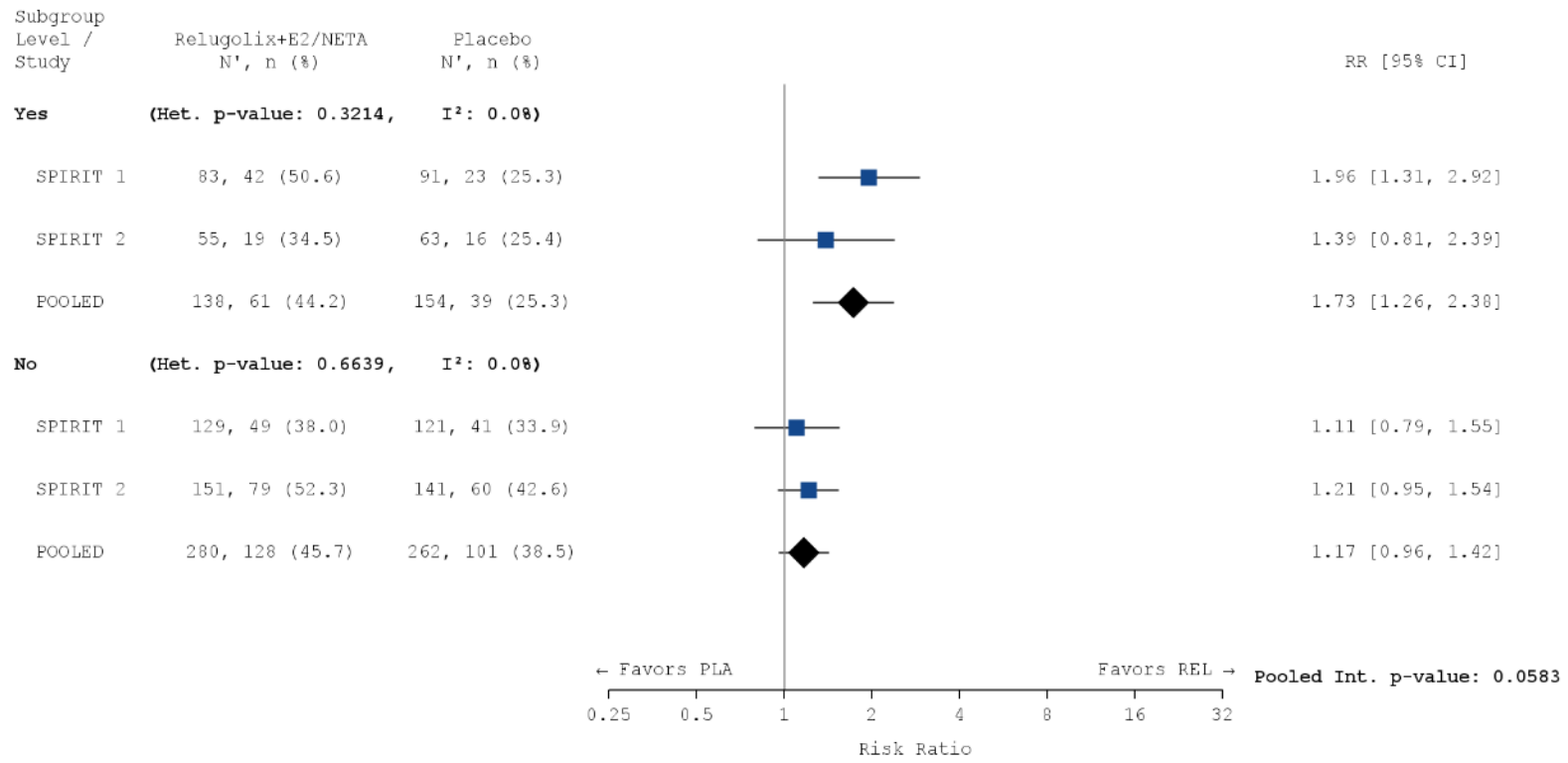
2.1.4.2 Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)

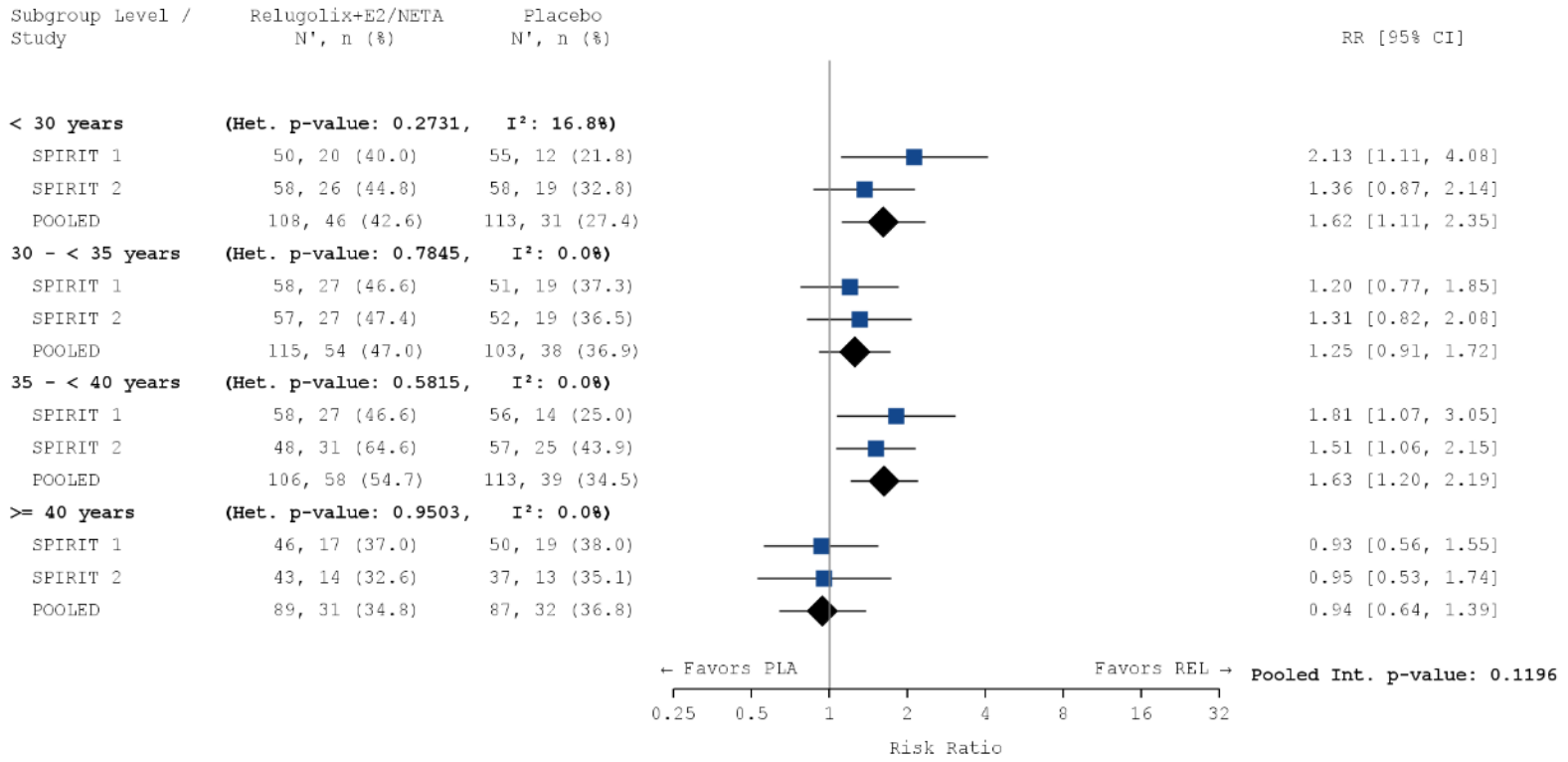
Figure 2.3.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.3.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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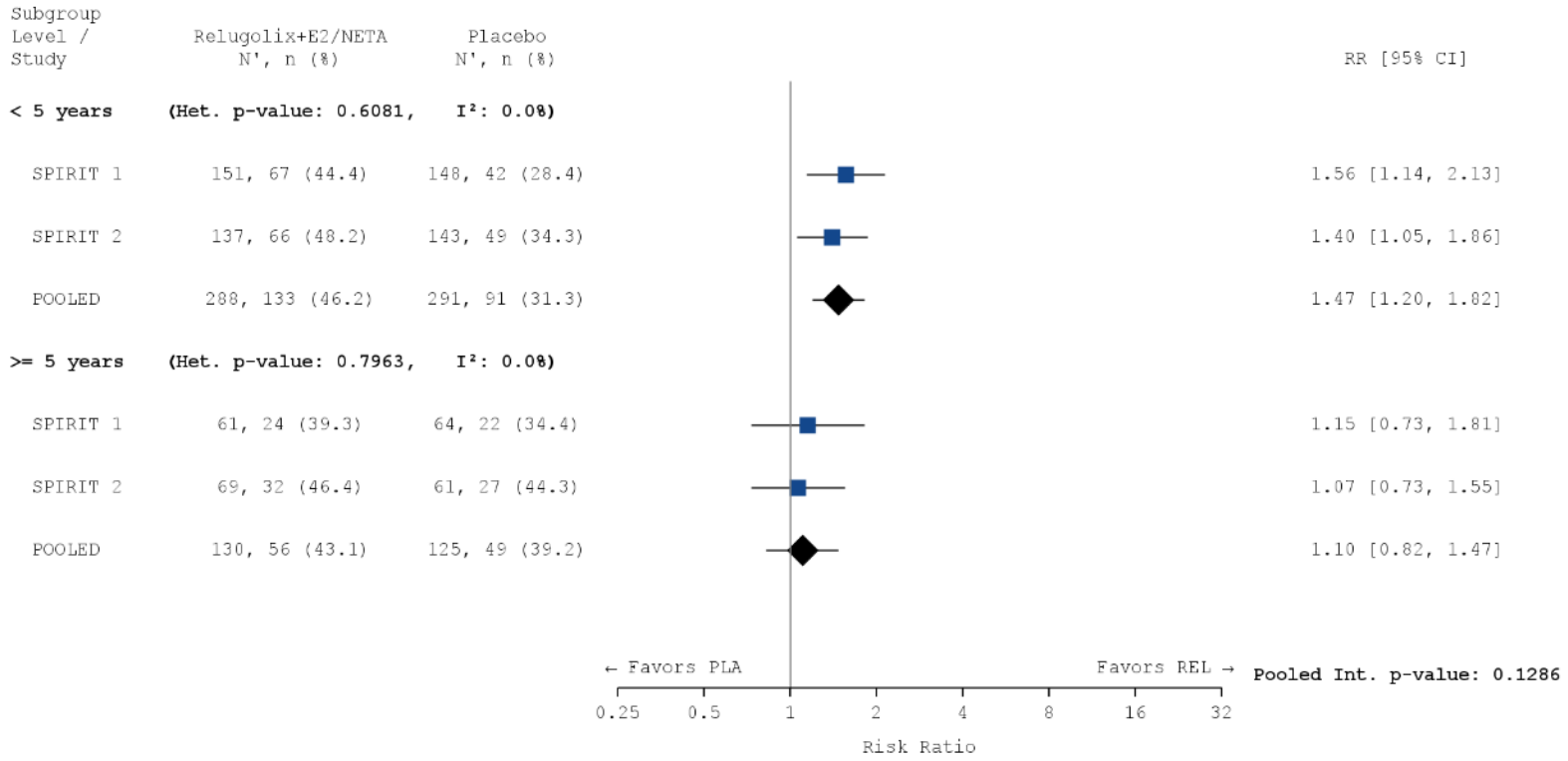
Figure 2.3.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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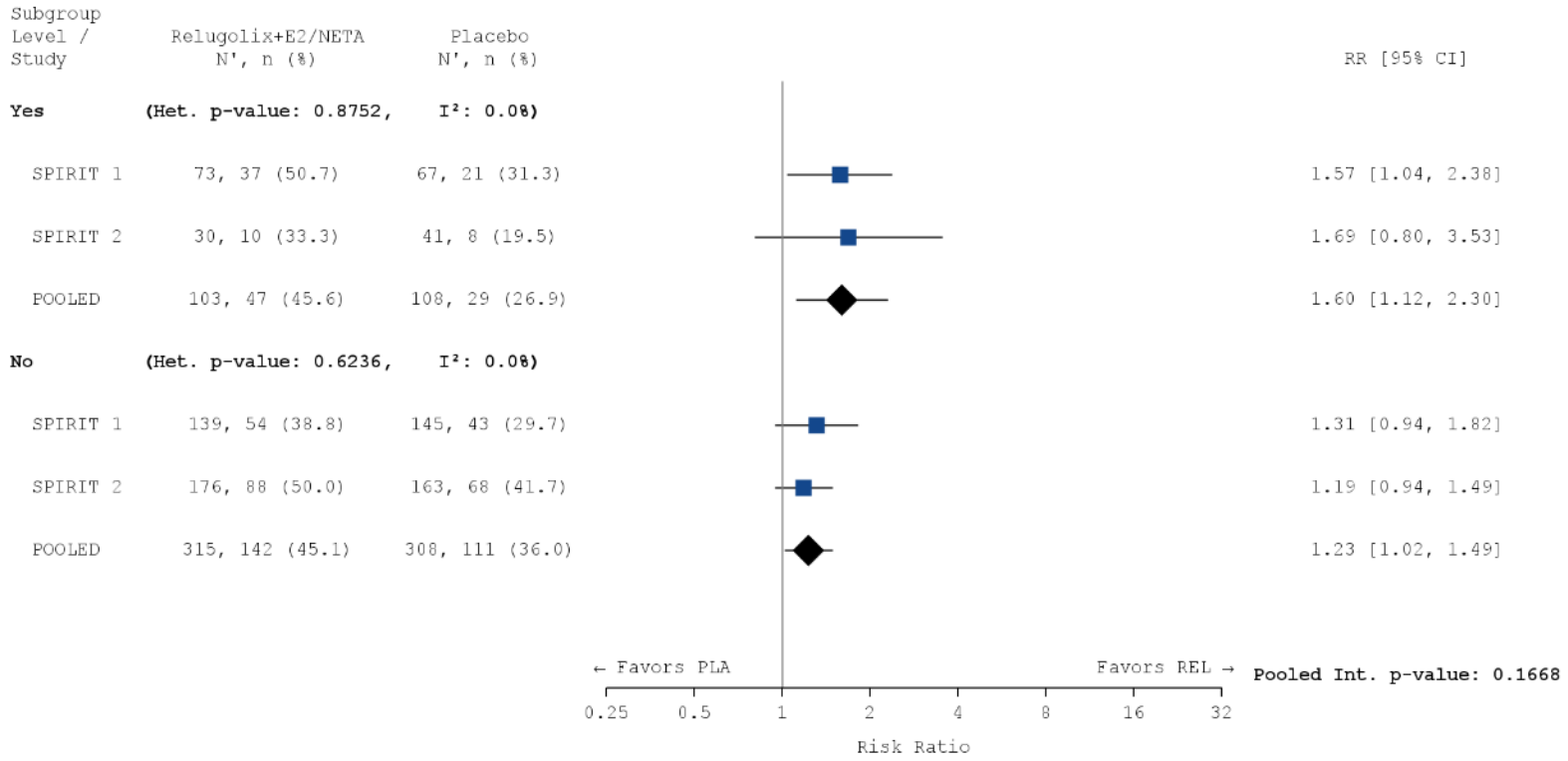
Figure 2.3.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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Figure 2.3.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis

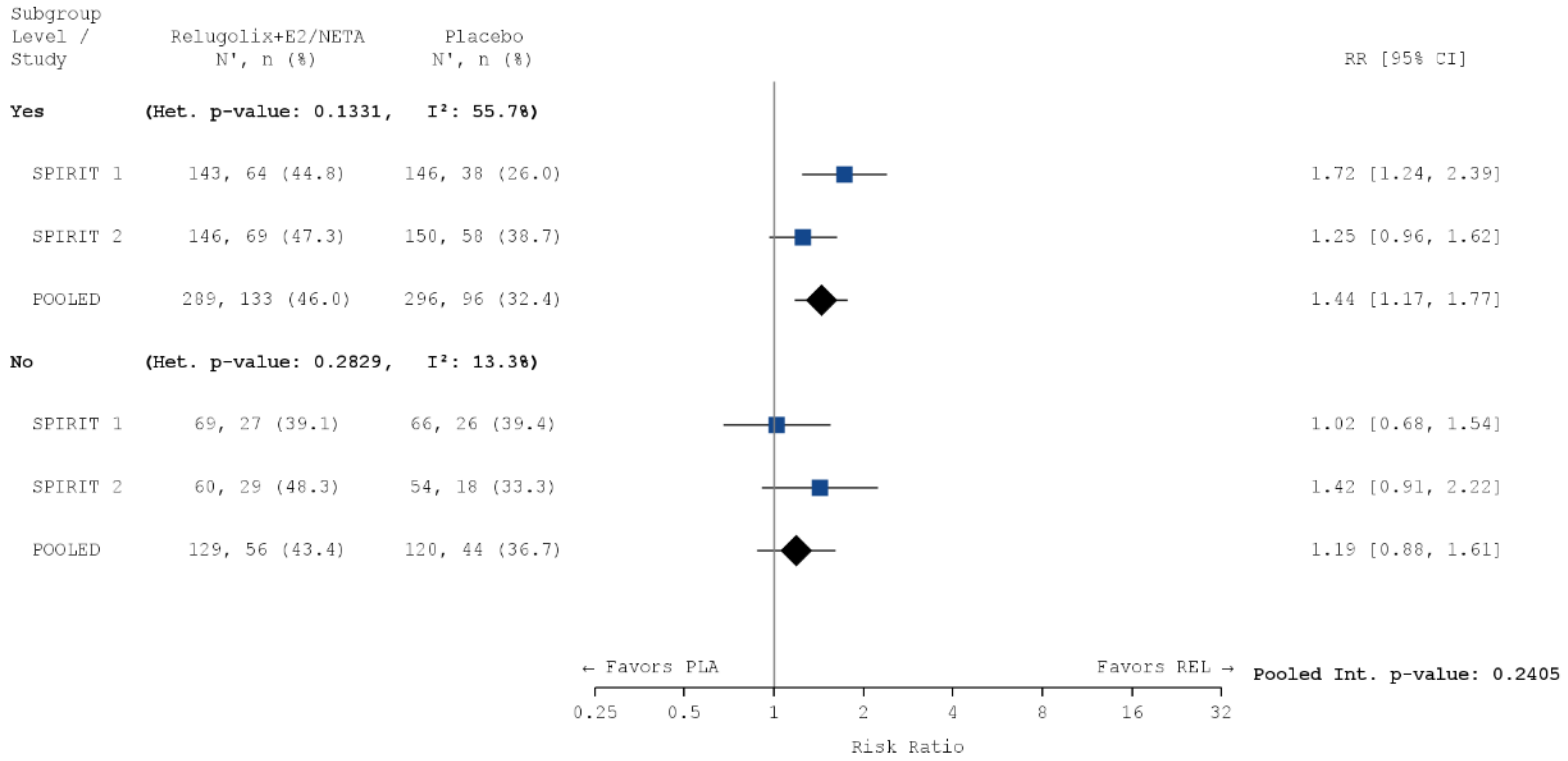

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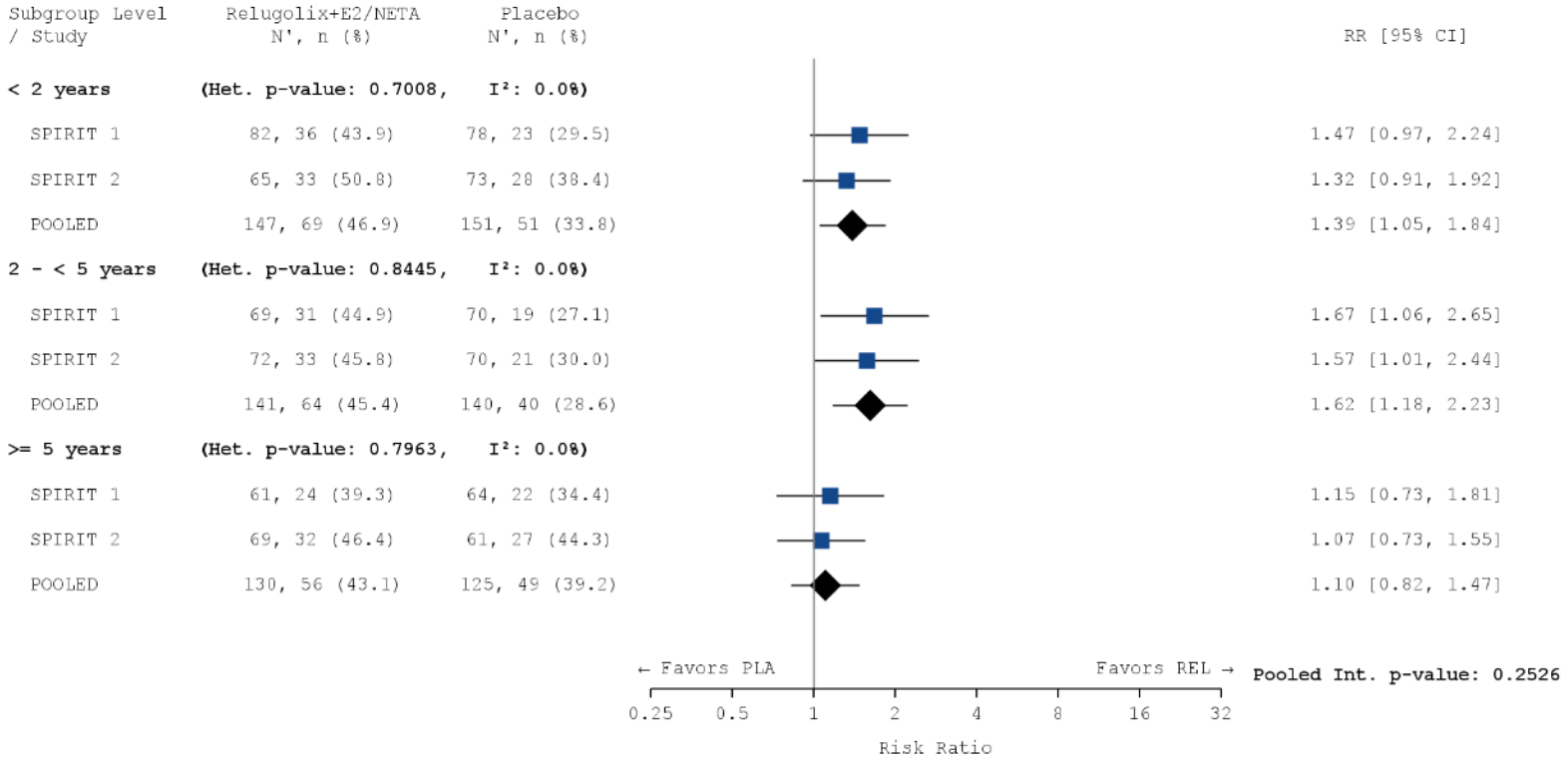
Figure 2.3.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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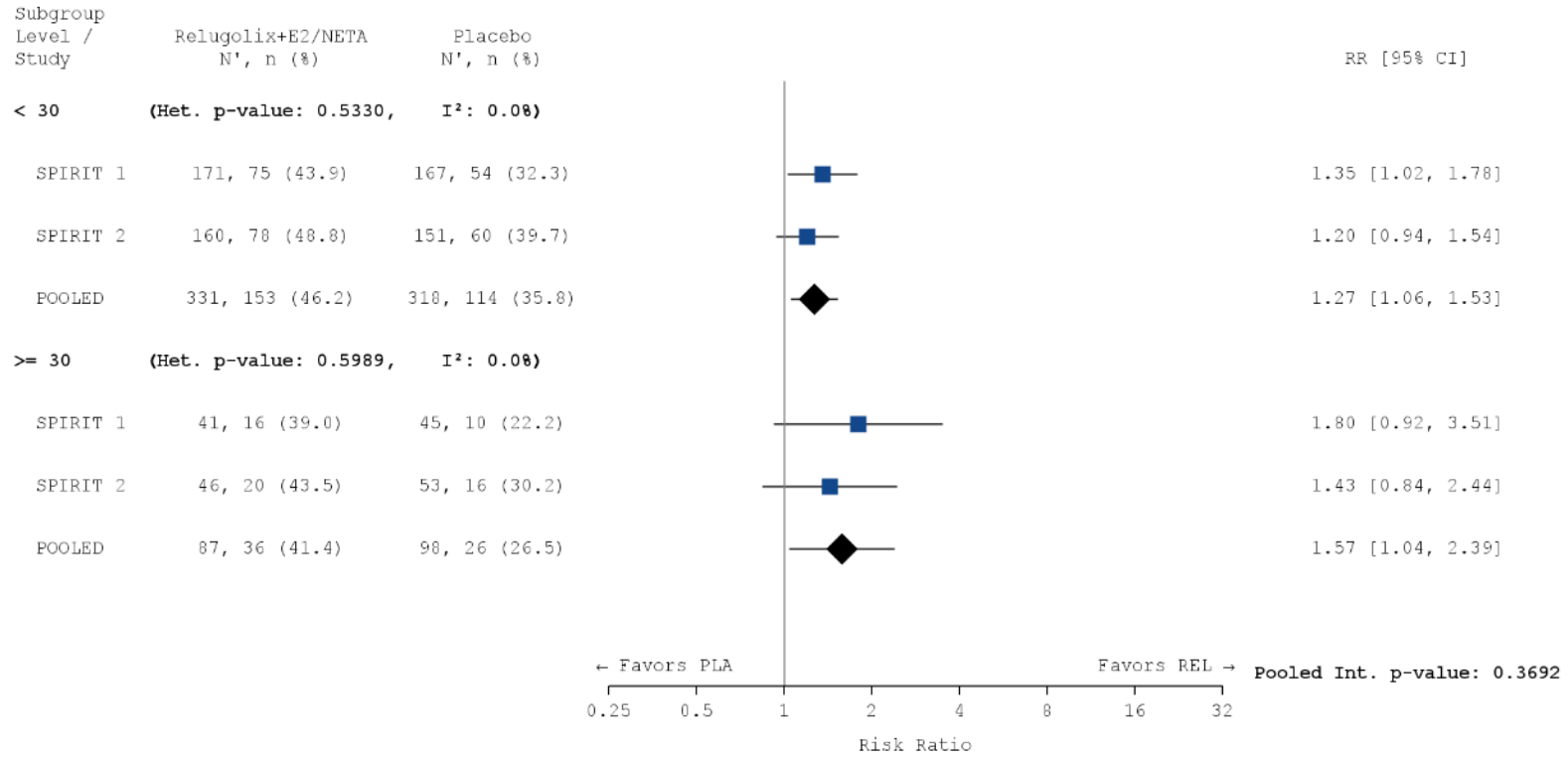
Figure 2.3.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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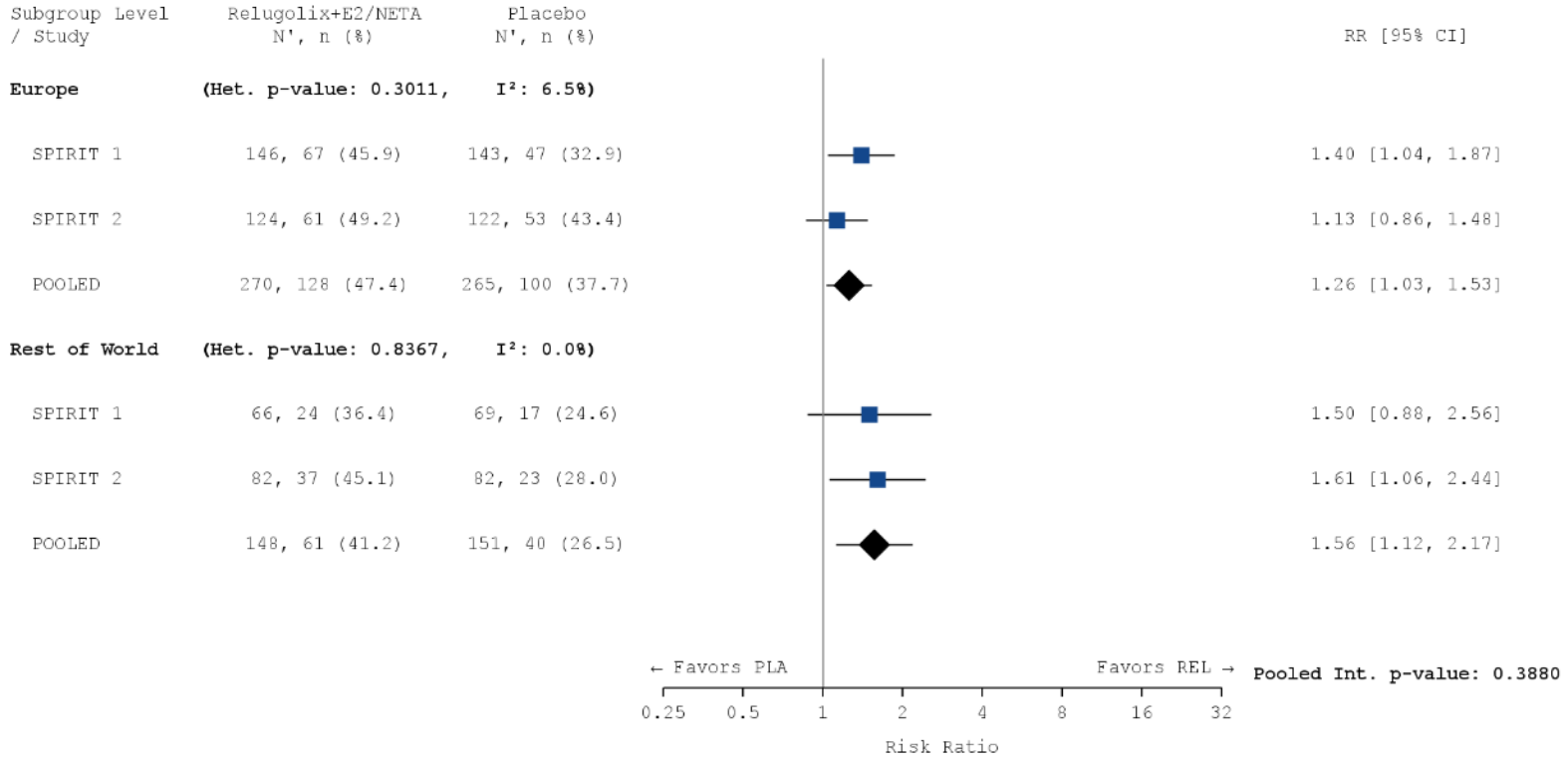
Figure 2.3.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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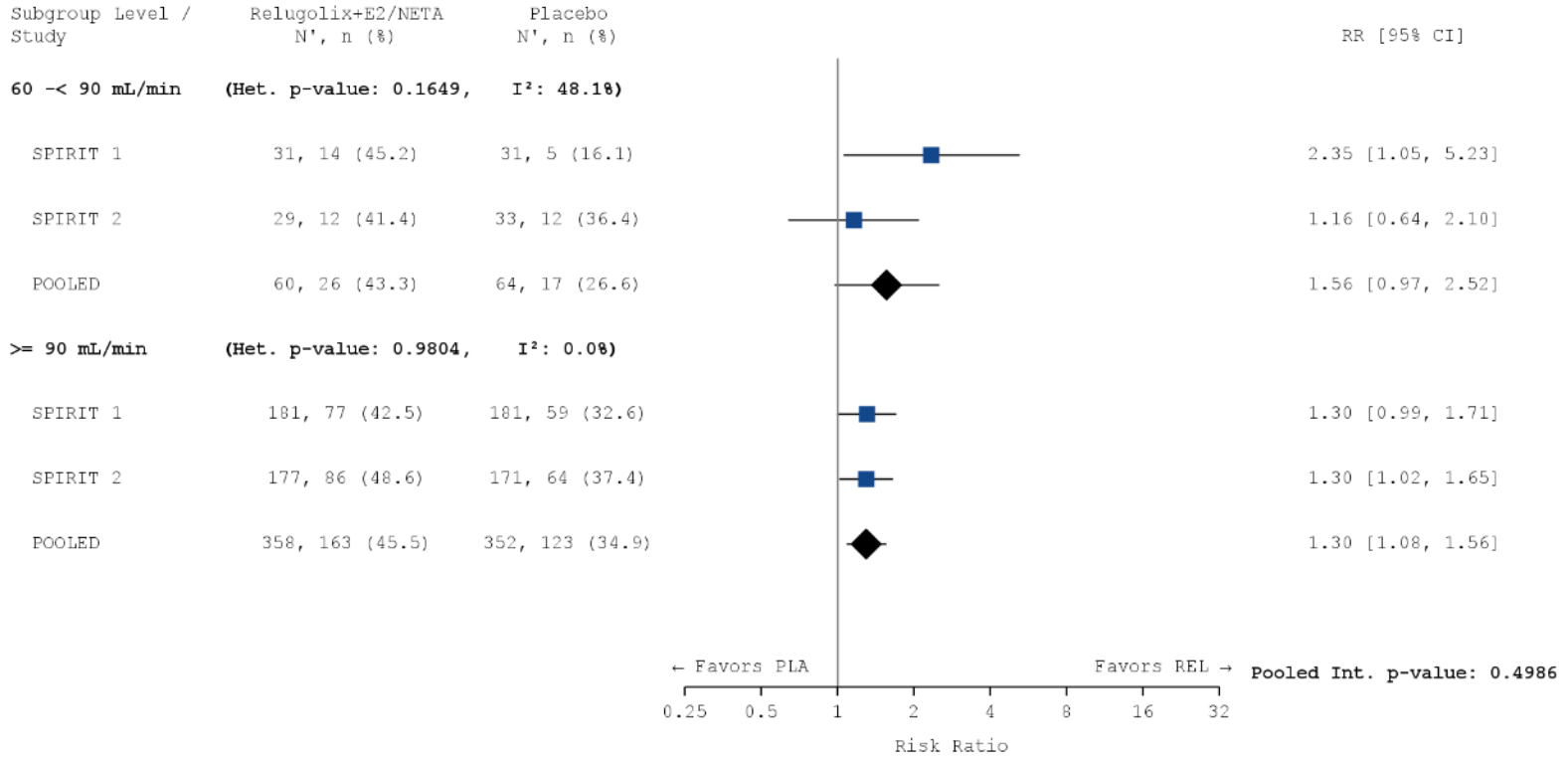
Figure 2.3.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
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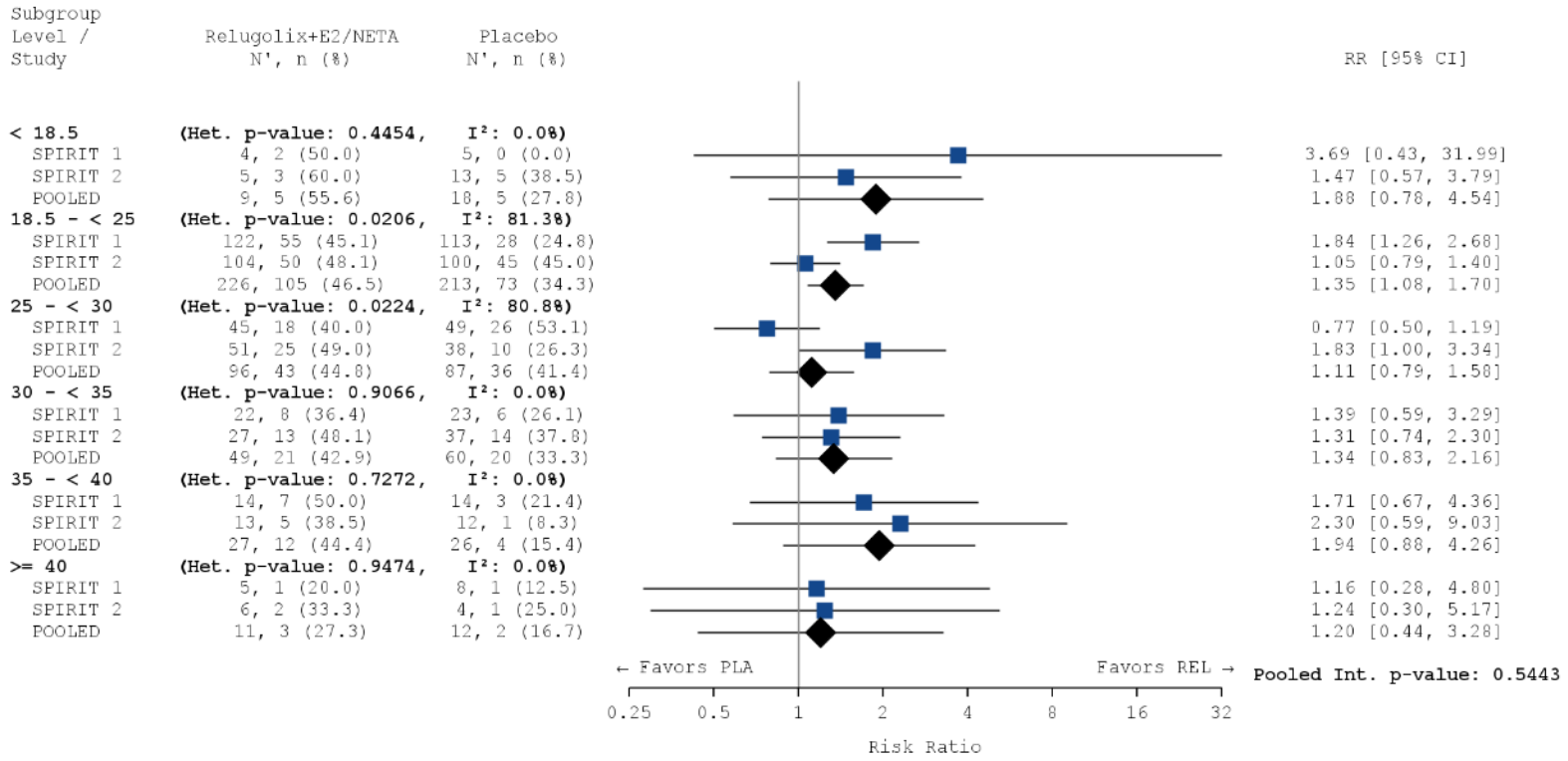
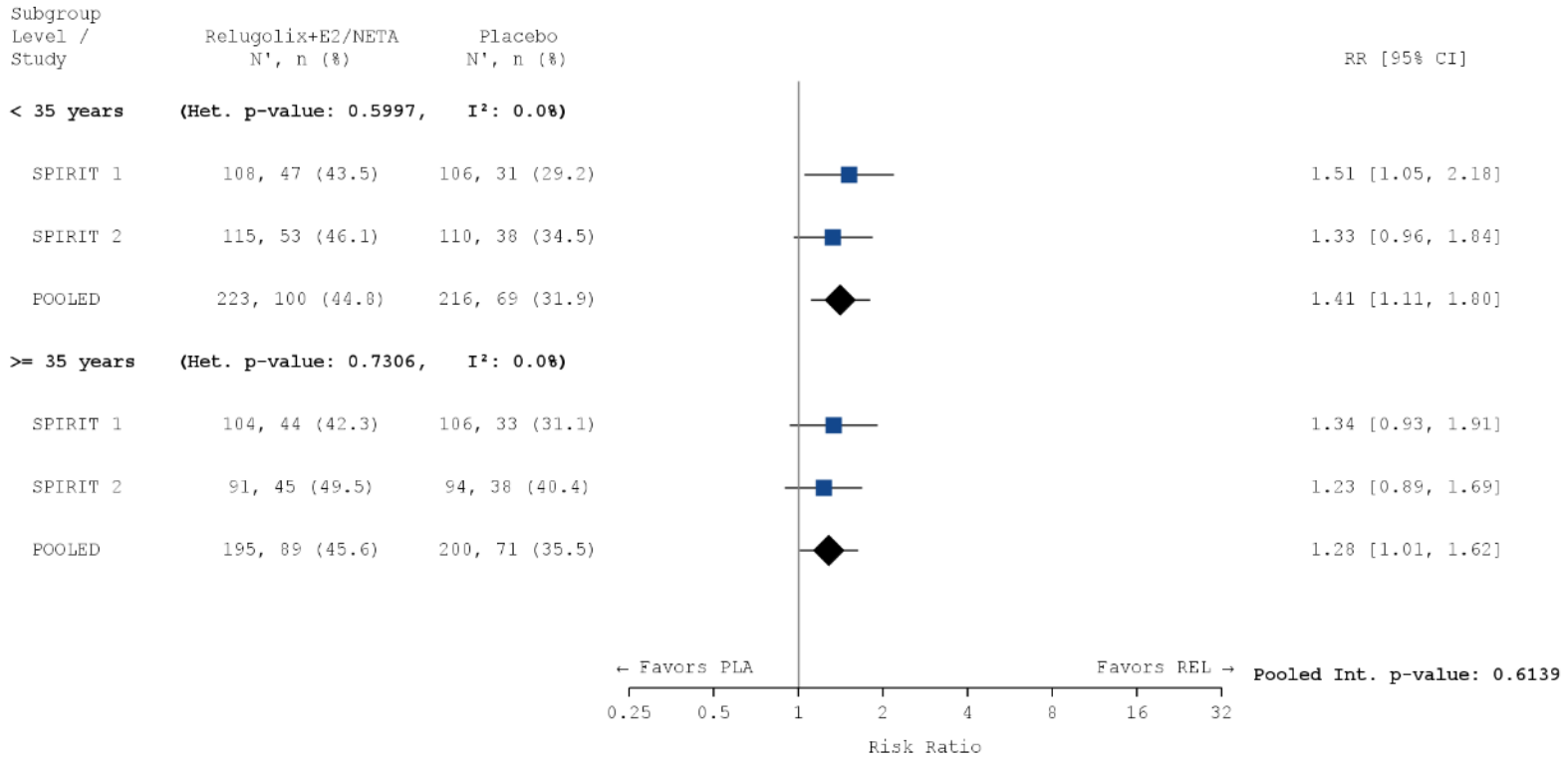
Figure 2.3.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.3.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category I

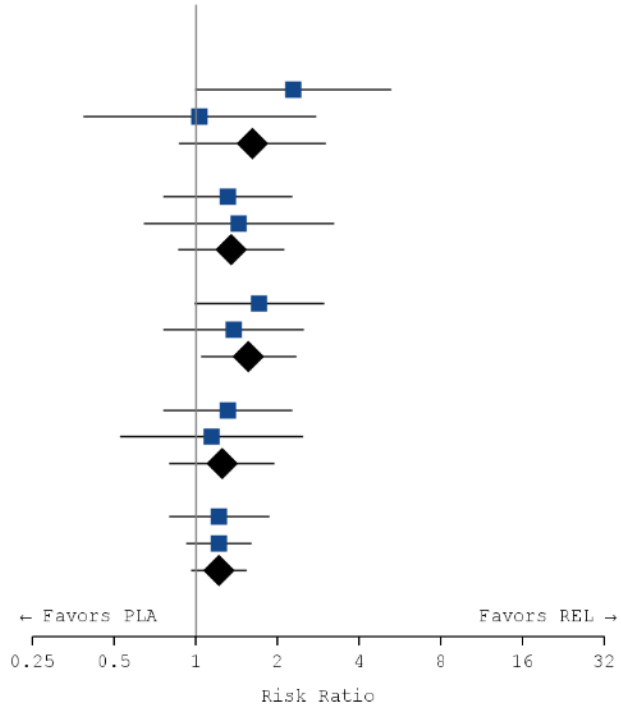


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.3.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
AFSE stage

Subgroup Level / Study	Relugolix+E2/NETA N', n (%)	Placebo N', n (%)	RR [95% CI]
I, Minimal	**(Het. p-value: 0.2285, I²: 31.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	14, 9 (64.3)	21, 5 (23.8)	2.28 [0.99, 5.24]
SPIRIT 2	11, 4 (36.4)	21, 7 (33.3)	1.03 [0.38, 2.77]
POOLED	25, 13 (52.0)	42, 12 (28.6)	1.61 [0.86, 3.01]
II, Mild	**(Het. p-value: 0.8542, I²: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	31, 16 (51.6)	32, 12 (37.5)	1.31 [0.76, 2.26]
SPIRIT 2	13, 6 (46.2)	19, 6 (31.6)	1.44 [0.64, 3.22]
POOLED	44, 22 (50.0)	51, 18 (35.3)	1.35 [0.86, 2.12]
III, Moderate	**(Het. p-value: 0.5992, I²: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	37, 18 (48.6)	42, 12 (28.6)	1.71 [0.99, 2.96]
SPIRIT 2	23, 15 (65.2)	17, 8 (47.1)	1.38 [0.76, 2.49]
POOLED	60, 33 (55.0)	59, 20 (33.9)	1.57 [1.04, 2.35]
IV, Severe	**(Het. p-value: 0.7719, I²: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	34, 15 (44.1)	30, 10 (33.3)	1.32 [0.76, 2.27]
SPIRIT 2	27, 10 (37.0)	21, 6 (28.6)	1.14 [0.53, 2.48]
POOLED	61, 25 (41.0)	51, 16 (31.4)	1.25 [0.80, 1.95]
Unknown/NA	**(Het. p-value: 0.9941, I²: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	96, 33 (34.4)	87, 25 (28.7)	1.22 [0.79, 1.86]
SPIRIT 2	132, 63 (47.7)	126, 49 (38.9)	1.21 [0.92, 1.60]
POOLED	228, 96 (42.1)	213, 74 (34.7)	1.21 [0.96, 1.53]



Pooled Int. p-value: 0.6887

N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
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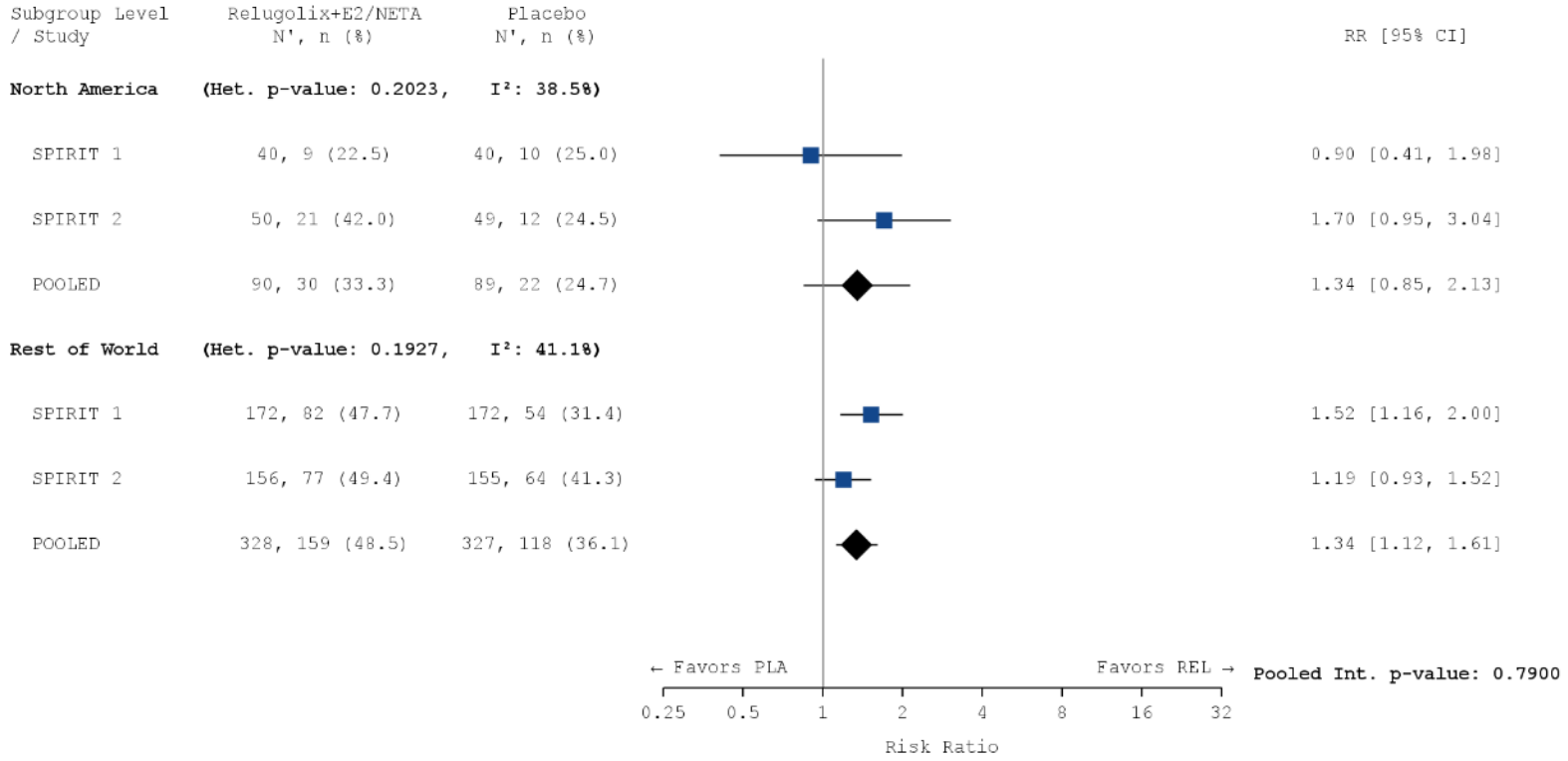
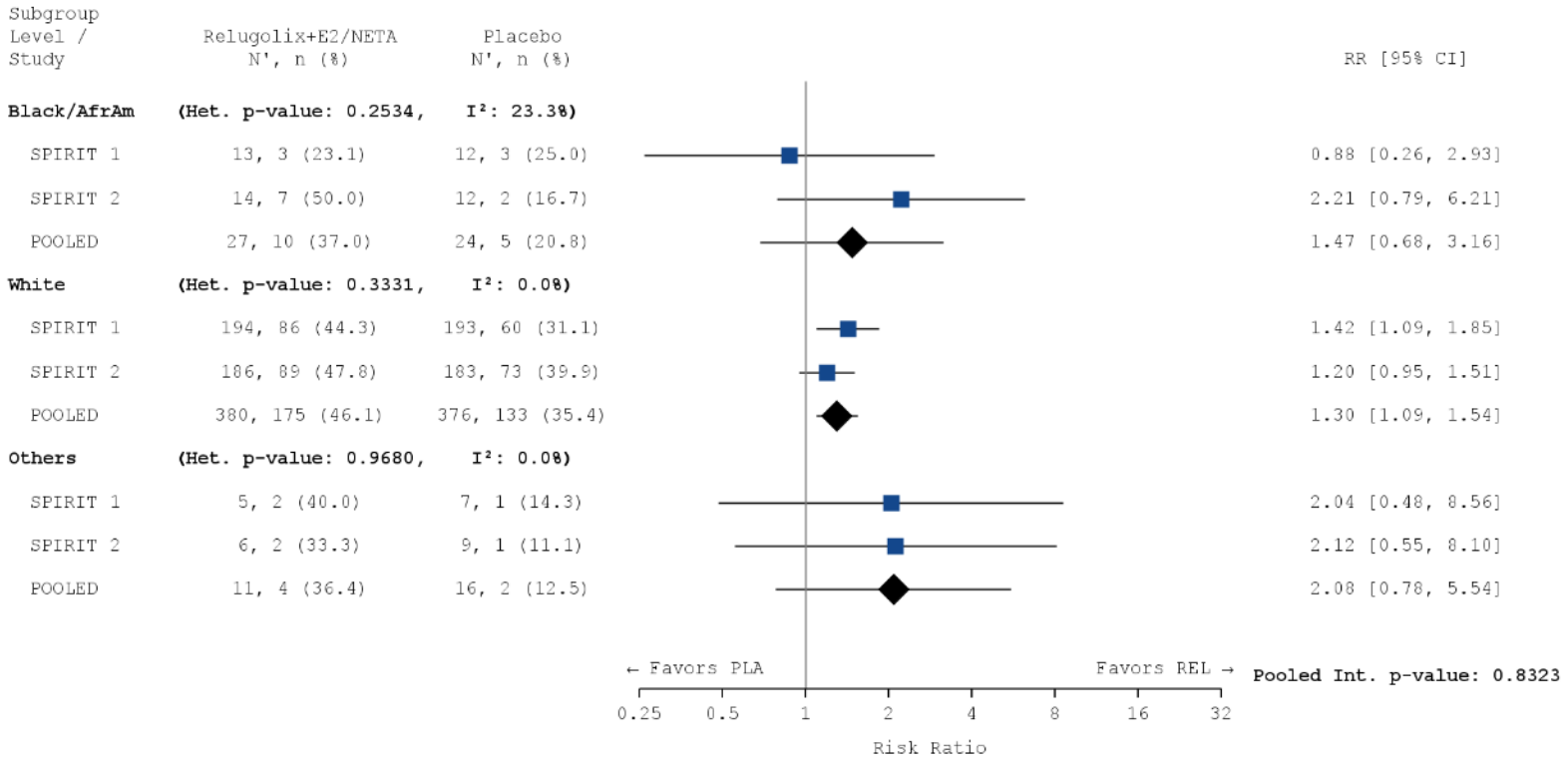
Figure 2.3.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

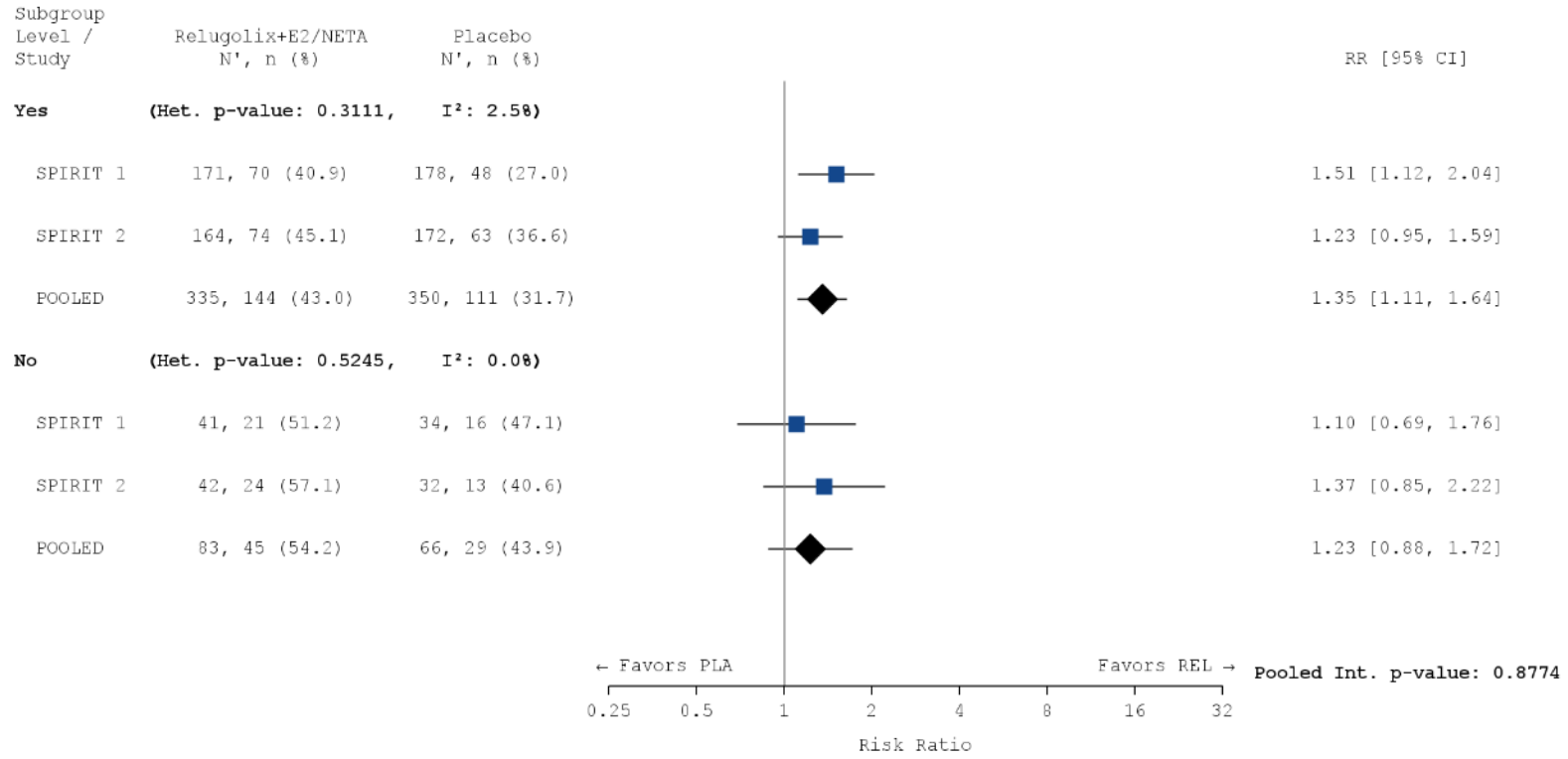
Figure 2.3.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

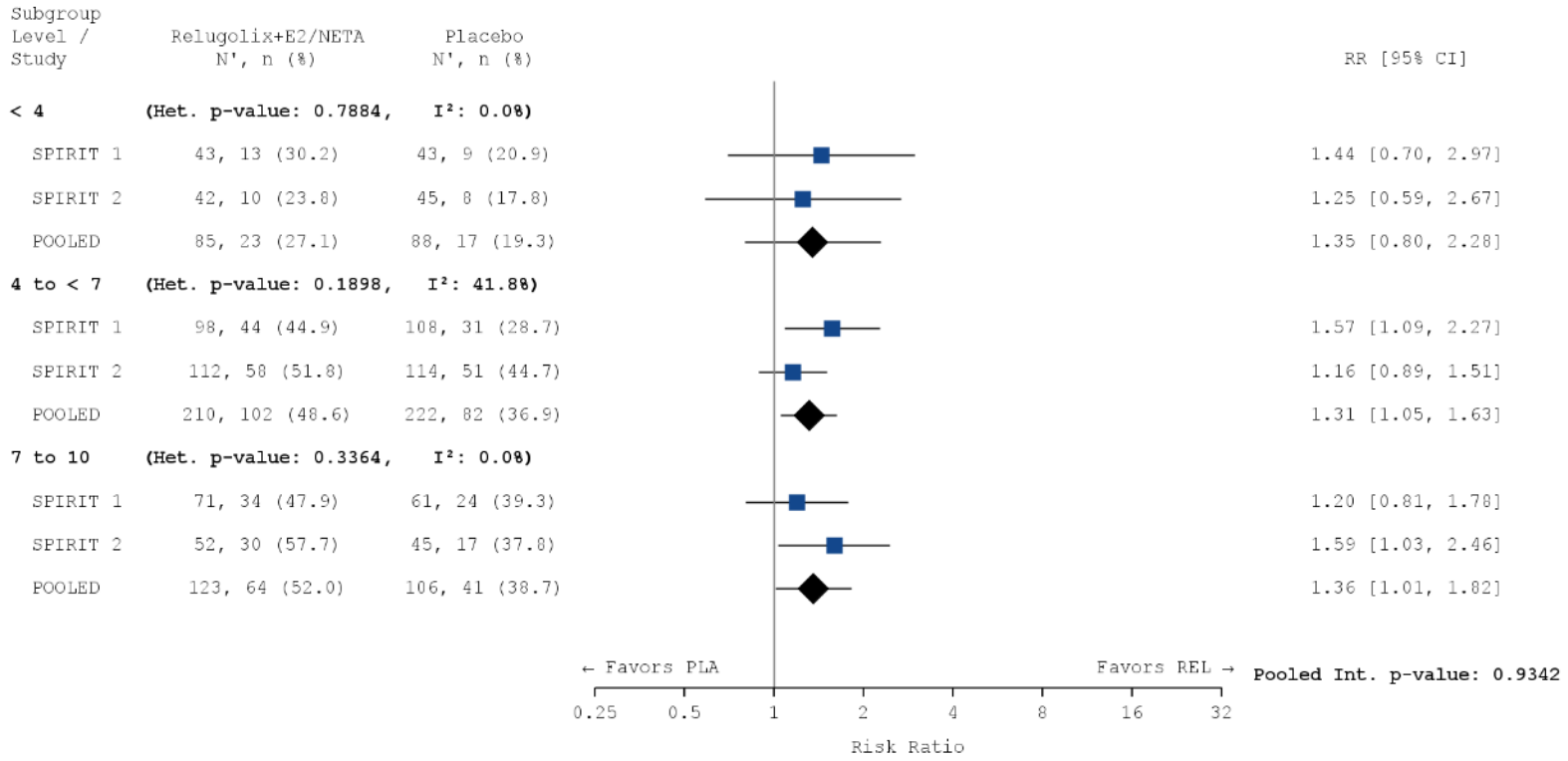
Figure 2.3.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

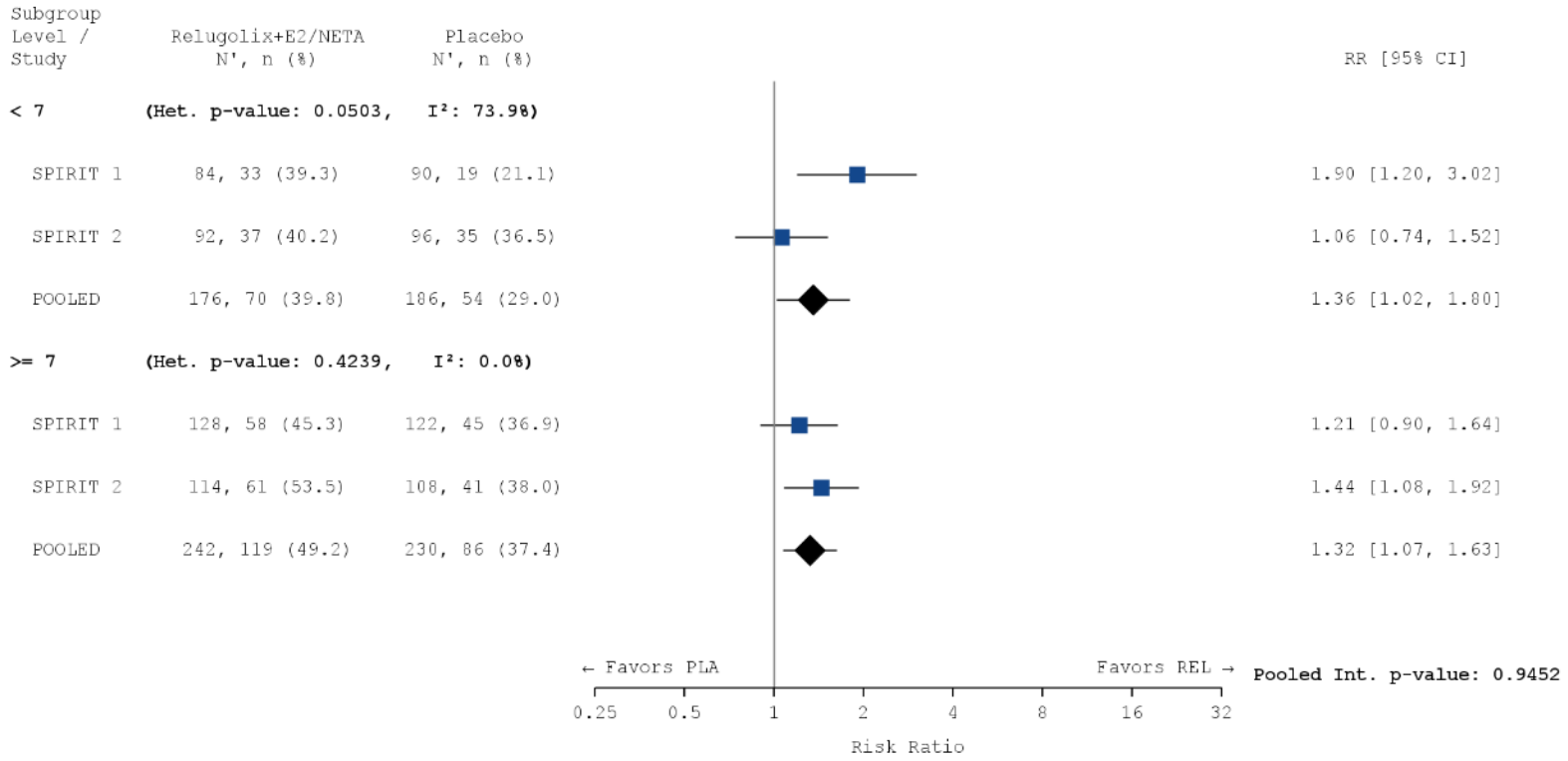
Figure 2.3.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.3.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
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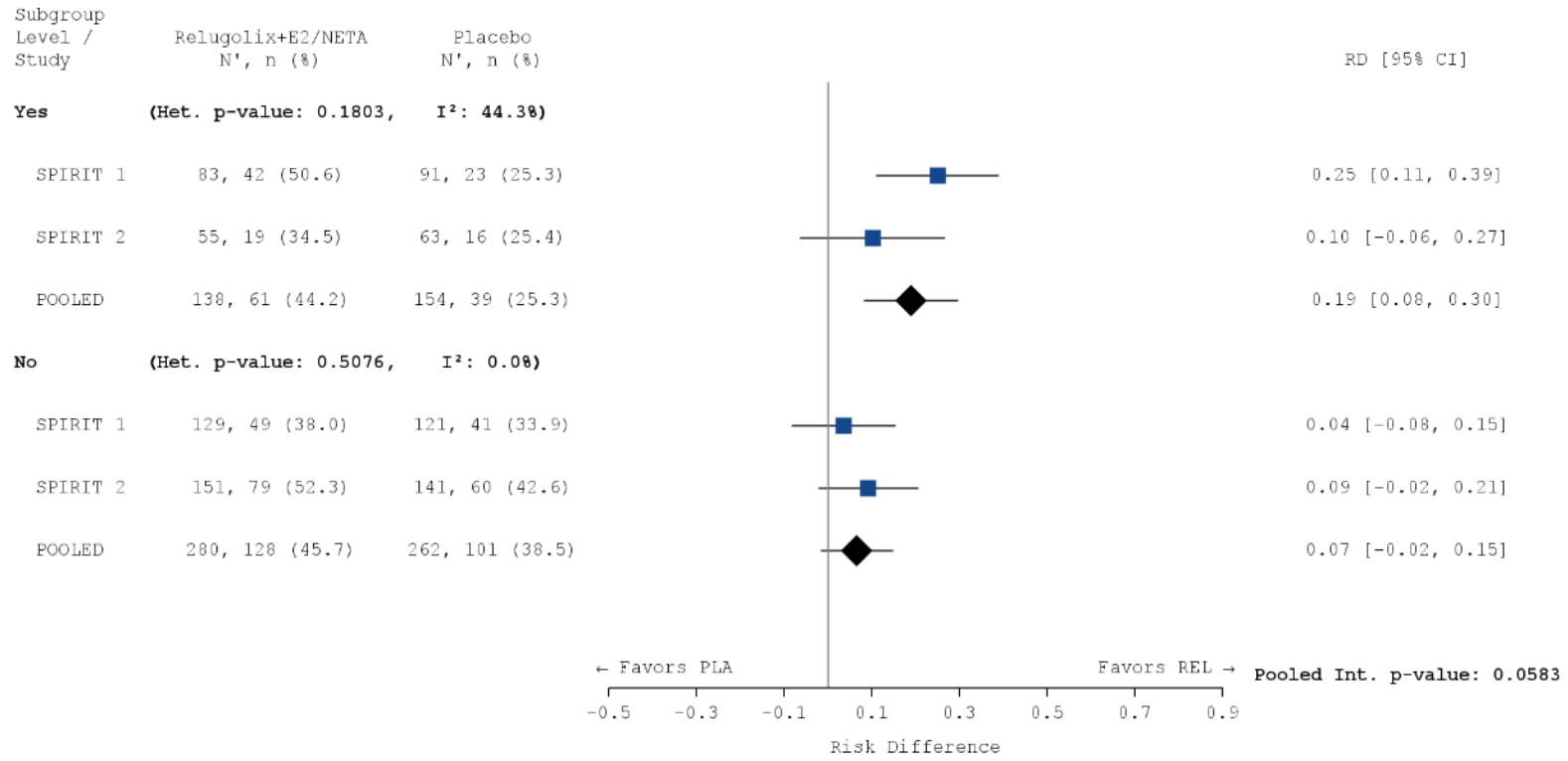
Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)

Figure 2.3.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
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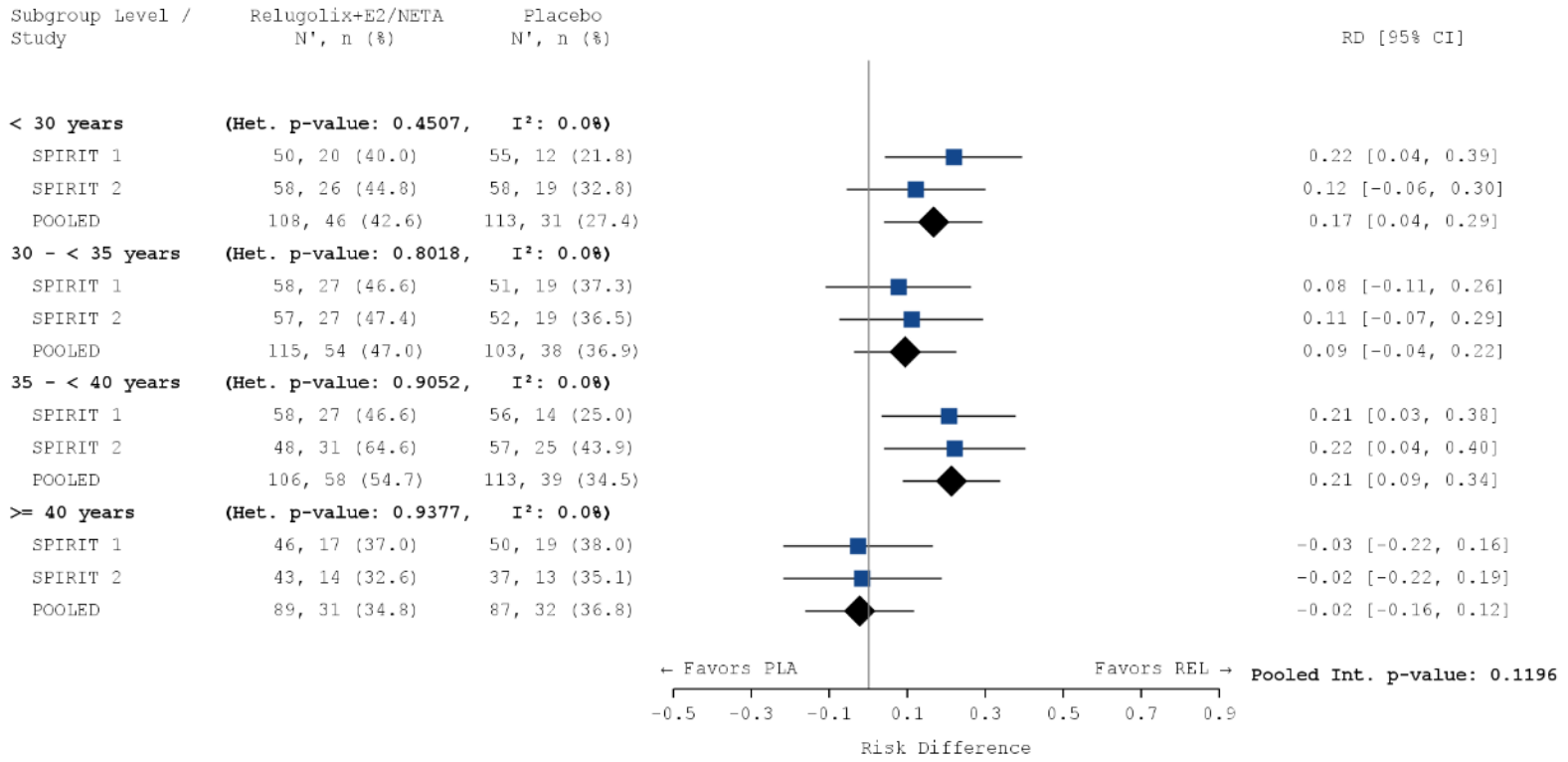
Figure 2.3.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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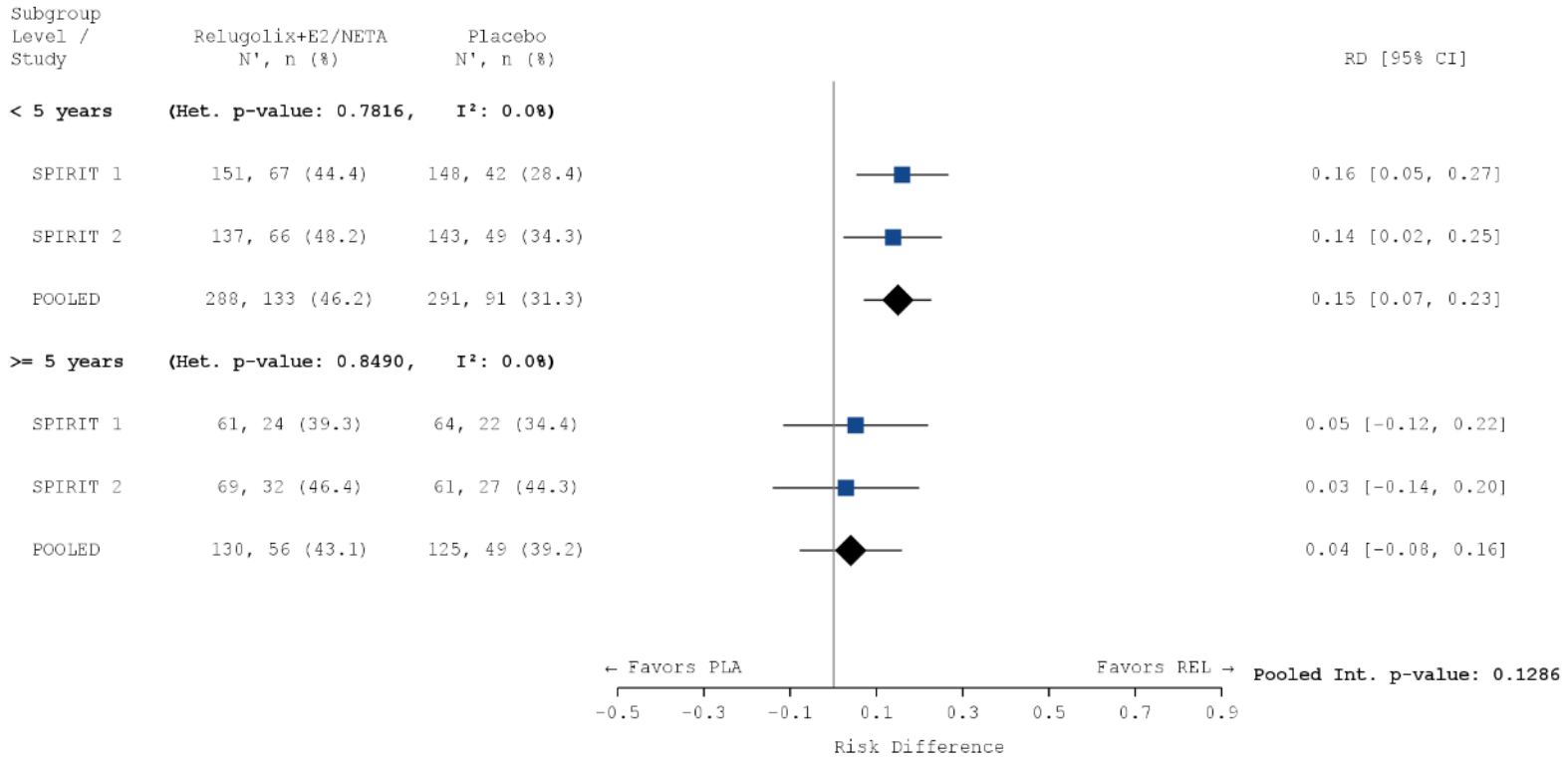
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.3.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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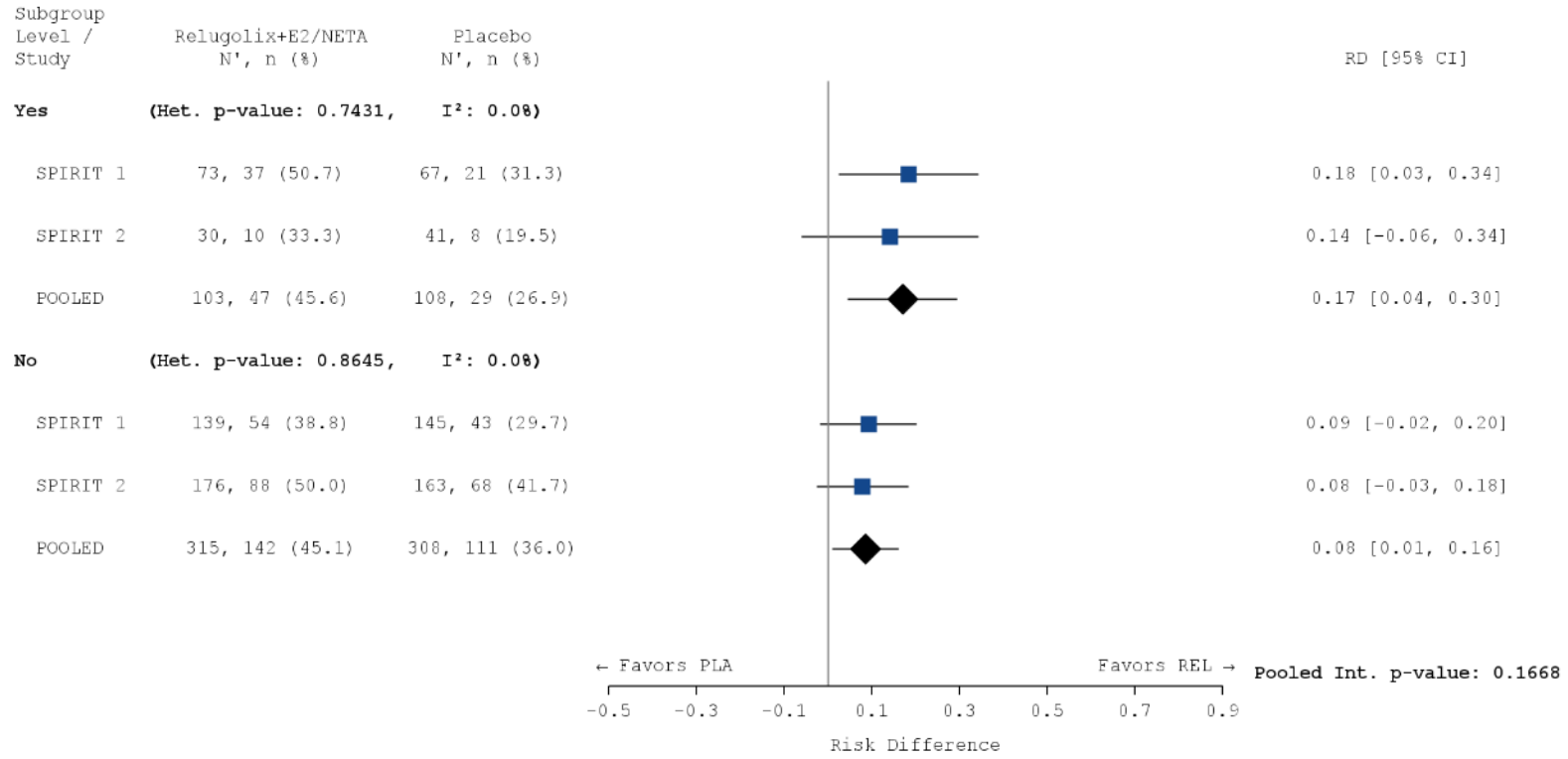
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.3.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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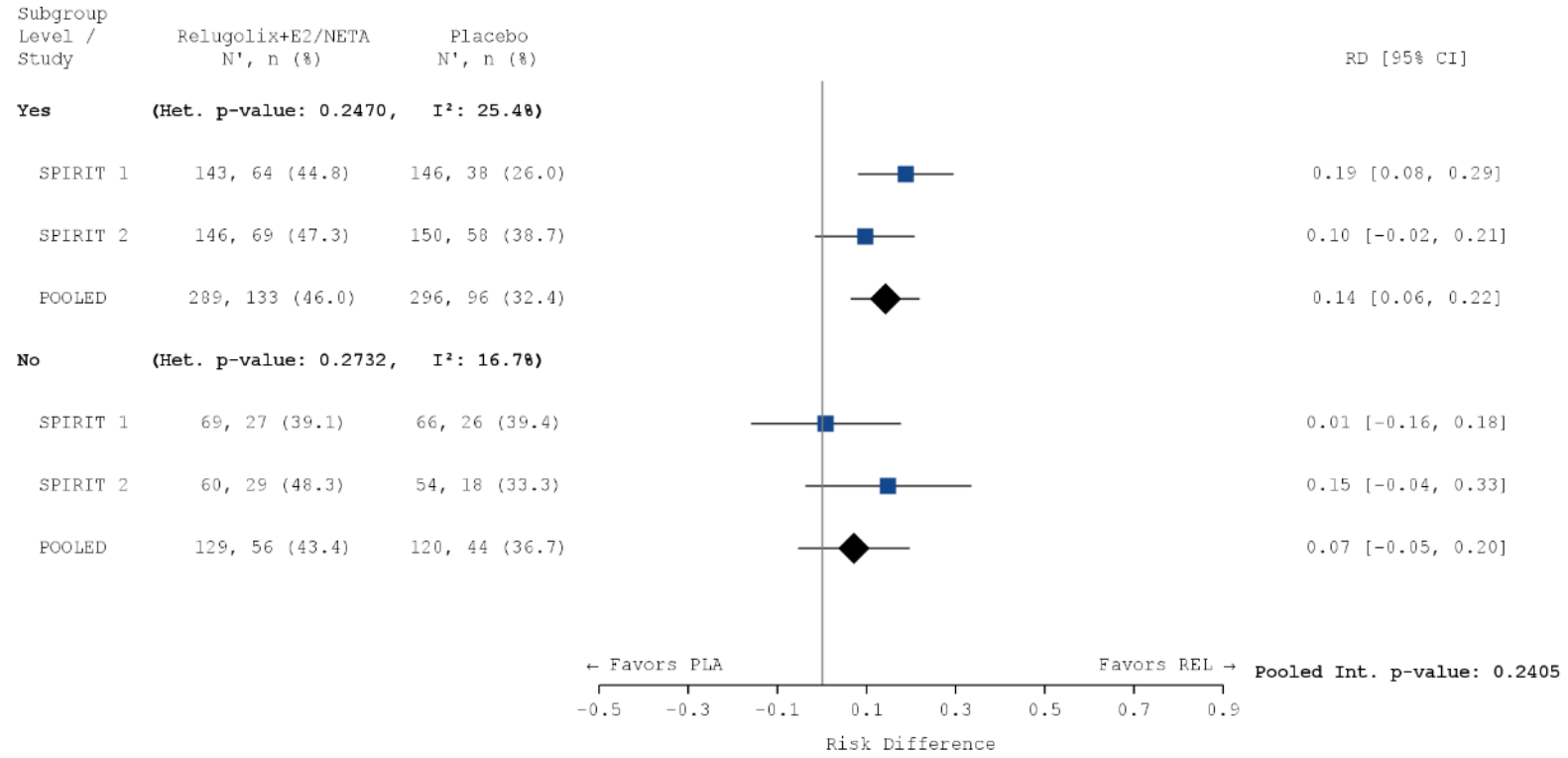
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.3.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



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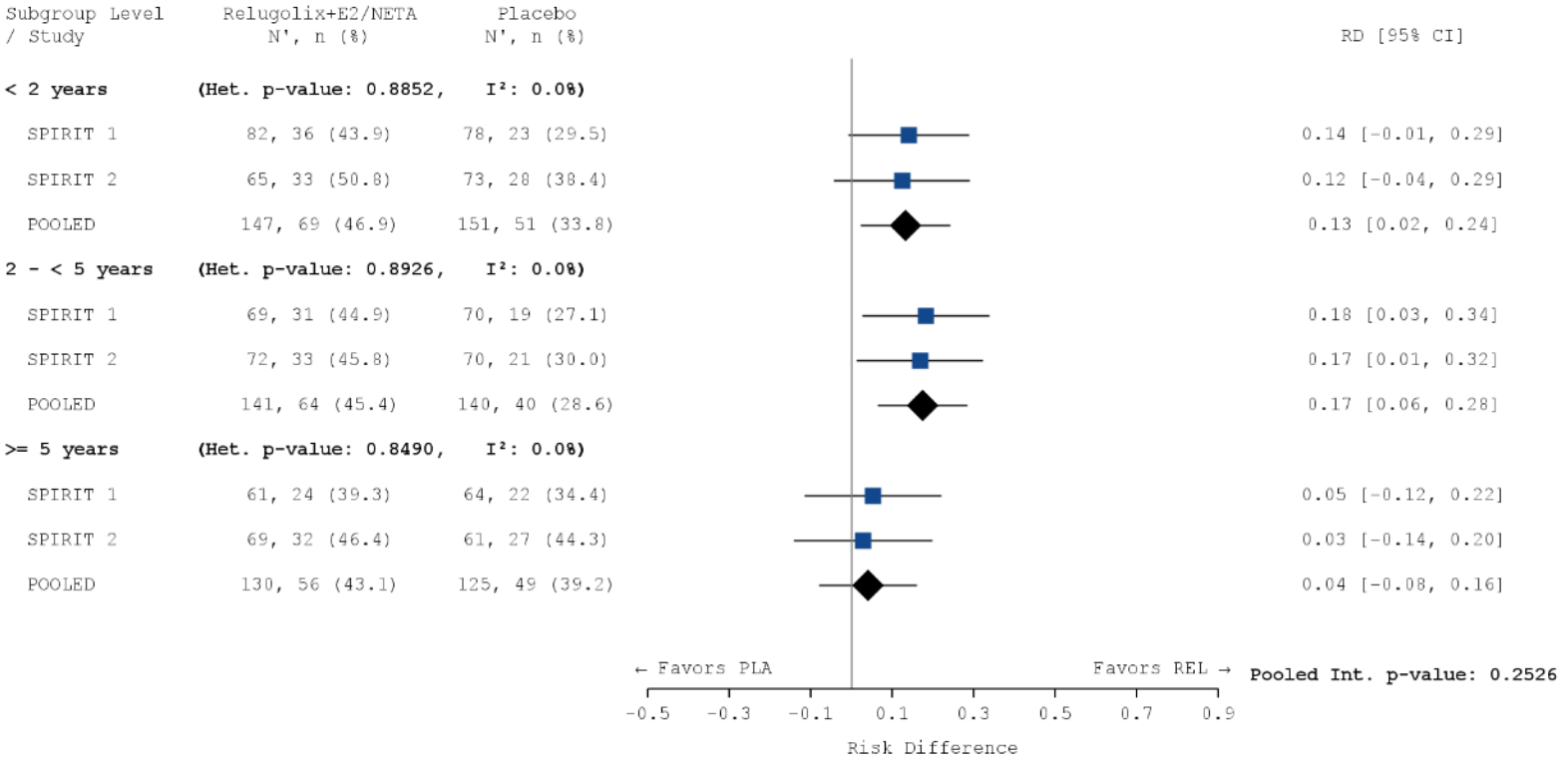
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.3.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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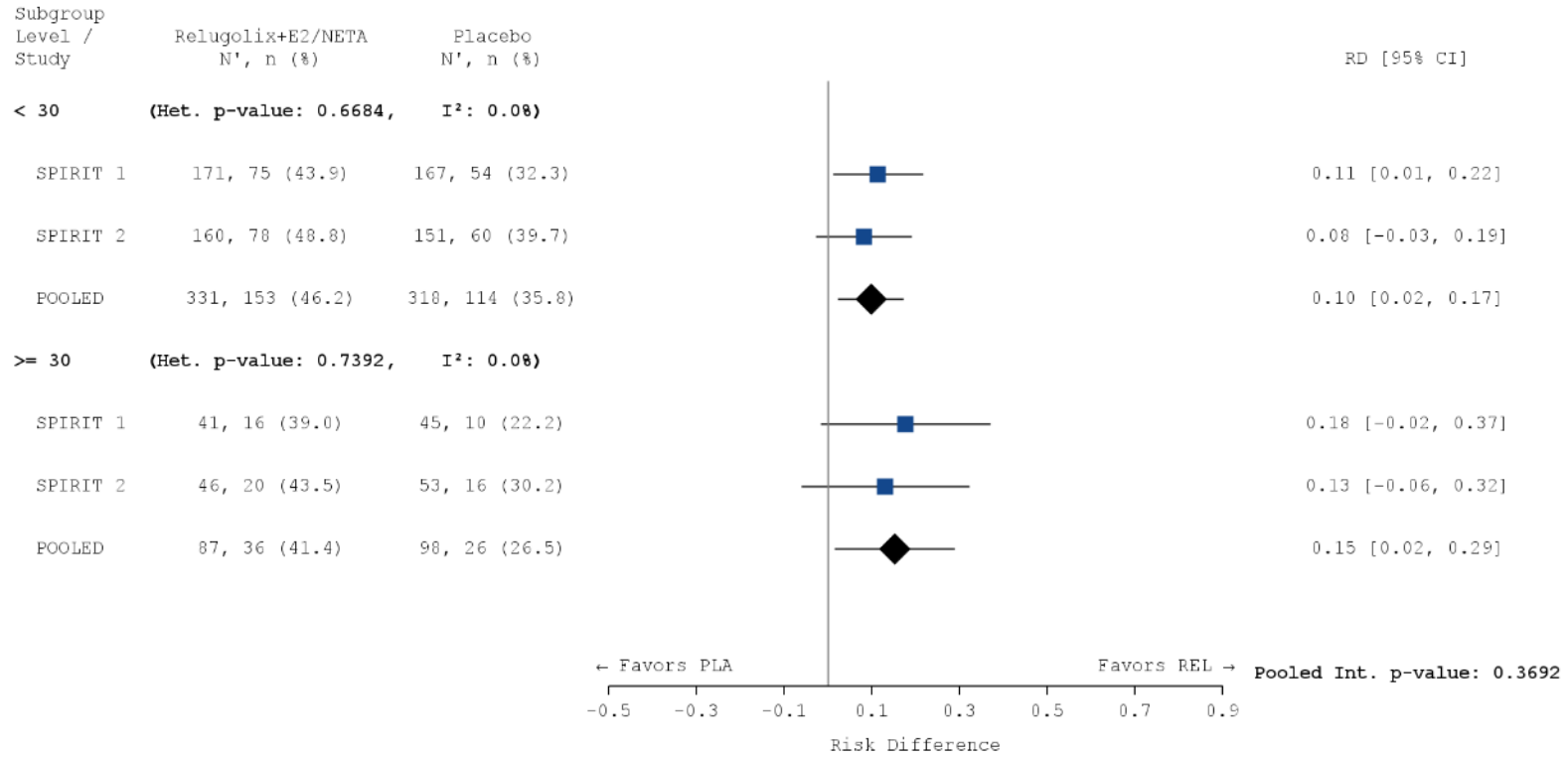
Figure 2.3.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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Figure 2.3.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region II

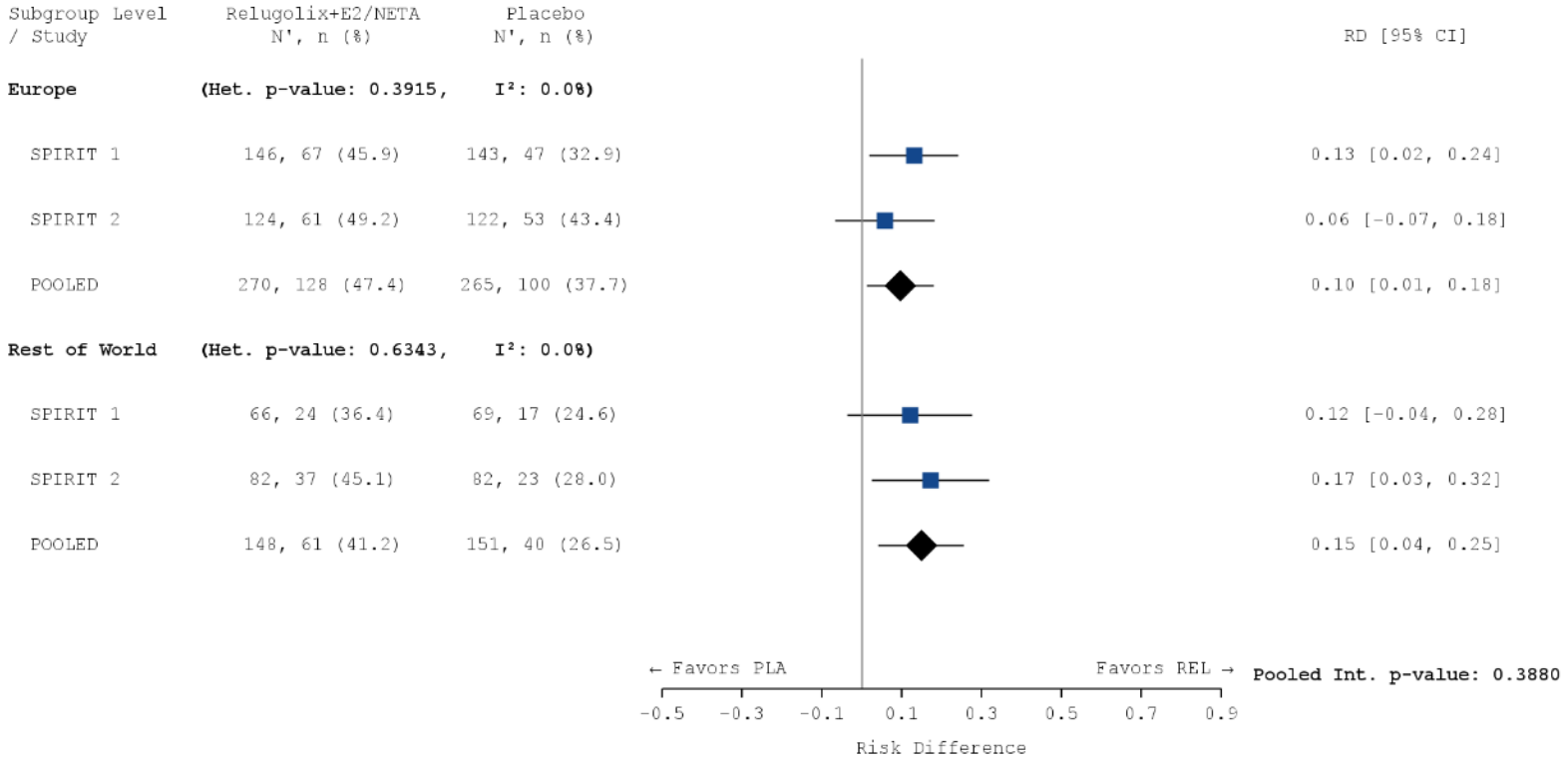

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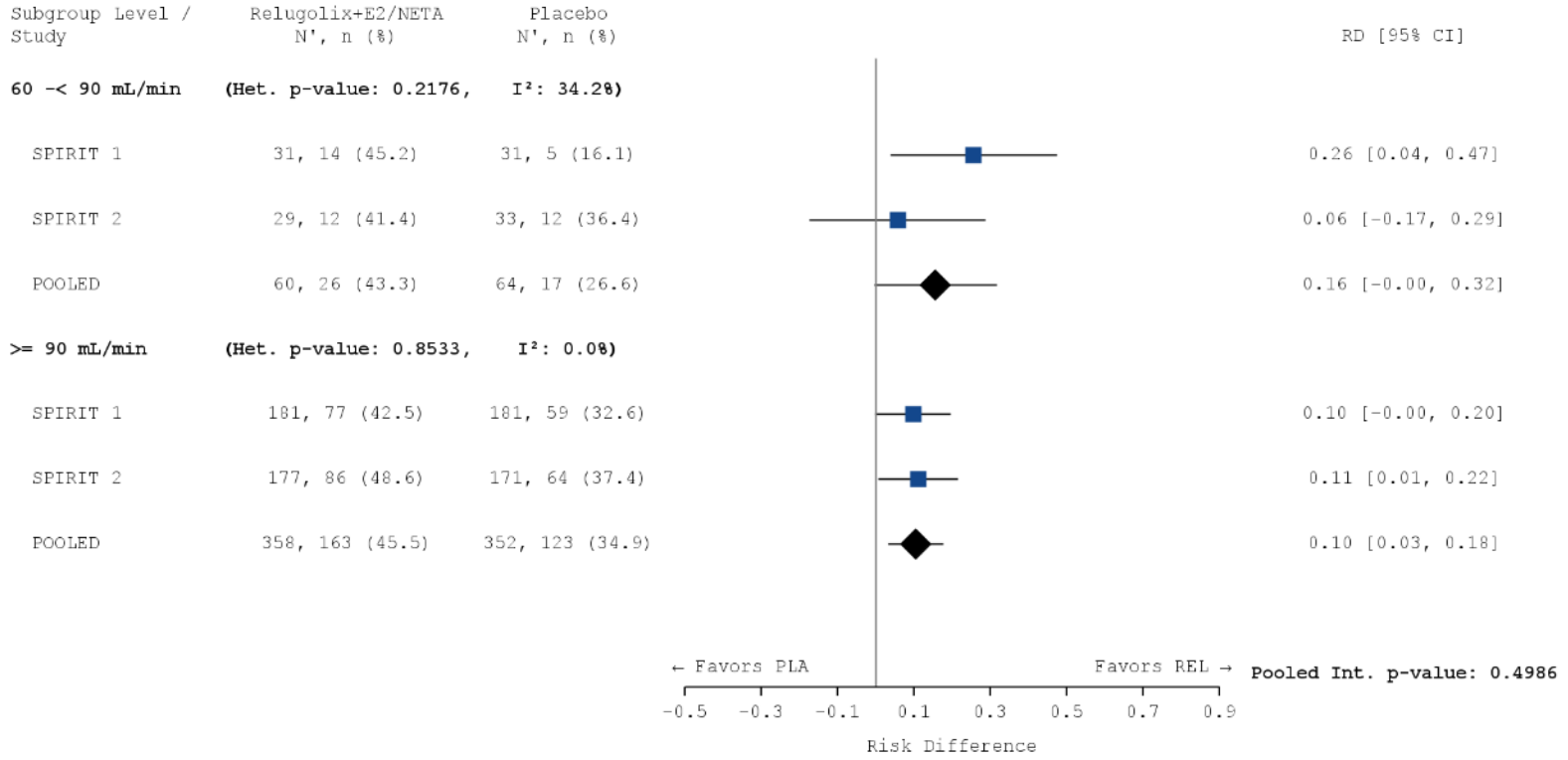
Figure 2.3.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
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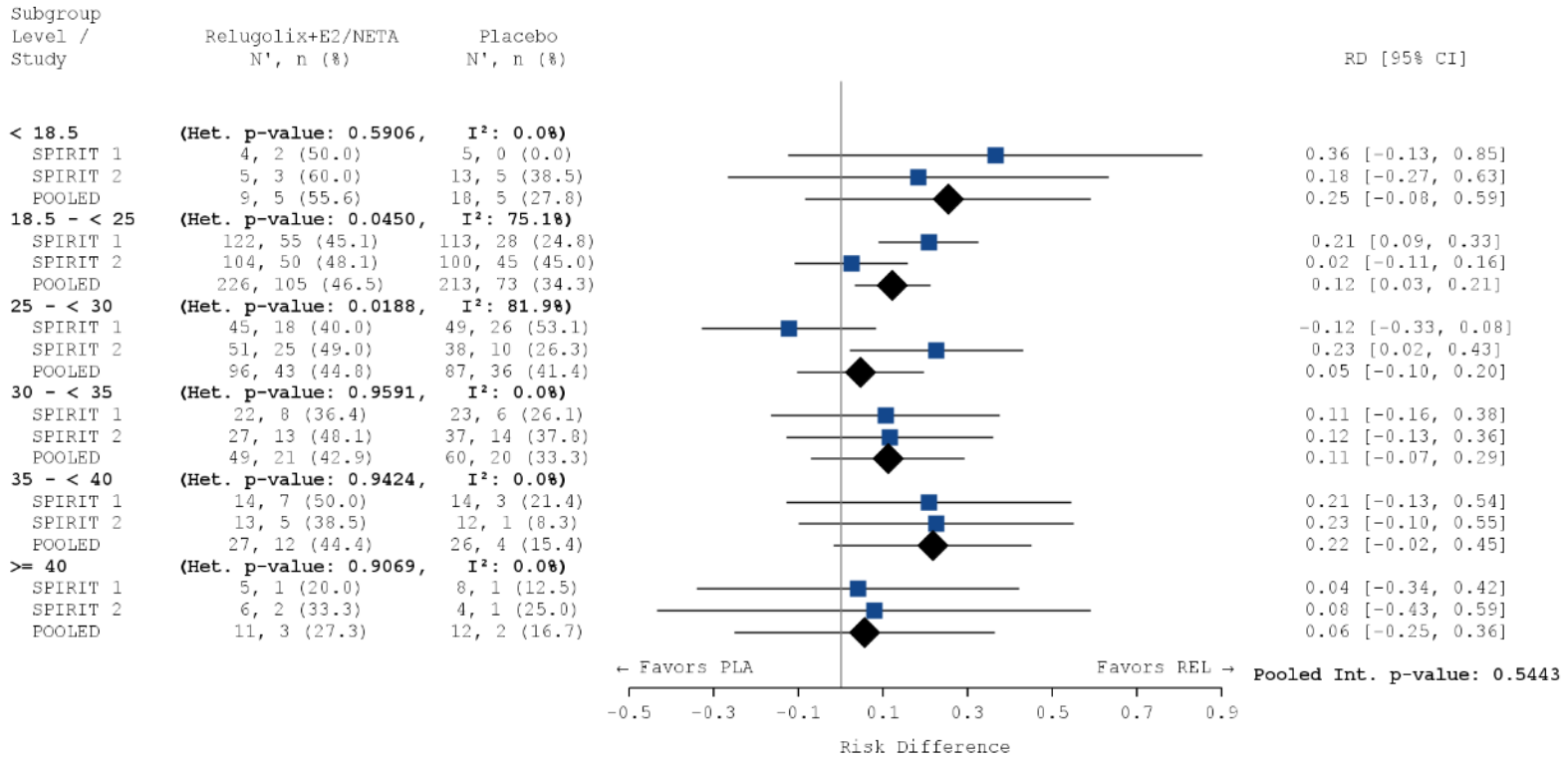
Figure 2.3.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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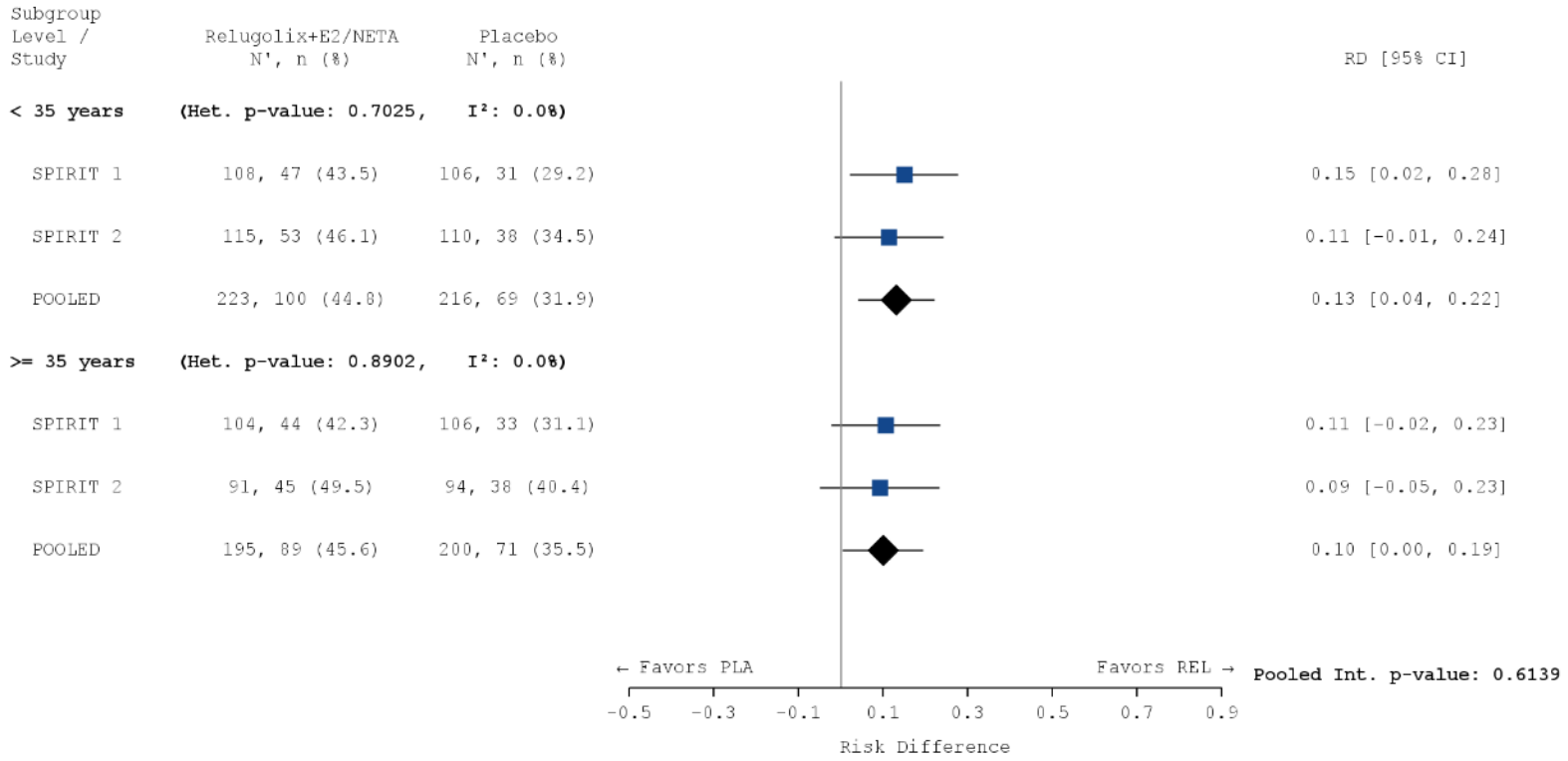
Figure 2.3.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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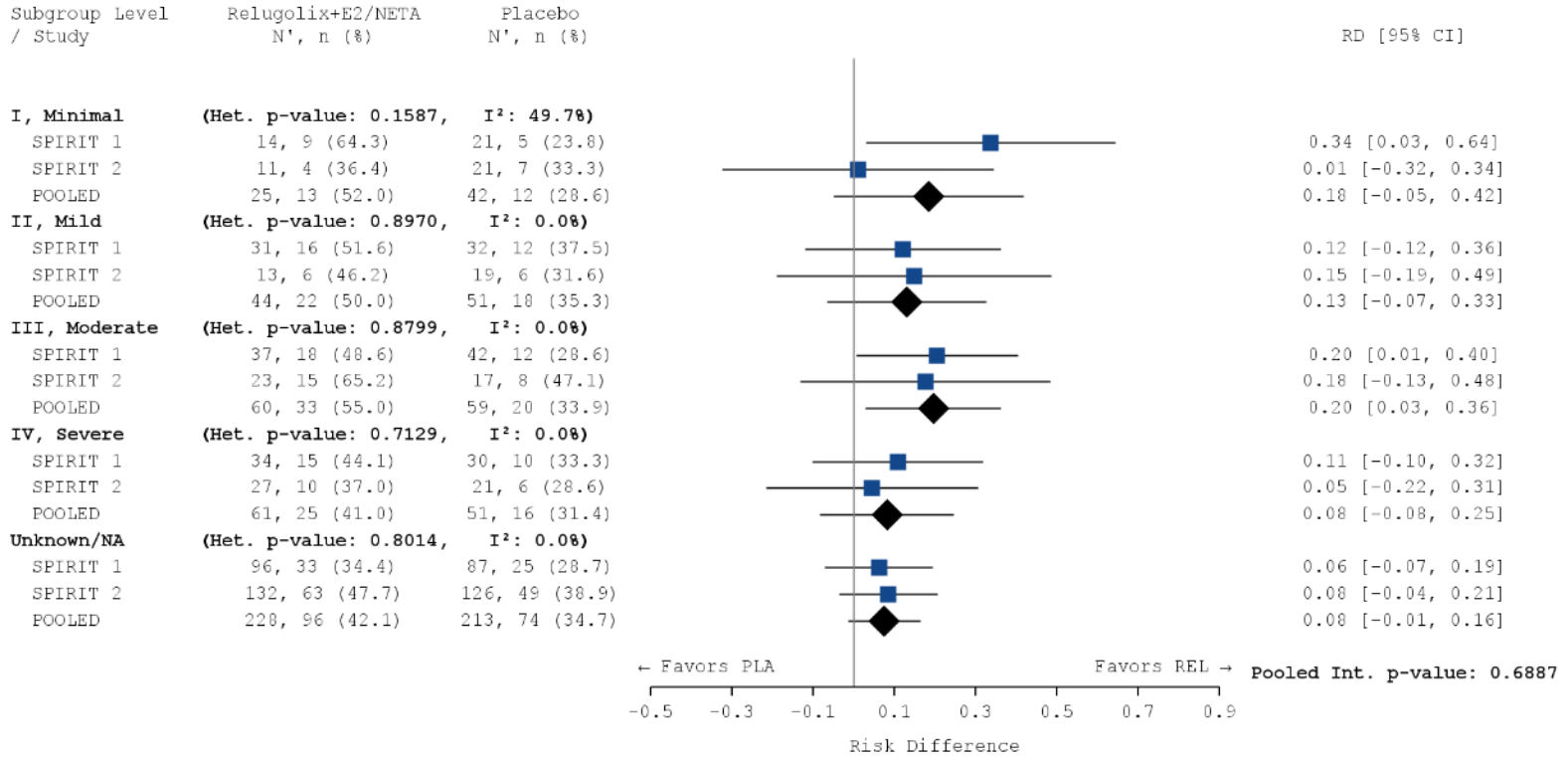
Figure 2.3.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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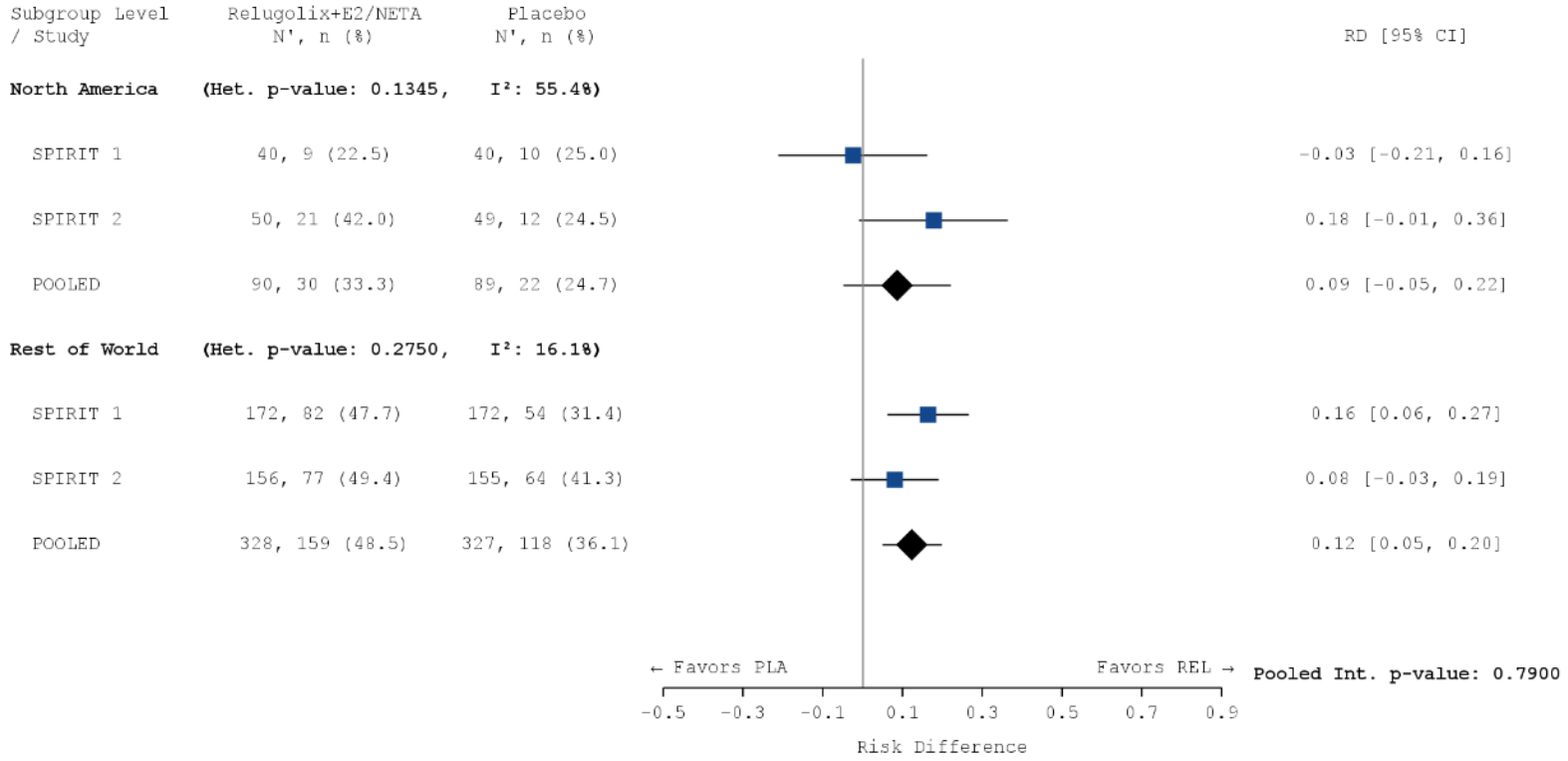
Figure 2.3.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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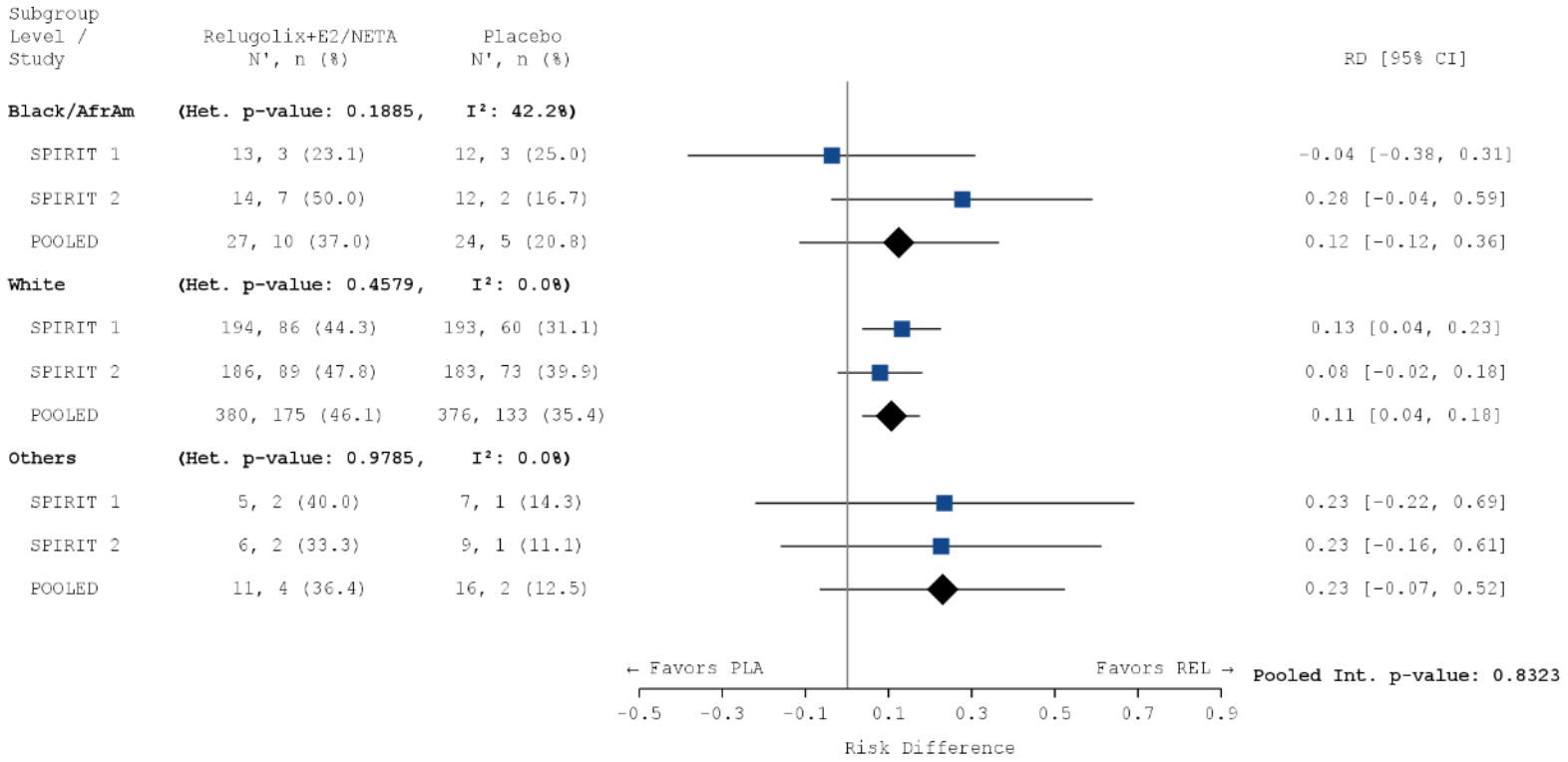
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

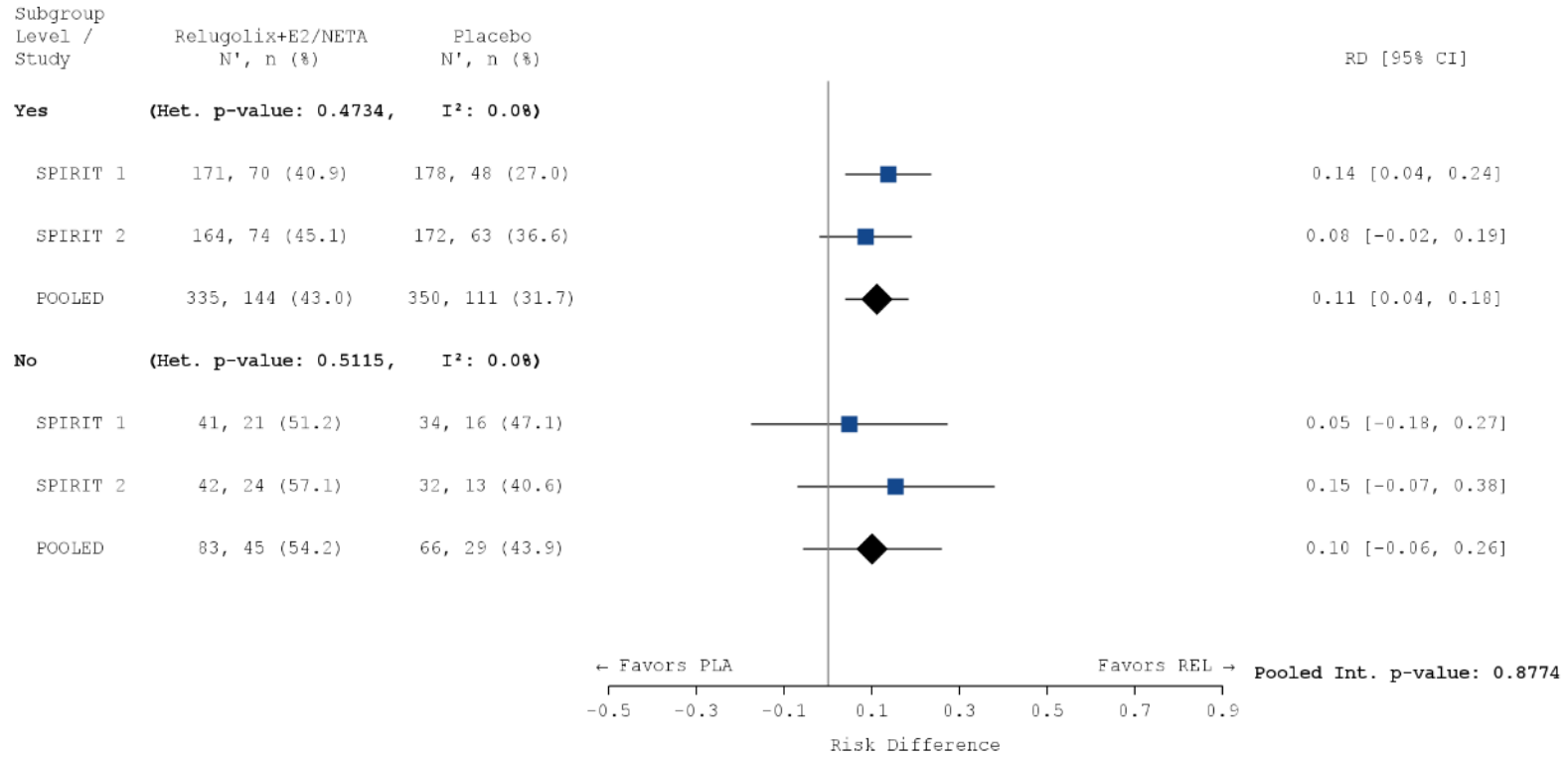
Figure 2.3.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.3.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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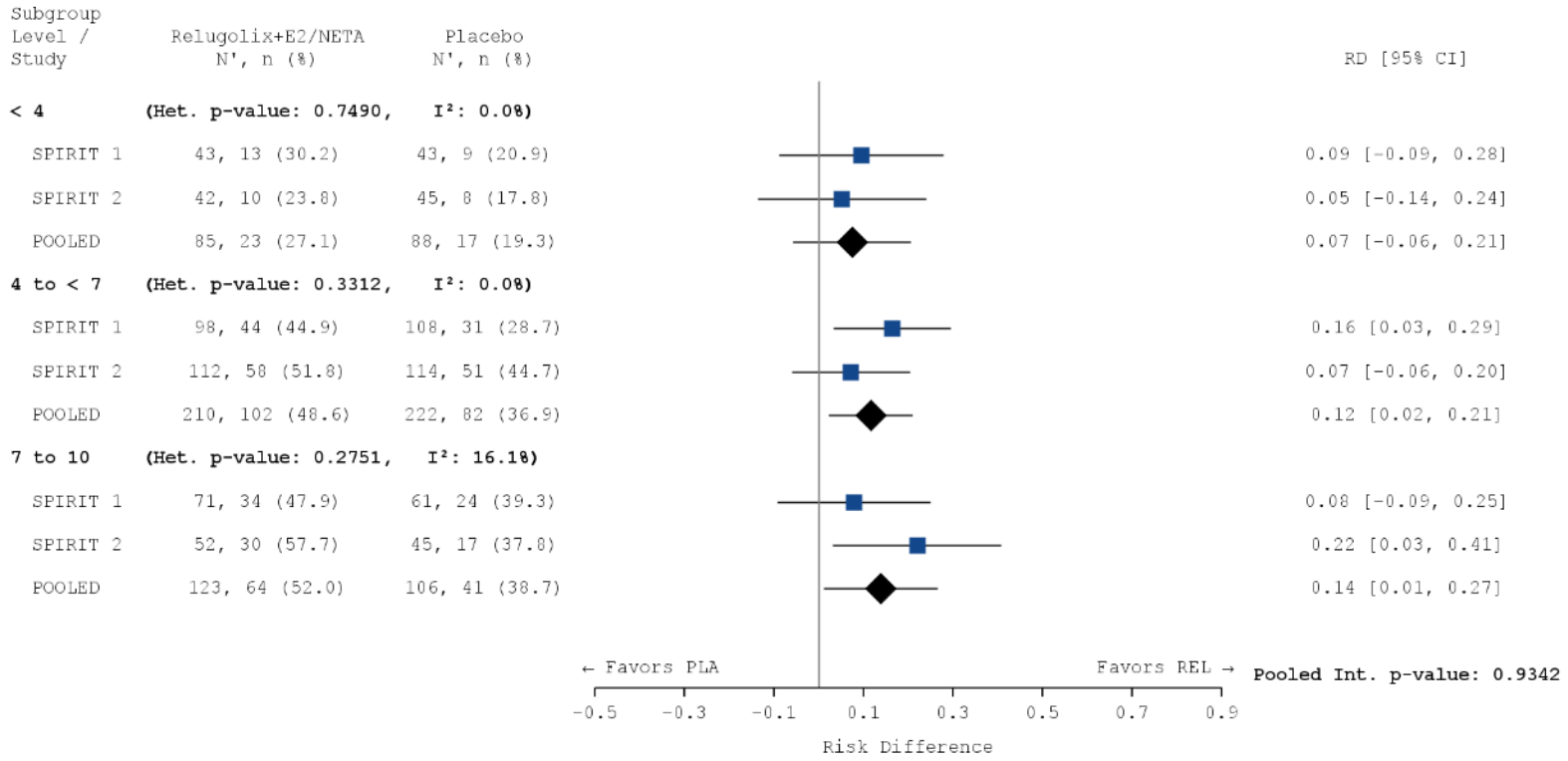
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

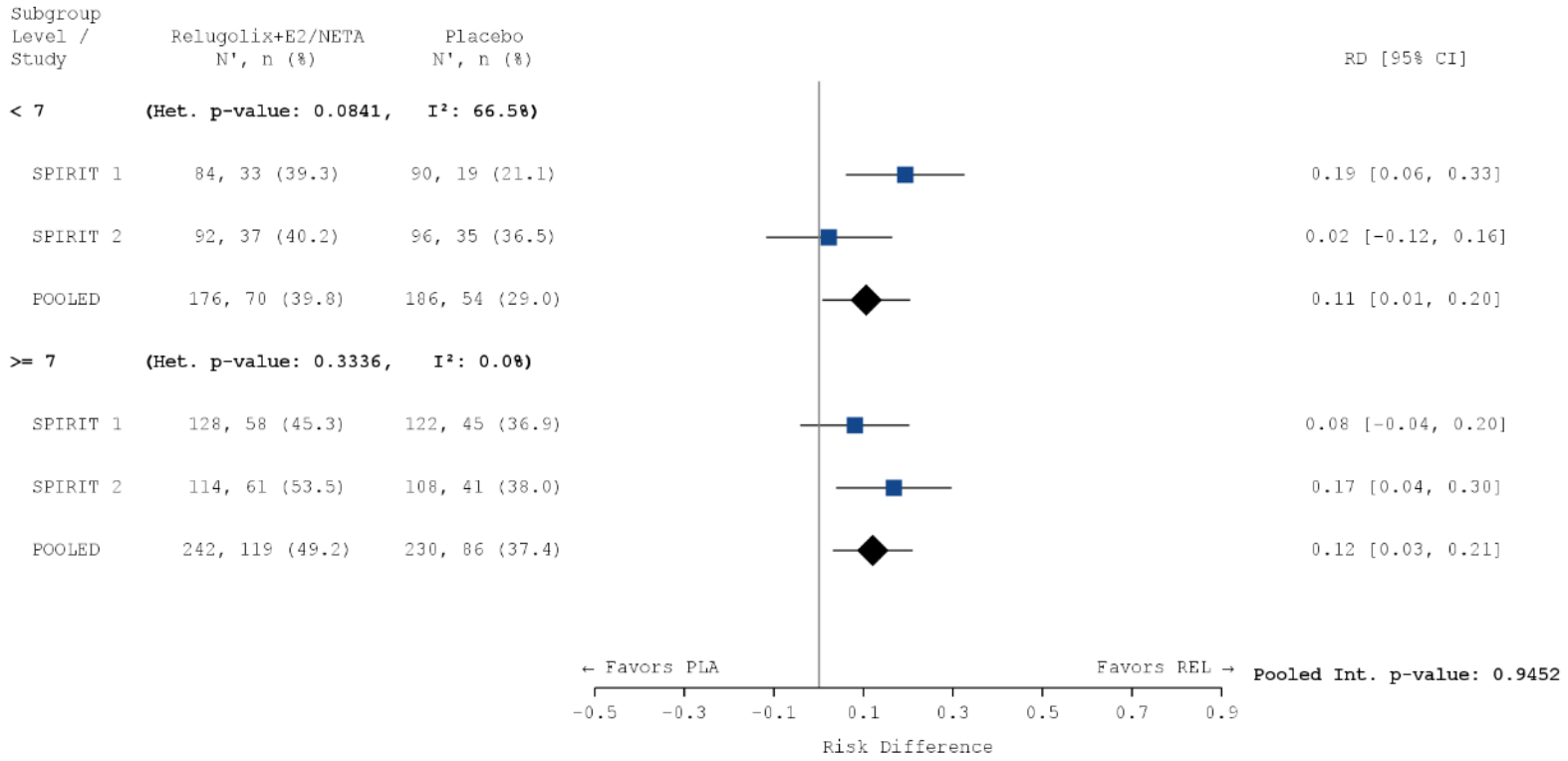
Figure 2.3.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

Figure 2.3.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 1.65 points reduction in the mean dyspareunia NRS score at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



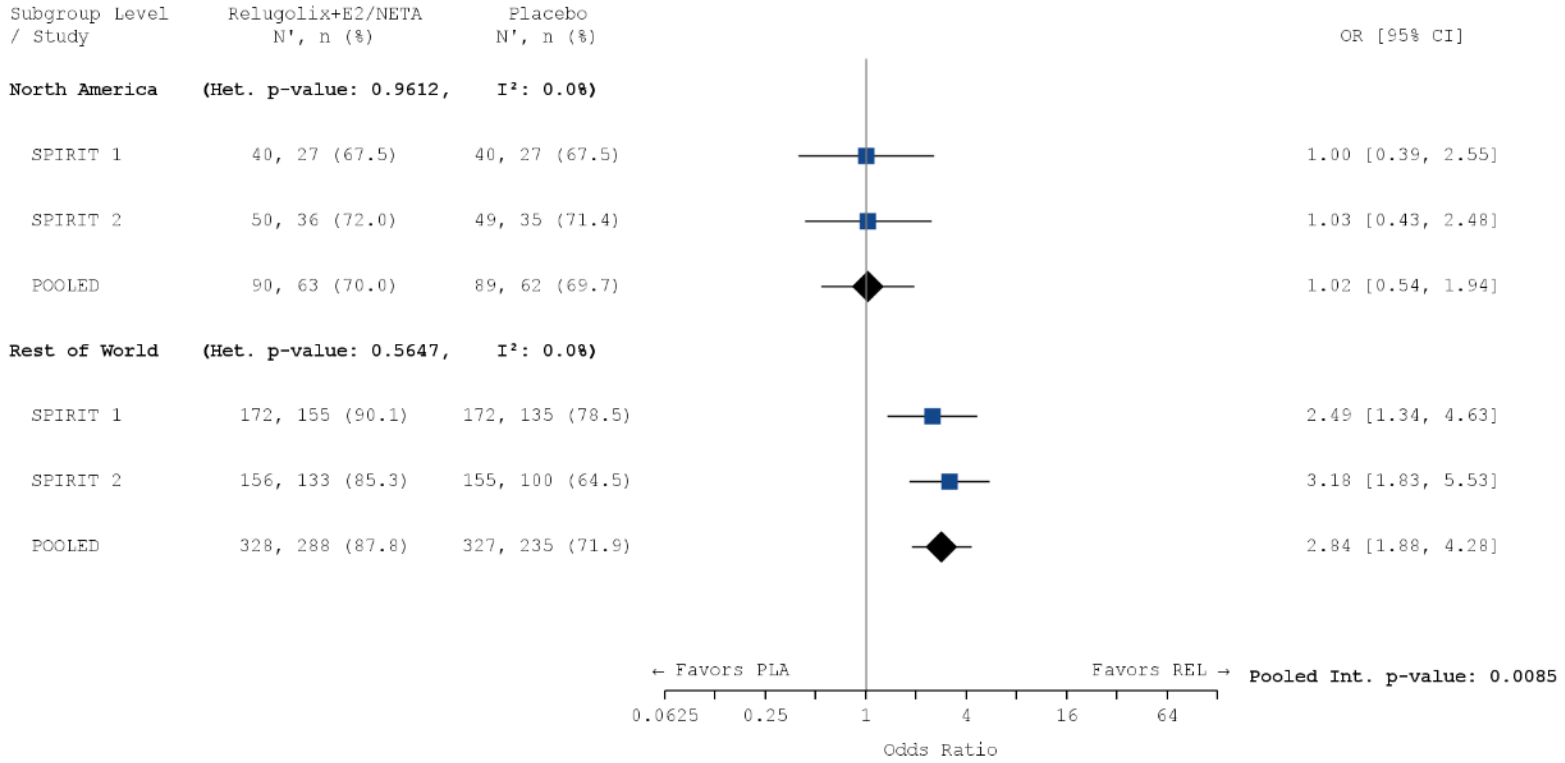
N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with a response. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:01

2.1.5 Reduktion des Analgetikabedarfs

2.1.5.1 Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)

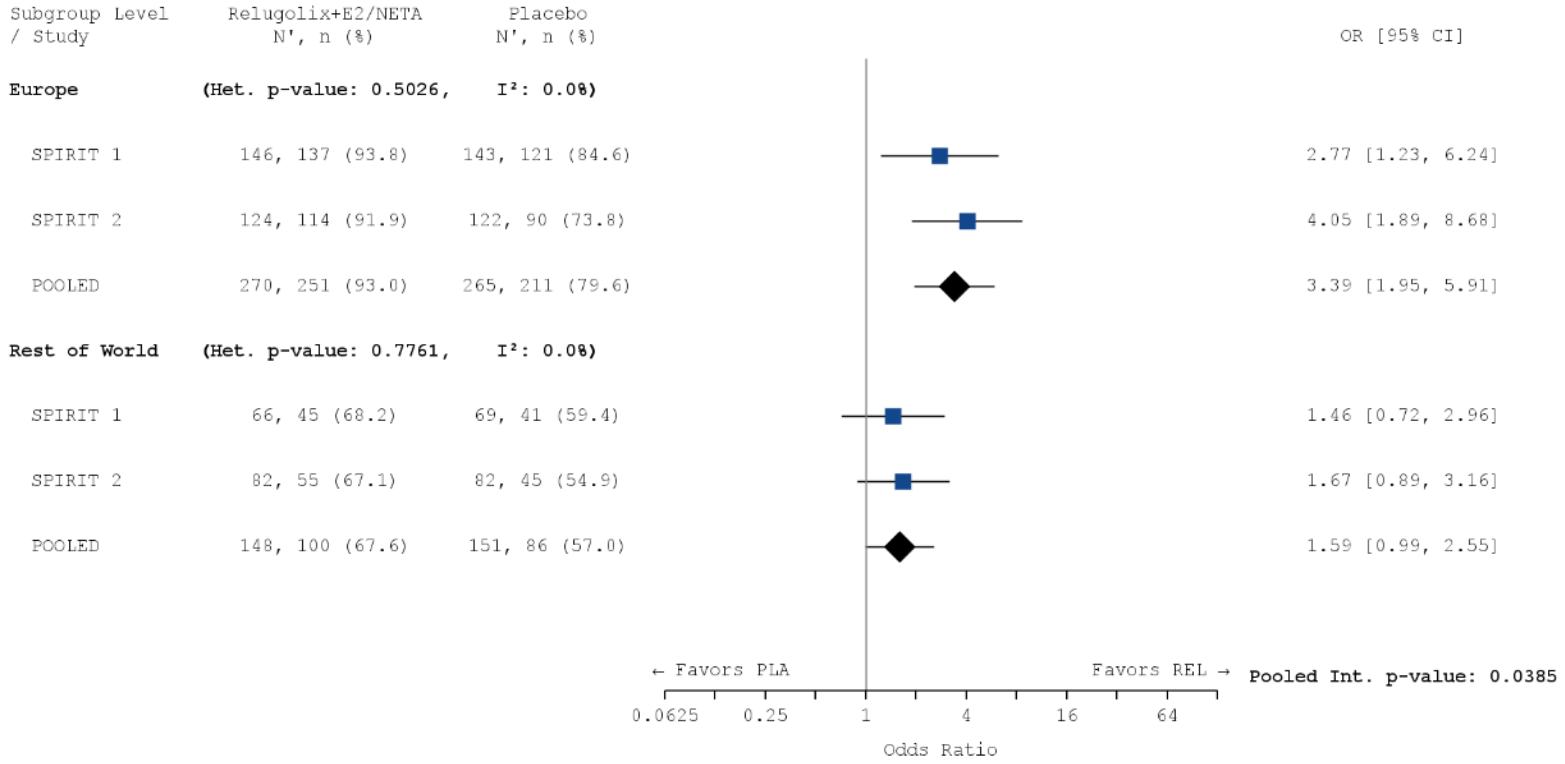
Figure 2.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

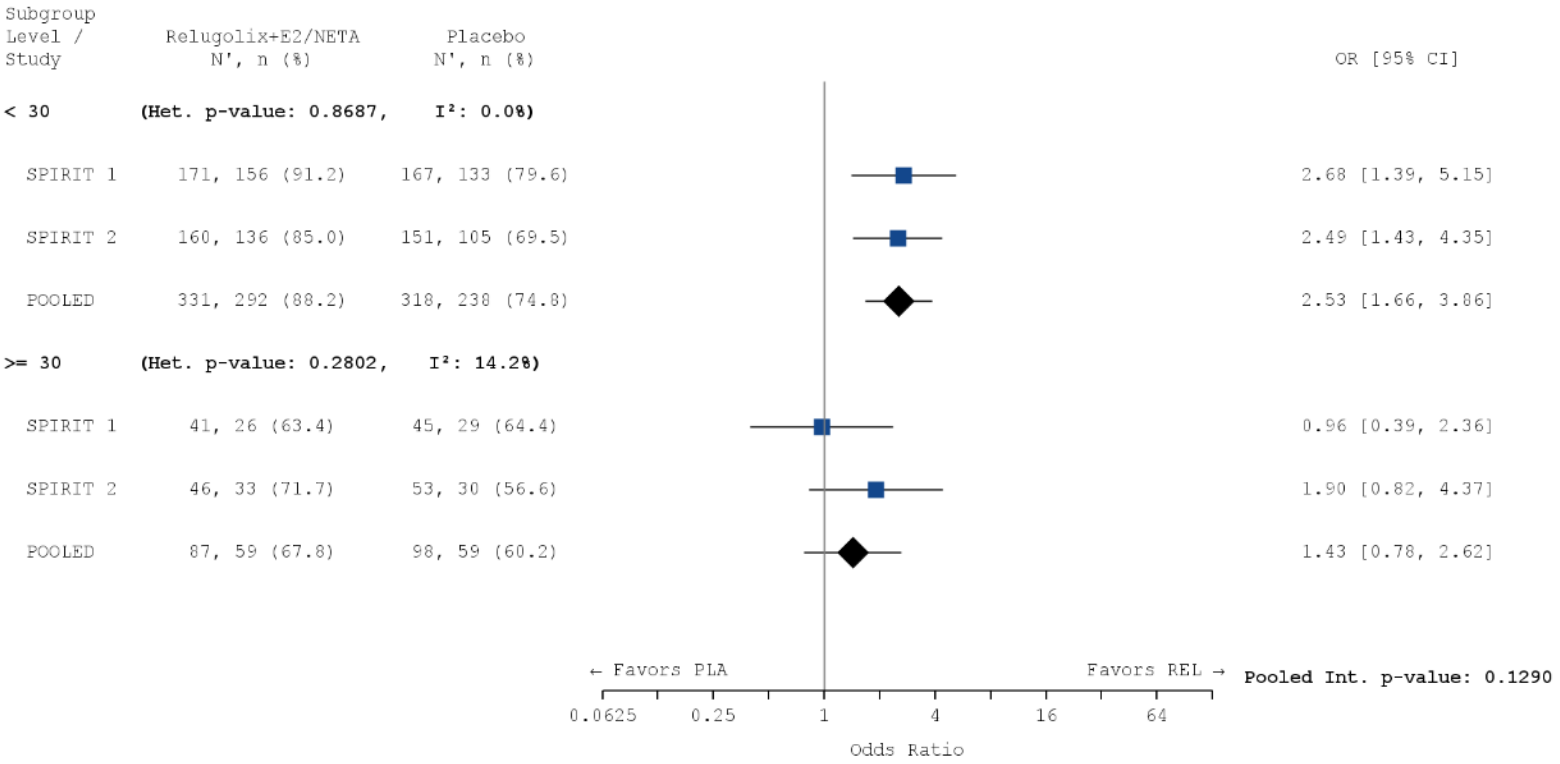
Figure 2.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

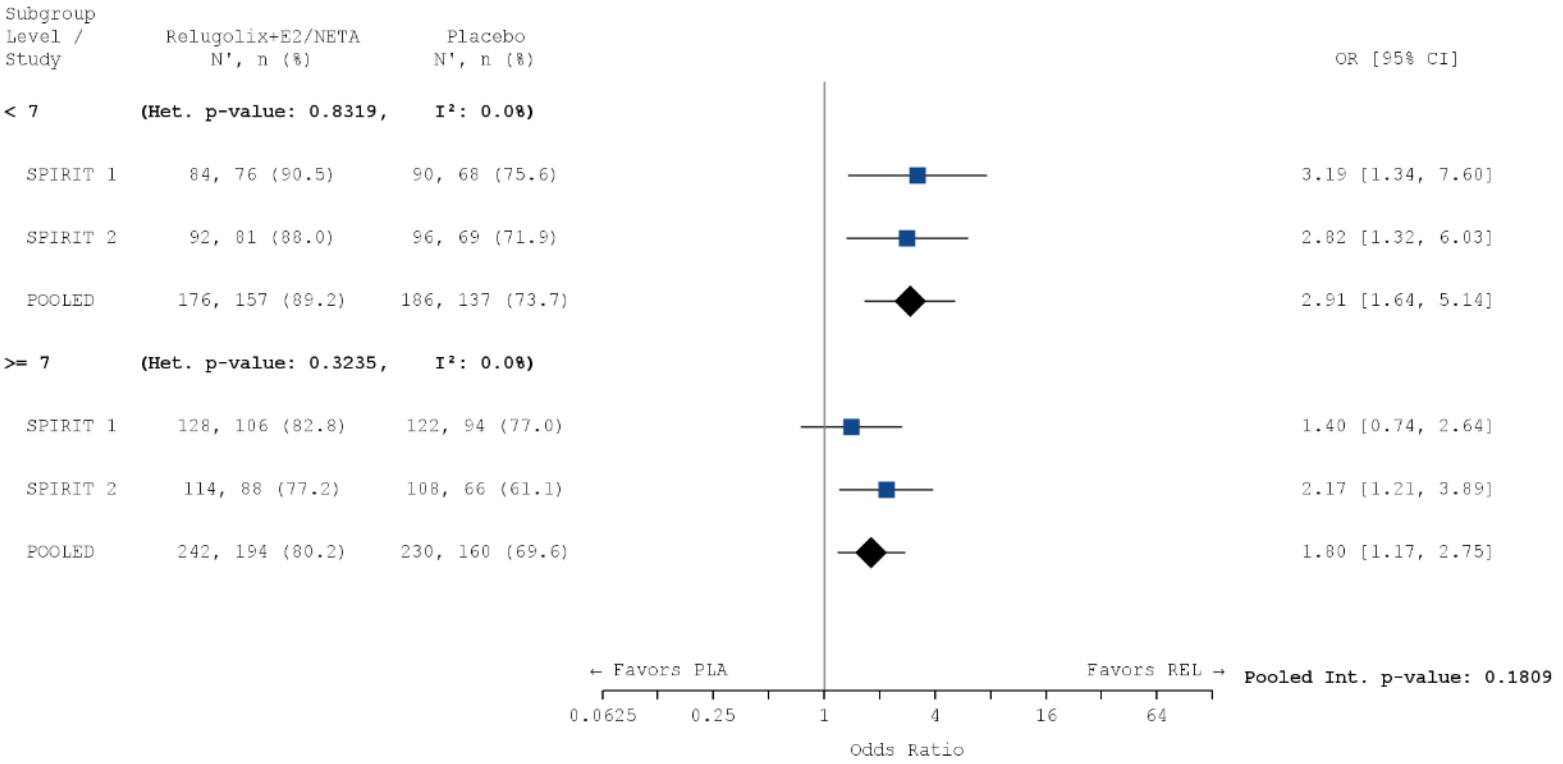
Figure 2.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

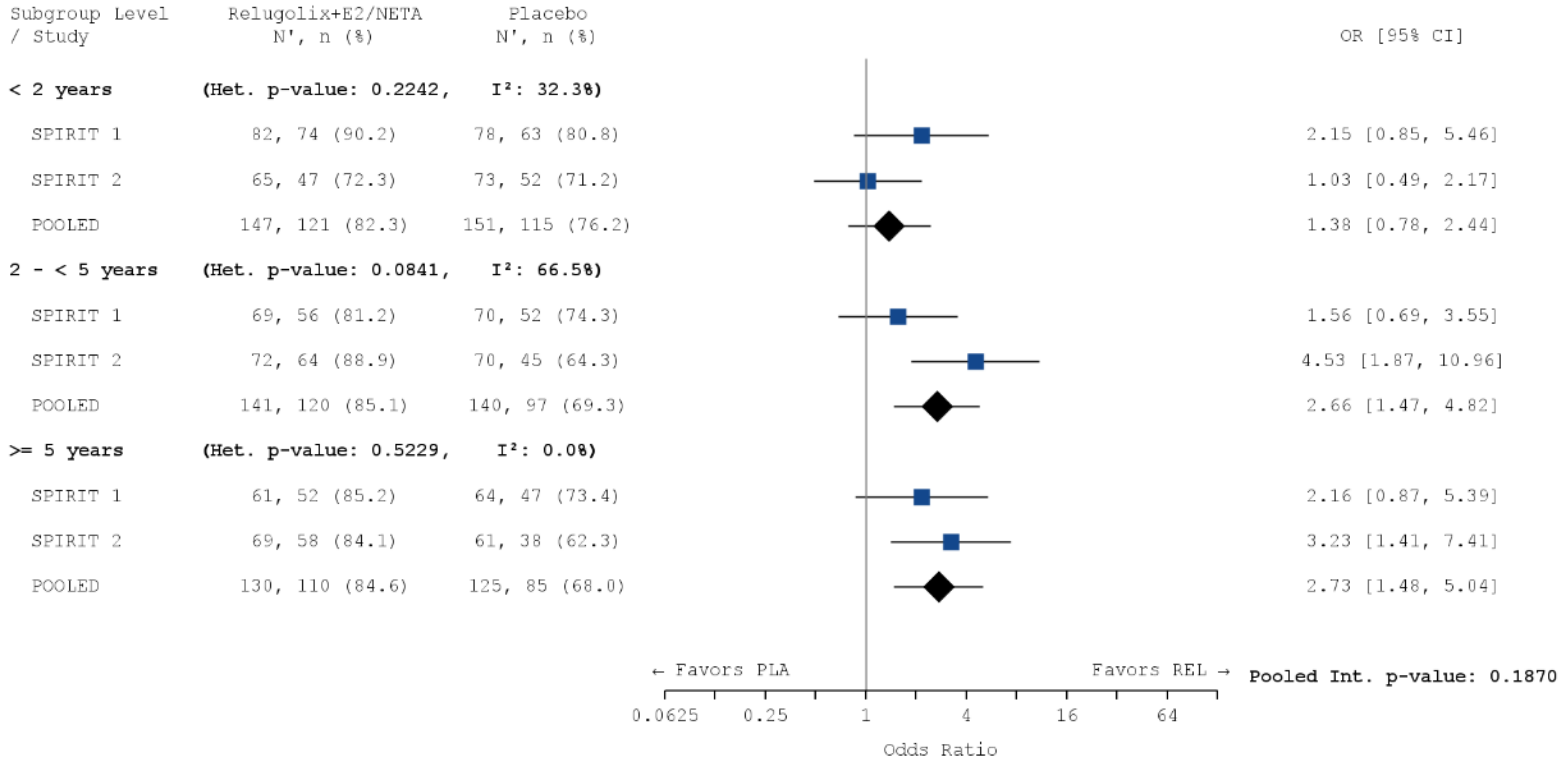
Figure 2.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

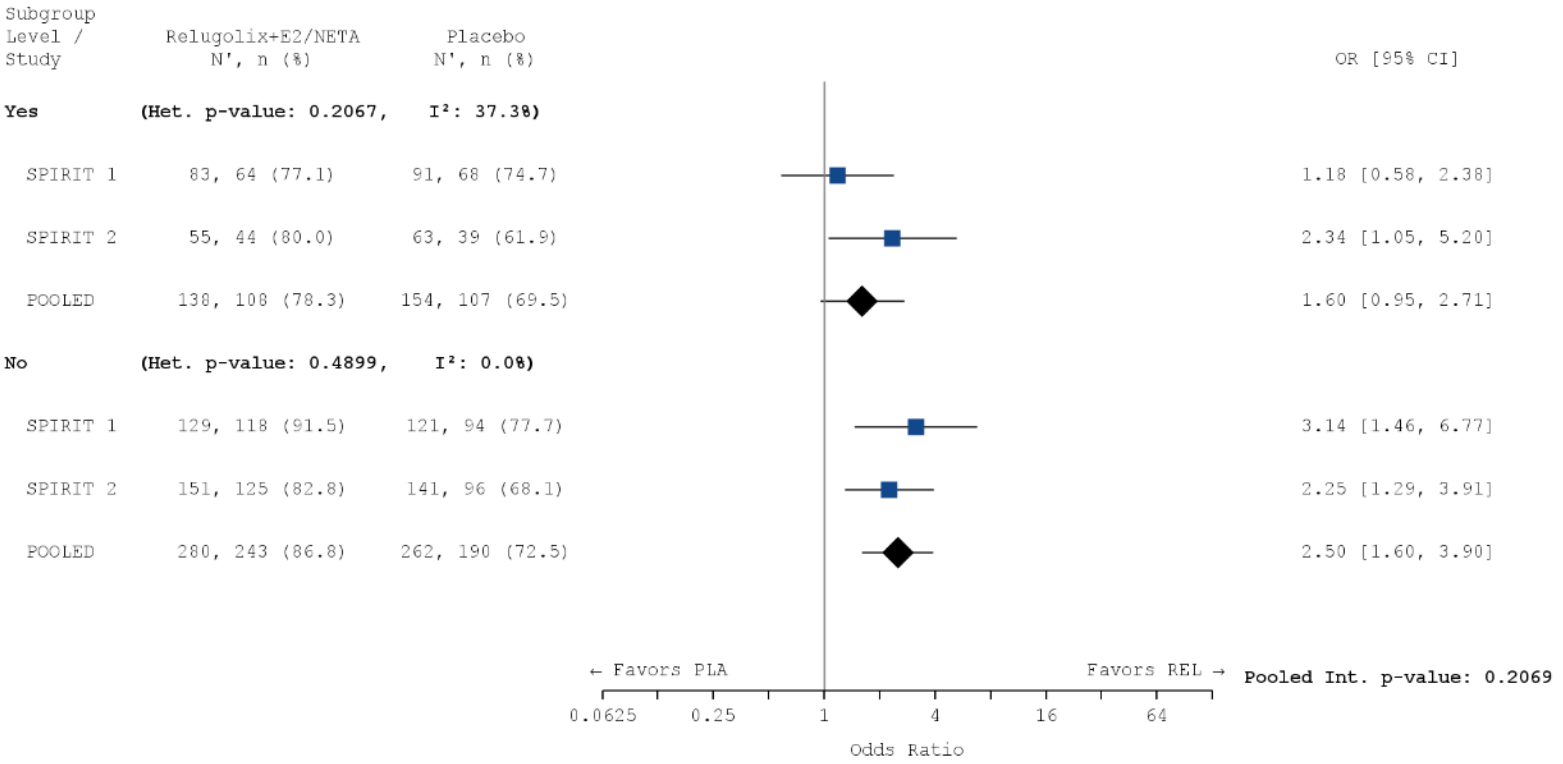
Figure 2.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

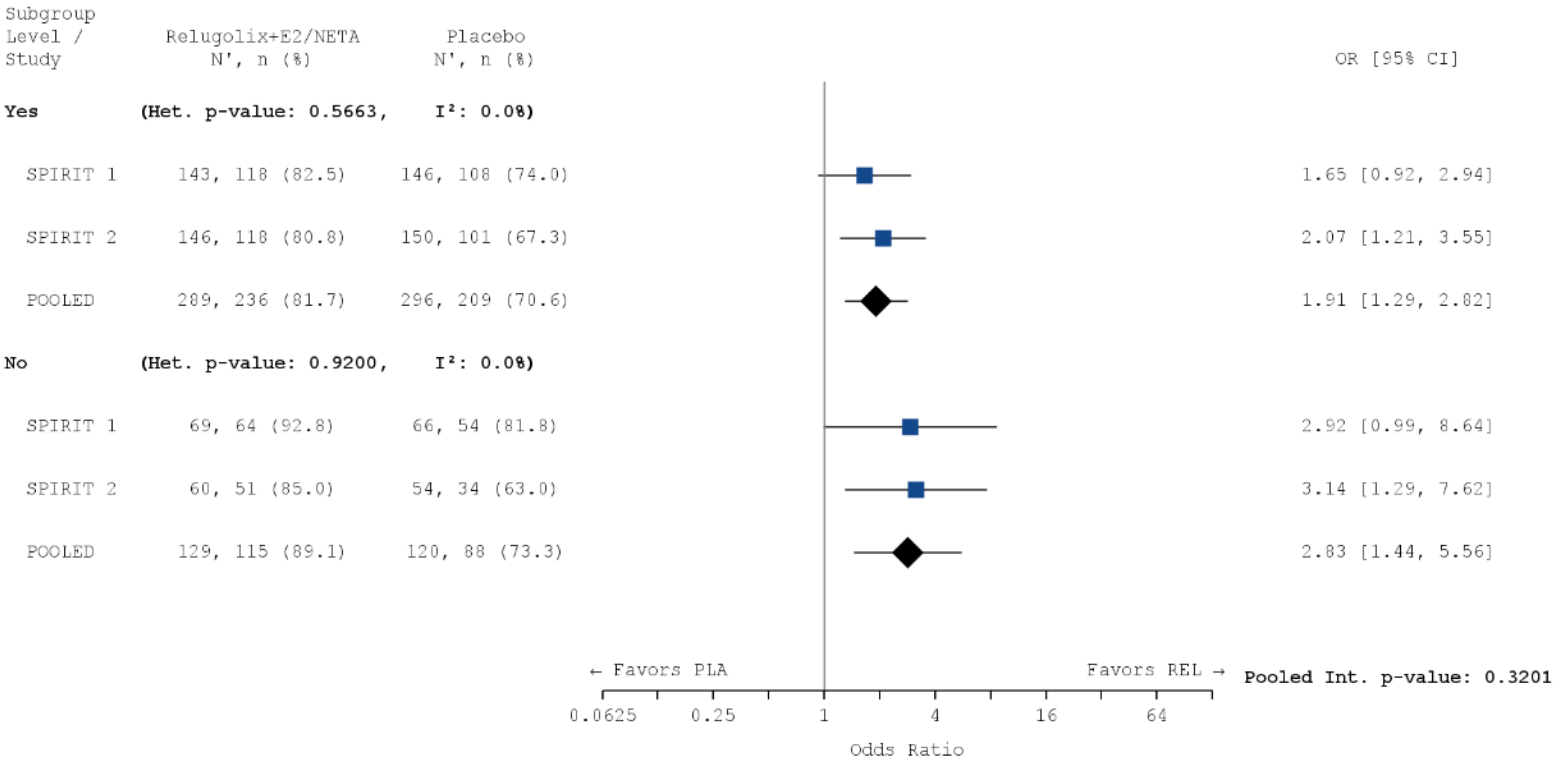
Figure 2.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

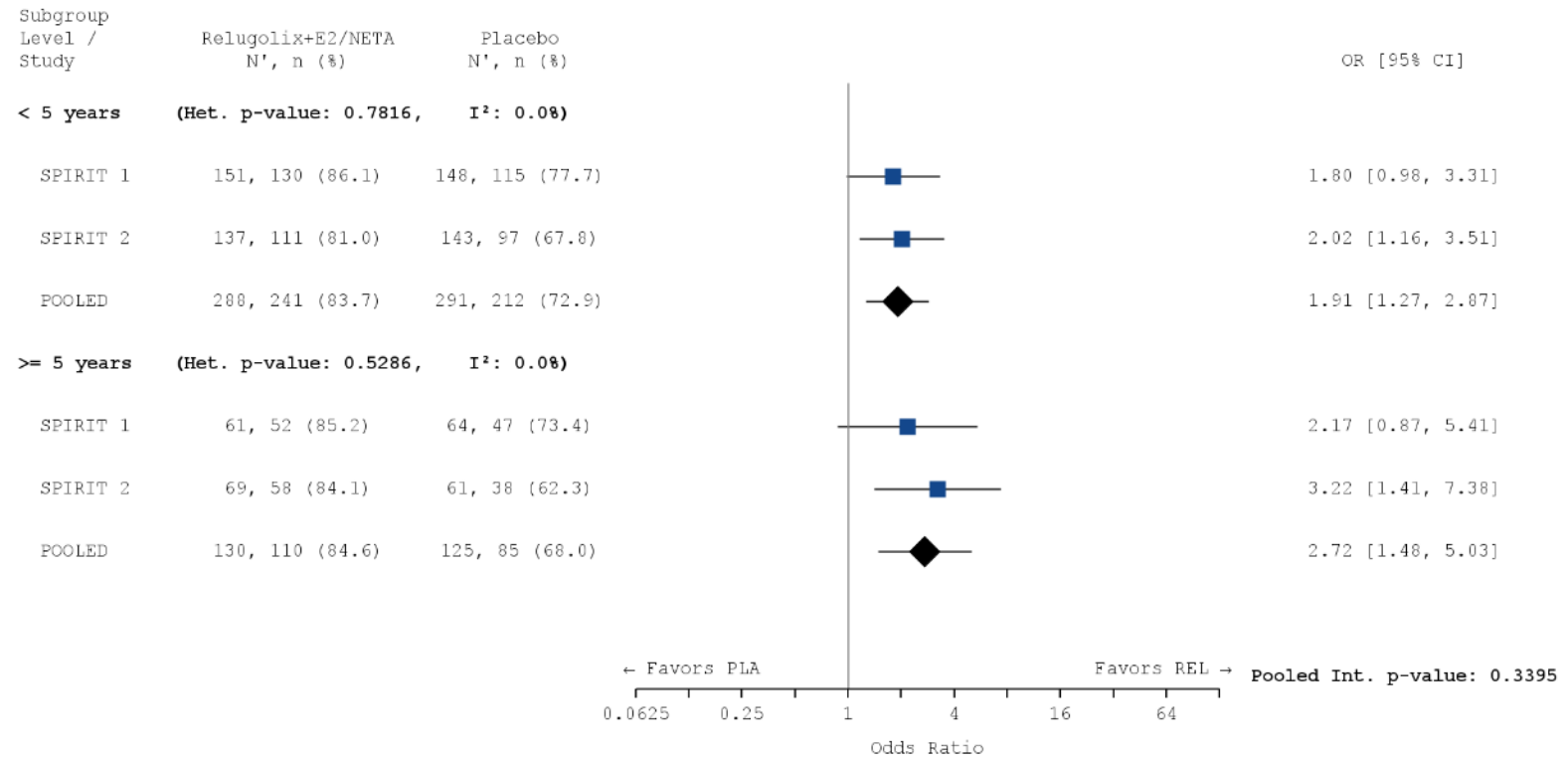
Figure 2.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

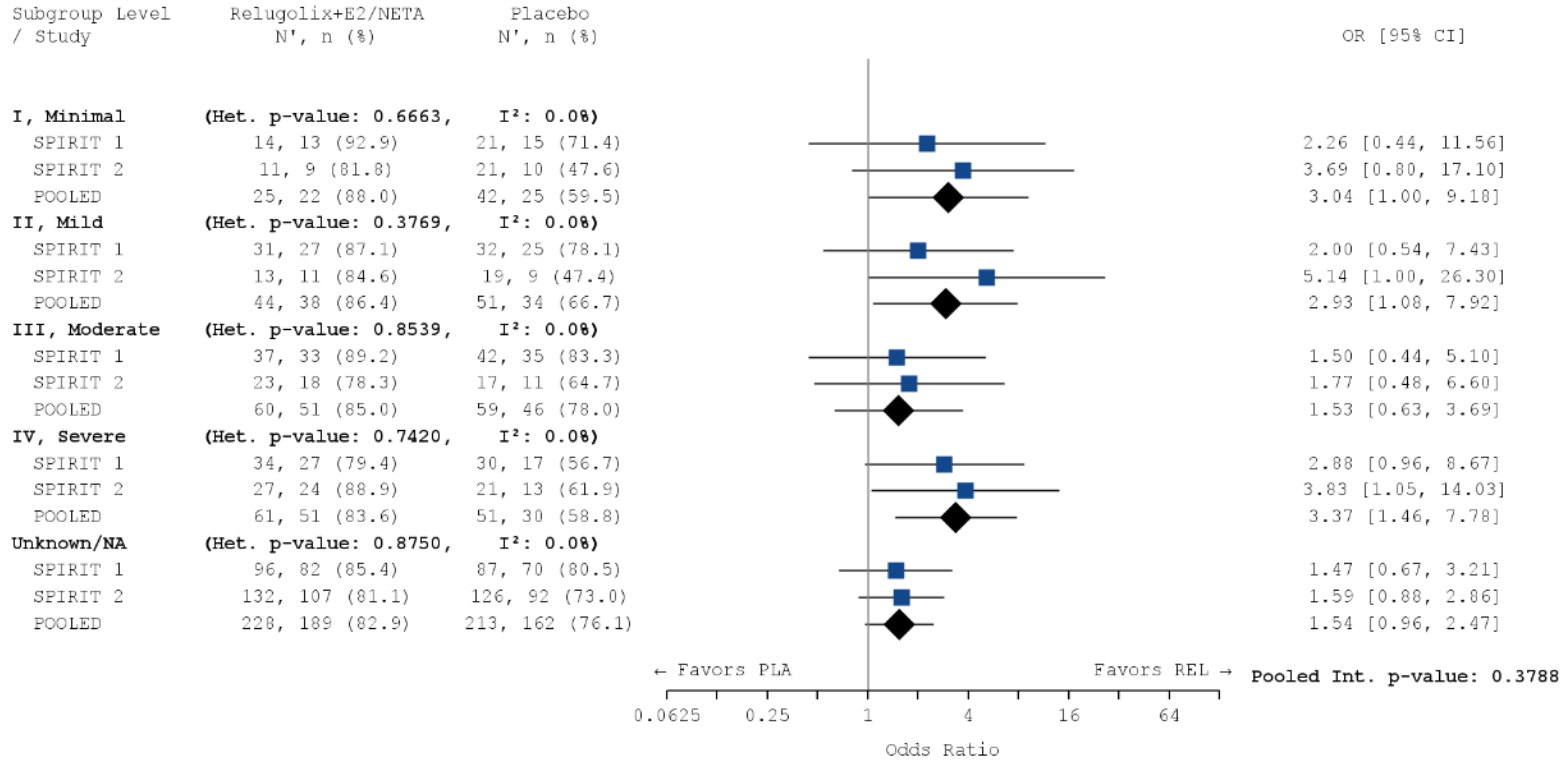
Figure 2.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

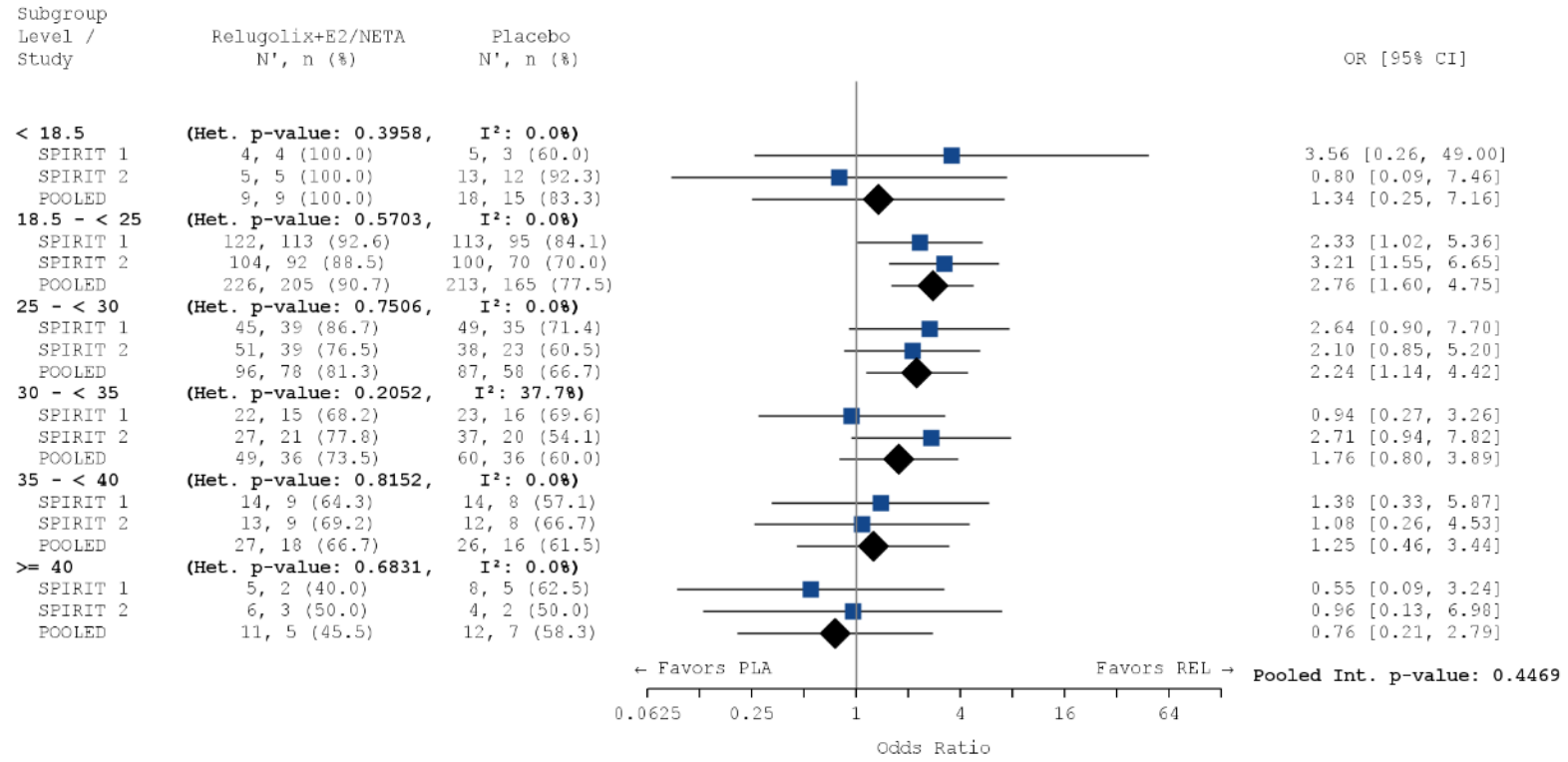
Figure 2.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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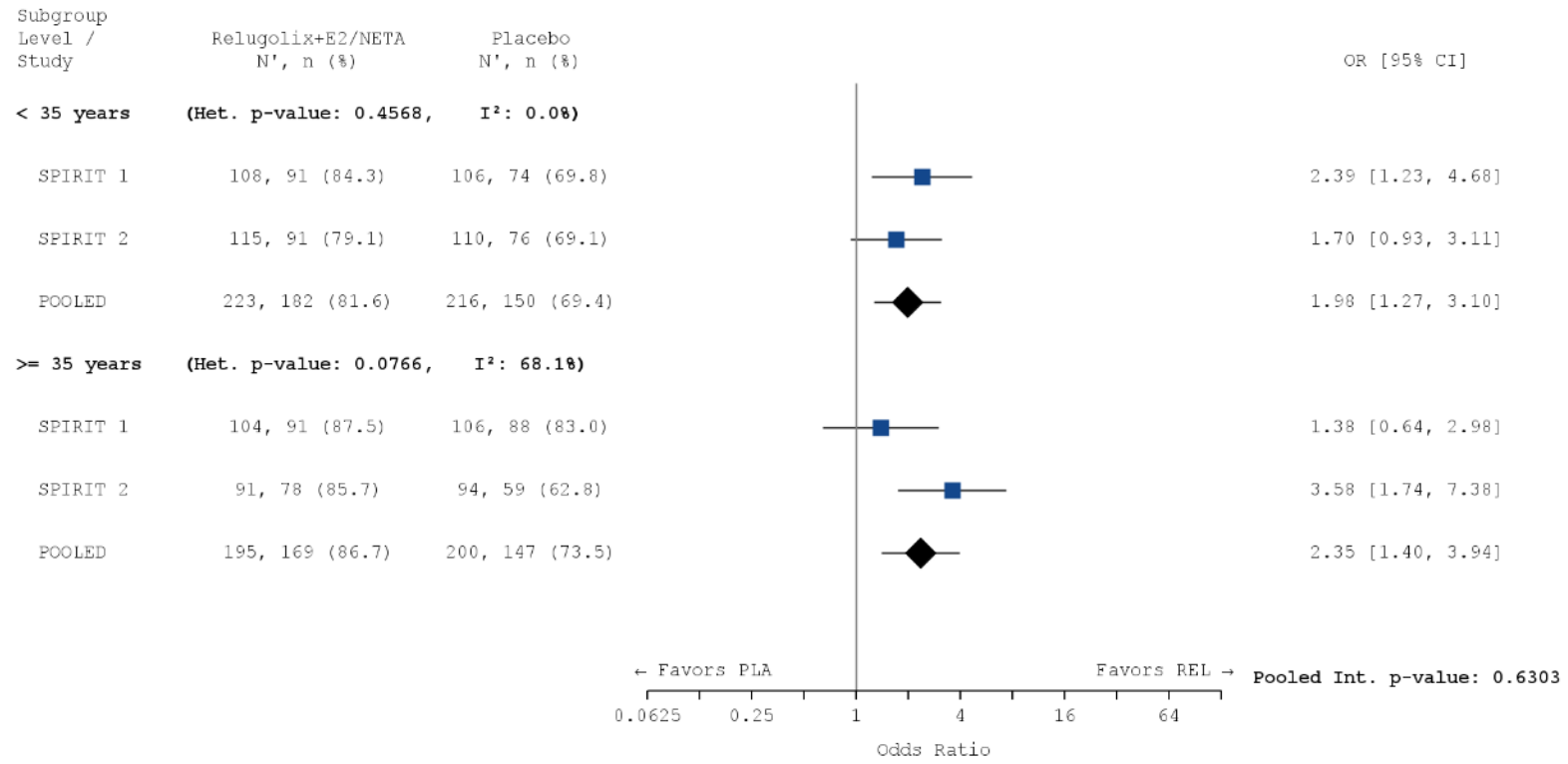
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

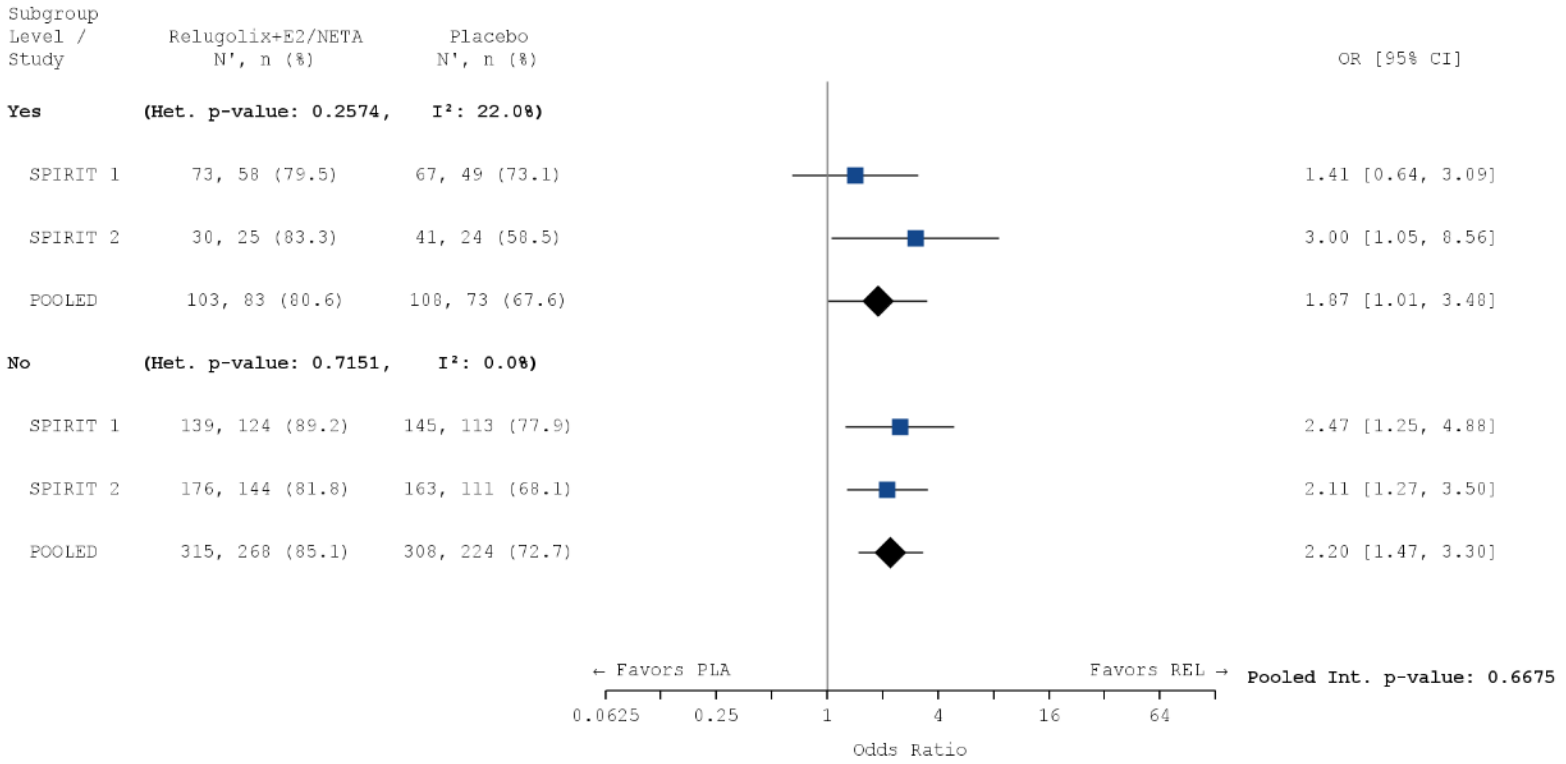
Figure 2.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

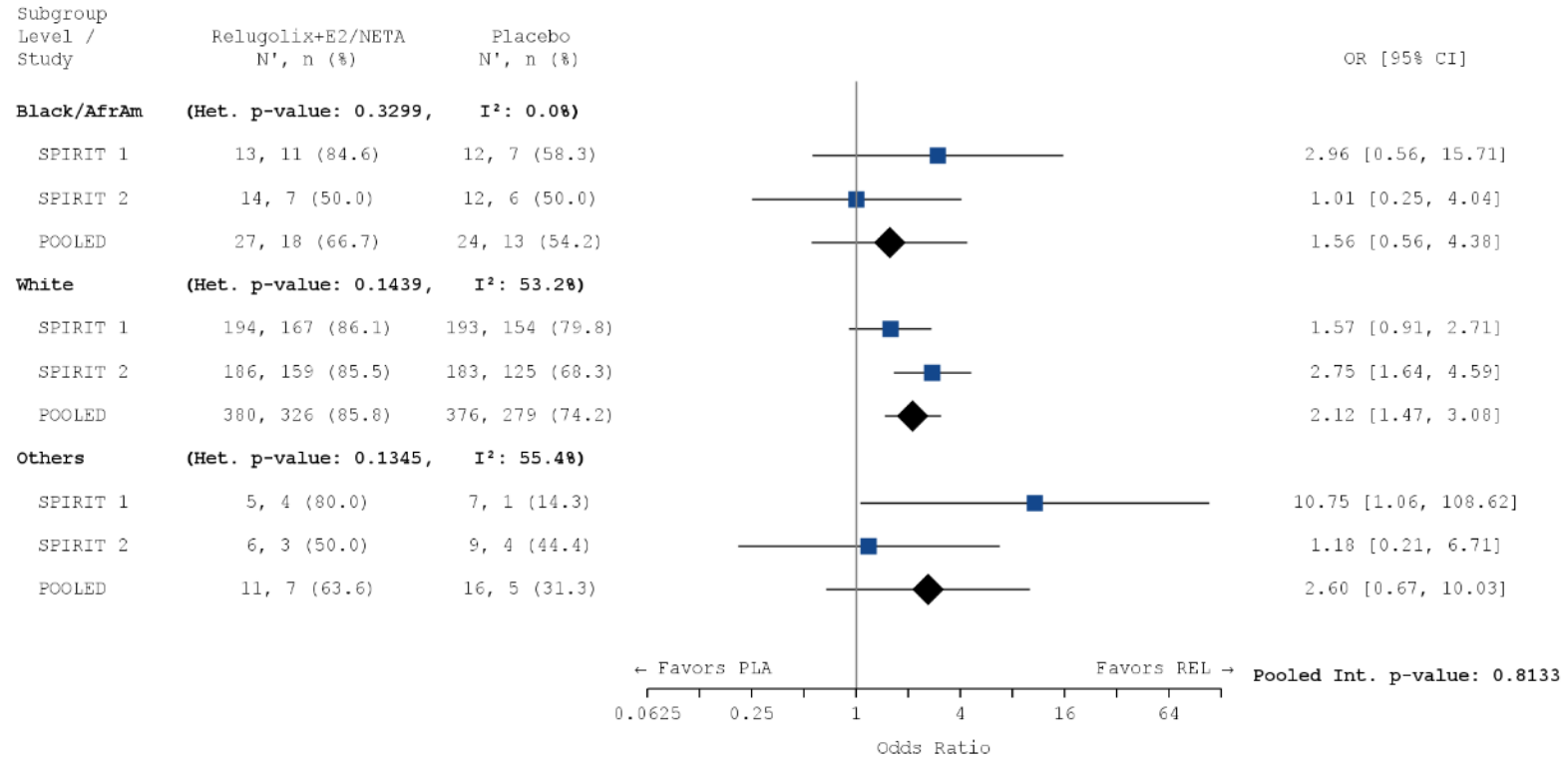
Figure 2.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

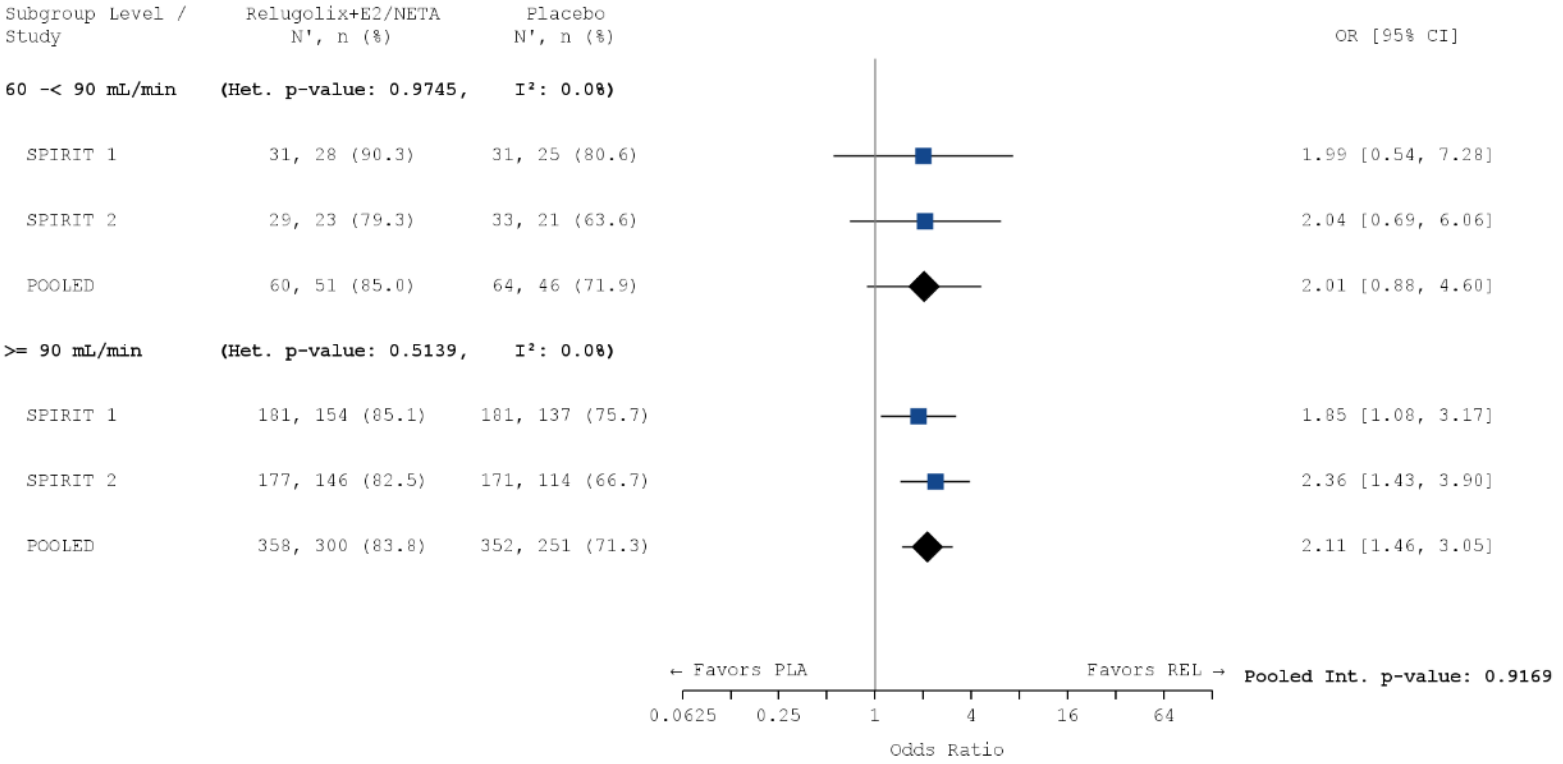
Figure 2.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

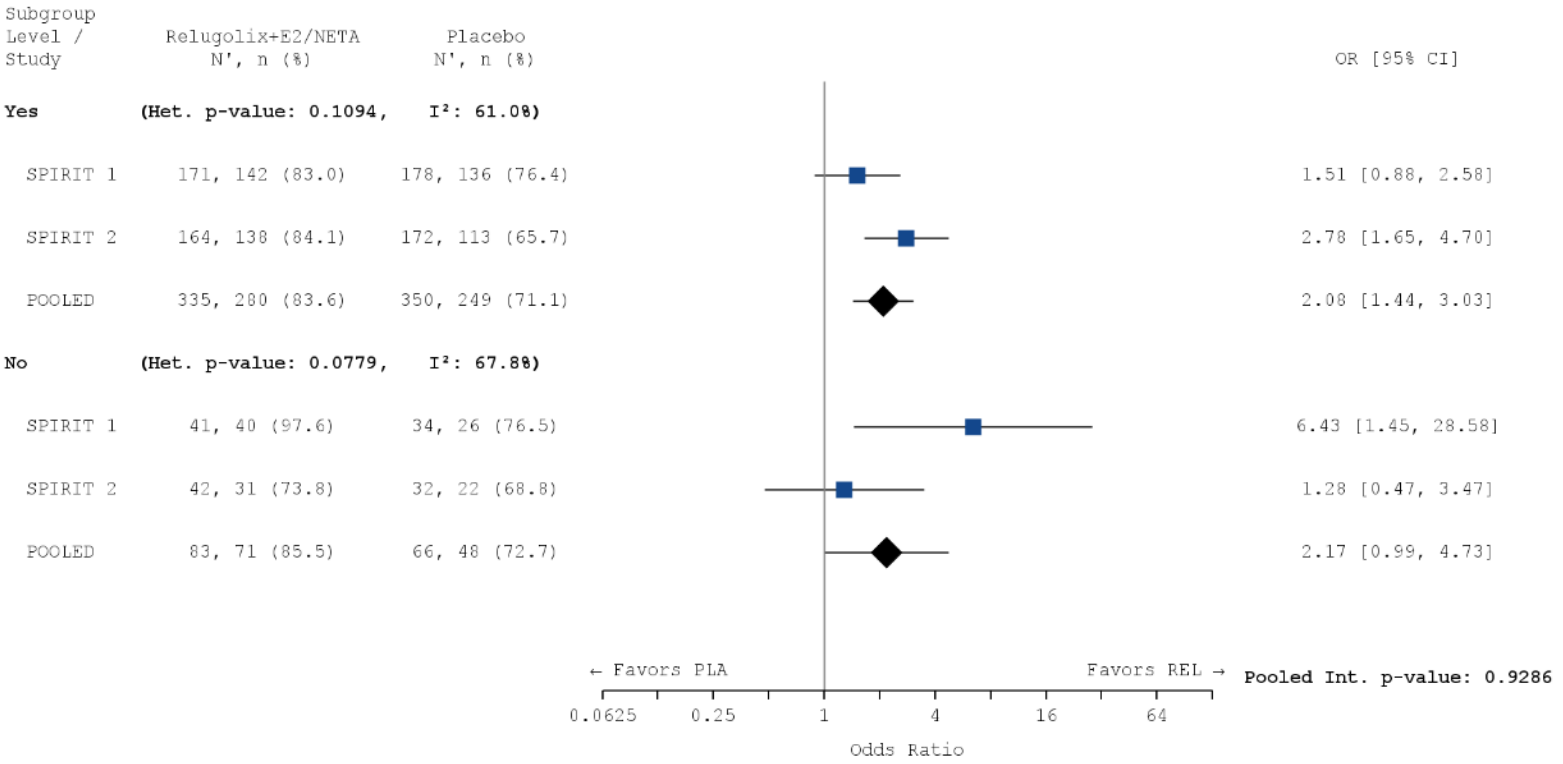
Figure 2.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

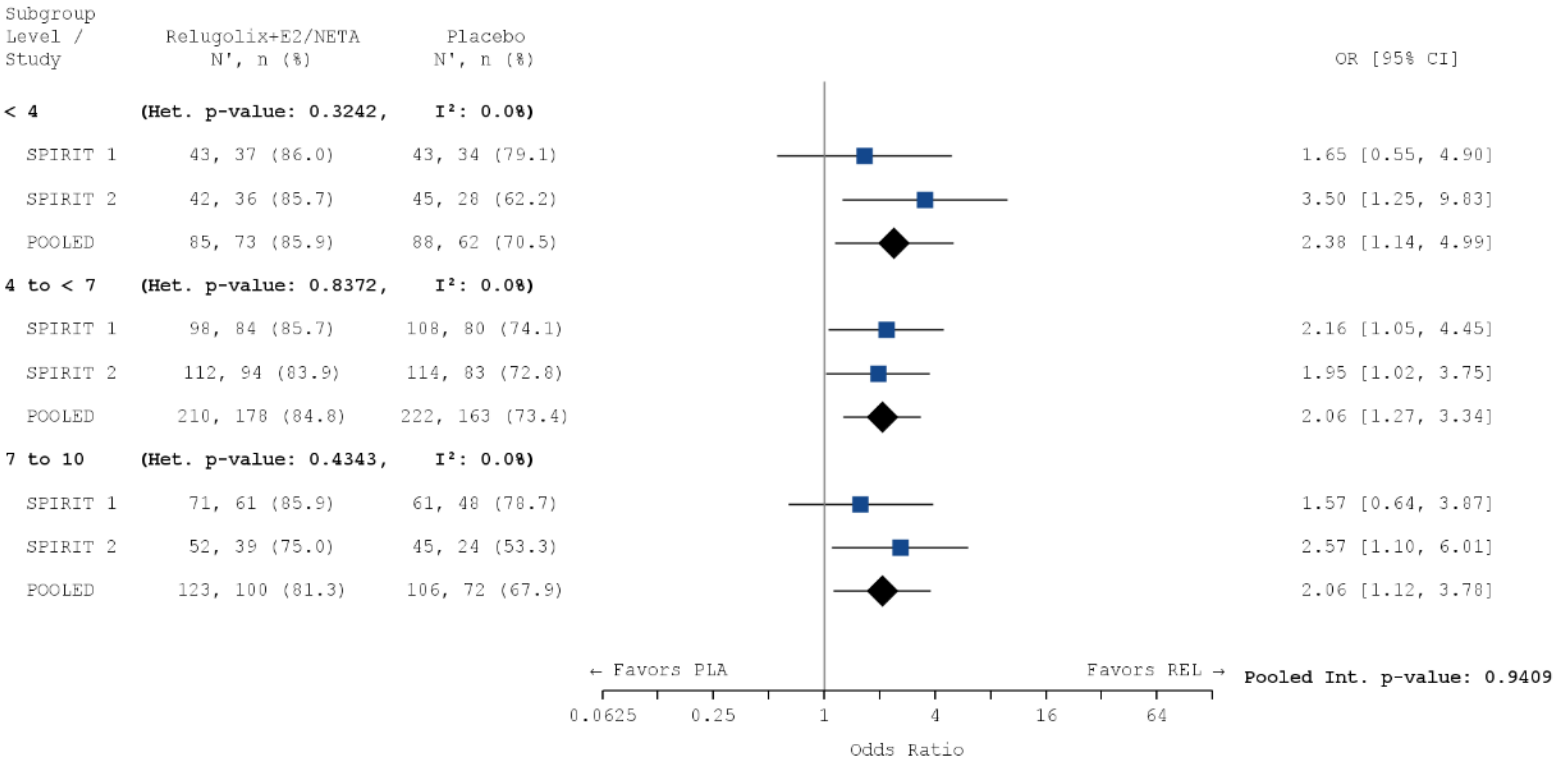
Figure 2.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

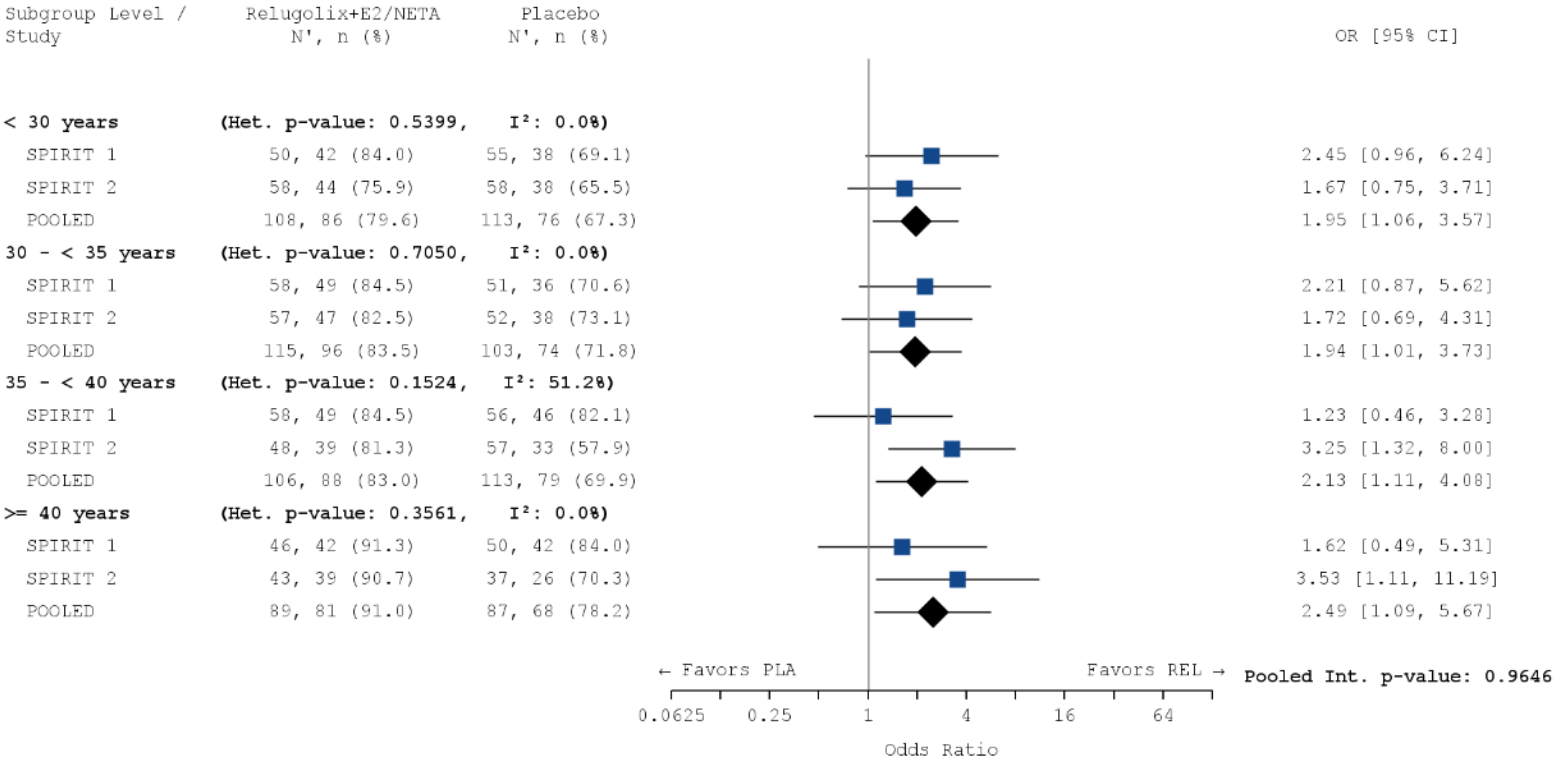
Figure 2.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category II

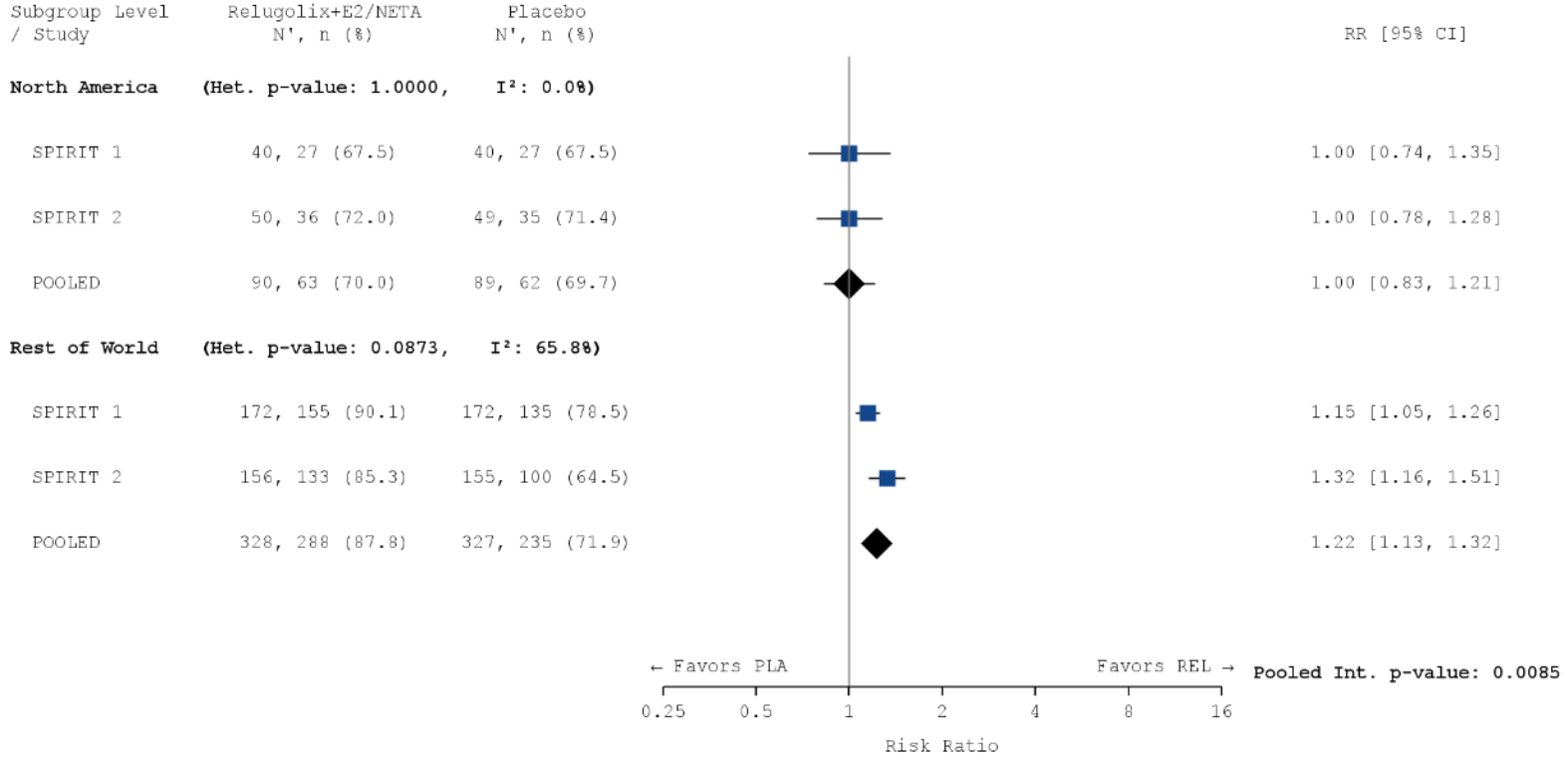


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

2.1.5.2 Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)

Figure 2.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



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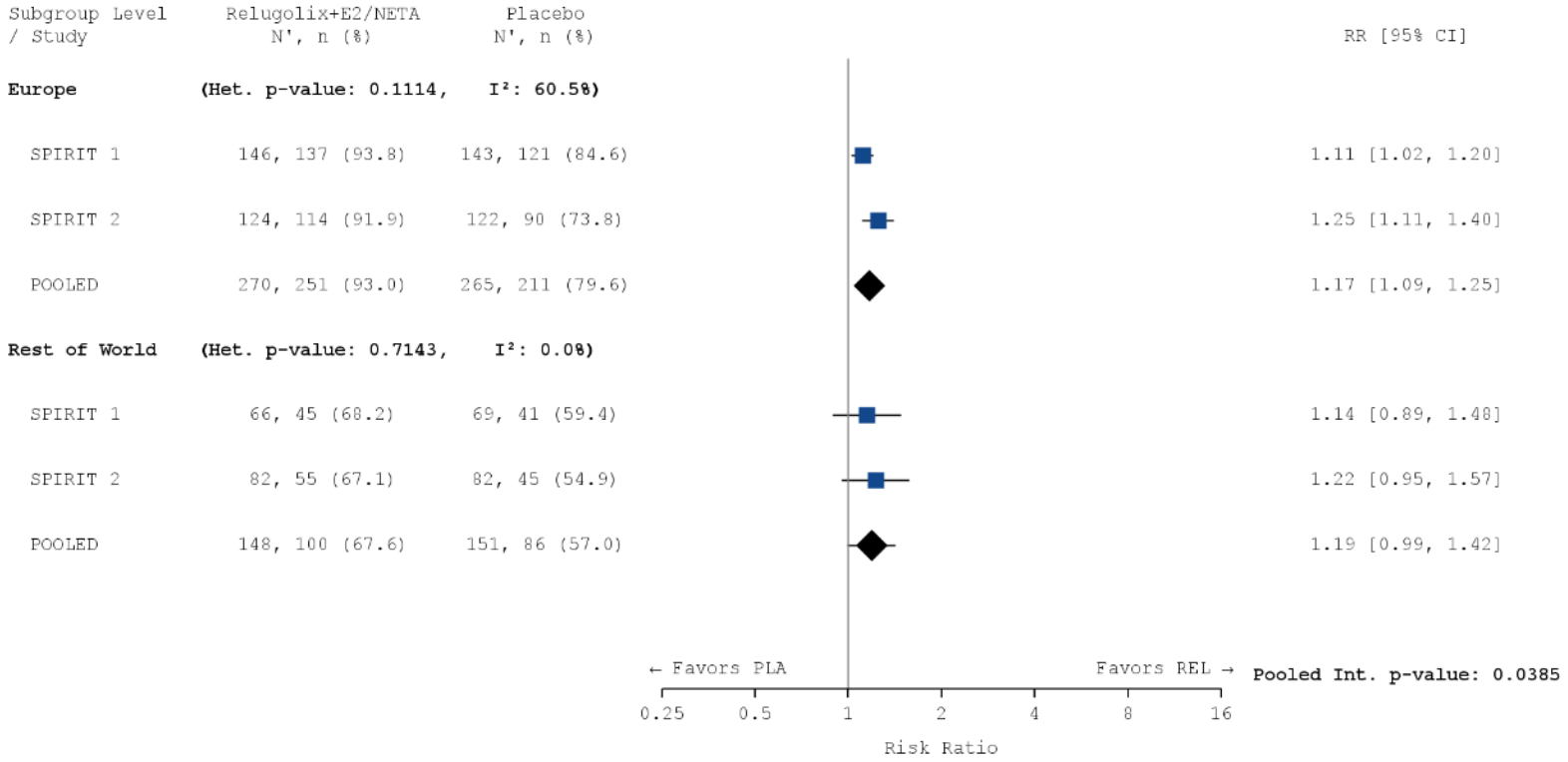
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

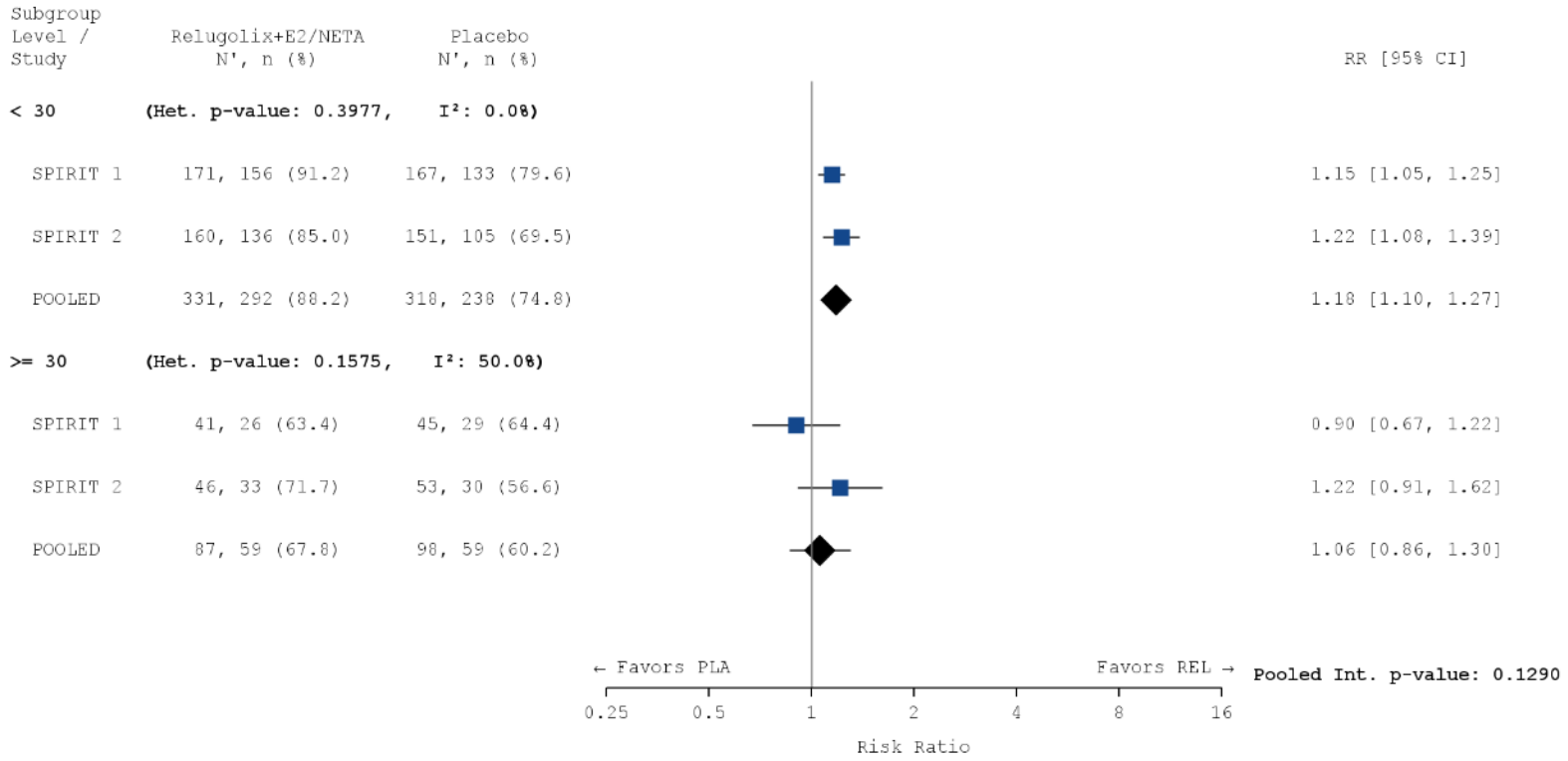
Figure 2.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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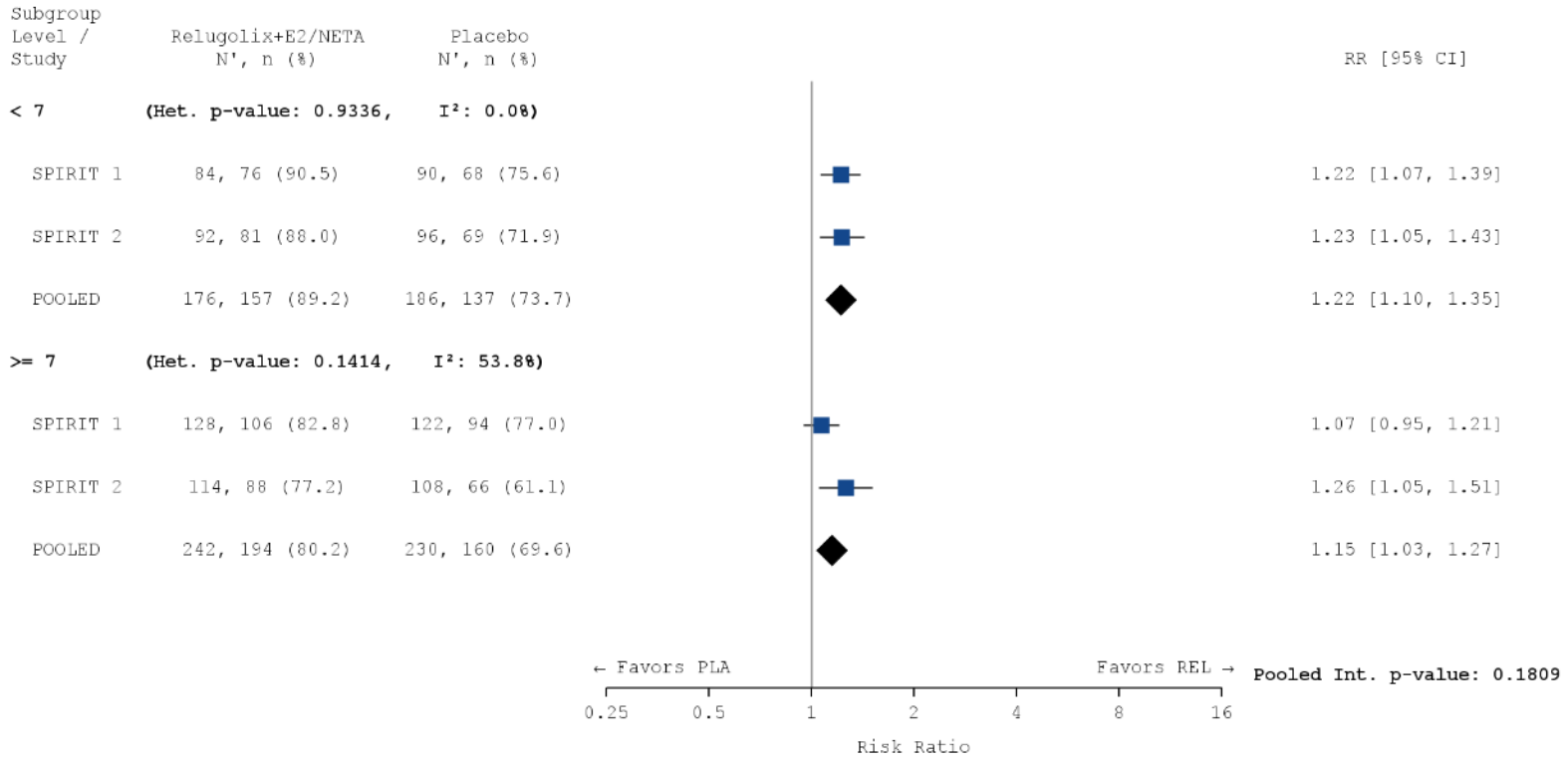
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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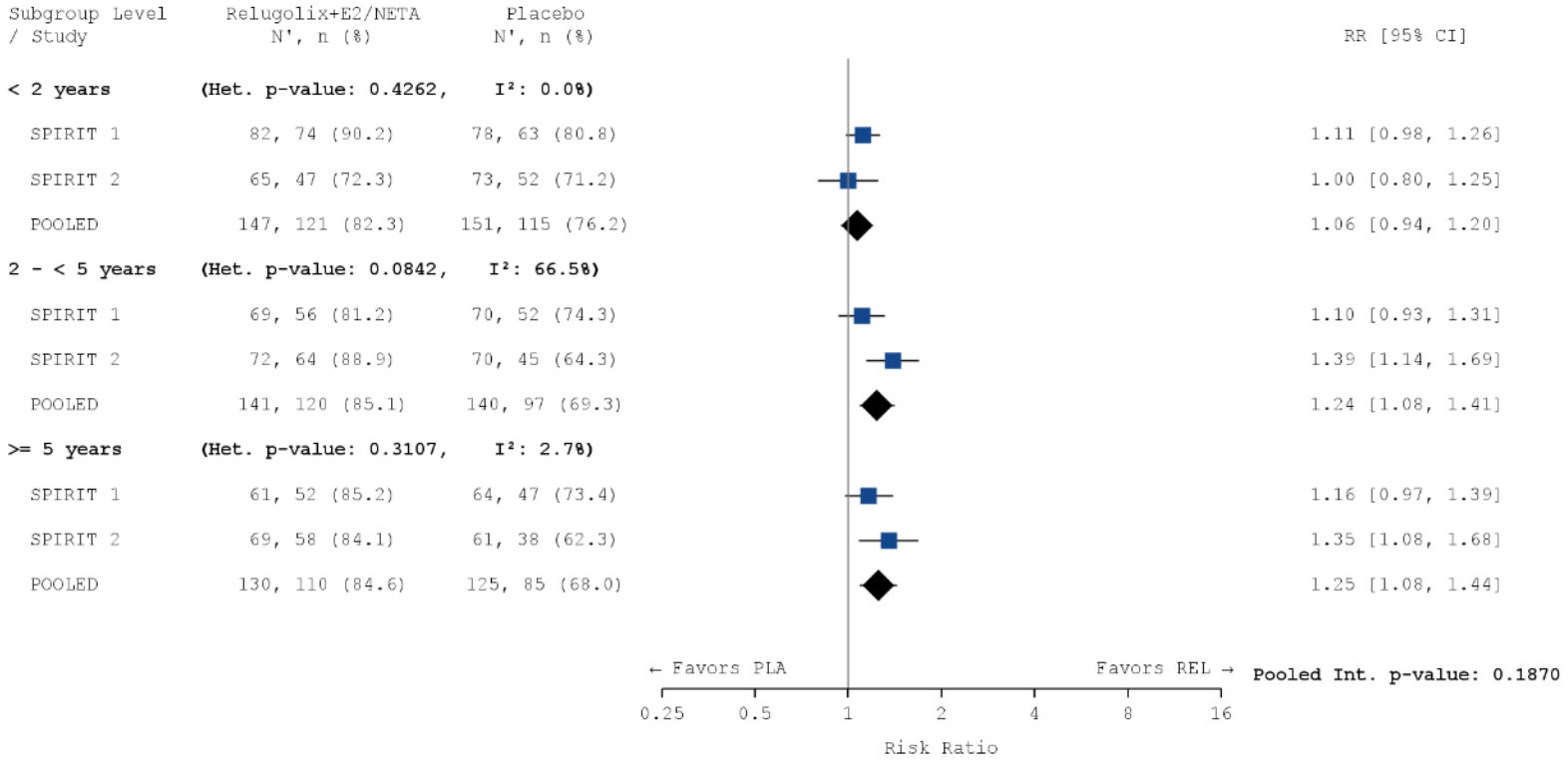
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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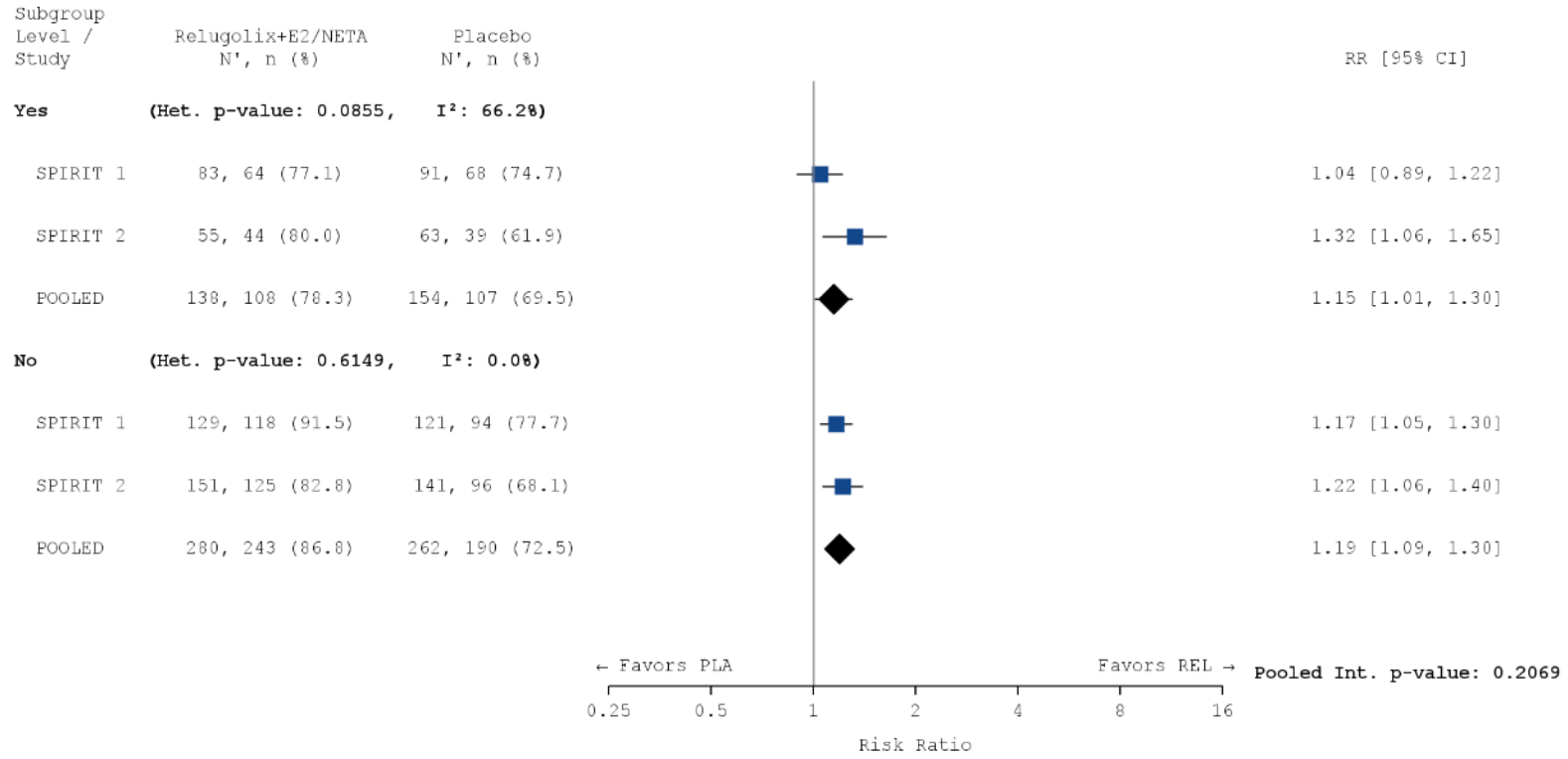
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

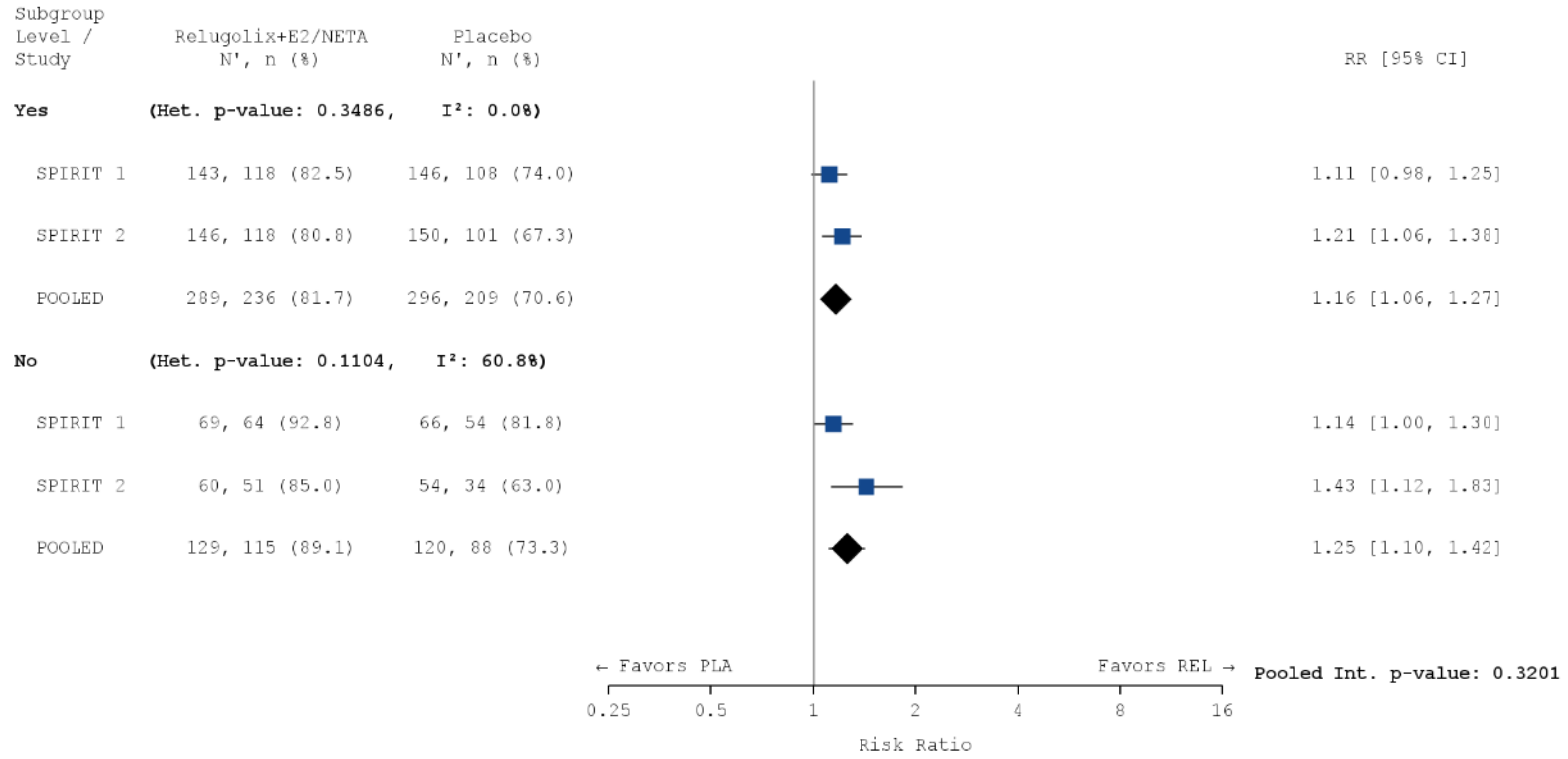
Figure 2.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

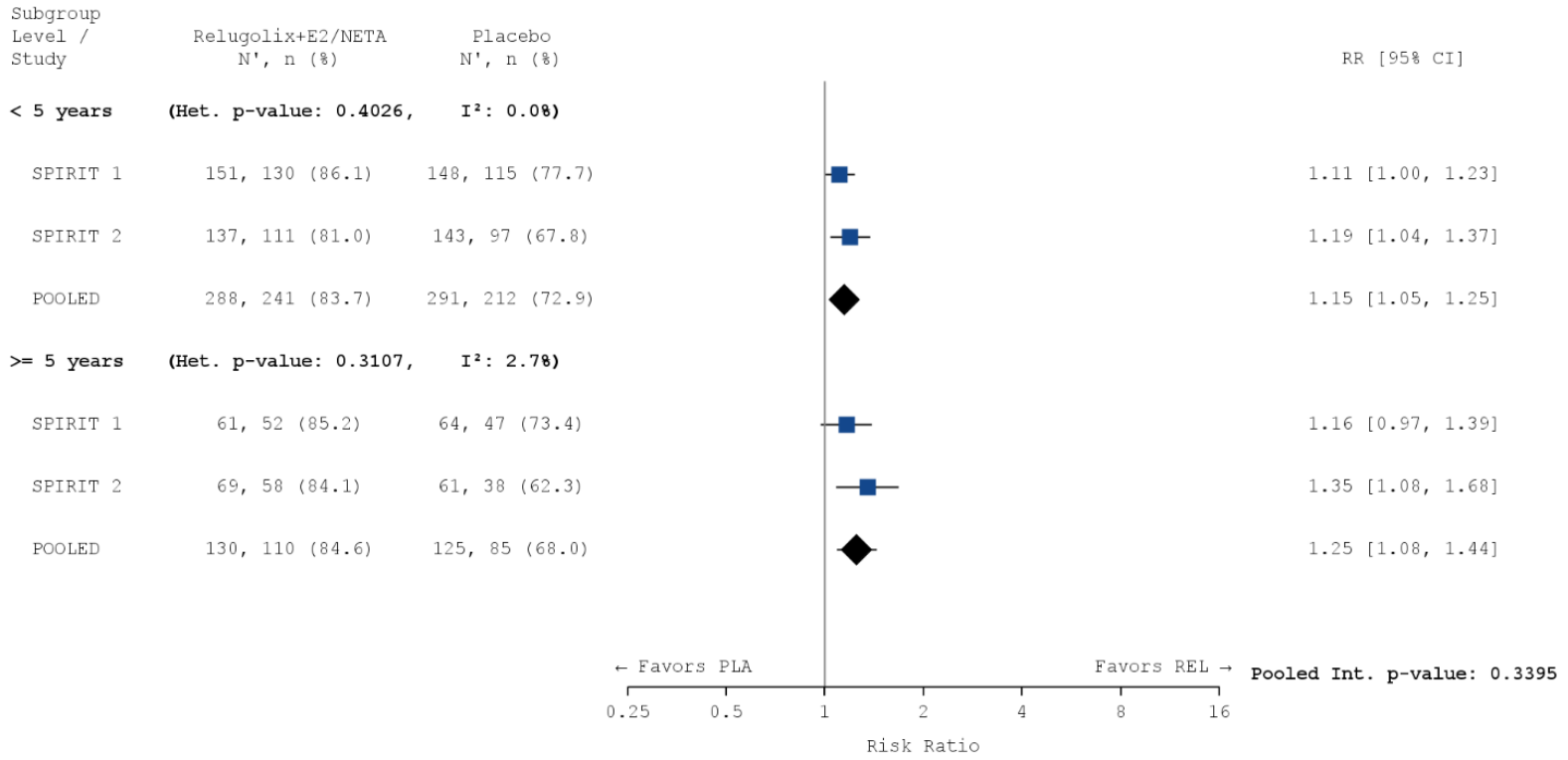
Figure 2.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



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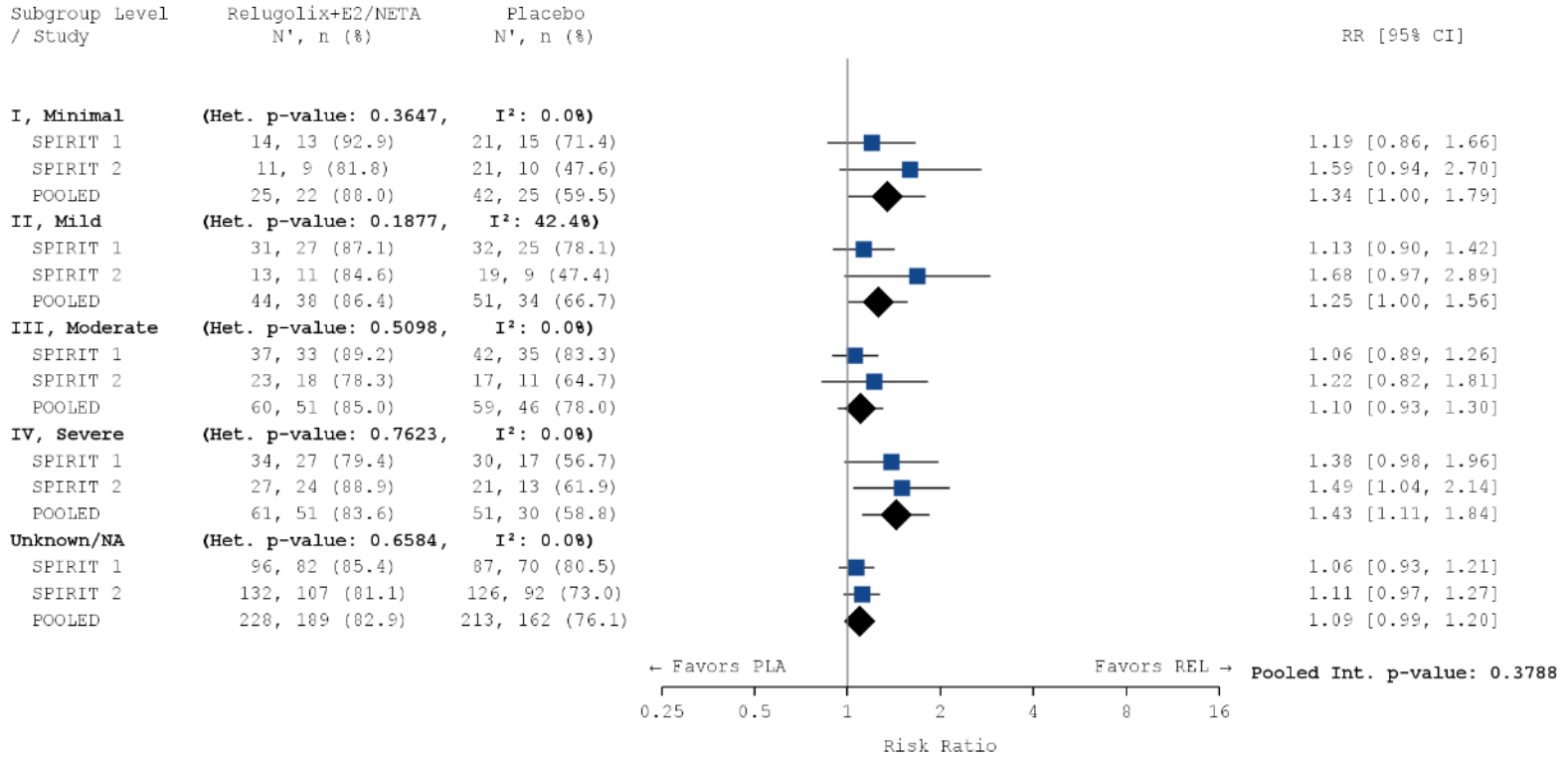
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

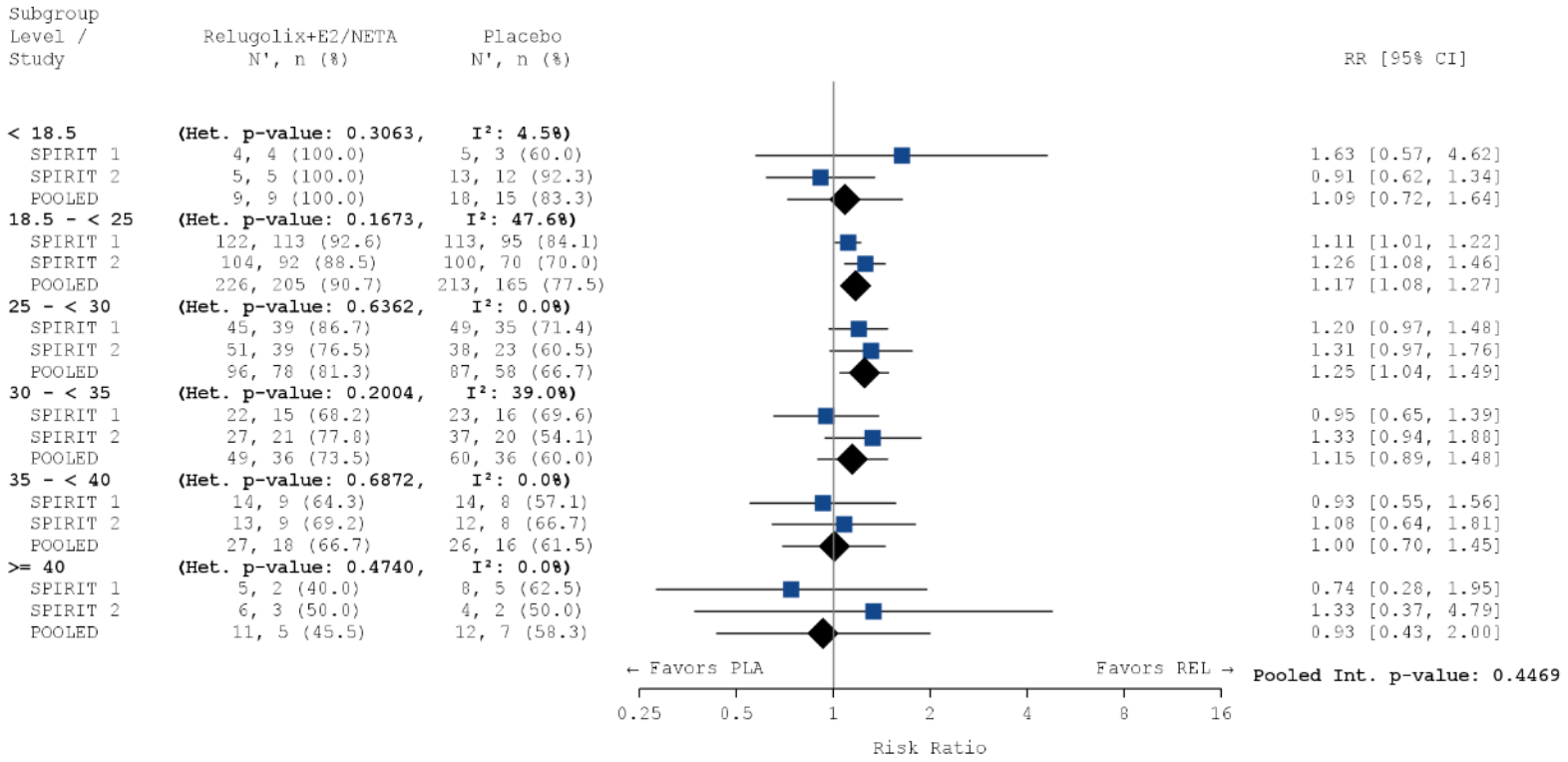
Figure 2.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

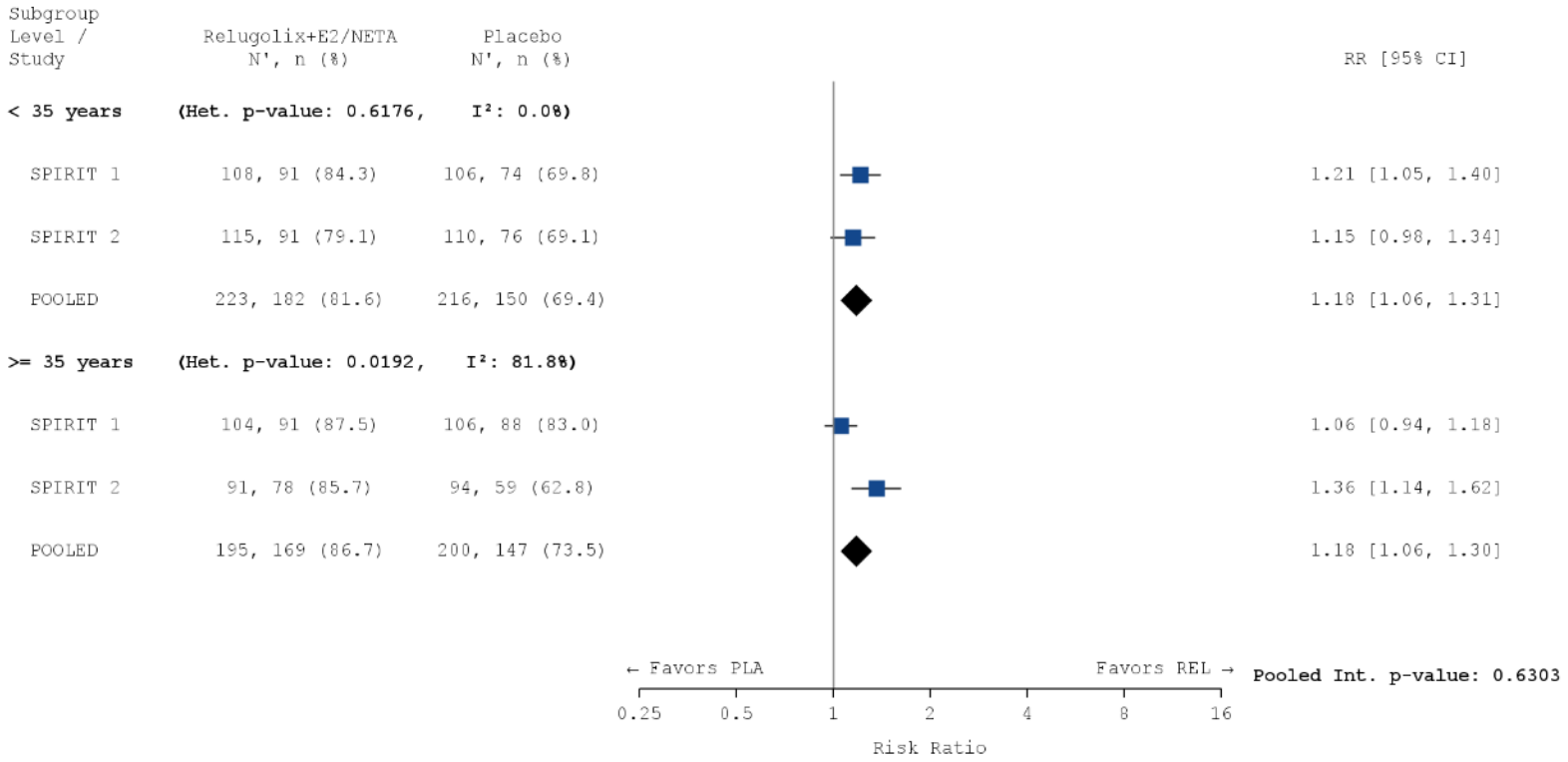
Figure 2.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category I



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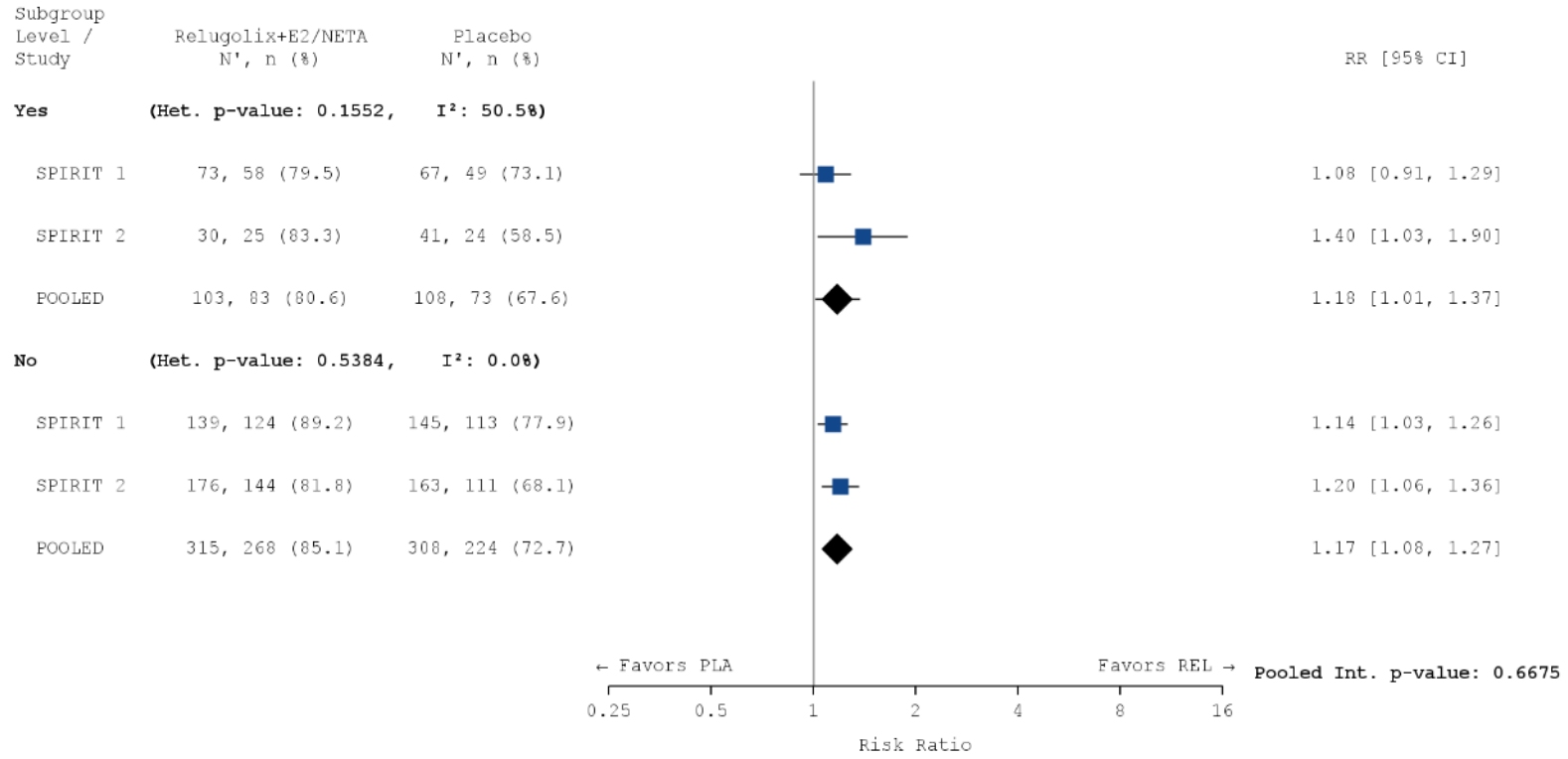
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

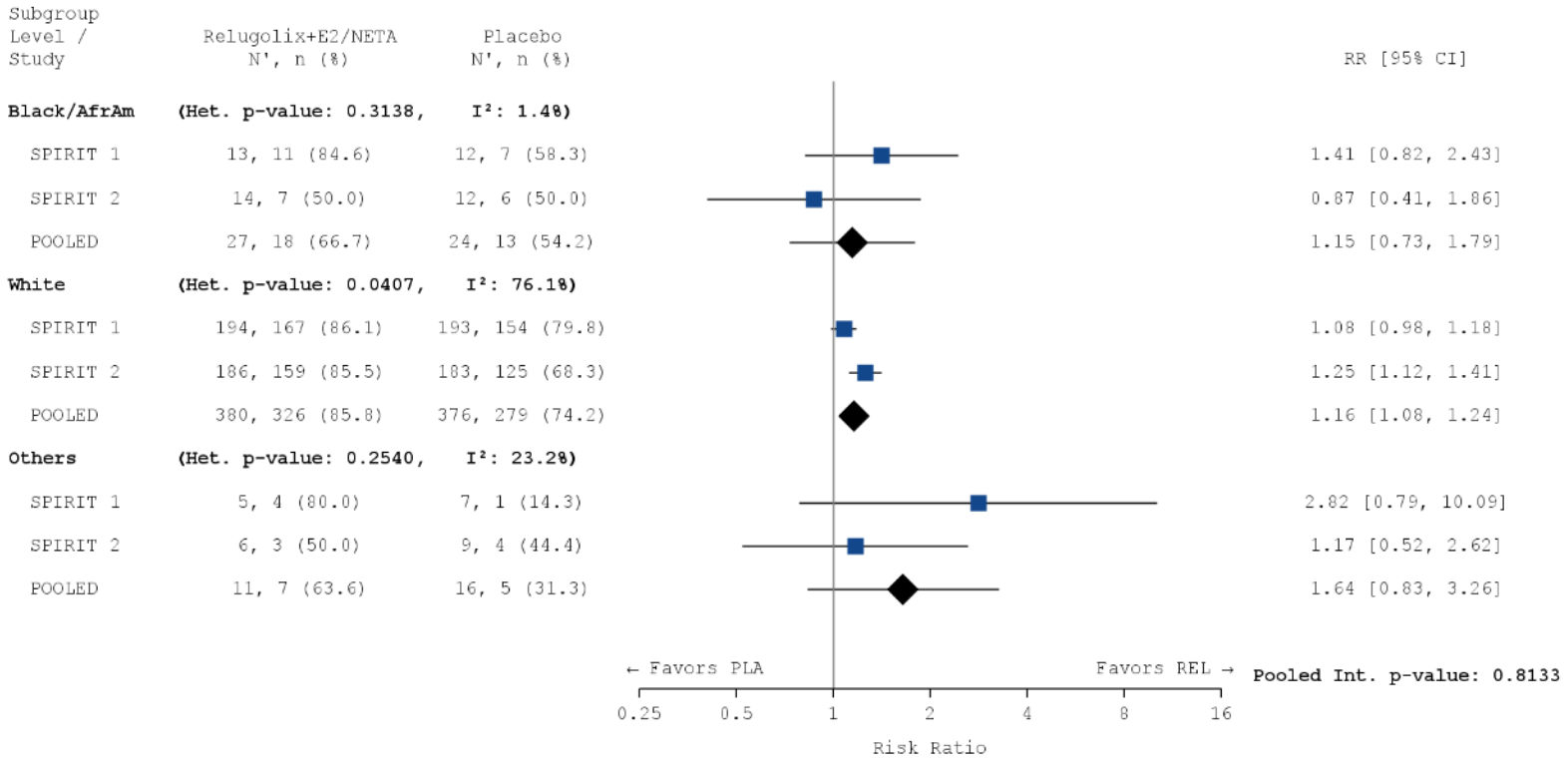
Figure 2.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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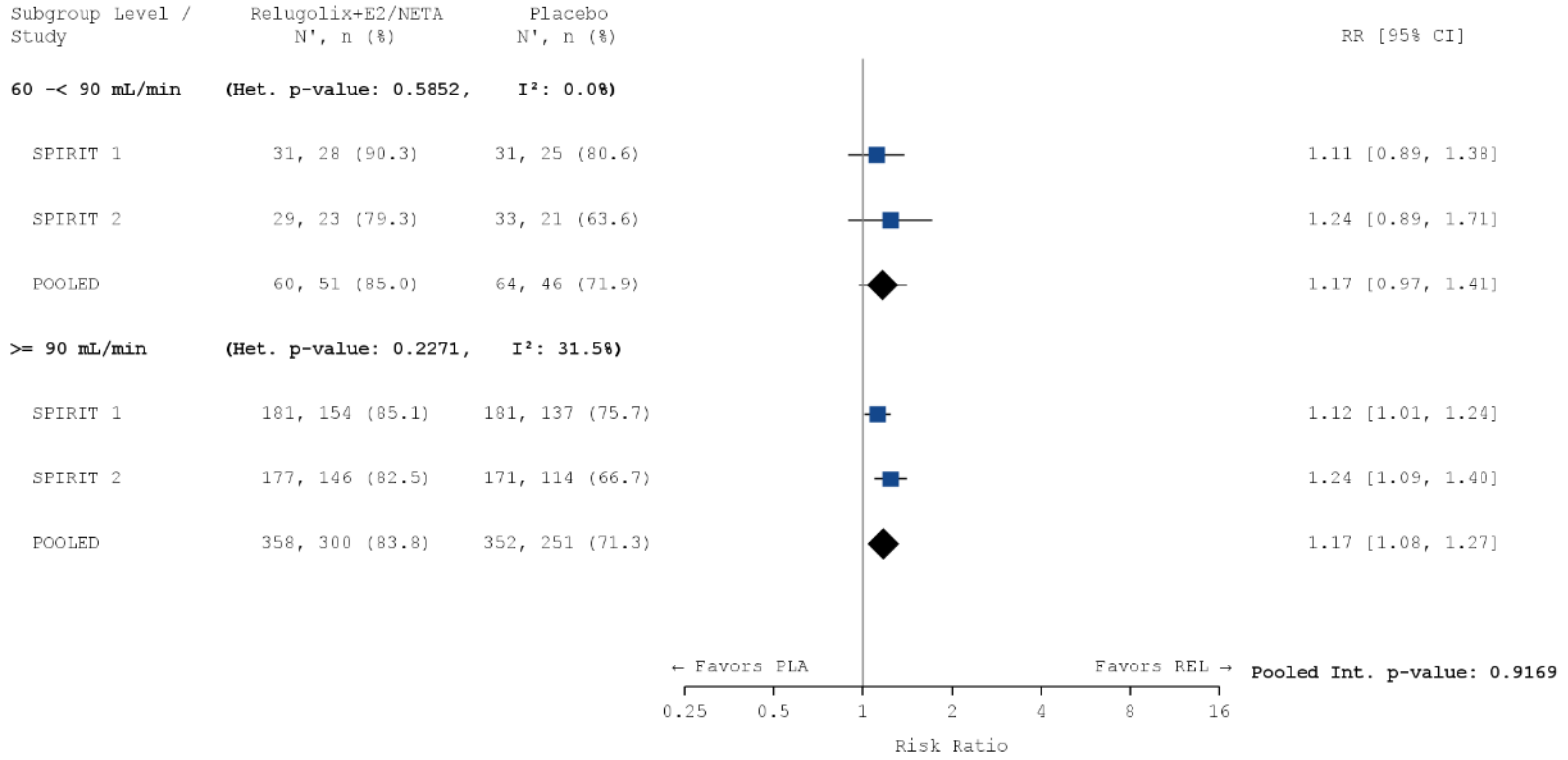
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

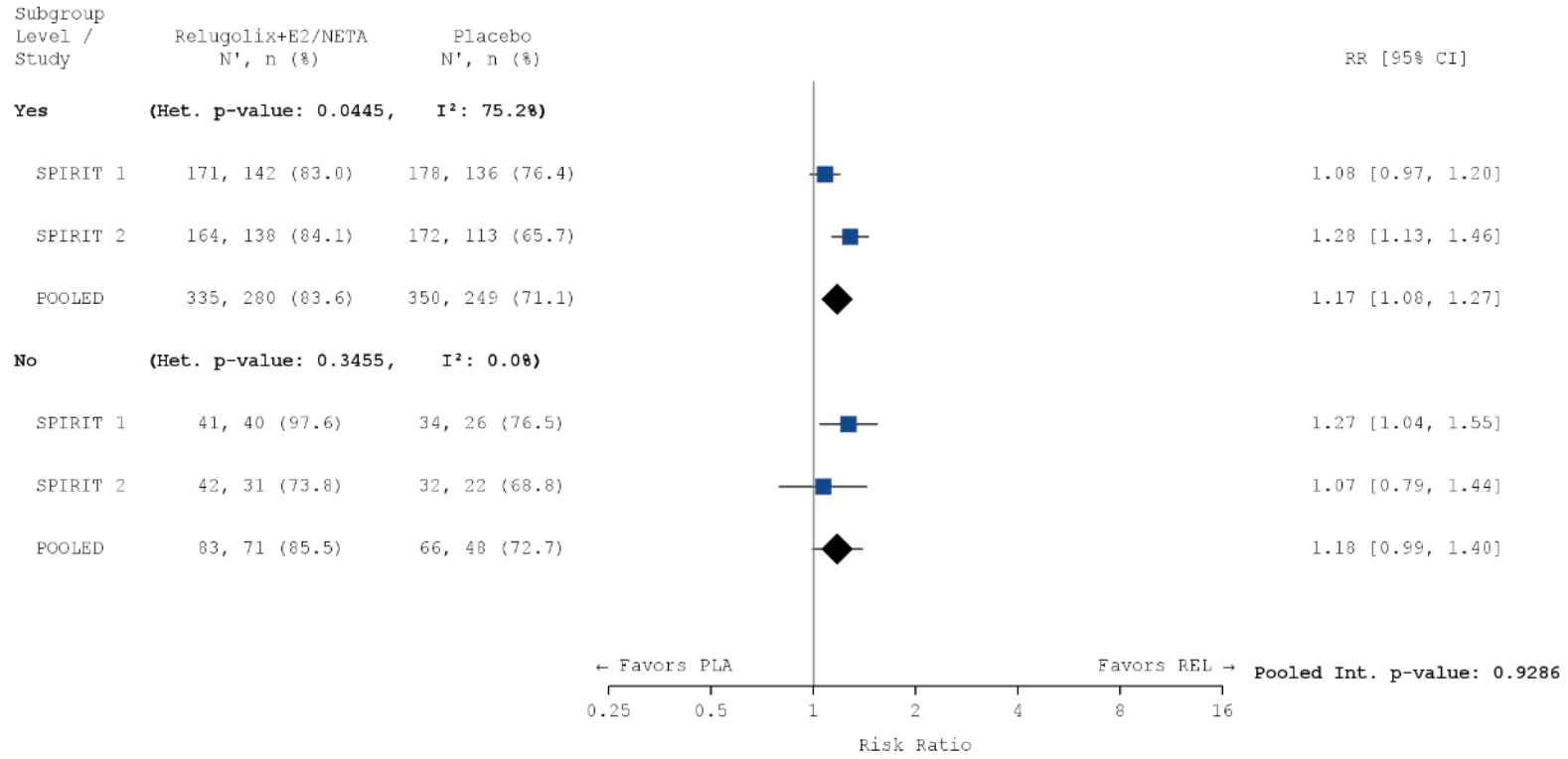
Figure 2.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

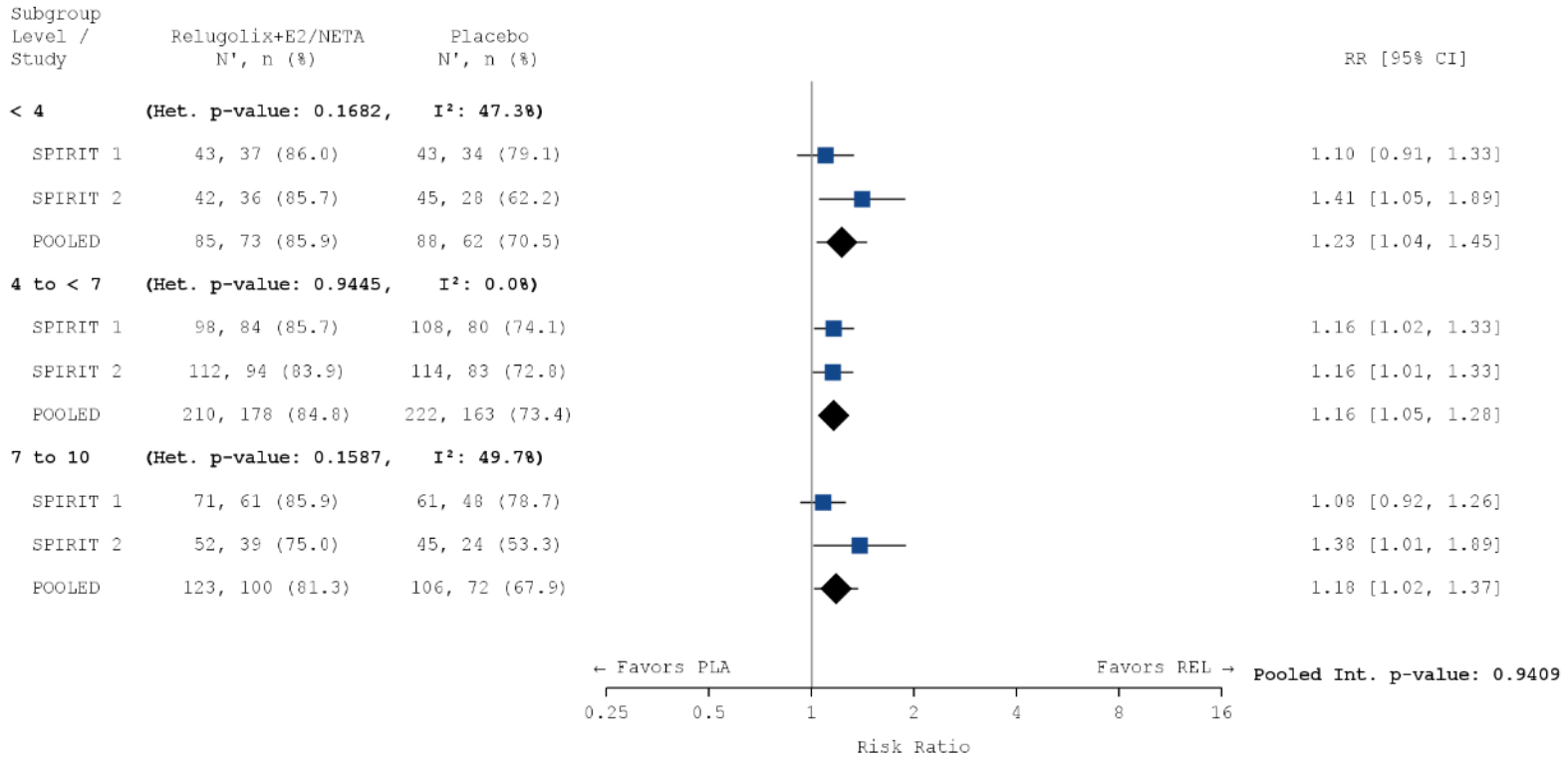
Figure 2.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

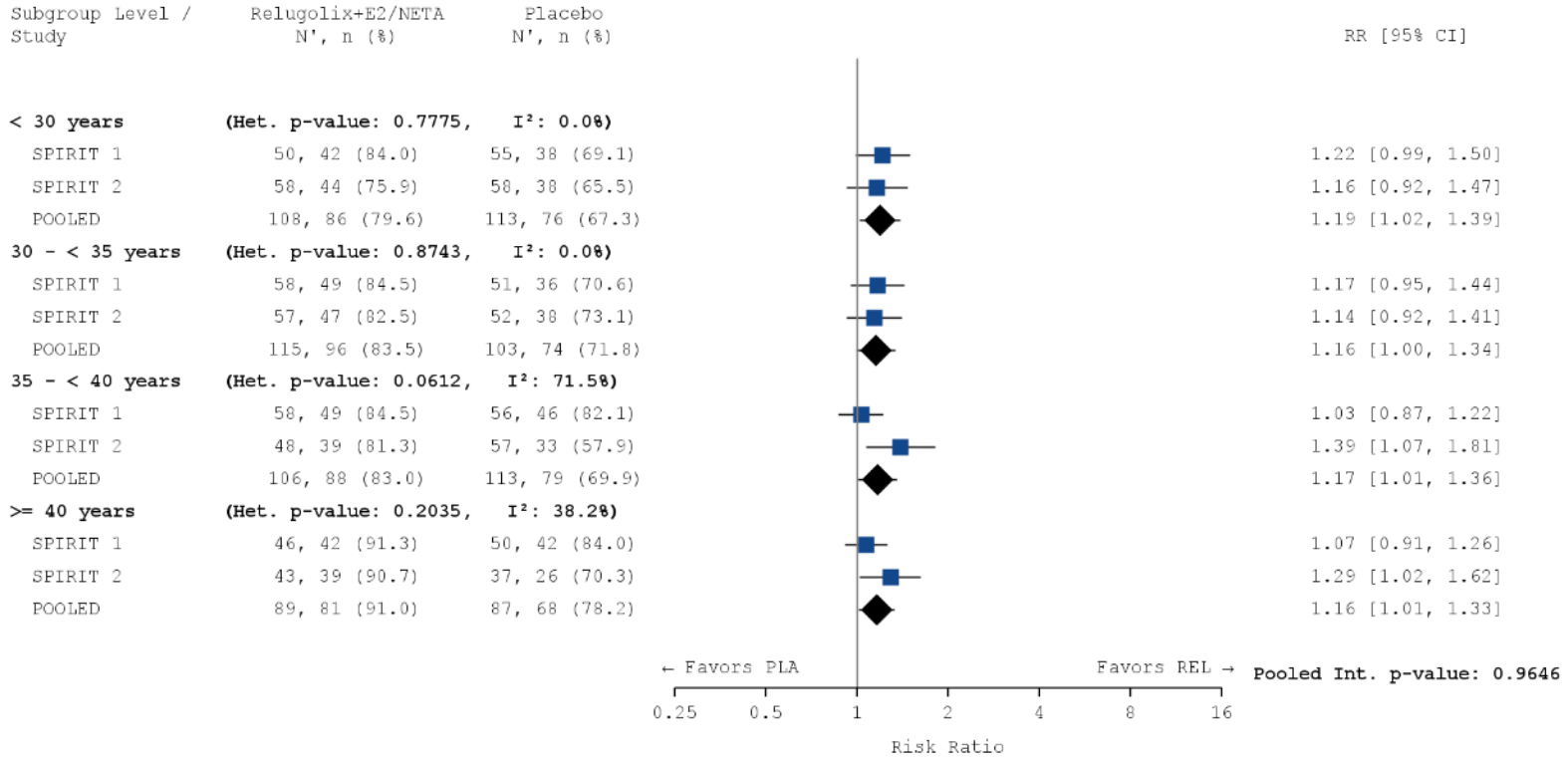
Figure 2.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category II



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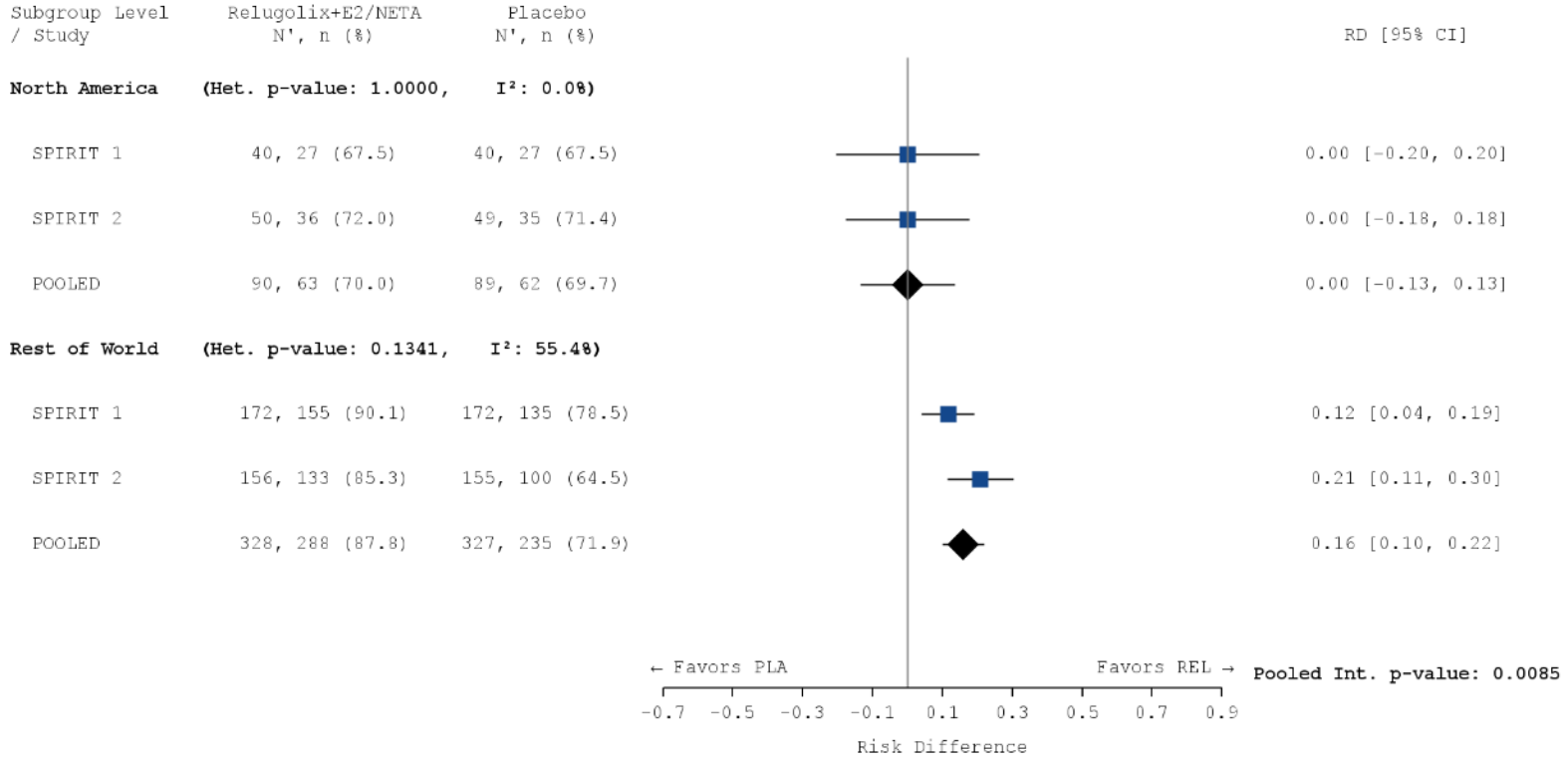
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

2.1.5.3 Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)

Figure 2.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



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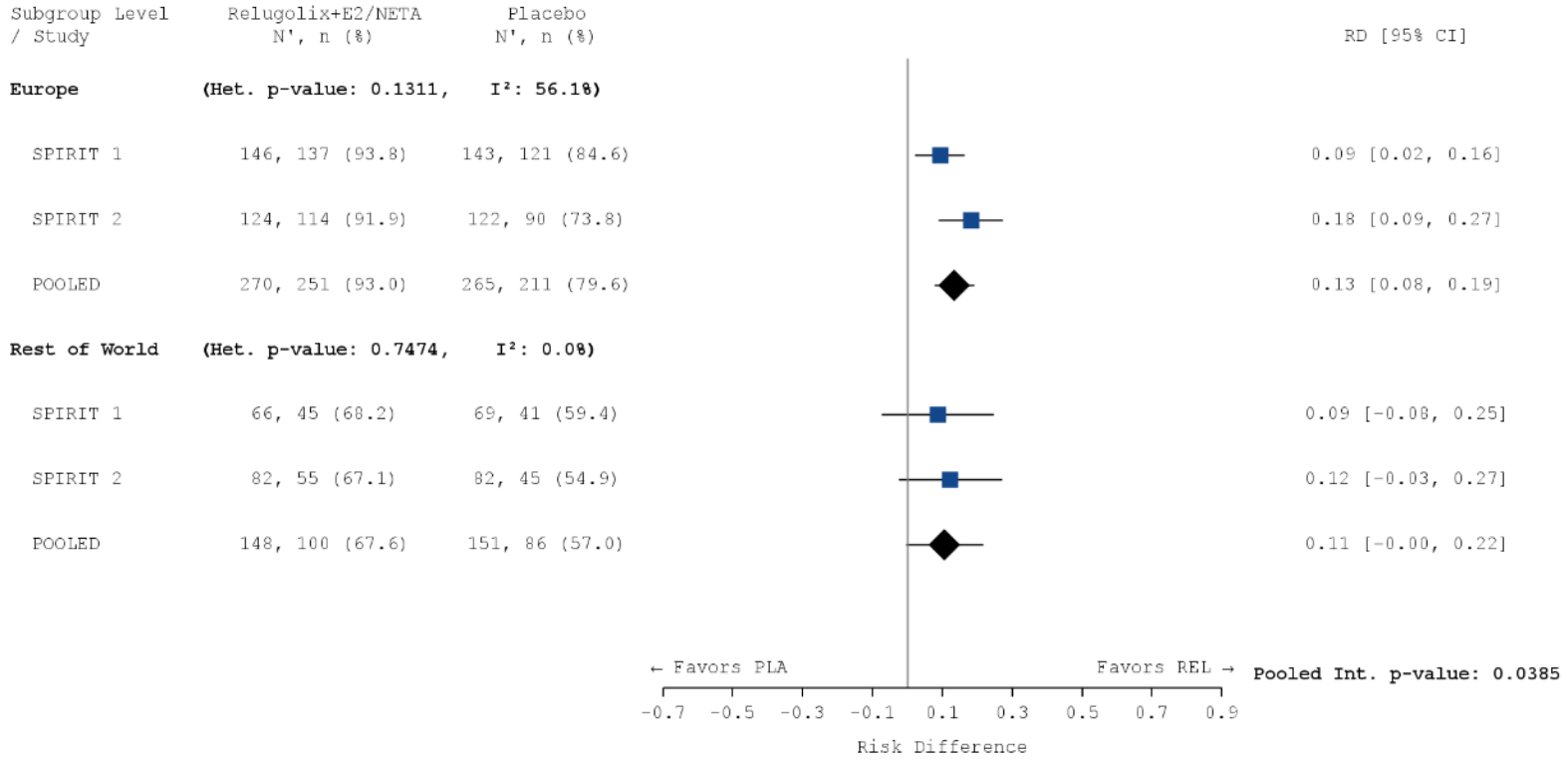
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



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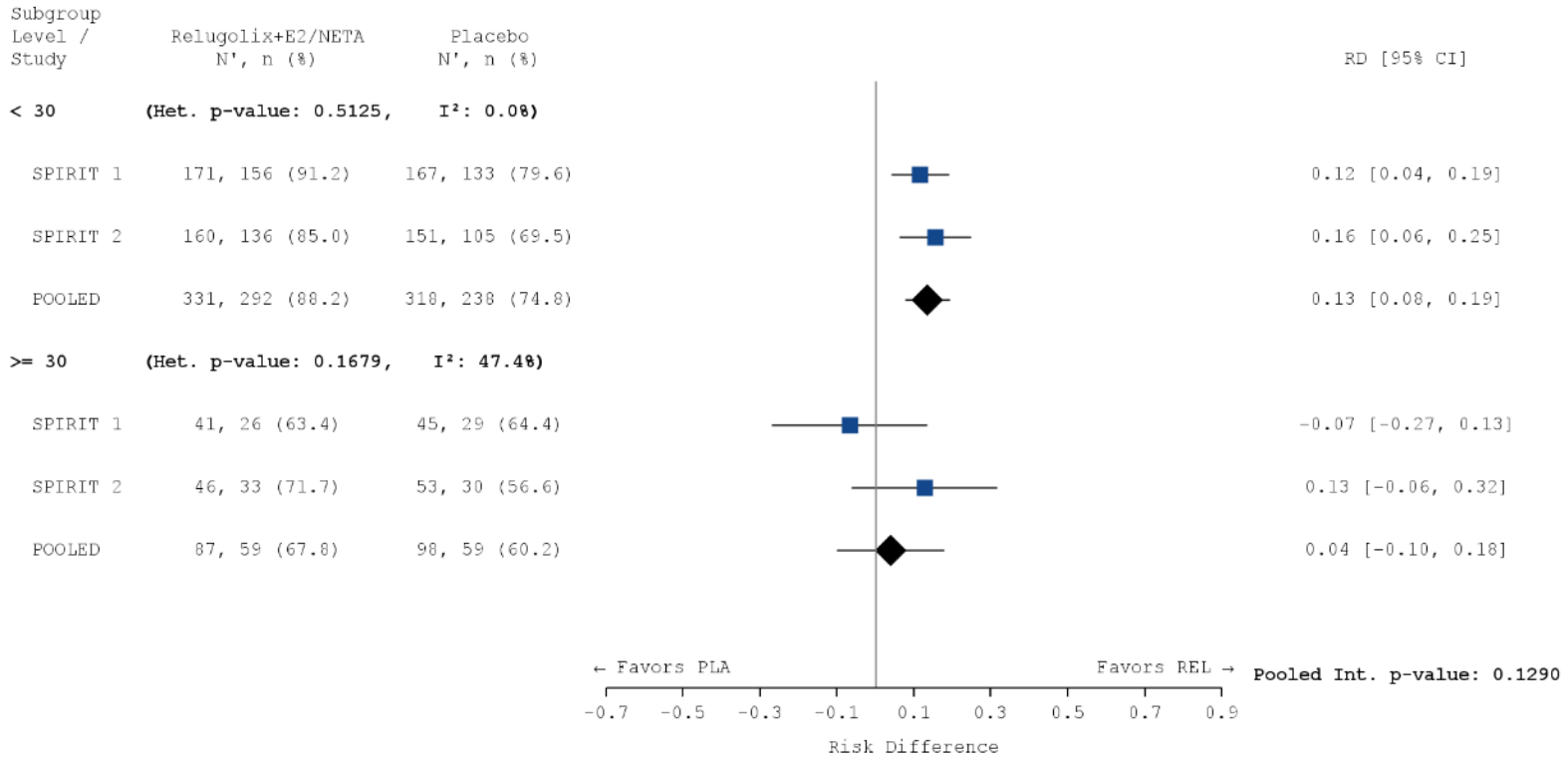
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

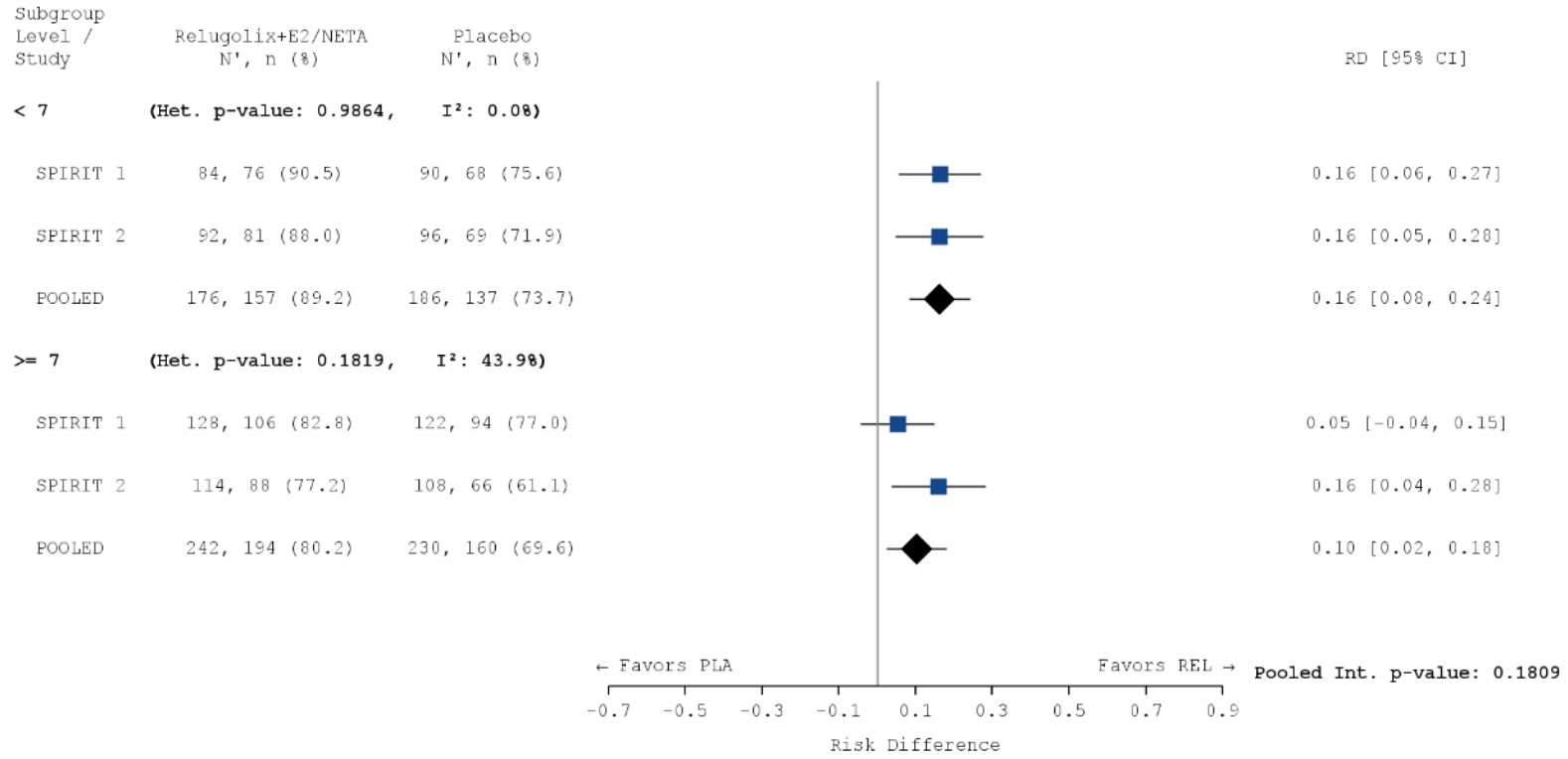
Figure 2.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



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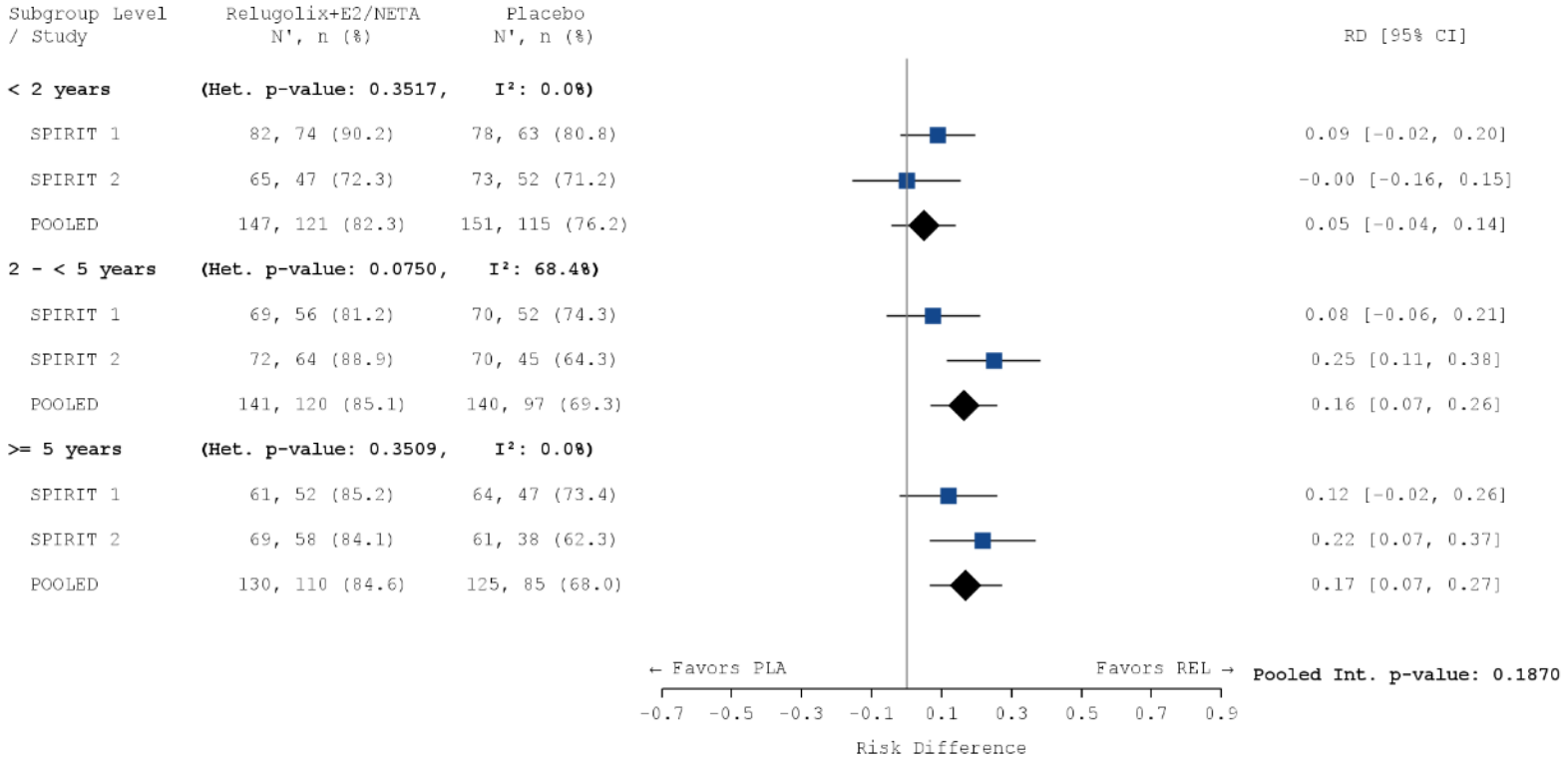
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



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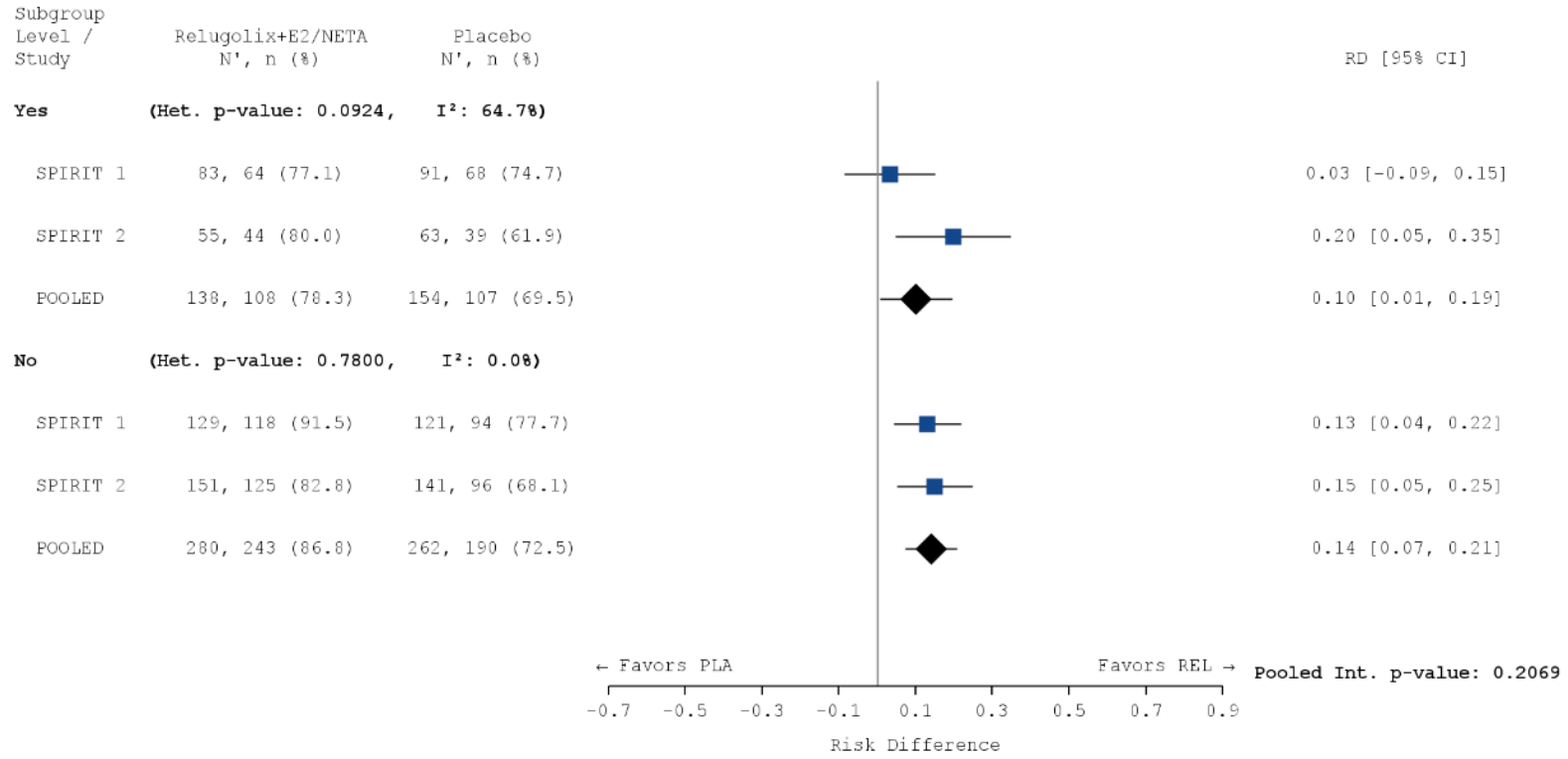
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



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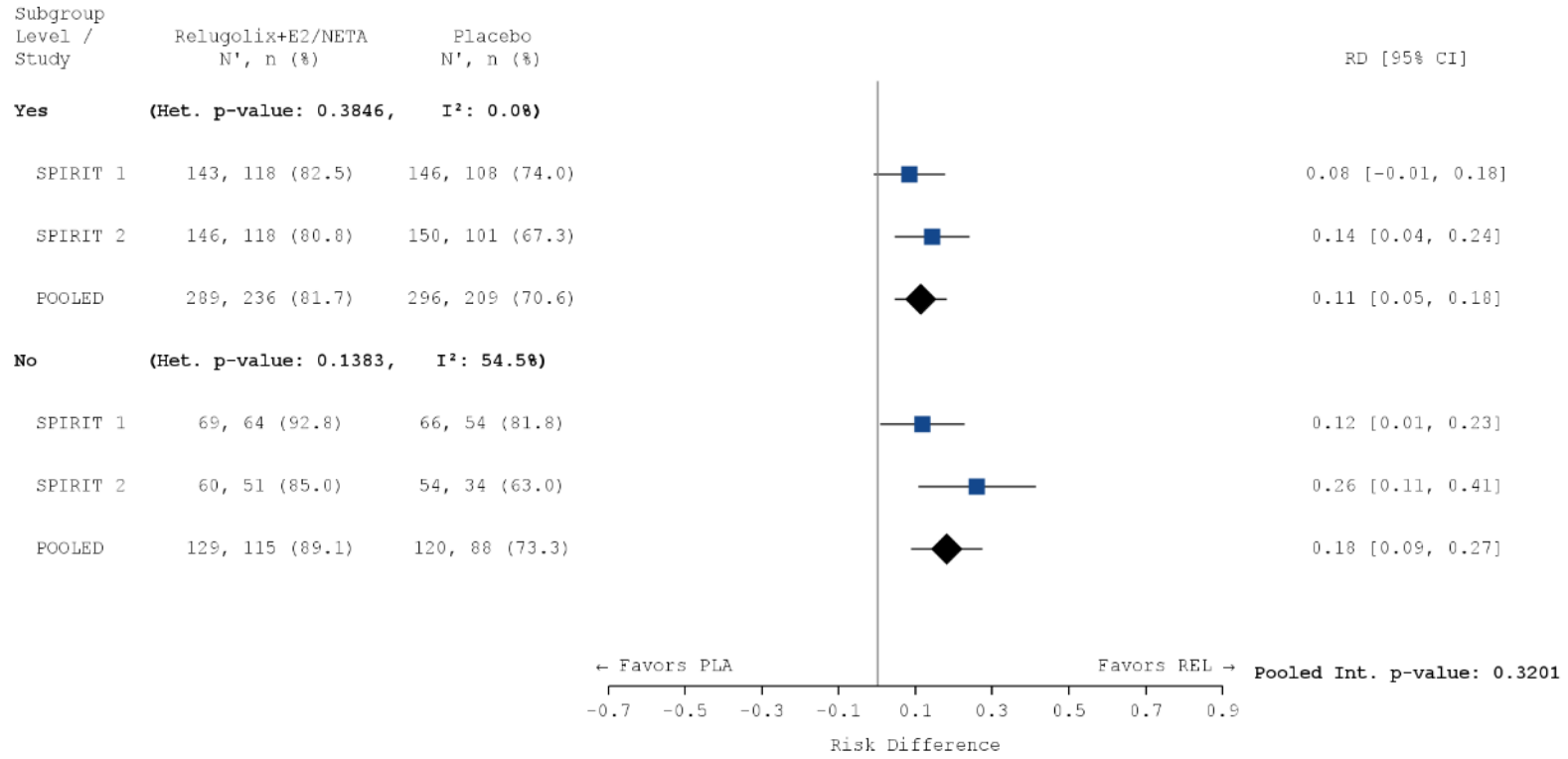
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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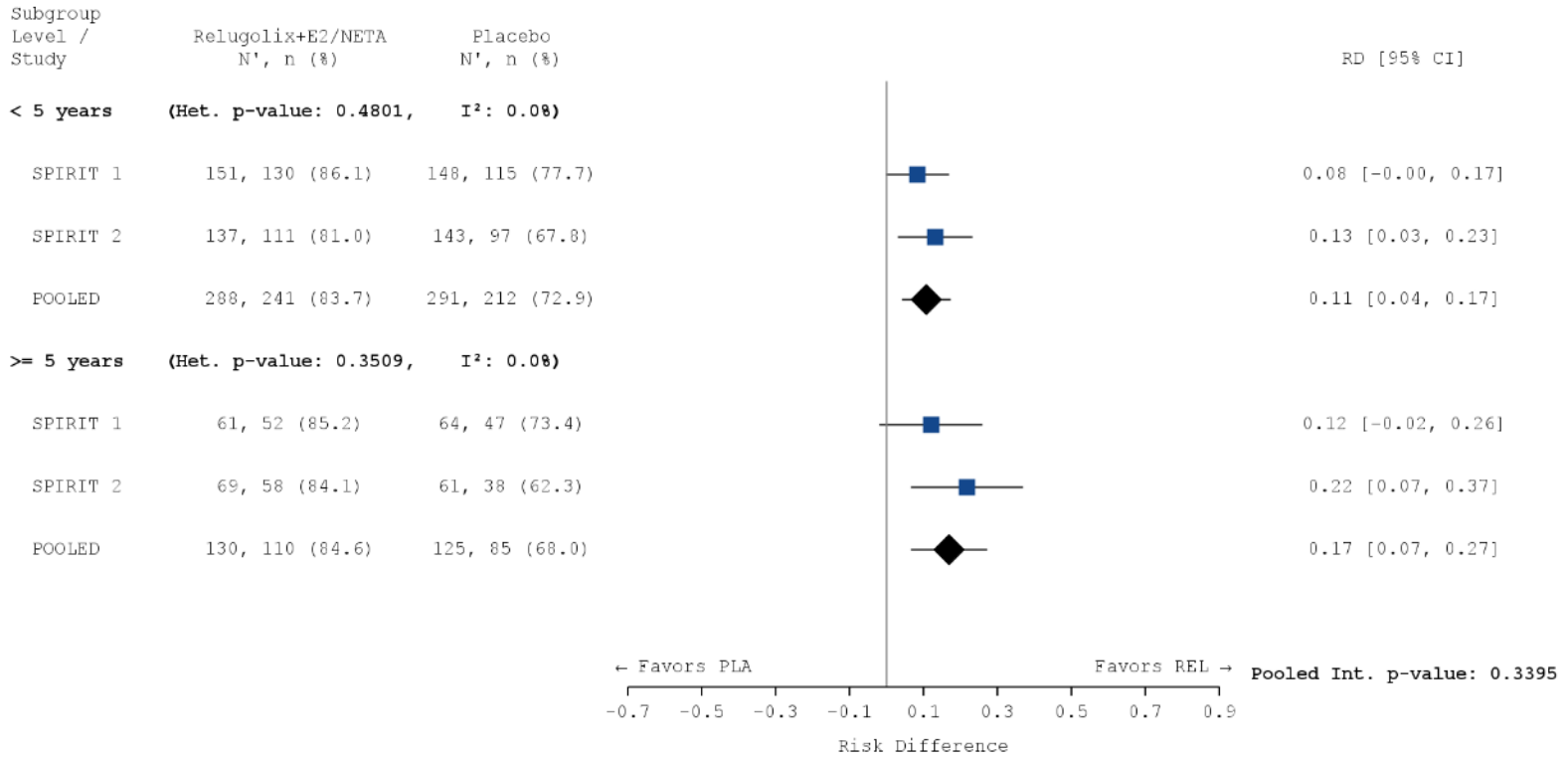
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



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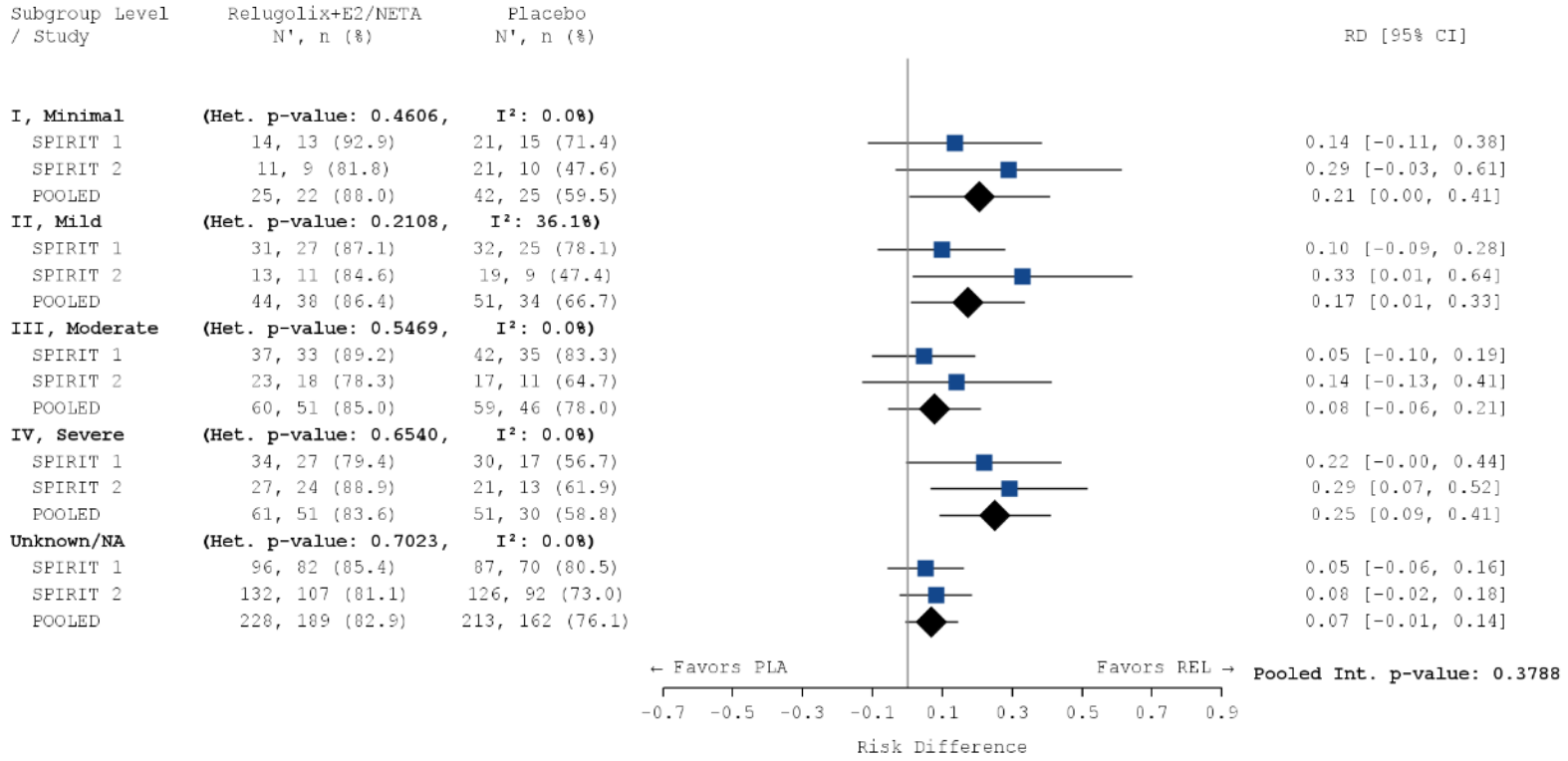
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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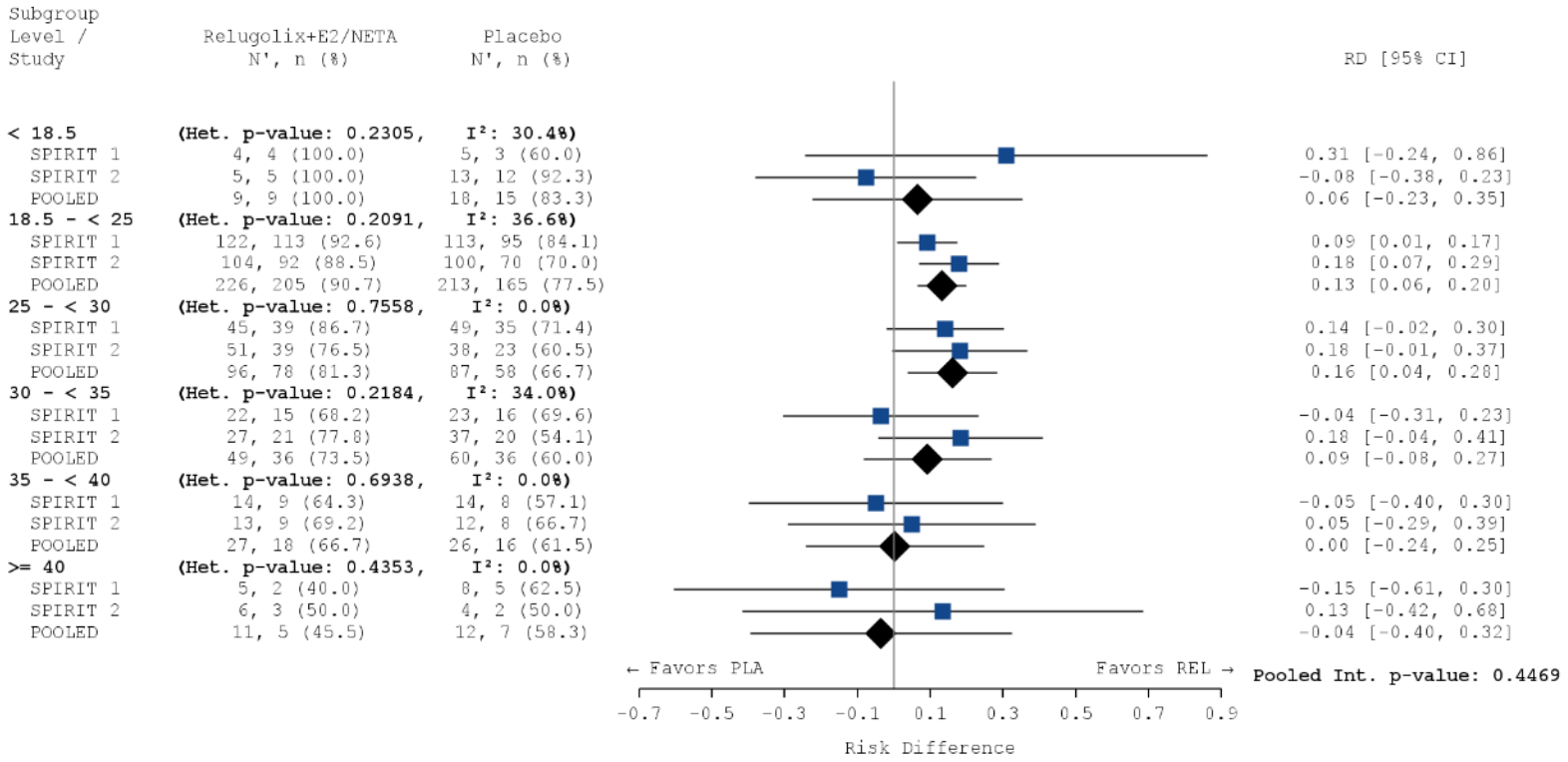
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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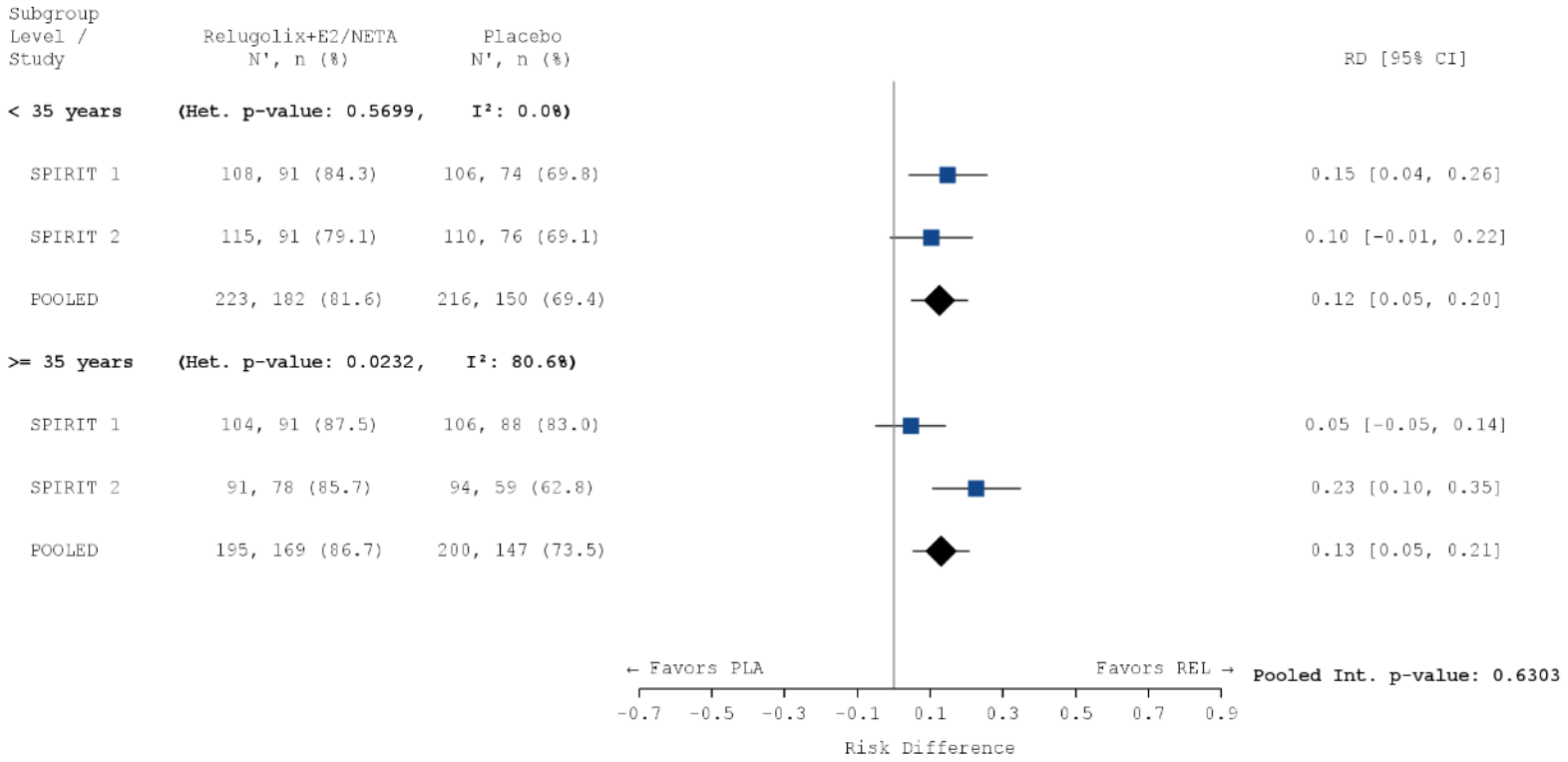
Figure 2.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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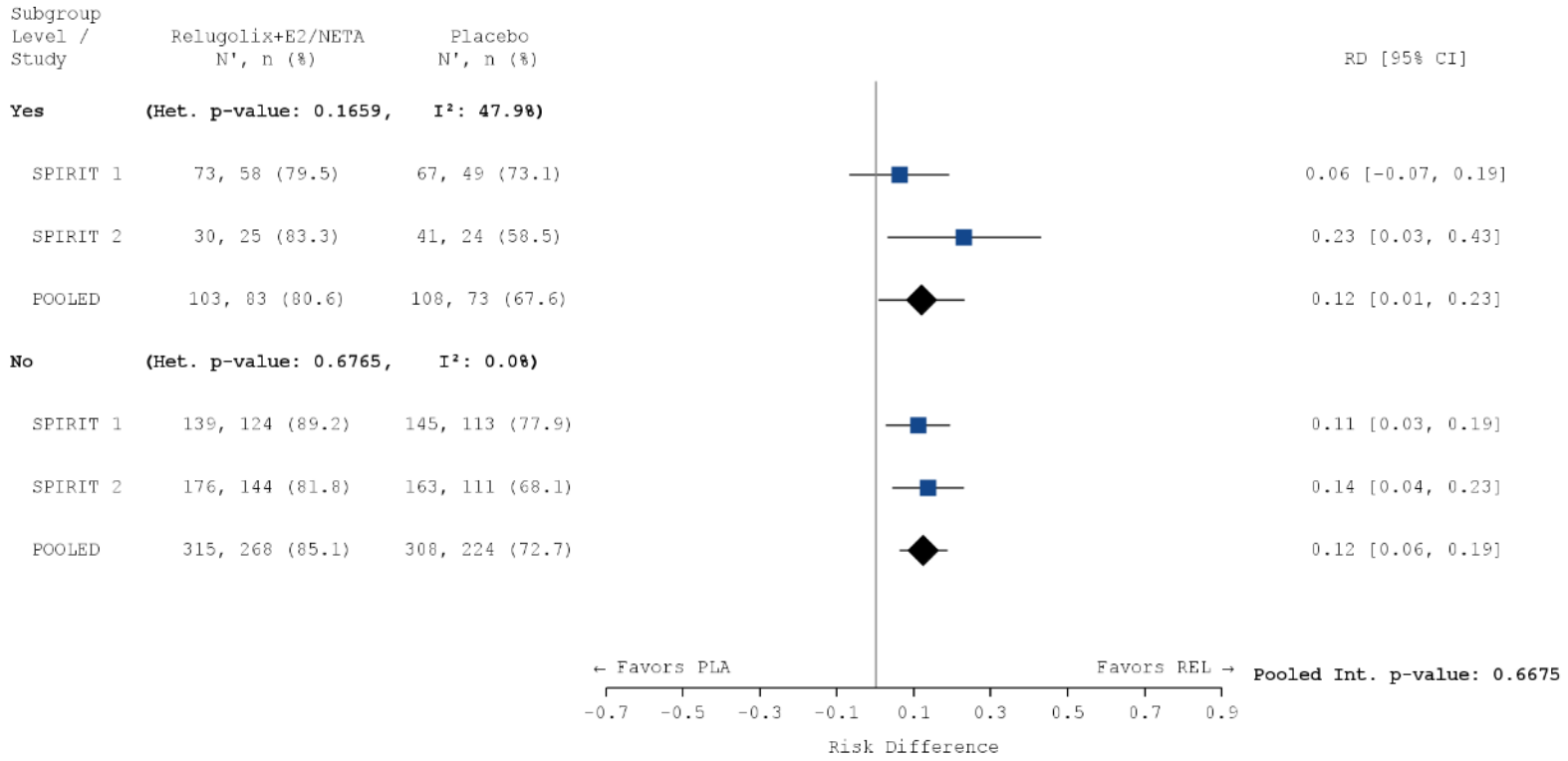
Figure 2.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



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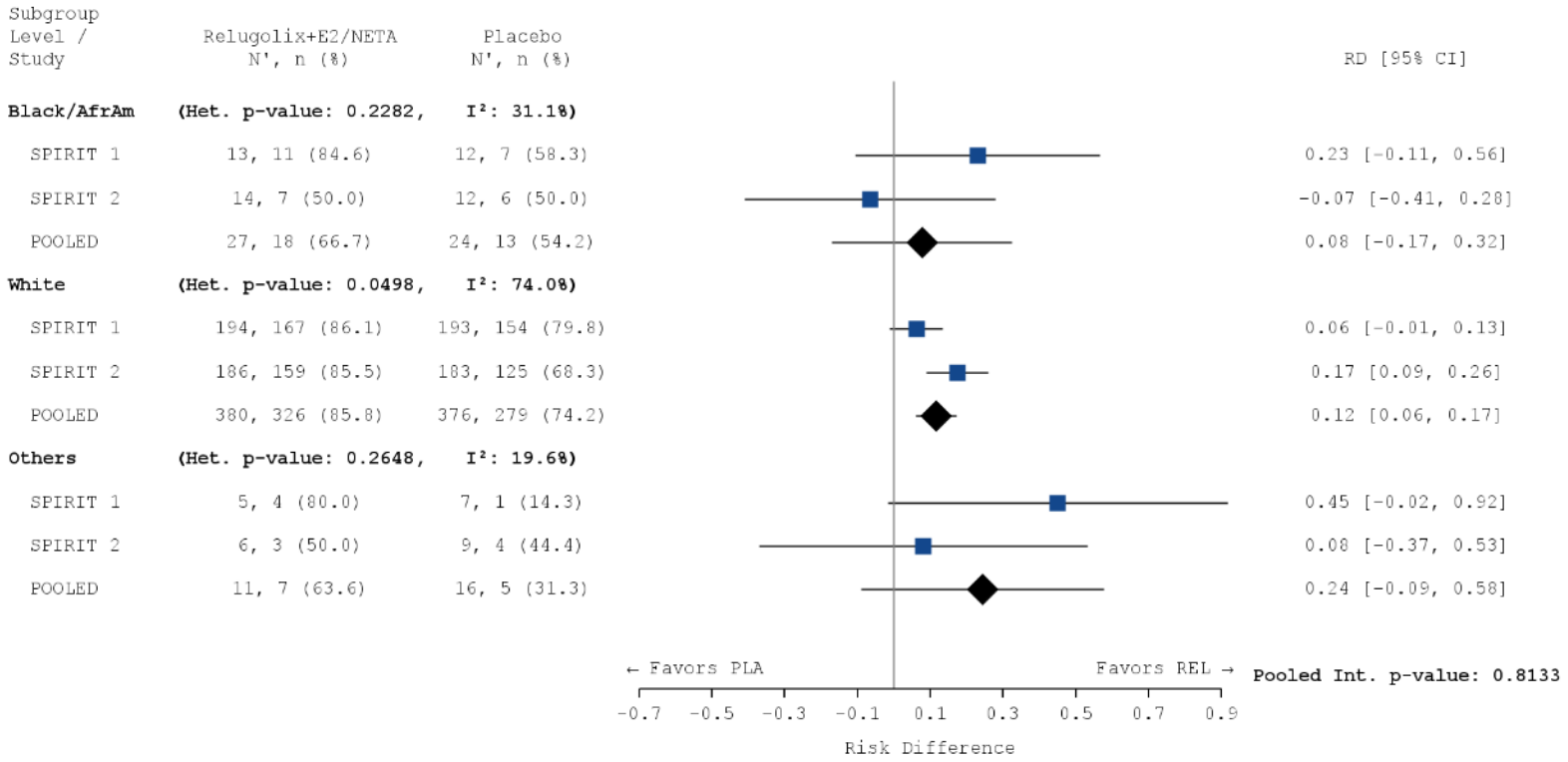
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

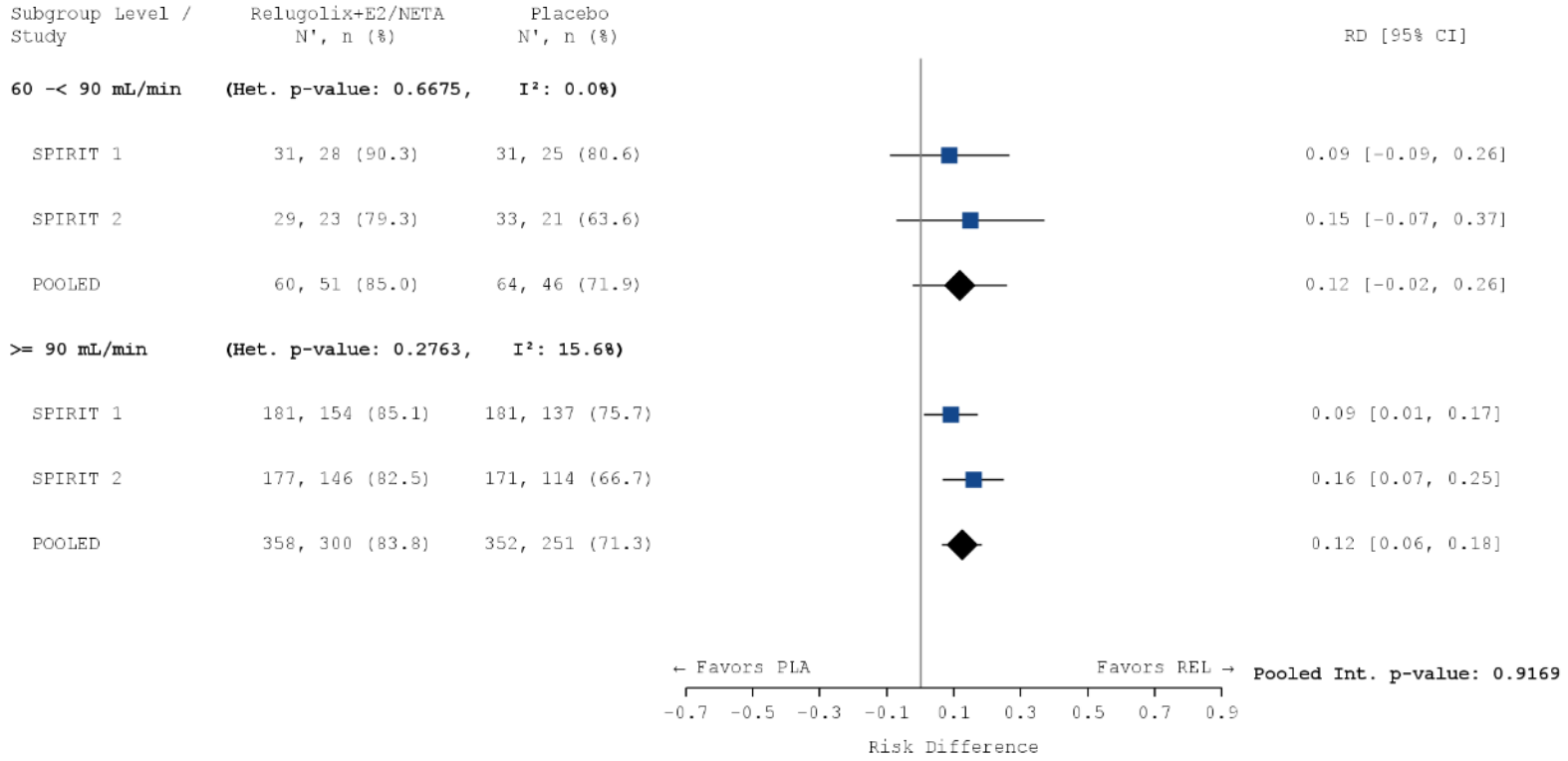
Figure 2.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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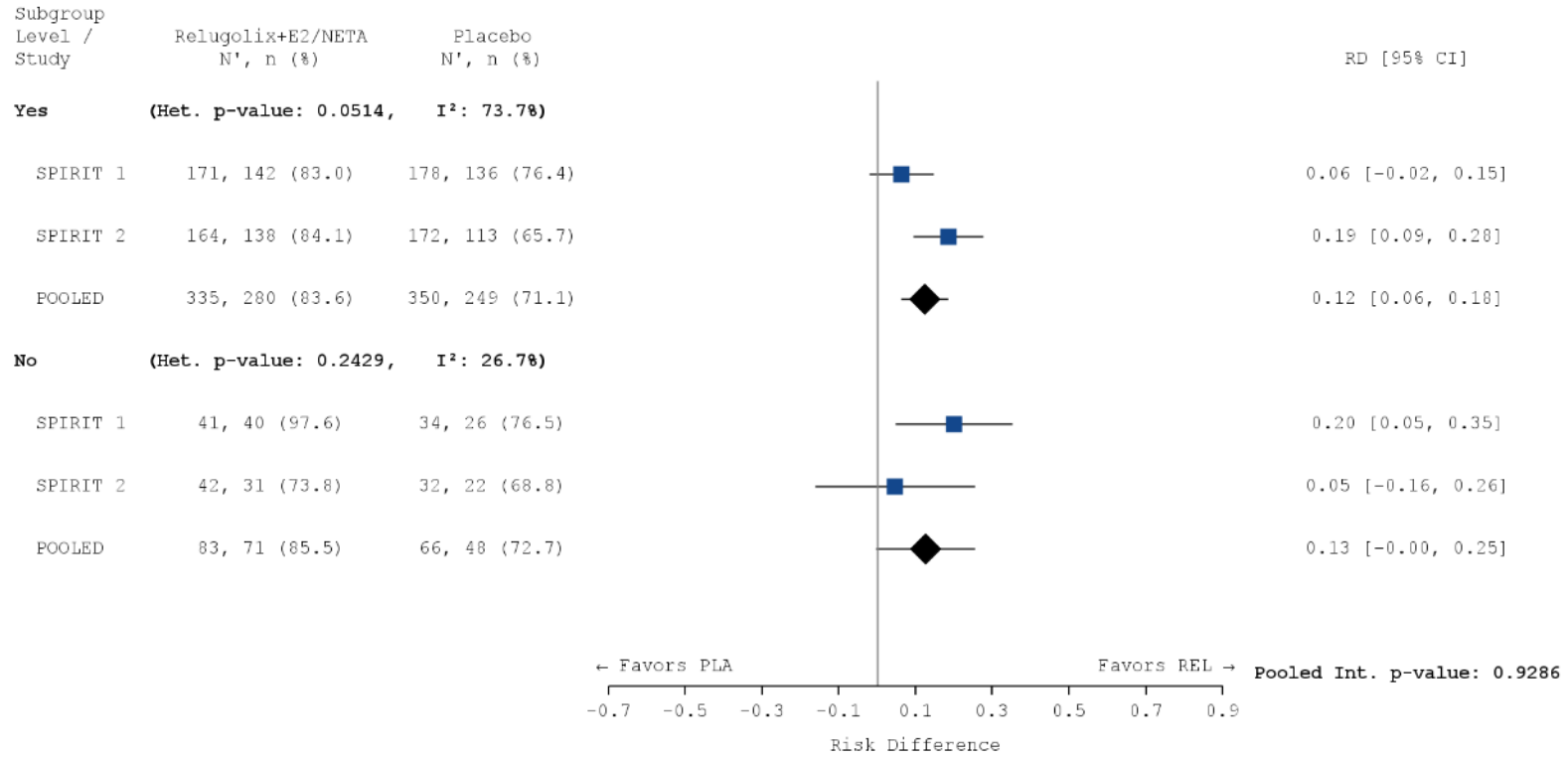
Figure 2.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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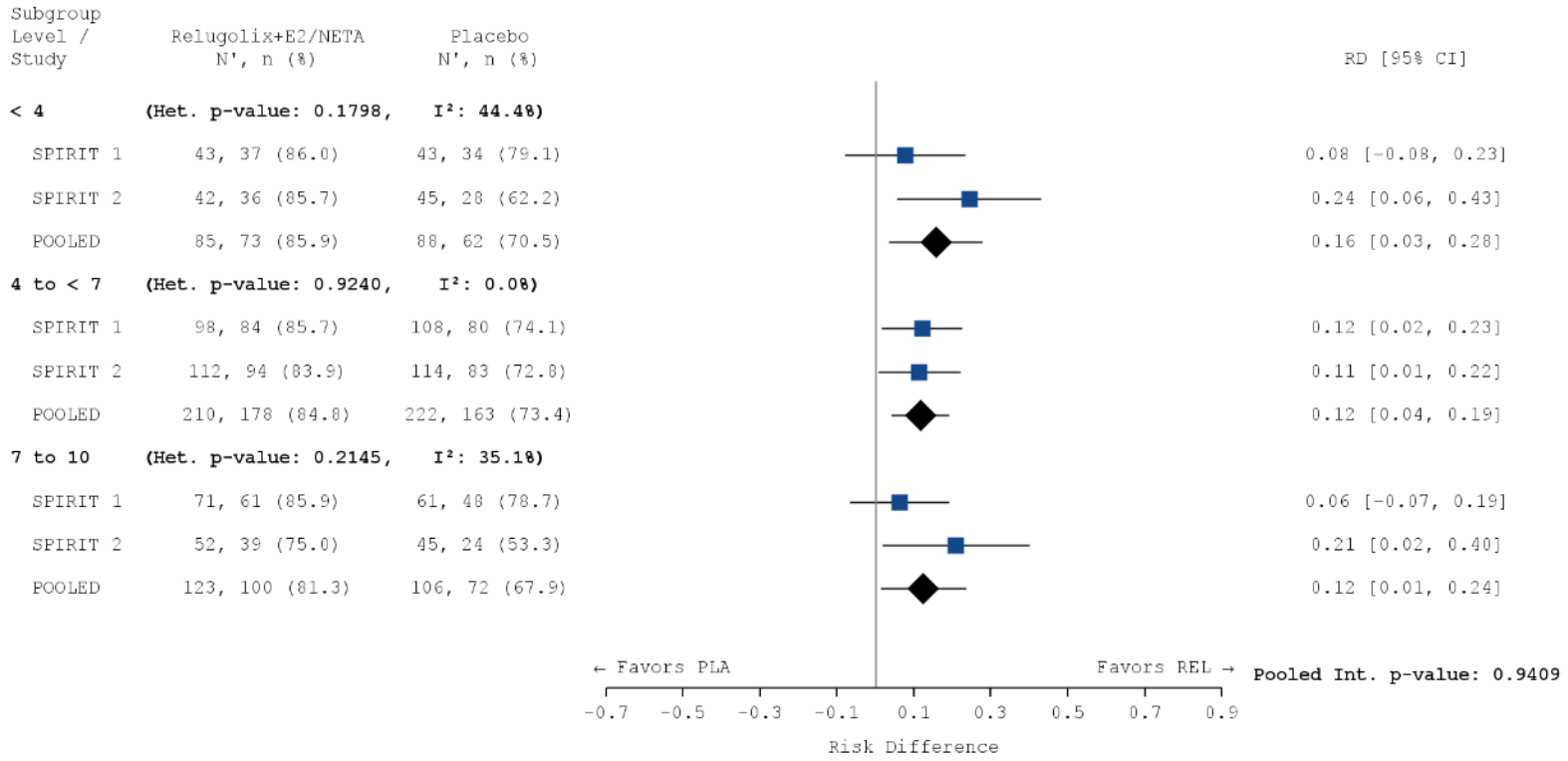
Figure 2.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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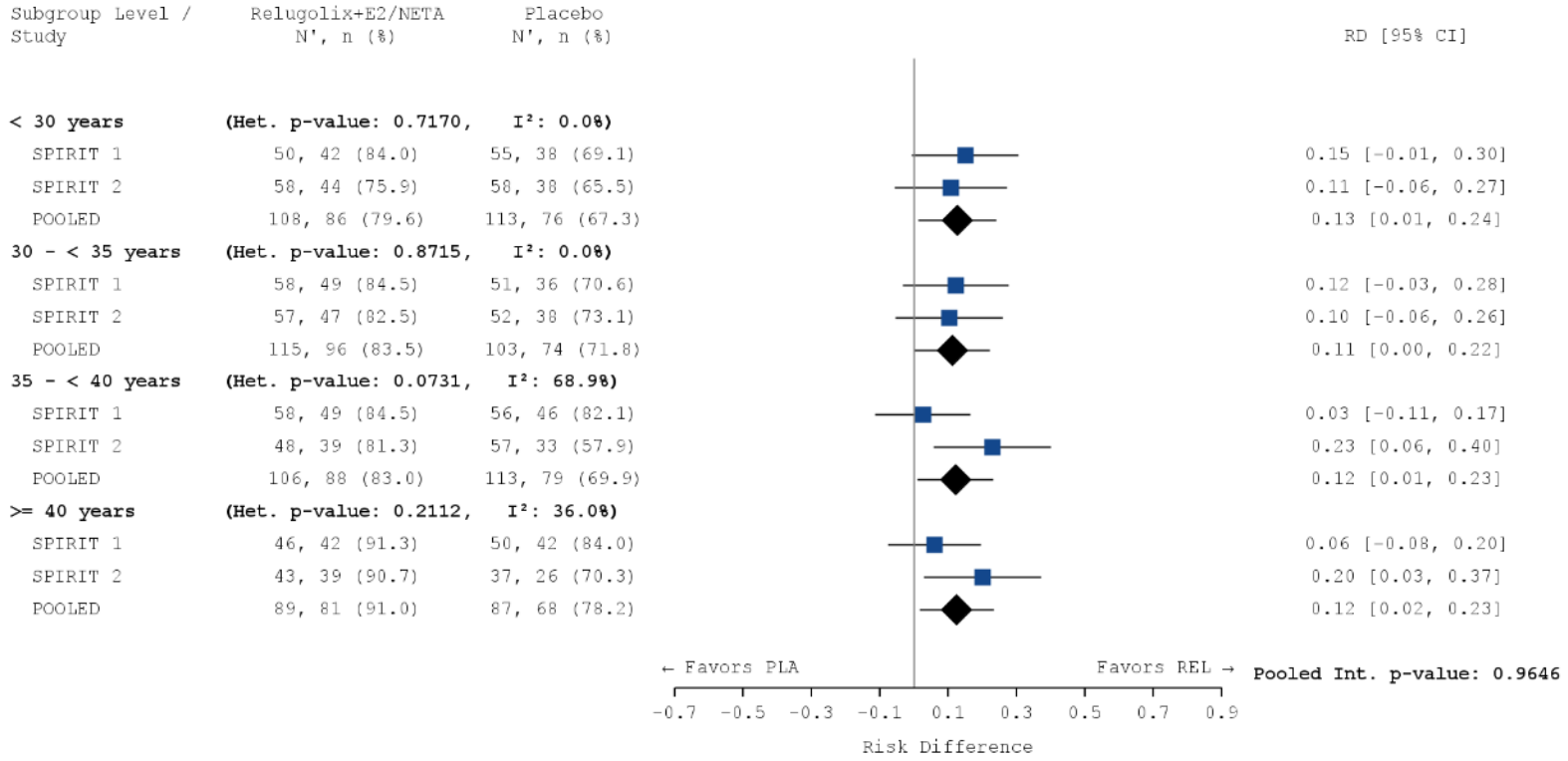
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who are not using protocol-specified opioids for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category II

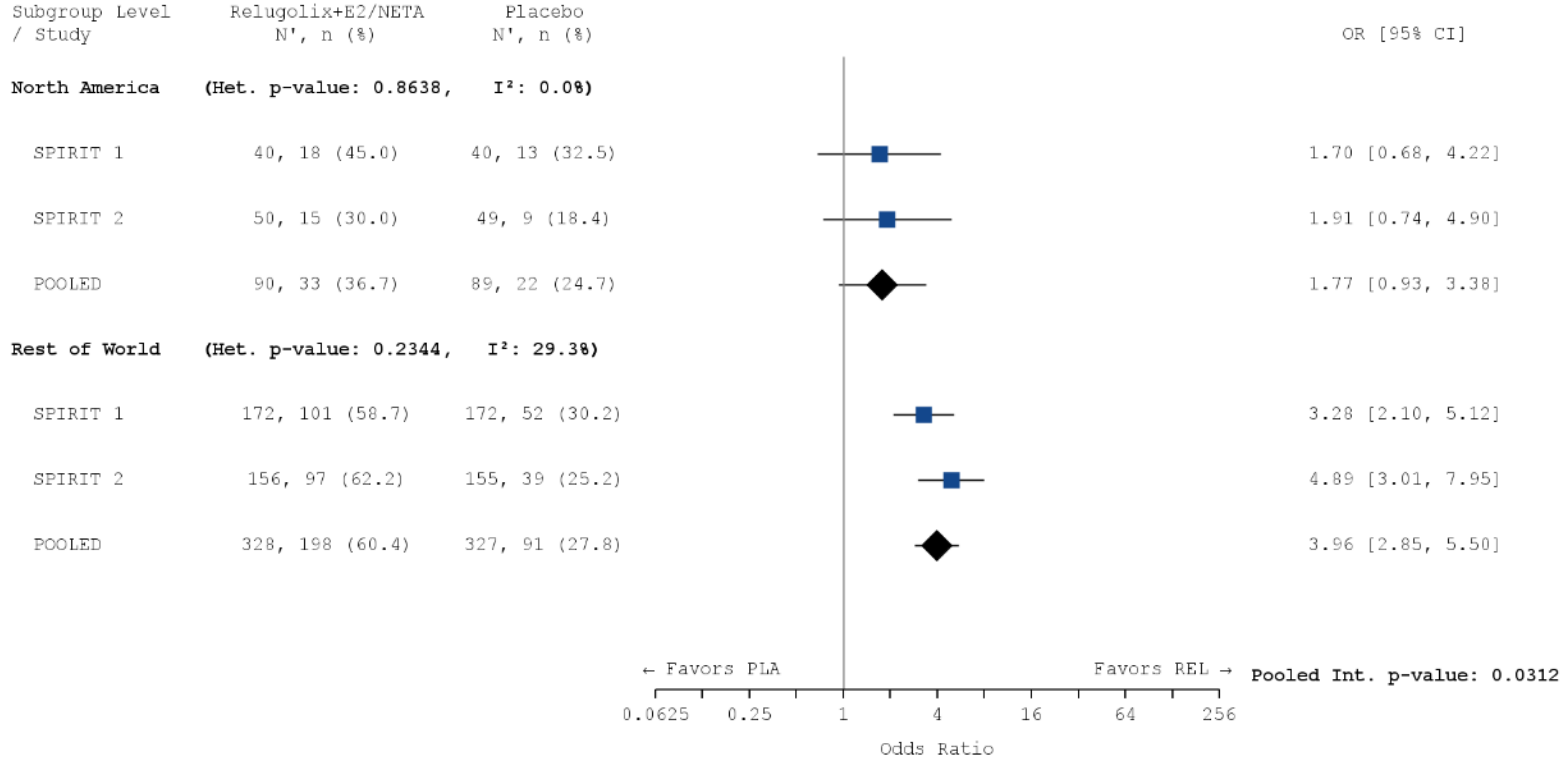


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

2.1.5.4 Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)

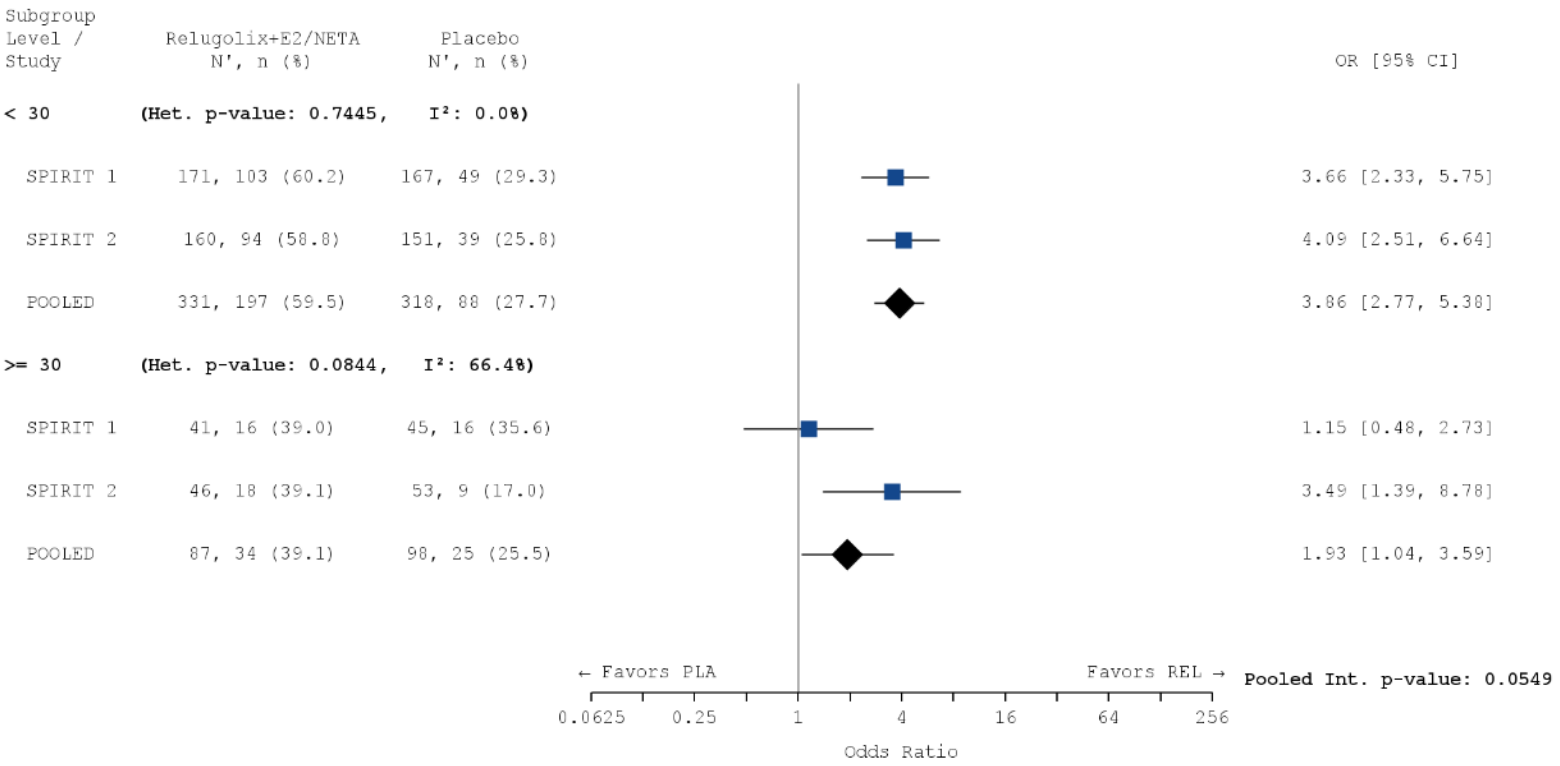
Figure 2.5.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



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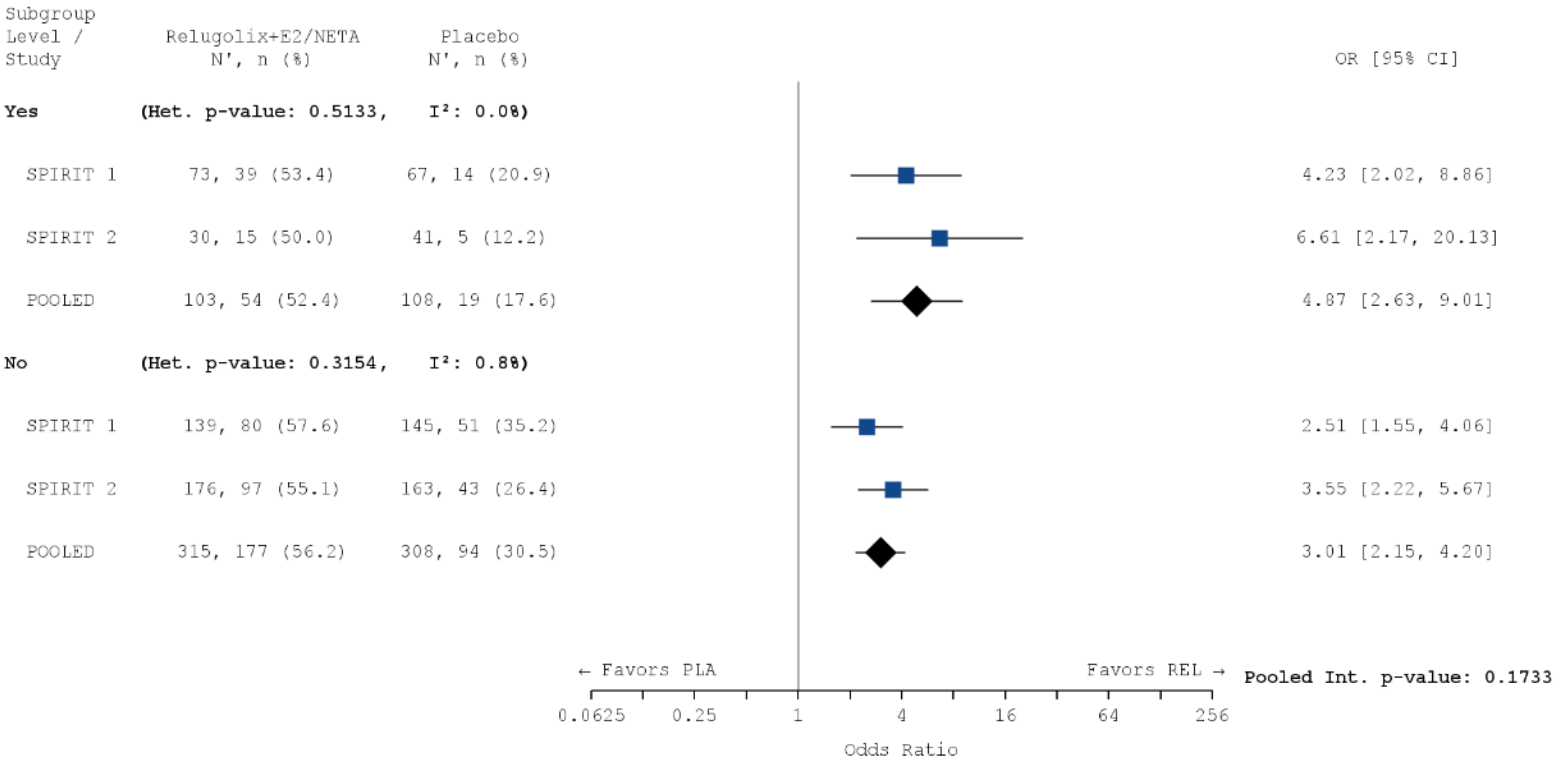
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



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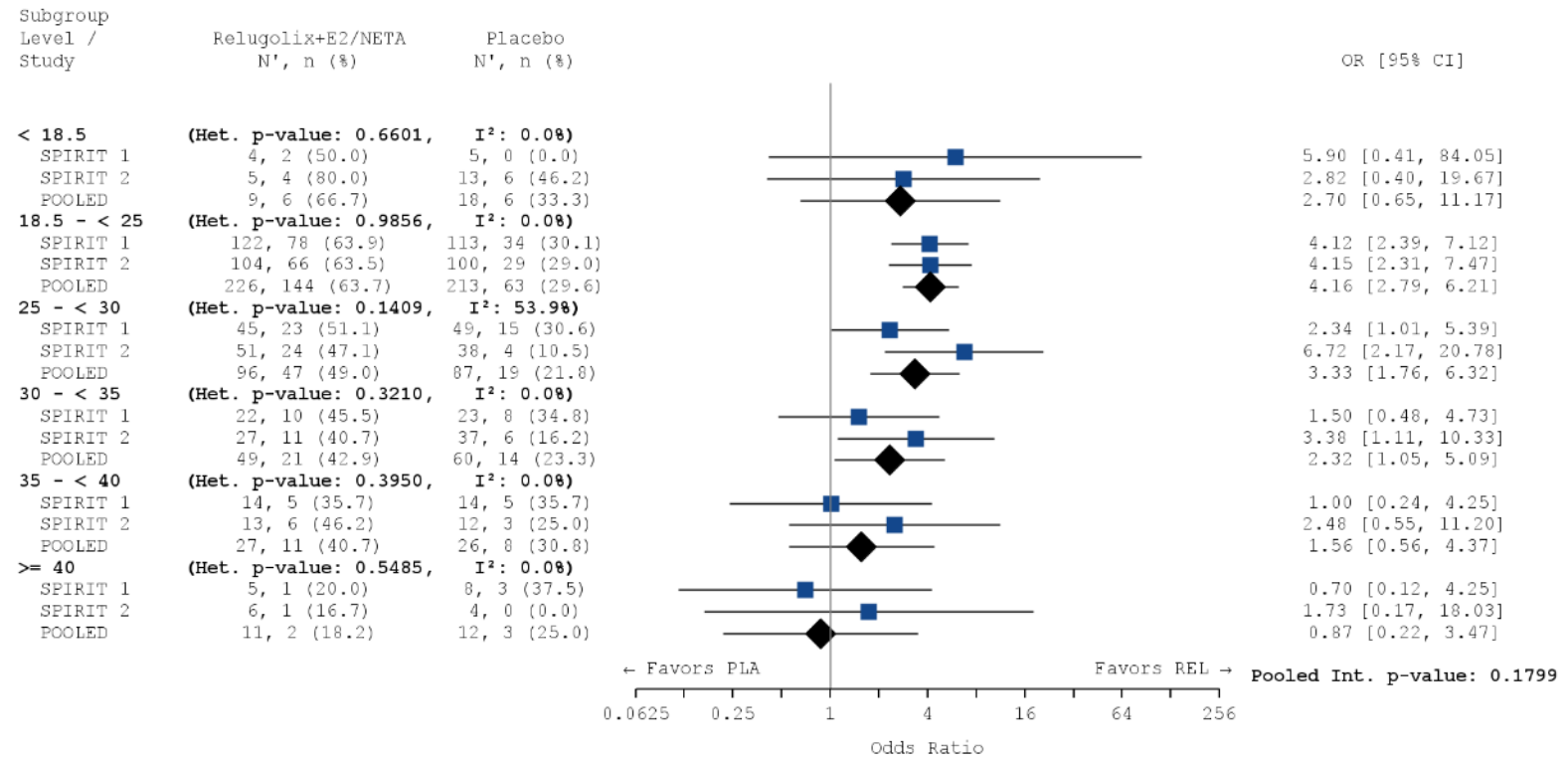
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



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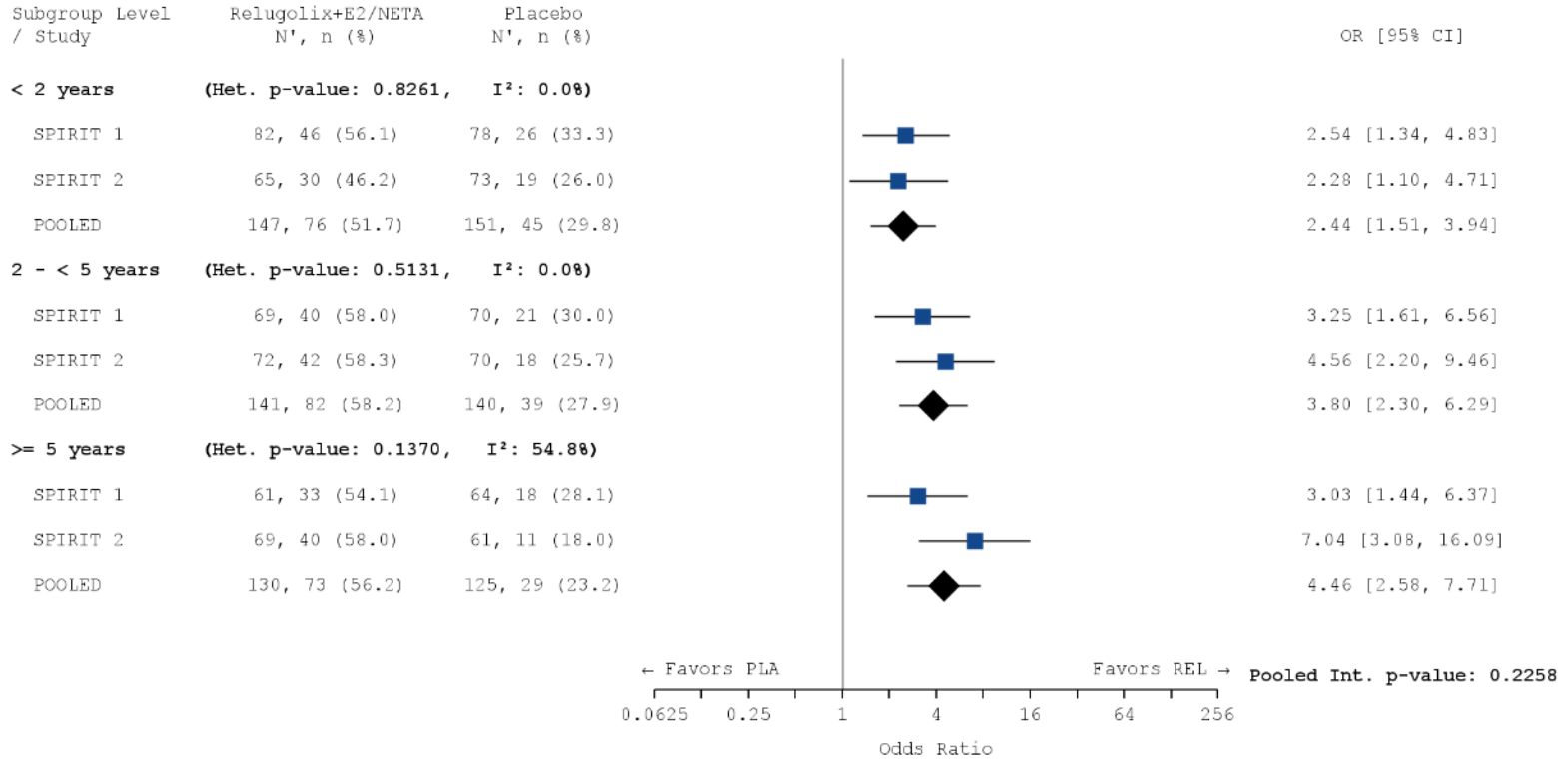
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



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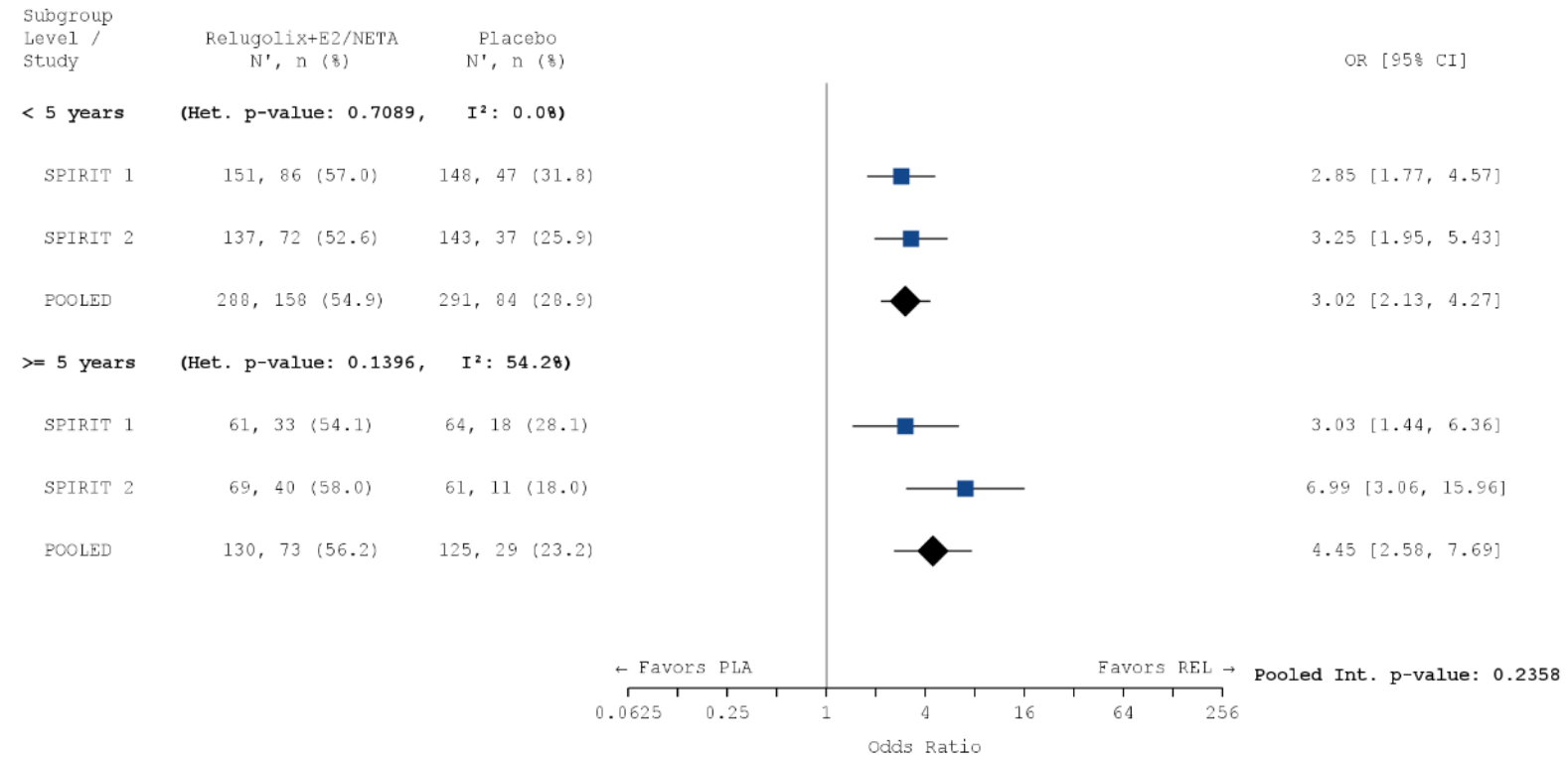
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



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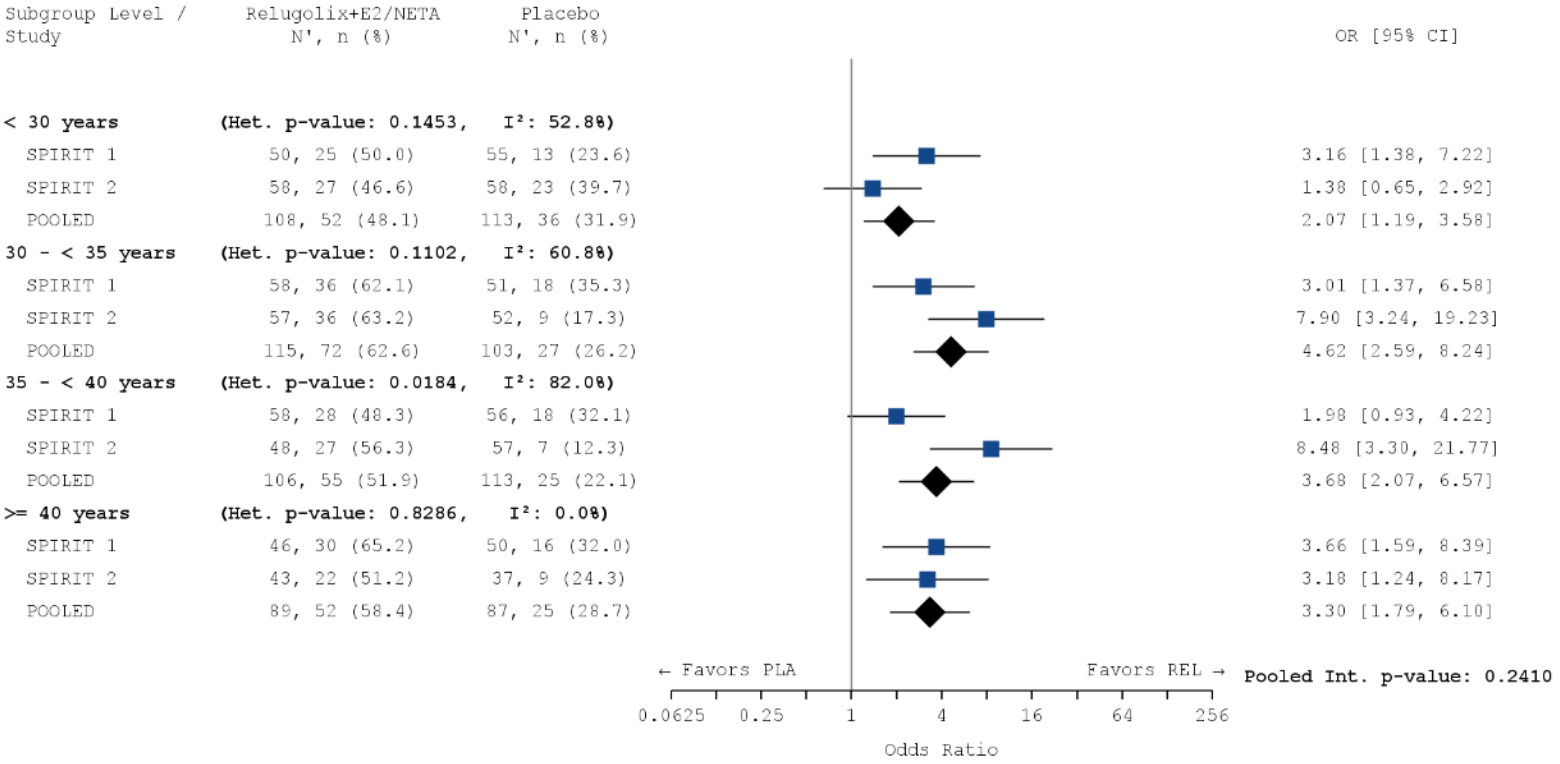
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category II



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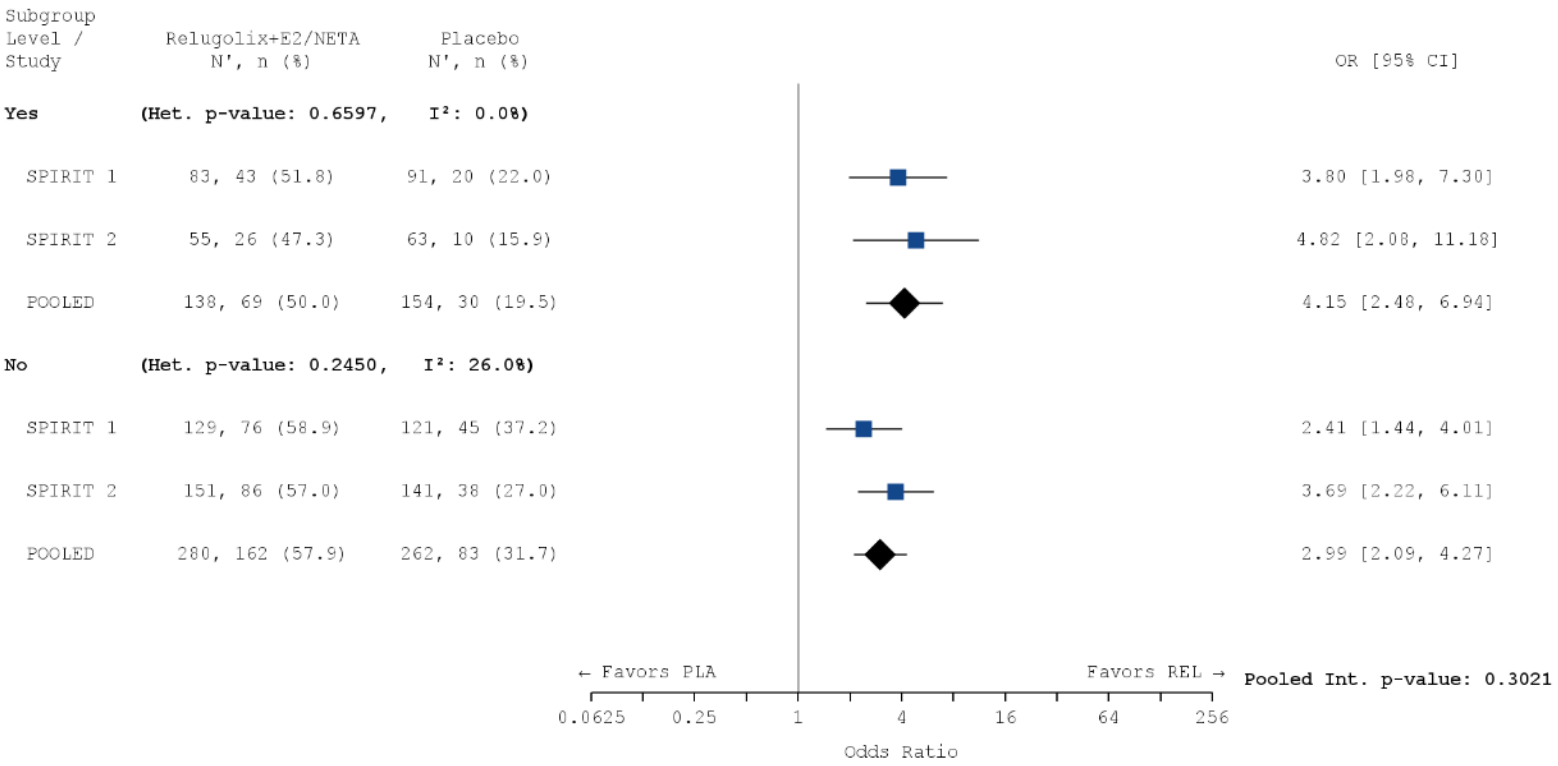
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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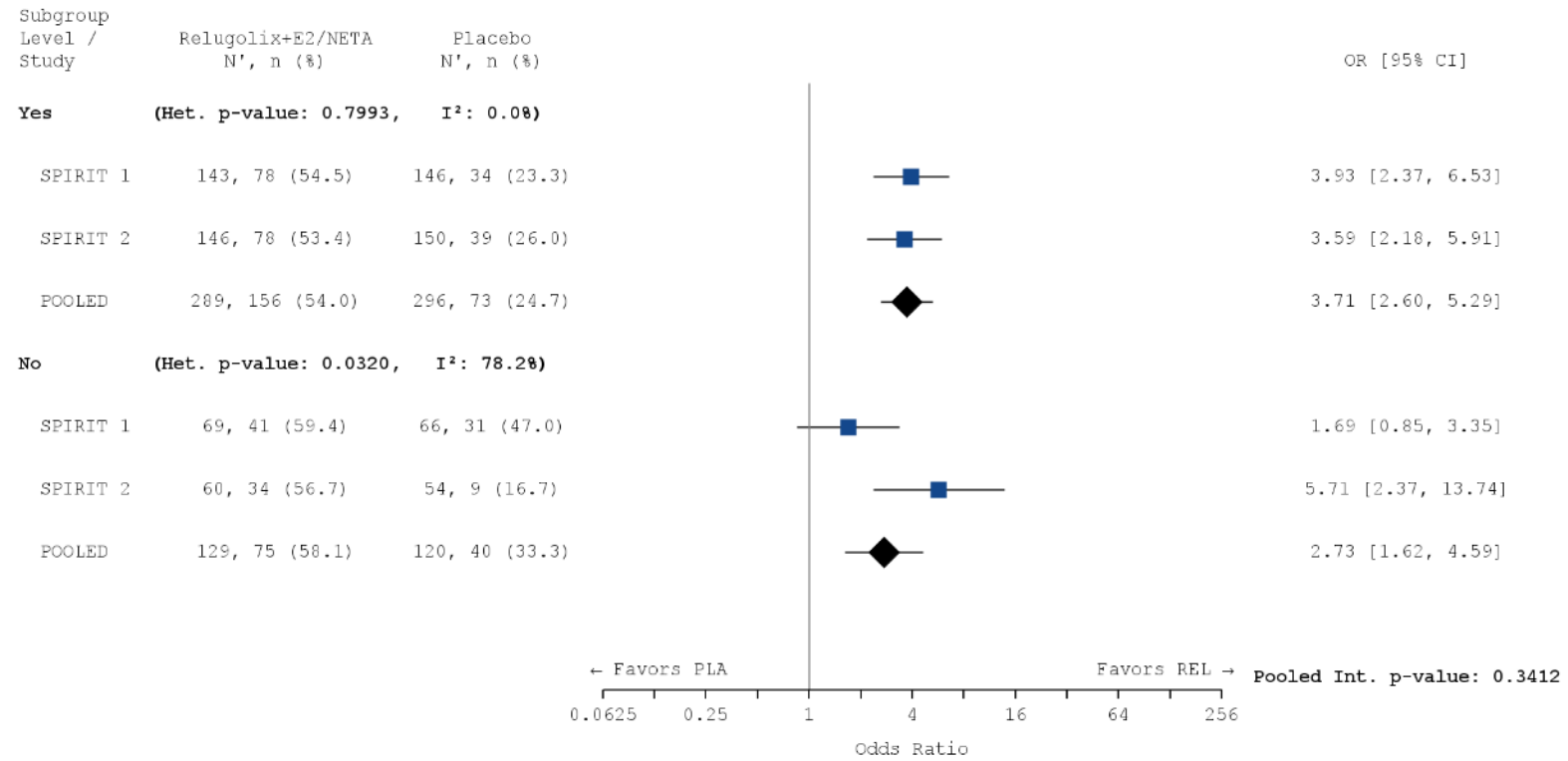
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



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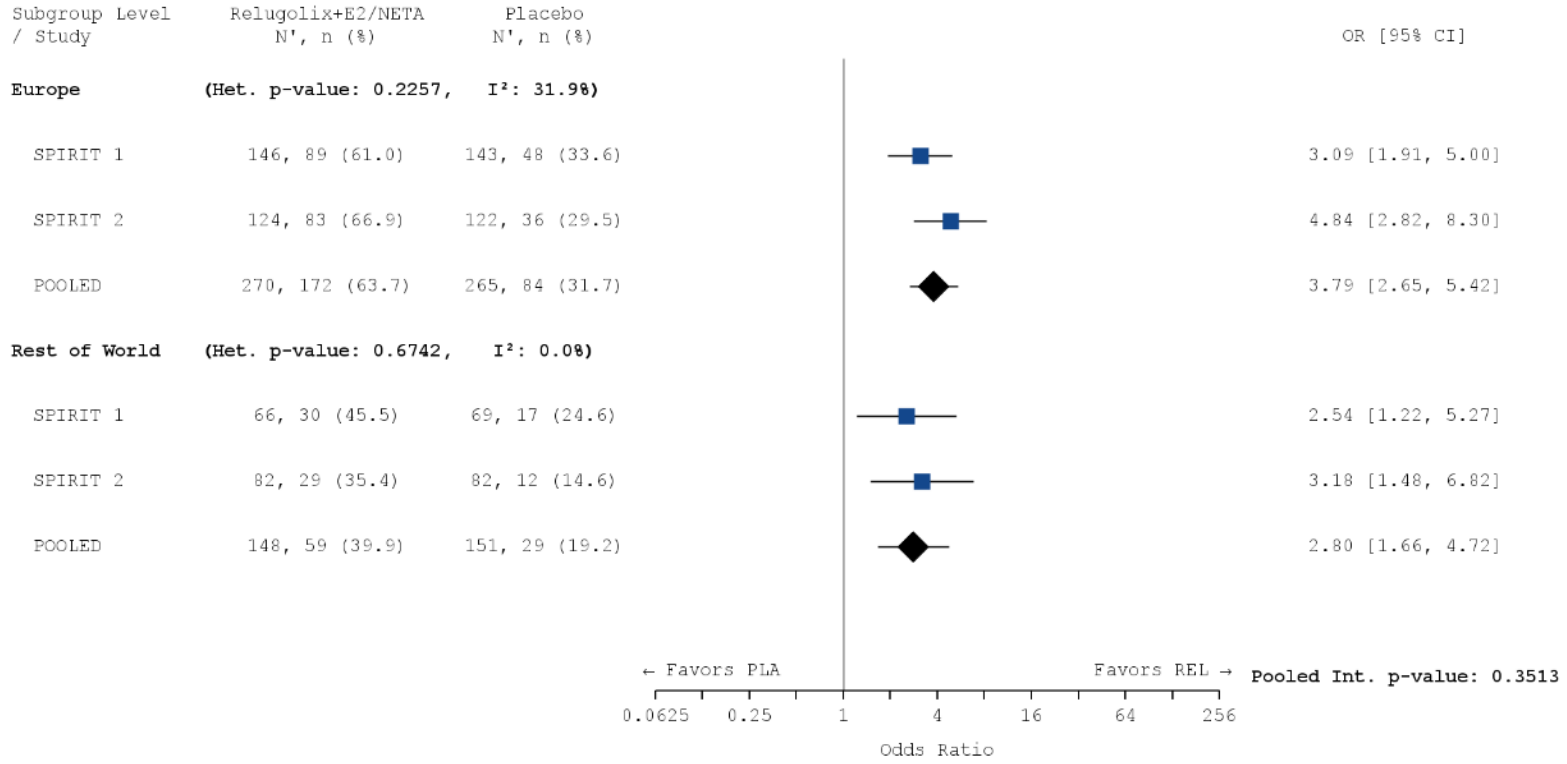
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



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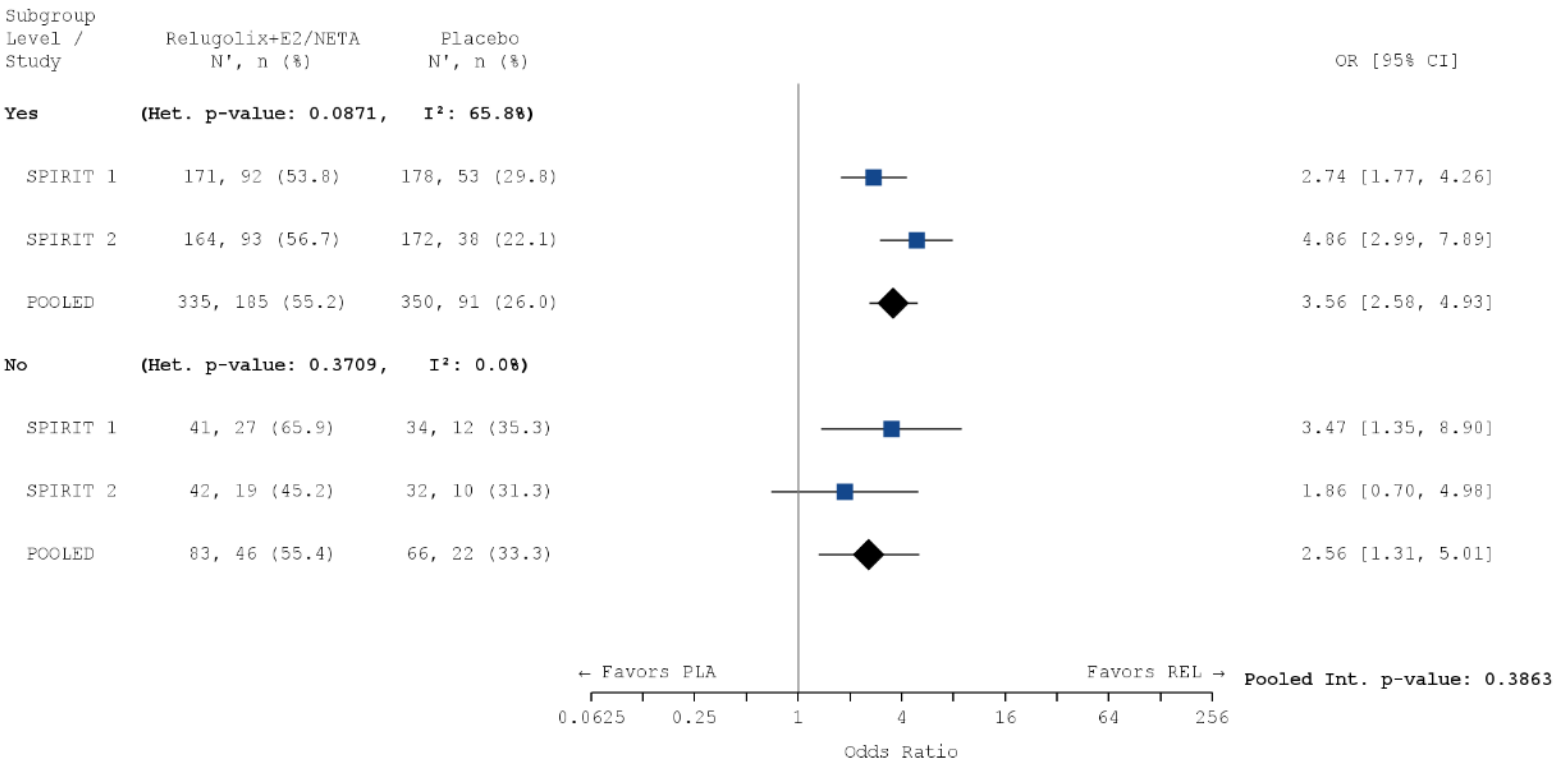
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



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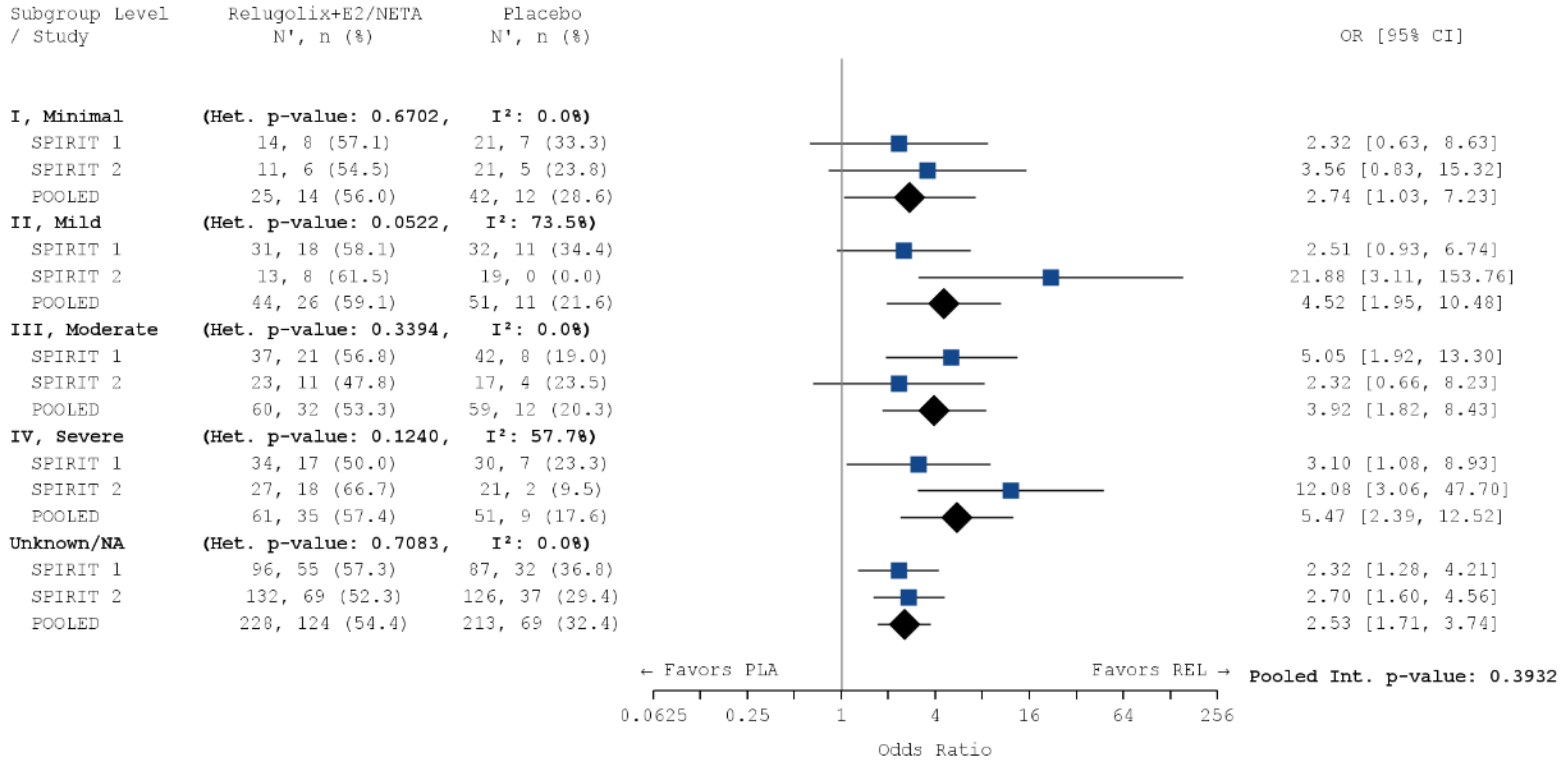
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
AFSE stage



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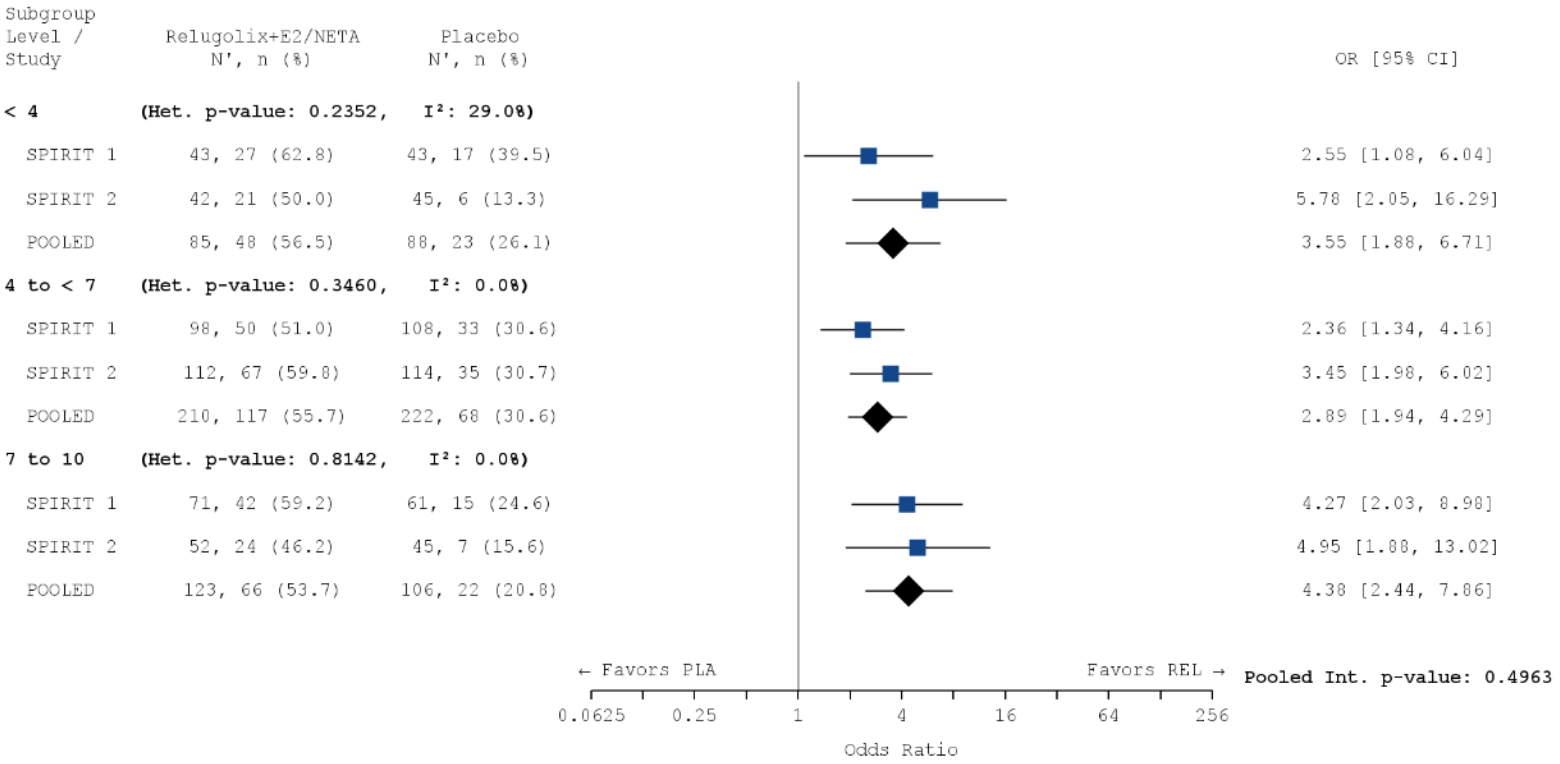
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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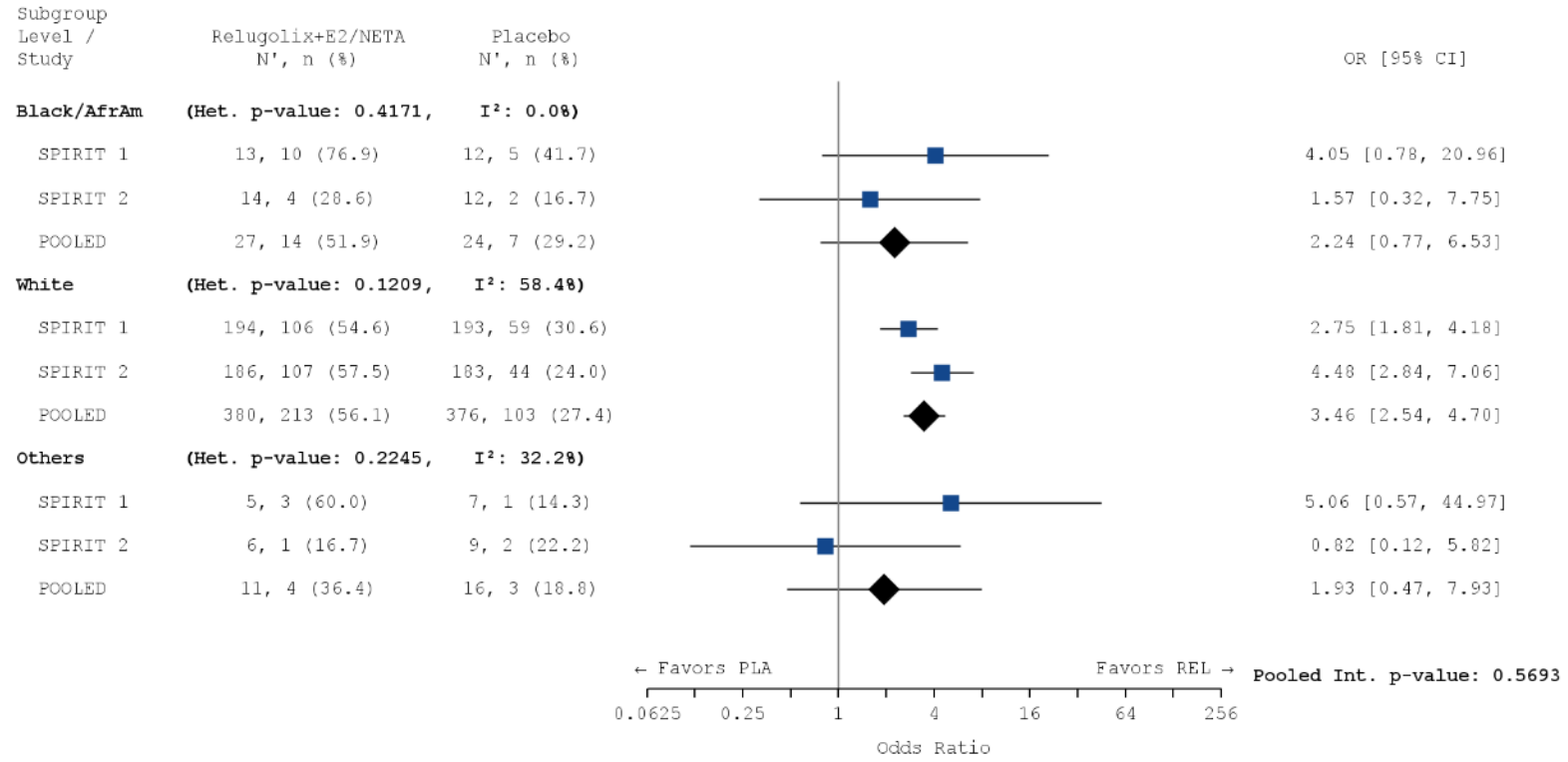
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Race



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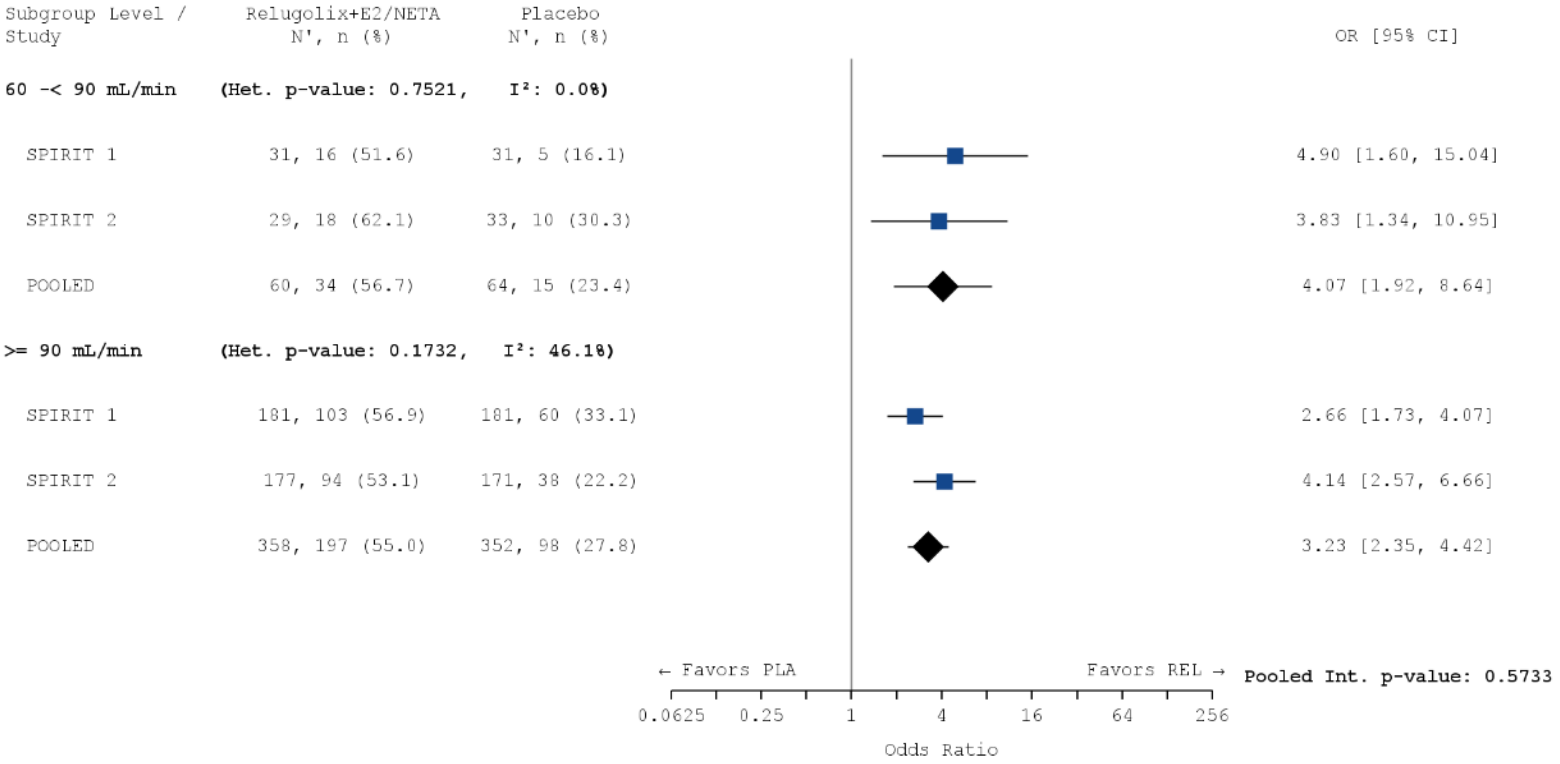
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Renal function



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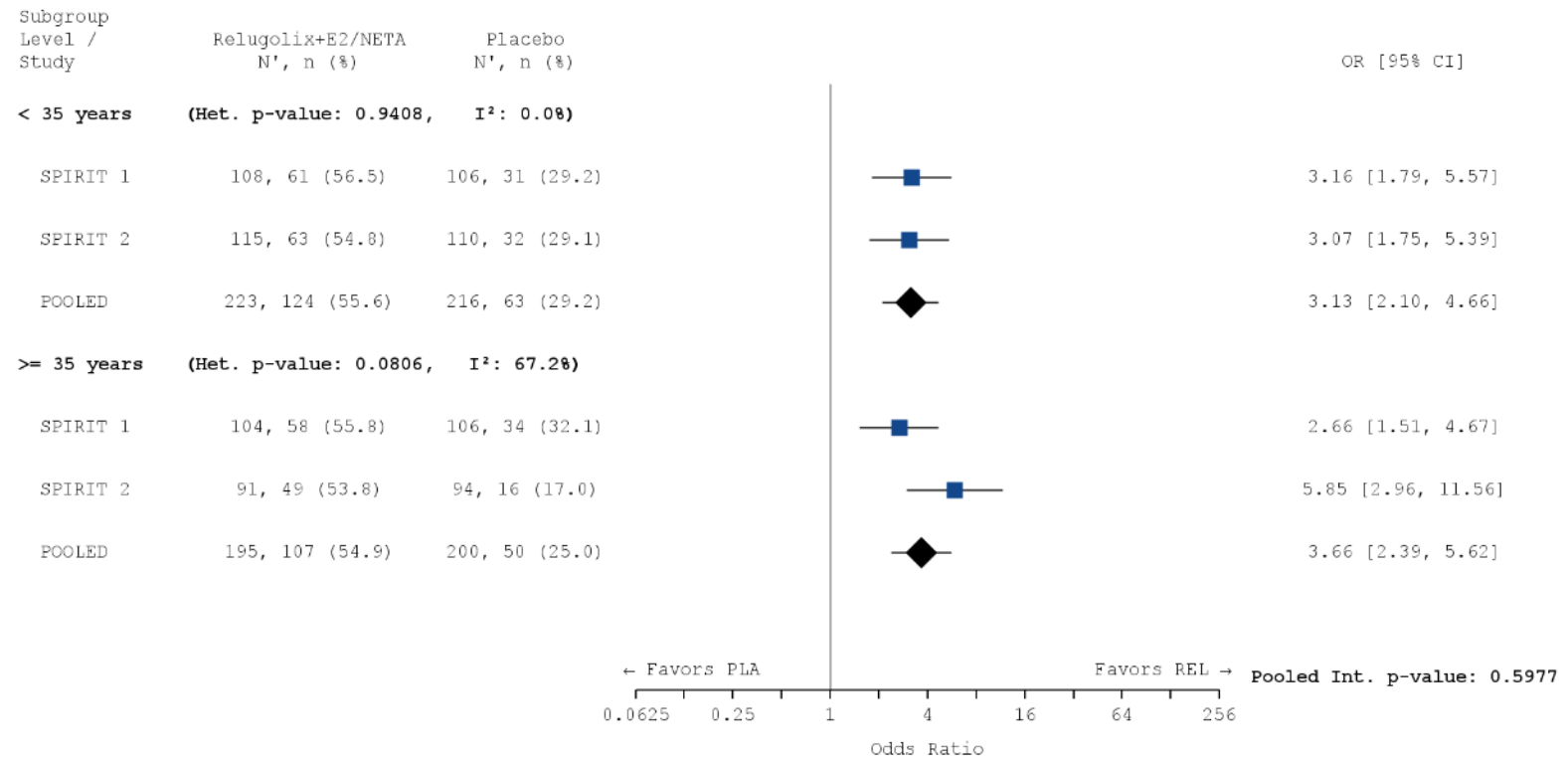
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category I



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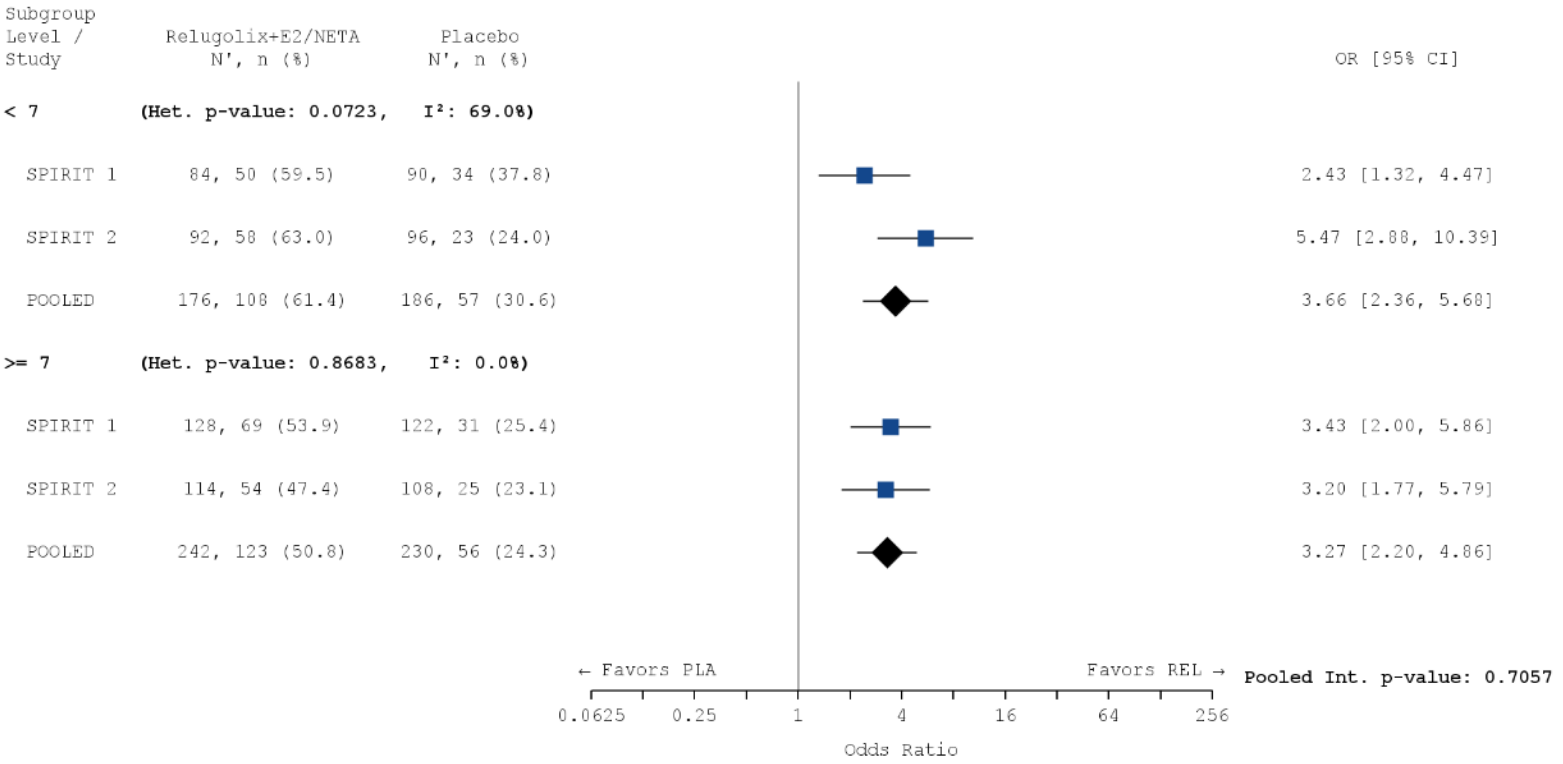
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



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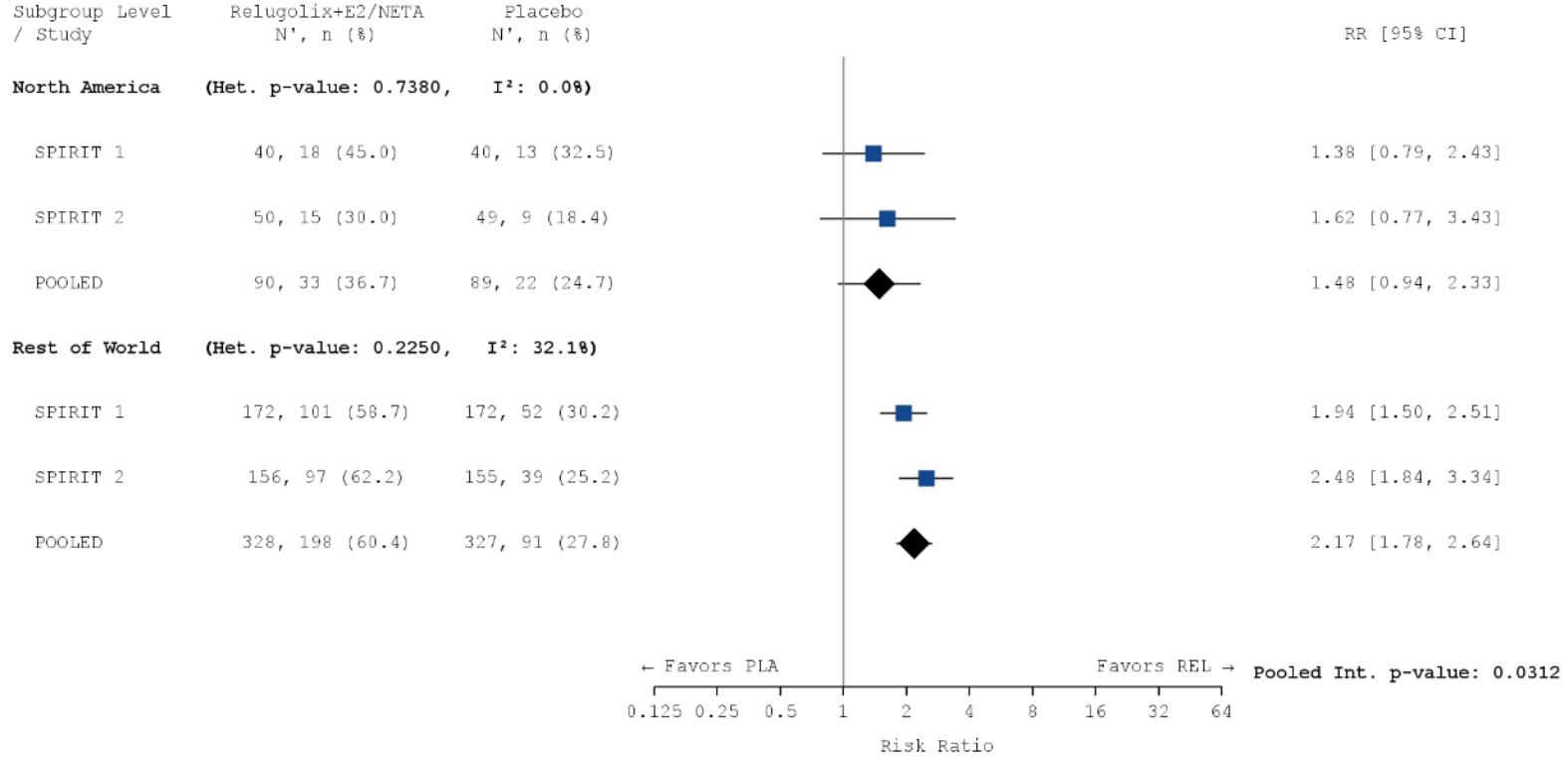
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

2.1.5.5 Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)

Figure 2.5.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



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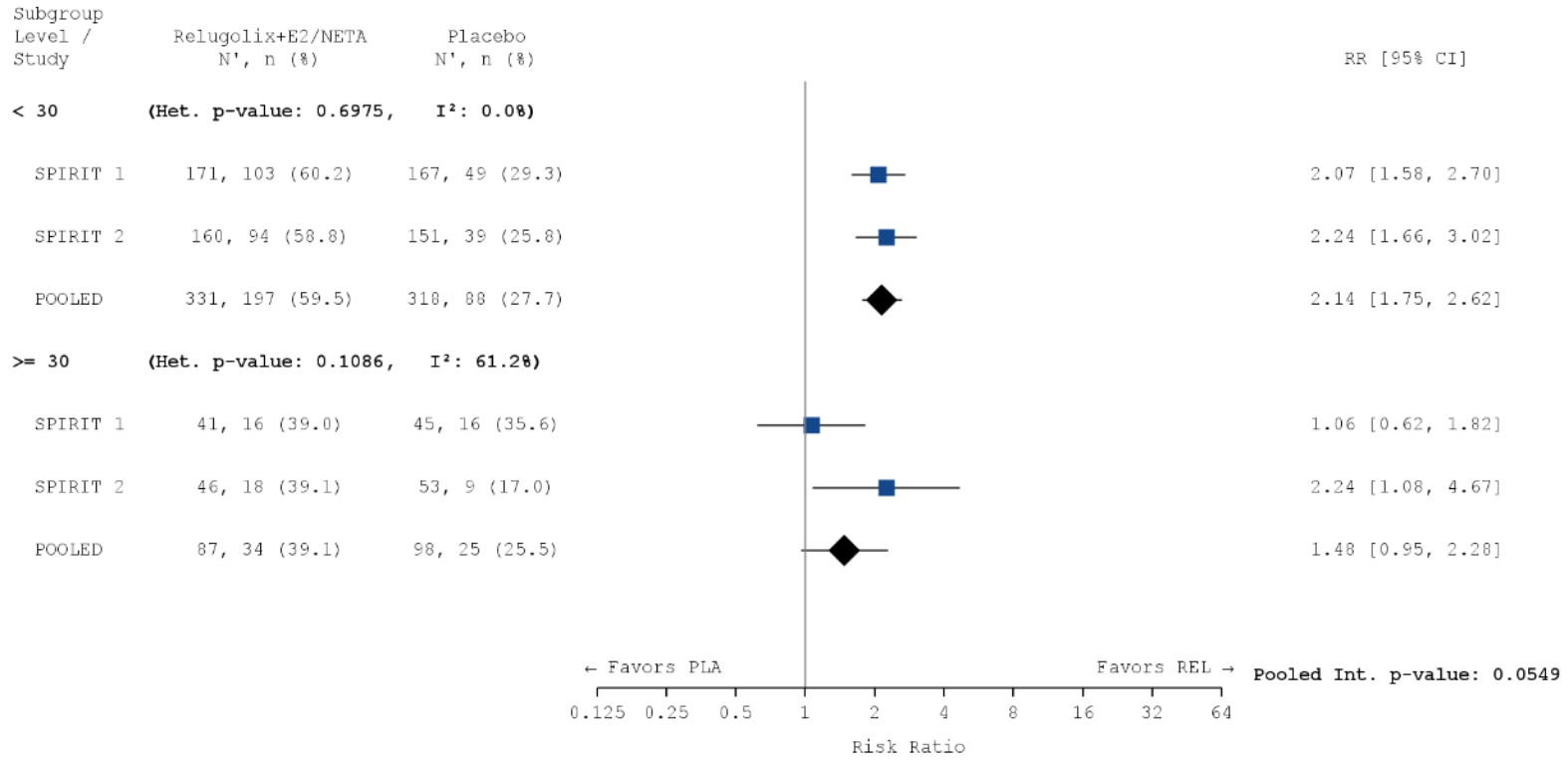
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



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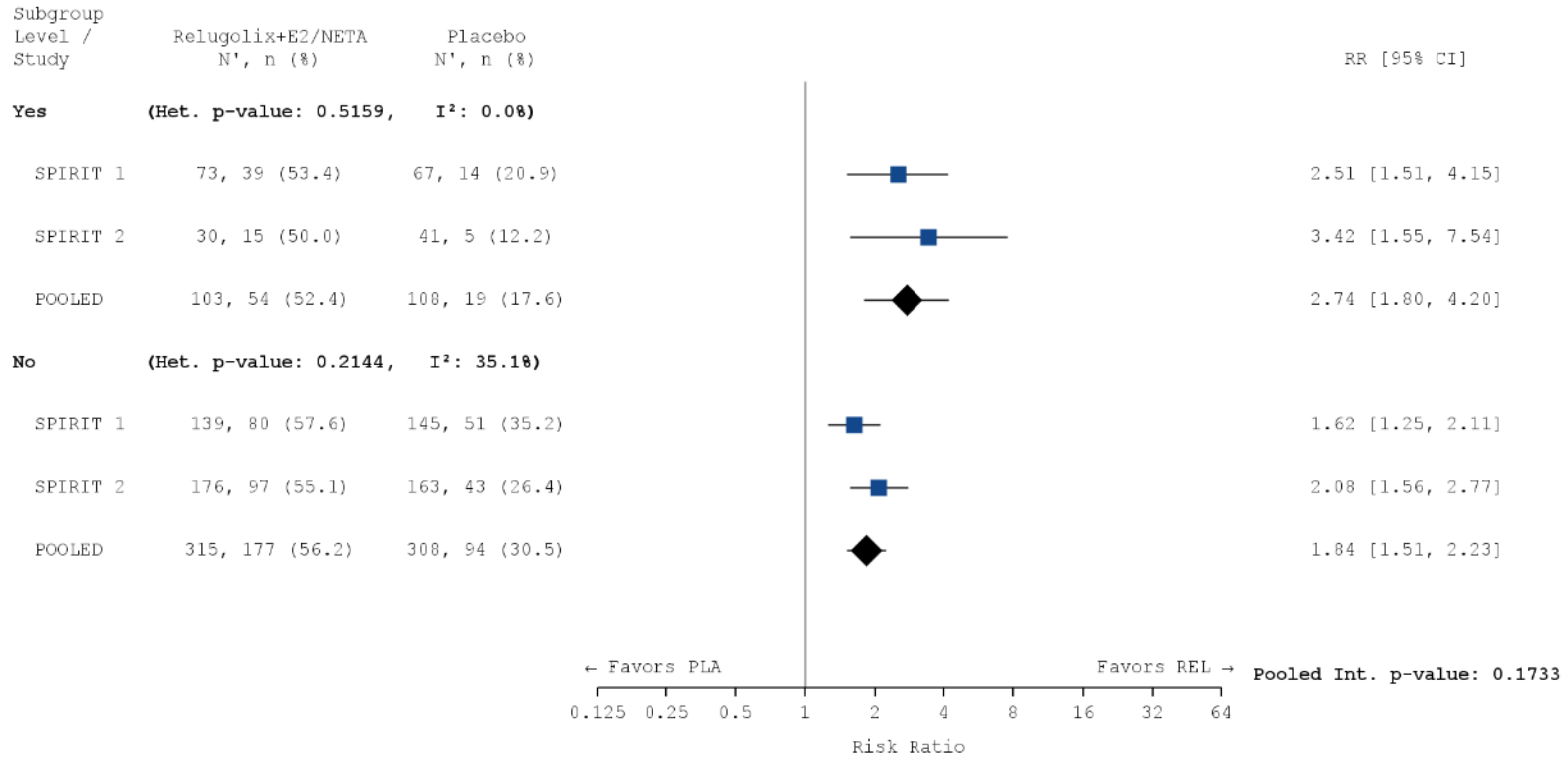
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



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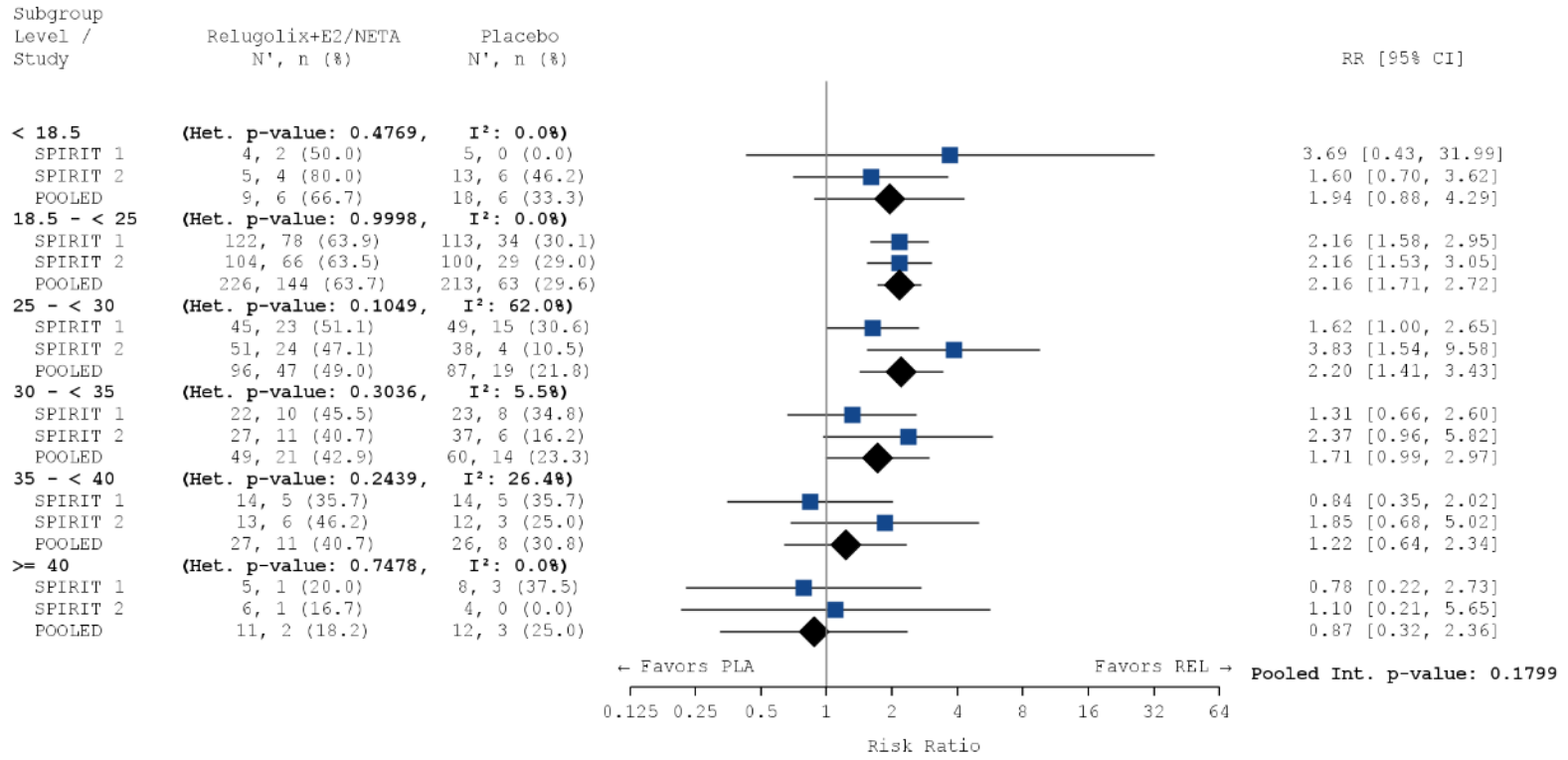
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II

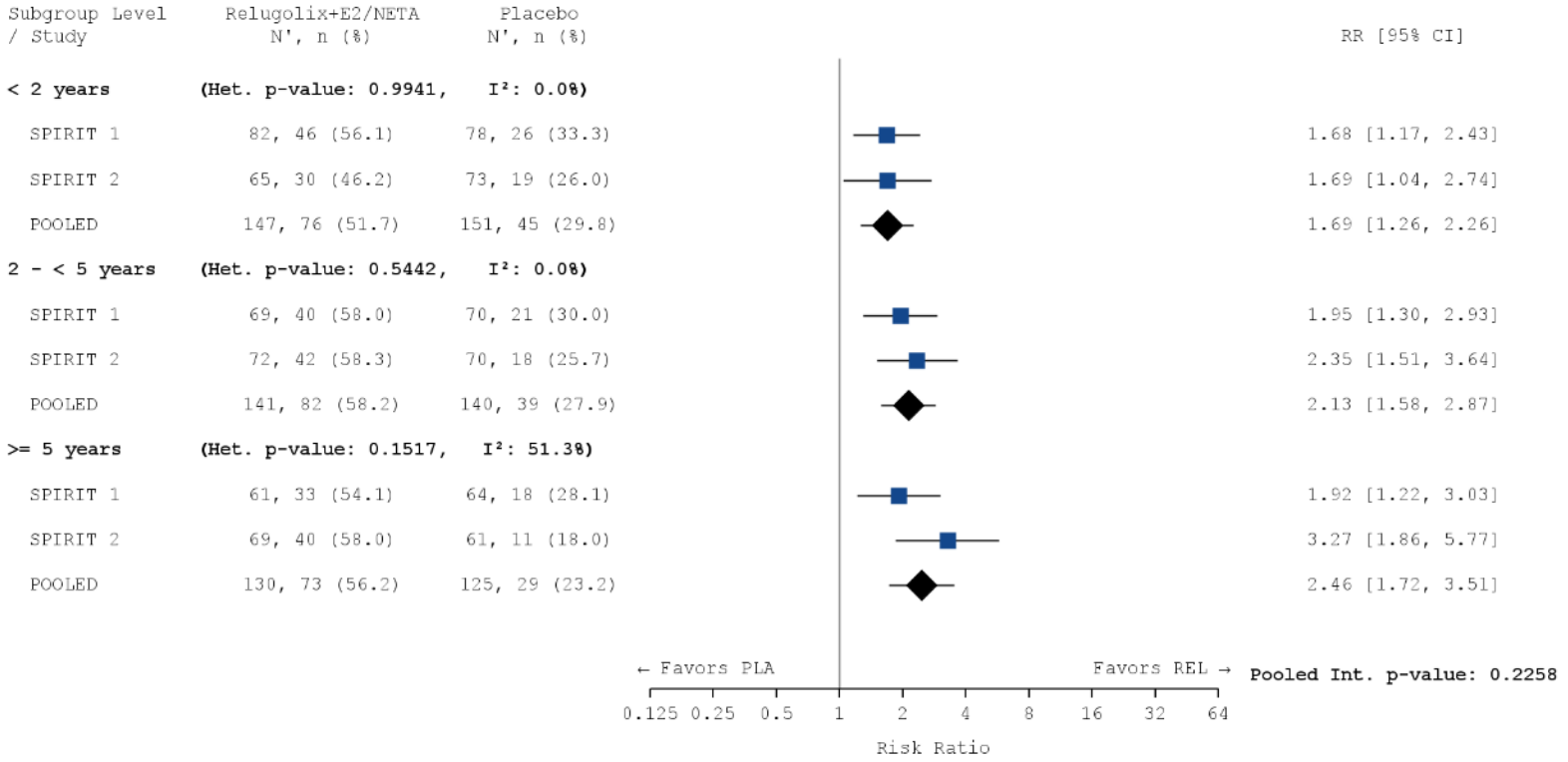

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Figure 2.5.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I

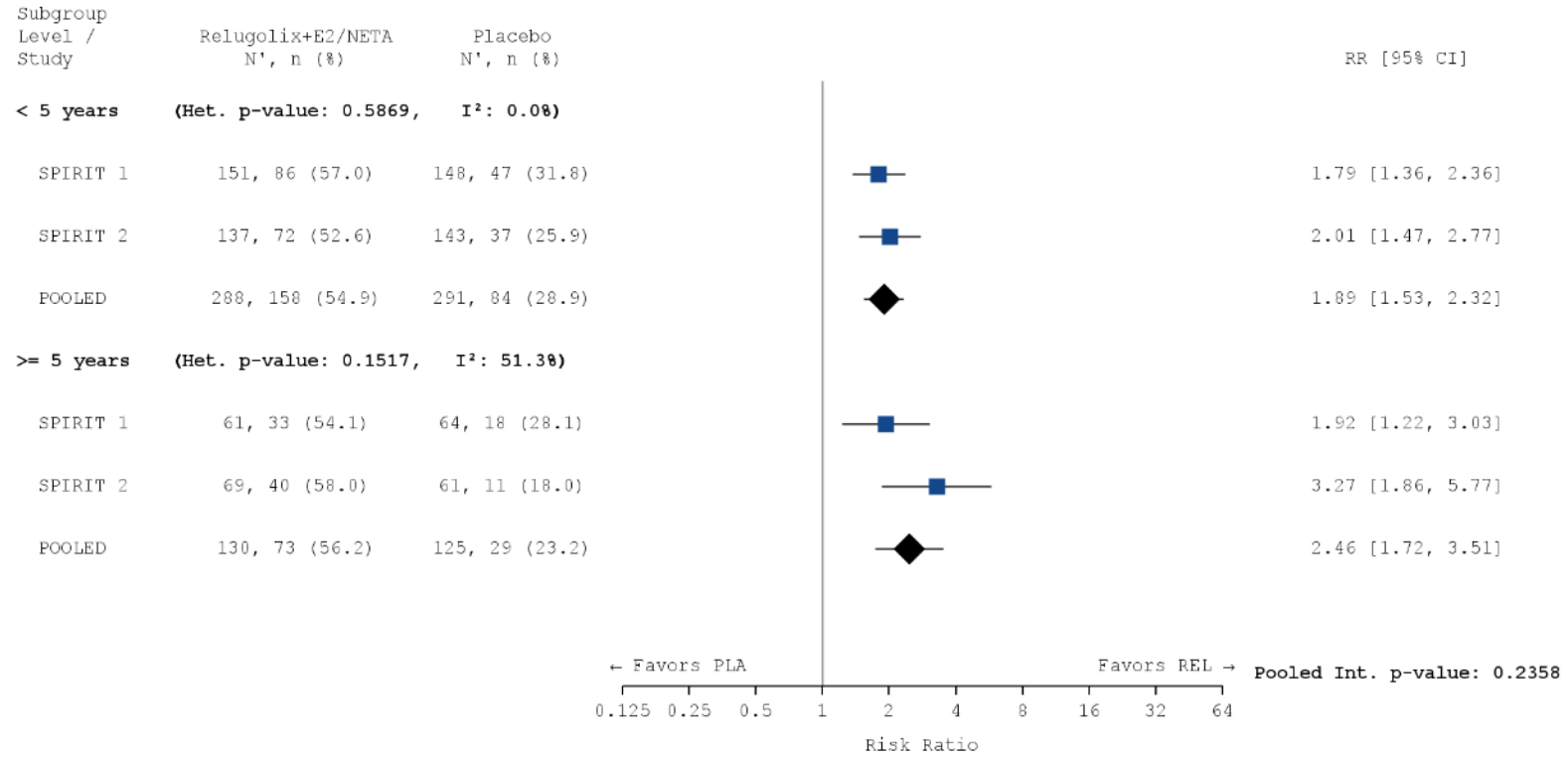

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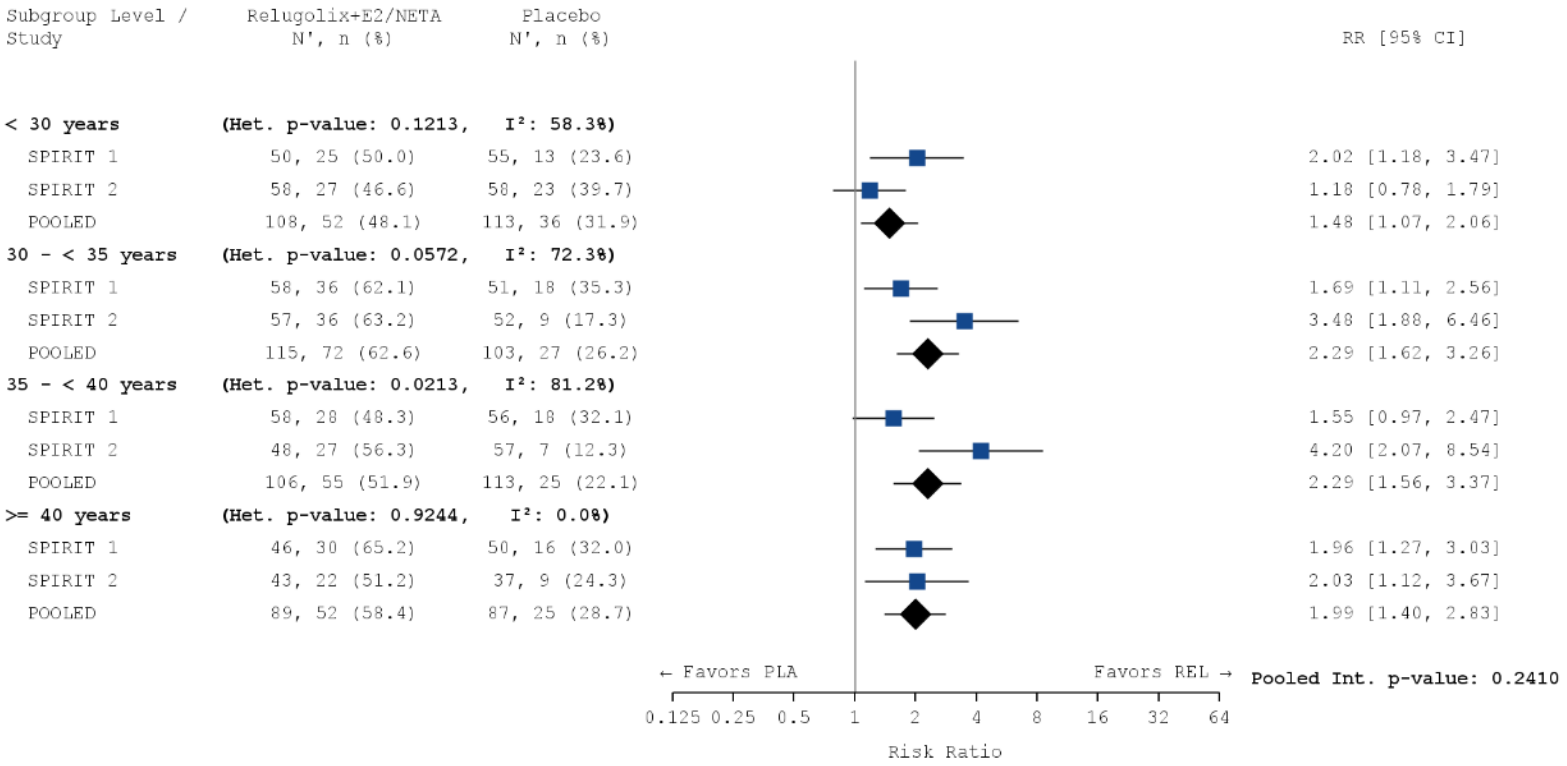
Figure 2.5.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category II



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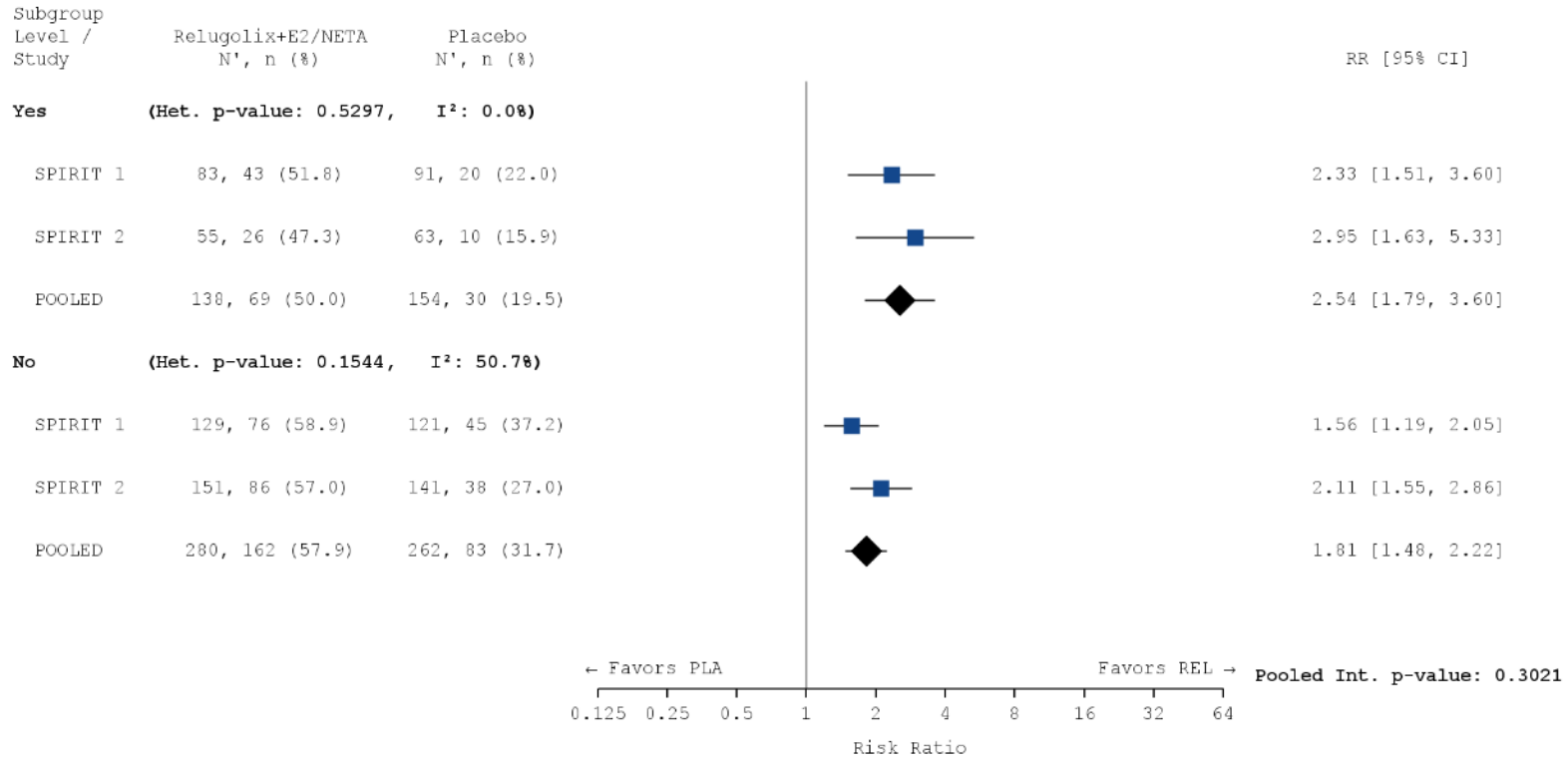
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



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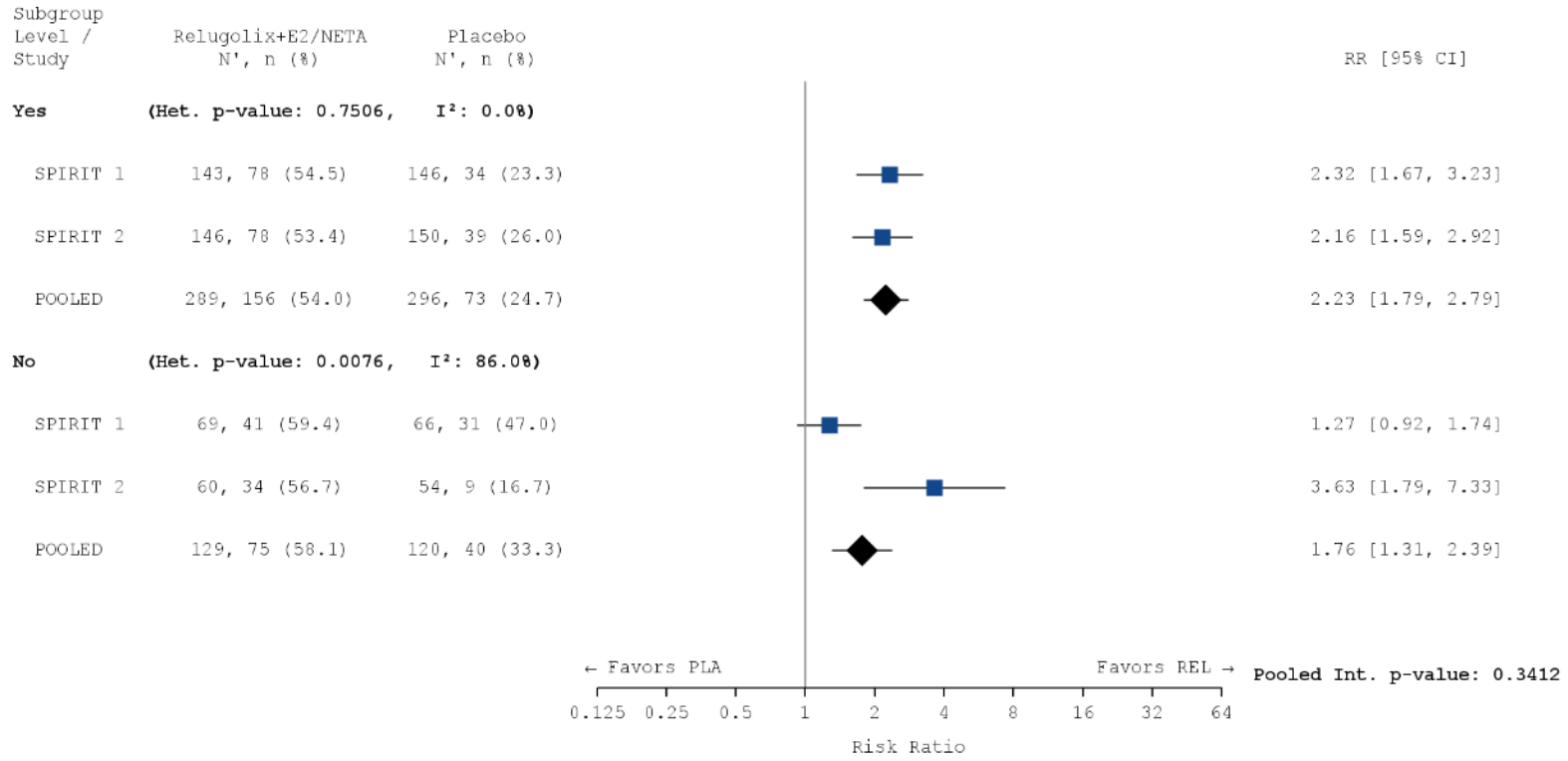
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region II

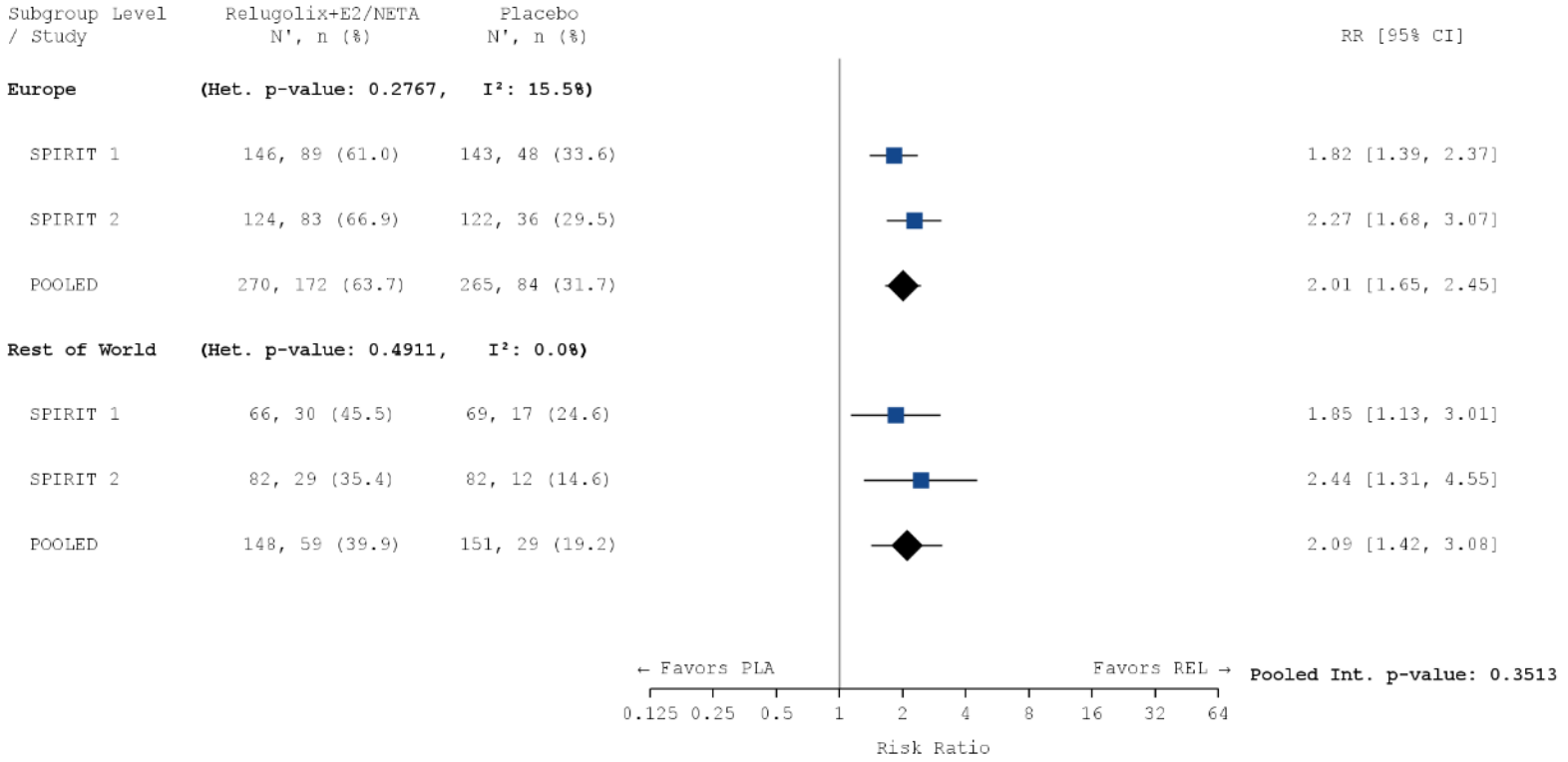

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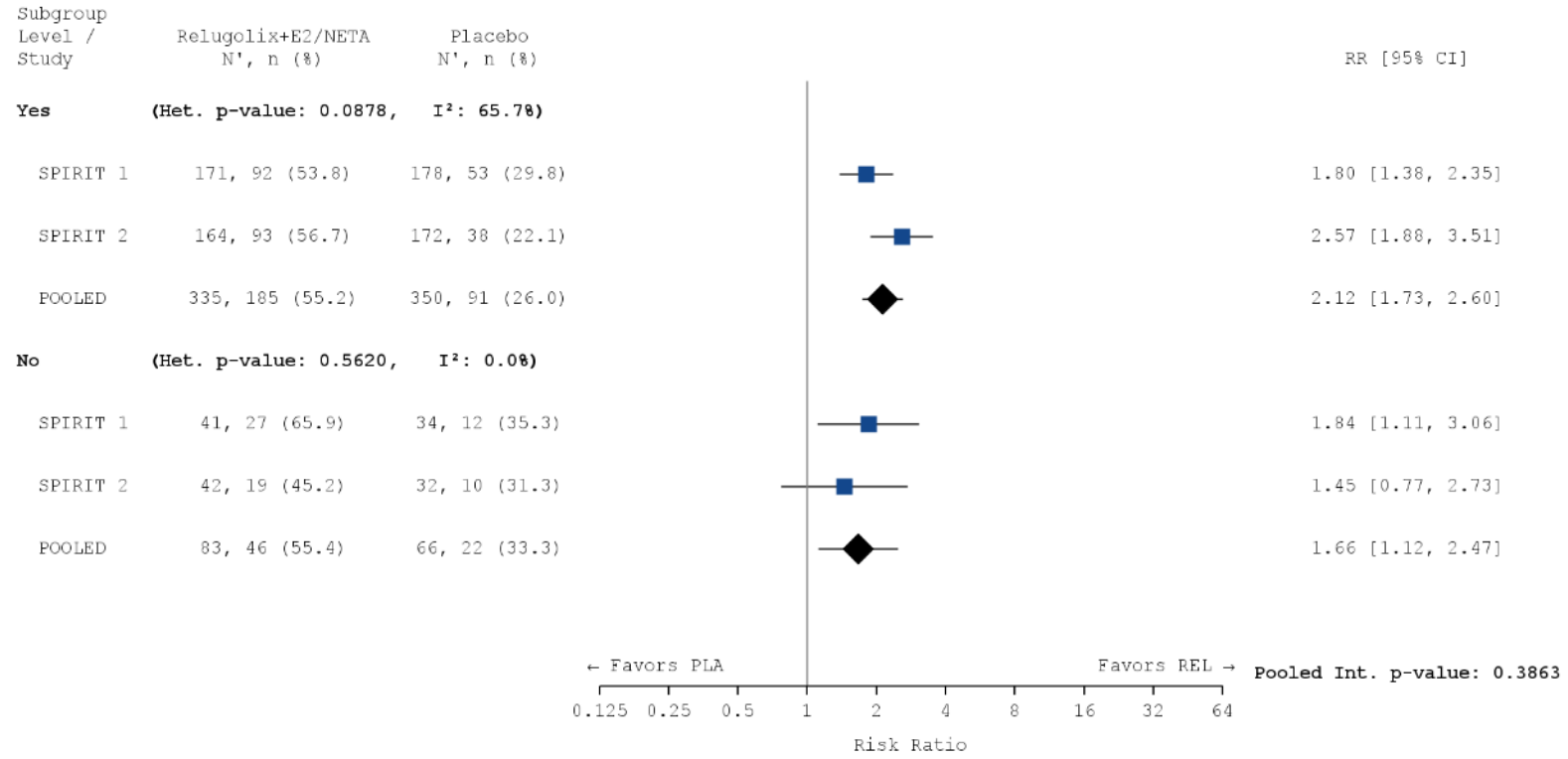
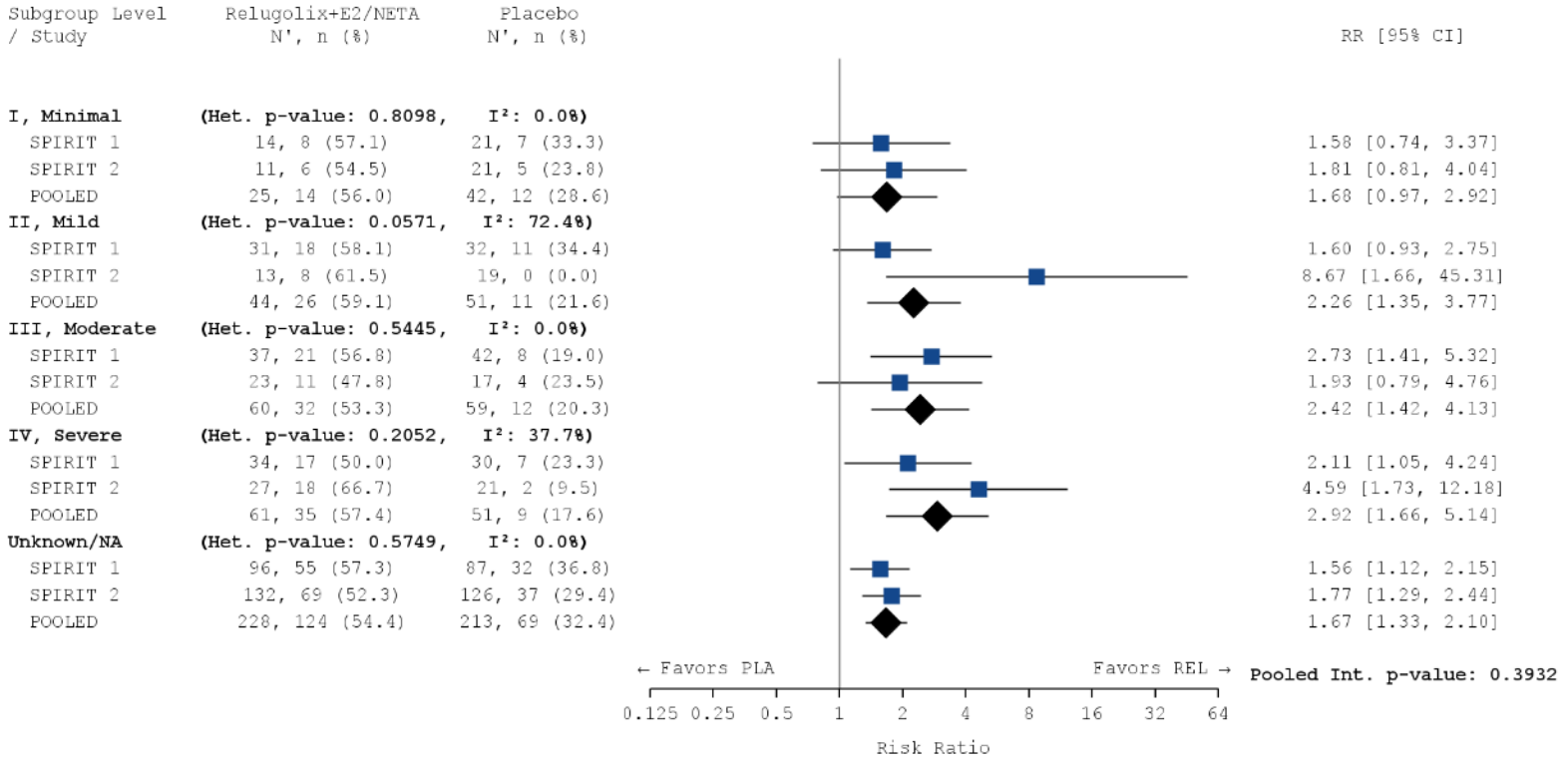
Figure 2.5.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

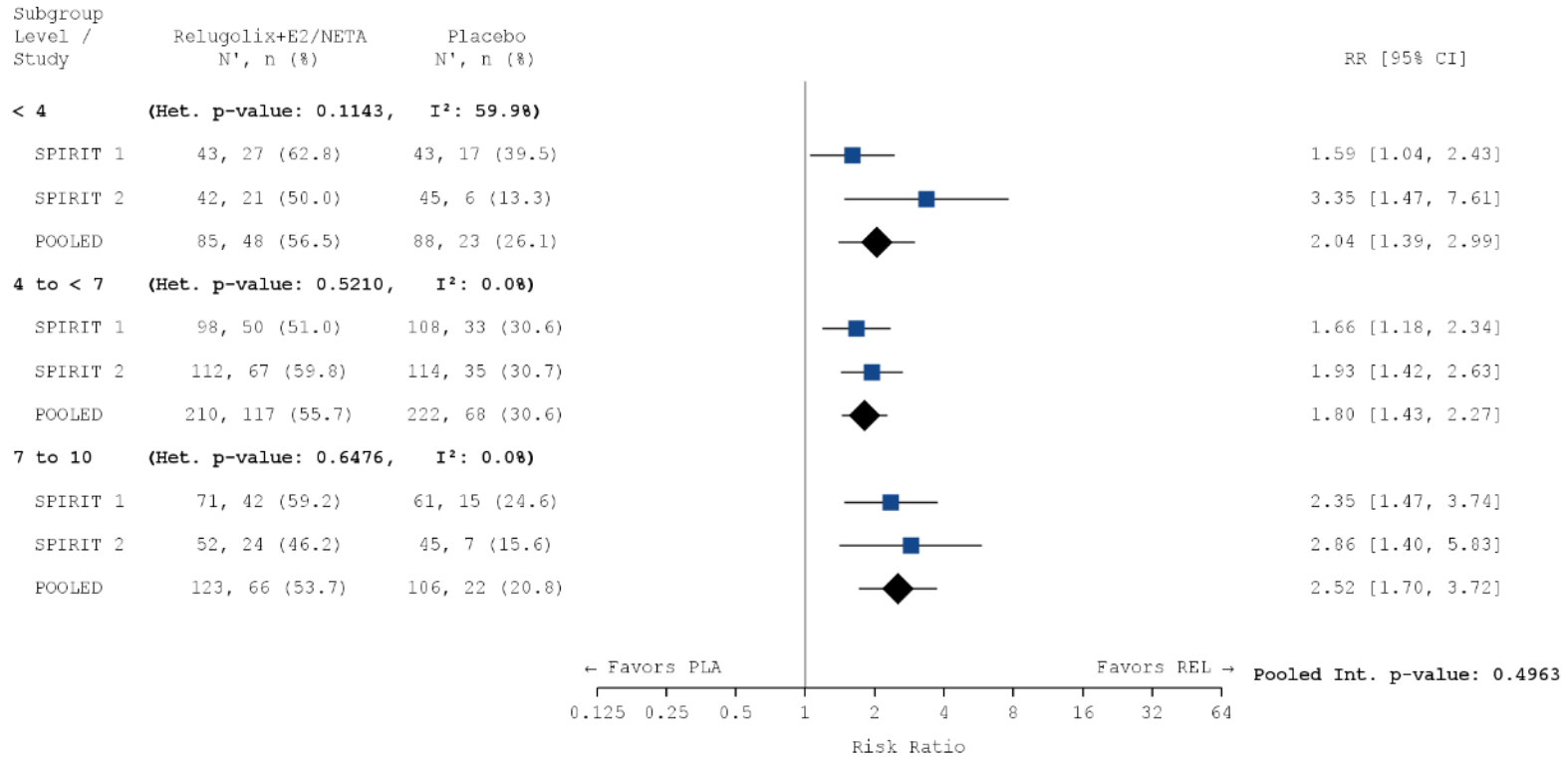
Figure 2.5.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

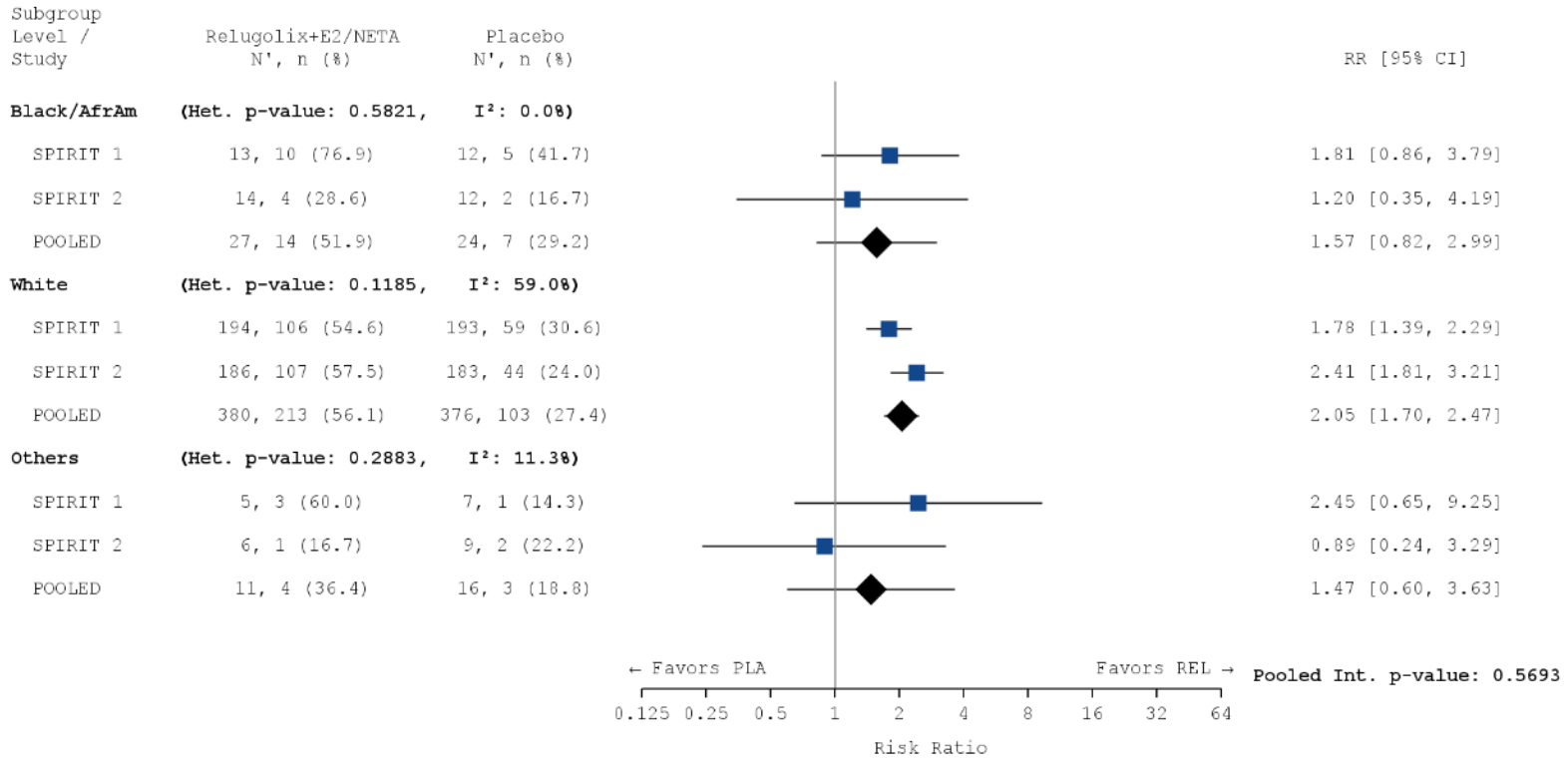
Figure 2.5.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

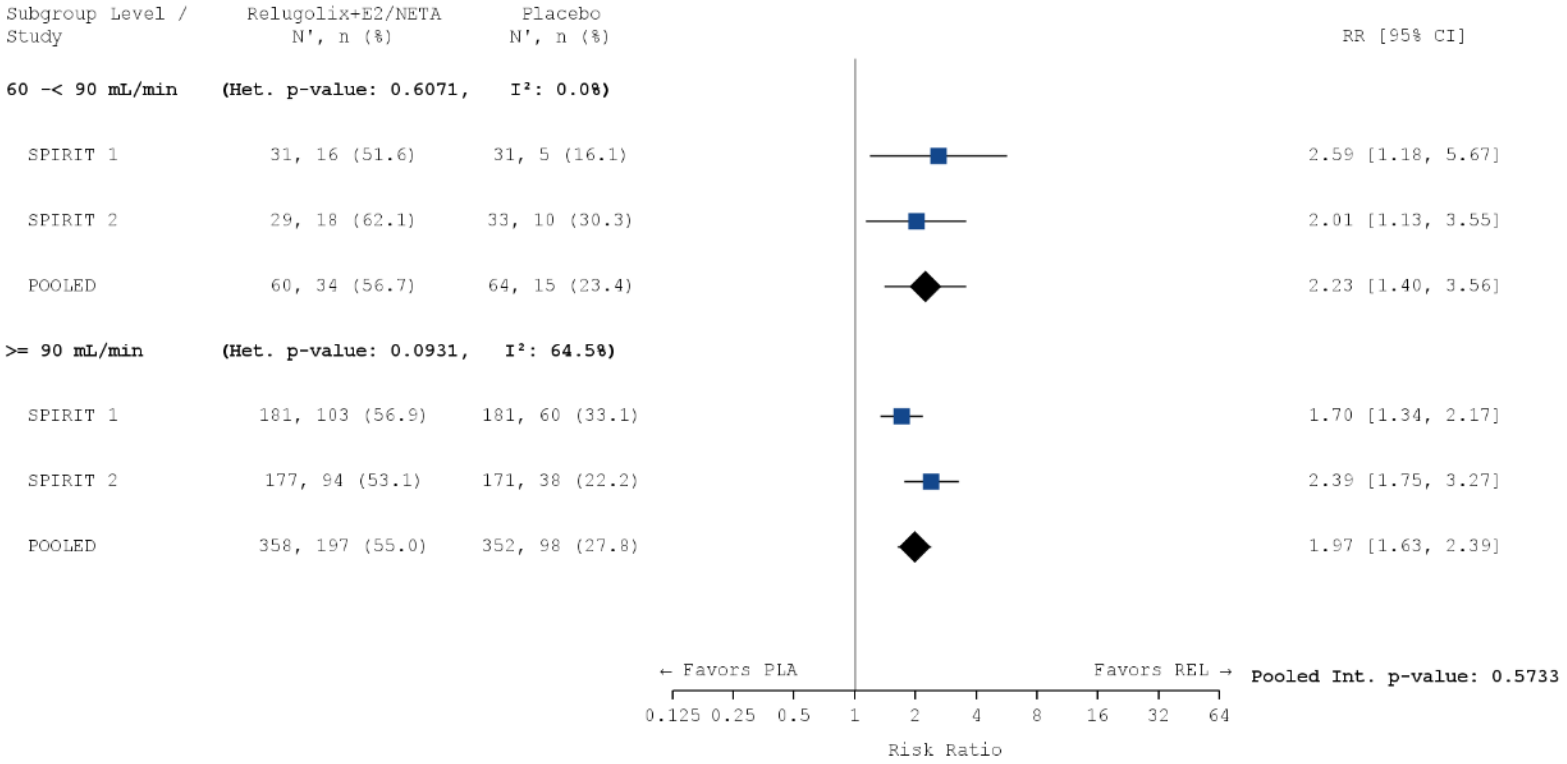
Figure 2.5.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

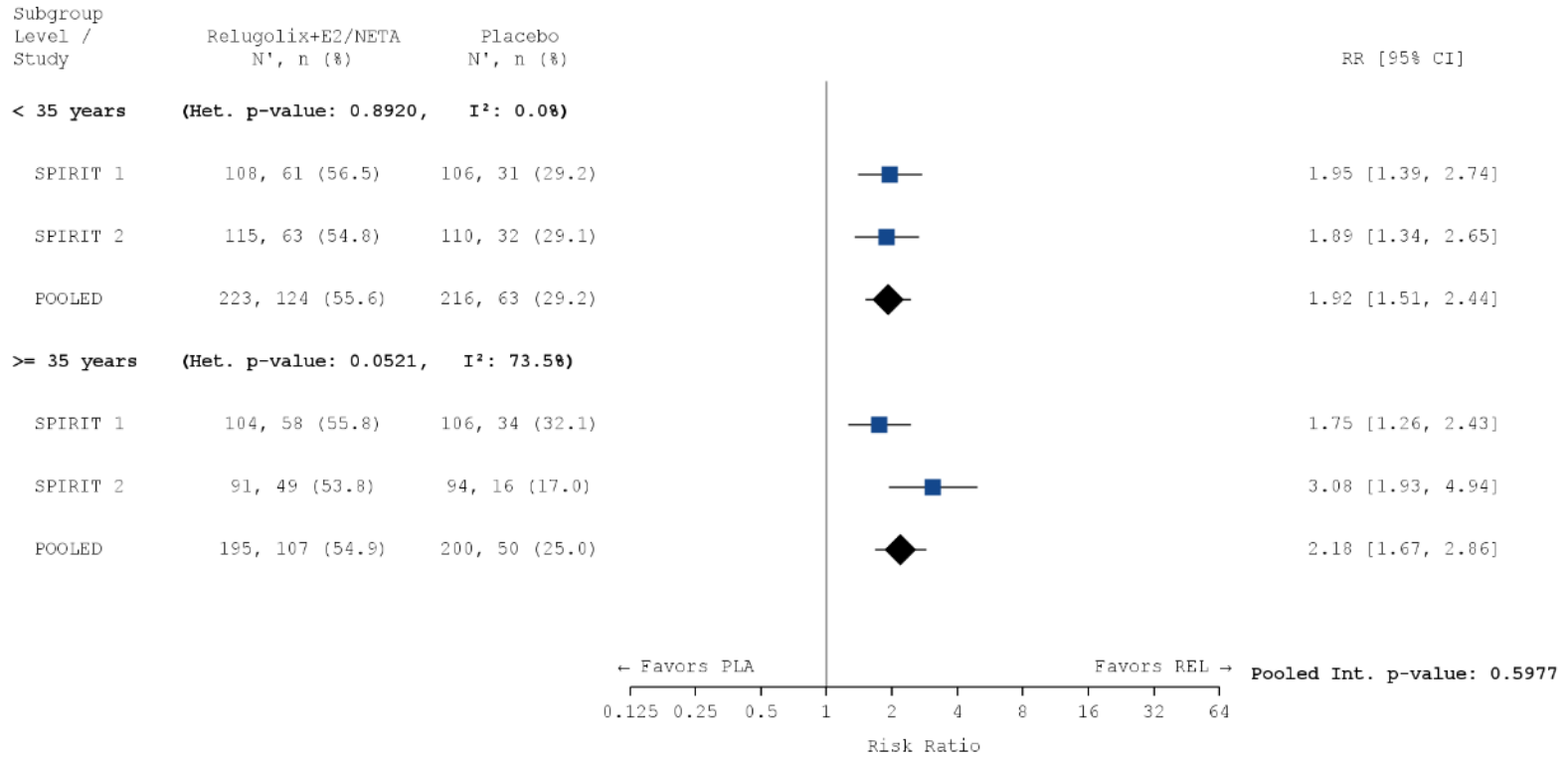
Figure 2.5.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

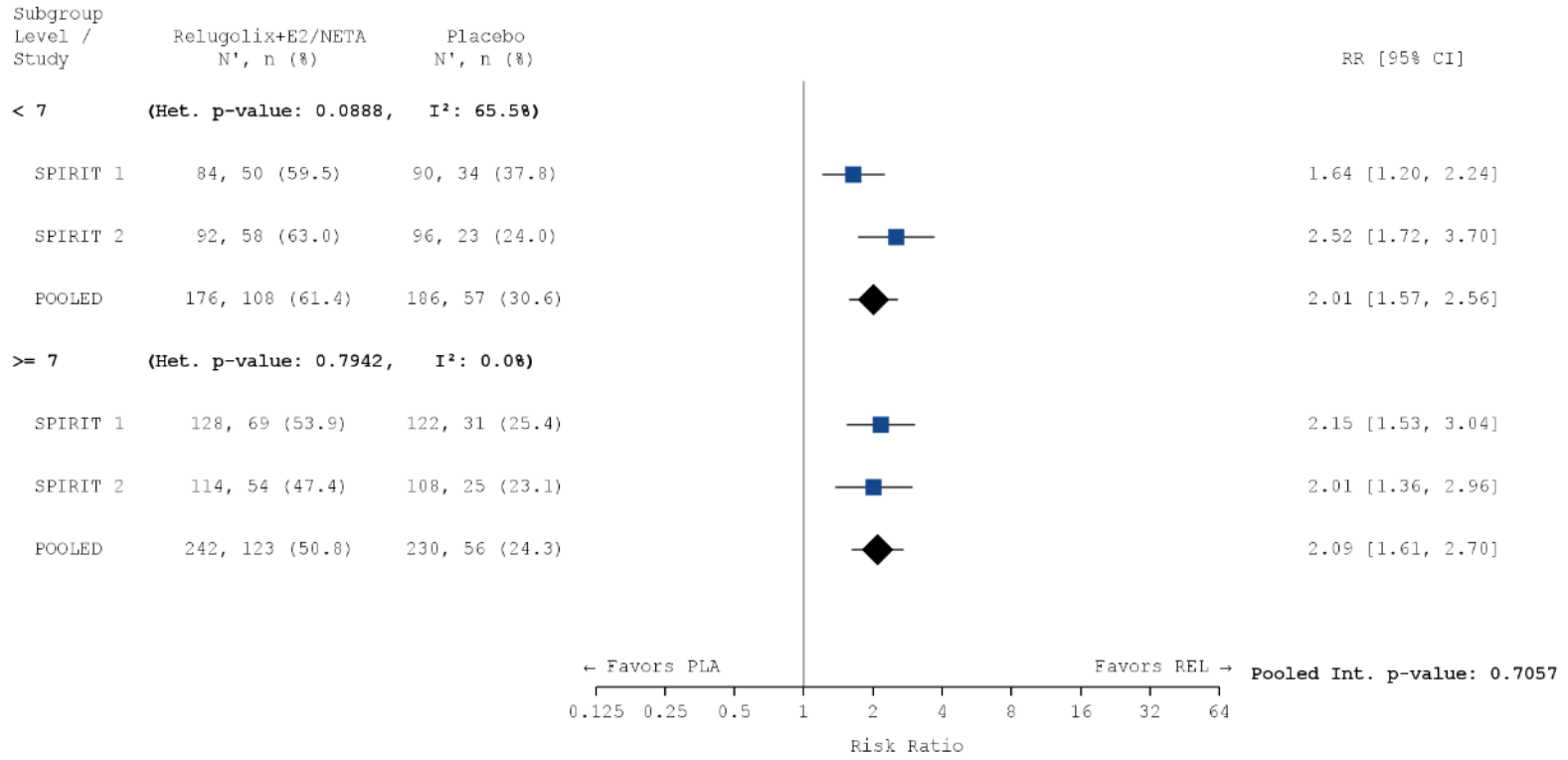
Figure 2.5.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline

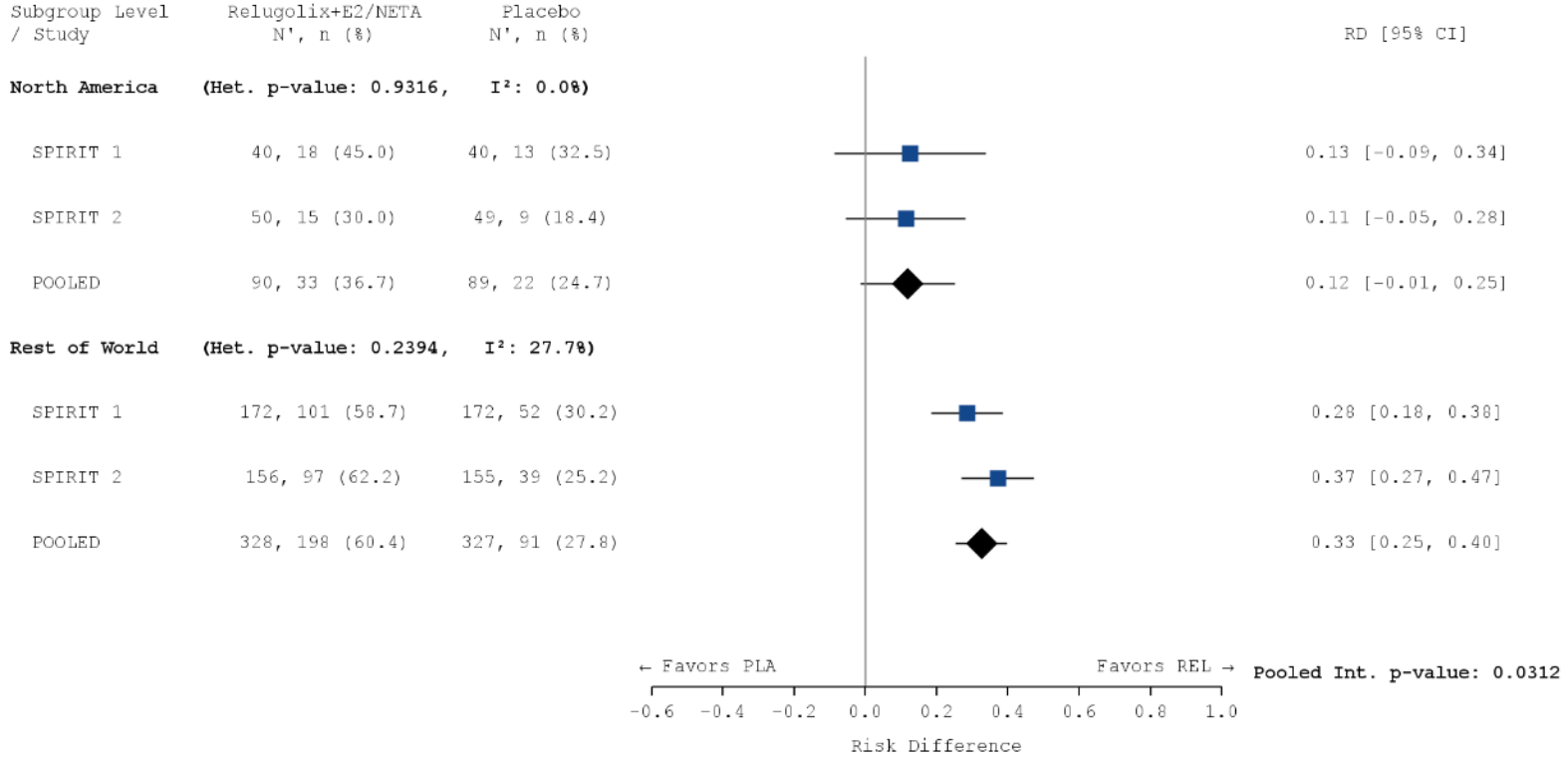


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

2.1.5.6 Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)

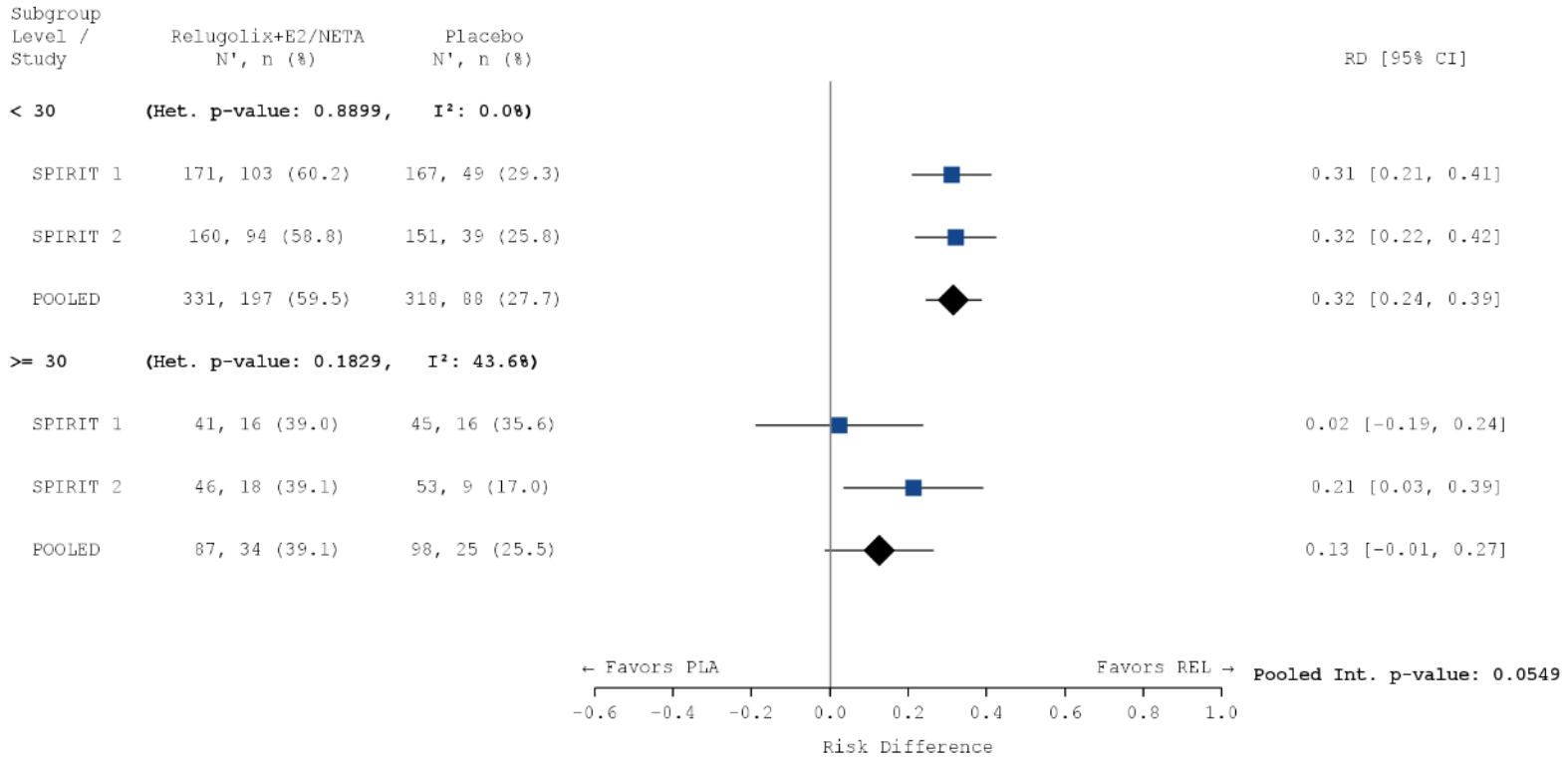
Figure 2.5.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

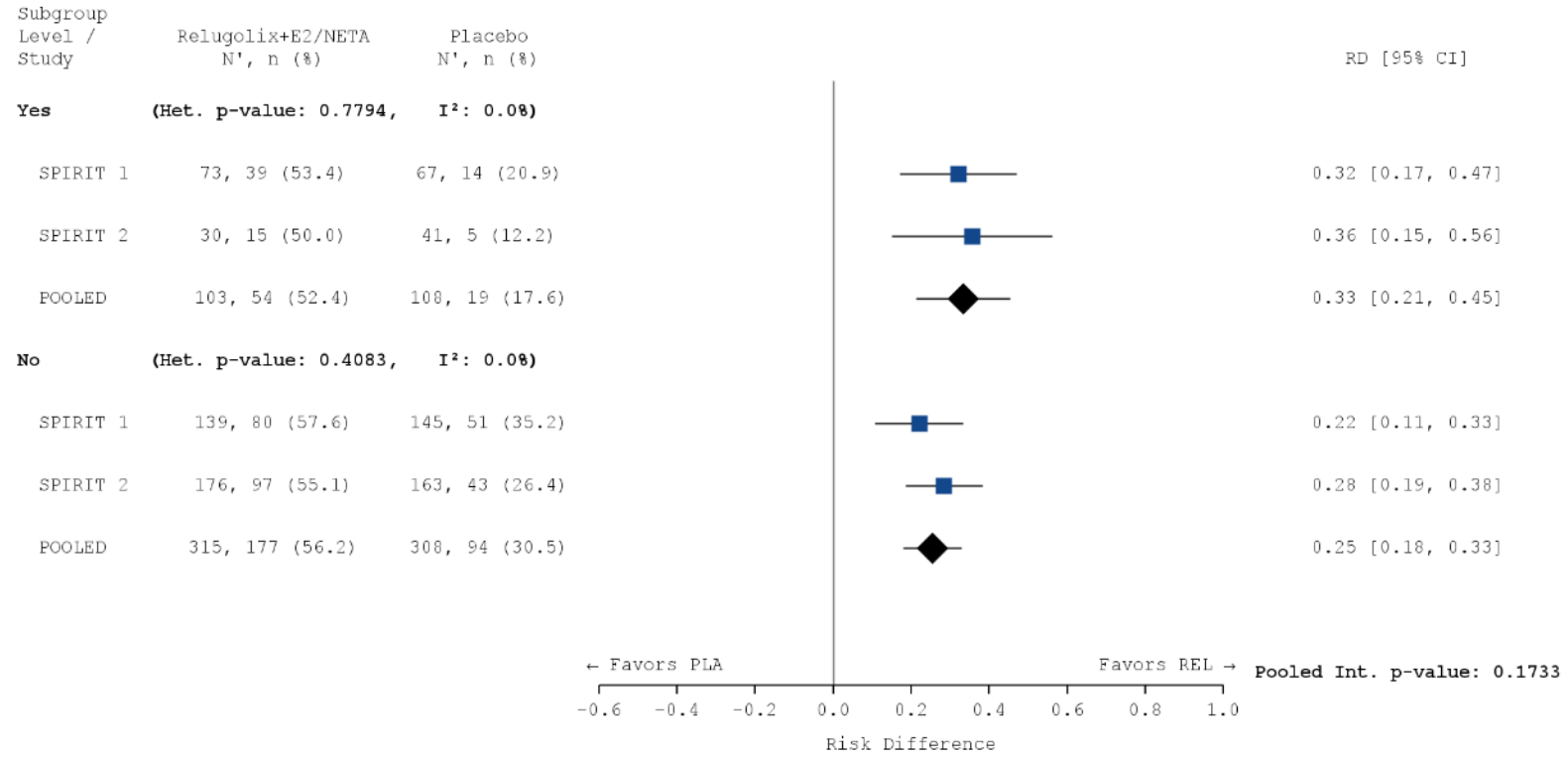
Figure 2.5.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

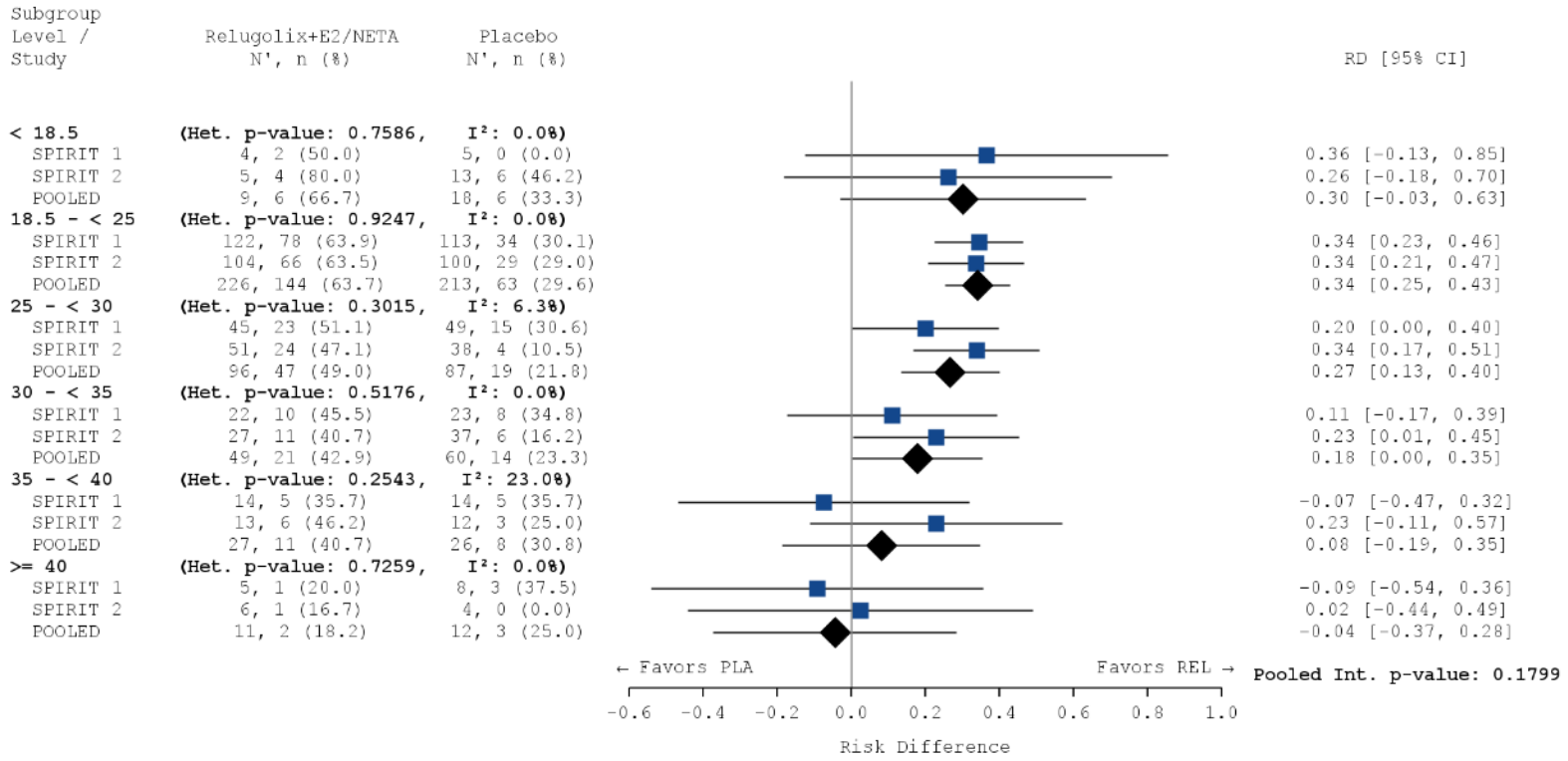
Figure 2.5.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

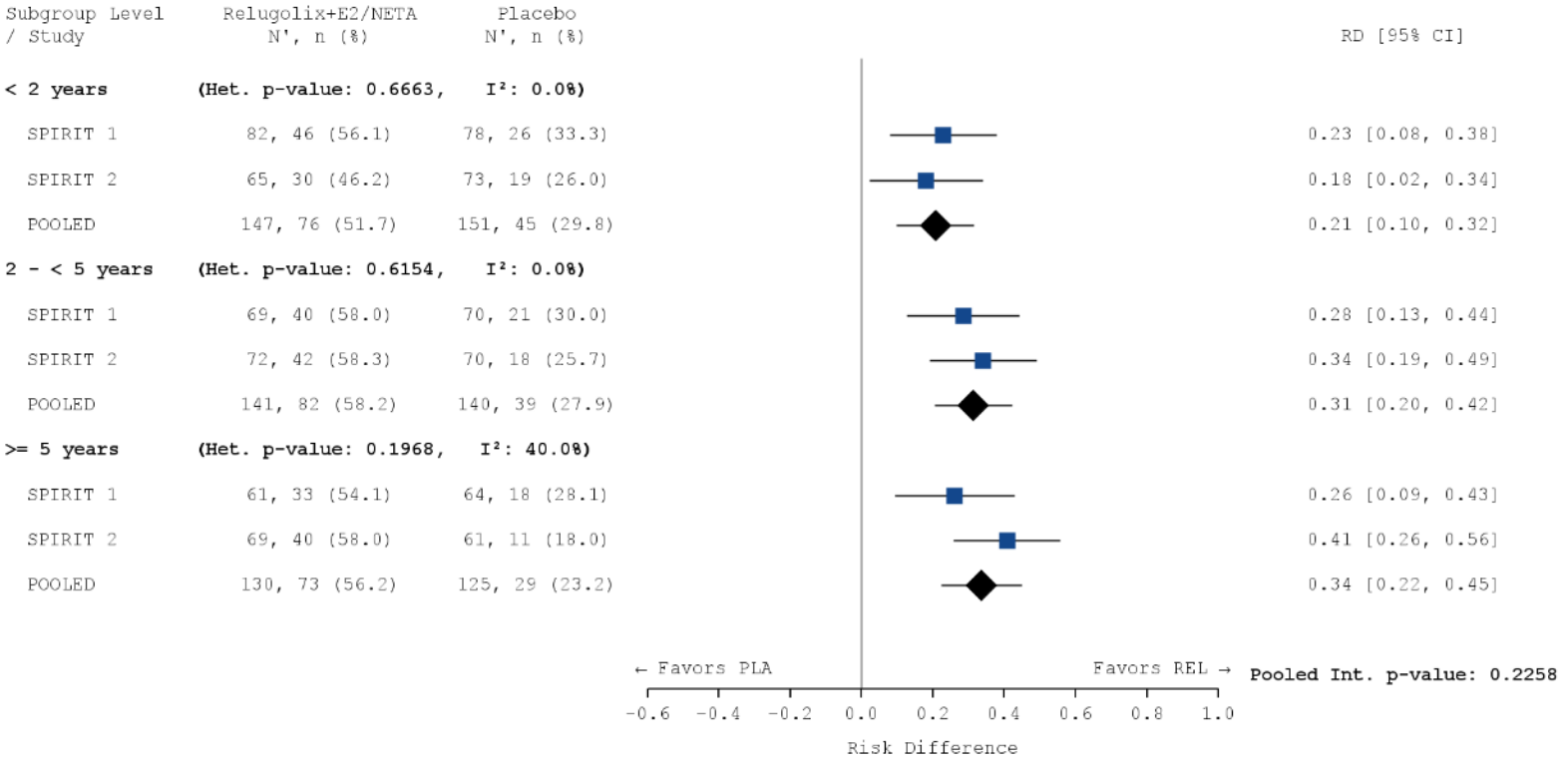
Figure 2.5.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

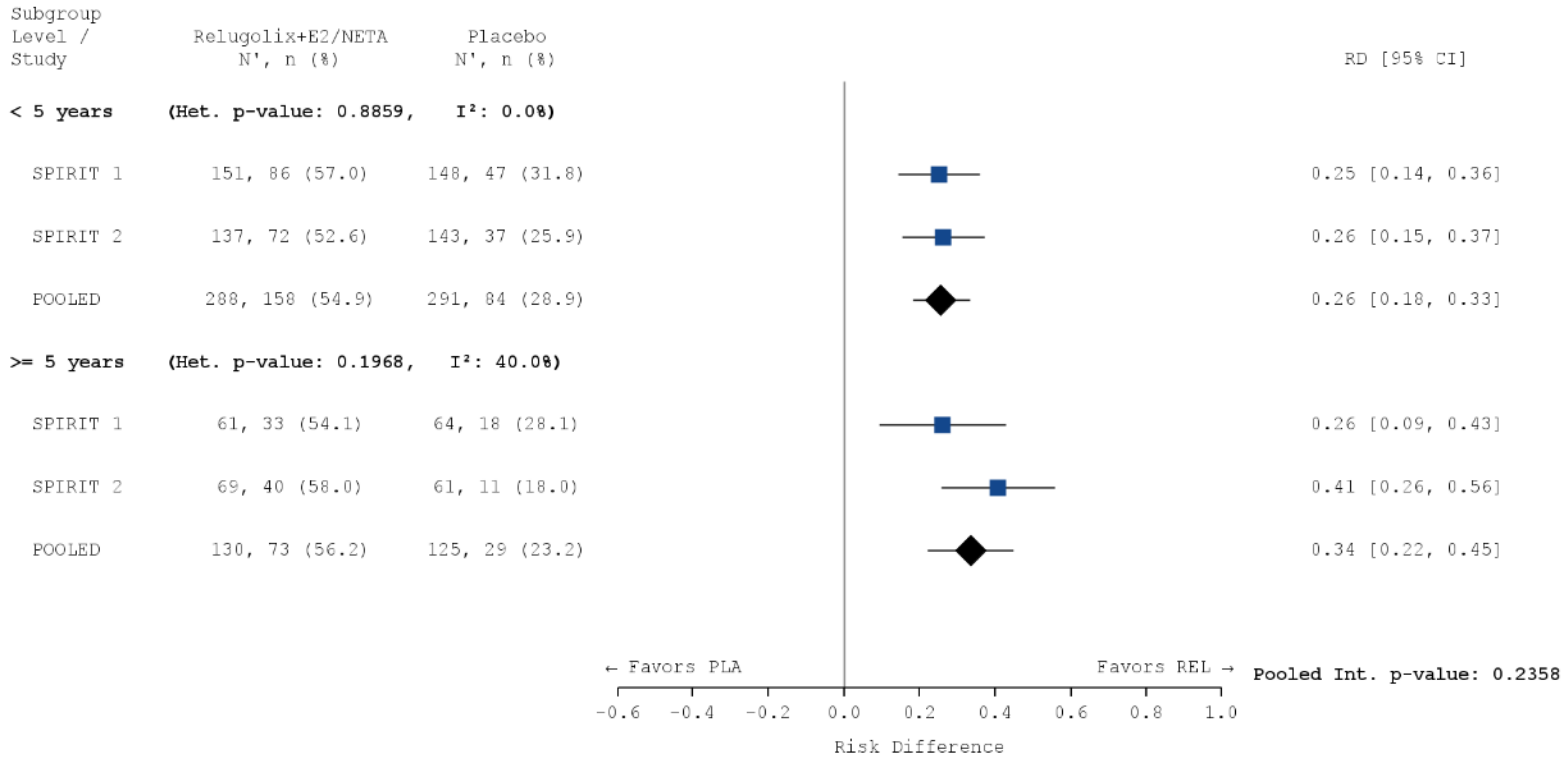
Figure 2.5.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

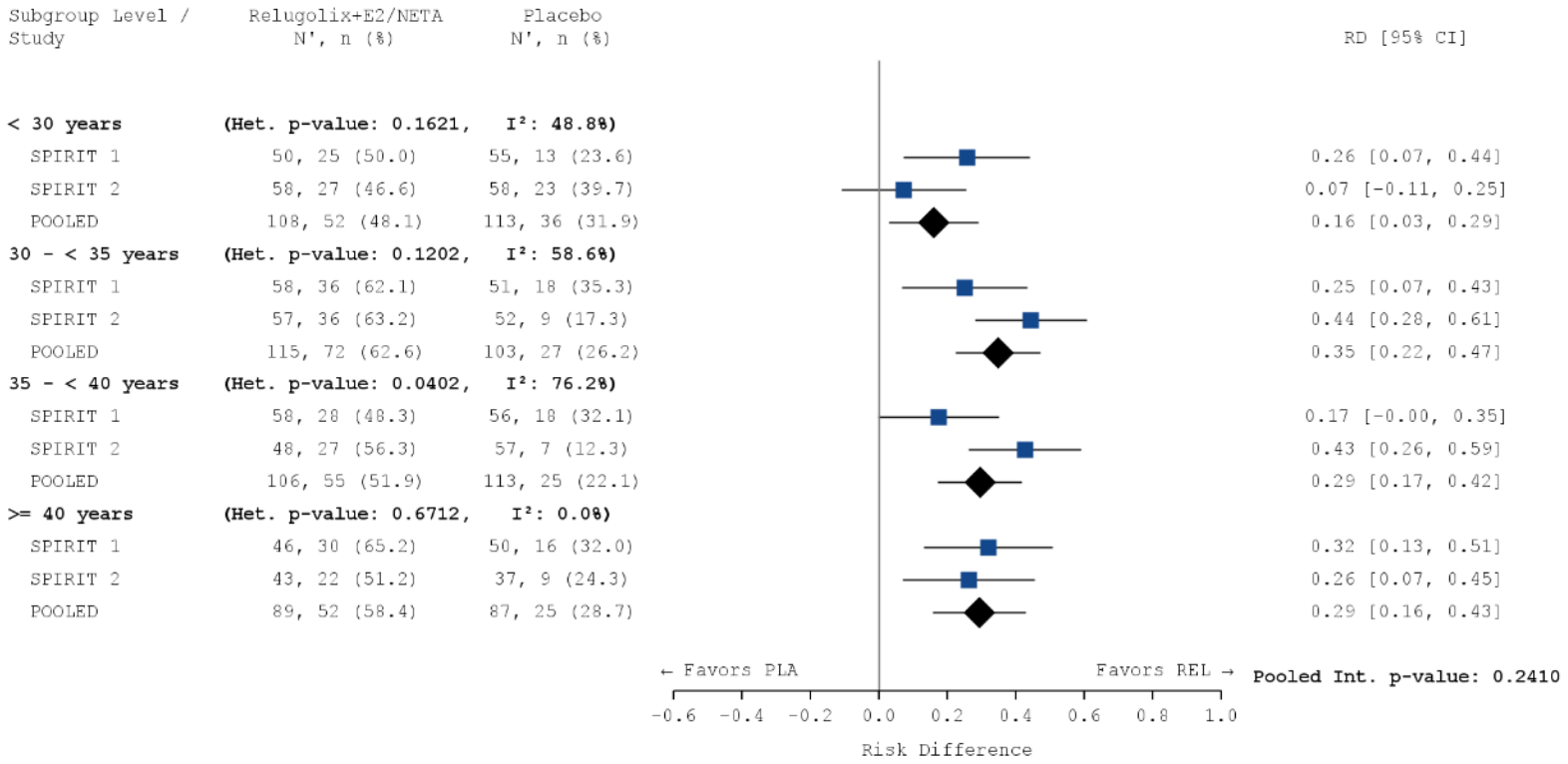
Figure 2.5.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

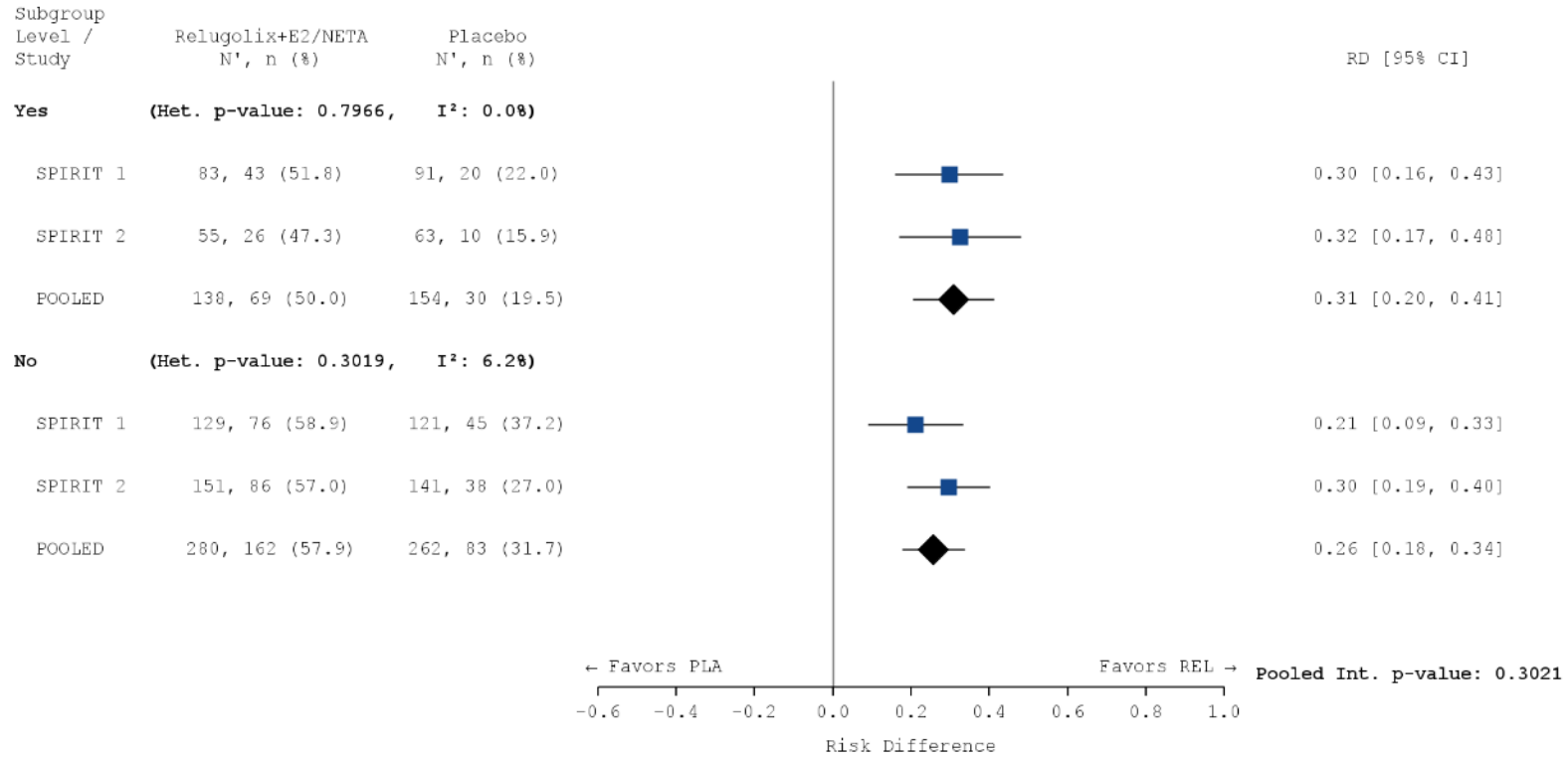
Figure 2.5.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

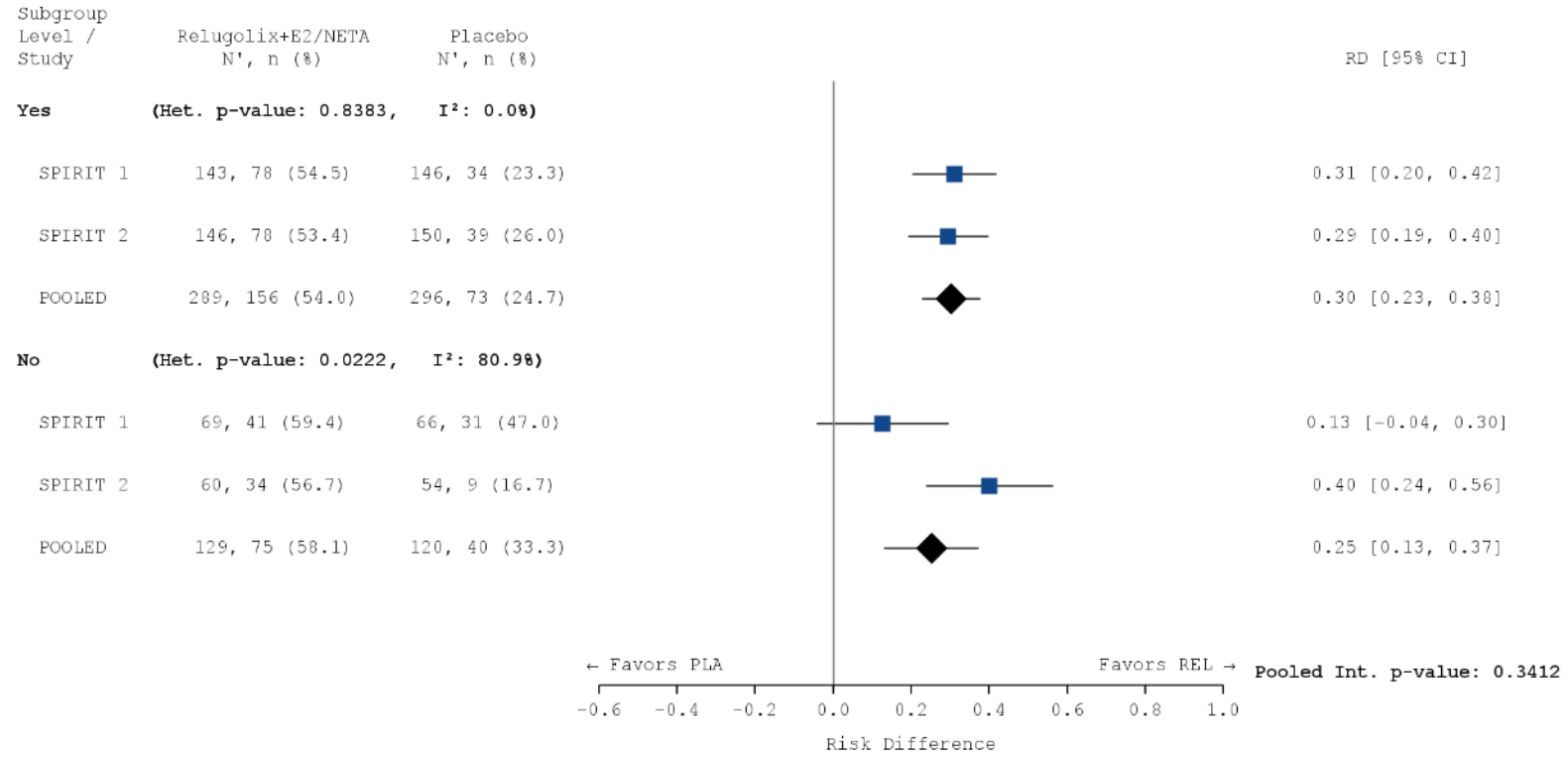
Figure 2.5.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

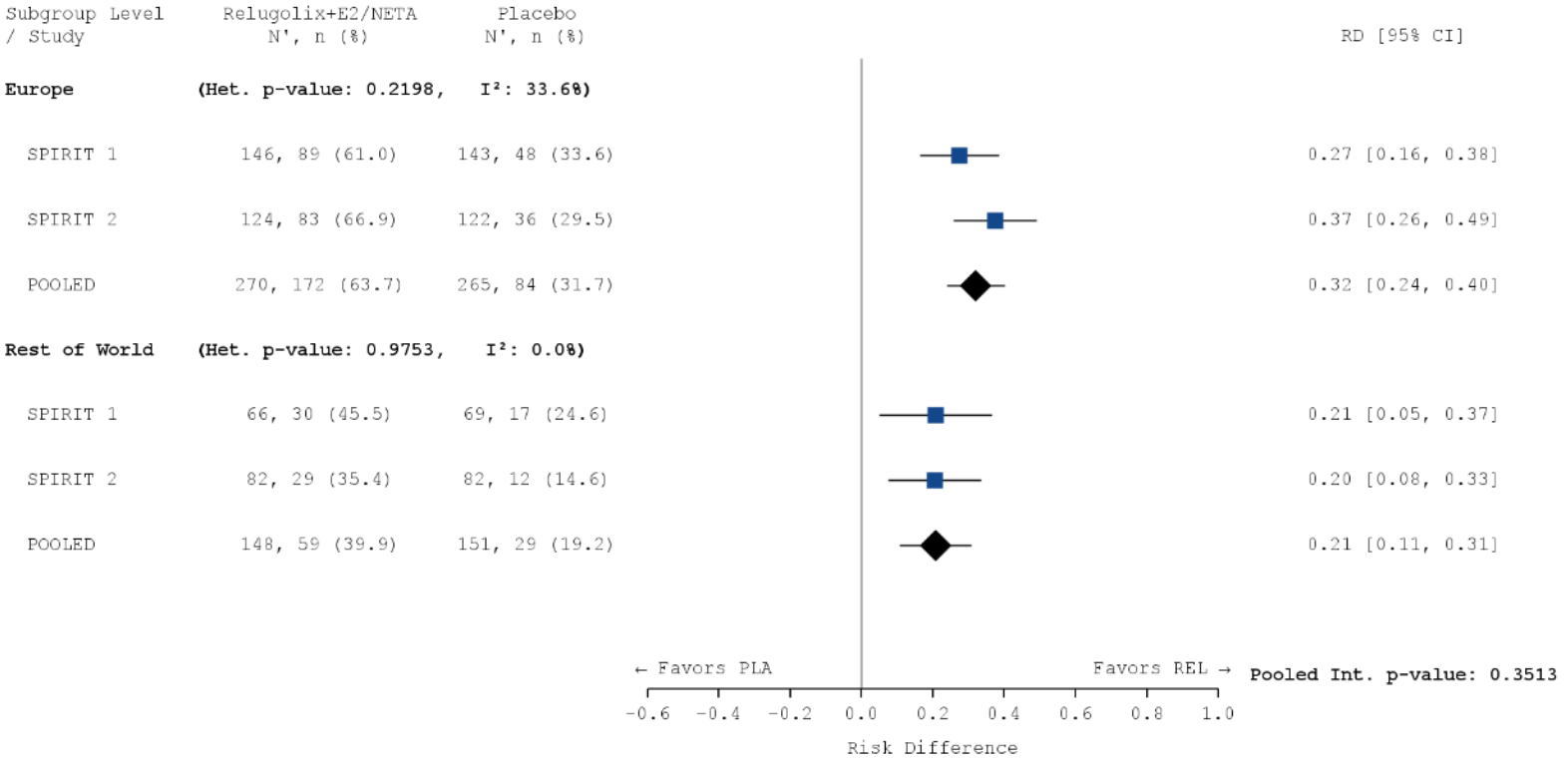
Figure 2.5.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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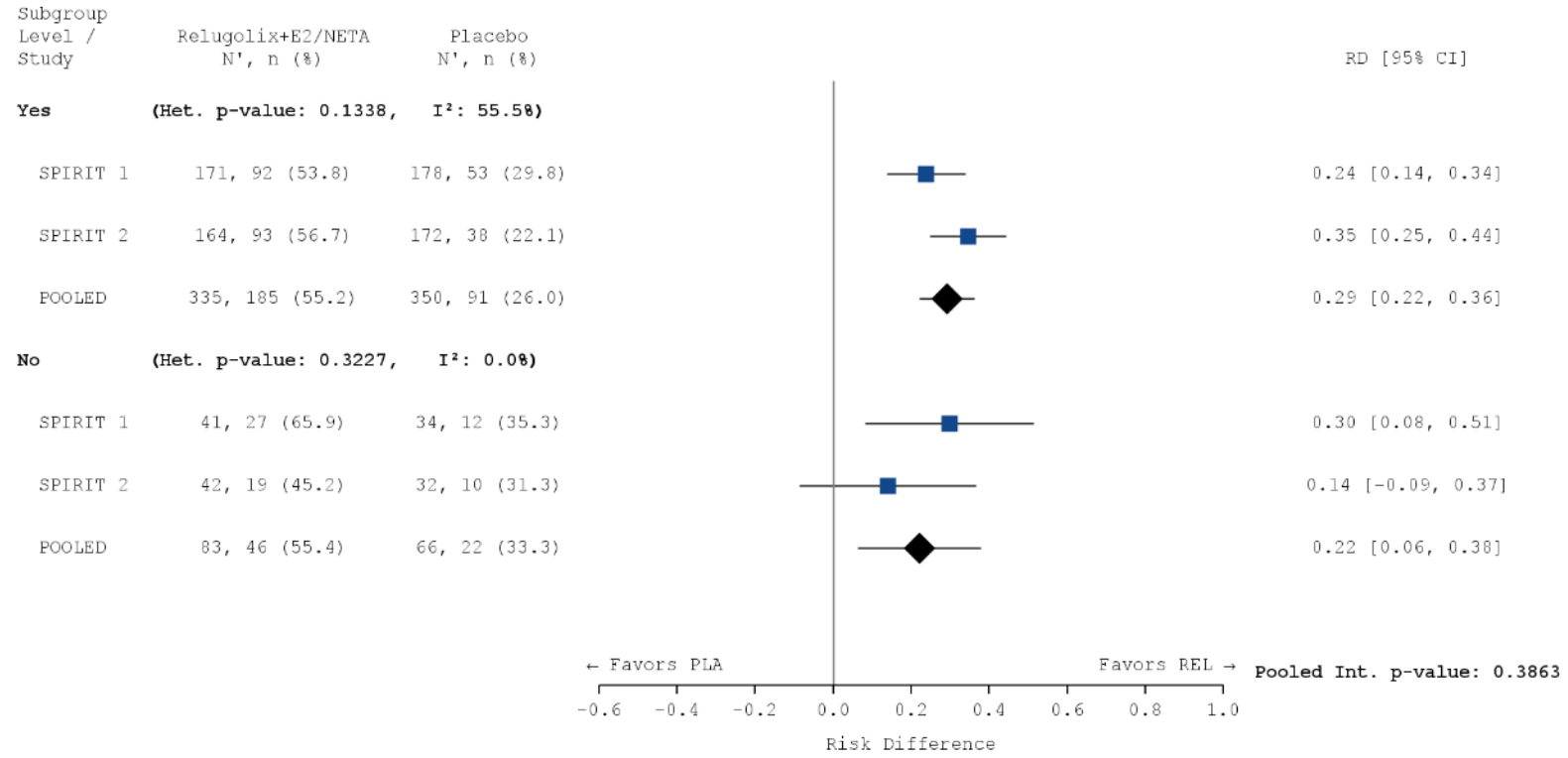
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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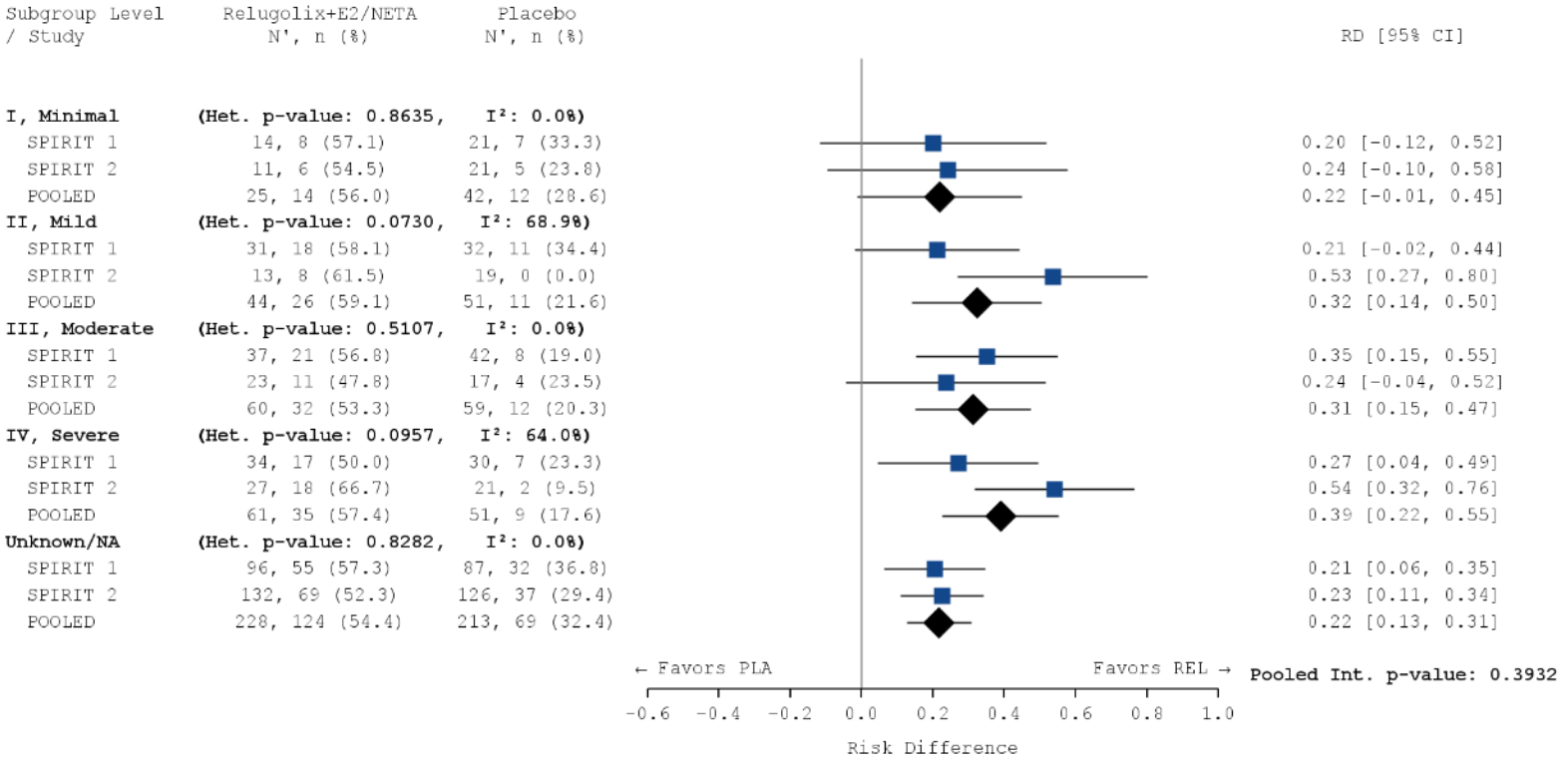
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

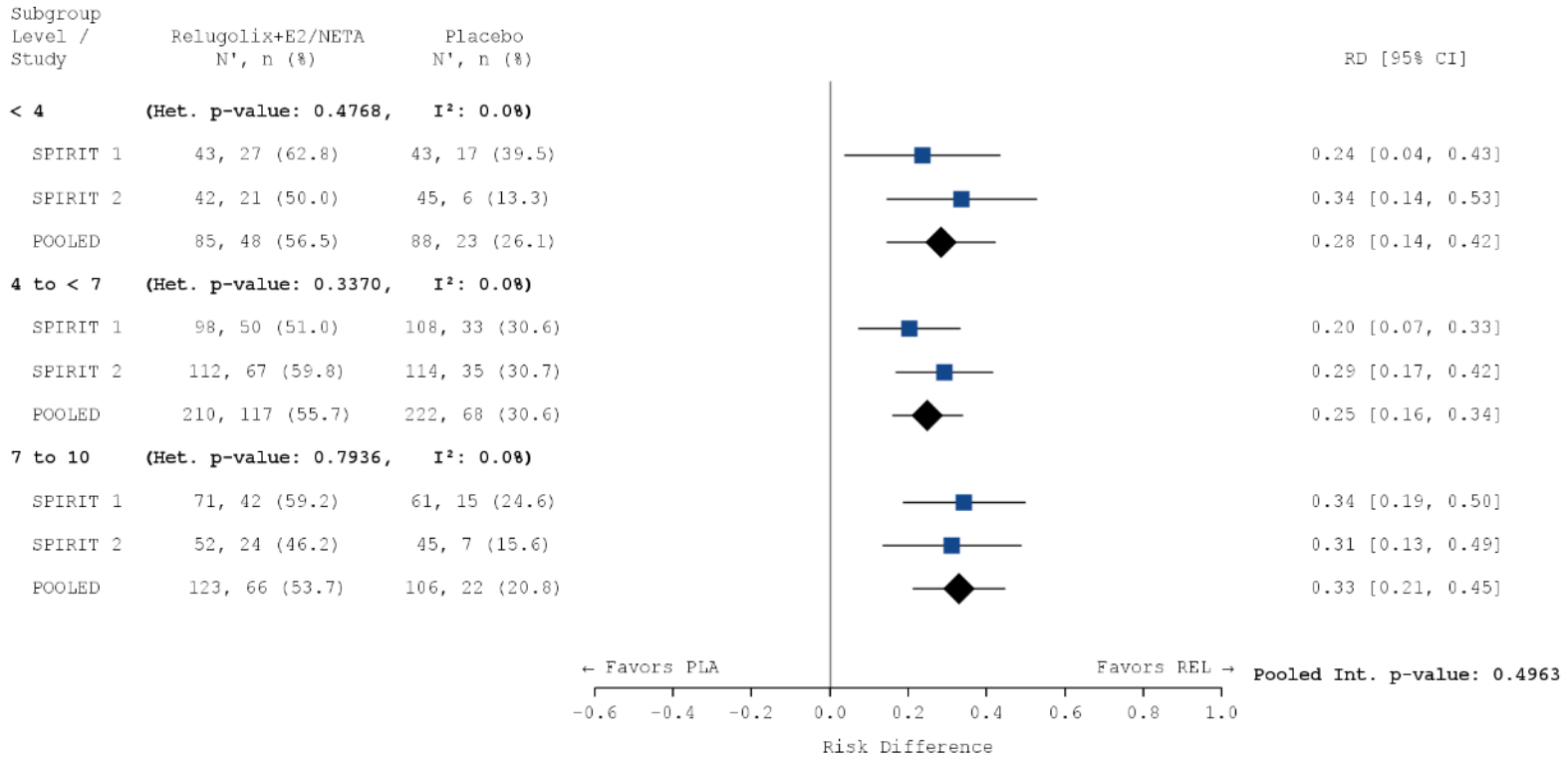
Figure 2.5.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

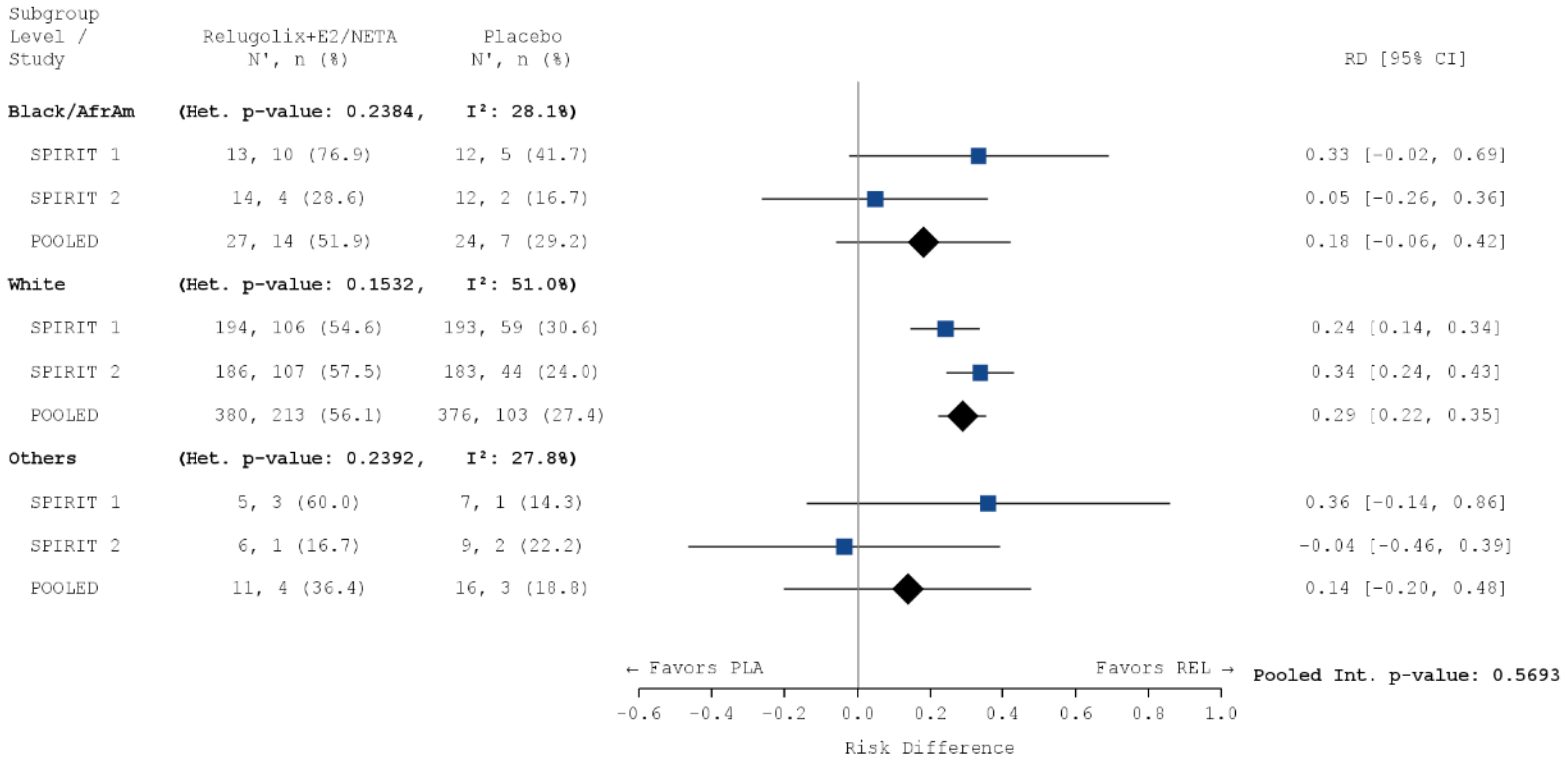
Figure 2.5.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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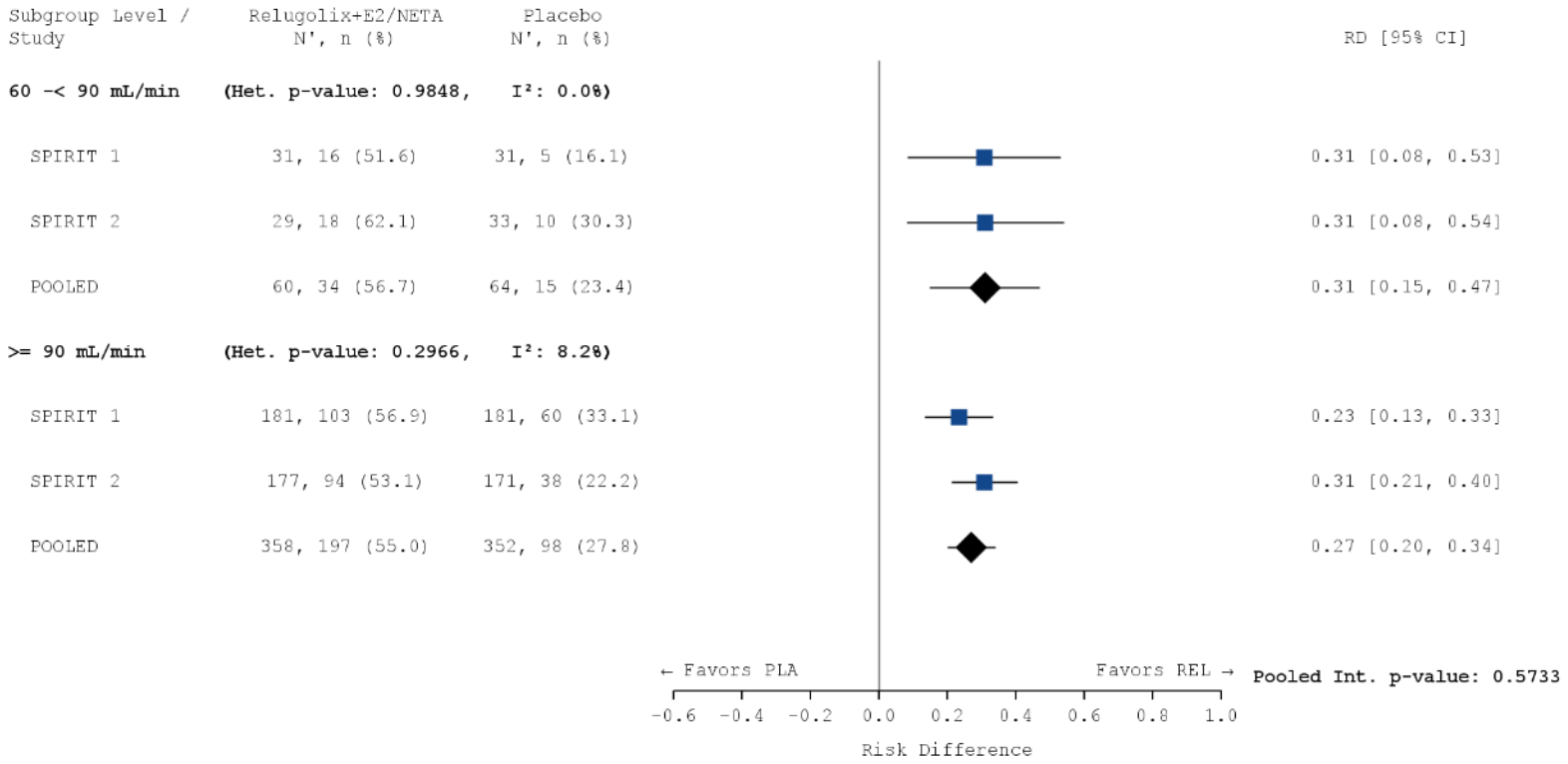
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

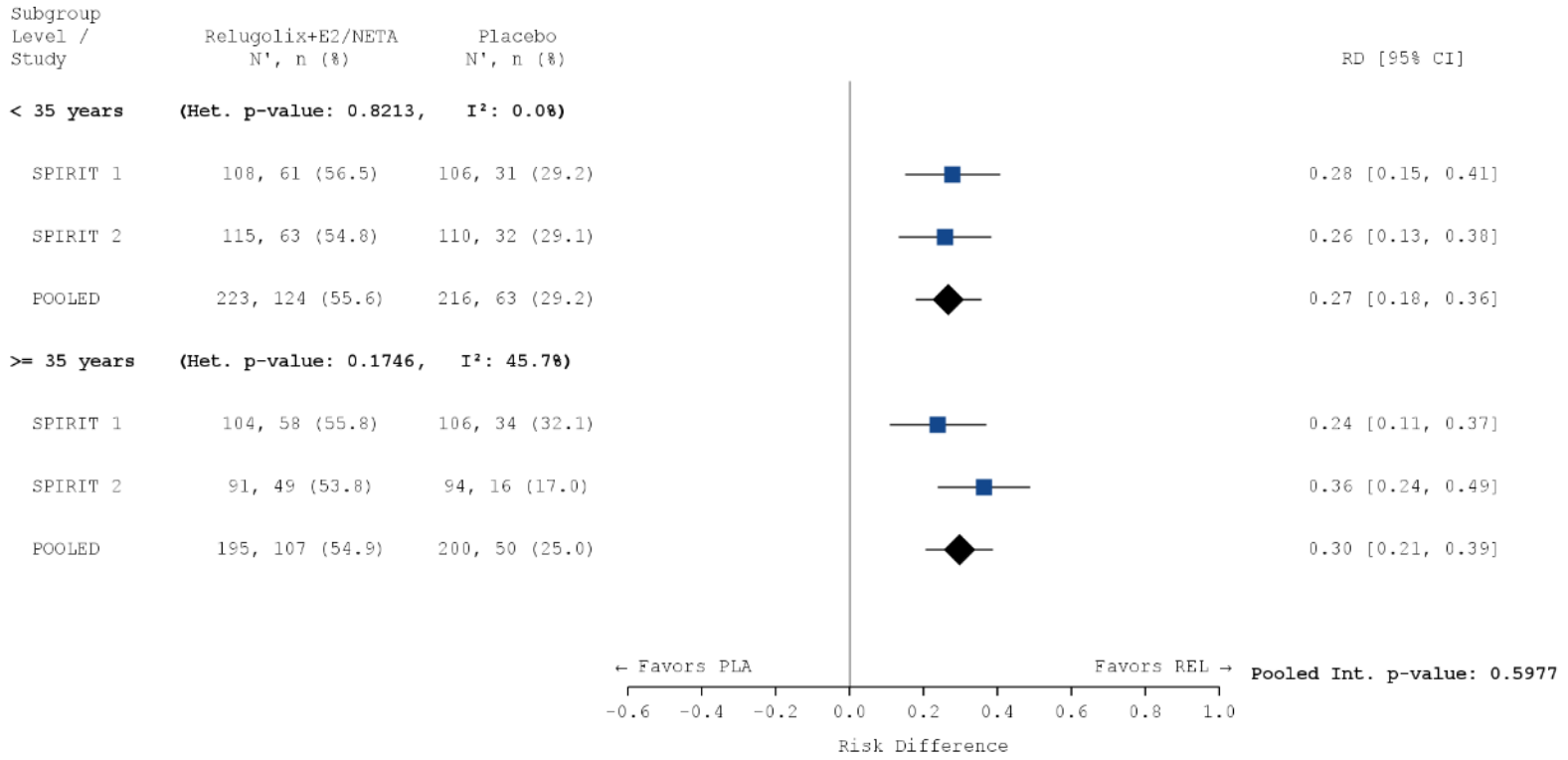
Figure 2.5.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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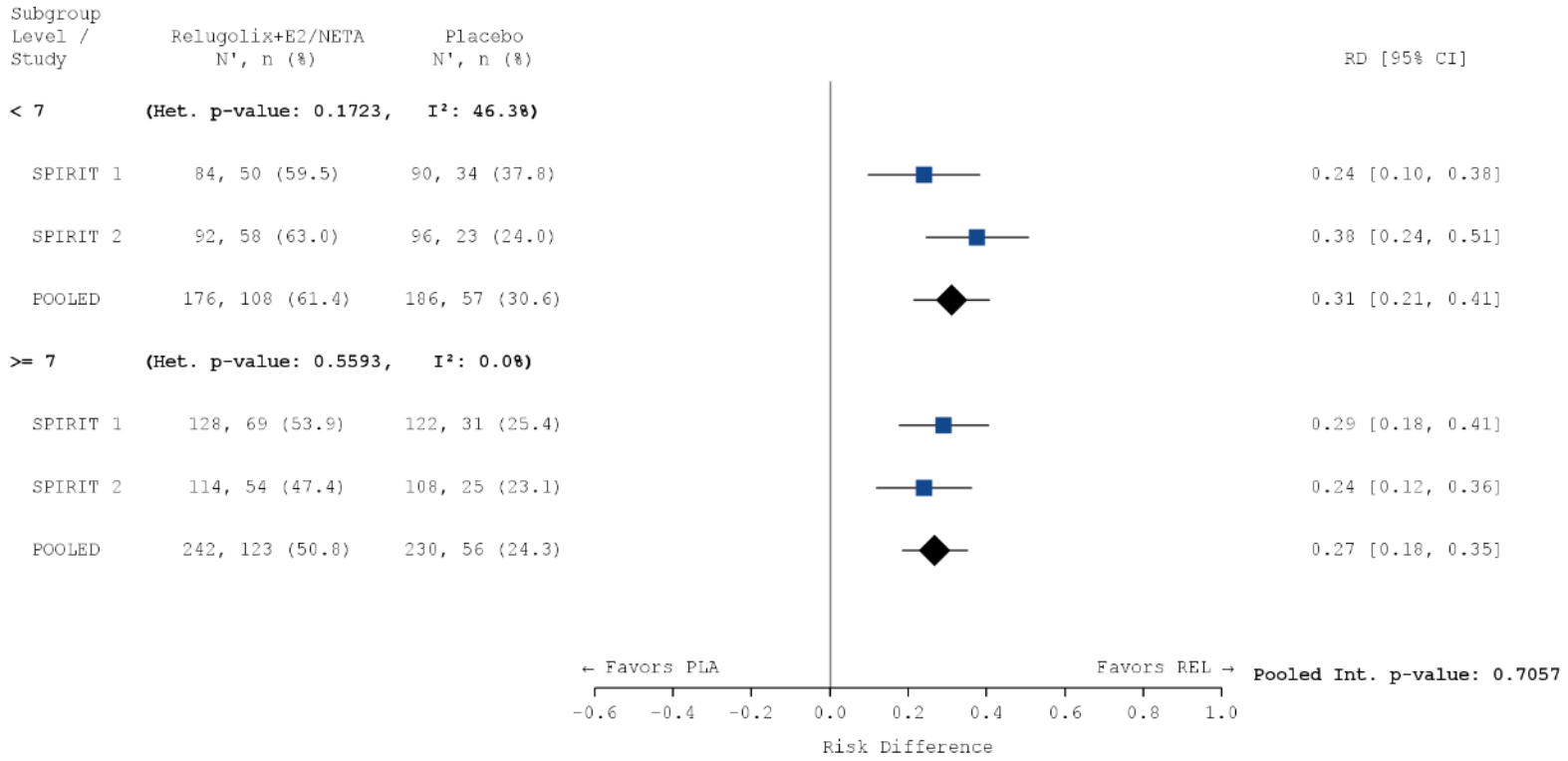
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

Figure 2.5.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who are not using analgesics for endometriosis-associated pain at Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

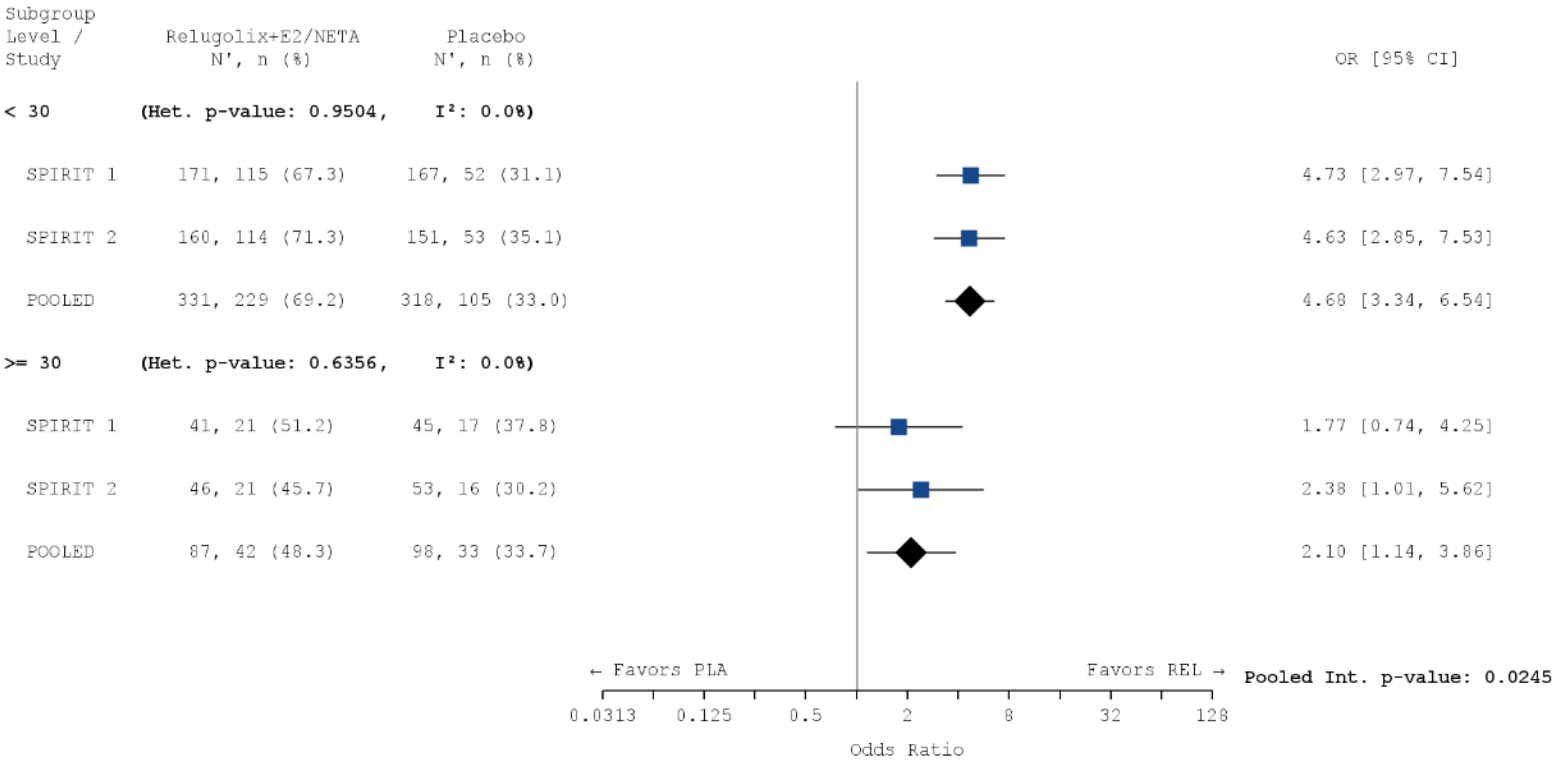
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_5_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:03

2.1.6 PGIC

2.1.6.1 Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)

SPIRIT AMNOG
SPIRIT1/SPIRIT2

Figure 2.6.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

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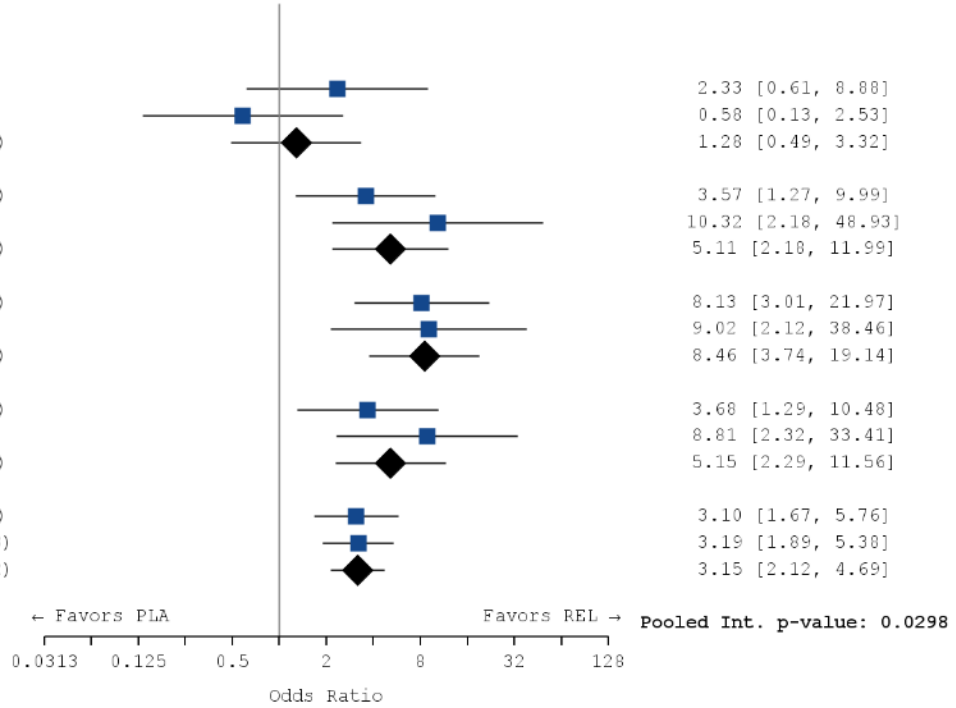
Figure 2.6.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
AFSE stage

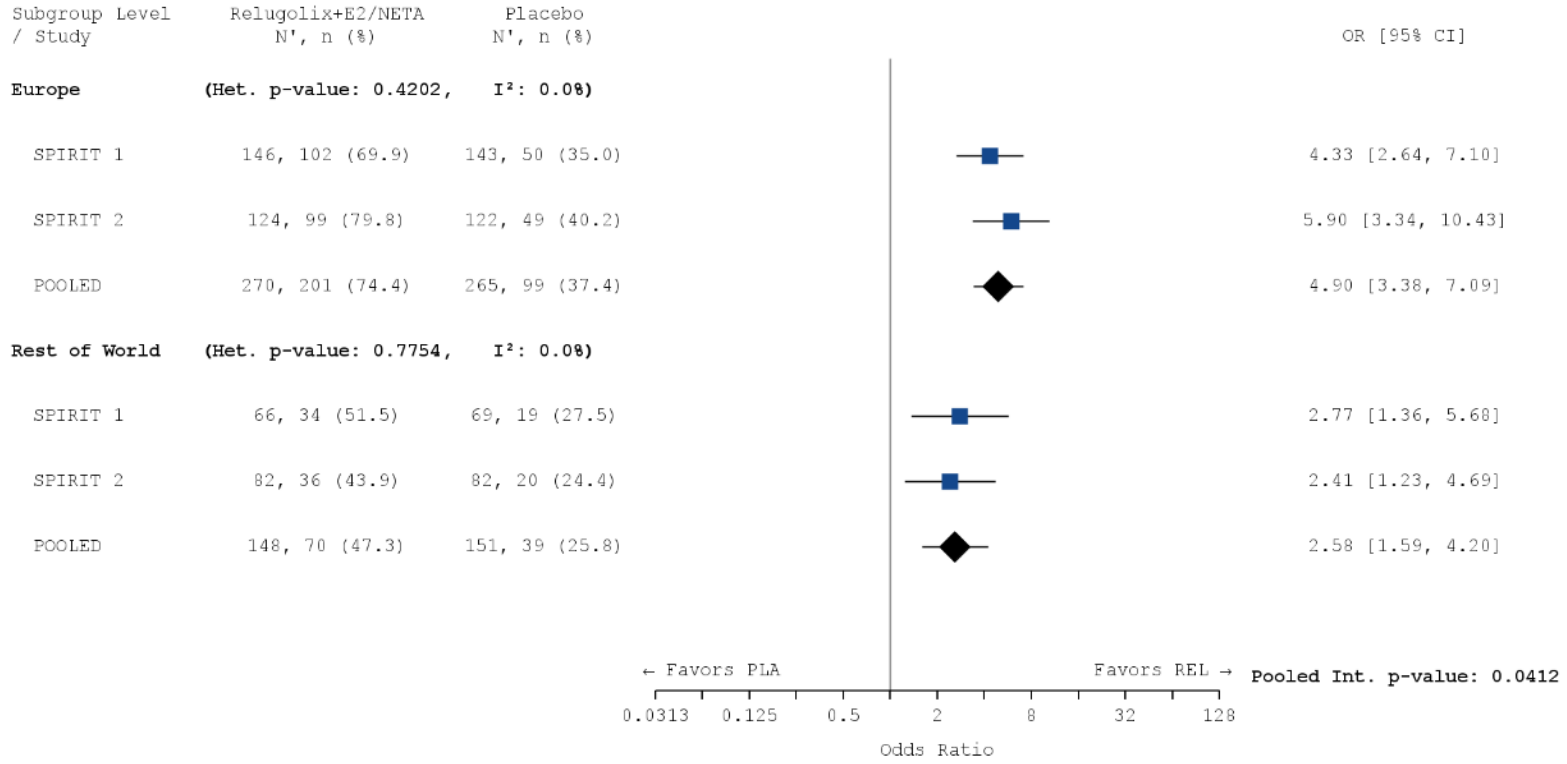
Subgroup Level / Study	Relugolix+E2/NETA N', n (%)	Placebo N', n (%)	OR [95% CI]
I, Minimal	**(Het. p-value: 0.1707,**	**I^2: 46.7%)**	
SPIRIT 1	14, 9 (64.3)	21, 8 (38.1)	2.33 [0.61, 8.88]
SPIRIT 2	11, 3 (27.3)	21, 9 (42.9)	0.58 [0.13, 2.53]
POOLED	25, 12 (48.0)	42, 17 (40.5)	1.28 [0.49, 3.32]
II, Mild	**(Het. p-value: 0.2645,**	**I^2: 19.7%)**	
SPIRIT 1	31, 20 (64.5)	32, 11 (34.4)	3.57 [1.27, 9.99]
SPIRIT 2	13, 10 (76.9)	19, 4 (21.1)	10.32 [2.18, 48.93]
POOLED	44, 30 (68.2)	51, 15 (29.4)	5.11 [2.18, 11.99]
III, Moderate	**(Het. p-value: 0.9078,**	**I^2: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	37, 29 (78.4)	42, 12 (28.6)	8.13 [3.01, 21.97]
SPIRIT 2	23, 20 (87.0)	17, 6 (35.3)	9.02 [2.12, 38.46]
POOLED	60, 49 (81.7)	59, 18 (30.5)	8.46 [3.74, 19.14]
IV, Severe	**(Het. p-value: 0.3127,**	**I^2: 1.9%)**	
SPIRIT 1	34, 22 (64.7)	30, 10 (33.3)	3.68 [1.29, 10.48]
SPIRIT 2	27, 17 (63.0)	21, 3 (14.3)	8.81 [2.32, 33.41]
POOLED	61, 39 (63.9)	51, 13 (25.5)	5.15 [2.29, 11.56]
Unknown/NA	**(Het. p-value: 0.9499,**	**I^2: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	96, 56 (58.3)	87, 28 (32.2)	3.10 [1.67, 5.76]
SPIRIT 2	132, 85 (64.4)	126, 47 (37.3)	3.19 [1.89, 5.38]
POOLED	228, 141 (61.8)	213, 75 (35.2)	3.15 [2.12, 4.69]



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

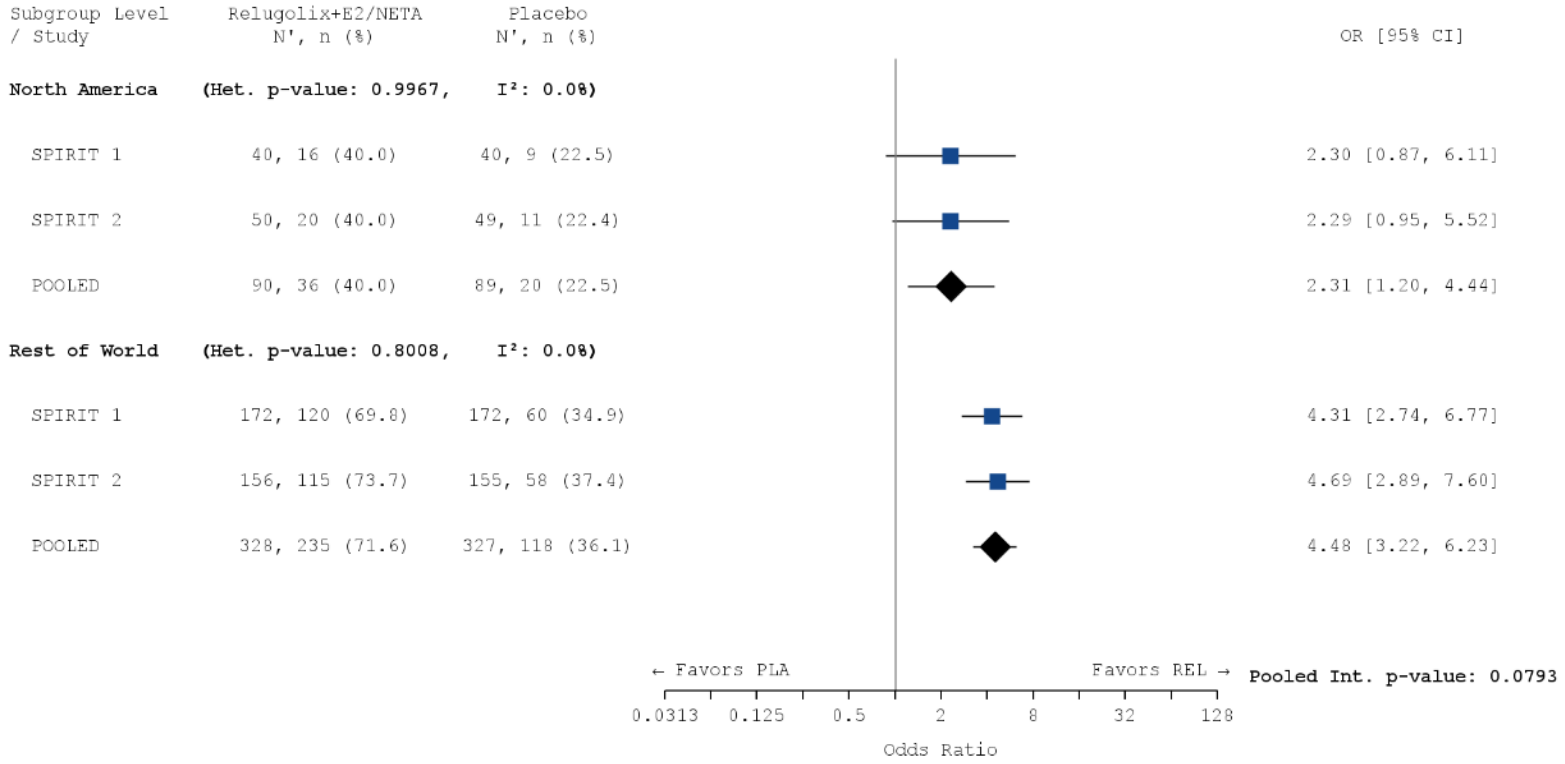
Figure 2.6.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

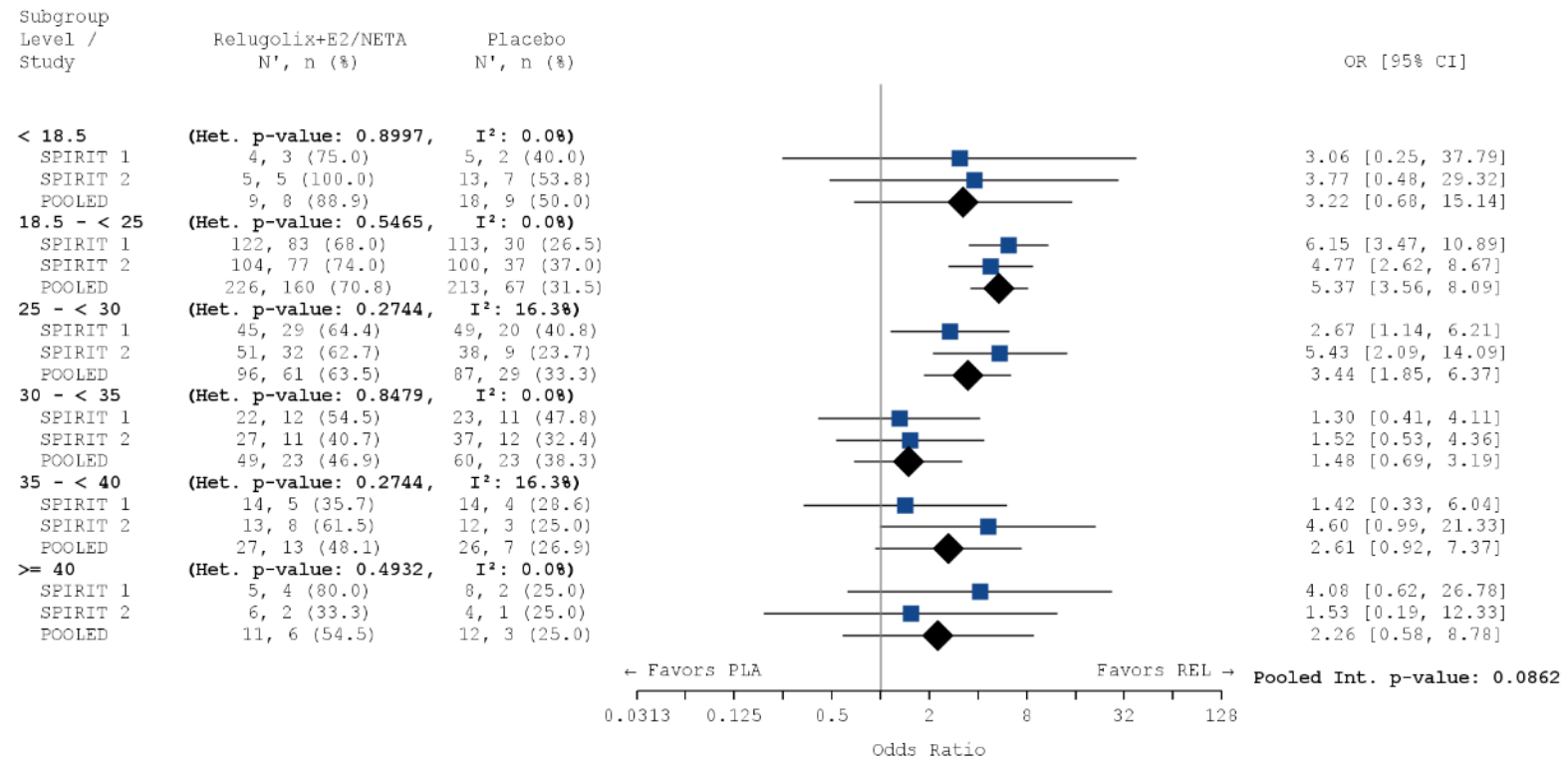
Figure 2.6.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

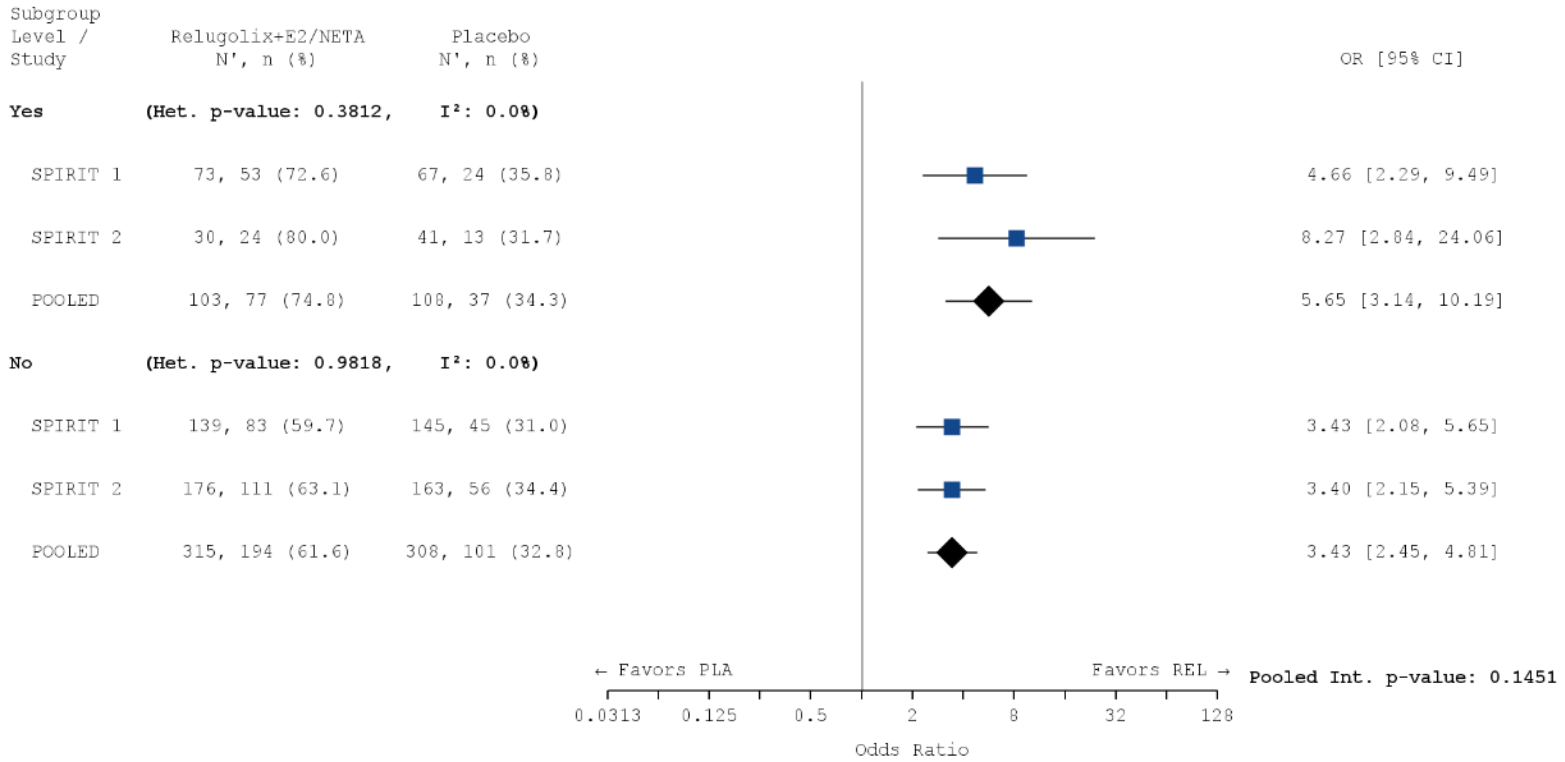
Figure 2.6.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

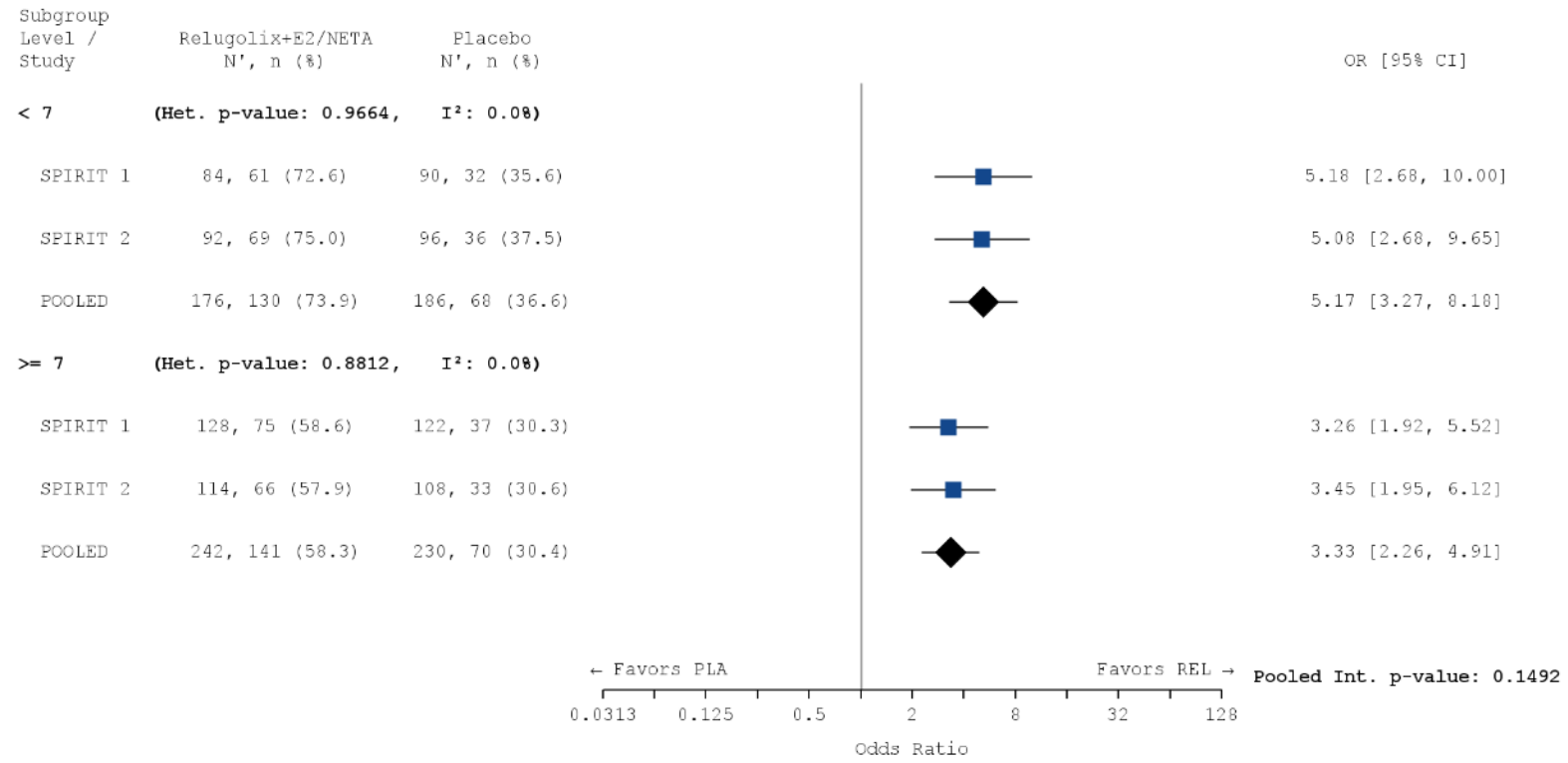
Figure 2.6.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

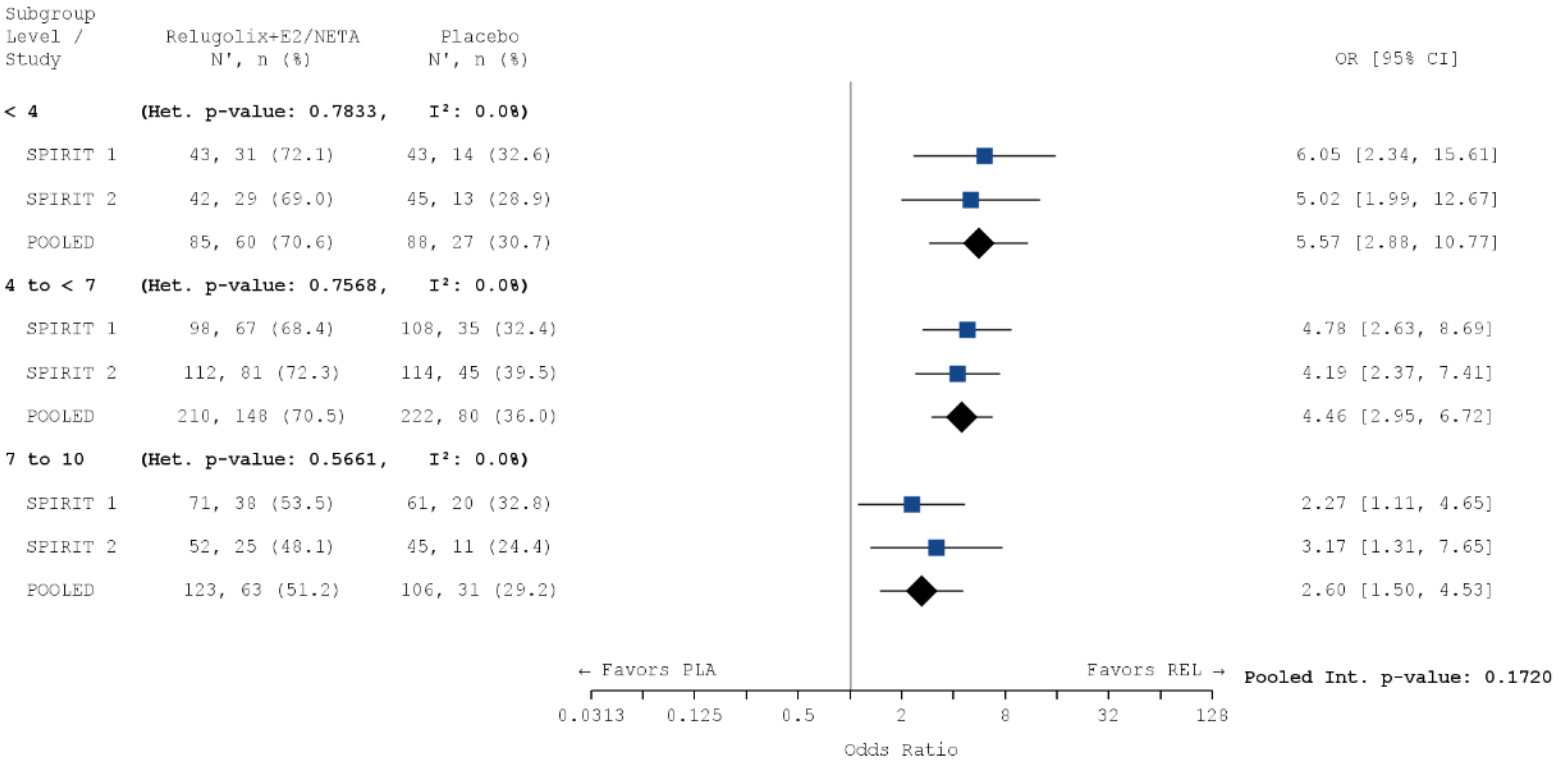
Figure 2.6.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

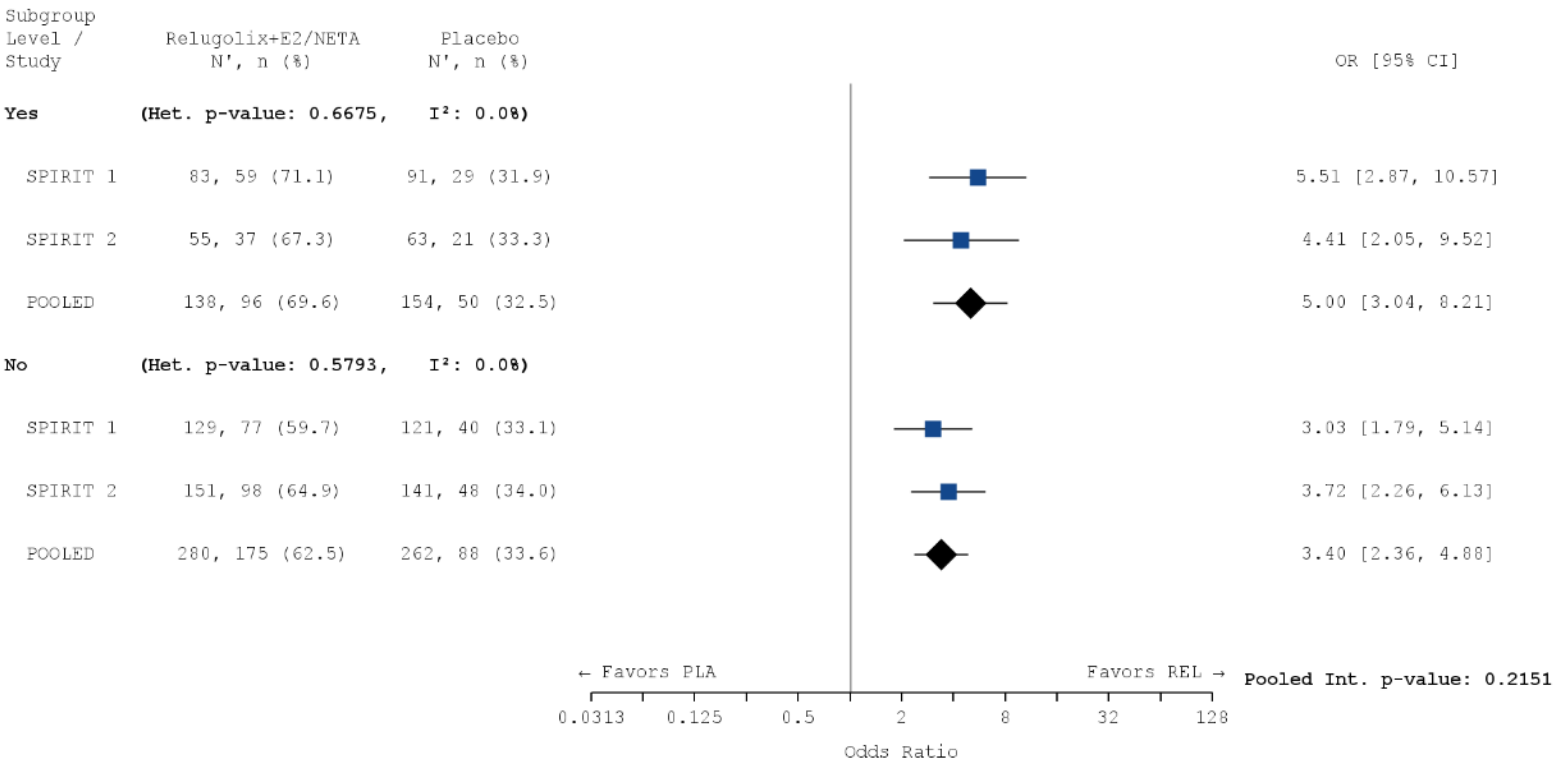
Figure 2.6.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

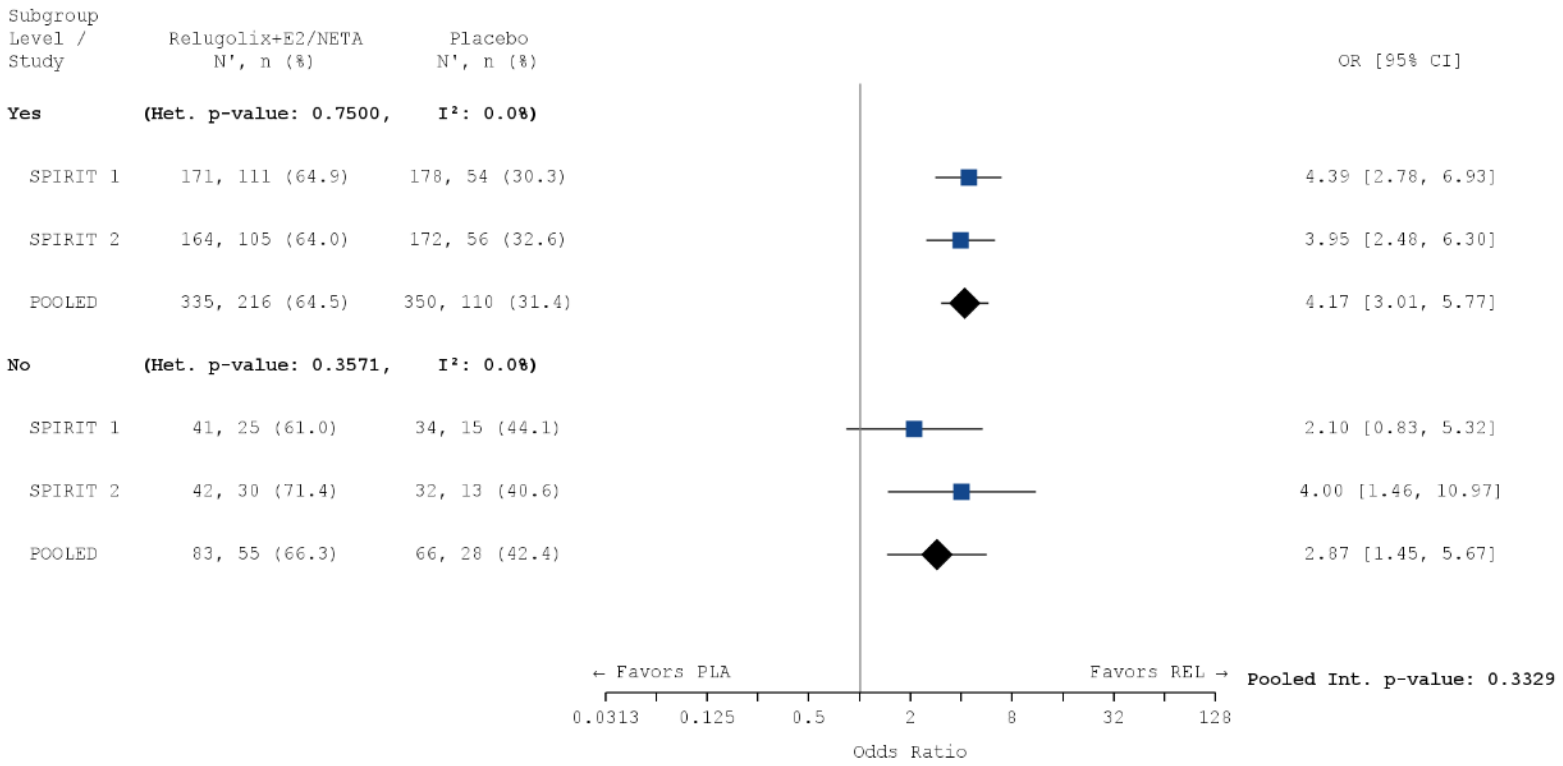
Figure 2.6.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

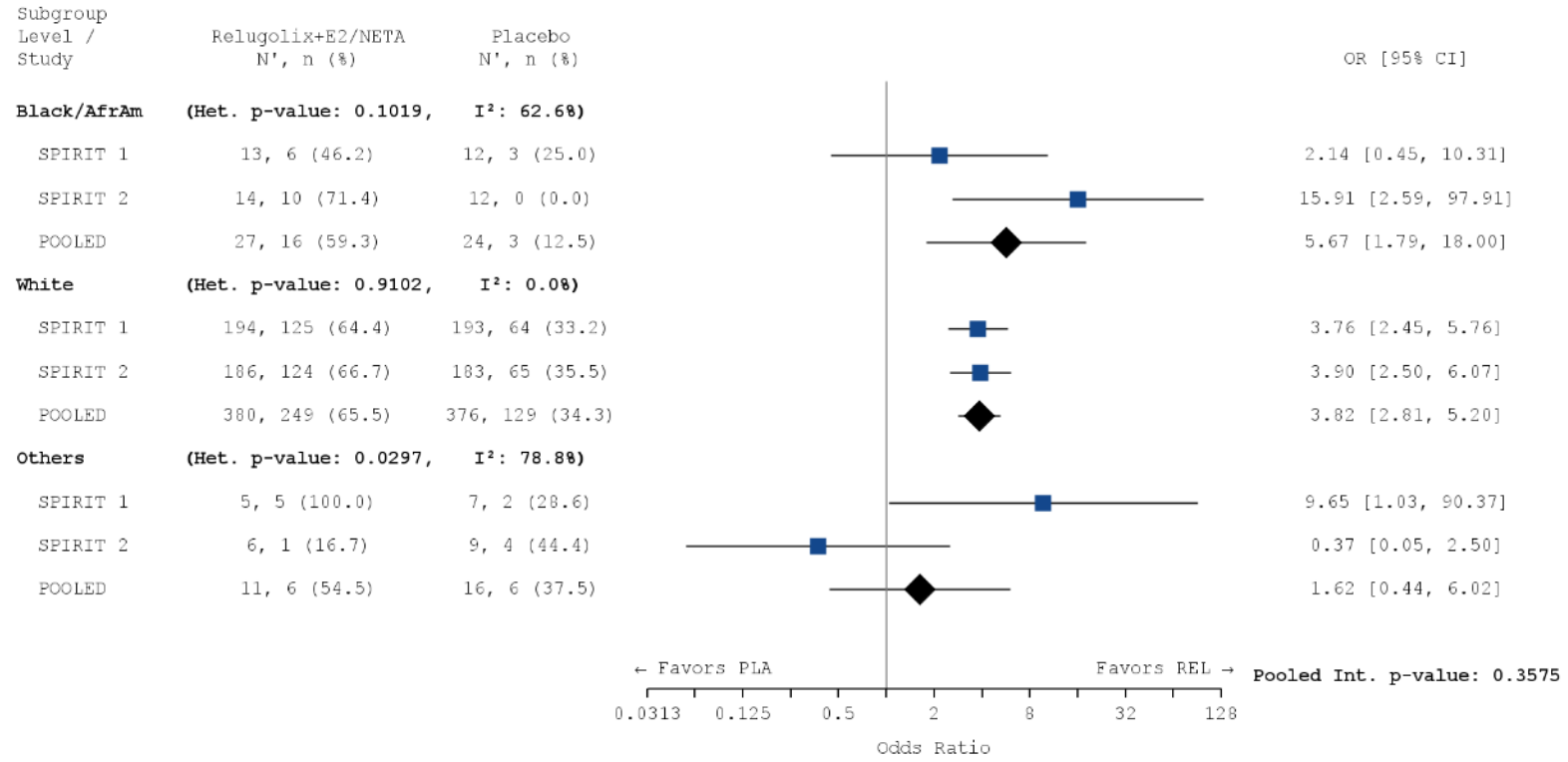
Figure 2.6.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

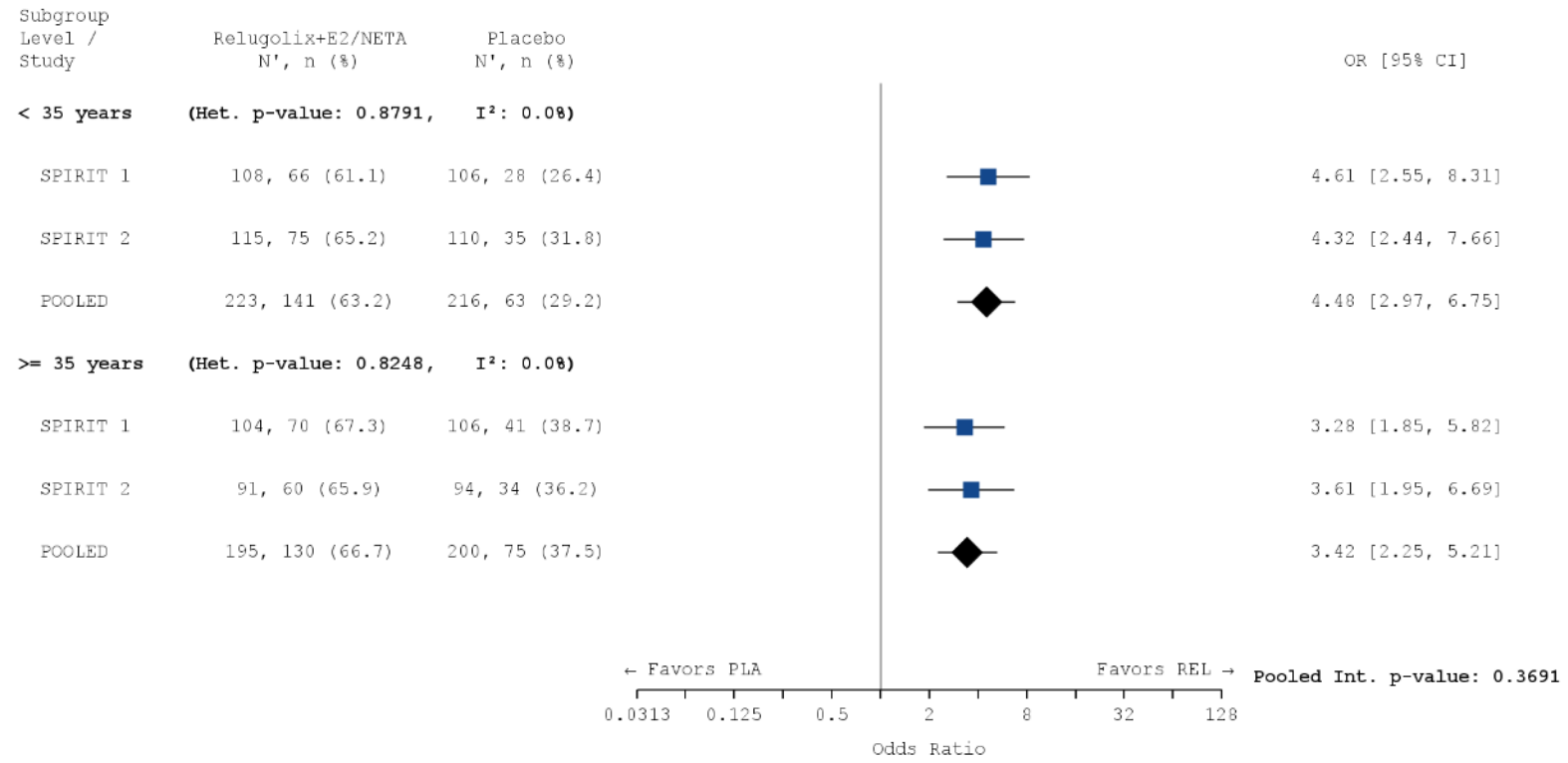
Figure 2.6.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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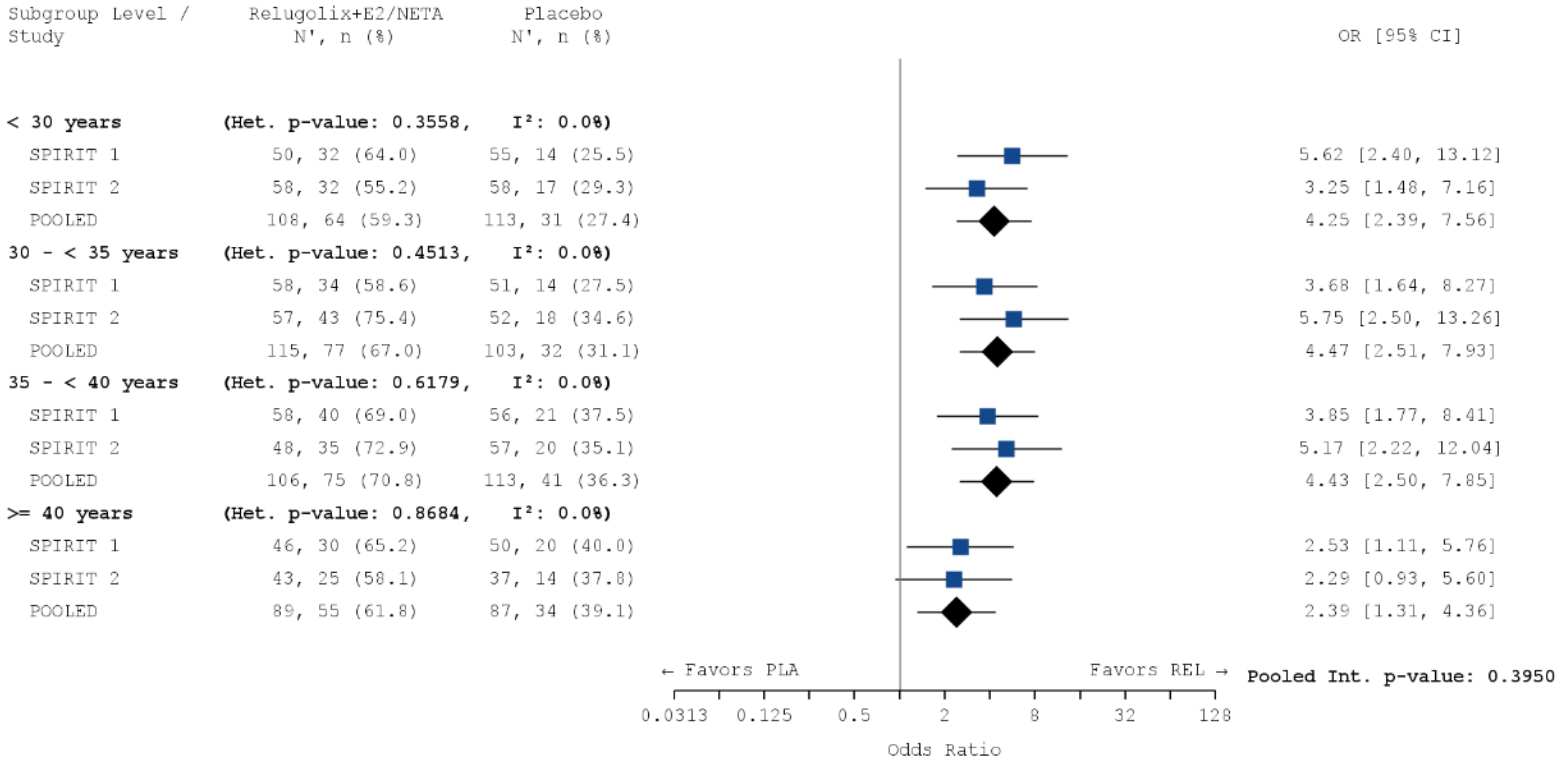
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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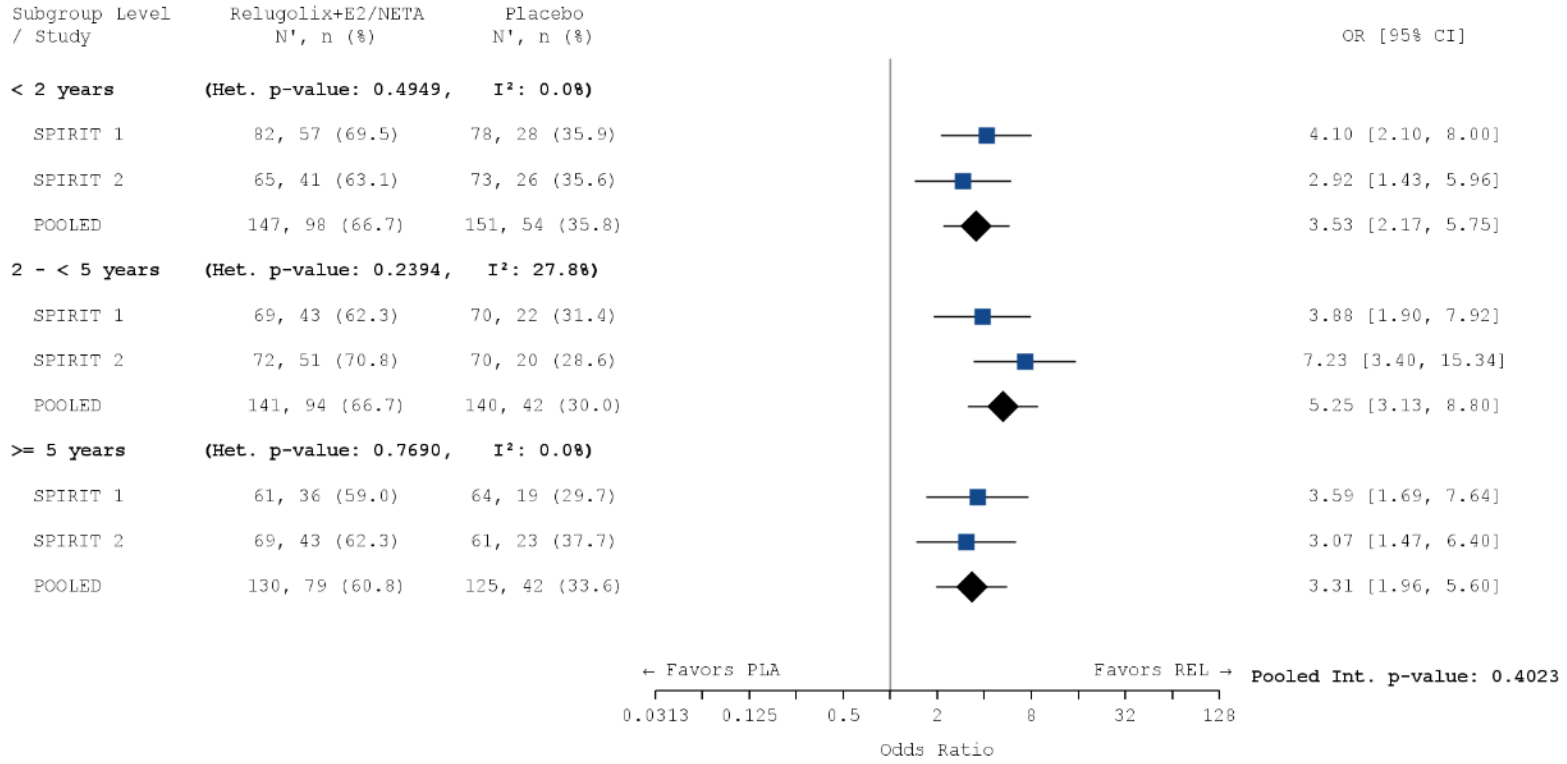
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

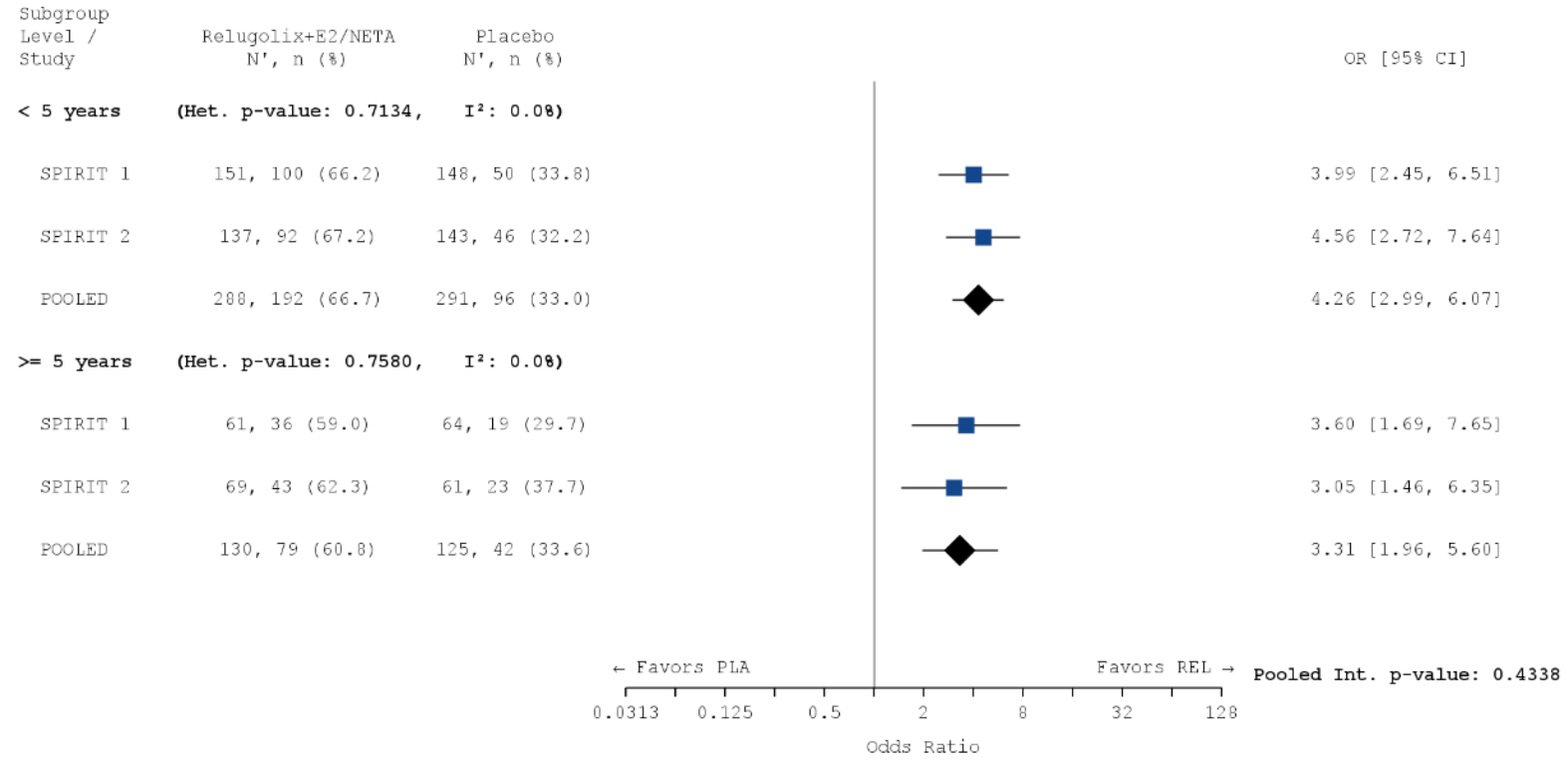
Figure 2.6.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

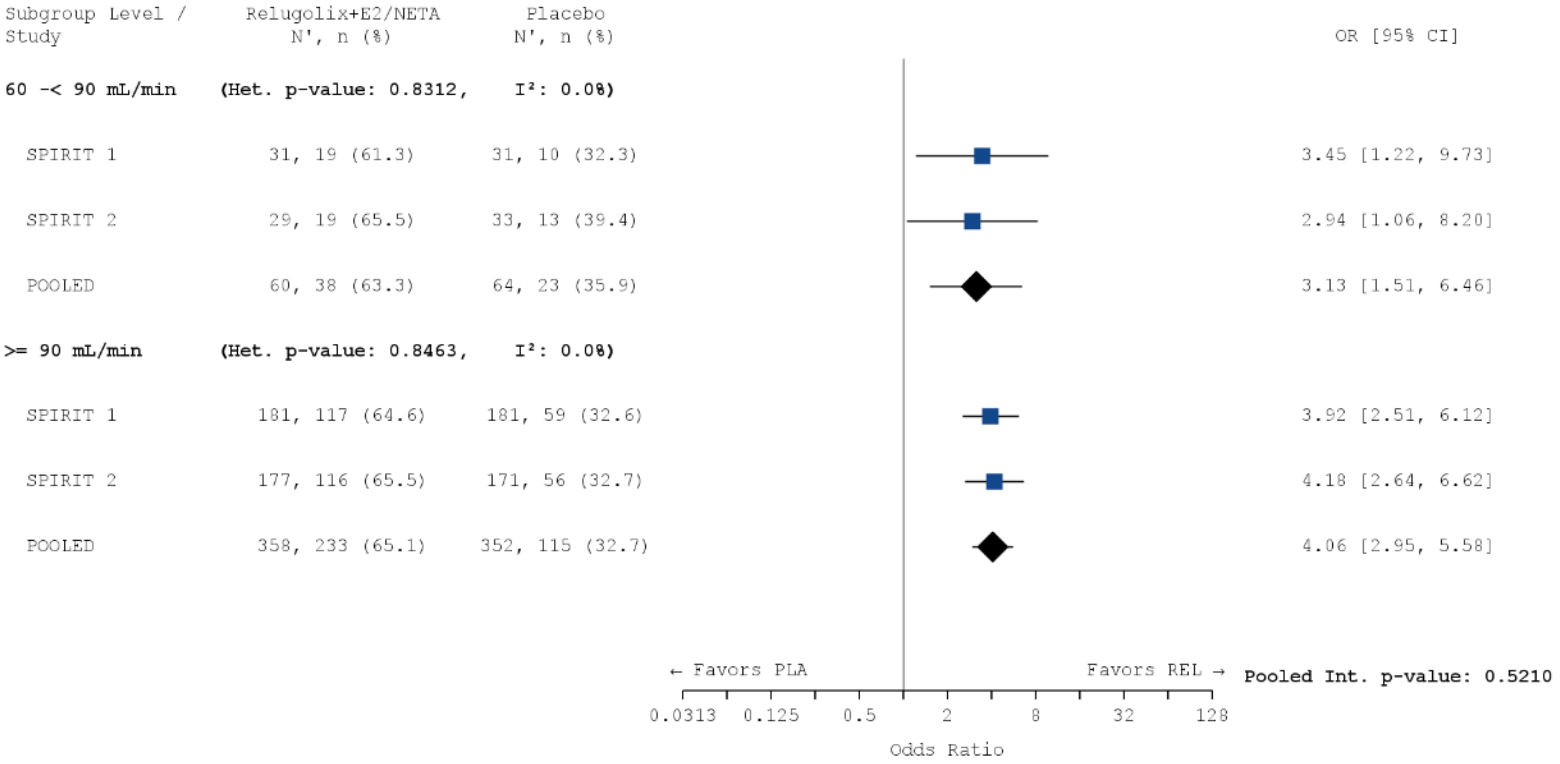
Figure 2.6.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

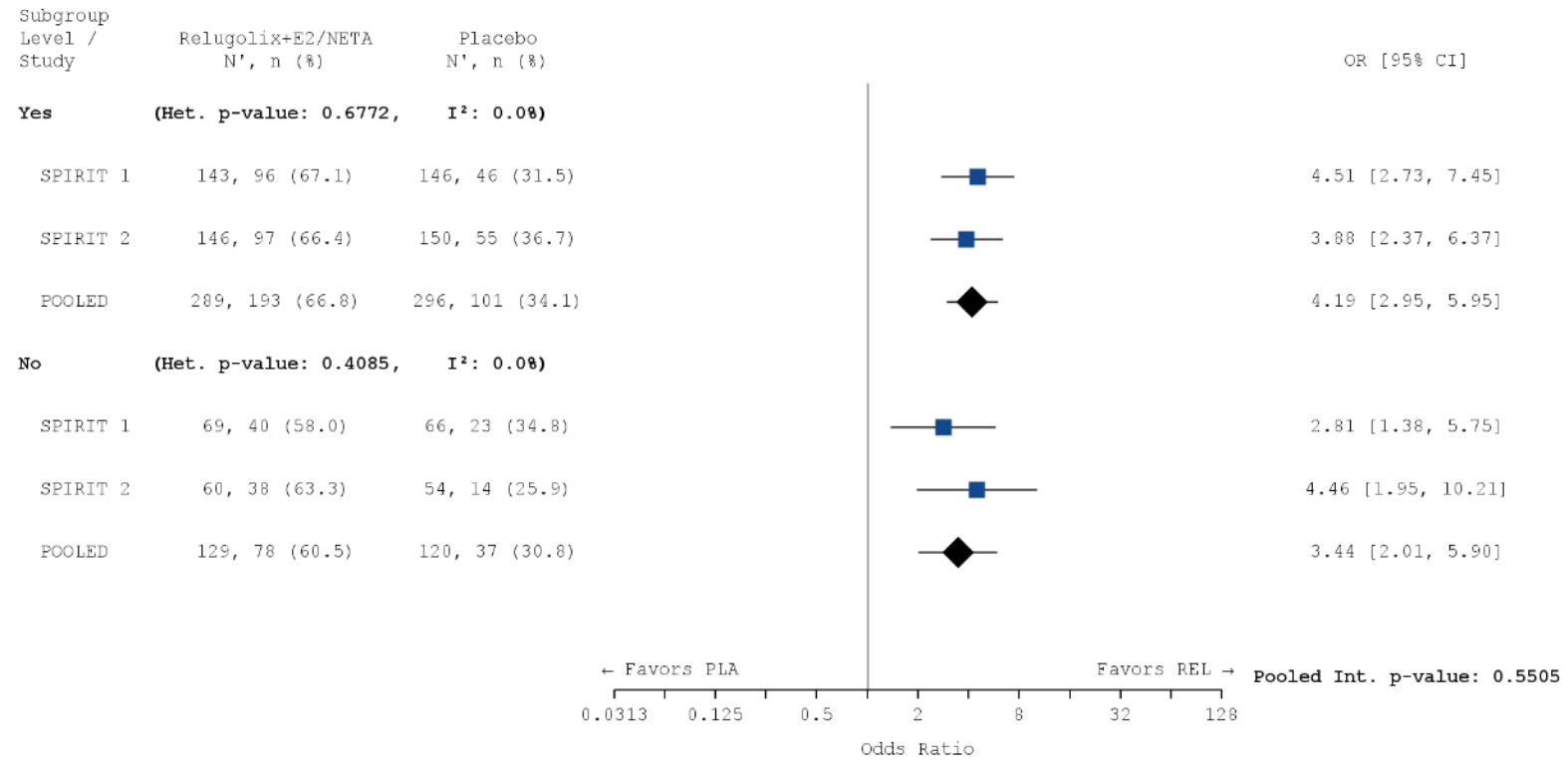
Figure 2.6.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis

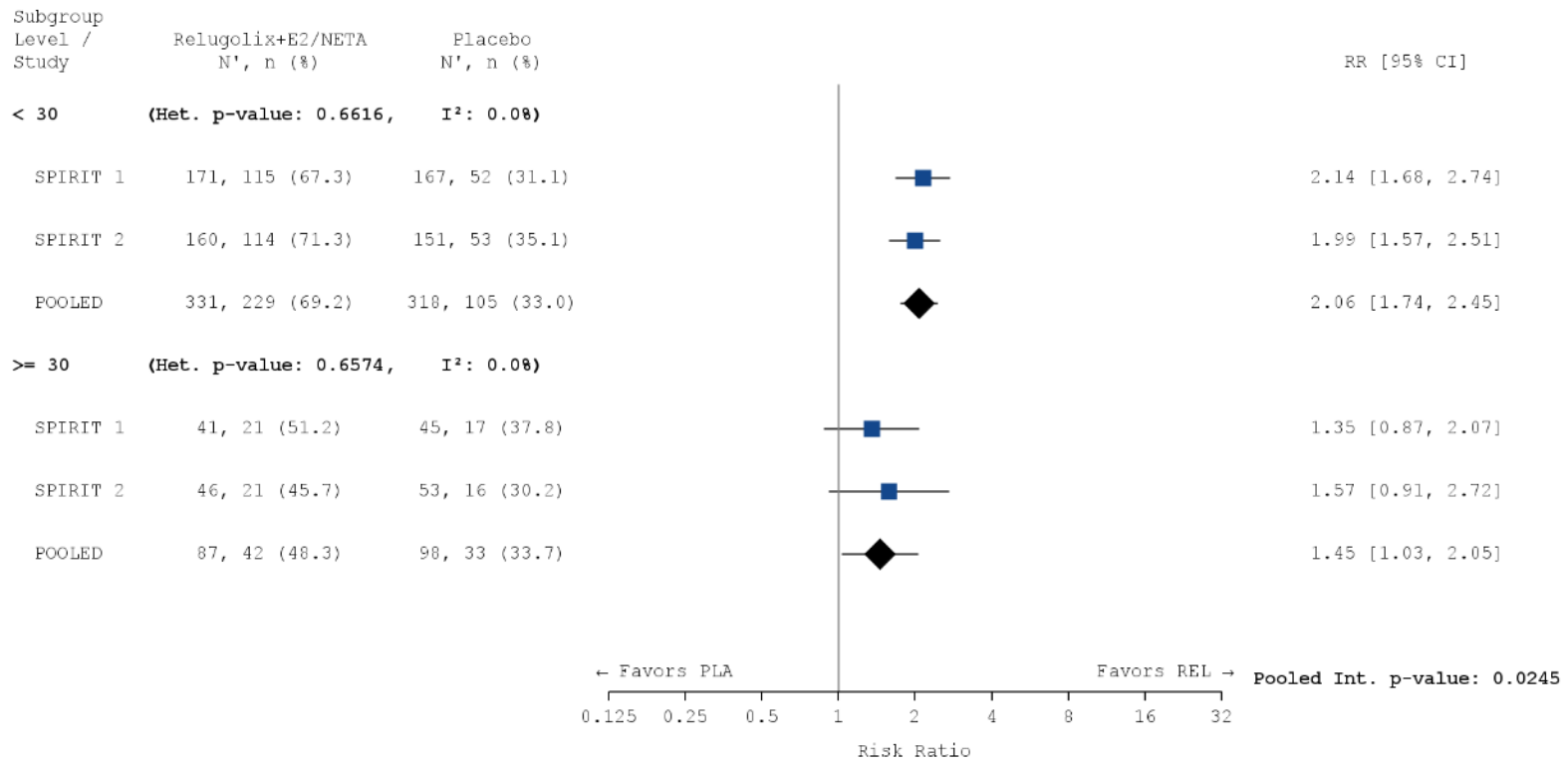


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

2.1.6.2 Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)

Figure 2.6.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I

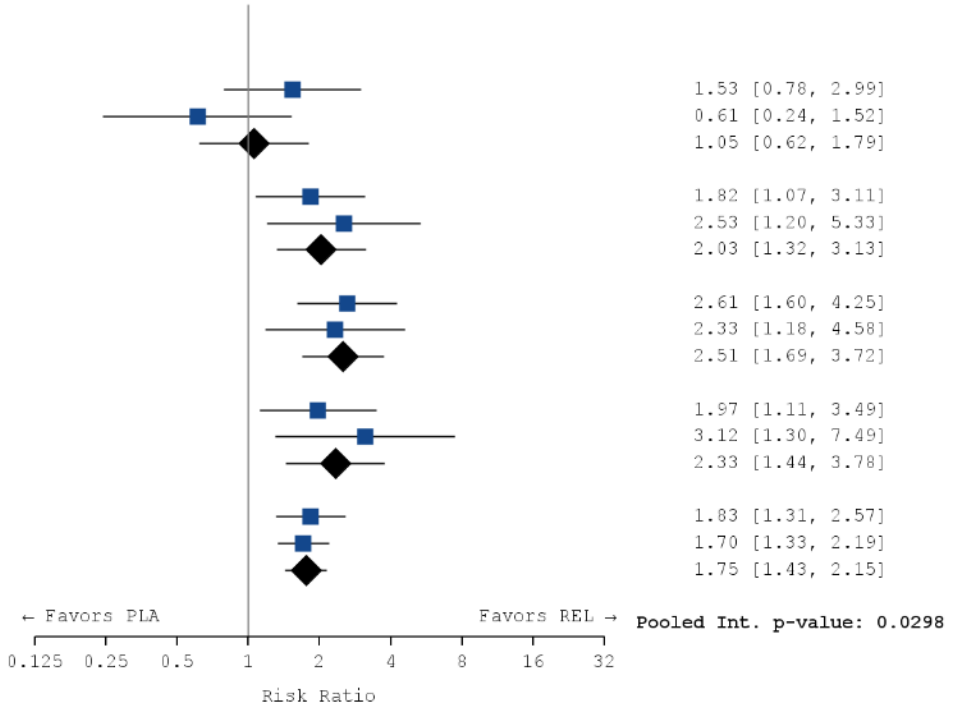


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
AFSE stage

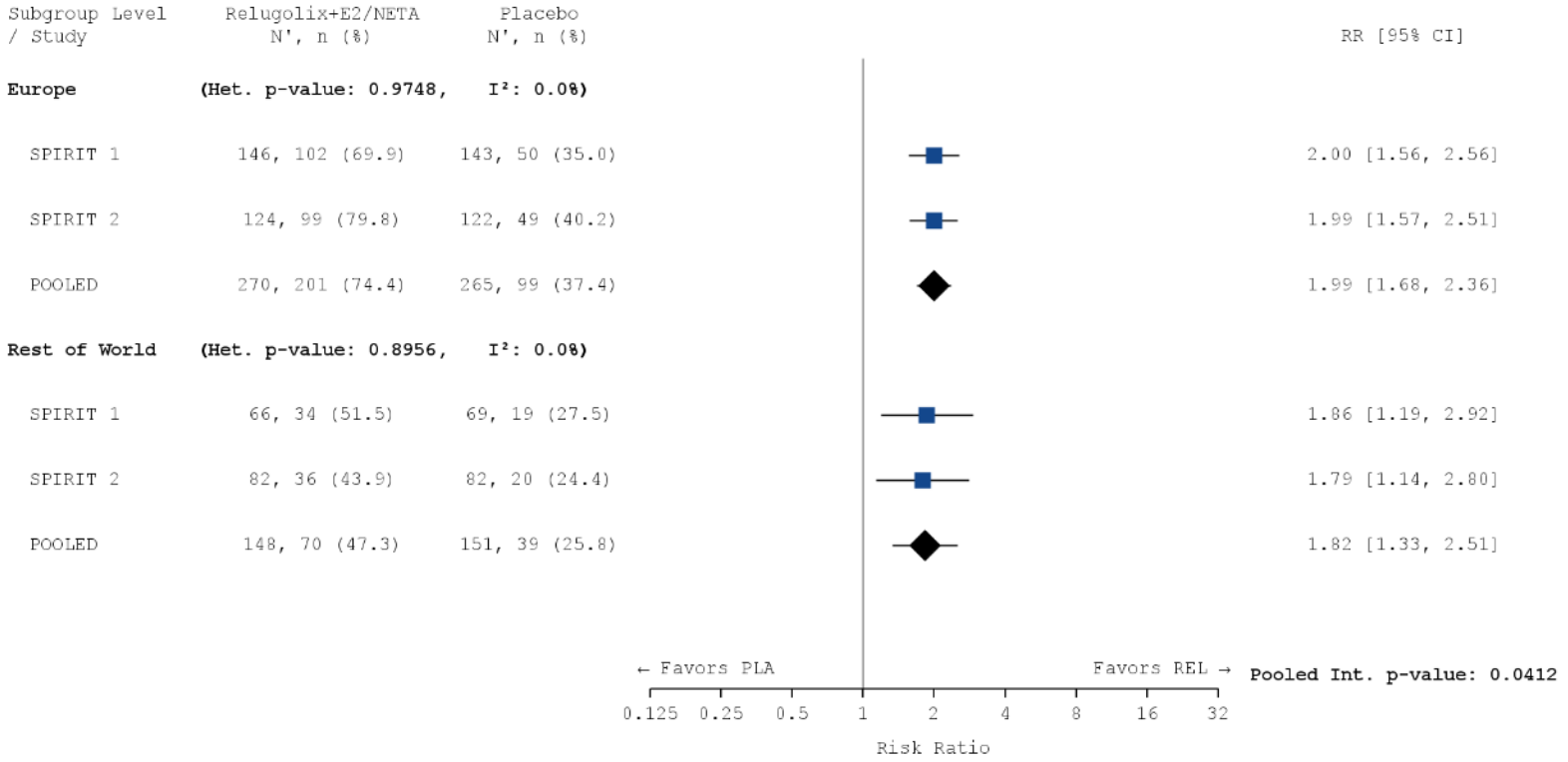
Subgroup Level / Study	Relugolix+E2/NETA N', n (%)	Placebo N', n (%)	RR [95% CI]
I, Minimal	**(Het. p-value: 0.1110, I^2: 60.6%)**		
SPIRIT 1	14, 9 (64.3)	21, 8 (38.1)	1.53 [0.78, 2.99]
SPIRIT 2	11, 3 (27.3)	21, 9 (42.9)	0.61 [0.24, 1.52]
POOLED	25, 12 (48.0)	42, 17 (40.5)	1.05 [0.62, 1.79]
II, Mild	**(Het. p-value: 0.4833, I^2: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	31, 20 (64.5)	32, 11 (34.4)	1.82 [1.07, 3.11]
SPIRIT 2	13, 10 (76.9)	19, 4 (21.1)	2.53 [1.20, 5.33]
POOLED	44, 30 (68.2)	51, 15 (29.4)	2.03 [1.32, 3.13]
III, Moderate	**(Het. p-value: 0.7859, I^2: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	37, 29 (78.4)	42, 12 (28.6)	2.61 [1.60, 4.25]
SPIRIT 2	23, 20 (87.0)	17, 6 (35.3)	2.33 [1.18, 4.58]
POOLED	60, 49 (81.7)	59, 18 (30.5)	2.51 [1.69, 3.72]
IV, Severe	**(Het. p-value: 0.3877, I^2: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	34, 22 (64.7)	30, 10 (33.3)	1.97 [1.11, 3.49]
SPIRIT 2	27, 17 (63.0)	21, 3 (14.3)	3.12 [1.30, 7.49]
POOLED	61, 39 (63.9)	51, 13 (25.5)	2.33 [1.44, 3.78]
Unknown/NA	**(Het. p-value: 0.7364, I^2: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	96, 56 (58.3)	87, 28 (32.2)	1.83 [1.31, 2.57]
SPIRIT 2	132, 85 (64.4)	126, 47 (37.3)	1.70 [1.33, 2.19]
POOLED	228, 141 (61.8)	213, 75 (35.2)	1.75 [1.43, 2.15]



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

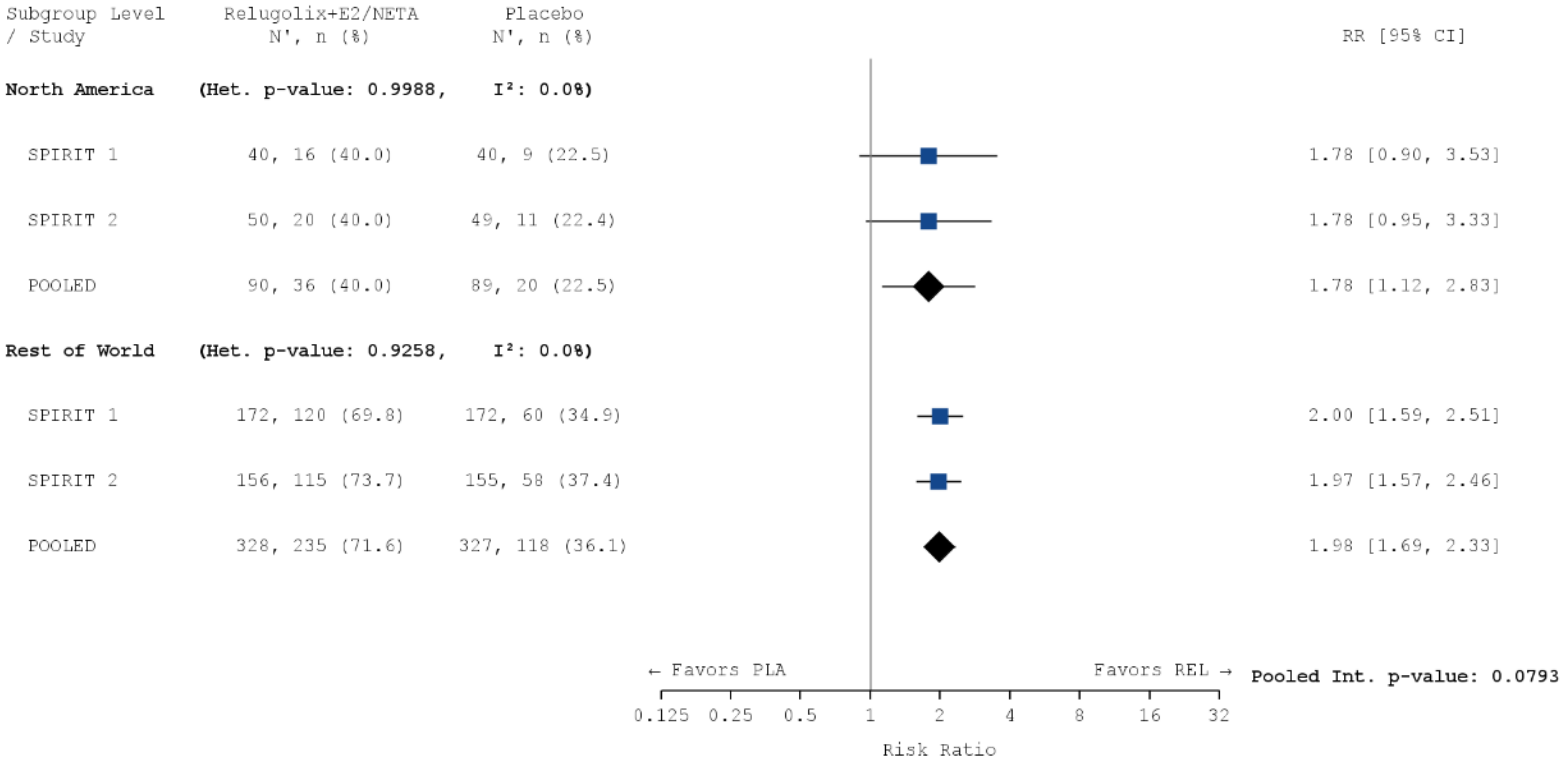
Figure 2.6.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

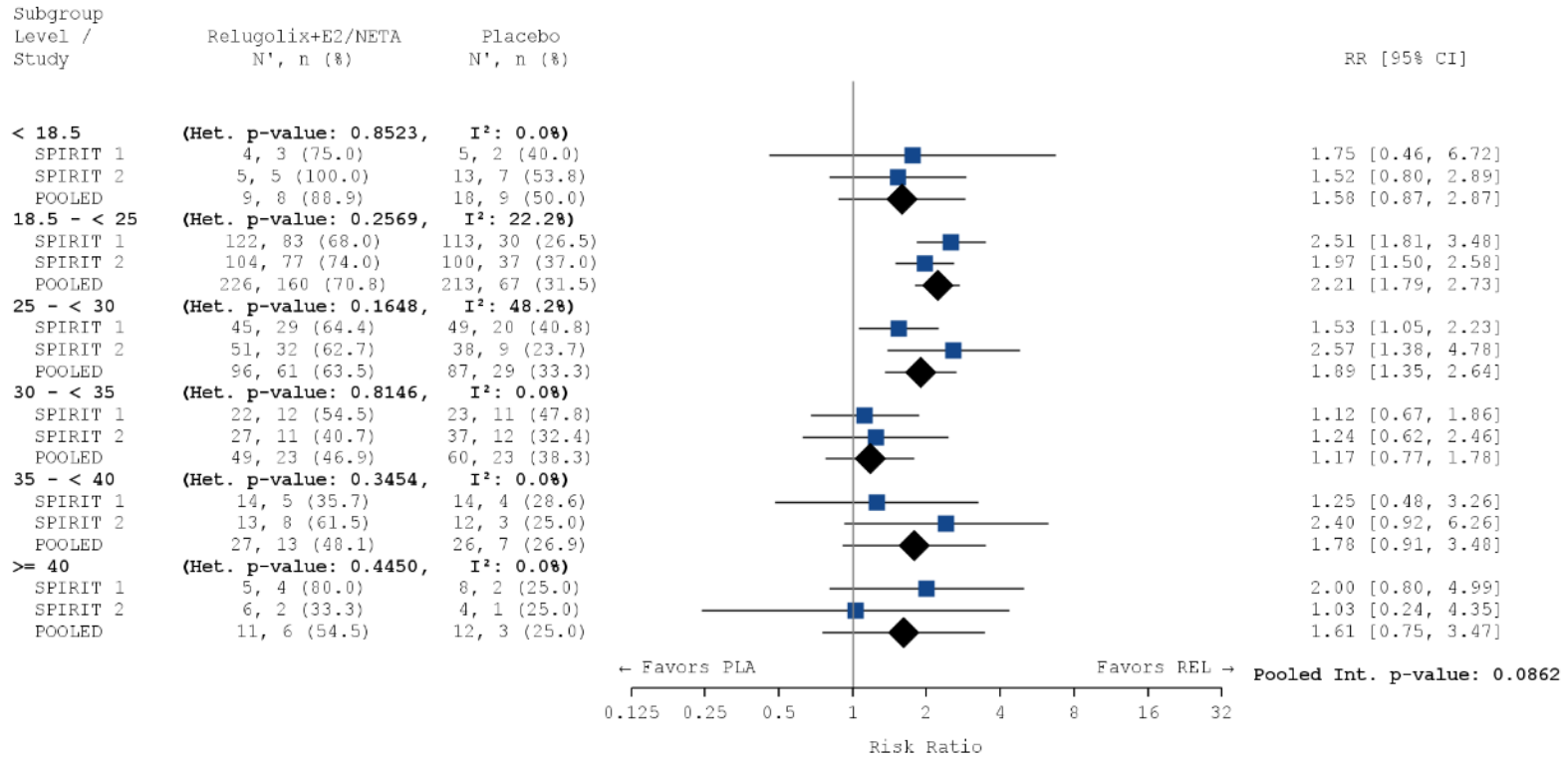
Figure 2.6.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

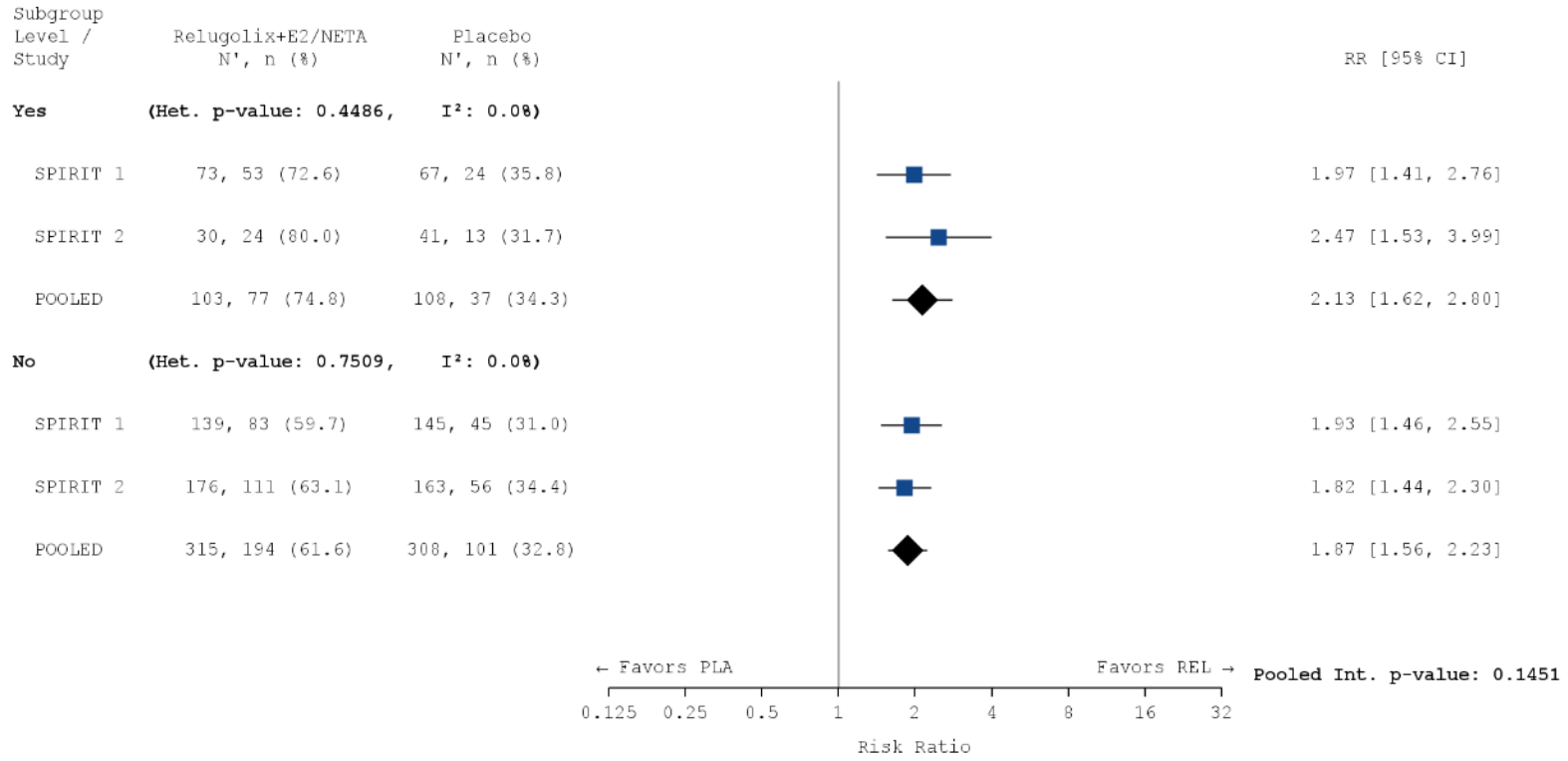
Figure 2.6.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

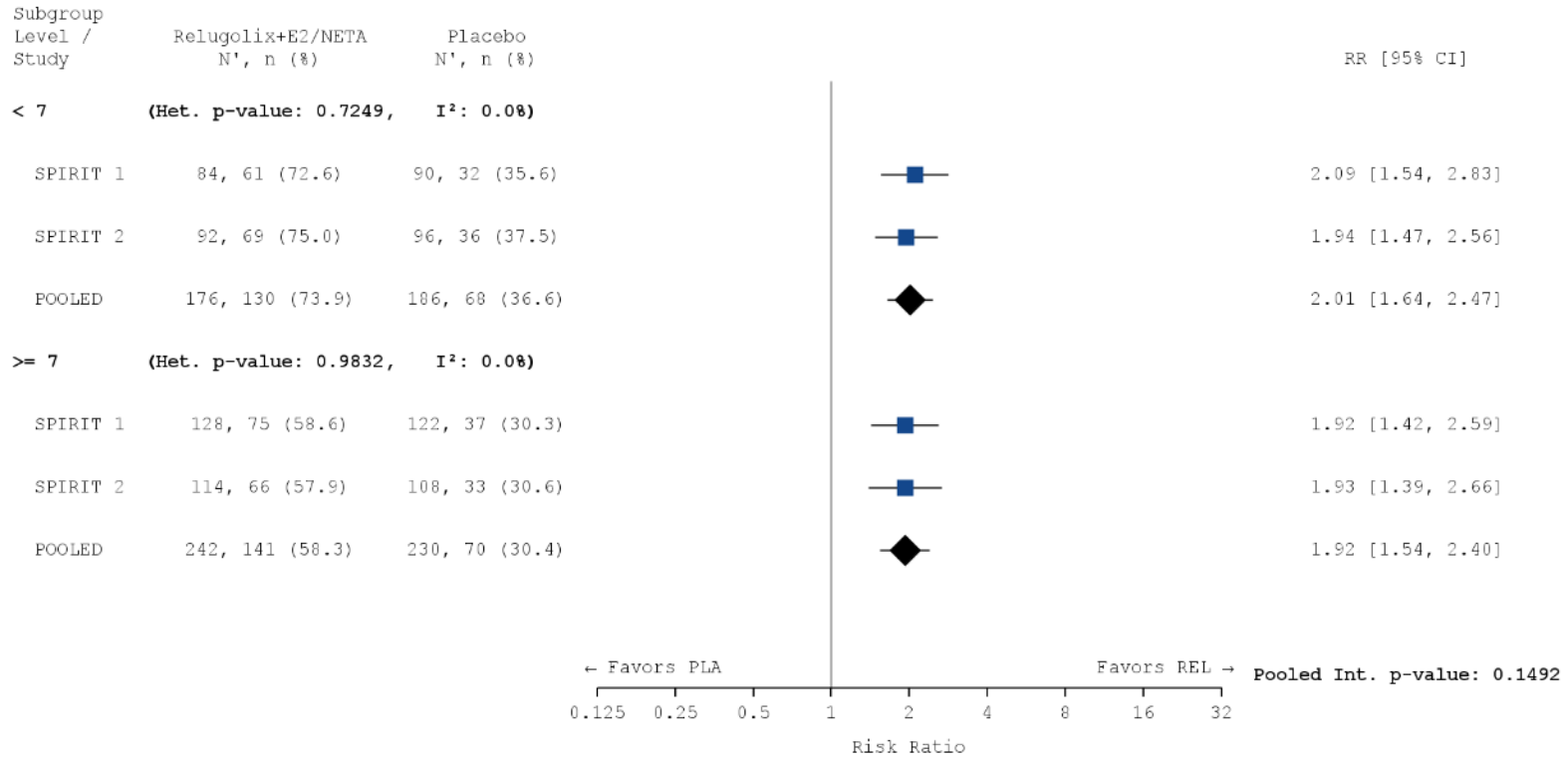
Figure 2.6.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

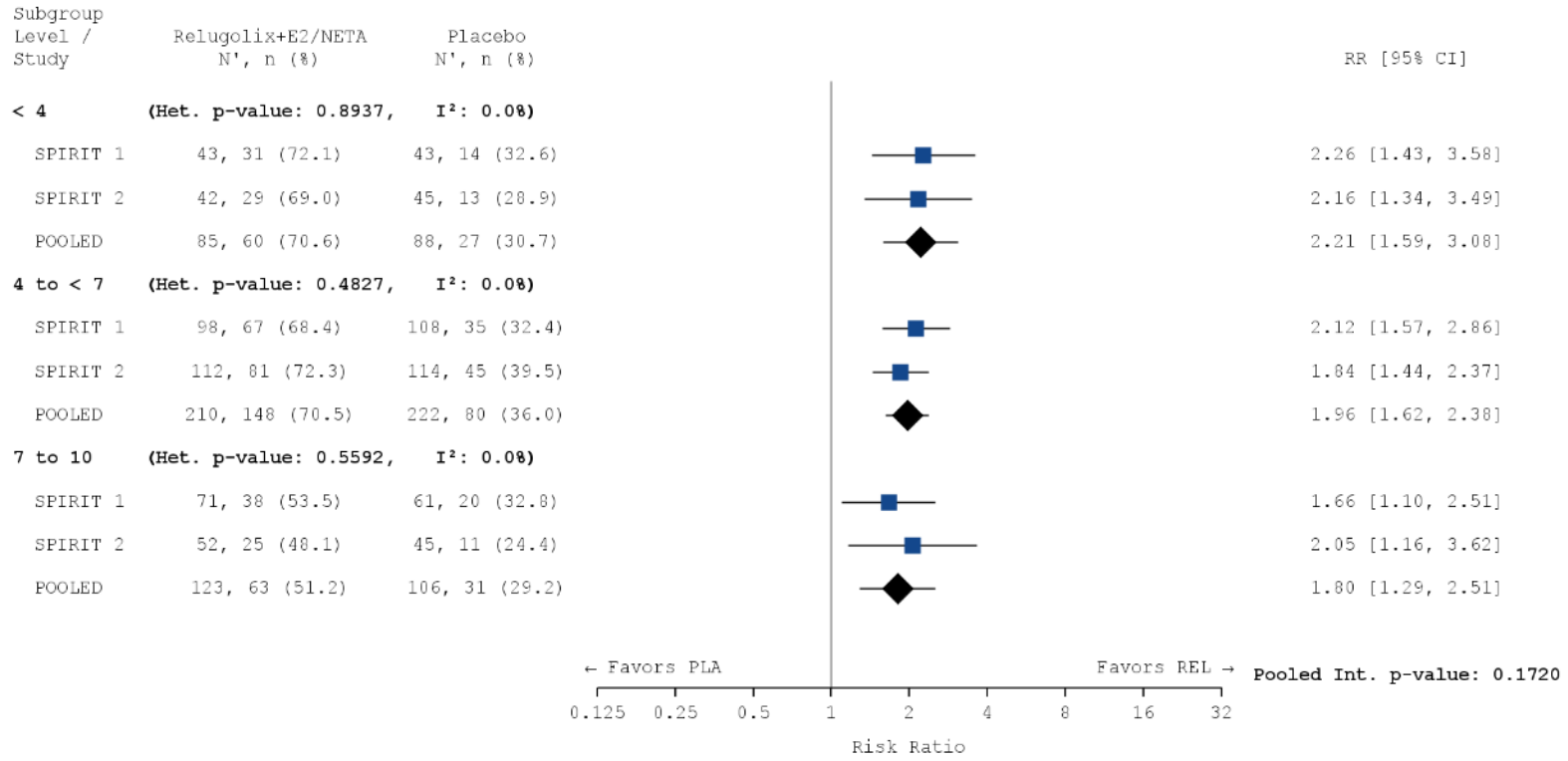
Figure 2.6.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

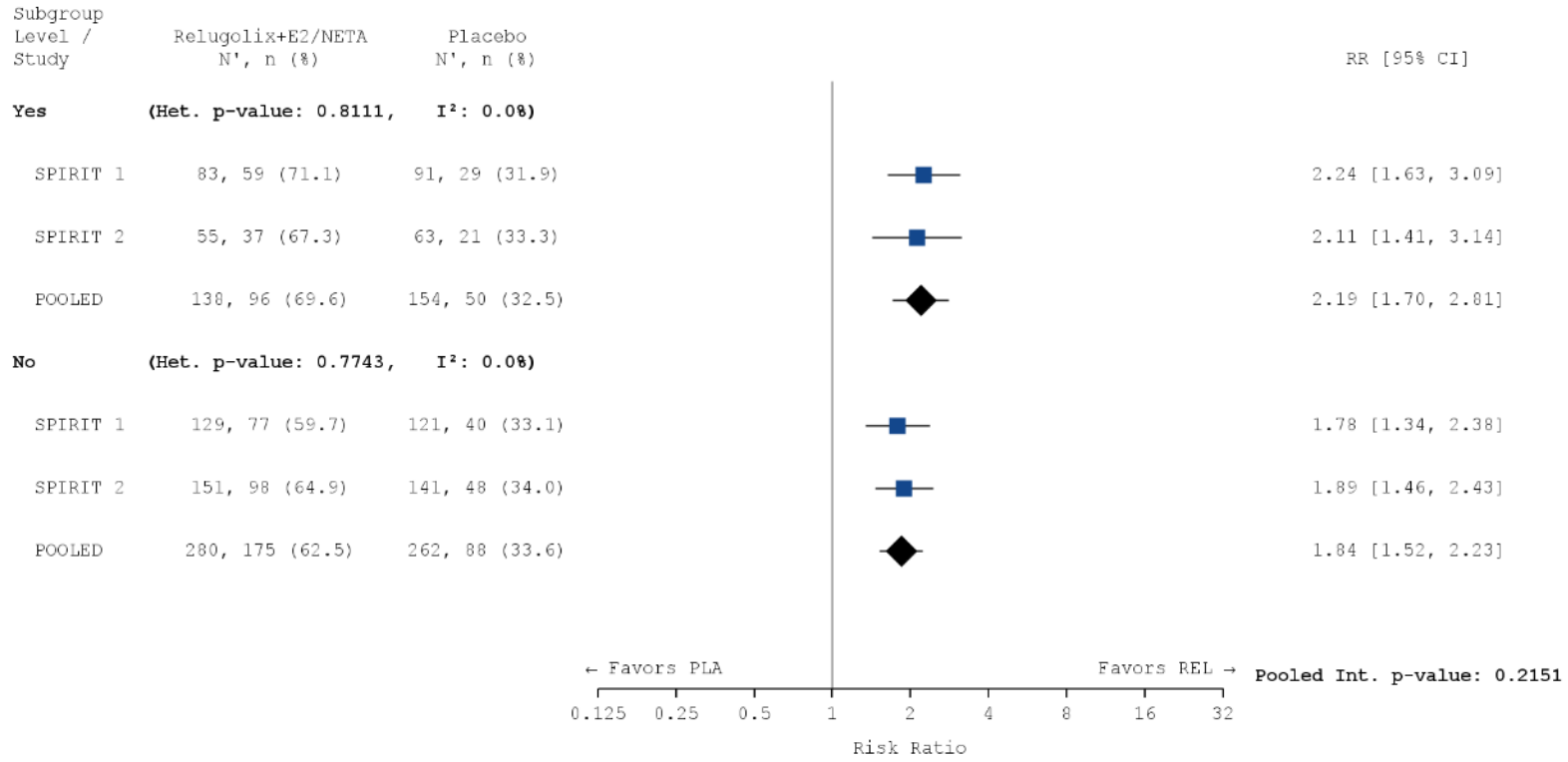
Figure 2.6.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

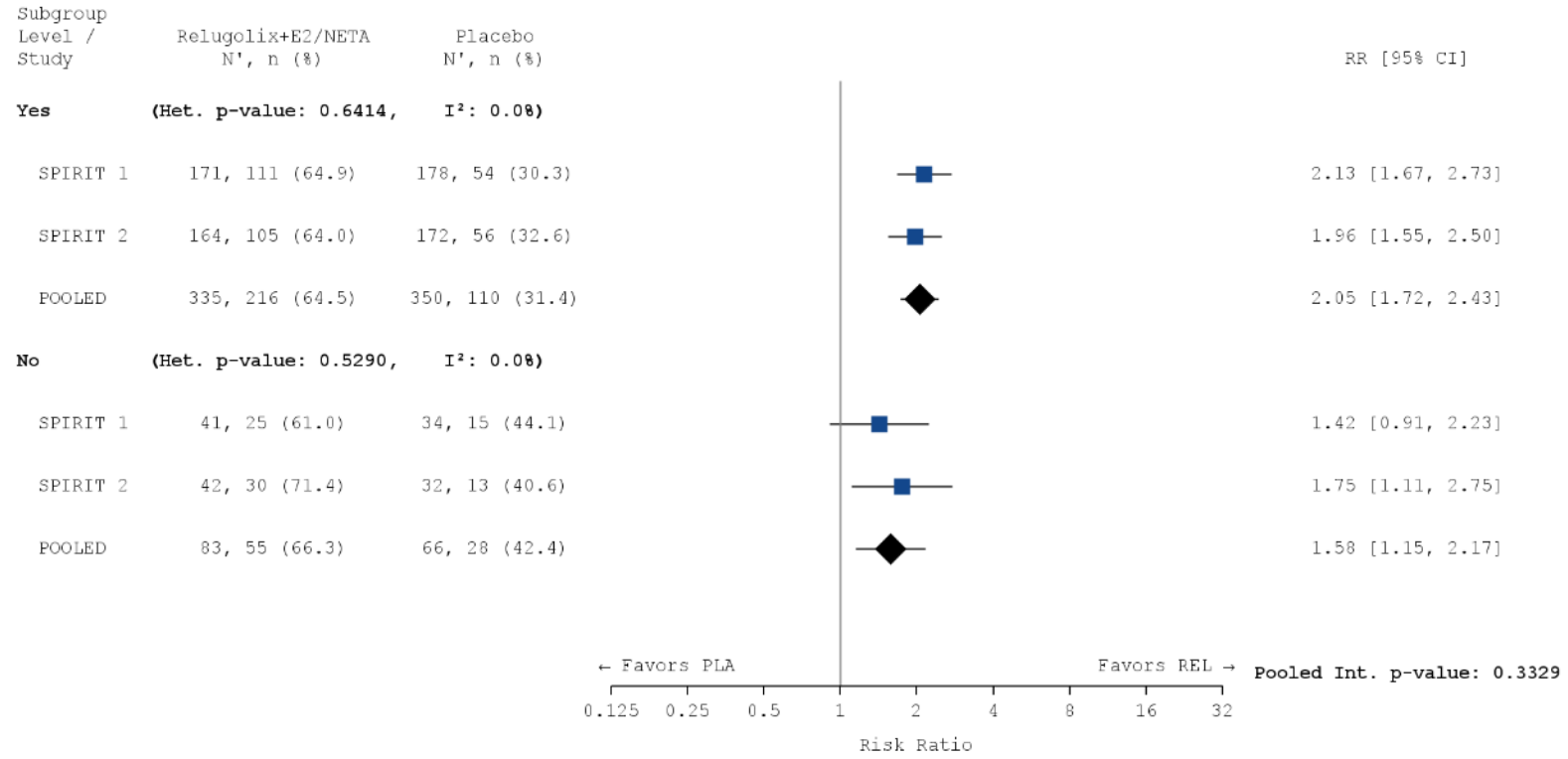
Figure 2.6.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

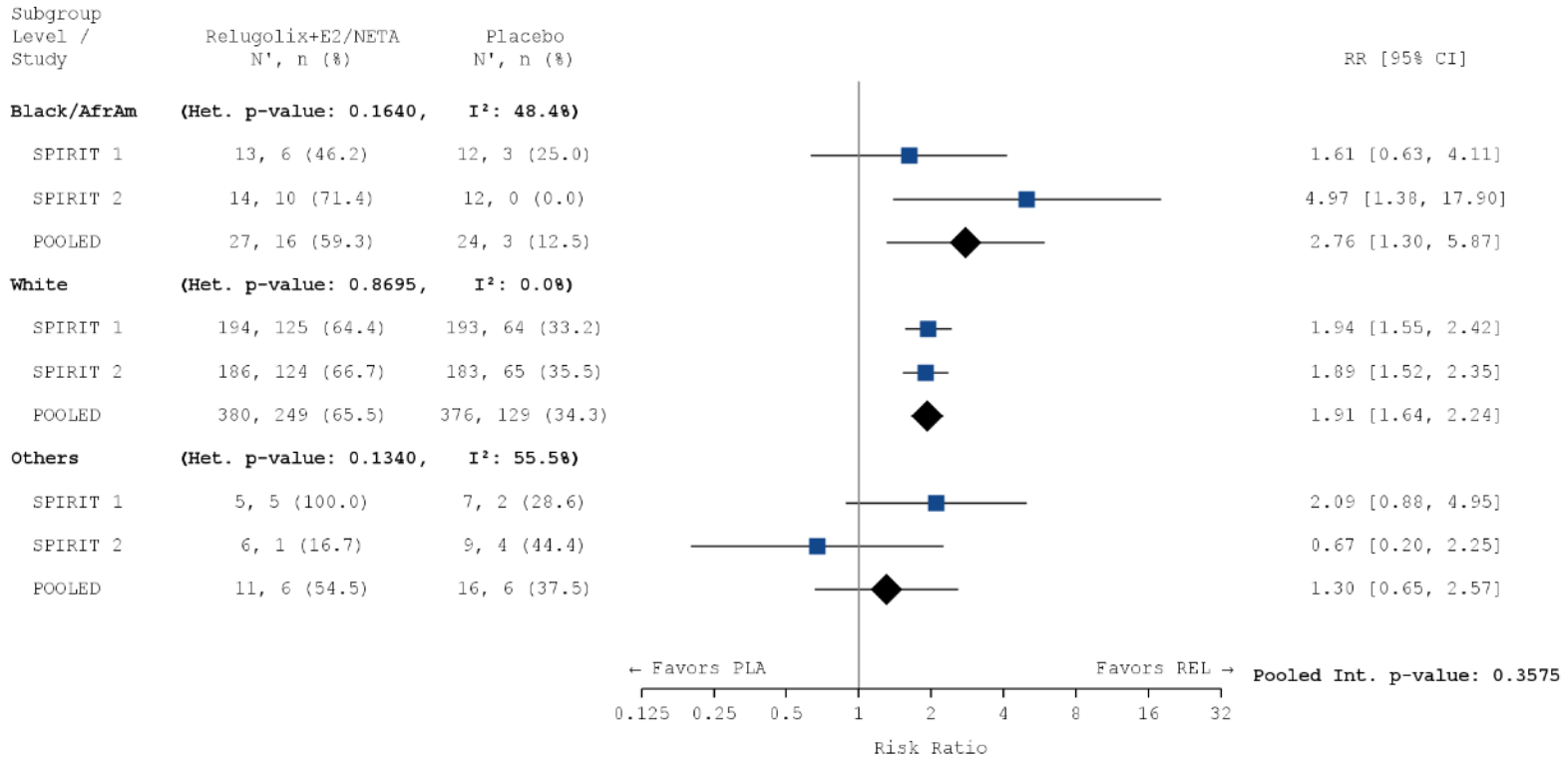
Figure 2.6.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

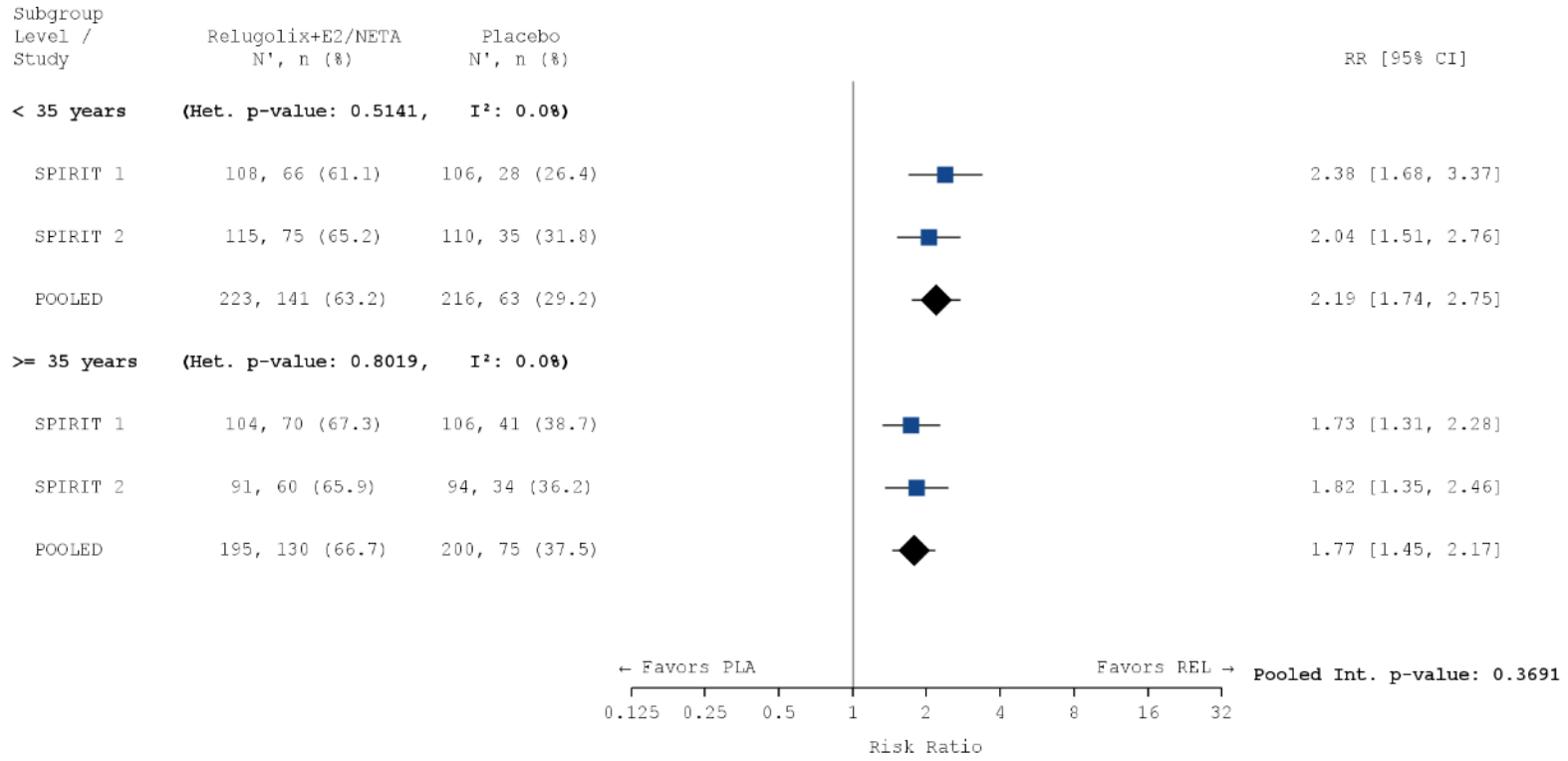
Figure 2.6.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

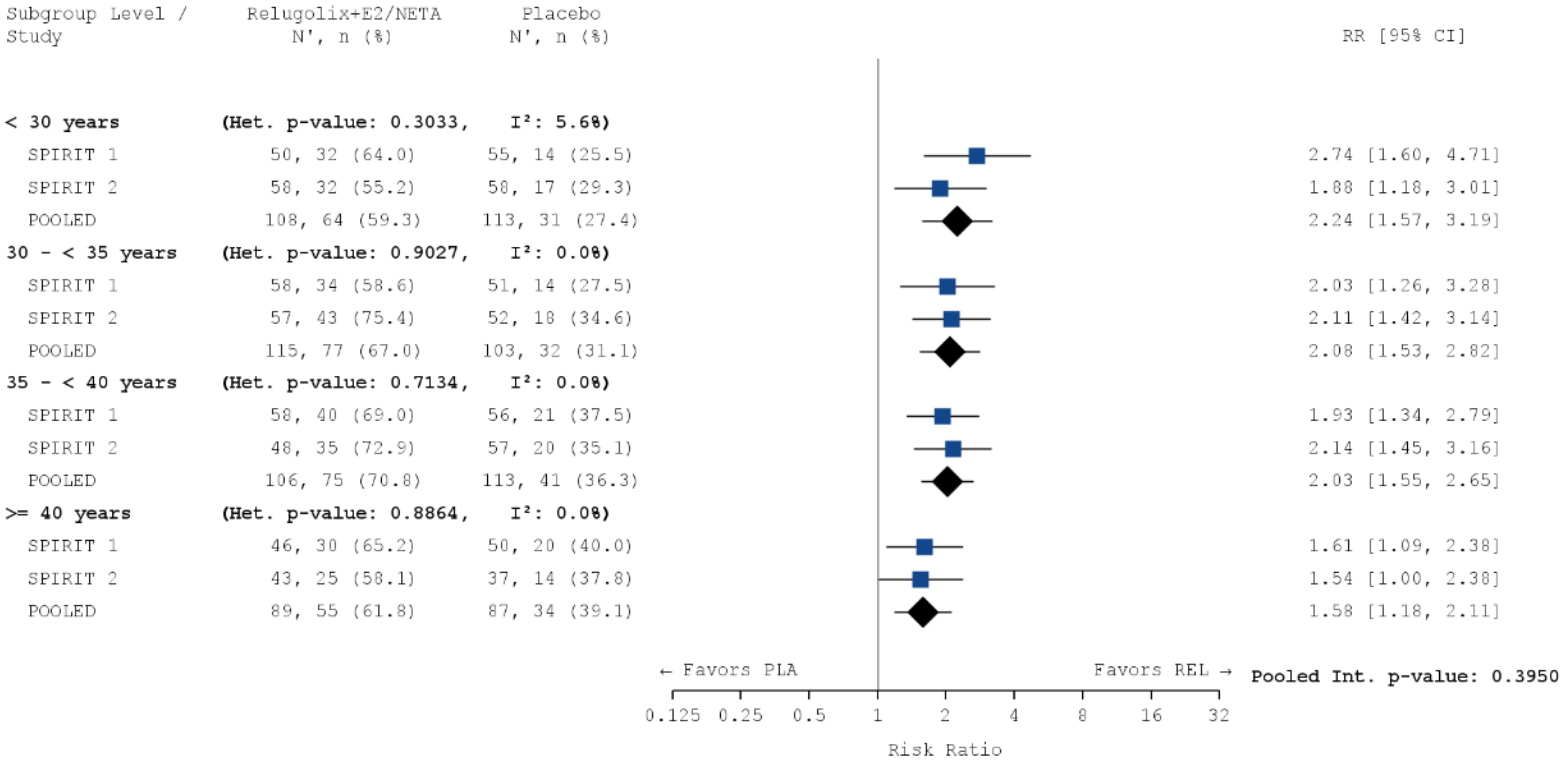
Figure 2.6.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category II



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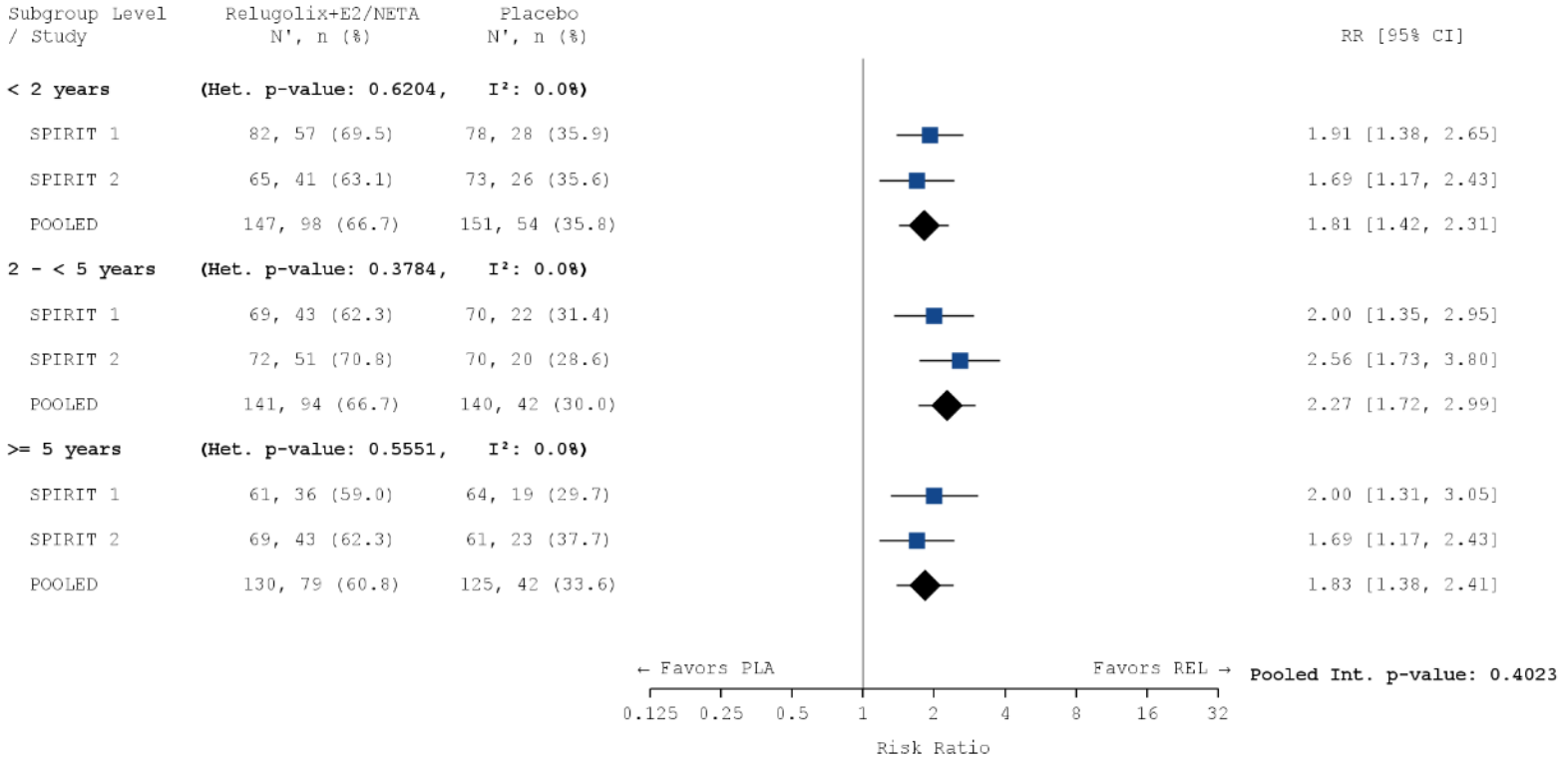
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

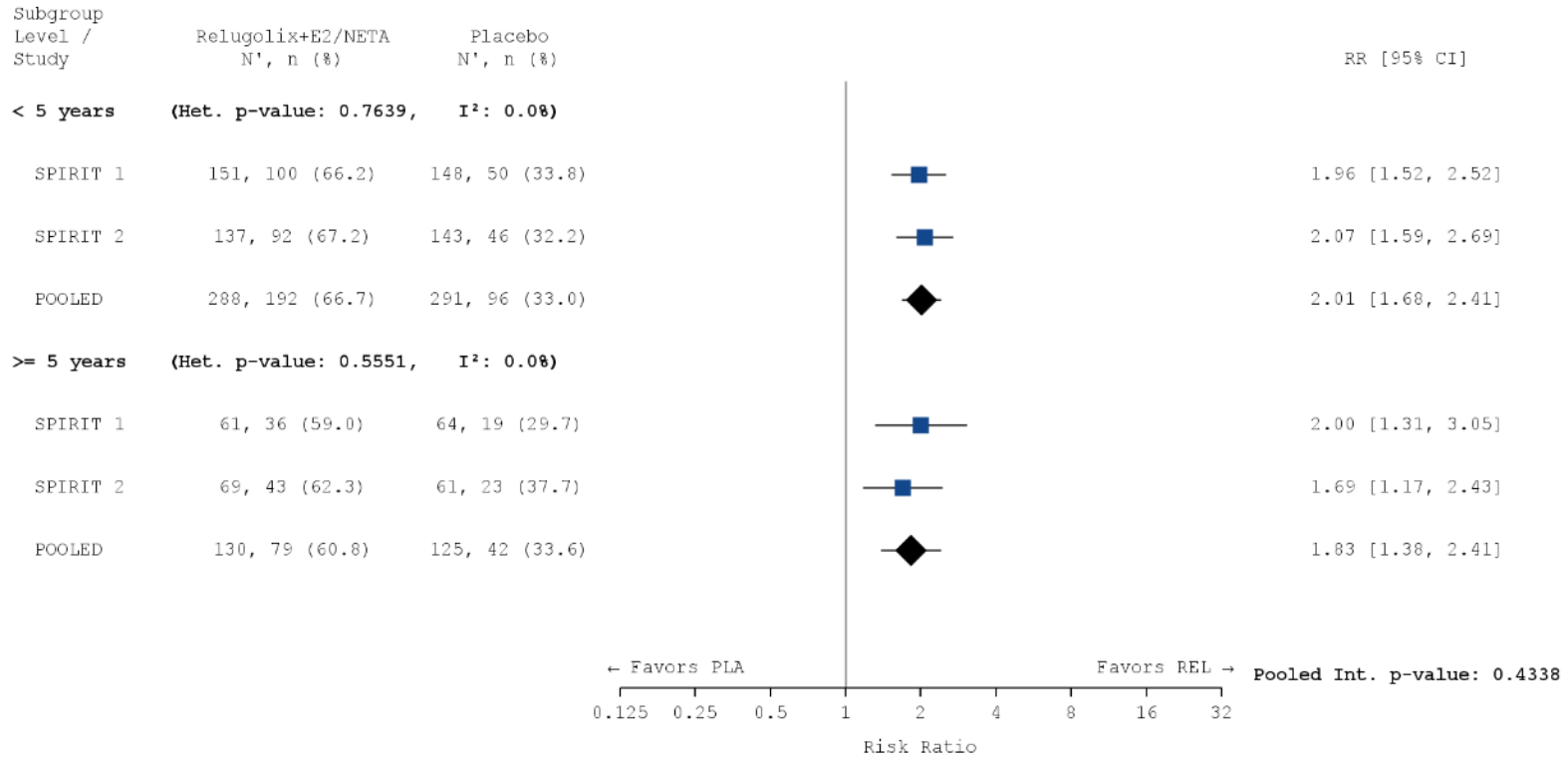
Figure 2.6.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

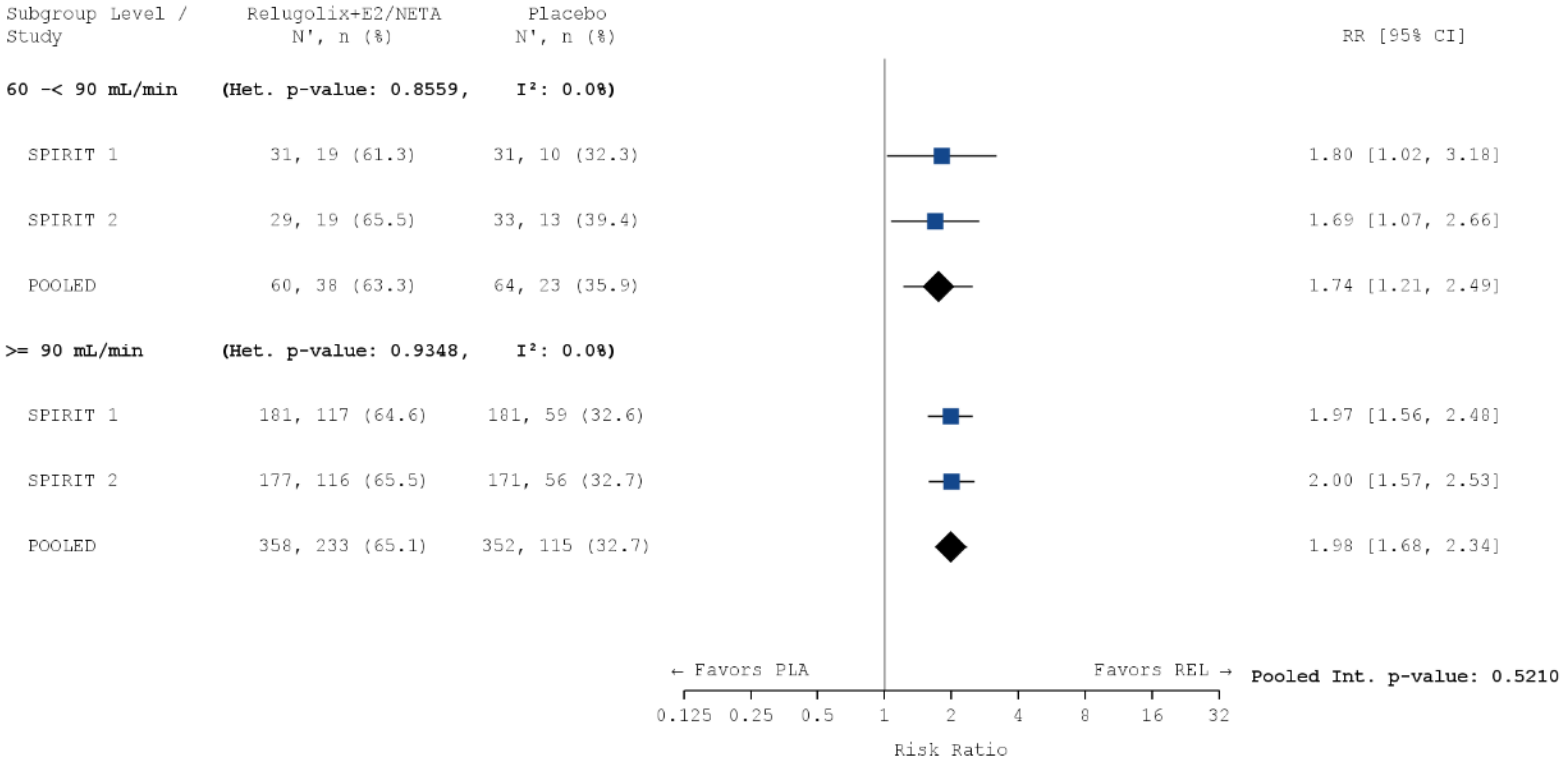
Figure 2.6.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

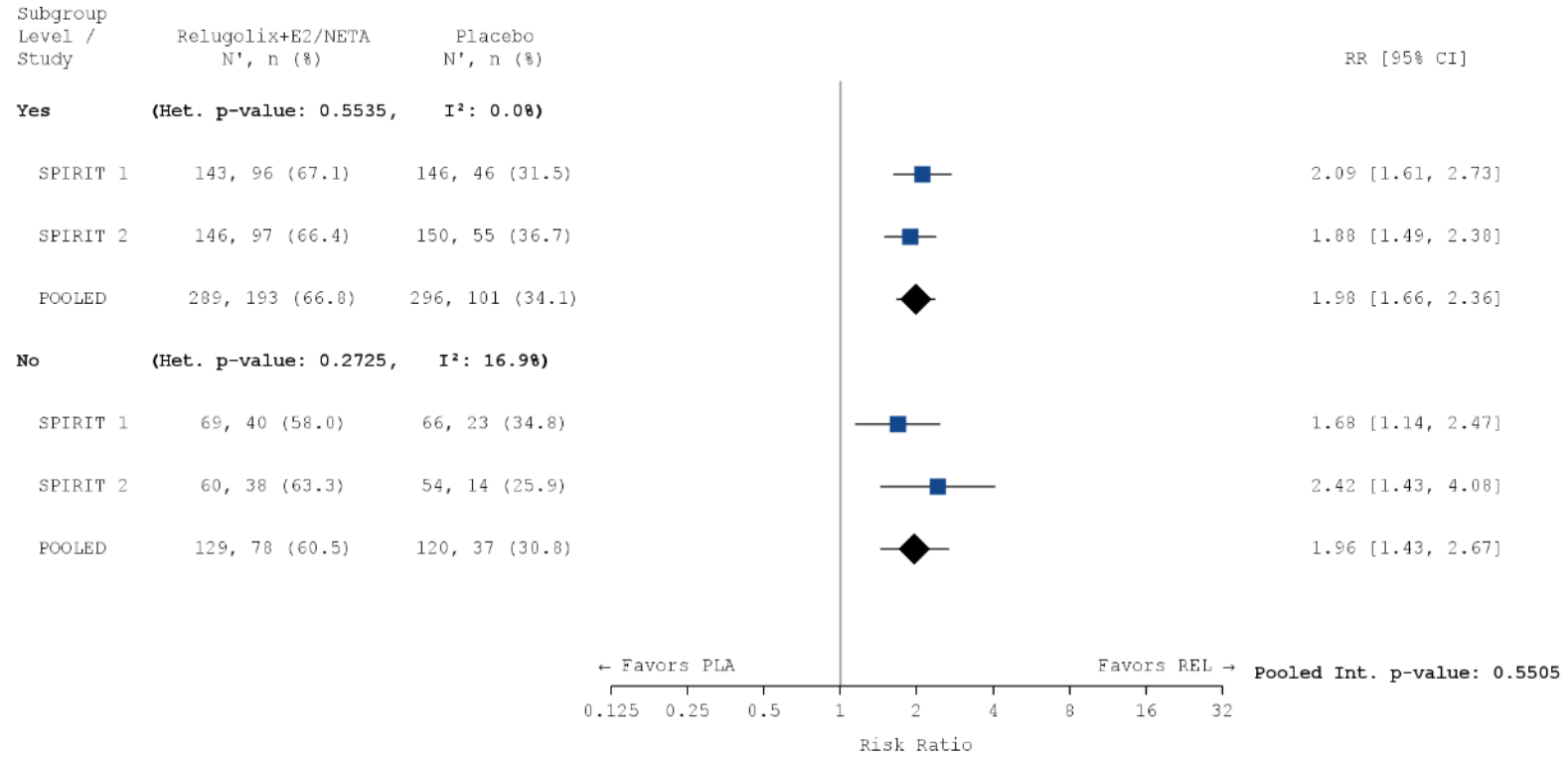
Figure 2.6.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis

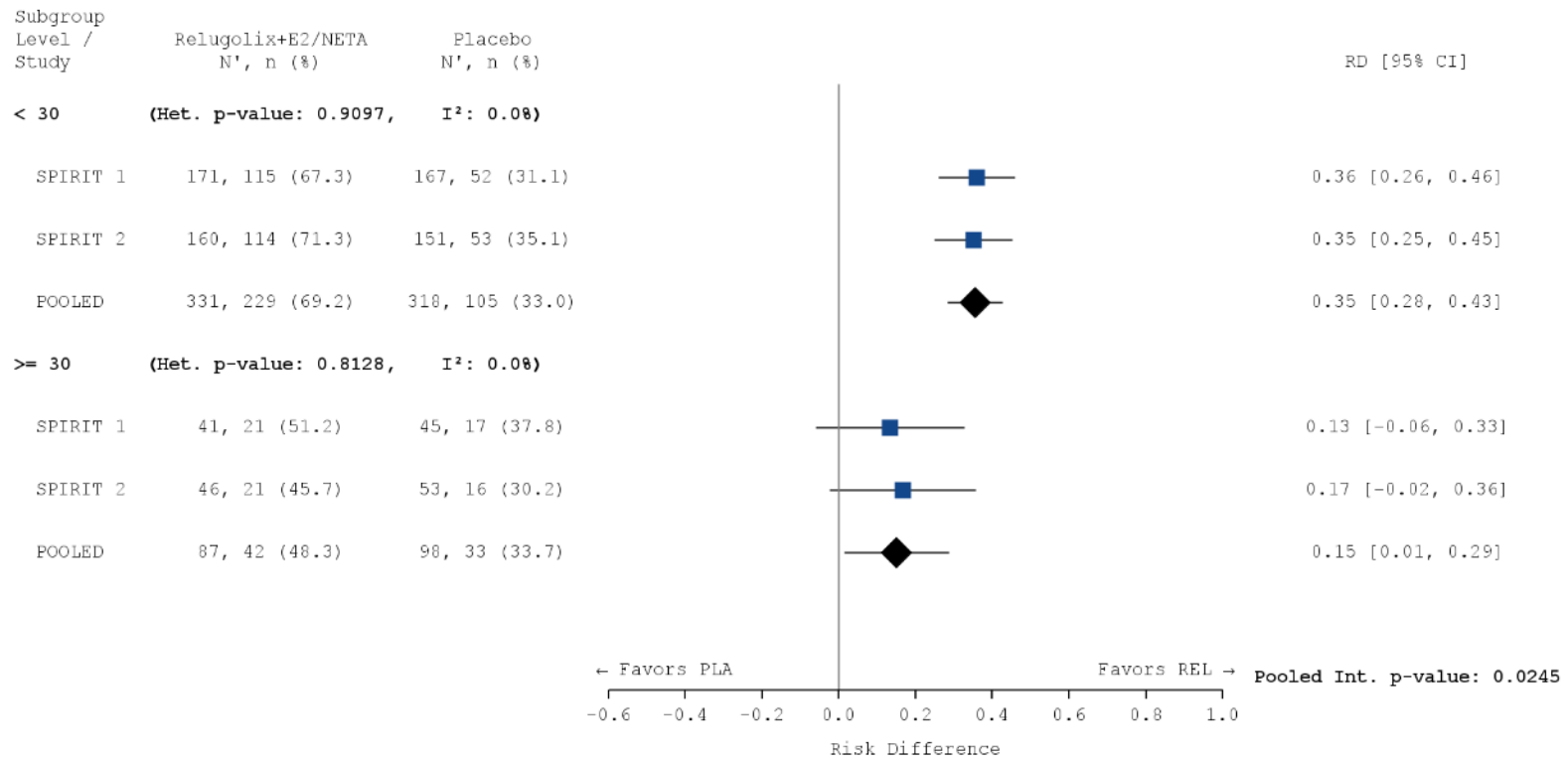


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

2.1.6.3 Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)

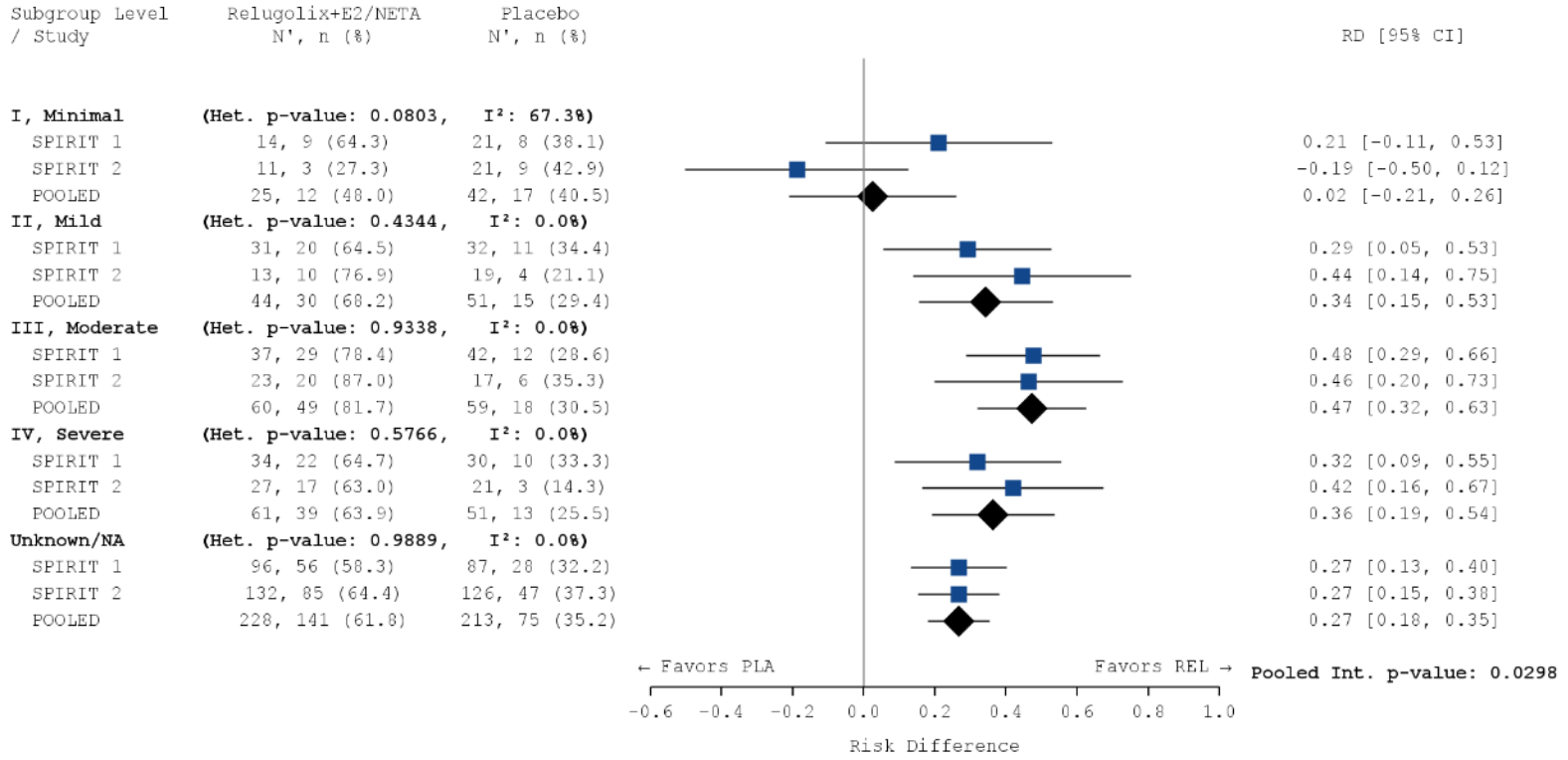
Figure 2.6.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

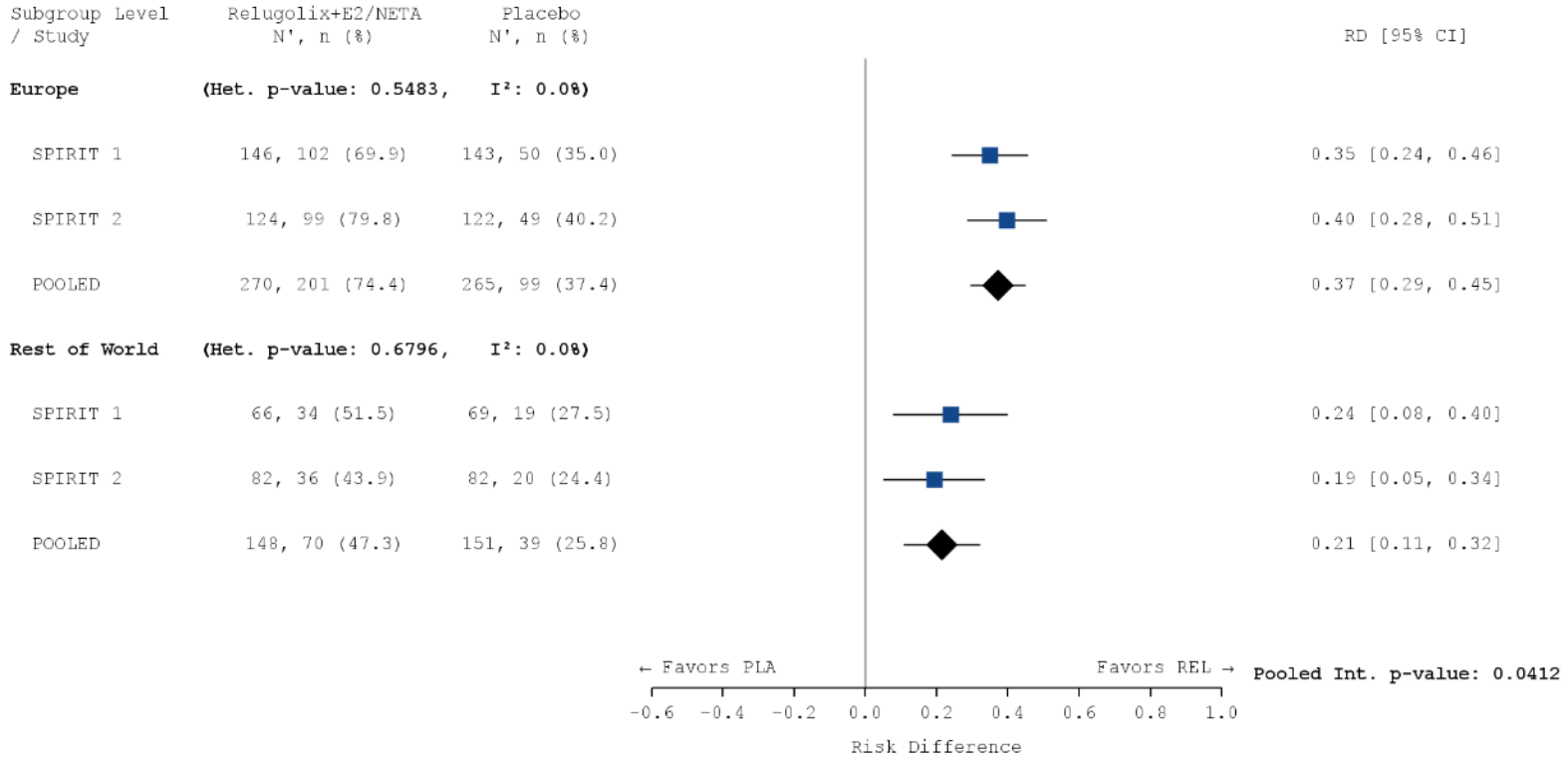
Figure 2.6.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

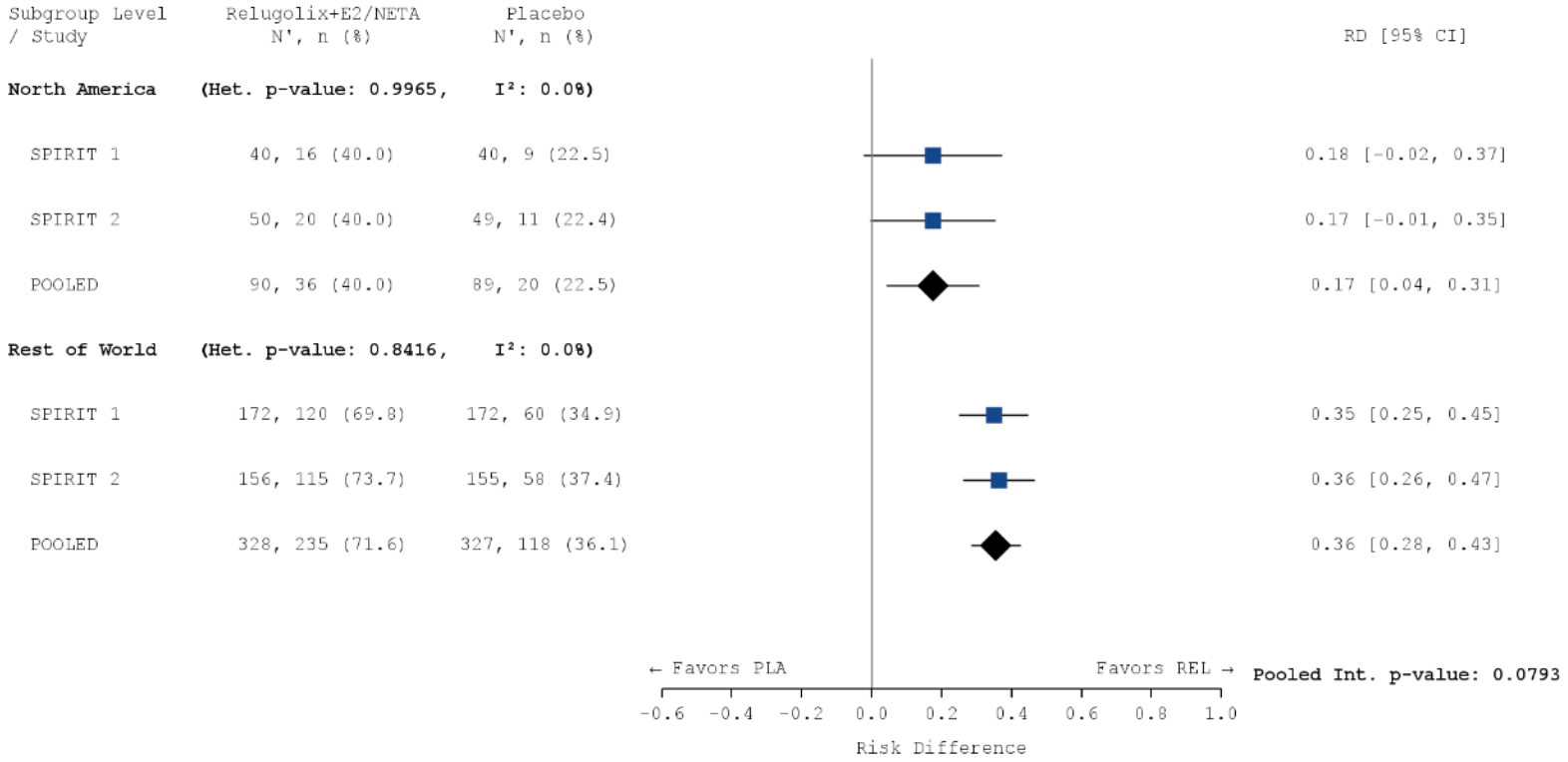
Figure 2.6.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region I

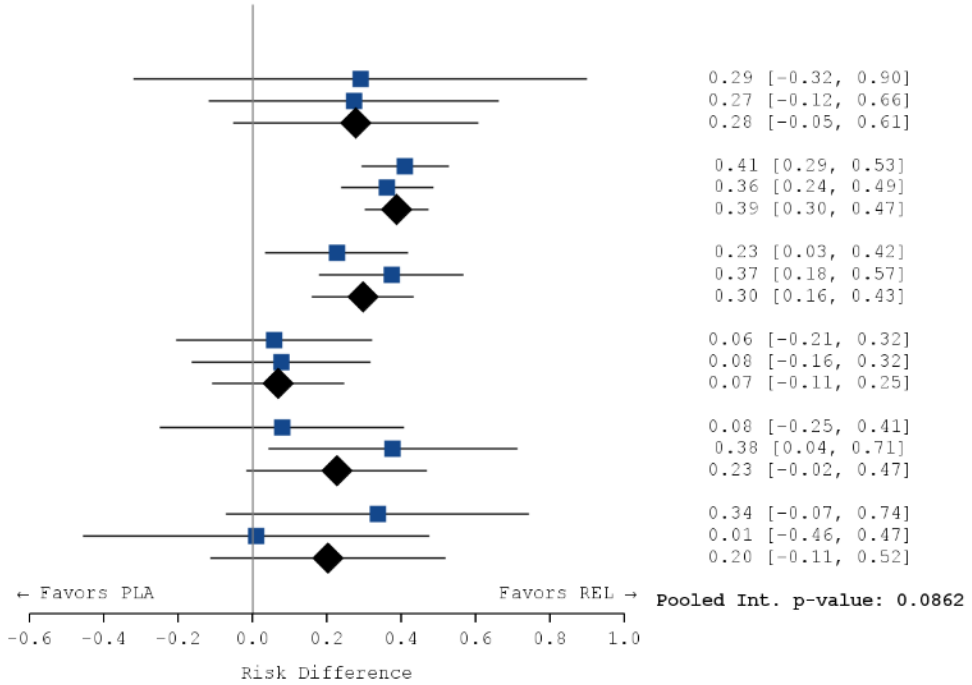


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II

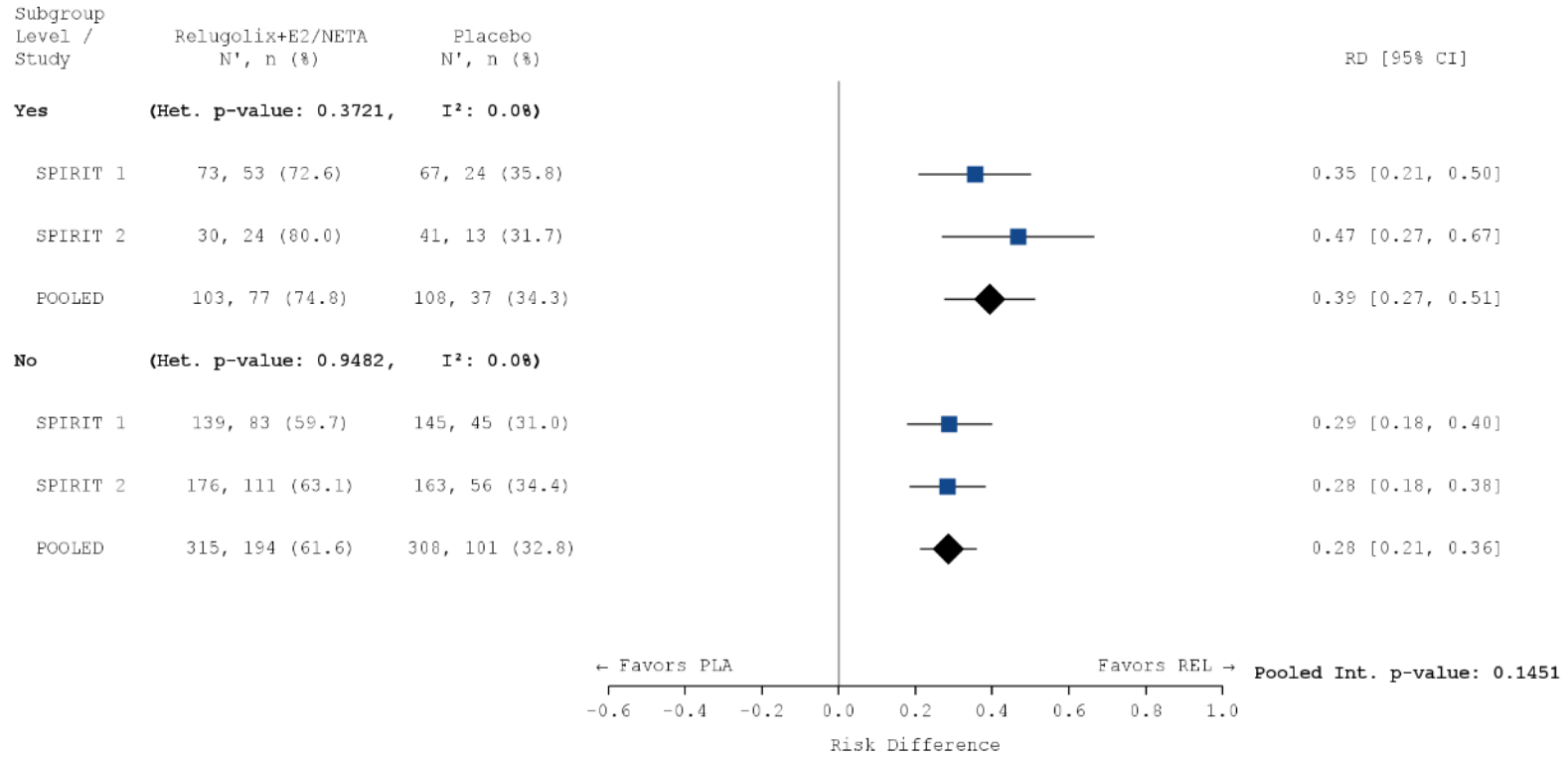
Subgroup Level / Study	Relugolix+E2/NETA N', n (%)	Placebo N', n (%)	RD [95% CI]
< 18.5	**(Het. p-value: 0.9611,**	**I²: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	4, 3 (75.0)	5, 2 (40.0)	0.29 [-0.32, 0.90]
SPIRIT 2	5, 5 (100.0)	13, 7 (53.8)	0.27 [-0.12, 0.66]
POOLED	9, 8 (88.9)	18, 9 (50.0)	0.28 [-0.05, 0.61]
18.5 - < 25	**(Het. p-value: 0.5814,**	**I²: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	122, 83 (68.0)	113, 30 (26.5)	0.41 [0.29, 0.53]
SPIRIT 2	104, 77 (74.0)	100, 37 (37.0)	0.36 [0.24, 0.49]
POOLED	226, 160 (70.8)	213, 67 (31.5)	0.39 [0.30, 0.47]
25 - < 30	**(Het. p-value: 0.2913,**	**I²: 10.2%)**	
SPIRIT 1	45, 29 (64.4)	49, 20 (40.8)	0.23 [0.03, 0.42]
SPIRIT 2	51, 32 (62.7)	38, 9 (23.7)	0.37 [0.18, 0.57]
POOLED	96, 61 (63.5)	87, 29 (33.3)	0.30 [0.16, 0.43]
30 - < 35	**(Het. p-value: 0.9192,**	**I²: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	22, 12 (54.5)	23, 11 (47.8)	0.06 [-0.21, 0.32]
SPIRIT 2	27, 11 (40.7)	37, 12 (32.4)	0.08 [-0.16, 0.32]
POOLED	49, 23 (46.9)	60, 23 (38.3)	0.07 [-0.11, 0.25]
35 - < 40	**(Het. p-value: 0.2134,**	**I²: 35.4%)**	
SPIRIT 1	14, 5 (35.7)	14, 4 (28.6)	0.08 [-0.25, 0.41]
SPIRIT 2	13, 8 (61.5)	12, 3 (25.0)	0.38 [0.04, 0.71]
POOLED	27, 13 (48.1)	26, 7 (26.9)	0.23 [-0.02, 0.47]
>= 40	**(Het. p-value: 0.3004,**	**I²: 6.7%)**	
SPIRIT 1	5, 4 (80.0)	8, 2 (25.0)	0.34 [-0.07, 0.74]
SPIRIT 2	6, 2 (33.3)	4, 1 (25.0)	0.01 [-0.46, 0.47]
POOLED	11, 6 (54.5)	12, 3 (25.0)	0.20 [-0.11, 0.52]



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

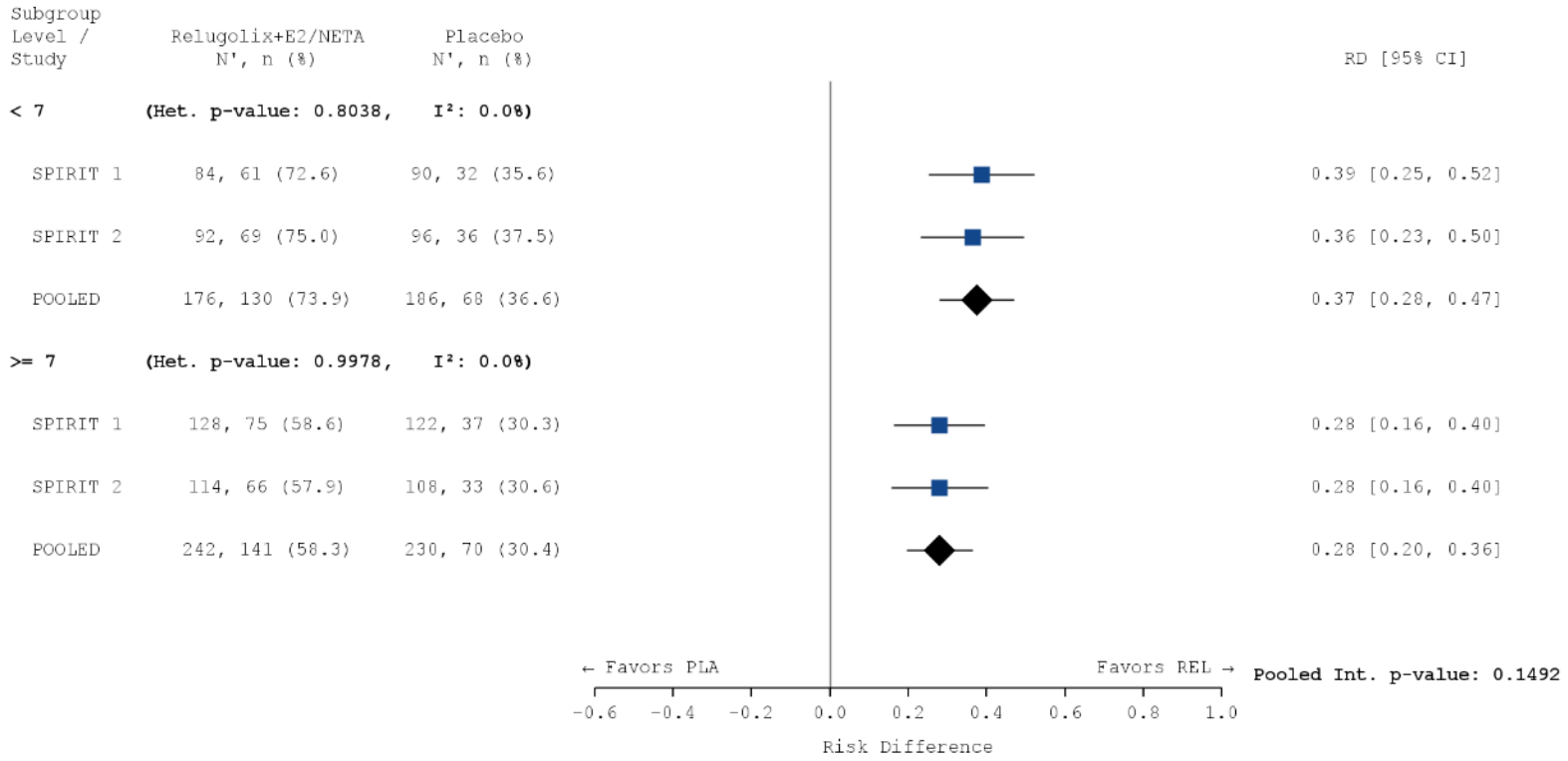
Figure 2.6.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

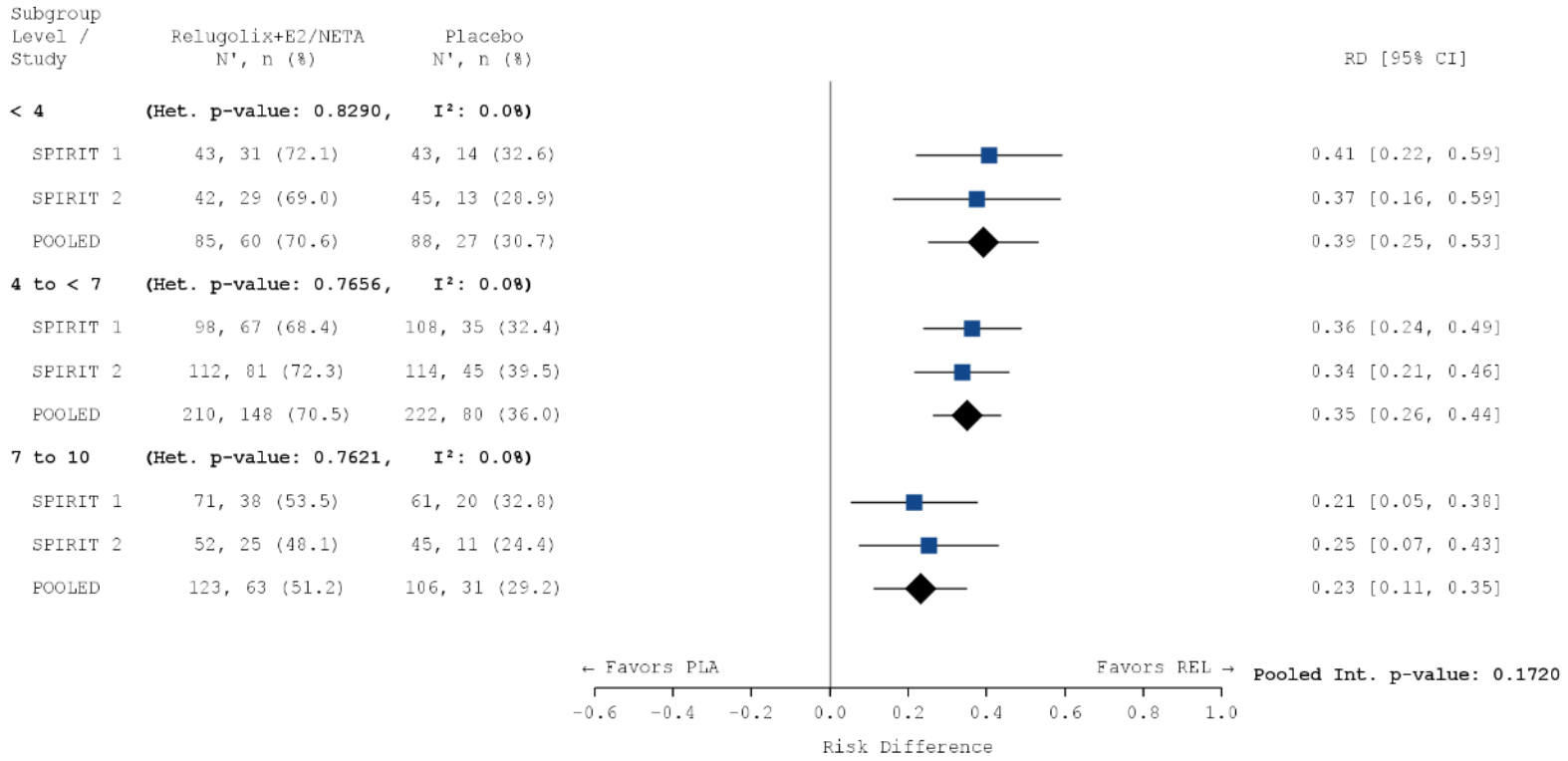
Figure 2.6.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

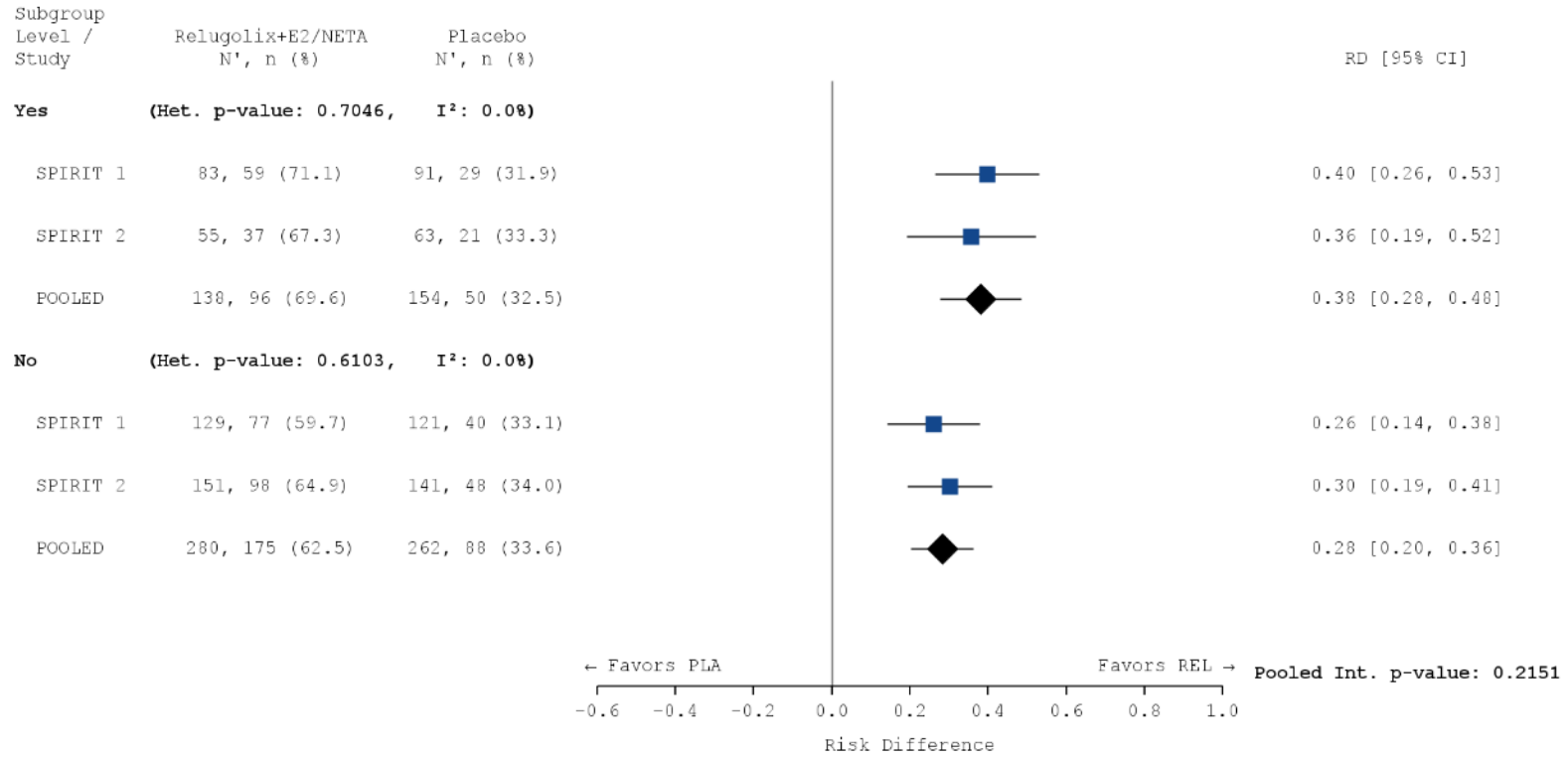
Figure 2.6.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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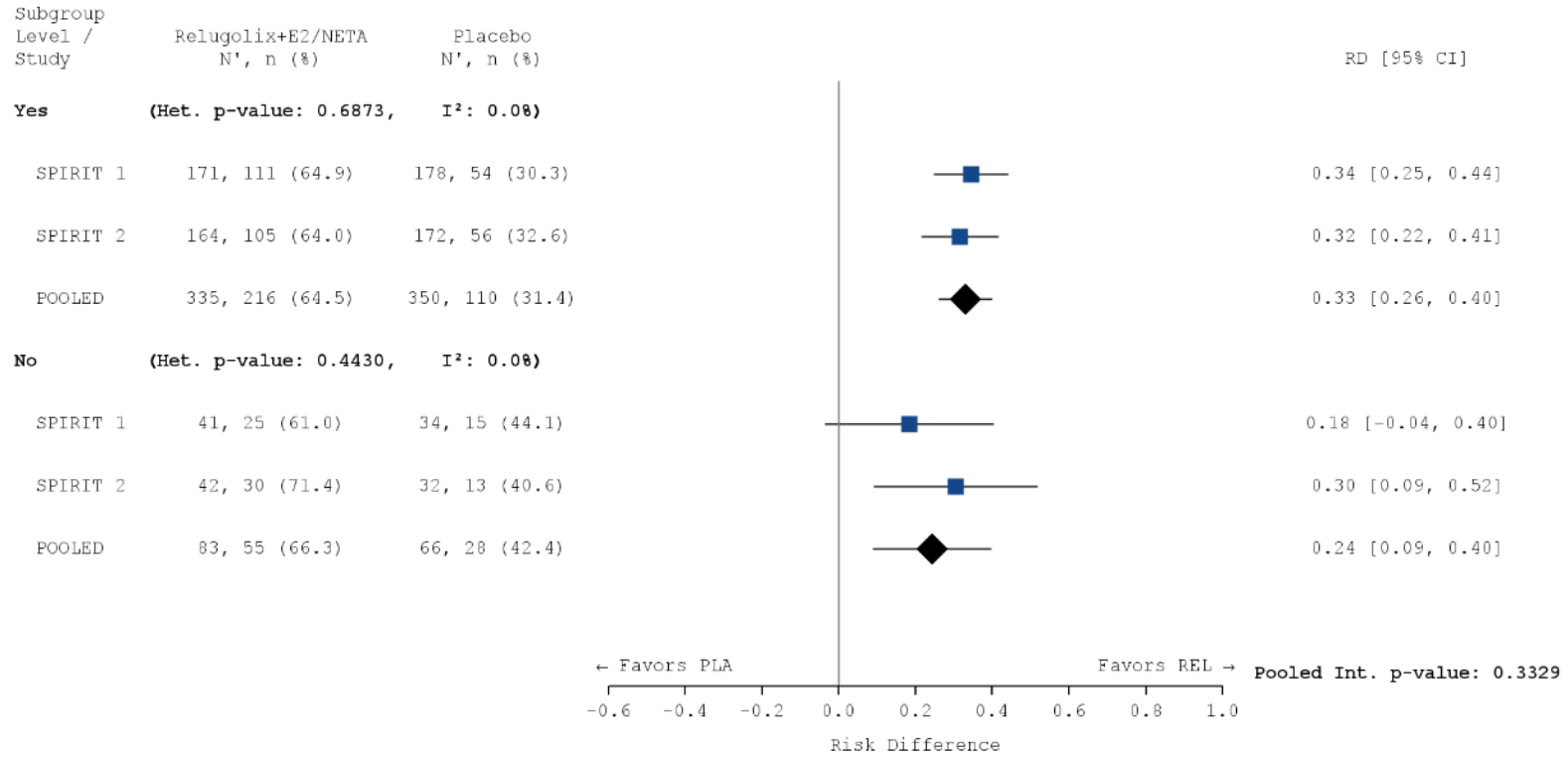
Figure 2.6.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
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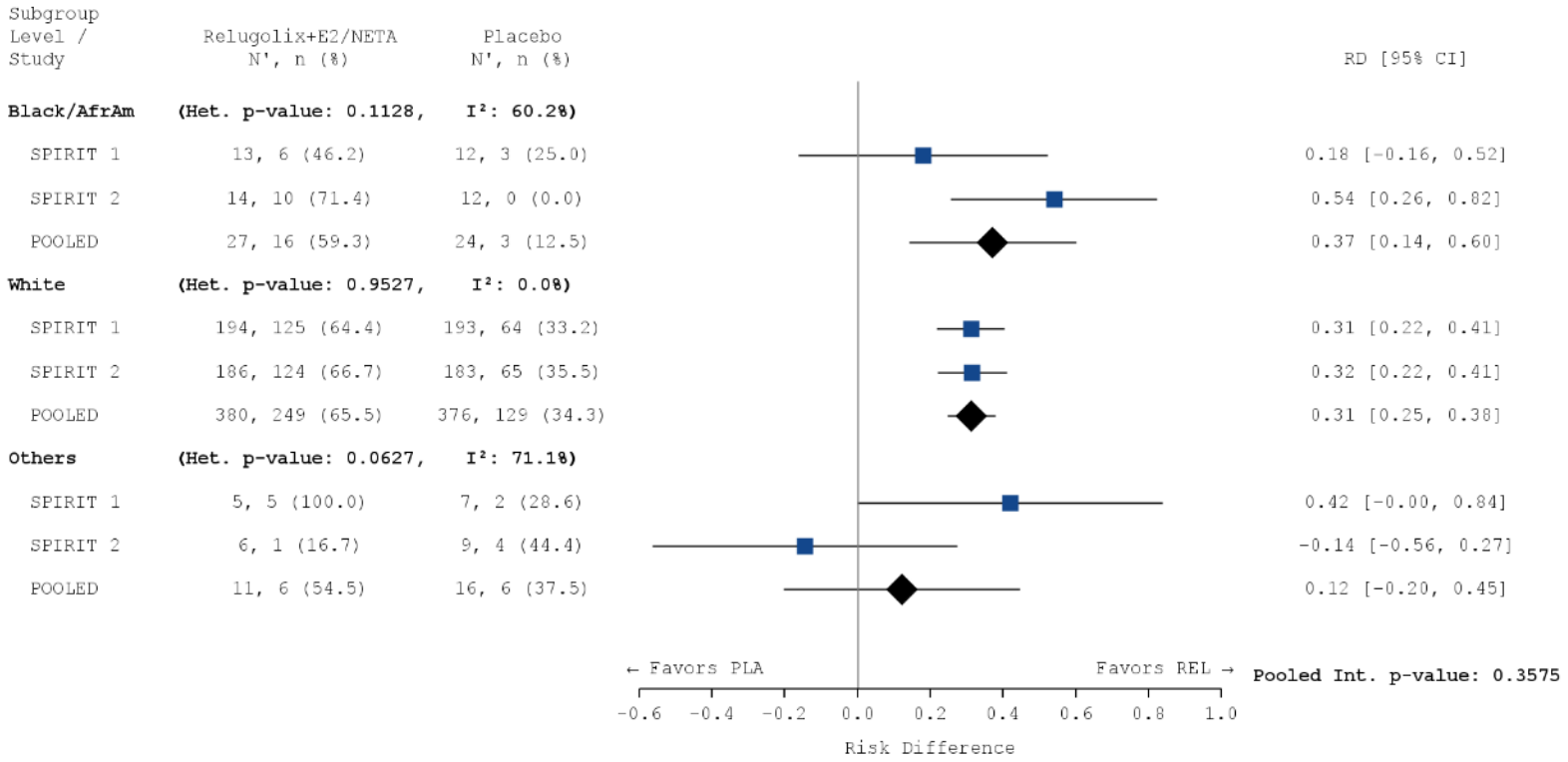
Figure 2.6.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
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Figure 2.6.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category I

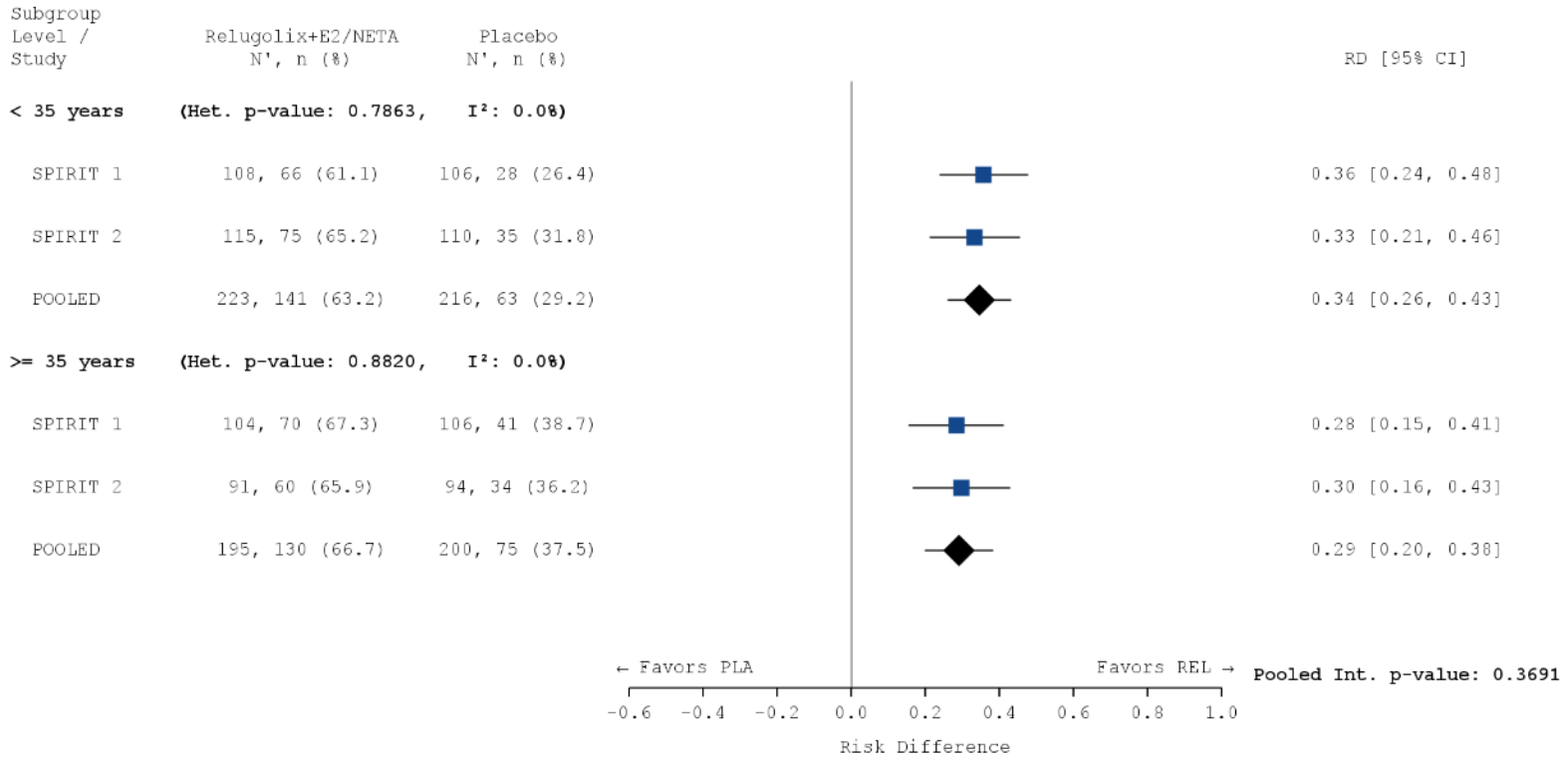

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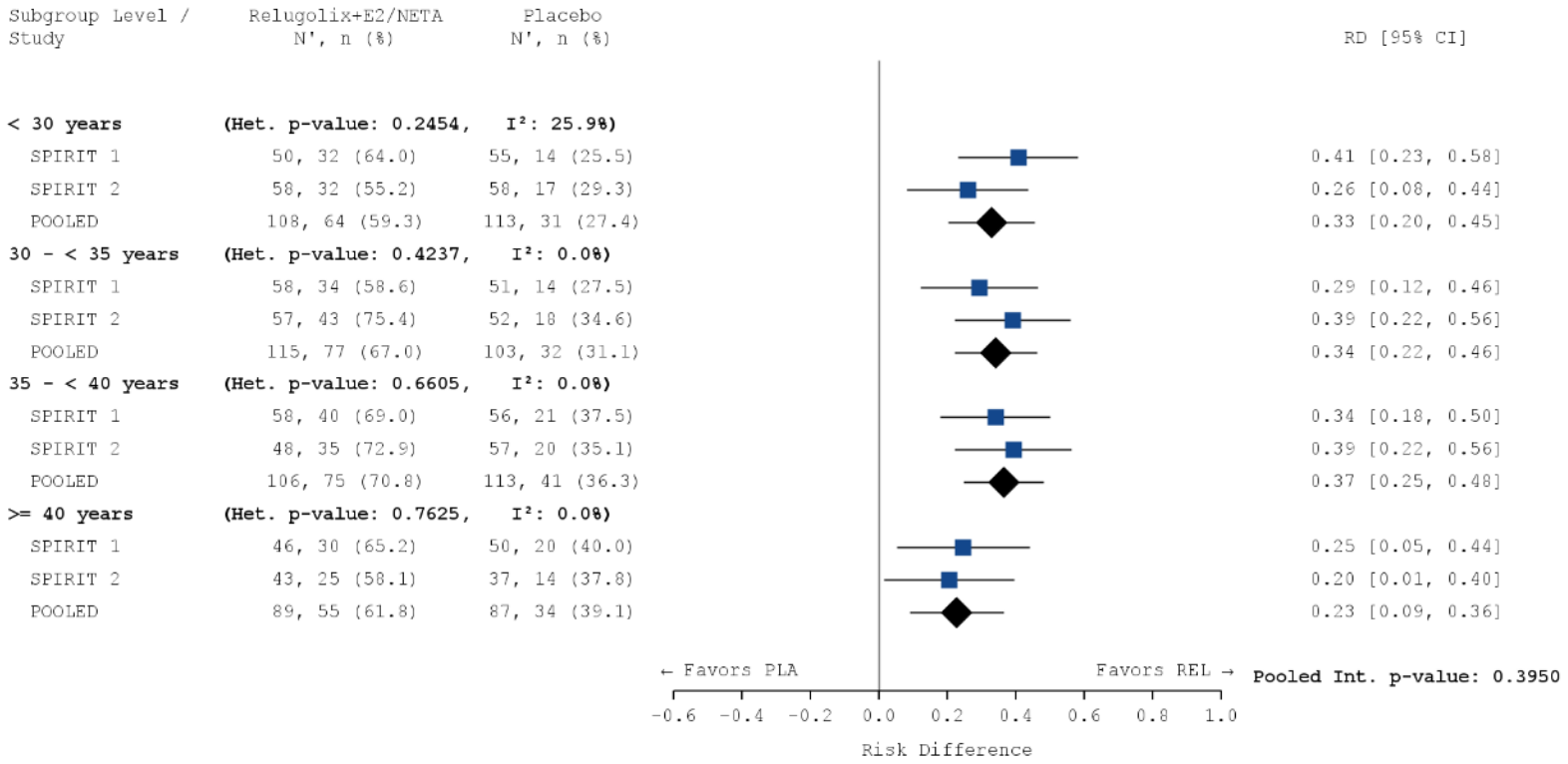
Figure 2.6.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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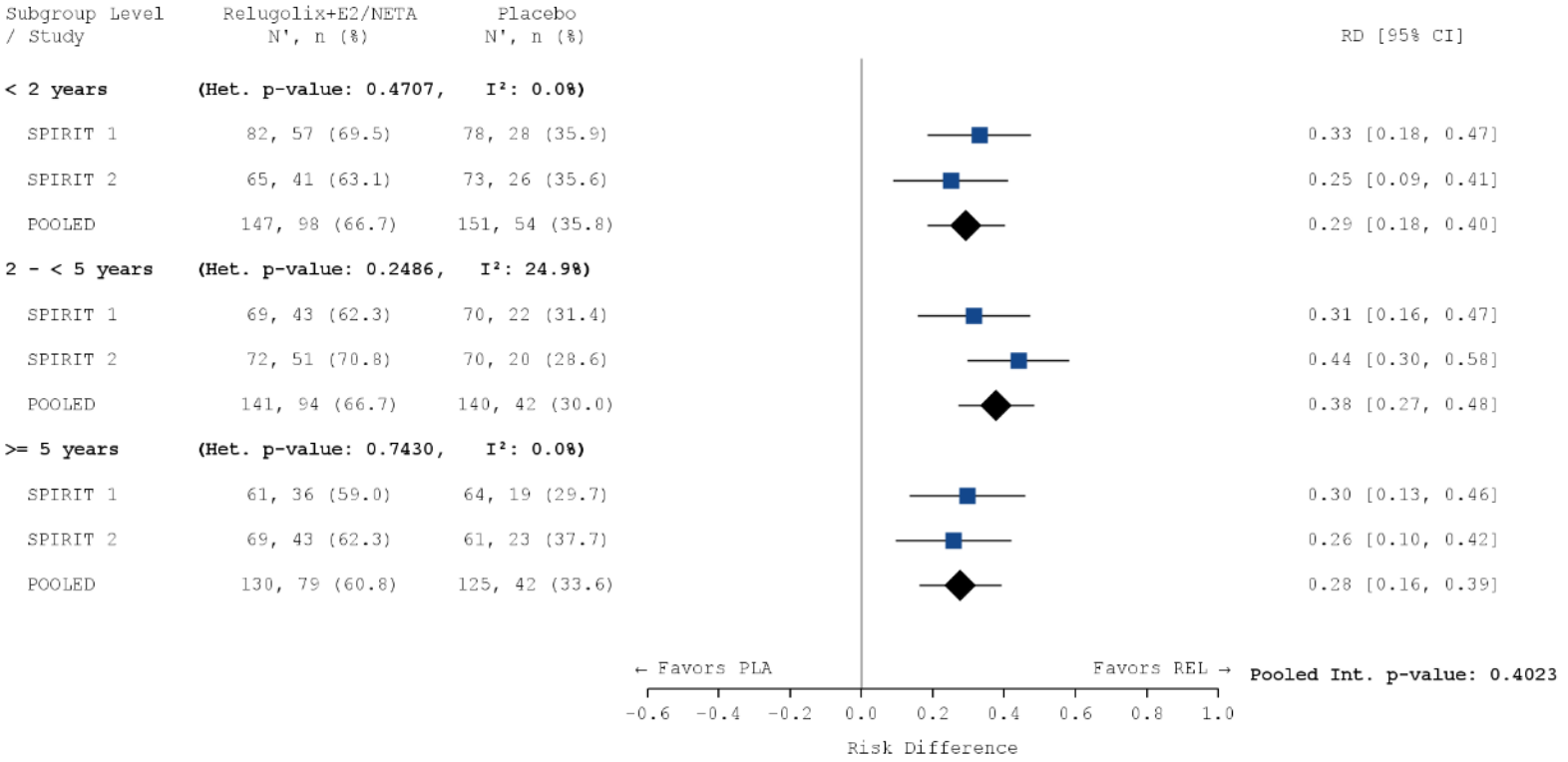
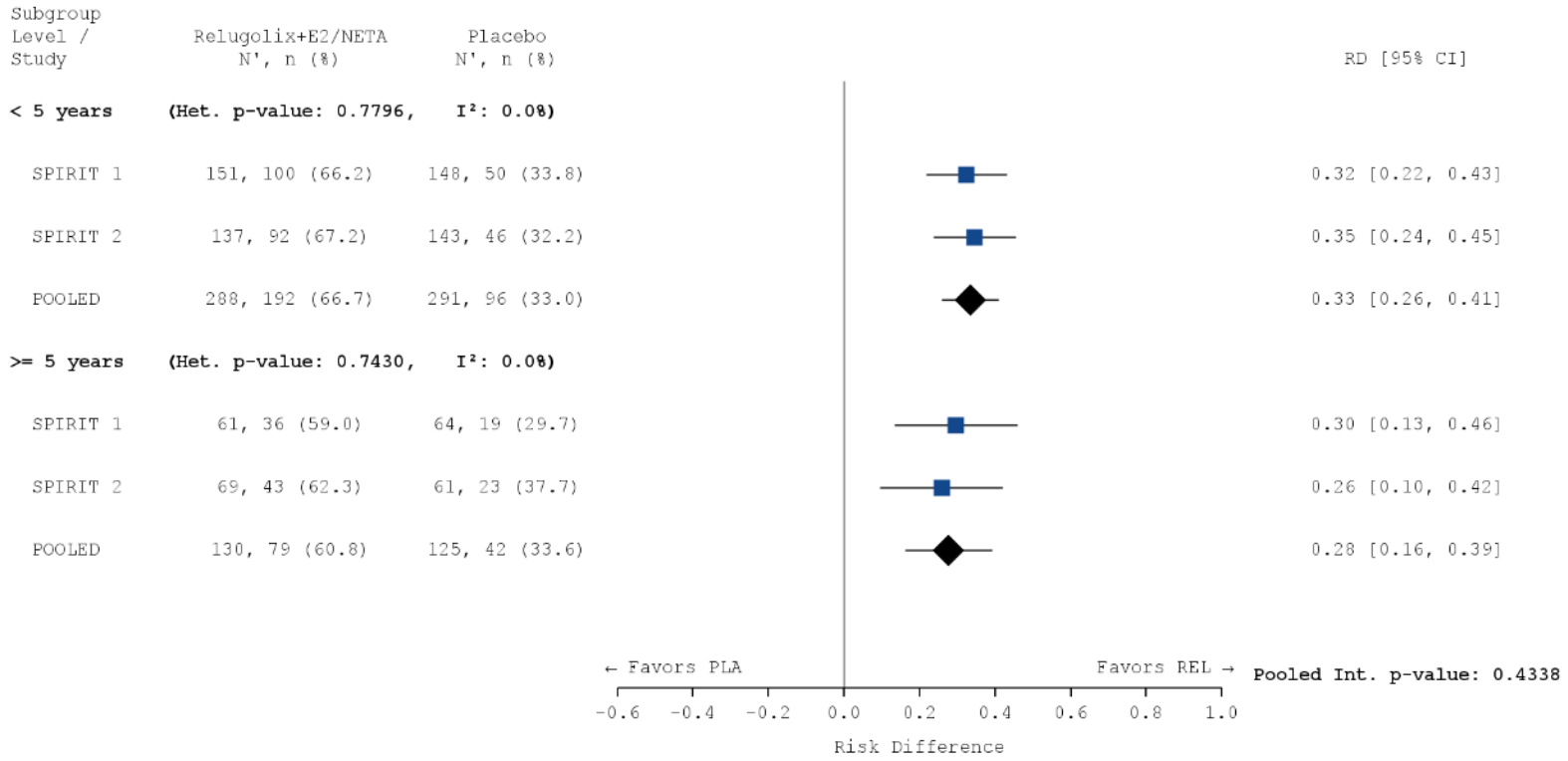
Figure 2.6.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

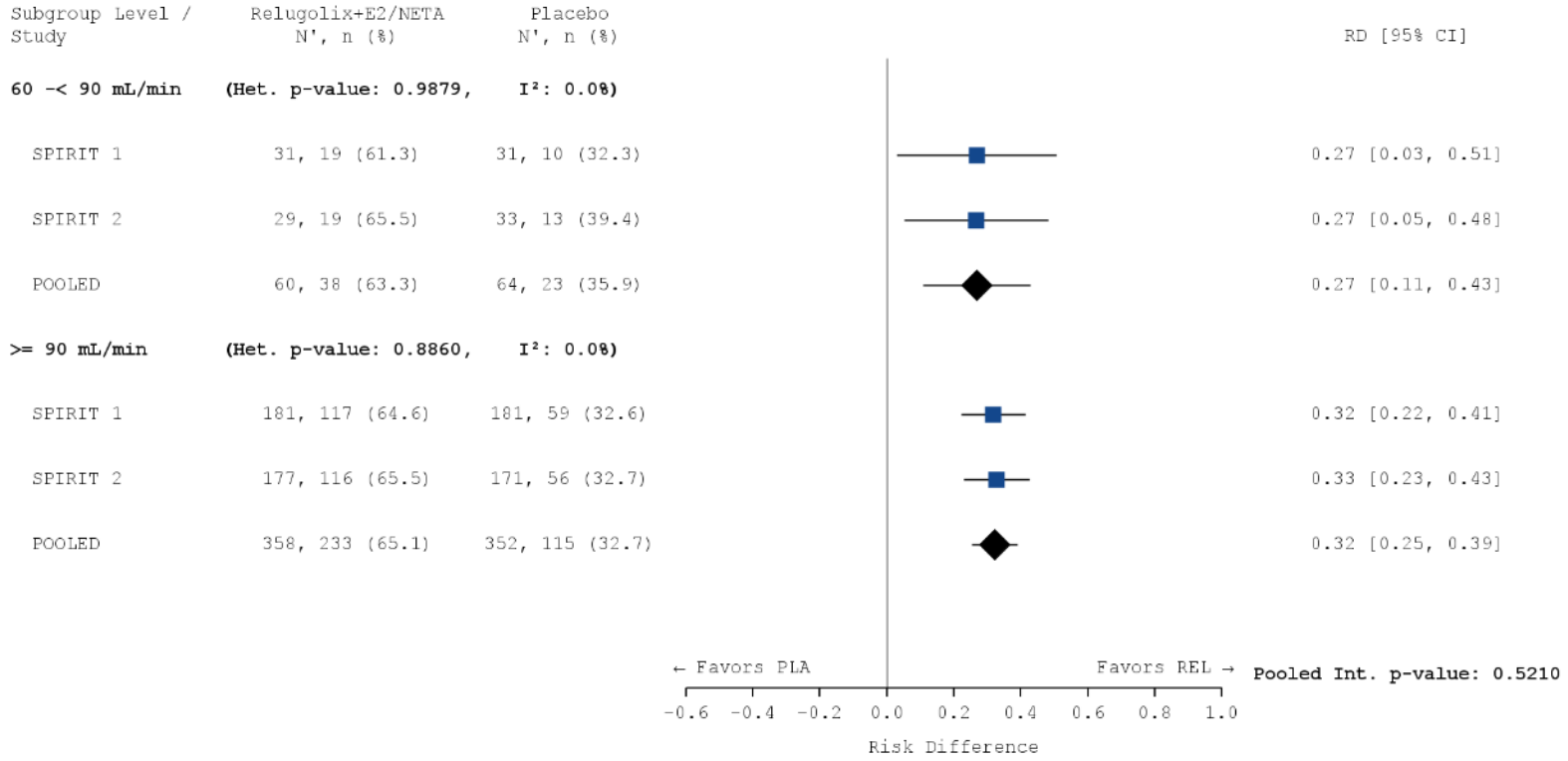
Figure 2.6.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

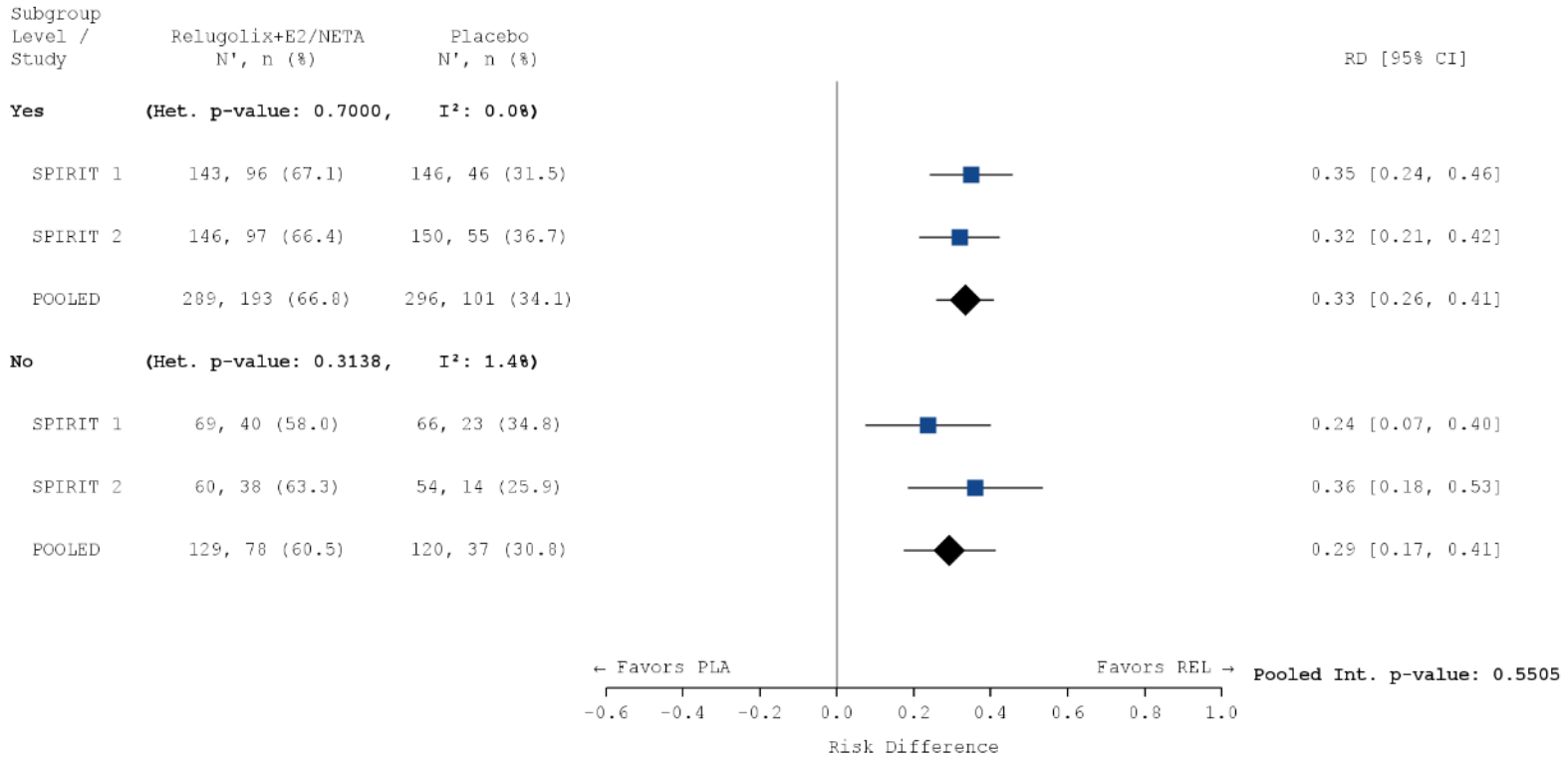
Figure 2.6.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dysmenorrhea at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
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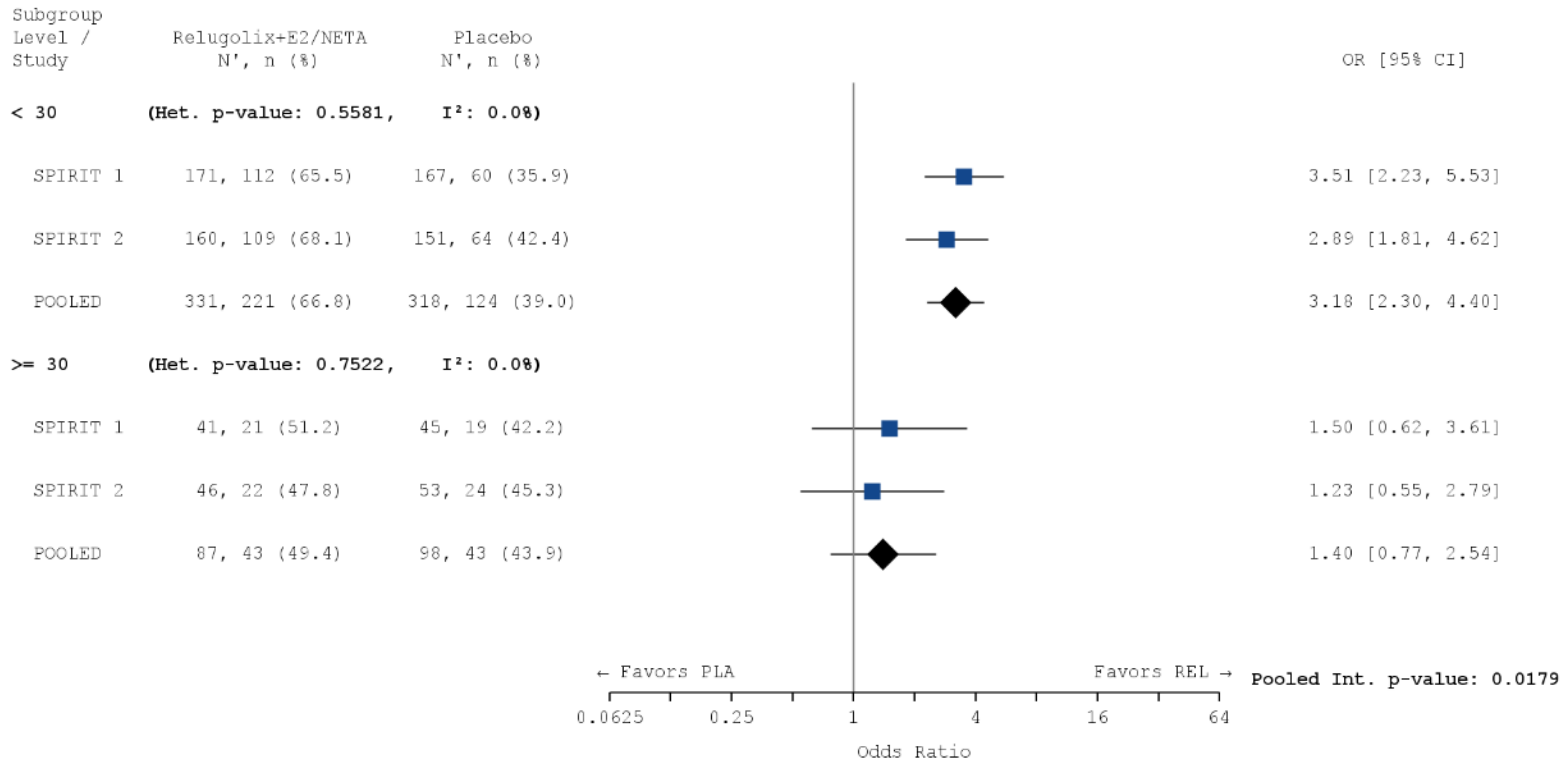
2.1.6.4 Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)

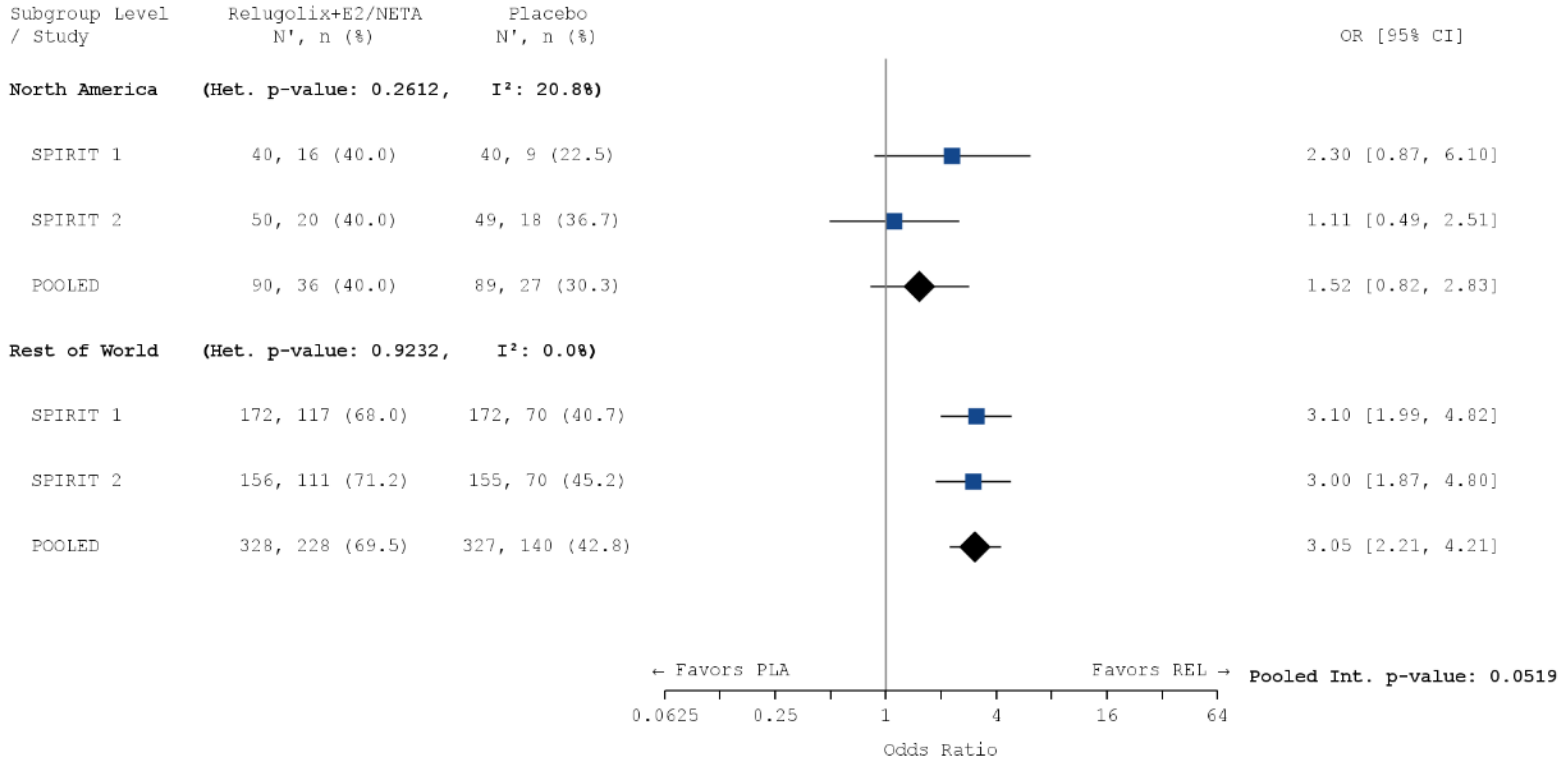
Figure 2.6.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

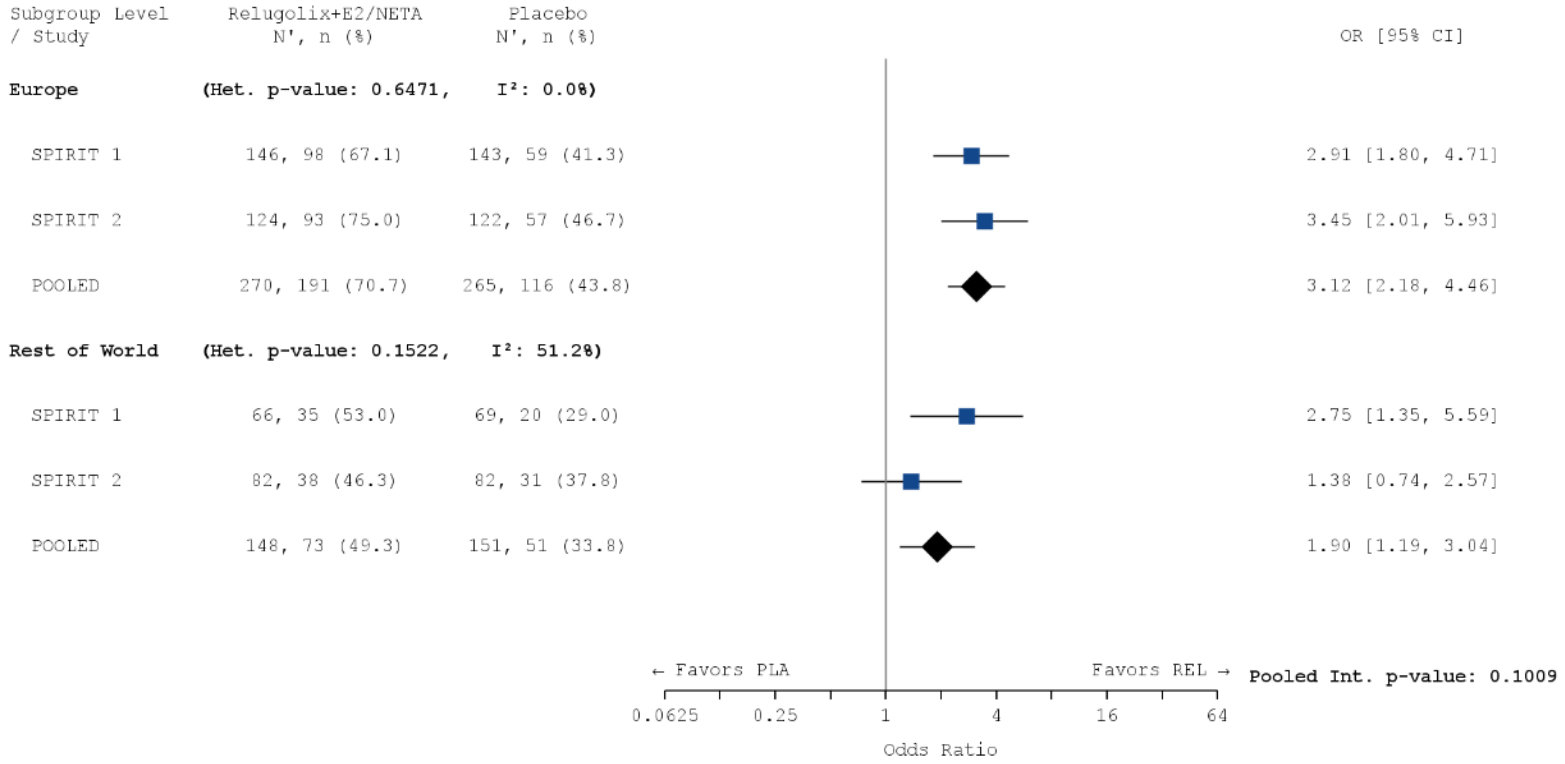
Figure 2.6.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

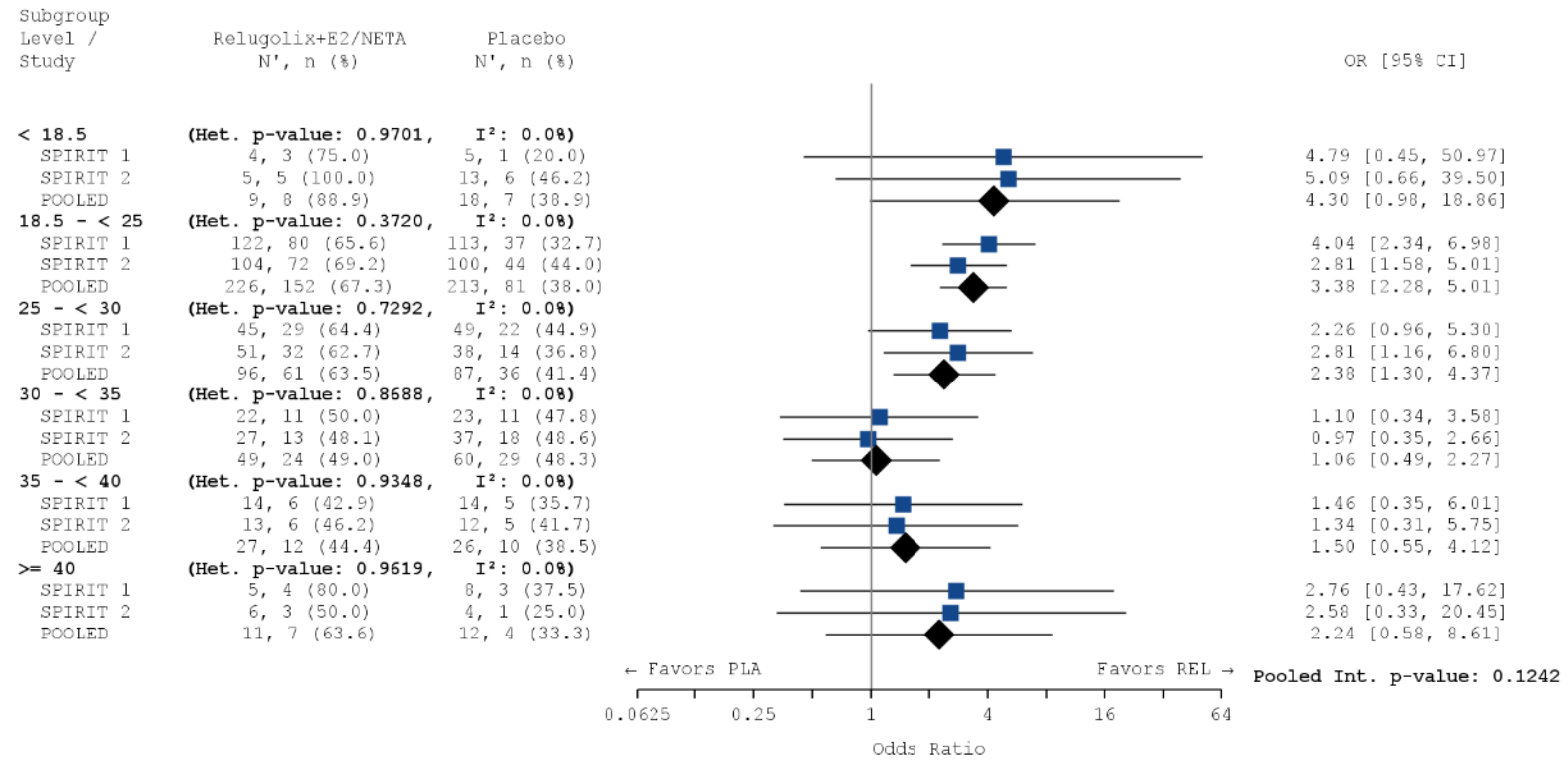
Figure 2.6.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

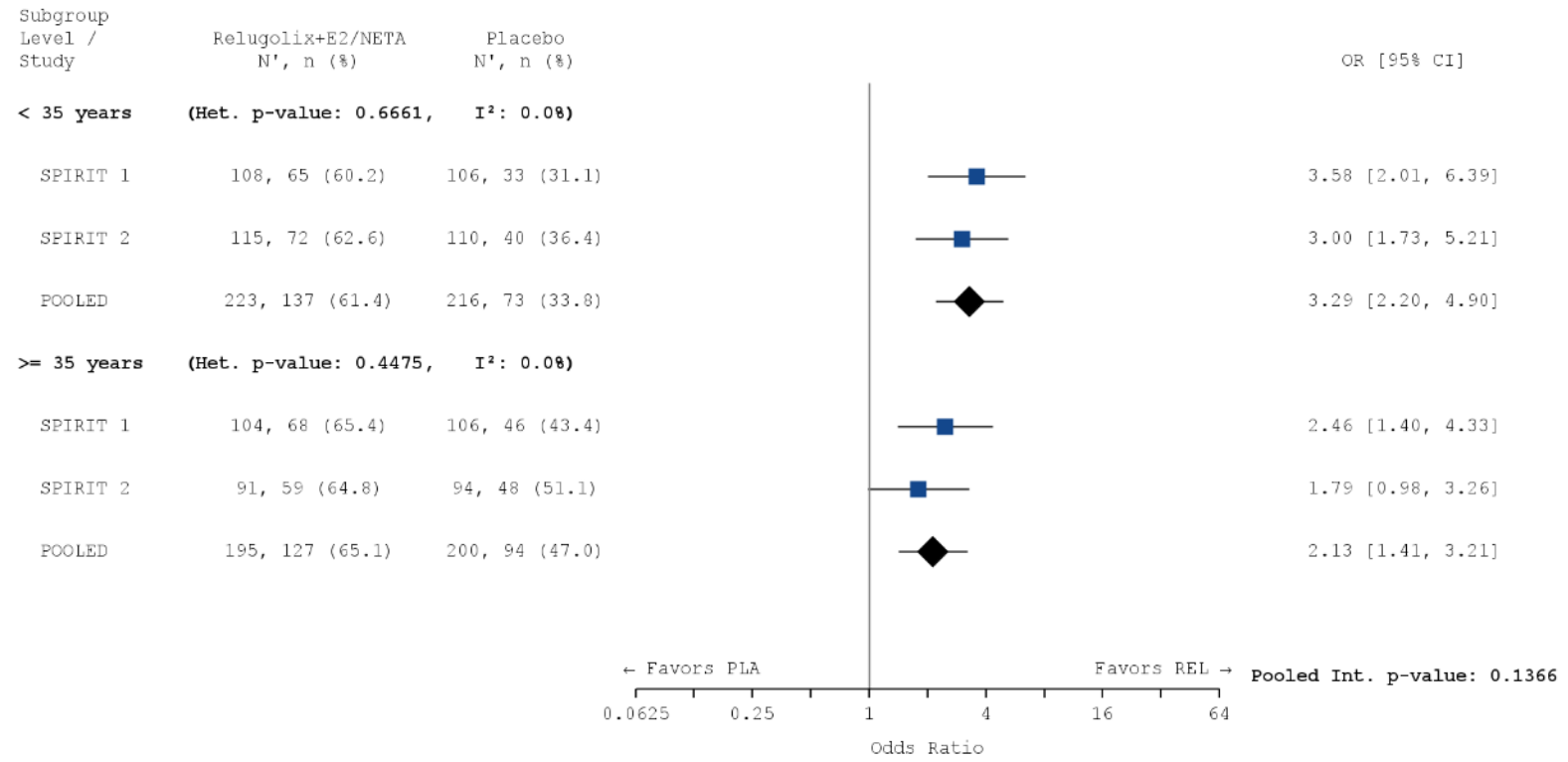
Figure 2.6.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

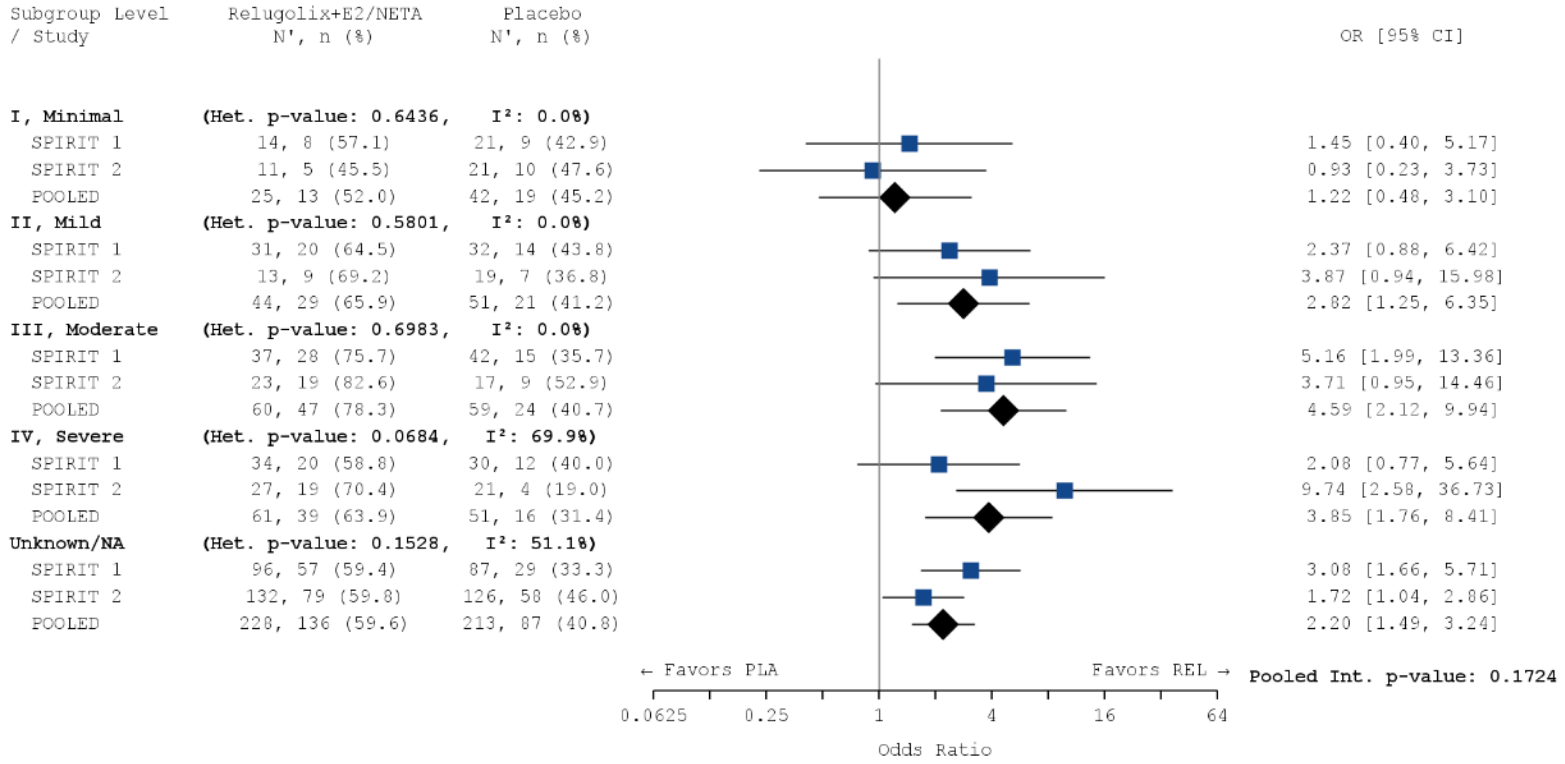
Figure 2.6.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
AFSE stage



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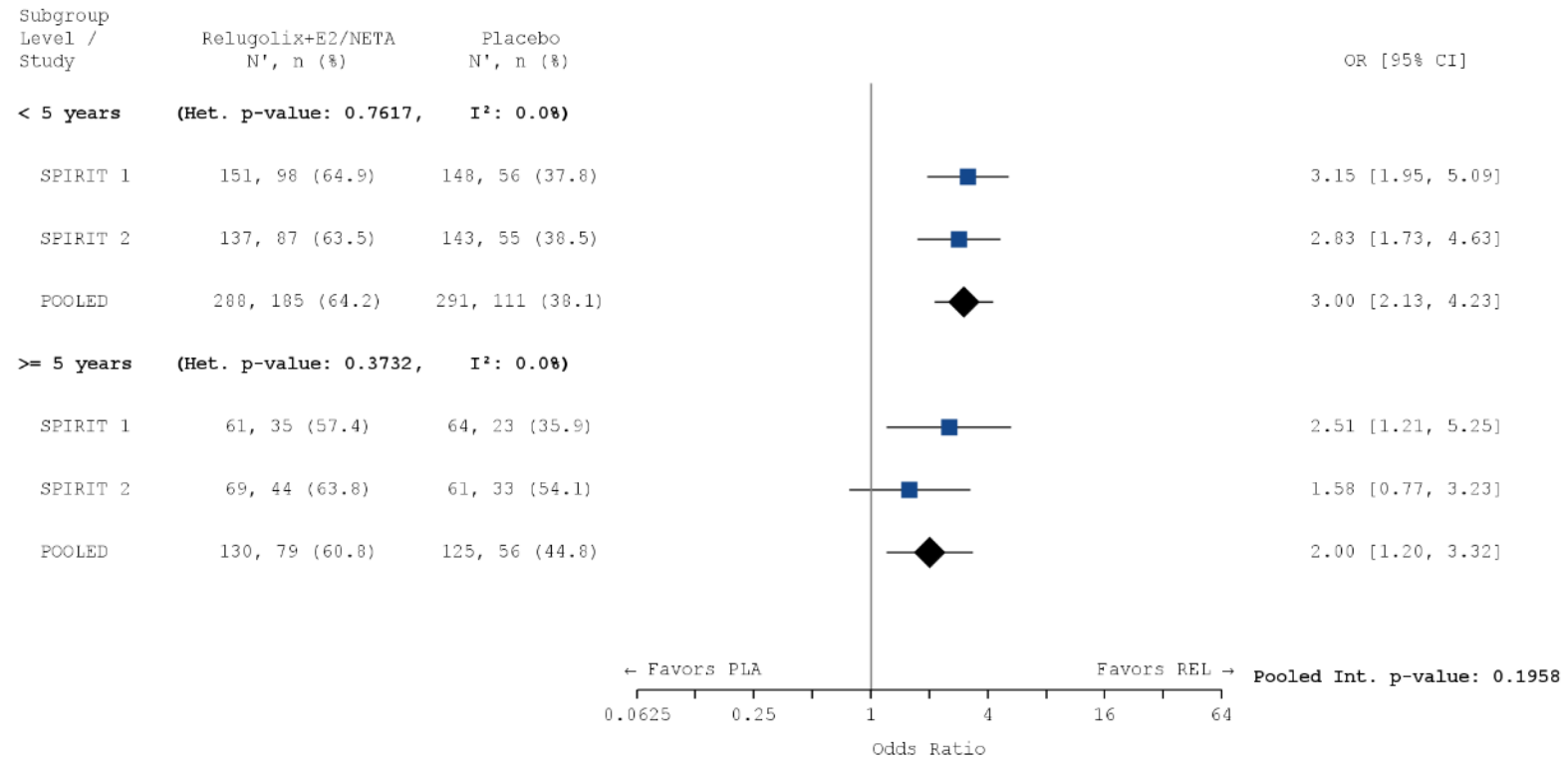
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



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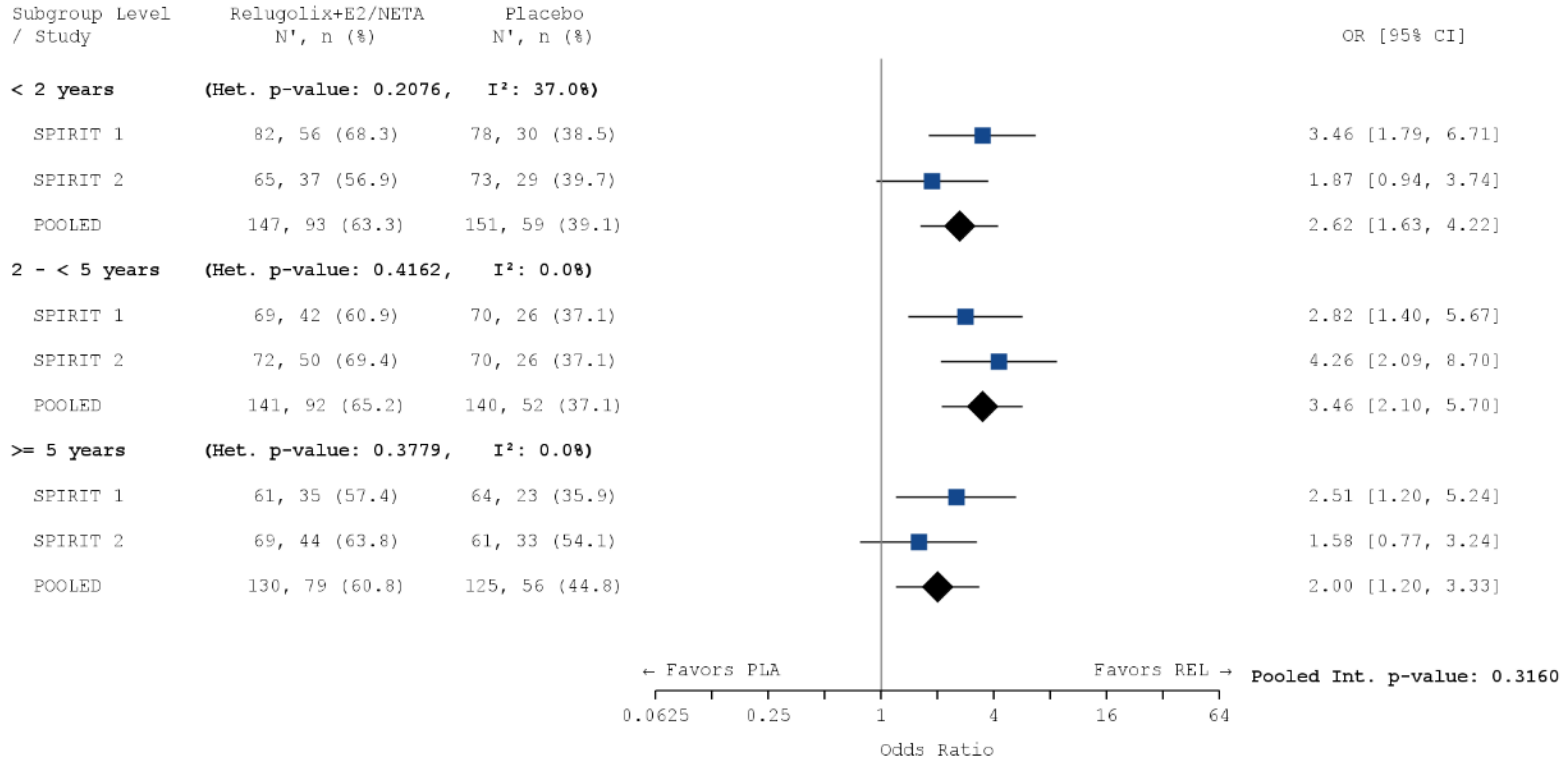
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

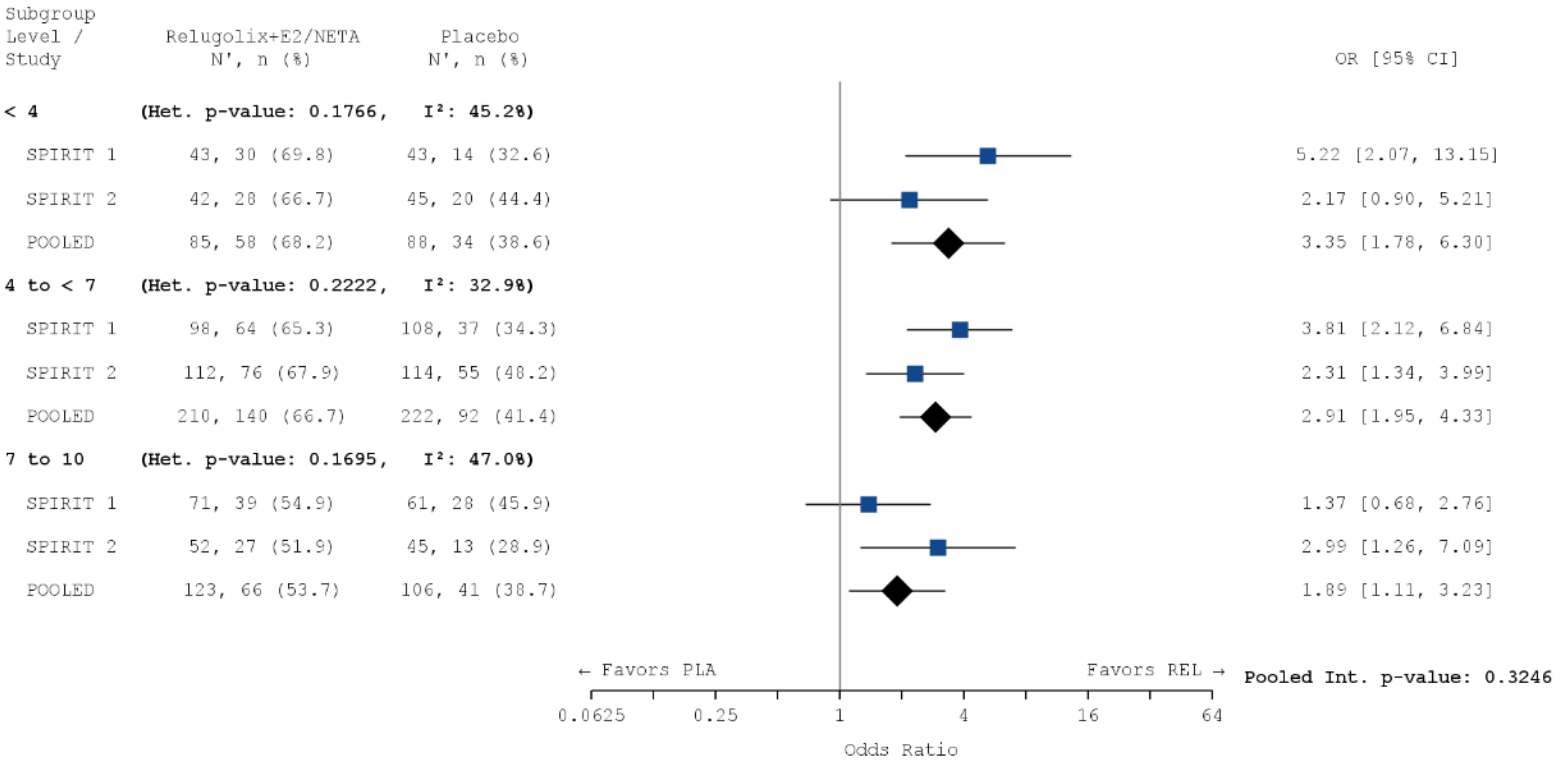
Figure 2.6.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



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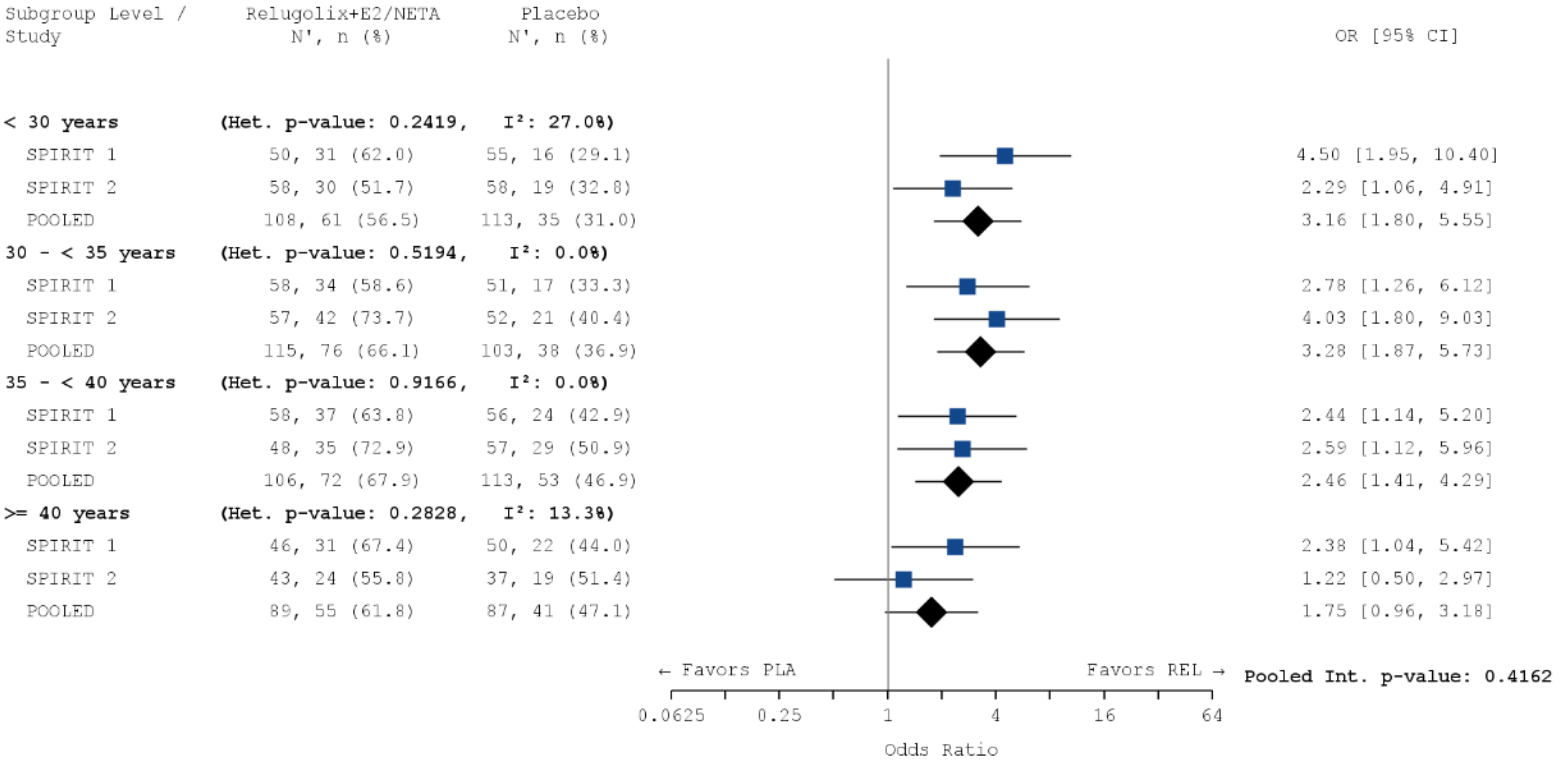
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

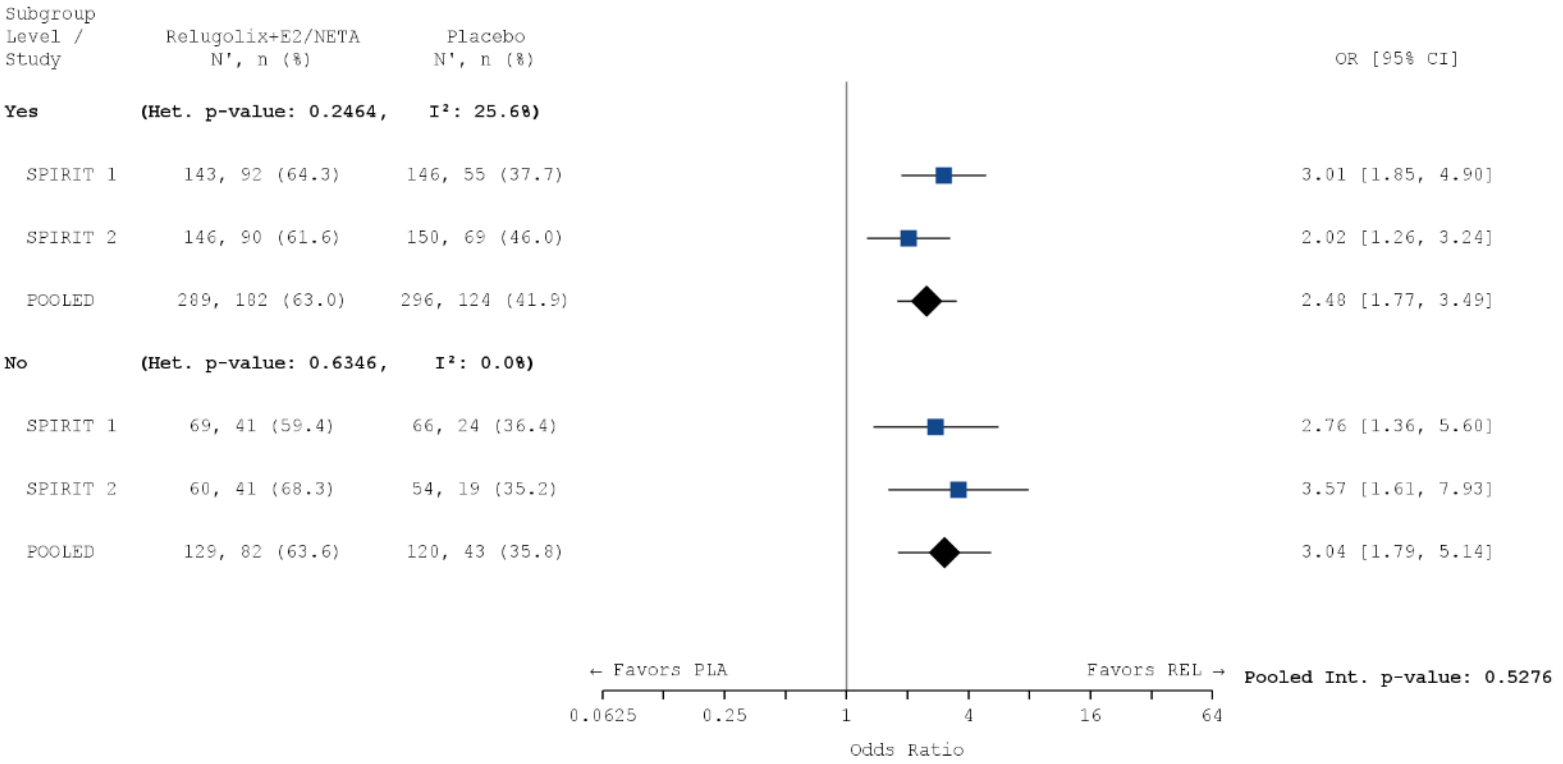
Figure 2.6.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



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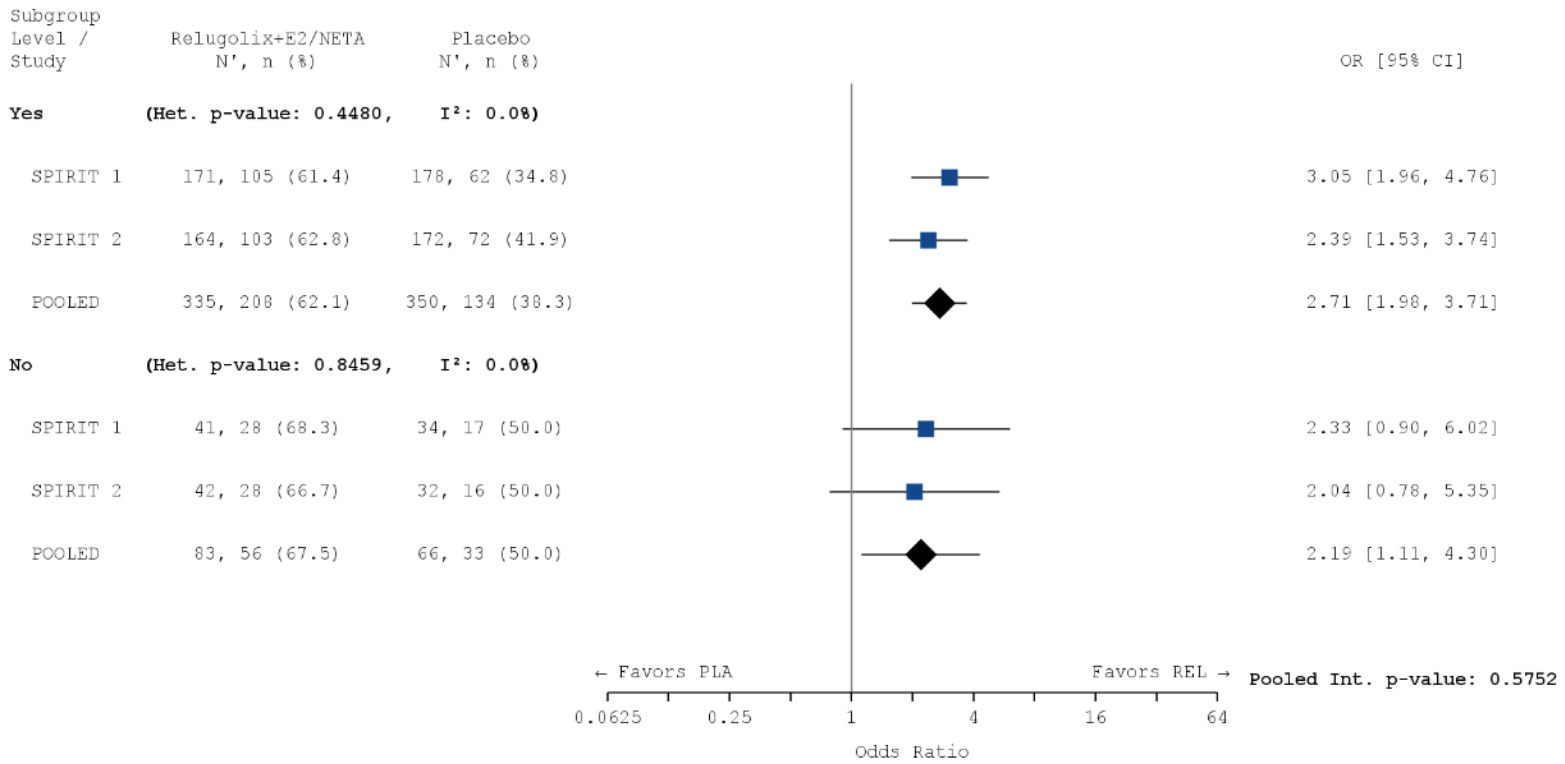
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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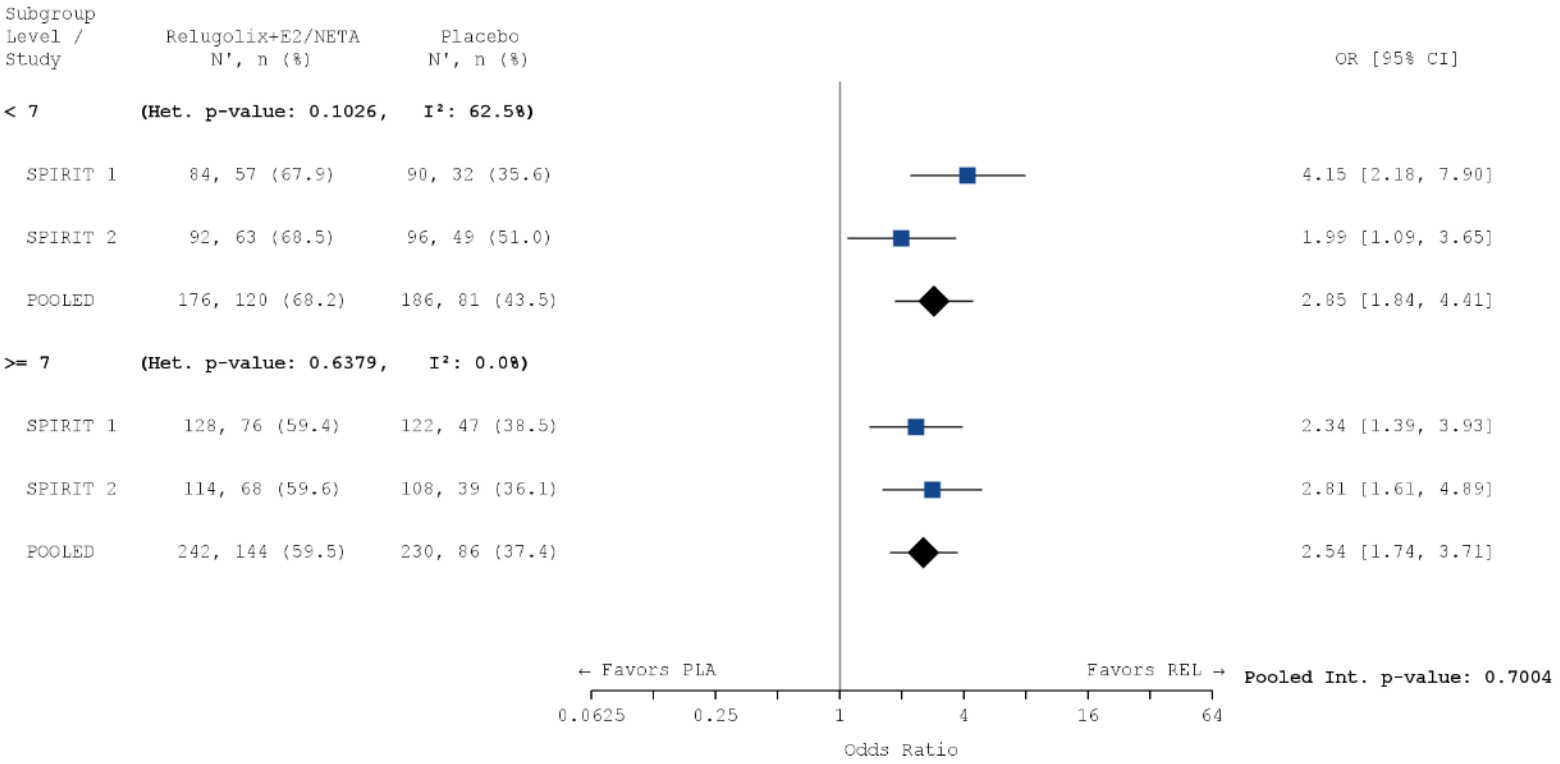
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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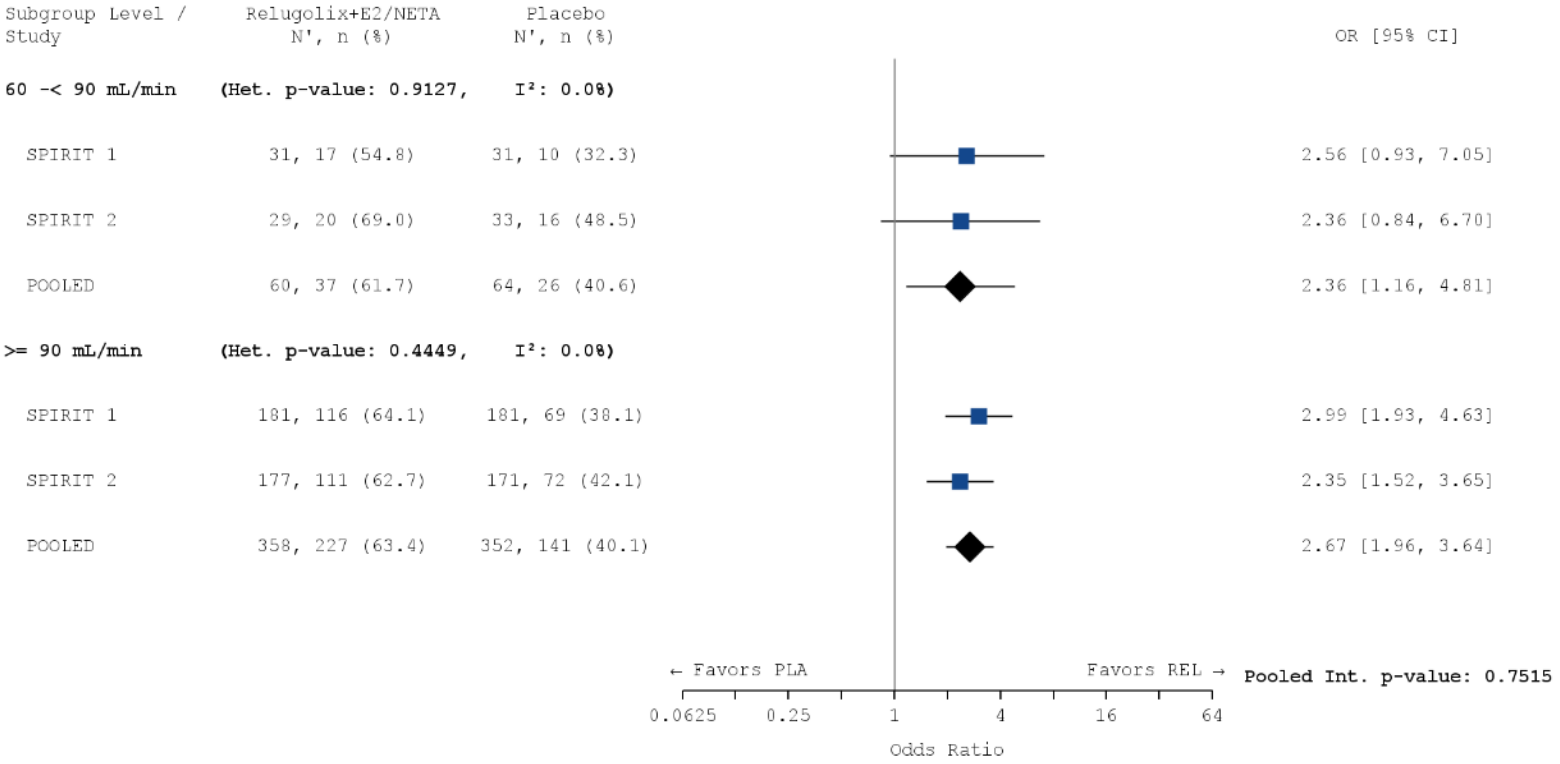
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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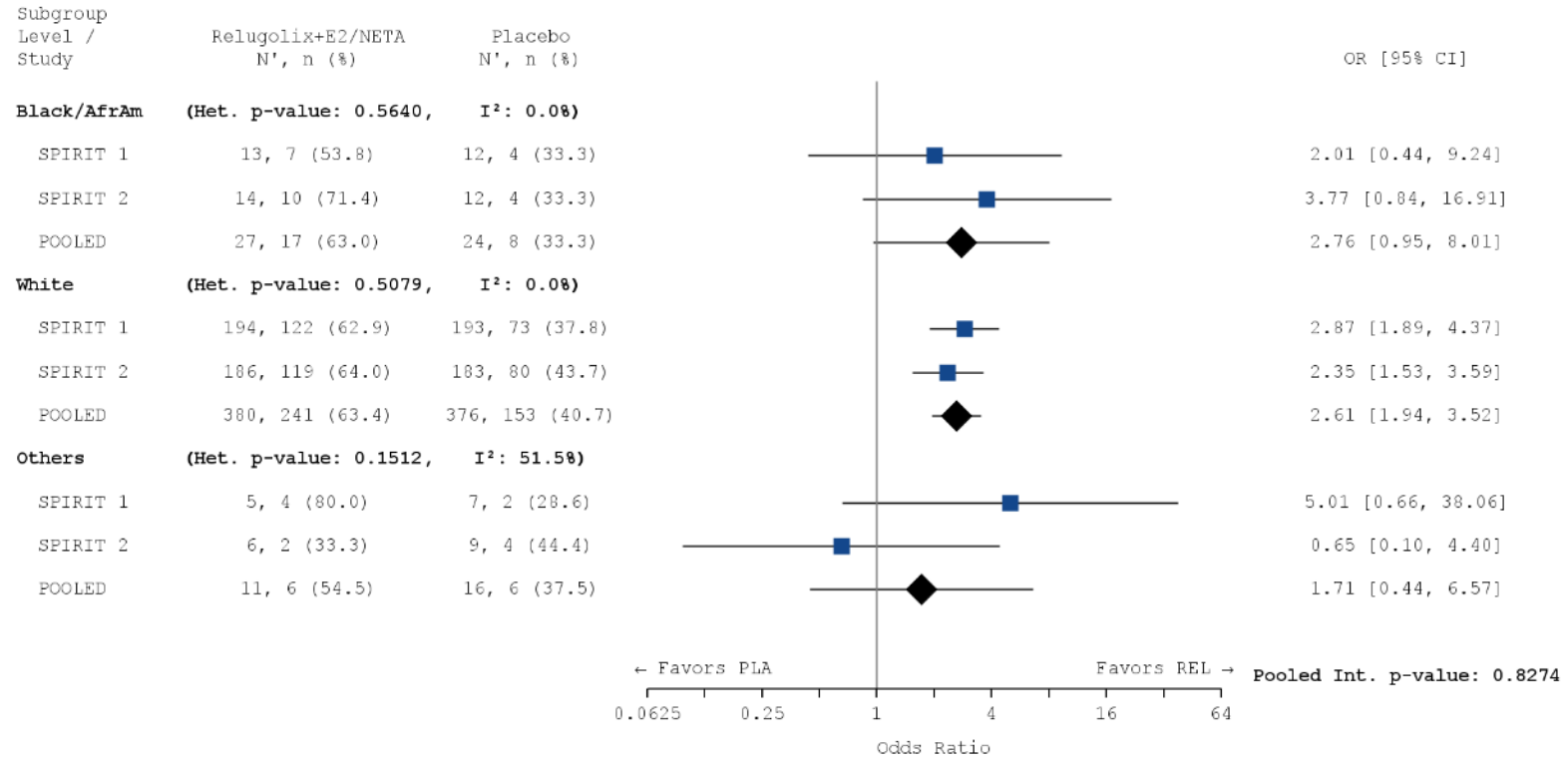
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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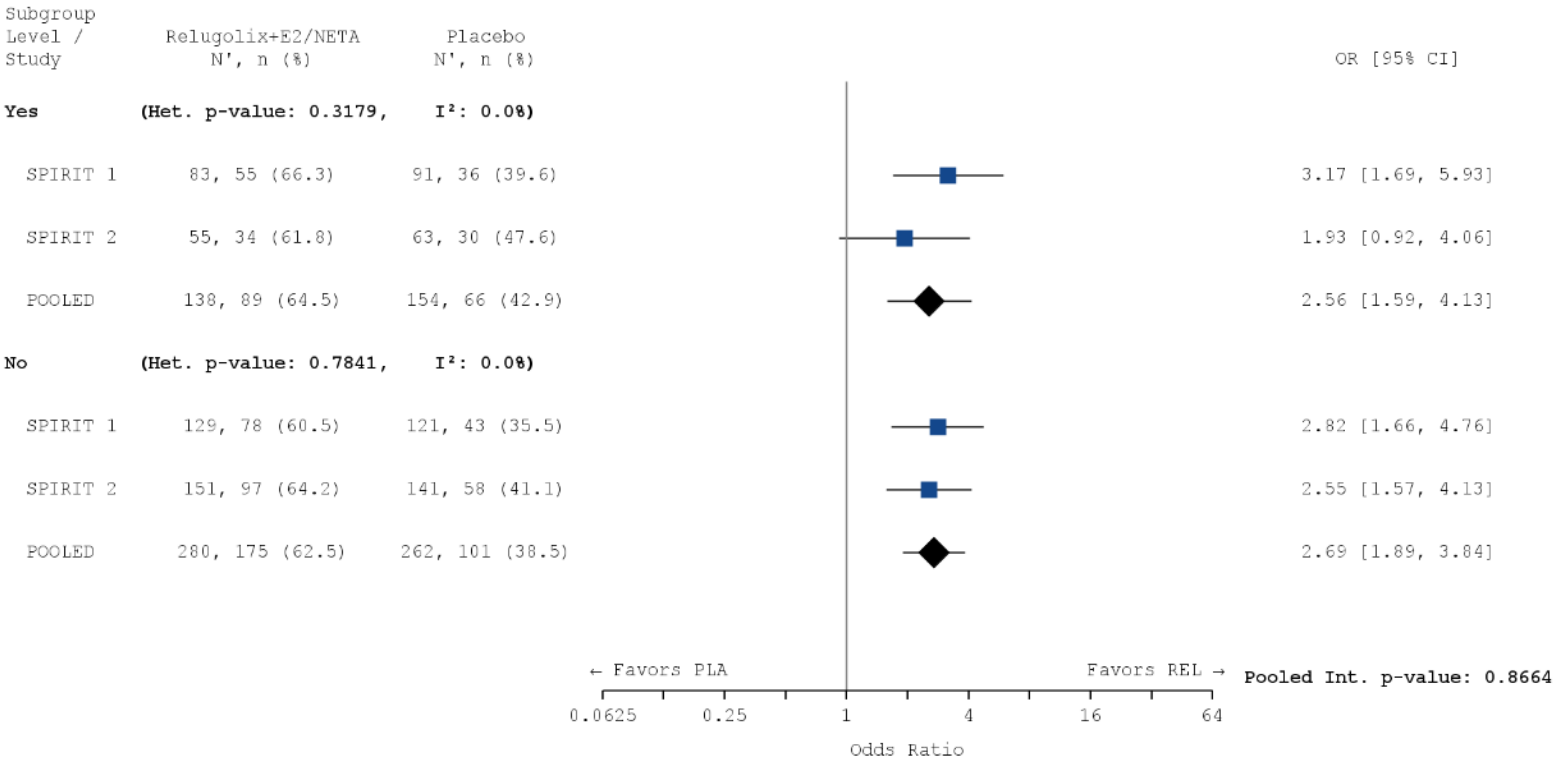
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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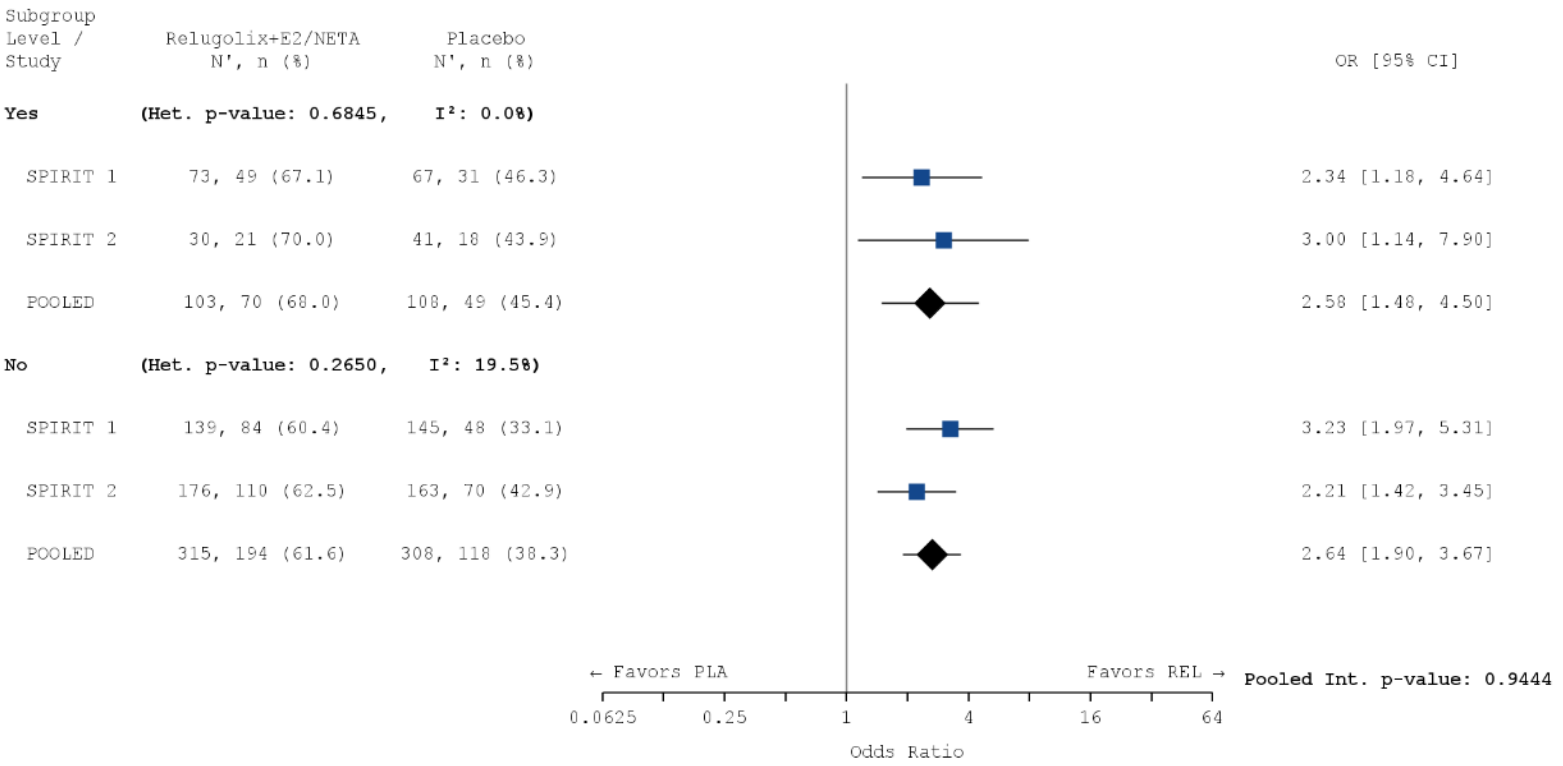
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists

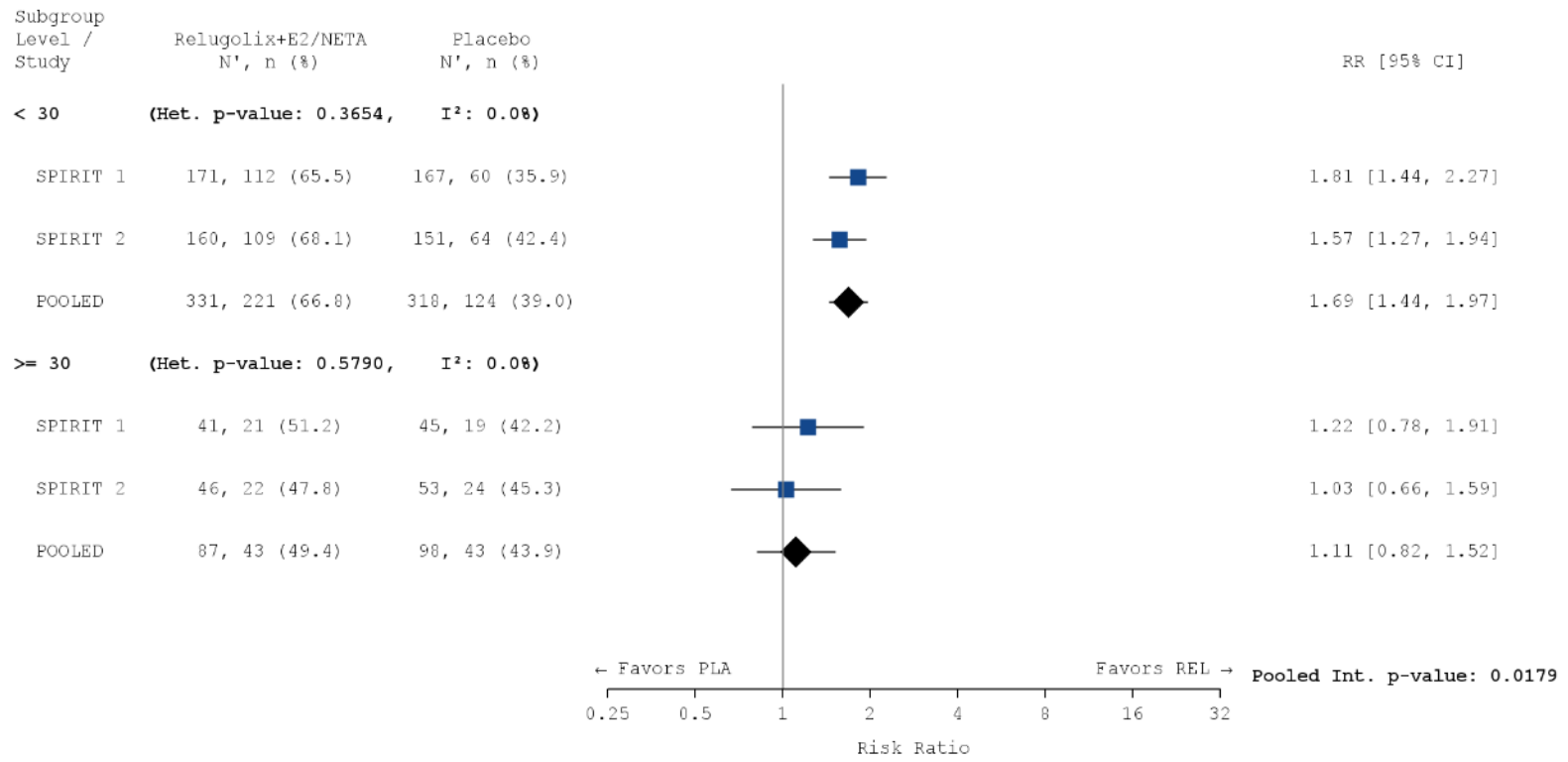


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

2.1.6.5 Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)

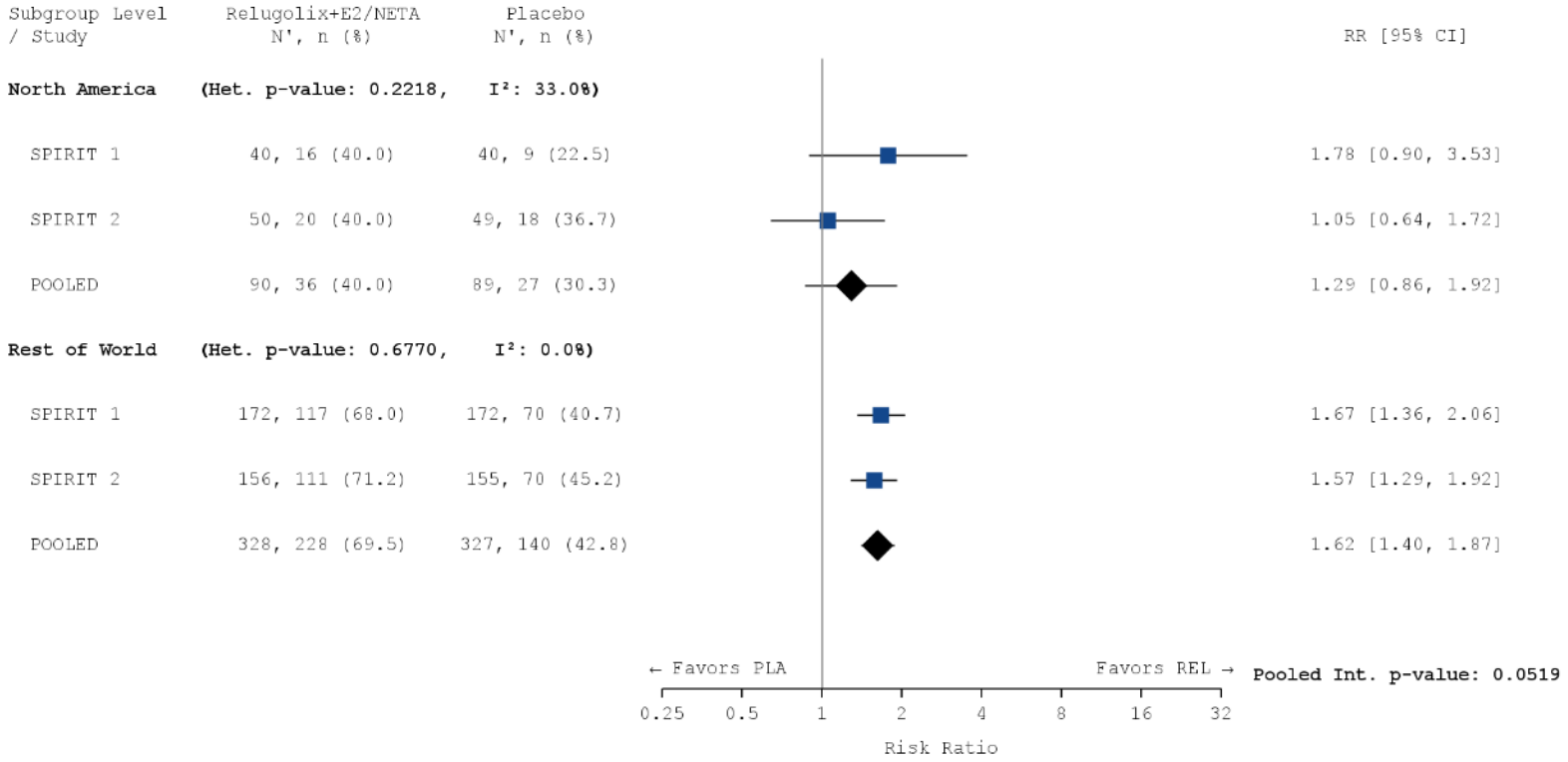
Figure 2.6.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



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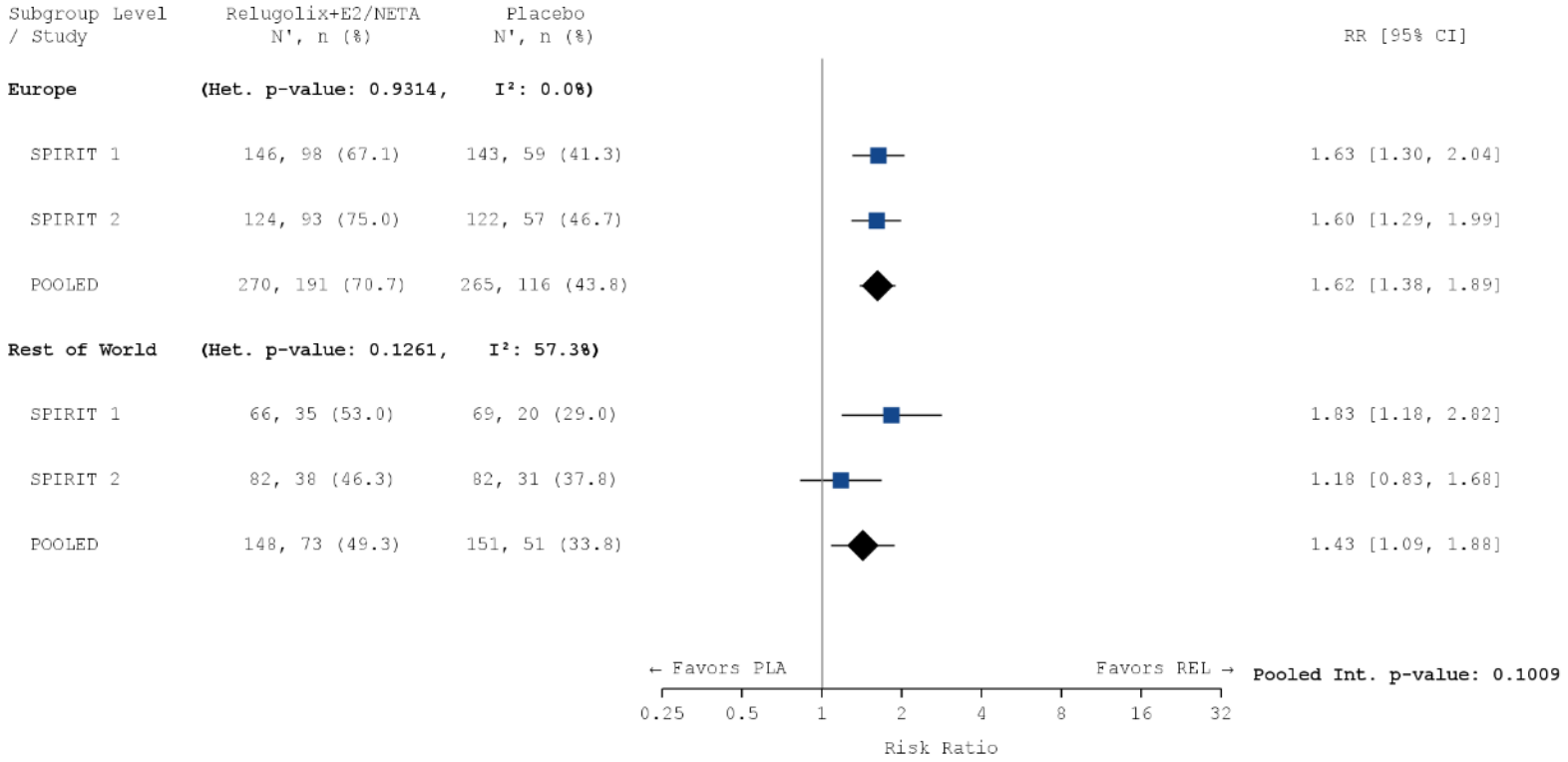
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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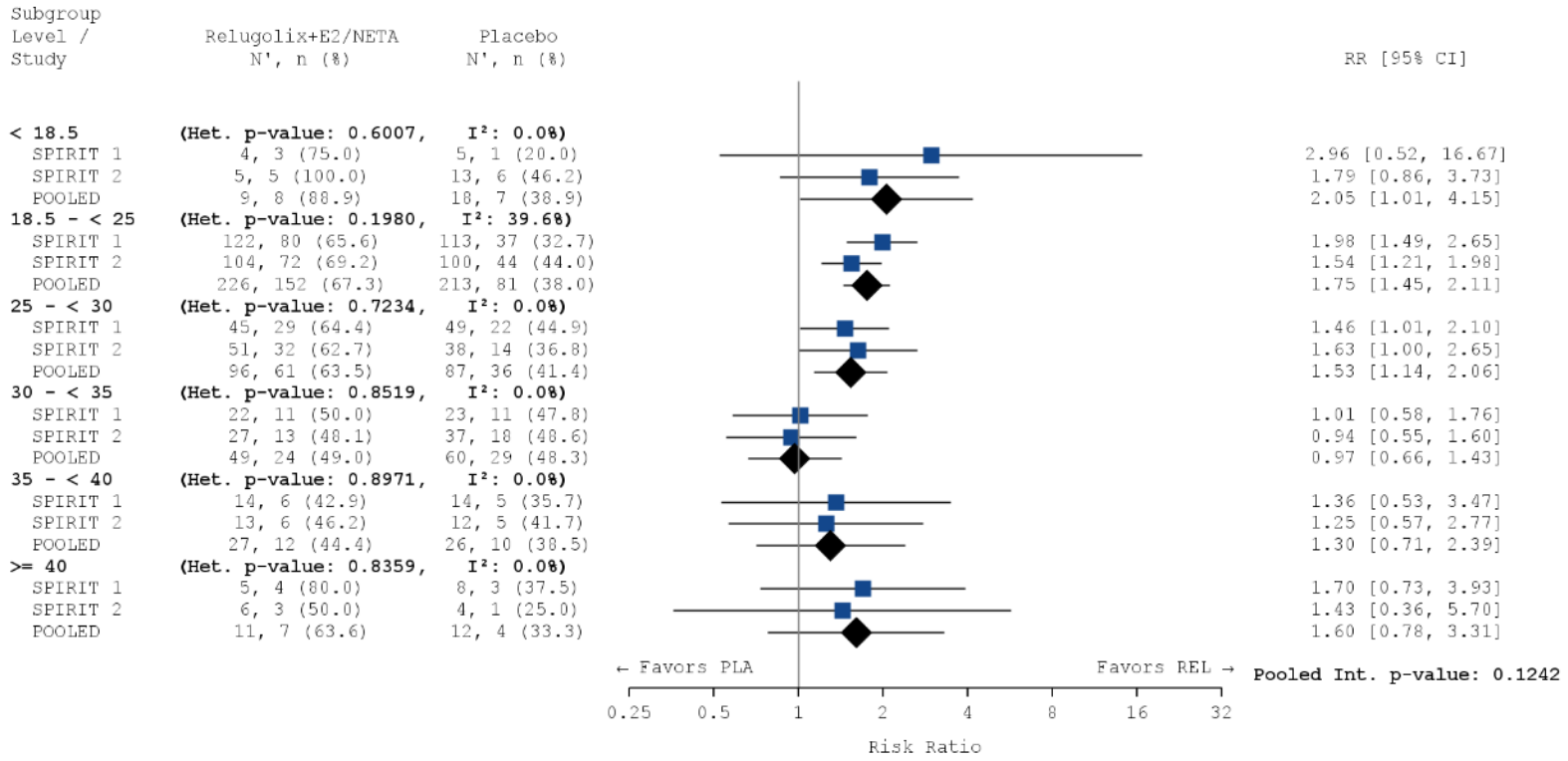
Figure 2.6.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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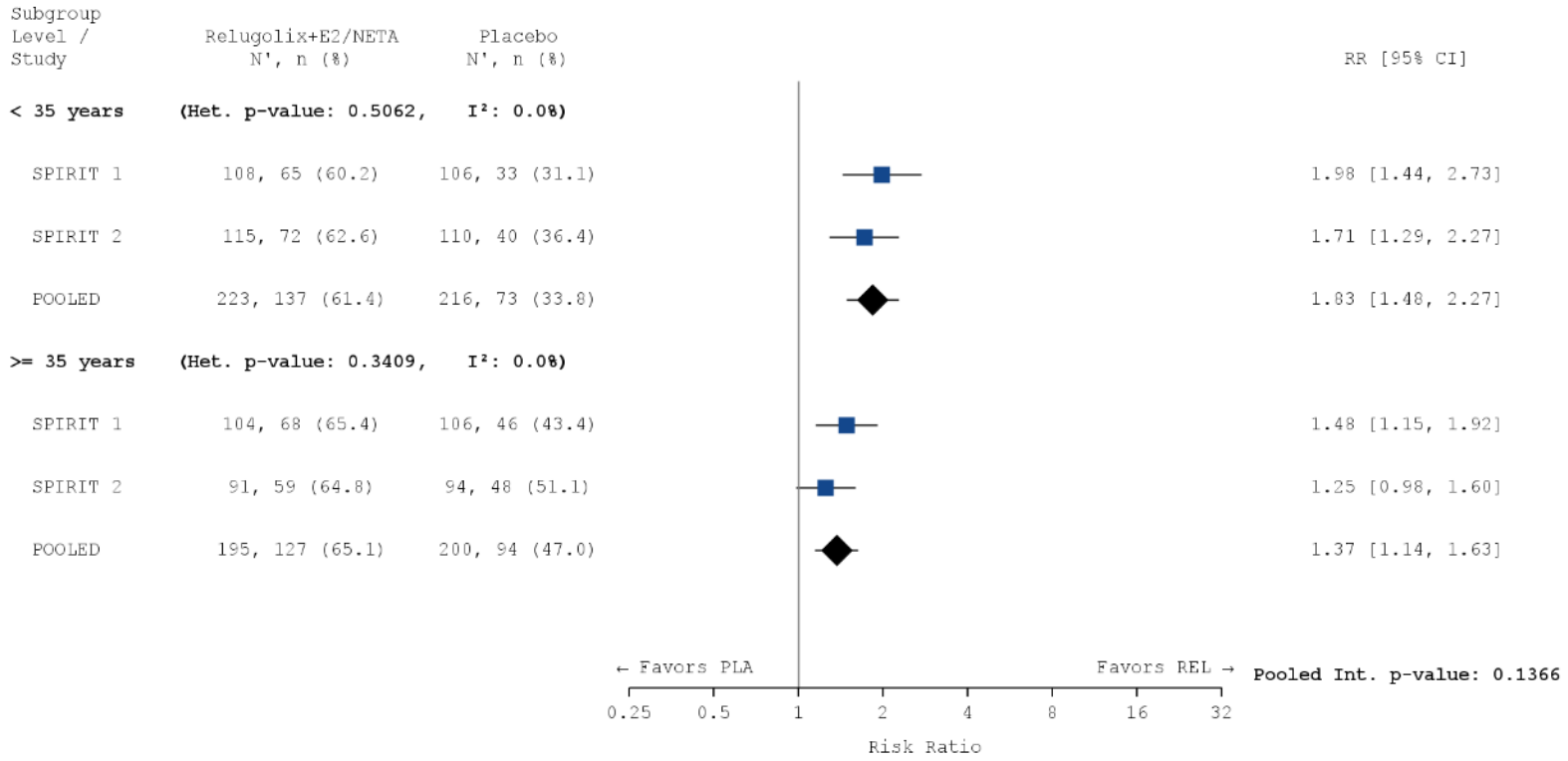
Figure 2.6.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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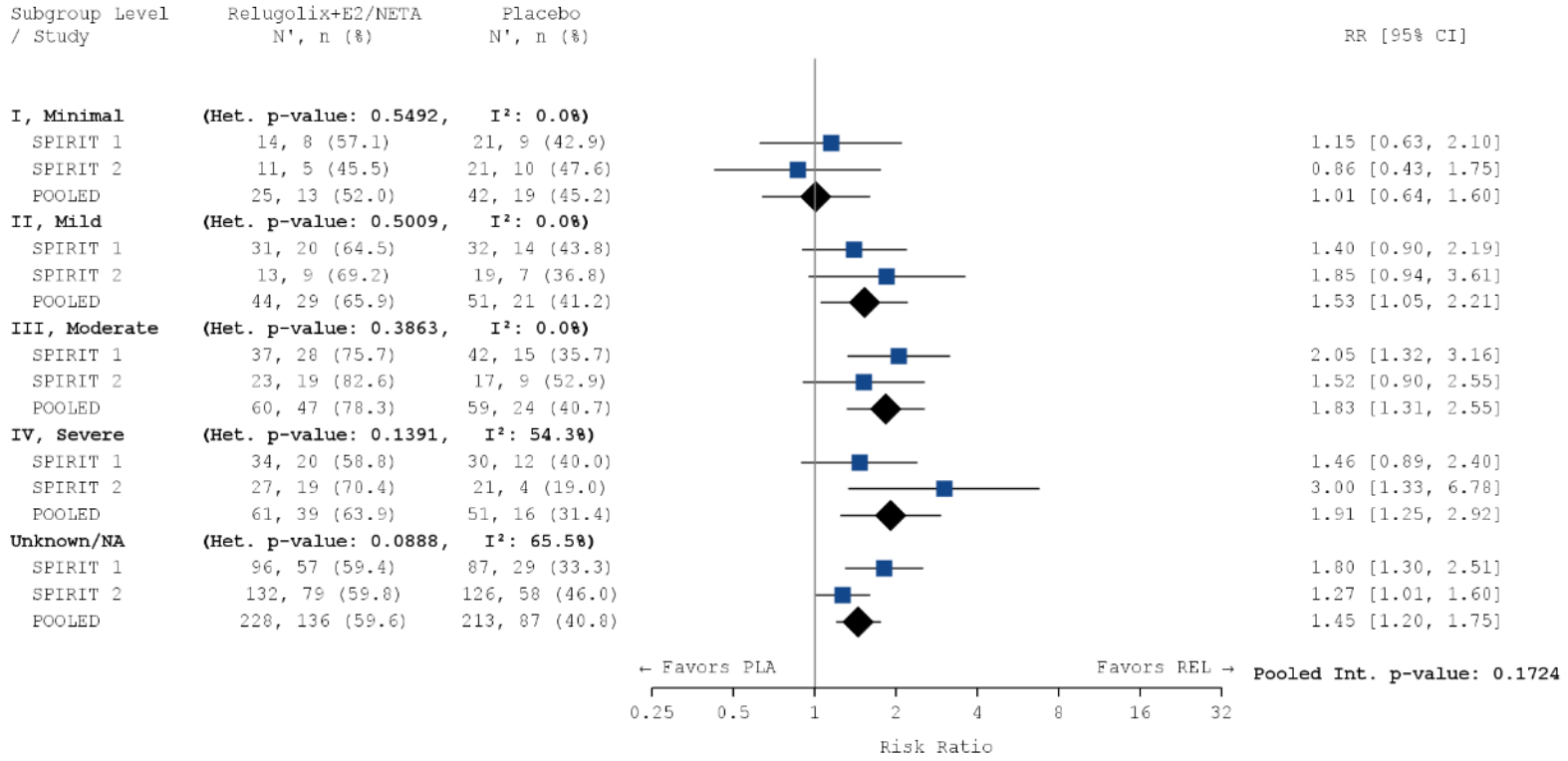
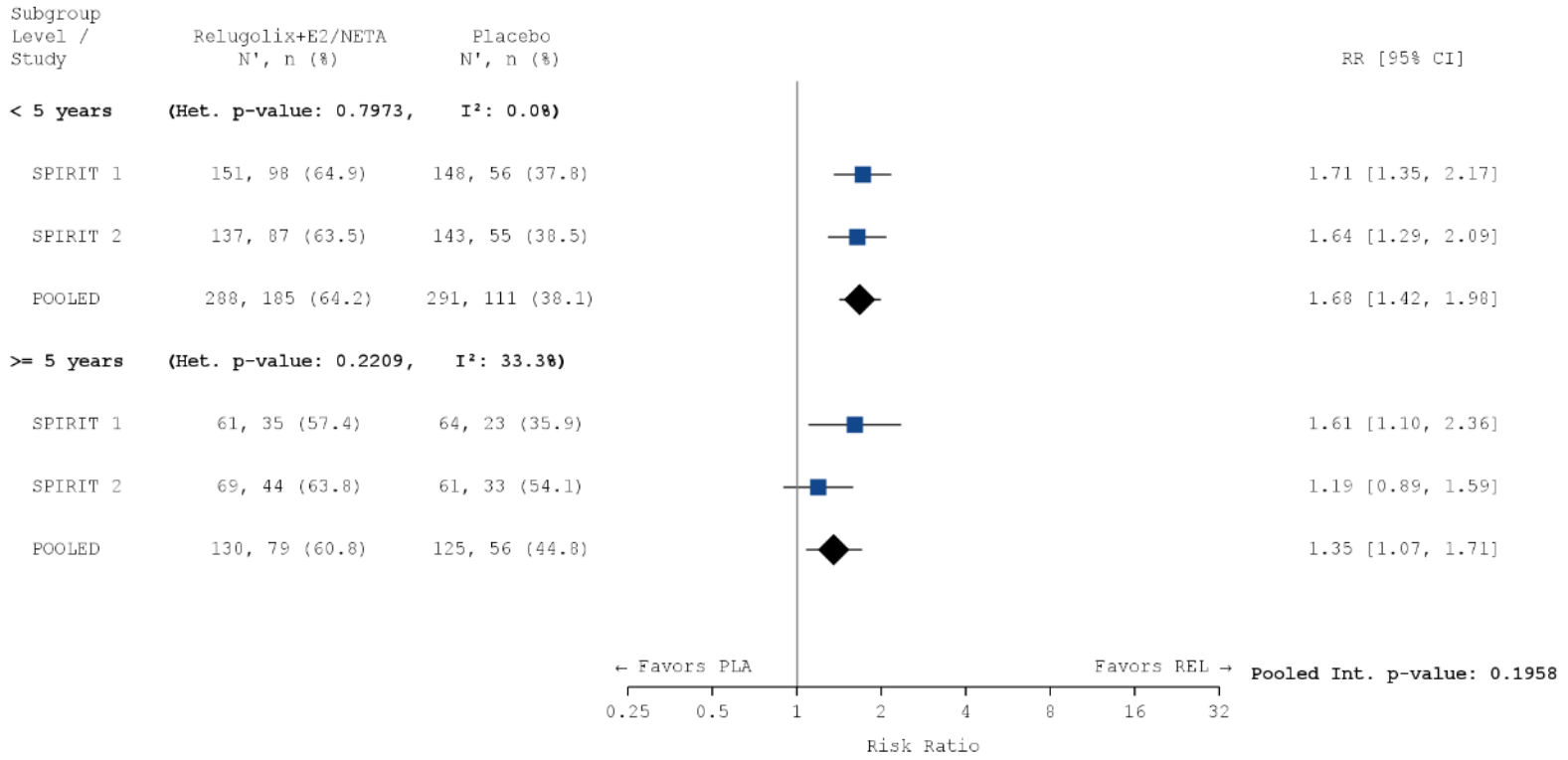
Figure 2.6.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

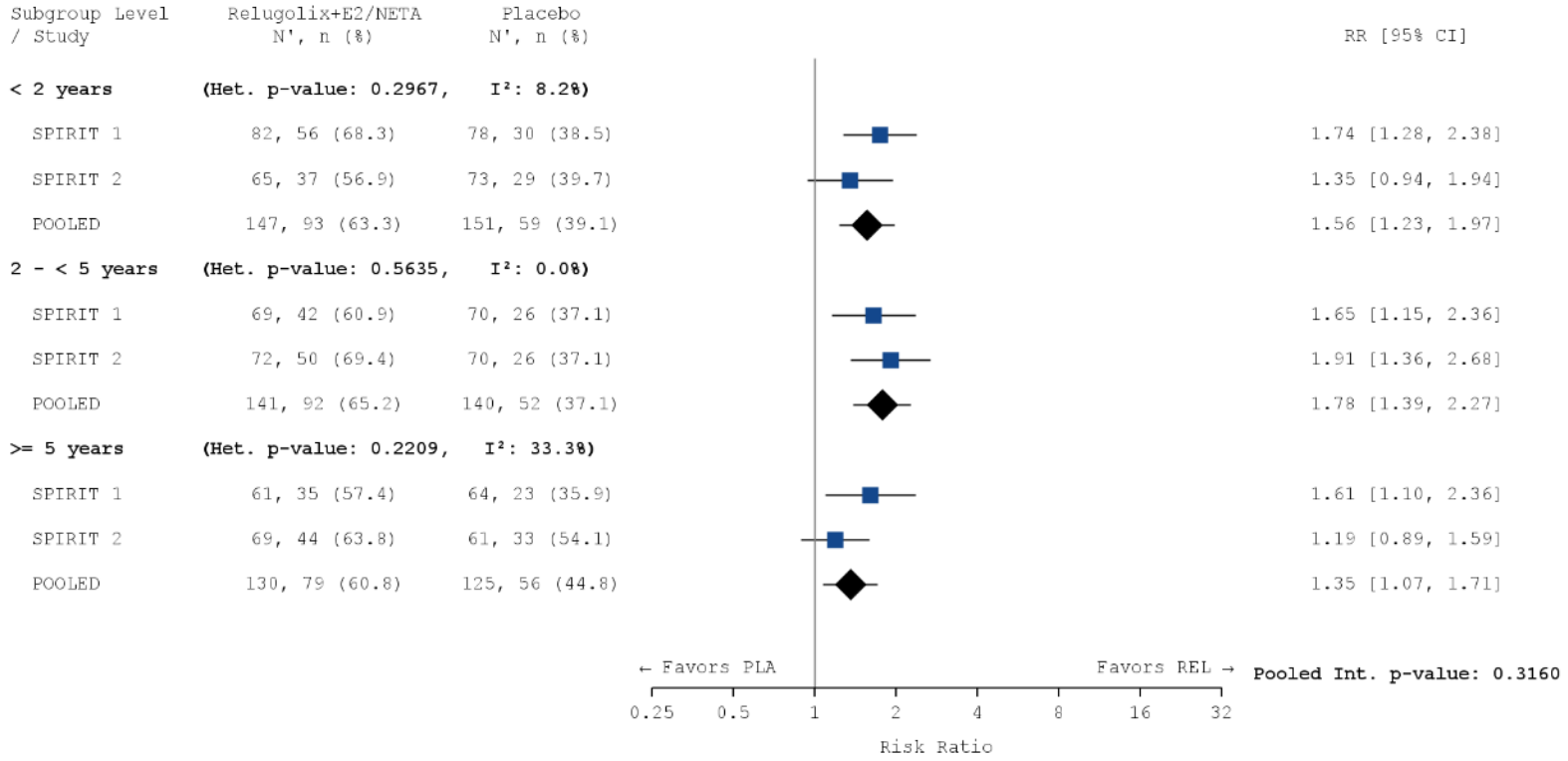
Figure 2.6.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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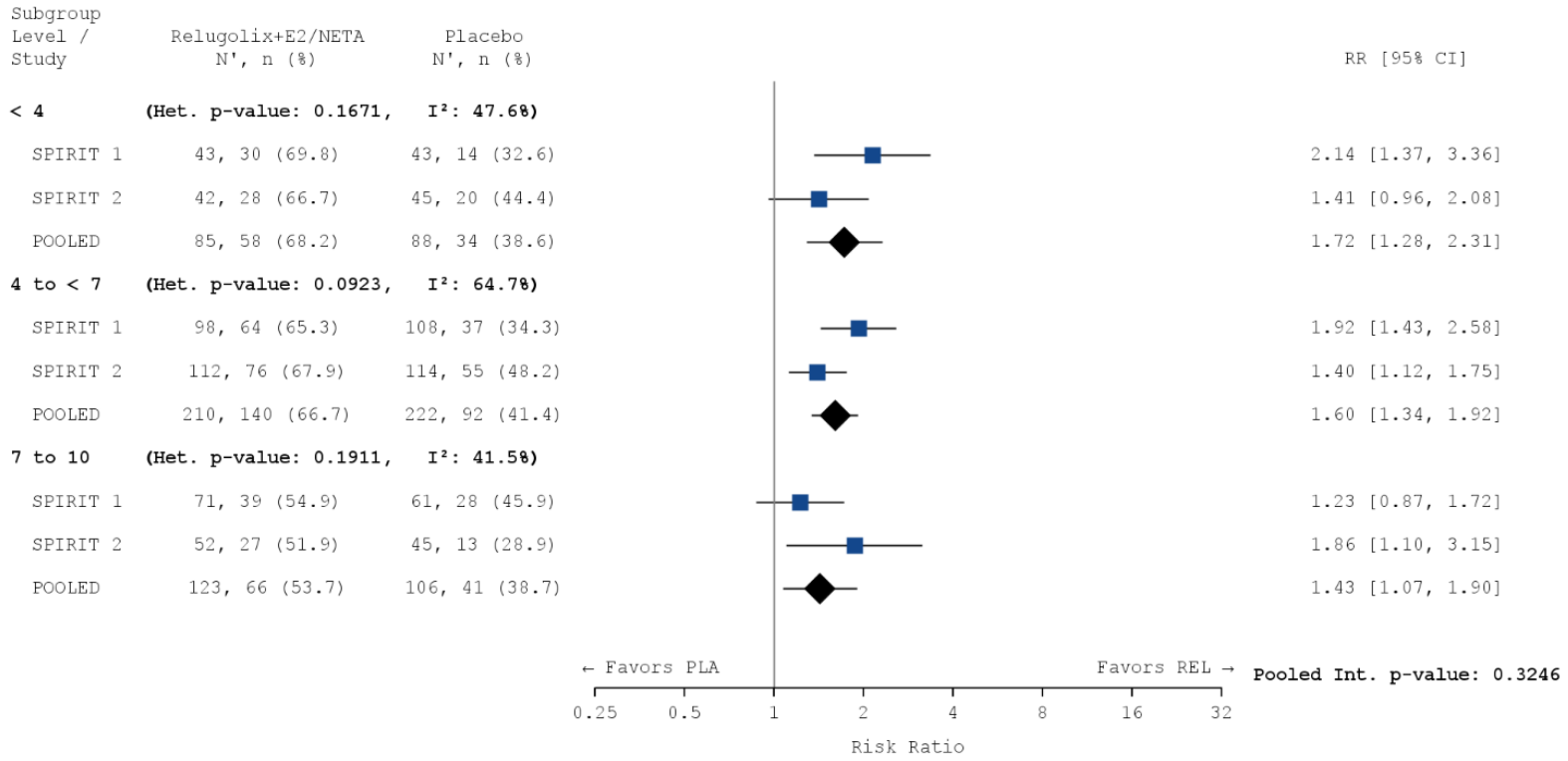
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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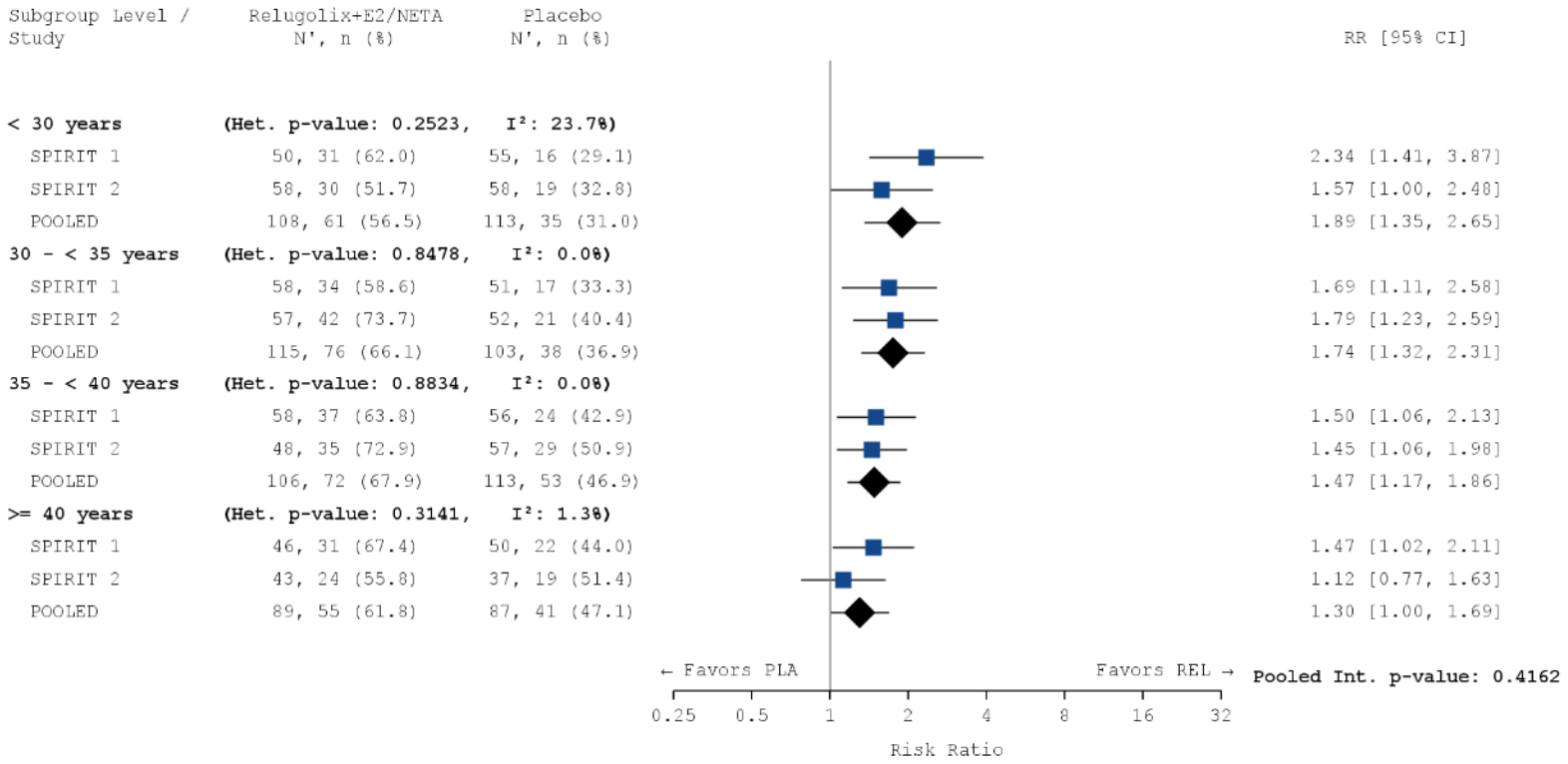
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category II



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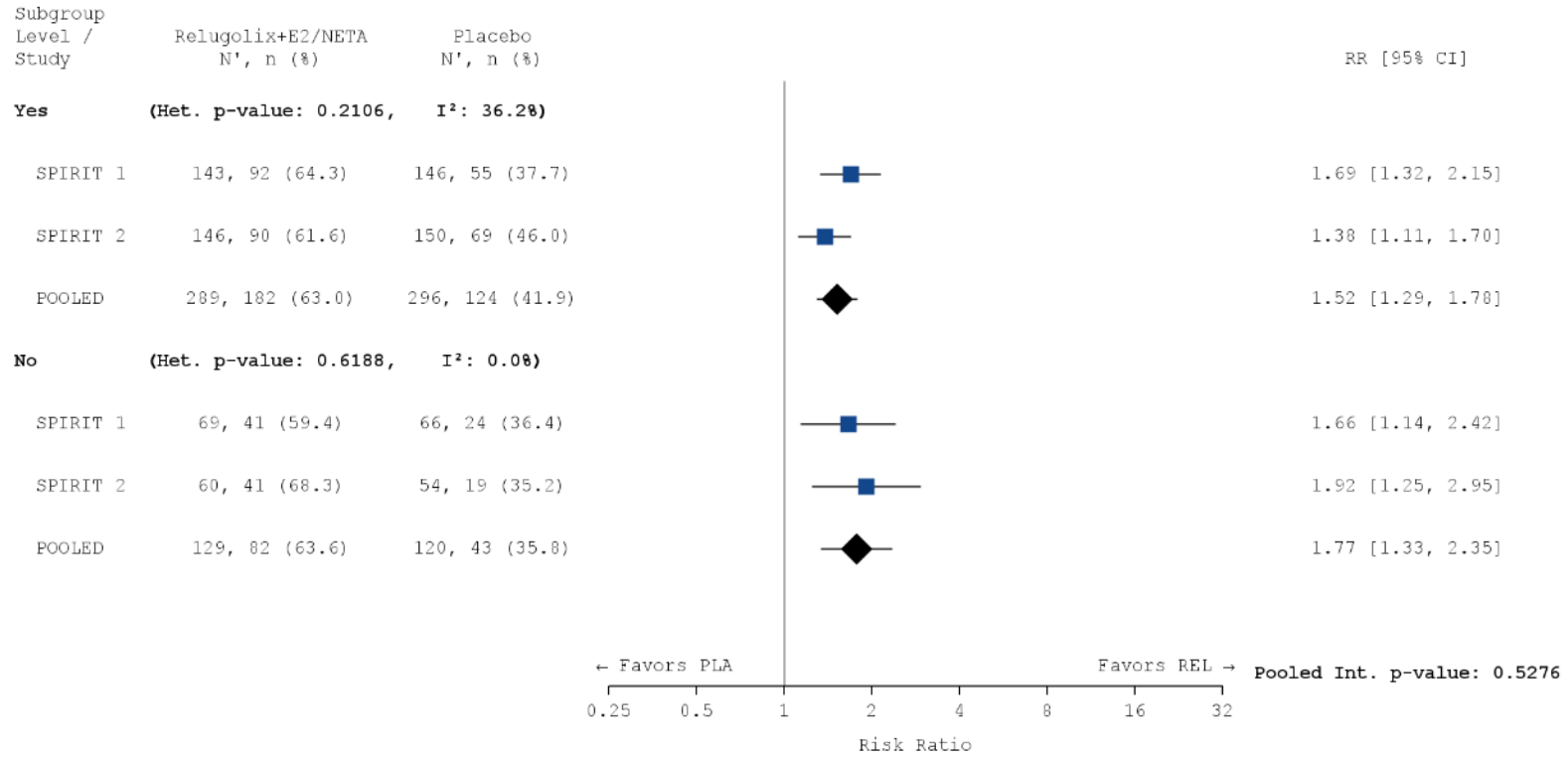
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

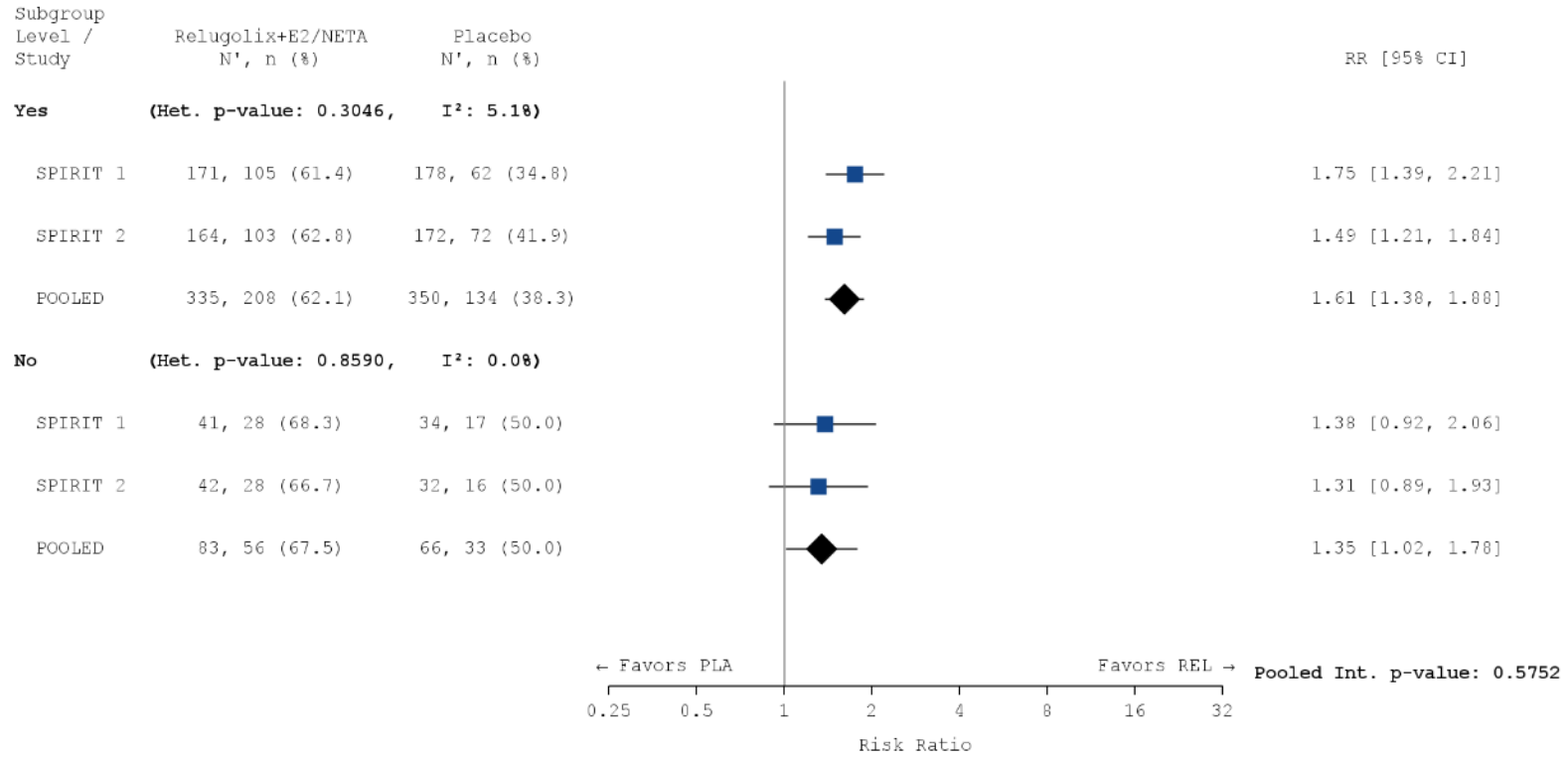
Figure 2.6.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

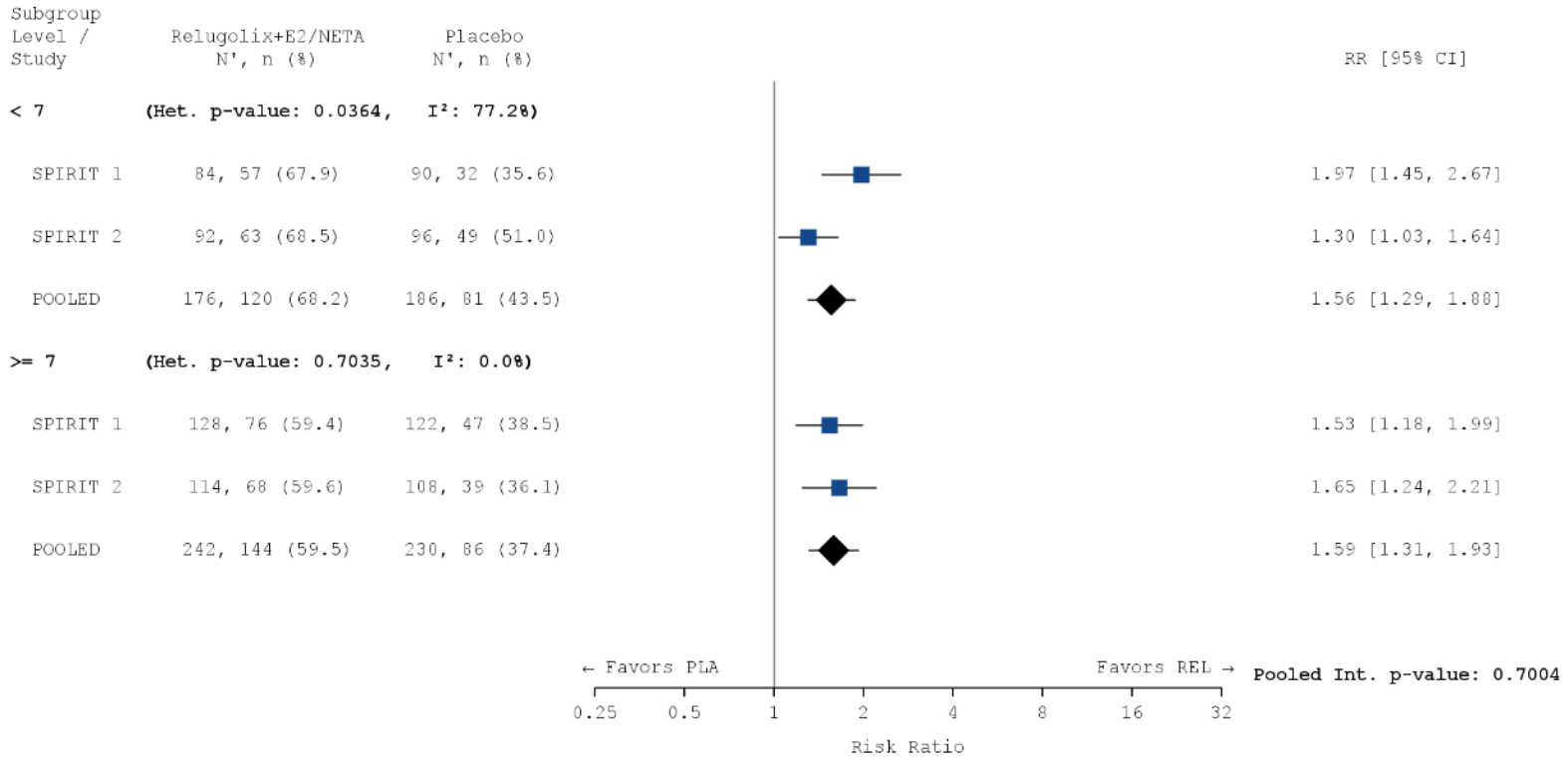
Figure 2.6.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

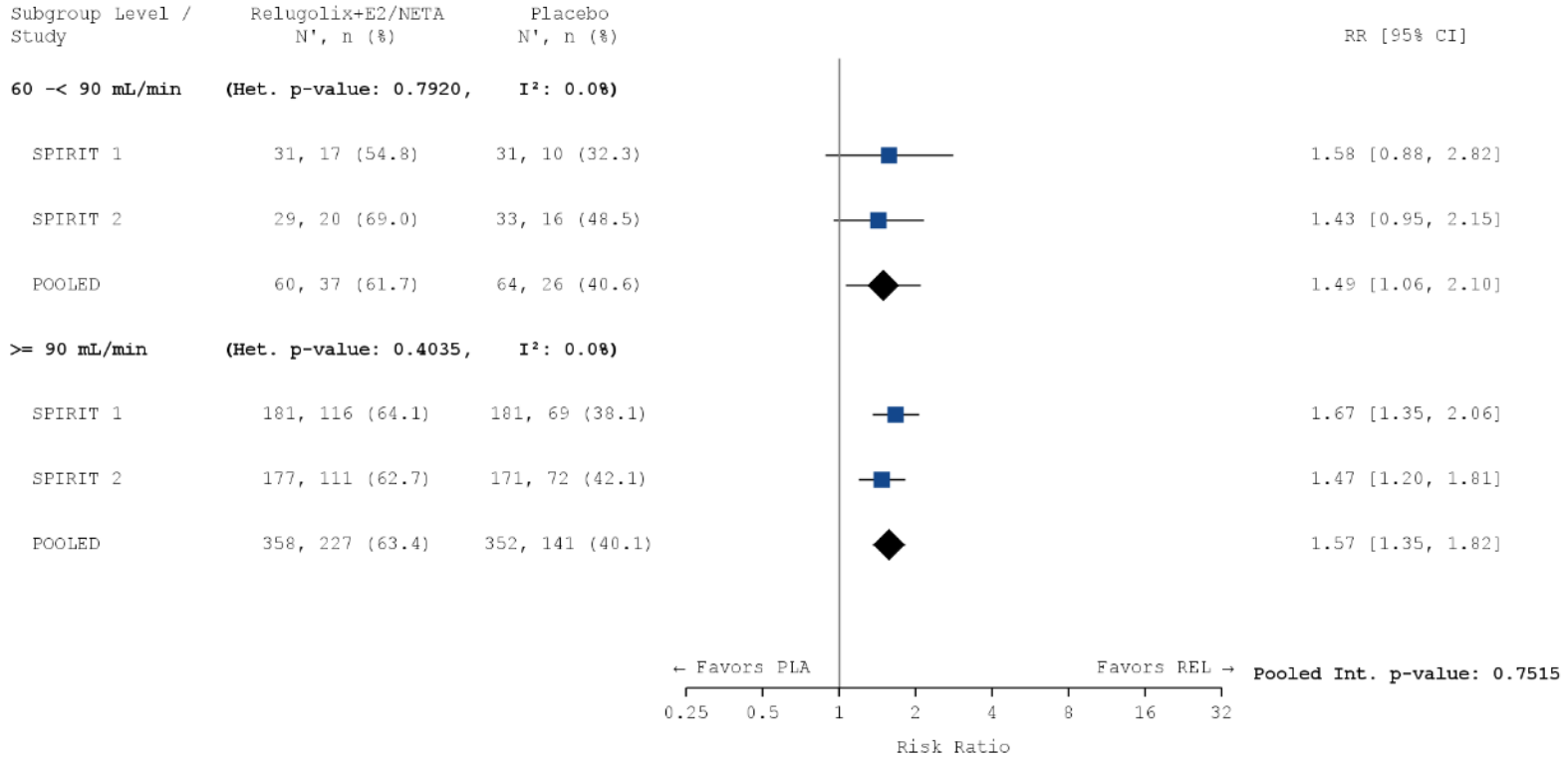
Figure 2.6.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

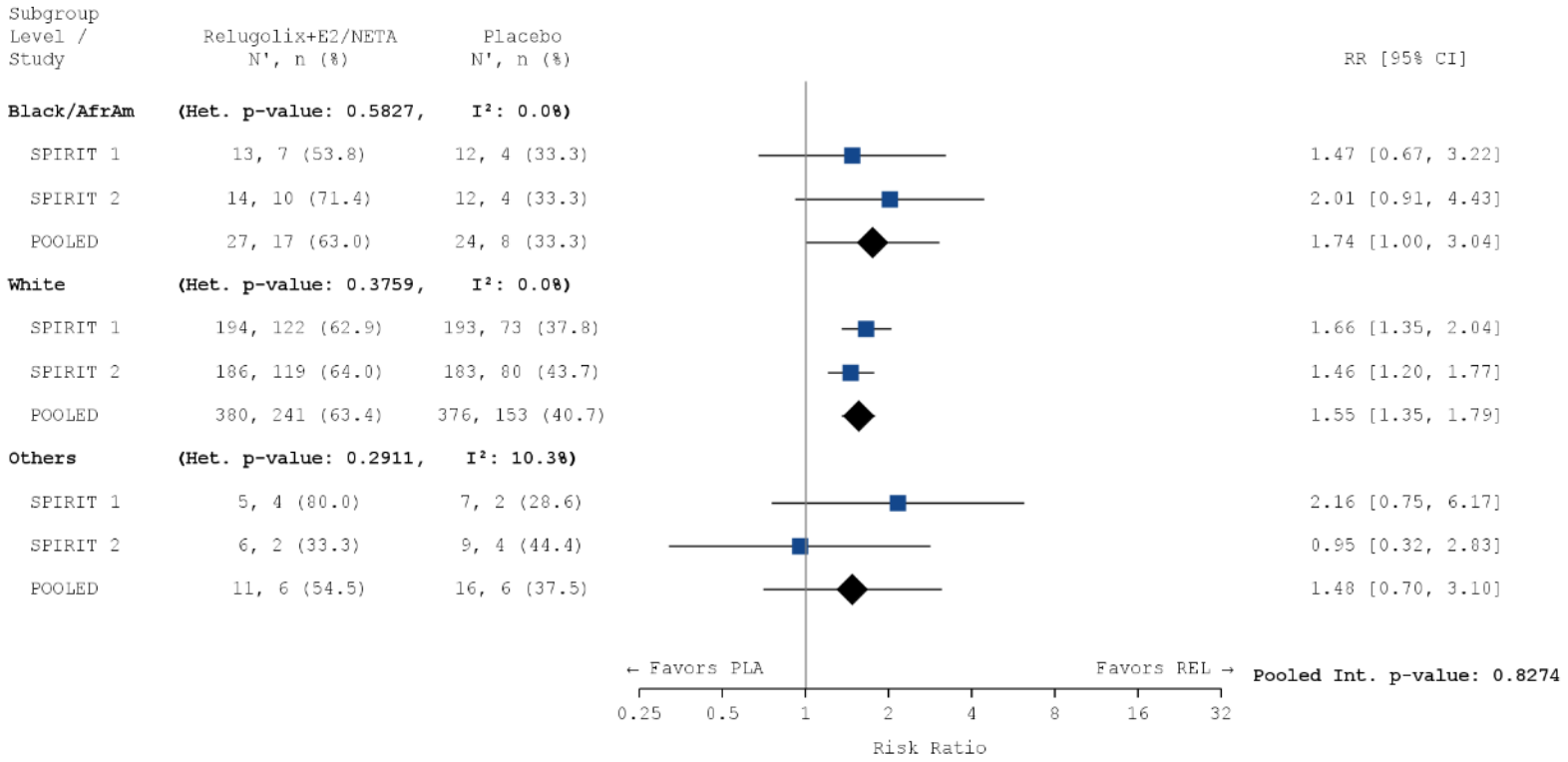
Figure 2.6.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Race



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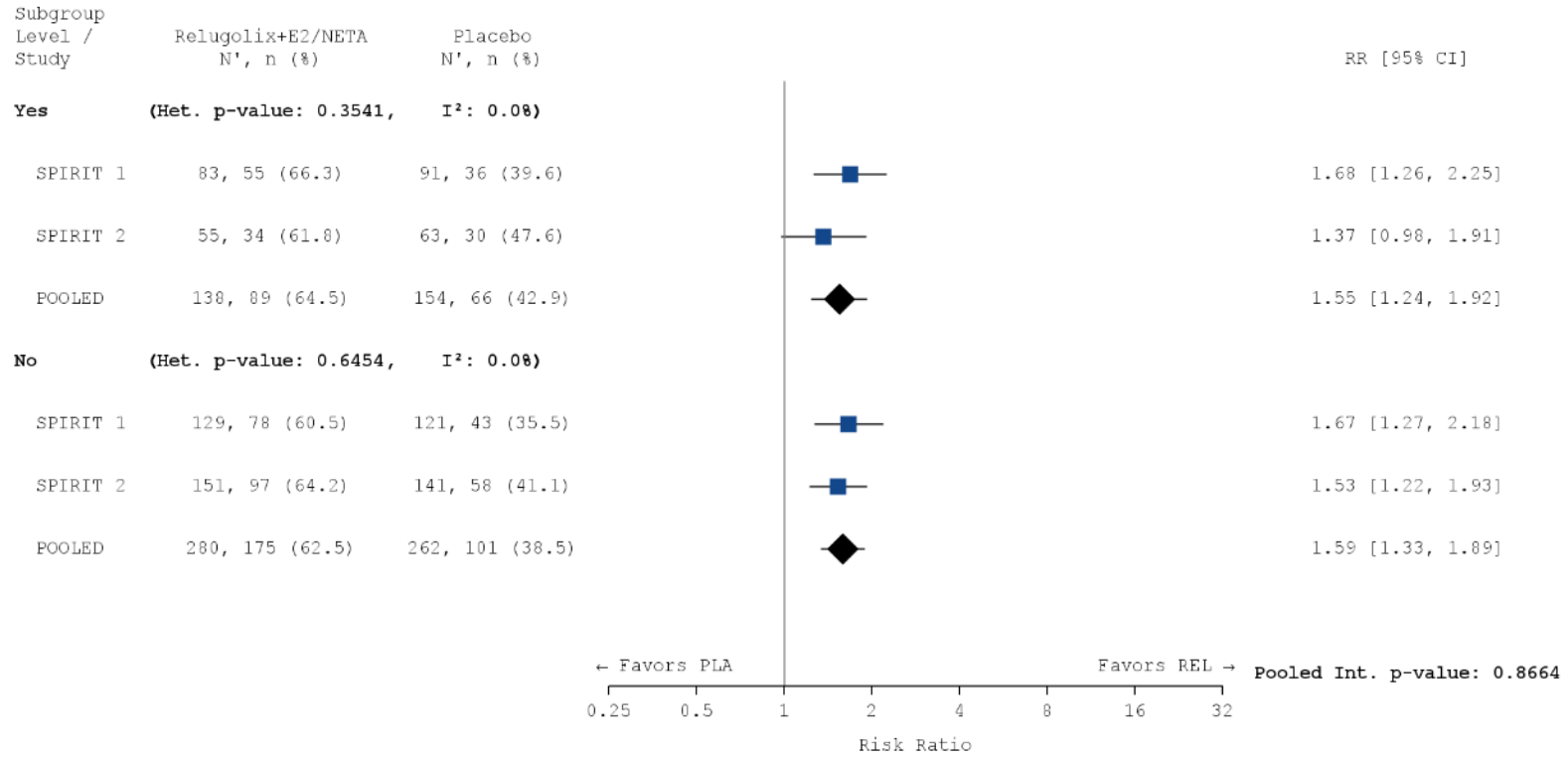
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

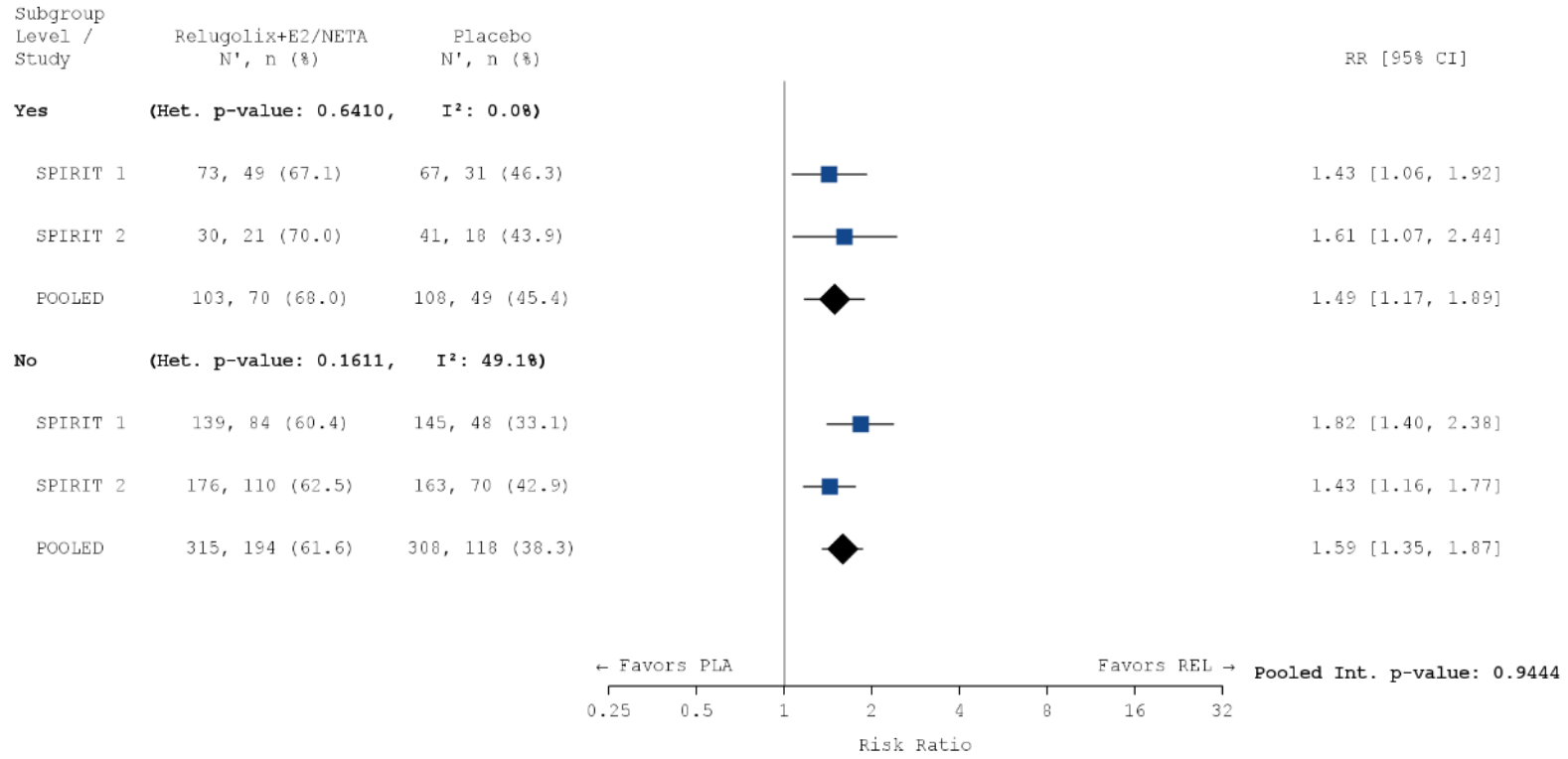
Figure 2.6.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



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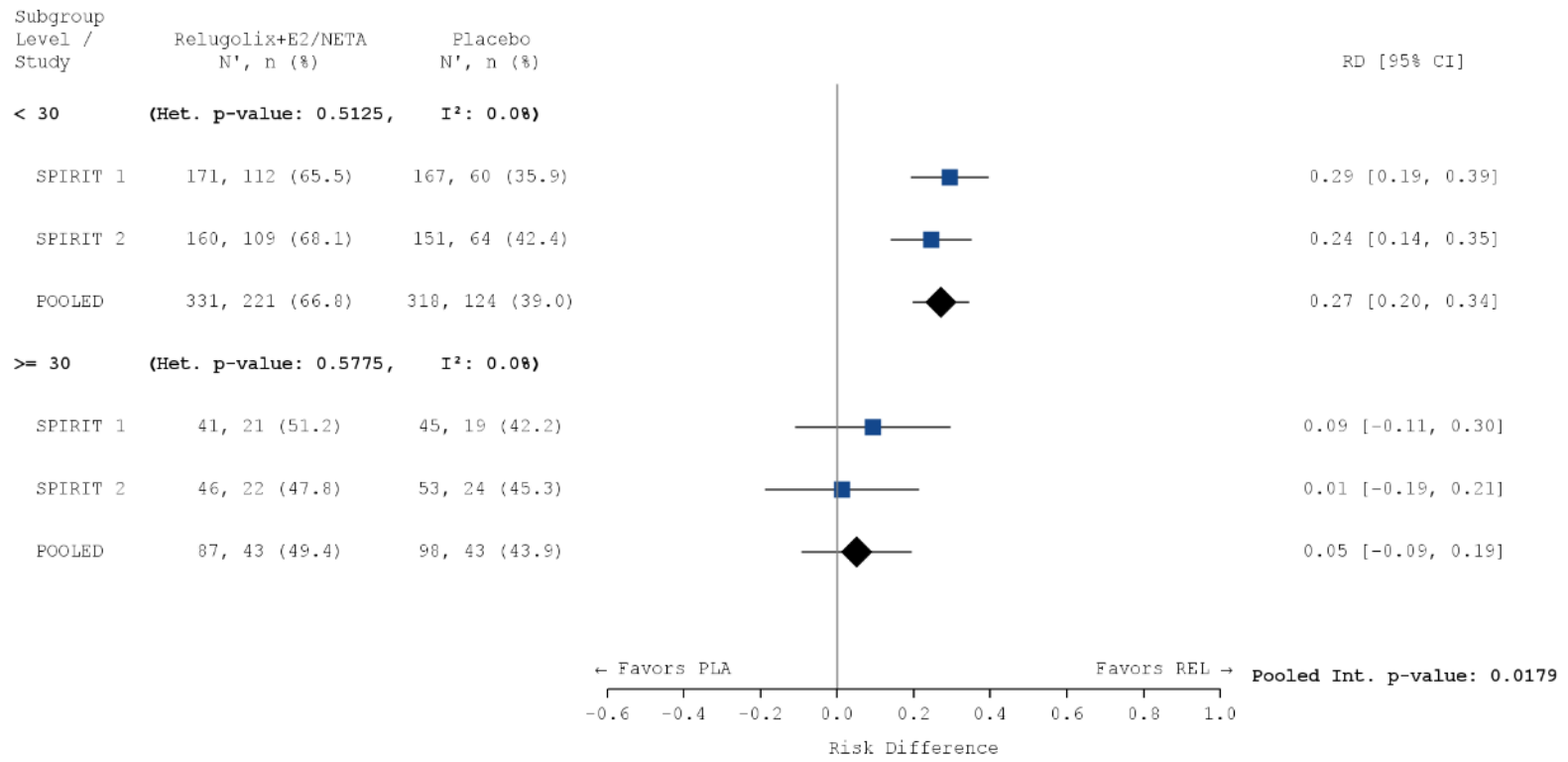
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

2.1.6.6 Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)

Figure 2.6.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



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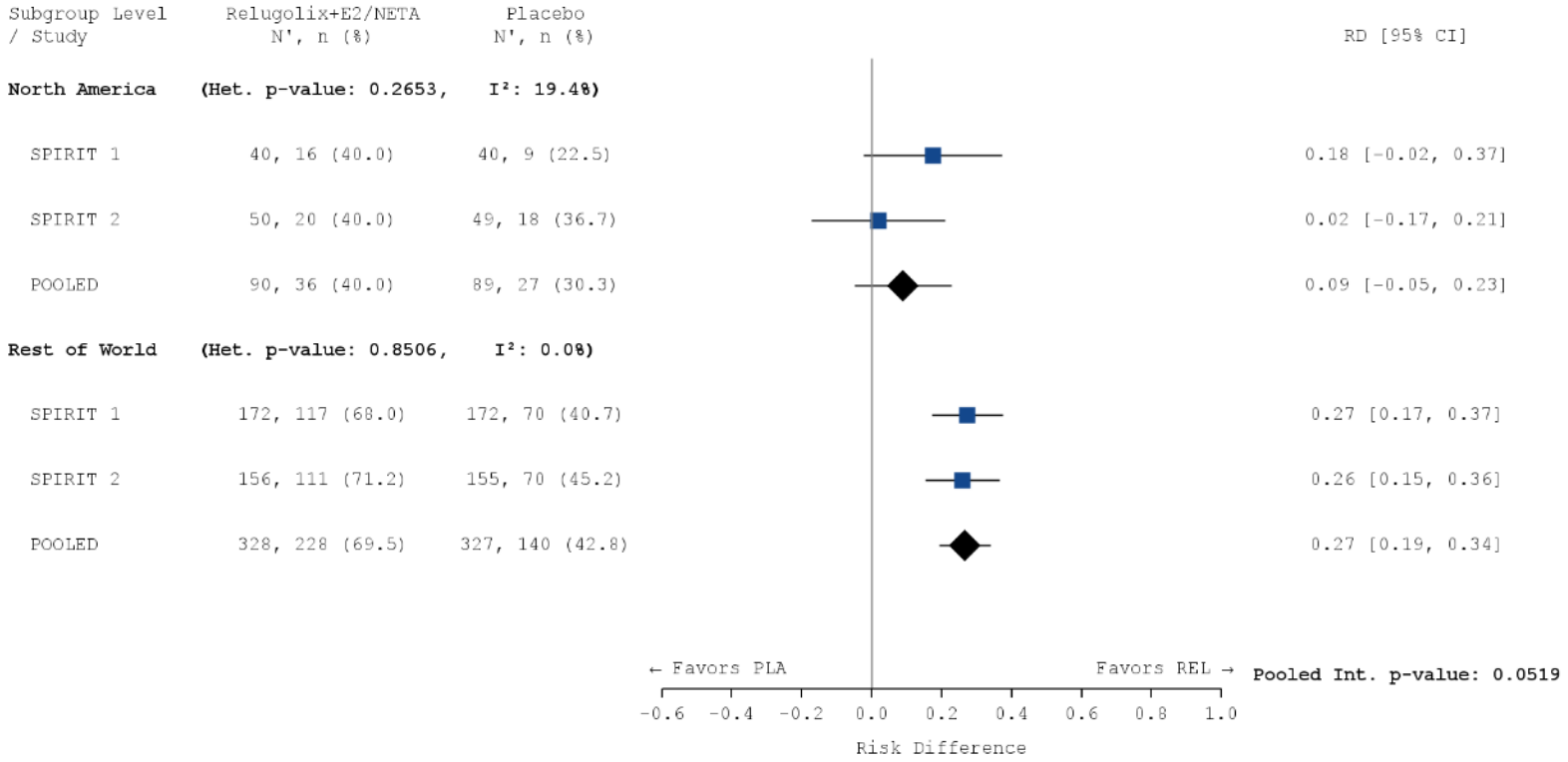
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



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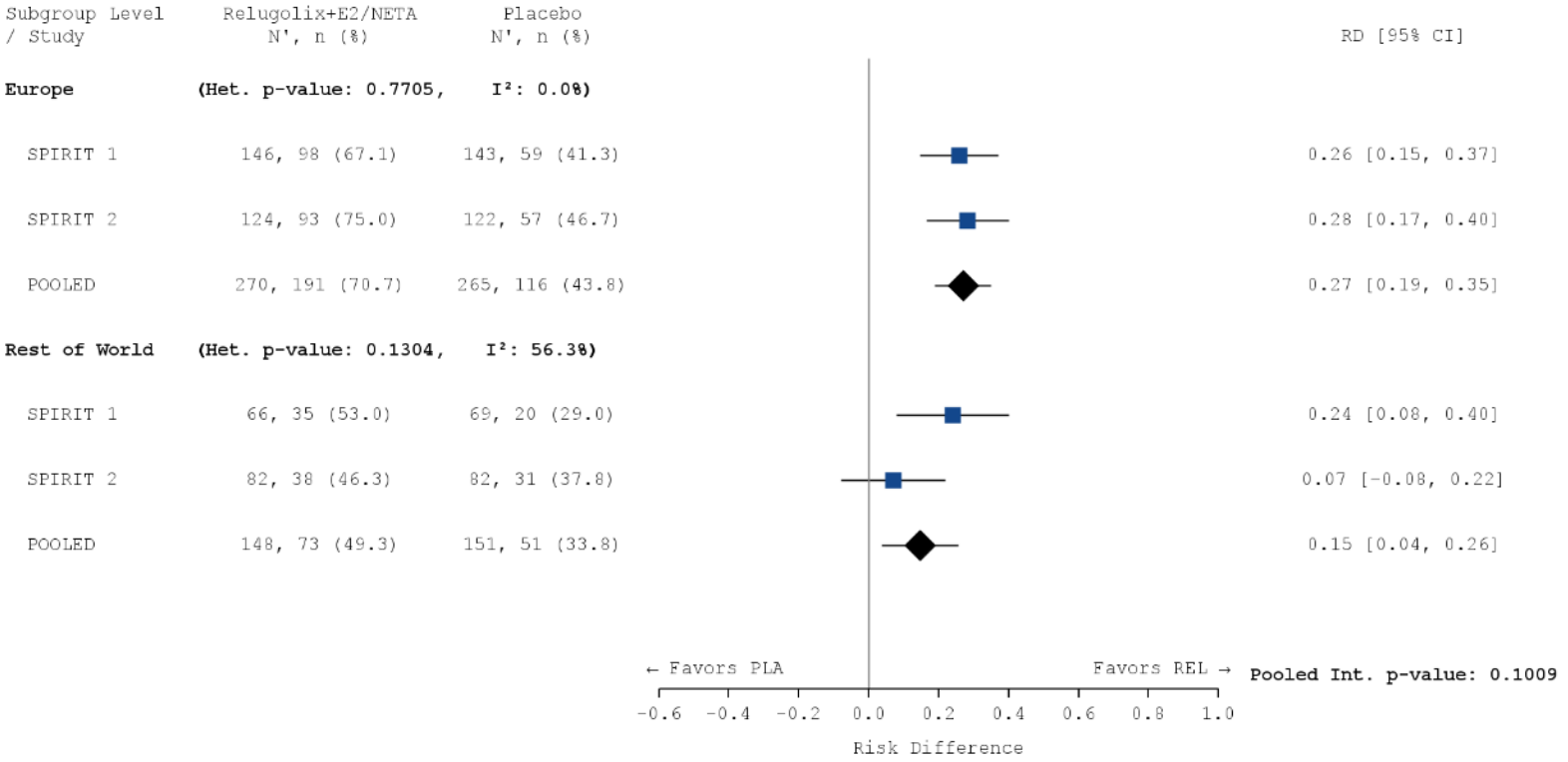
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



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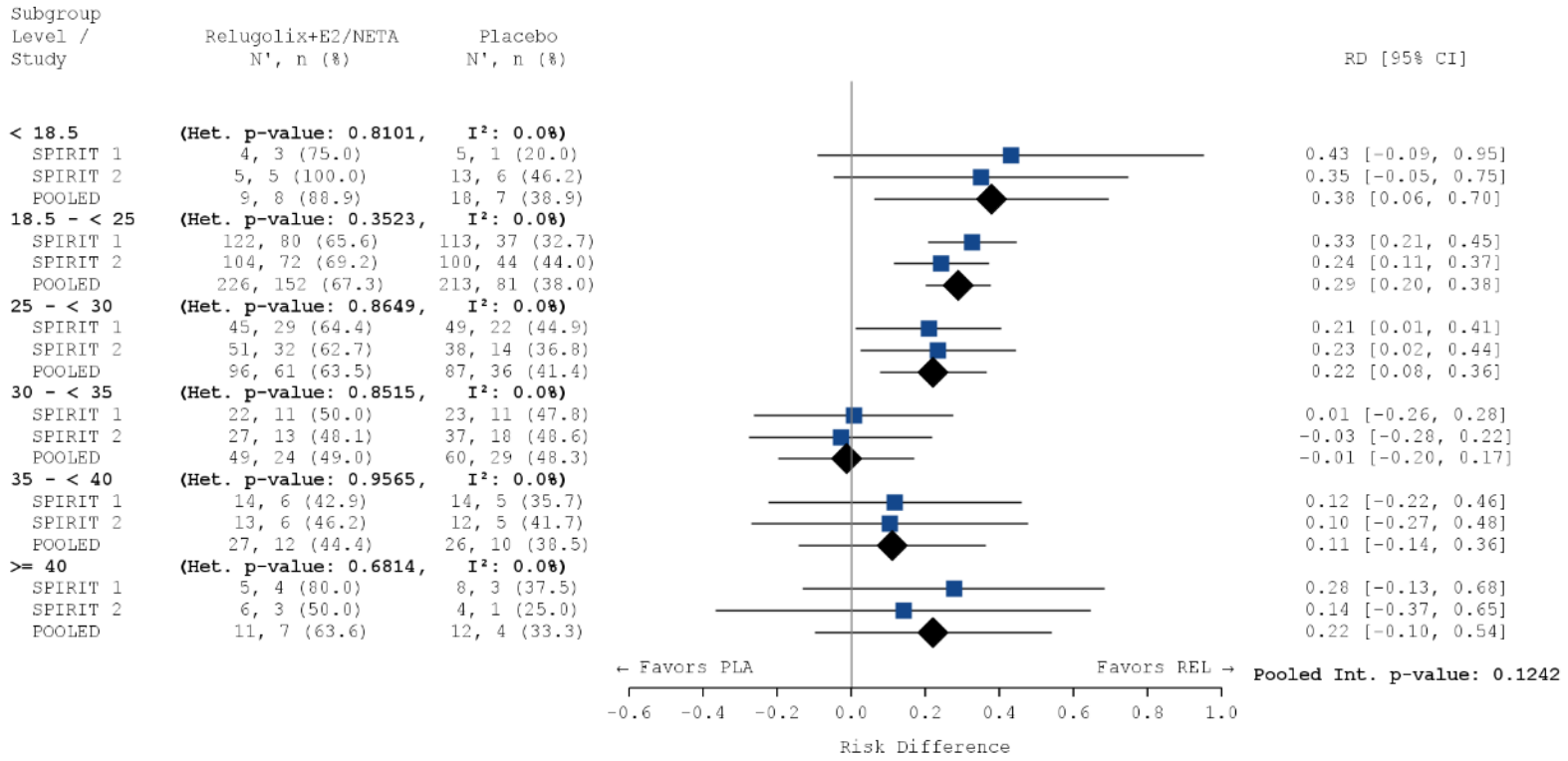
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



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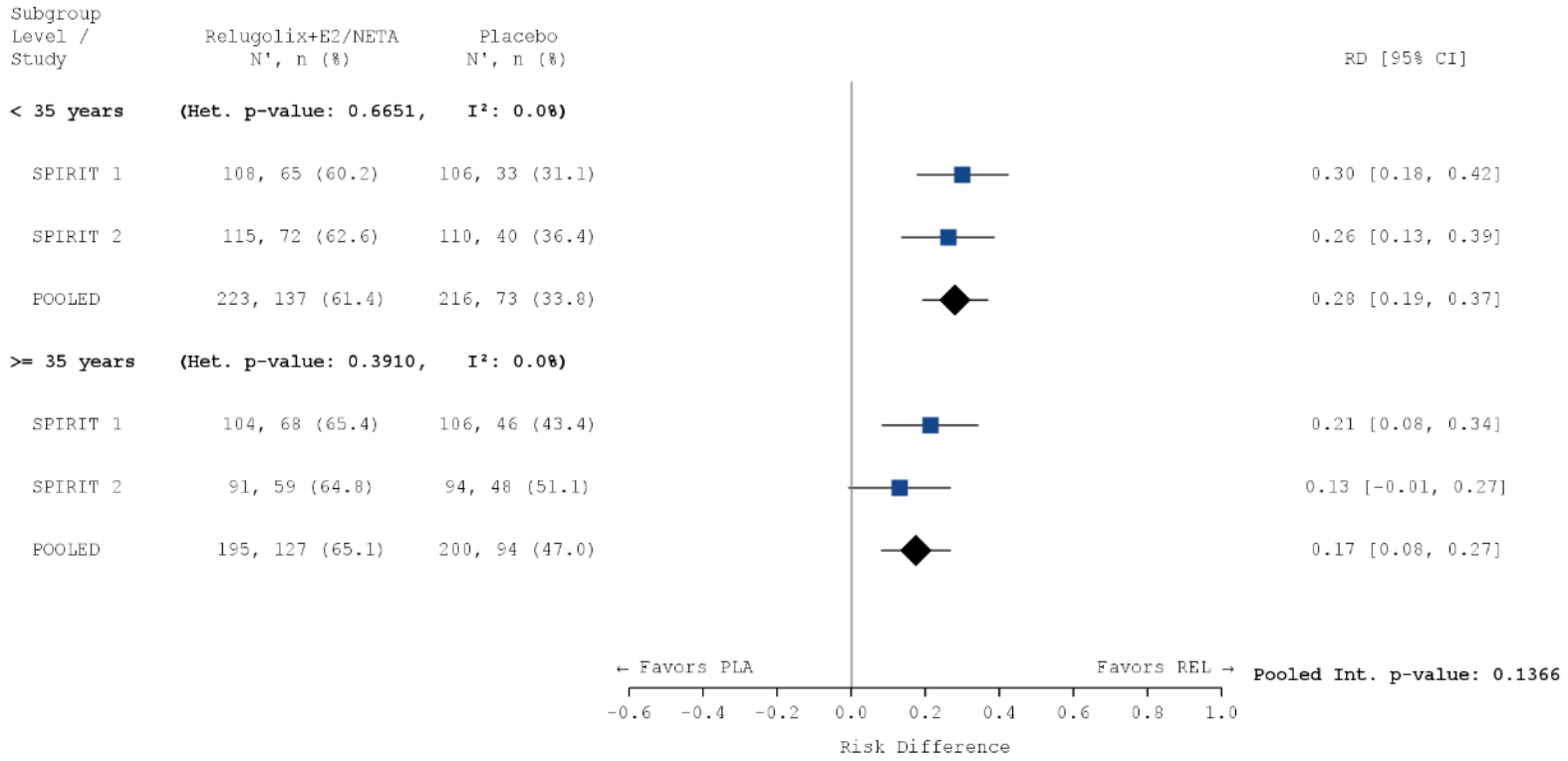
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category I



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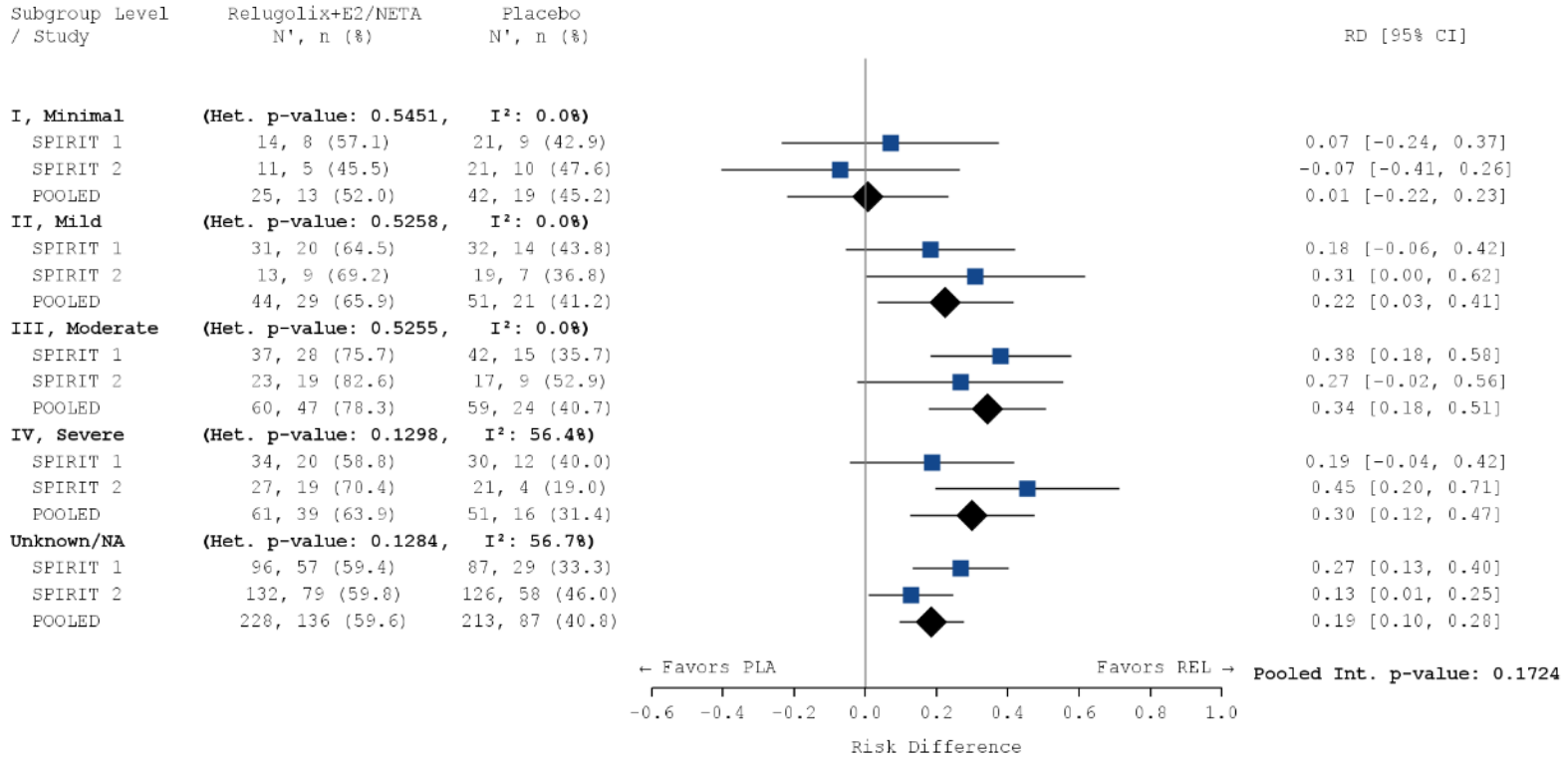
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
AFSE stage



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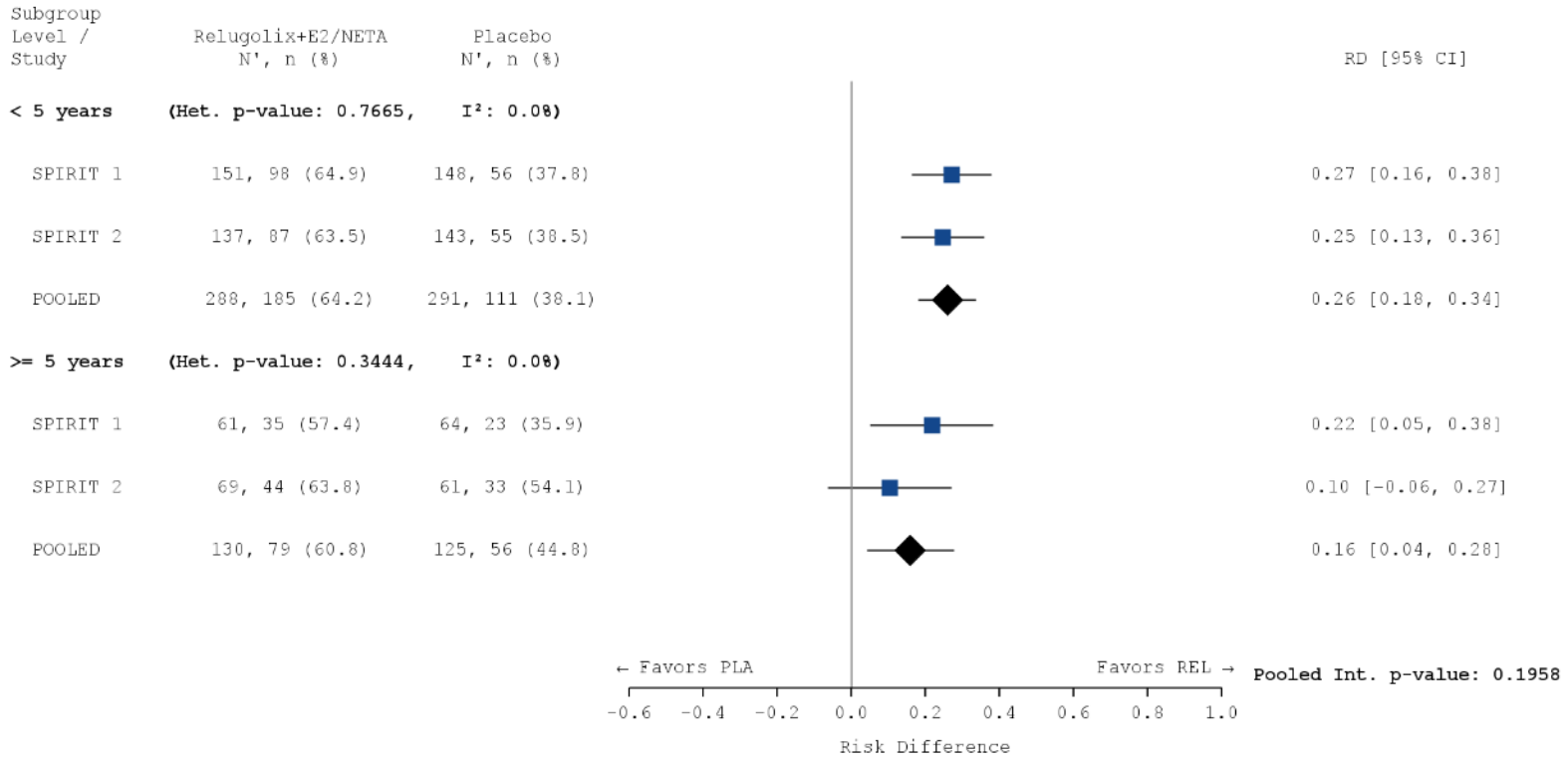
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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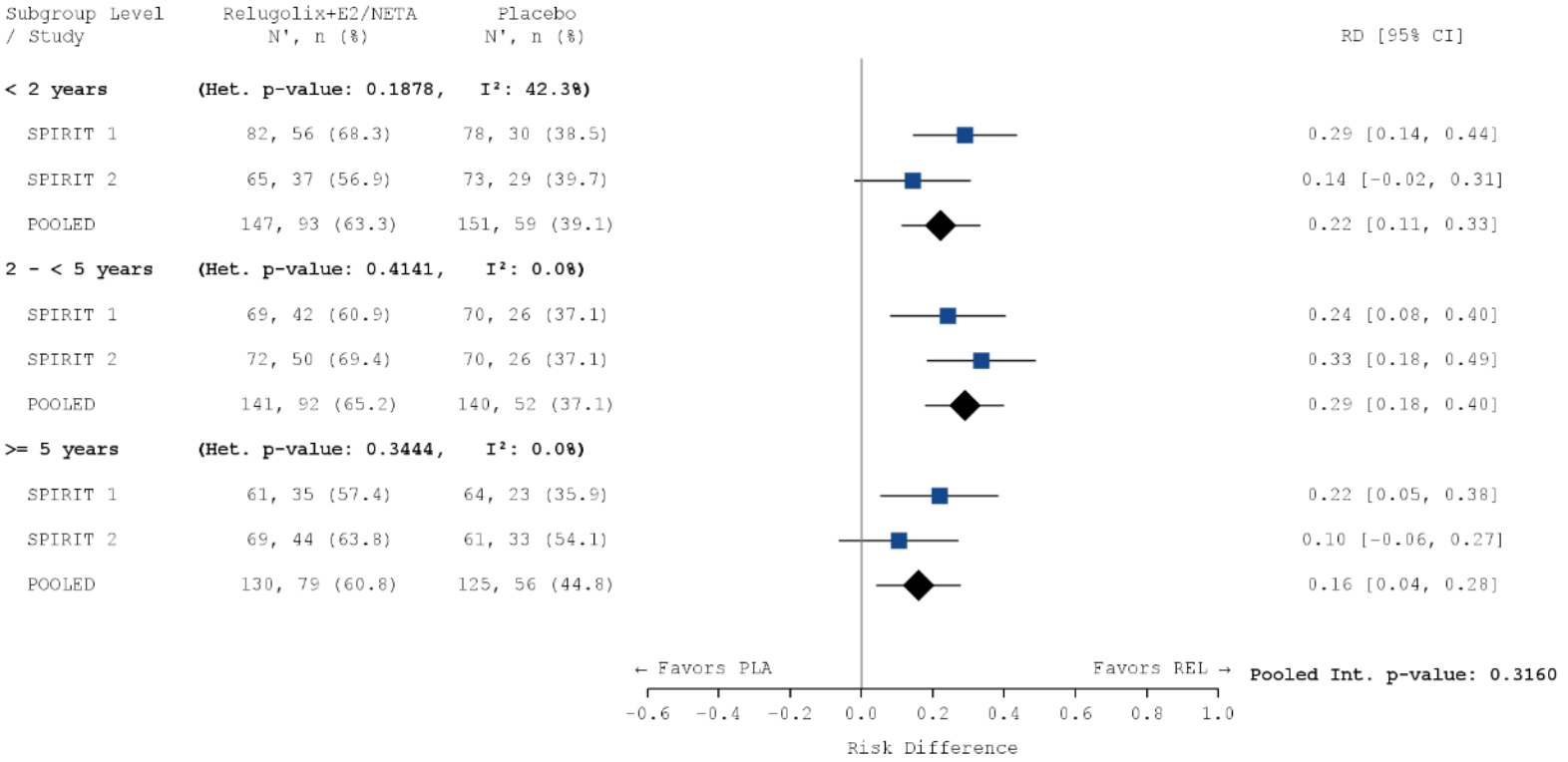
Figure 2.6.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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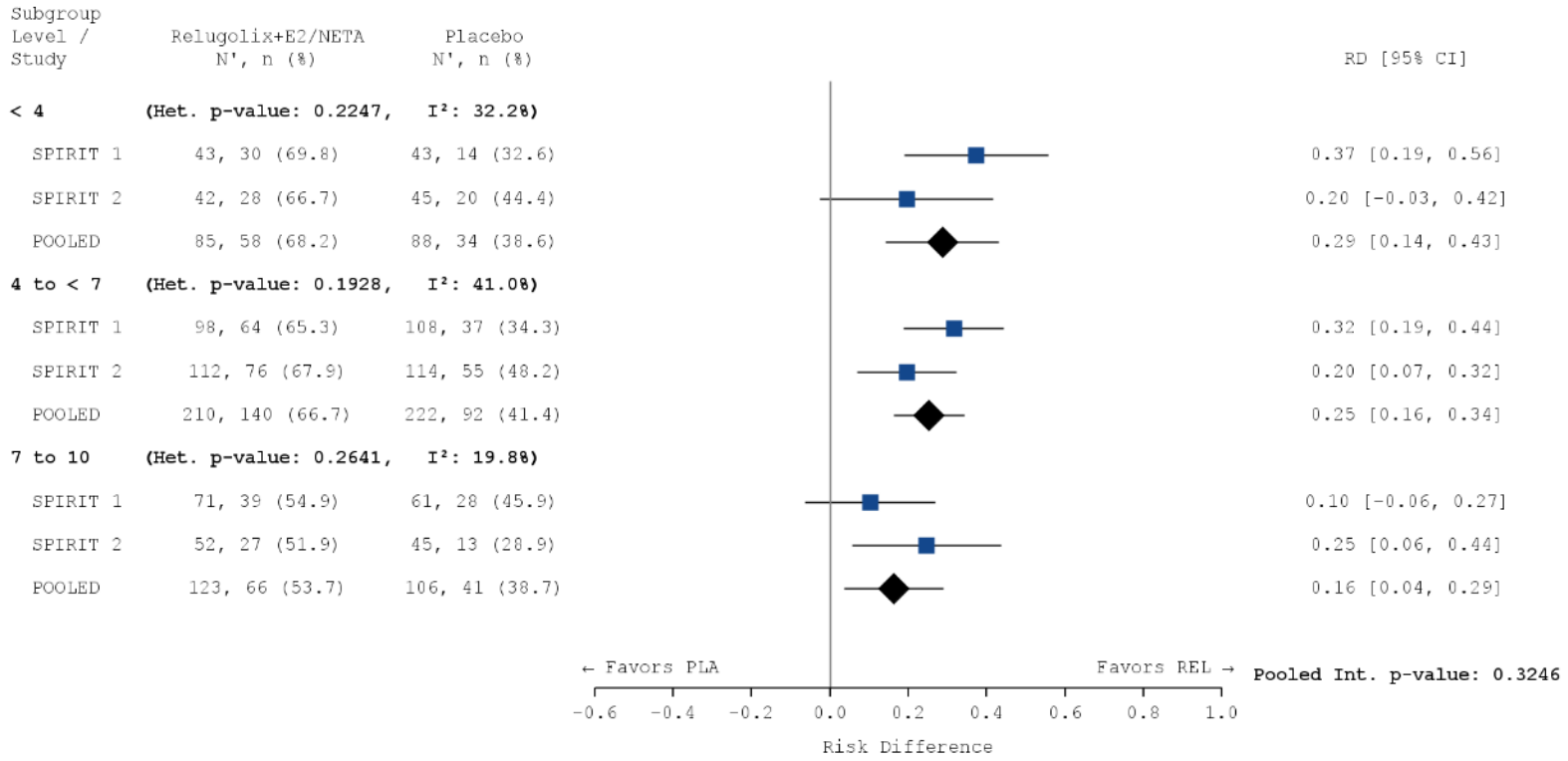
Figure 2.6.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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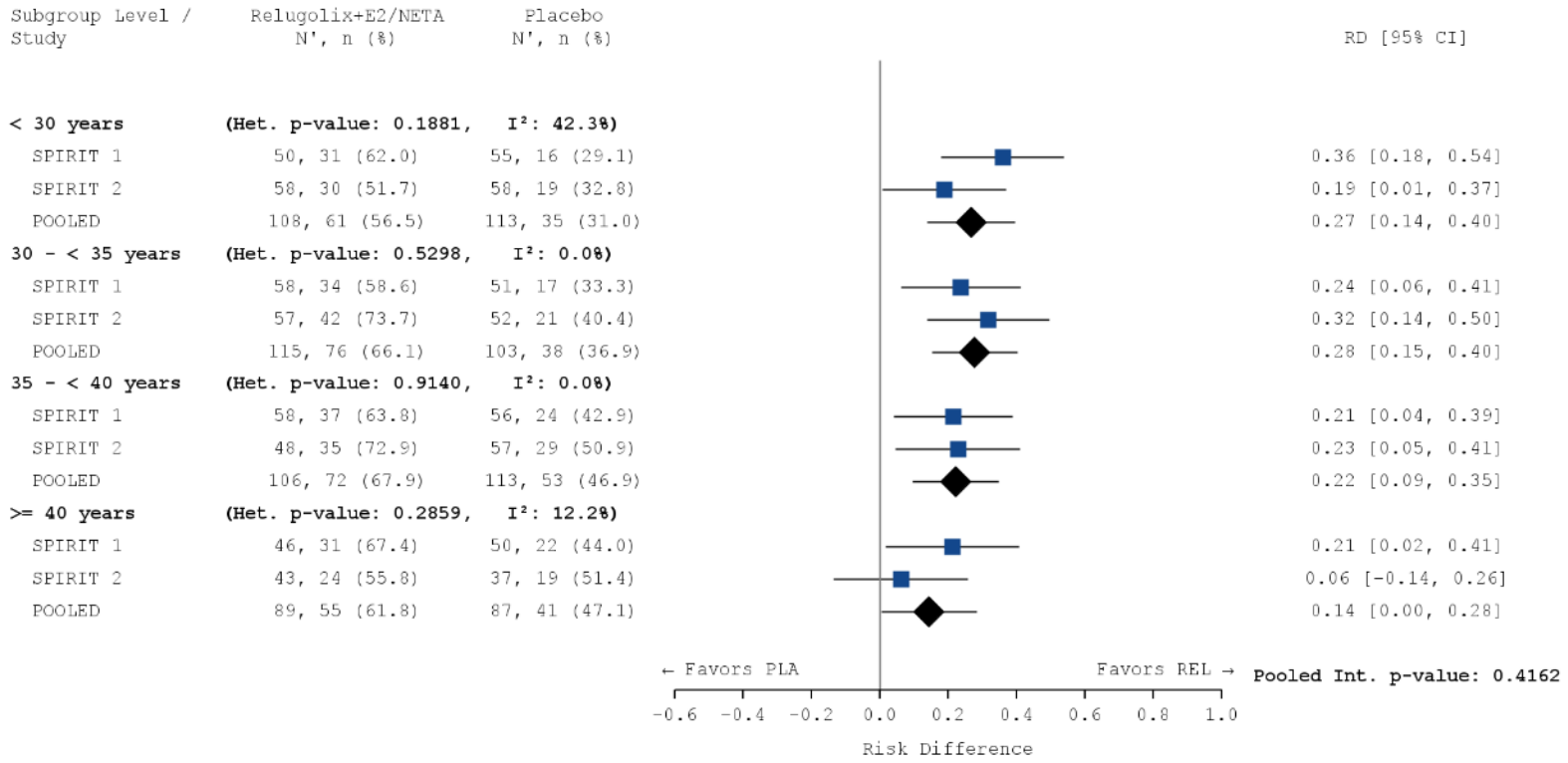
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis

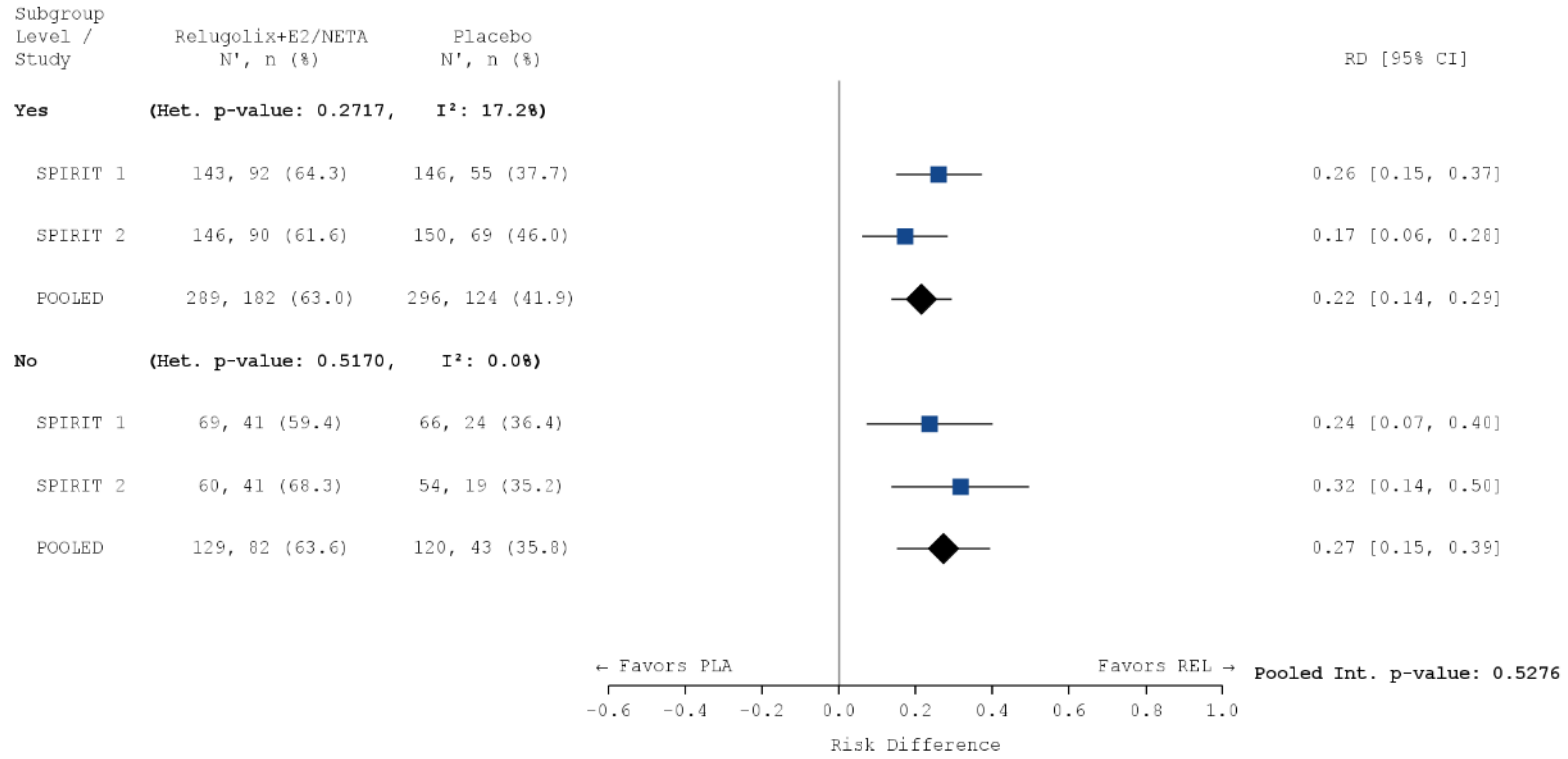


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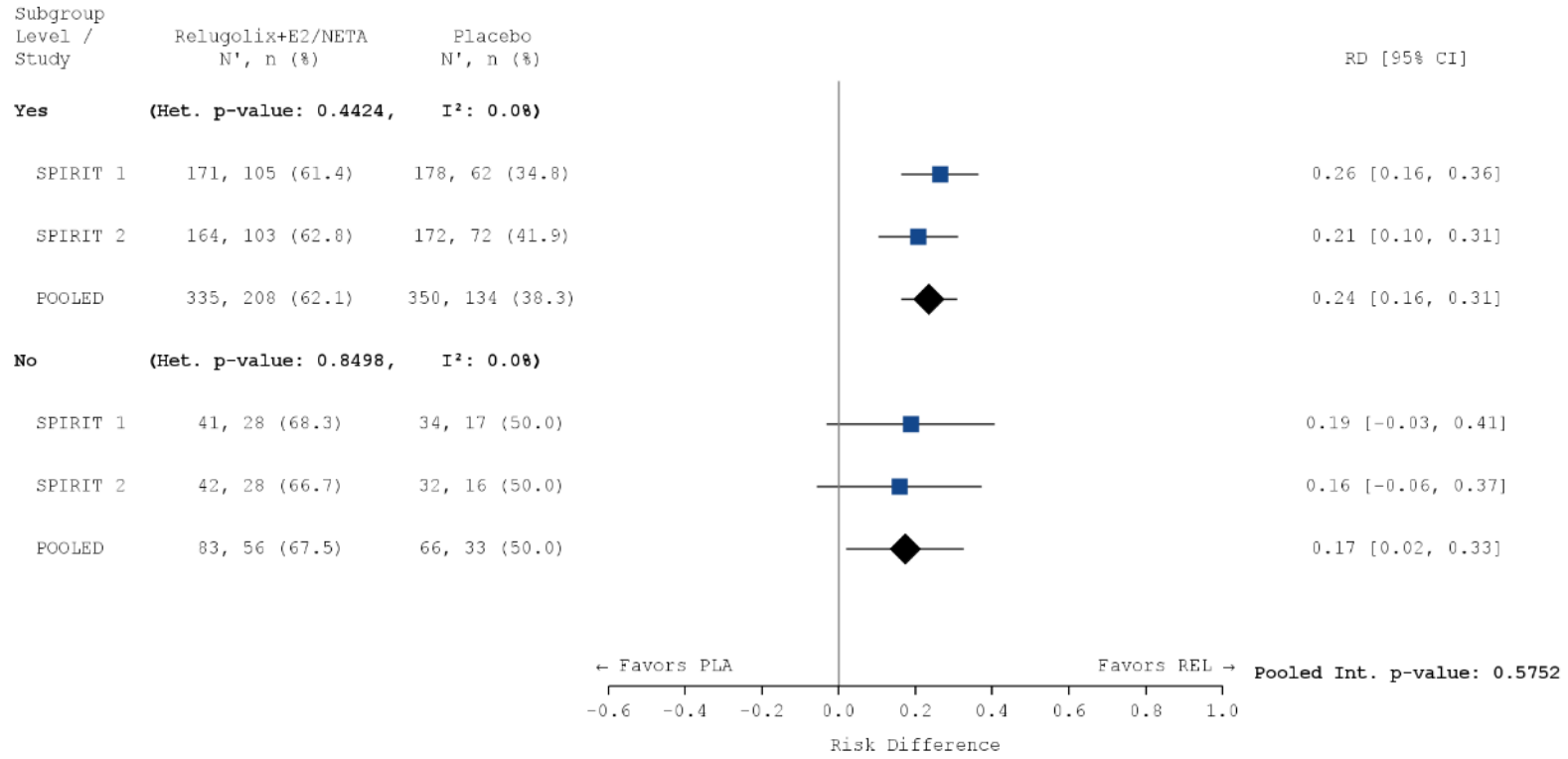
Figure 2.6.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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Figure 2.6.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline

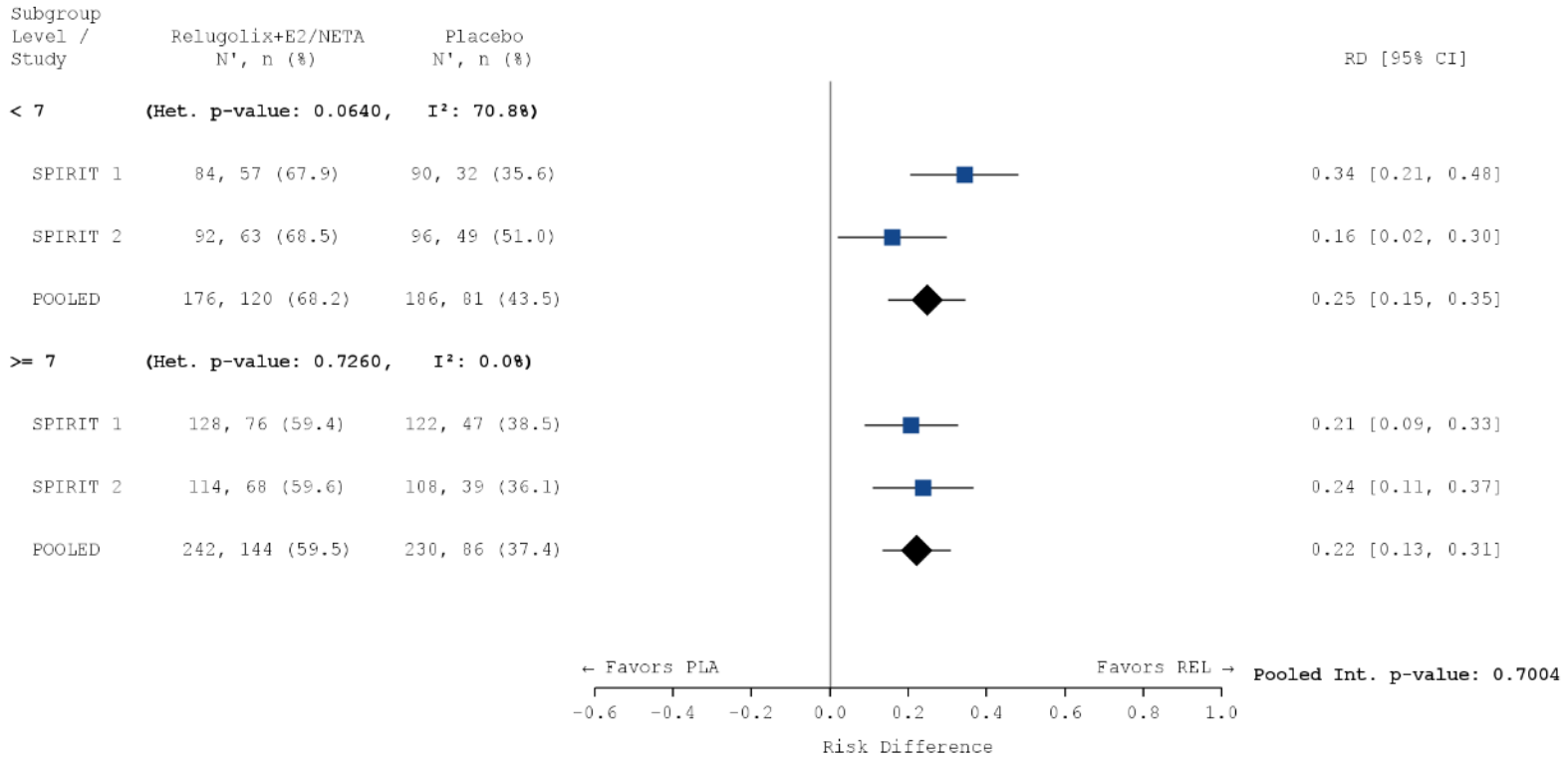

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Figure 2.6.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Renal function

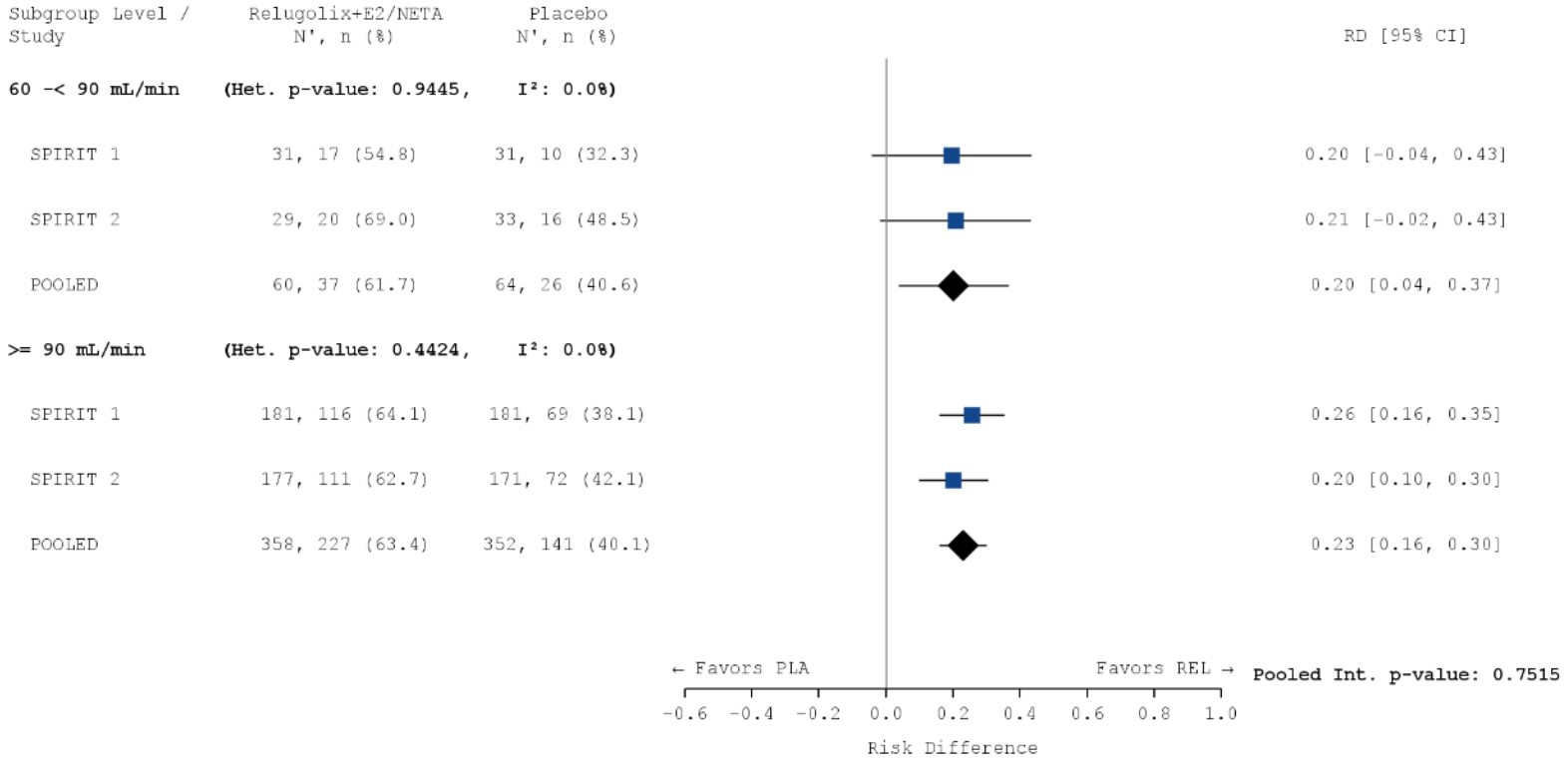

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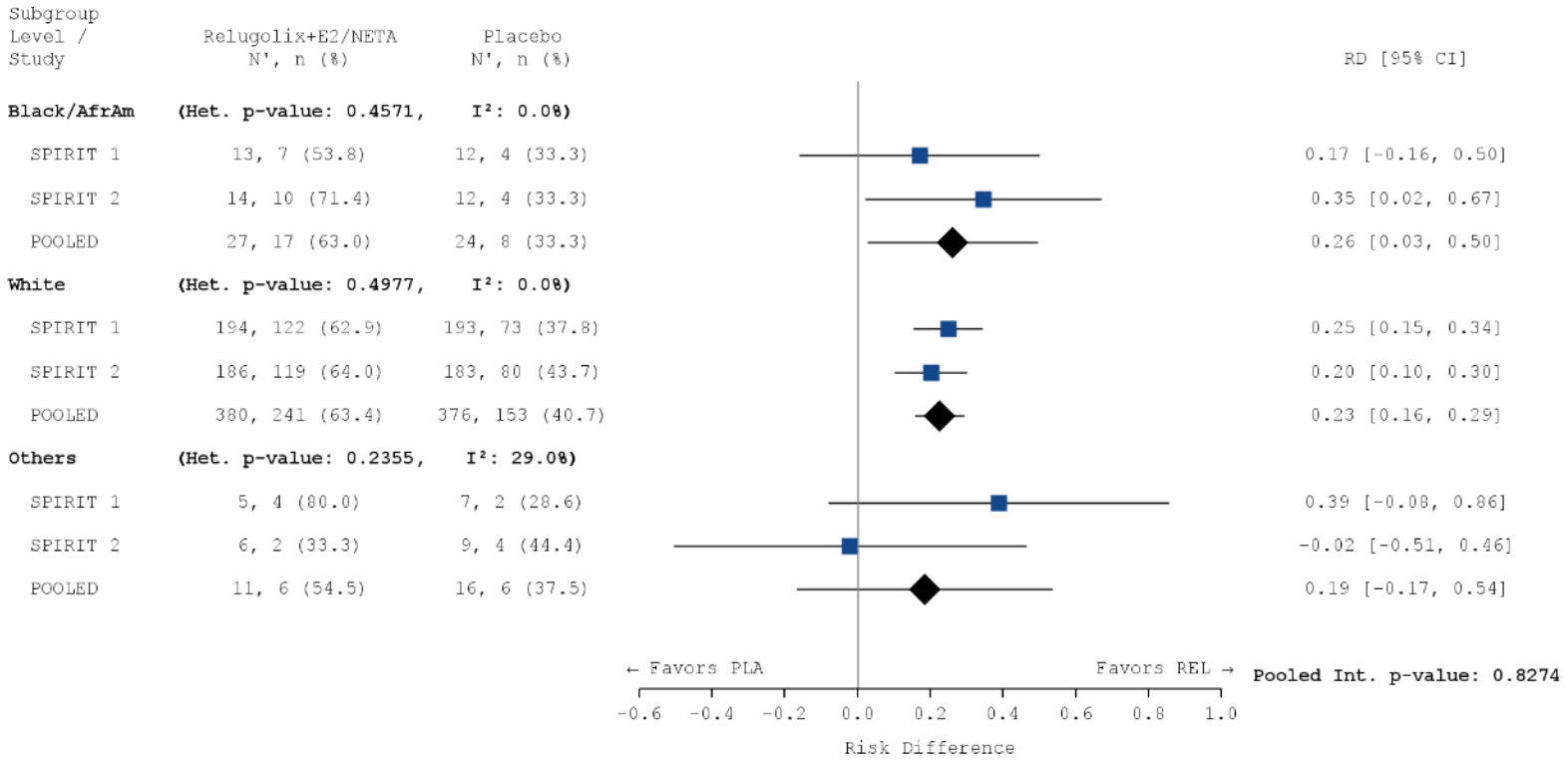
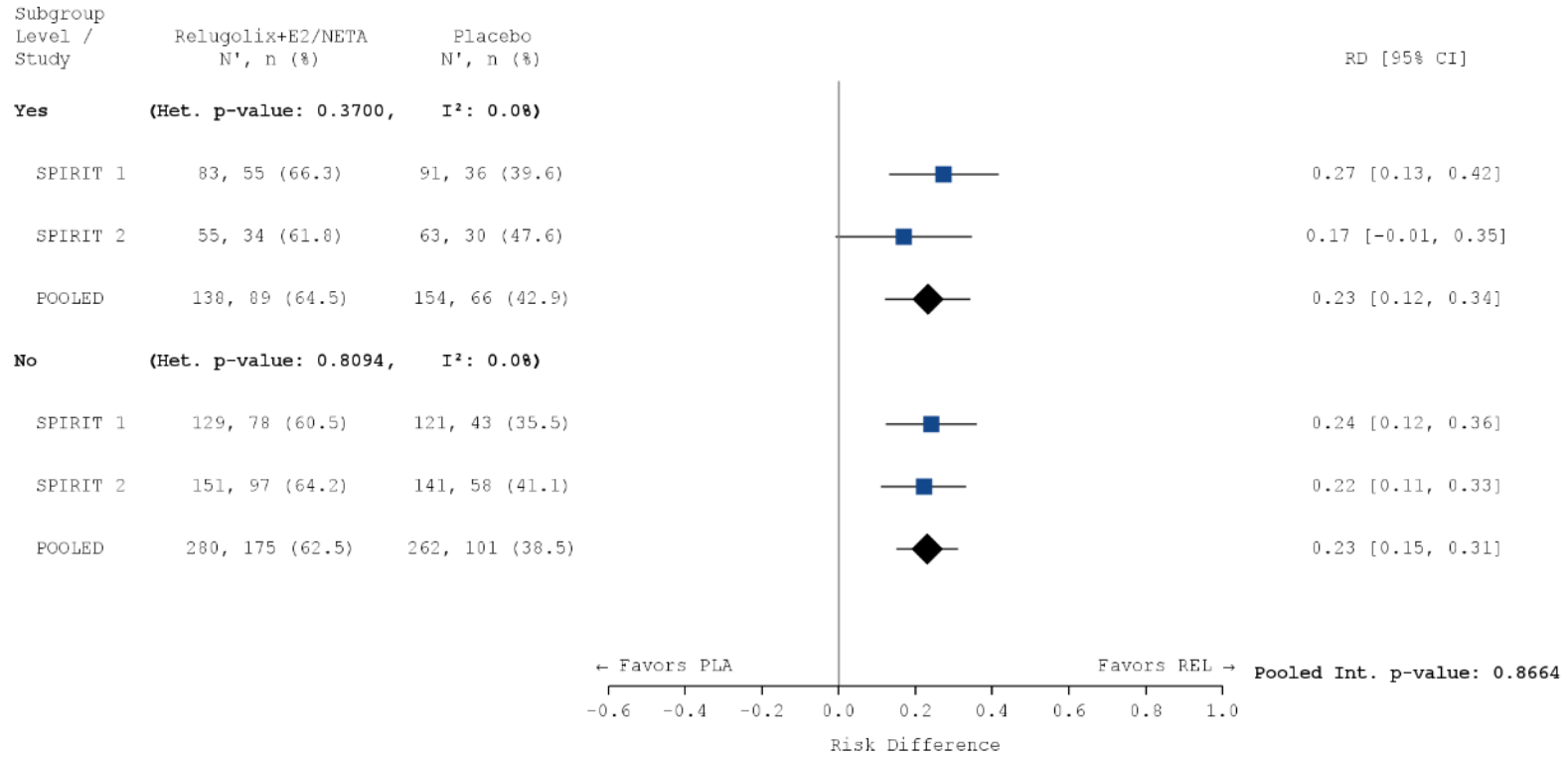
Figure 2.6.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

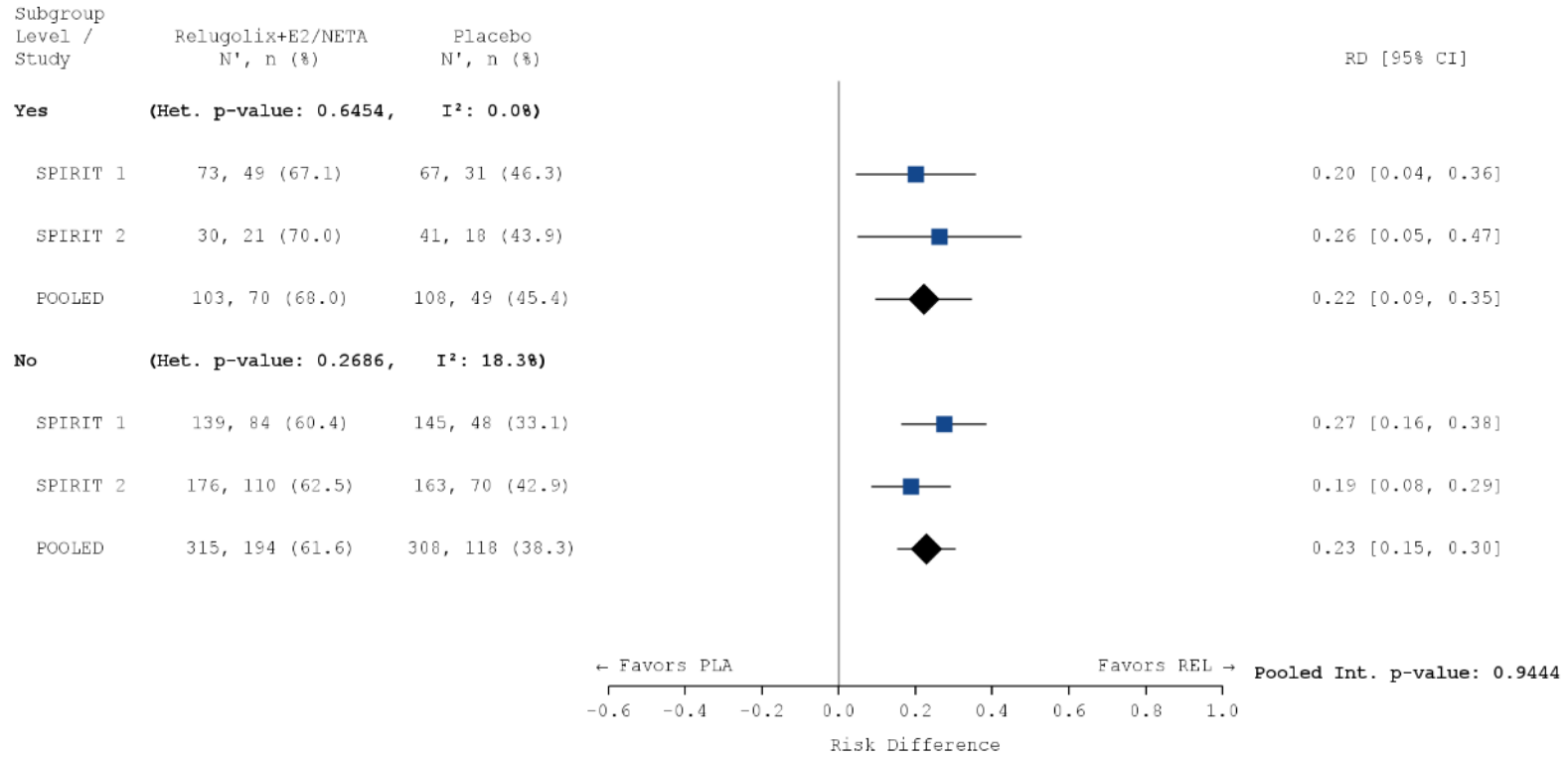
Figure 2.6.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for NMPP at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists

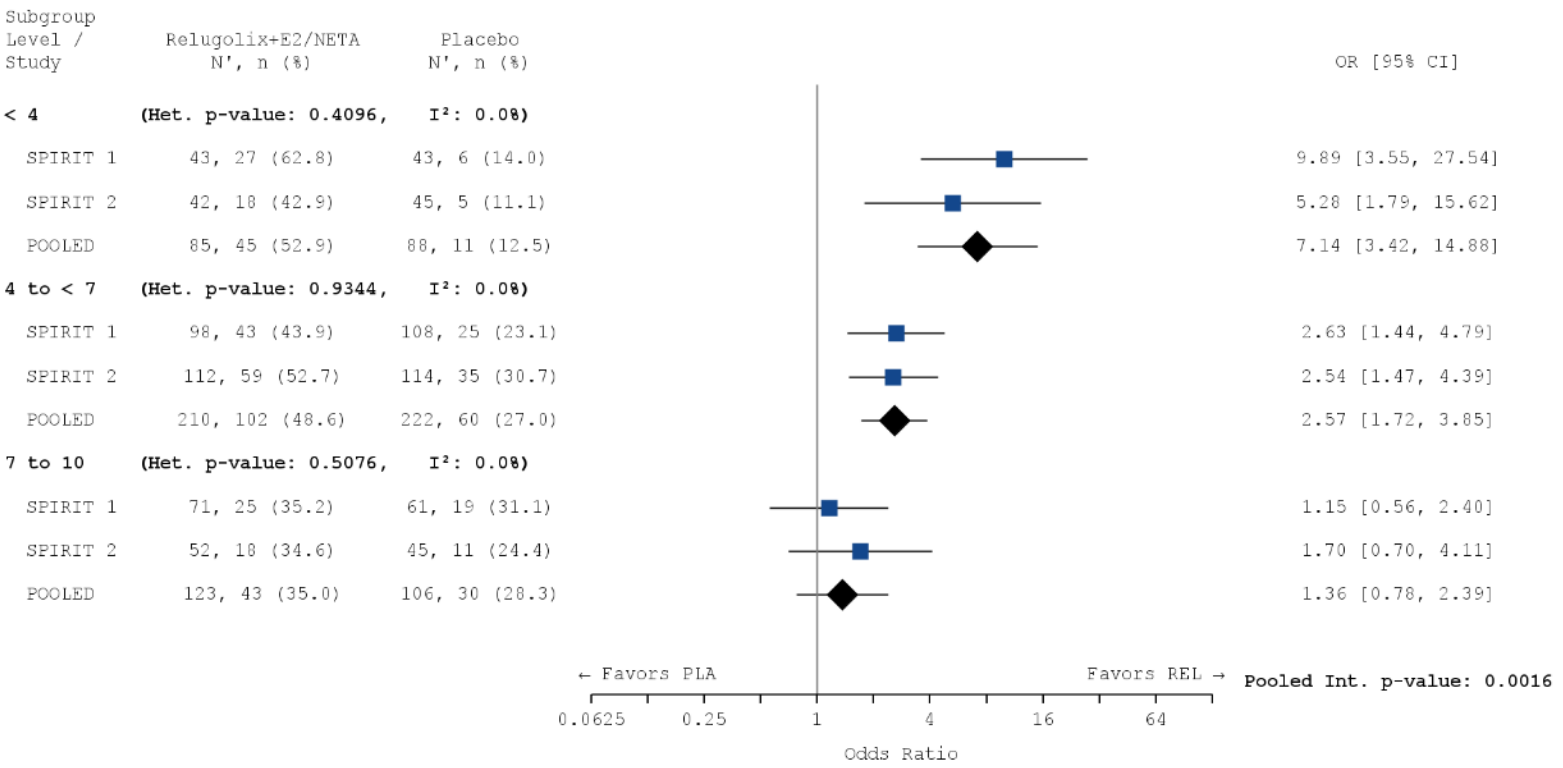


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

2.1.6.7 Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)

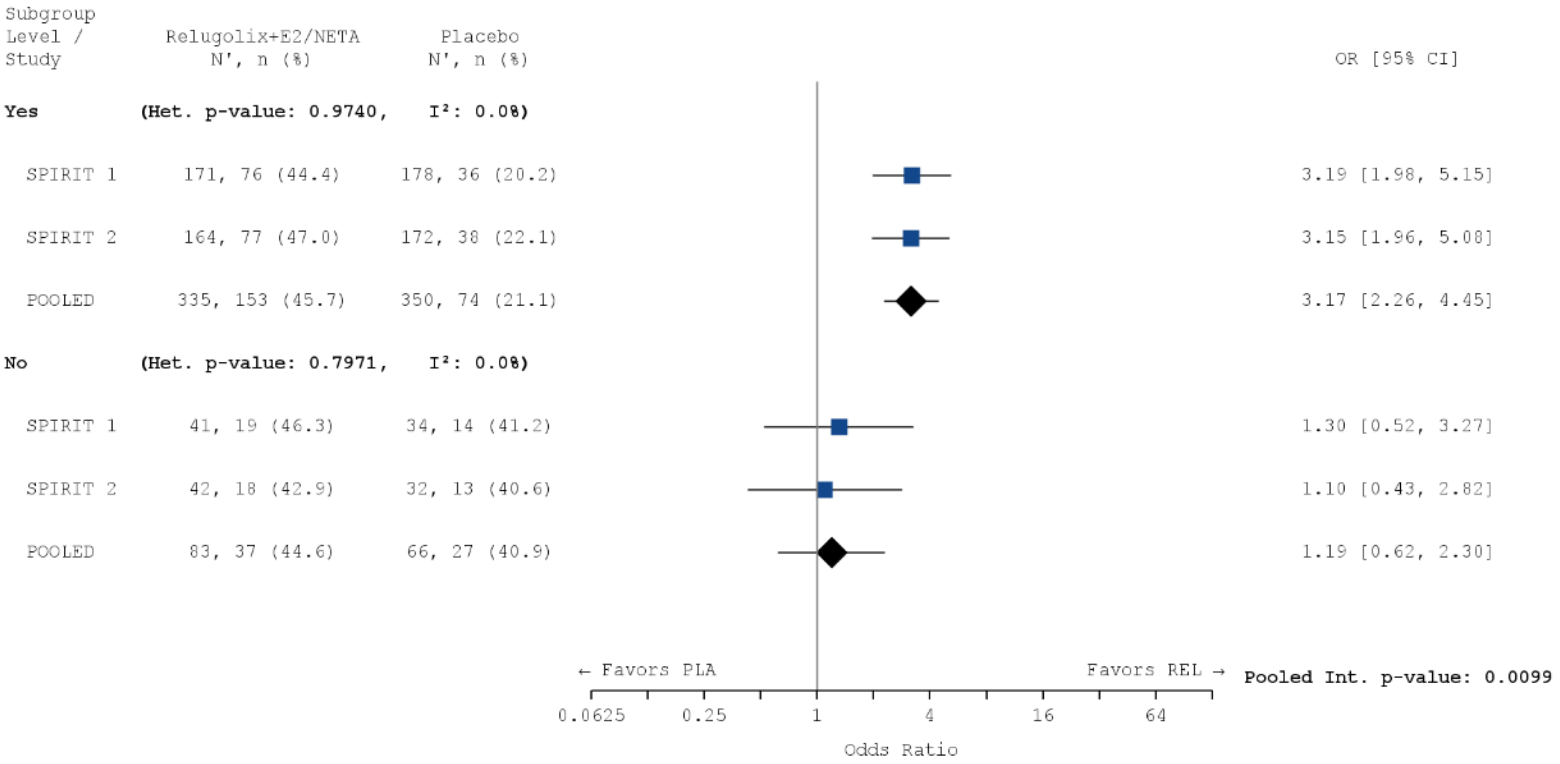
Figure 2.6.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

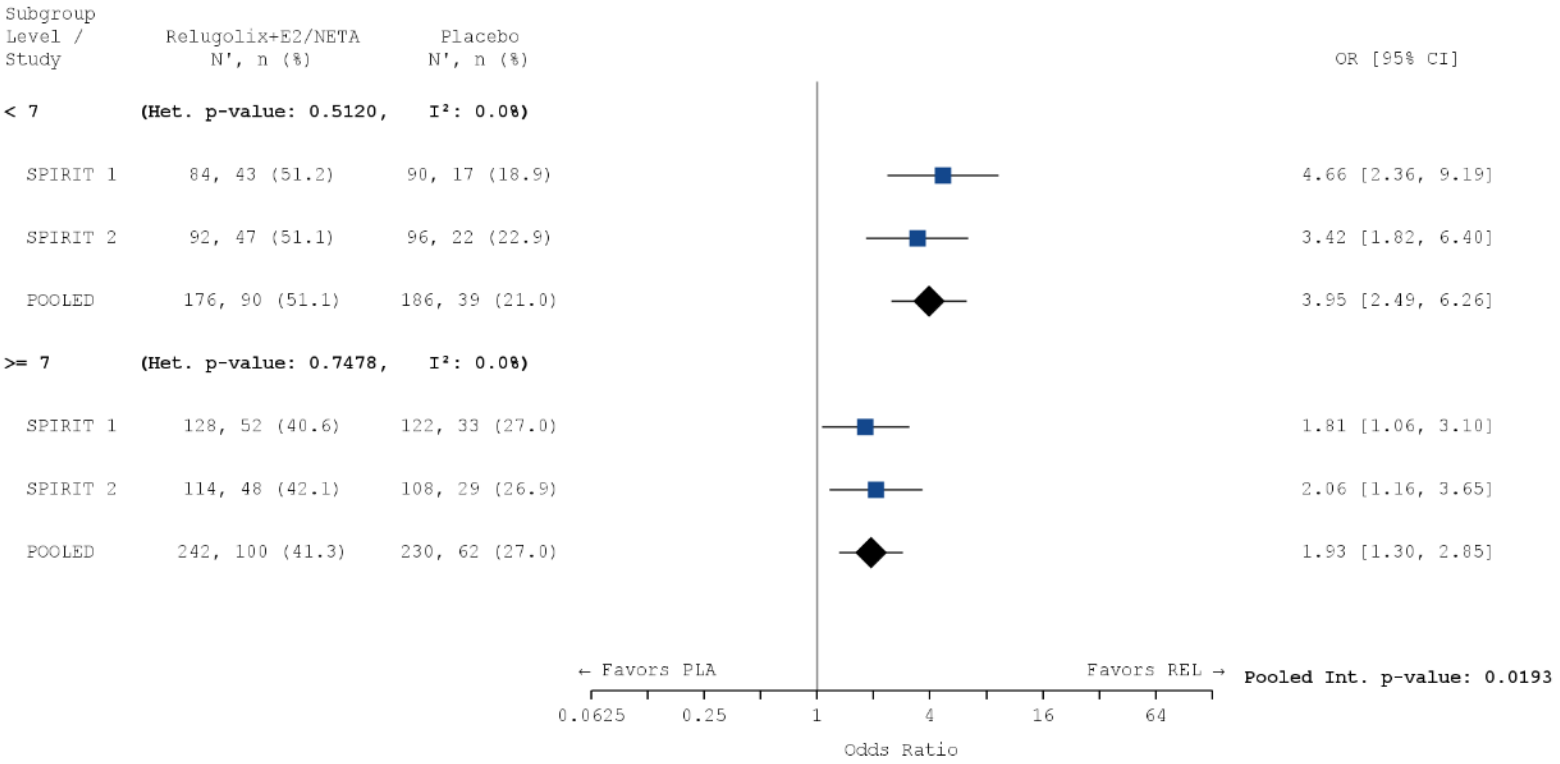
Figure 2.6.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

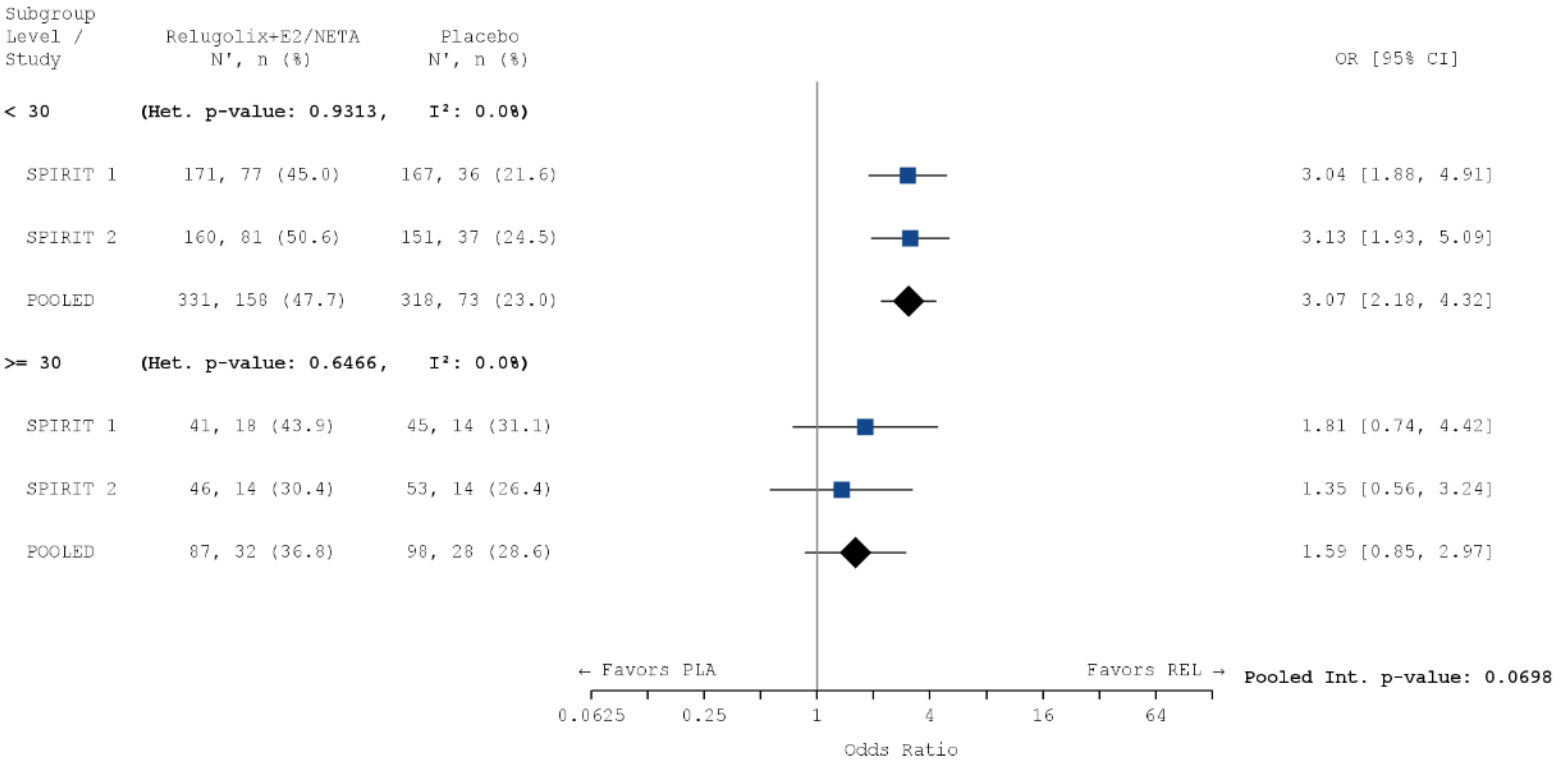
Figure 2.6.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

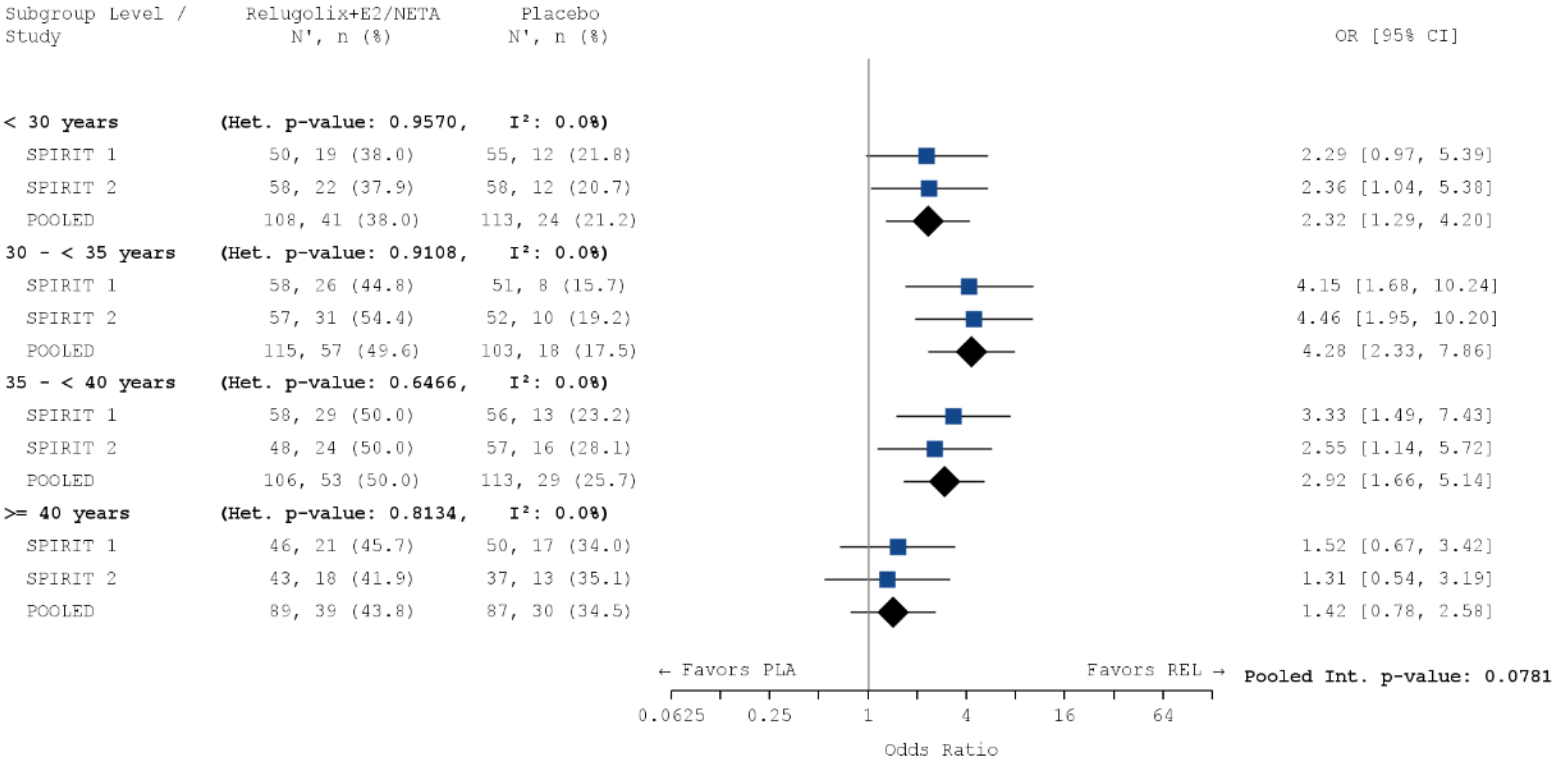
Figure 2.6.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

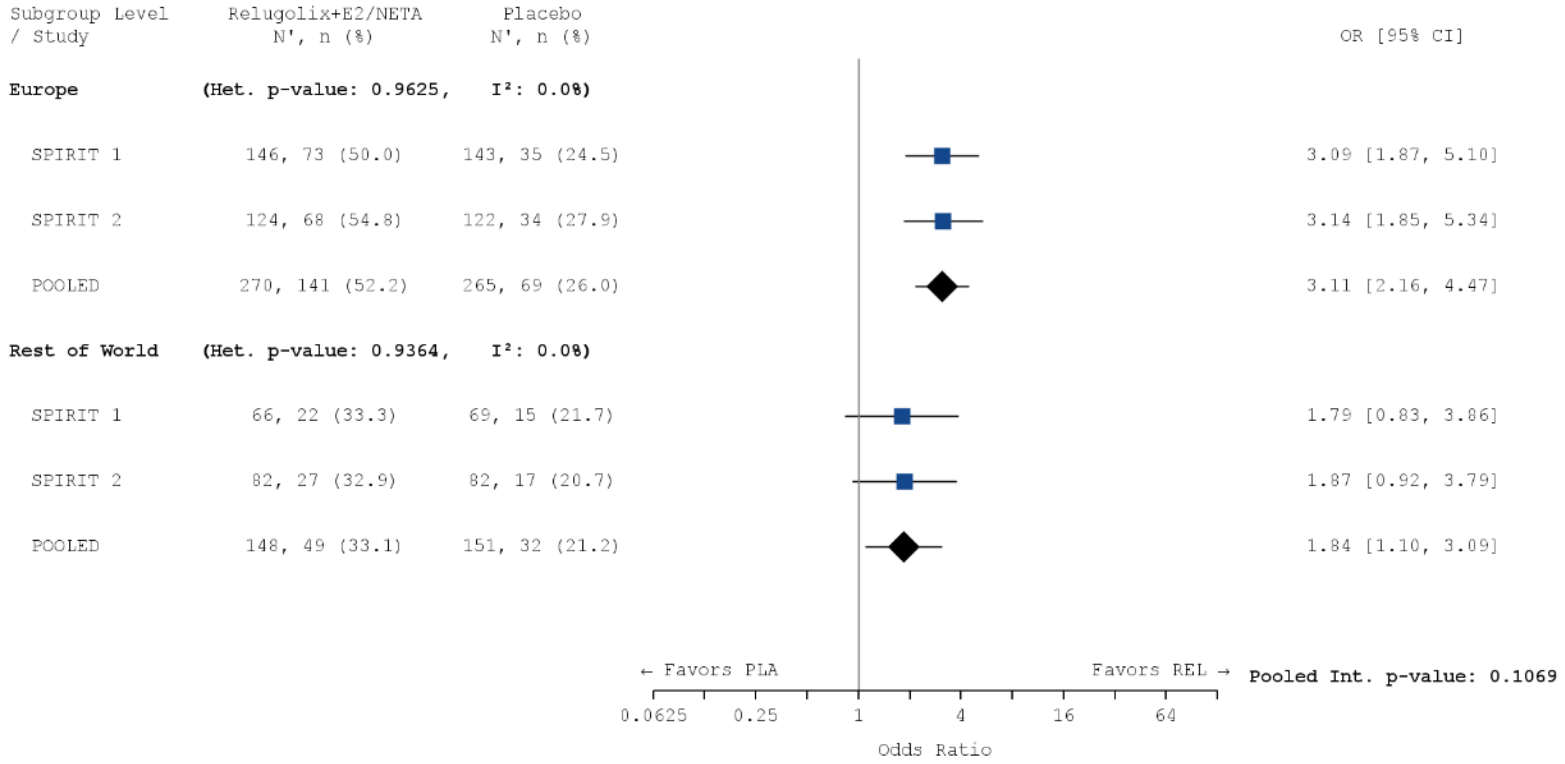
Figure 2.6.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

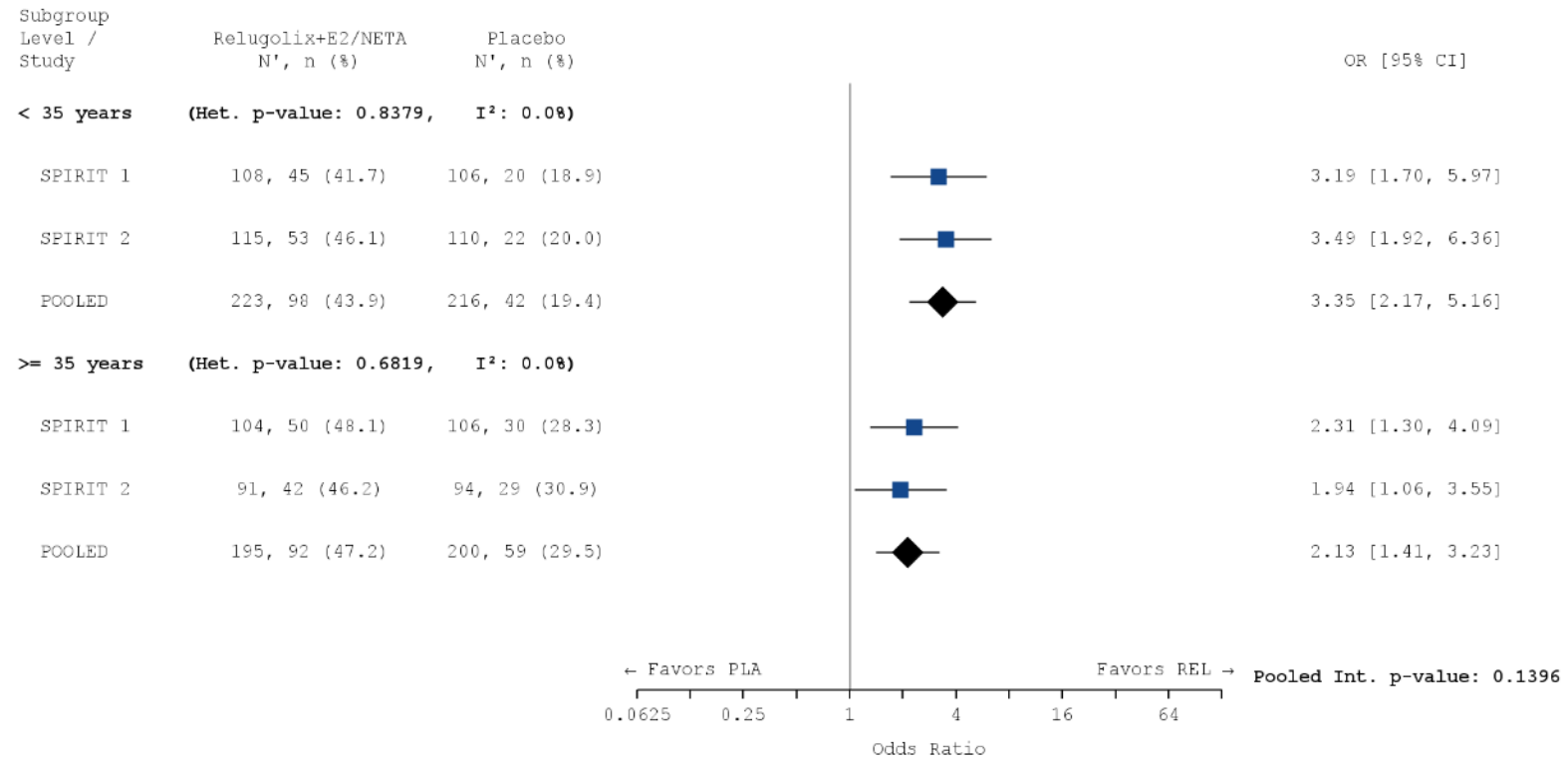
Figure 2.6.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

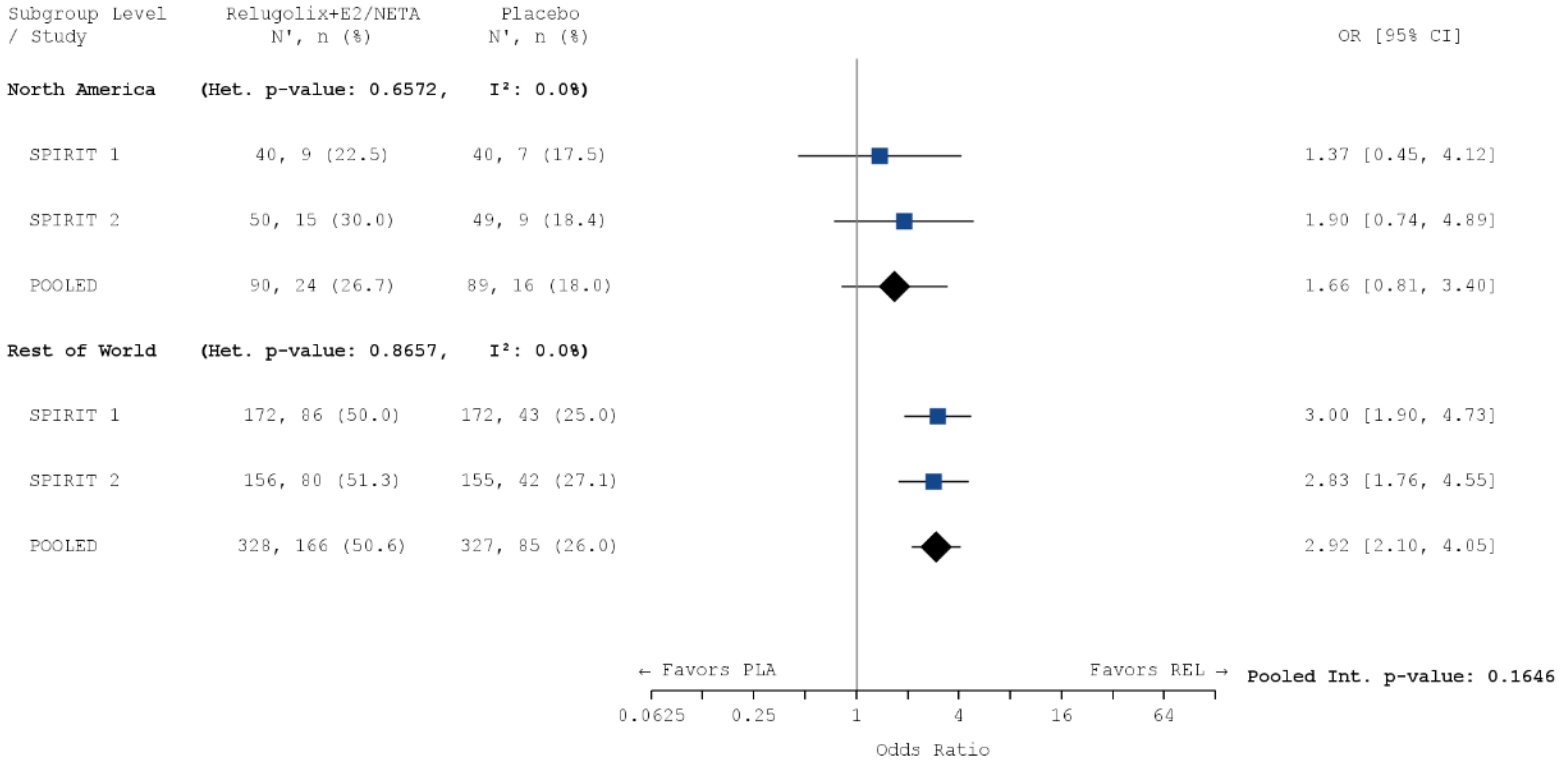
Figure 2.6.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

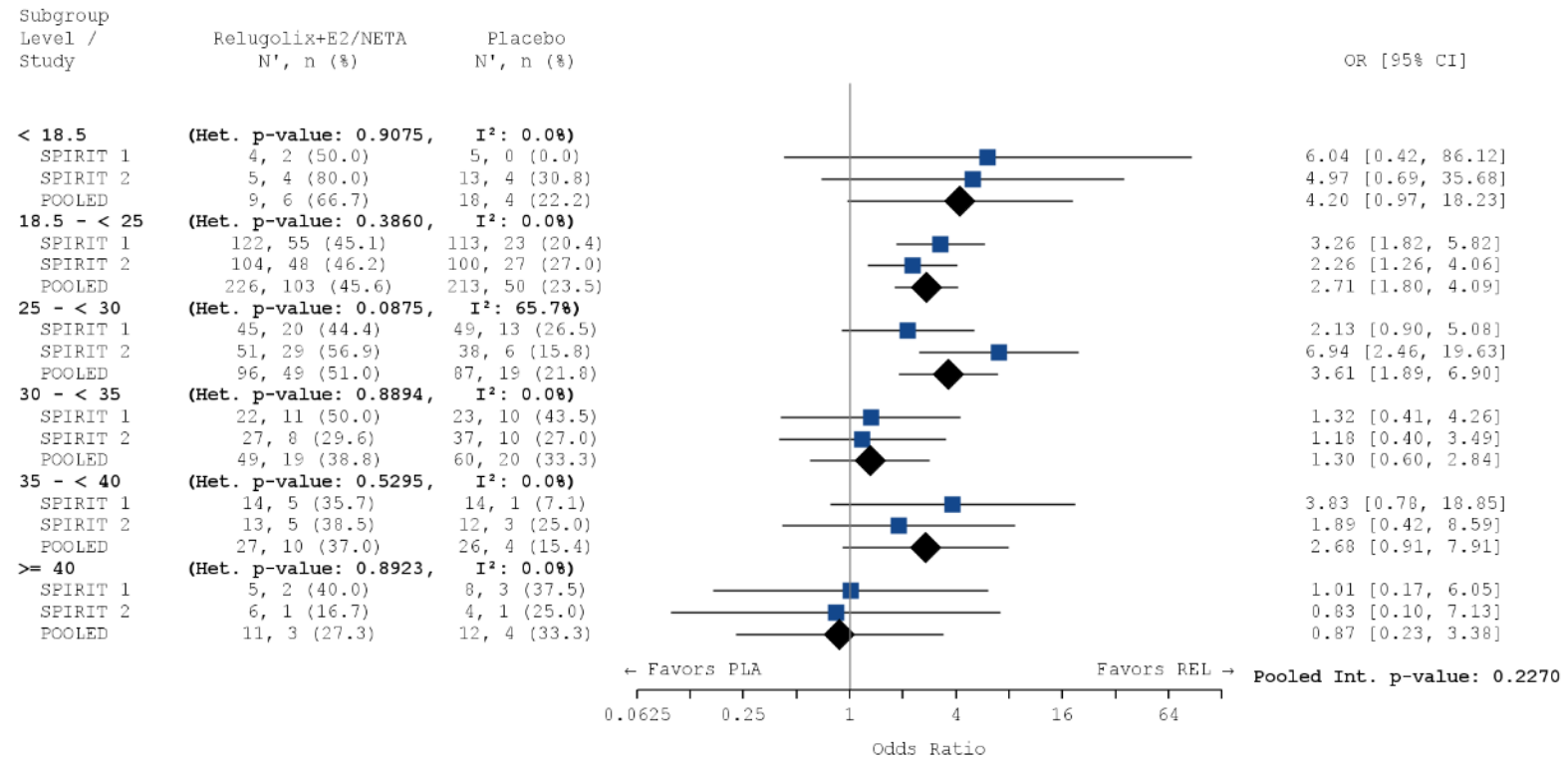
Figure 2.6.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

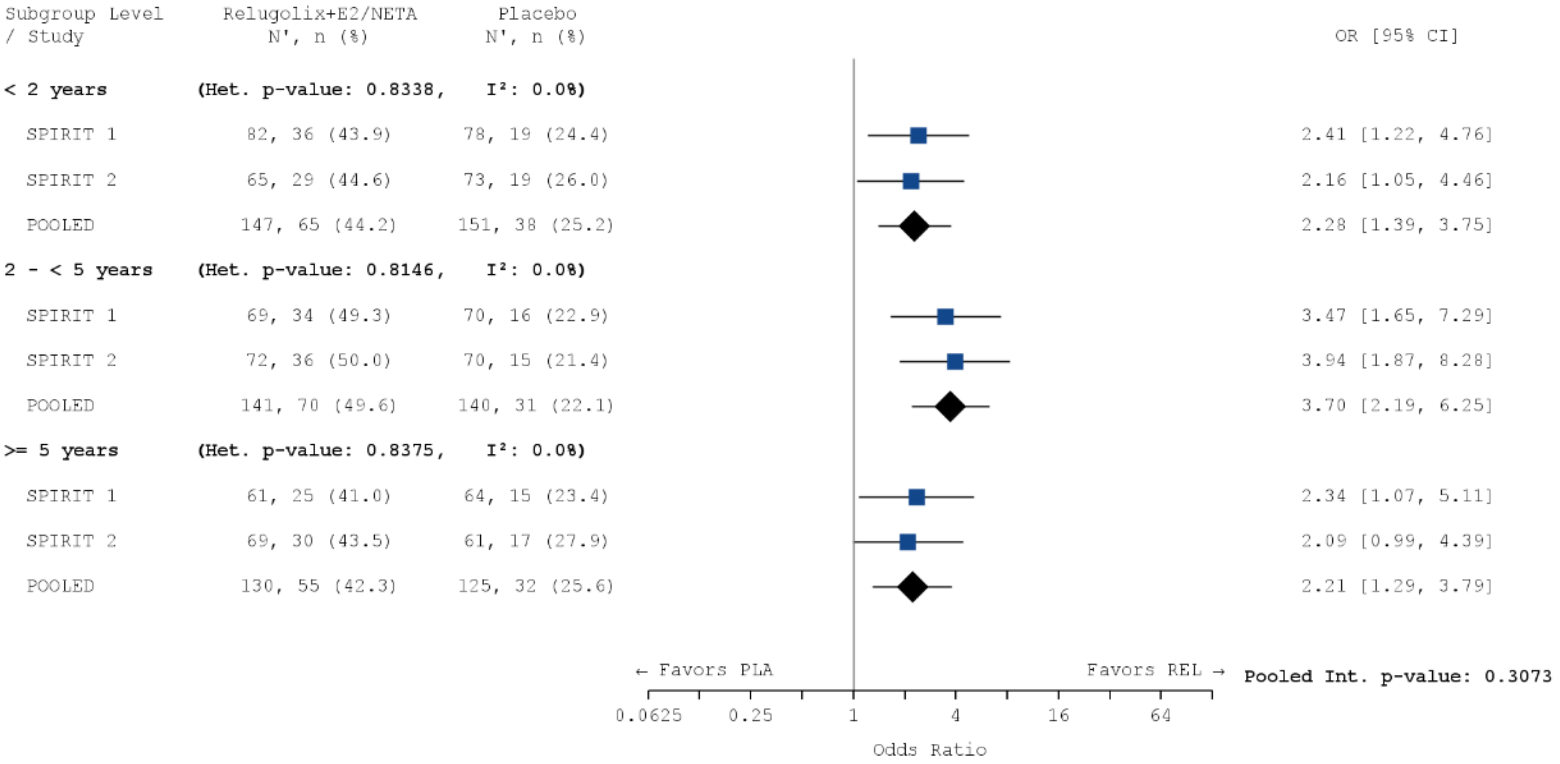
Figure 2.6.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

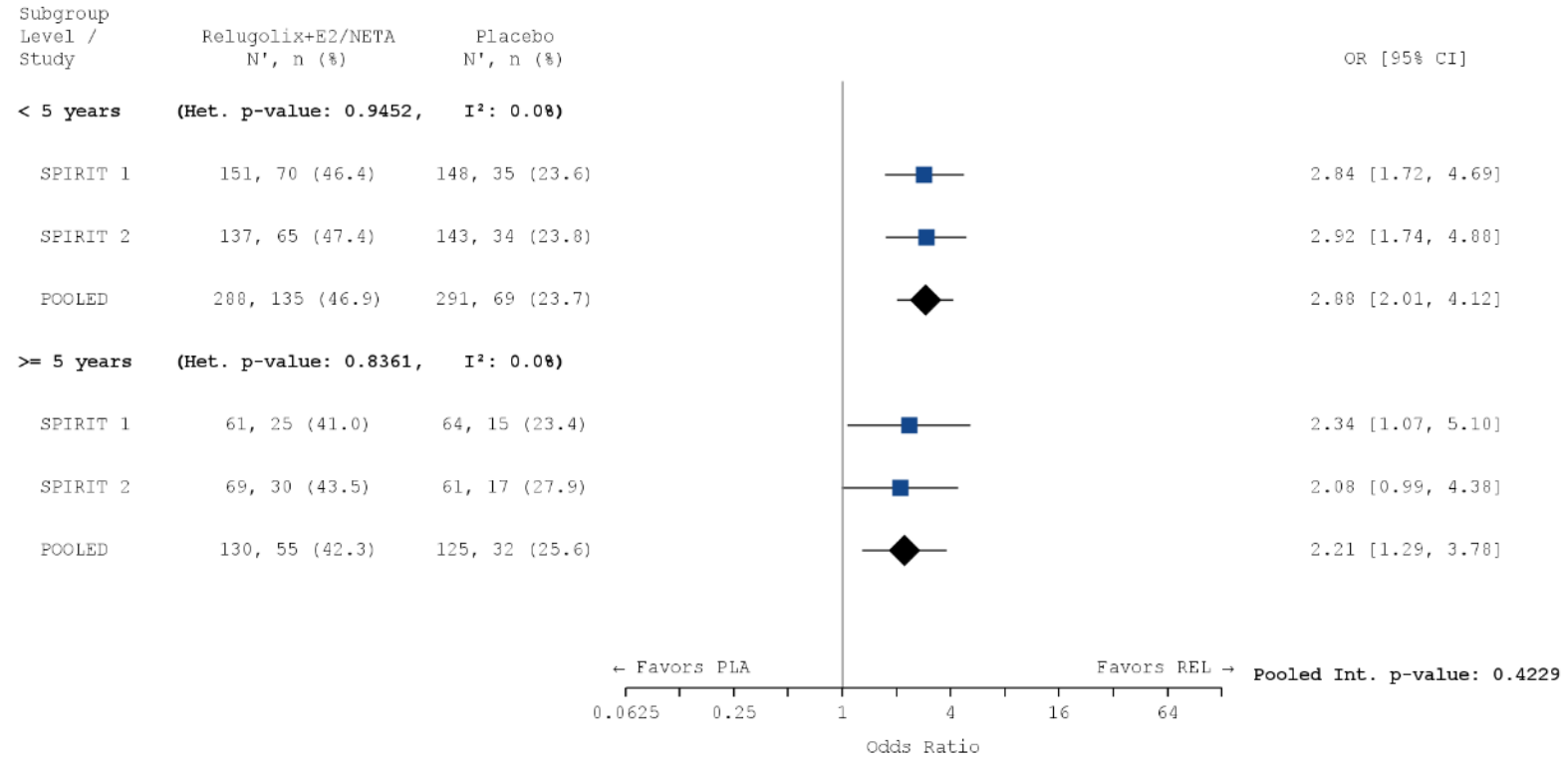
Figure 2.6.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

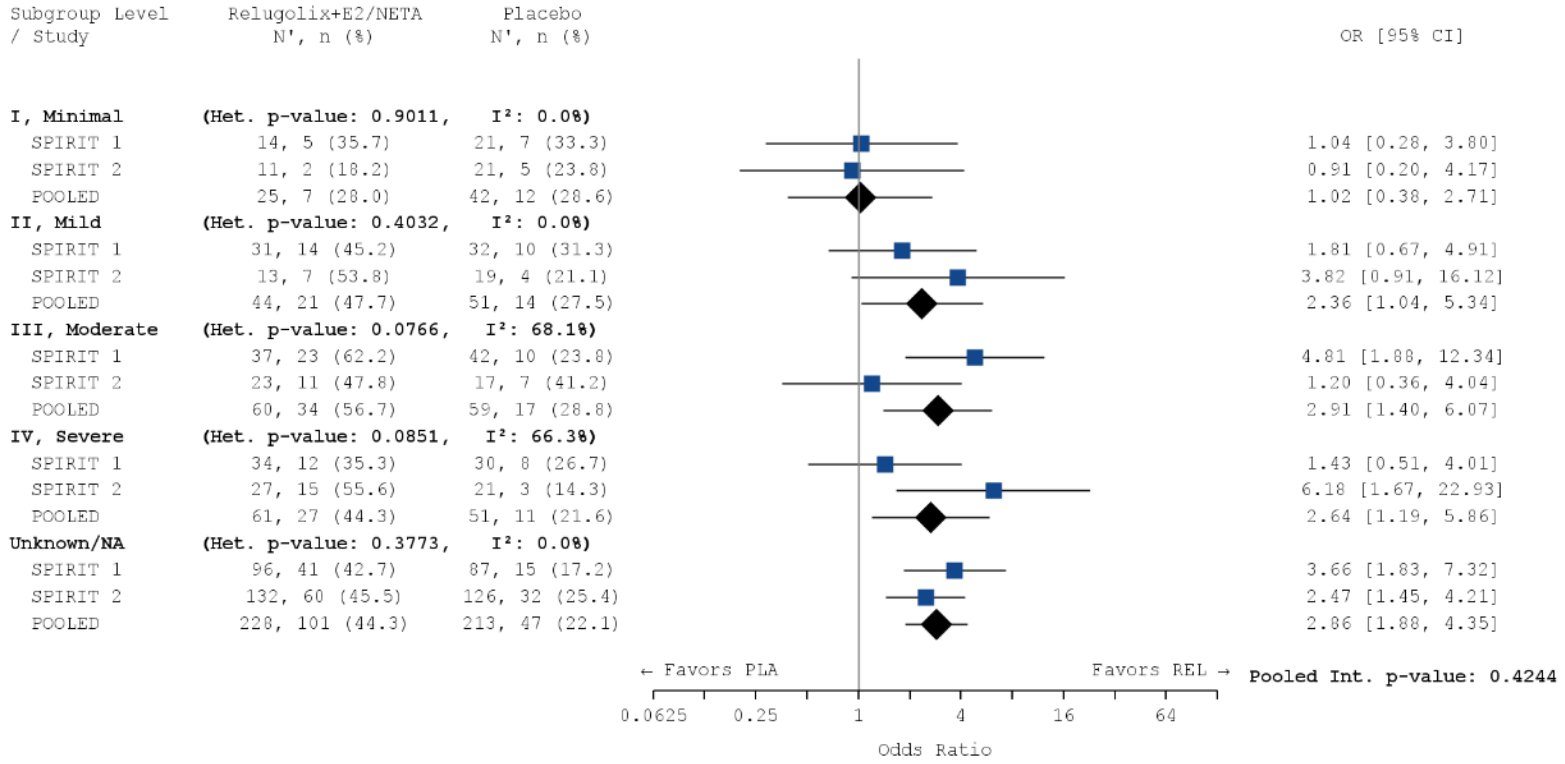
Figure 2.6.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

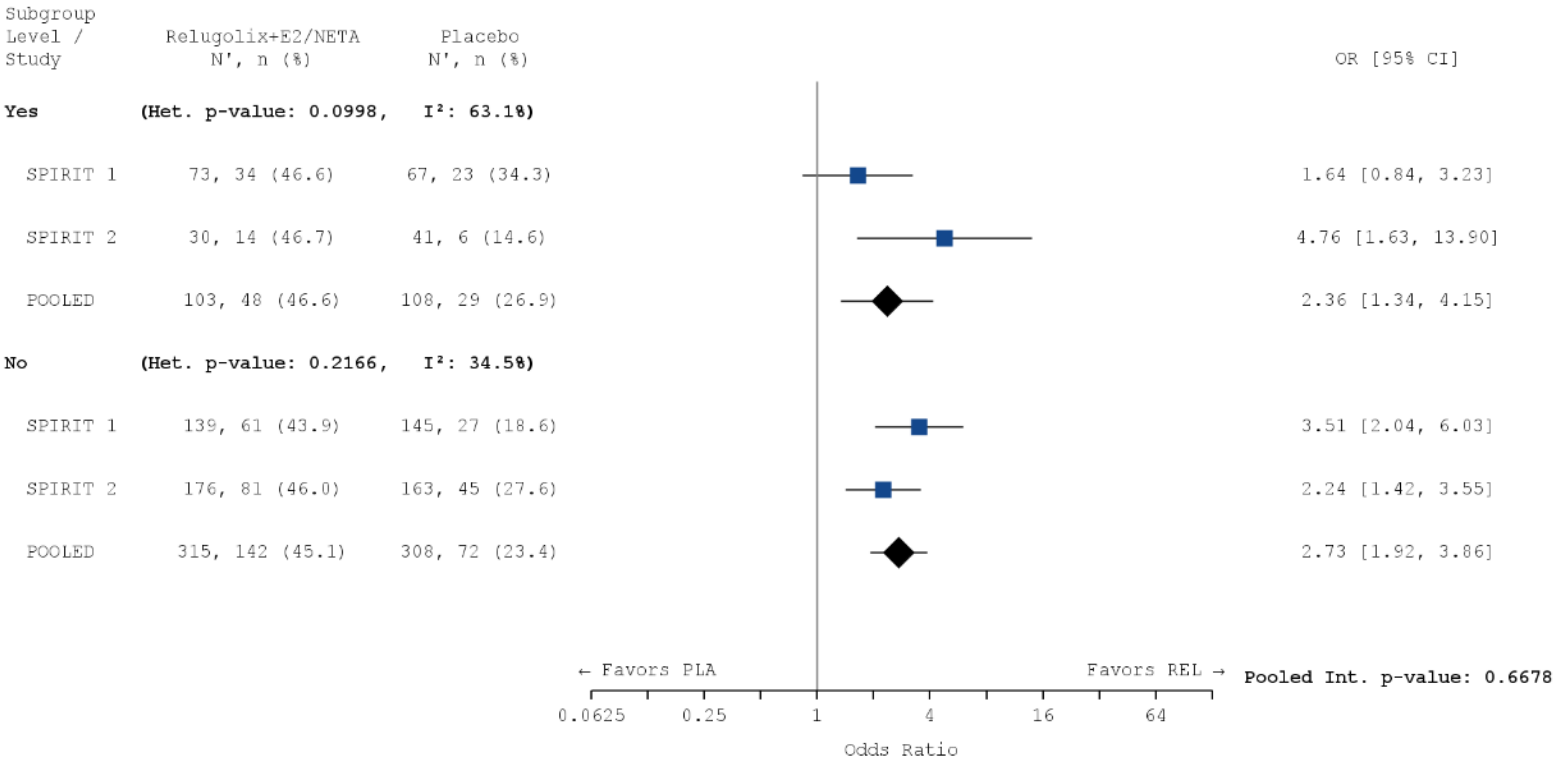
Figure 2.6.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

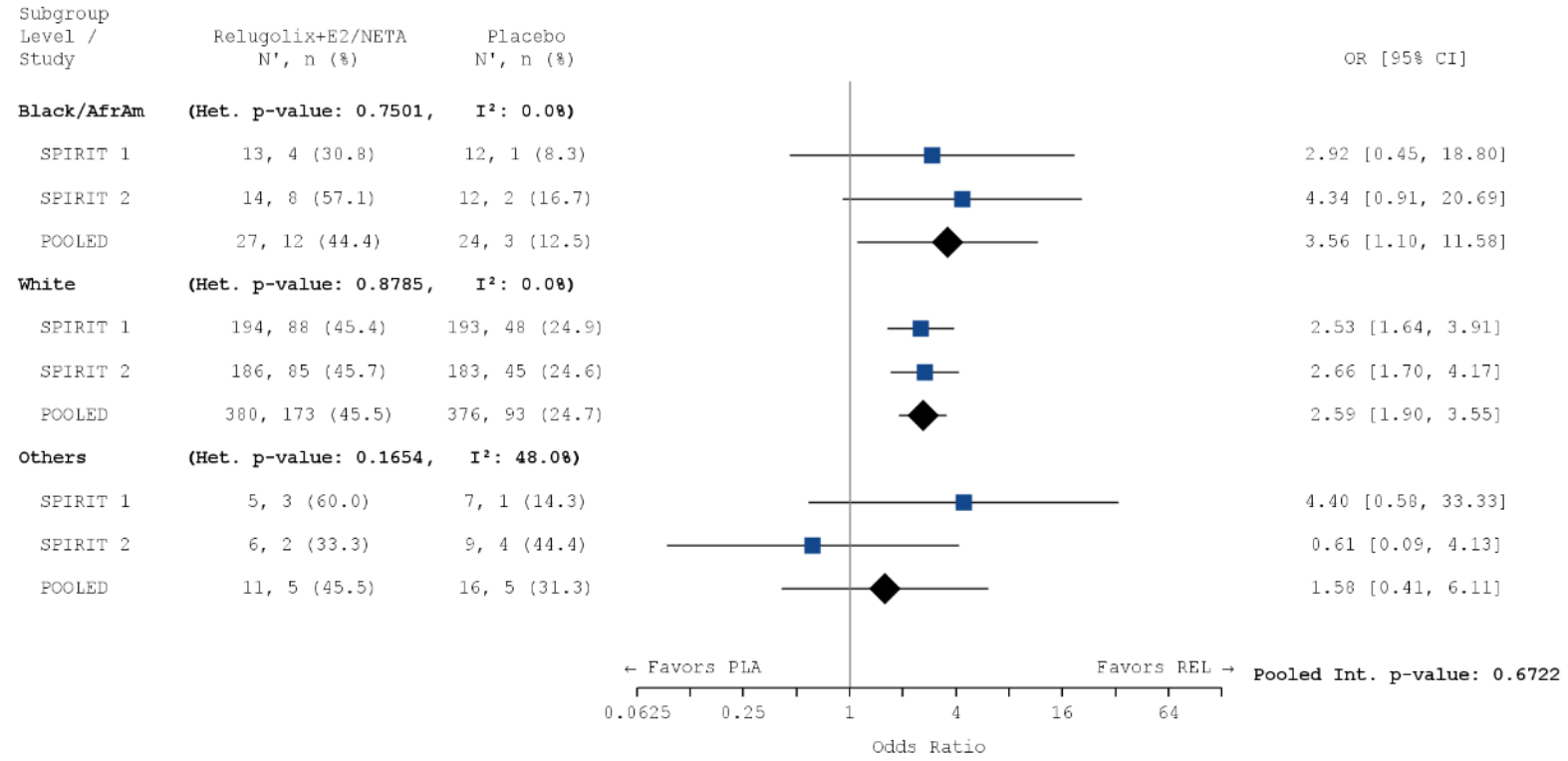
Figure 2.6.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

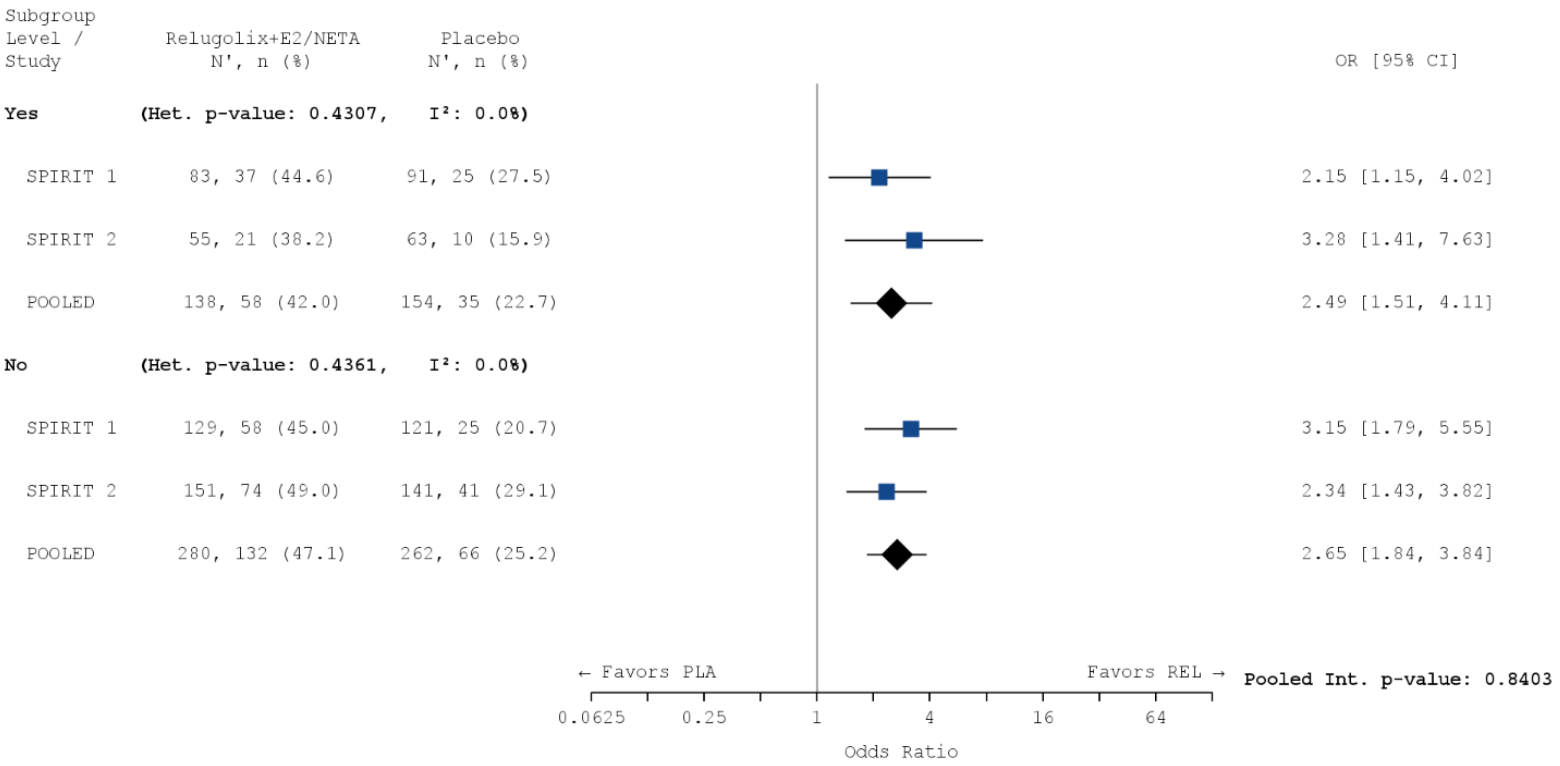
Figure 2.6.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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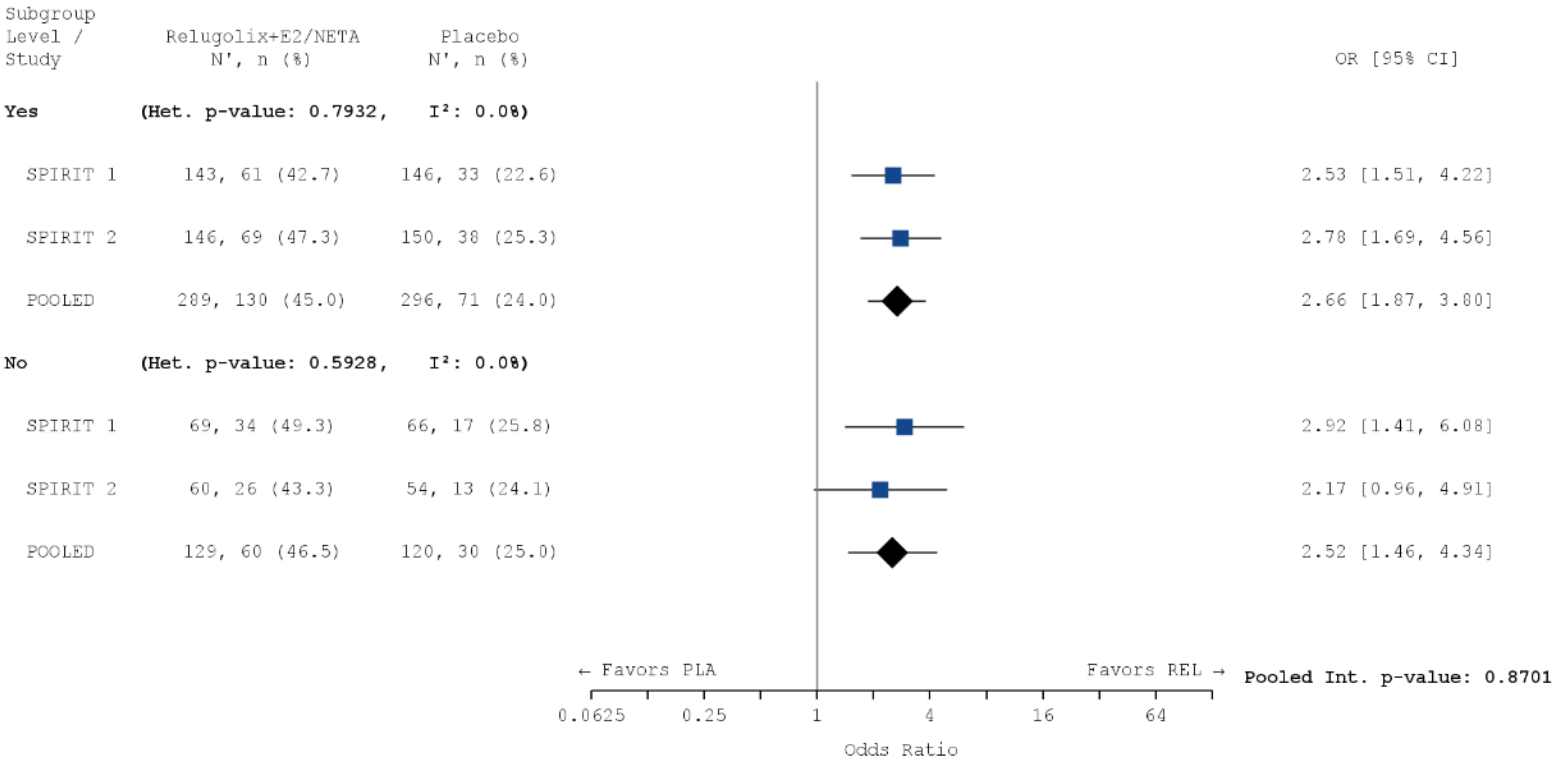
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

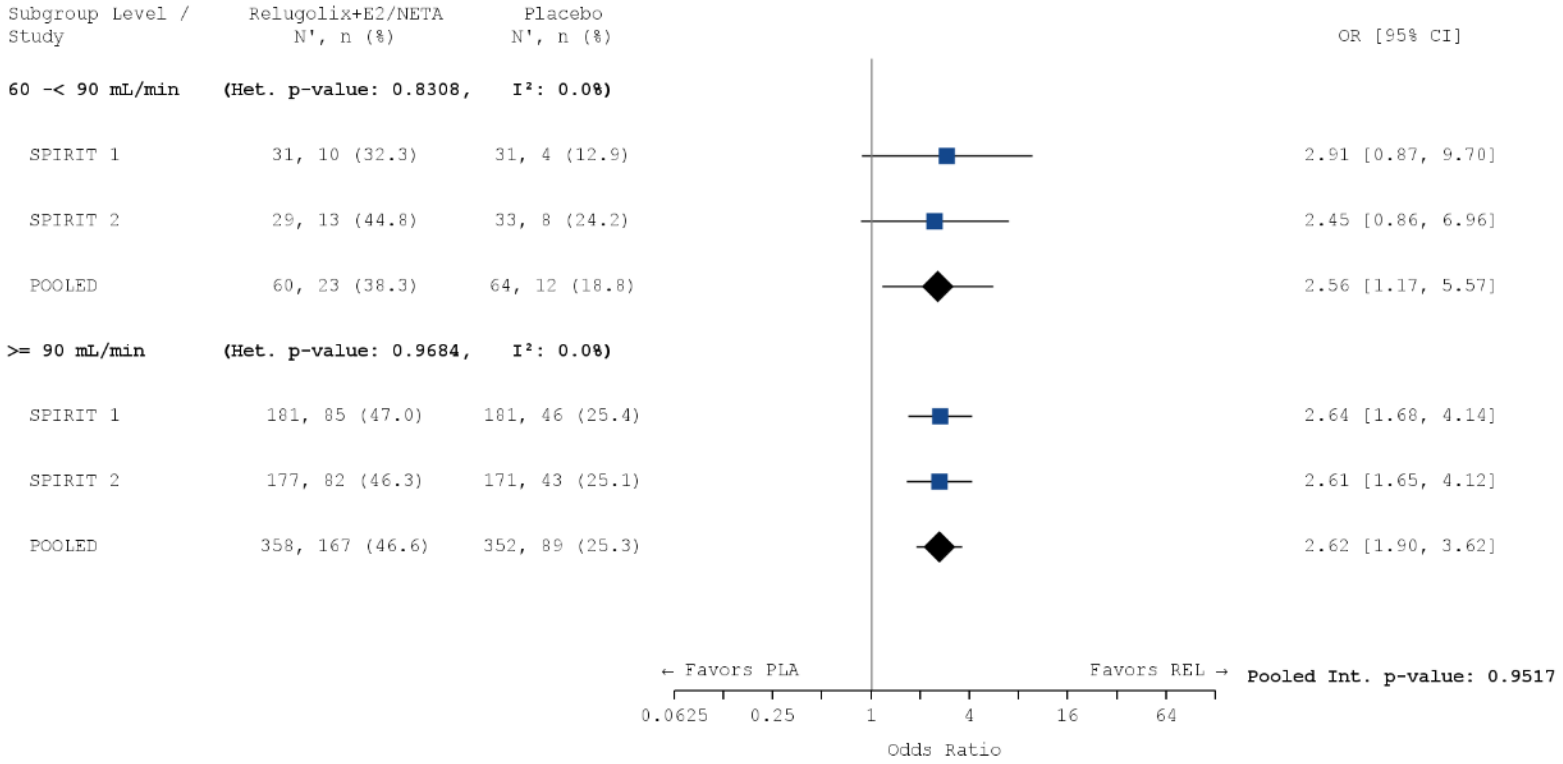
Figure 2.6.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Renal function

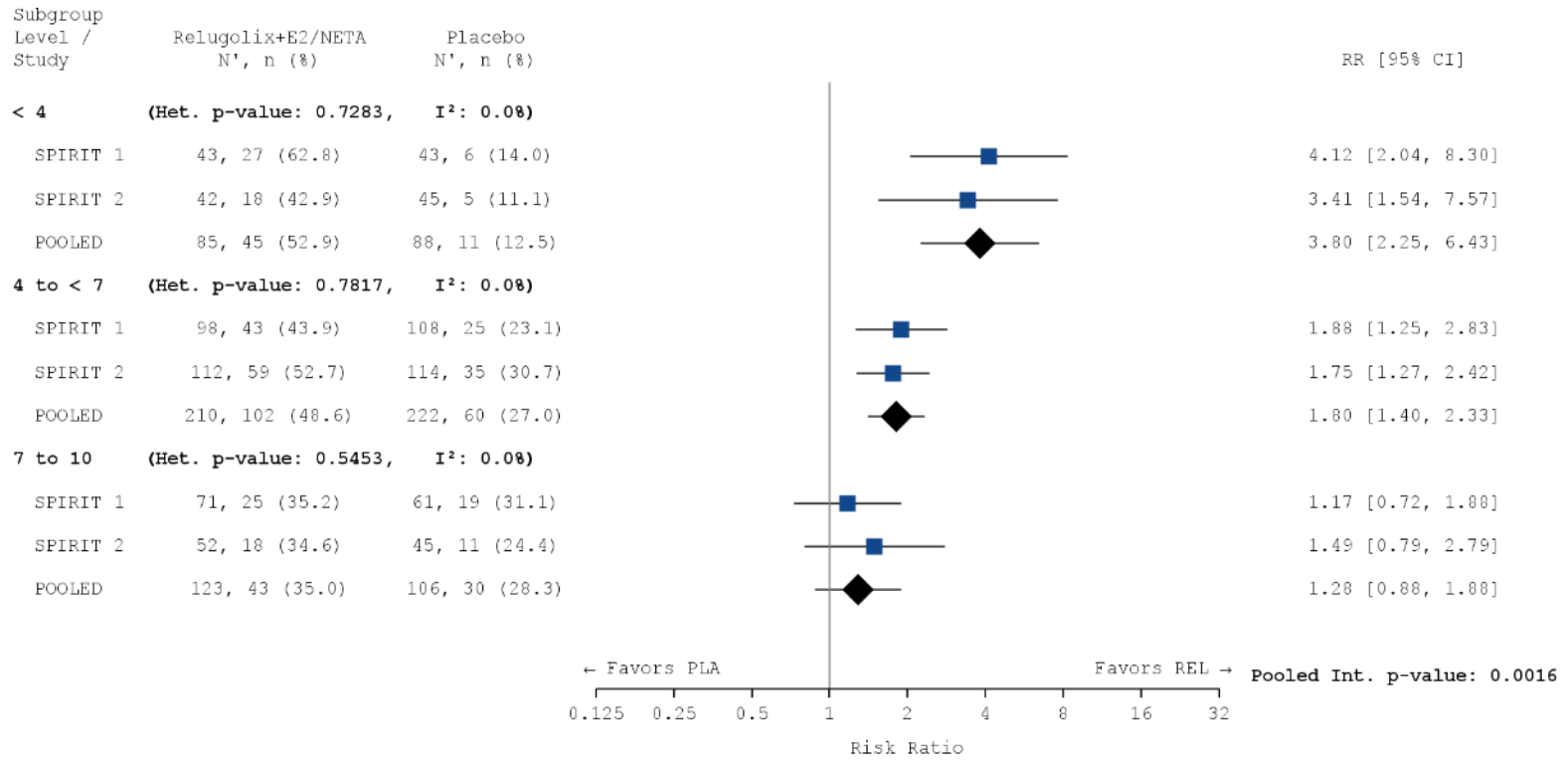


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

2.1.6.8 Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)

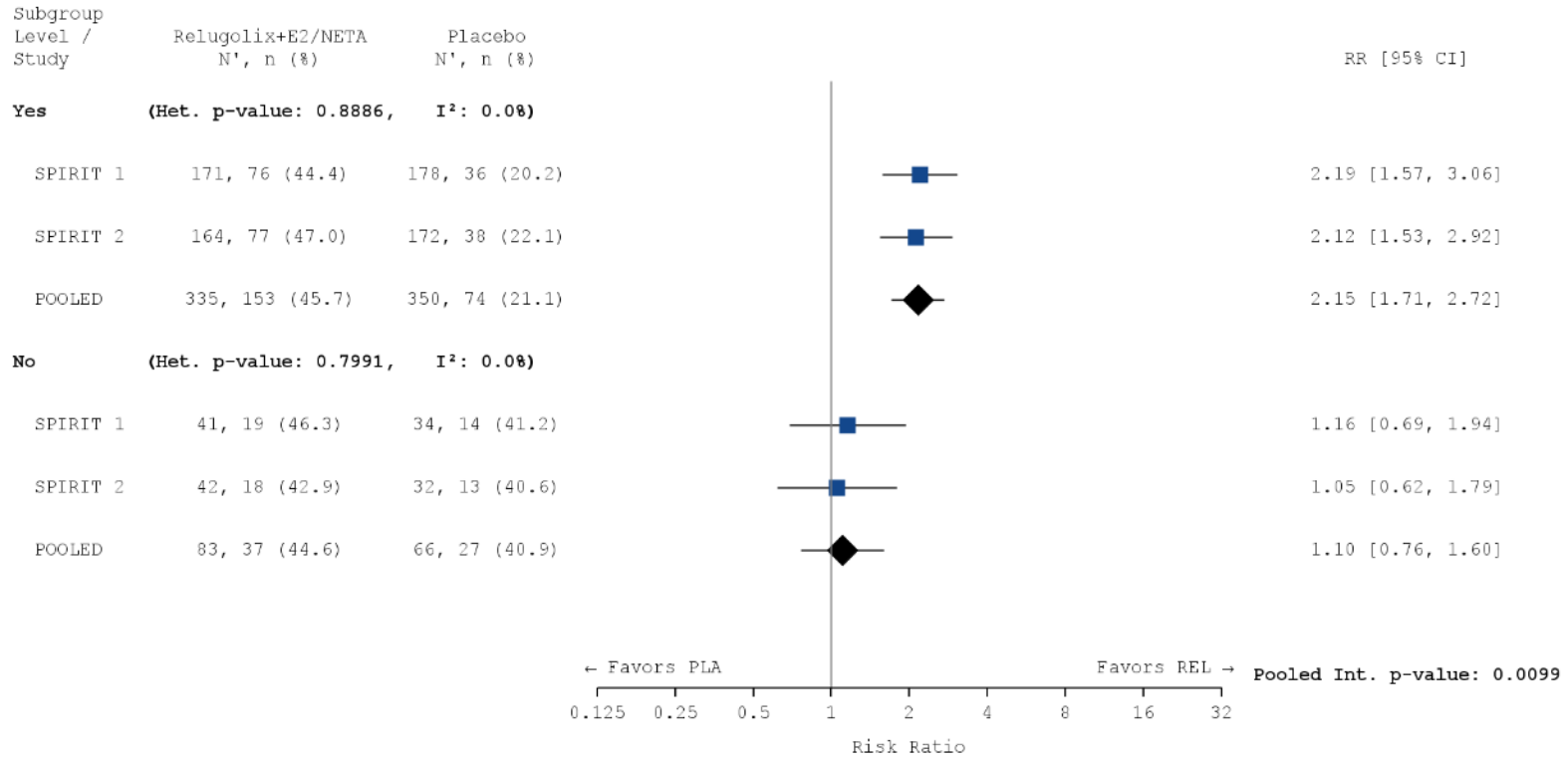
Figure 2.6.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

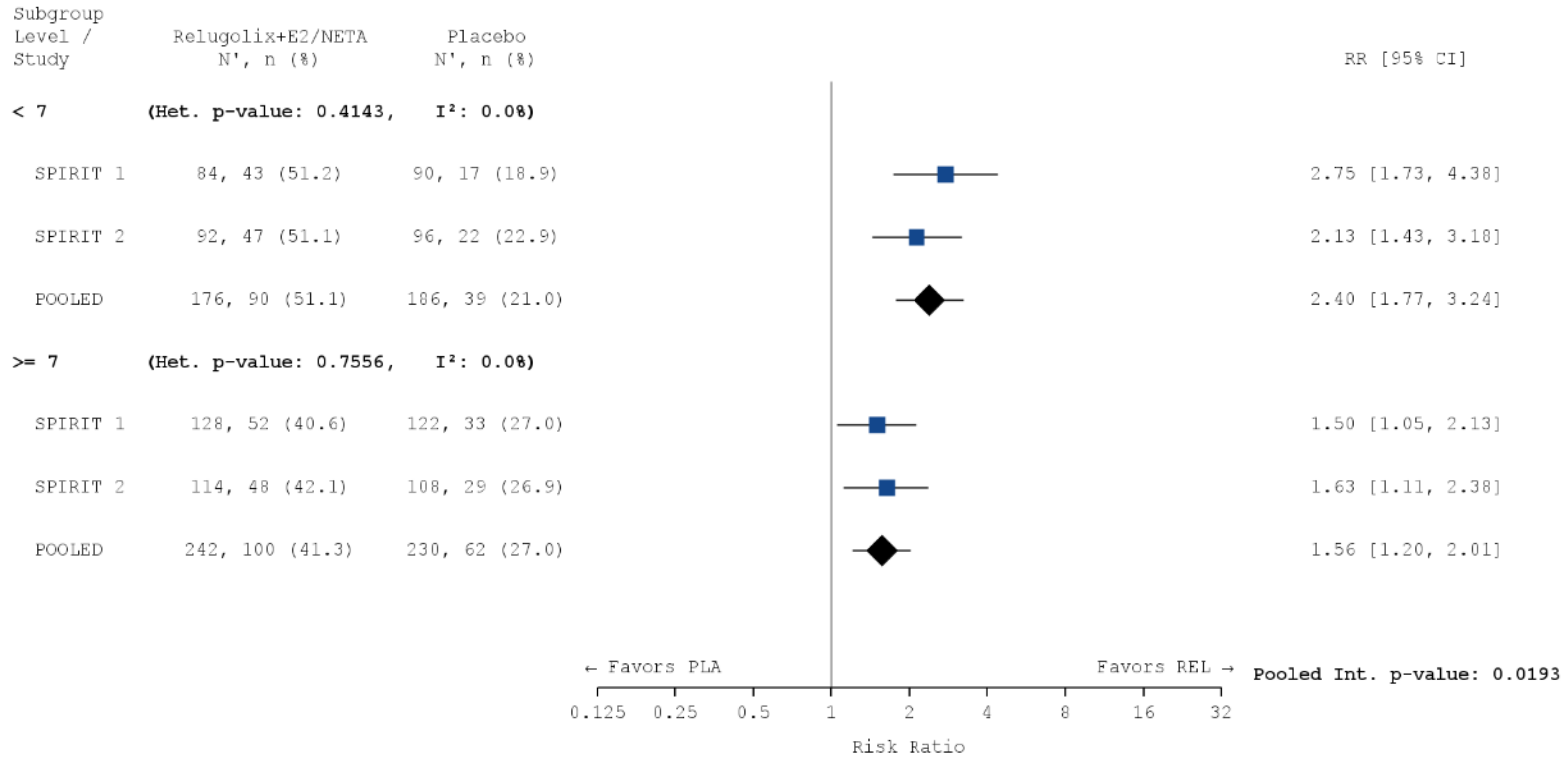
Figure 2.6.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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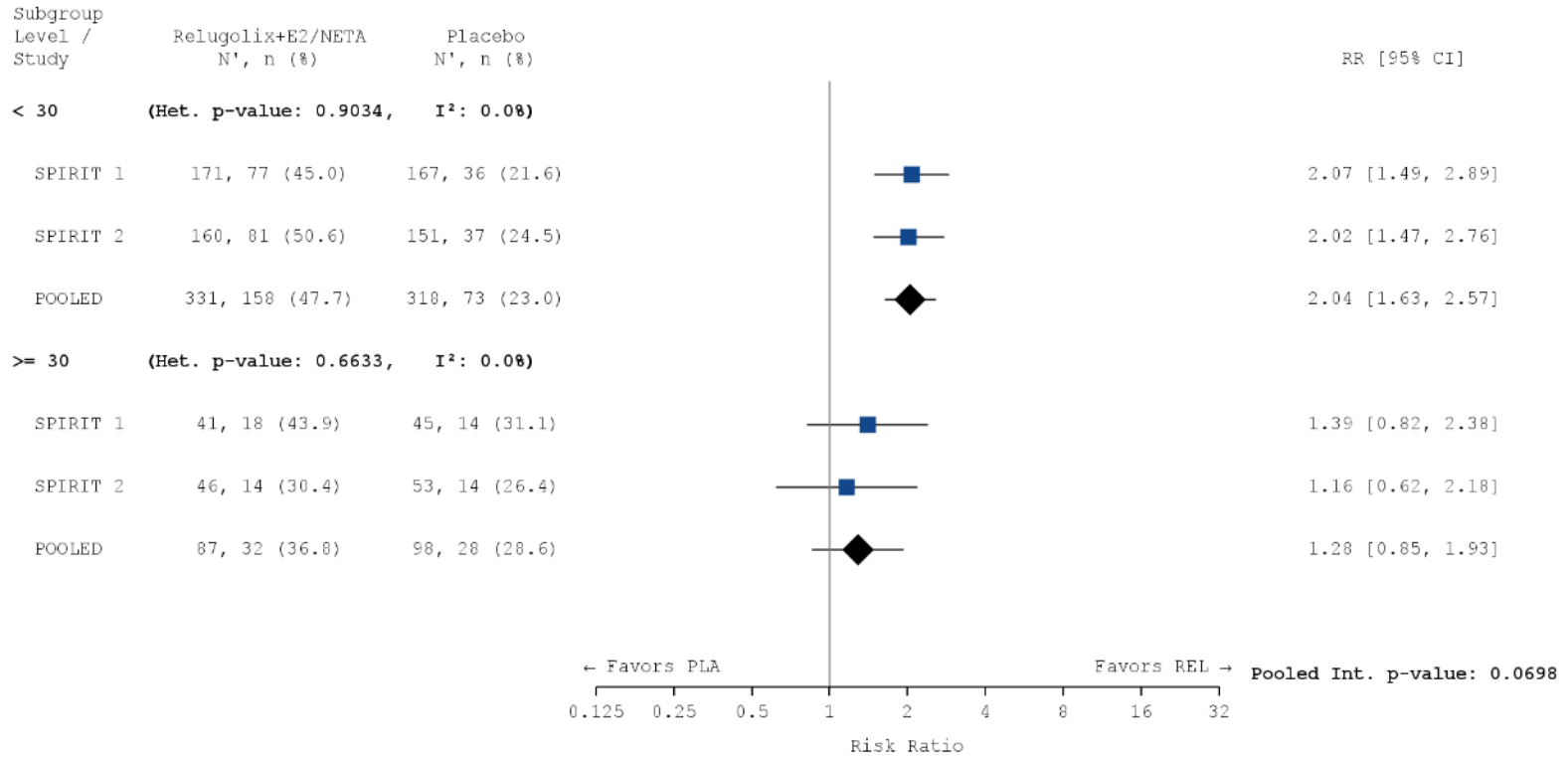
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

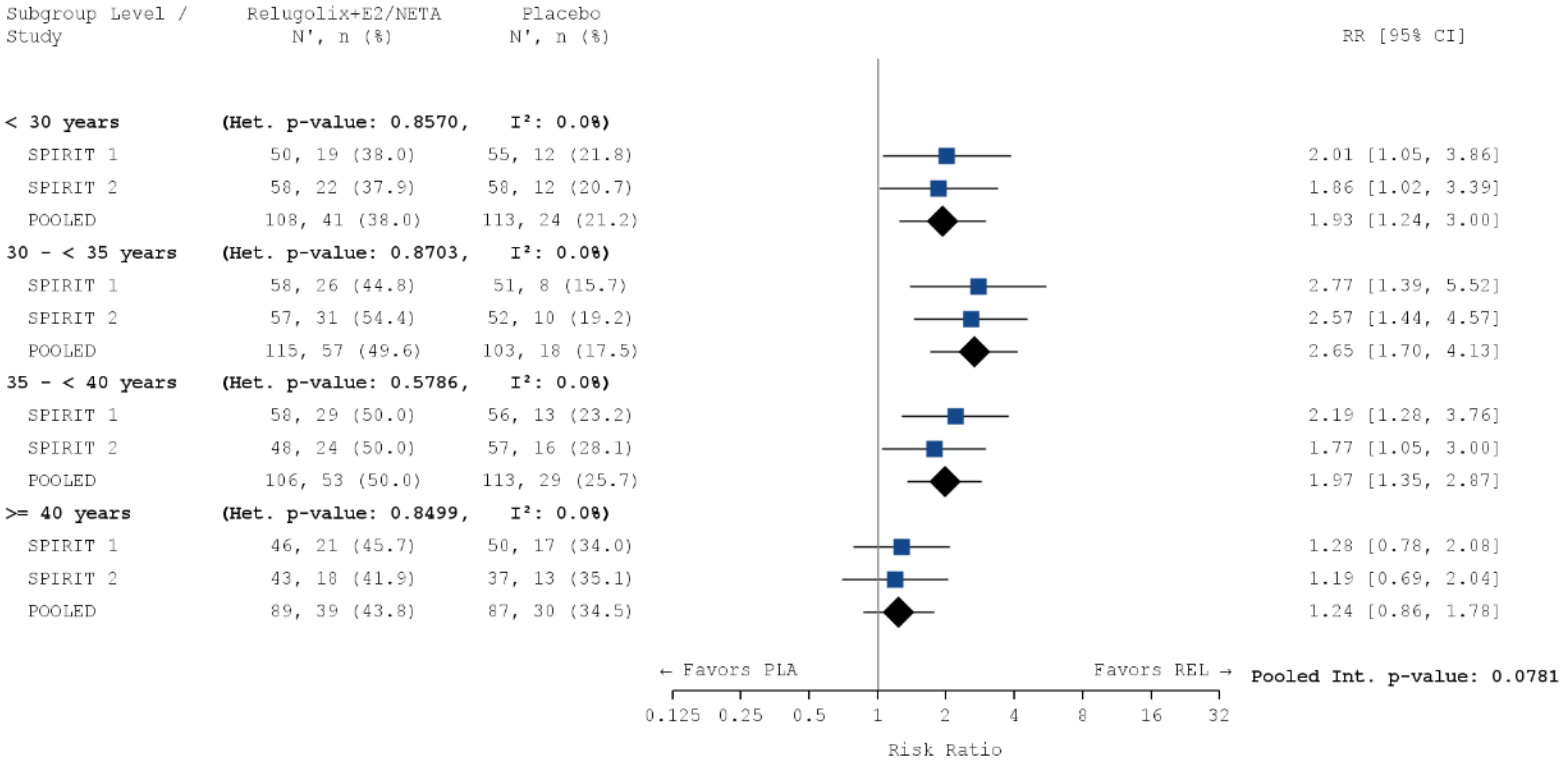
Figure 2.6.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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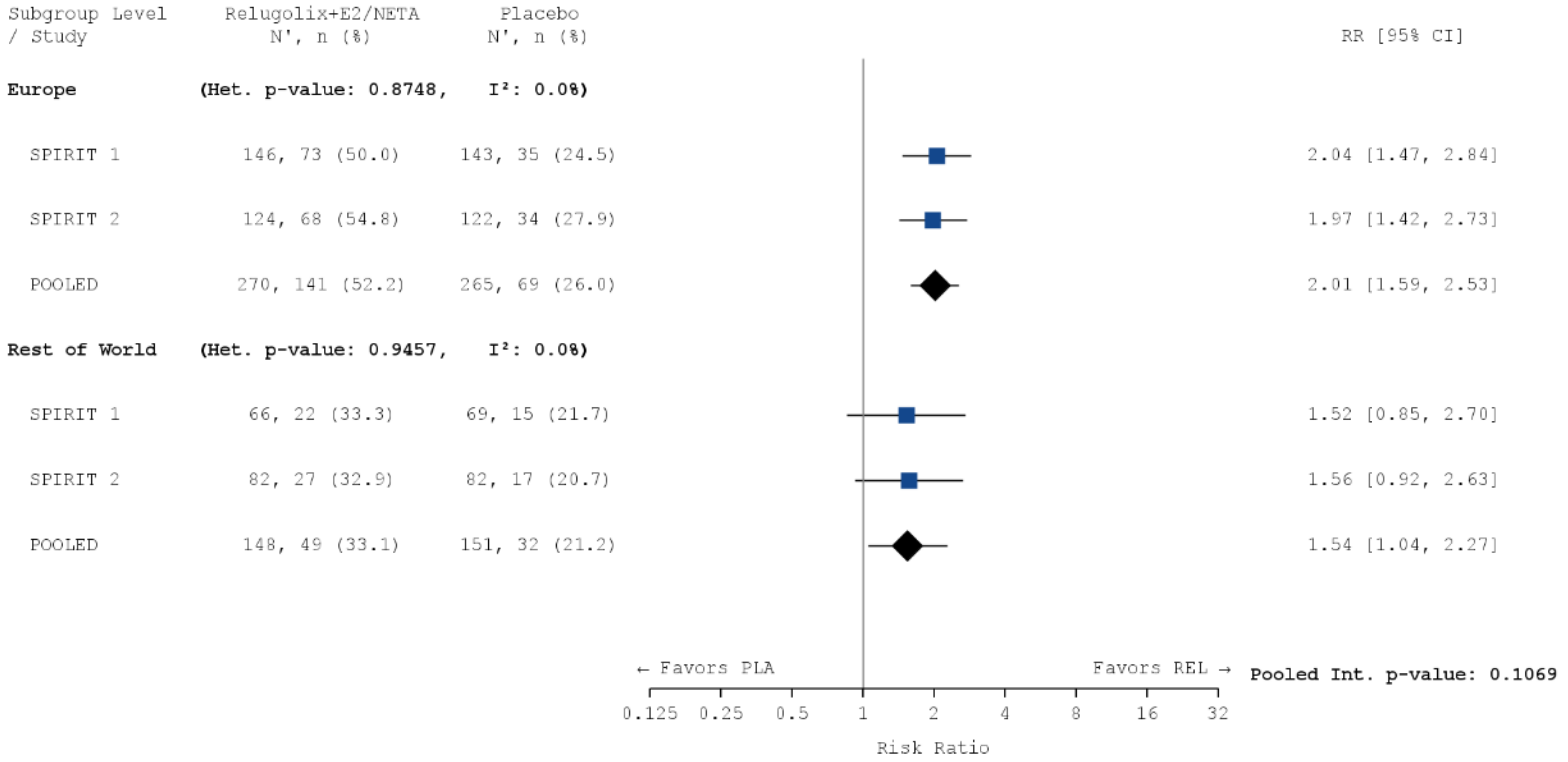
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



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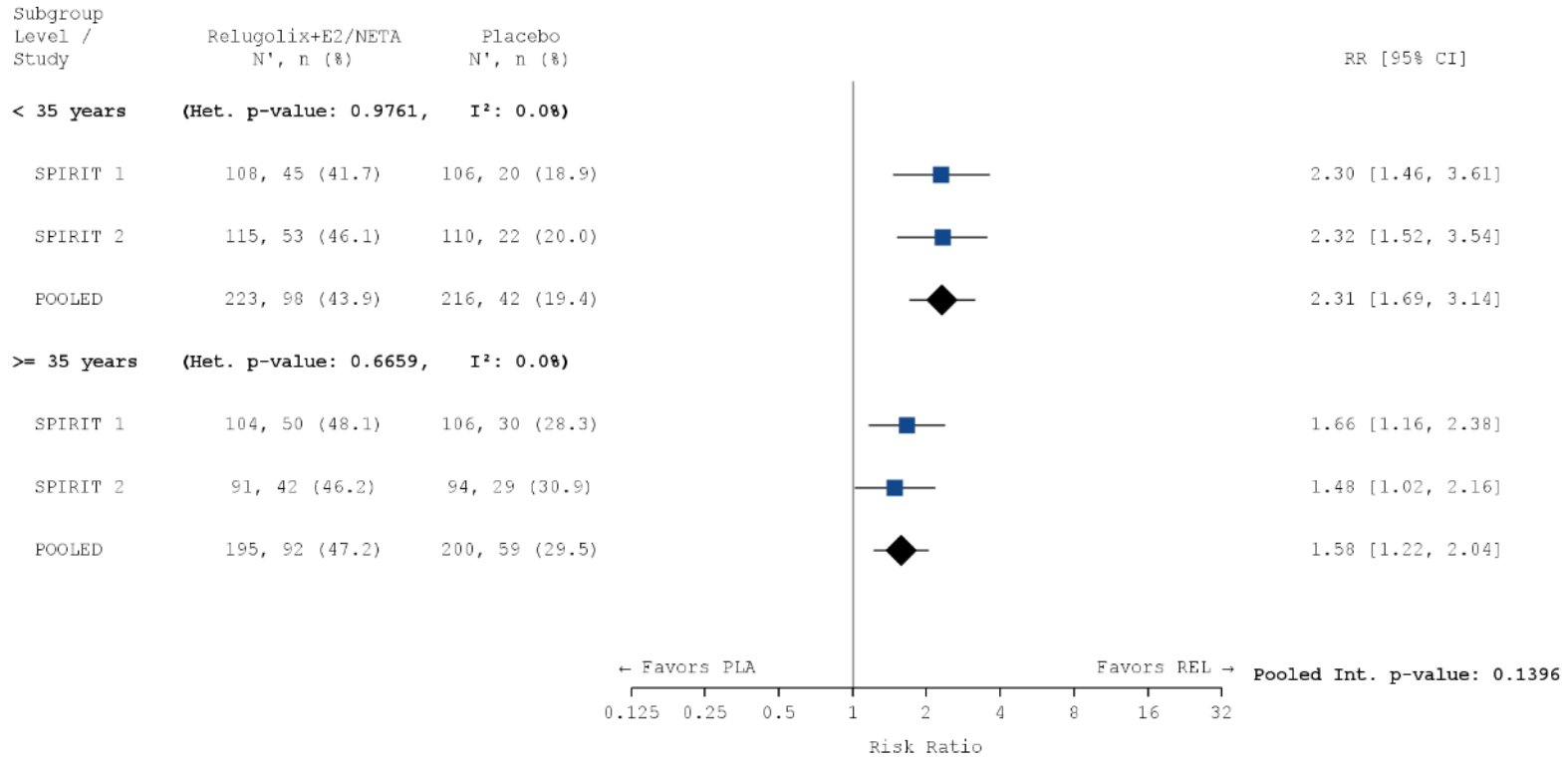
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
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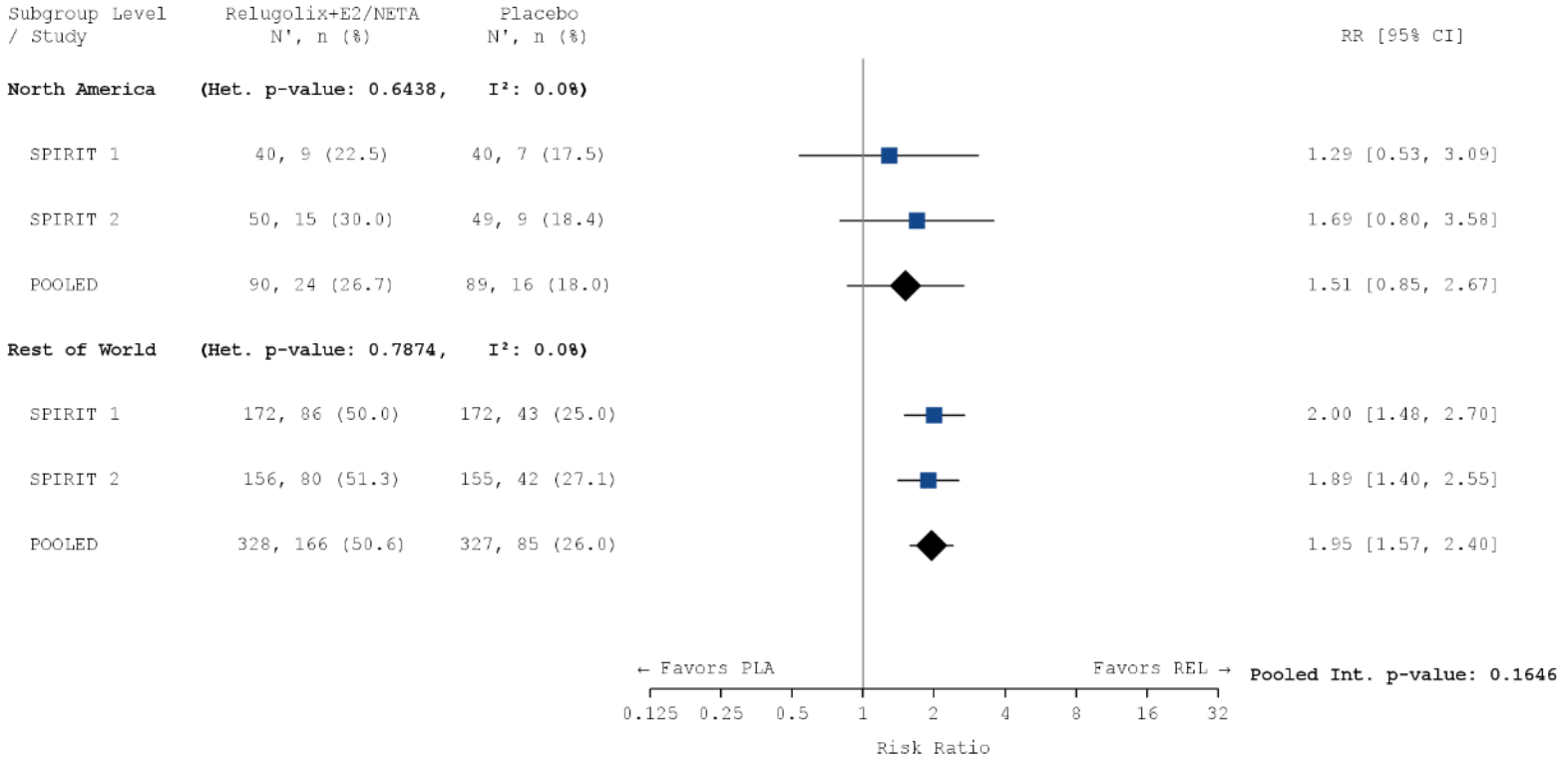
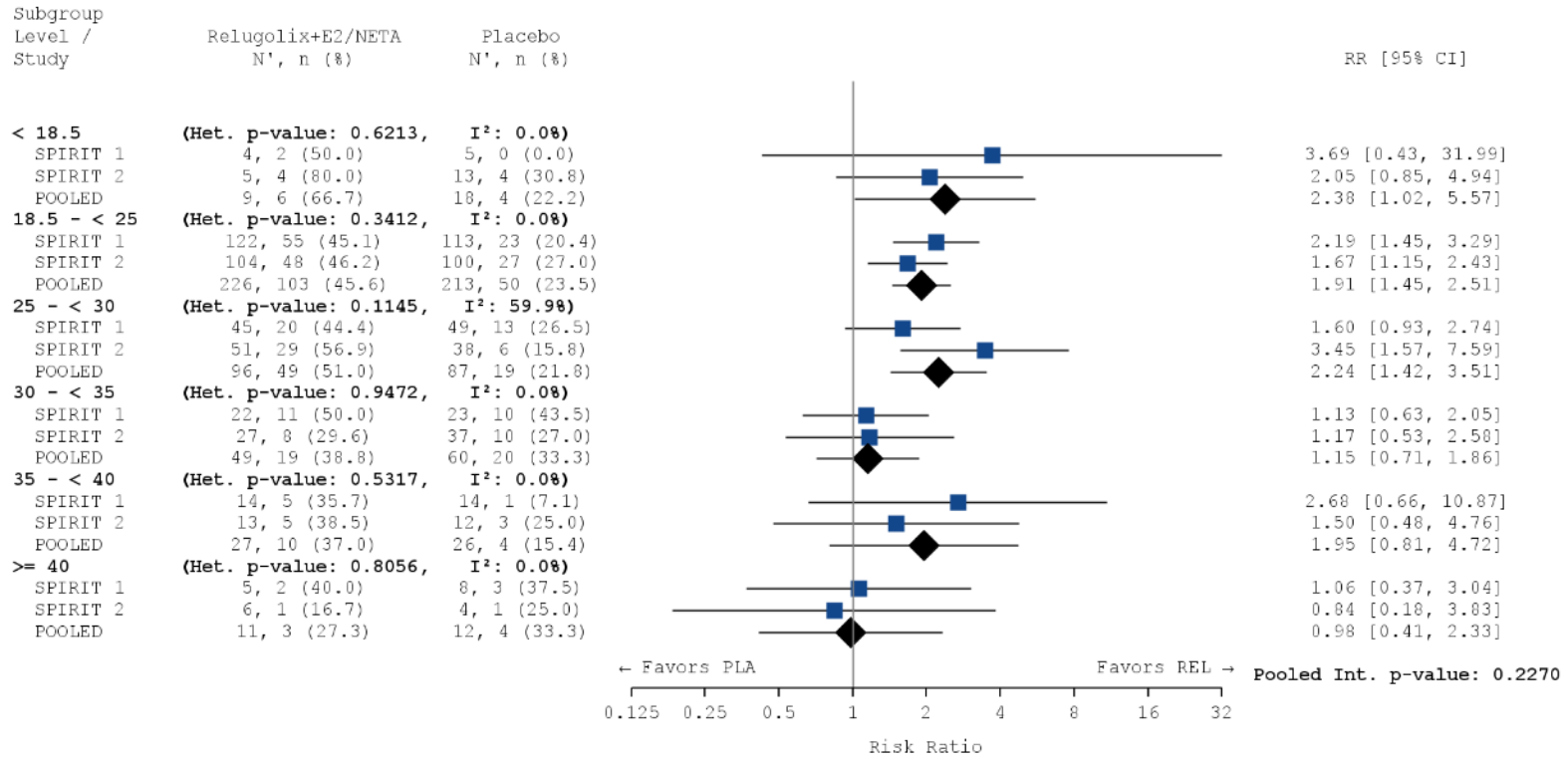
Figure 2.6.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

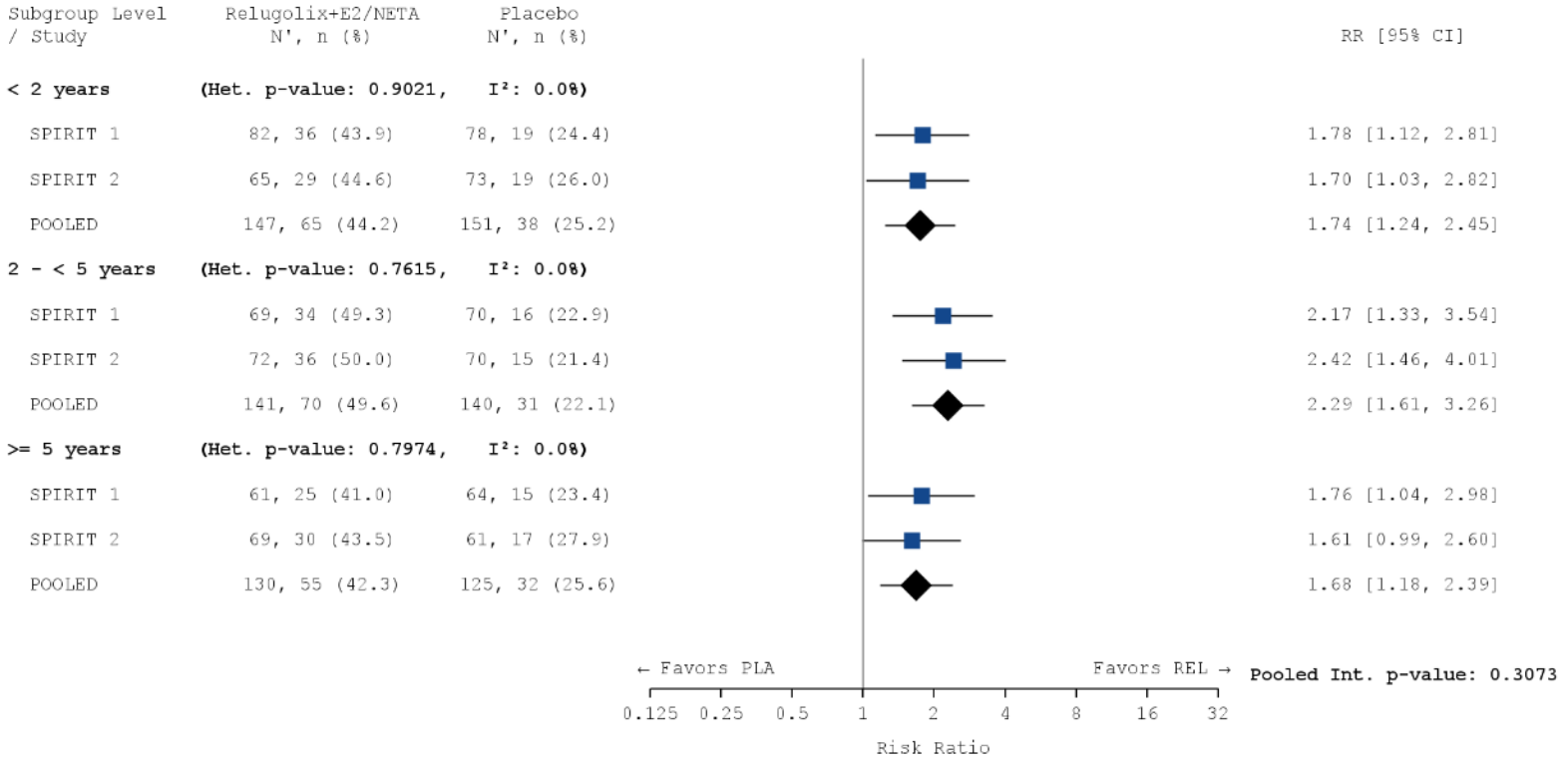
Figure 2.6.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

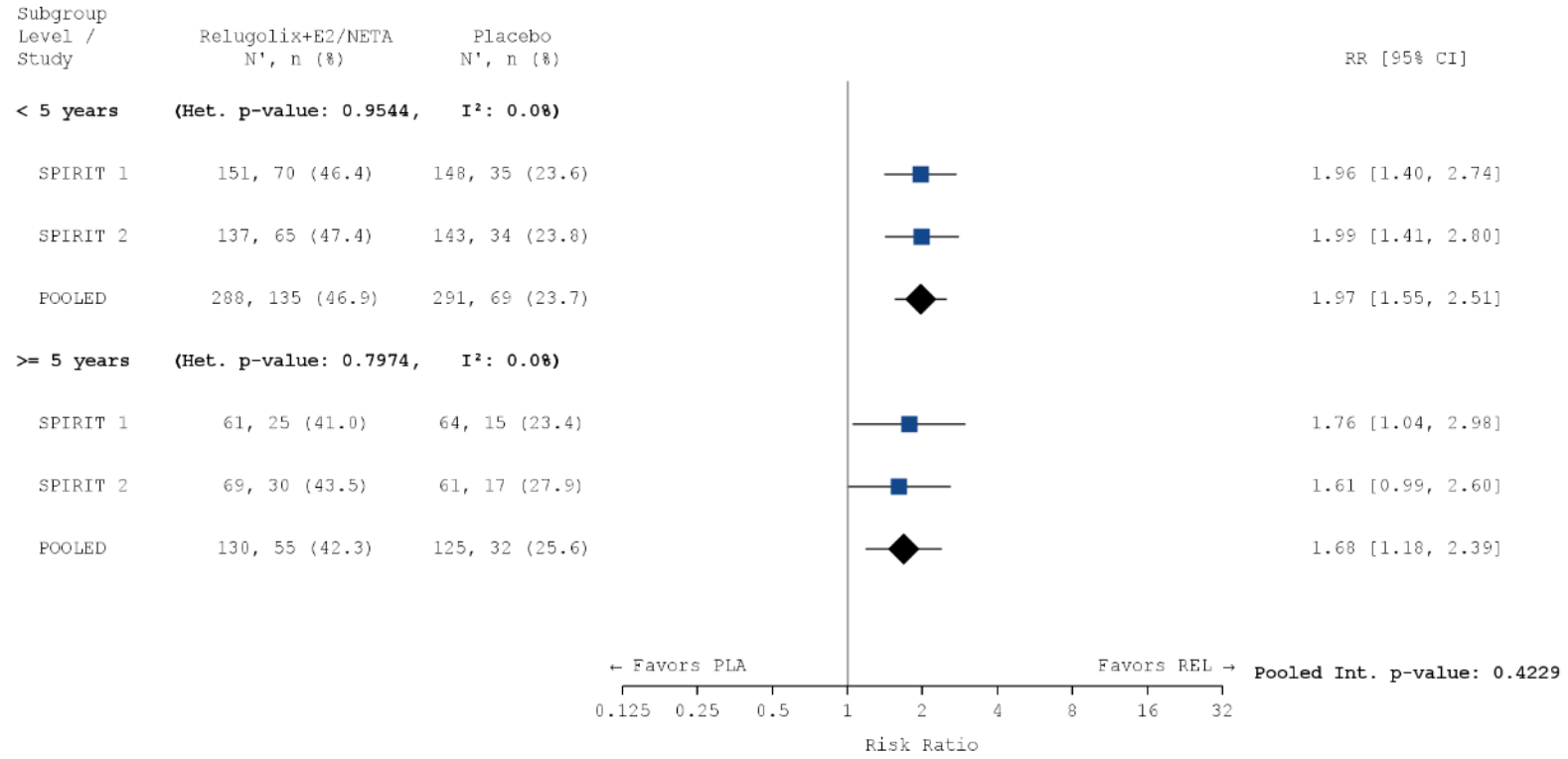
Figure 2.6.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

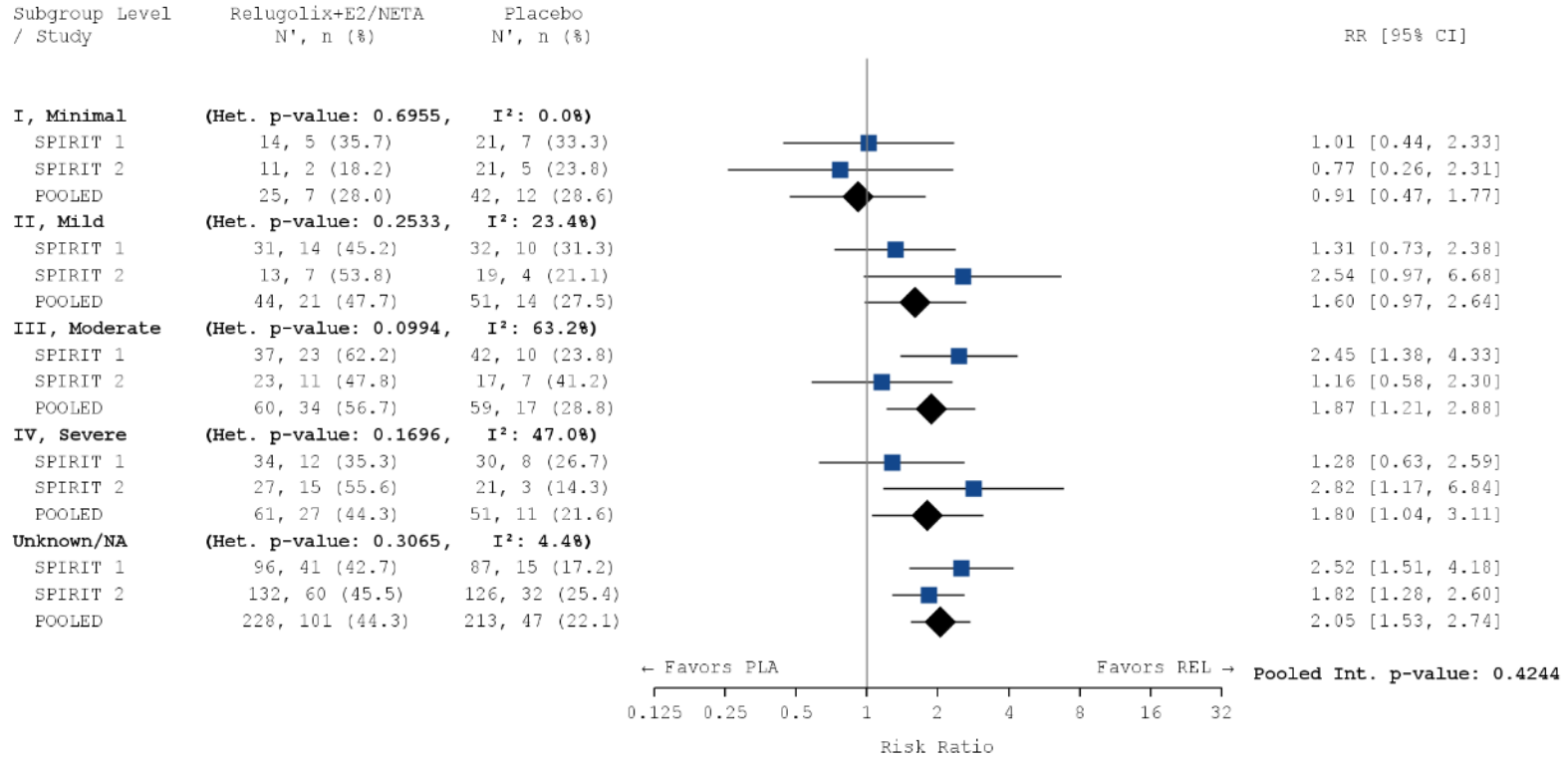
Figure 2.6.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

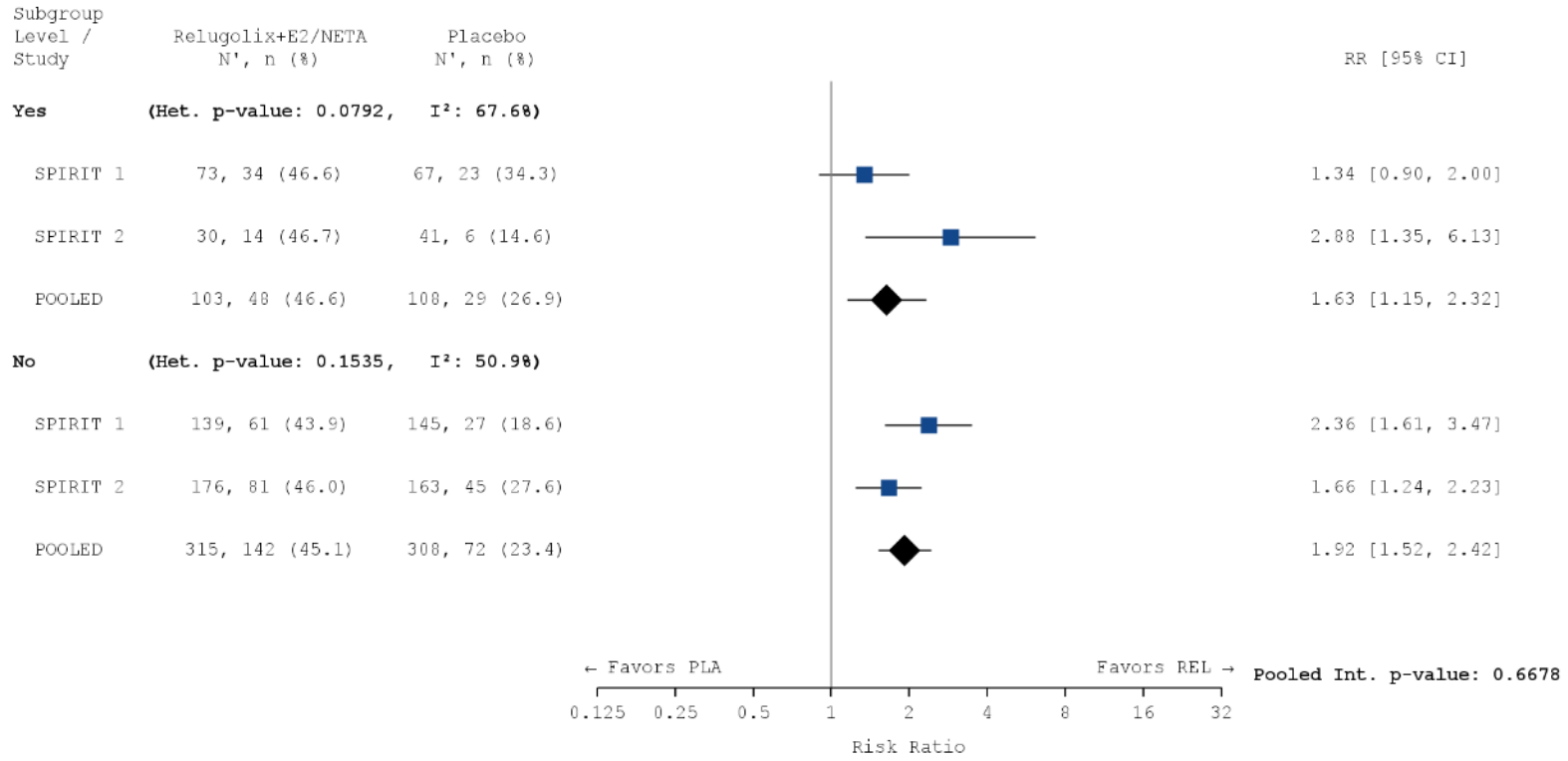
Figure 2.6.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

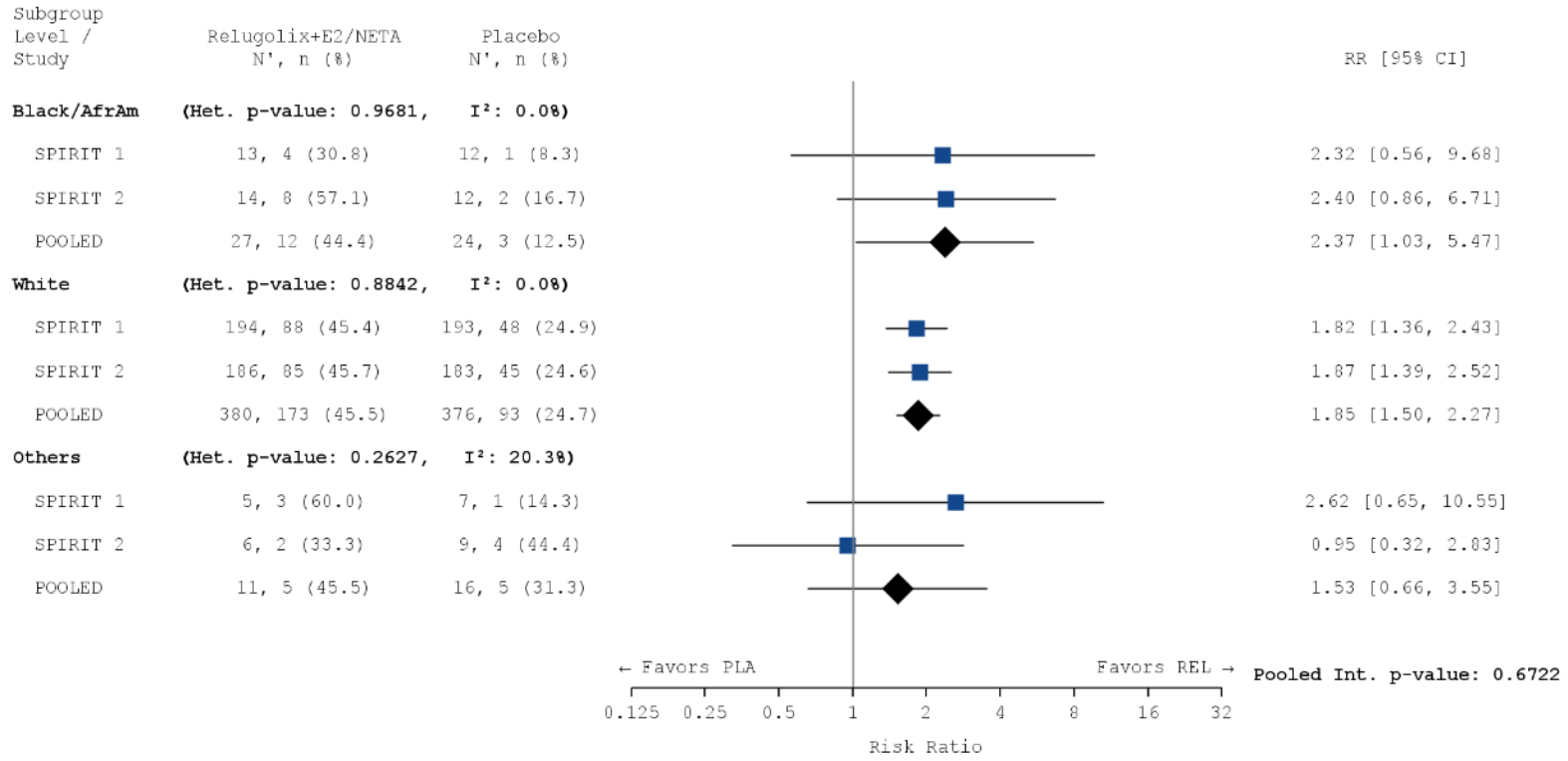
Figure 2.6.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

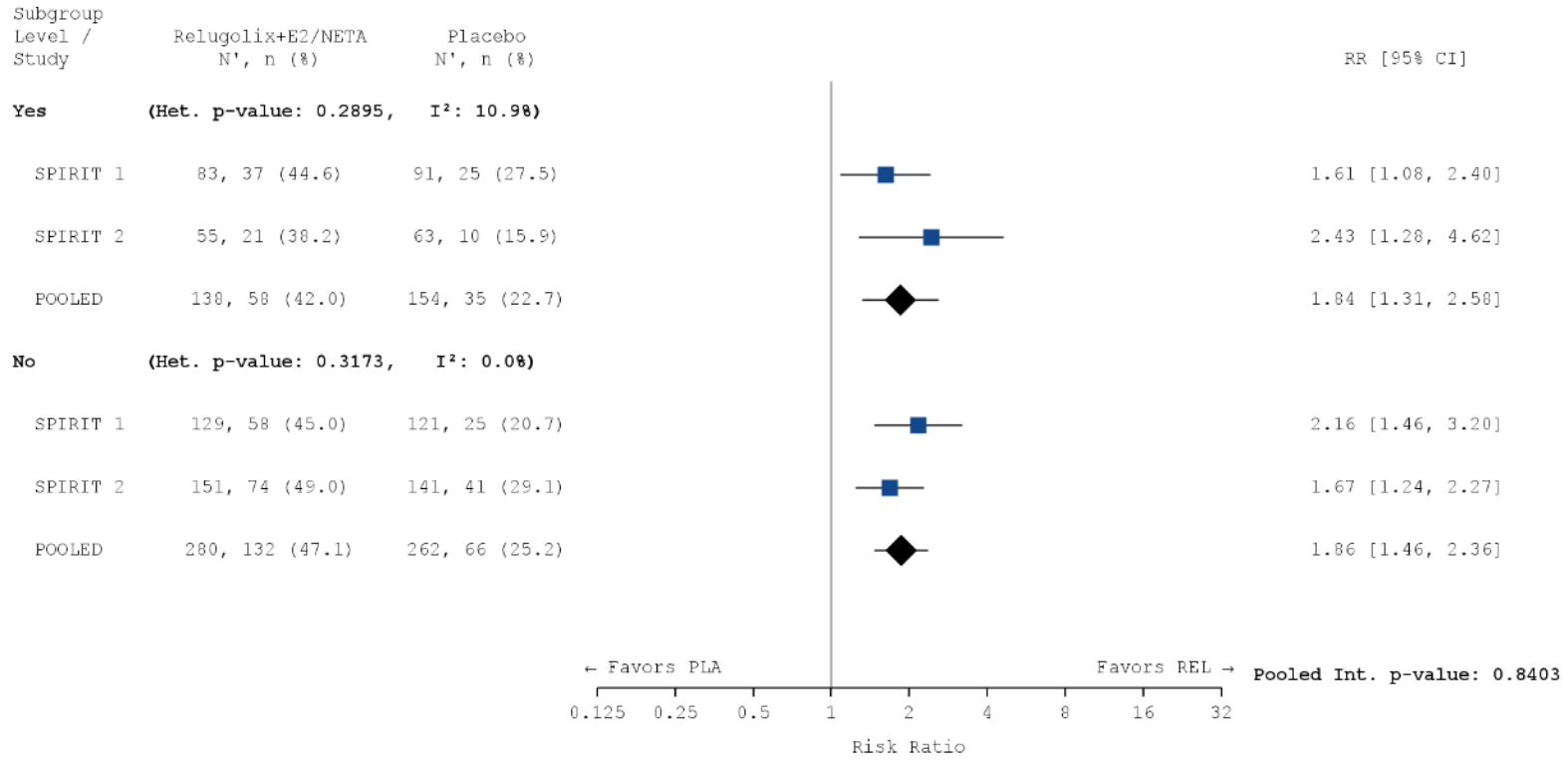
Figure 2.6.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



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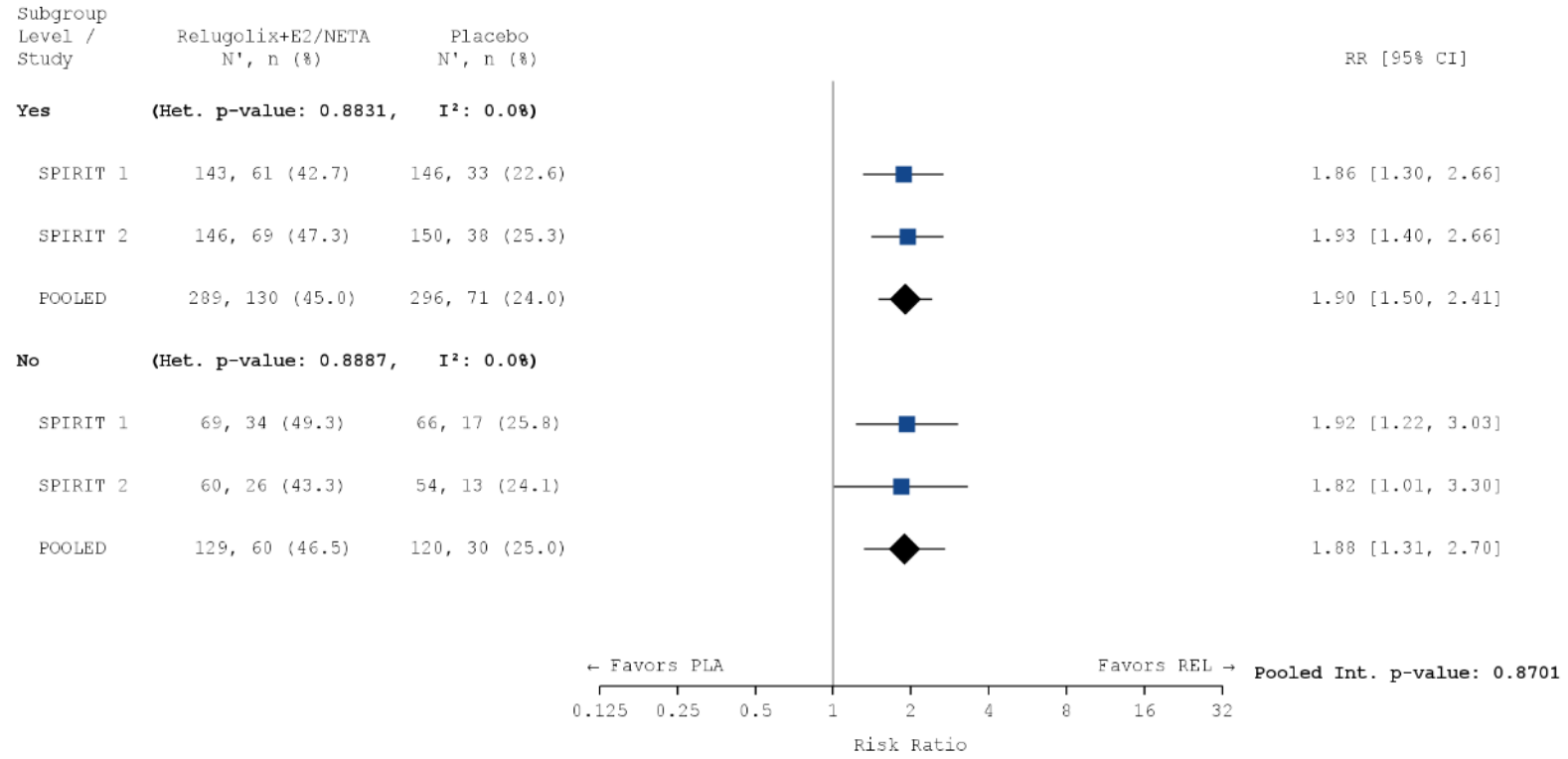
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



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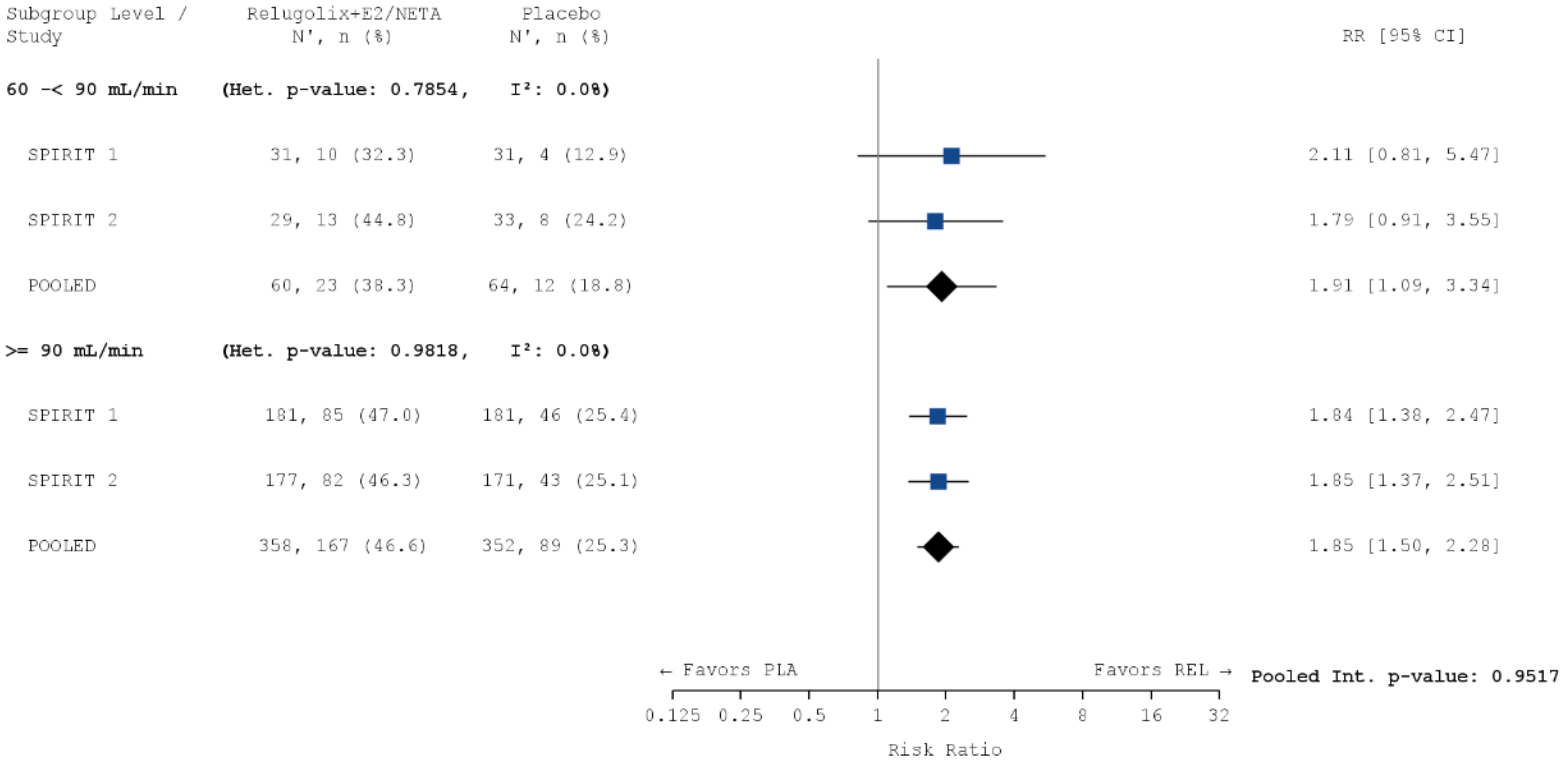
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Renal function



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SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
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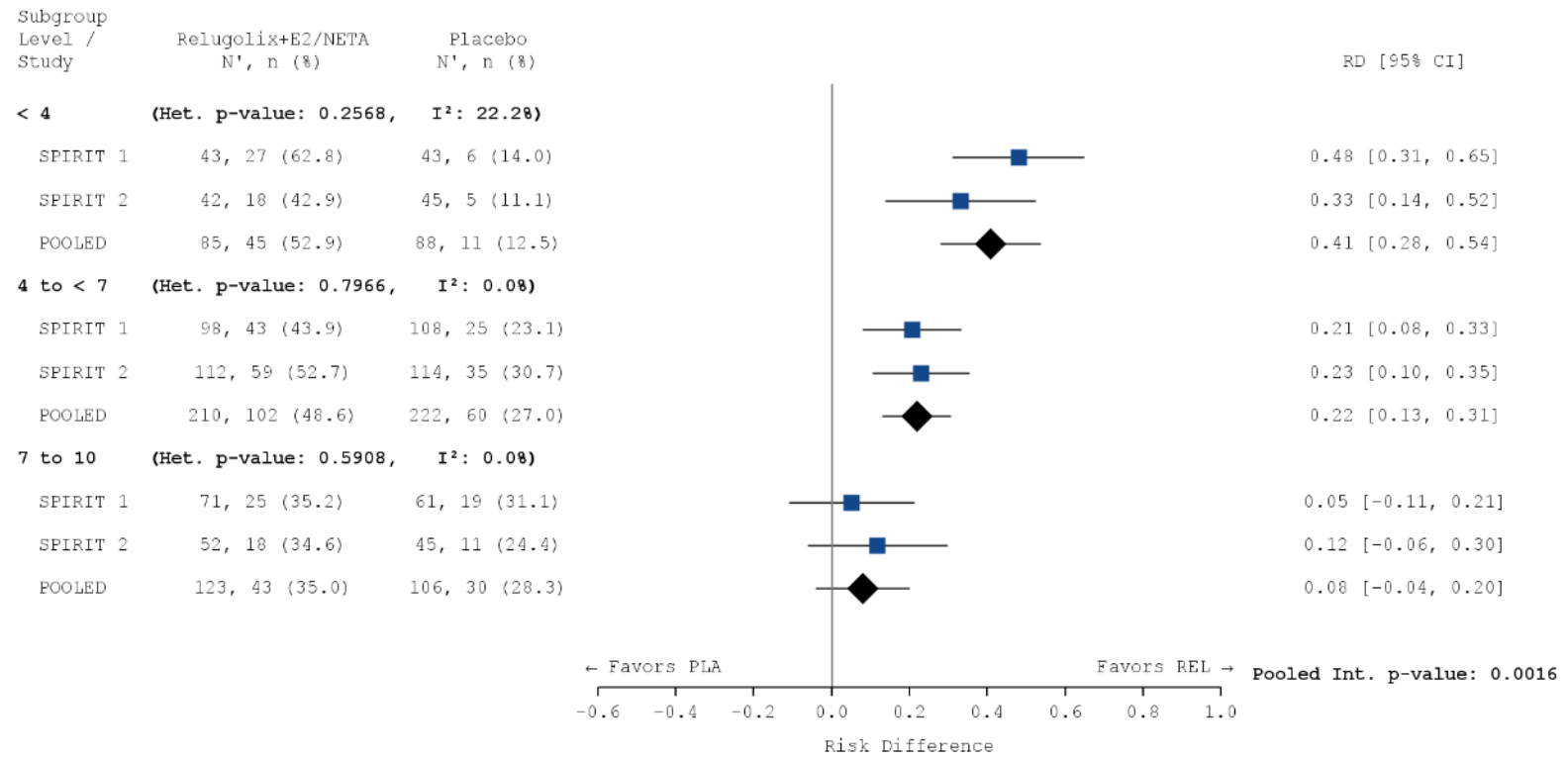
2.1.6.9 Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)

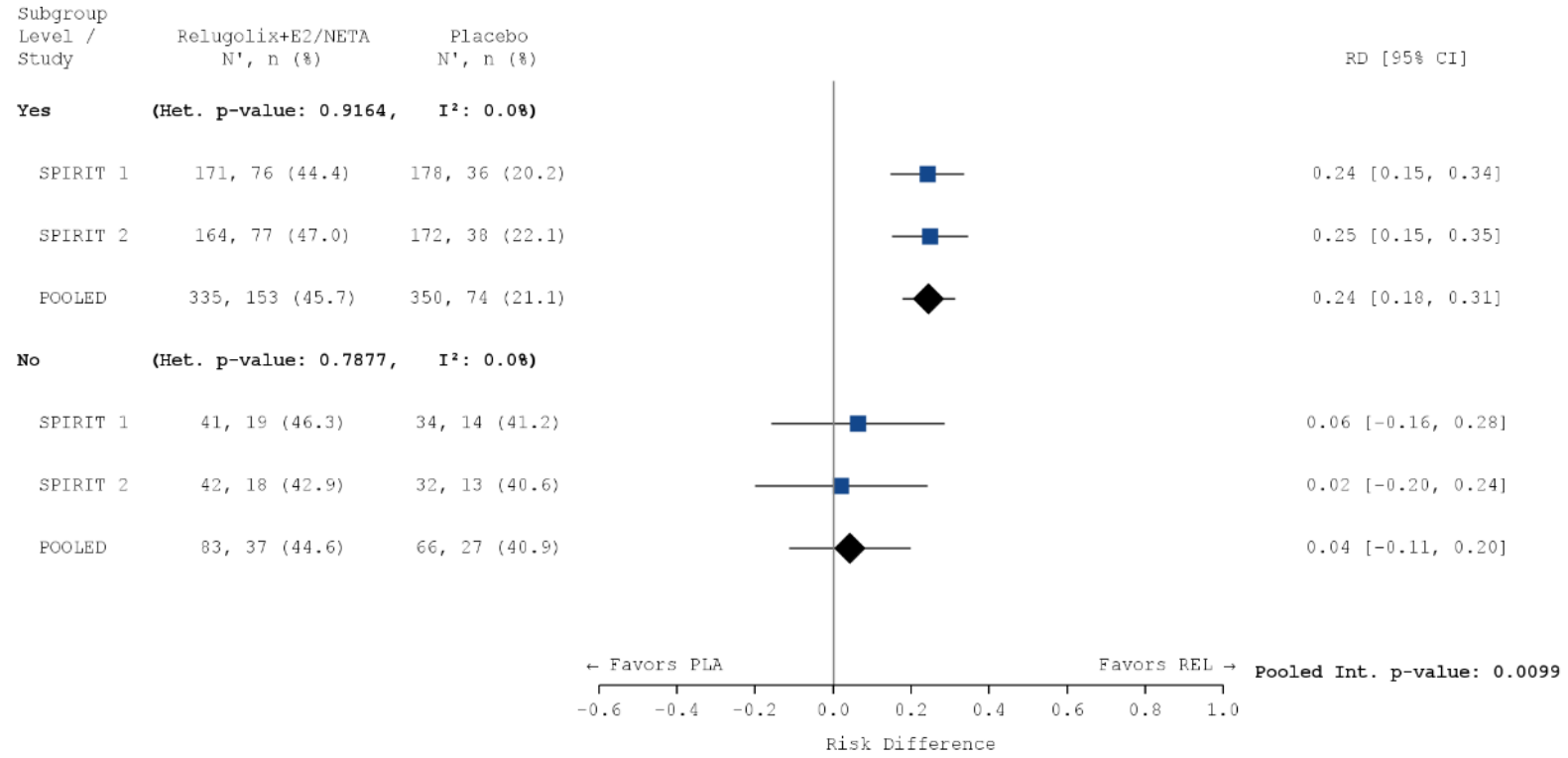
Figure 2.6.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



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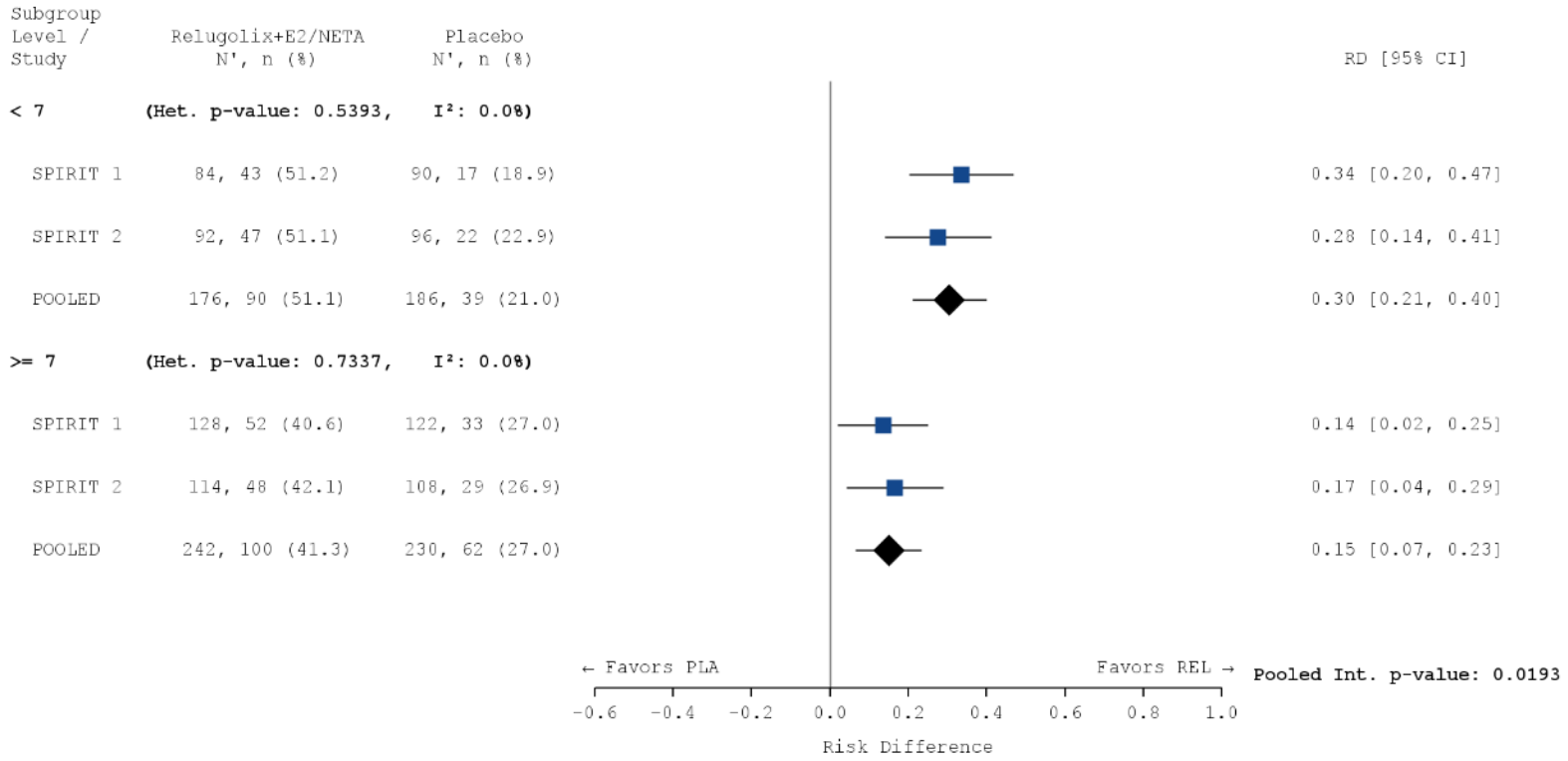
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



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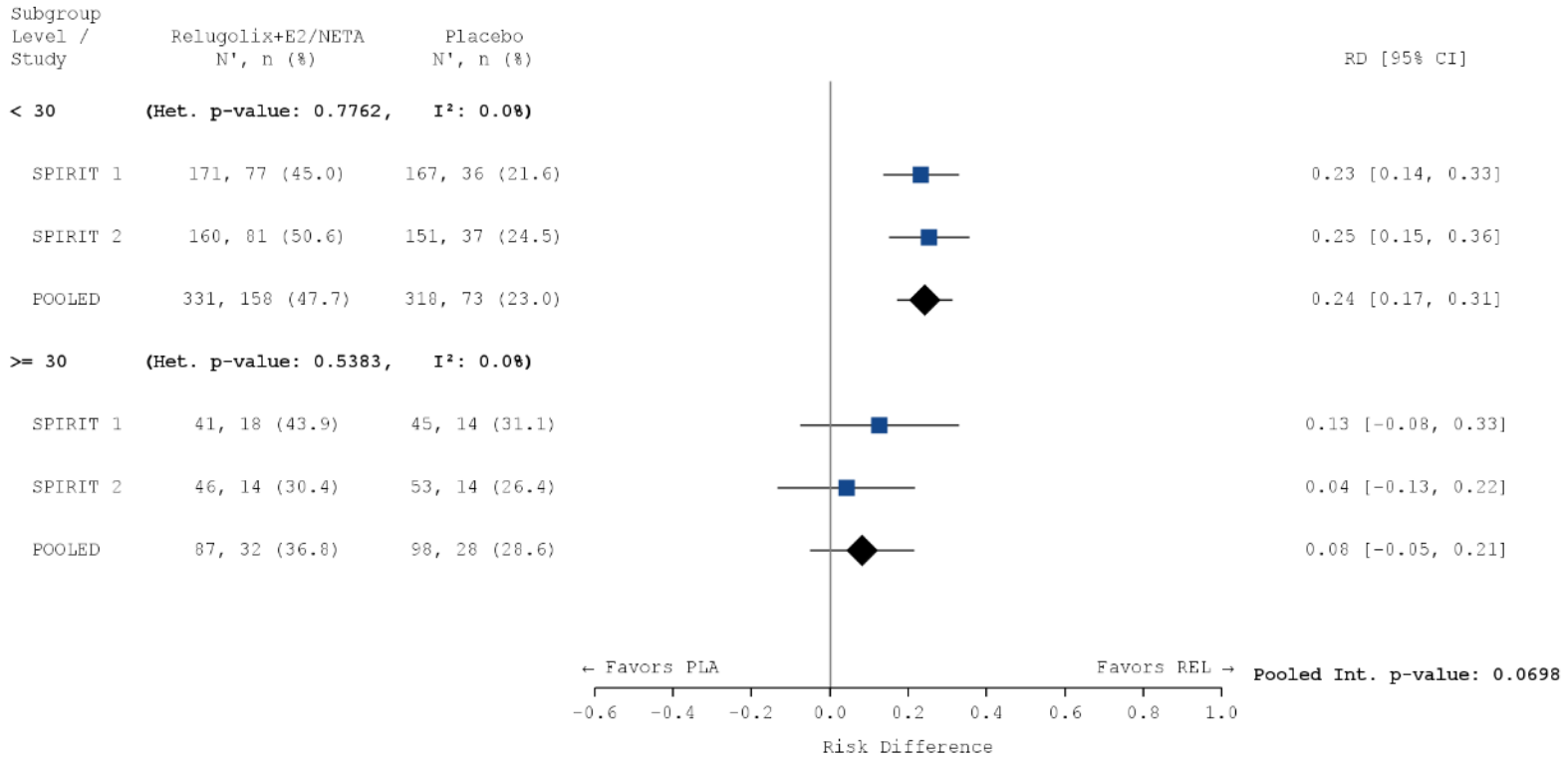
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



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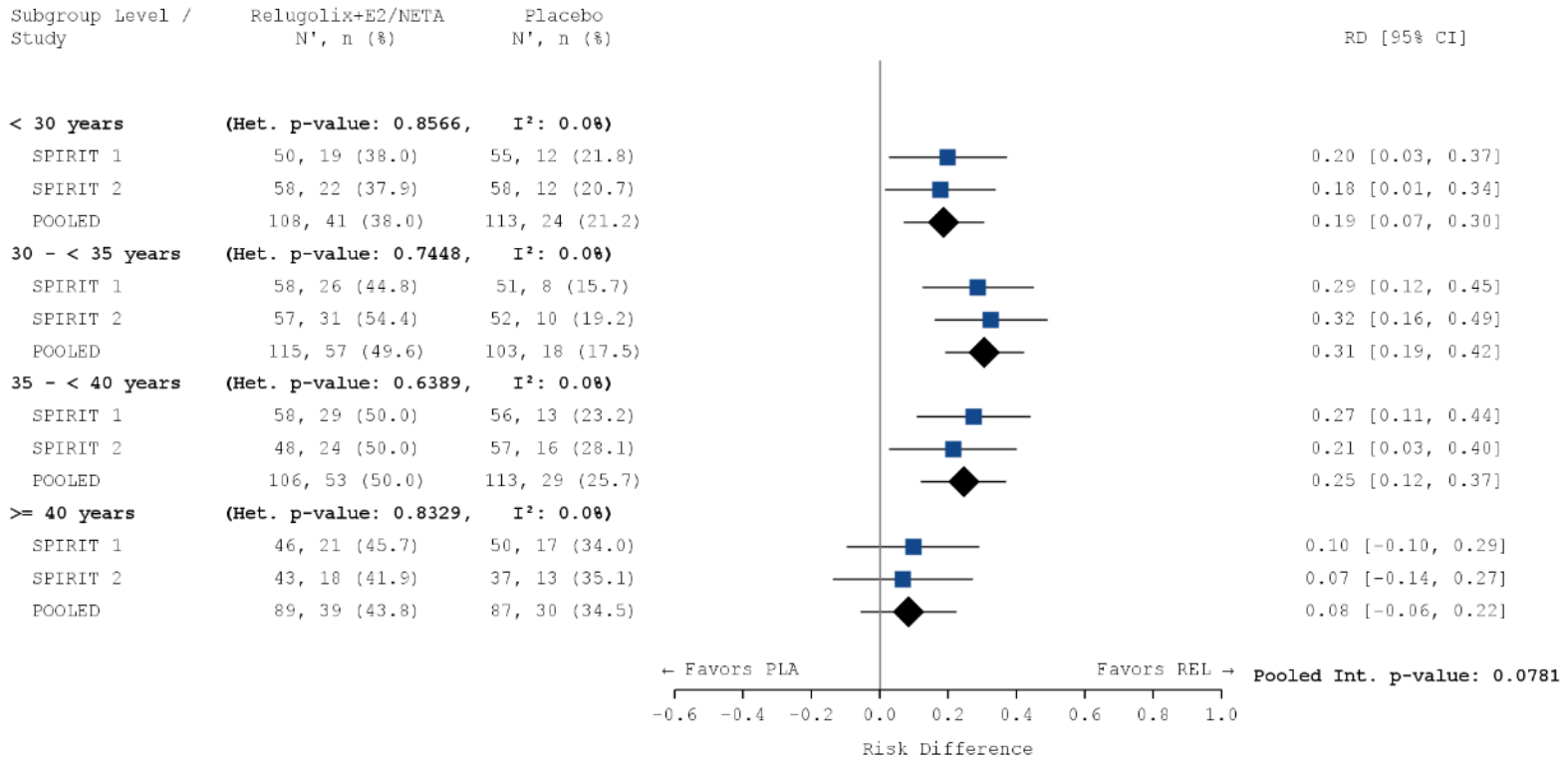
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category II



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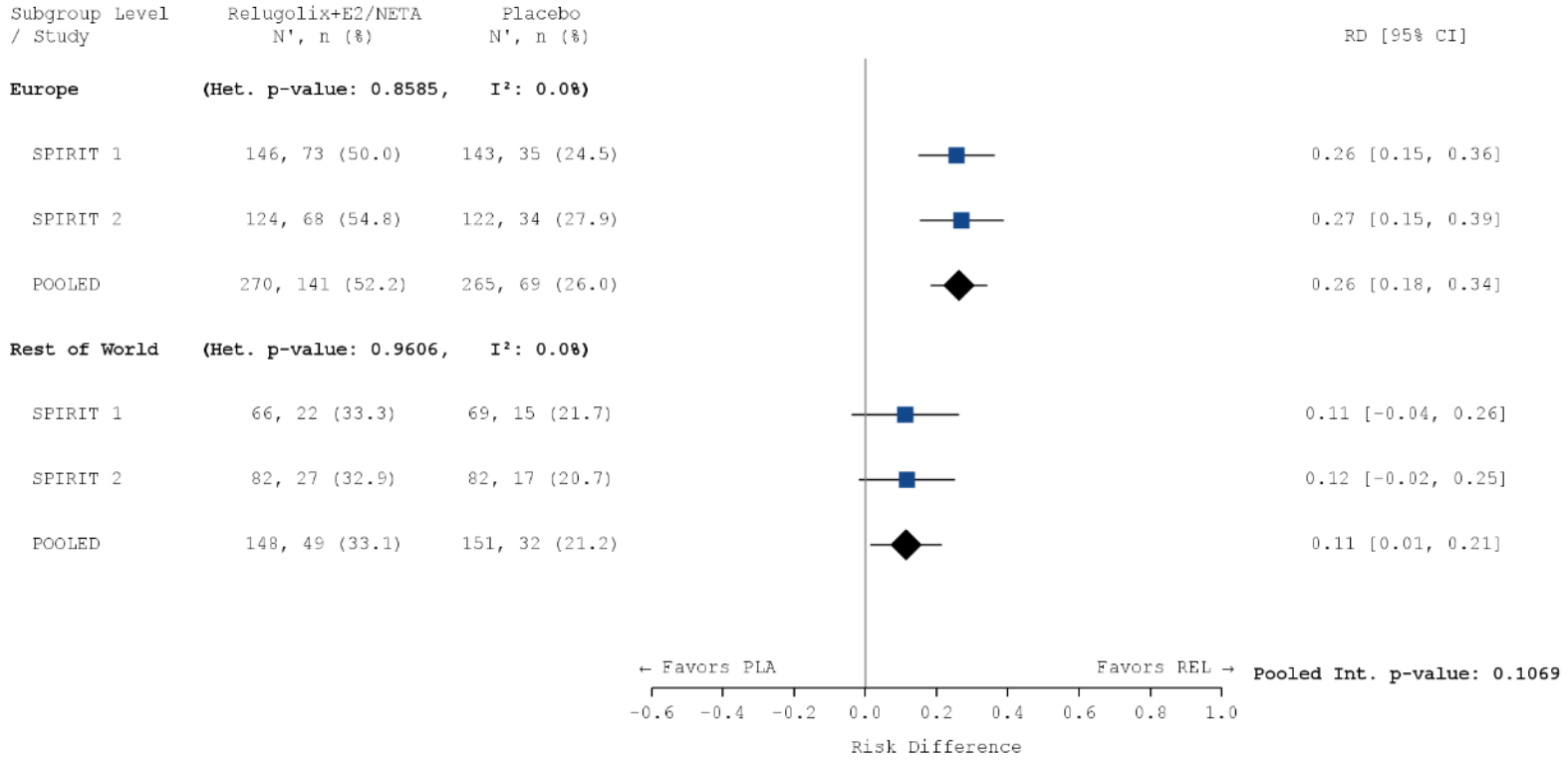
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category I

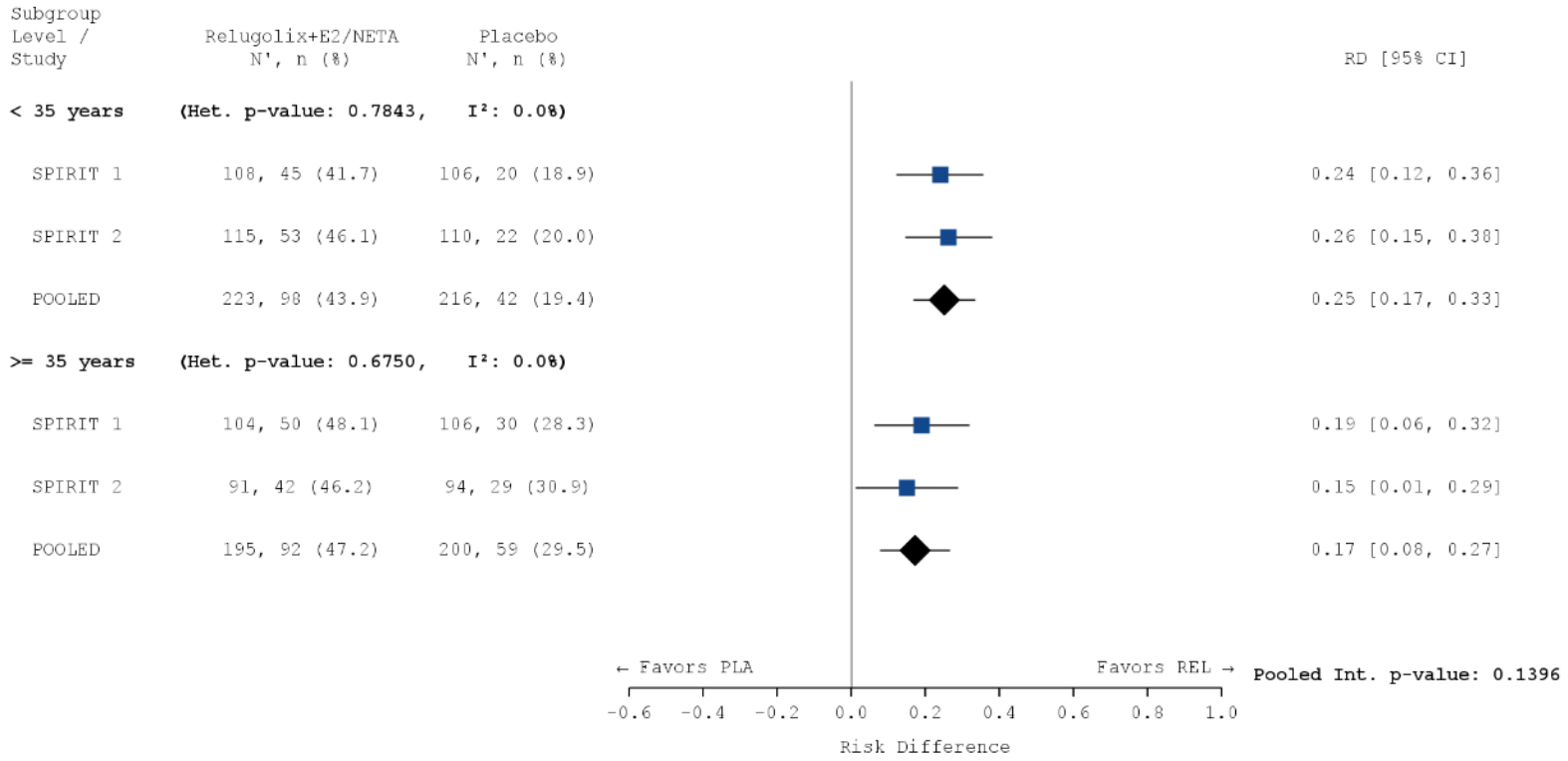

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Figure 2.6.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region I

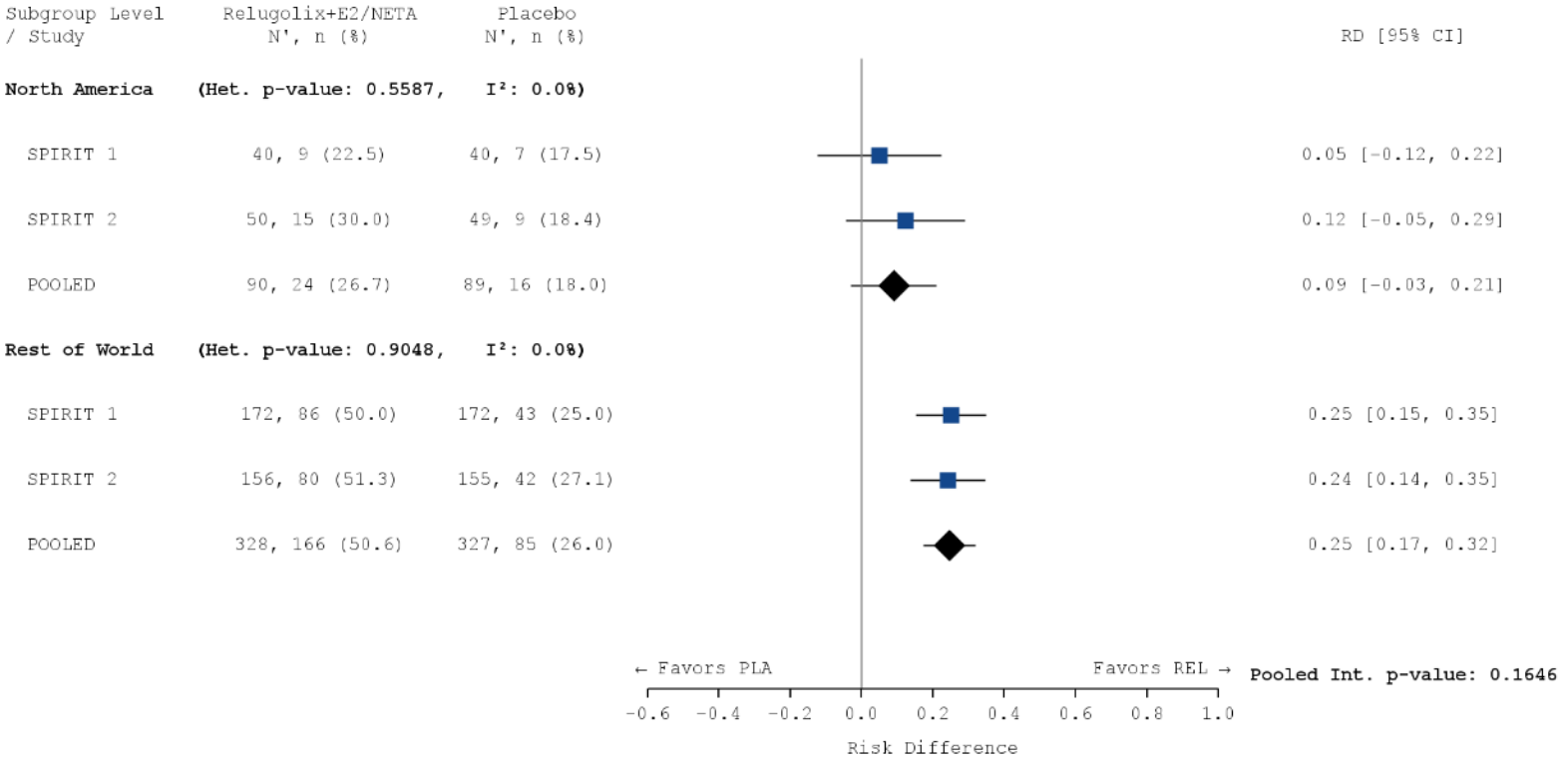

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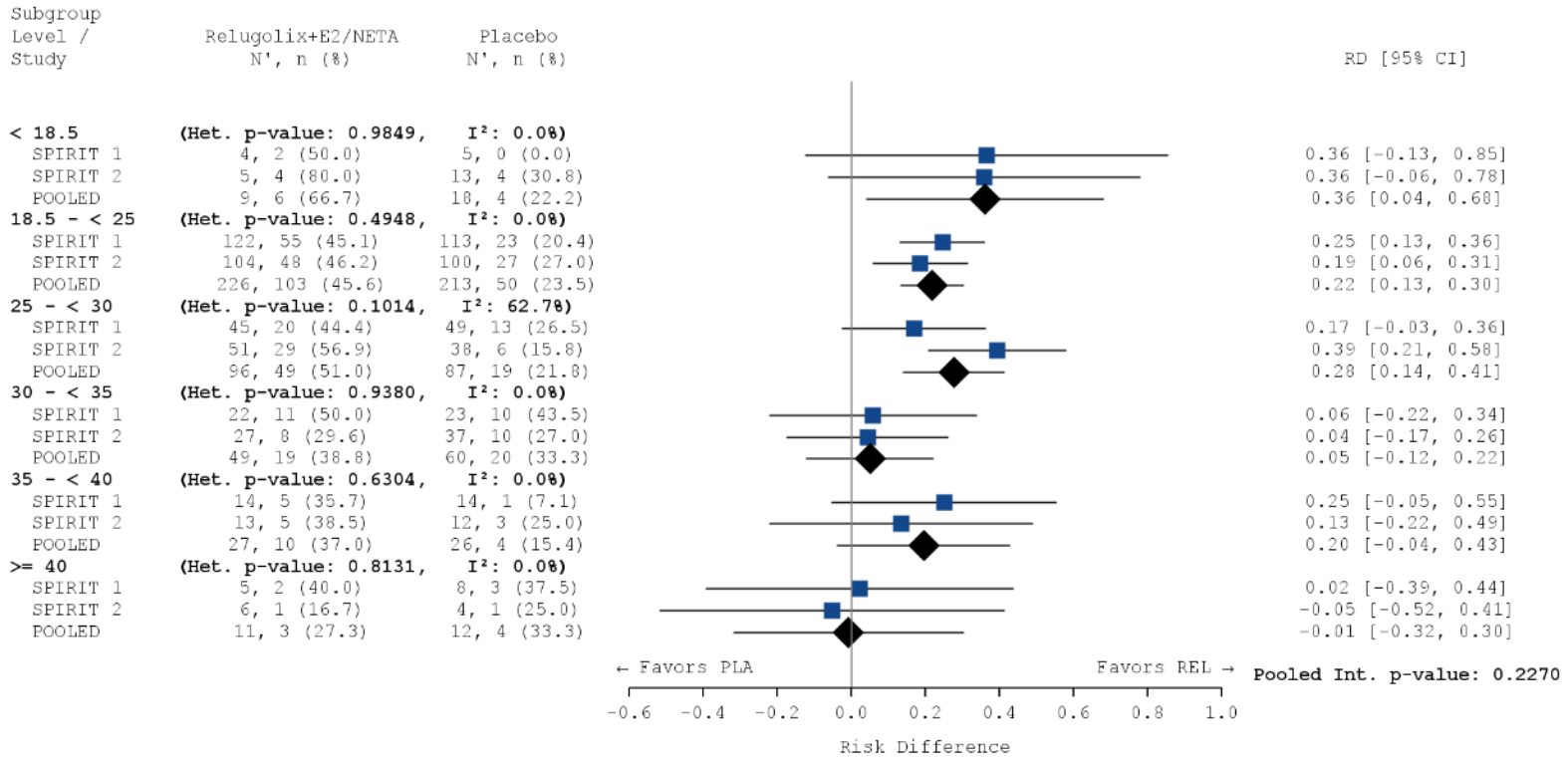
Figure 2.6.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



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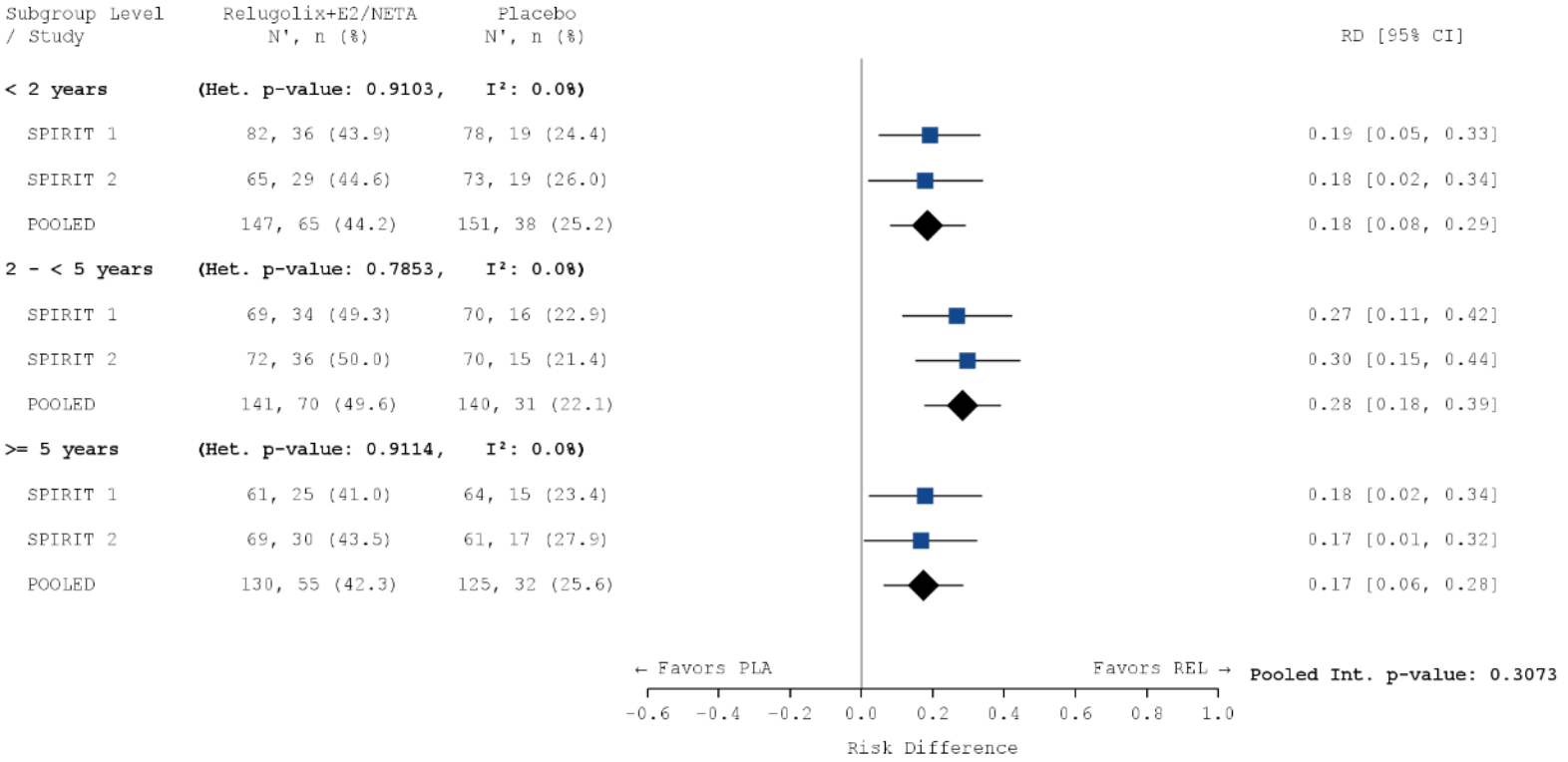
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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Figure 2.6.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I

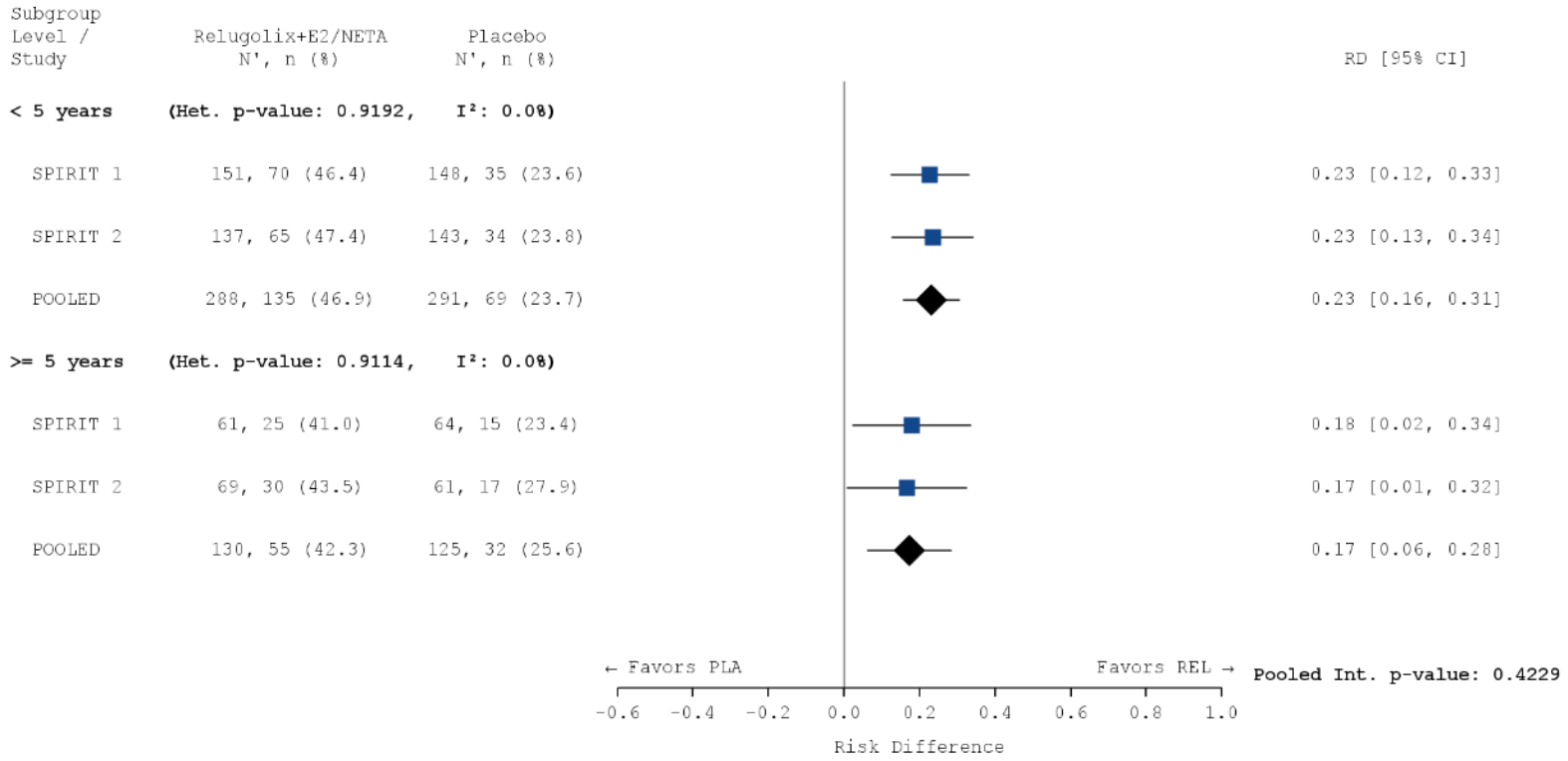

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Figure 2.6.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
AFSE stage

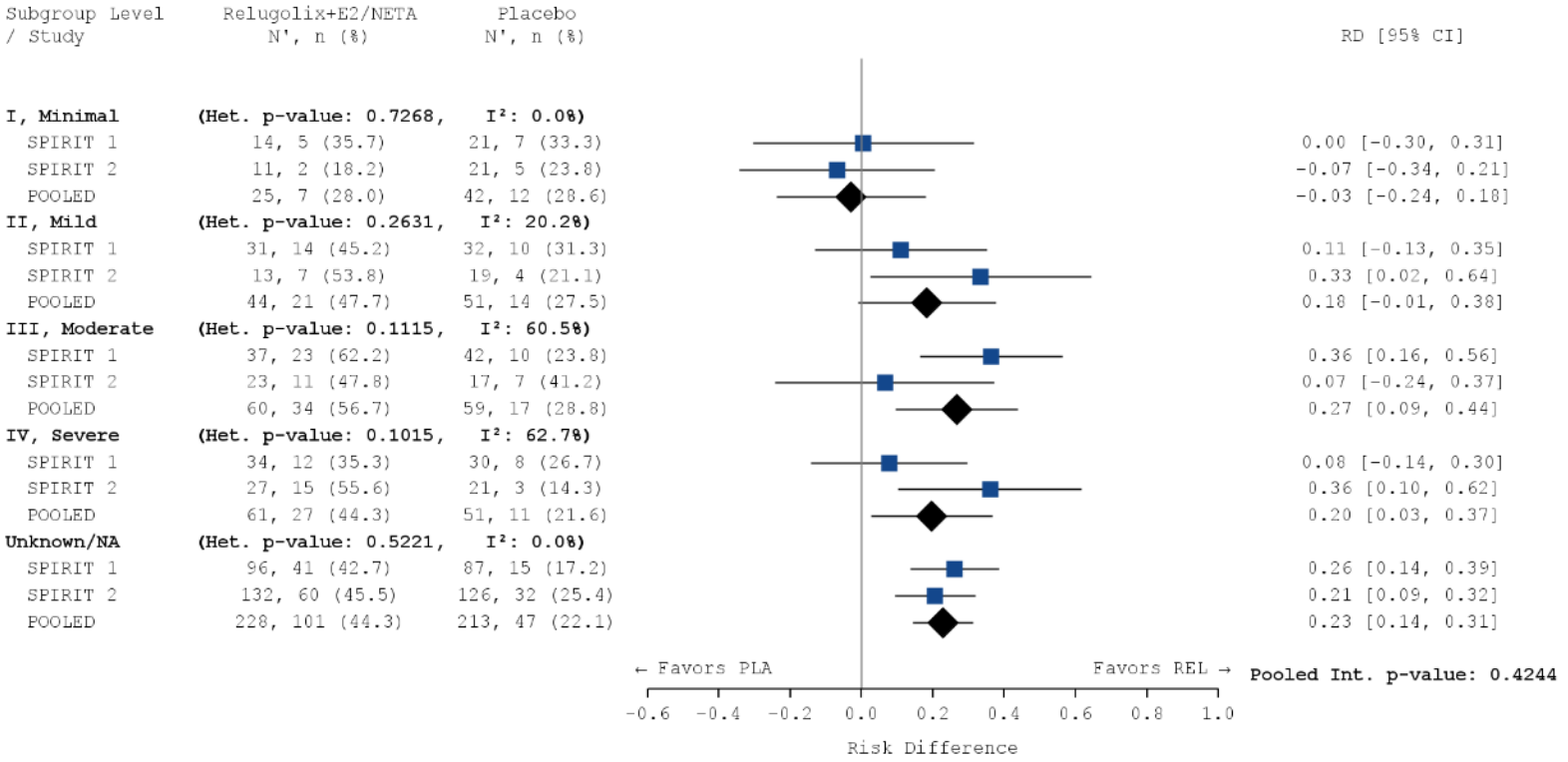

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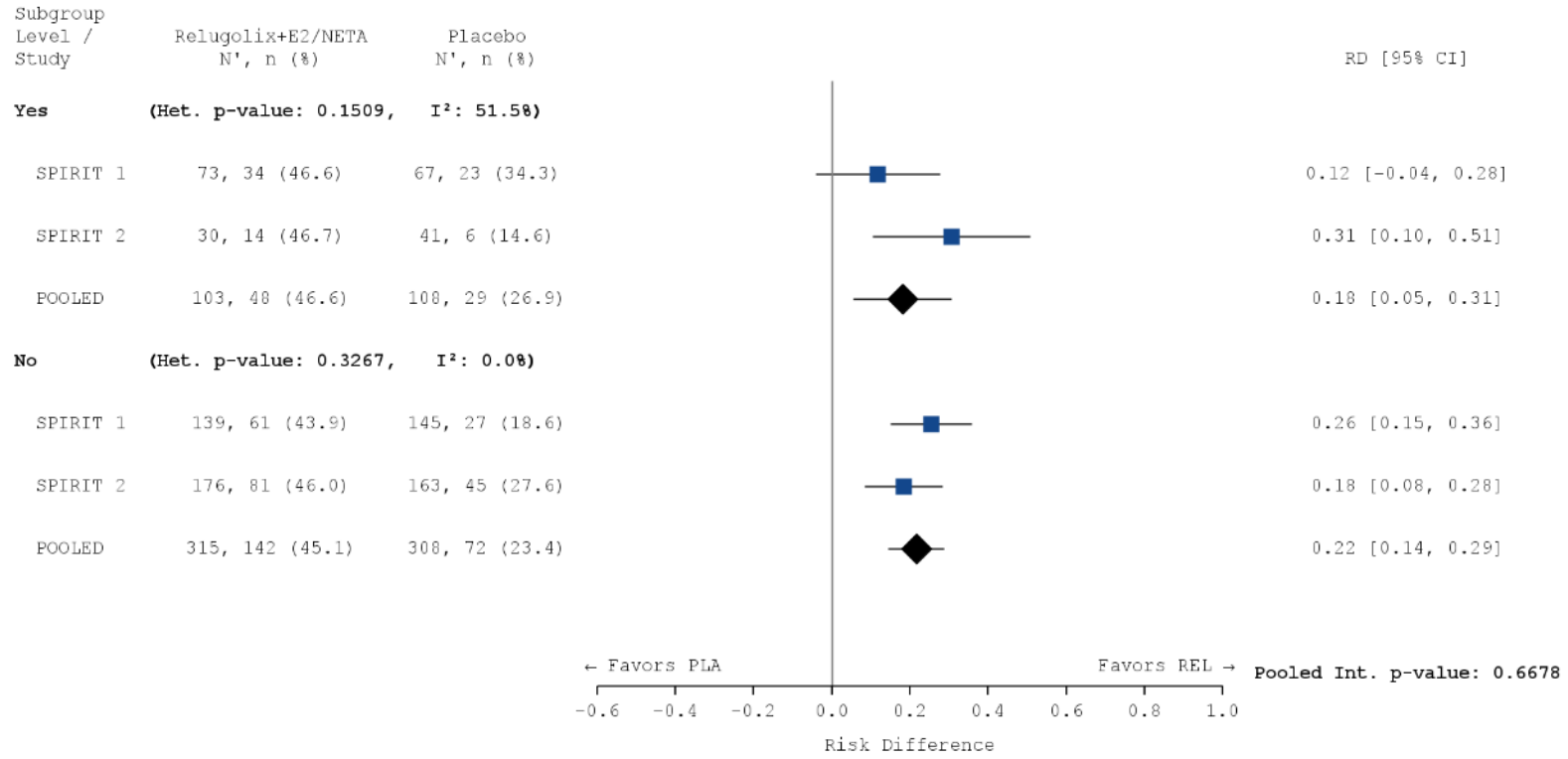
Figure 2.6.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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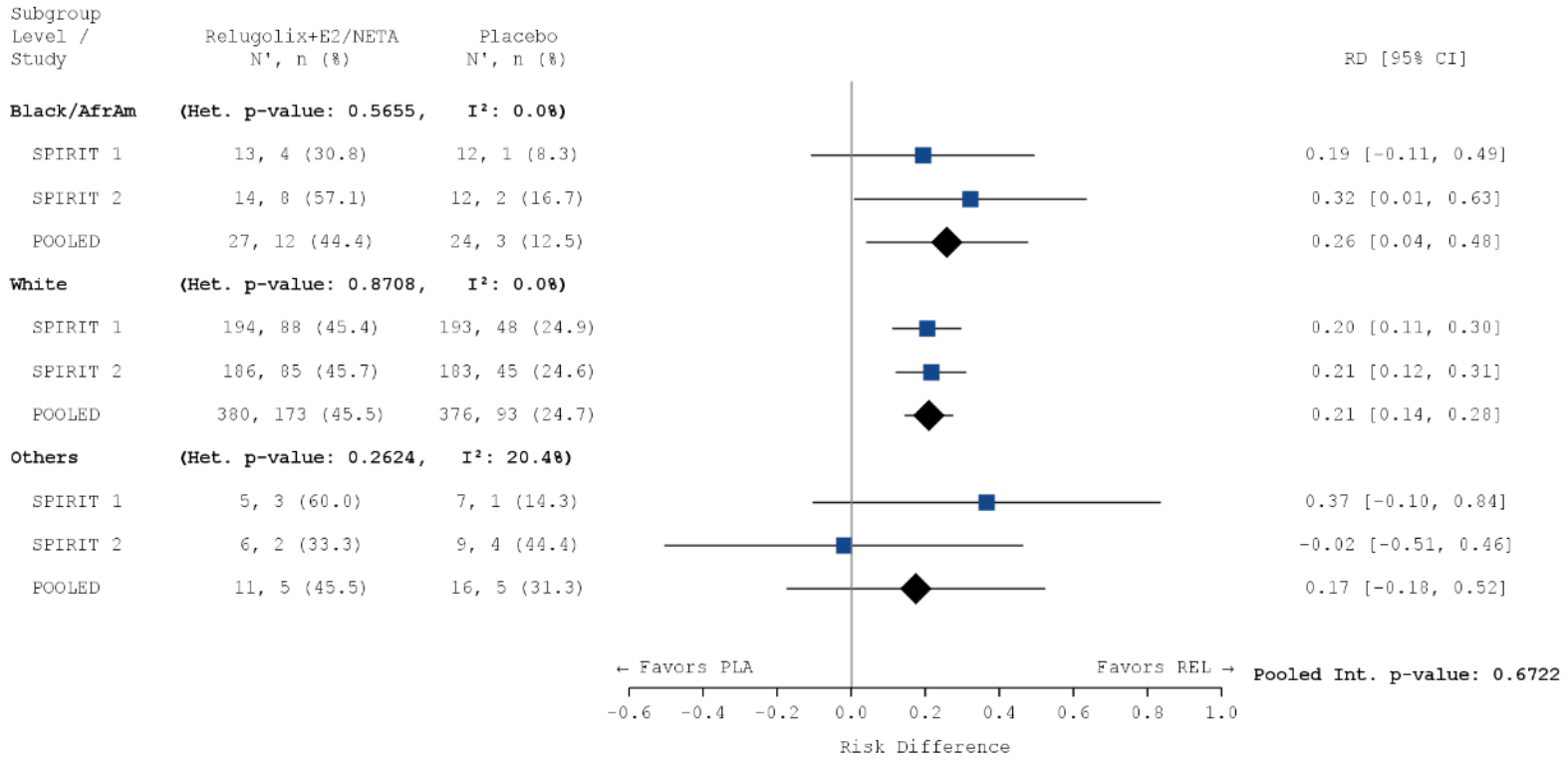
Figure 2.6.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
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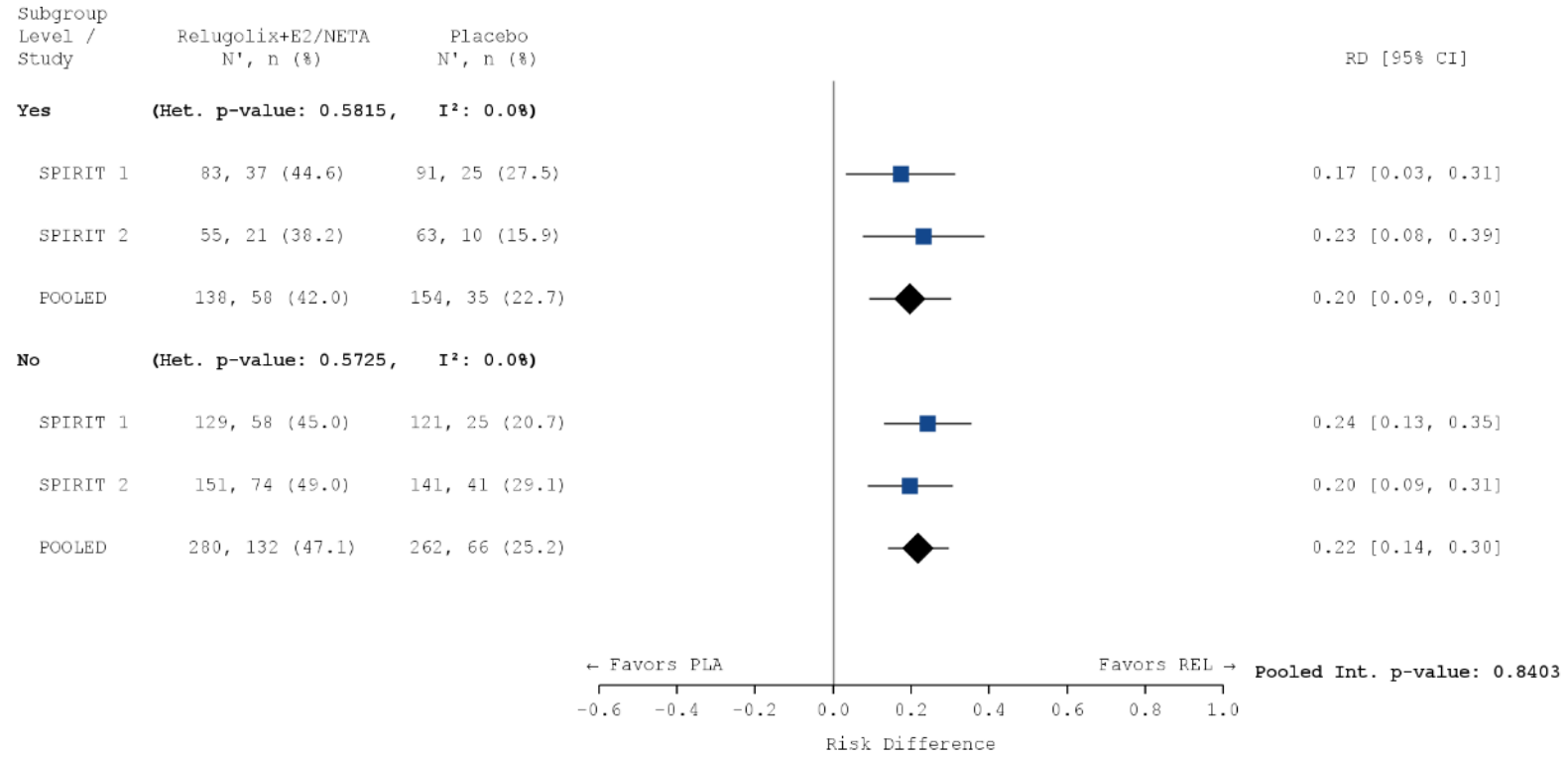
Figure 2.6.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



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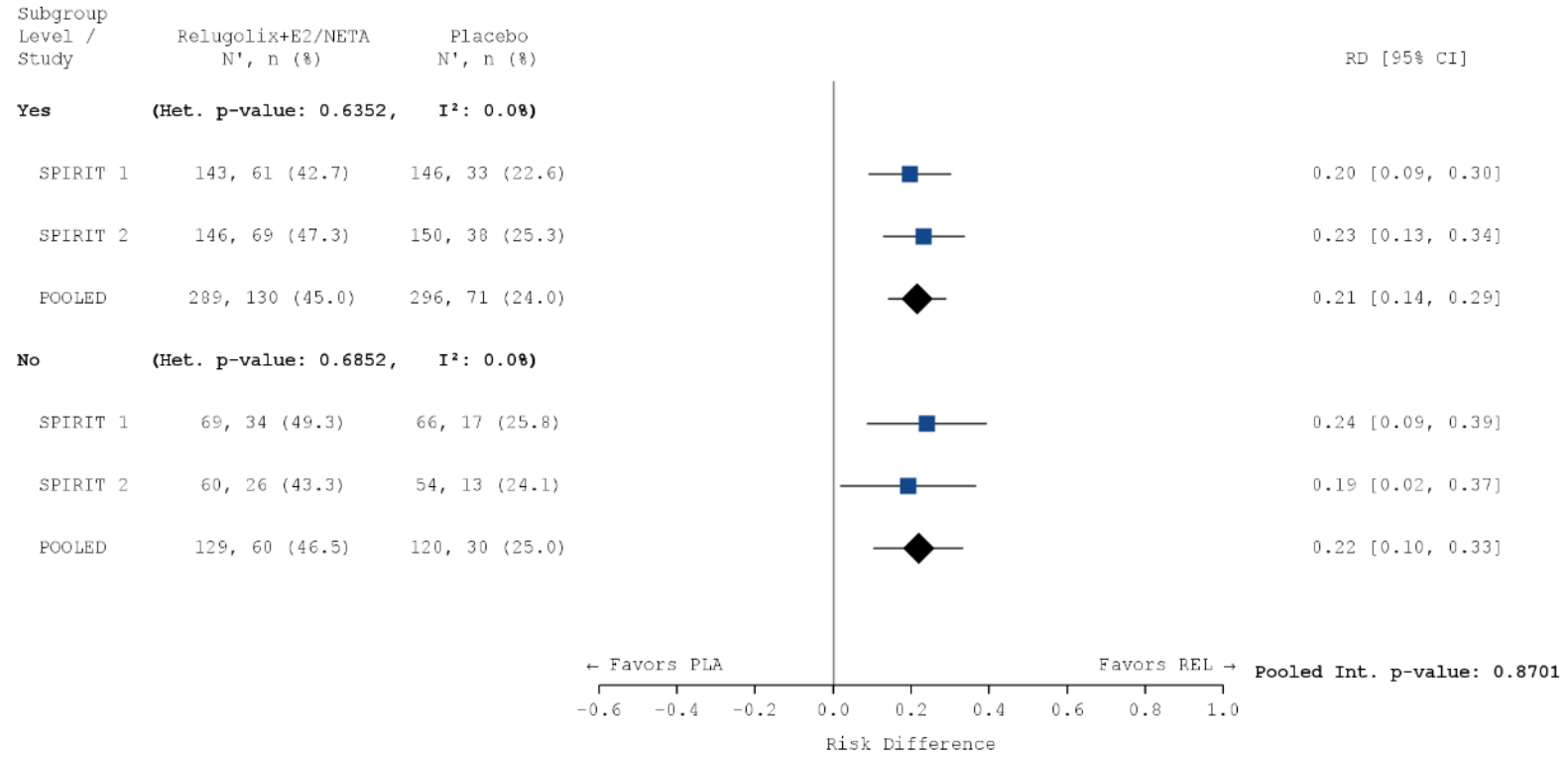
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

Figure 2.6.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
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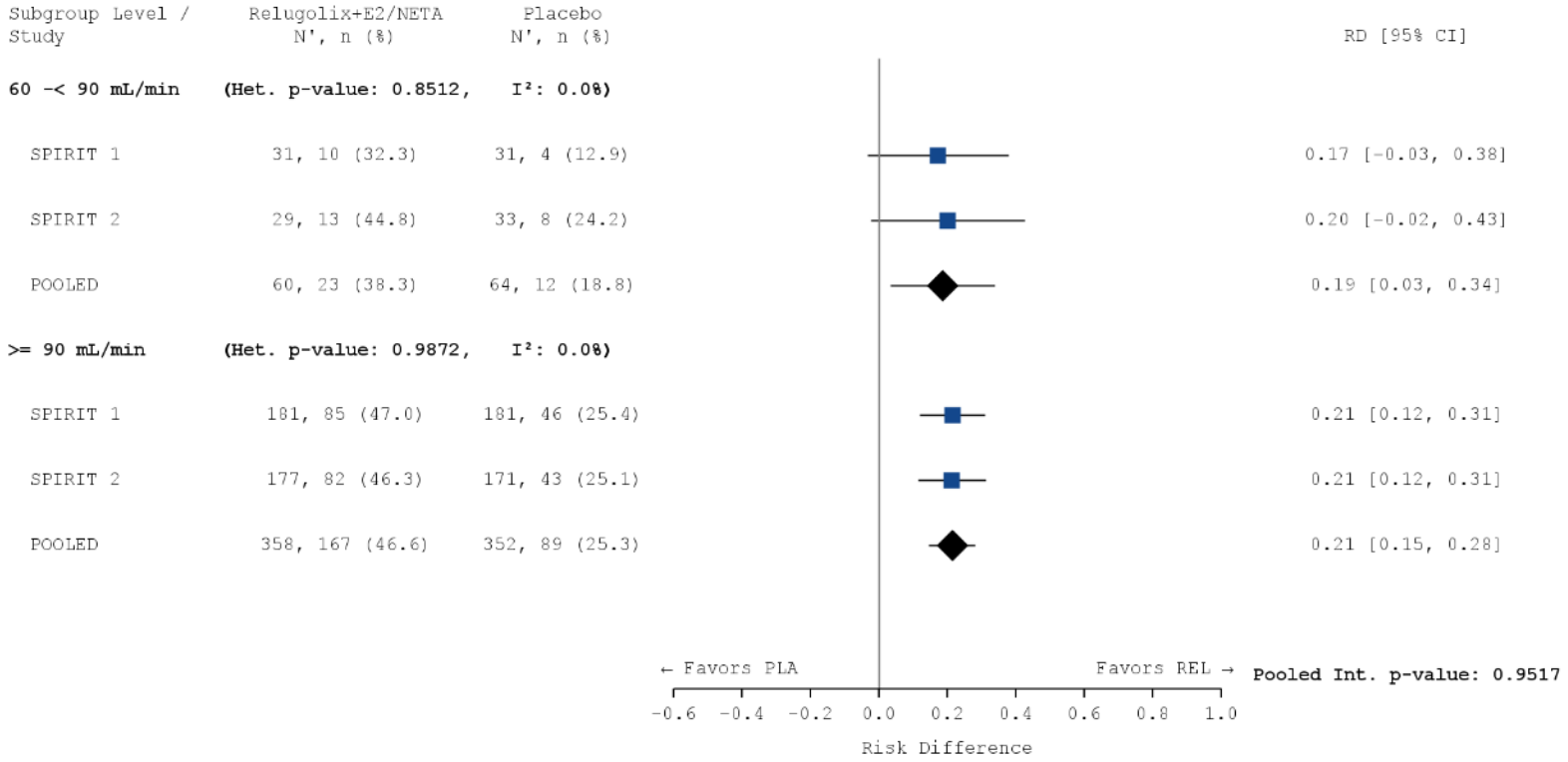
Figure 2.6.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients who were 'better' or 'much better' on the PGIC for dyspareunia at Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Renal function



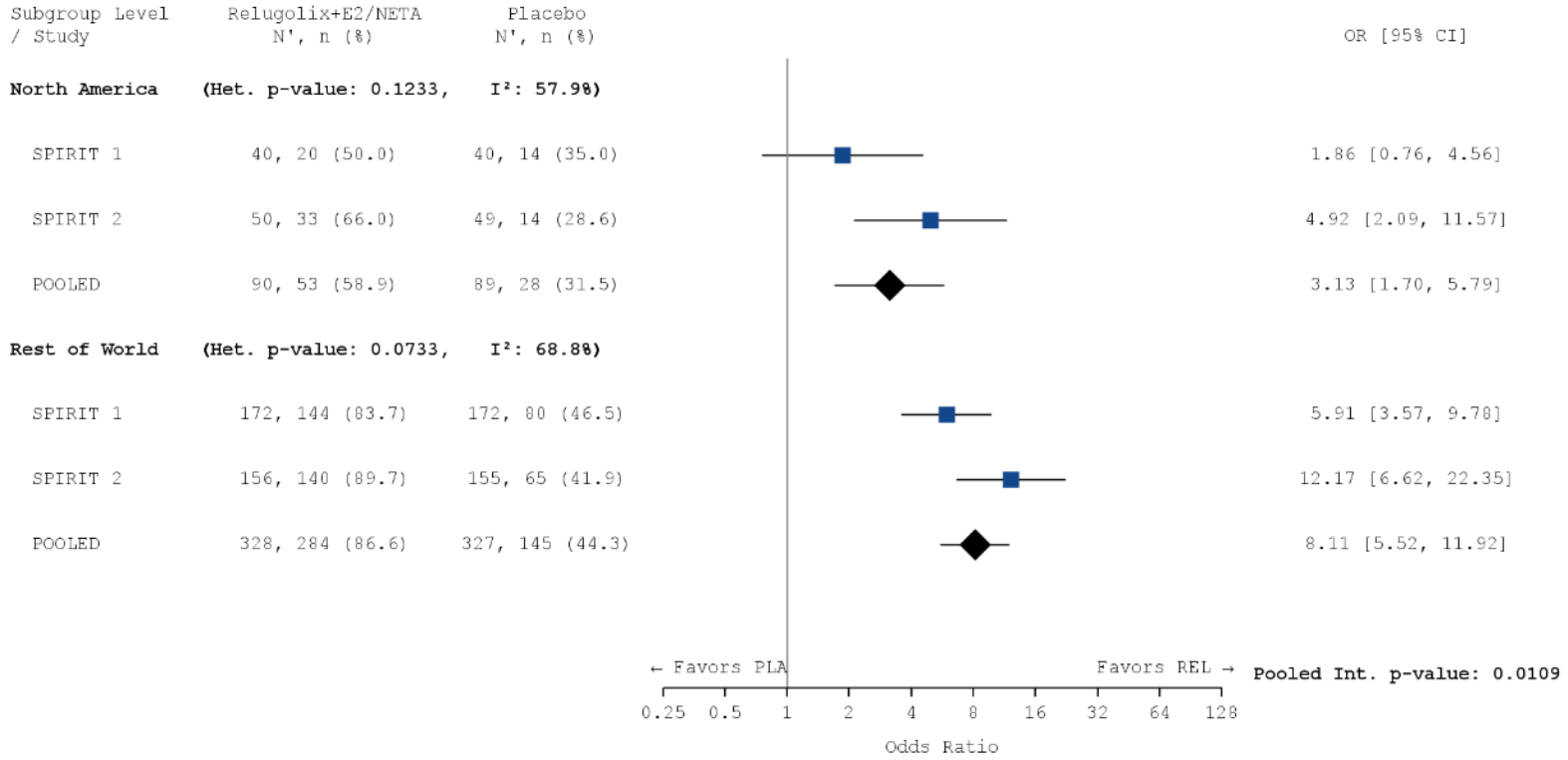
N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_6_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:04

2.1.7 B&B-Skala

2.1.7.1 Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)

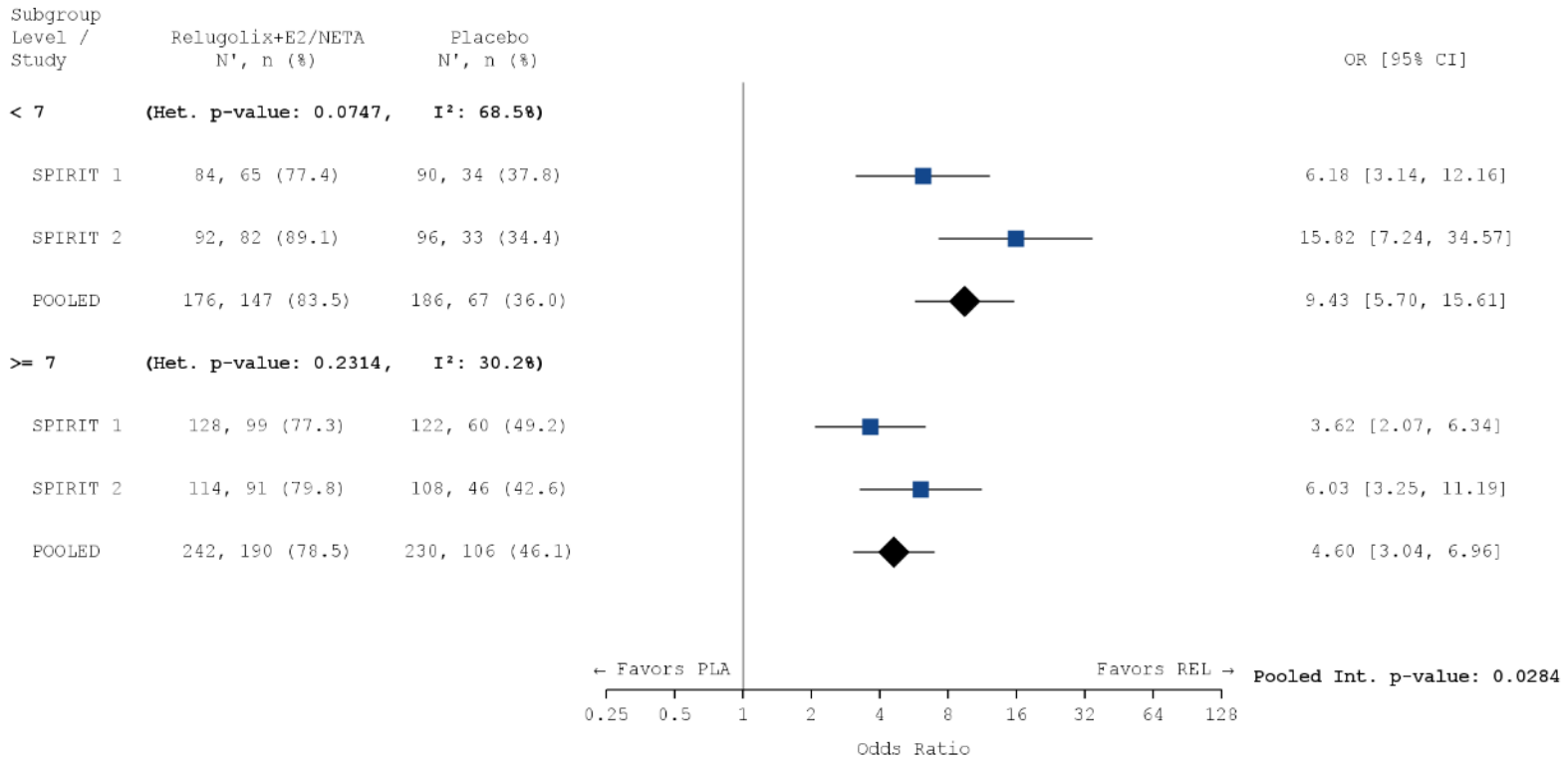
Figure 2.7.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

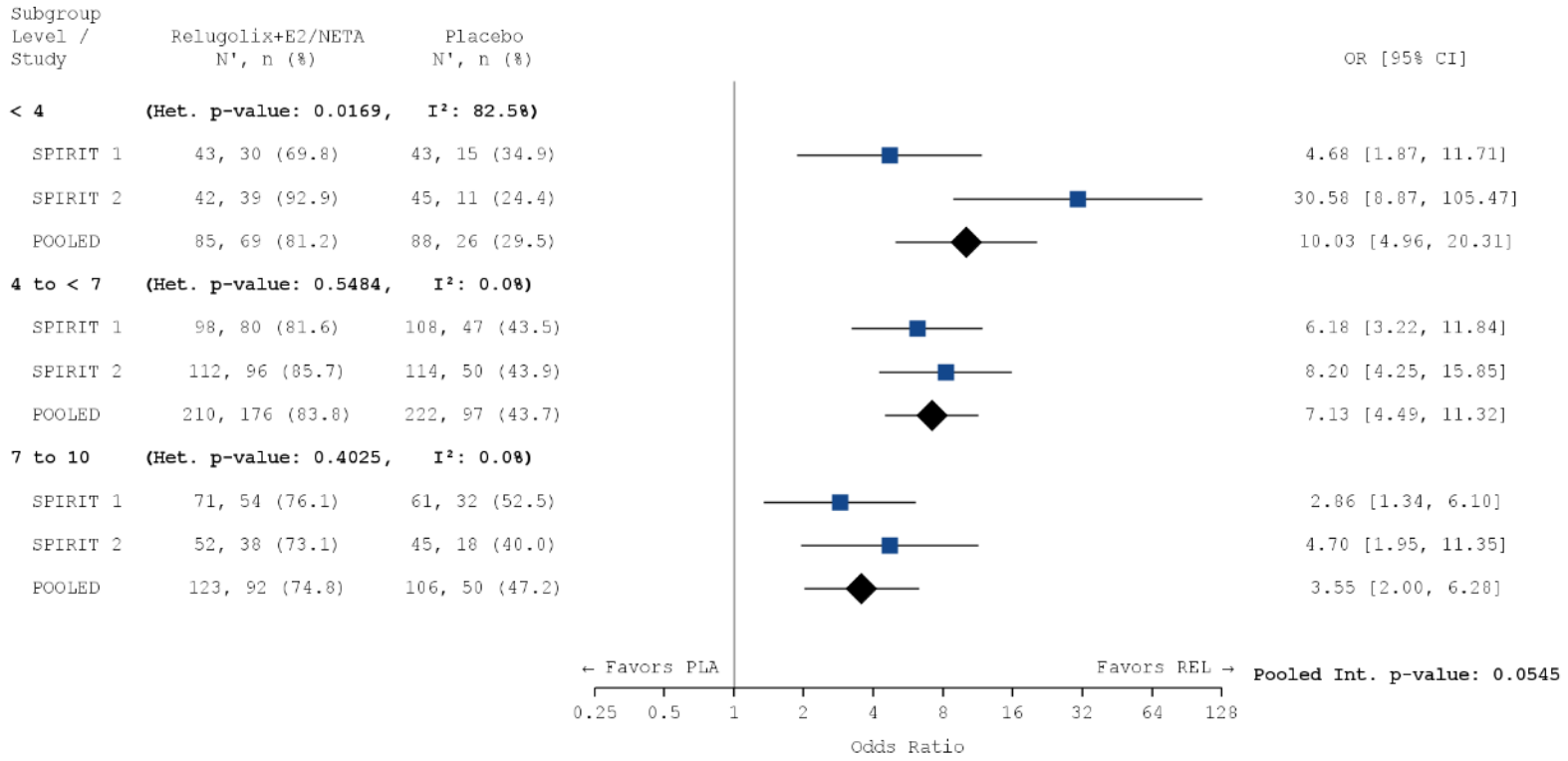
Figure 2.7.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

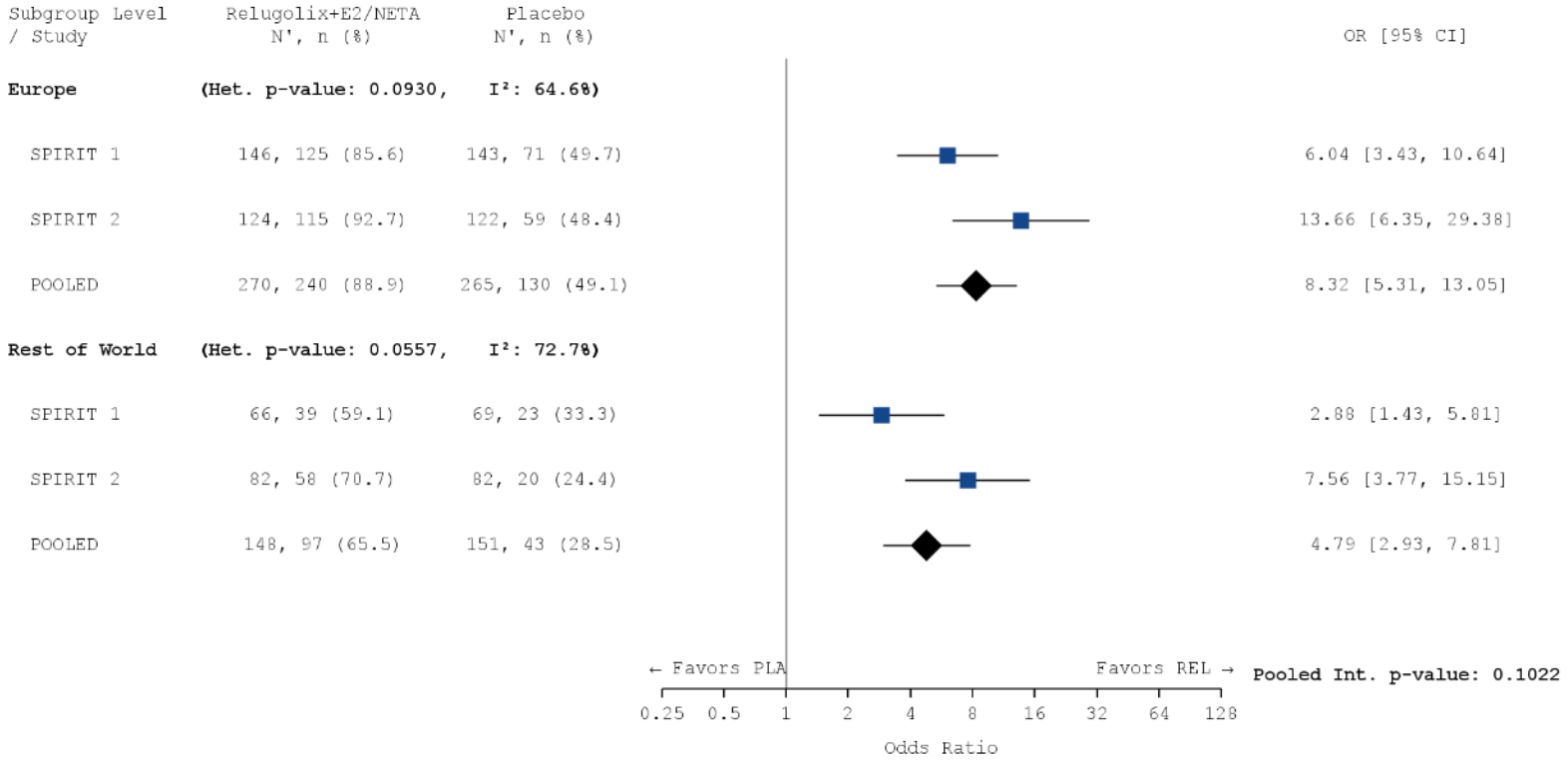
Figure 2.7.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

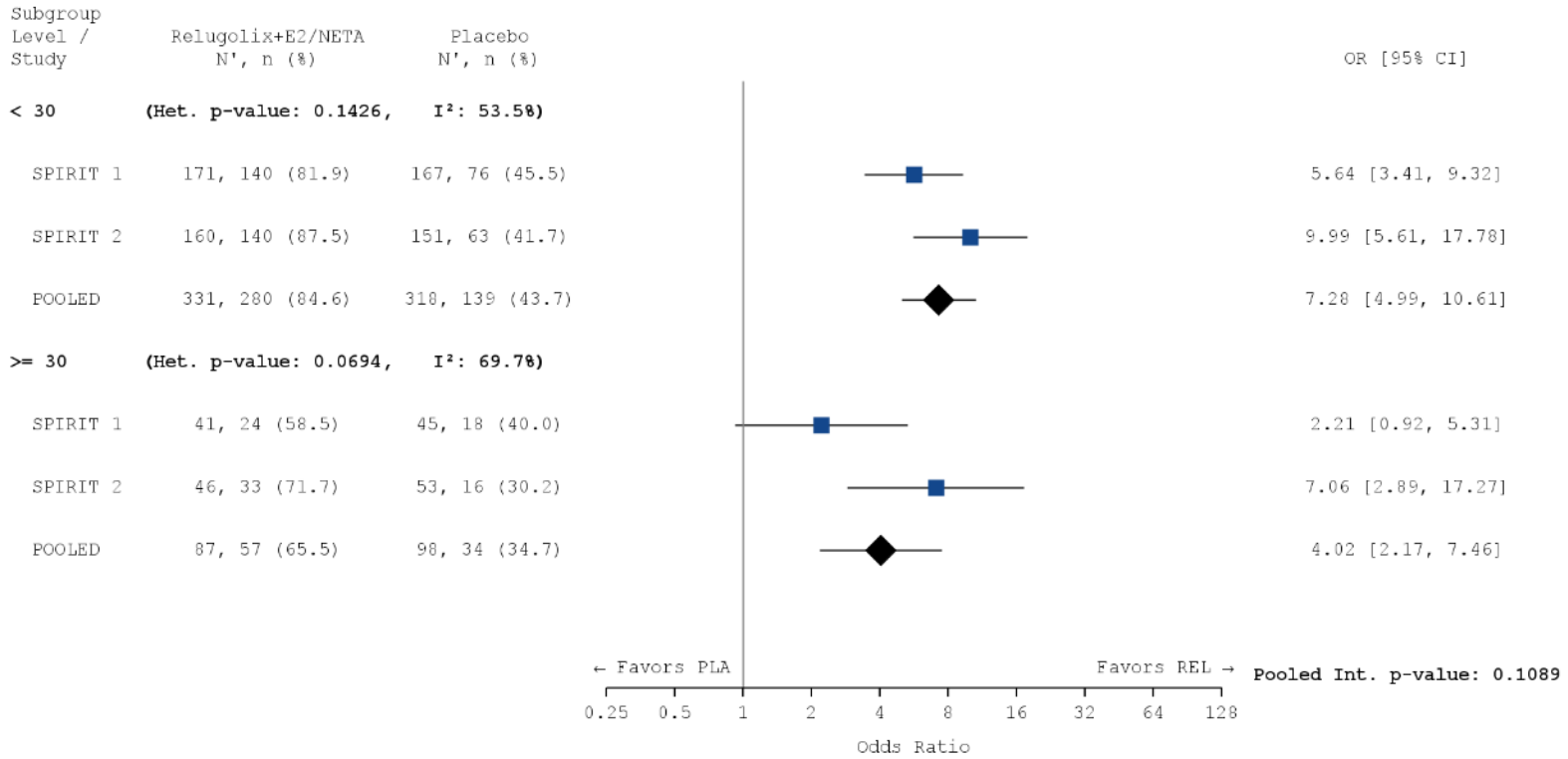
Figure 2.7.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

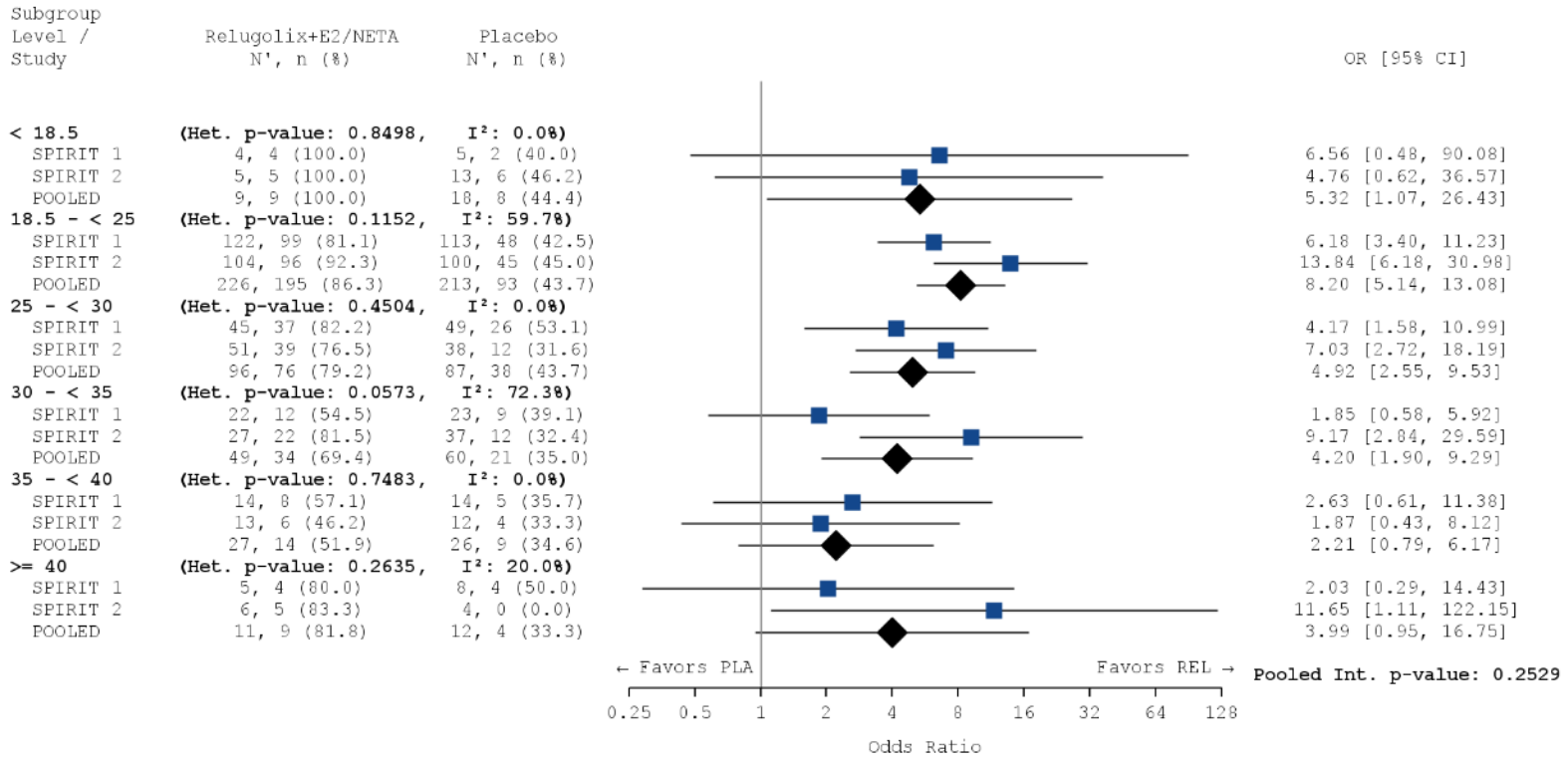
Figure 2.7.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

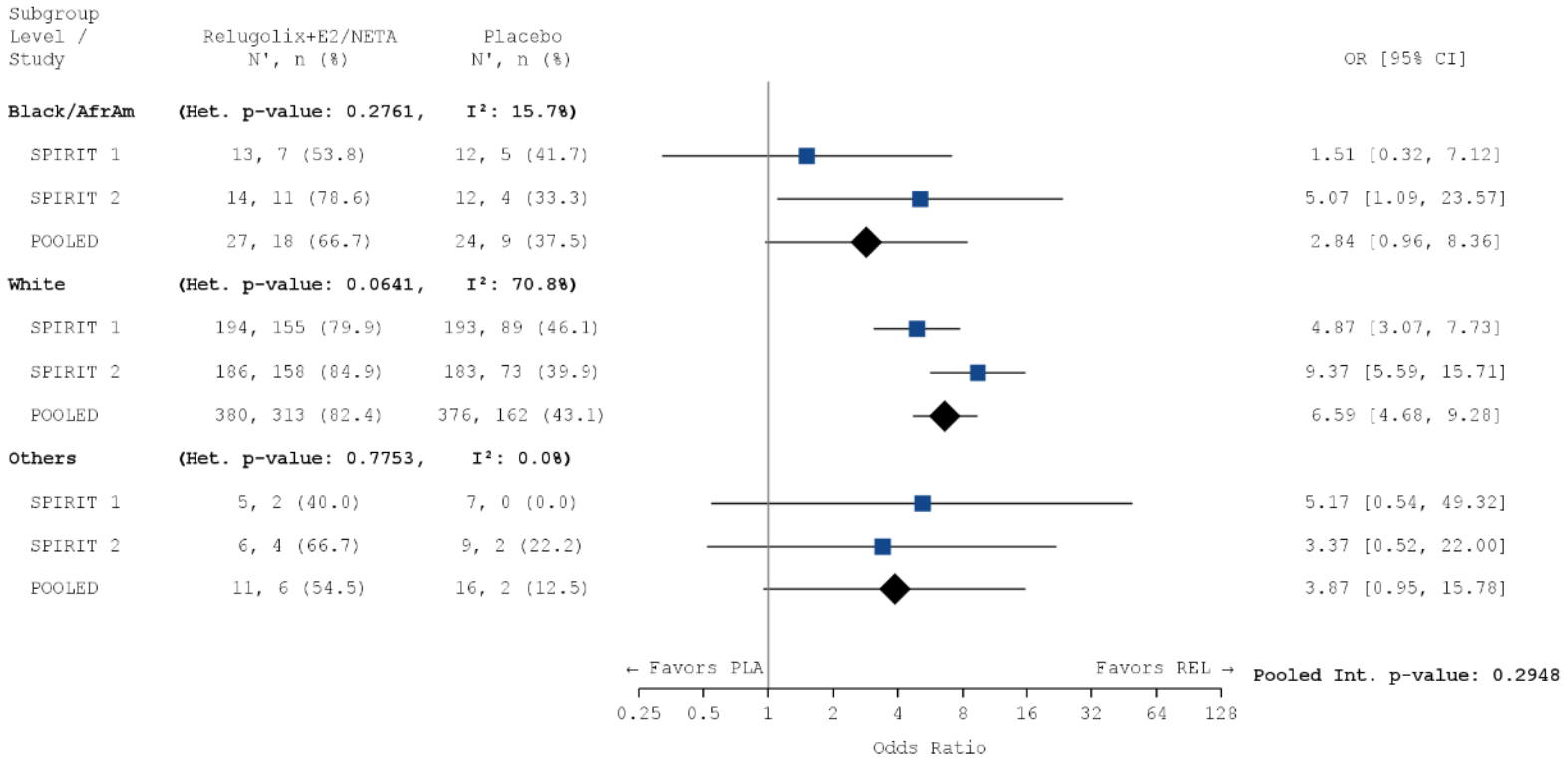
Figure 2.7.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

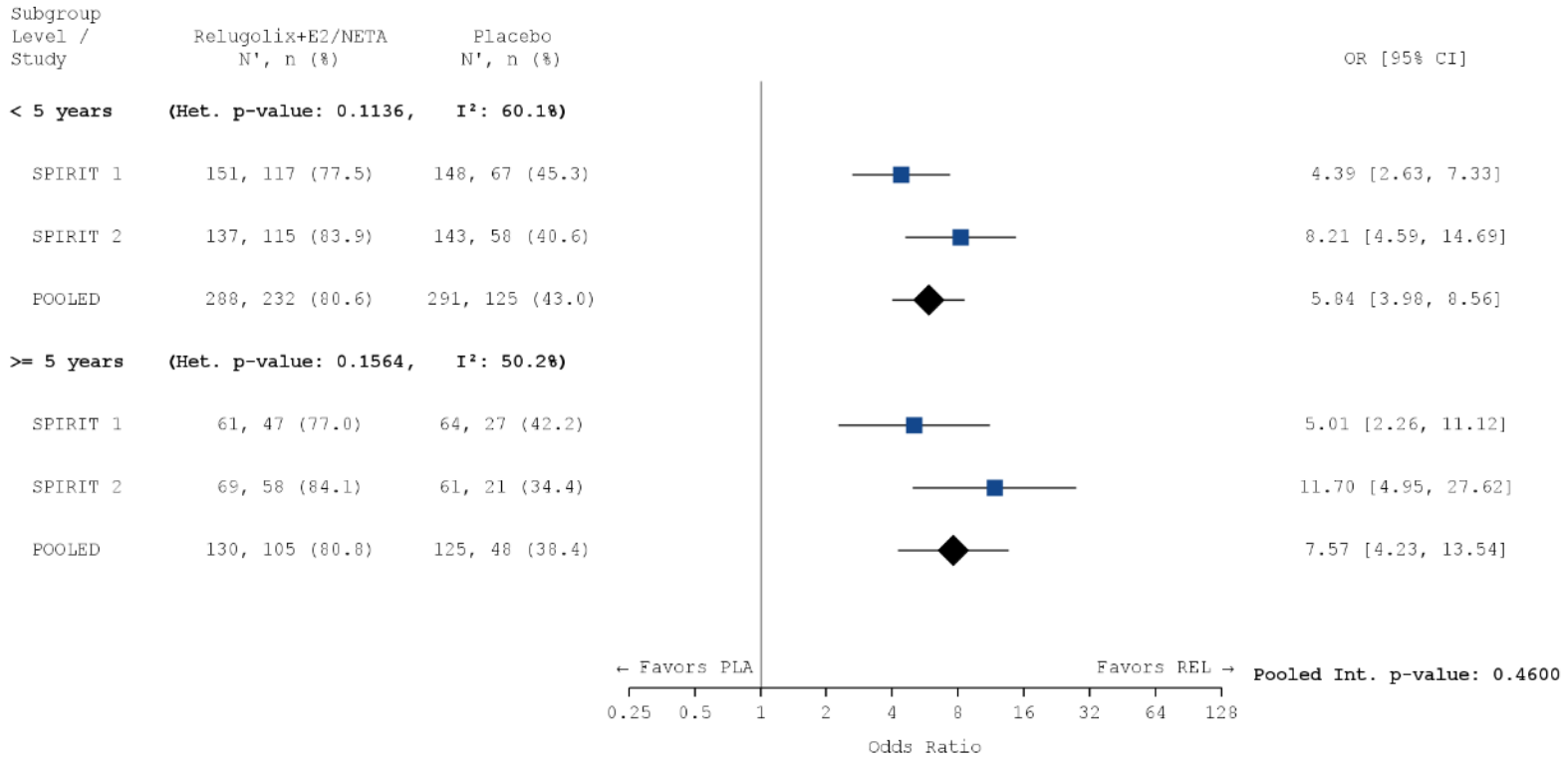
Figure 2.7.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

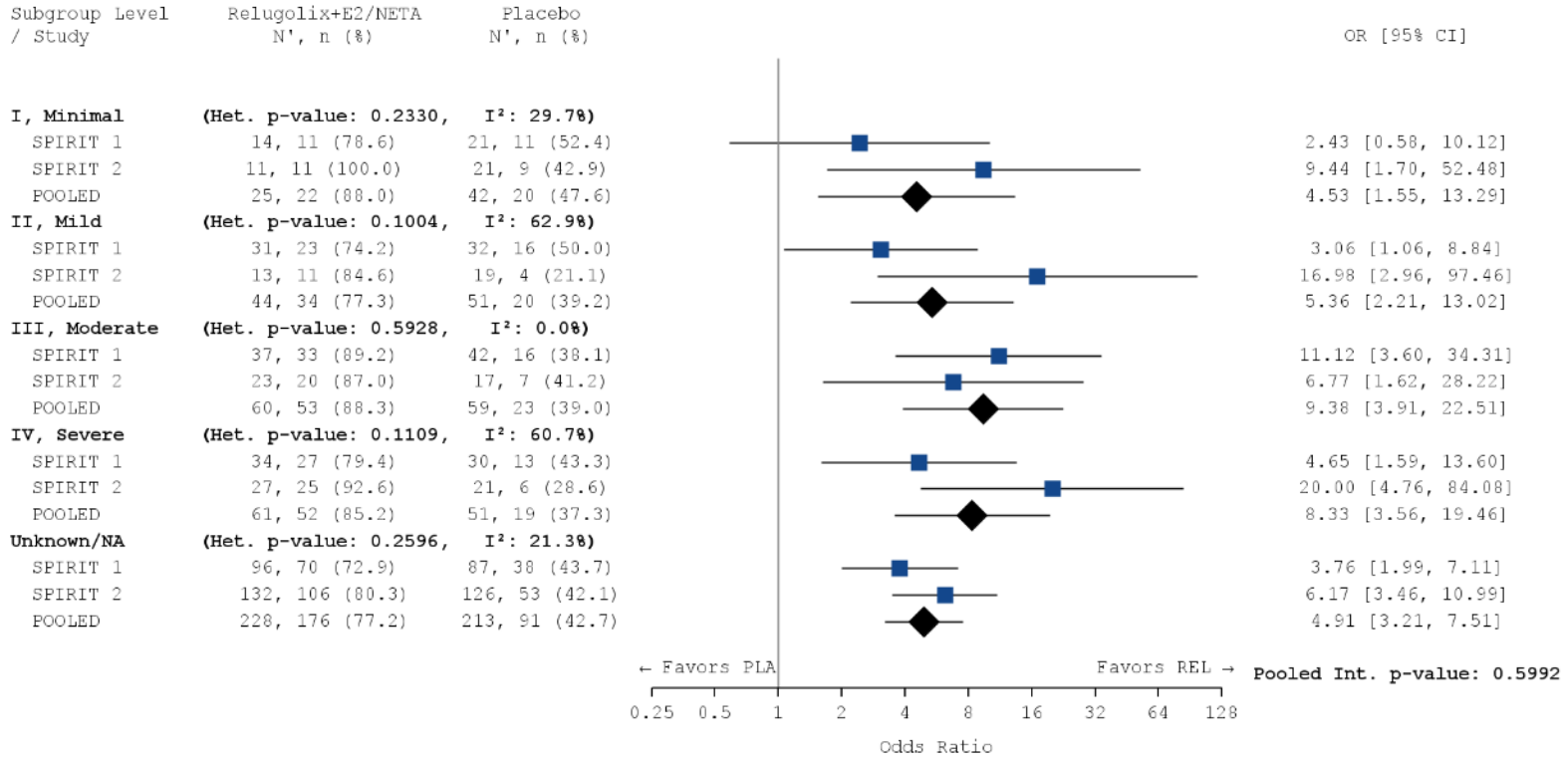
Figure 2.7.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

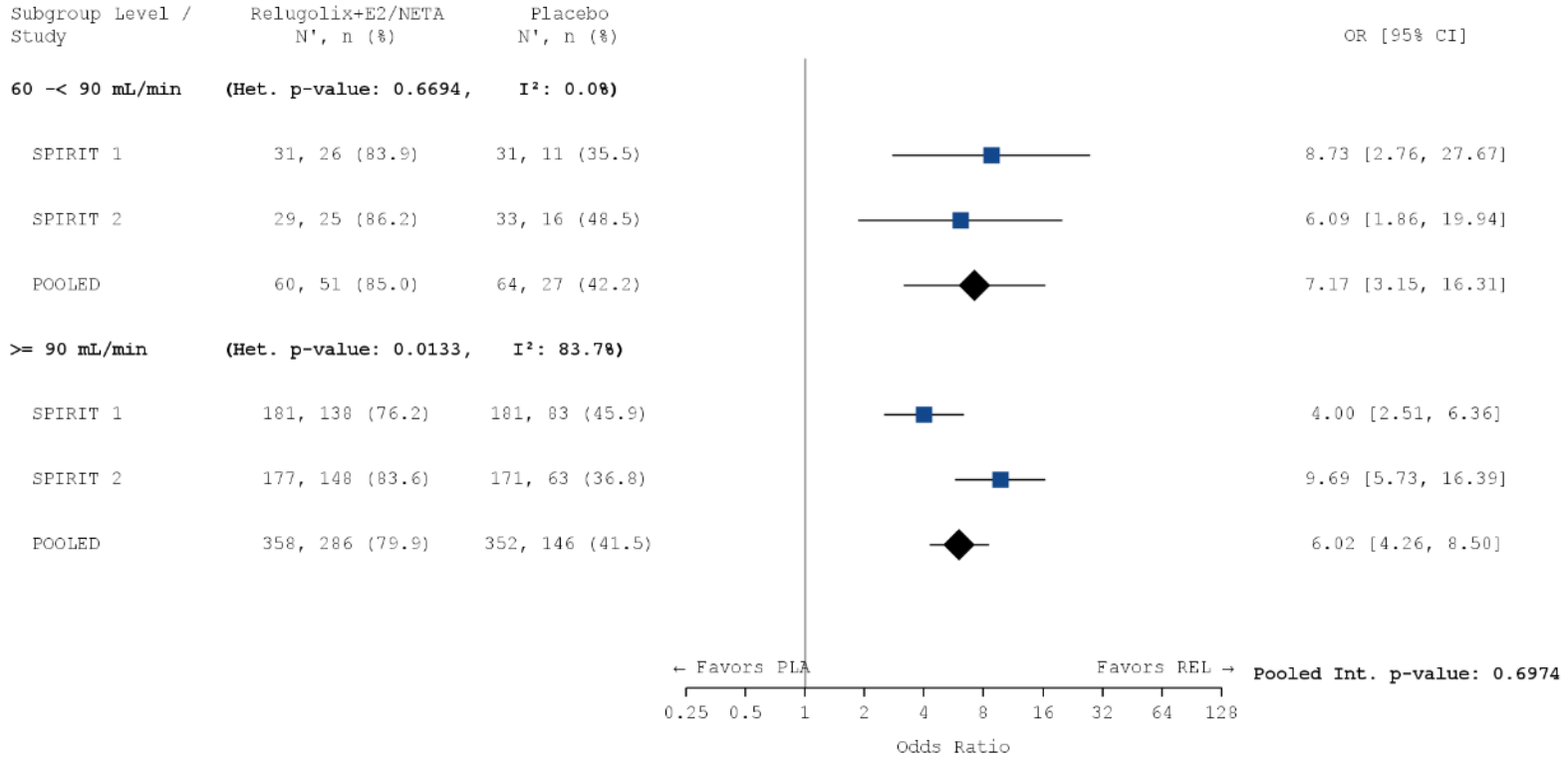
Figure 2.7.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

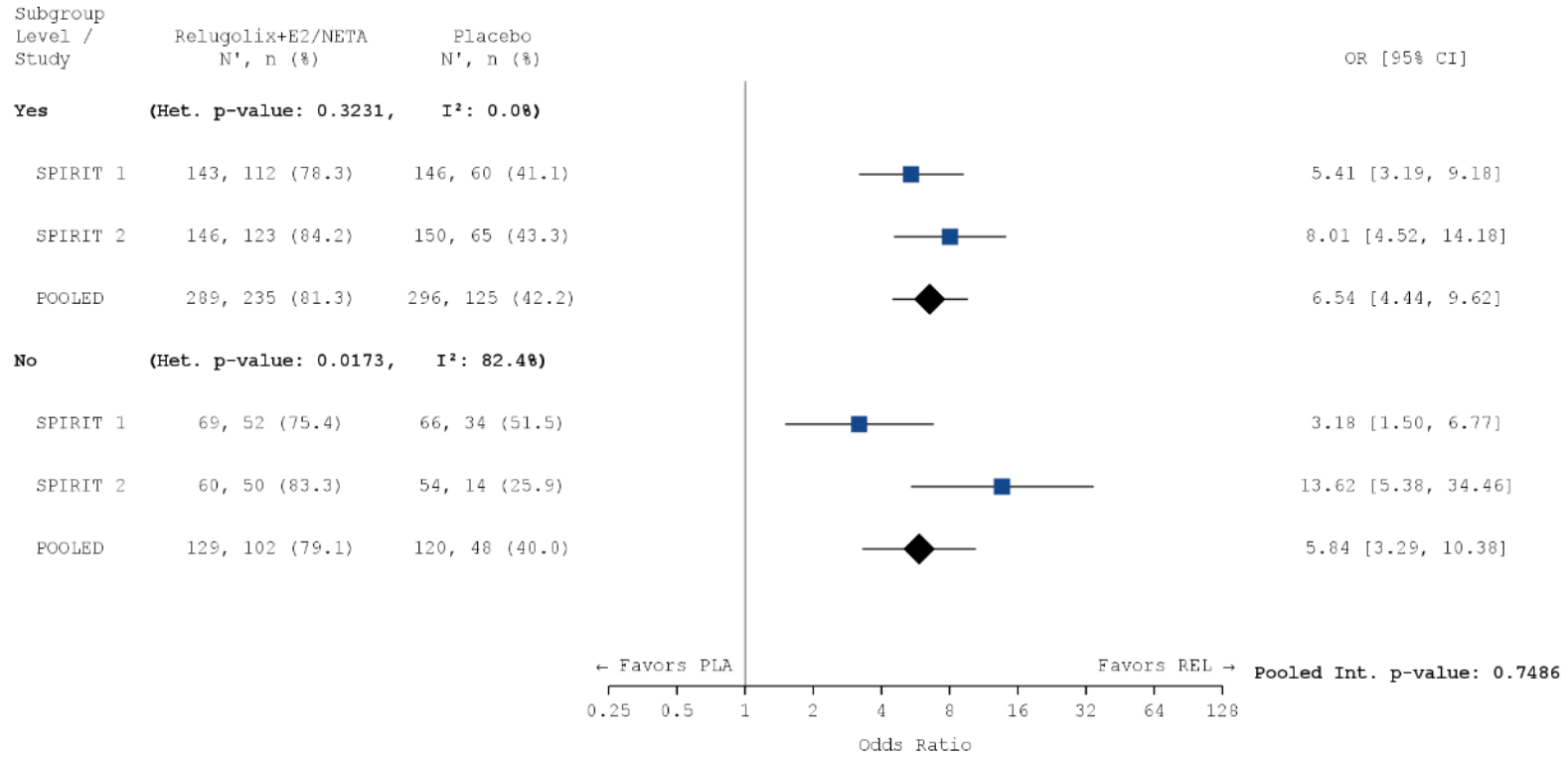
Figure 2.7.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

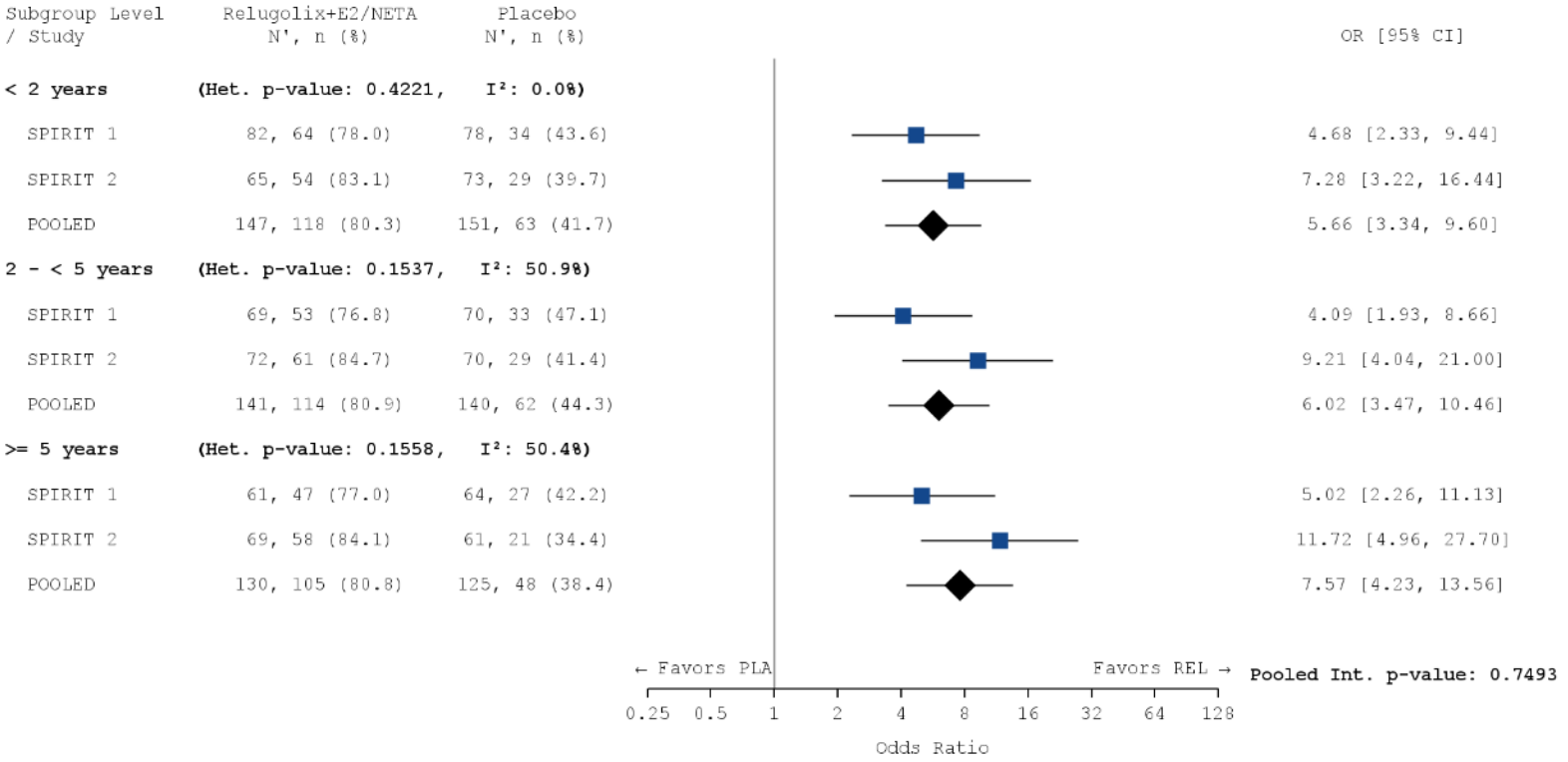
Figure 2.7.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

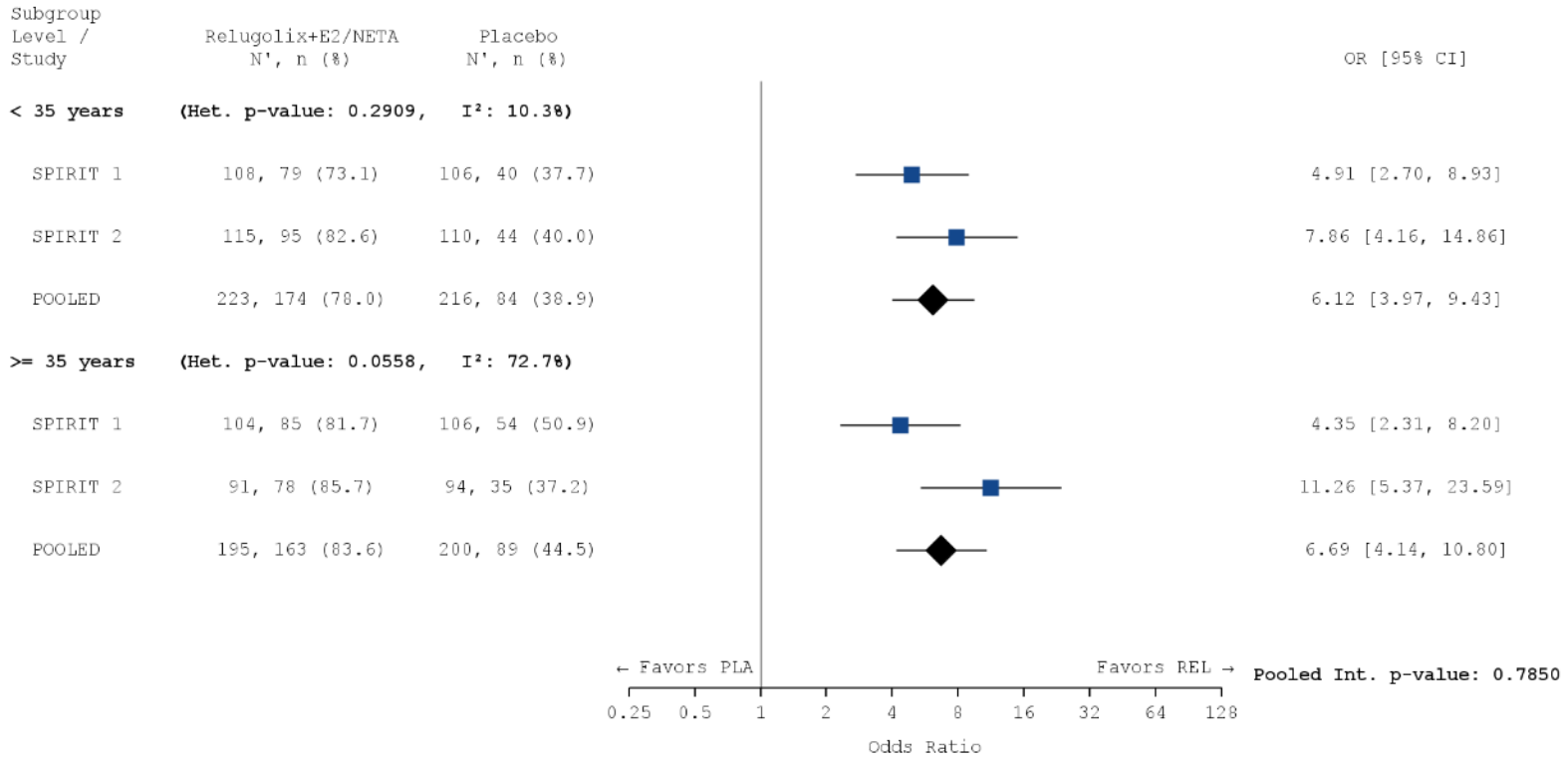
Figure 2.7.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

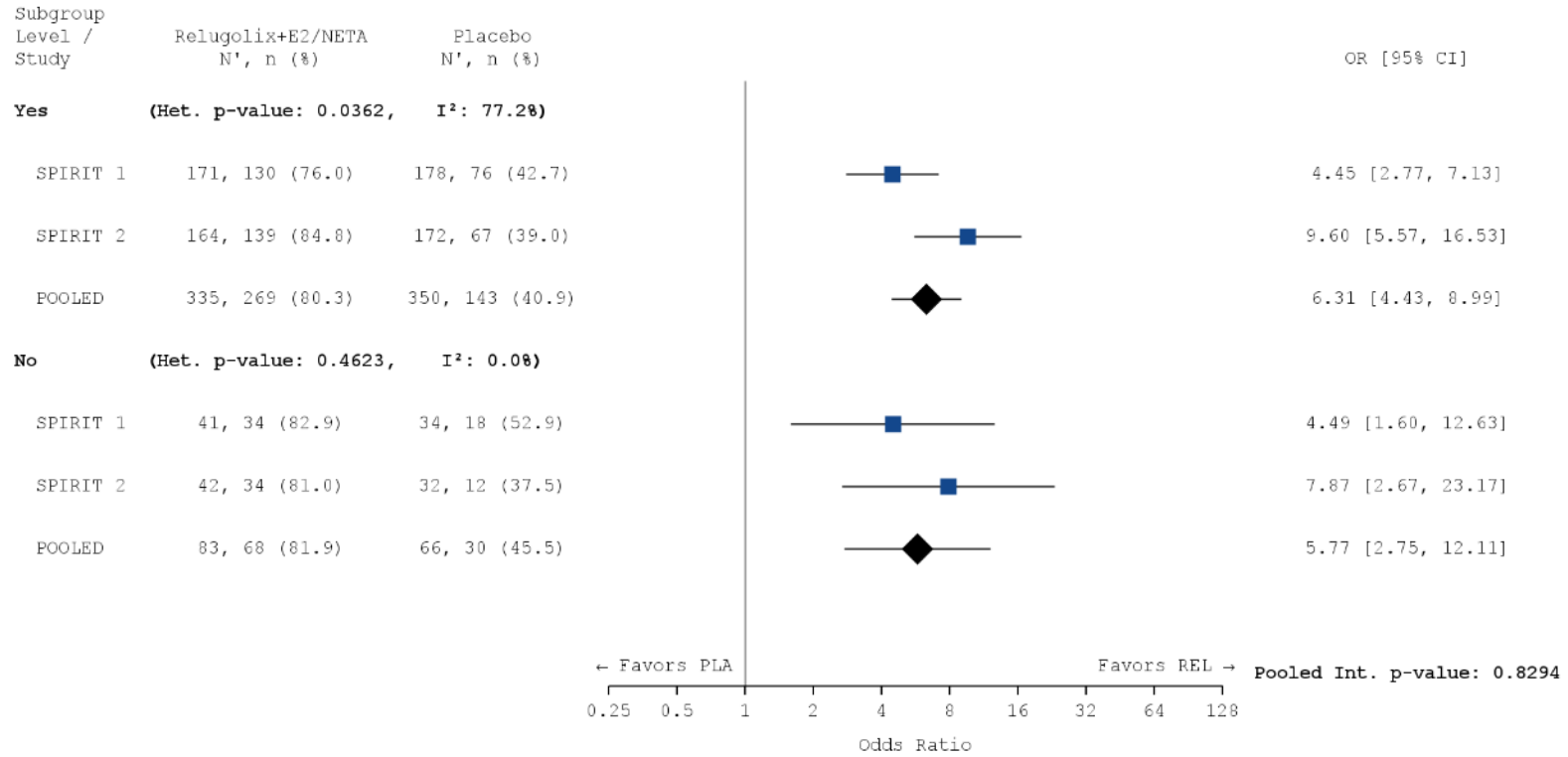
Figure 2.7.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

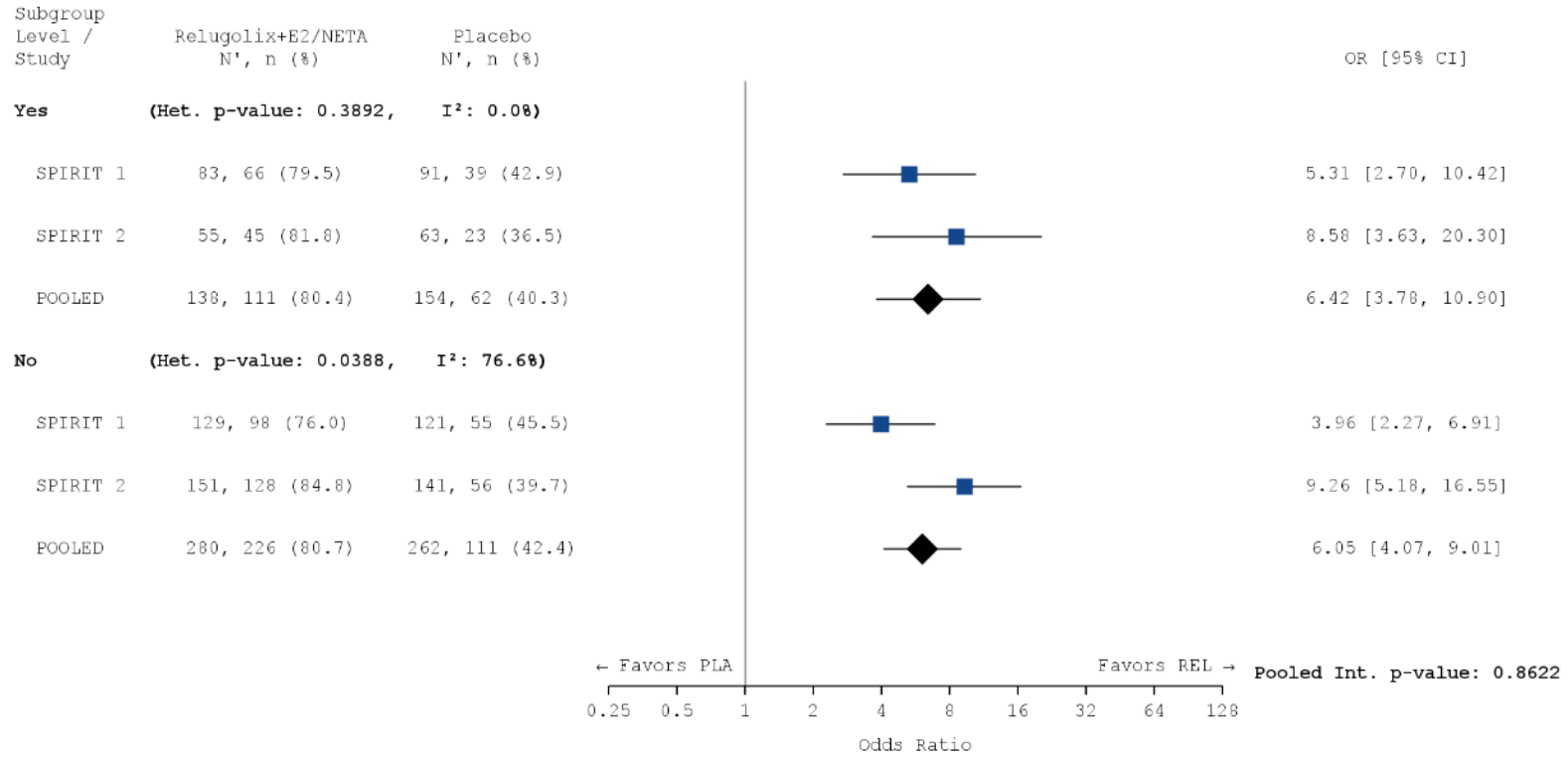
Figure 2.7.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

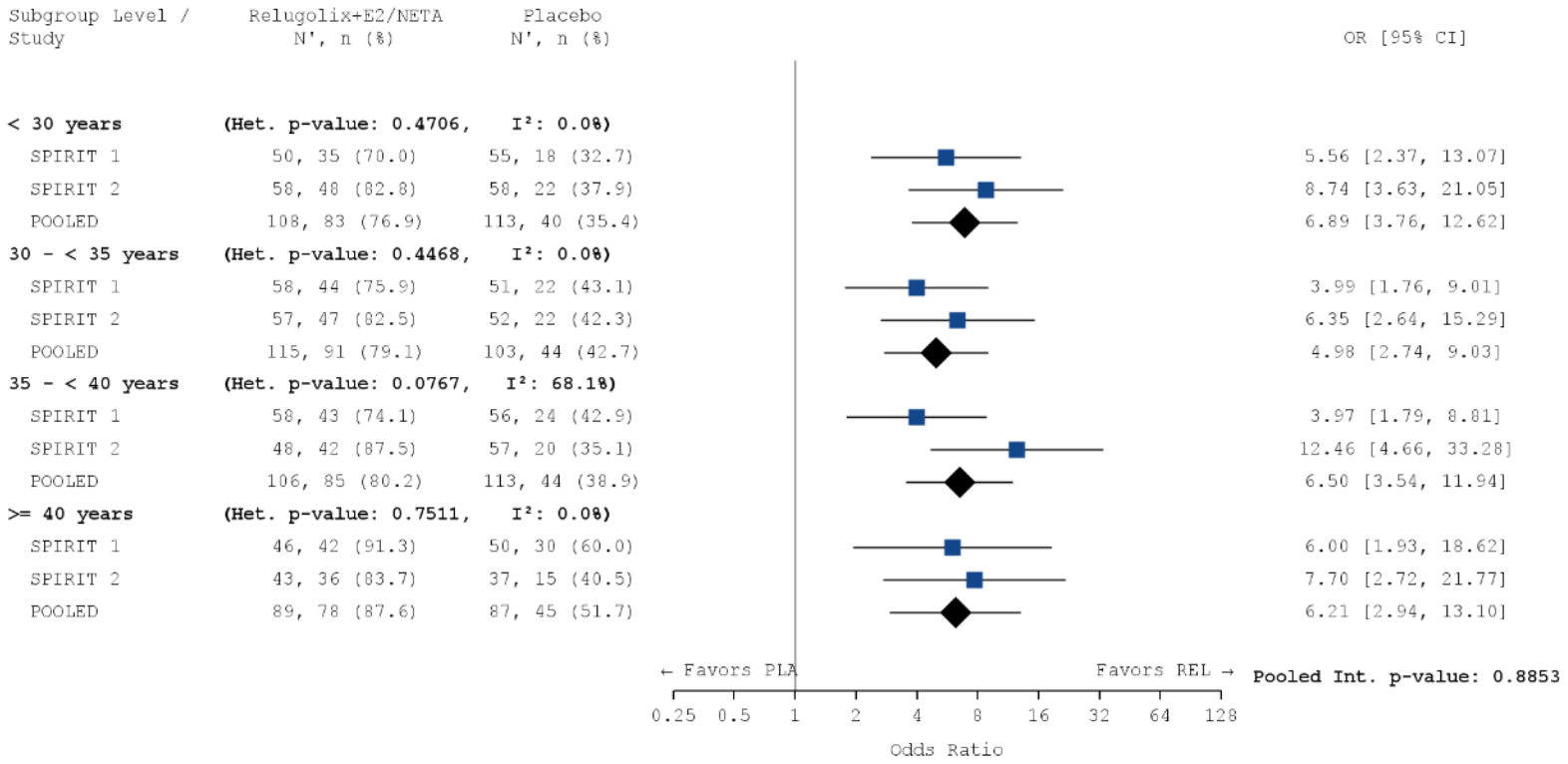
Figure 2.7.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

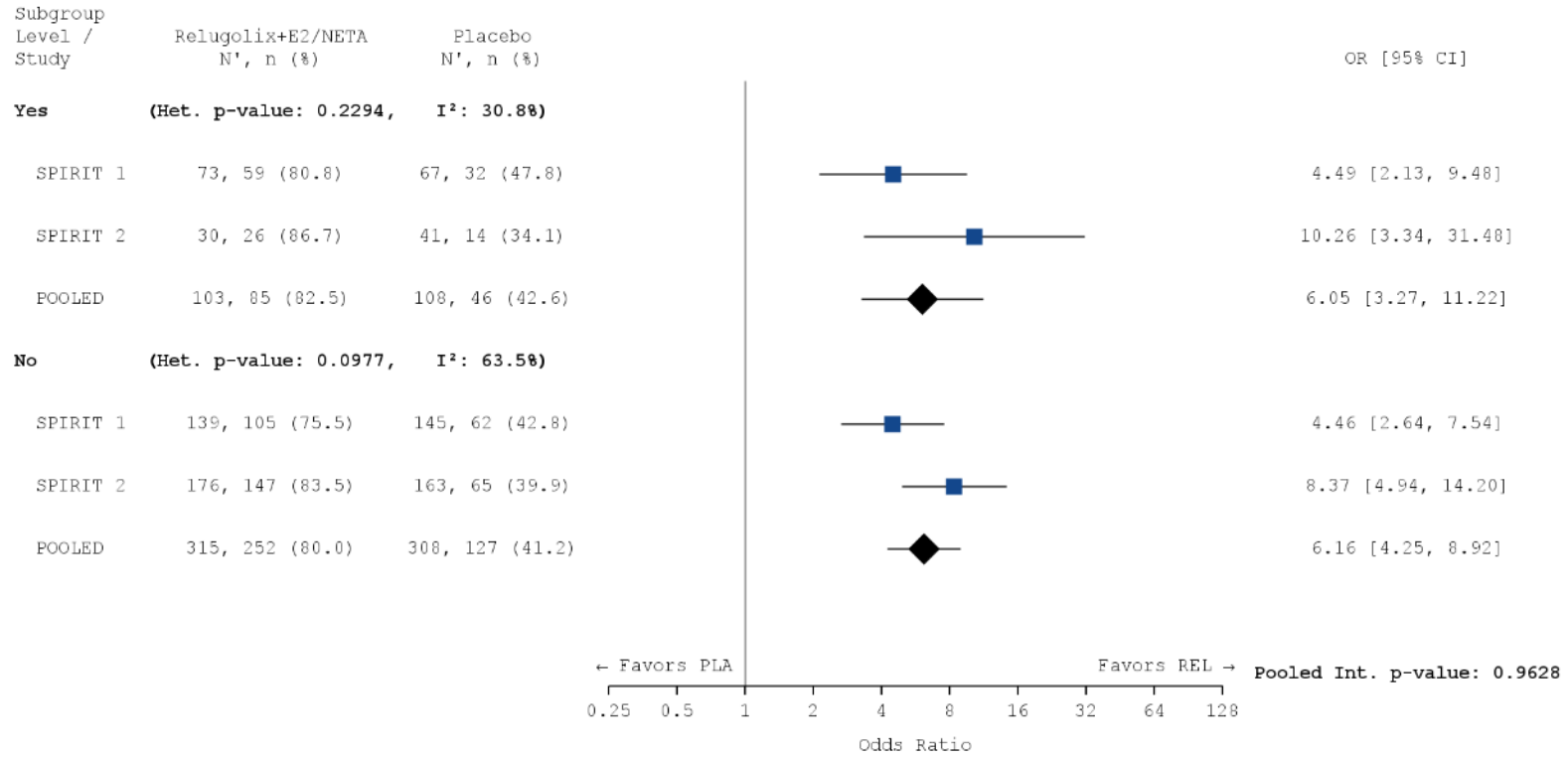
Figure 2.7.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

Figure 2.7.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists

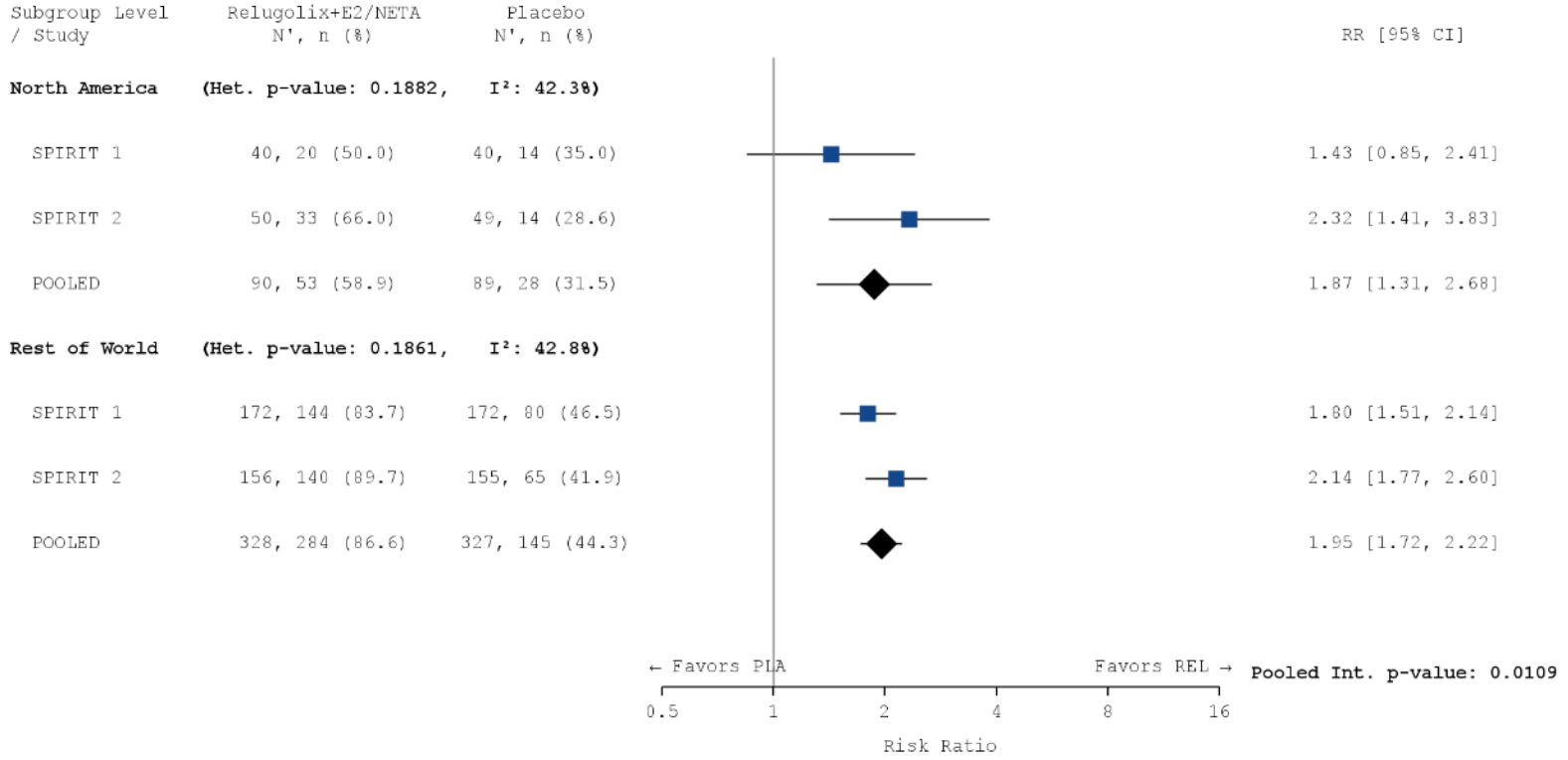


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

2.1.7.2 Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)

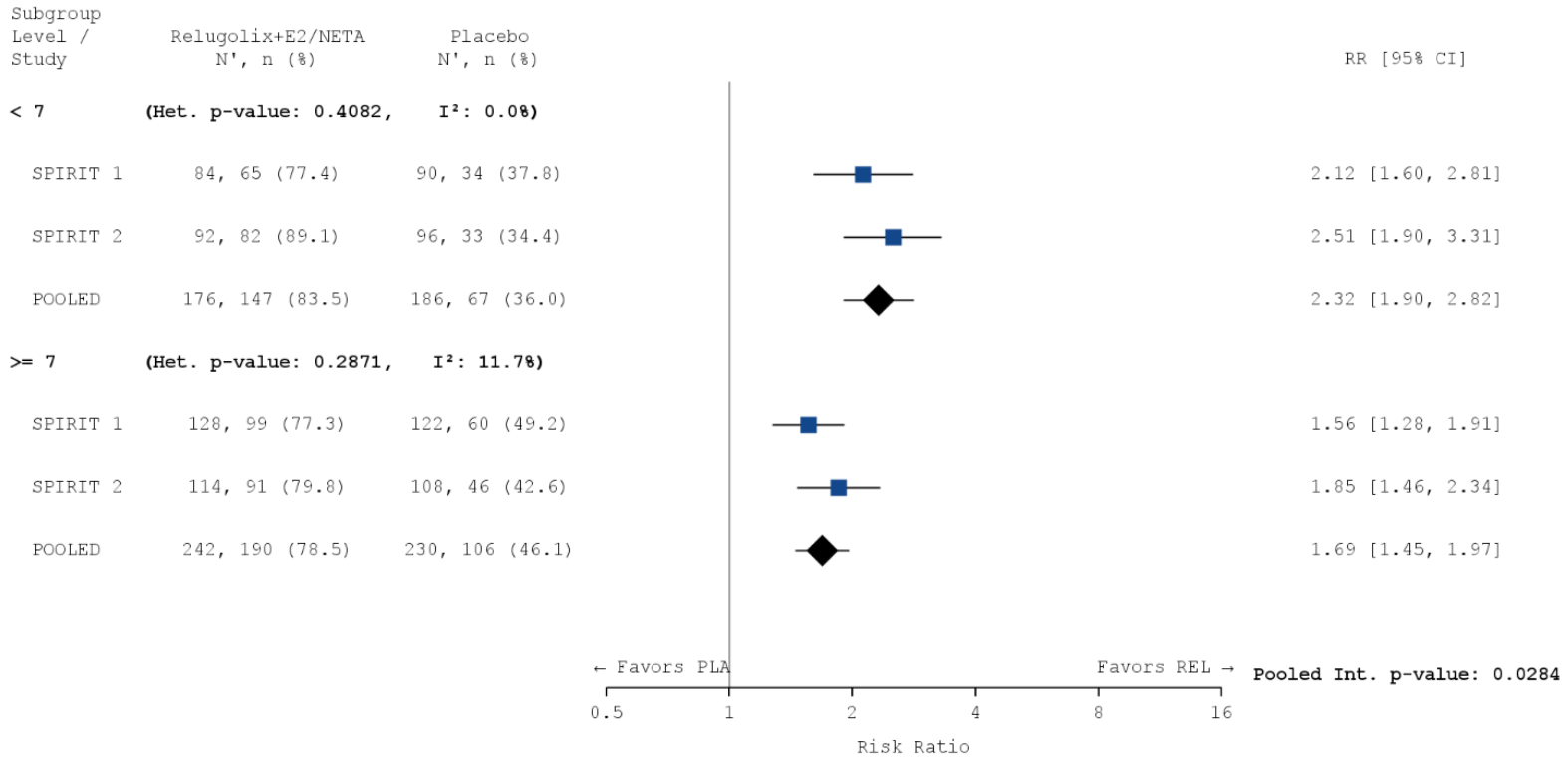
Figure 2.7.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

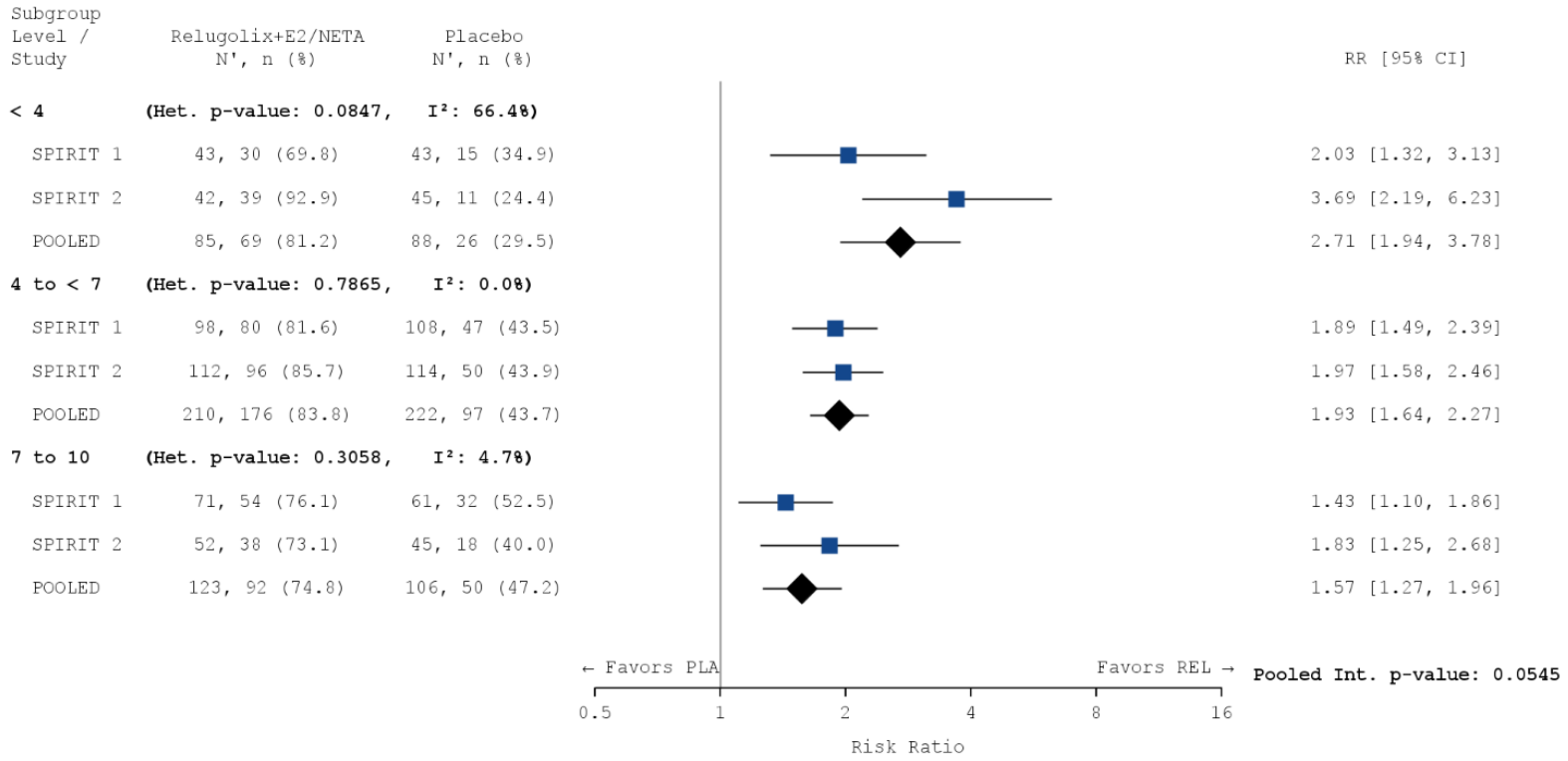
Figure 2.7.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

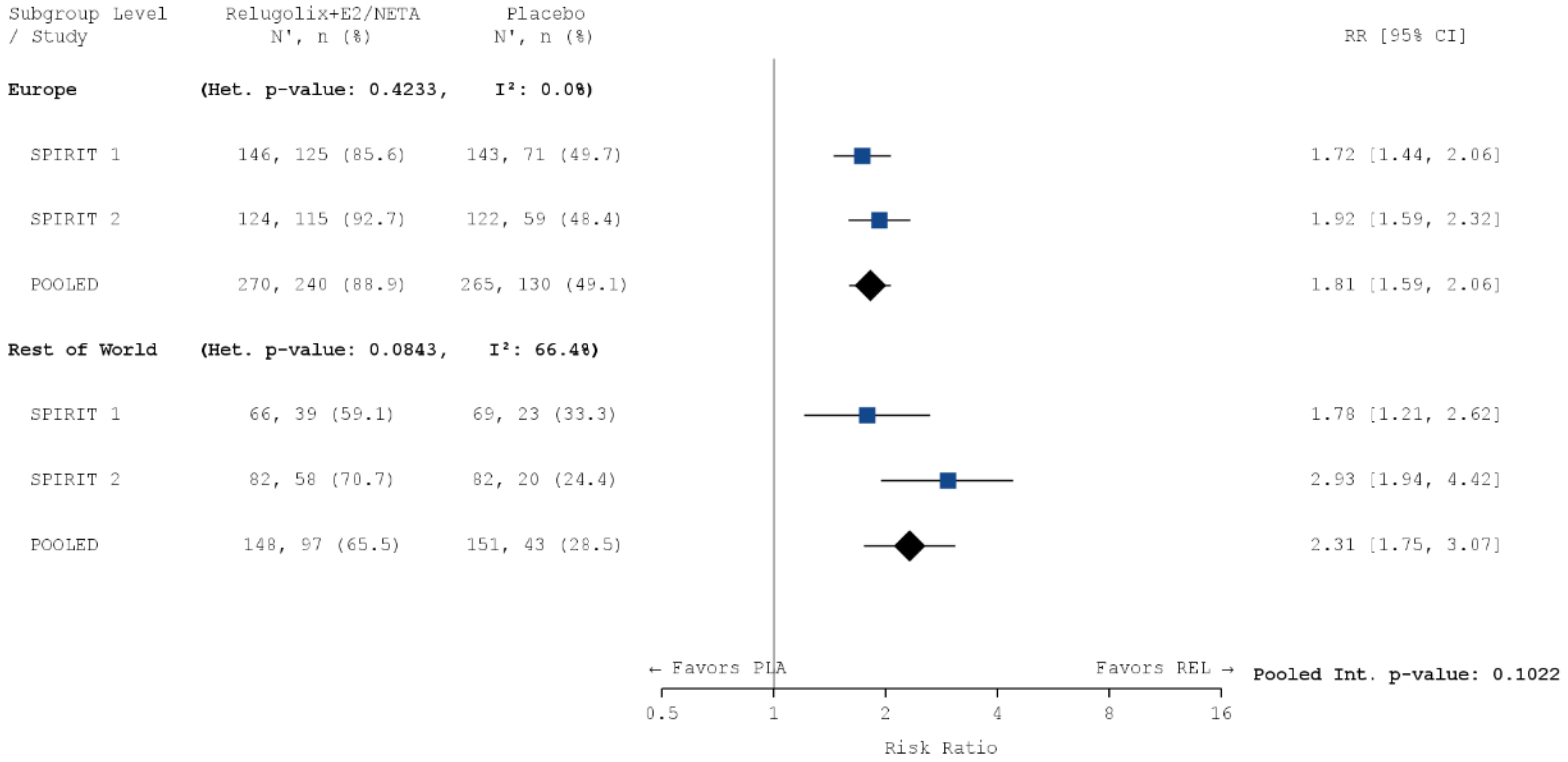
Figure 2.7.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

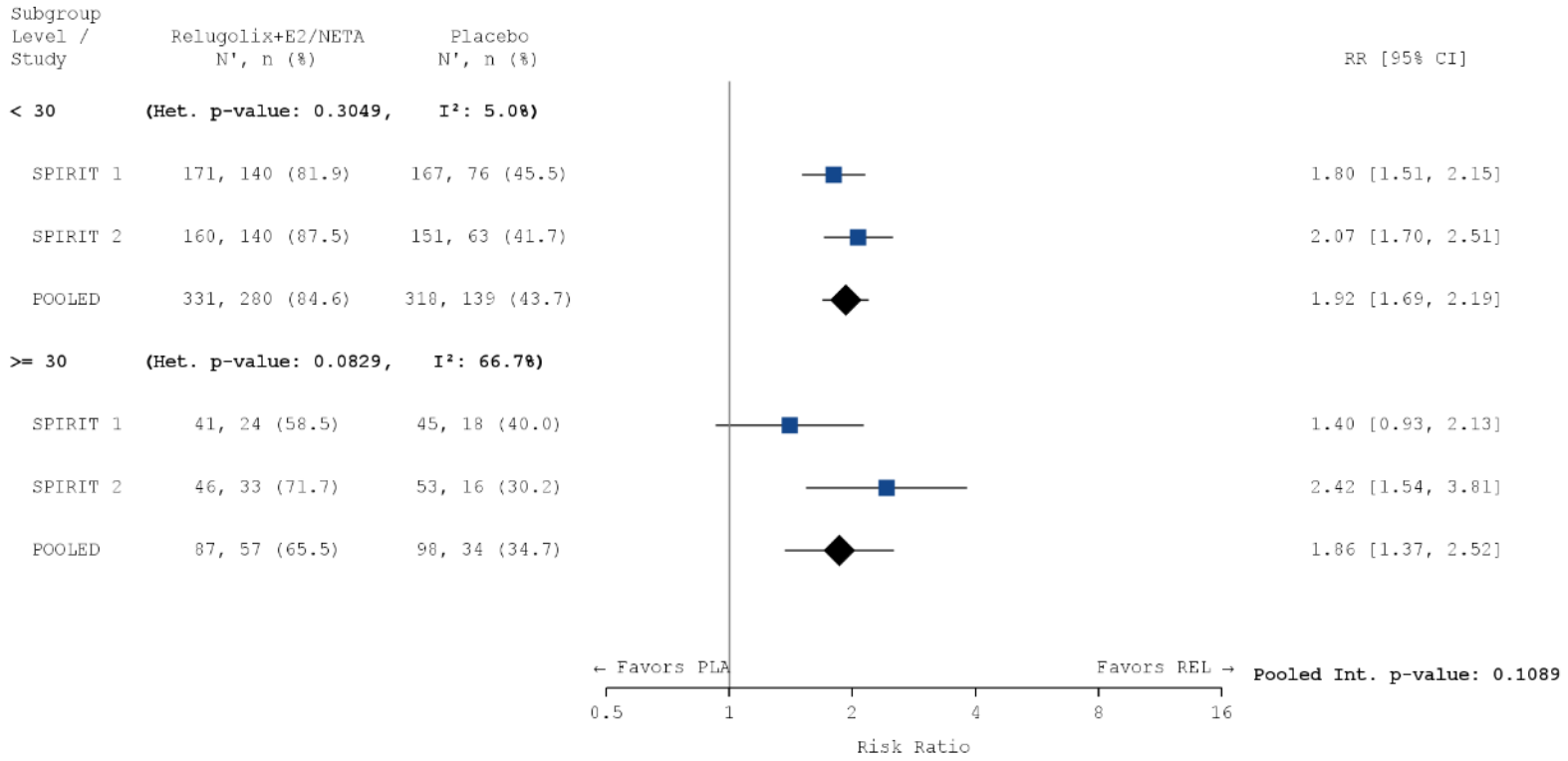
Figure 2.7.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

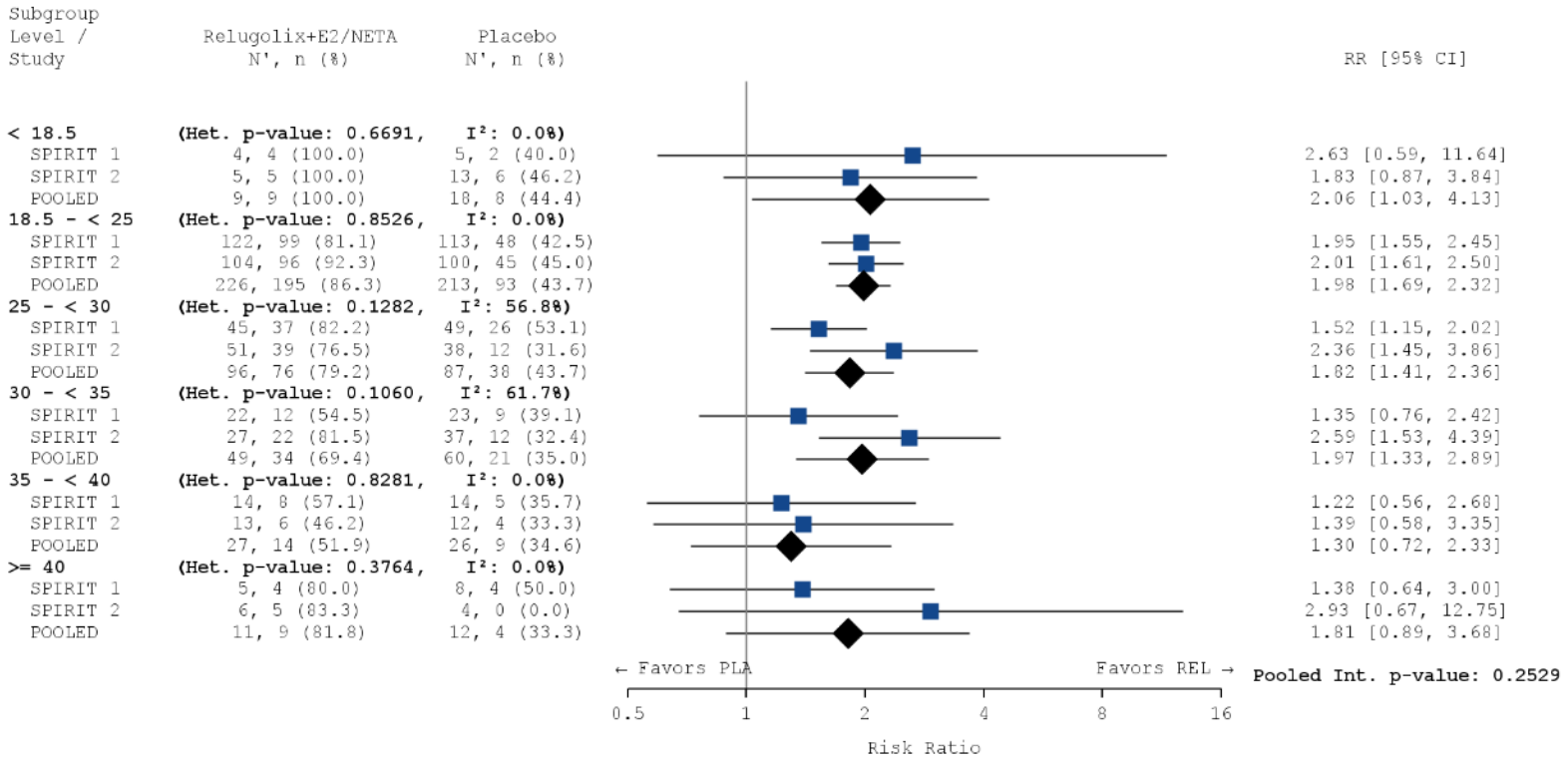
Figure 2.7.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

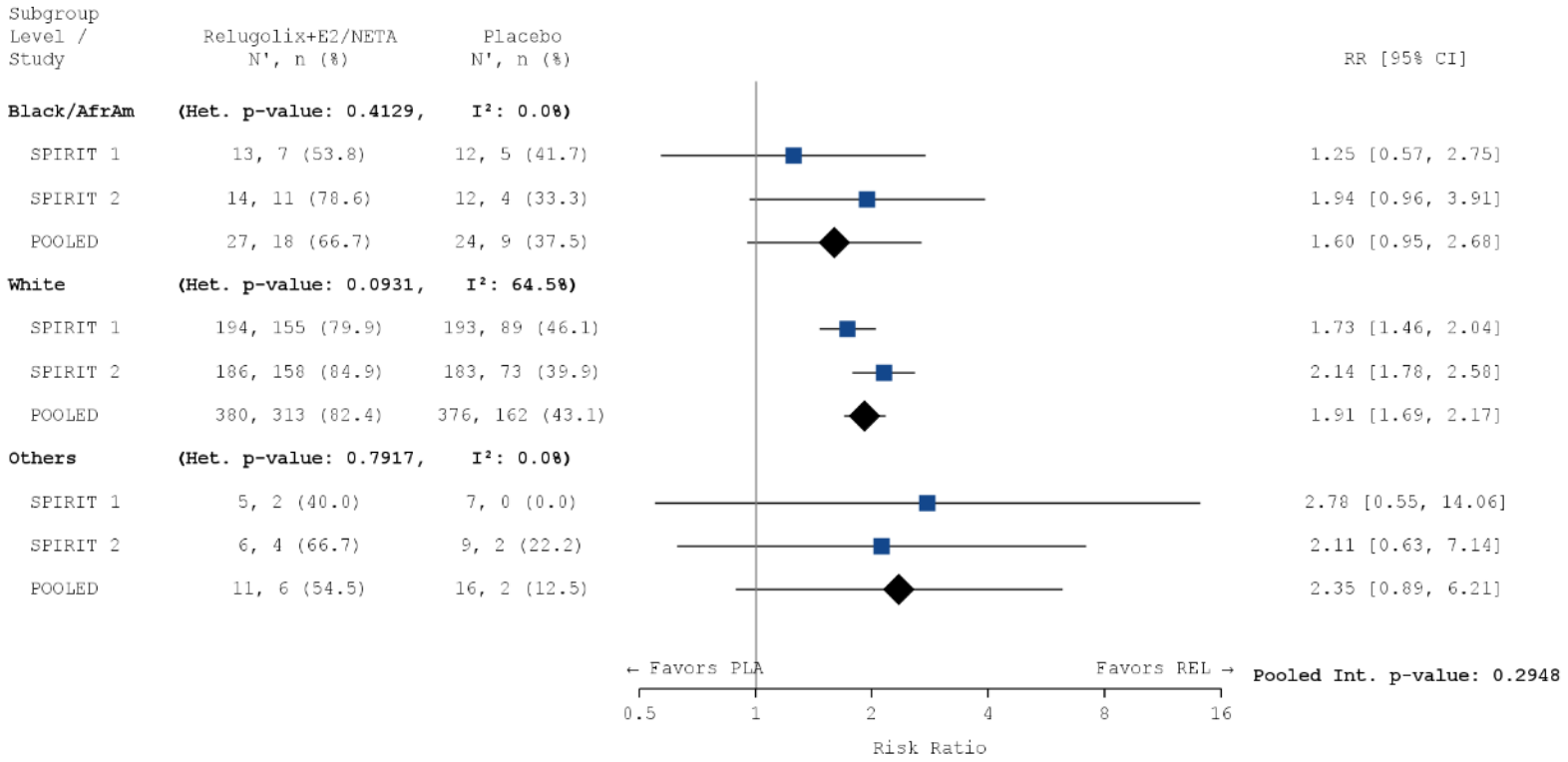
Figure 2.7.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

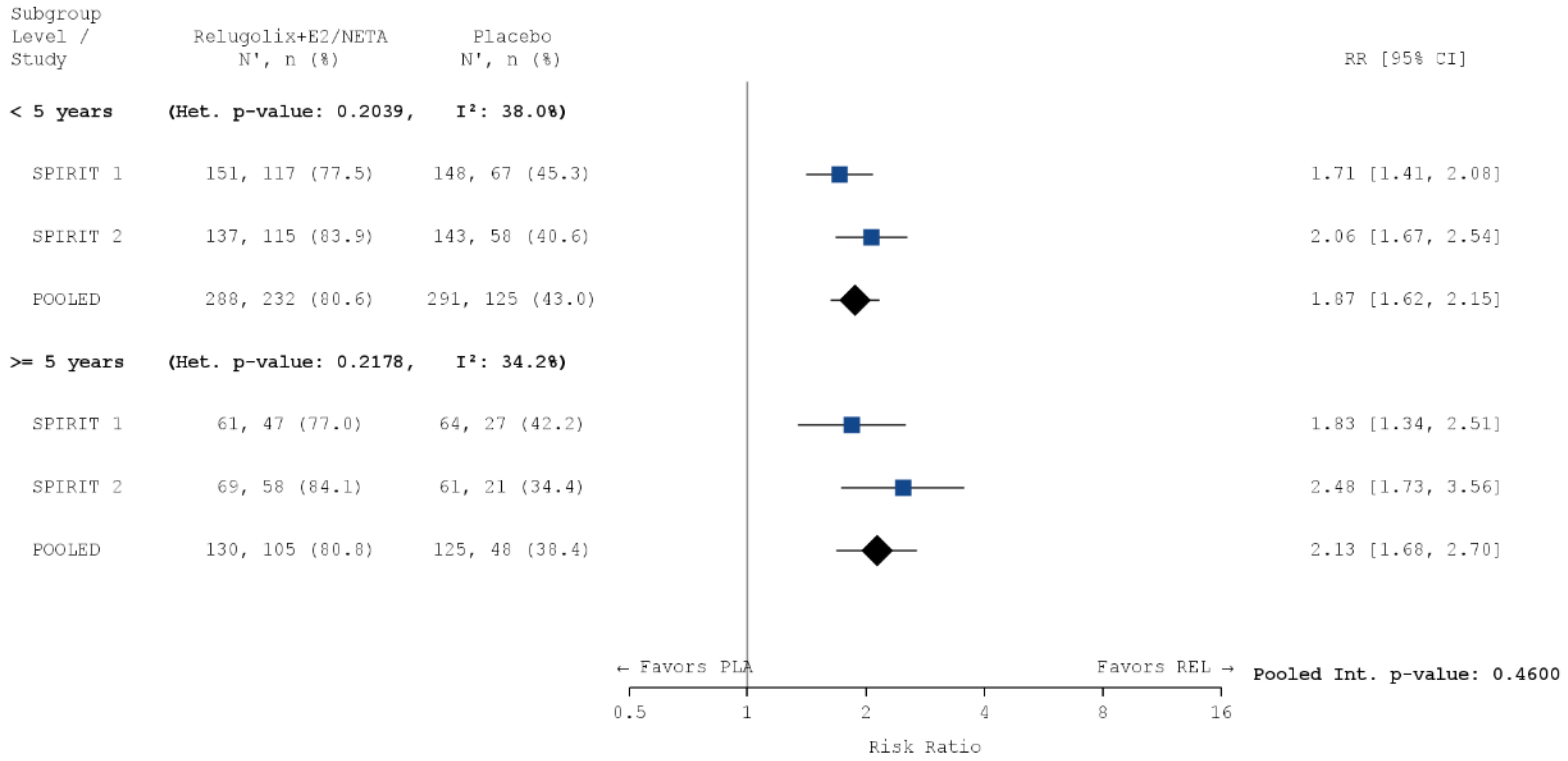
Figure 2.7.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

Figure 2.7.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
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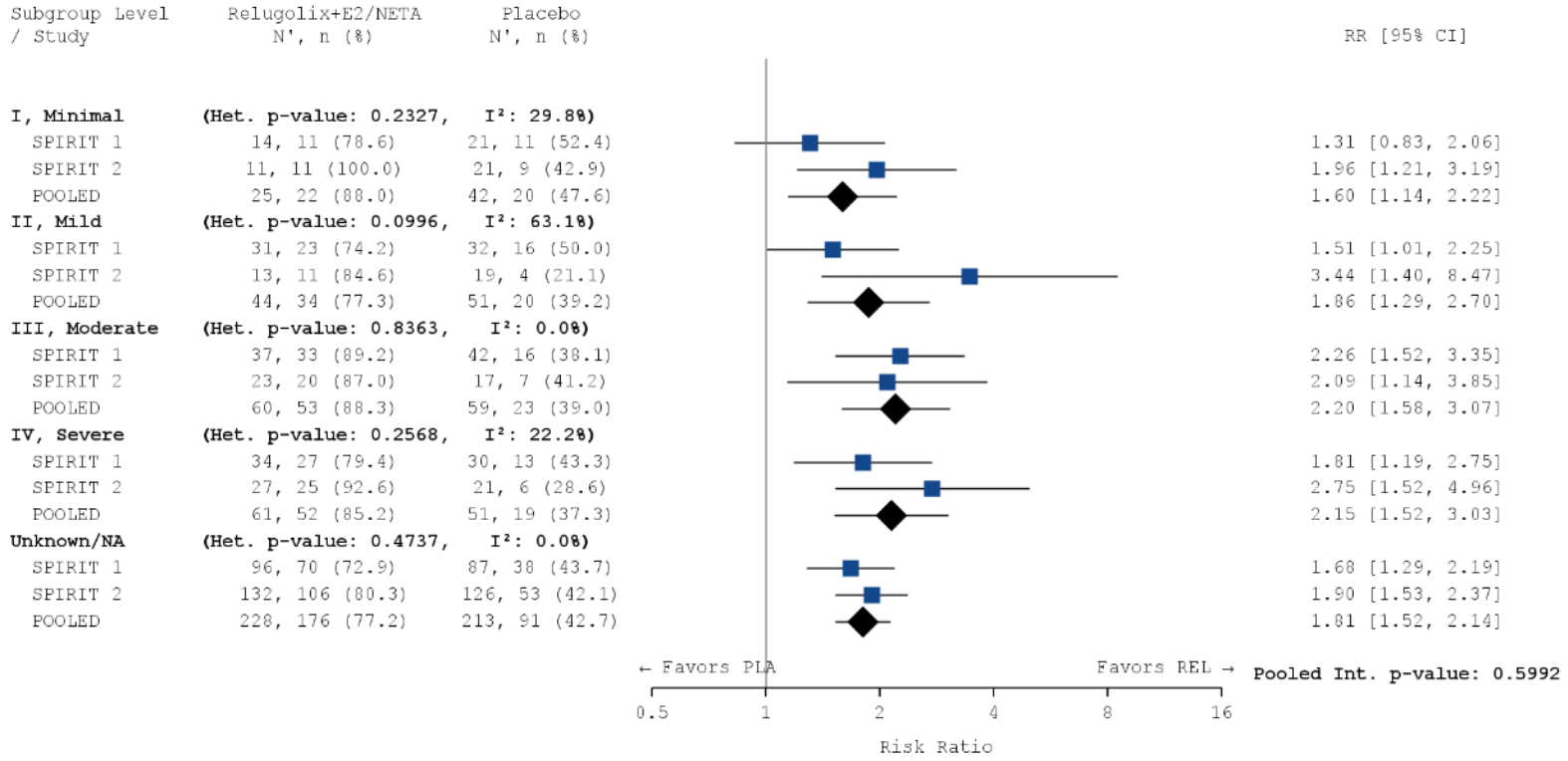
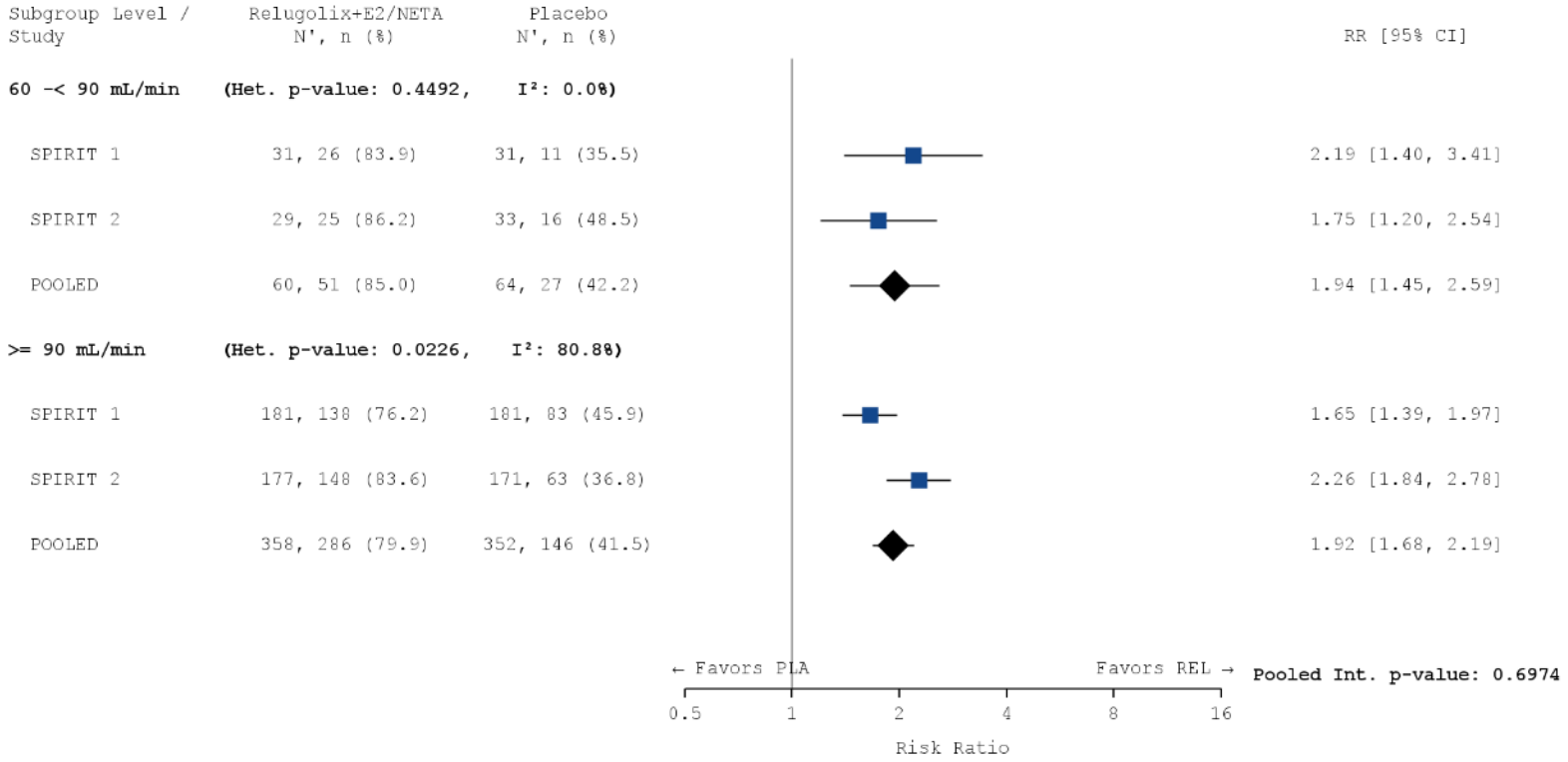
Figure 2.7.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

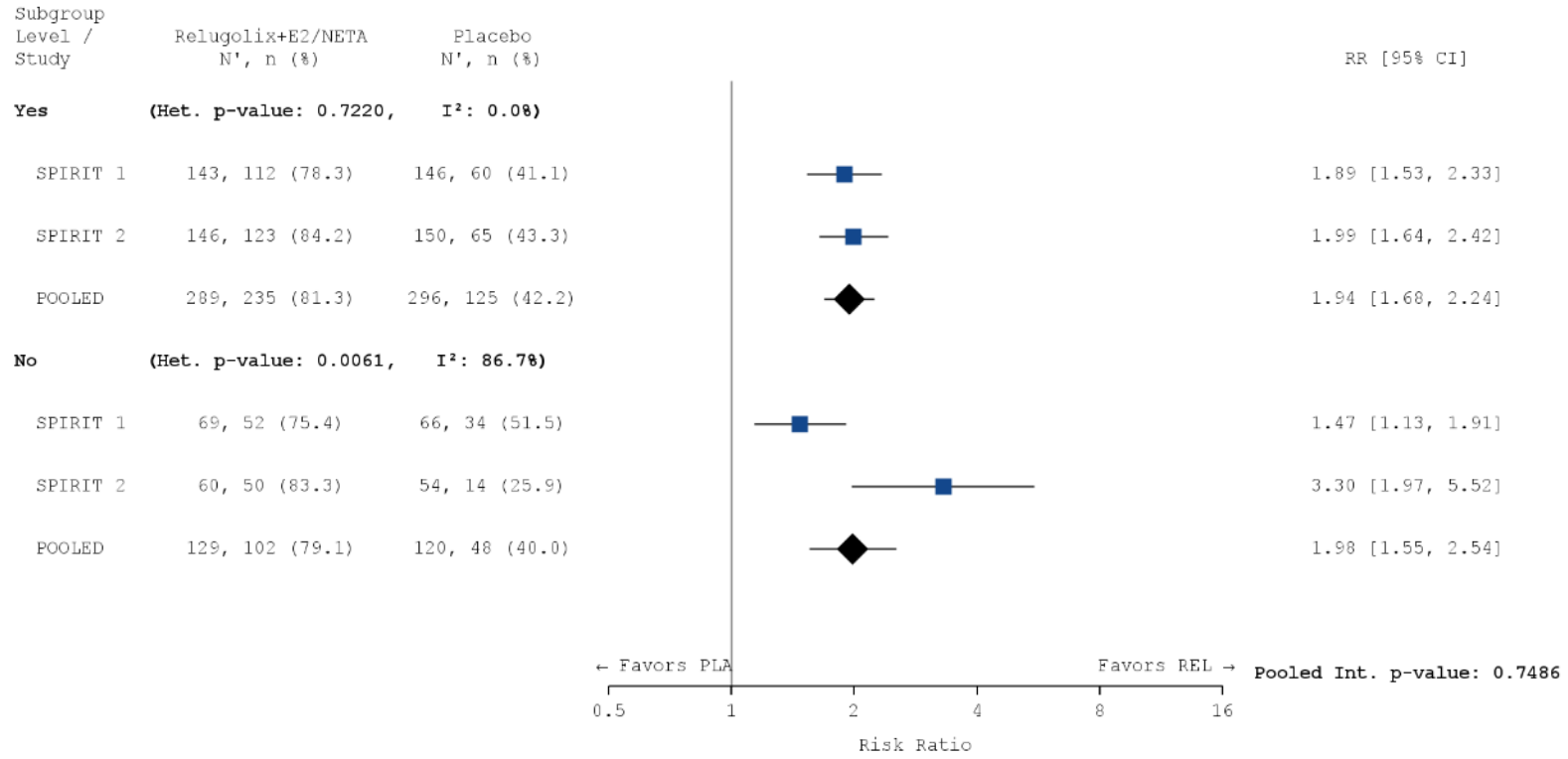
Figure 2.7.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

Figure 2.7.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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Figure 2.7.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II

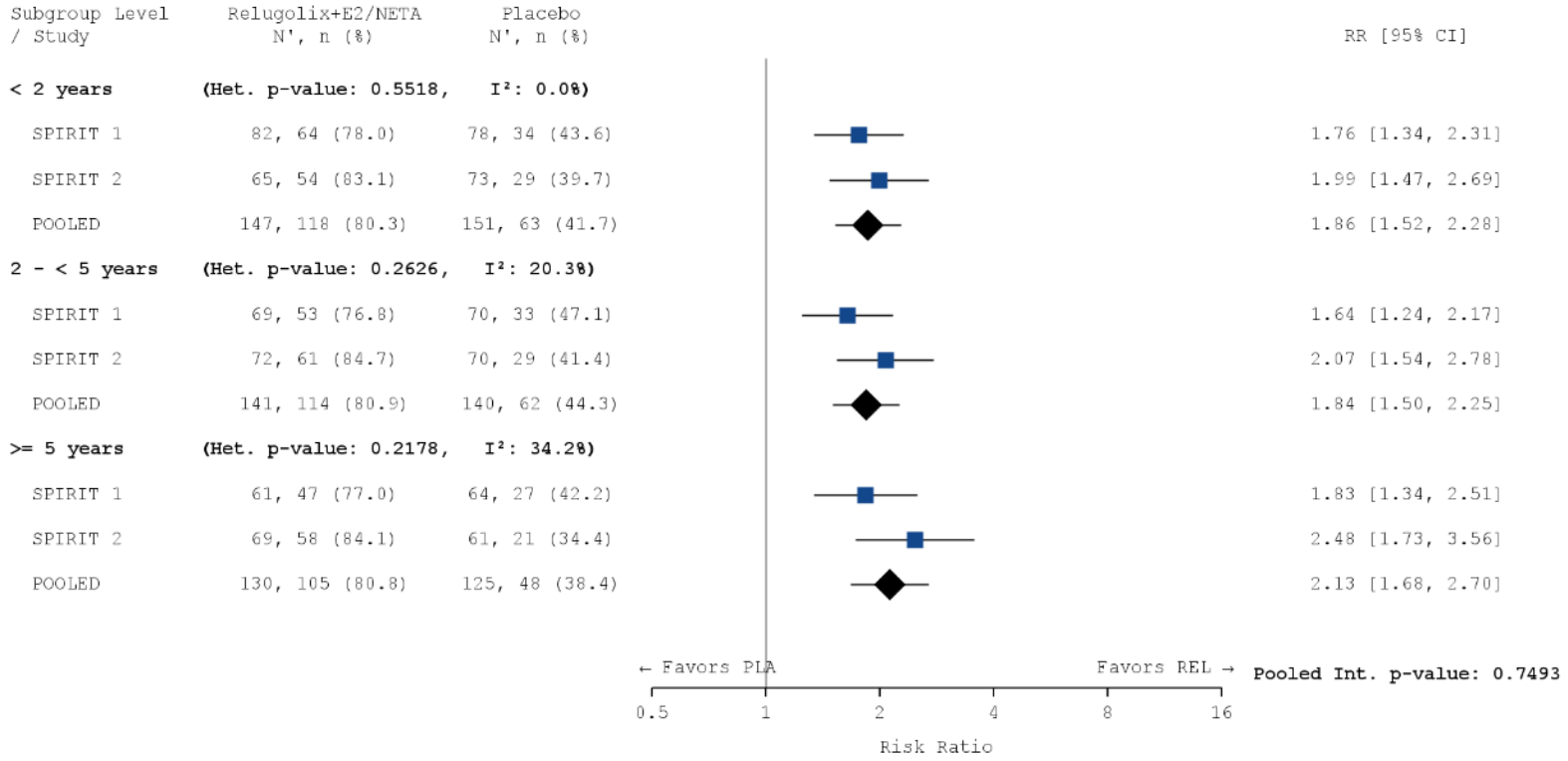

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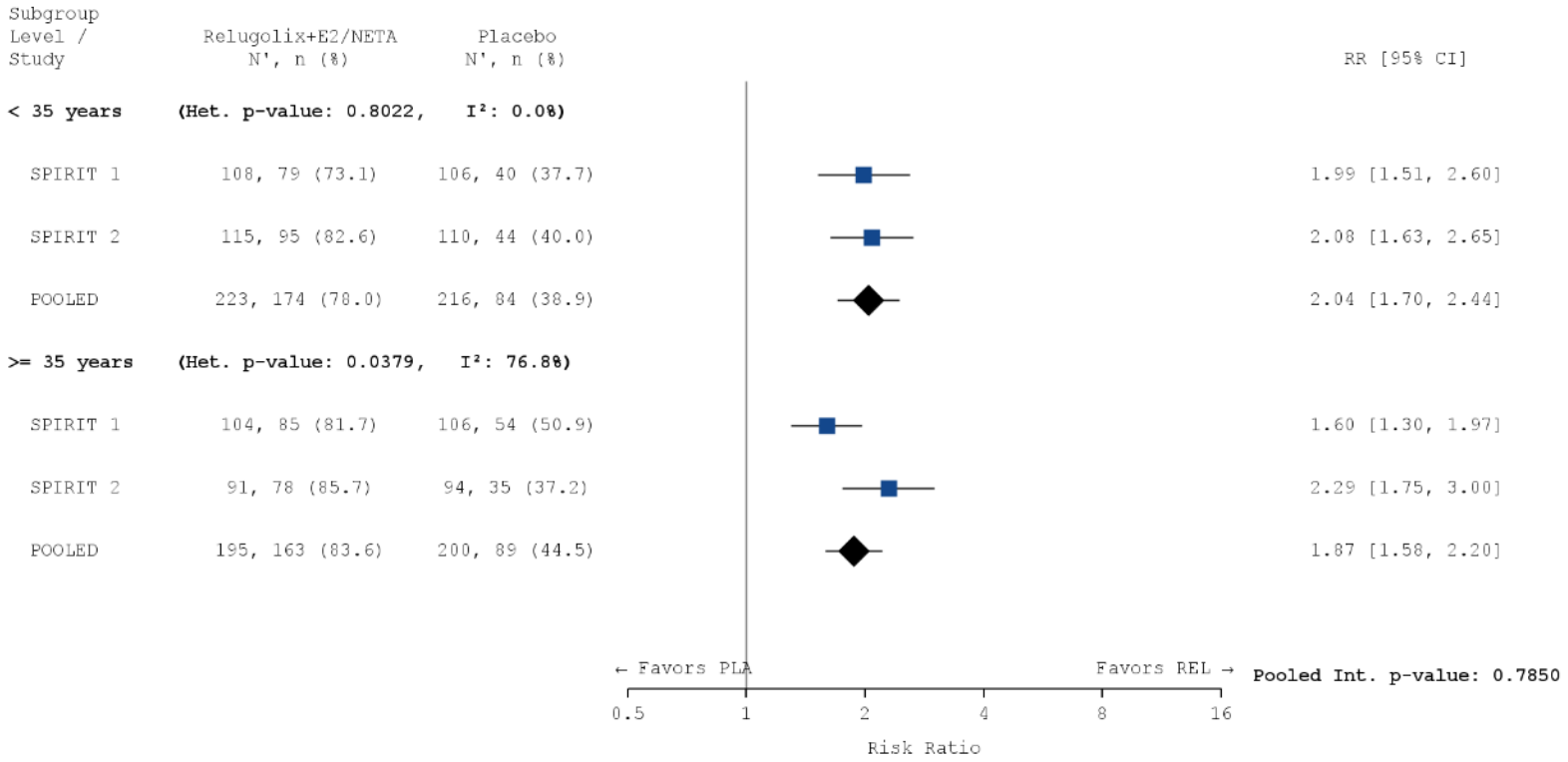
Figure 2.7.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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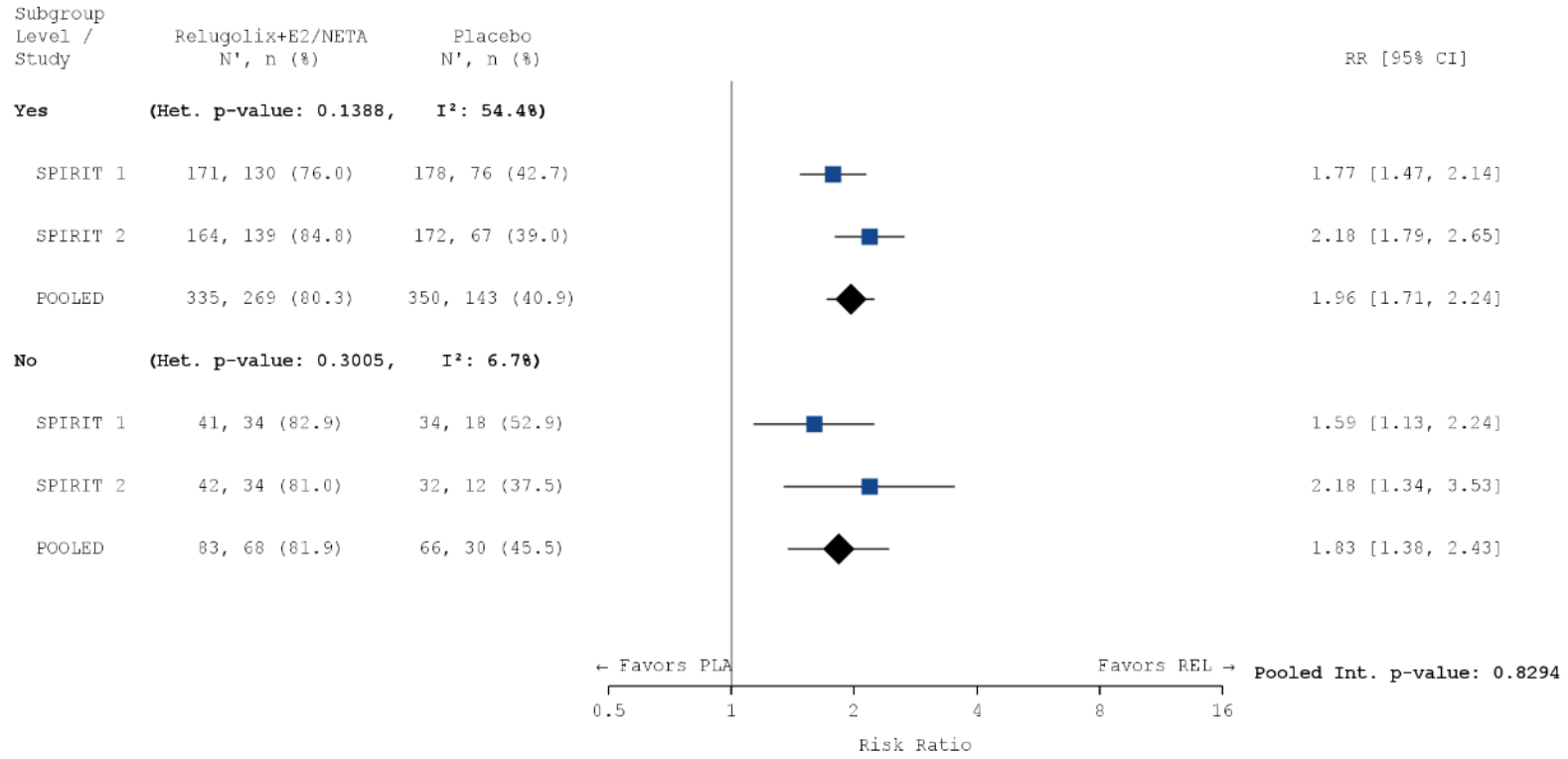
Figure 2.7.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



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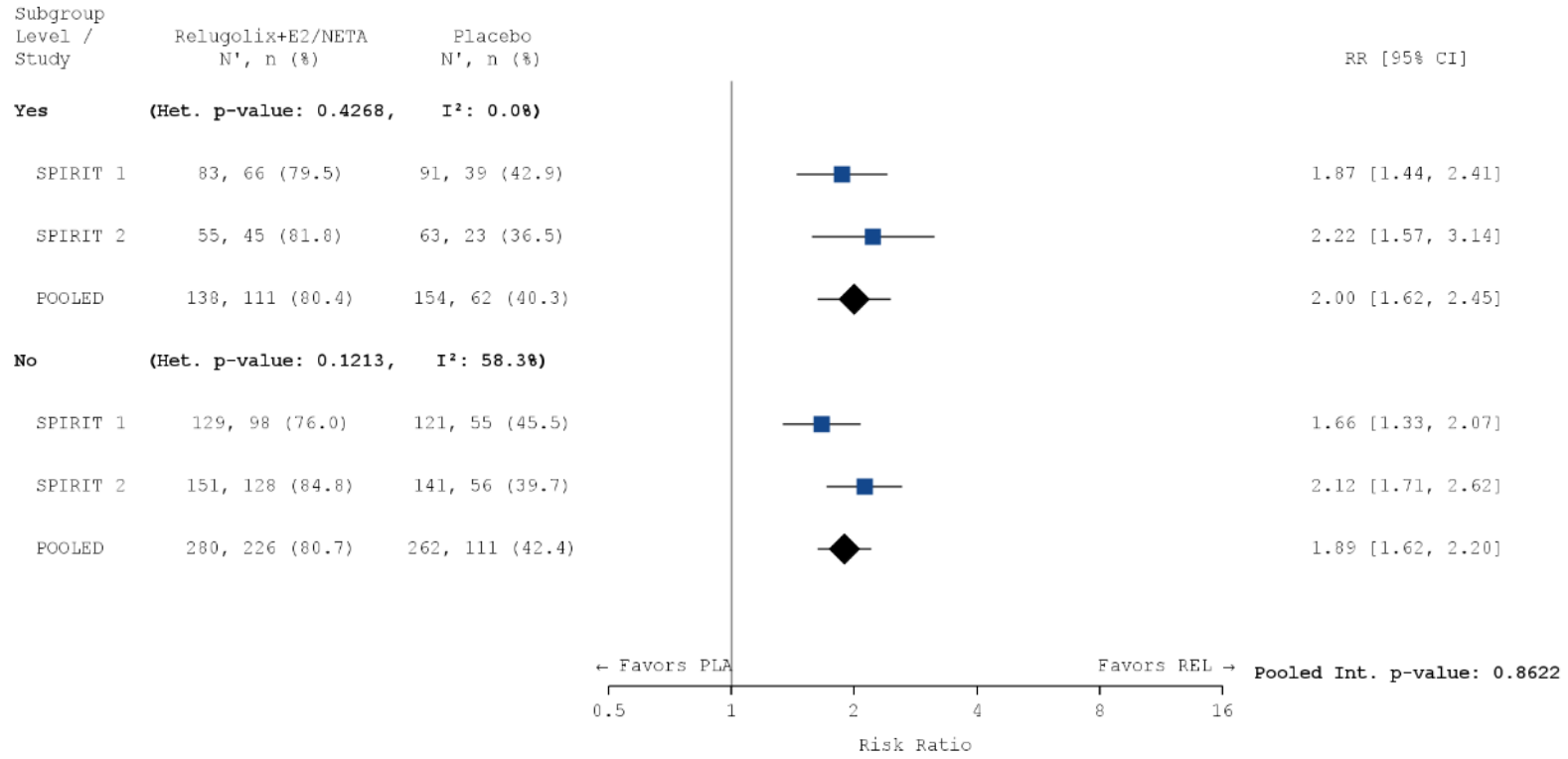
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

Figure 2.7.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
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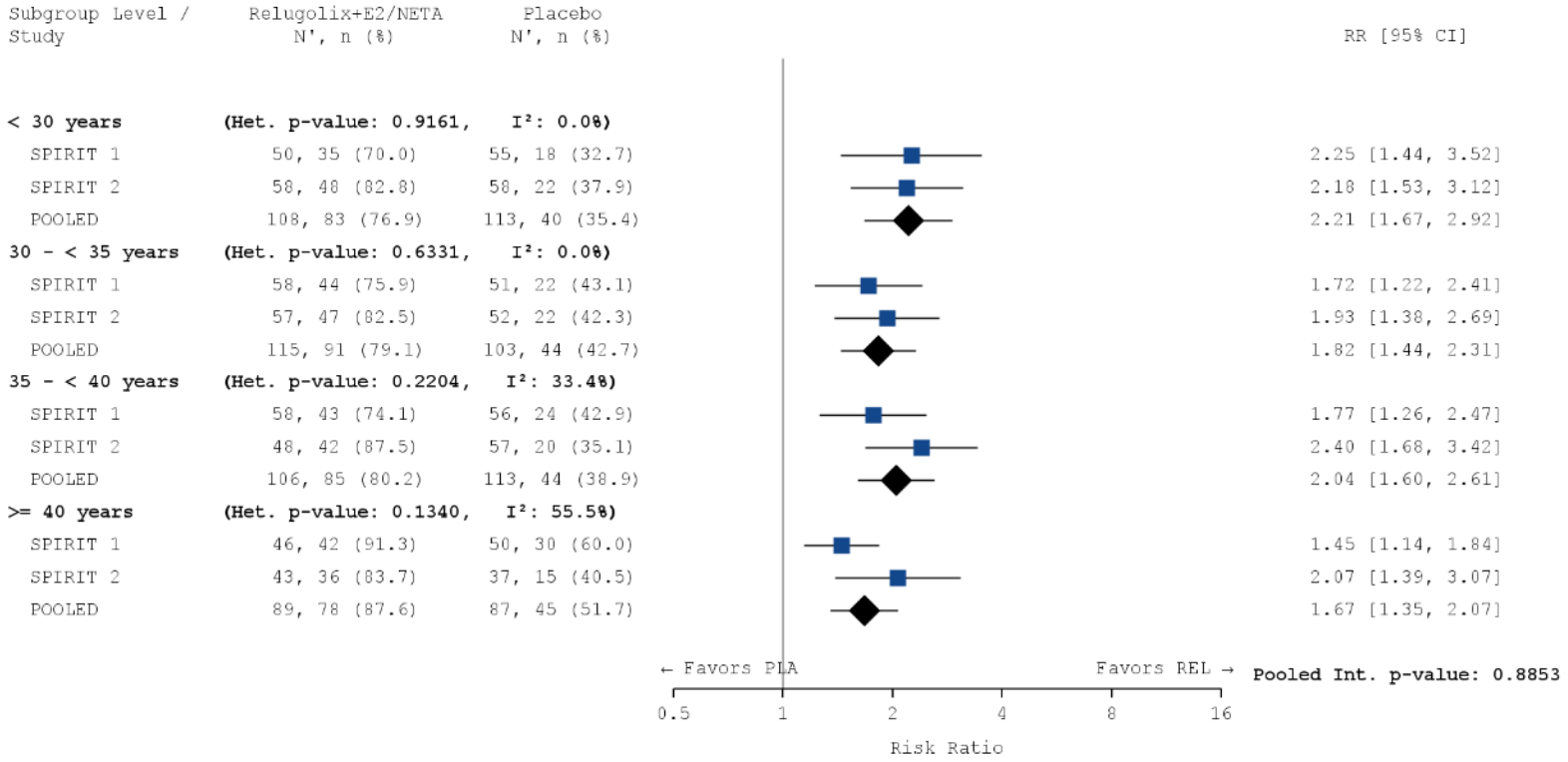
Figure 2.7.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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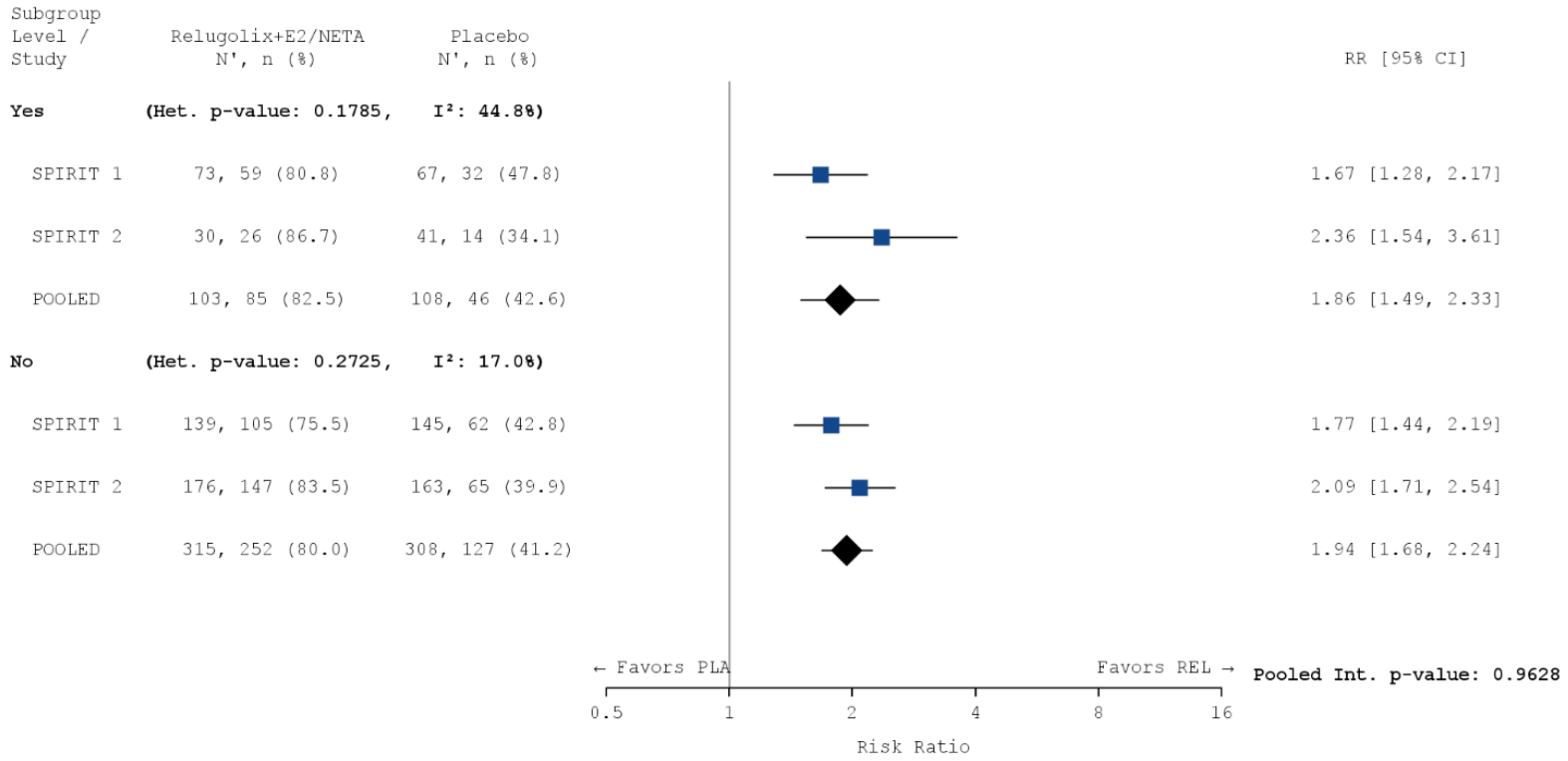
Figure 2.7.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



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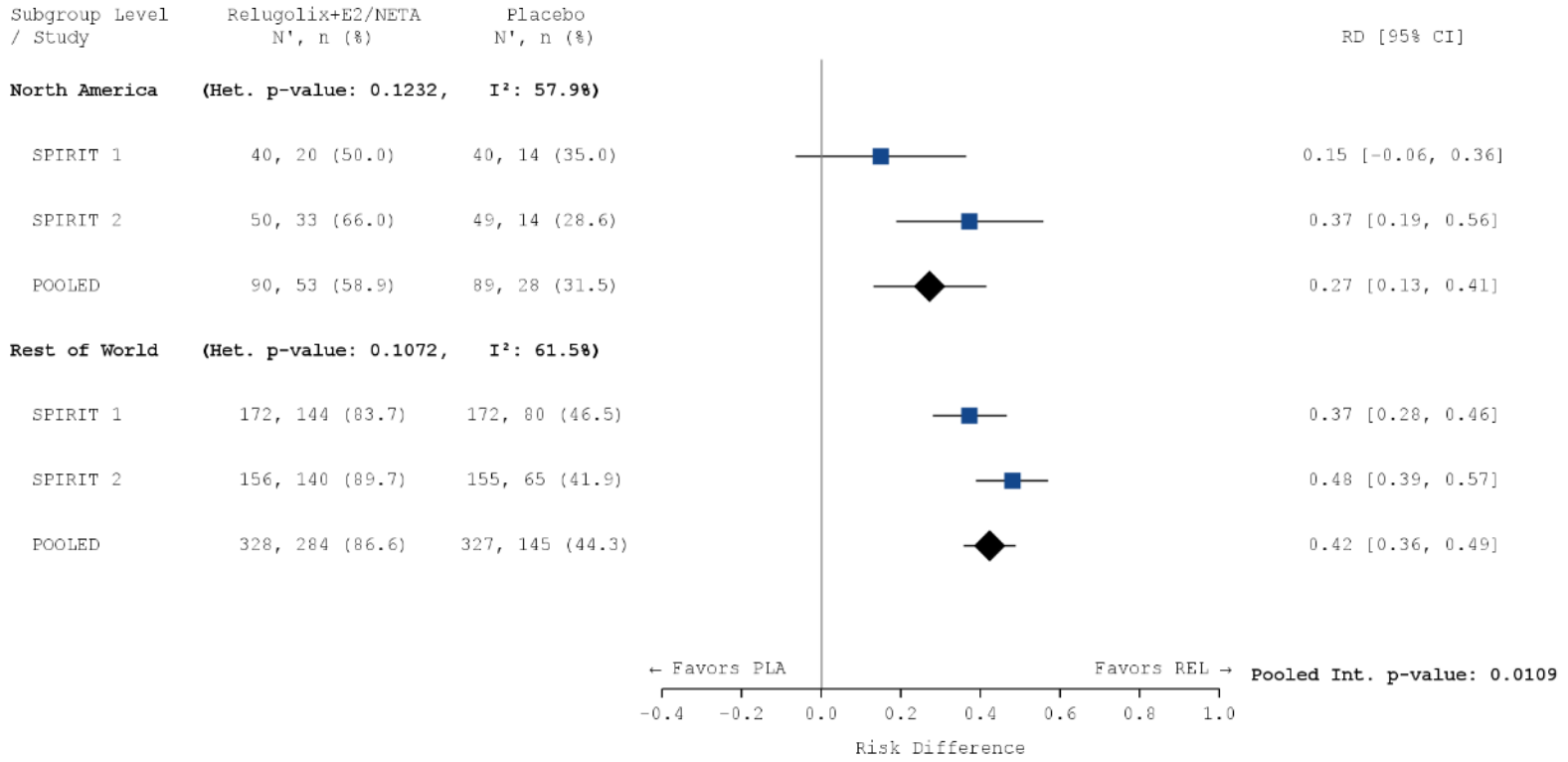
2.1.7.3 Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)

Figure 2.7.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



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SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
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Figure 2.7.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline

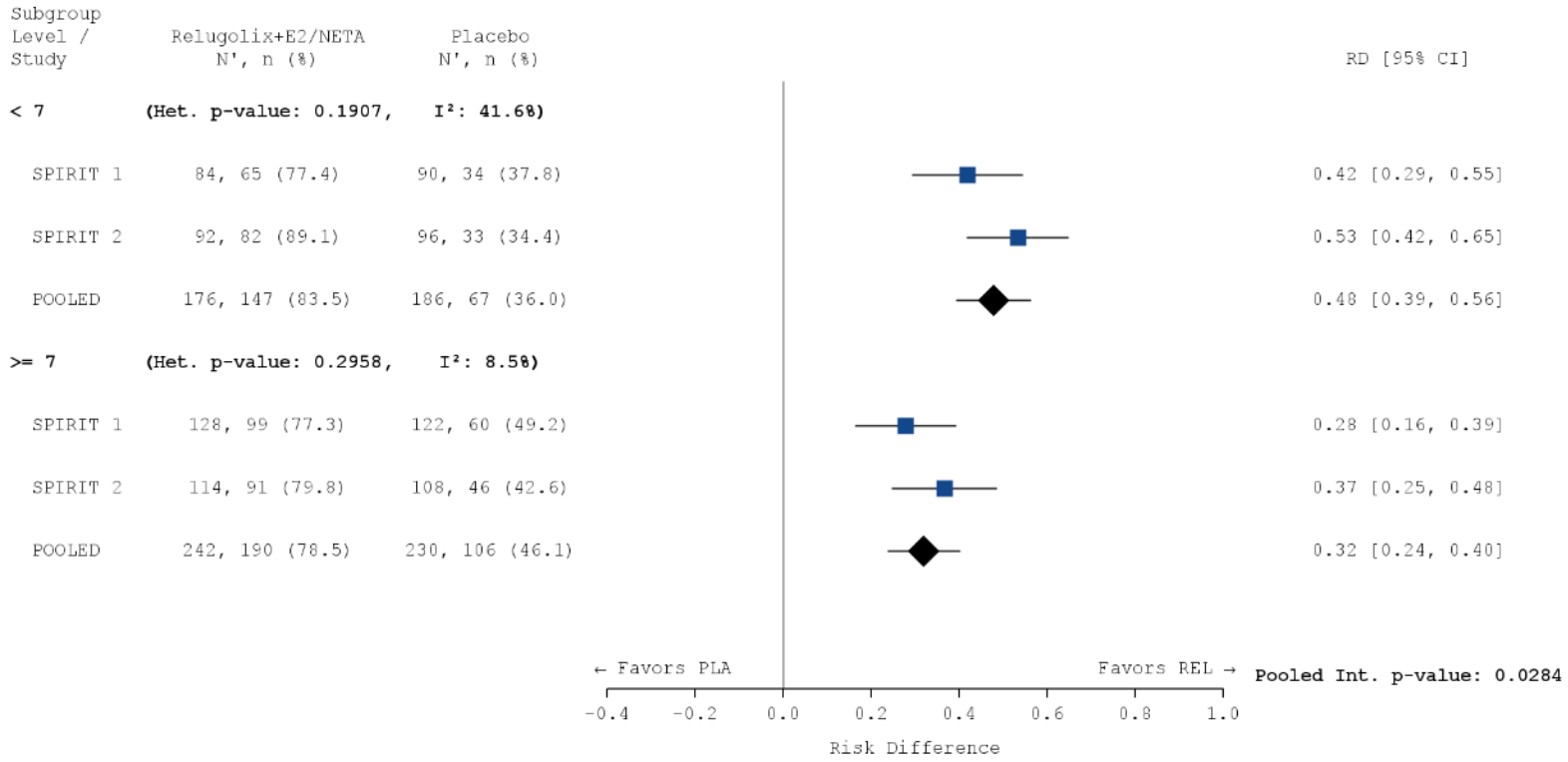

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Figure 2.7.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline

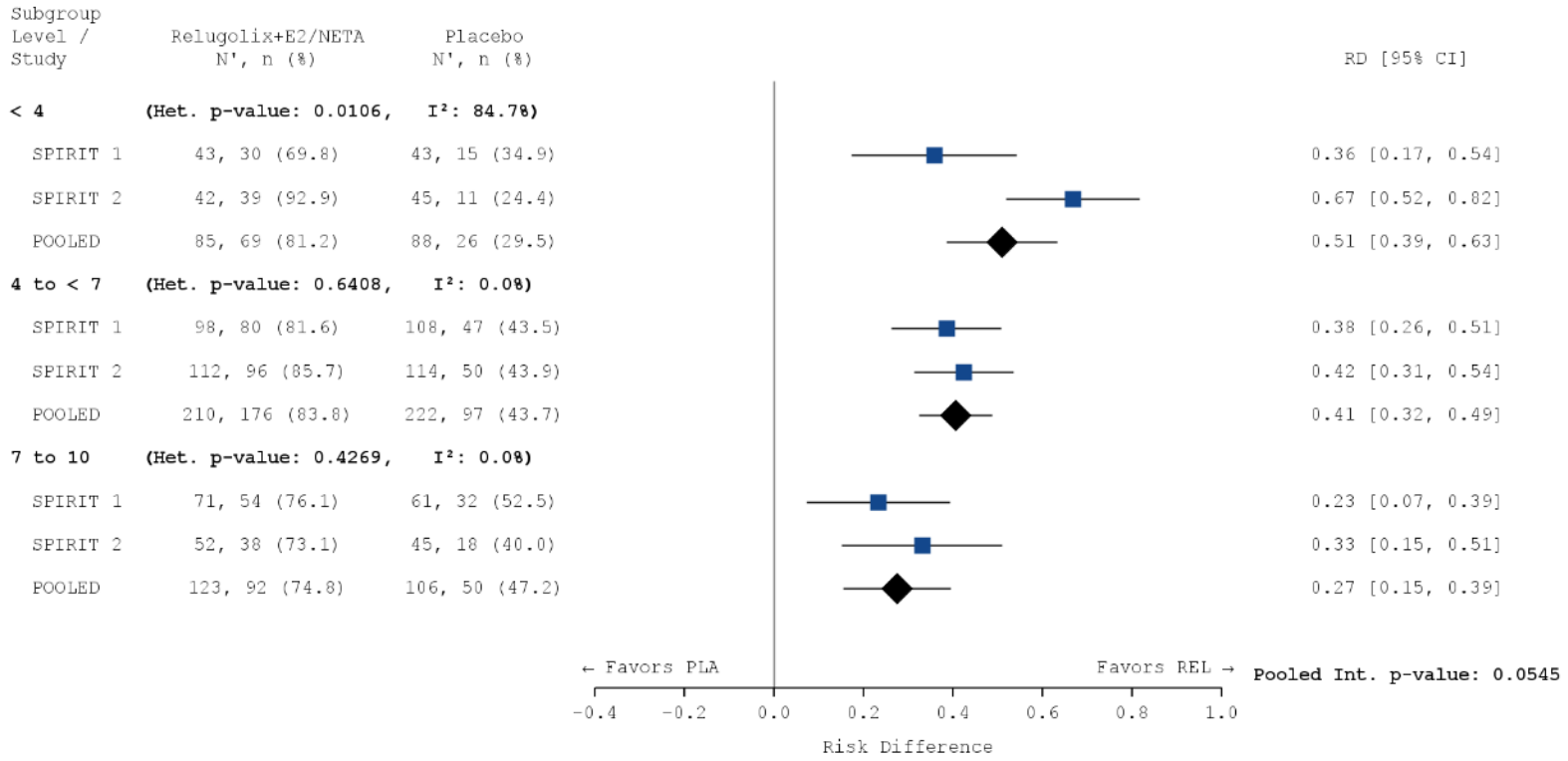

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Figure 2.7.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region II

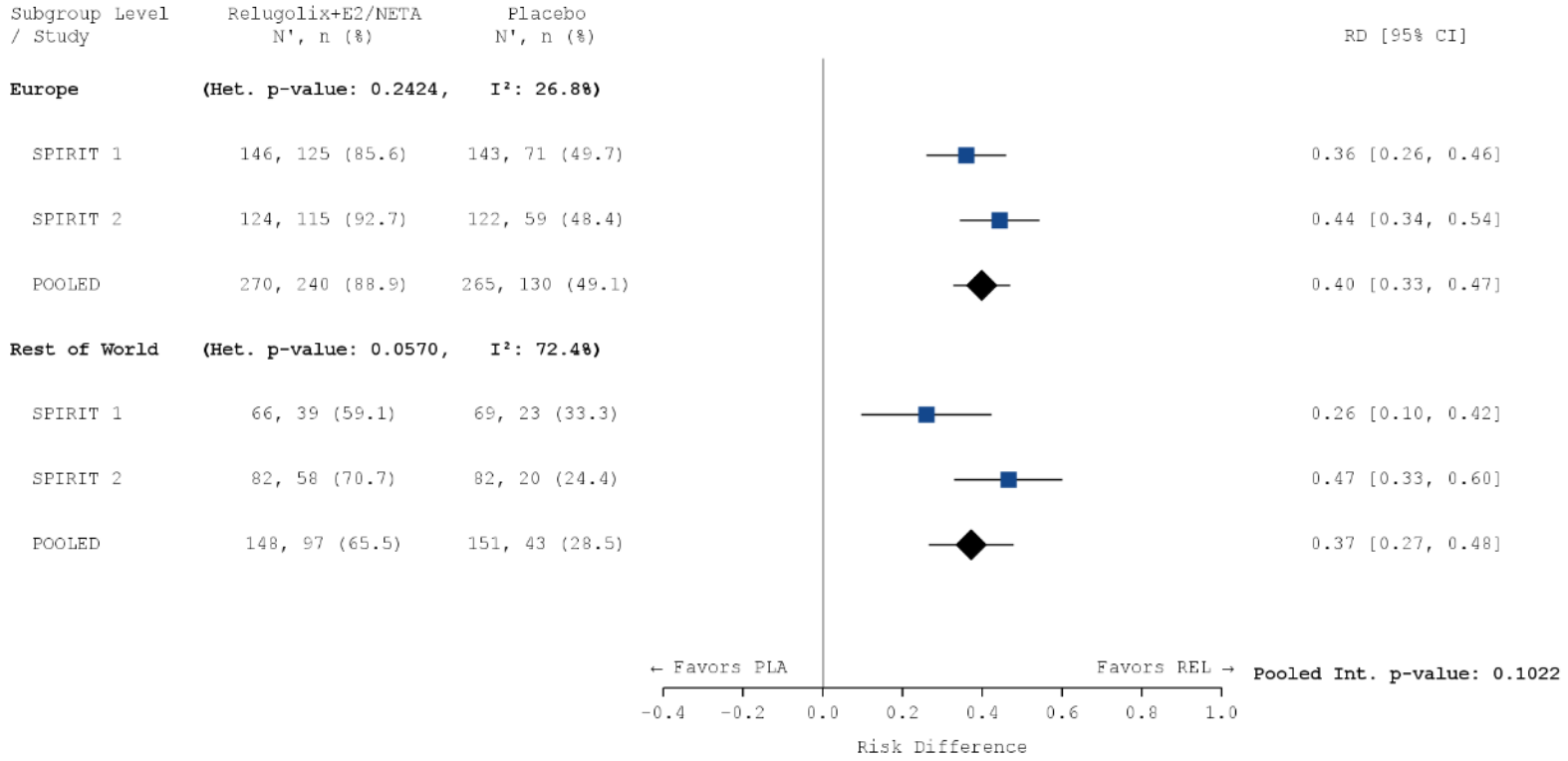

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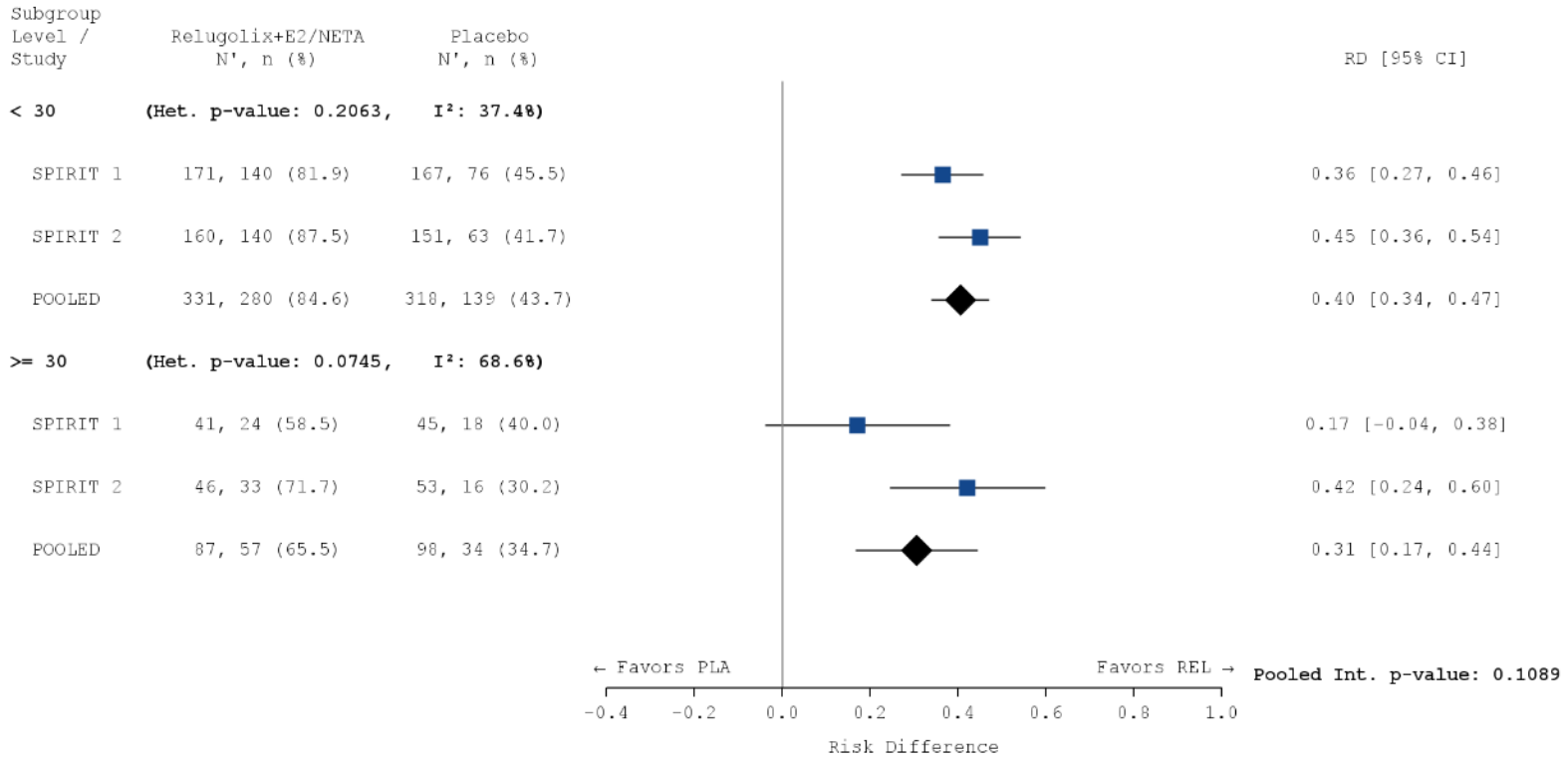
Figure 2.7.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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Figure 2.7.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II

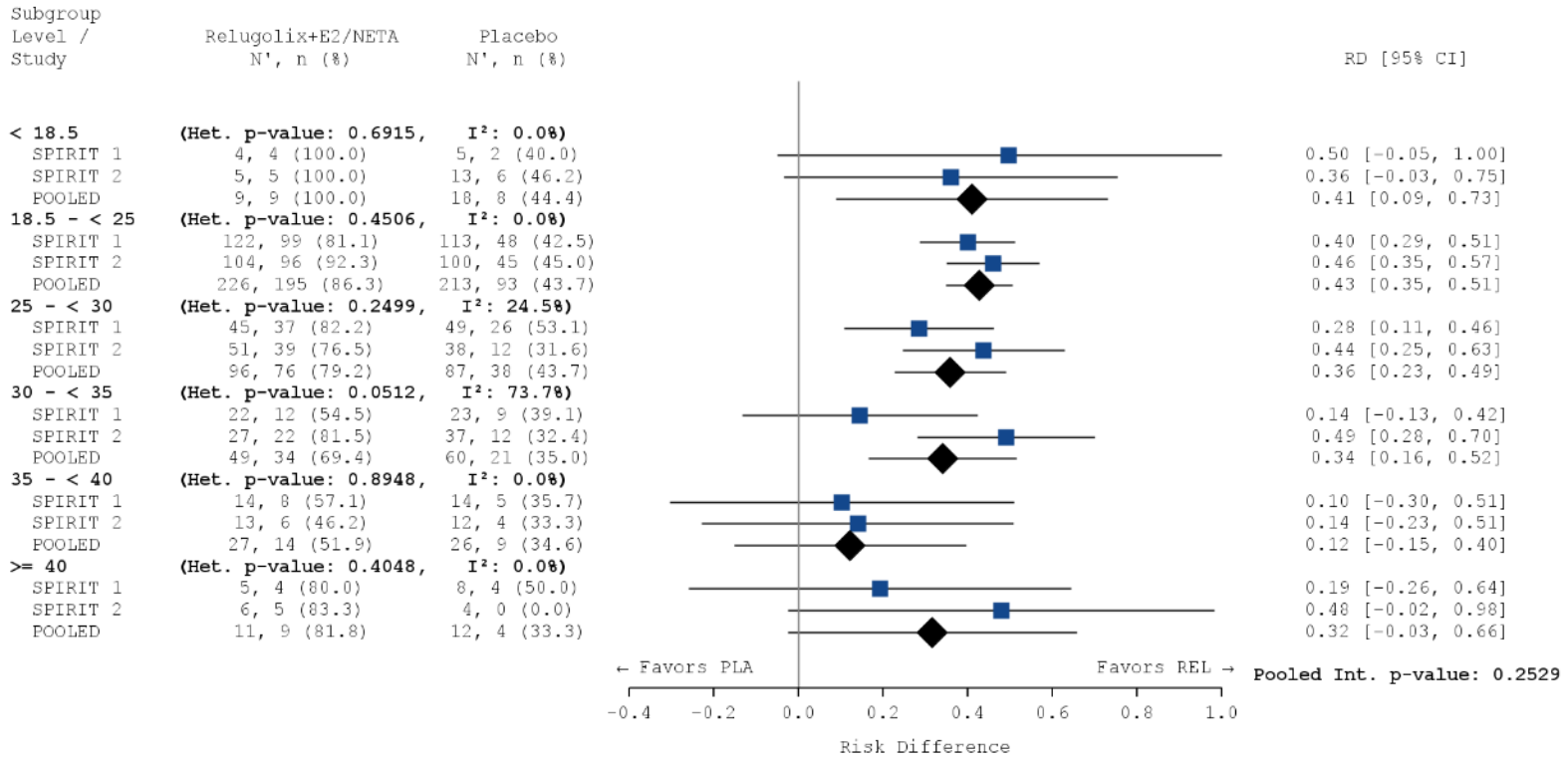

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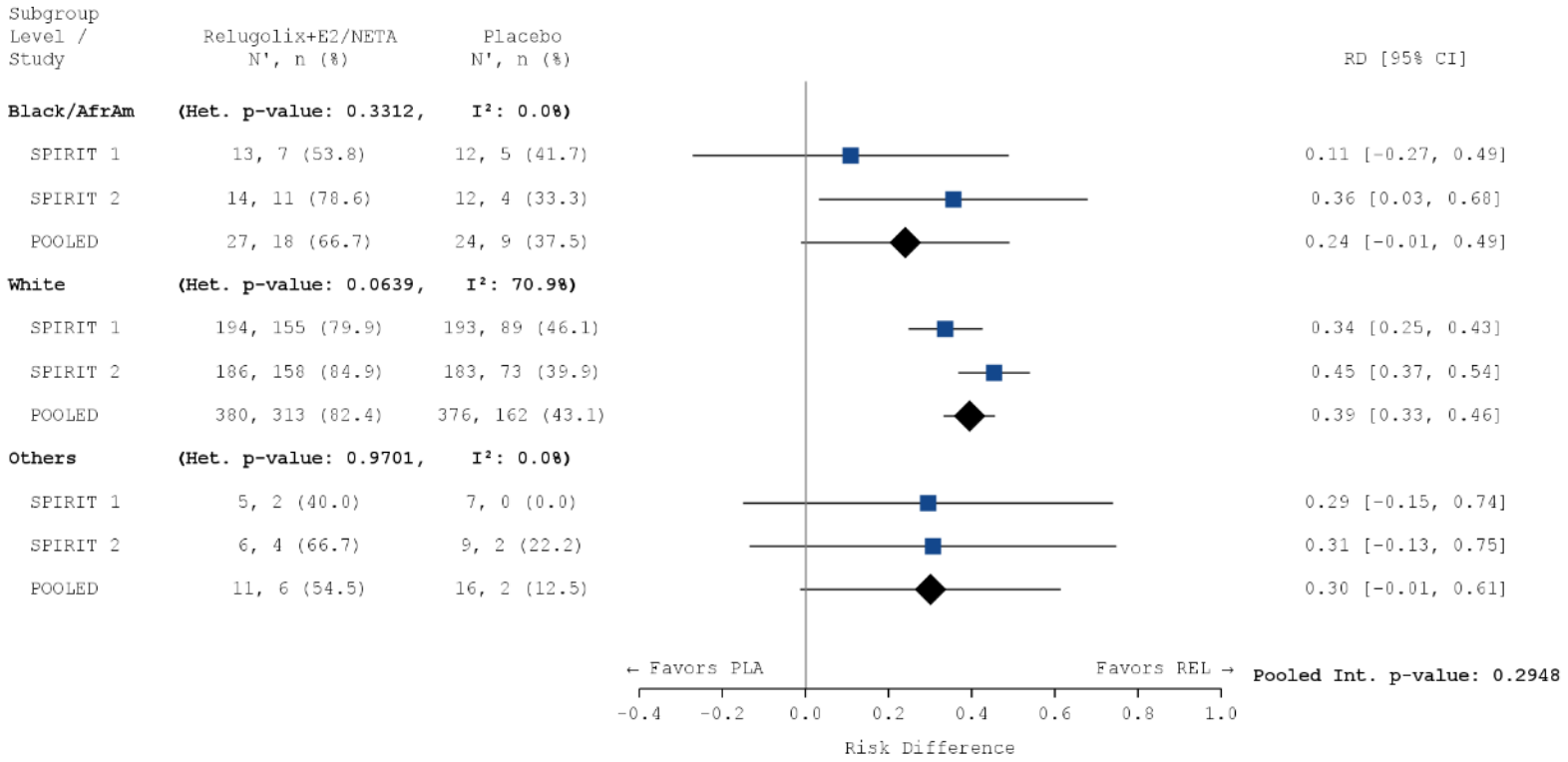
Figure 2.7.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Race



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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

Figure 2.7.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I

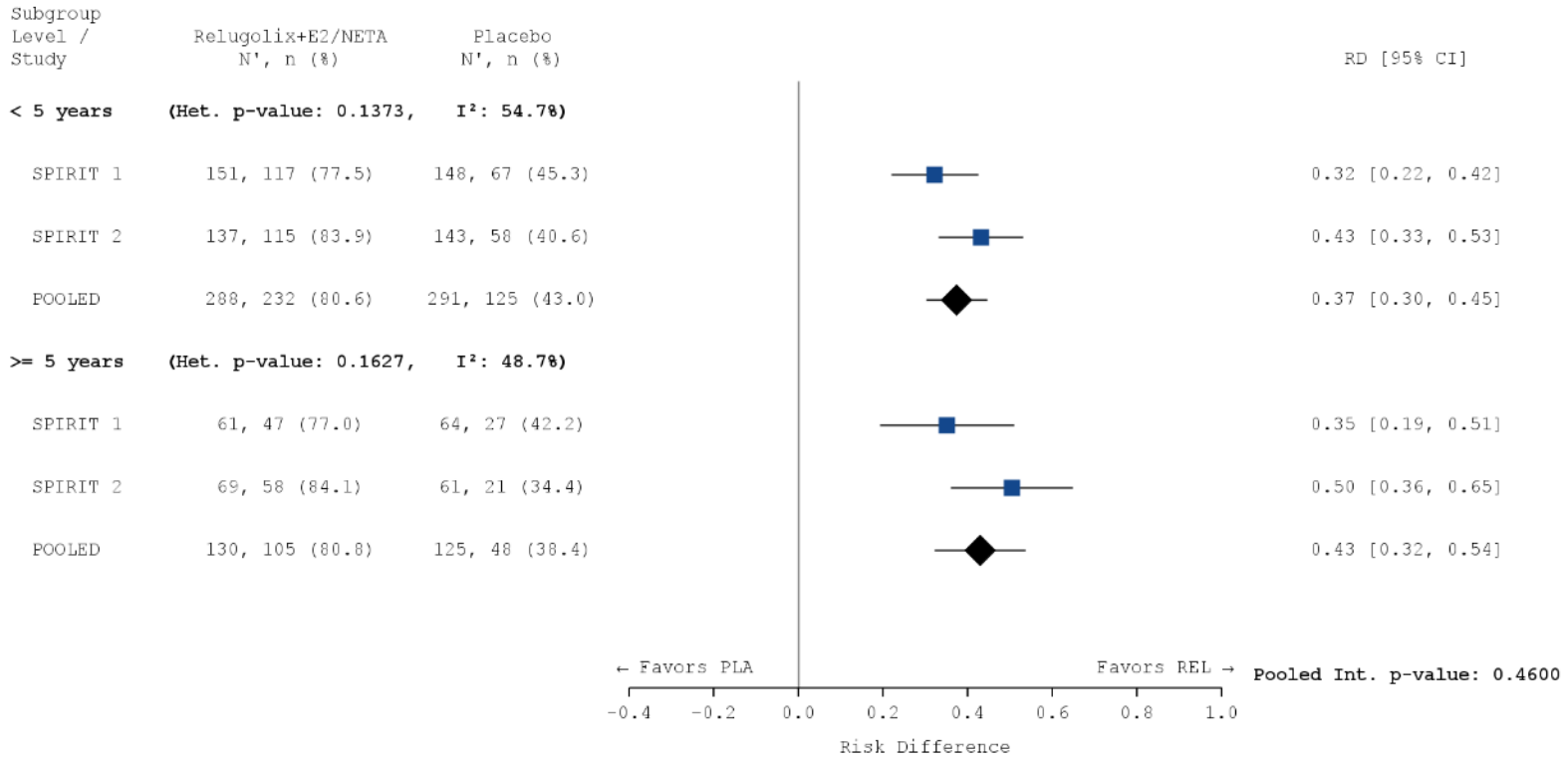

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Figure 2.7.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
AFSE stage

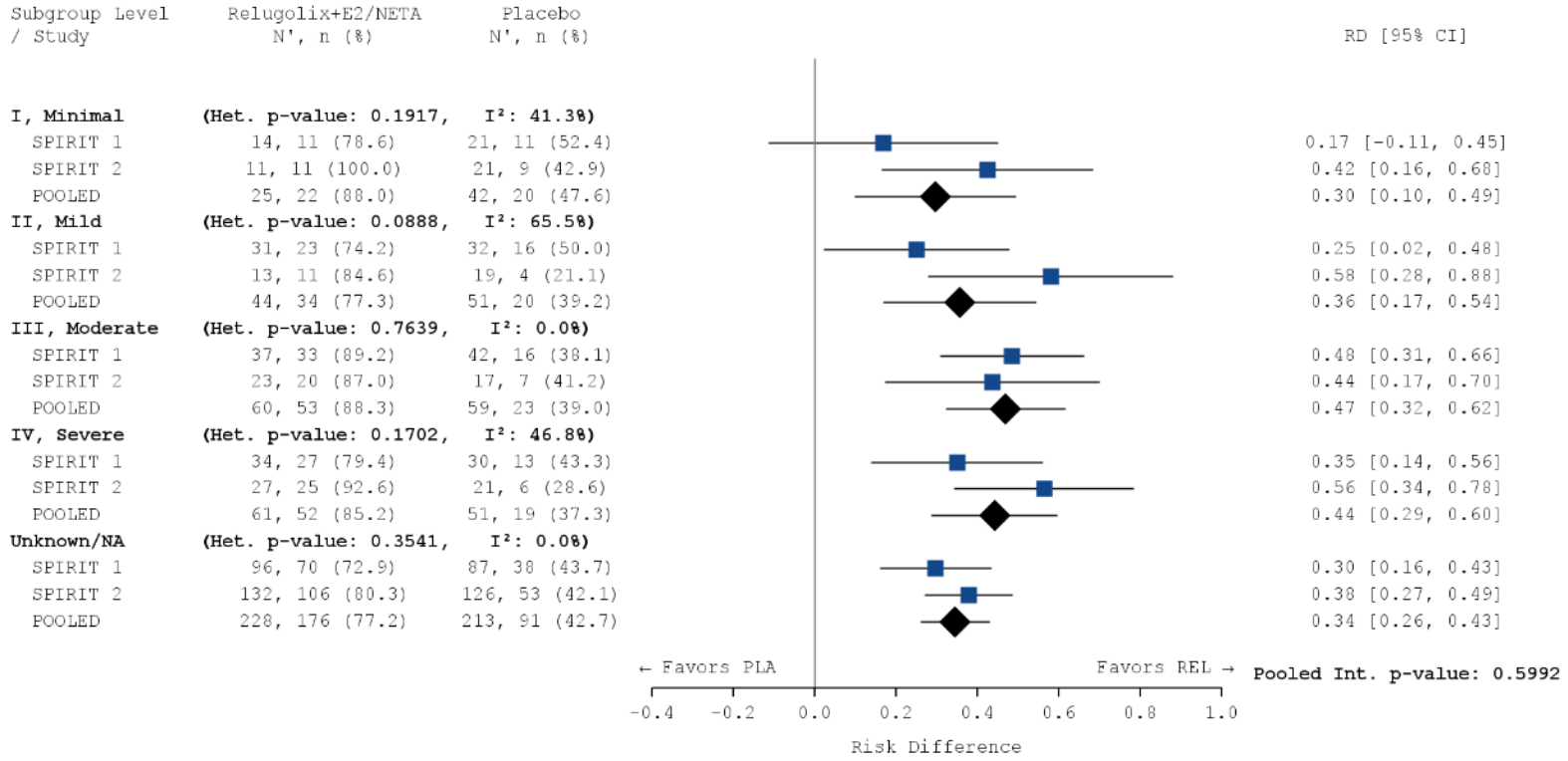

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Figure 2.7.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Renal function

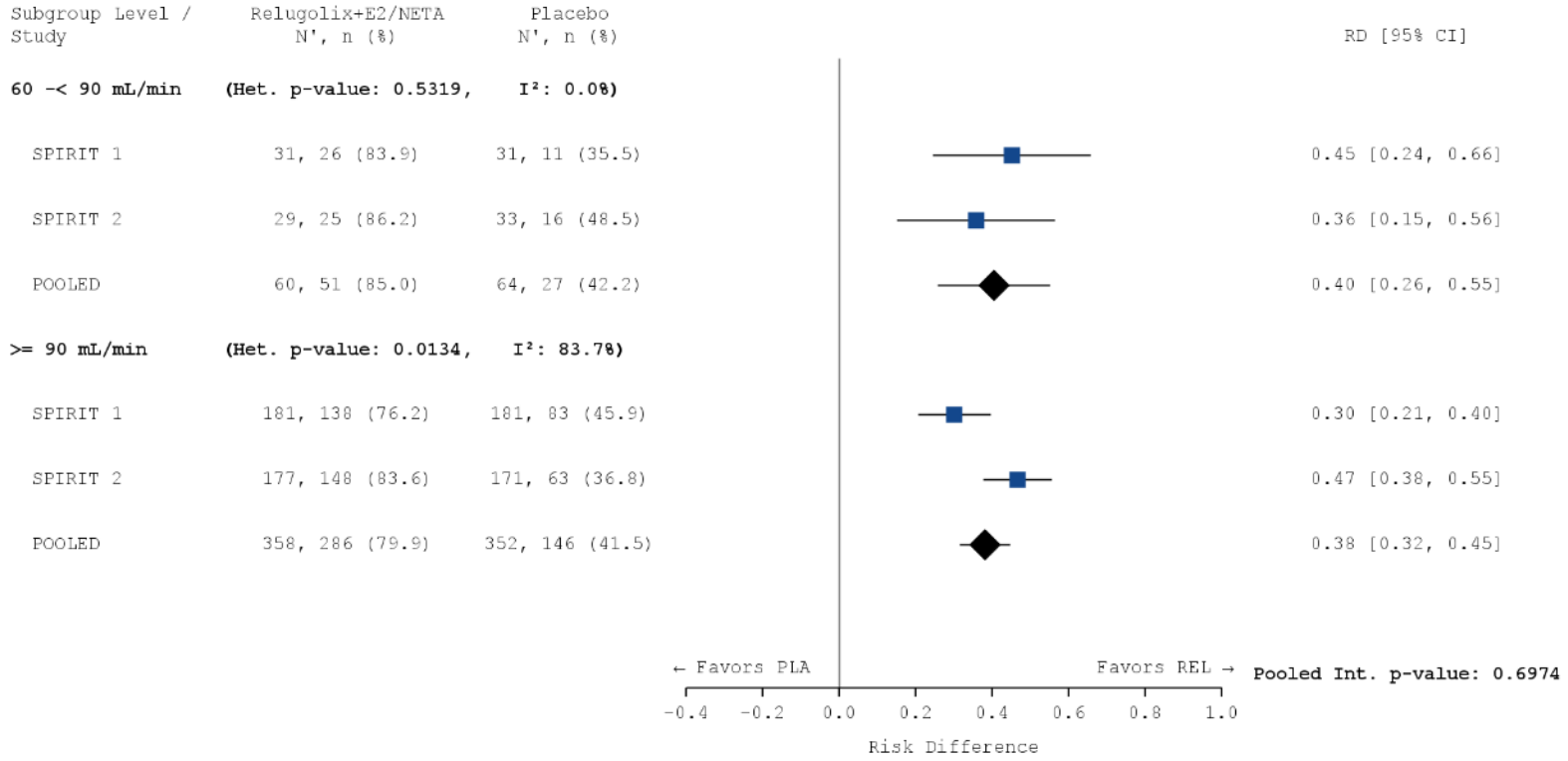

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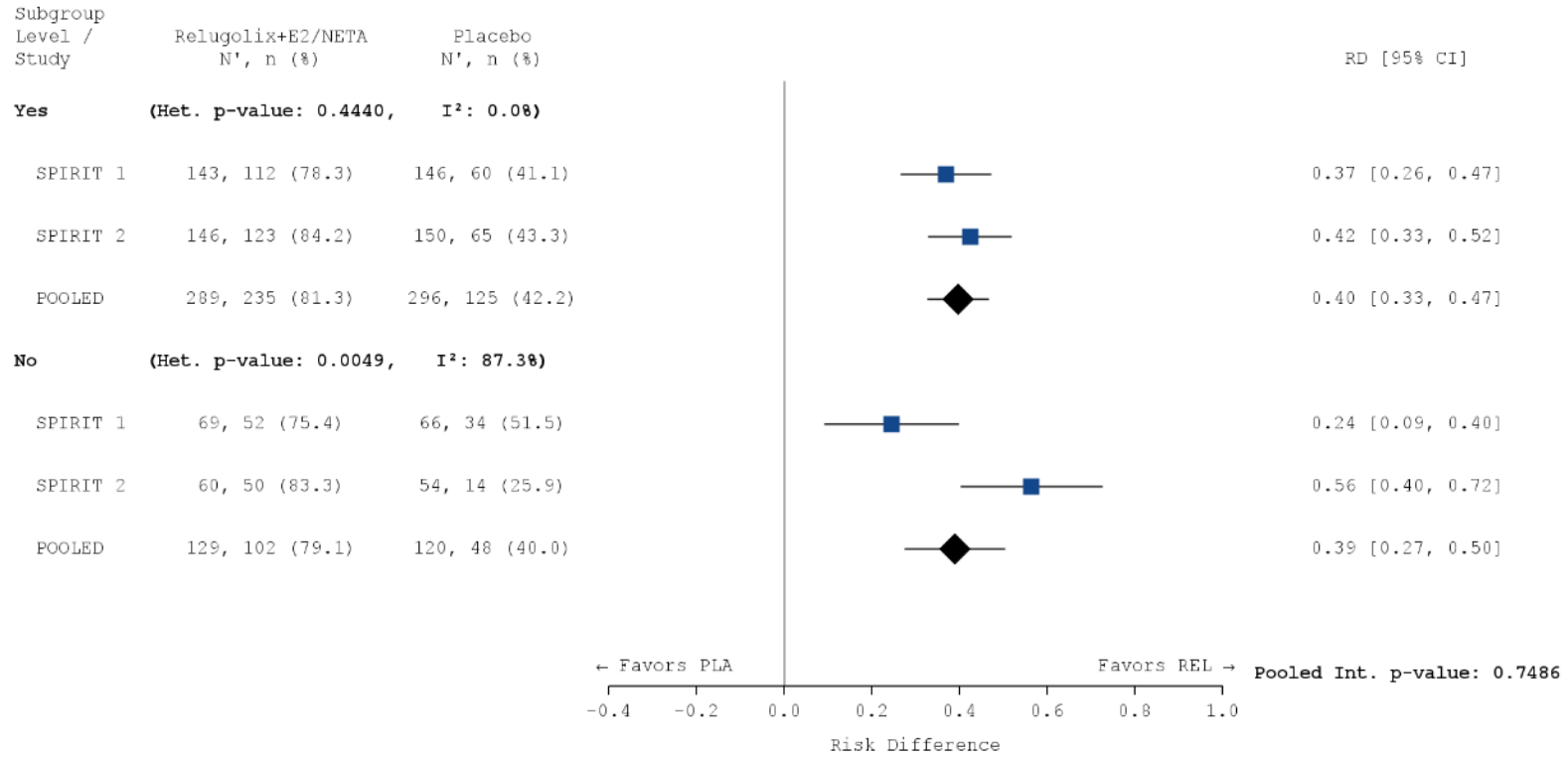
Figure 2.7.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

Figure 2.7.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II

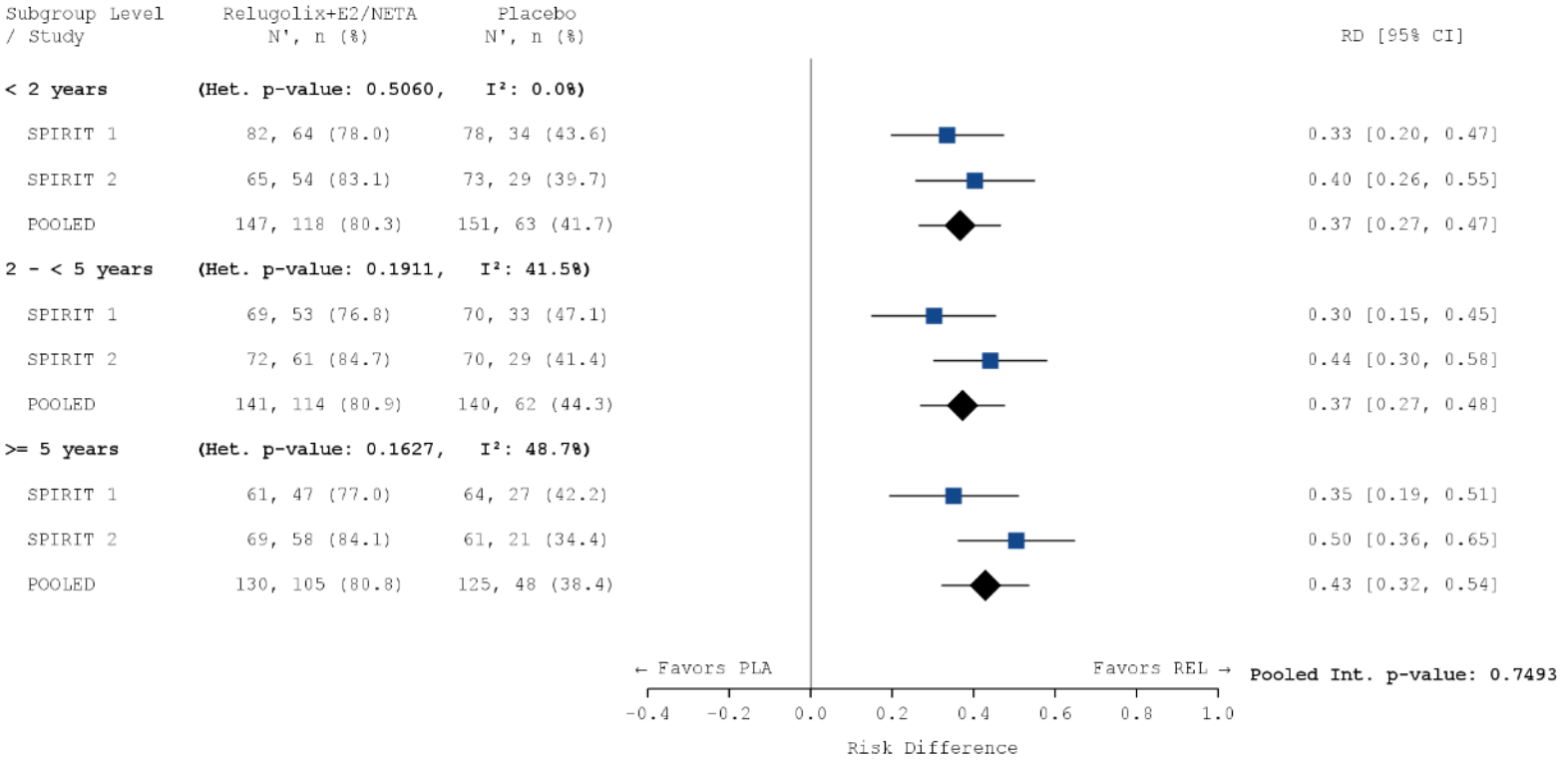

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Figure 2.7.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category I

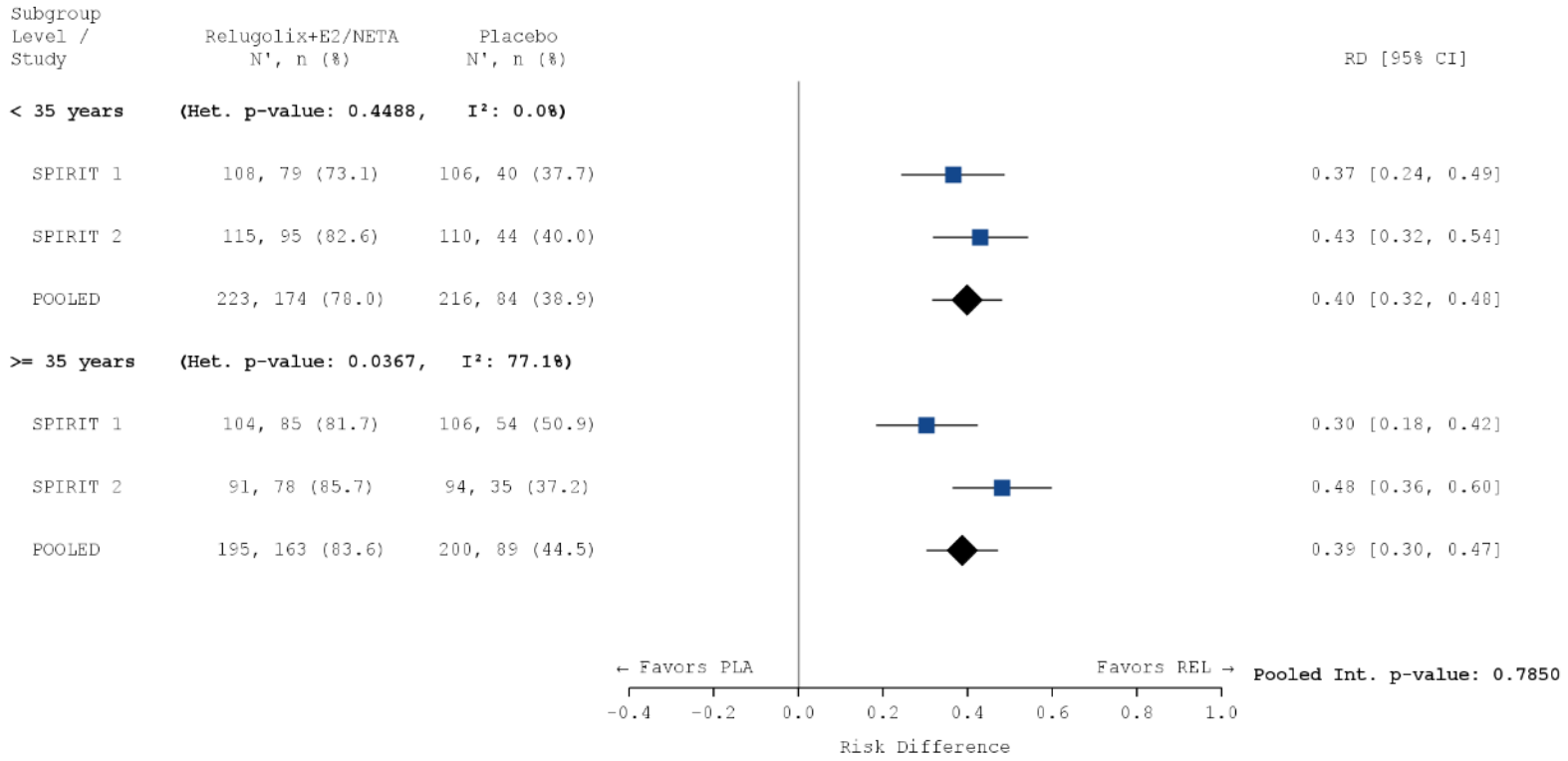

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Figure 2.7.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis

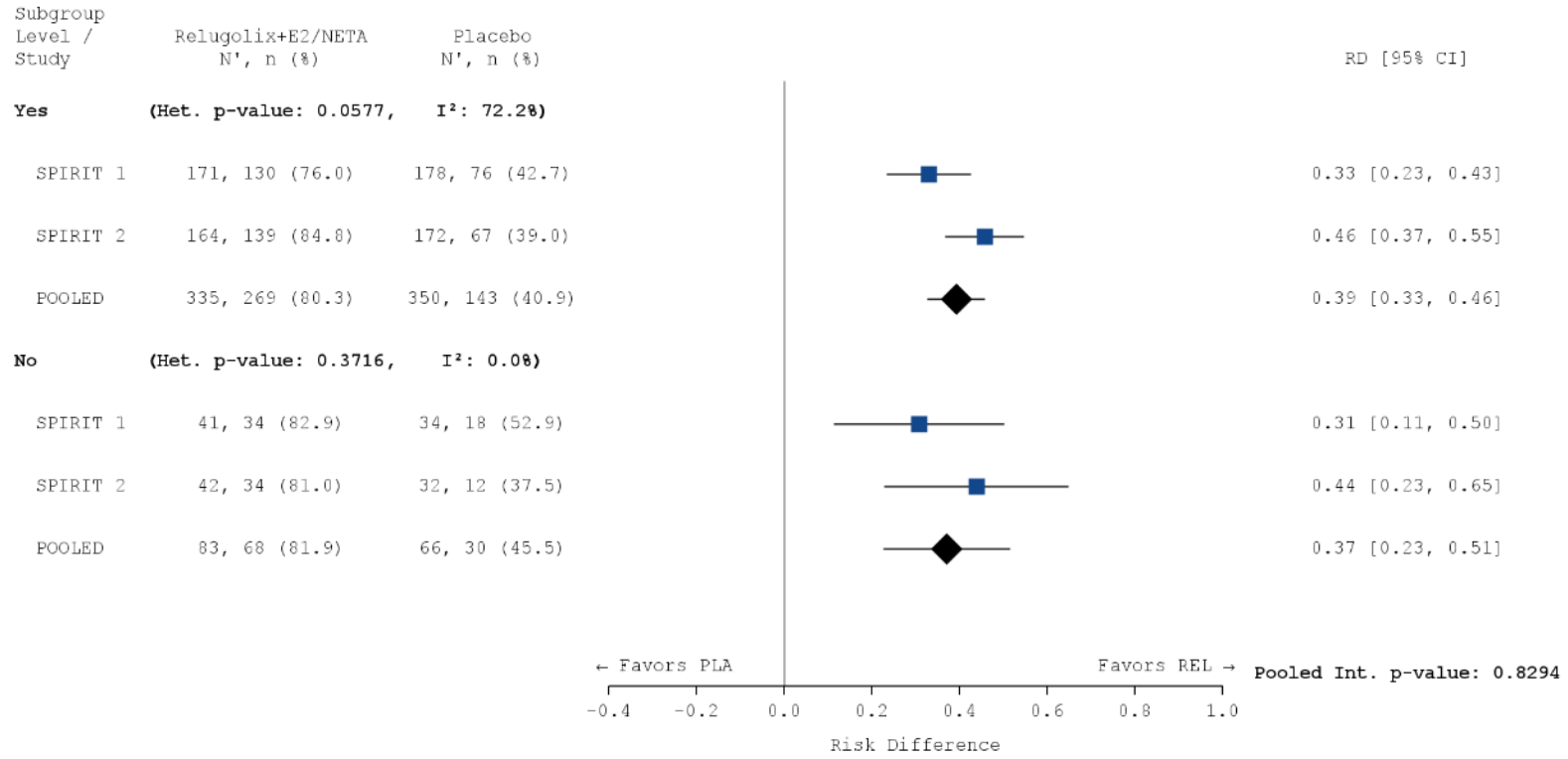

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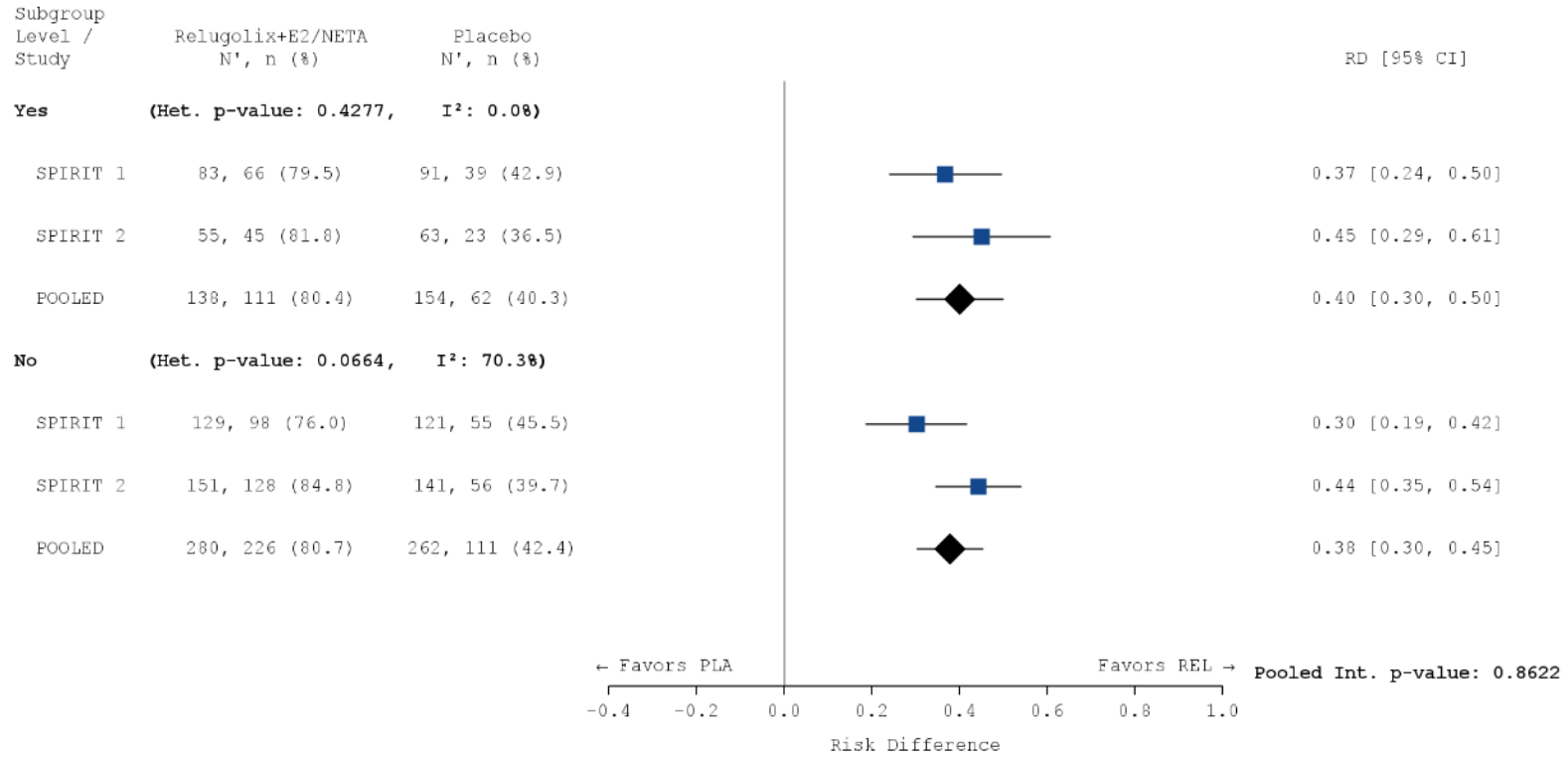
Figure 2.7.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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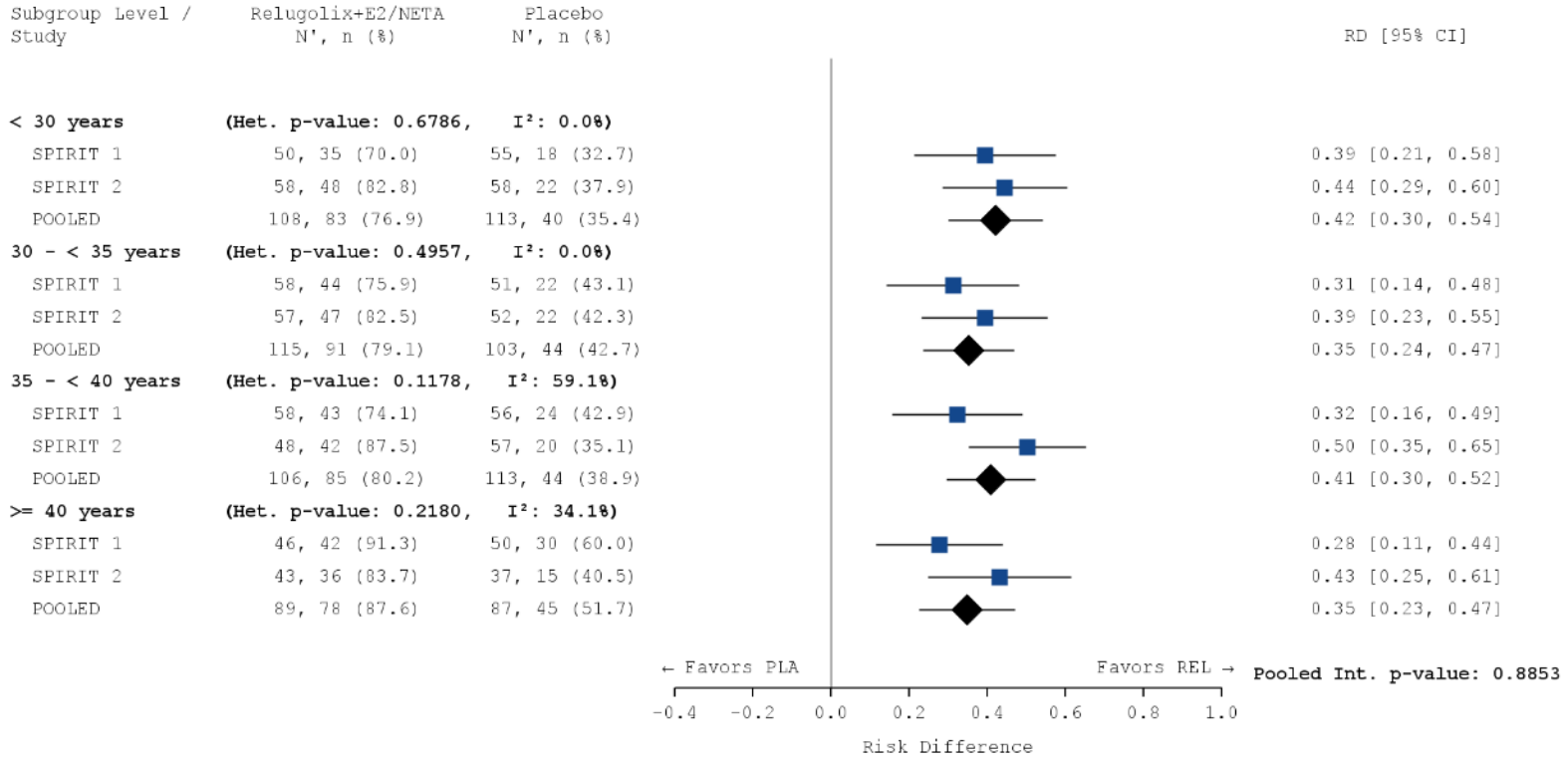
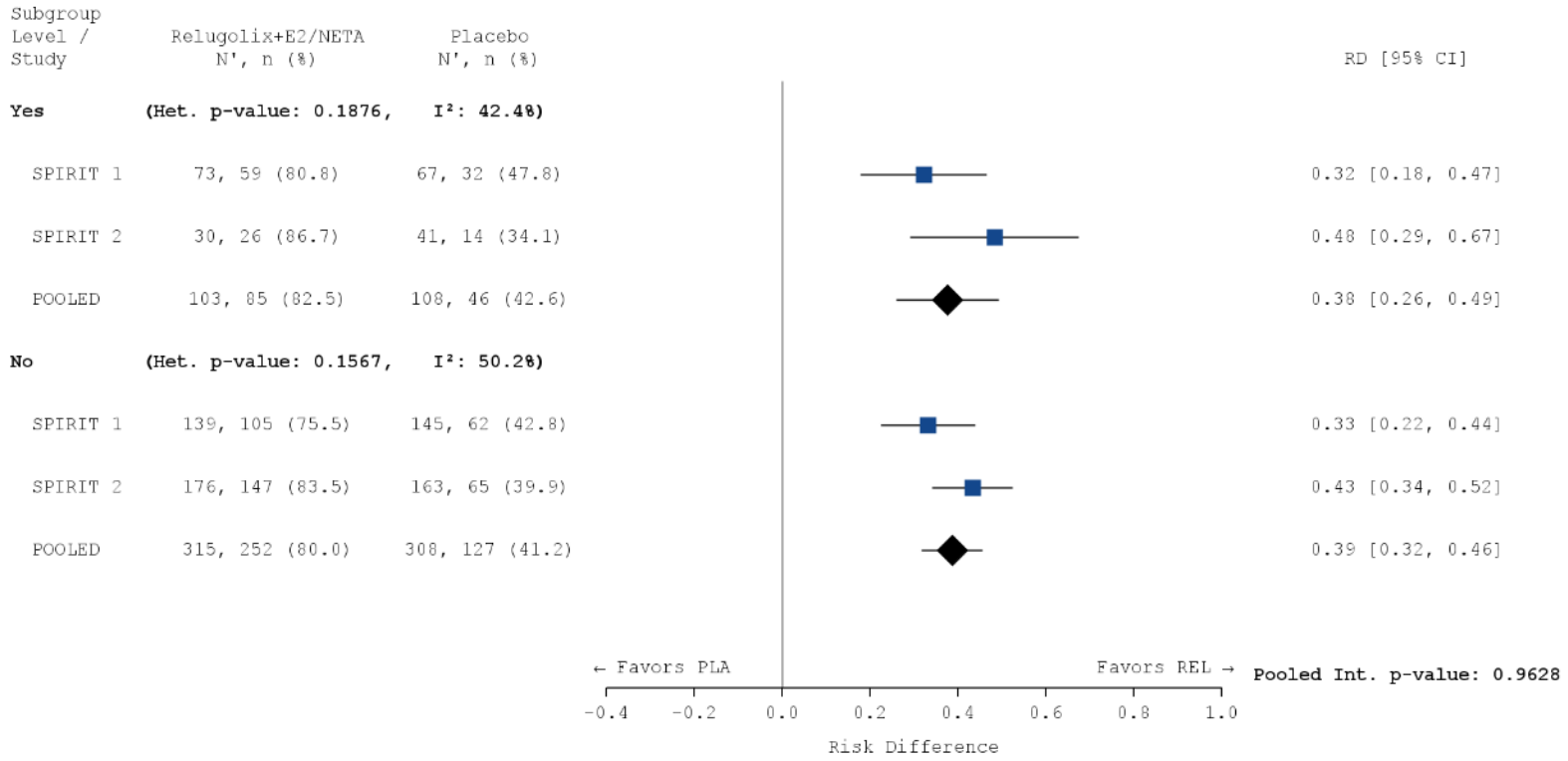
Figure 2.7.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

Figure 2.7.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dysmenorrhea functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists

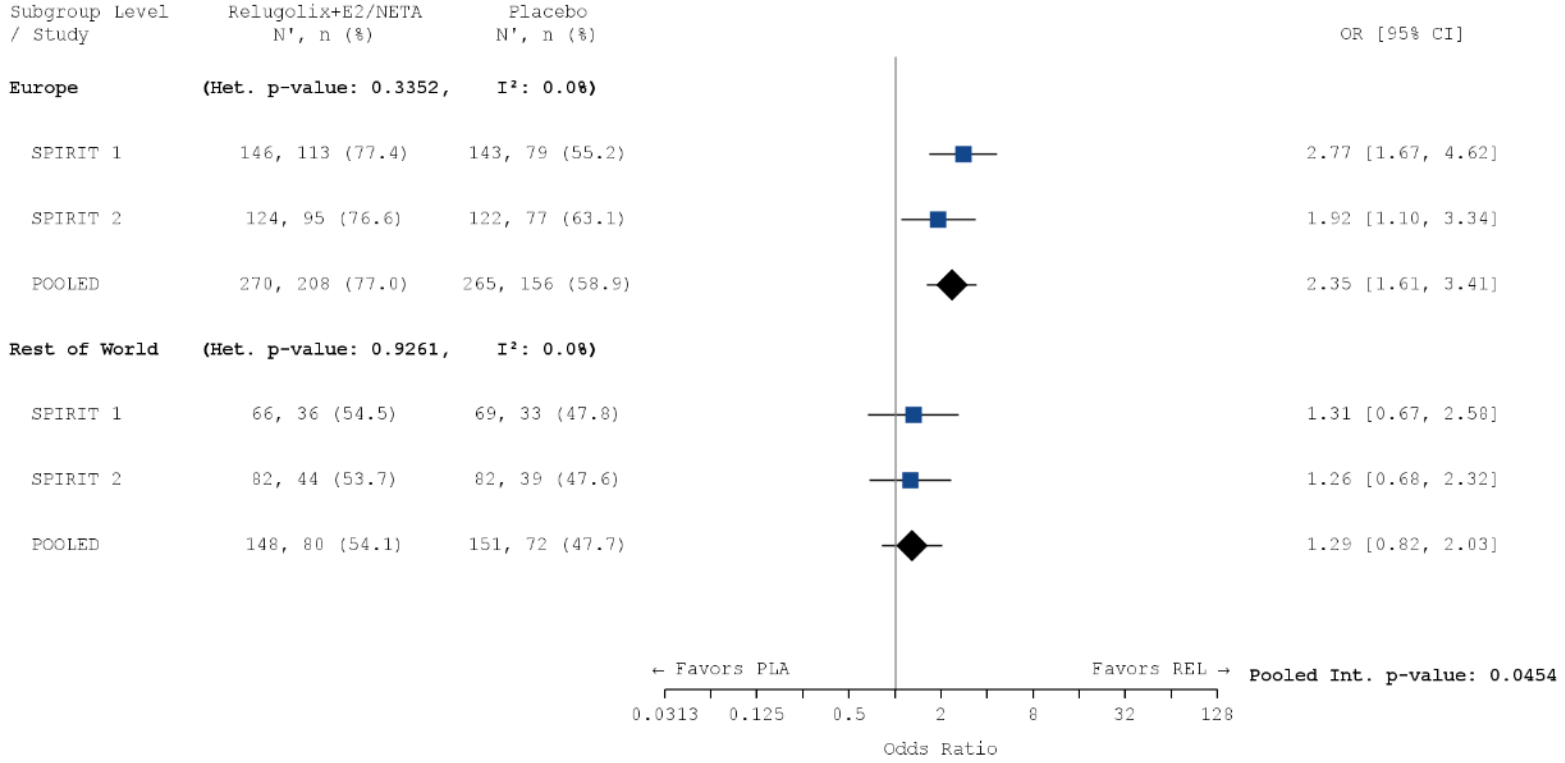


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

2.1.7.4 Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impariment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)

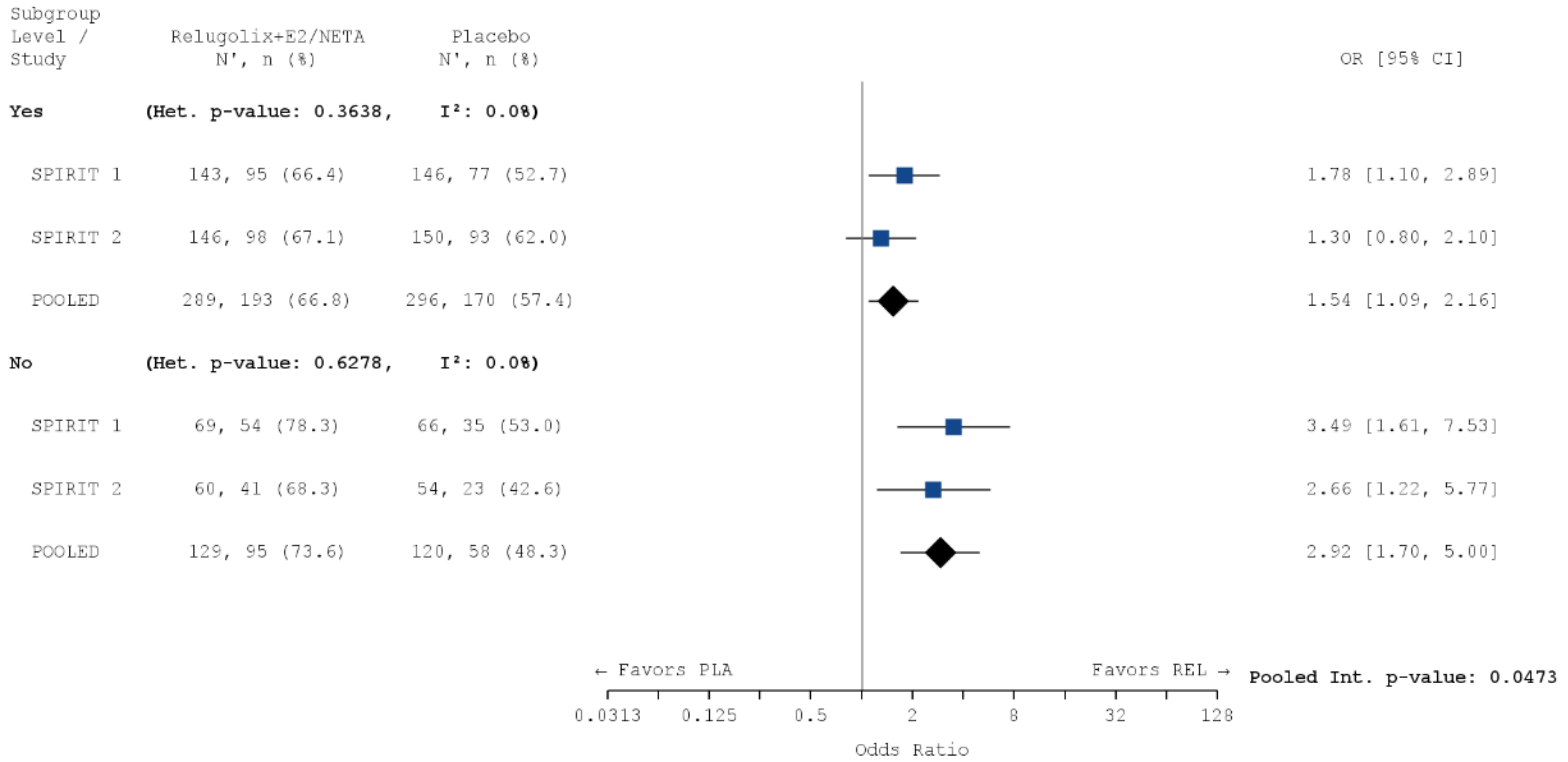
Figure 2.8.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impariment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

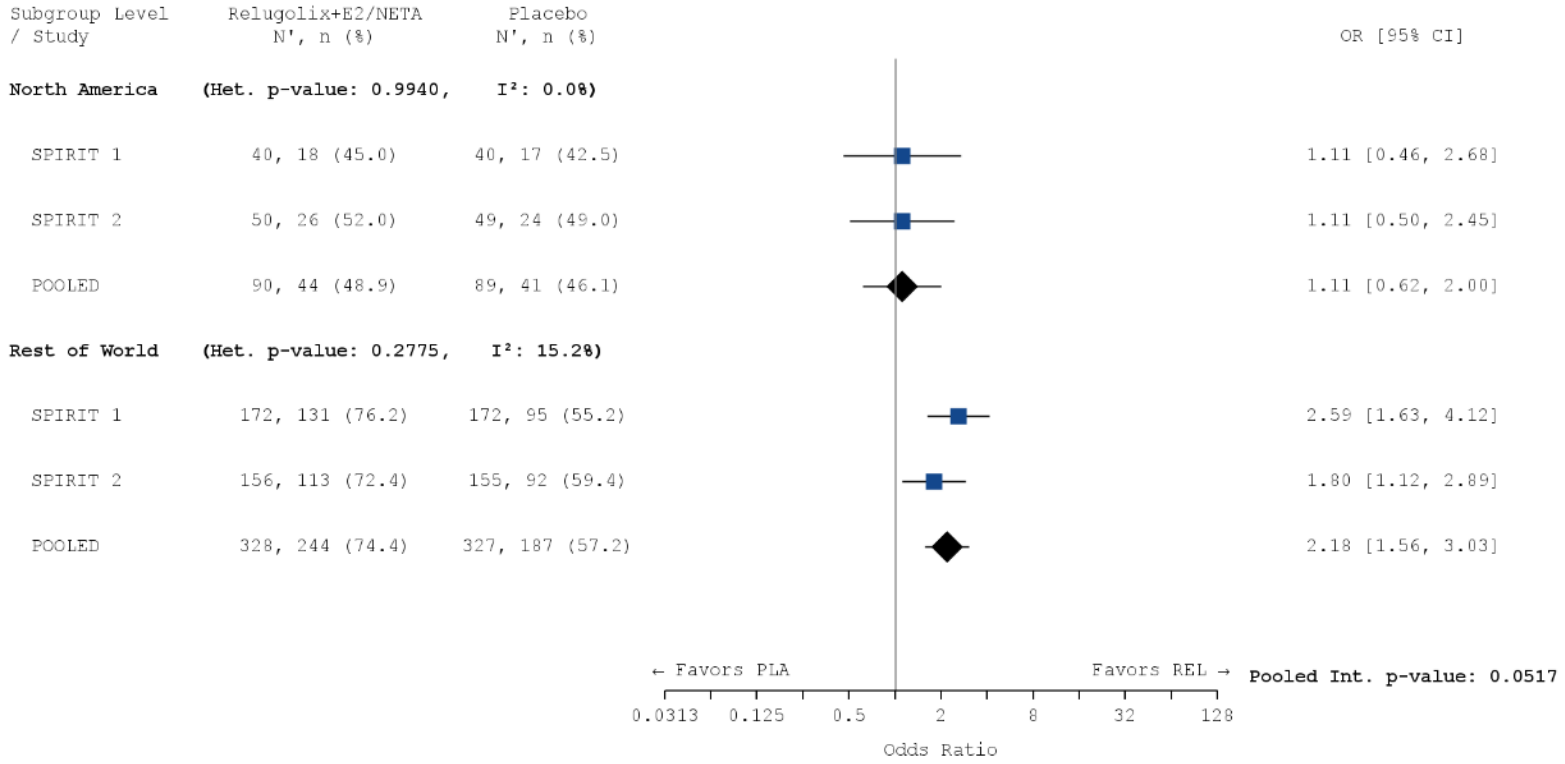
Figure 2.8.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

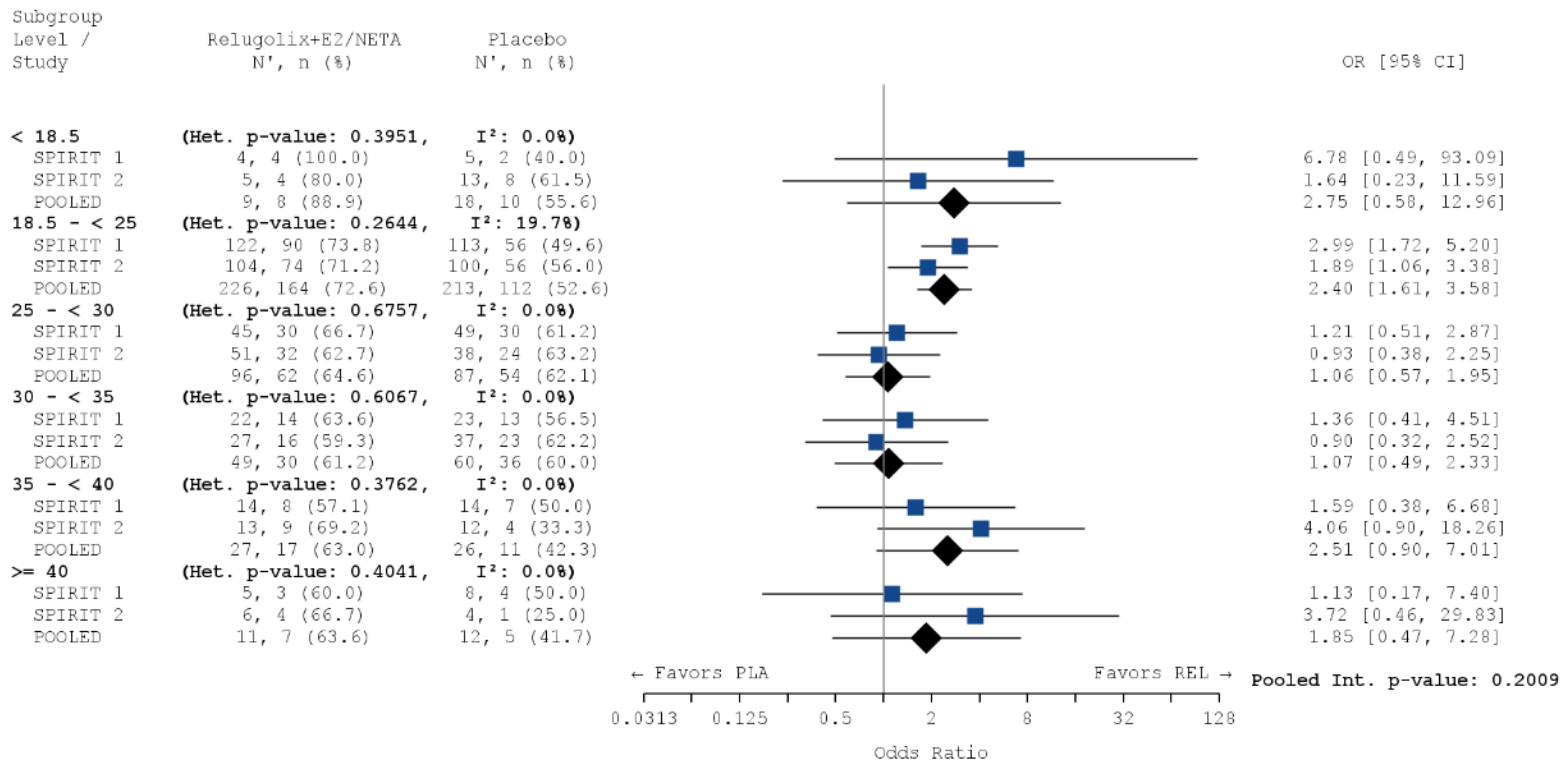
Figure 2.8.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

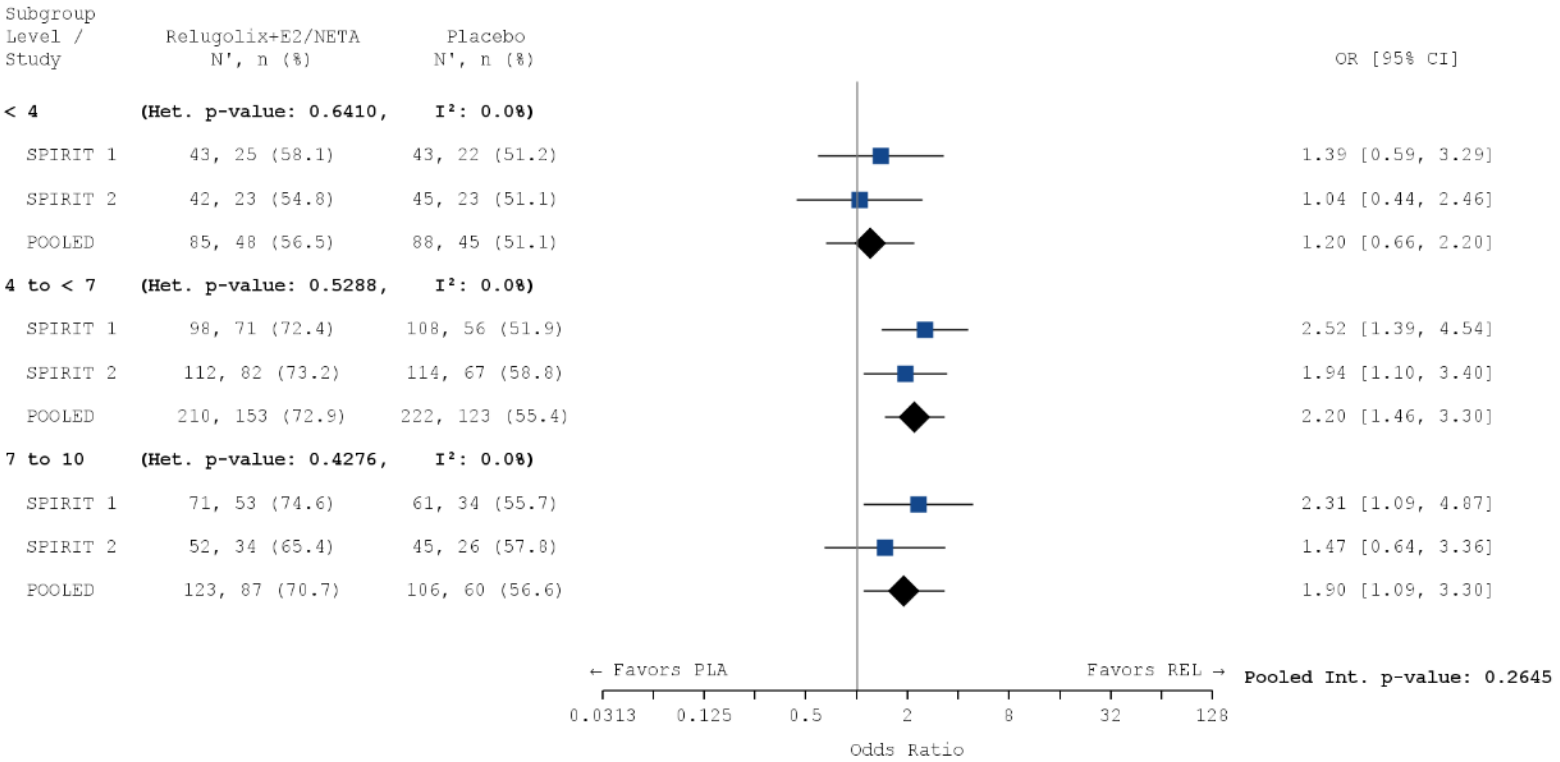
Figure 2.8.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

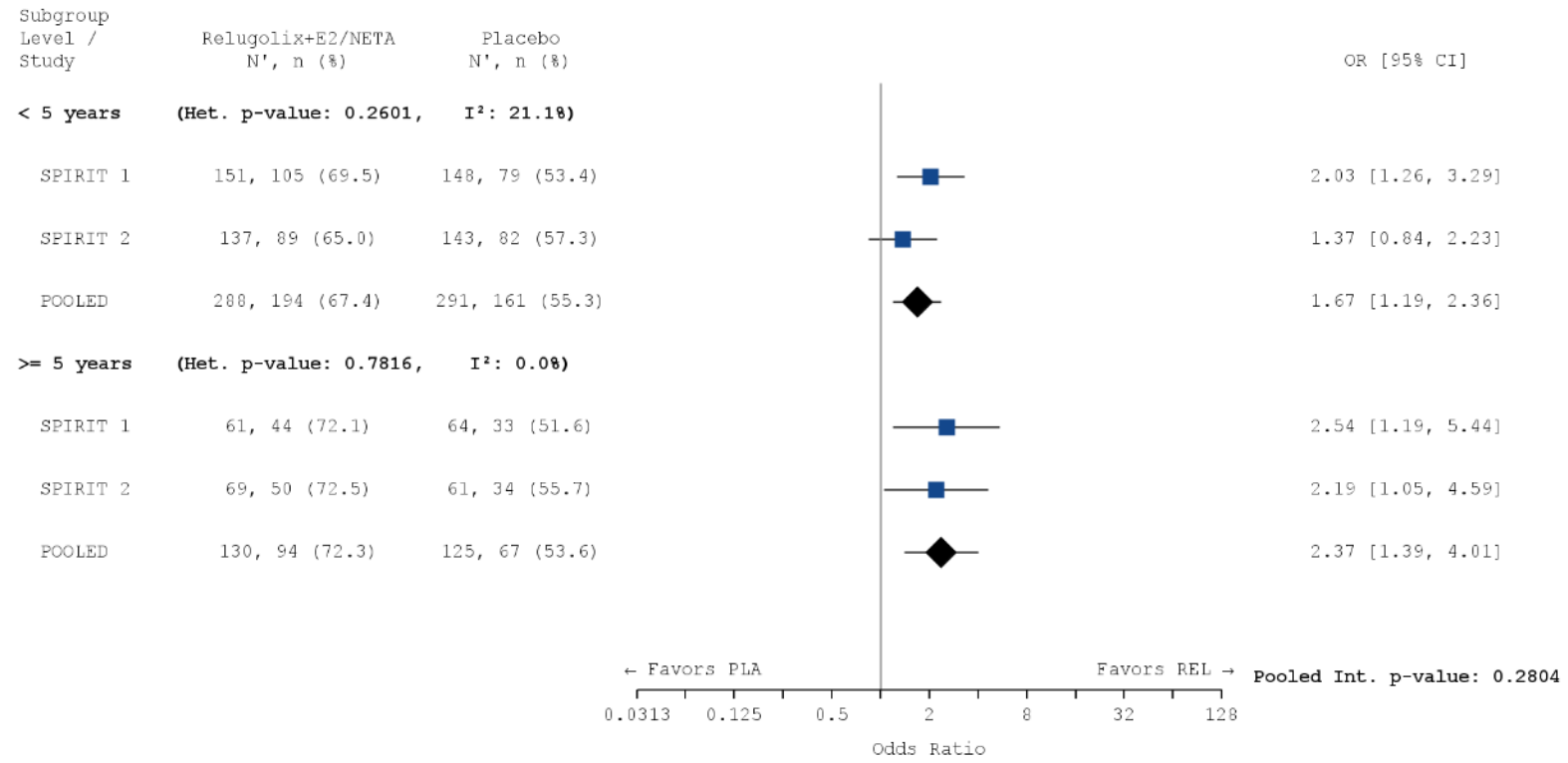
Figure 2.8.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

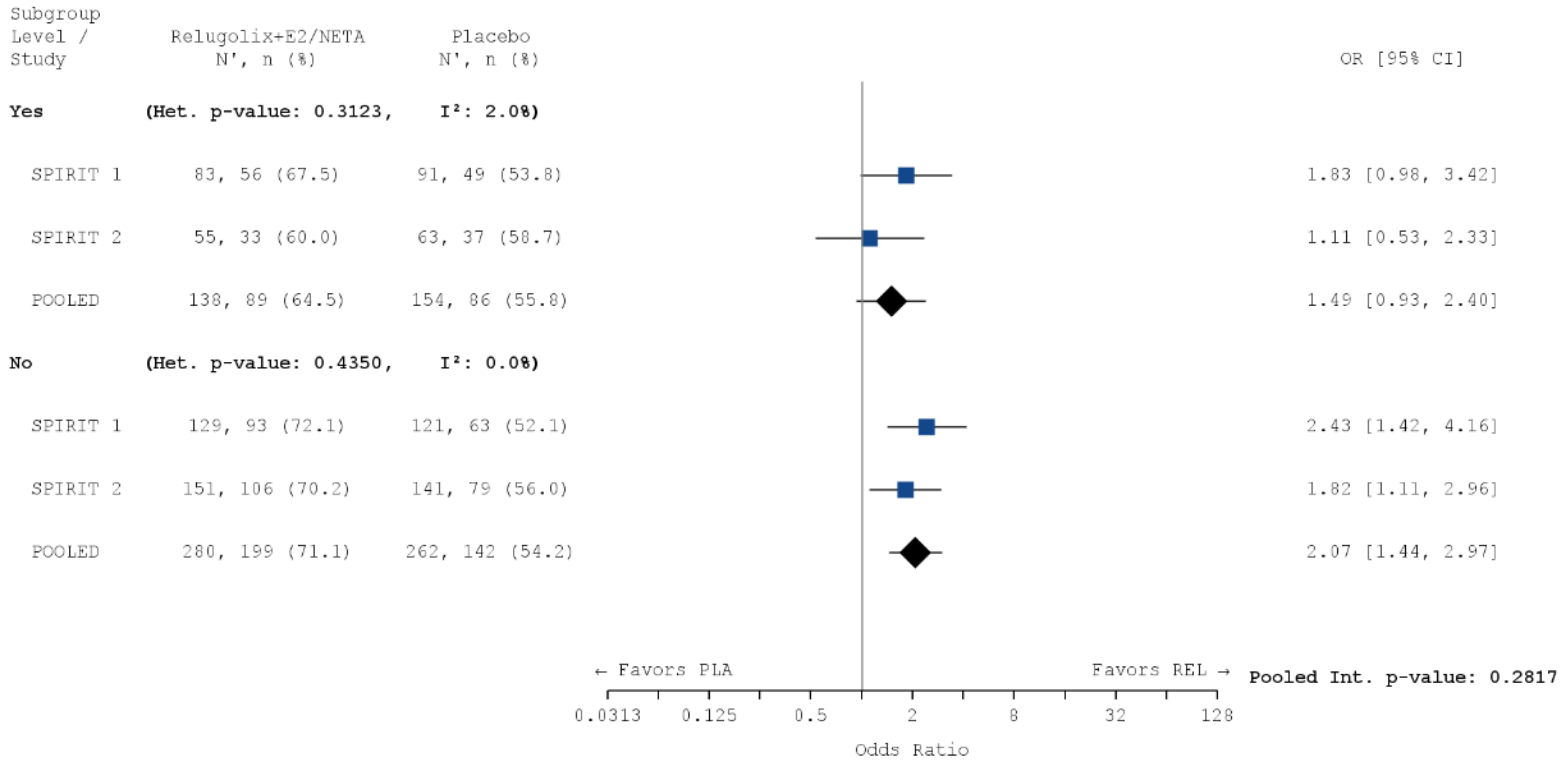
Figure 2.8.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

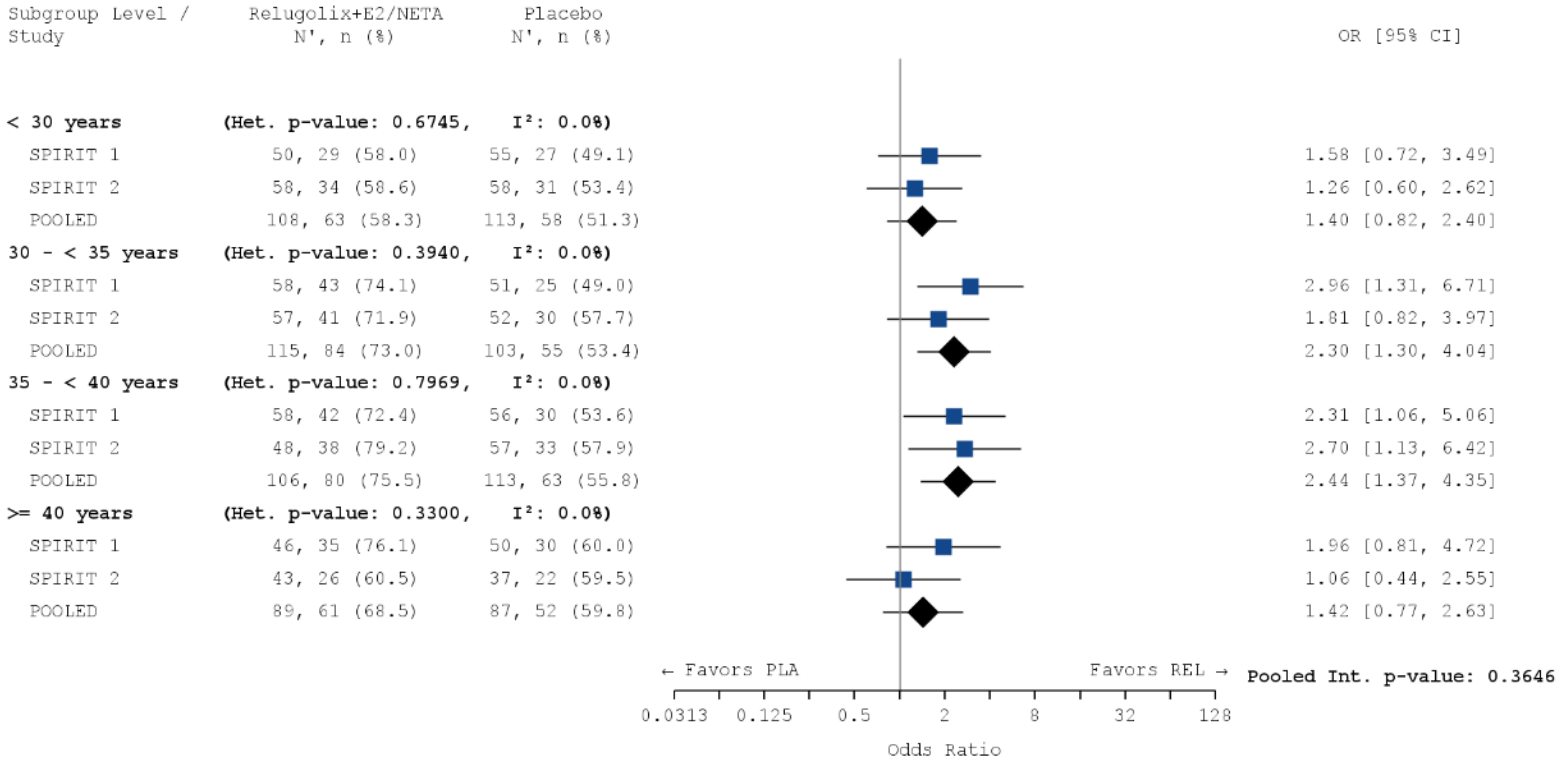
Figure 2.8.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

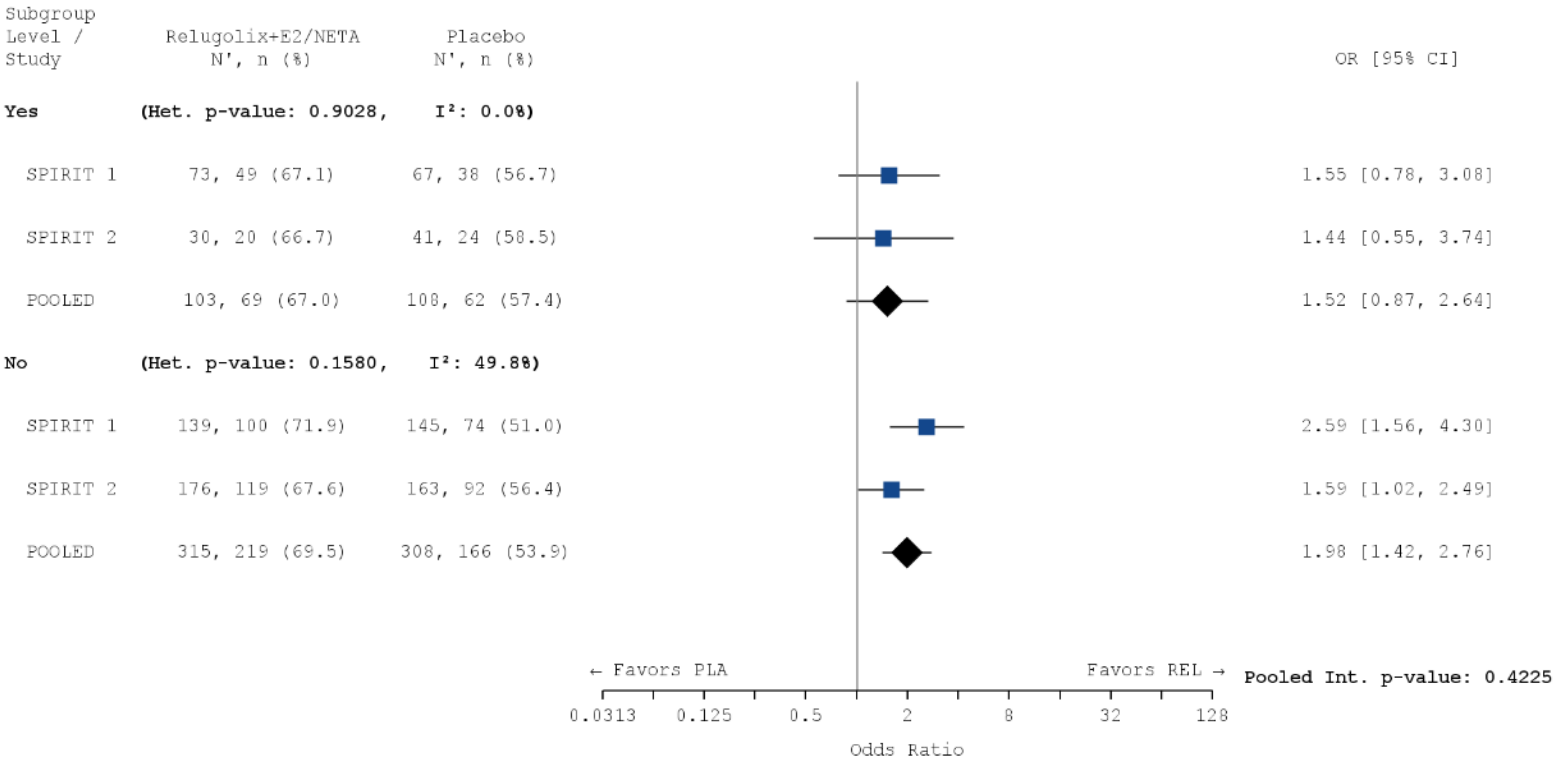
Figure 2.8.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

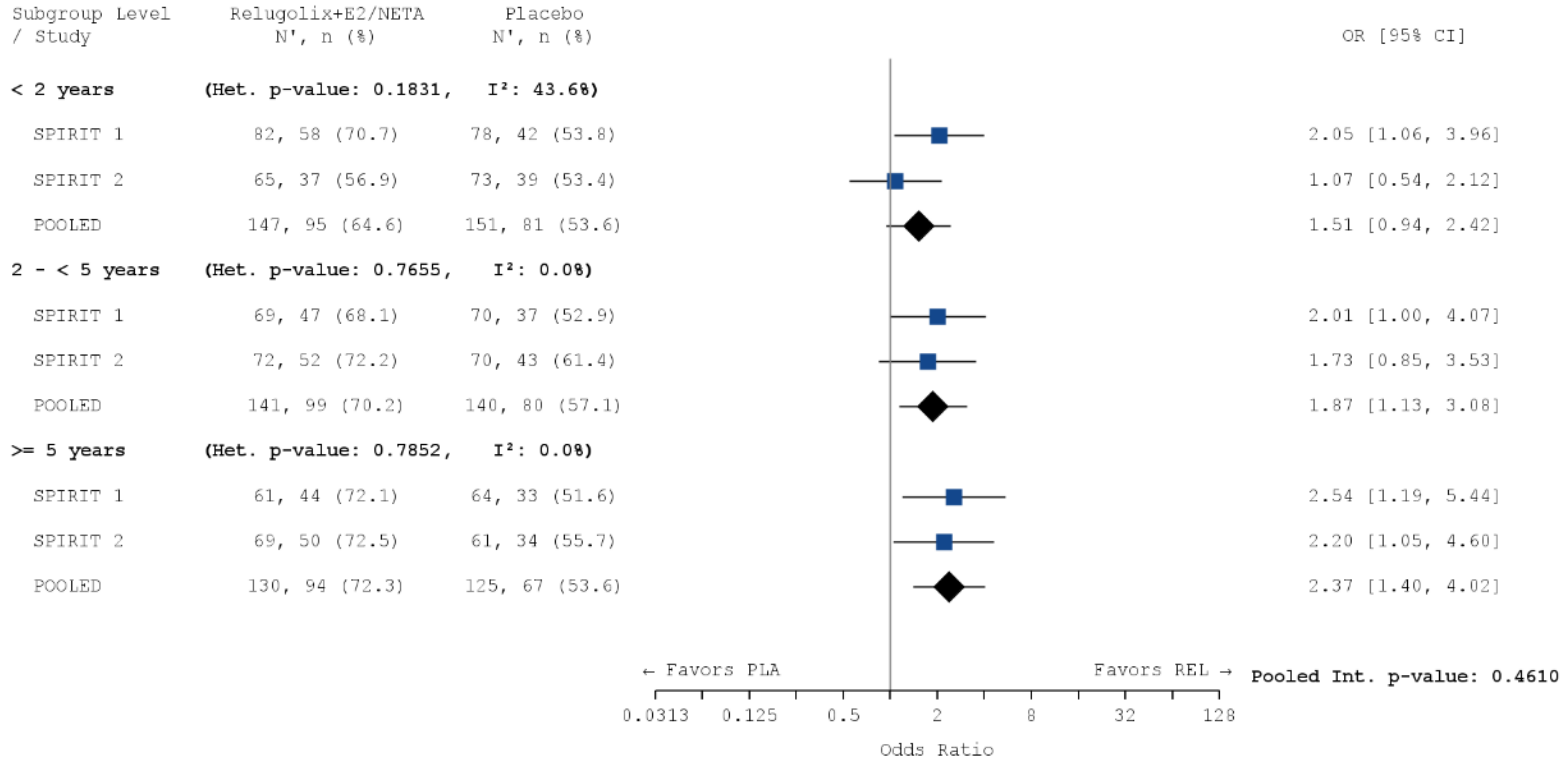
Figure 2.8.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

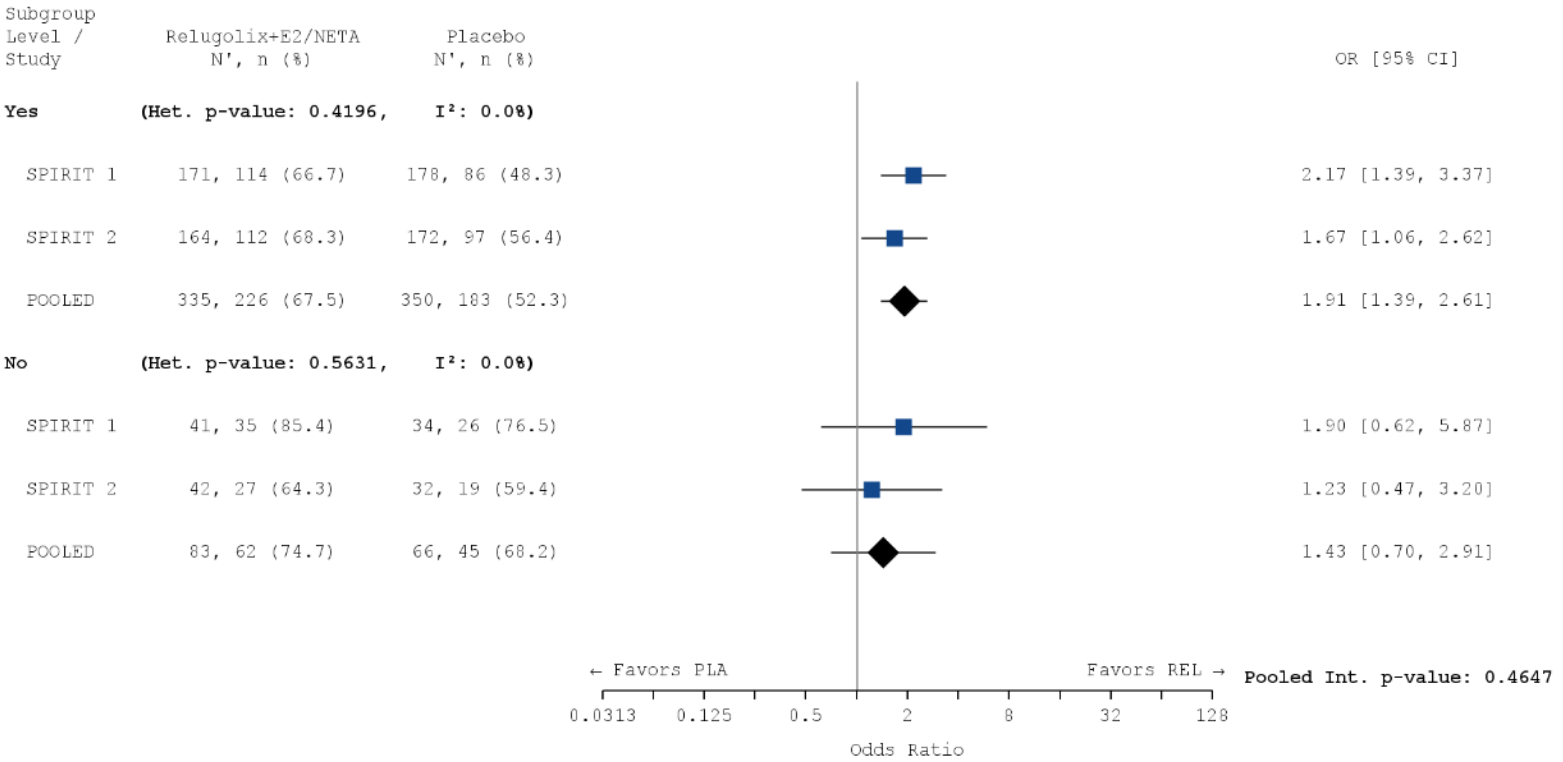
Figure 2.8.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

Figure 2.8.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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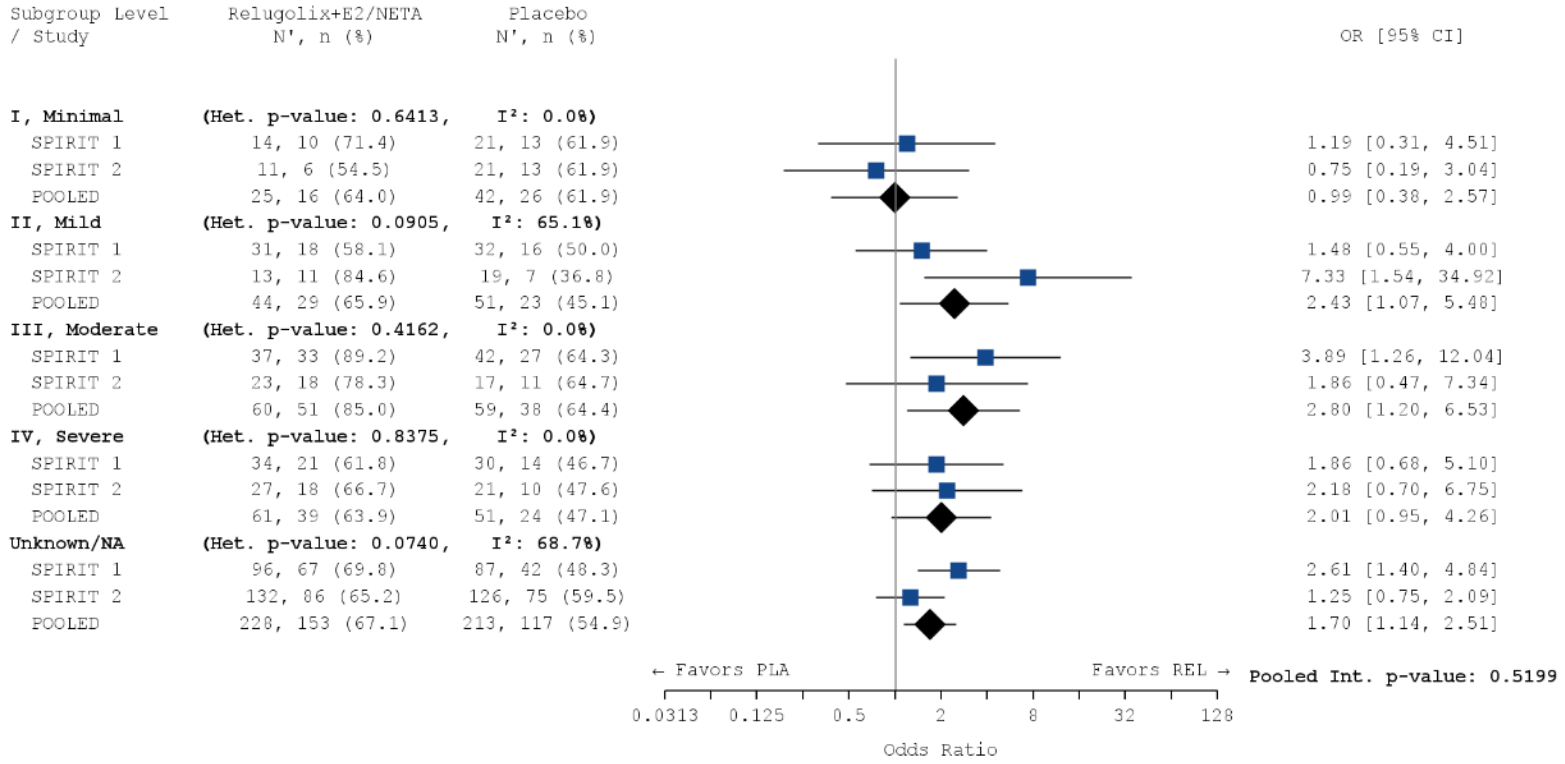
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

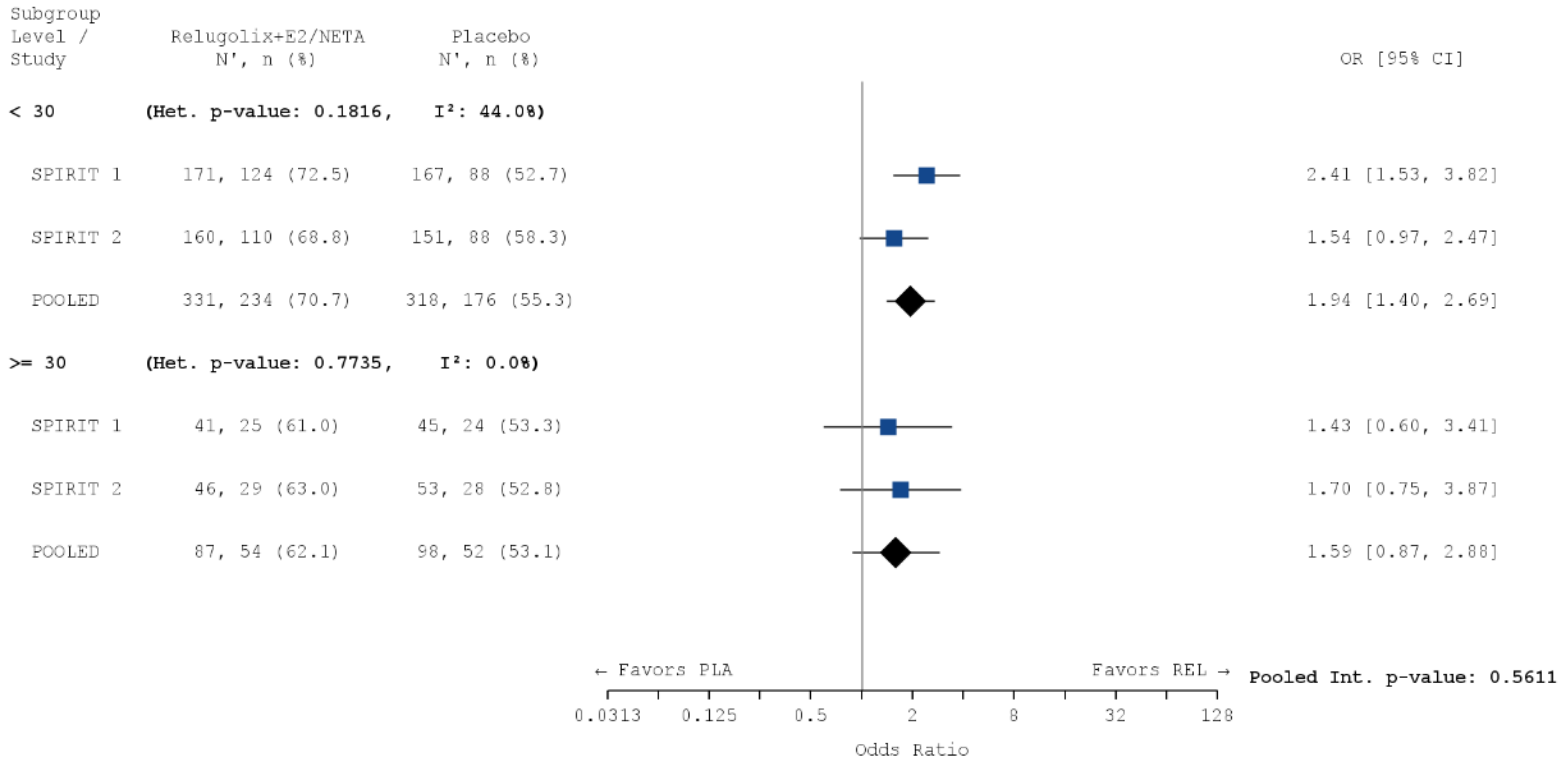
Figure 2.8.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

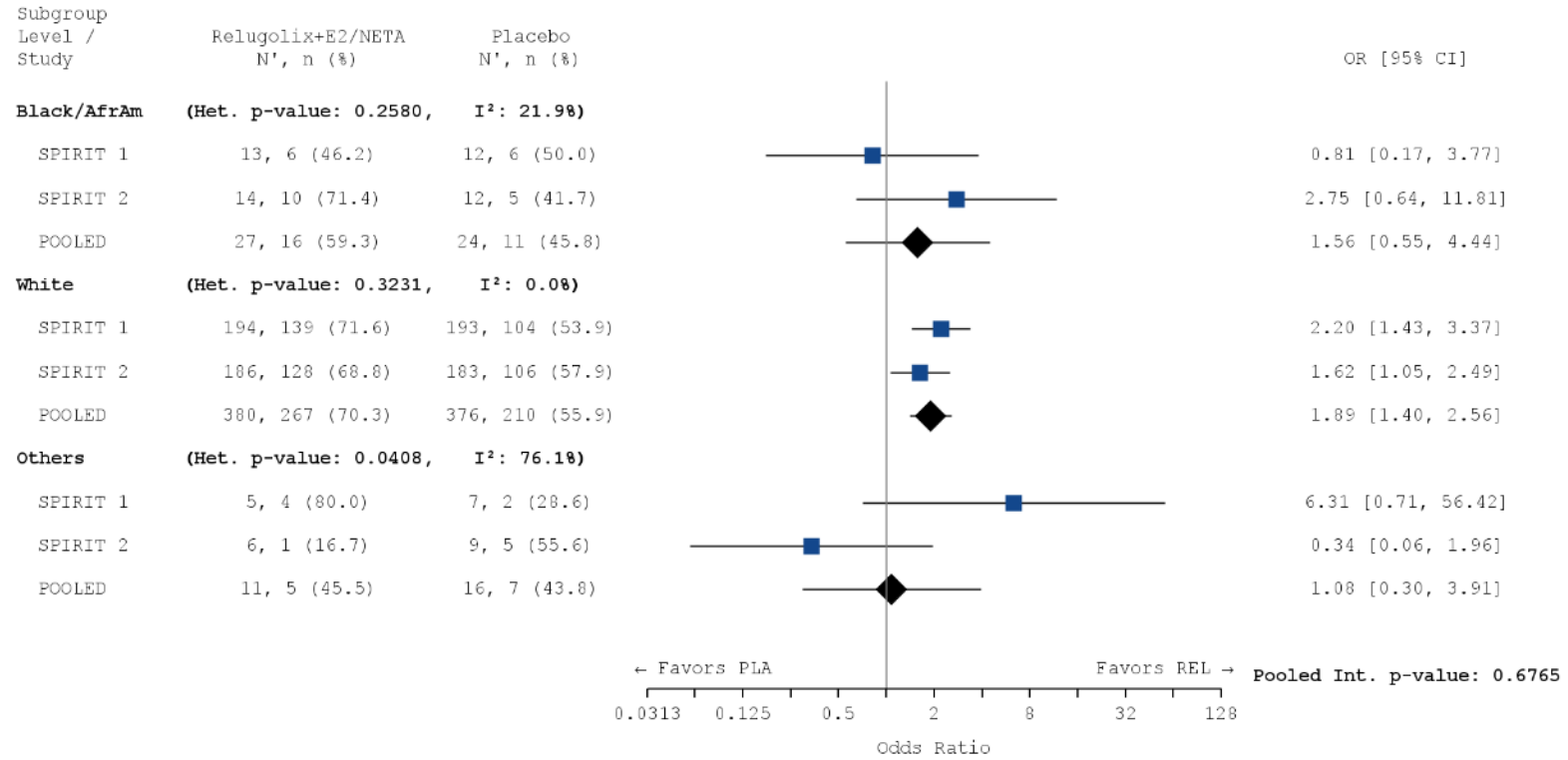
Figure 2.8.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

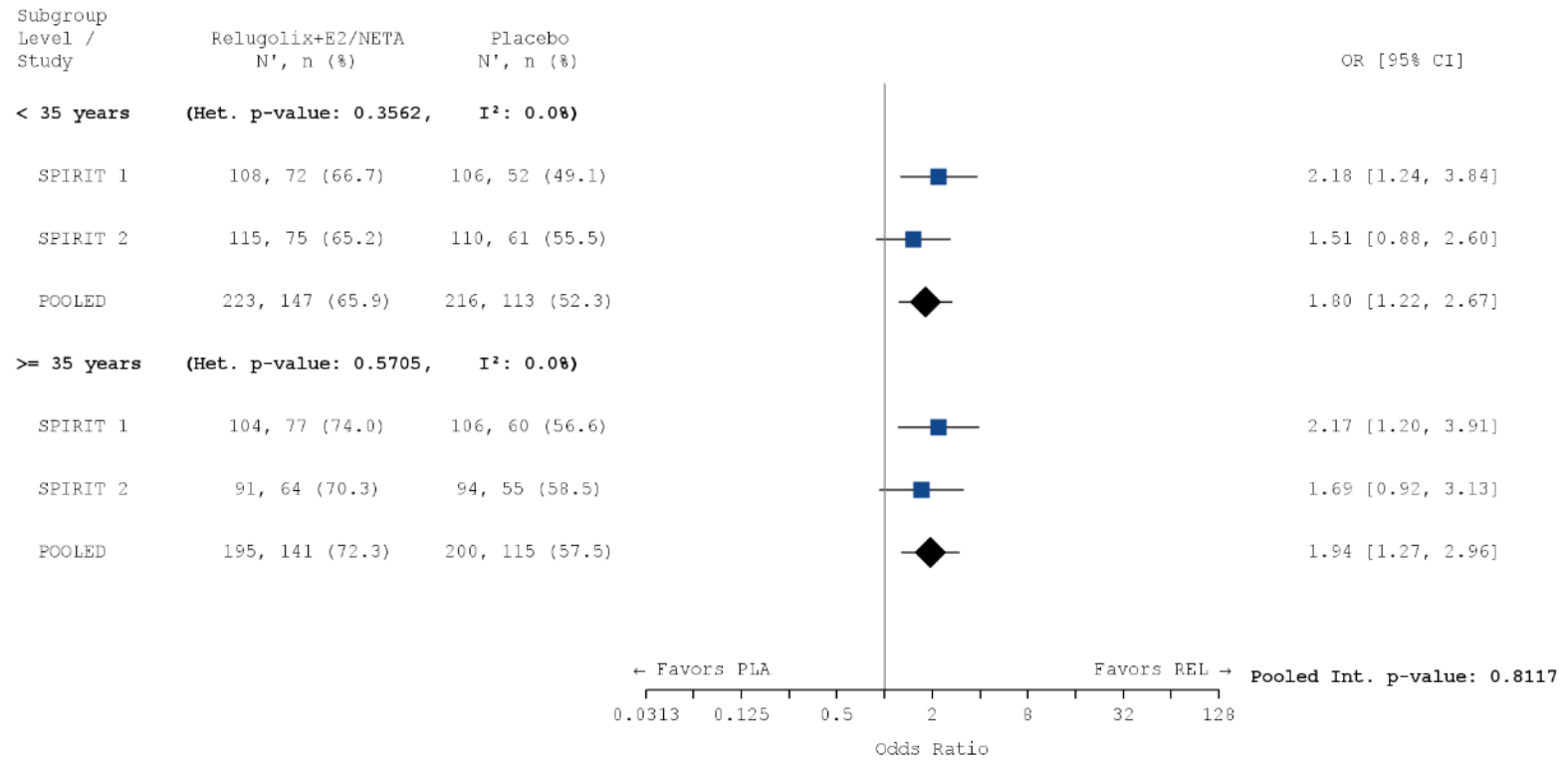
Figure 2.8.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

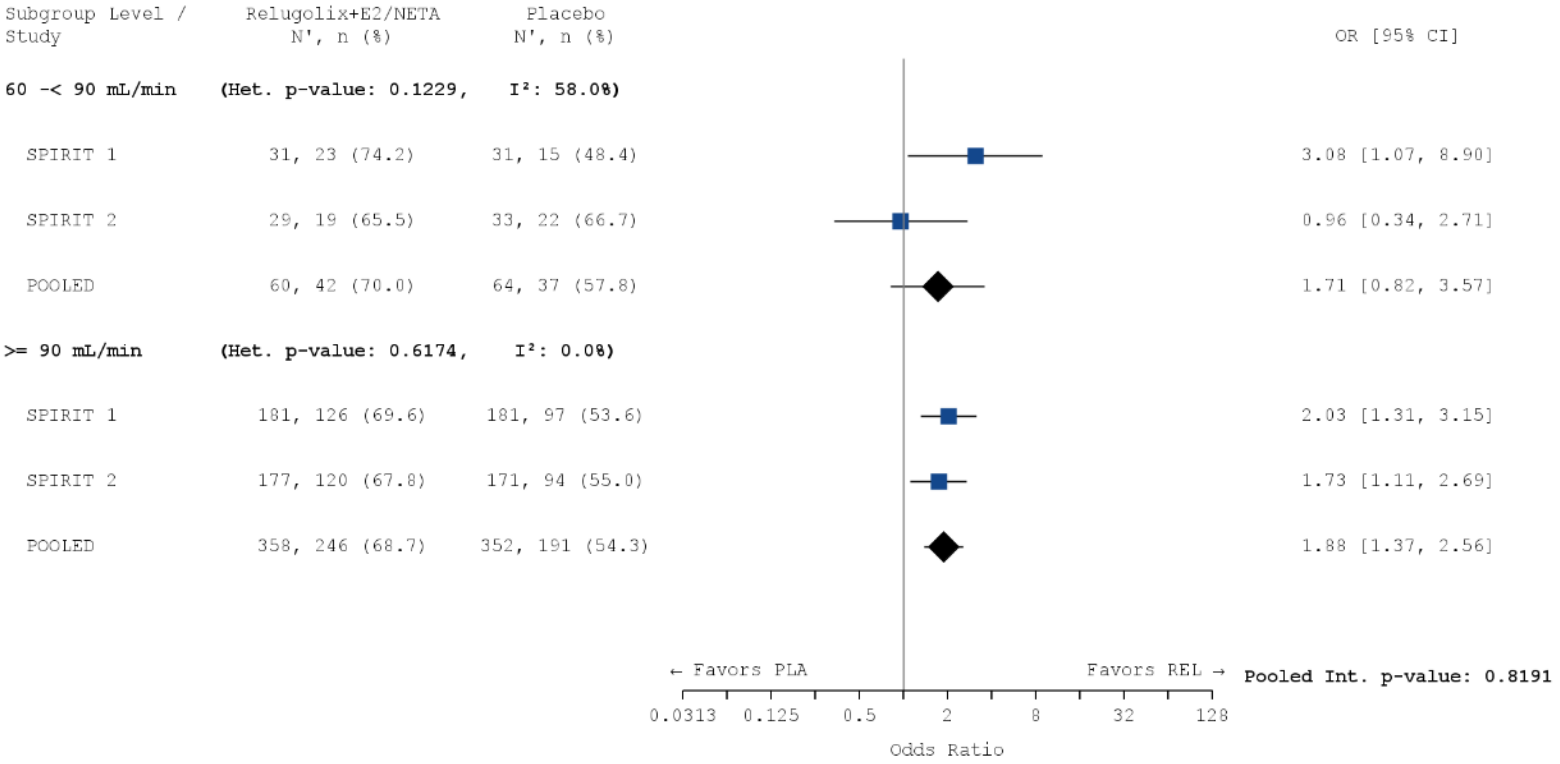
Figure 2.8.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

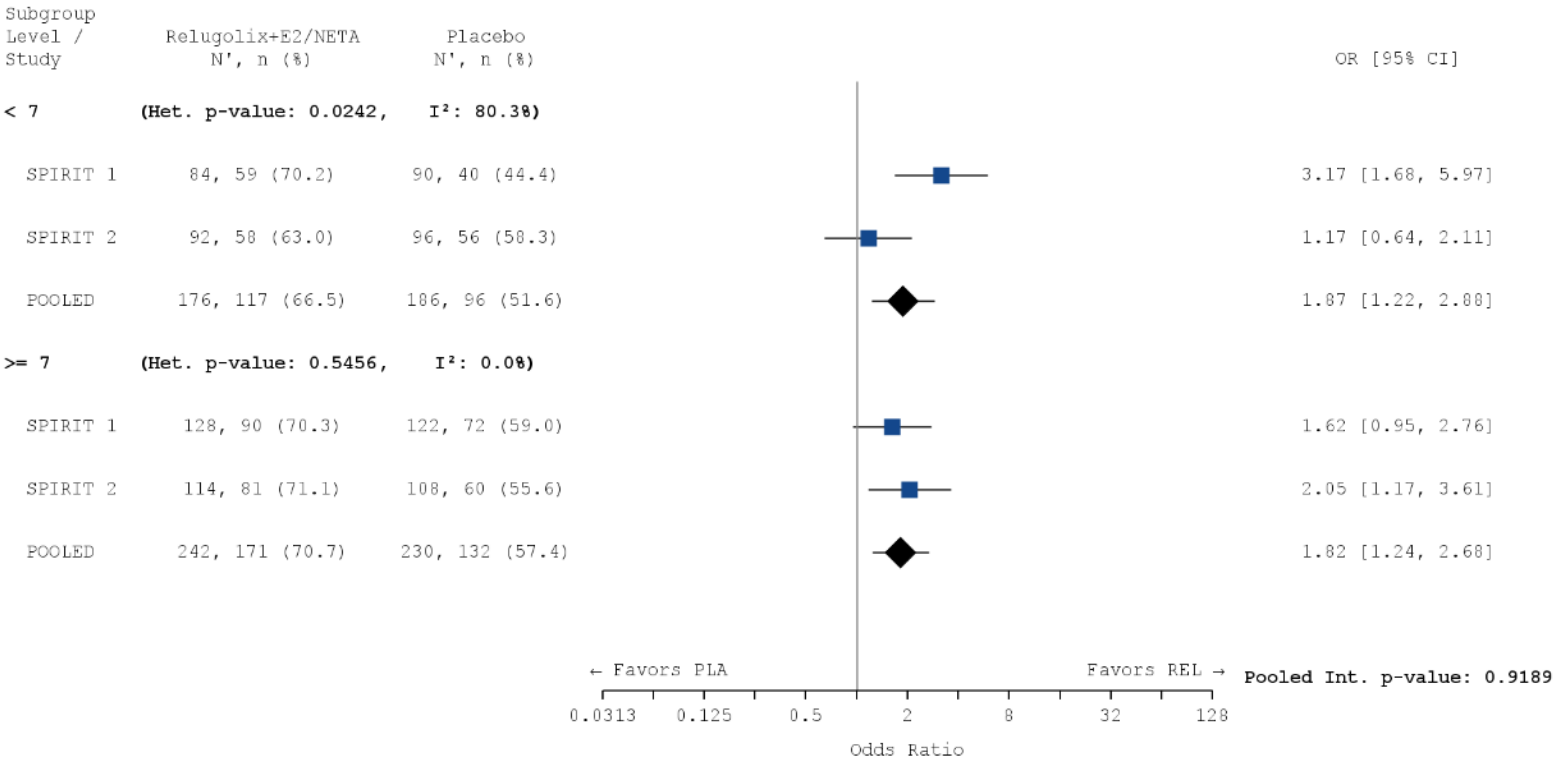
Figure 2.8.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

Figure 2.8.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline

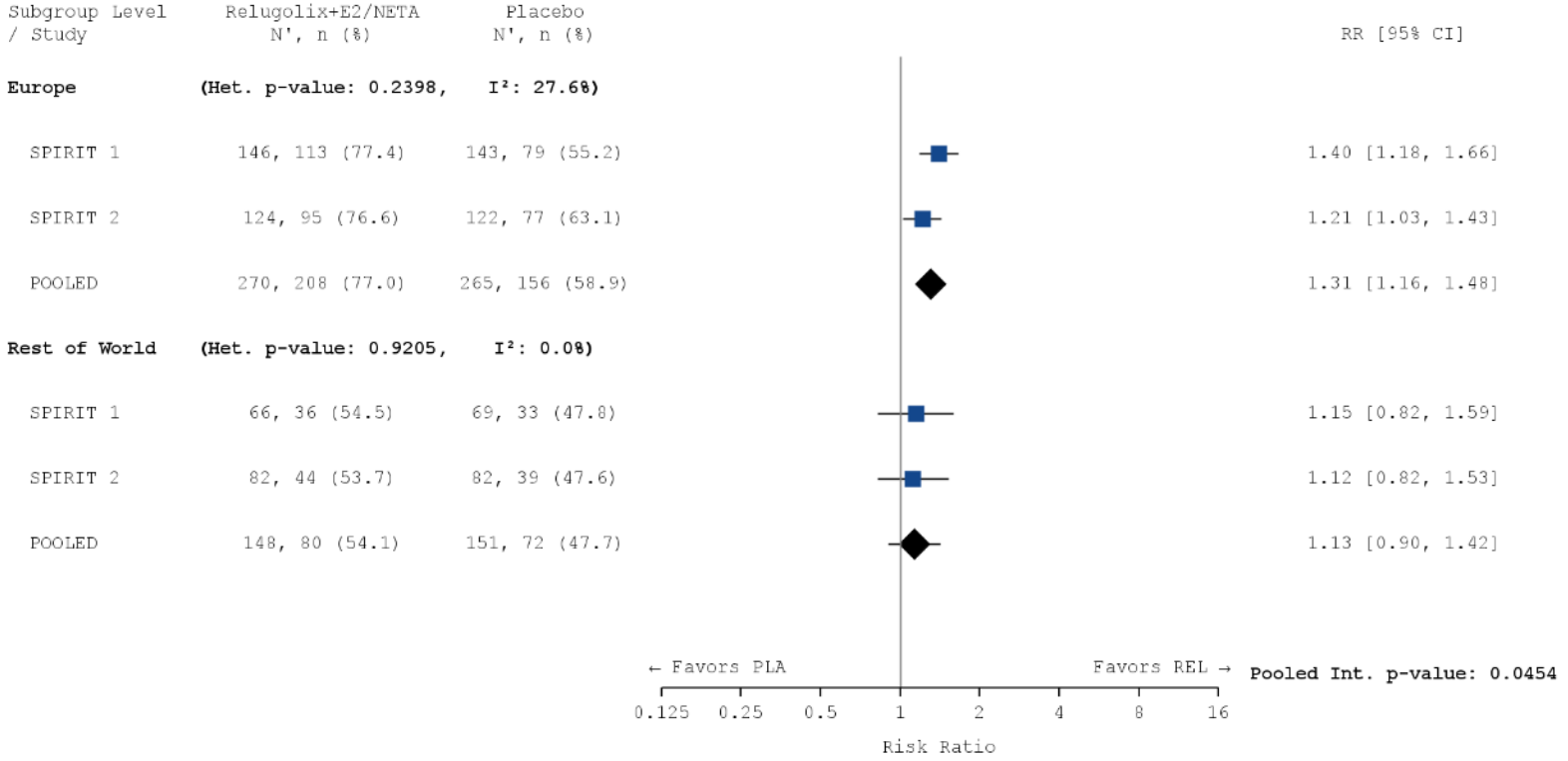


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

2.1.7.5 Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impariment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)

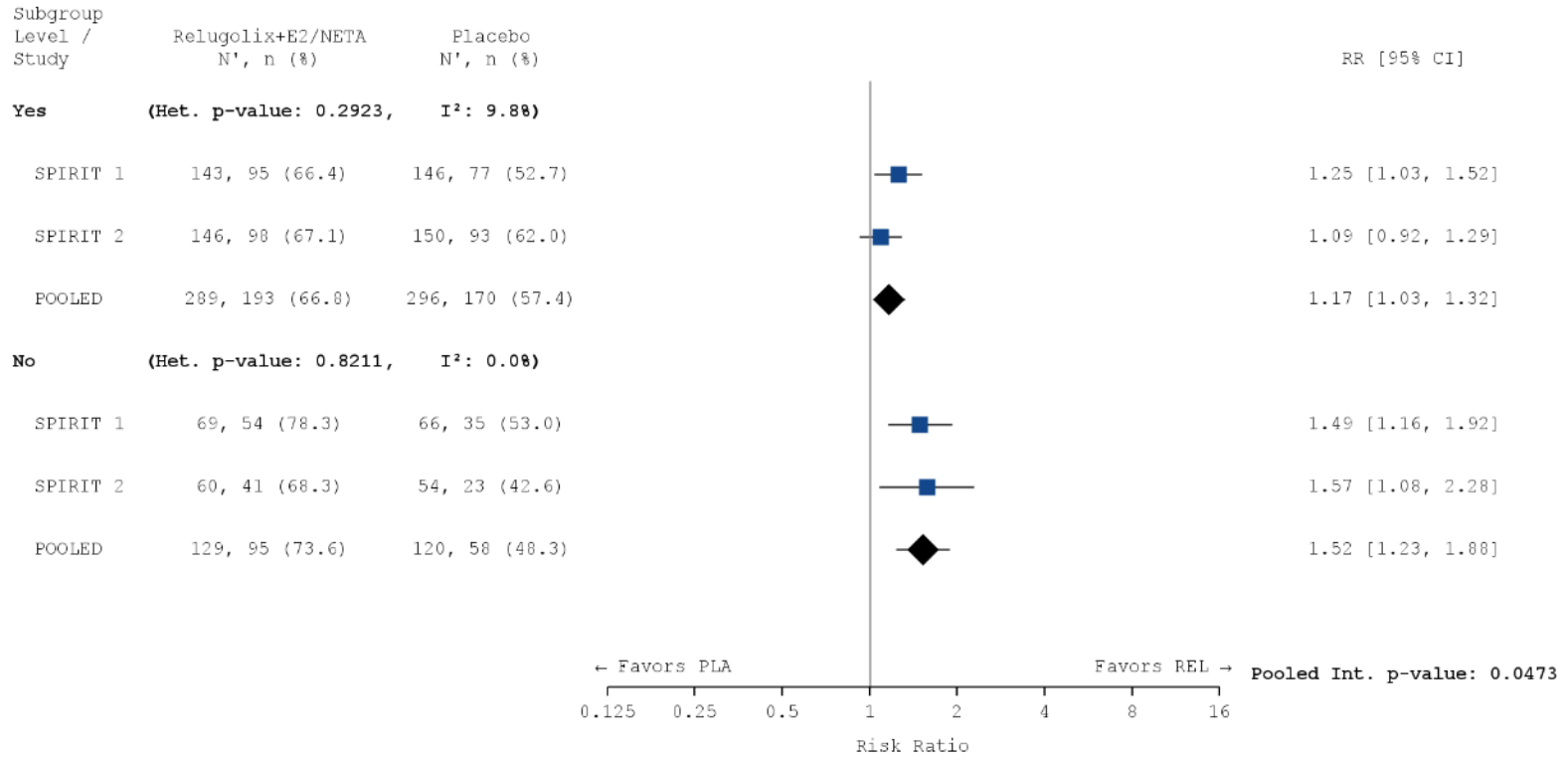
Figure 2.8.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impariment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

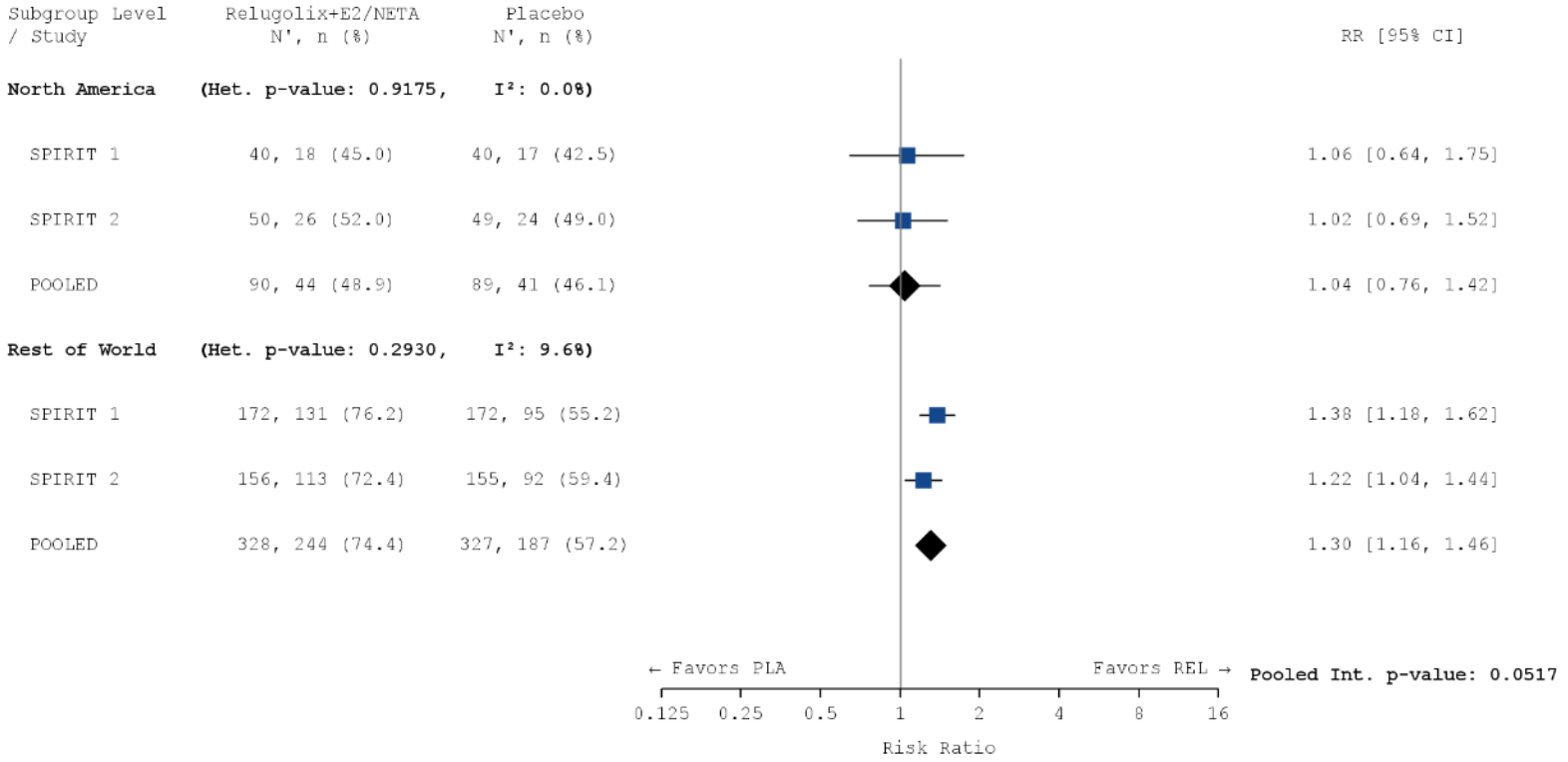
Figure 2.8.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

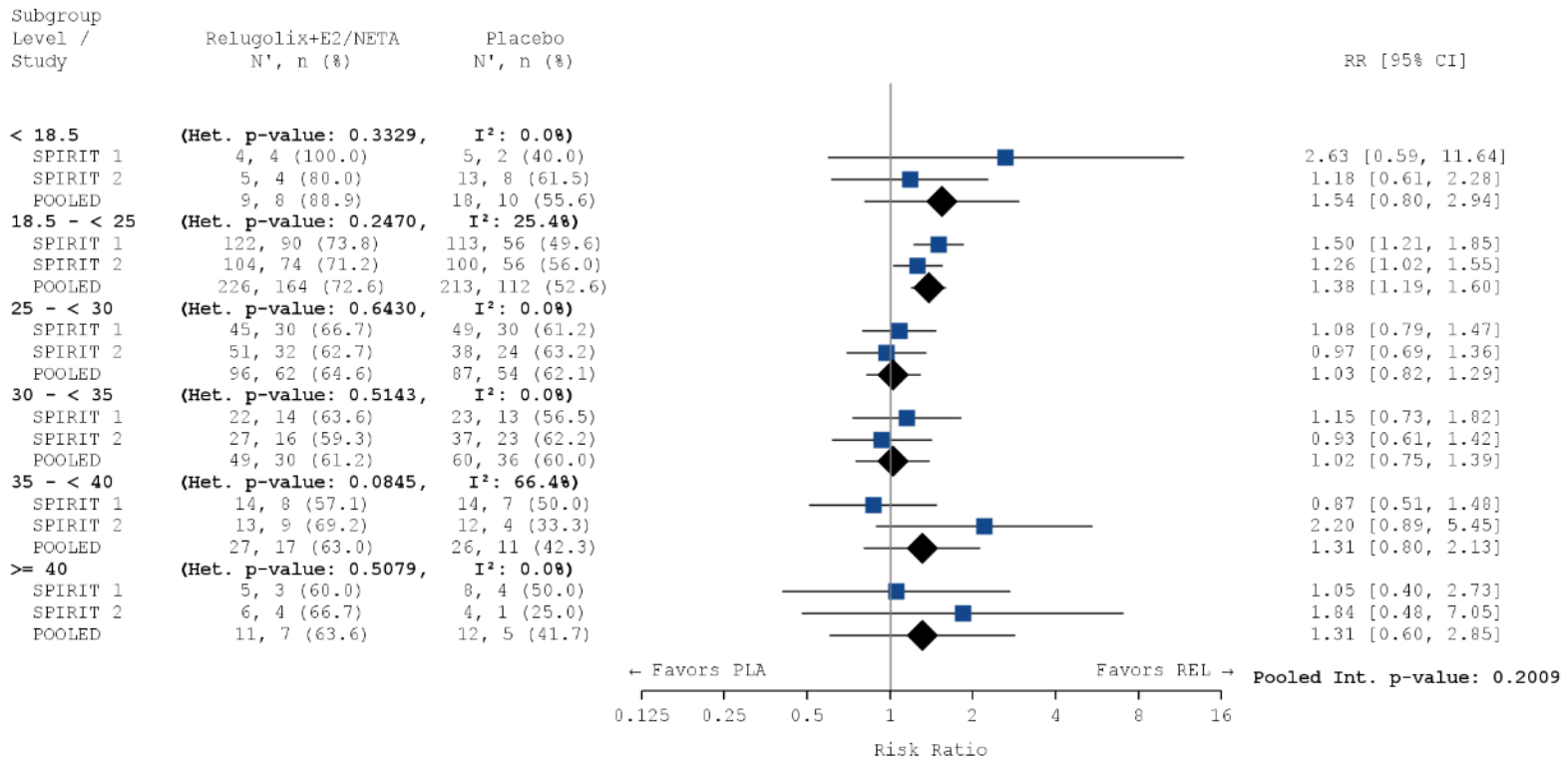
Figure 2.8.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

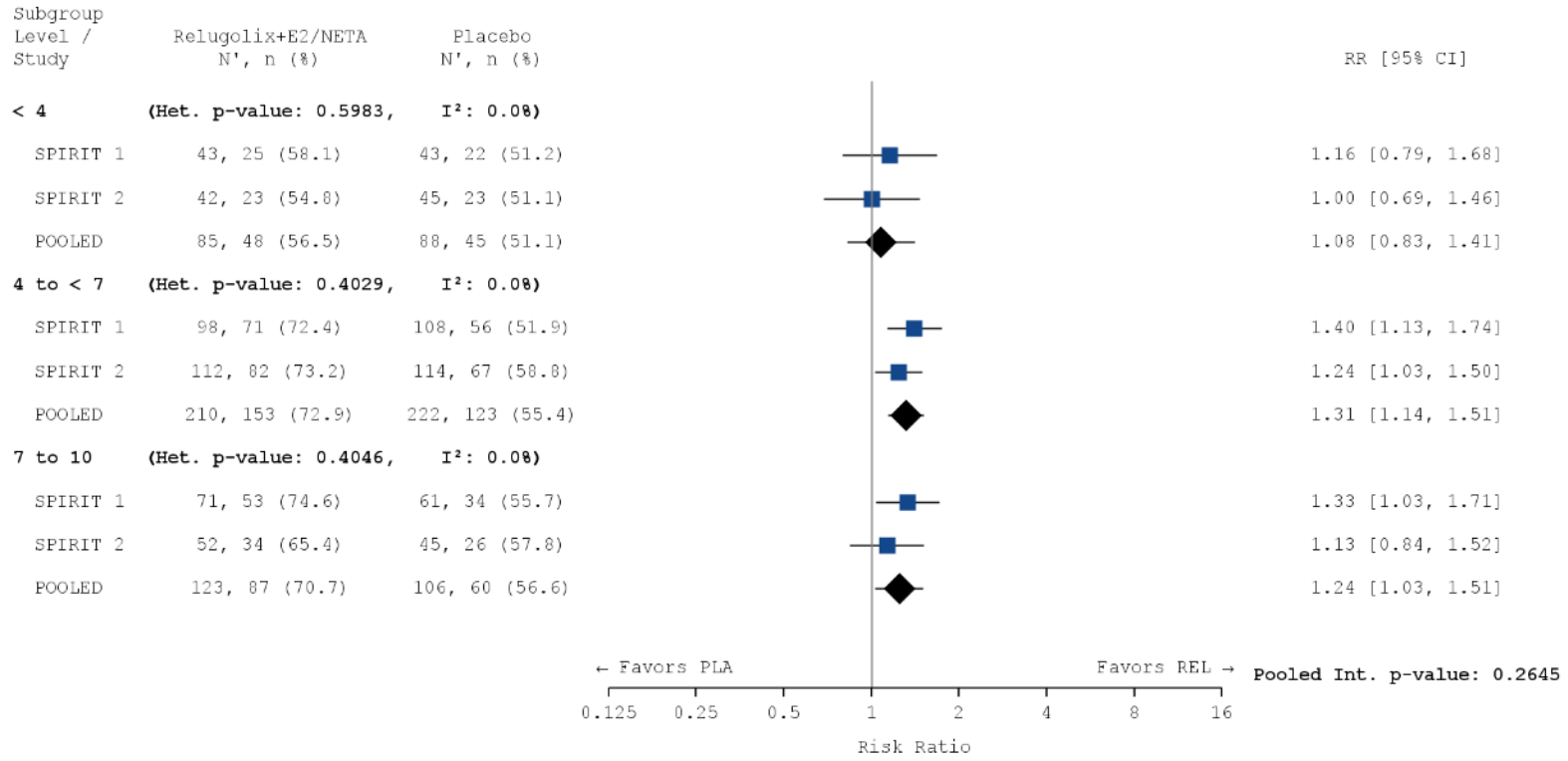
Figure 2.8.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

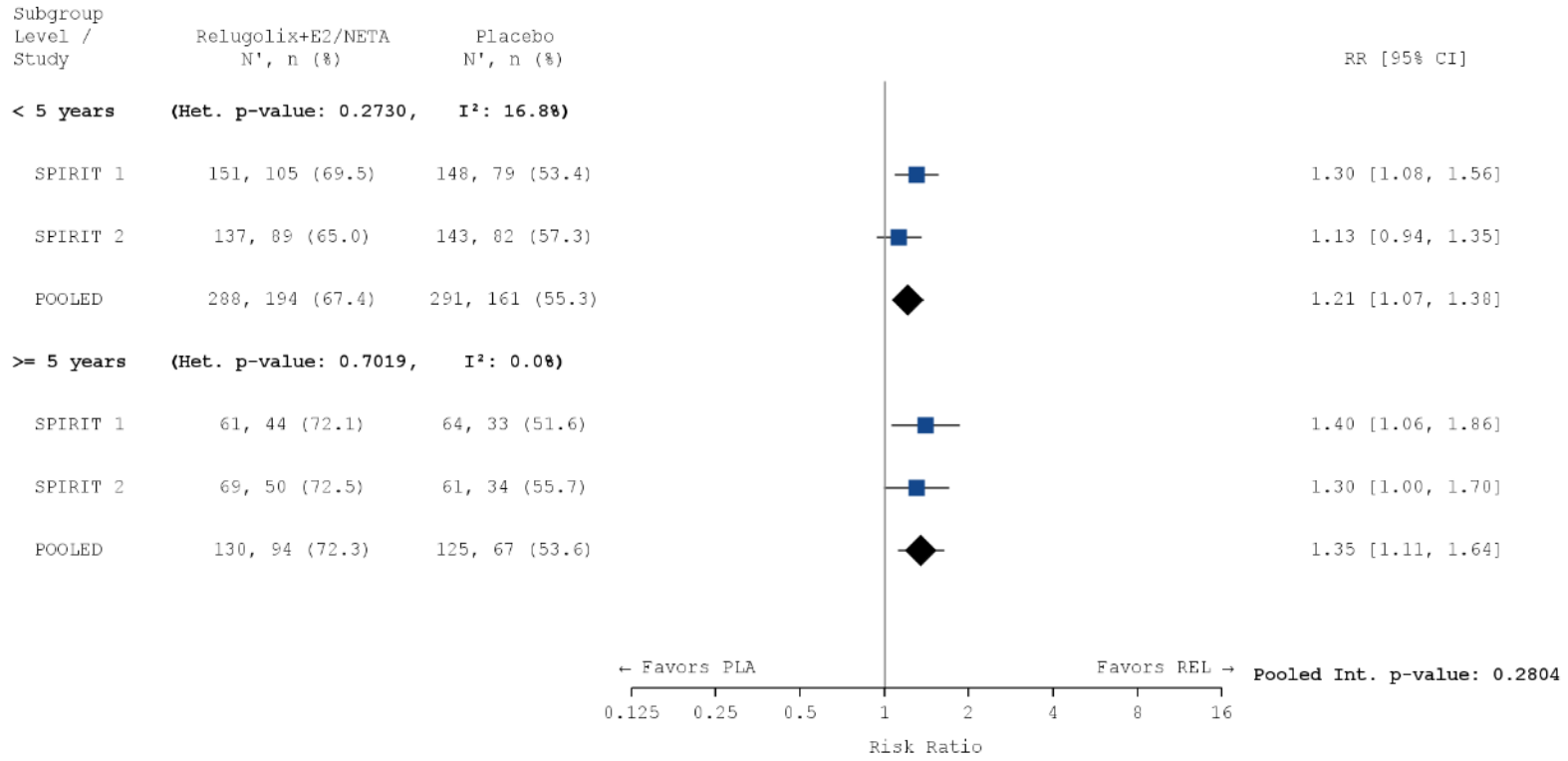
Figure 2.8.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

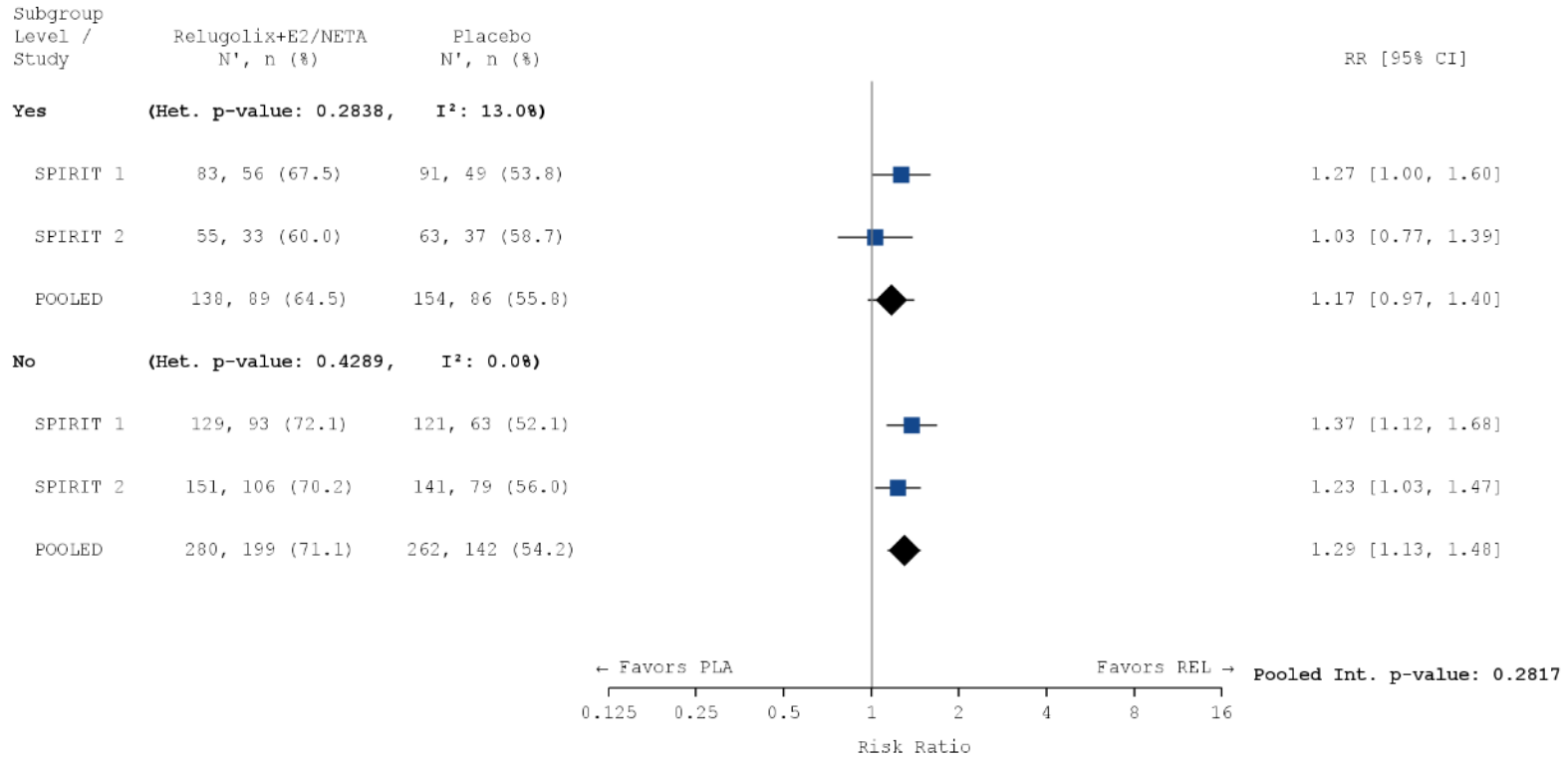
Figure 2.8.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

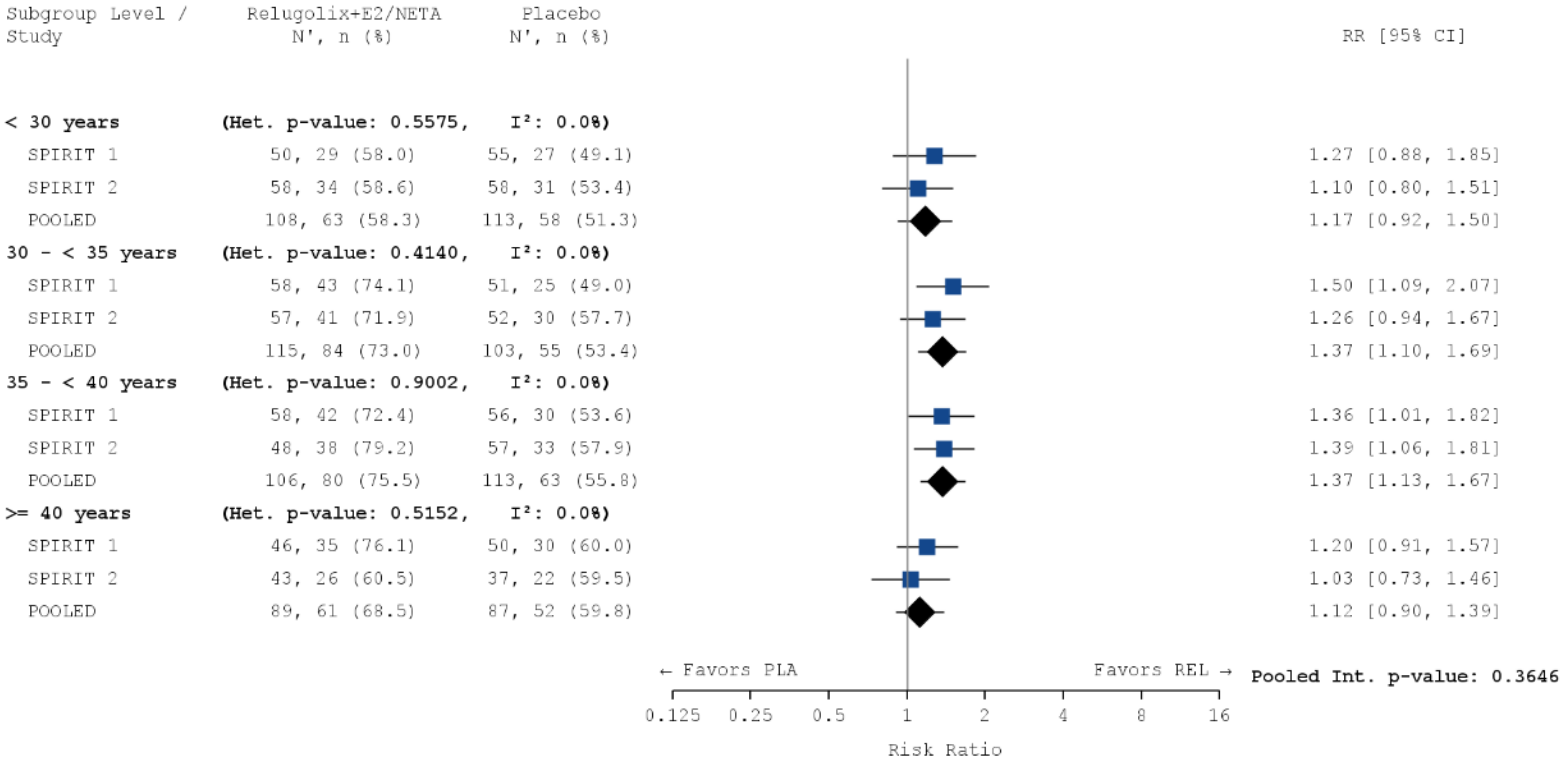
Figure 2.8.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

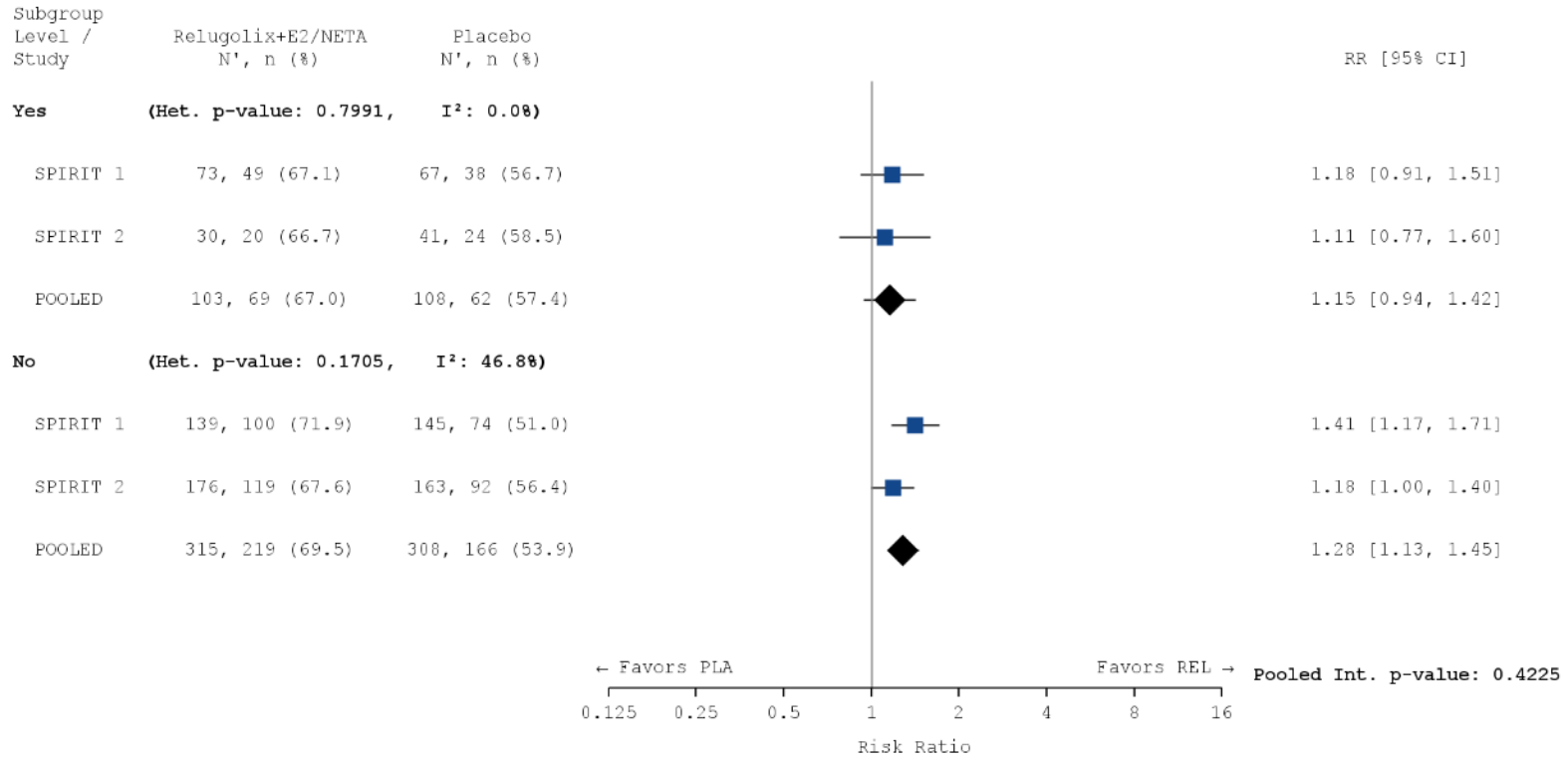
Figure 2.8.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

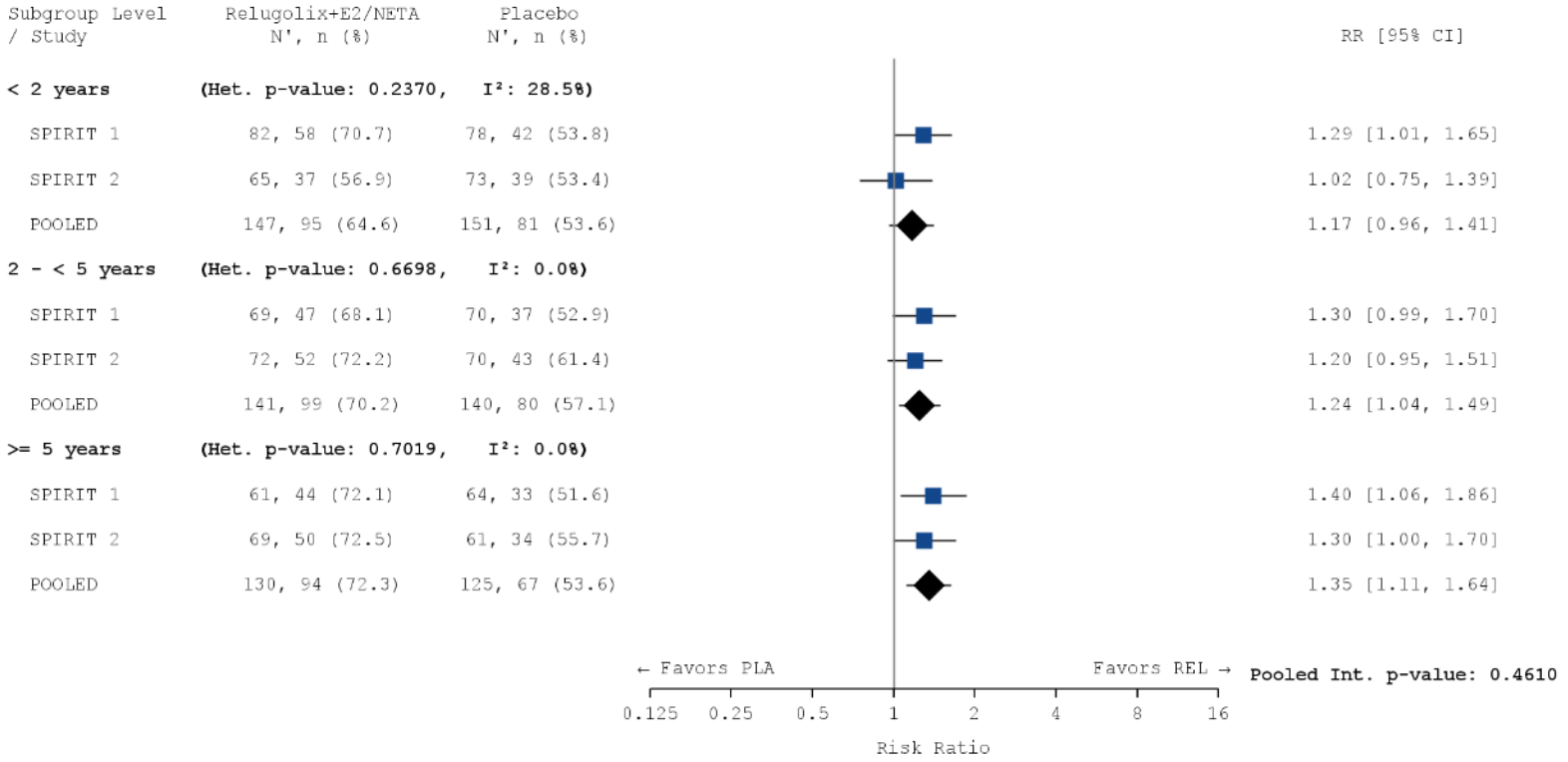
Figure 2.8.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

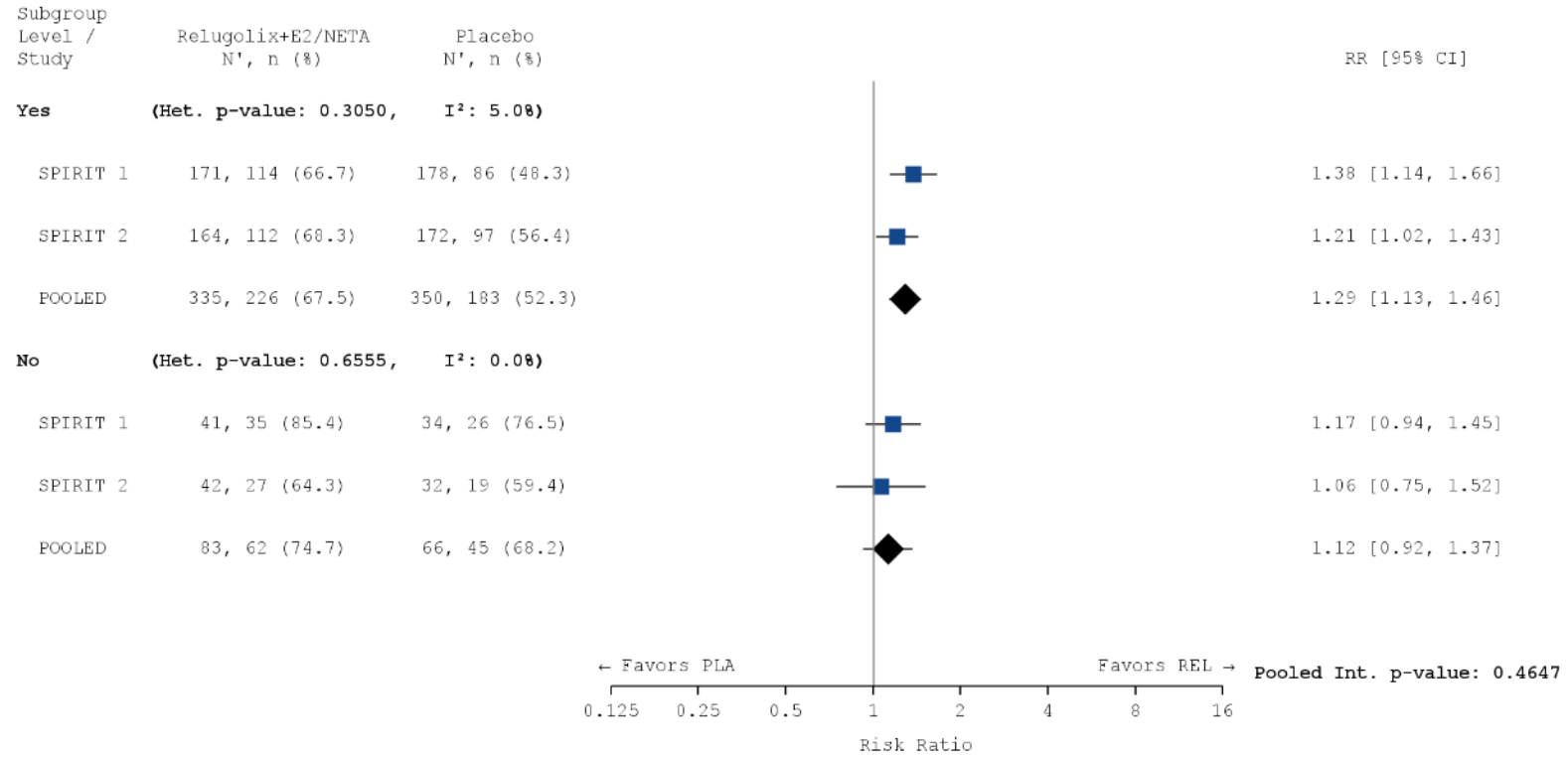
Figure 2.8.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

Figure 2.8.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
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Figure 2.8.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
AFSE stage

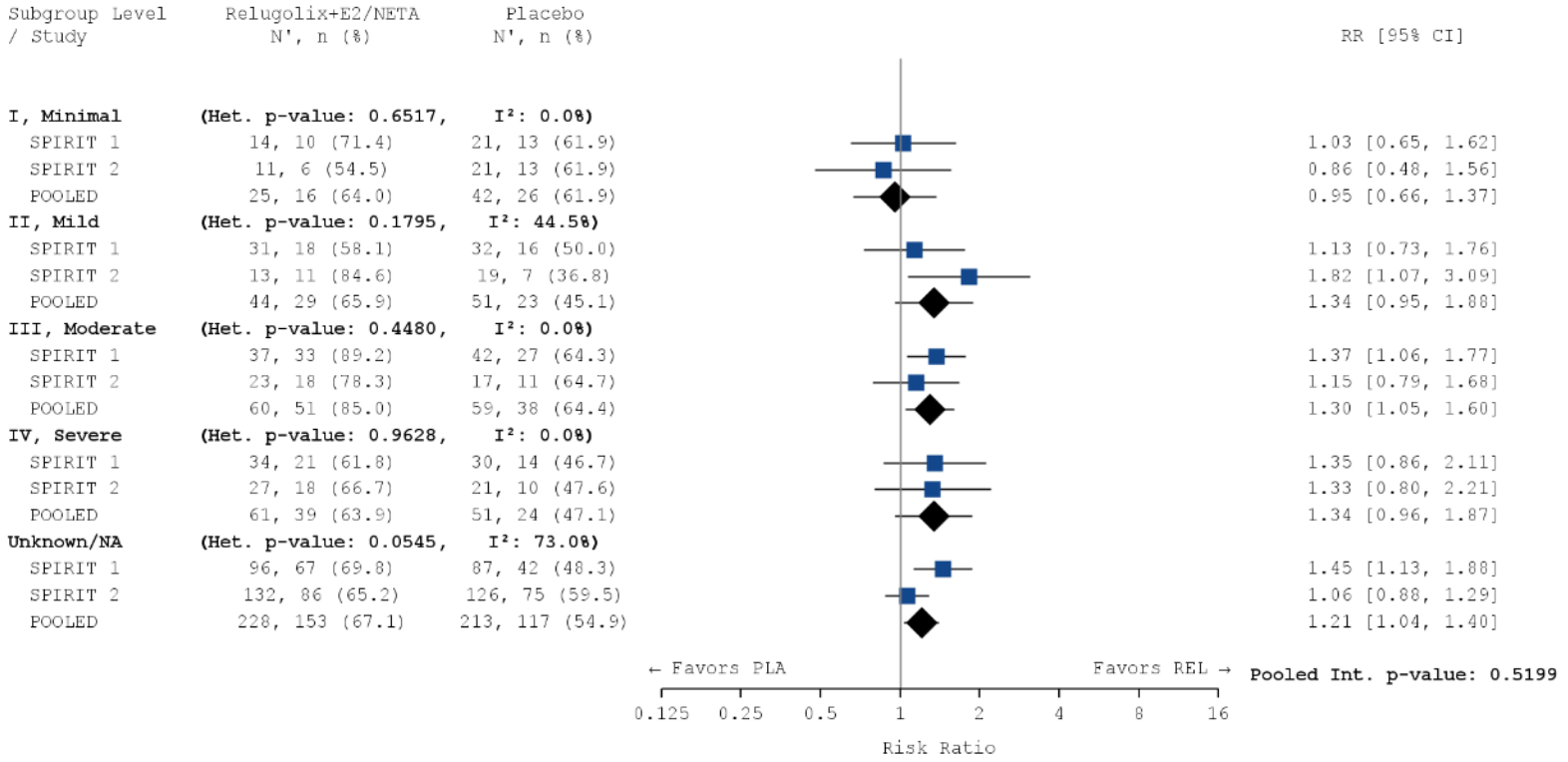

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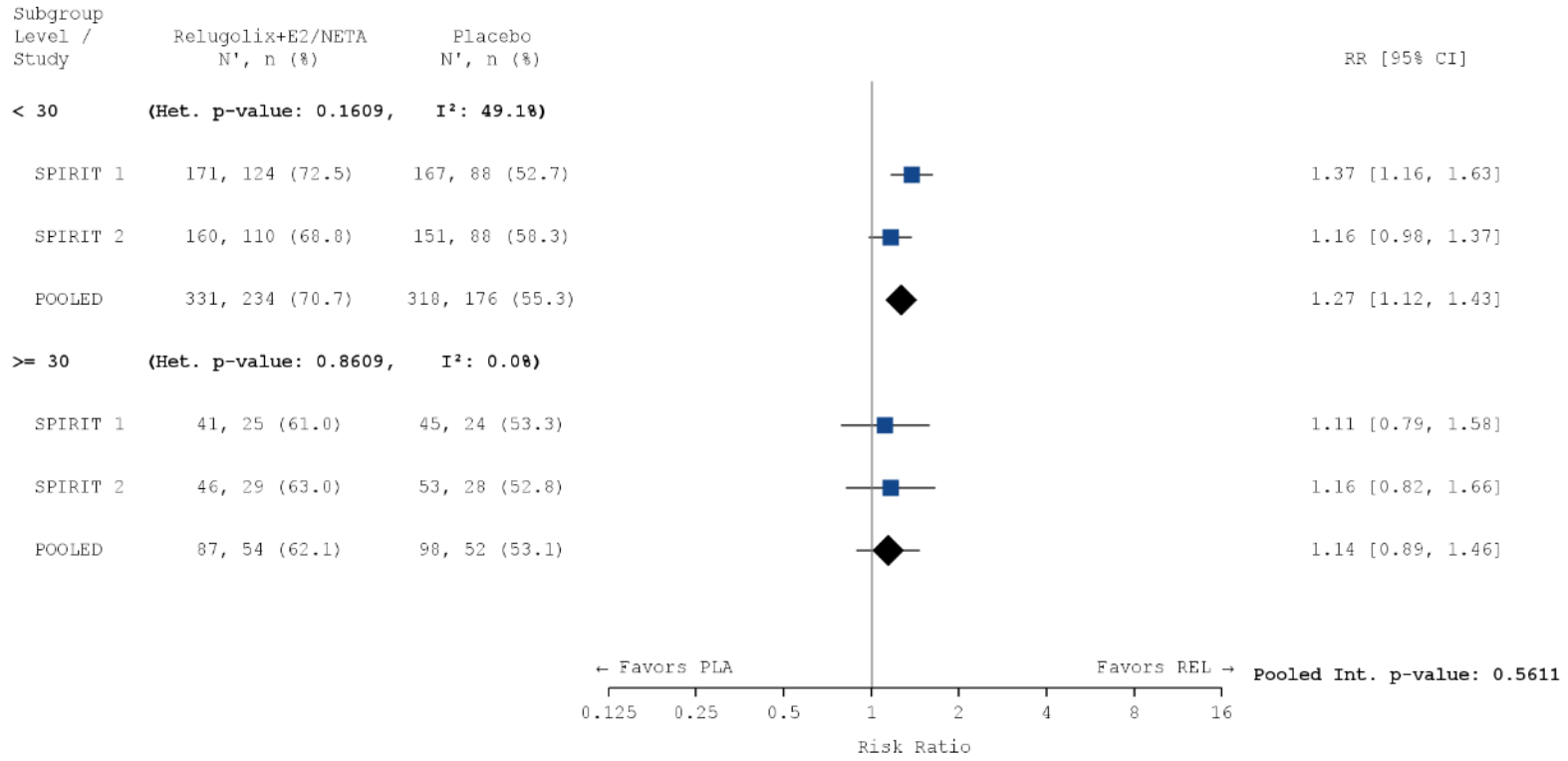
Figure 2.8.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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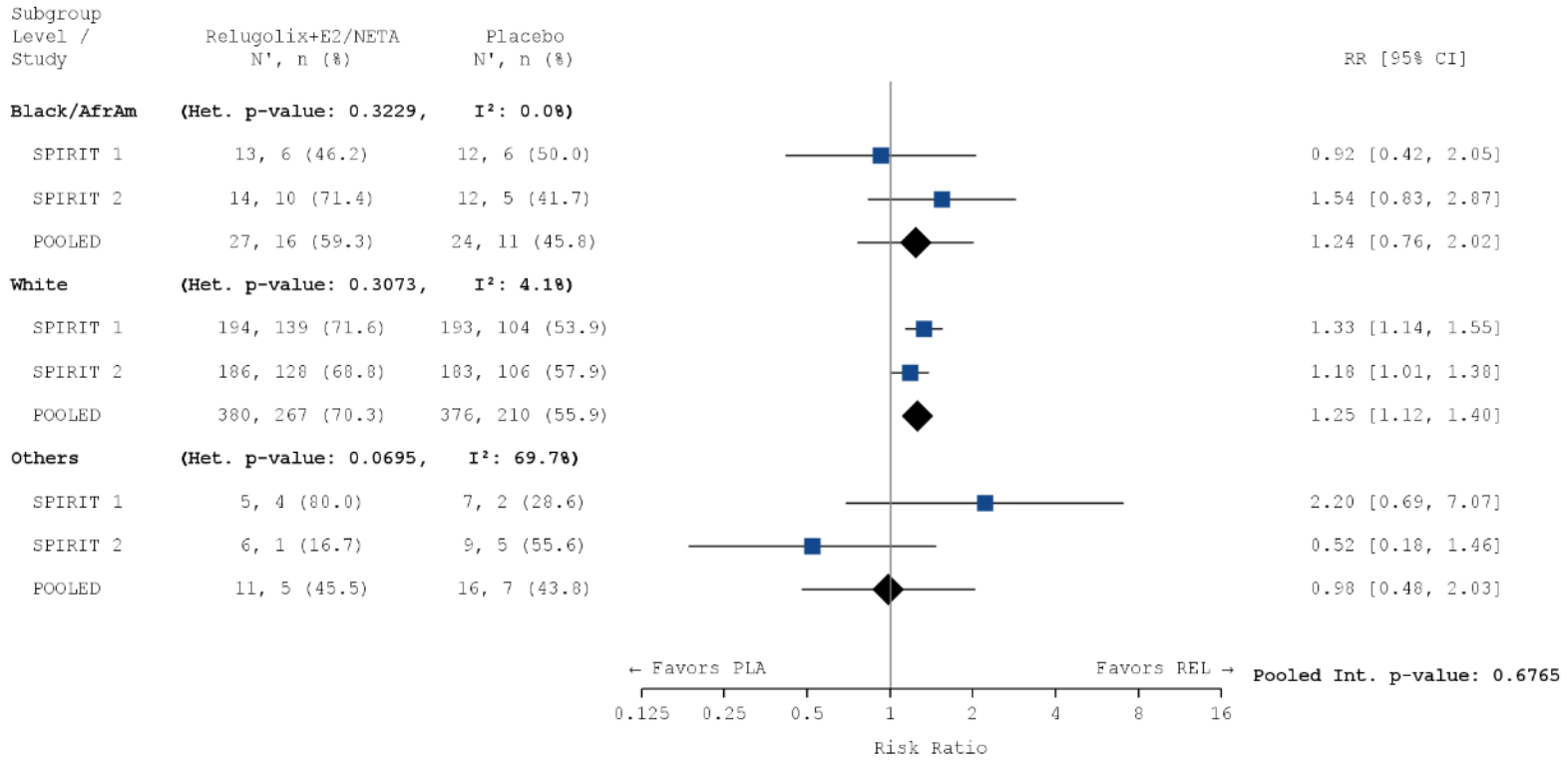
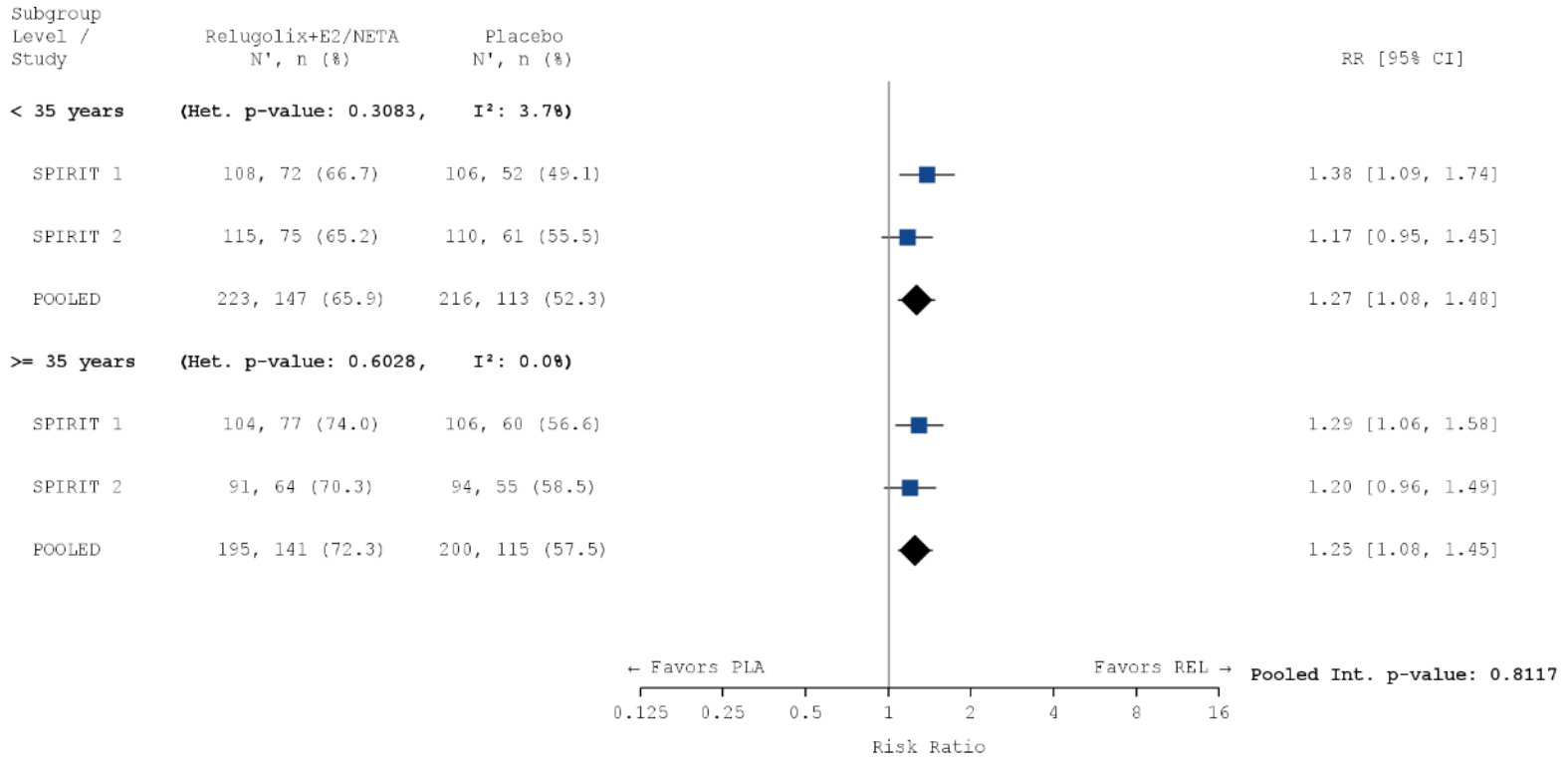
Figure 2.8.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

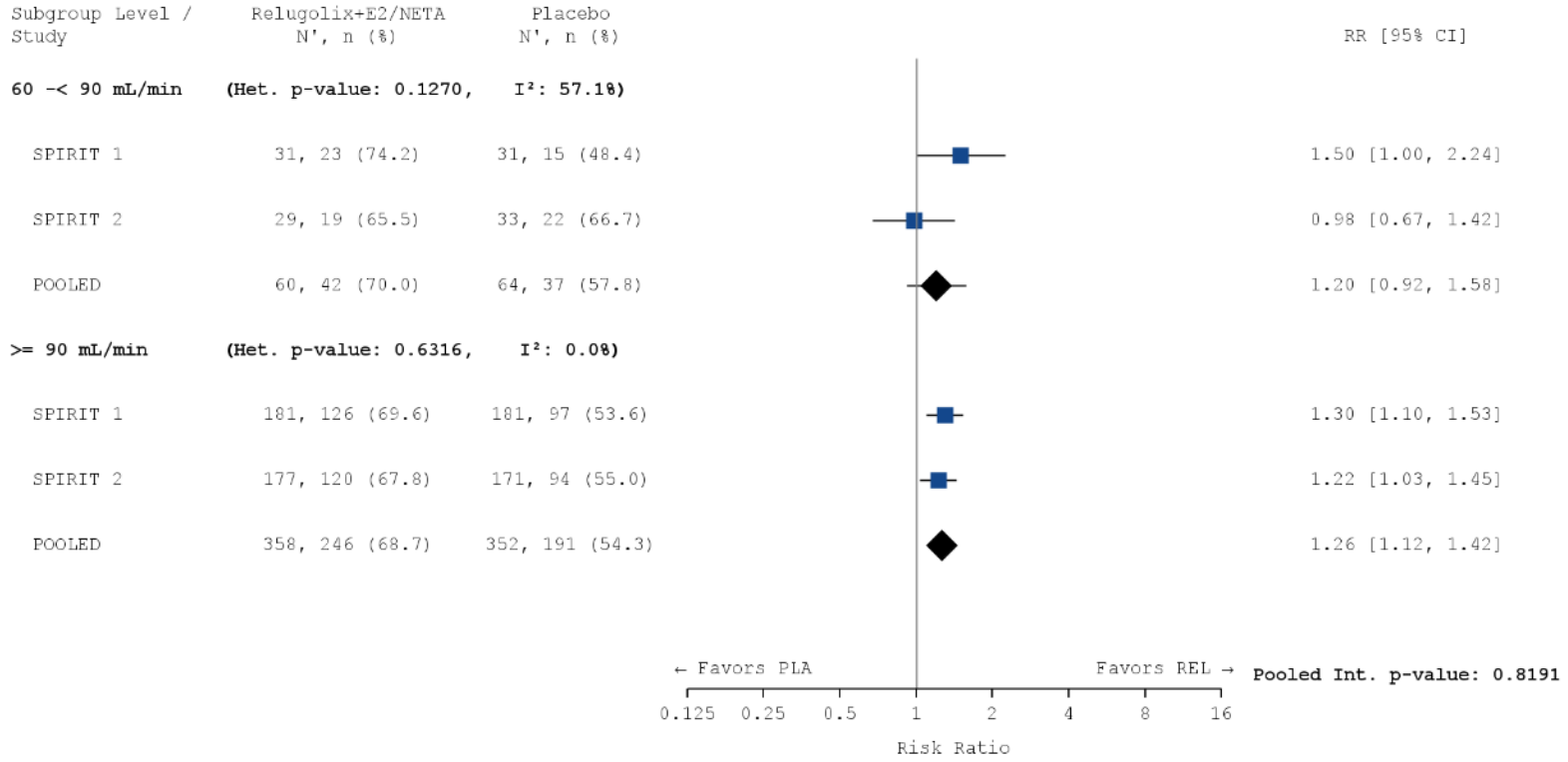
Figure 2.8.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

Figure 2.8.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Renal function



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SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
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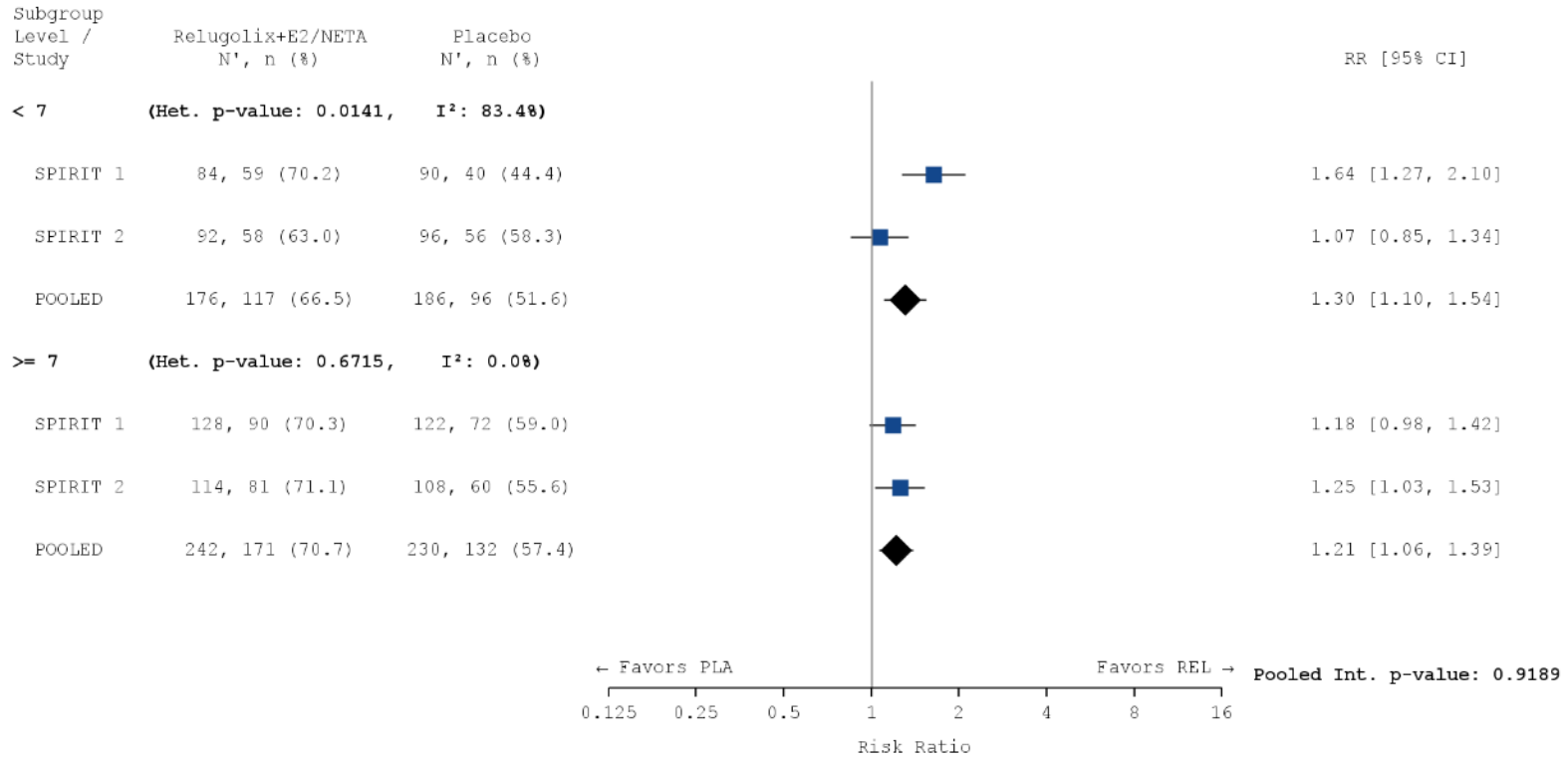
Figure 2.8.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline

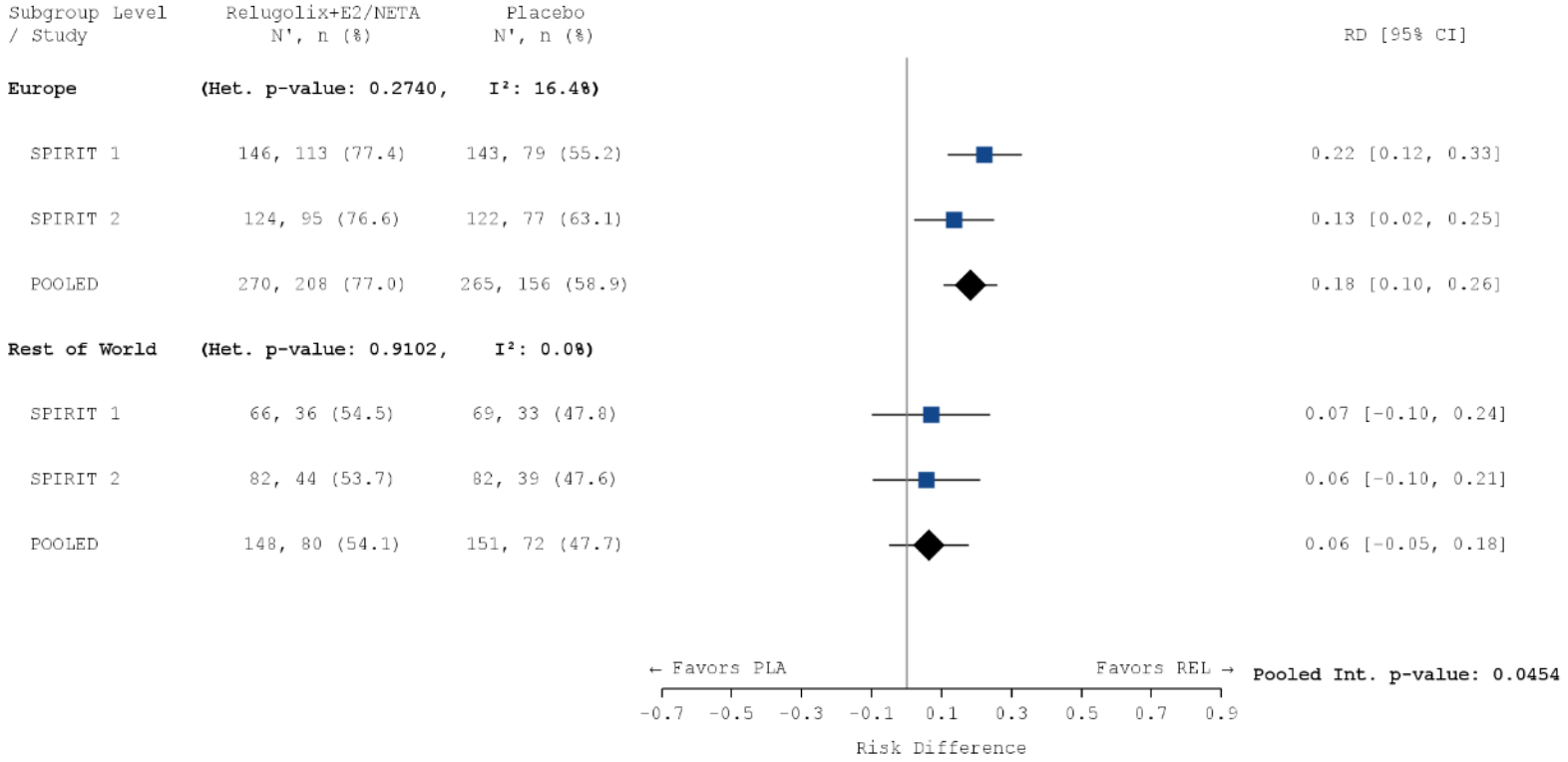


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

2.1.7.6 Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impariment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)

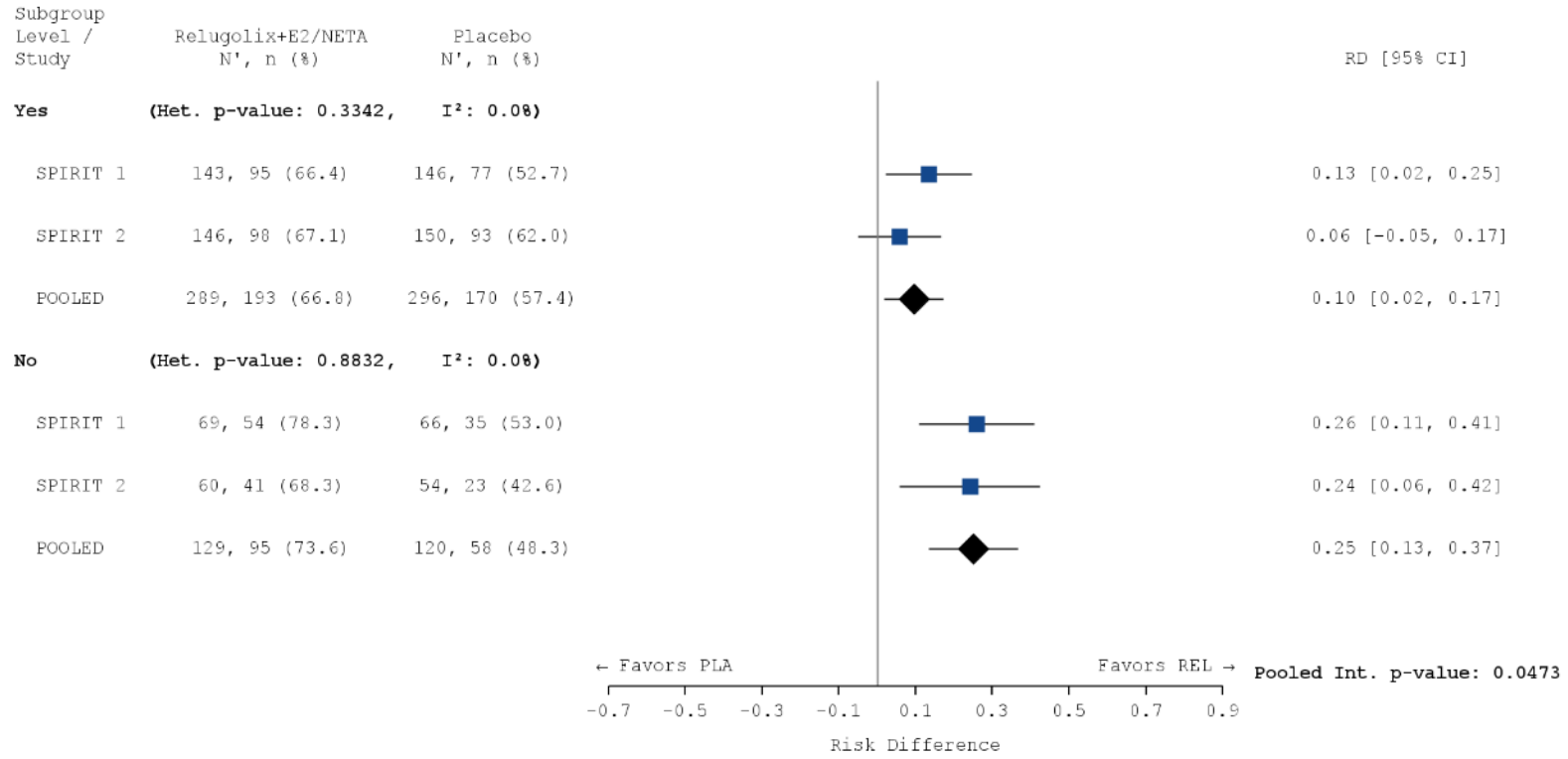
Figure 2.8.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impariment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

Figure 2.8.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



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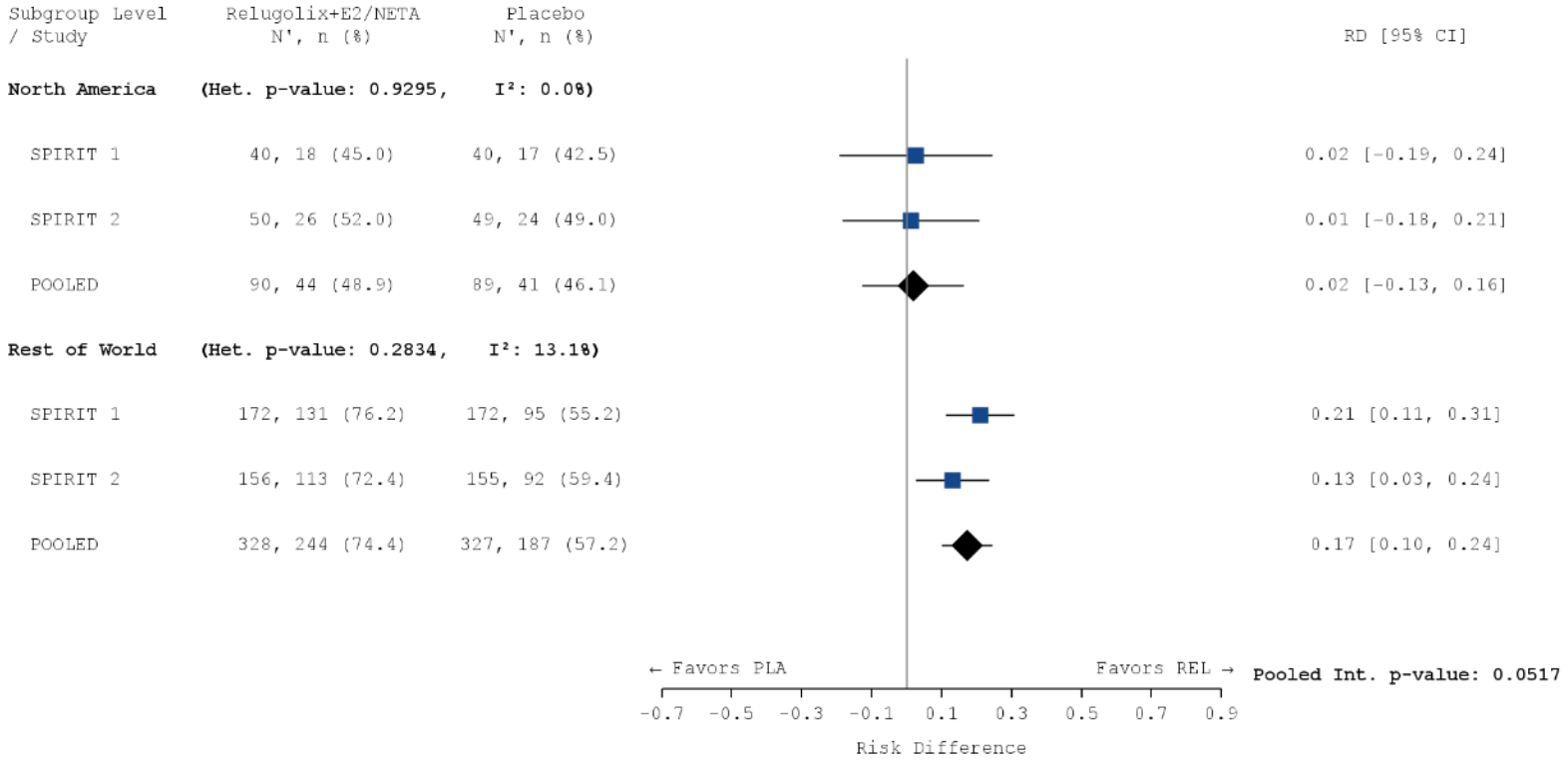
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

Figure 2.8.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



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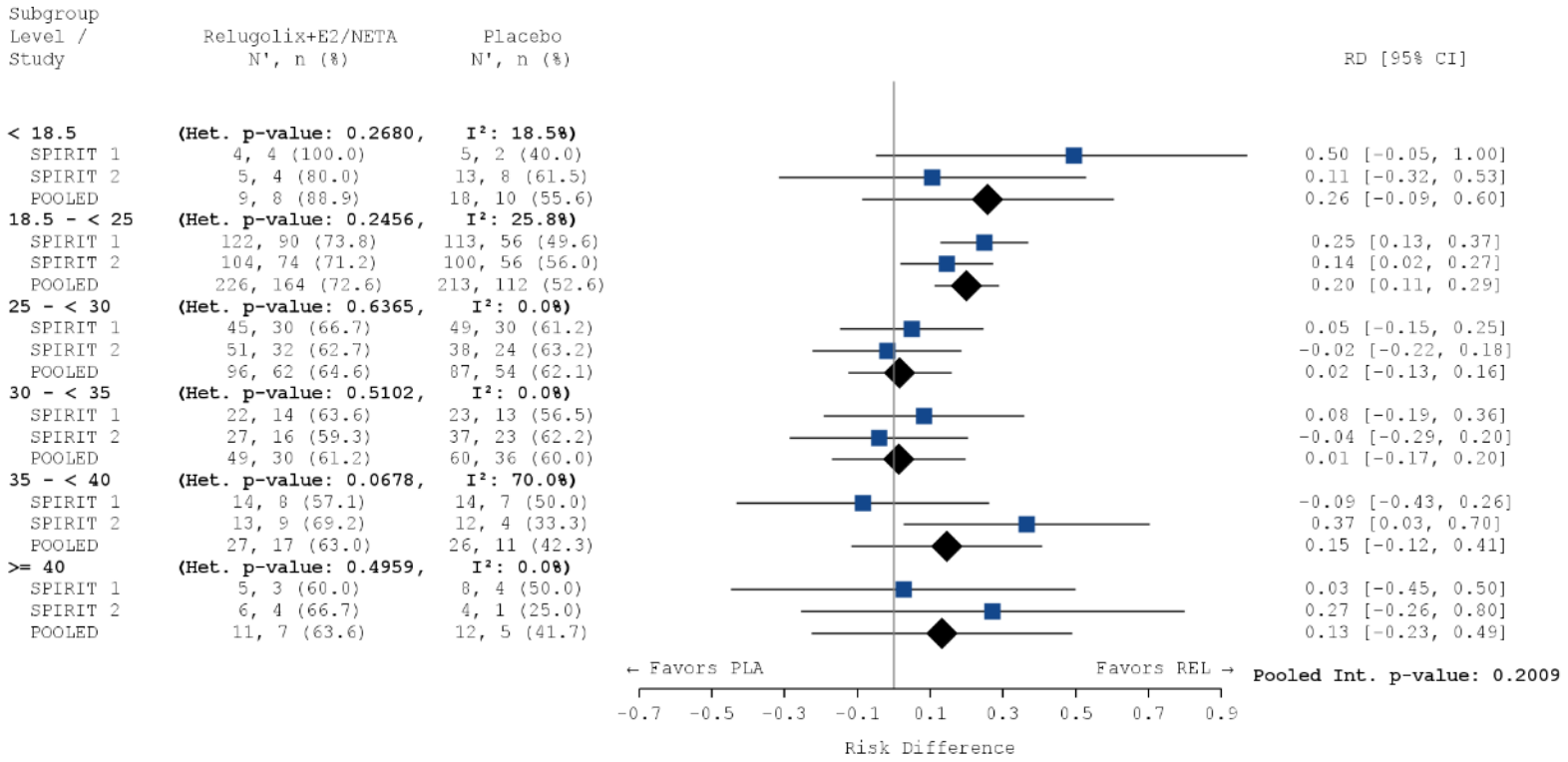
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

Figure 2.8.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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Figure 2.8.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline

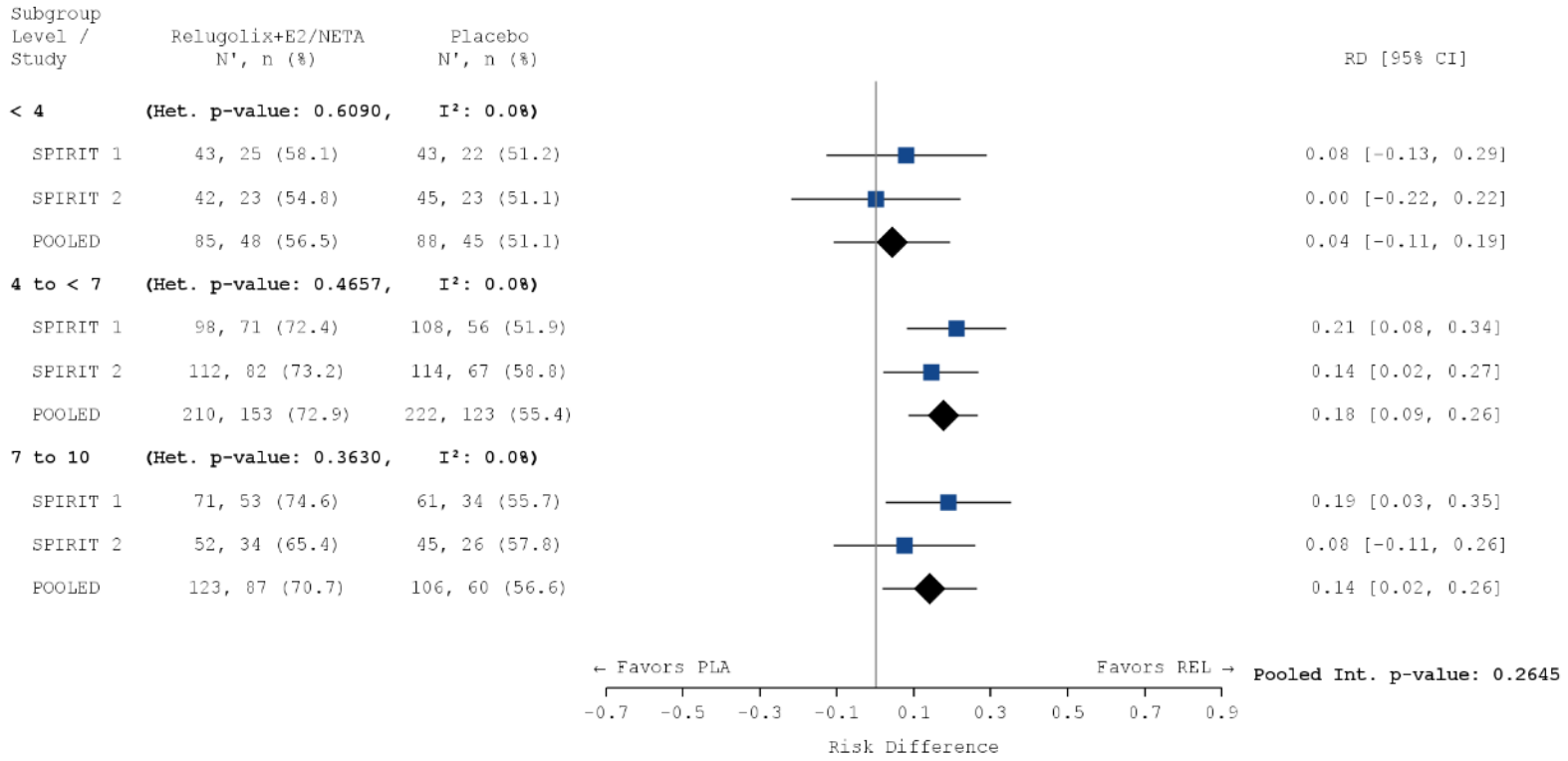

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Figure 2.8.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I

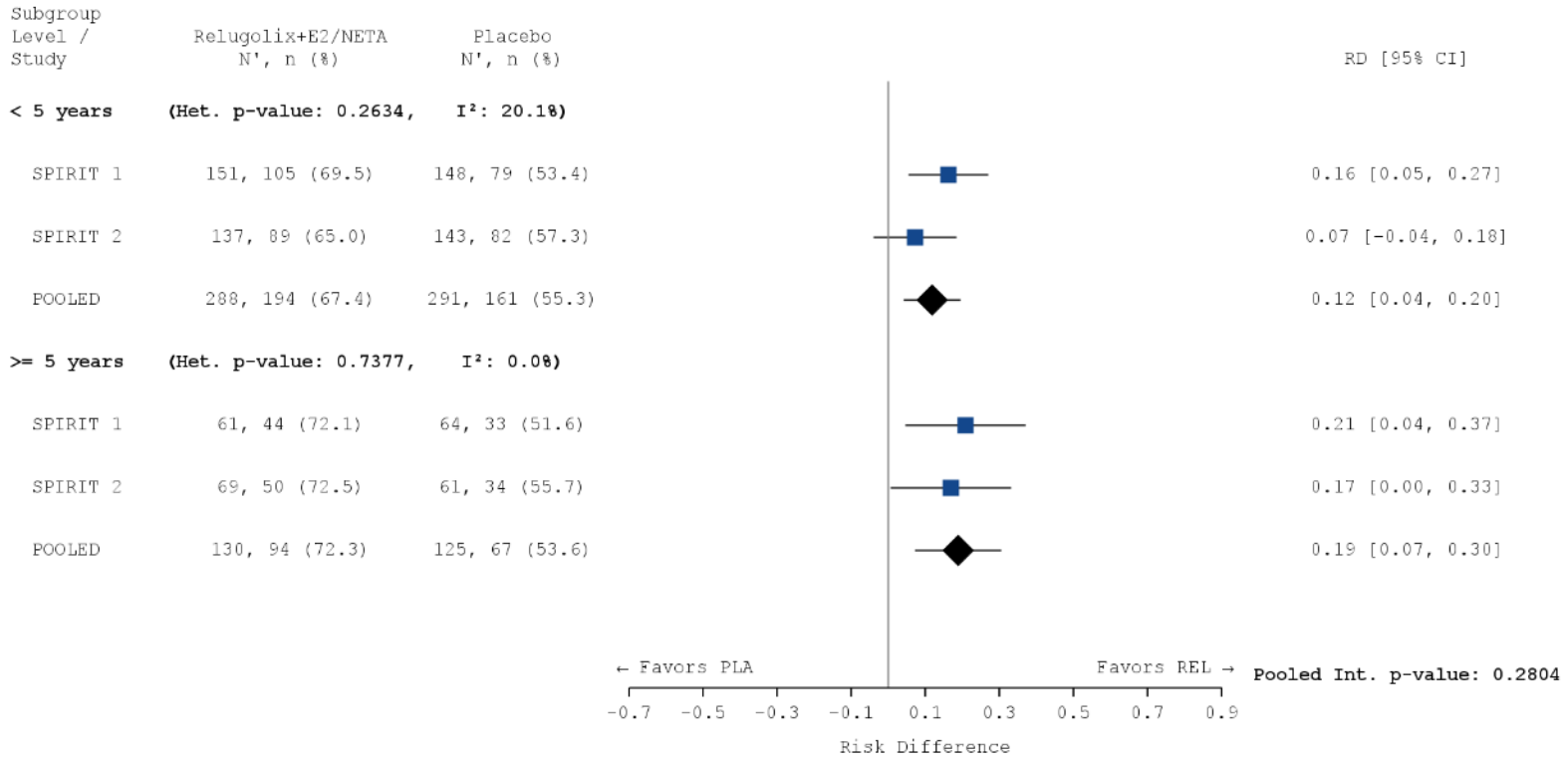

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Figure 2.8.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment

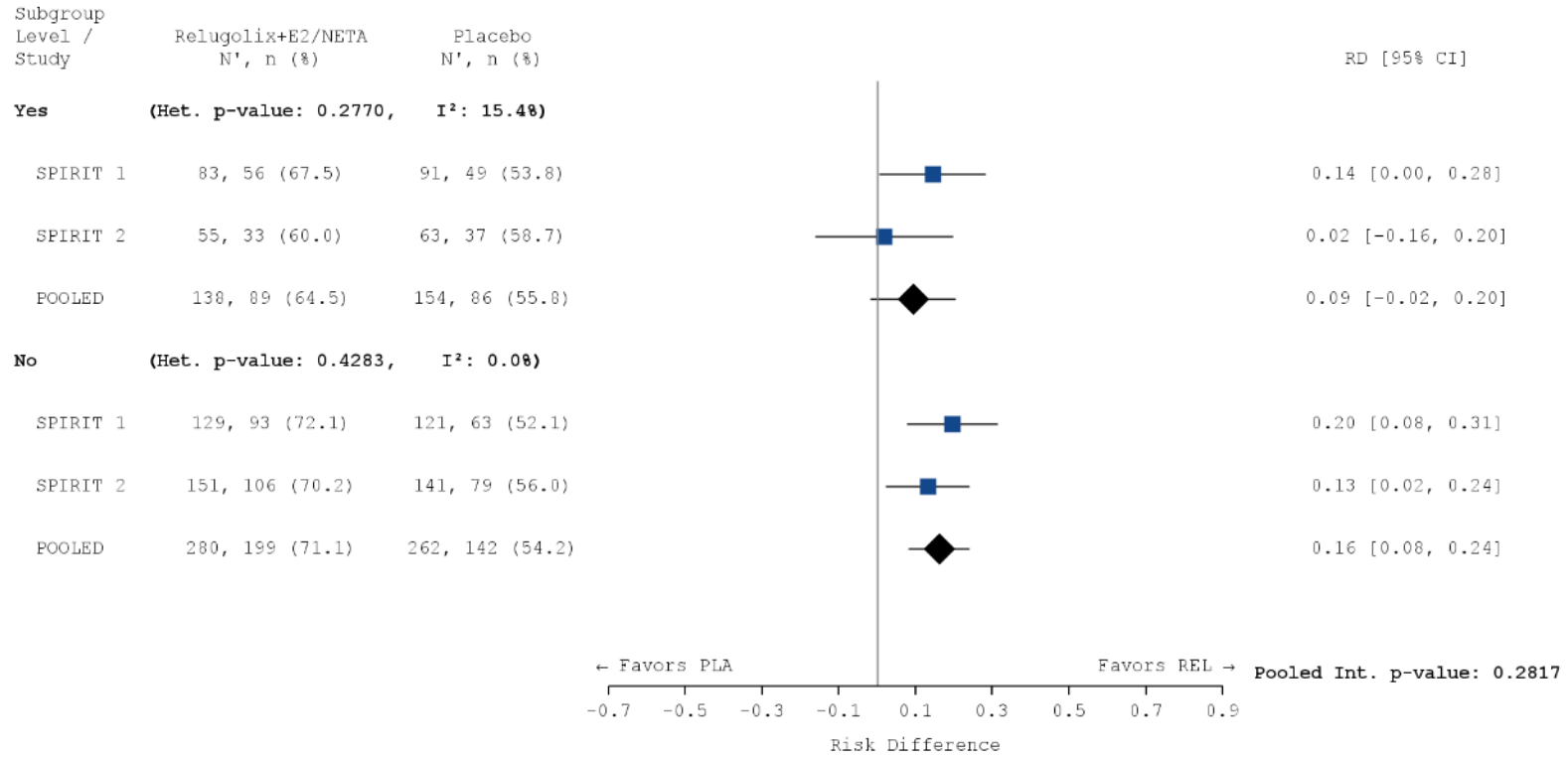

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Figure 2.8.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category II

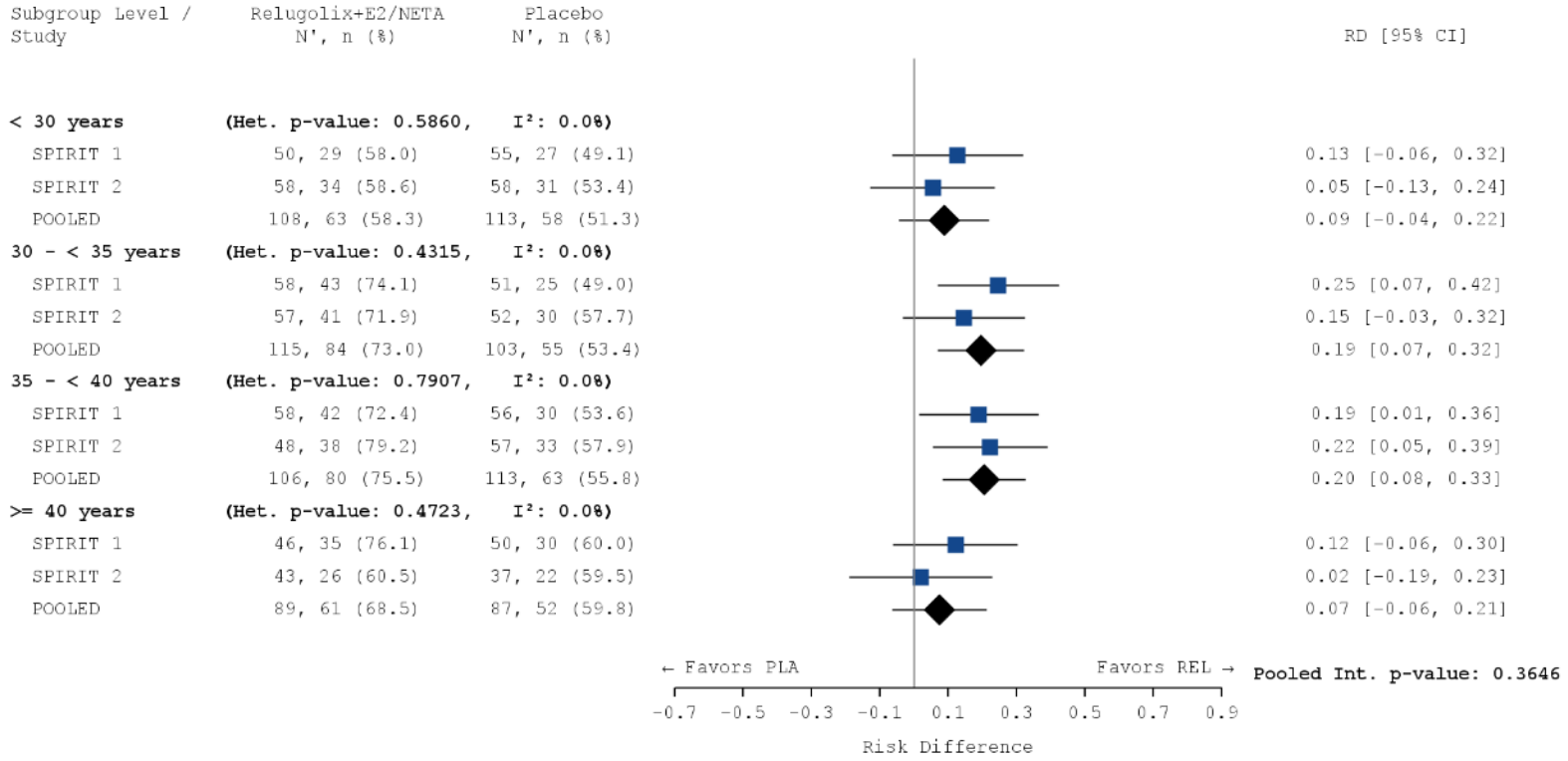

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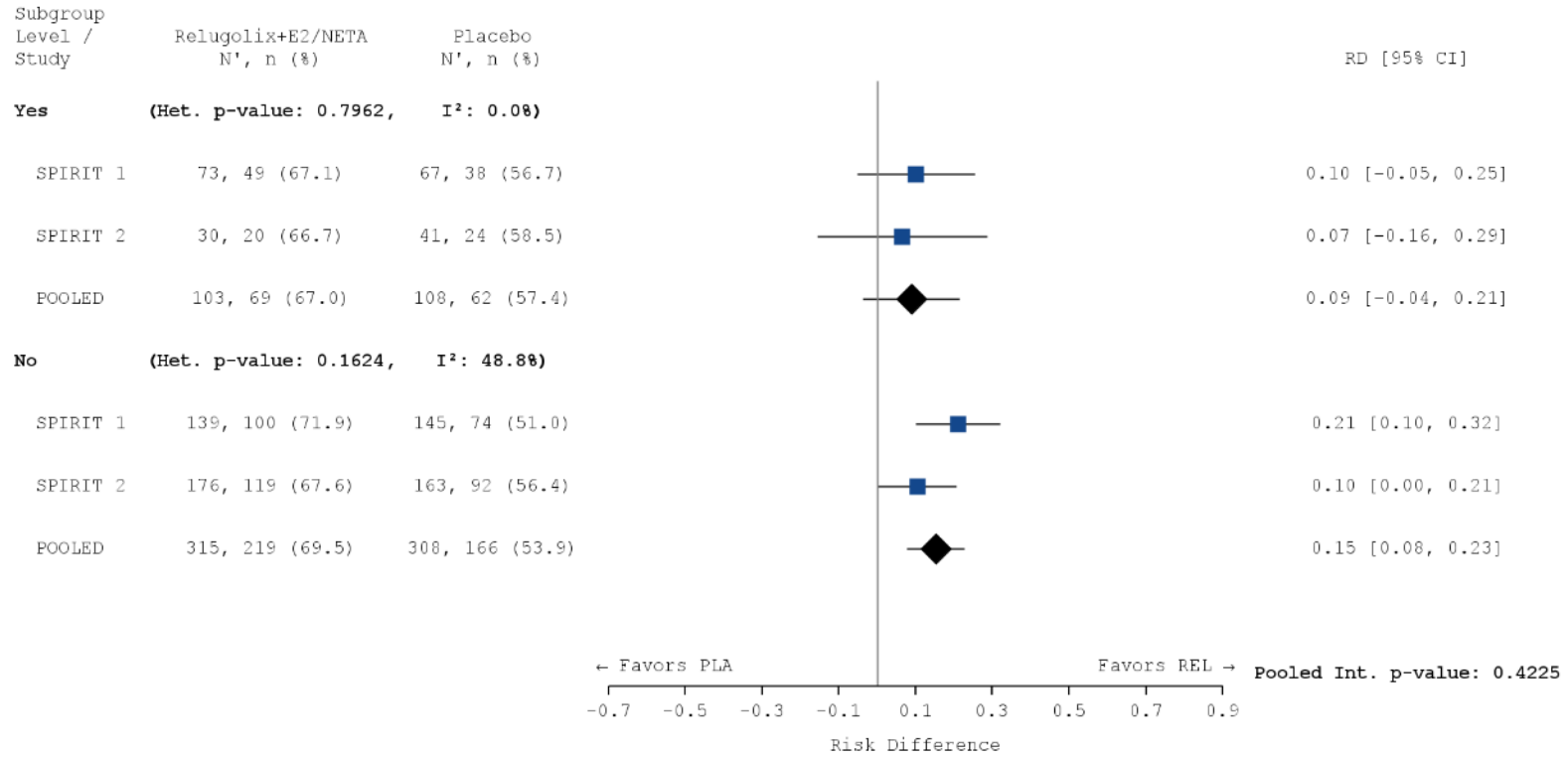
Figure 2.8.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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Figure 2.8.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II

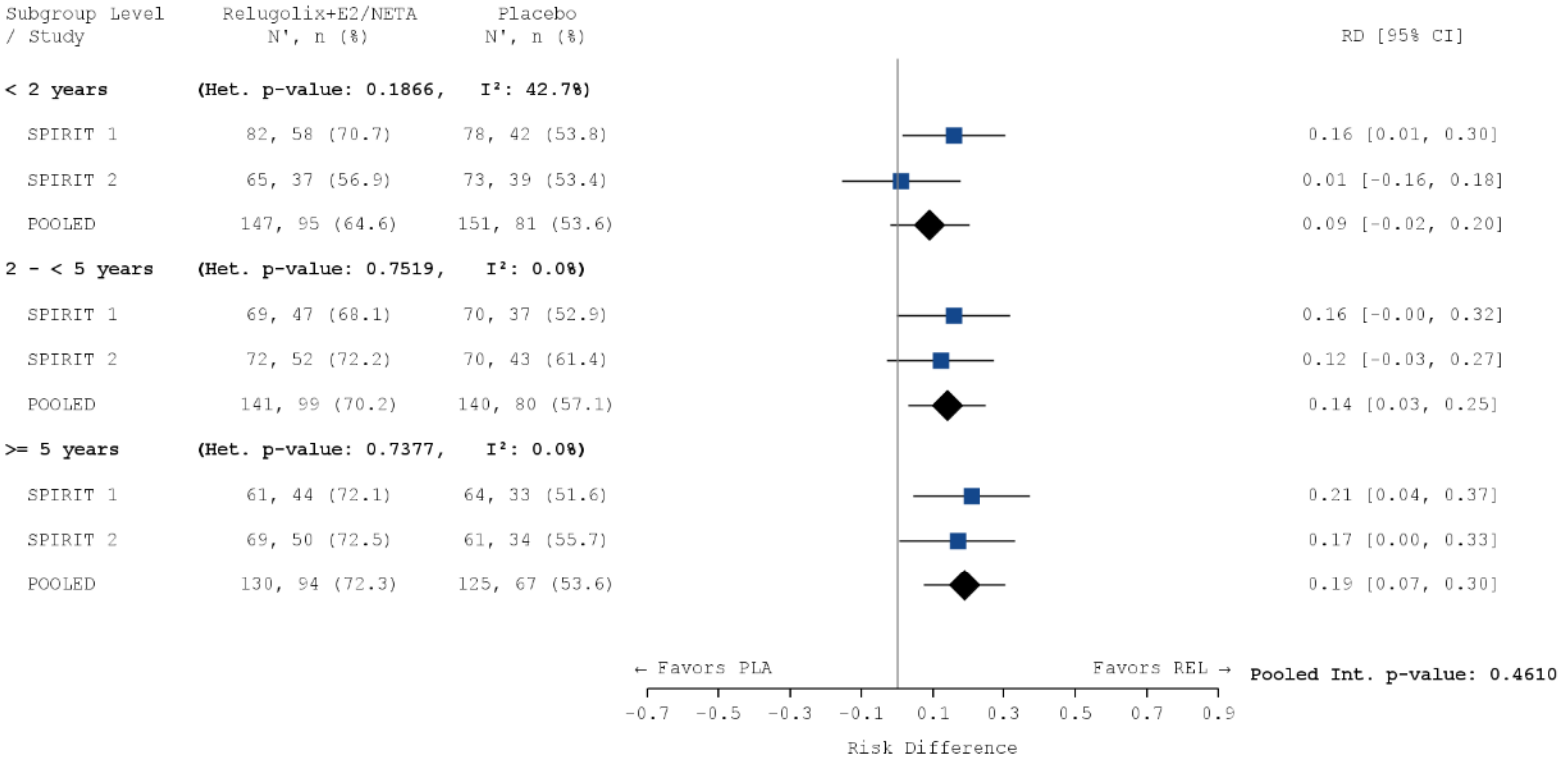

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Figure 2.8.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis

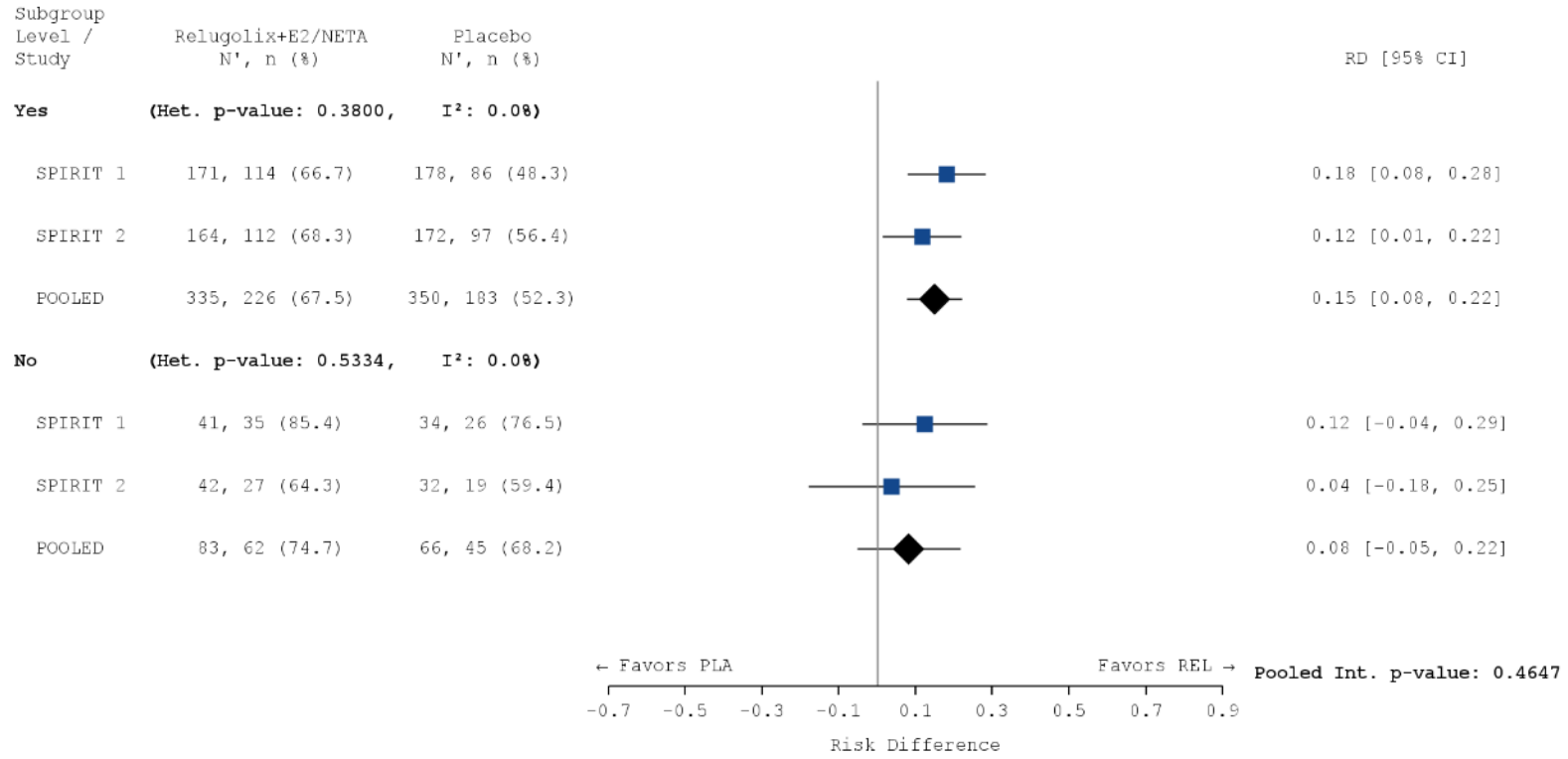

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Figure 2.8.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
AFSE stage

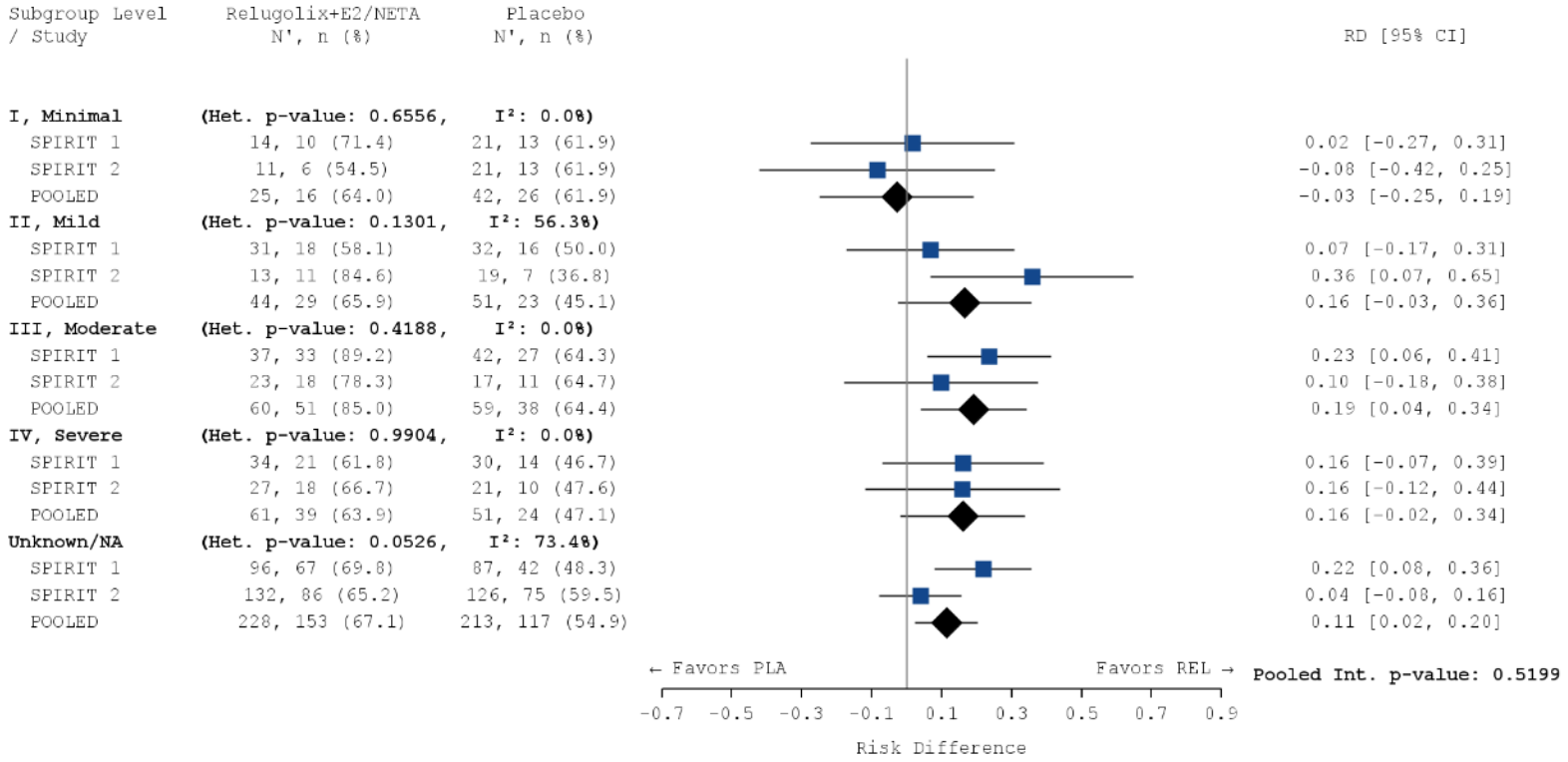

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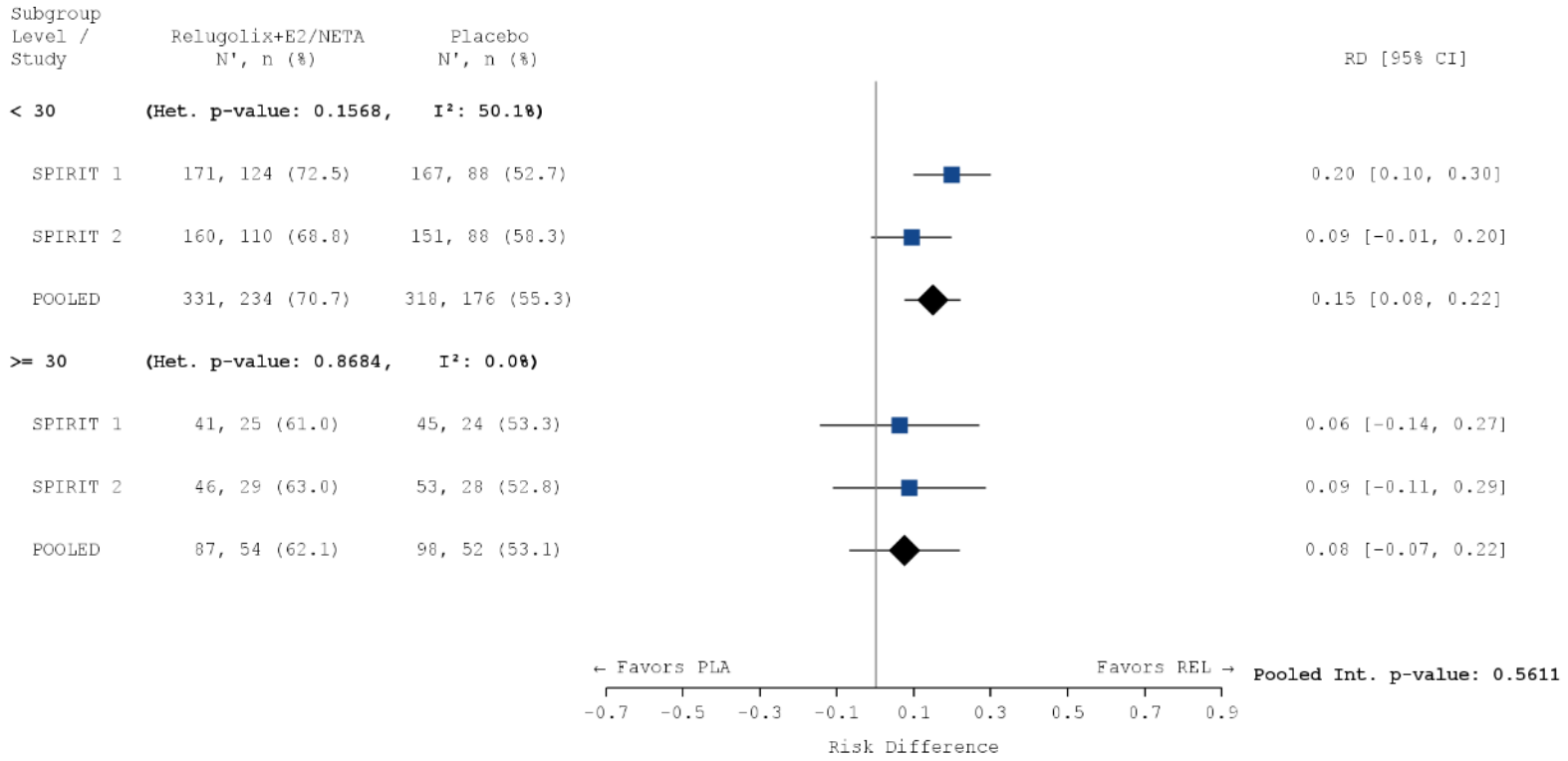
Figure 2.8.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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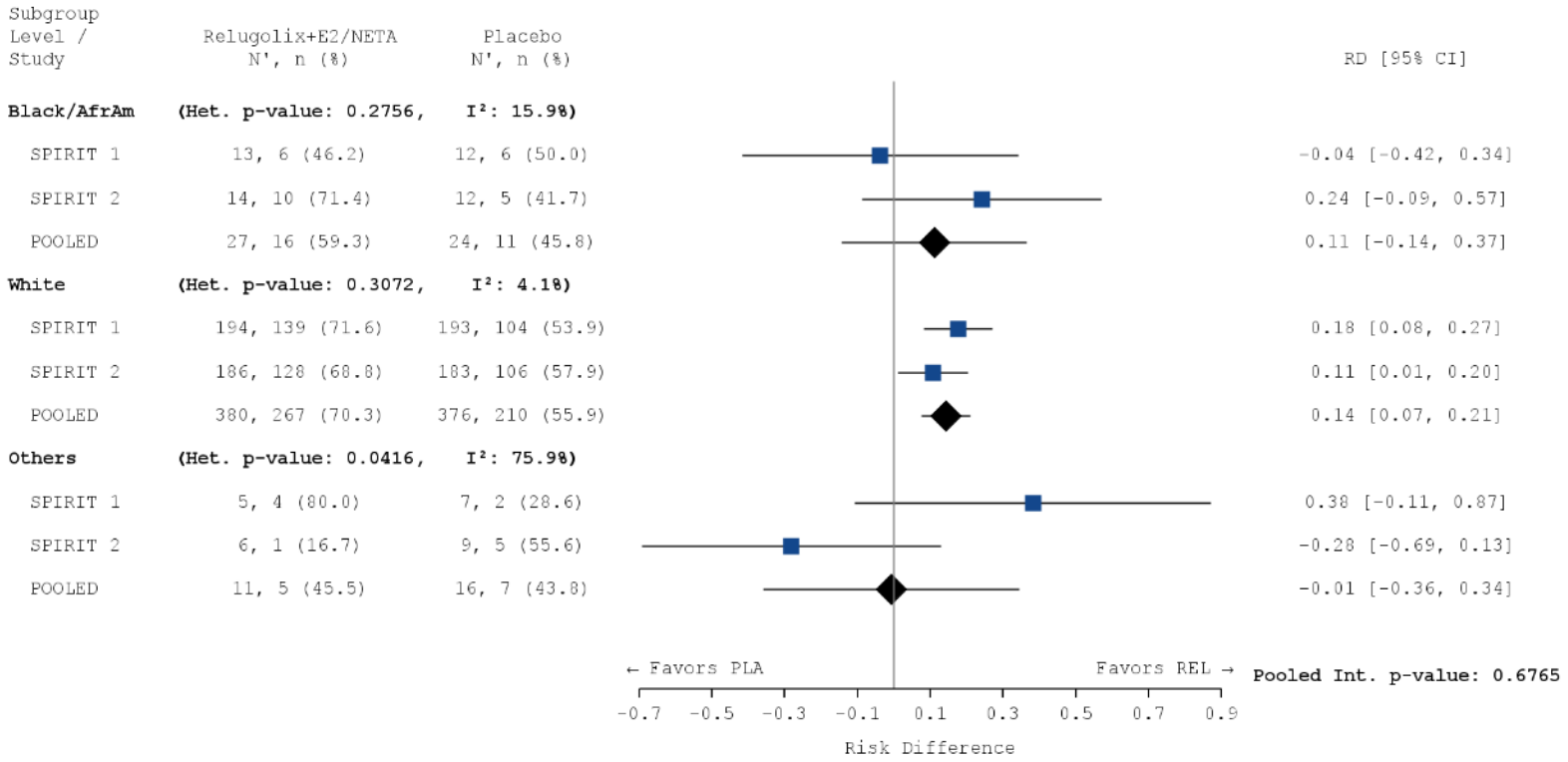
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

Figure 2.8.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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Figure 2.8.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category I

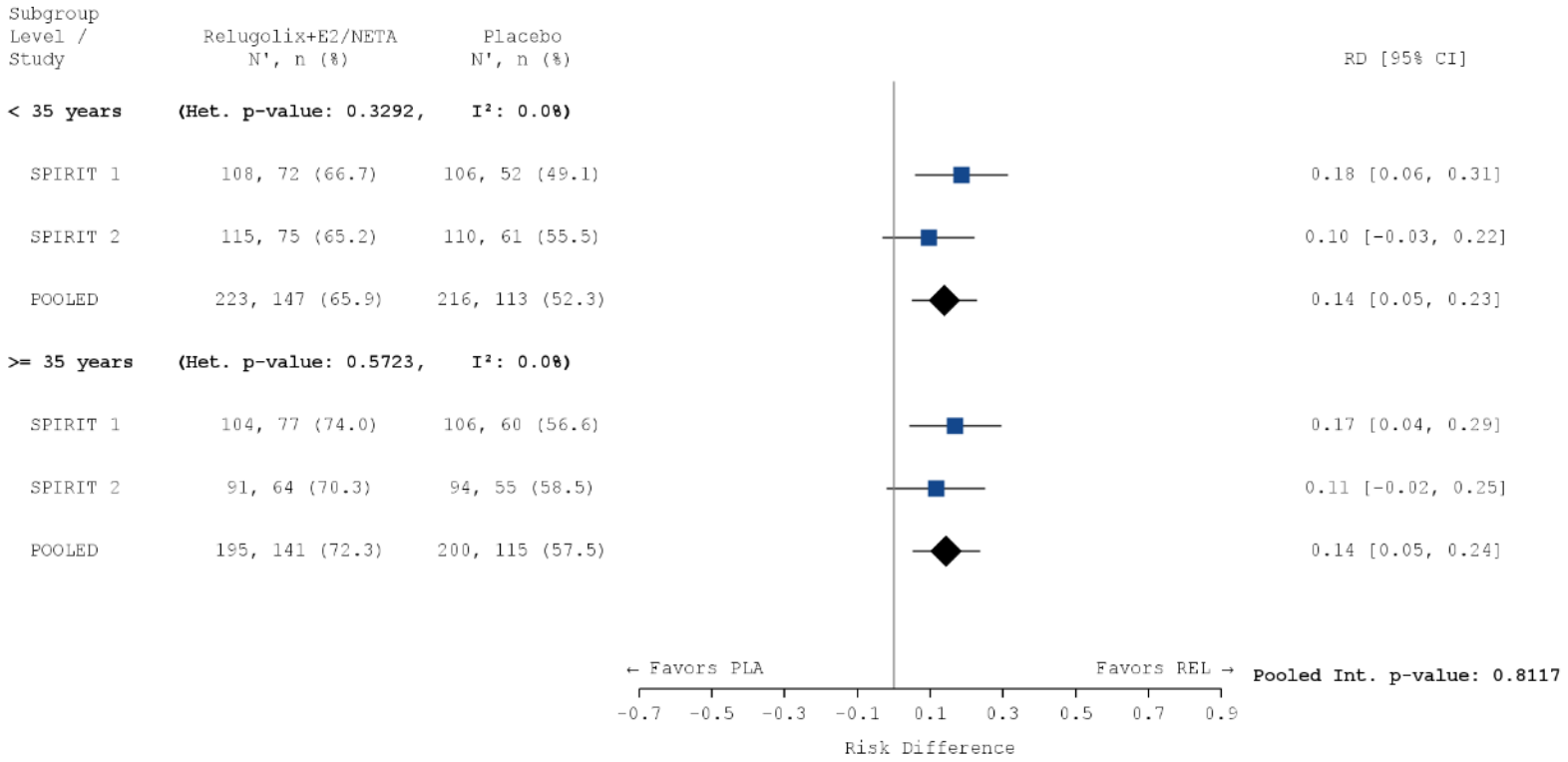

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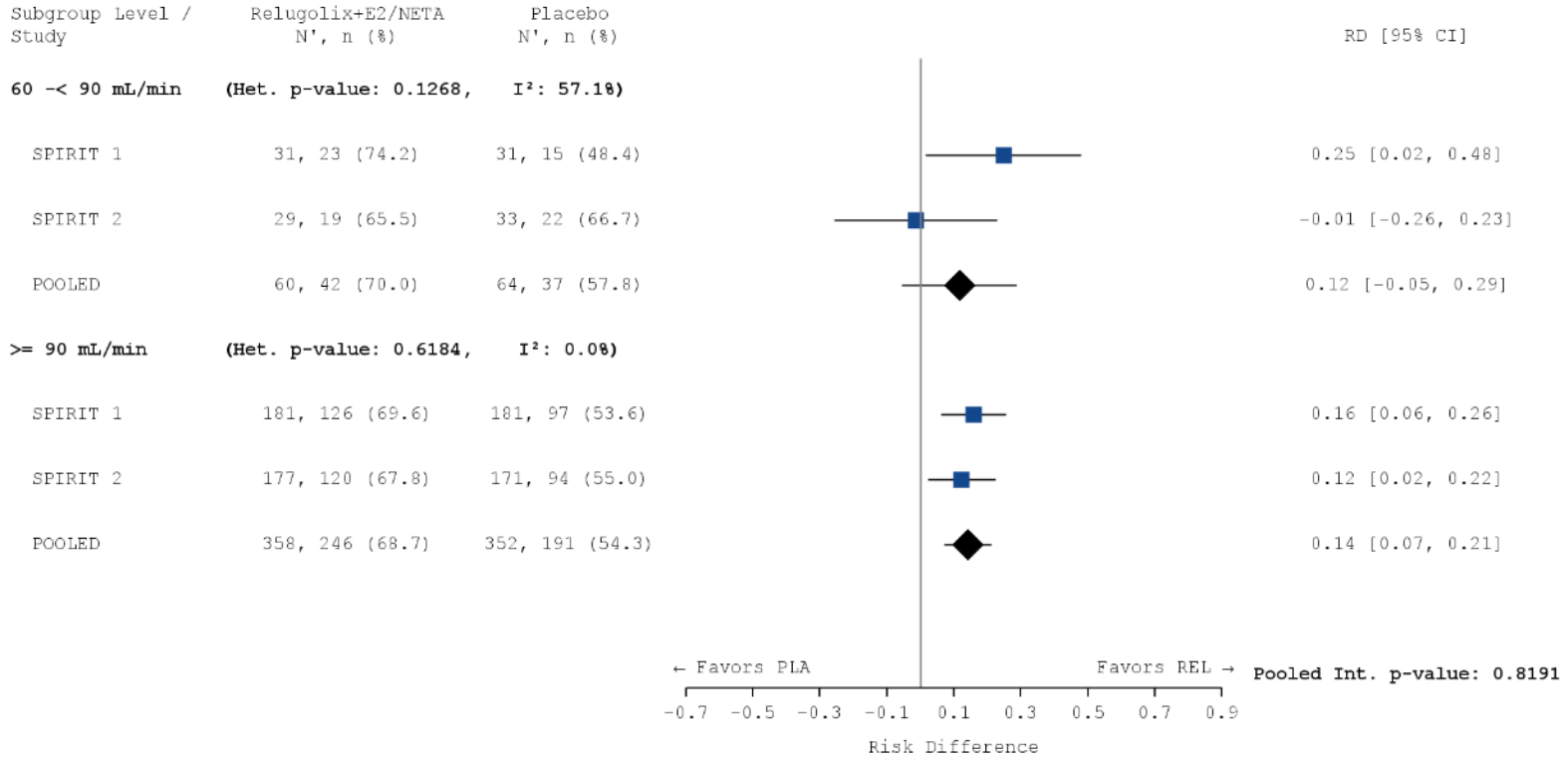
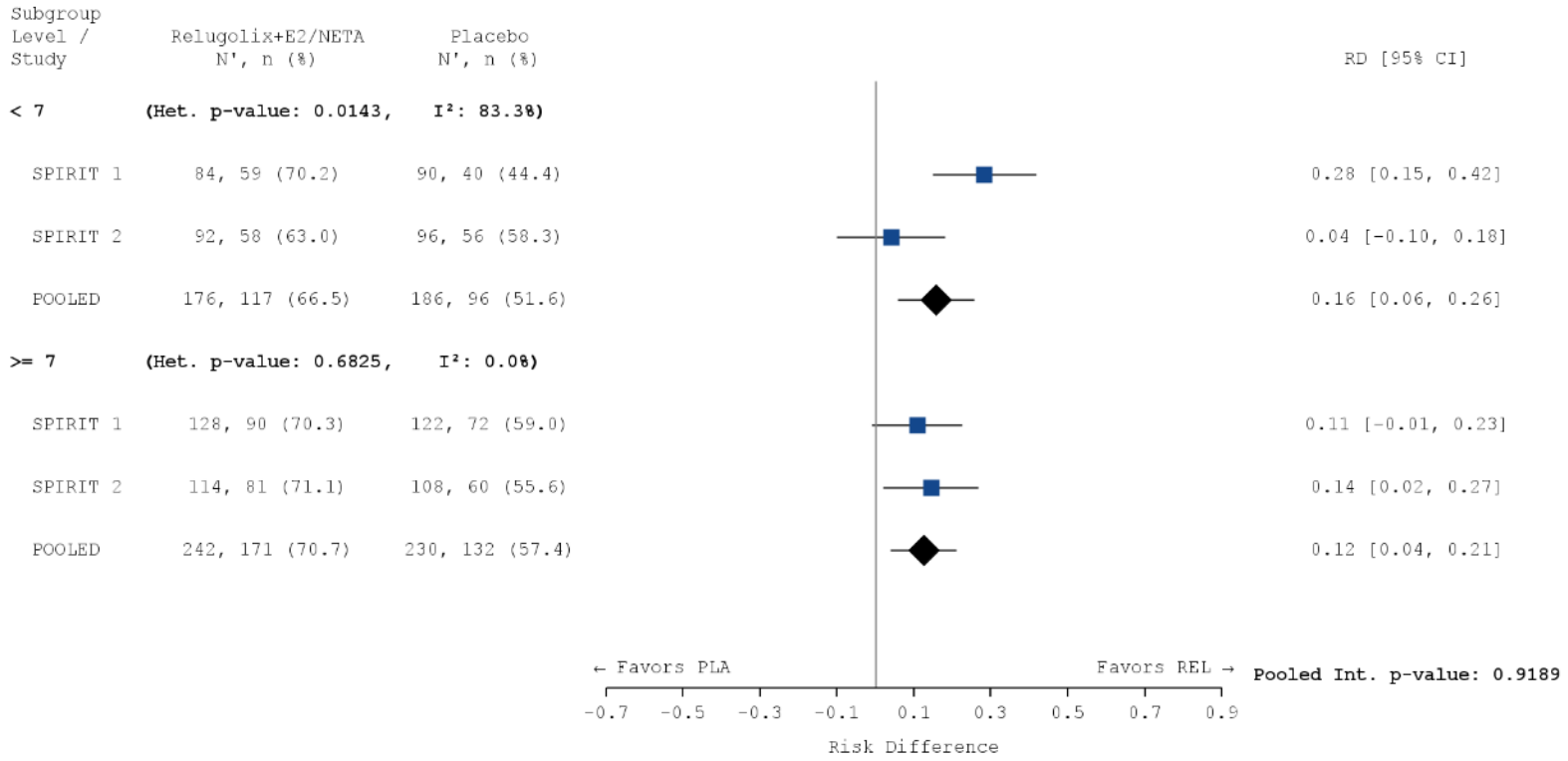
Figure 2.8.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

Figure 2.8.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the NMPP functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline

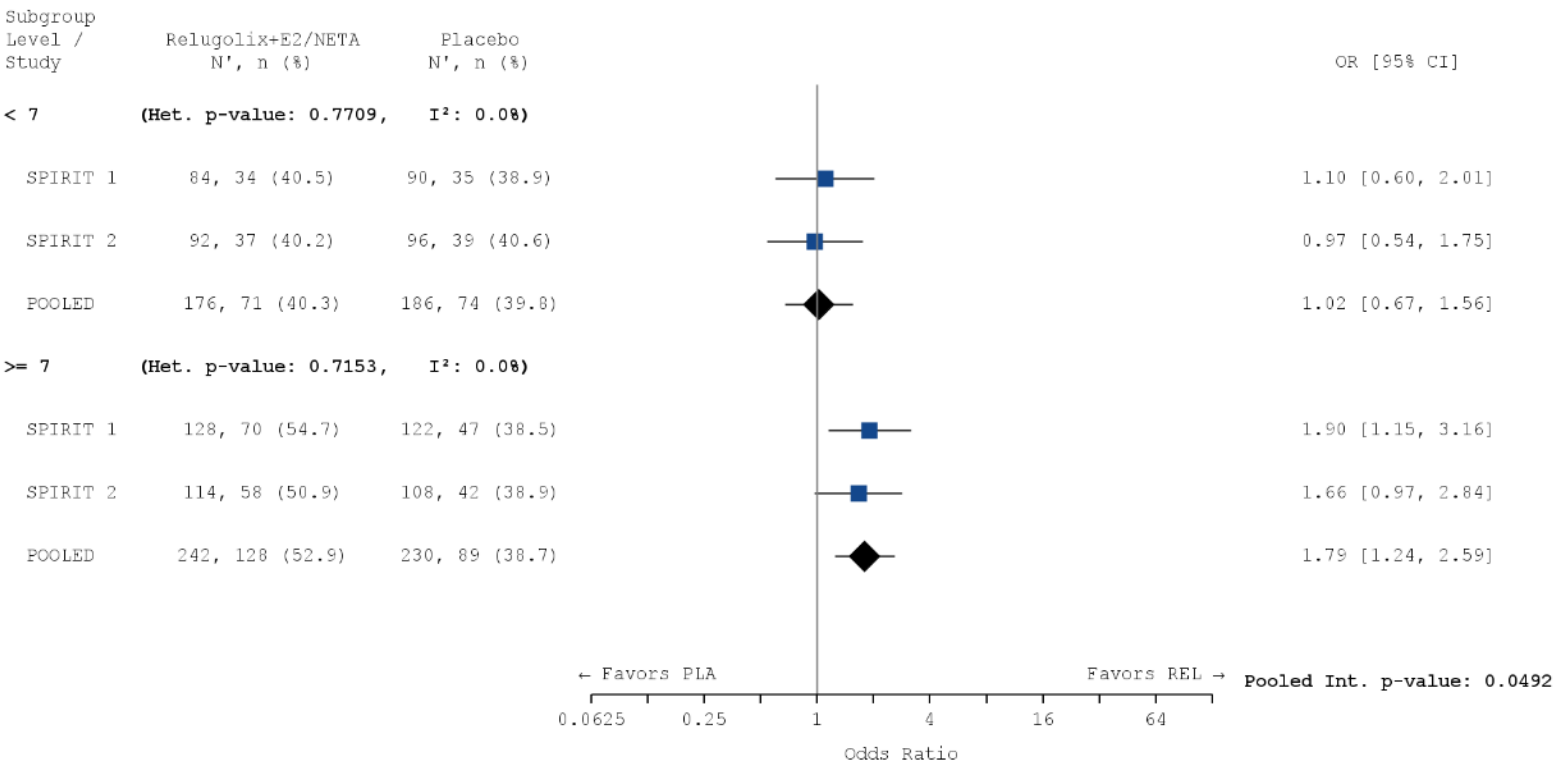


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

2.1.7.7 Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)

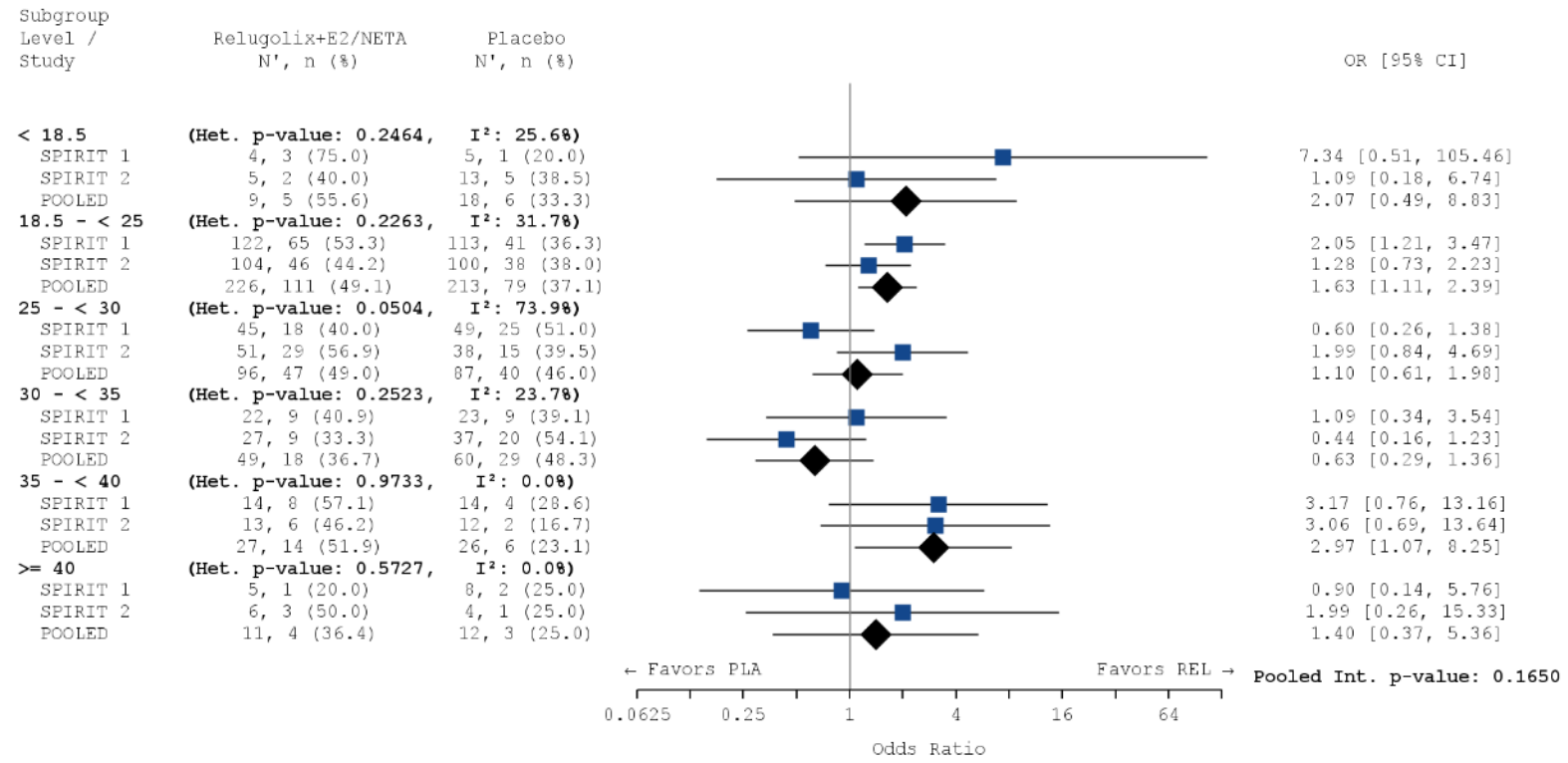
Figure 2.9.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

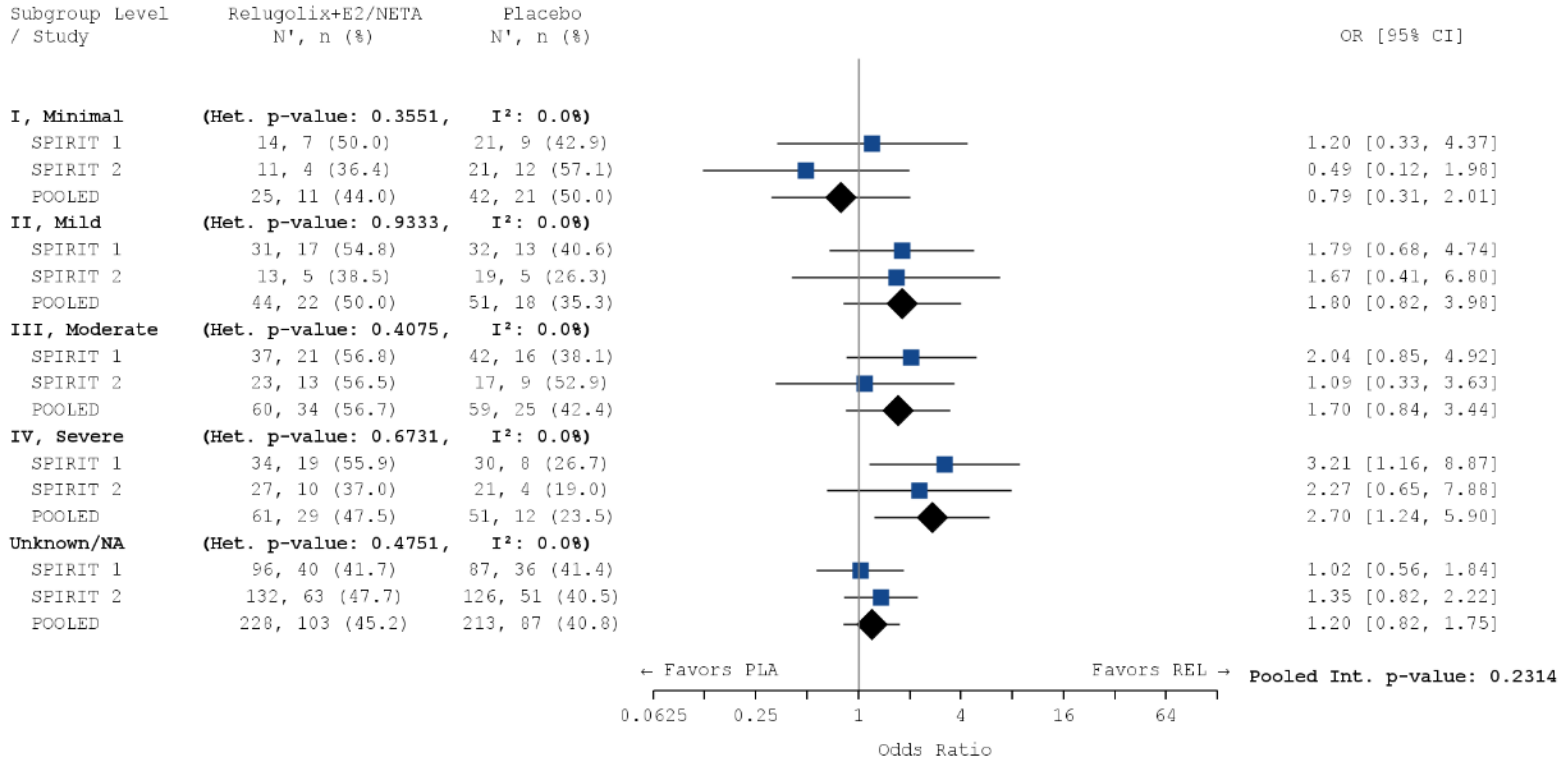
Figure 2.9.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

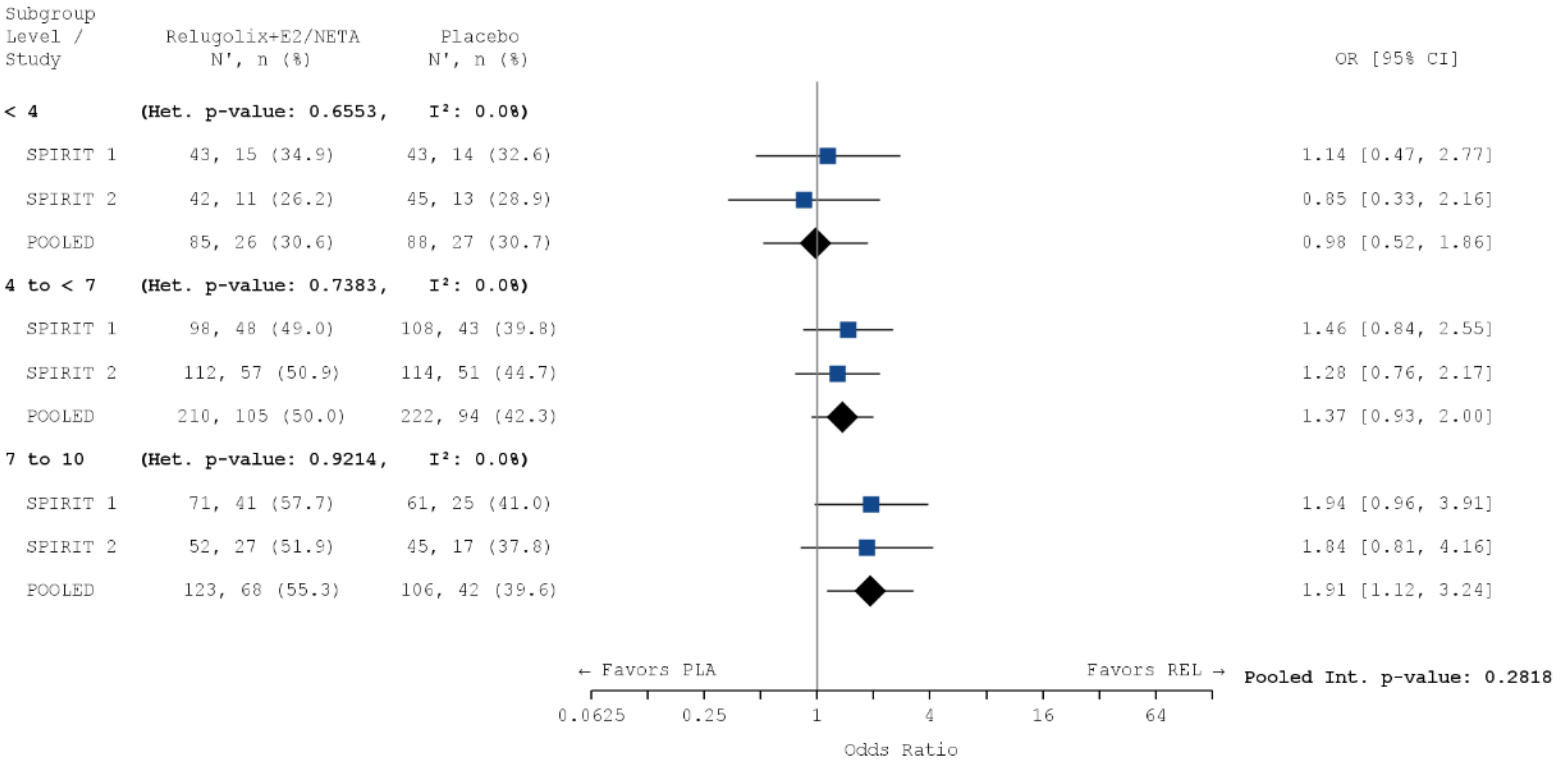
Figure 2.9.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

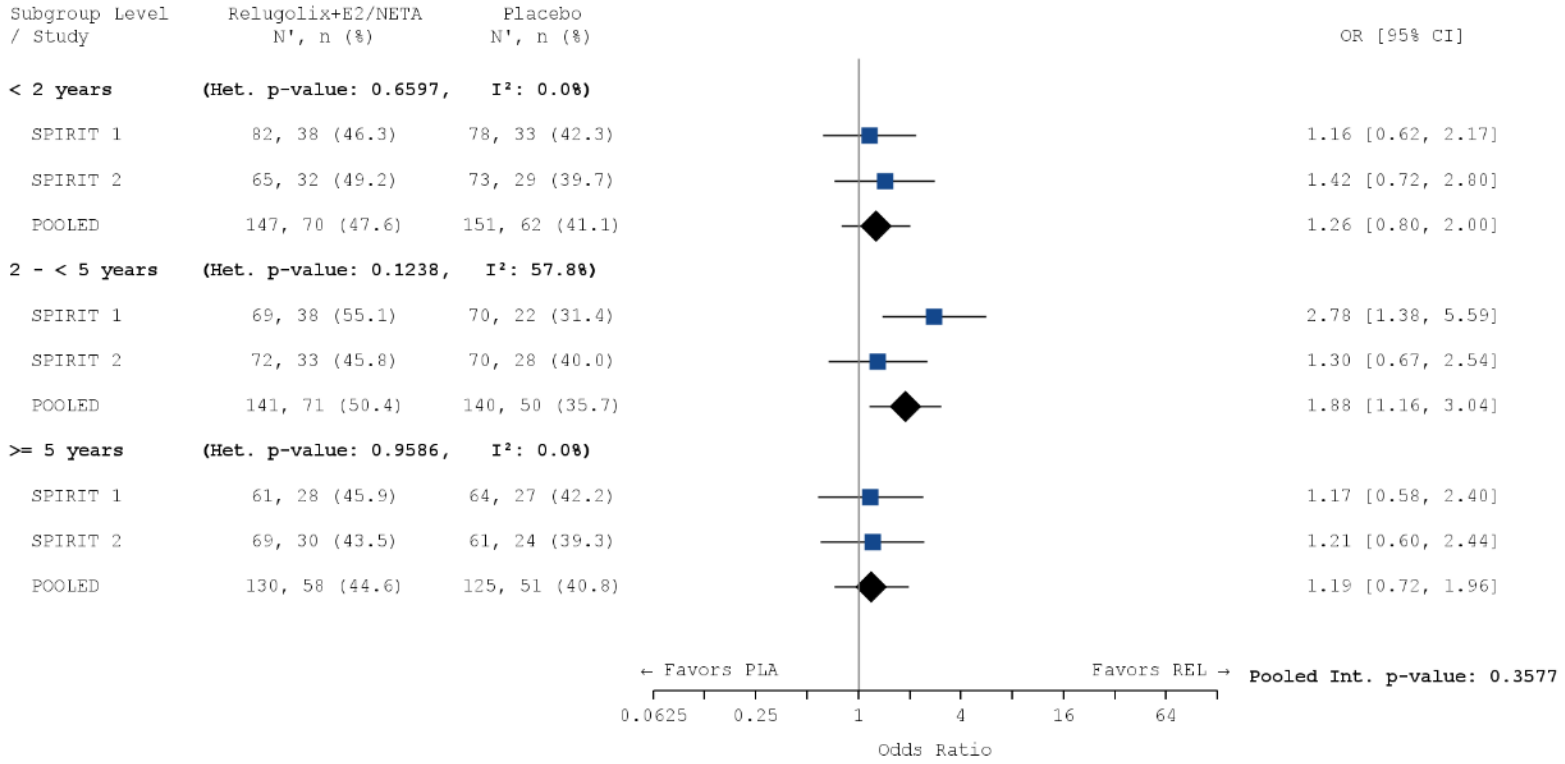
Figure 2.9.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

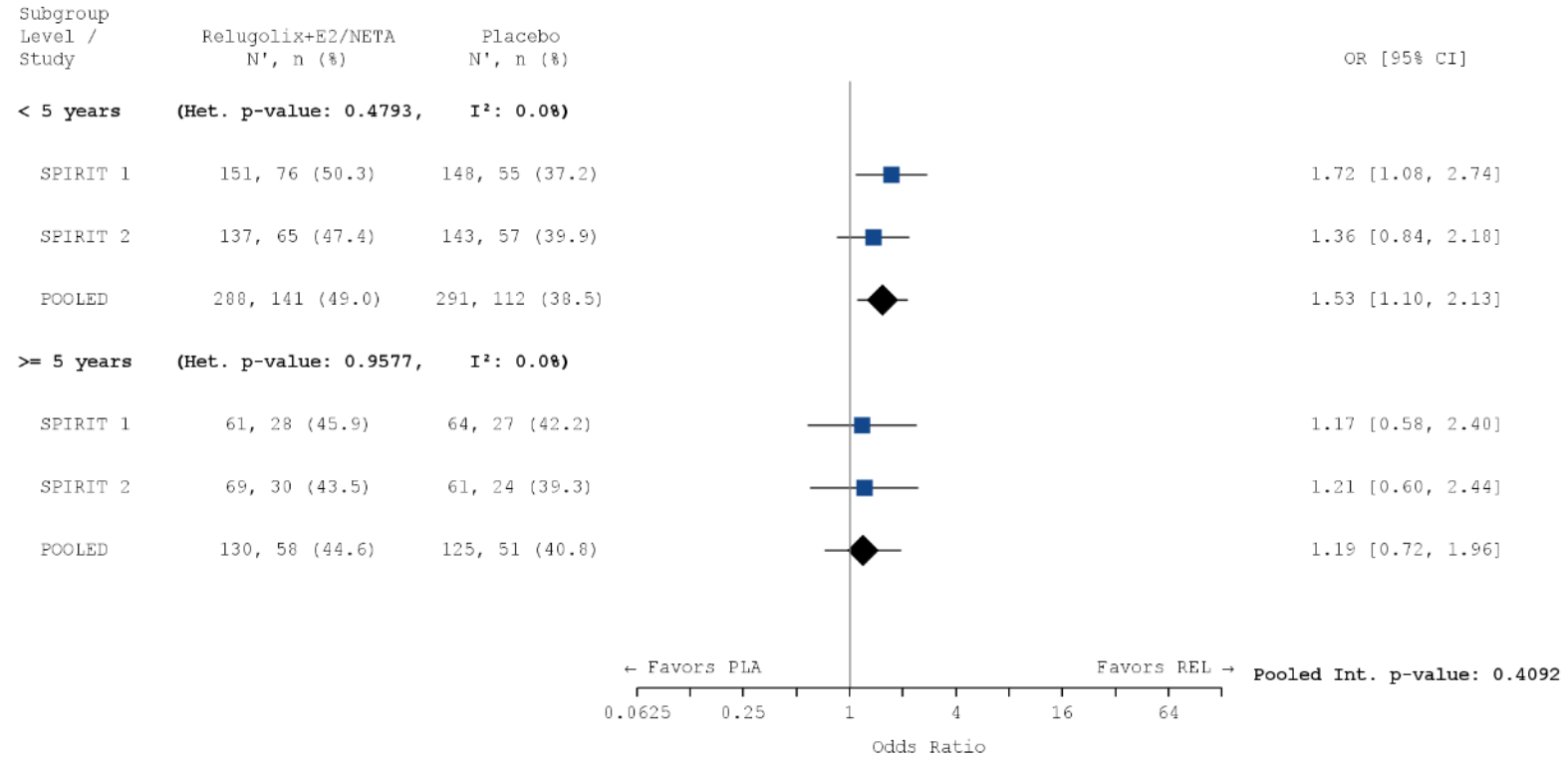
Figure 2.9.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

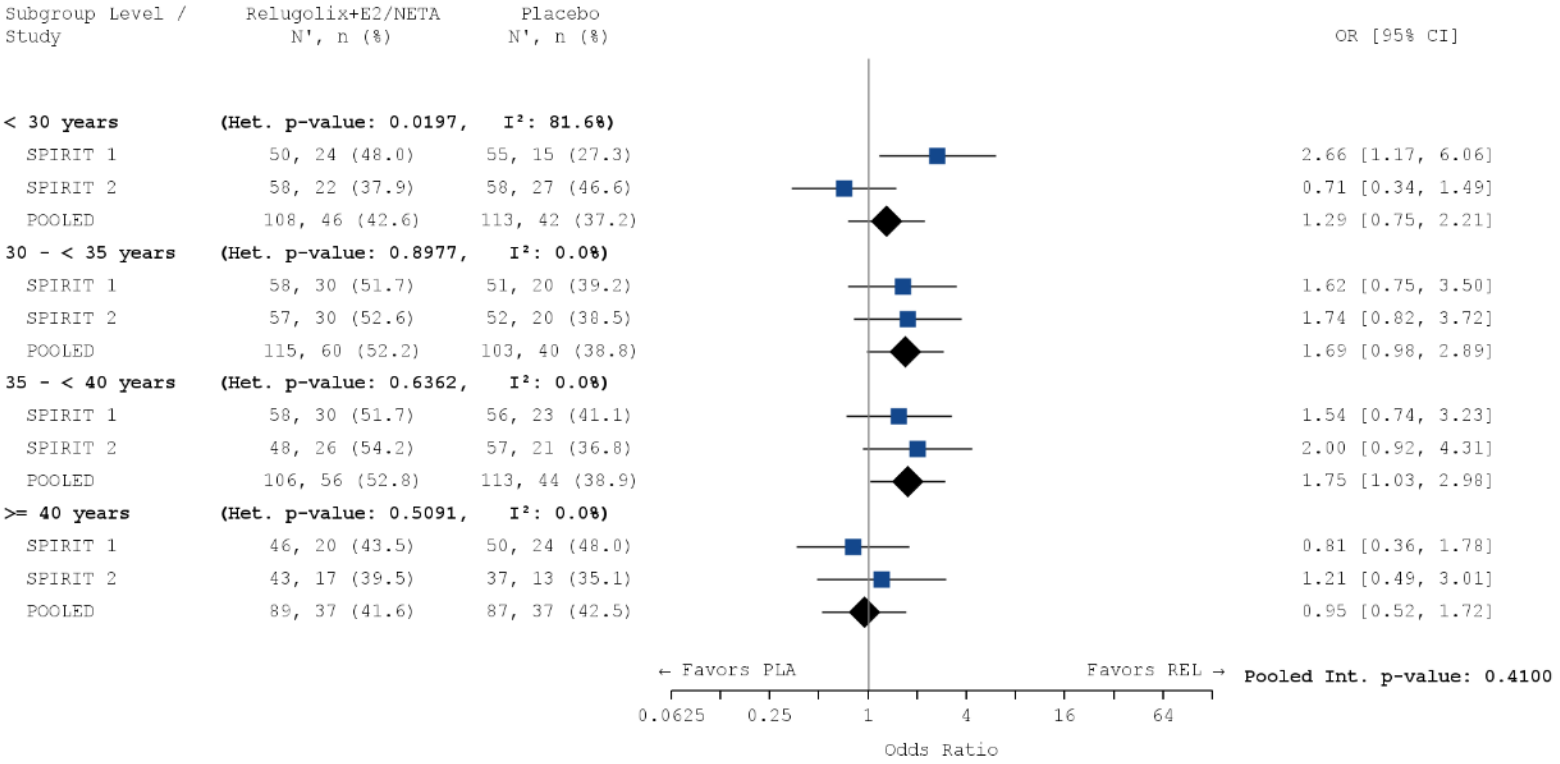
Figure 2.9.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

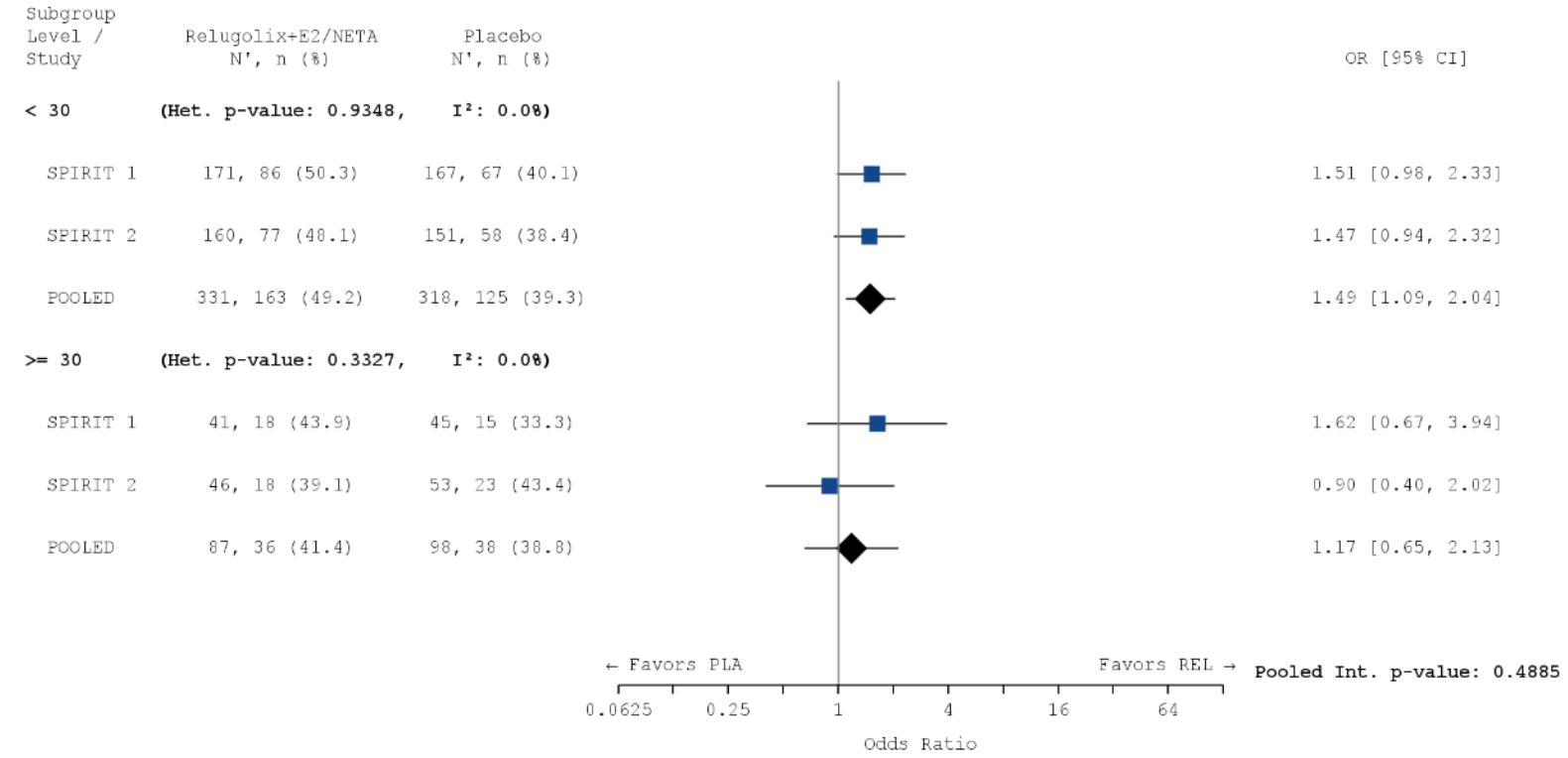
Figure 2.9.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

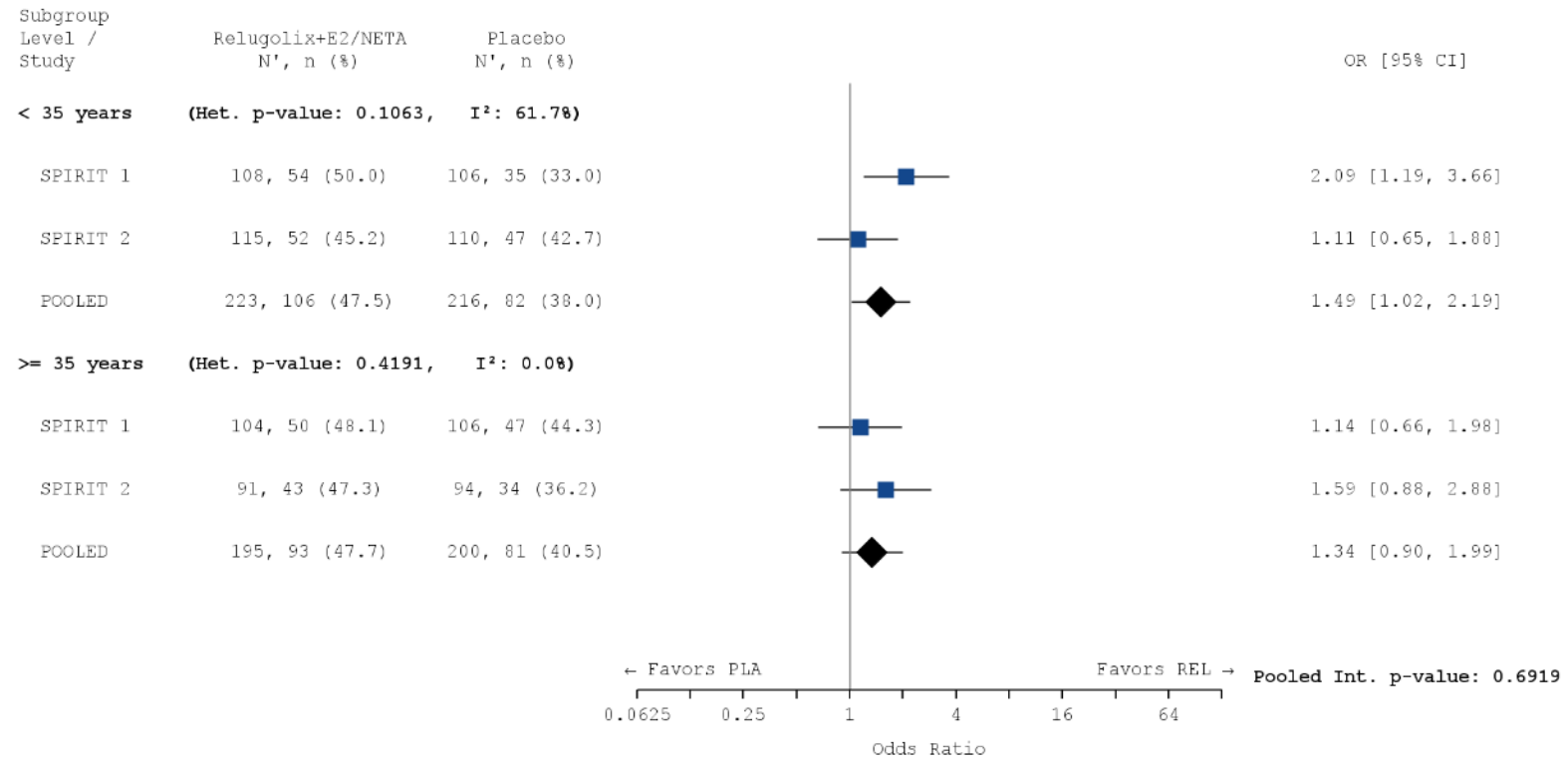
Figure 2.9.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

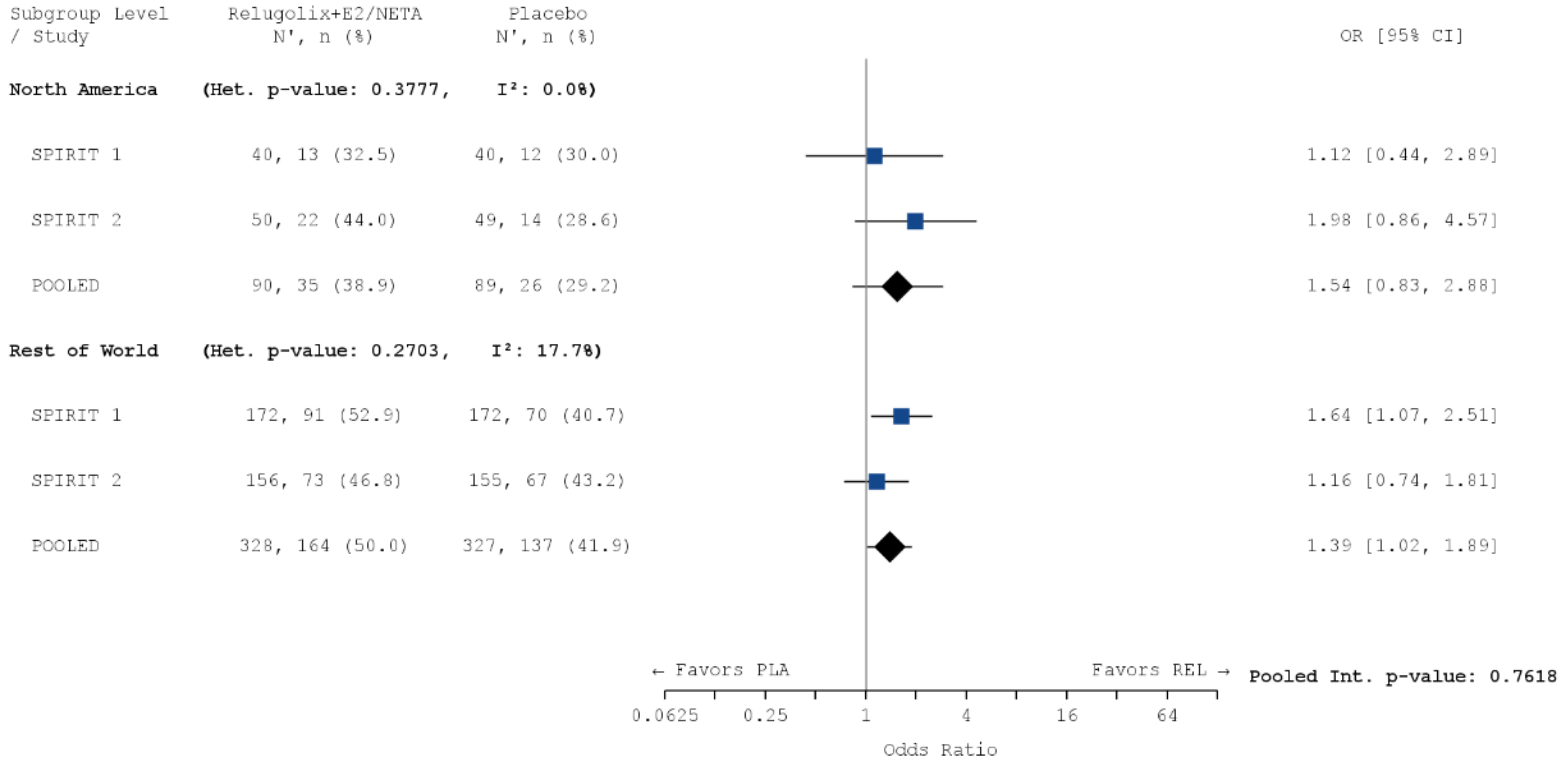
Figure 2.9.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

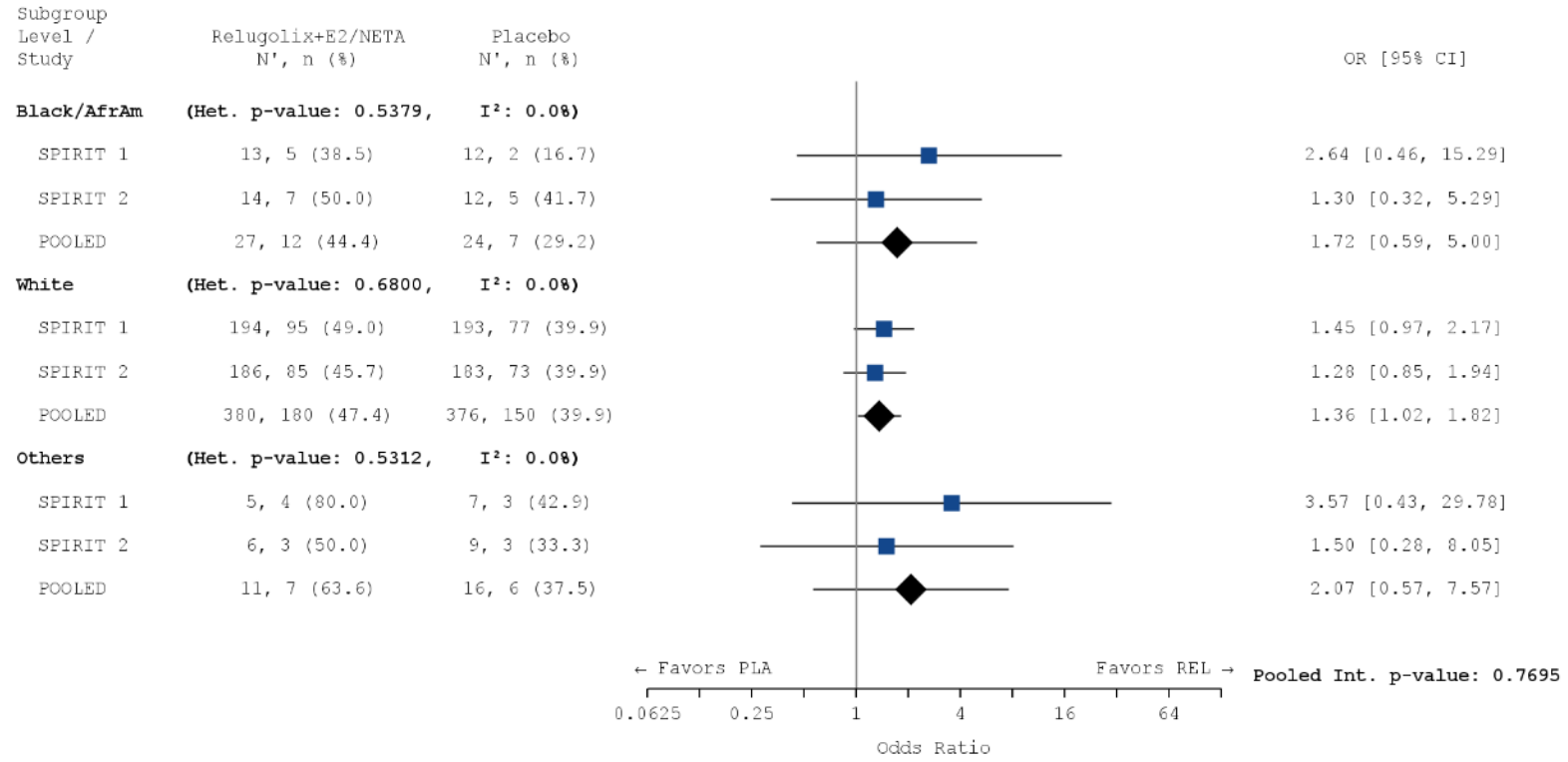
Figure 2.9.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

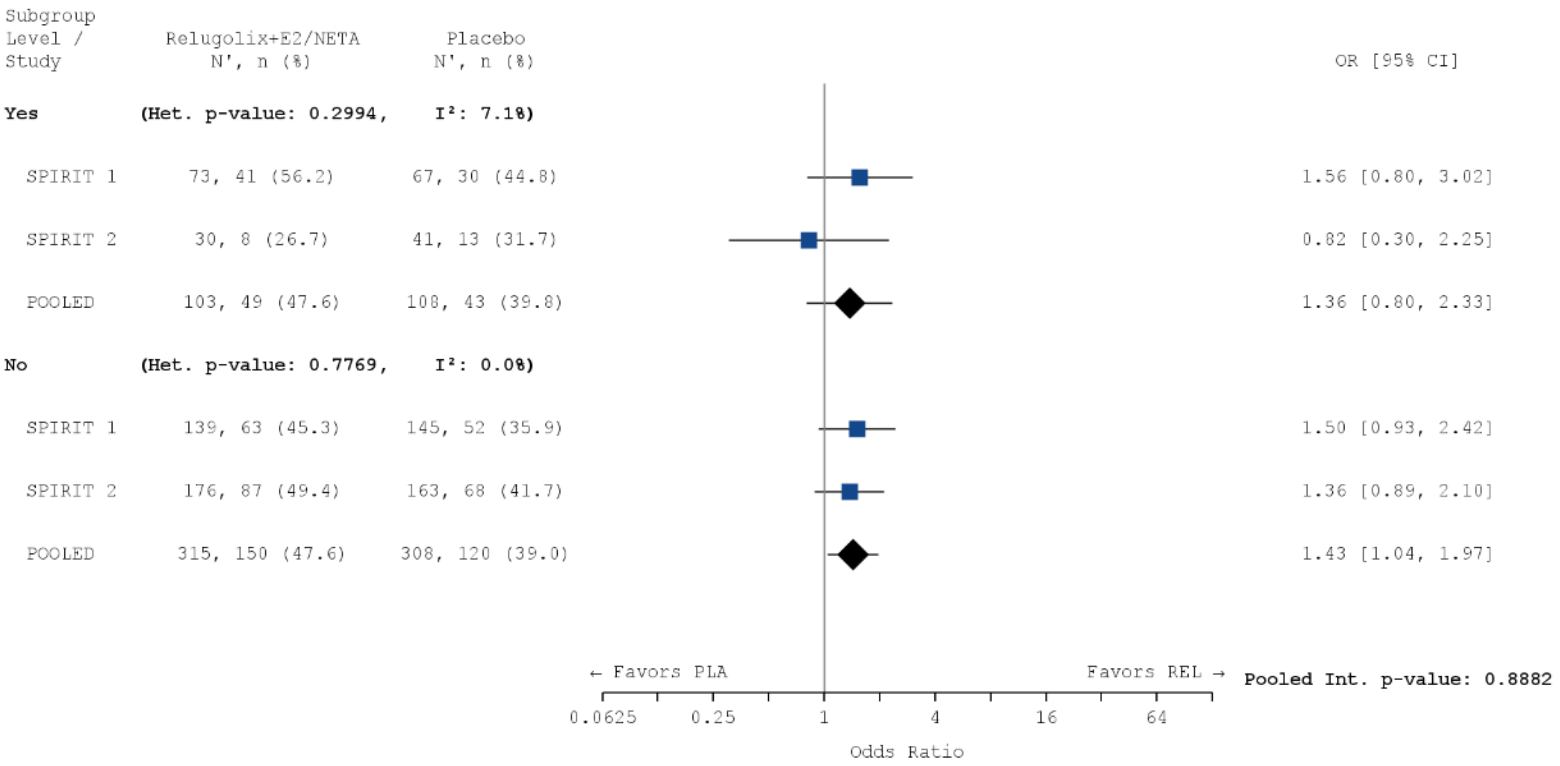
Figure 2.9.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

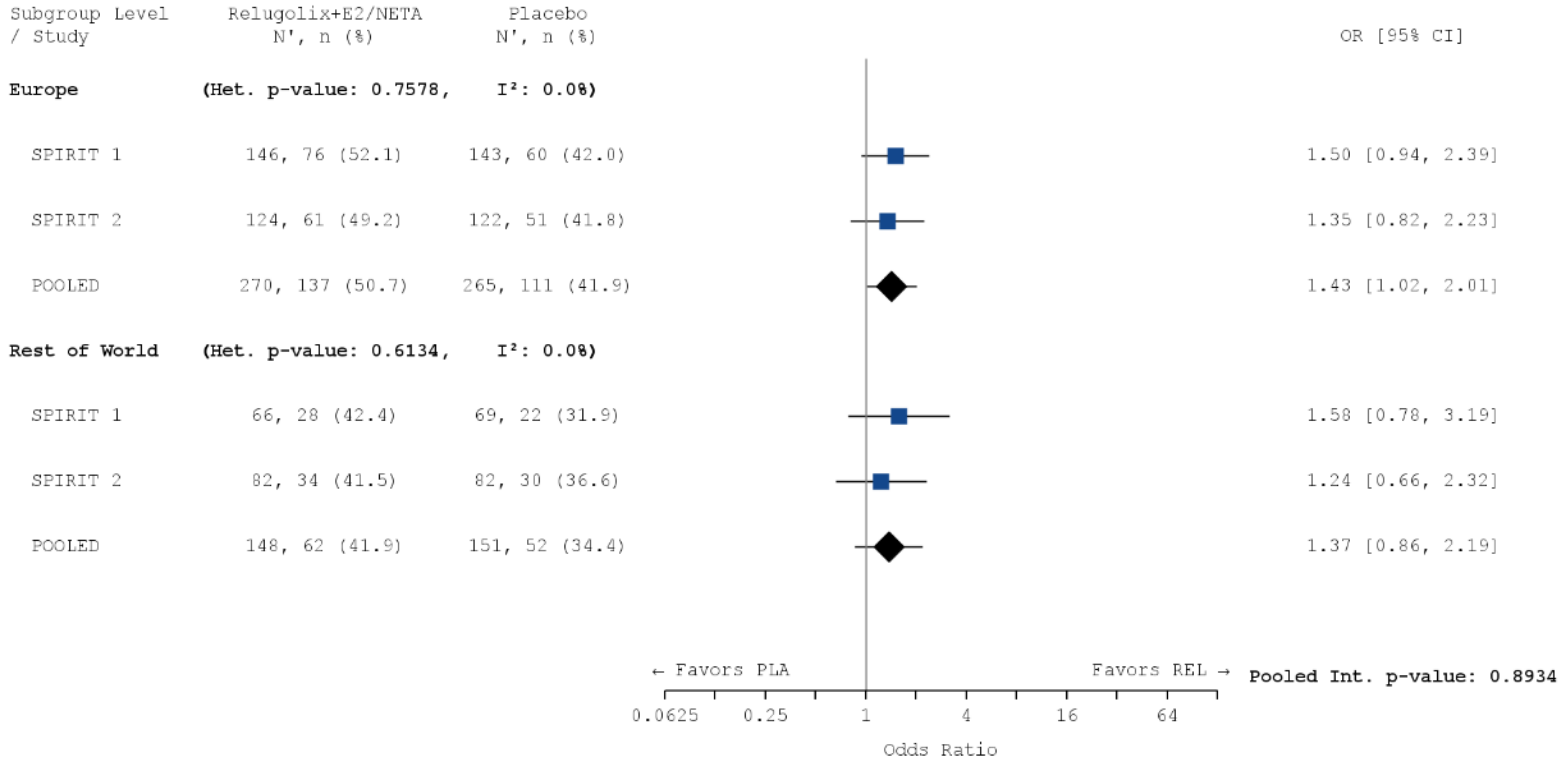
Figure 2.9.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

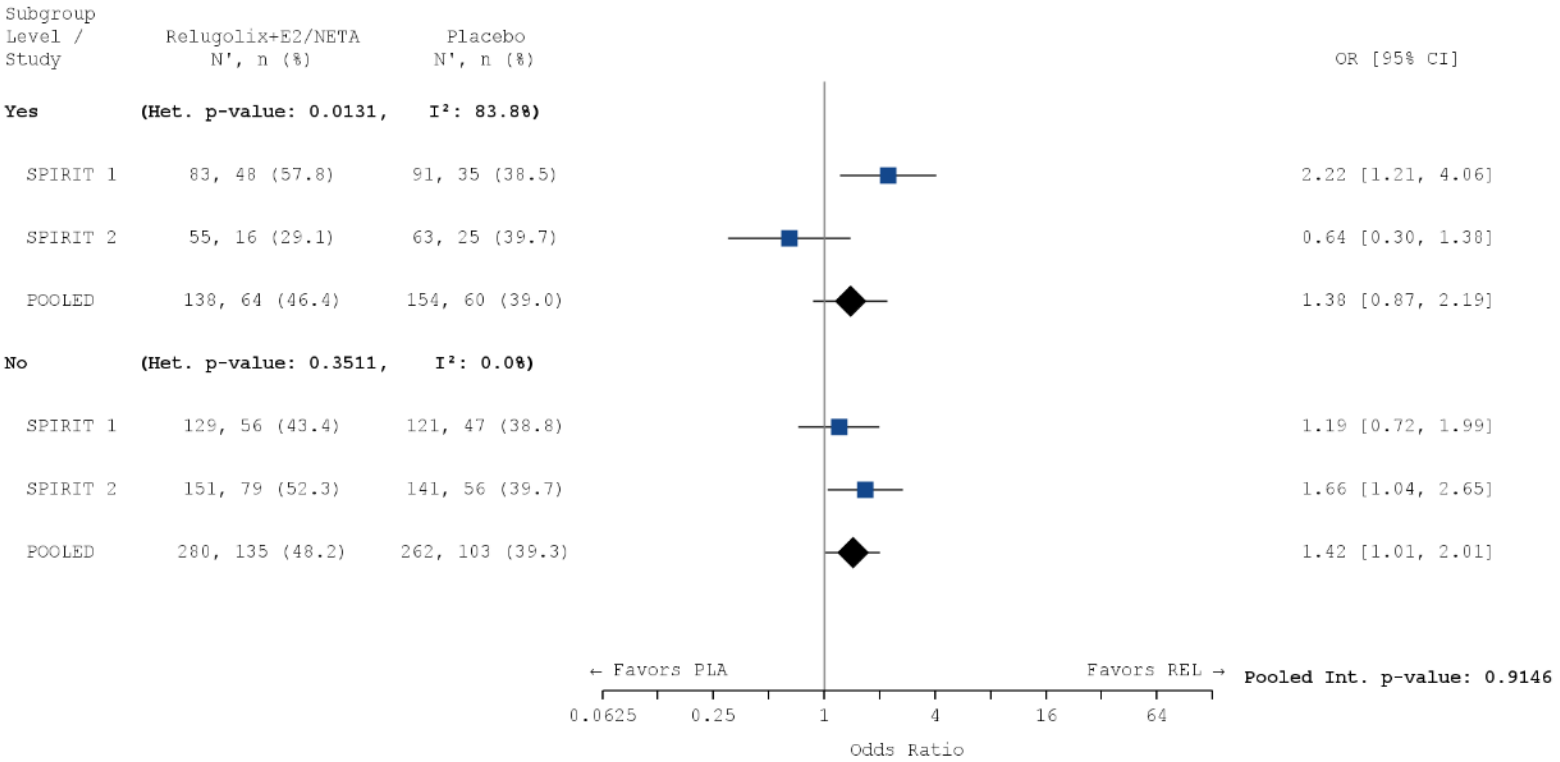
Figure 2.9.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

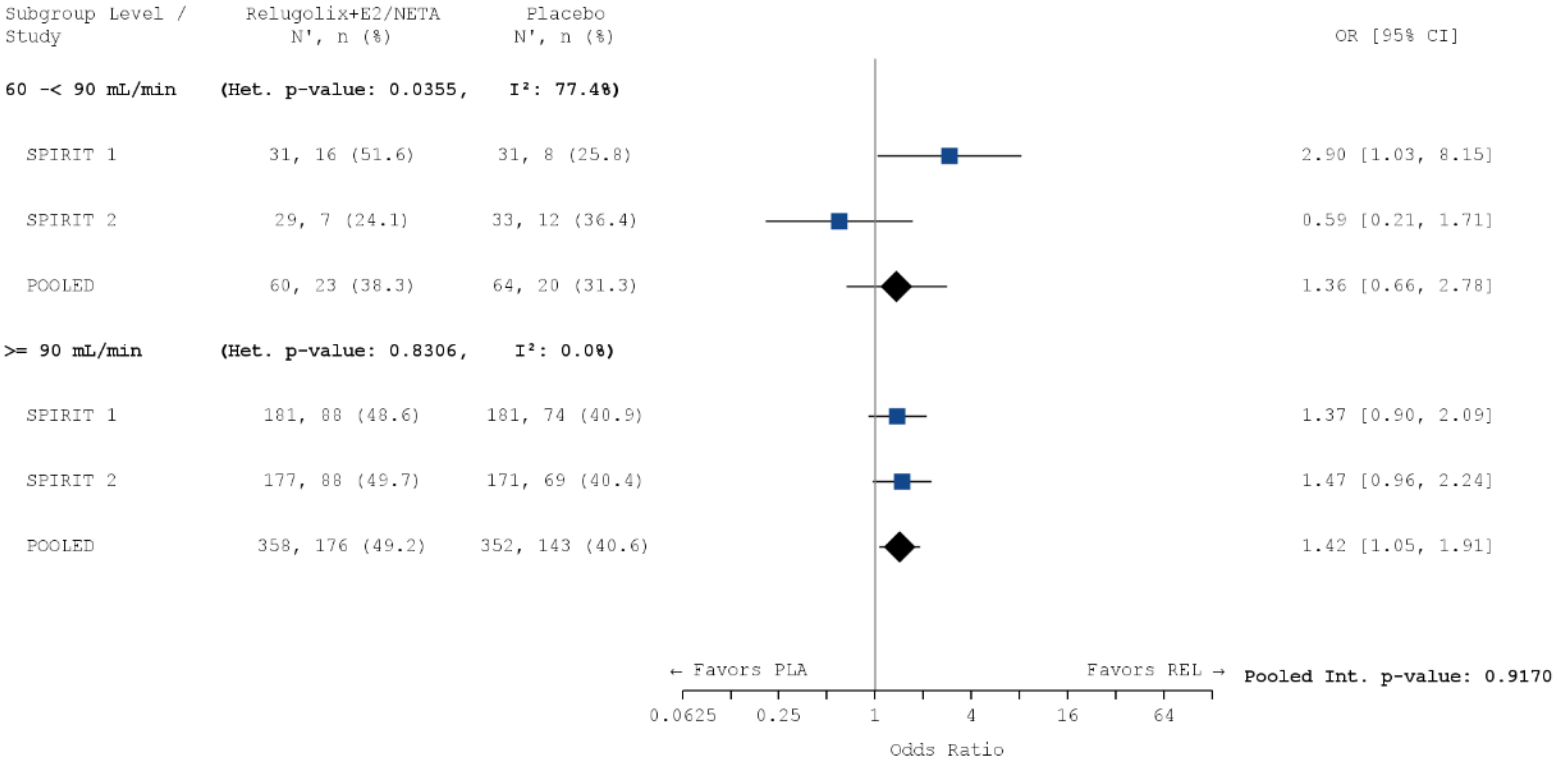
Figure 2.9.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

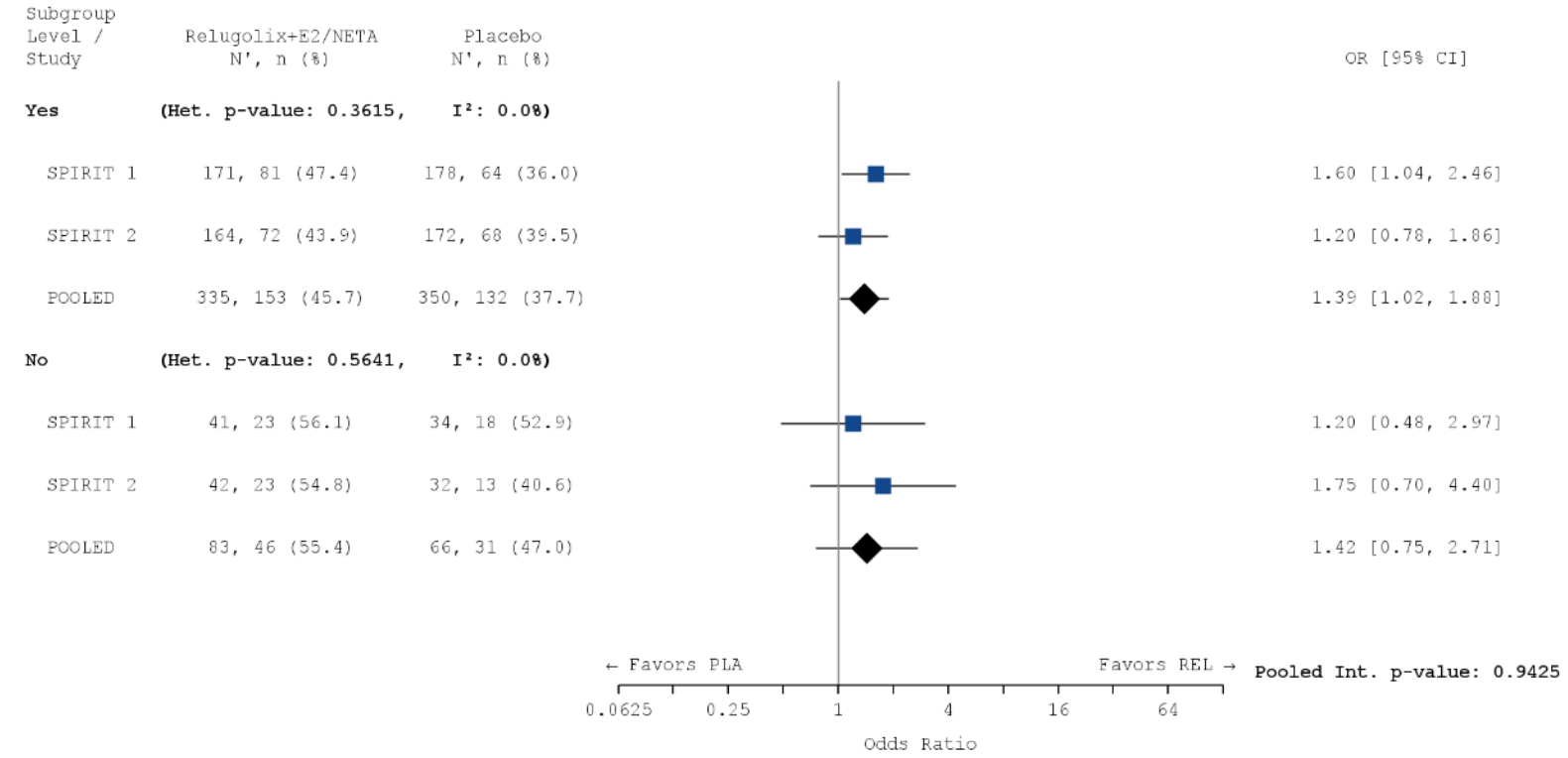
Figure 2.9.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

Figure 2.9.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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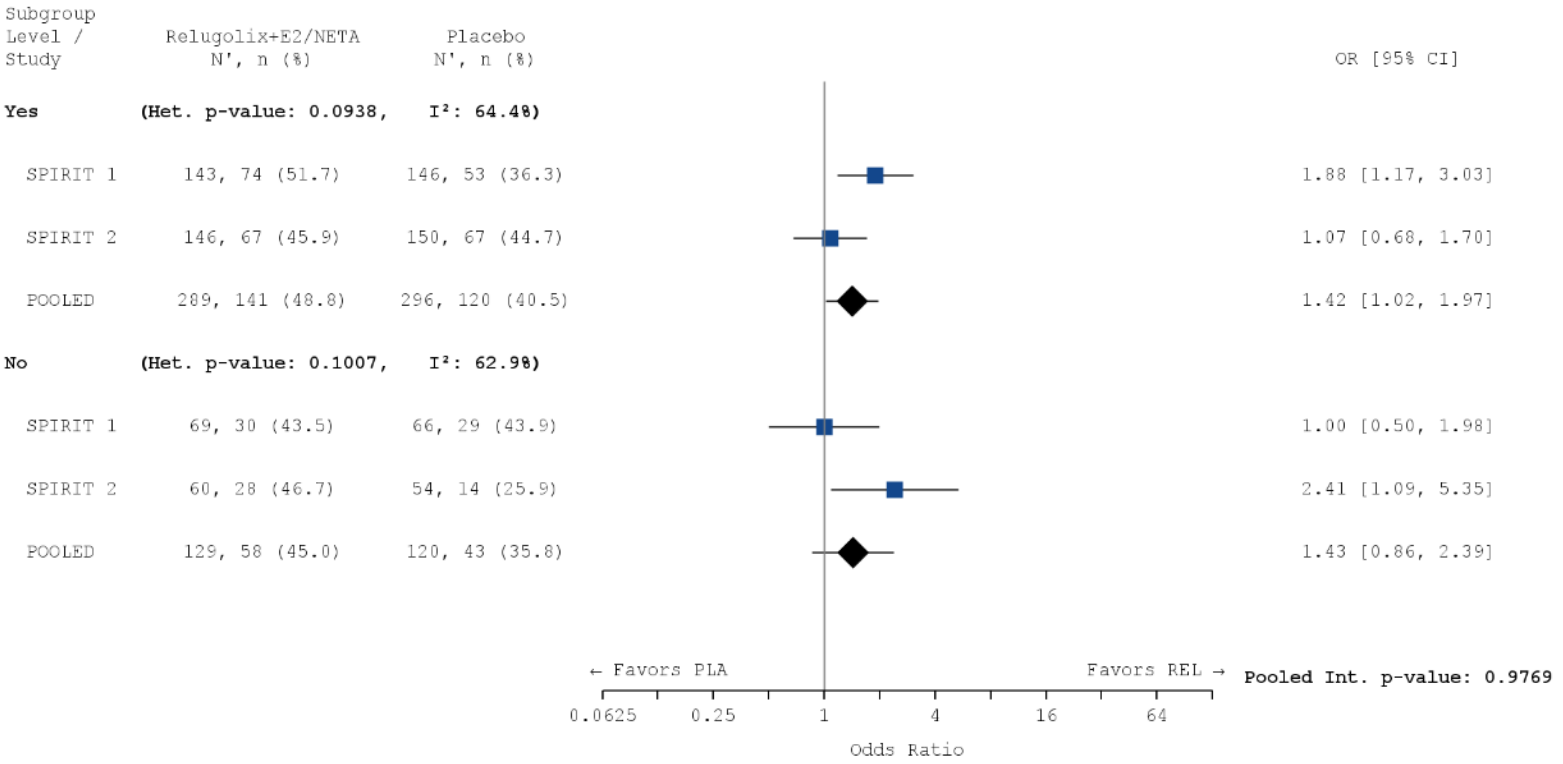
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

Figure 2.9.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis

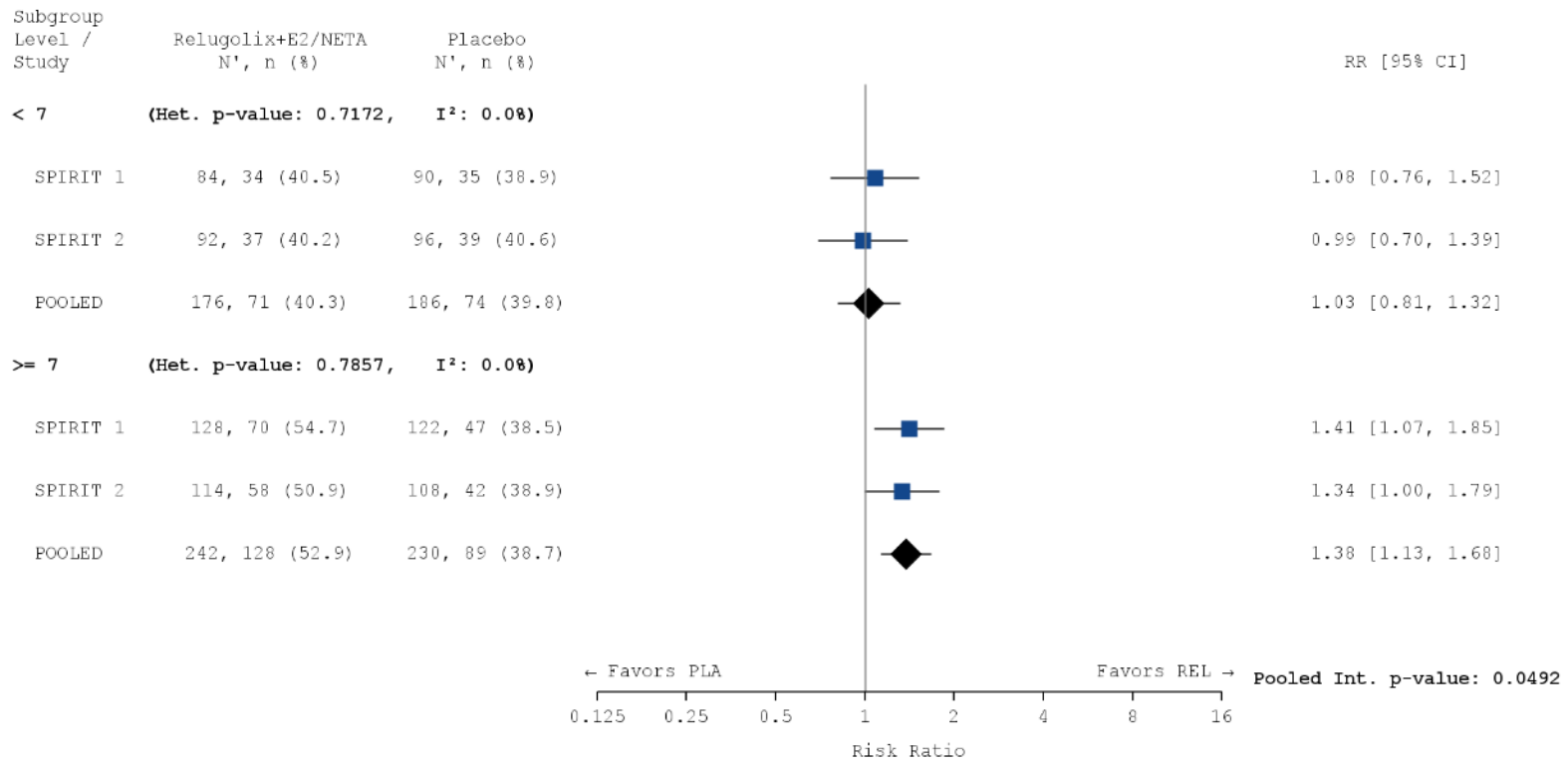


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

2.1.7.8 Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)

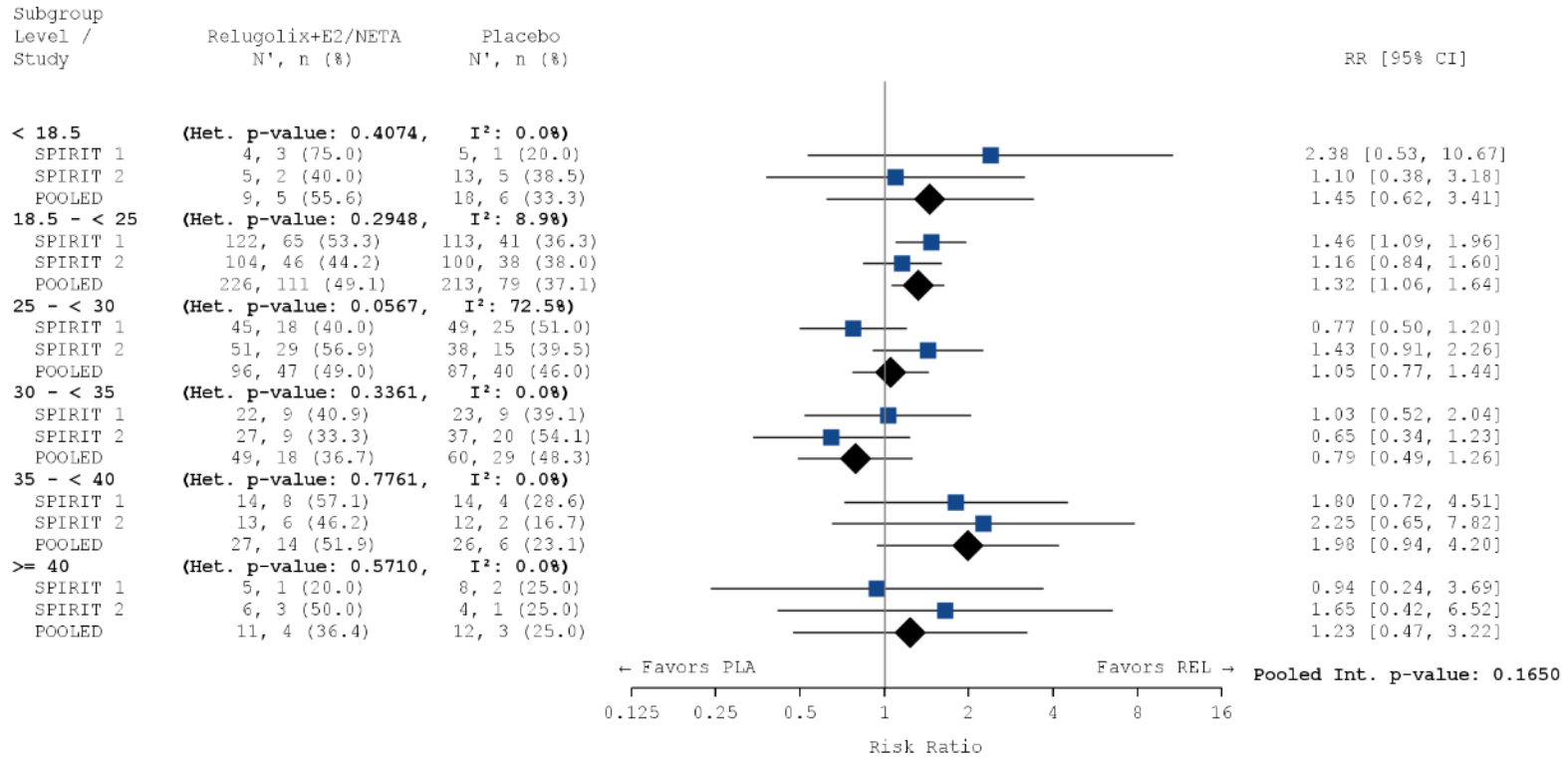
Figure 2.9.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

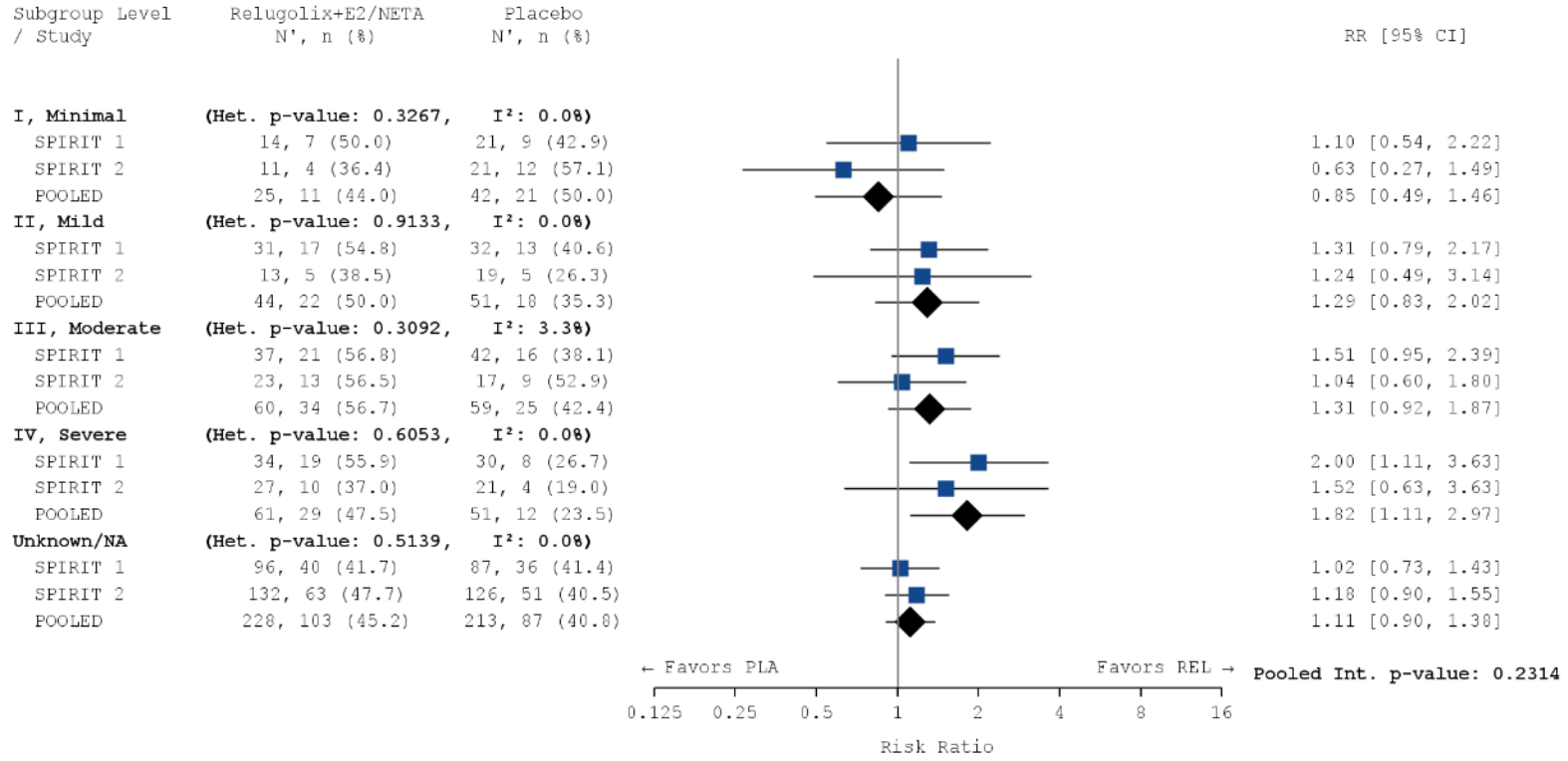
Figure 2.9.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

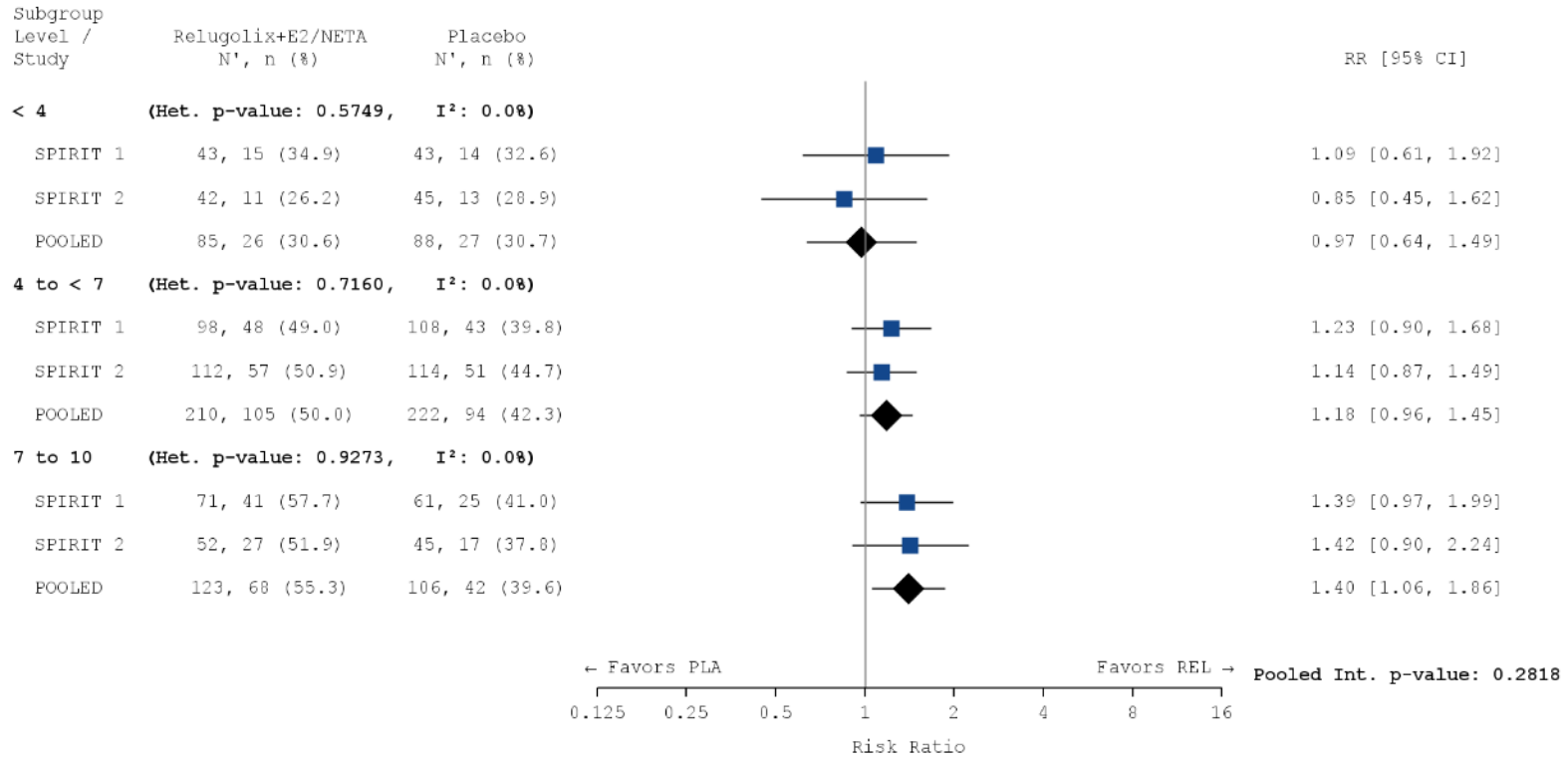
Figure 2.9.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

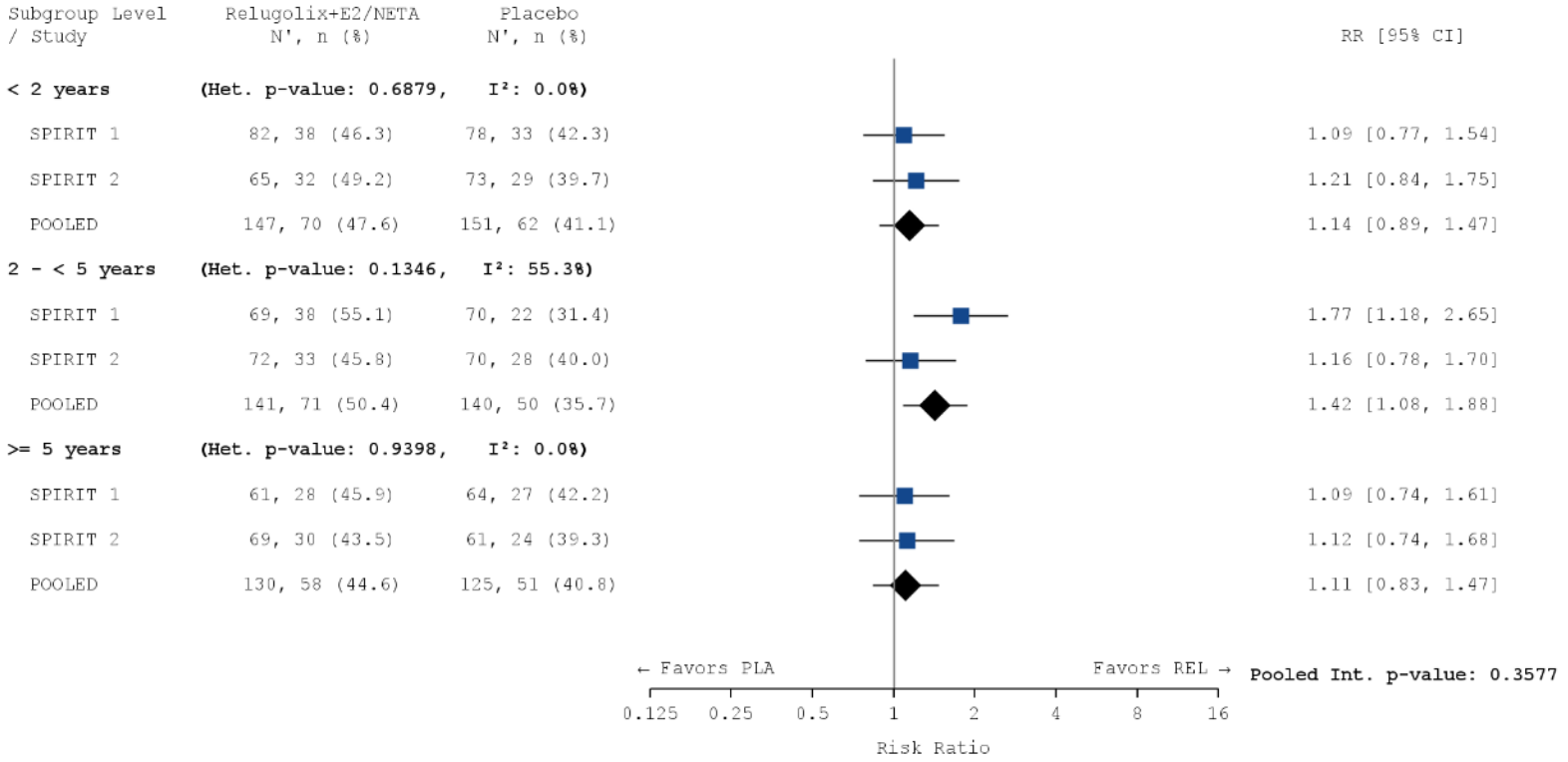
Figure 2.9.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

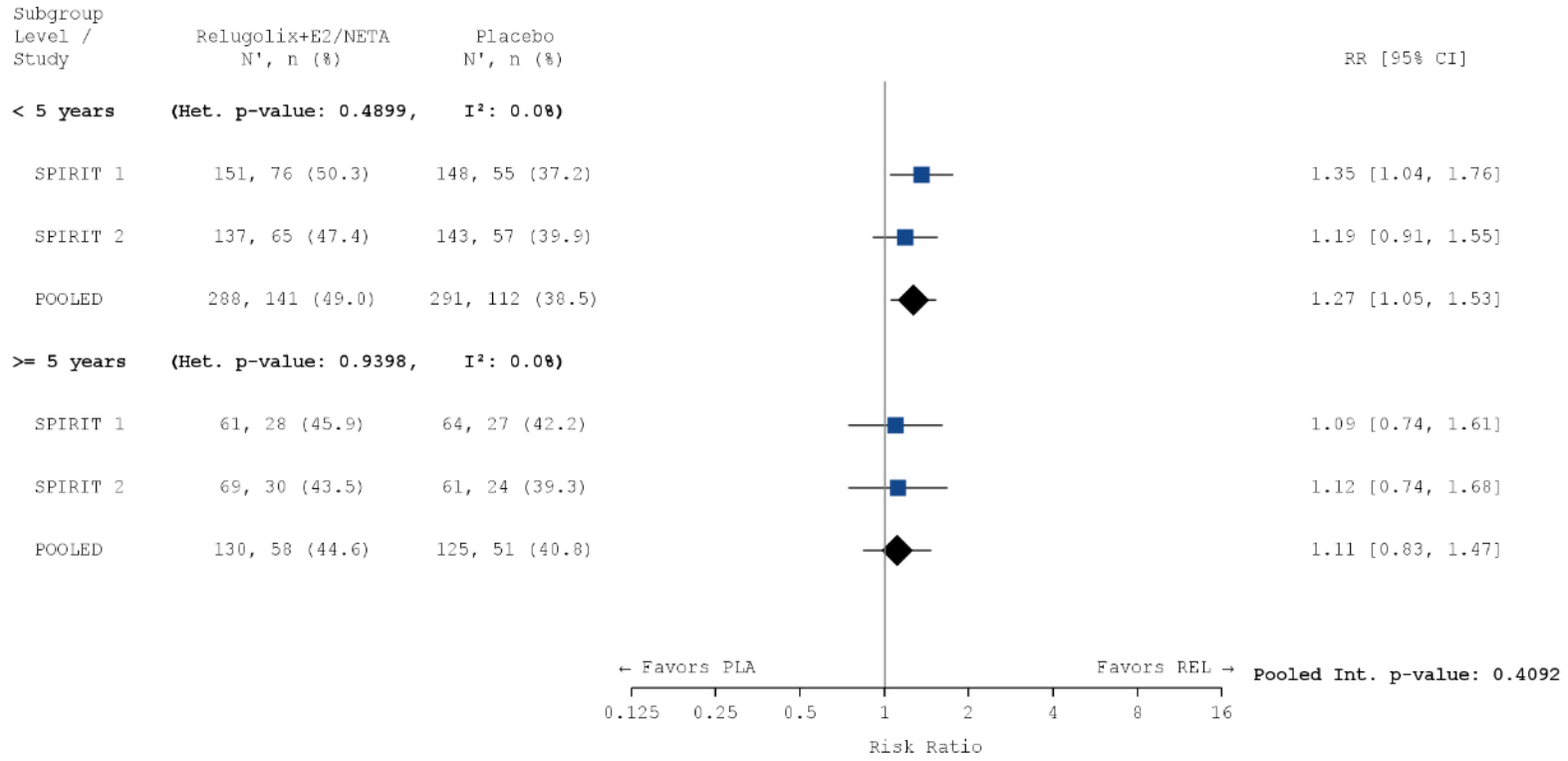
Figure 2.9.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

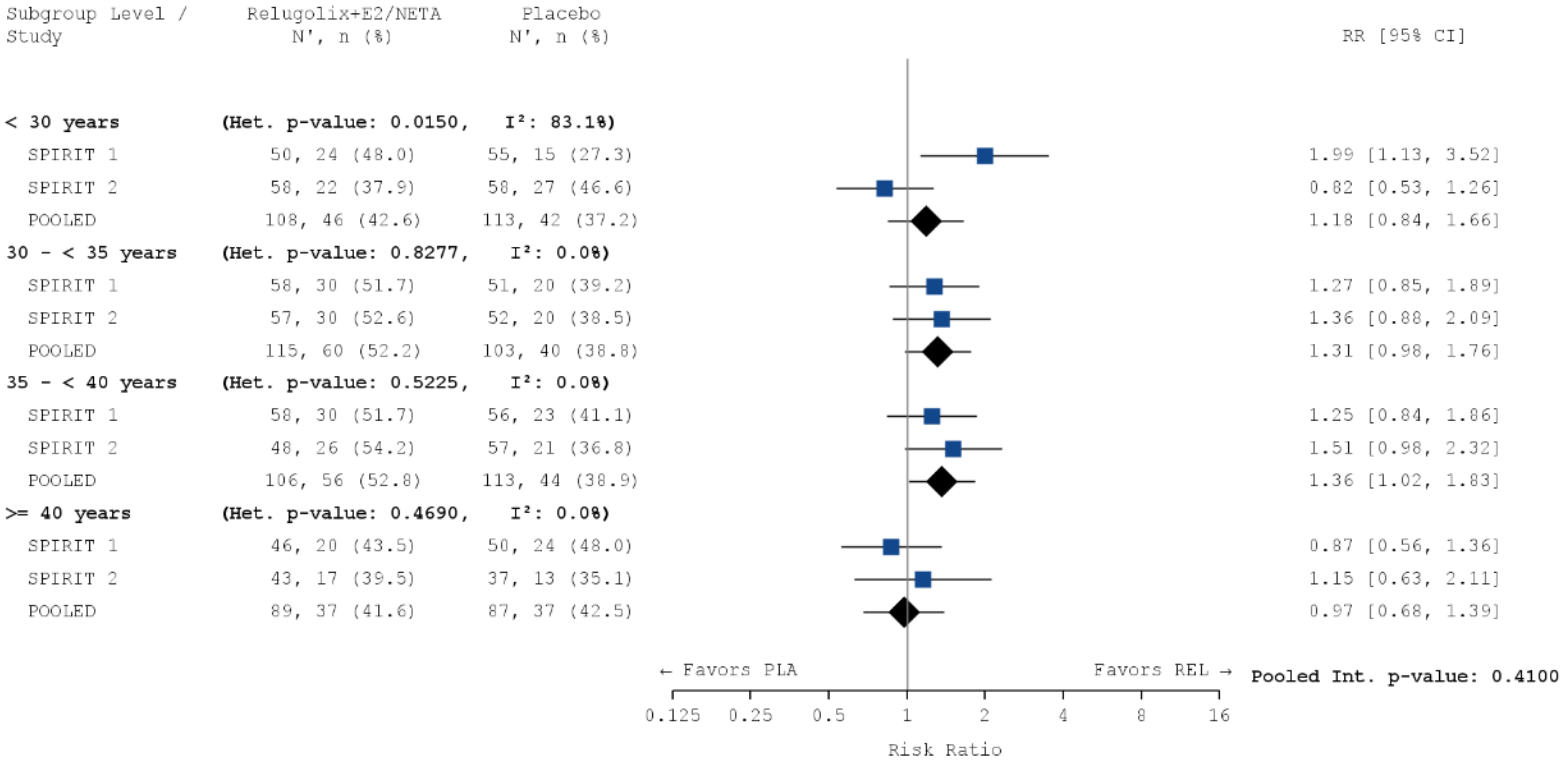
Figure 2.9.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

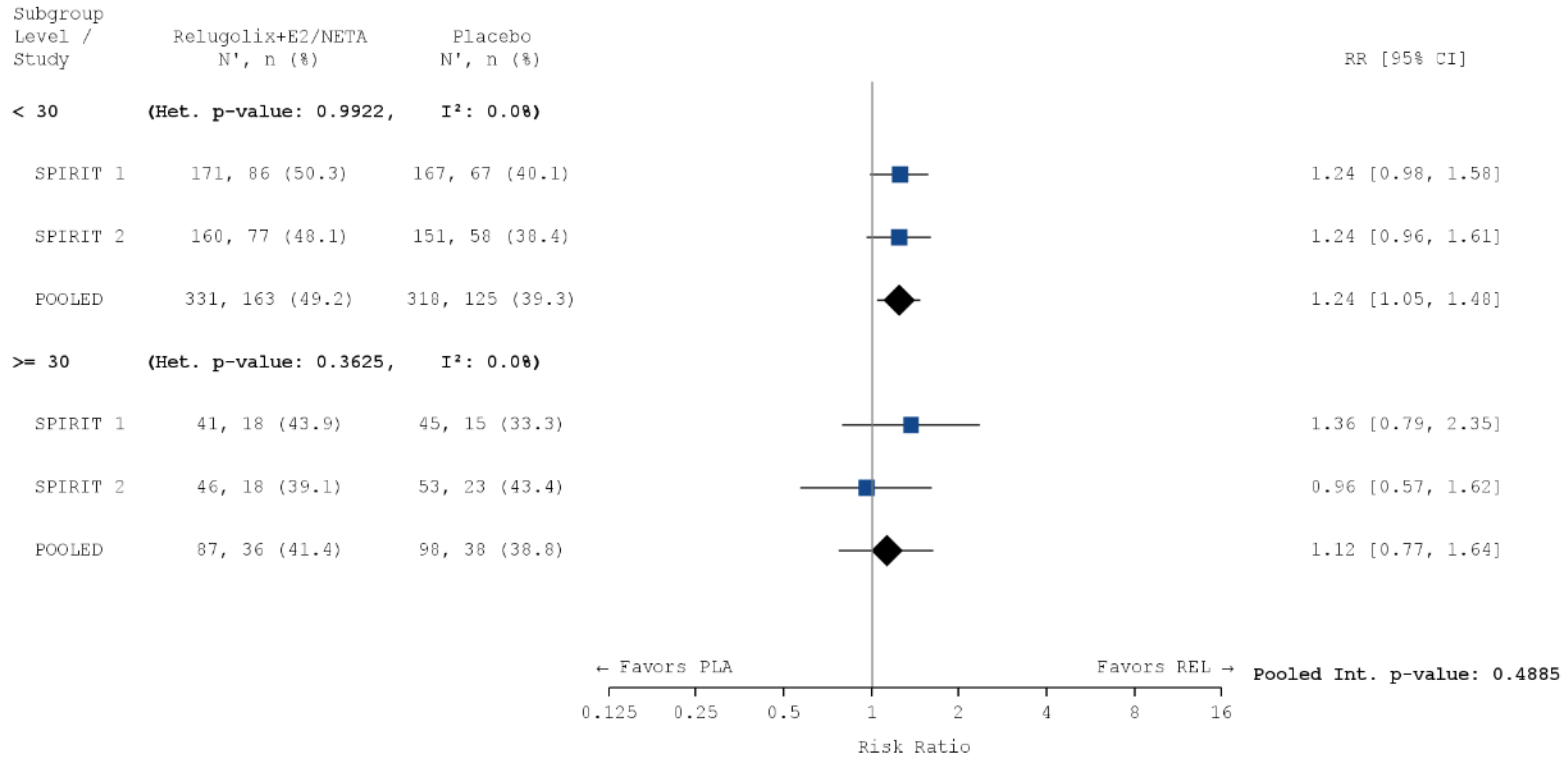
Figure 2.9.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

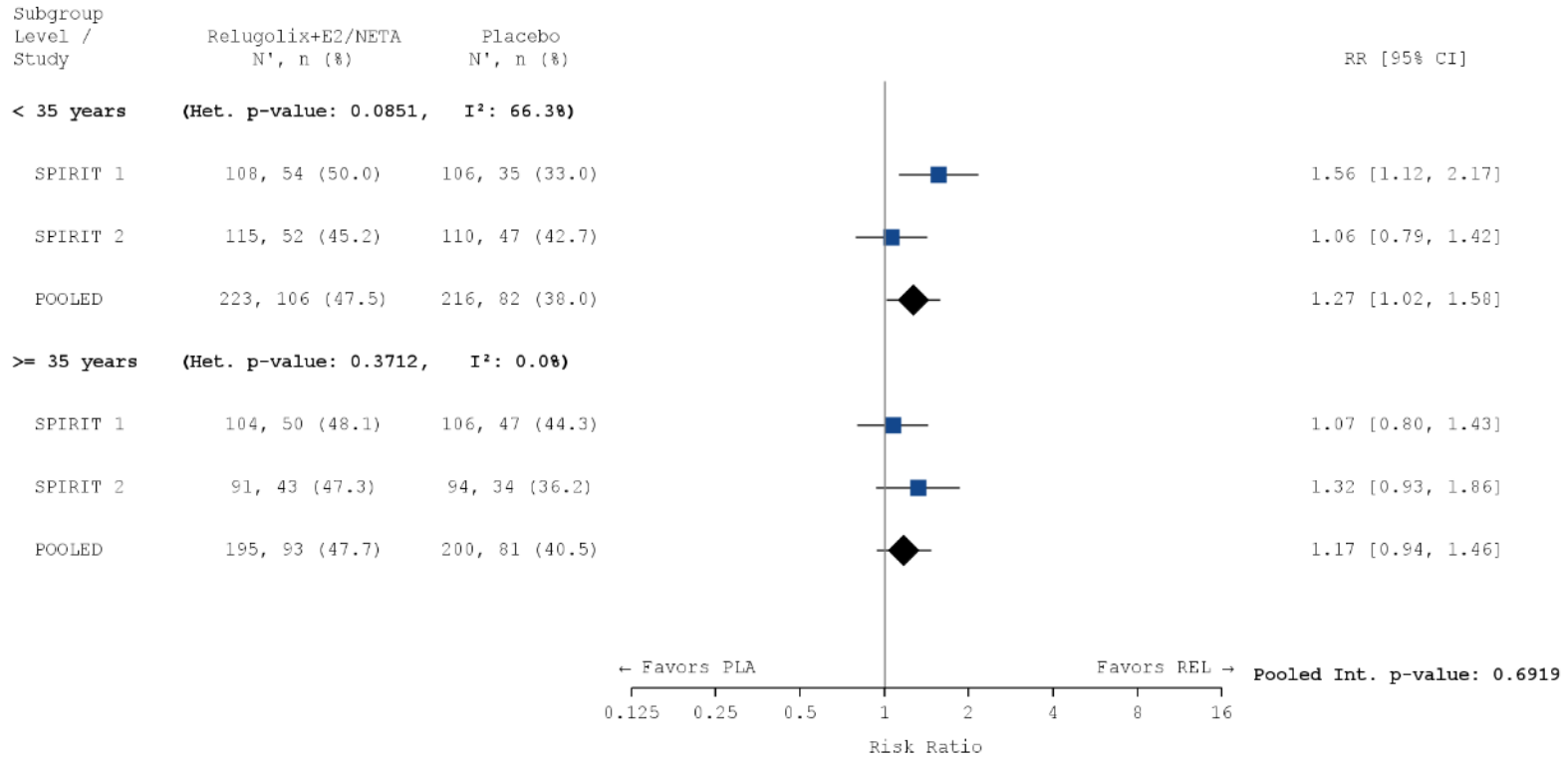
Figure 2.9.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

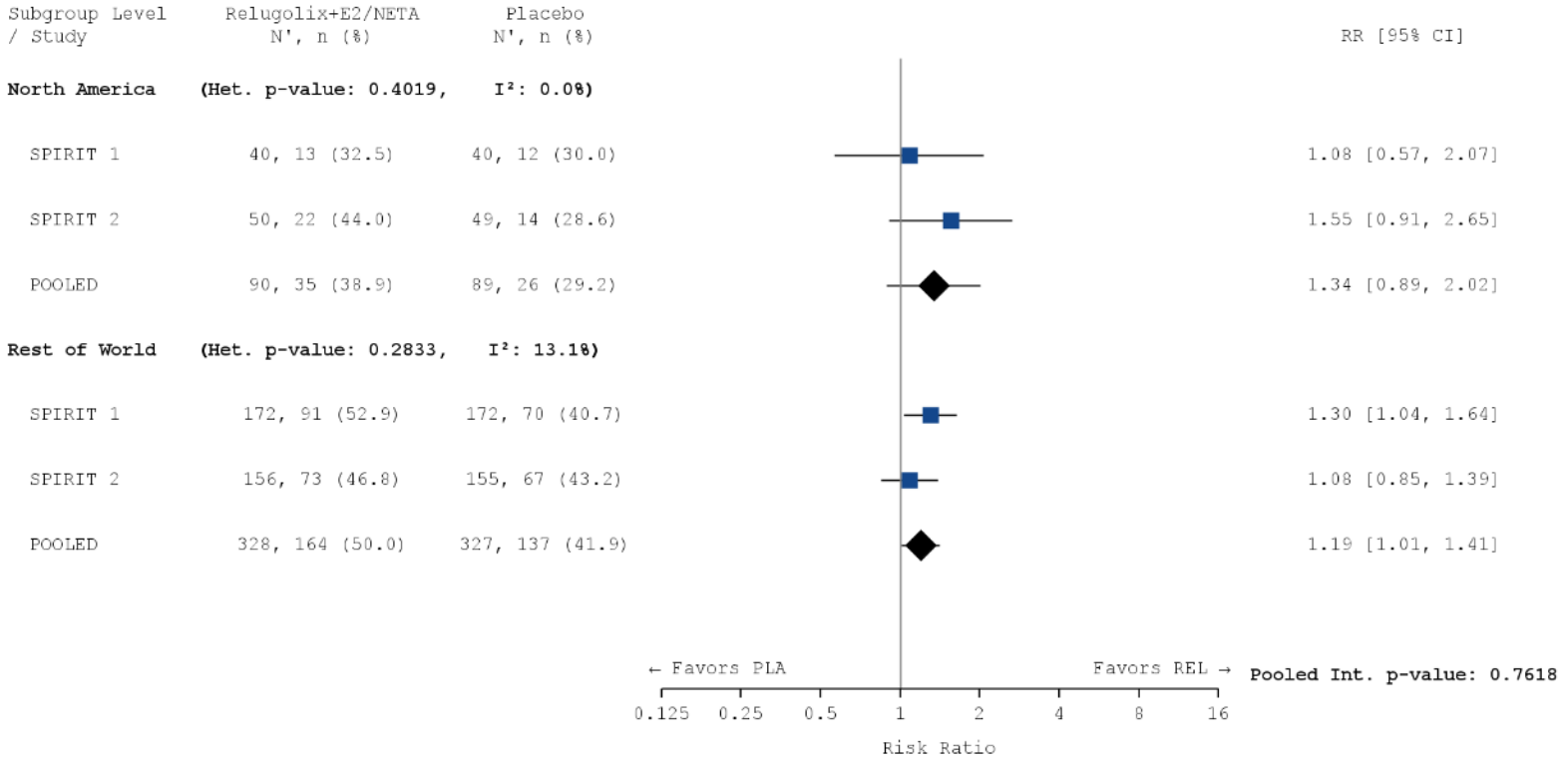
Figure 2.9.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

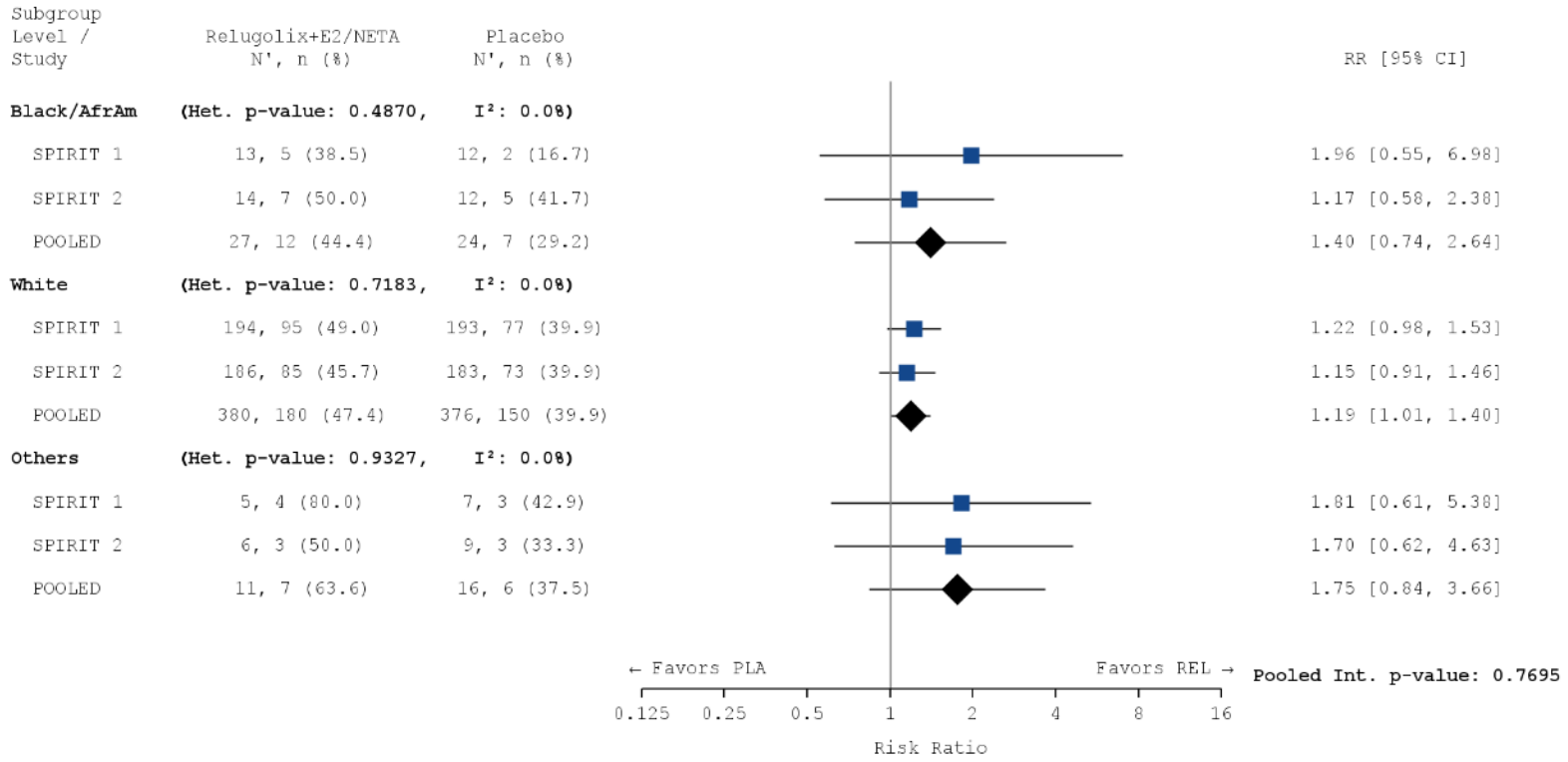
Figure 2.9.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

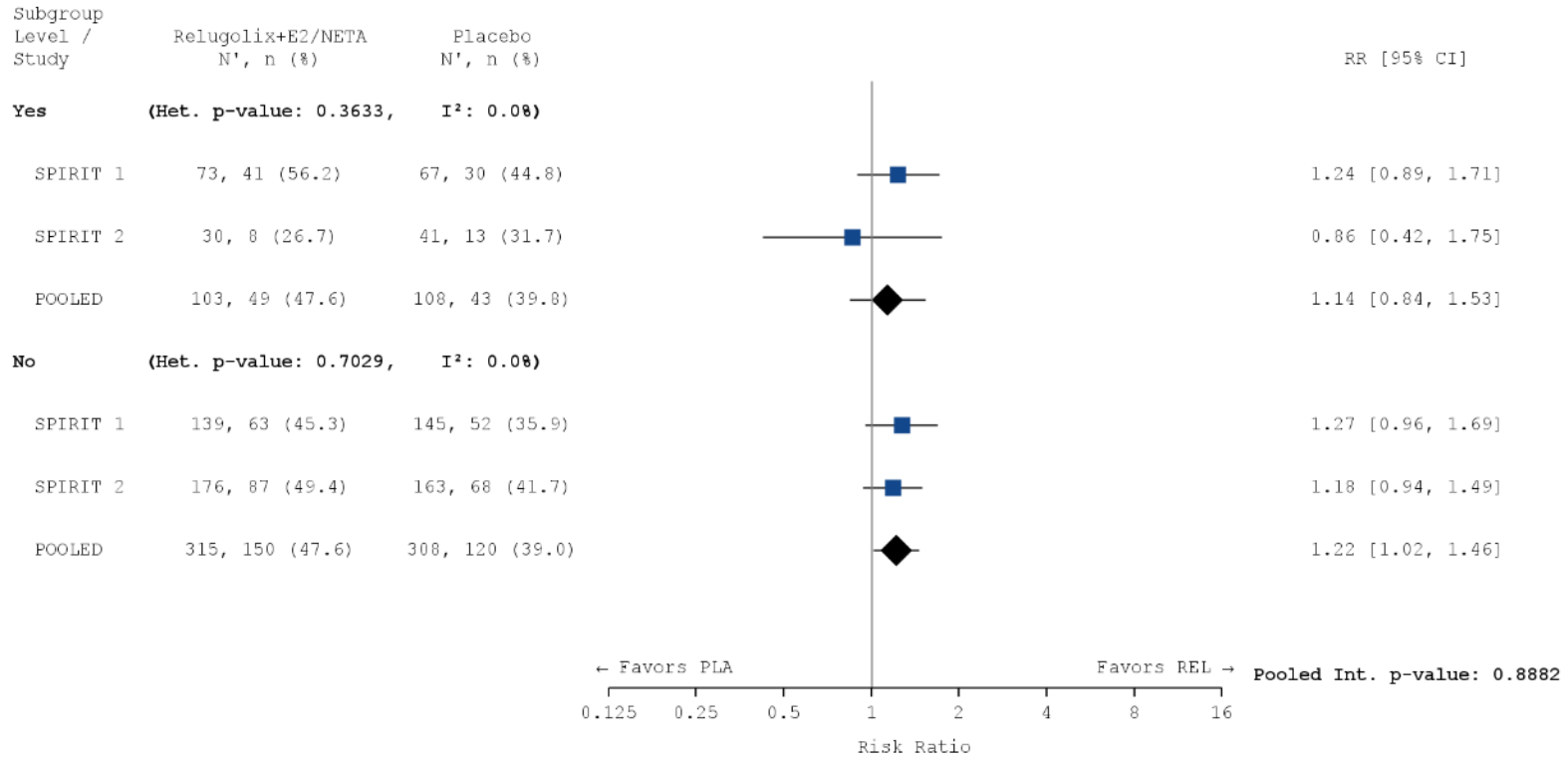
Figure 2.9.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

Figure 2.9.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



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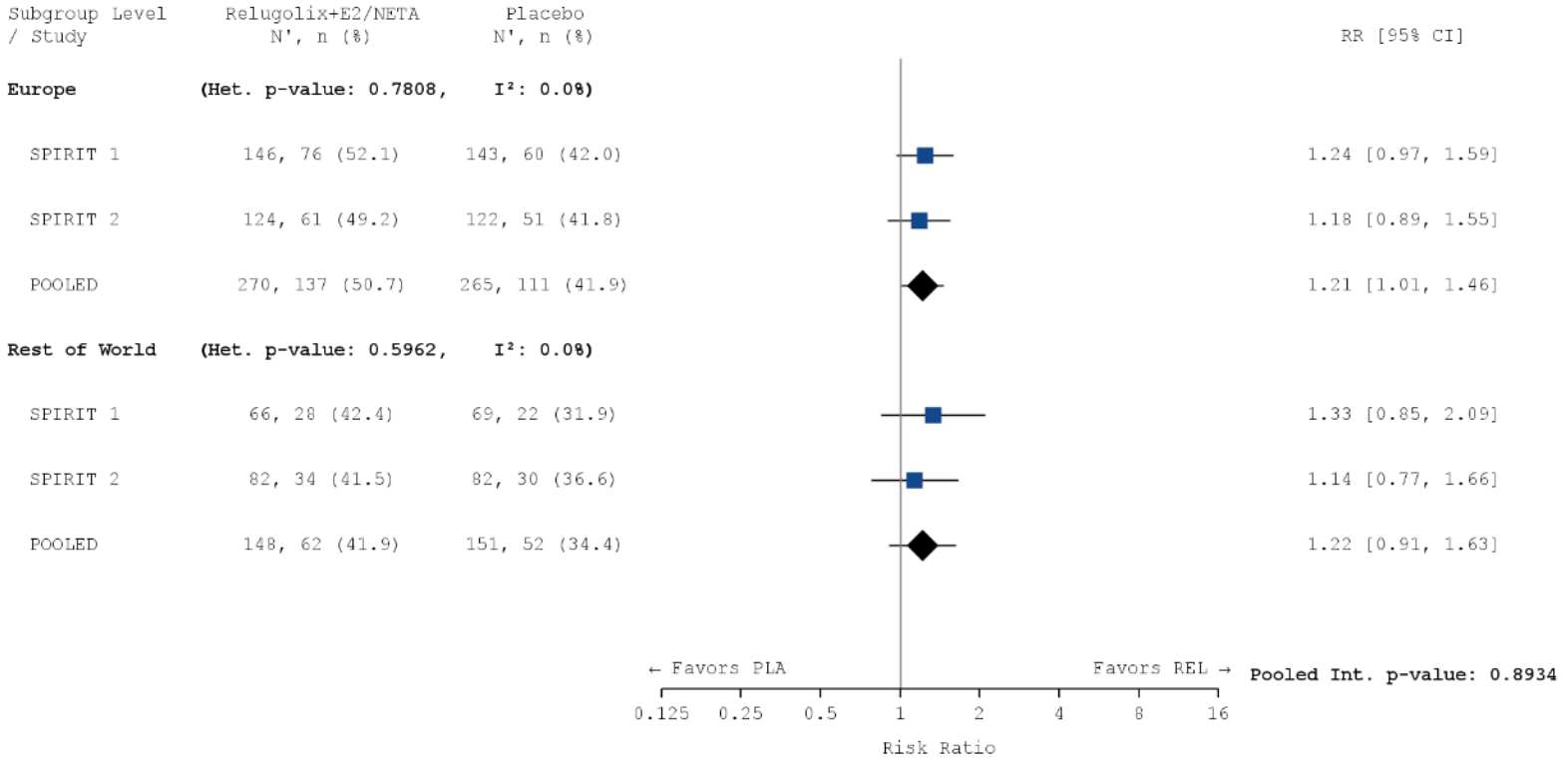
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

Figure 2.9.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



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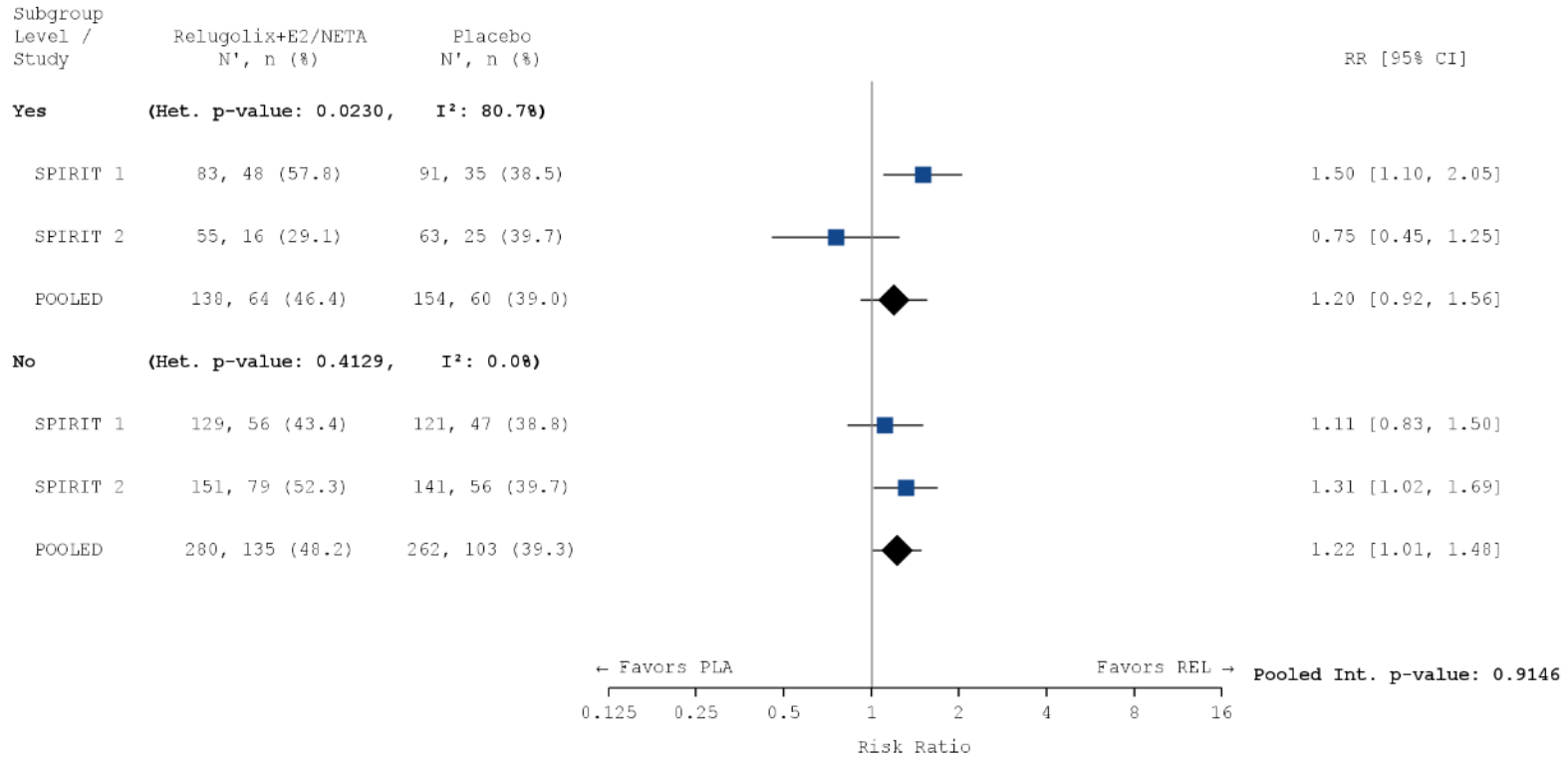
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

Figure 2.9.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



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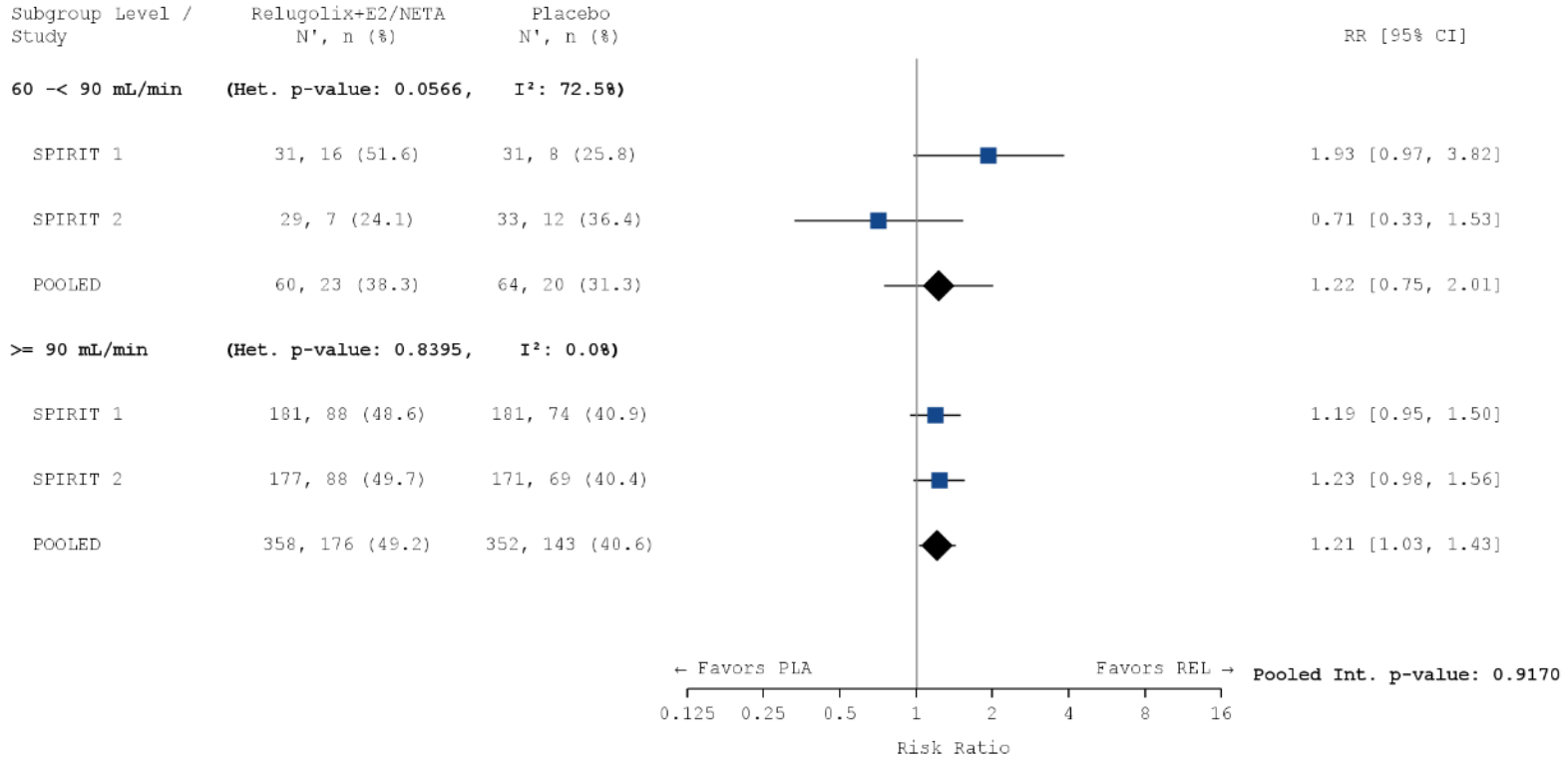
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

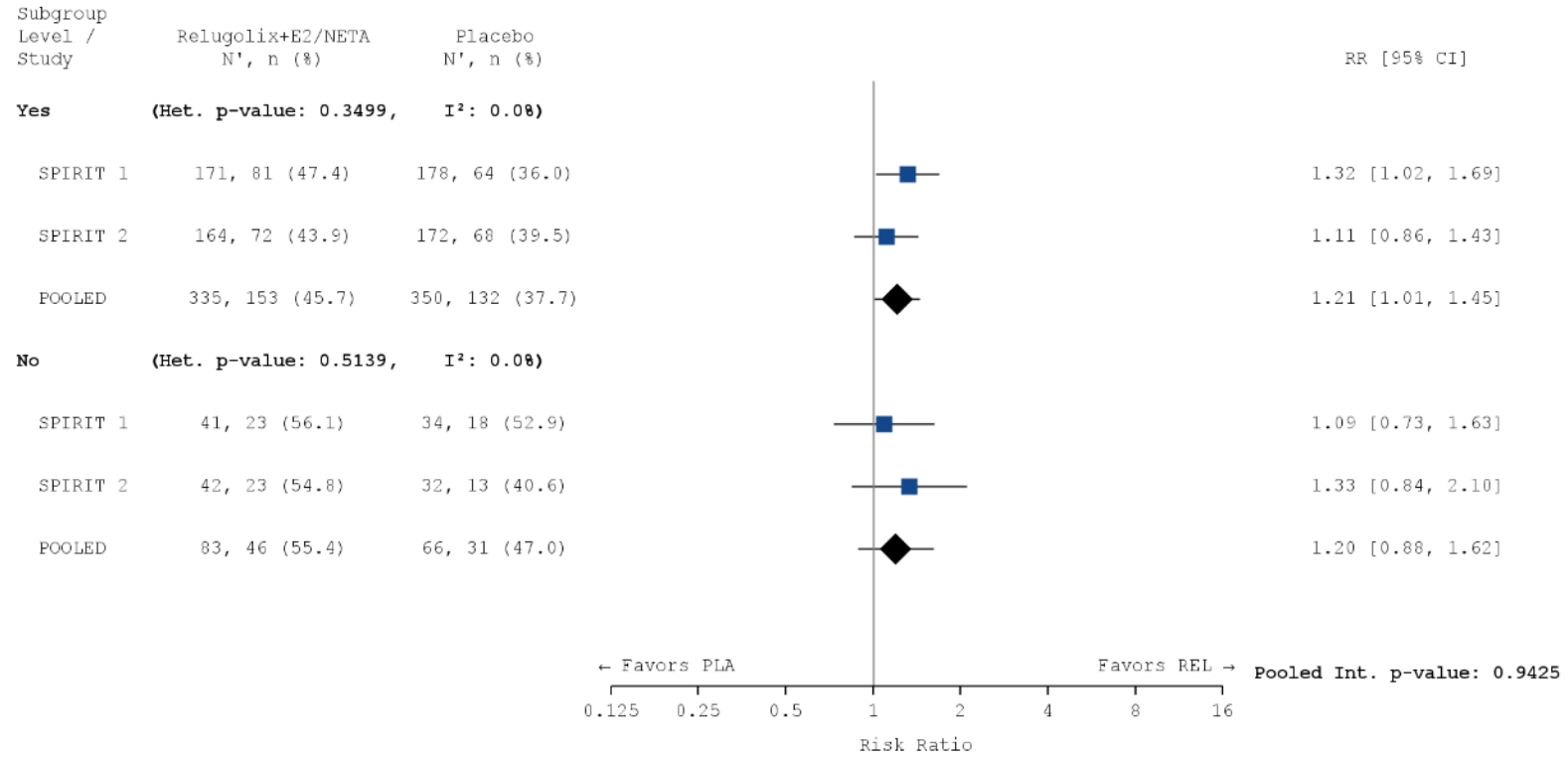
Figure 2.9.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

Figure 2.9.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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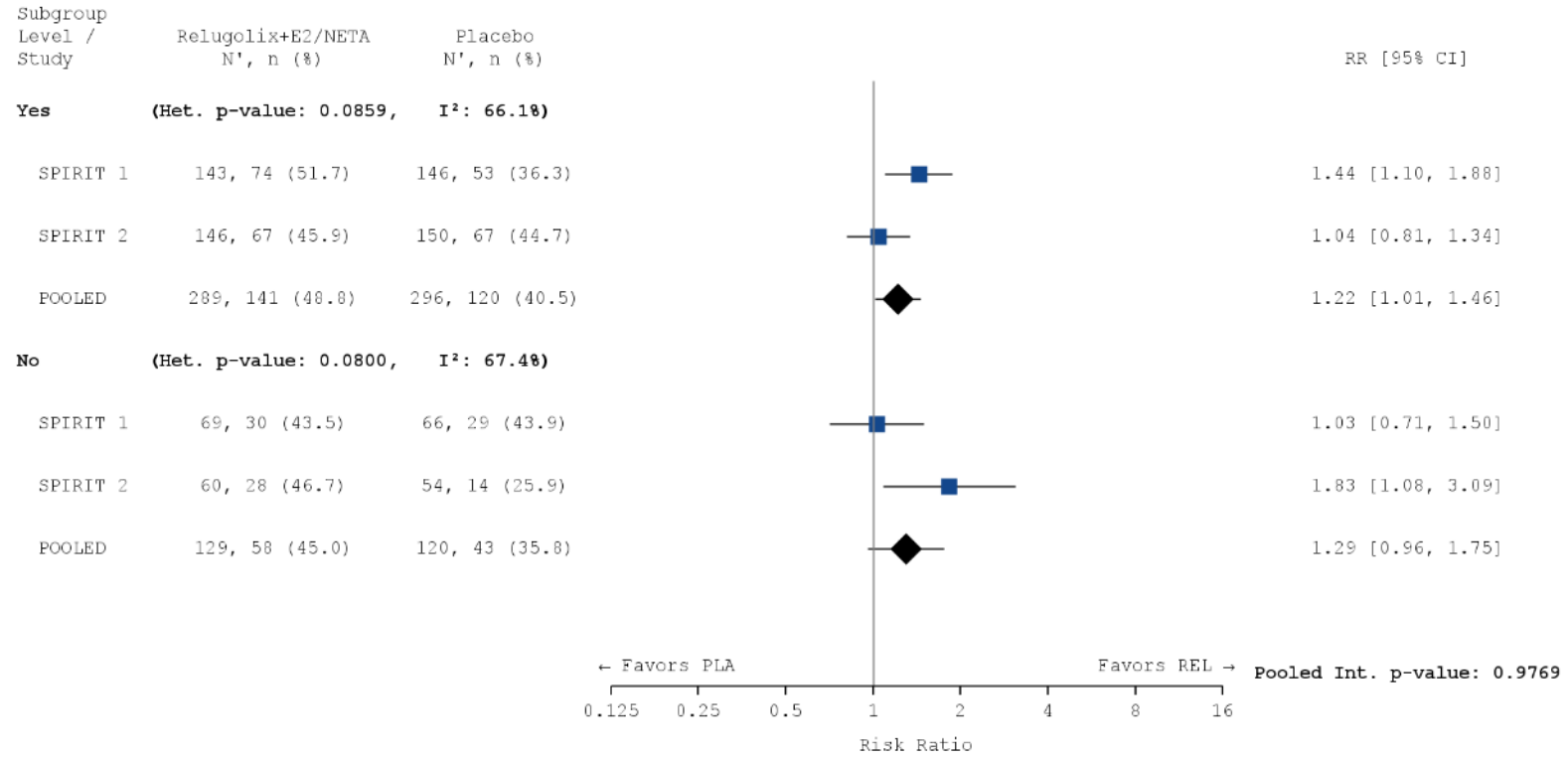
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

Figure 2.9.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



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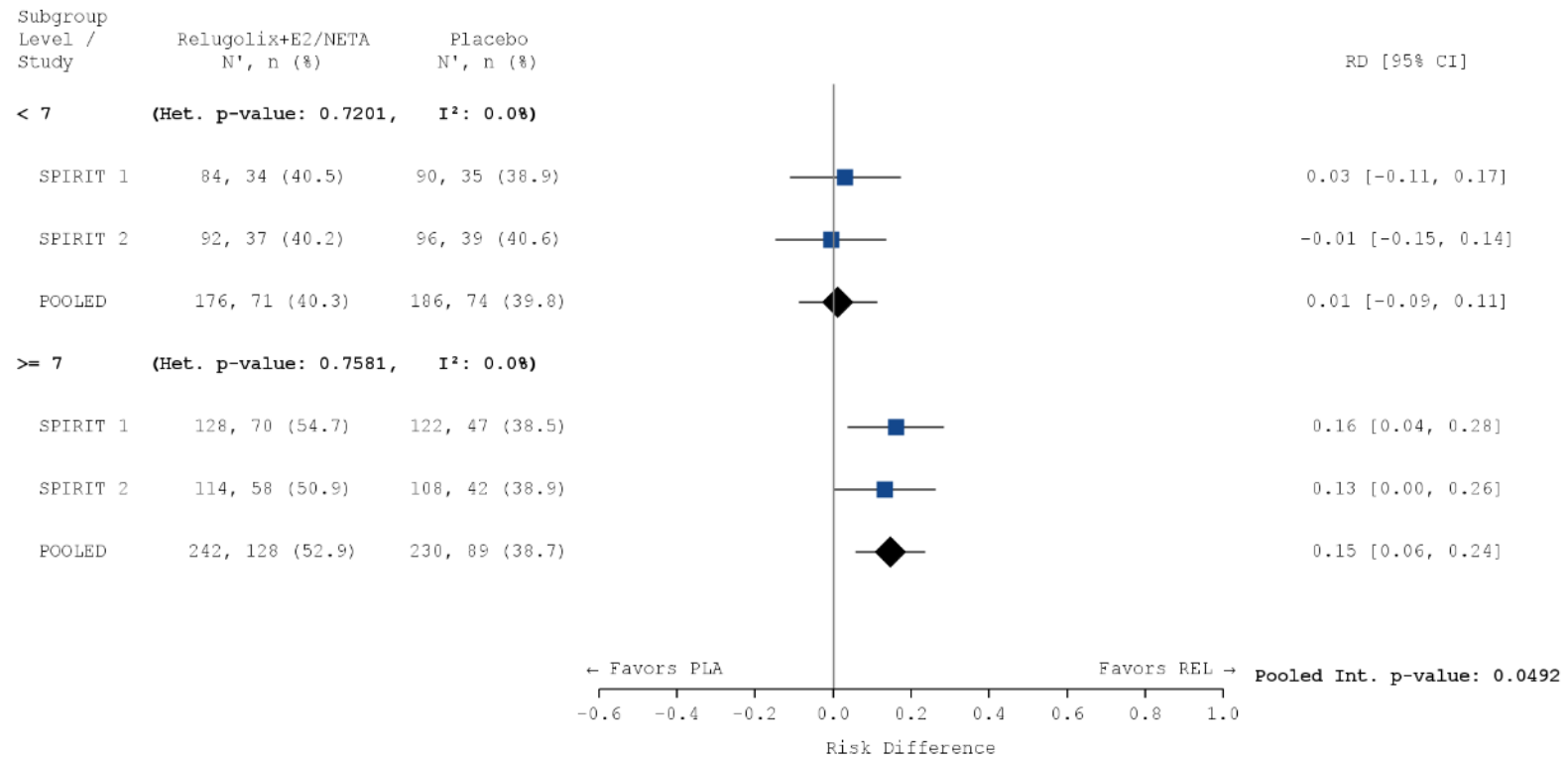
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

2.1.7.9 Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)

Figure 2.9.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



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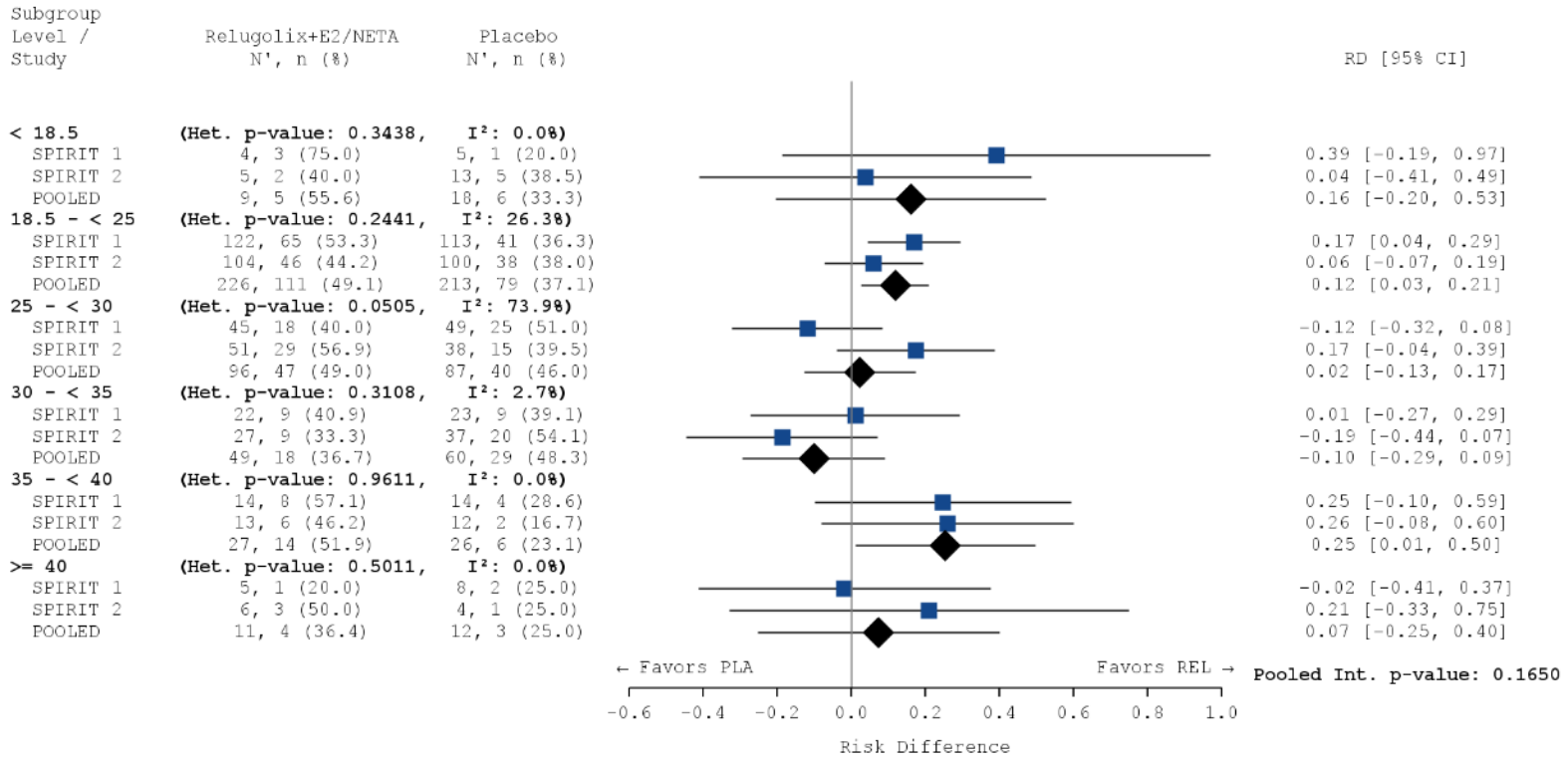
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

Figure 2.9.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



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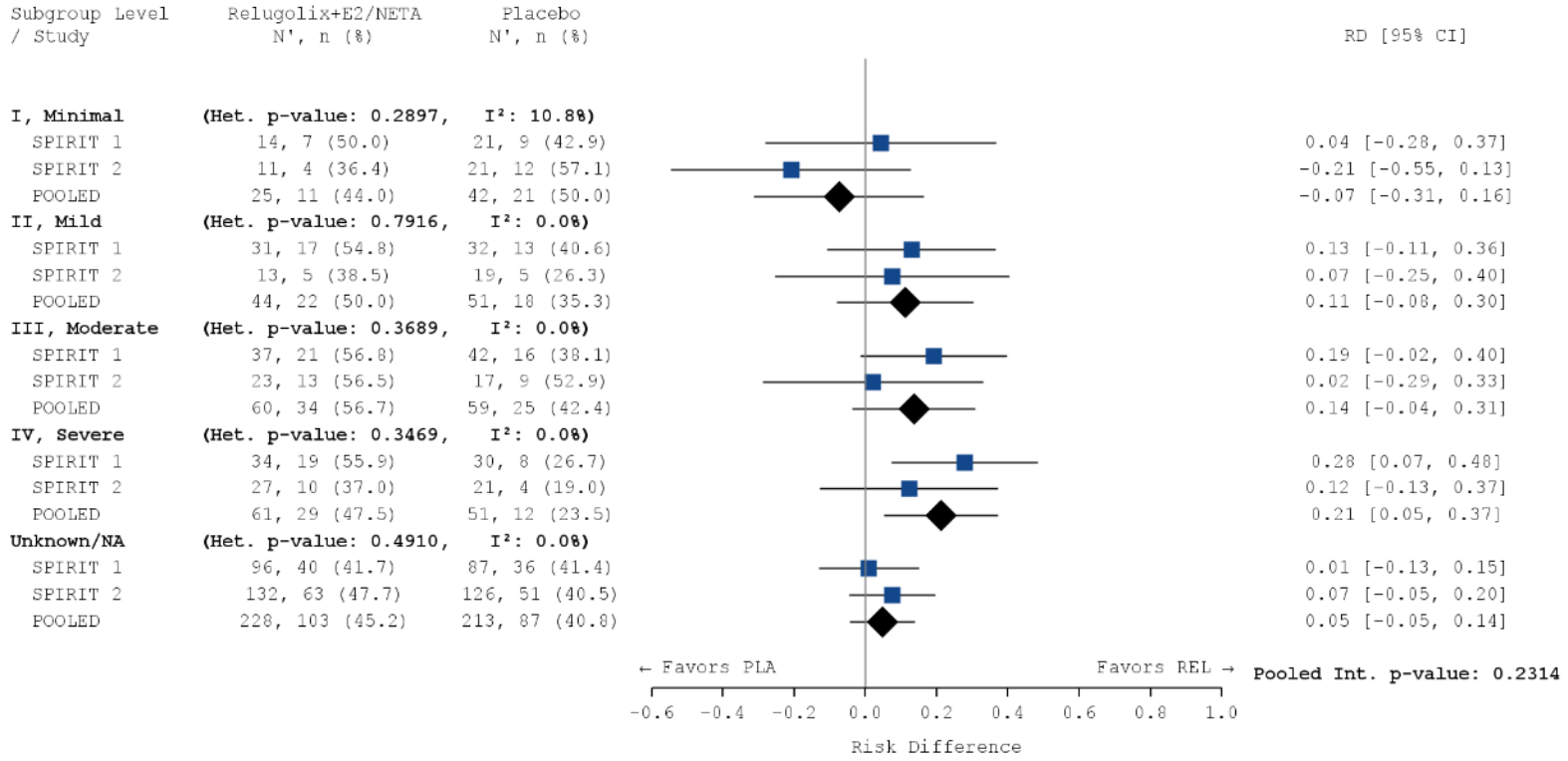
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

Figure 2.9.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
AFSE stage



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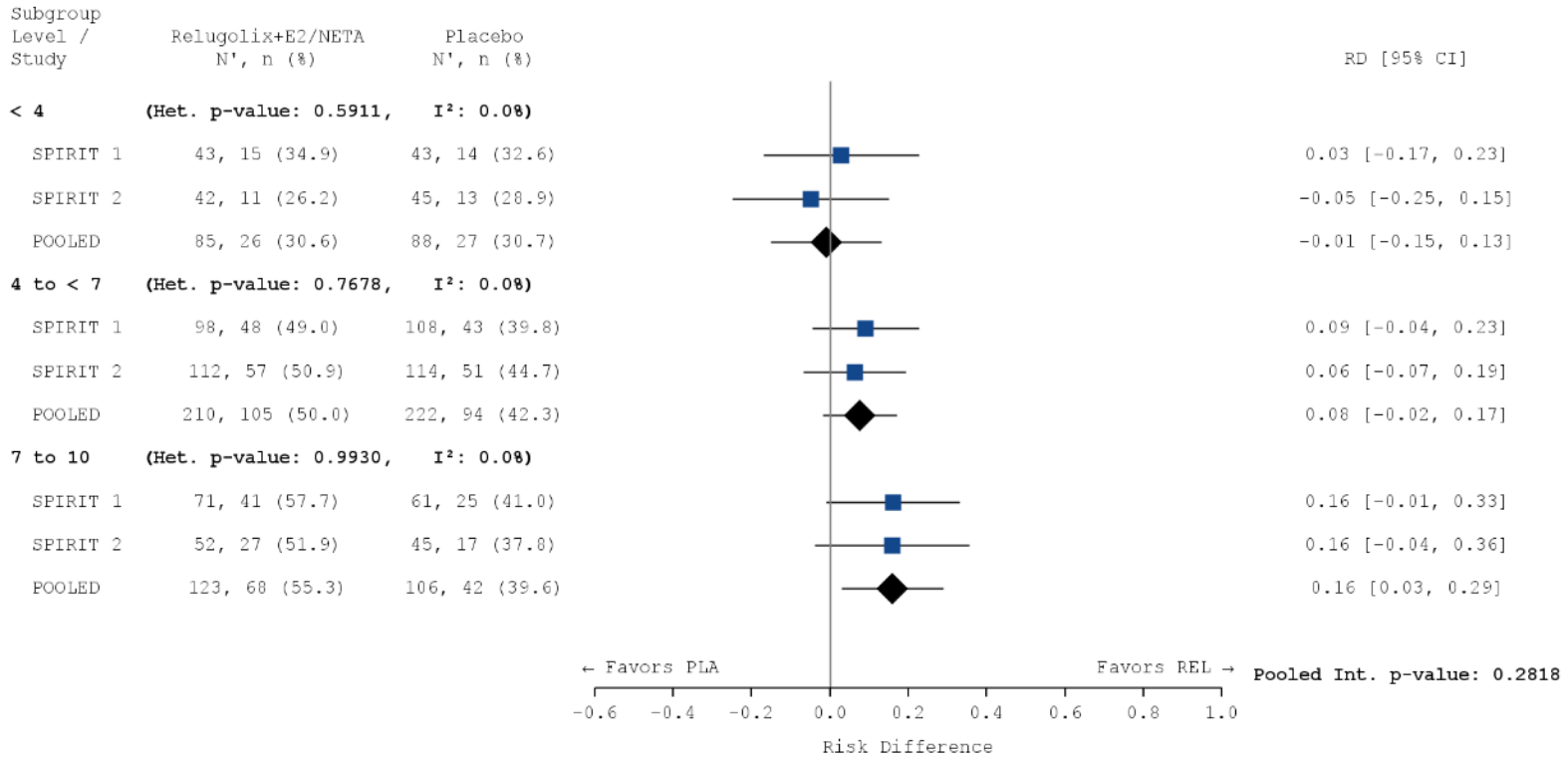
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

Figure 2.9.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



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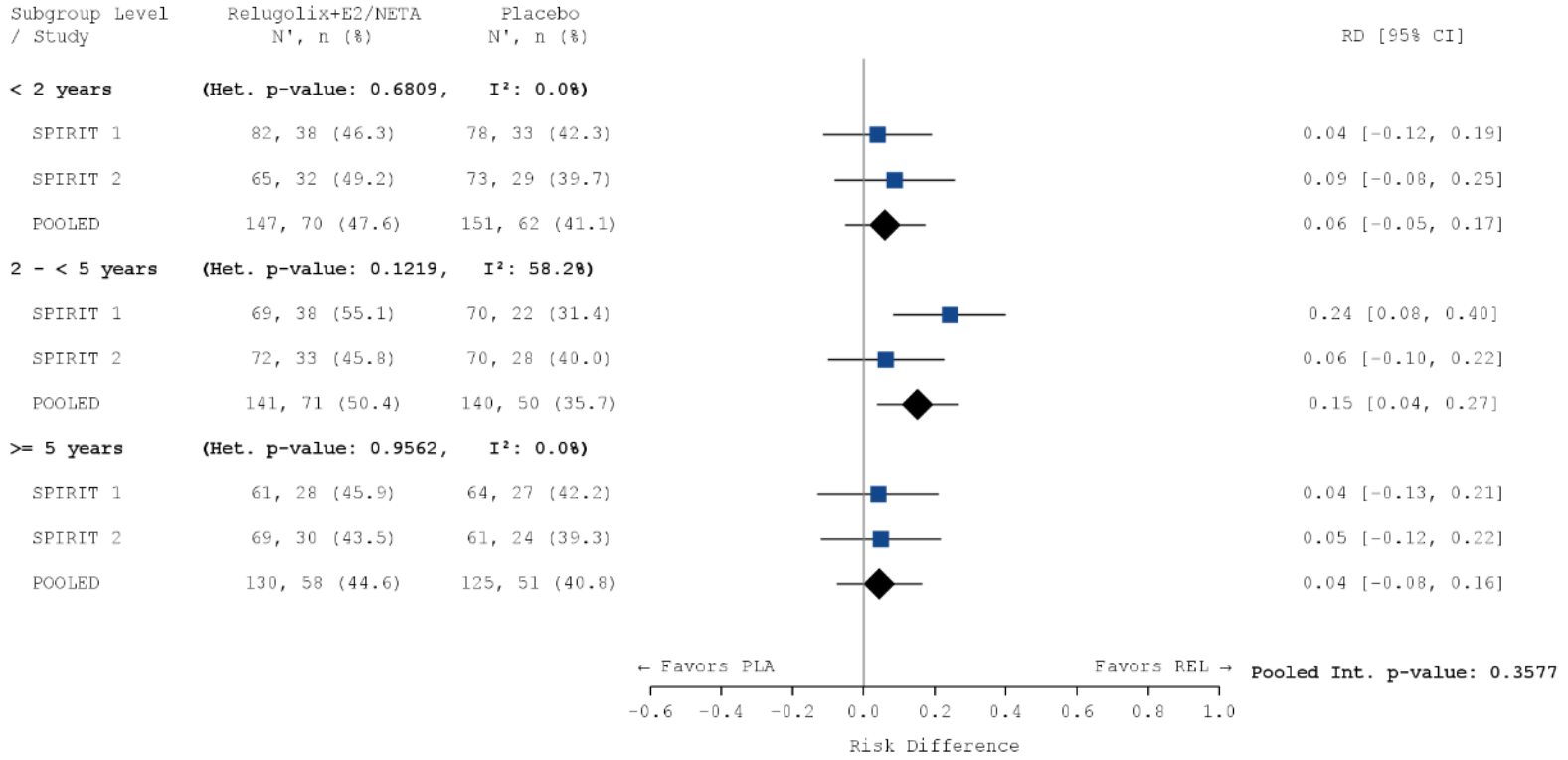
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

Figure 2.9.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



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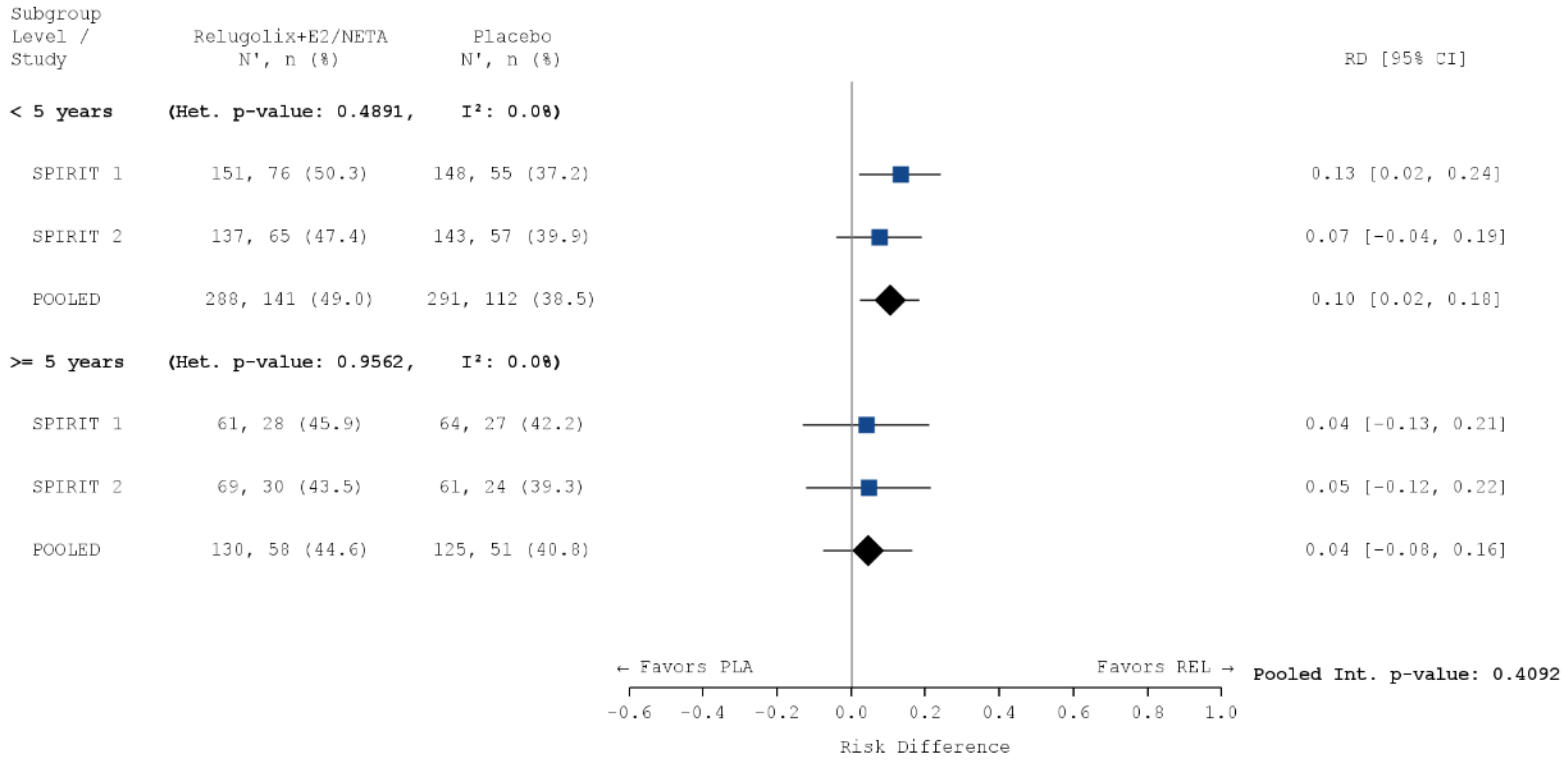
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

Figure 2.9.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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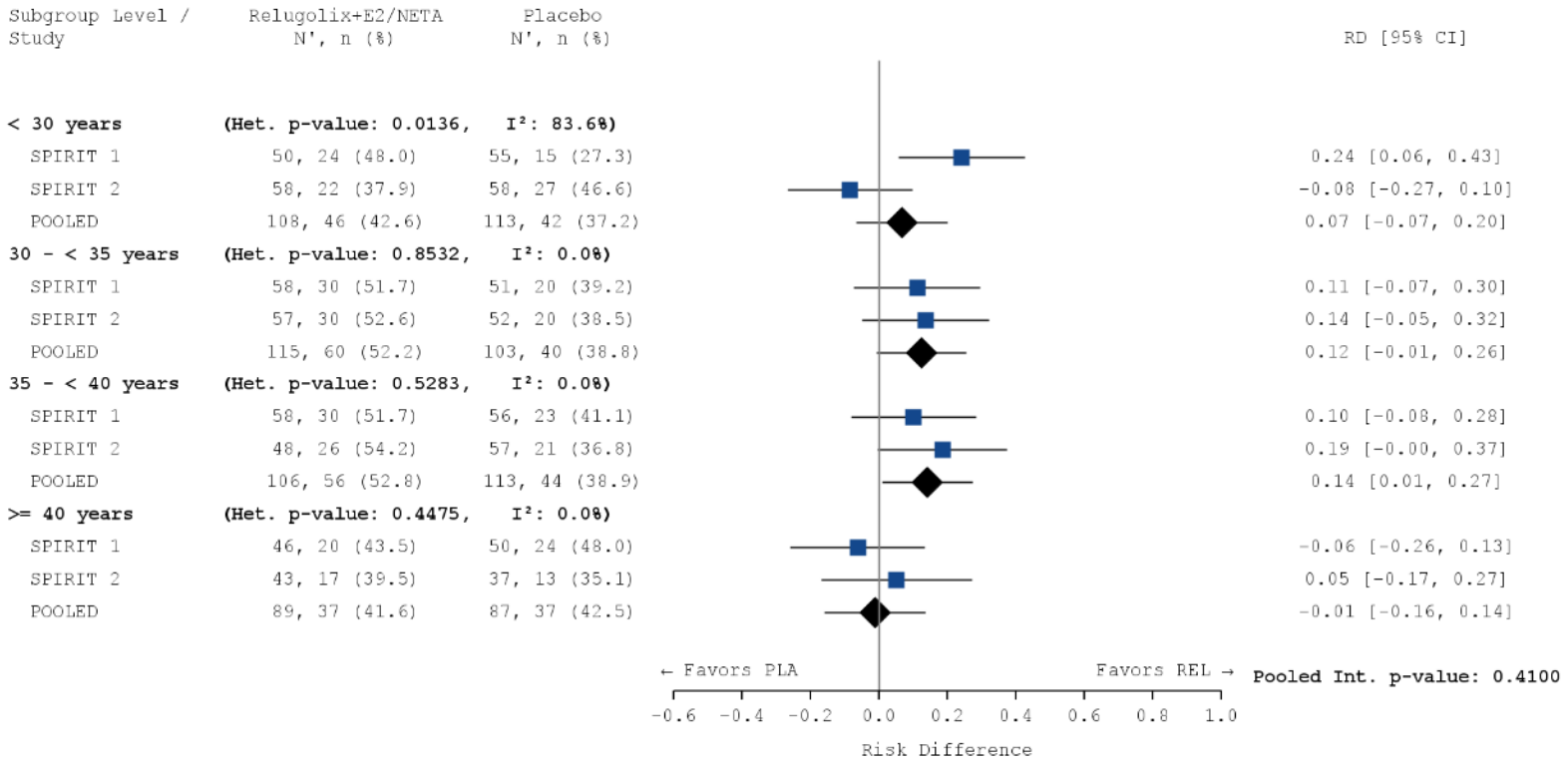
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

Figure 2.9.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category II



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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

Figure 2.9.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I

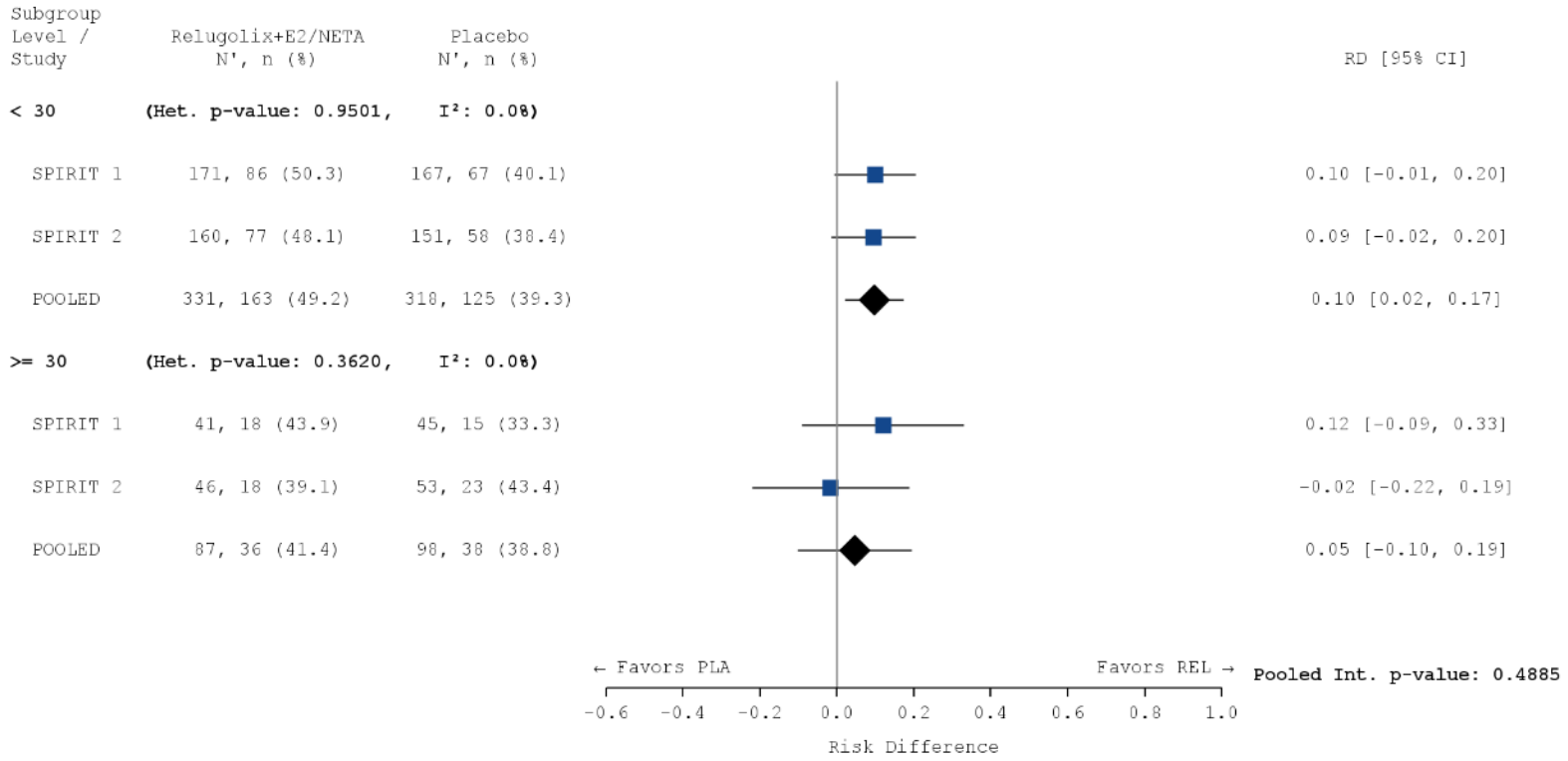

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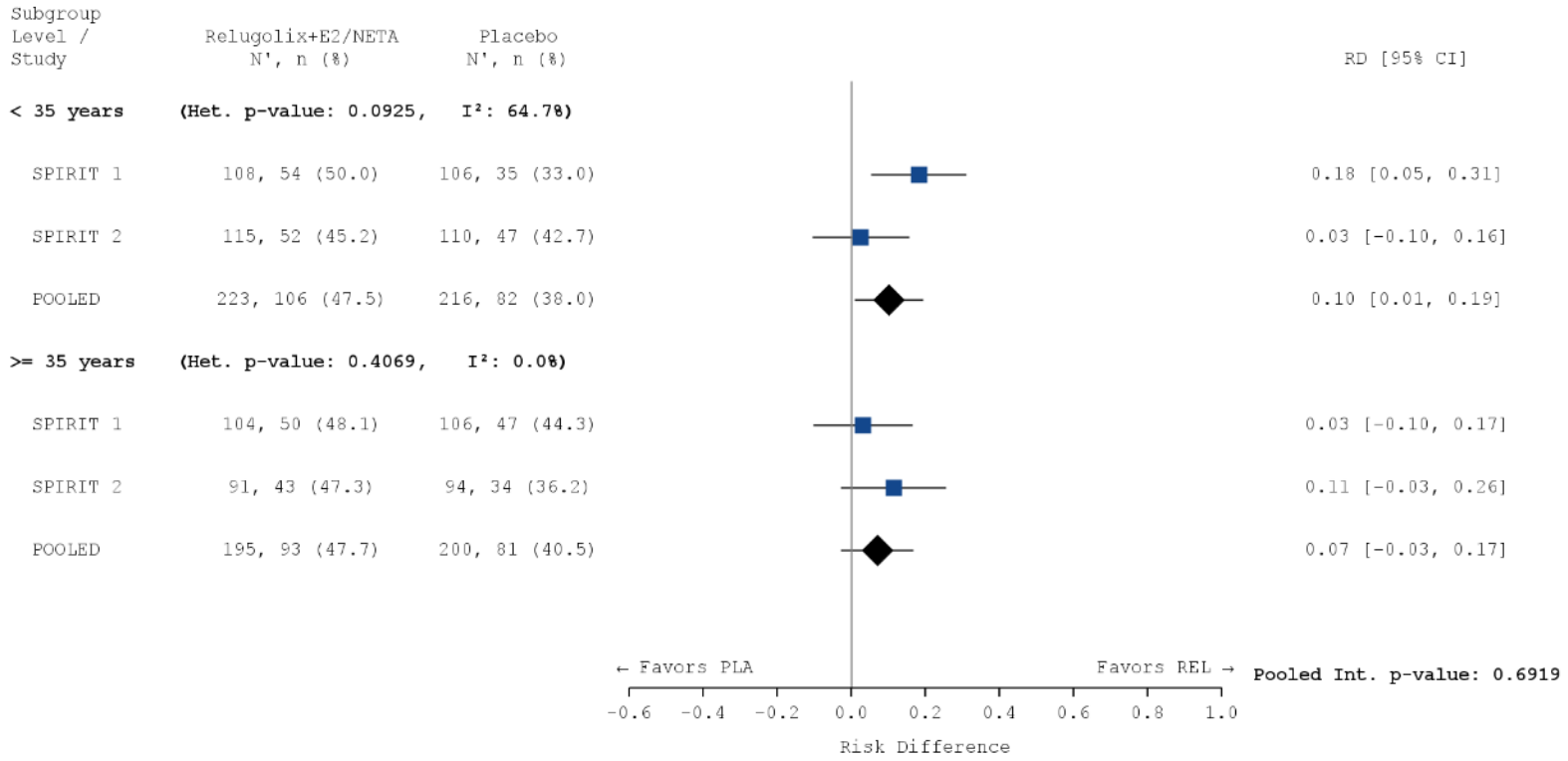
Figure 2.9.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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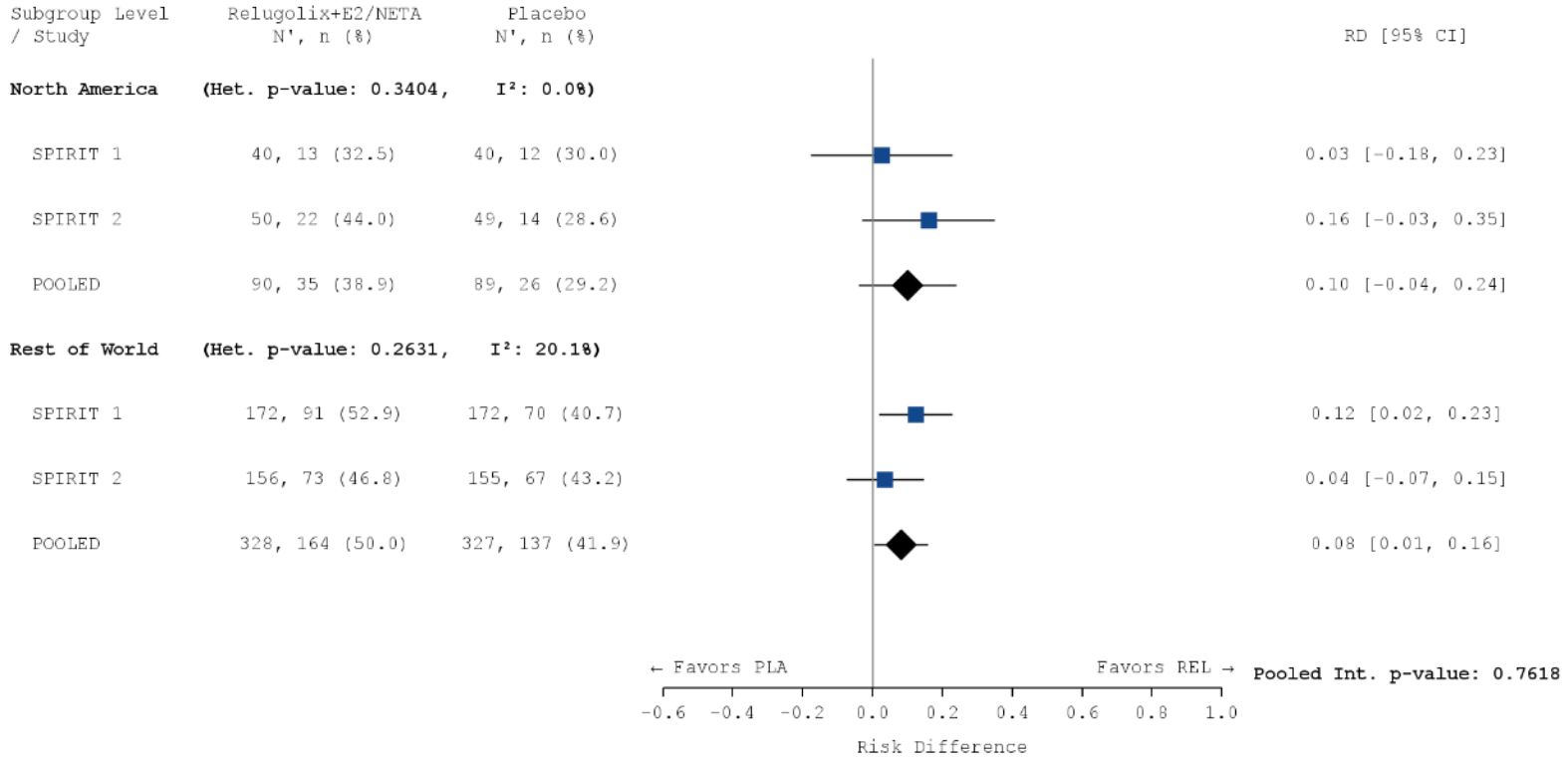
Figure 2.9.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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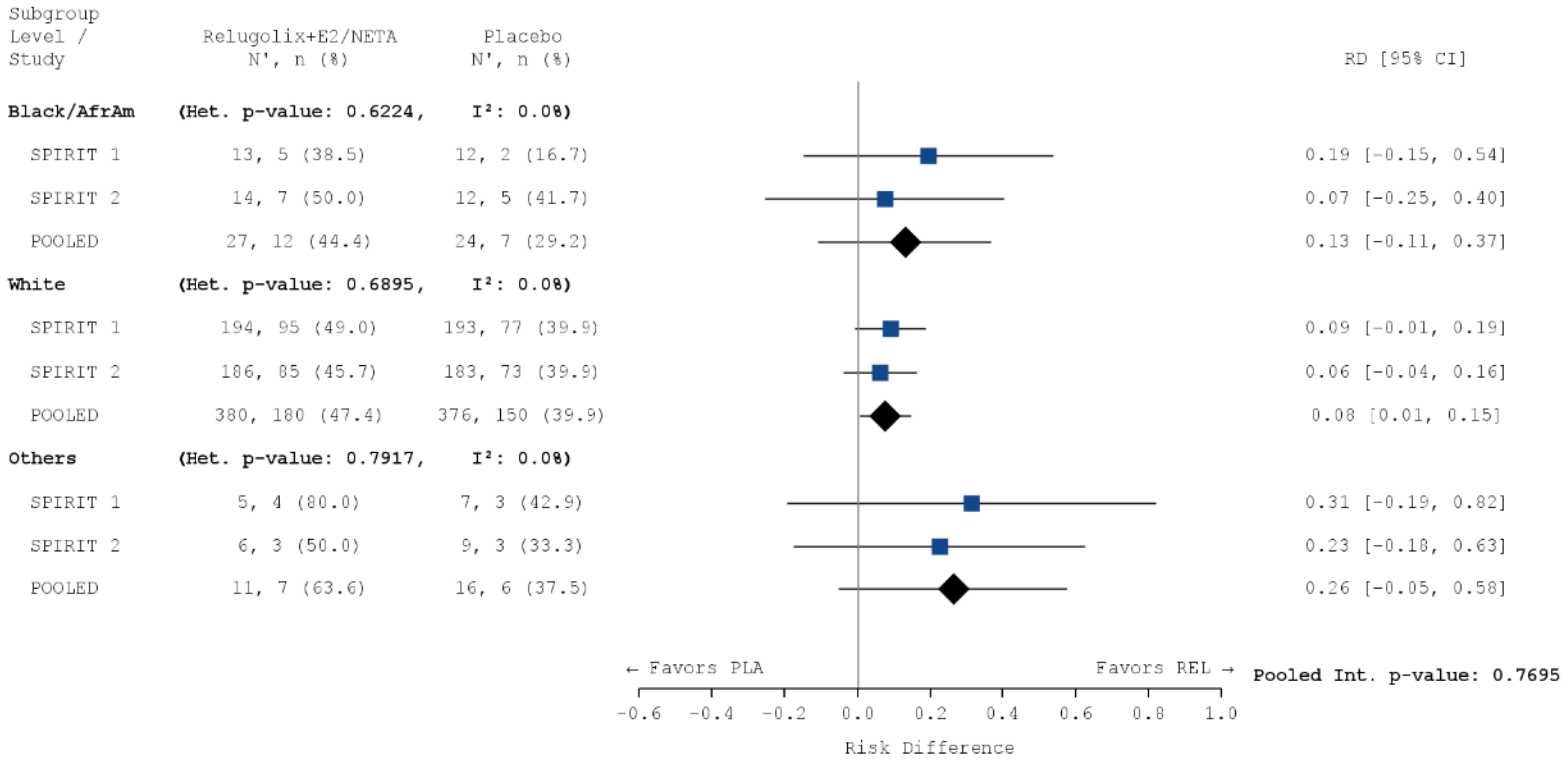
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

Figure 2.9.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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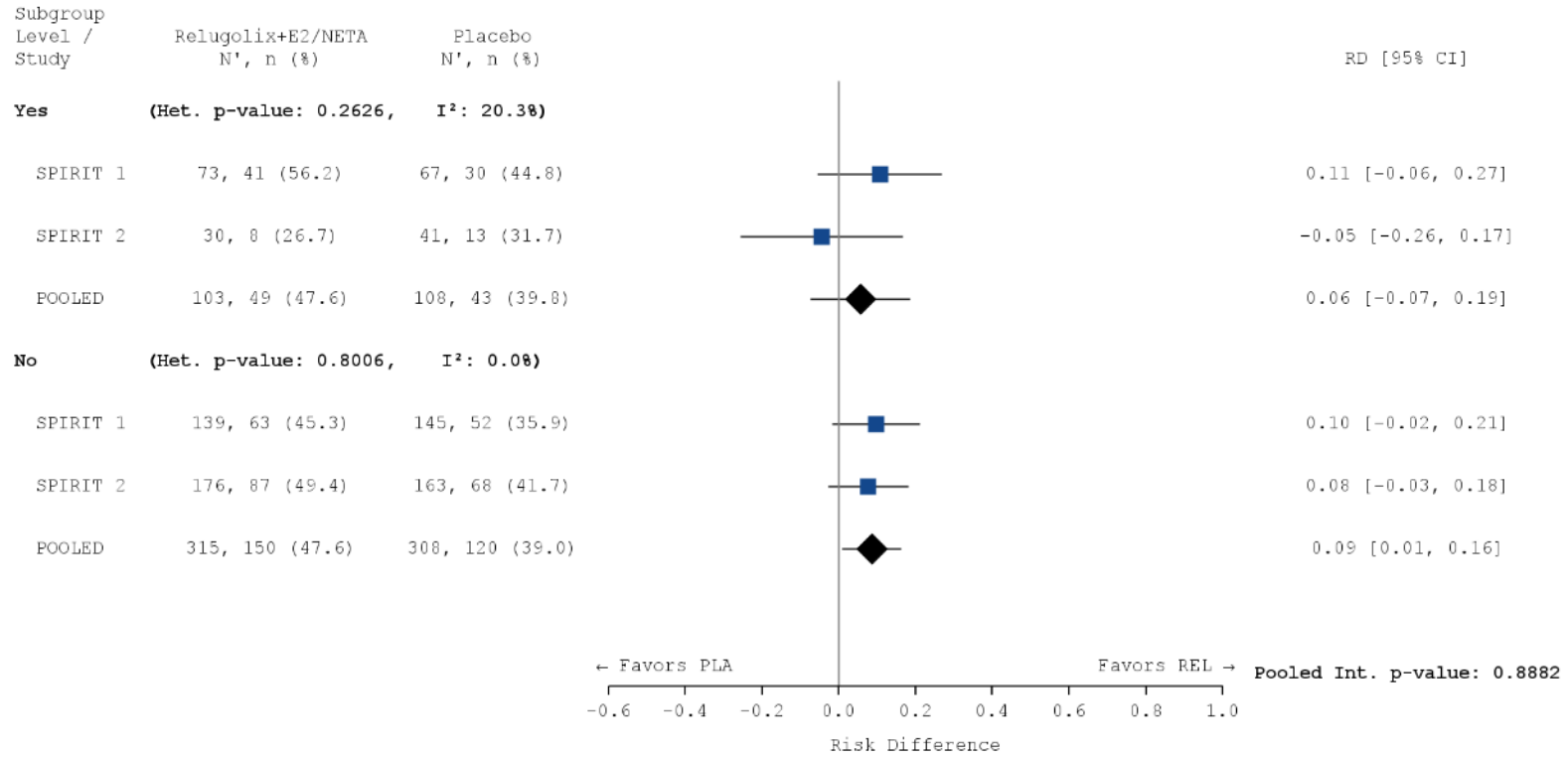
Figure 2.9.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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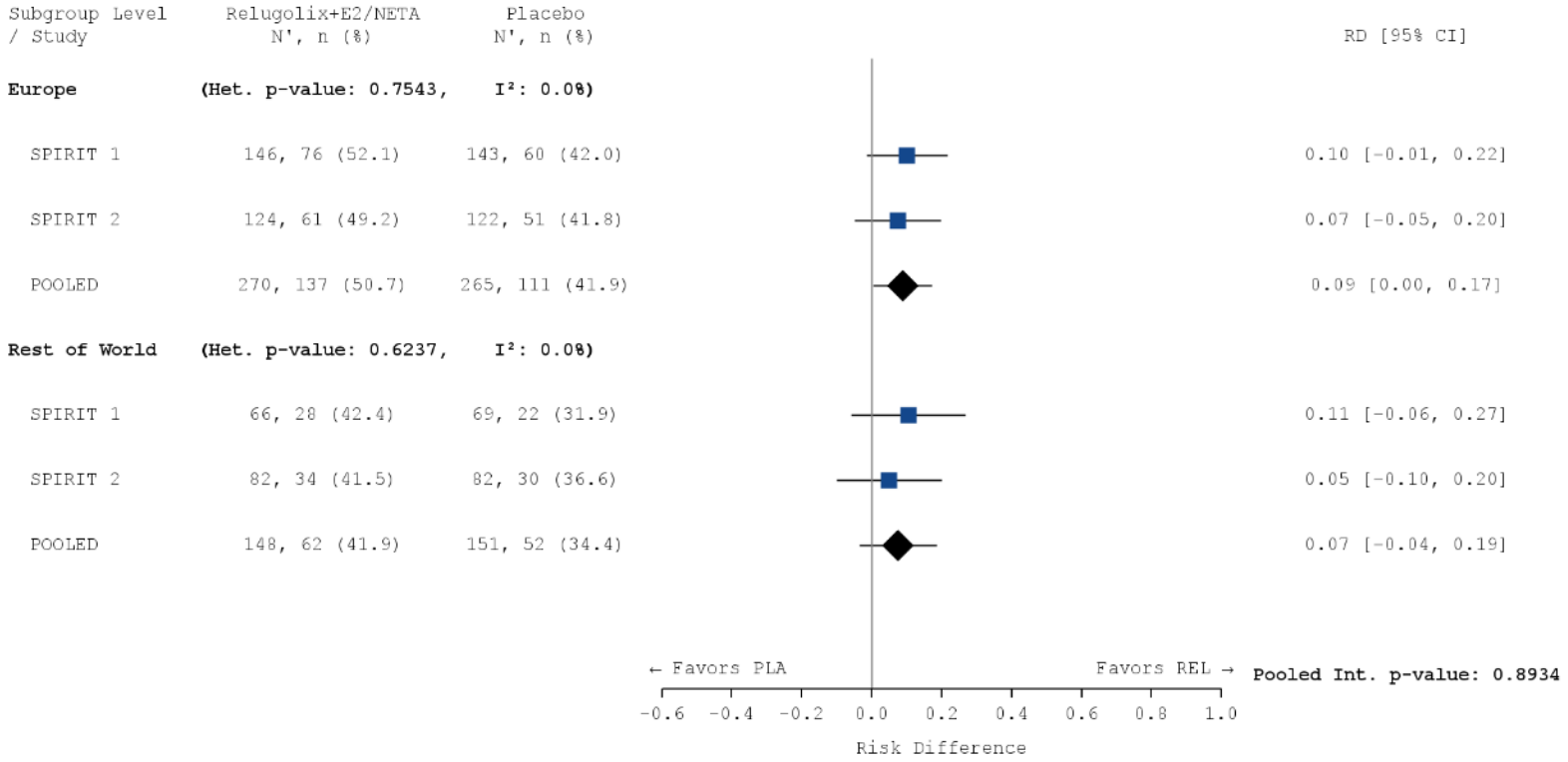
Figure 2.9.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



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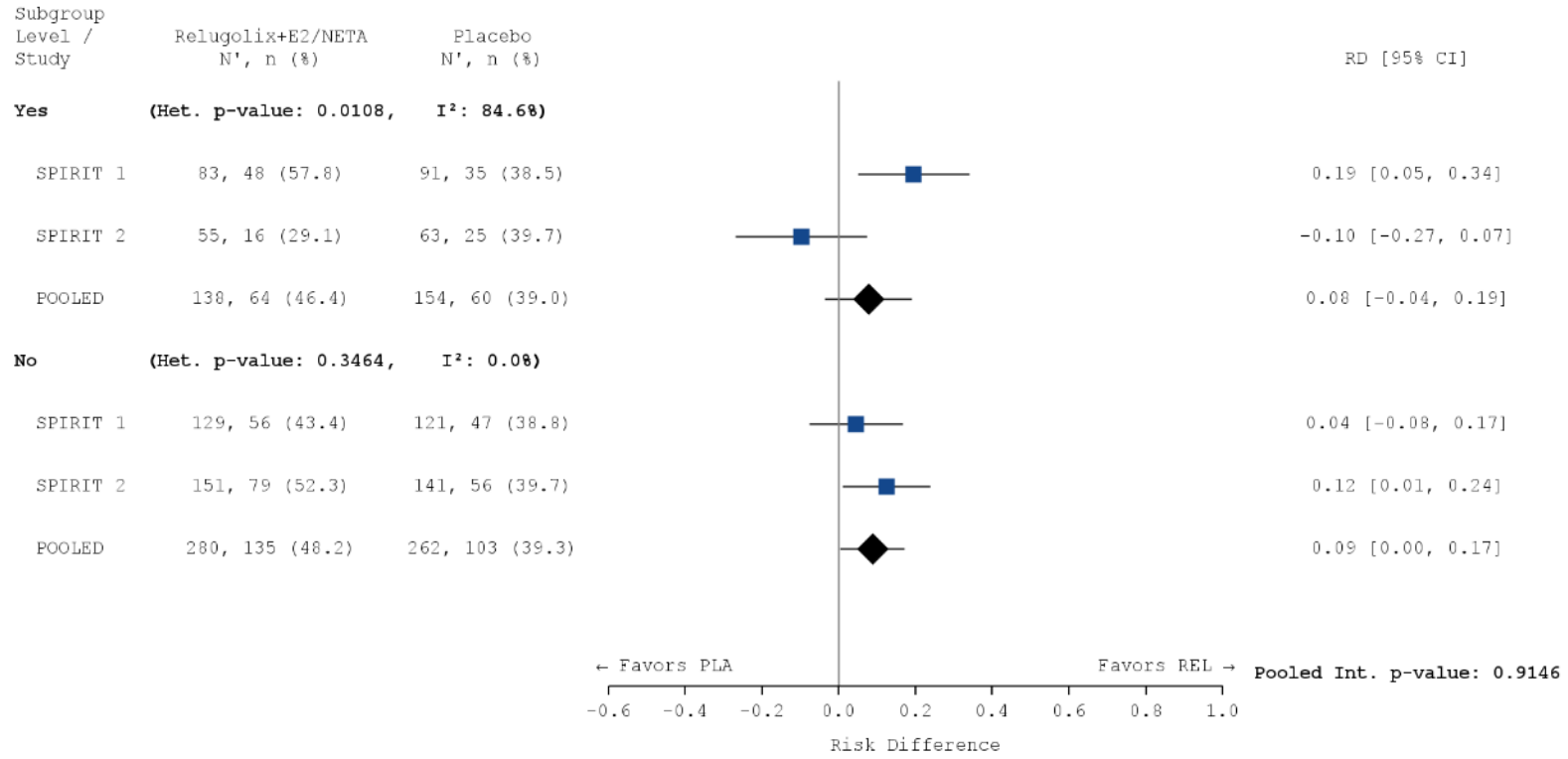
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

Figure 2.9.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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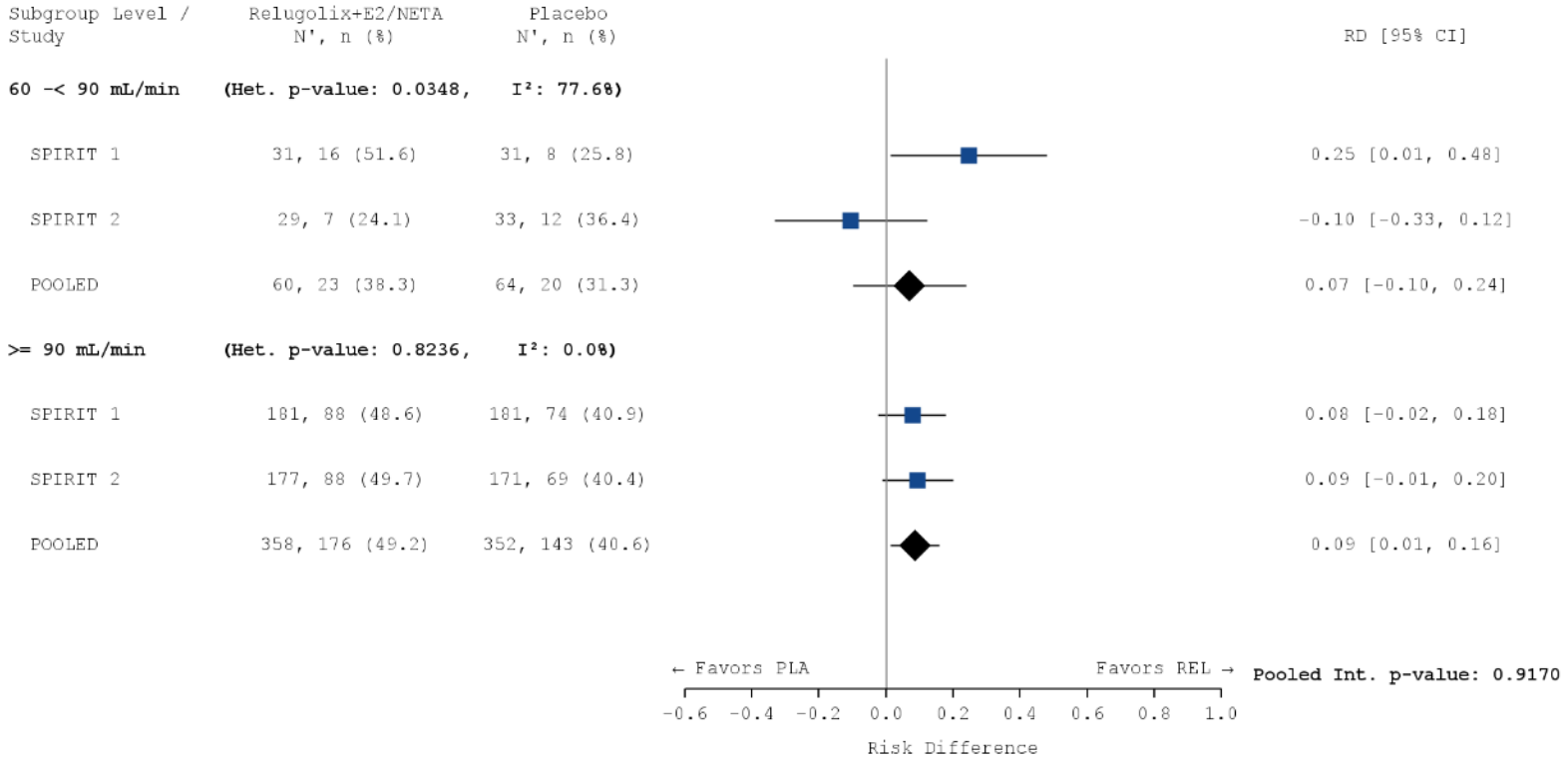
Figure 2.9.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Renal function



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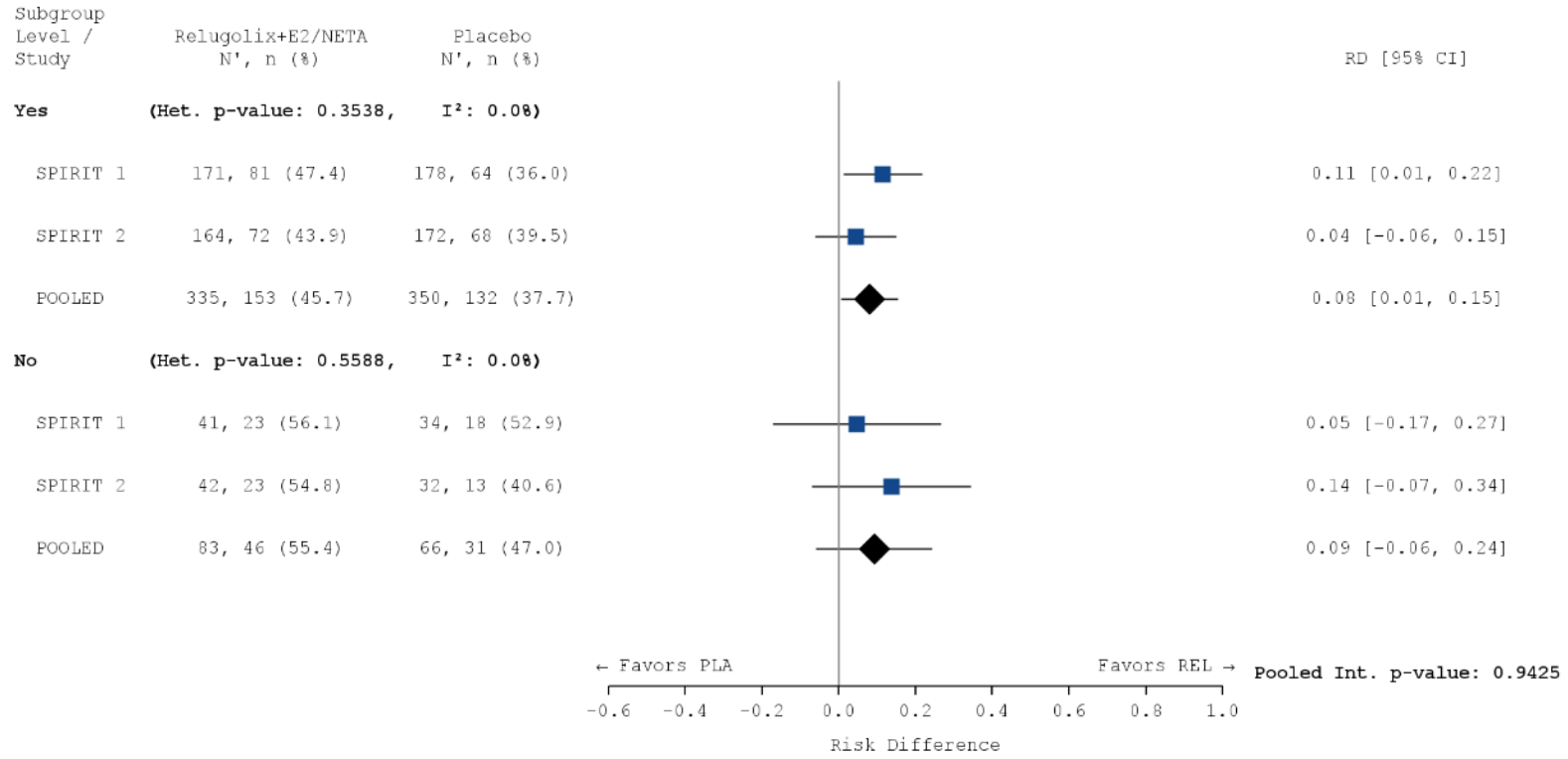
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

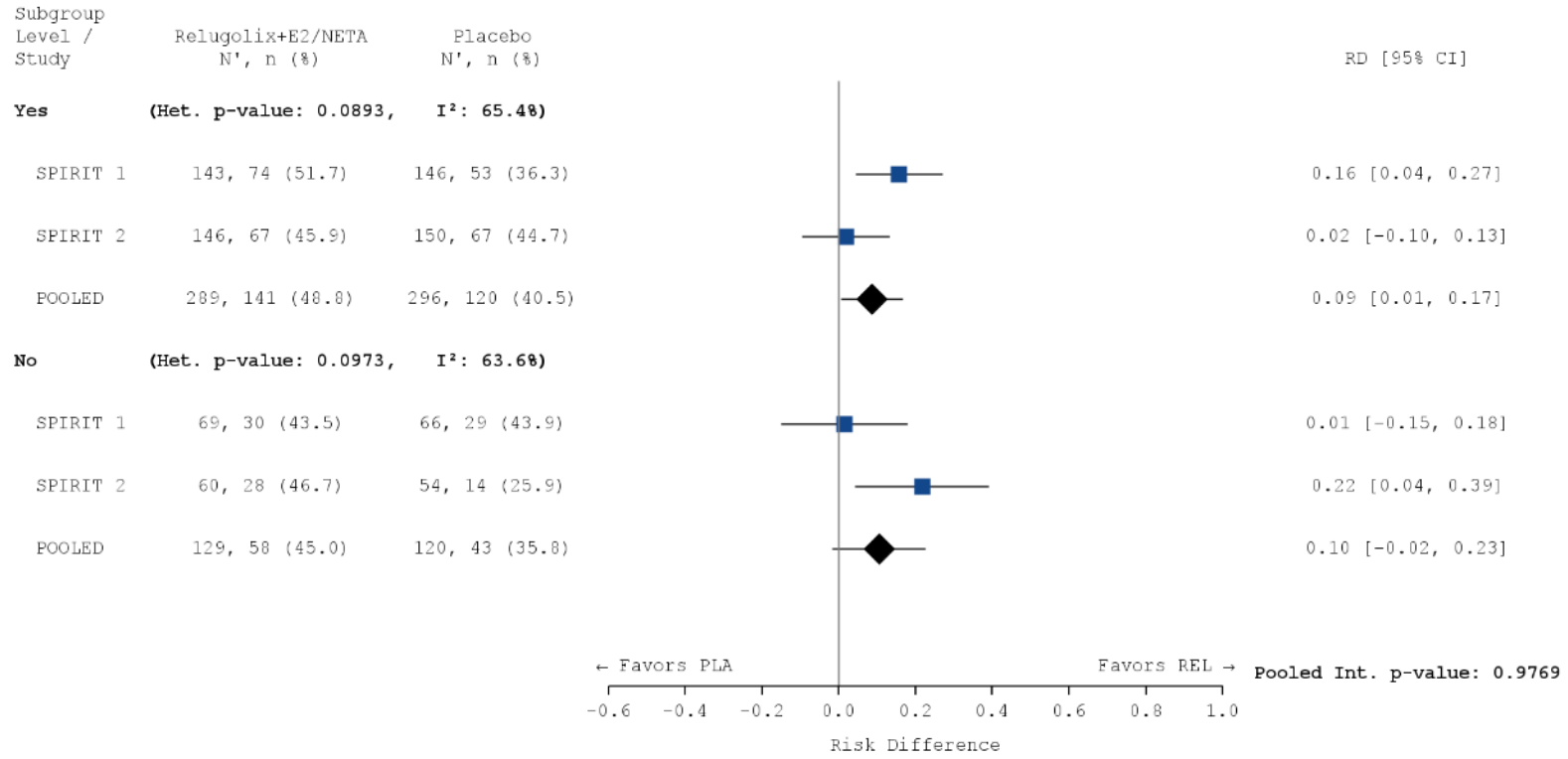
Figure 2.9.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

Figure 2.9.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 0.45 points reduction in the dyspareunia functional impairment on the sB&B scale from baseline to Week 24/EOT by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



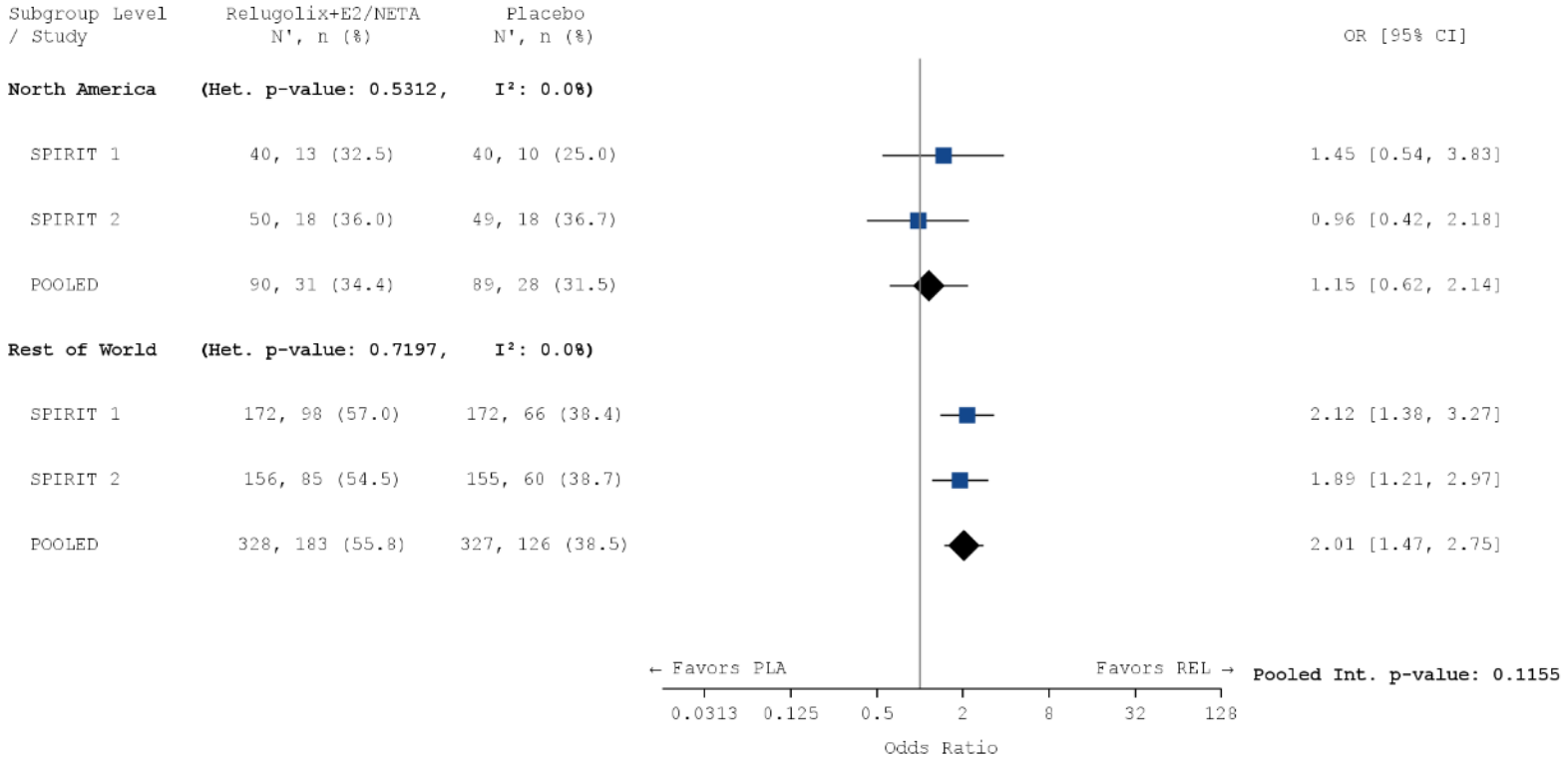
N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_7_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:05

2.1.8 EQ-5D-5L VAS

2.1.8.1 Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)

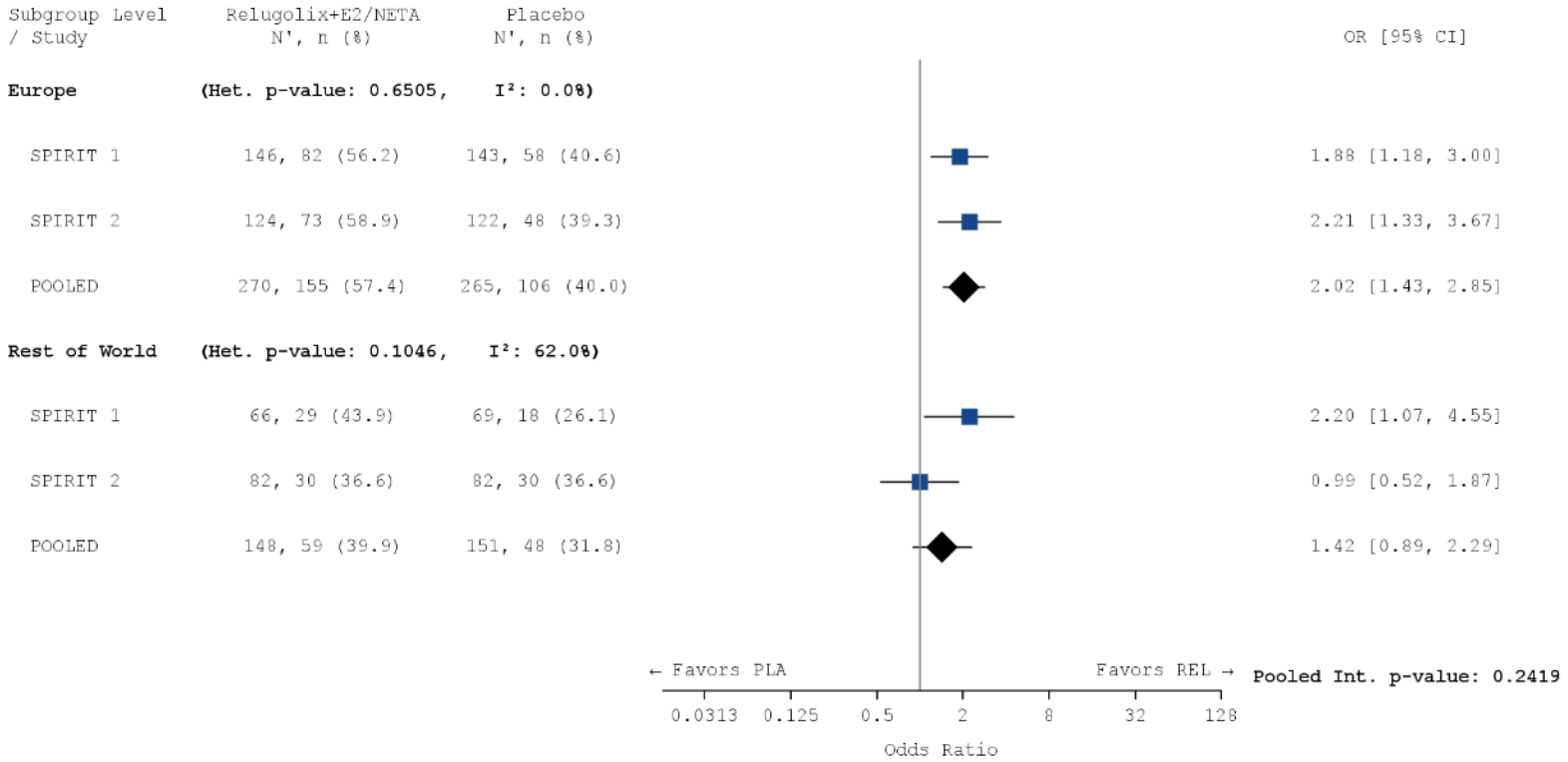
Figure 2.14.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

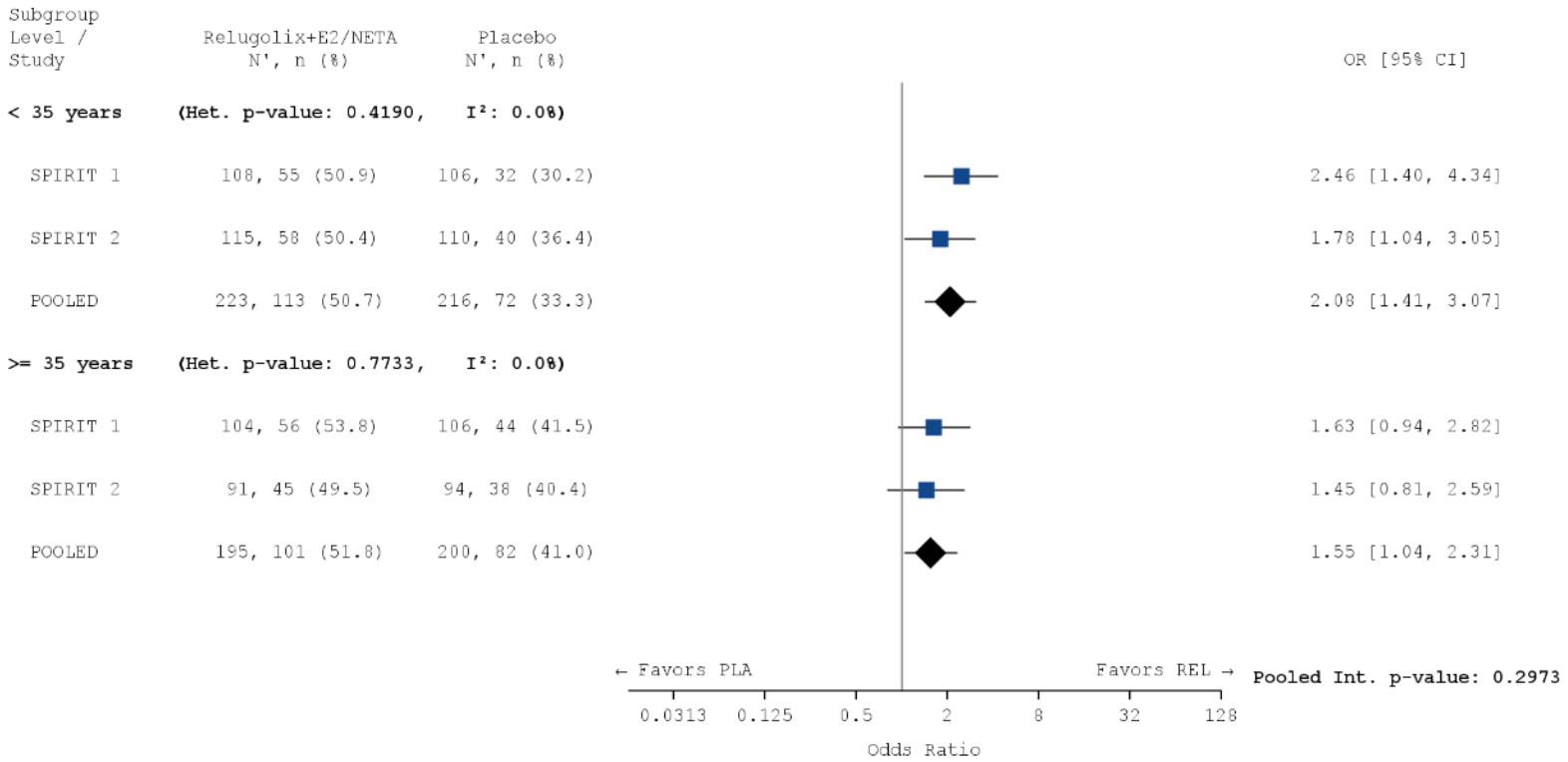
Figure 2.14.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

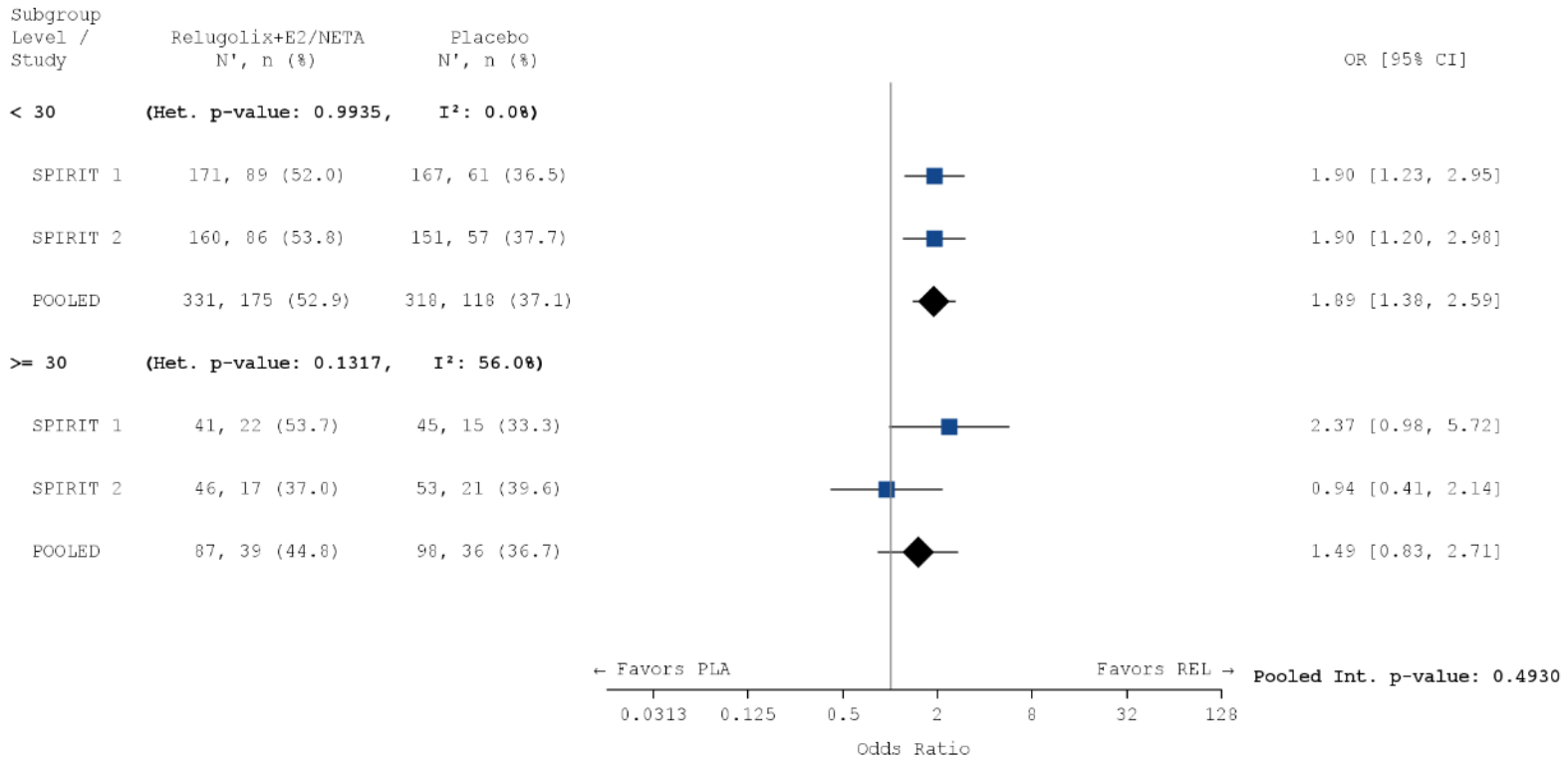
Figure 2.14.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

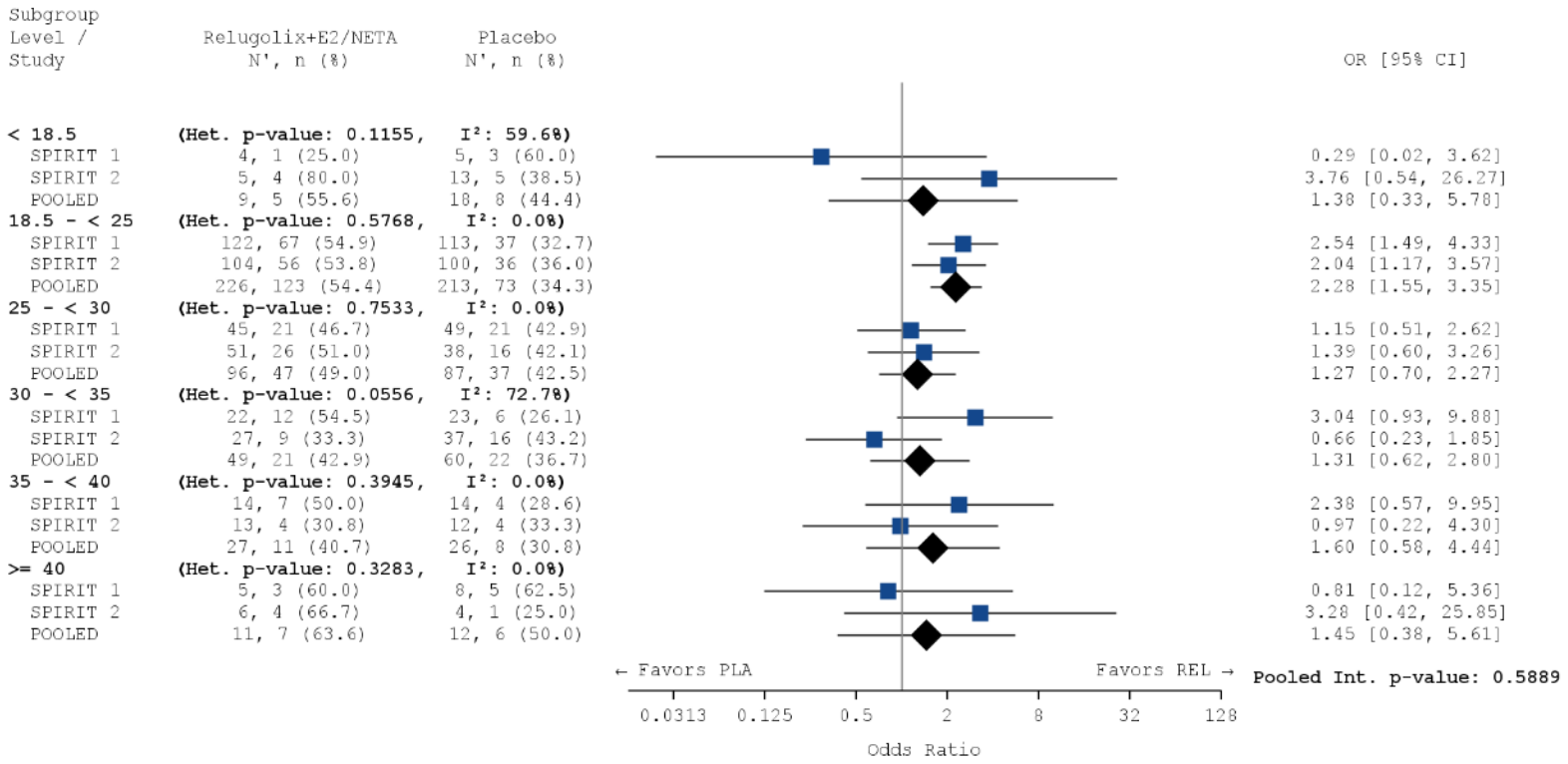
Figure 2.14.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.14.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II

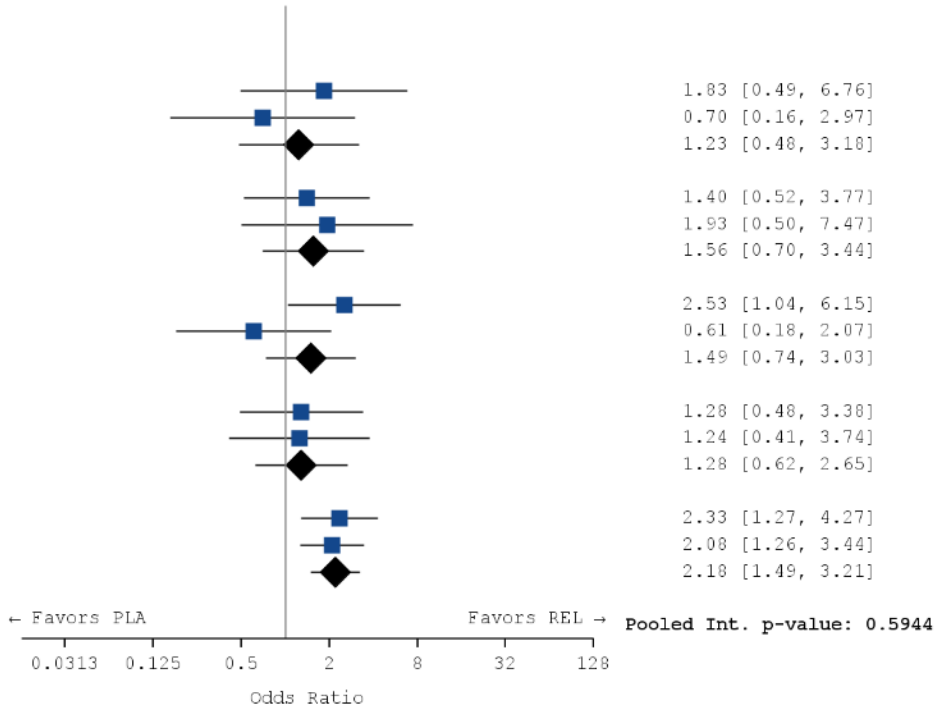


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.14.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
AFSE stage

Subgroup Level / Study	Relugolix+E2/NETA N', n (%)	Placebo N', n (%)	OR [95% CI]
I, Minimal	**(Het. p-value: 0.3335,**	**I^2: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	14, 8 (57.1)	21, 8 (38.1)	1.83 [0.49, 6.76]
SPIRIT 2	11, 3 (27.3)	21, 8 (38.1)	0.70 [0.16, 2.97]
POOLED	25, 11 (44.0)	42, 16 (38.1)	1.23 [0.48, 3.18]
II, Mild	**(Het. p-value: 0.7073,**	**I^2: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	31, 15 (48.4)	32, 13 (40.6)	1.40 [0.52, 3.77]
SPIRIT 2	13, 7 (53.8)	19, 7 (36.8)	1.93 [0.50, 7.47]
POOLED	44, 22 (50.0)	51, 20 (39.2)	1.56 [0.70, 3.44]
III, Moderate	**(Het. p-value: 0.0650,**	**I^2: 70.6%)**	
SPIRIT 1	37, 22 (59.5)	42, 15 (35.7)	2.53 [1.04, 6.15]
SPIRIT 2	23, 8 (34.8)	17, 8 (47.1)	0.61 [0.18, 2.07]
POOLED	60, 30 (50.0)	59, 23 (39.0)	1.49 [0.74, 3.03]
IV, Severe	**(Het. p-value: 0.9663,**	**I^2: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	34, 16 (47.1)	30, 12 (40.0)	1.28 [0.48, 3.38]
SPIRIT 2	27, 13 (48.1)	21, 9 (42.9)	1.24 [0.41, 3.74]
POOLED	61, 29 (47.5)	51, 21 (41.2)	1.28 [0.62, 2.65]
Unknown/NA	**(Het. p-value: 0.7800,**	**I^2: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	96, 50 (52.1)	87, 28 (32.2)	2.33 [1.27, 4.27]
SPIRIT 2	132, 72 (54.5)	126, 46 (36.5)	2.08 [1.26, 3.44]
POOLED	228, 122 (53.5)	213, 74 (34.7)	2.18 [1.49, 3.21]

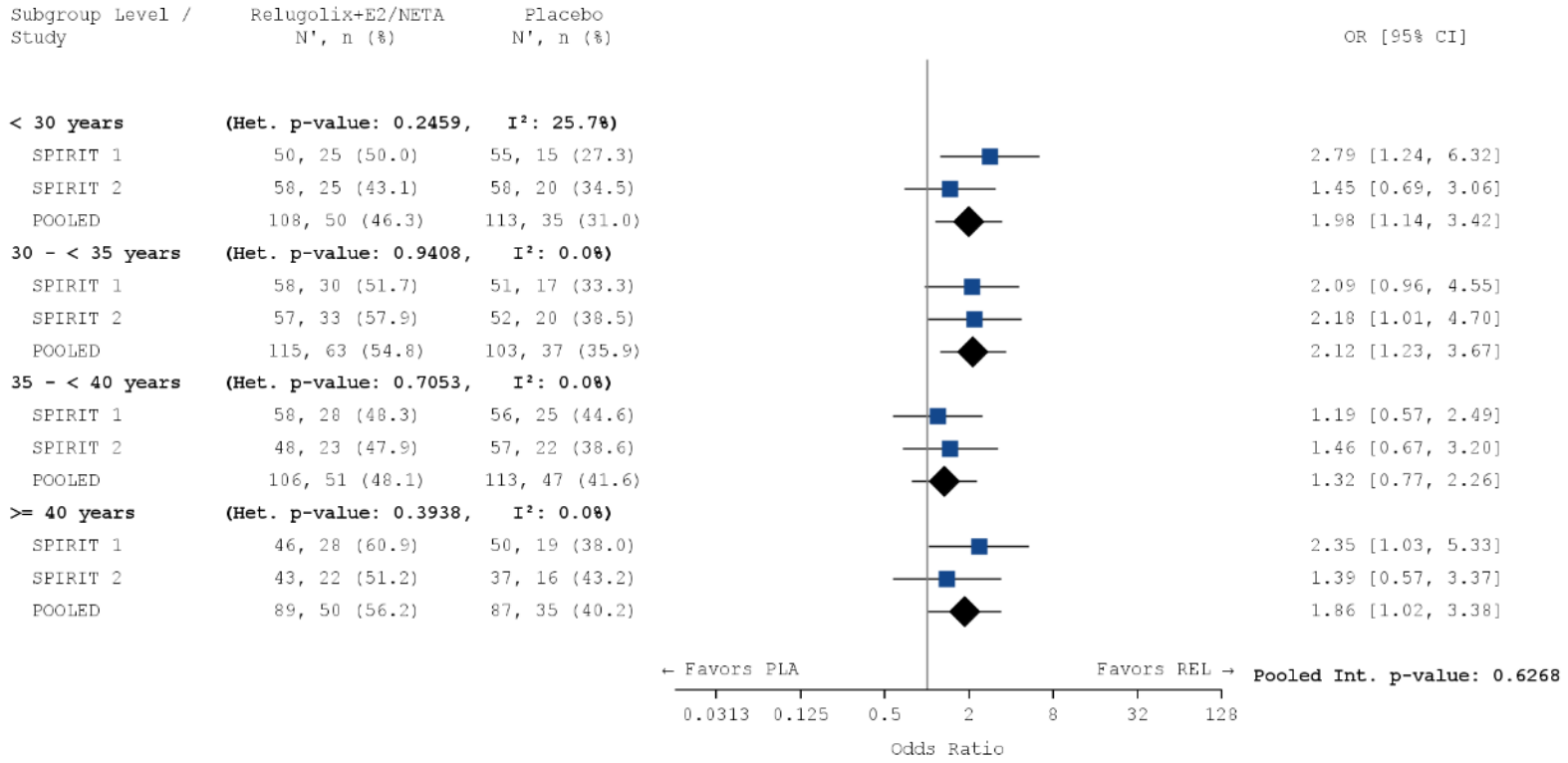


Pooled Int. p-value: 0.5944

N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

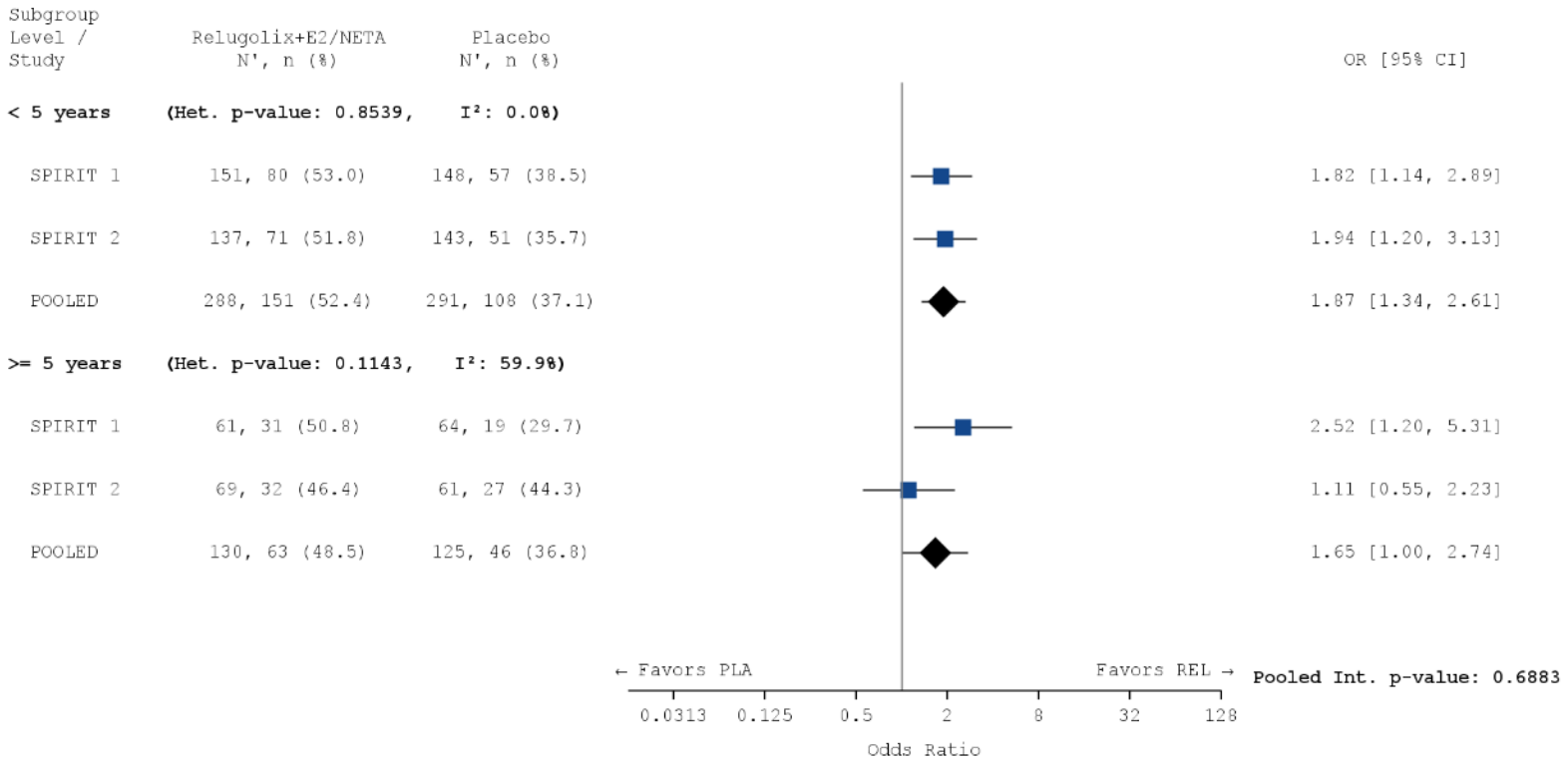
Figure 2.14.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

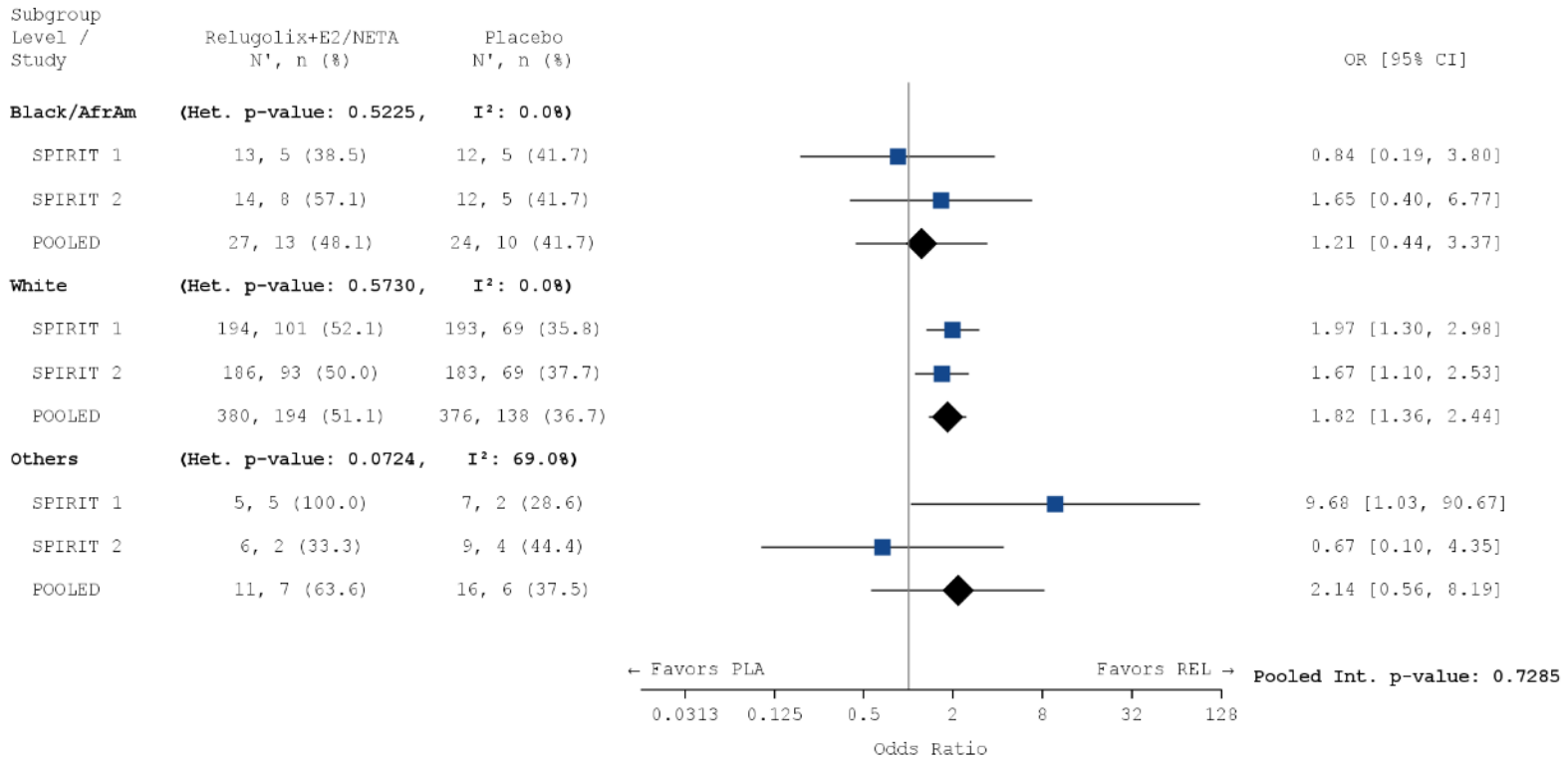
Figure 2.14.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

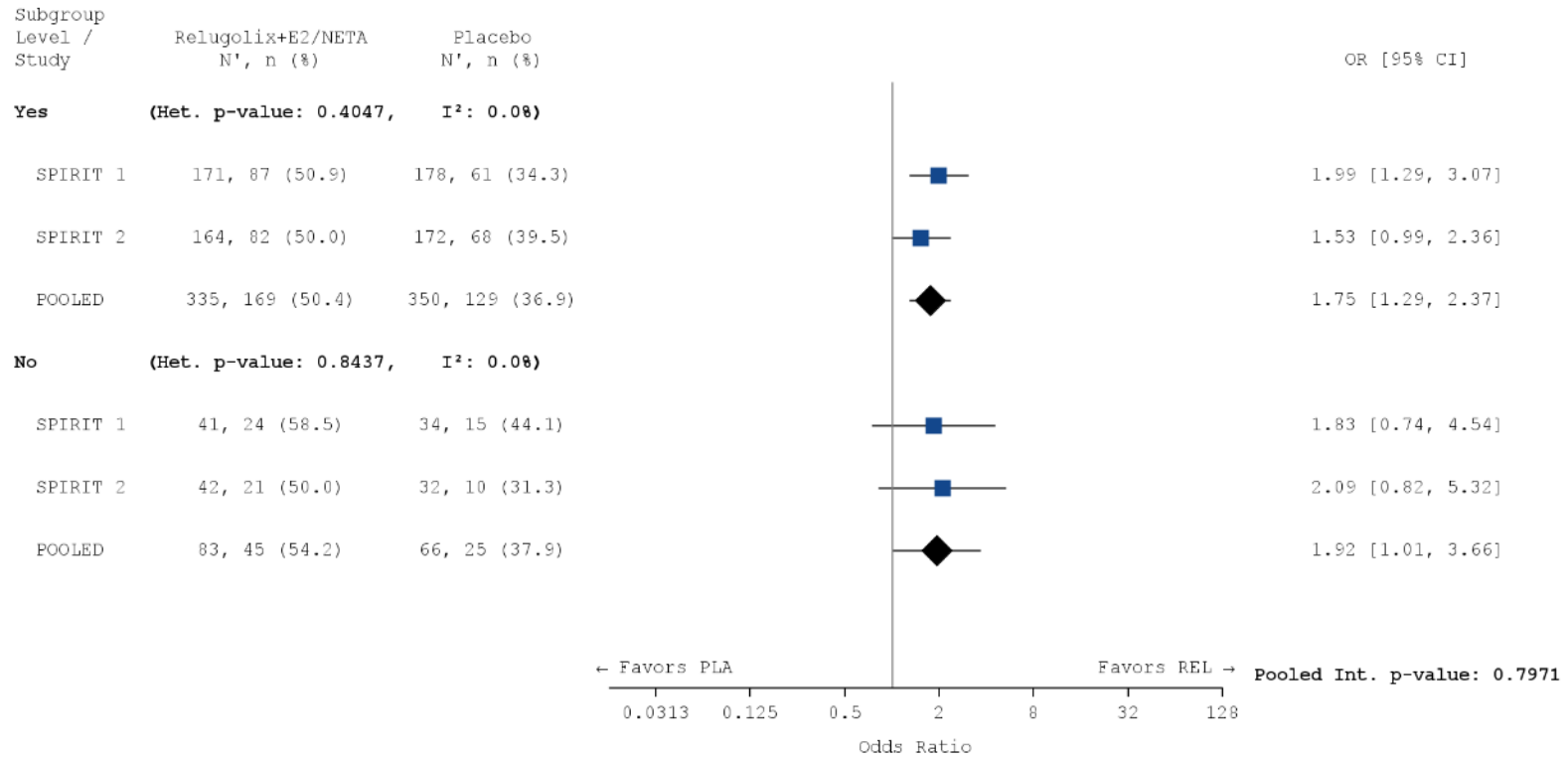
Figure 2.14.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

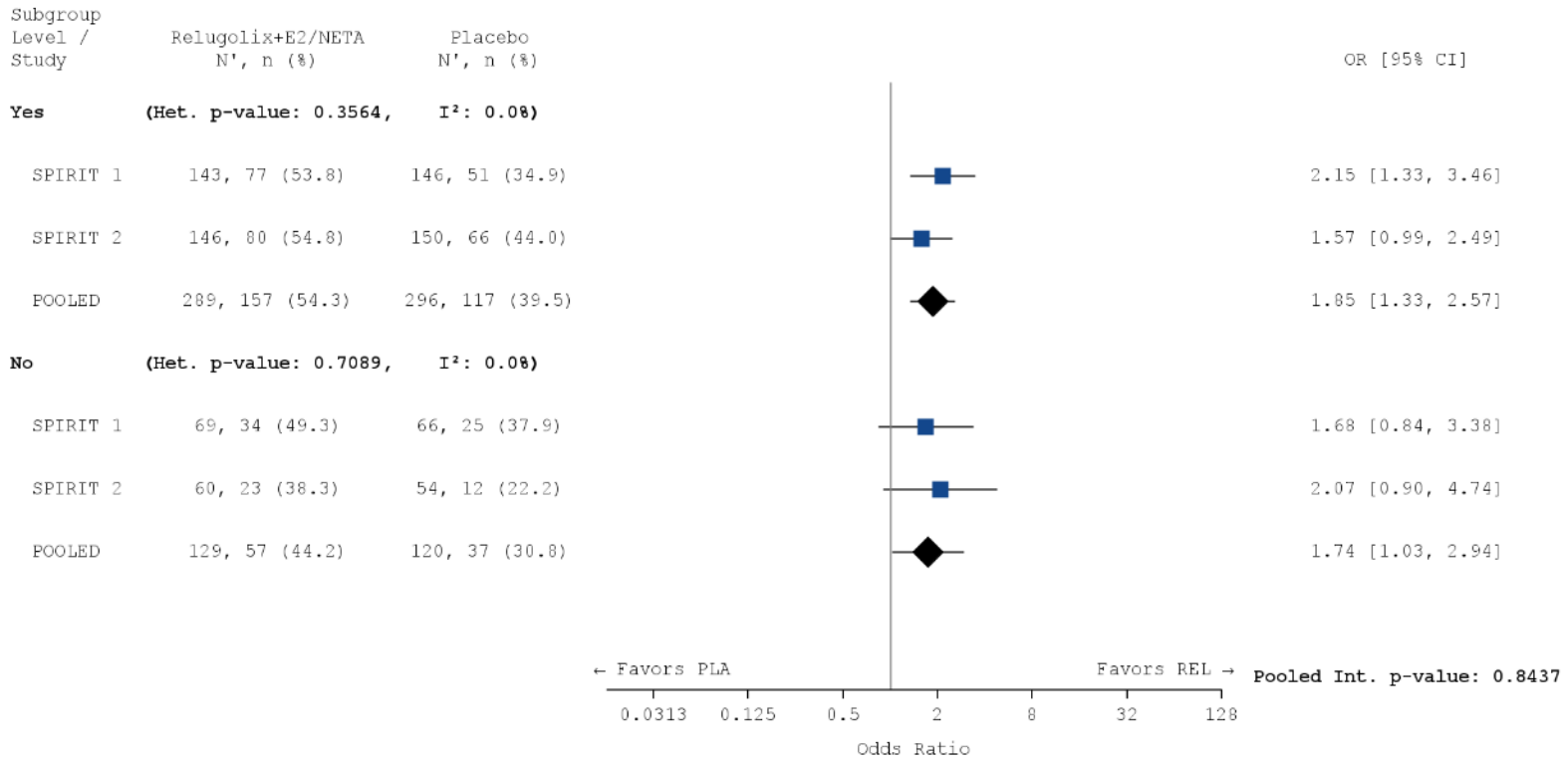
Figure 2.14.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

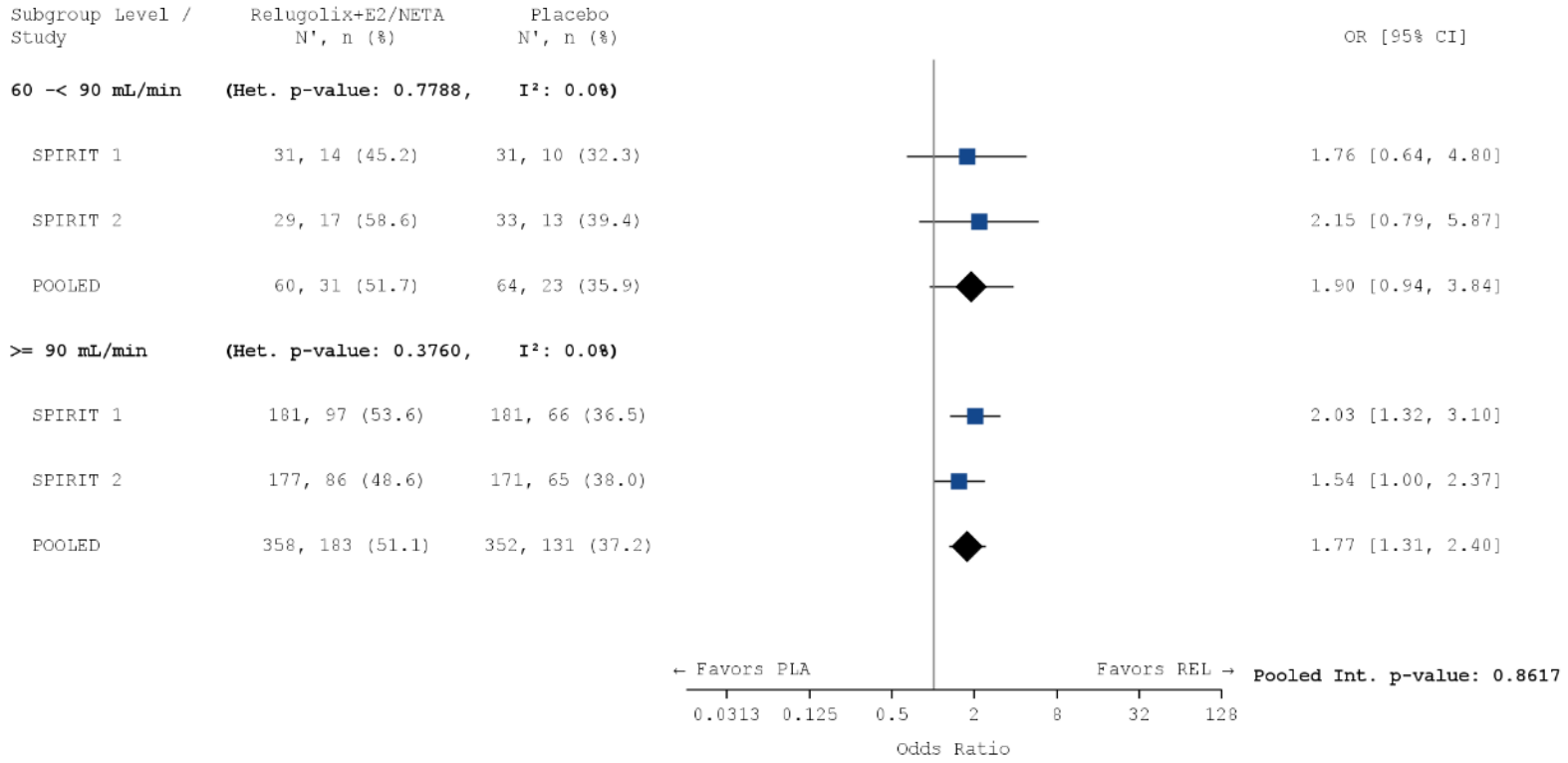
Figure 2.14.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

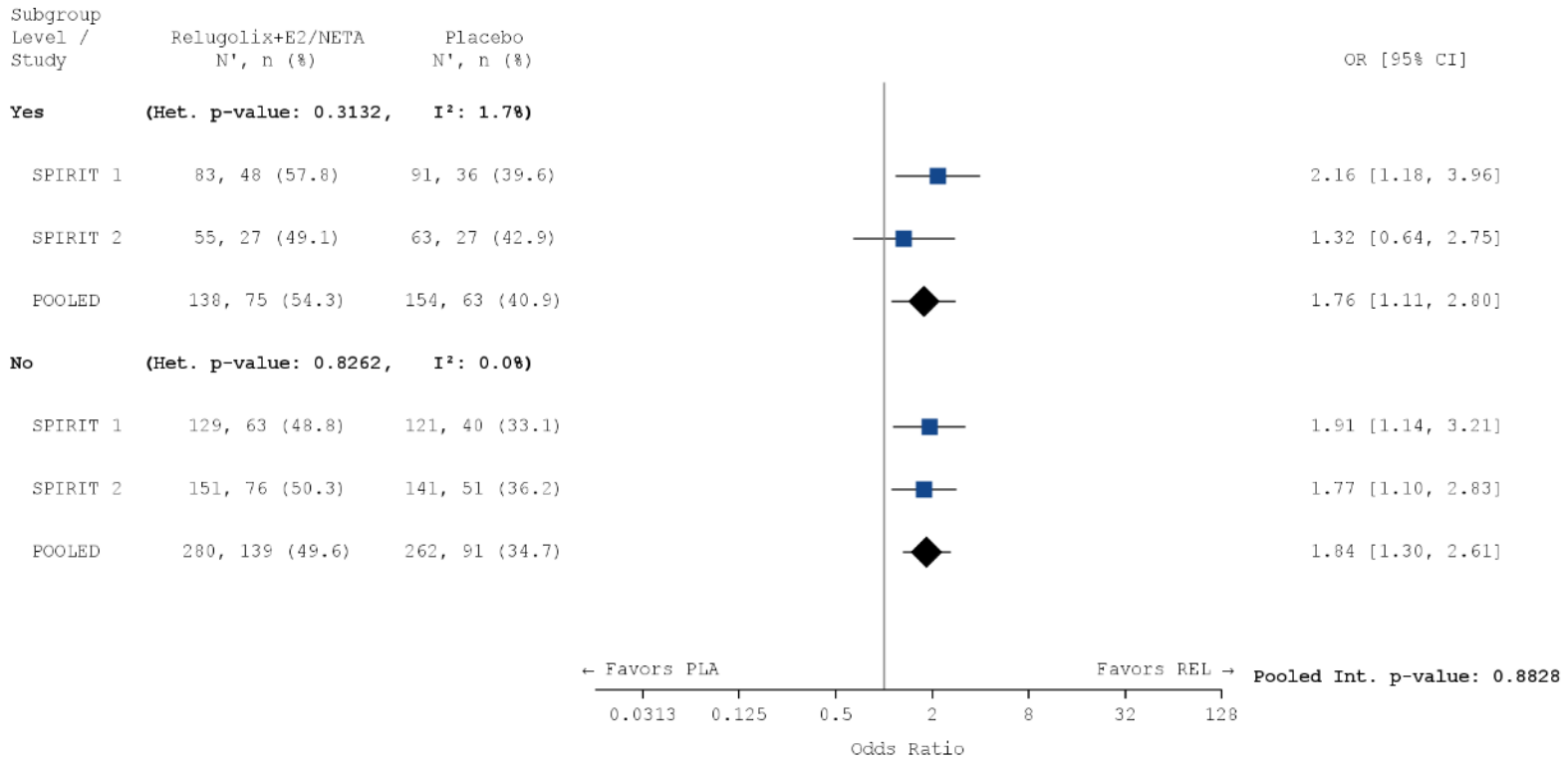
Figure 2.14.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

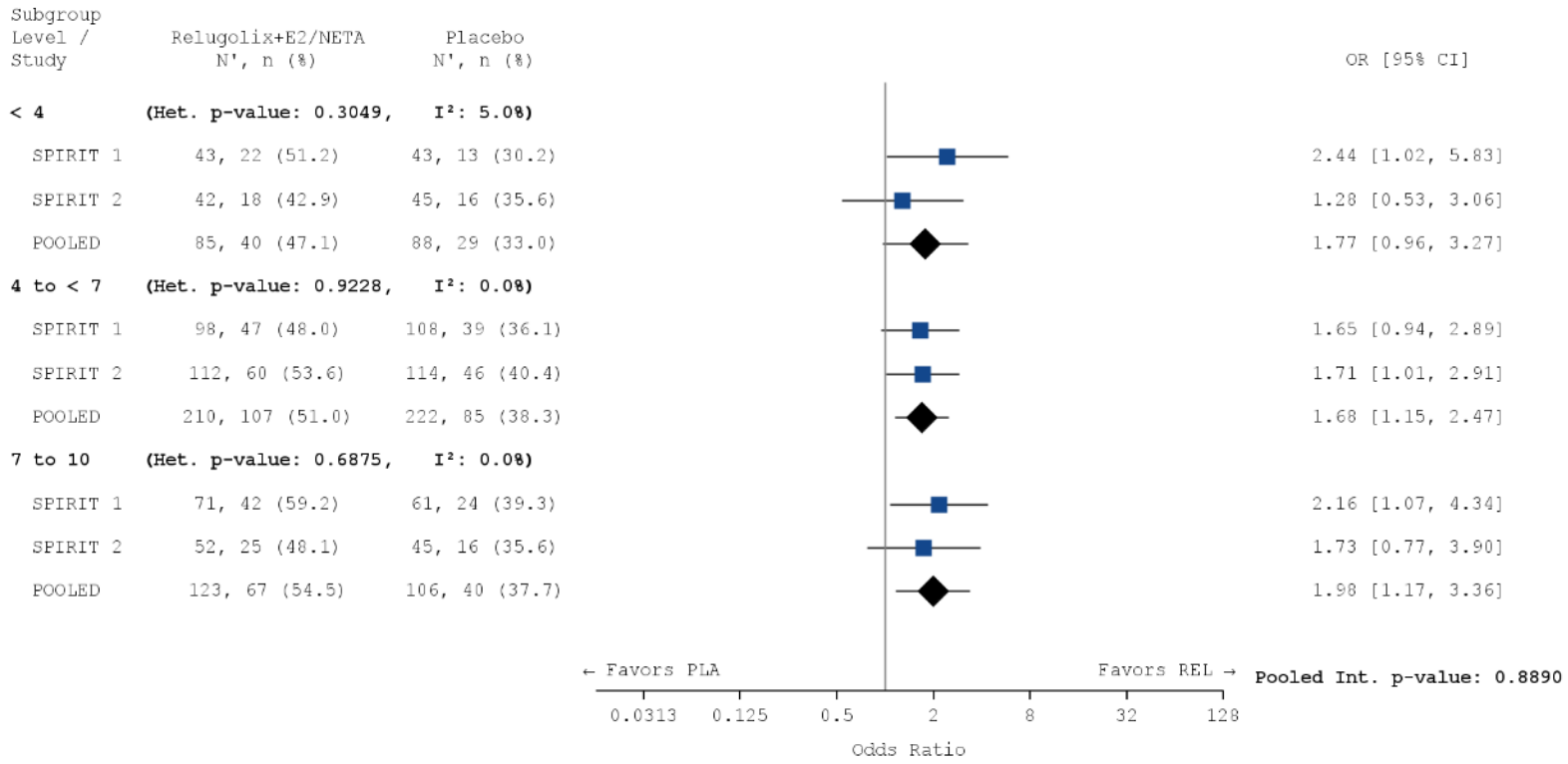
Figure 2.14.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

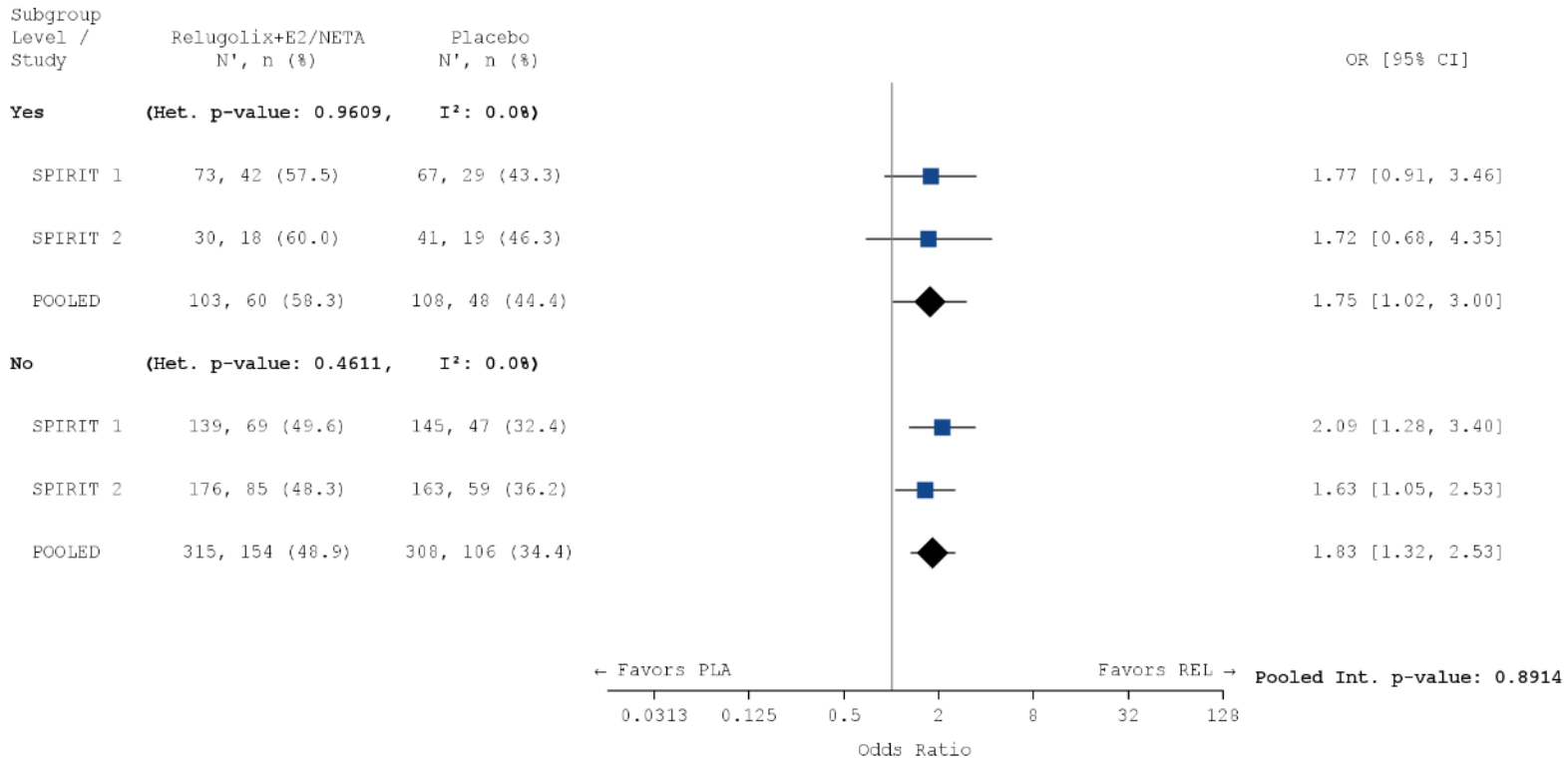
Figure 2.14.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.14.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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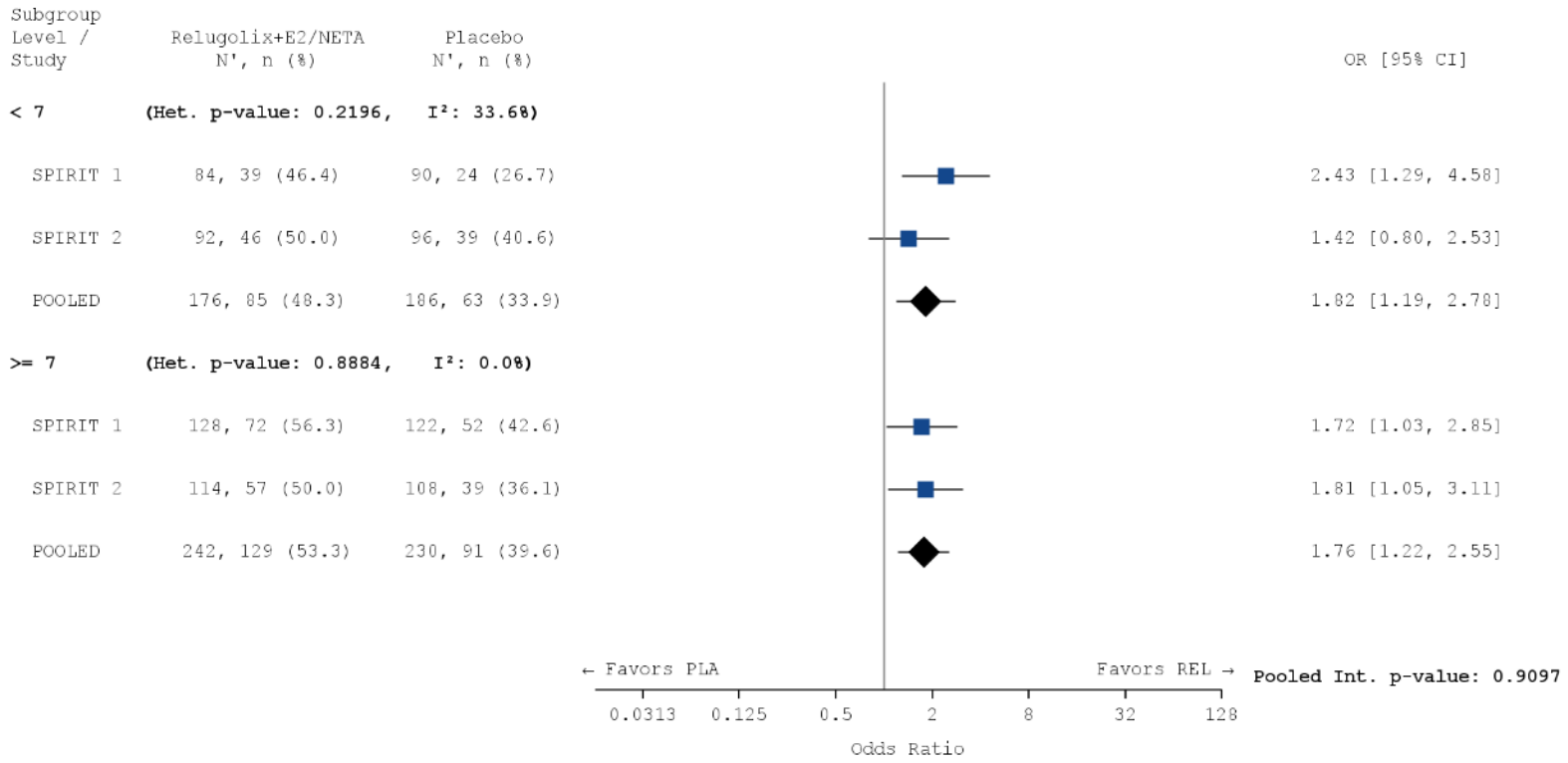
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.14.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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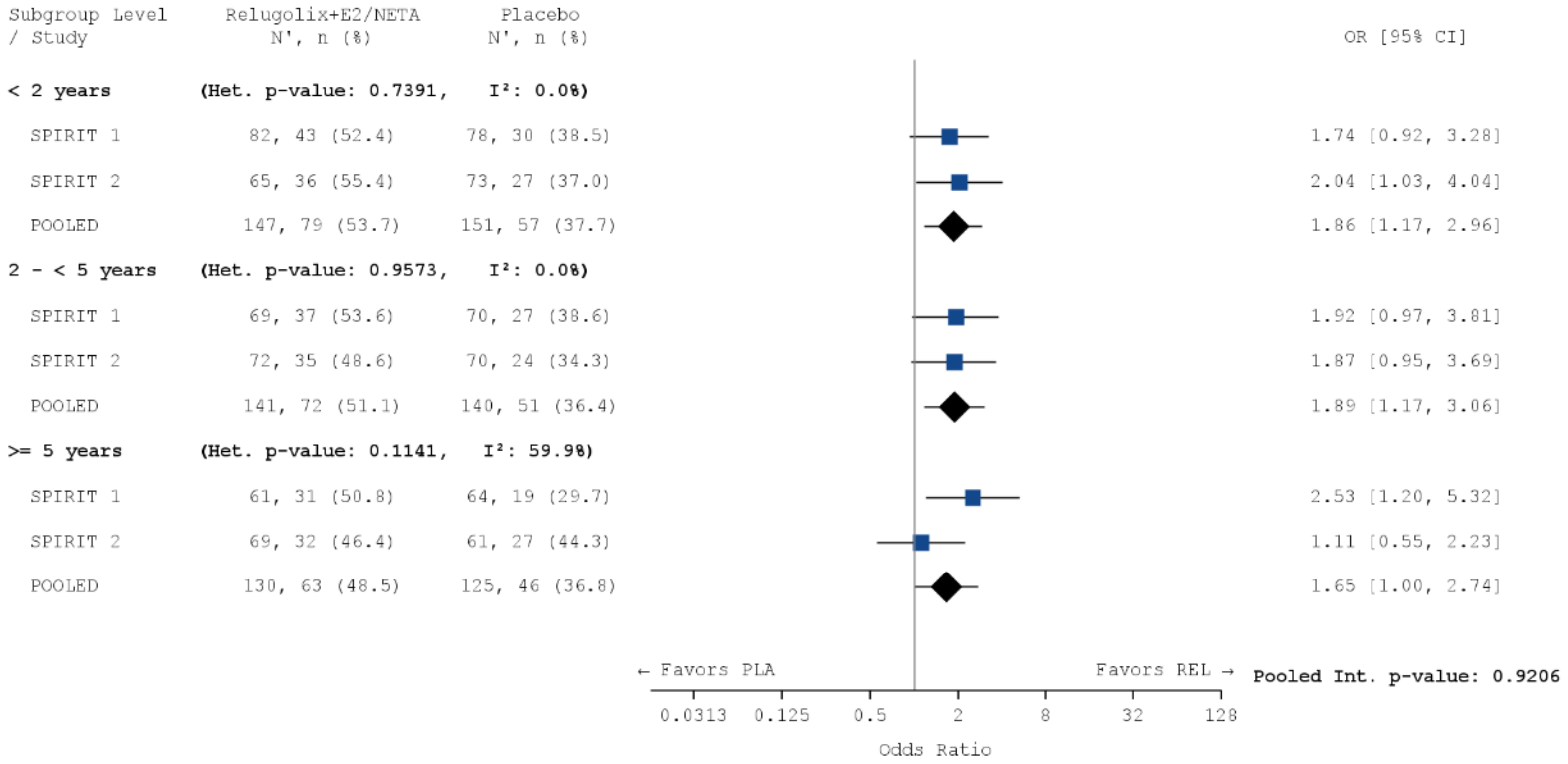
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.14.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II

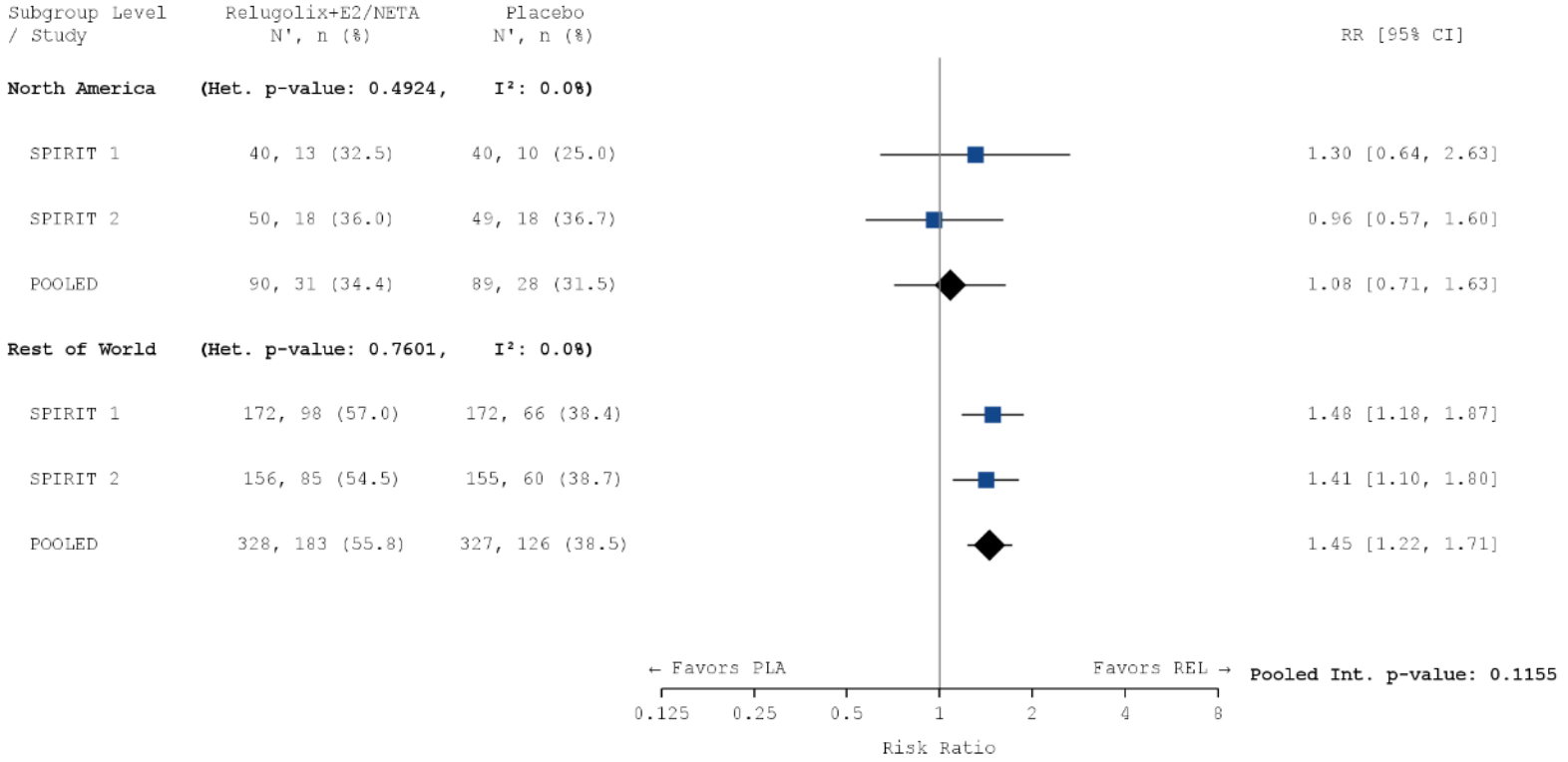


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

2.1.8.2 Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)

Figure 2.14.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



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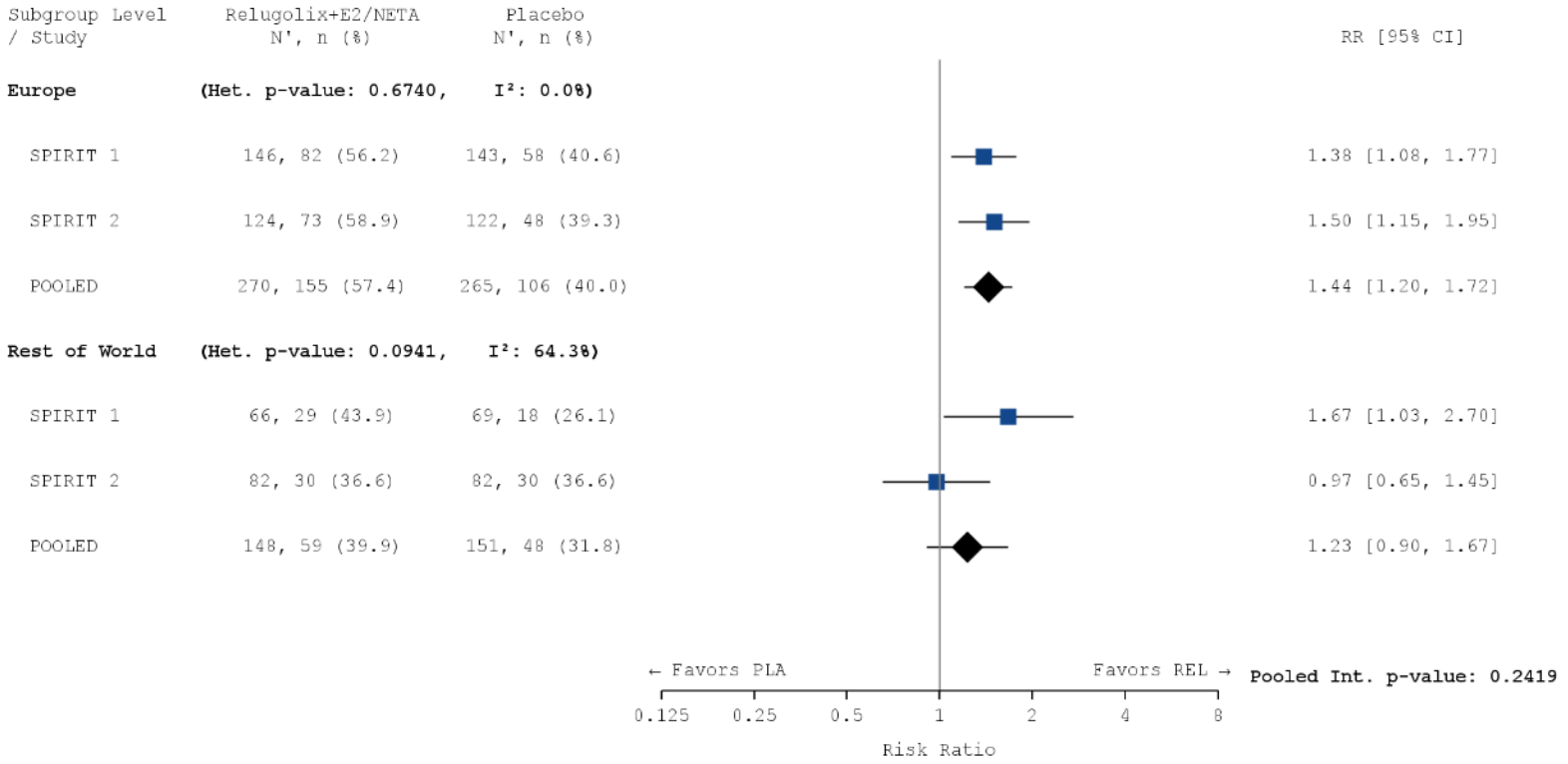
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.14.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
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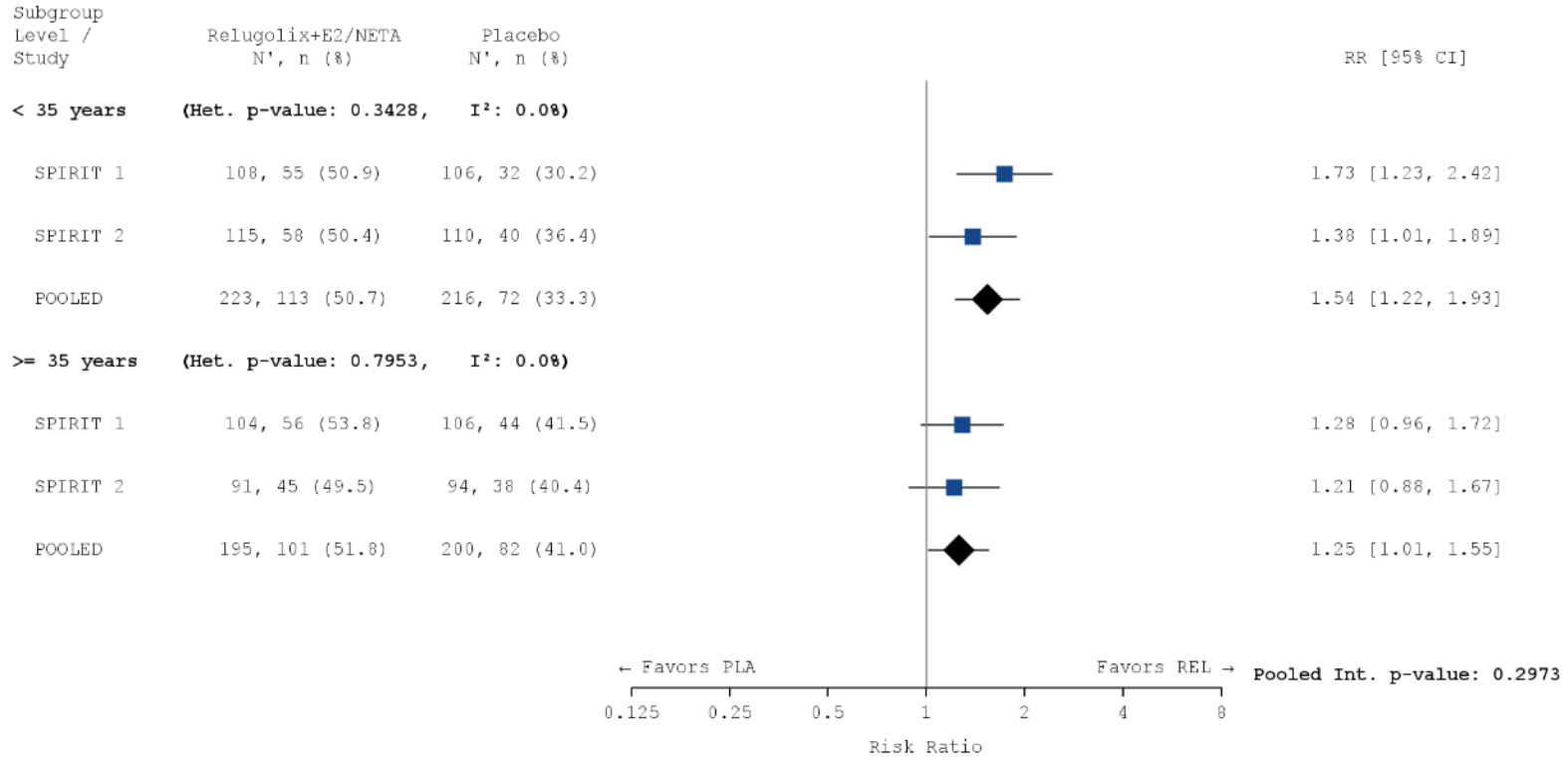
Figure 2.14.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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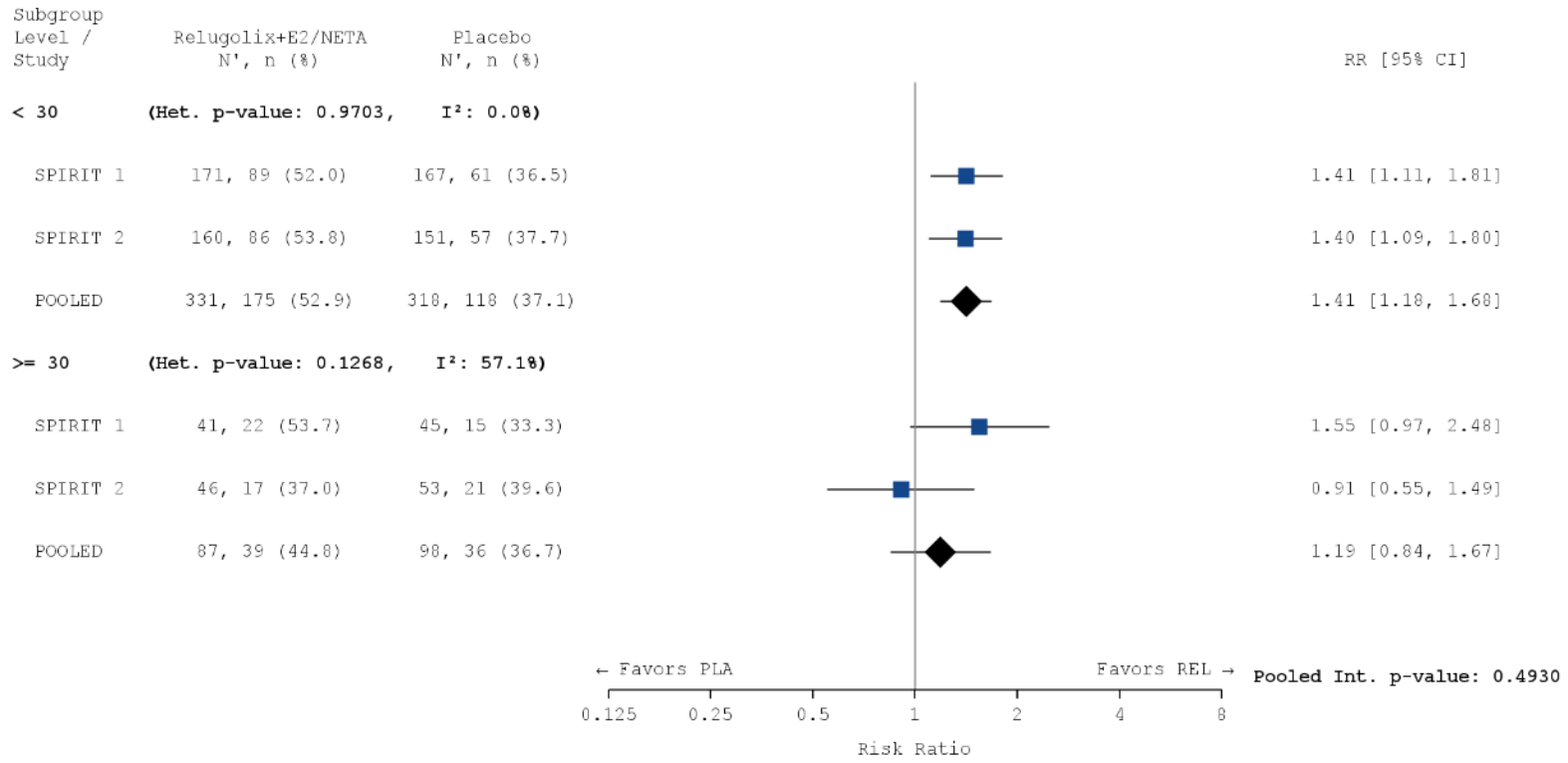
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

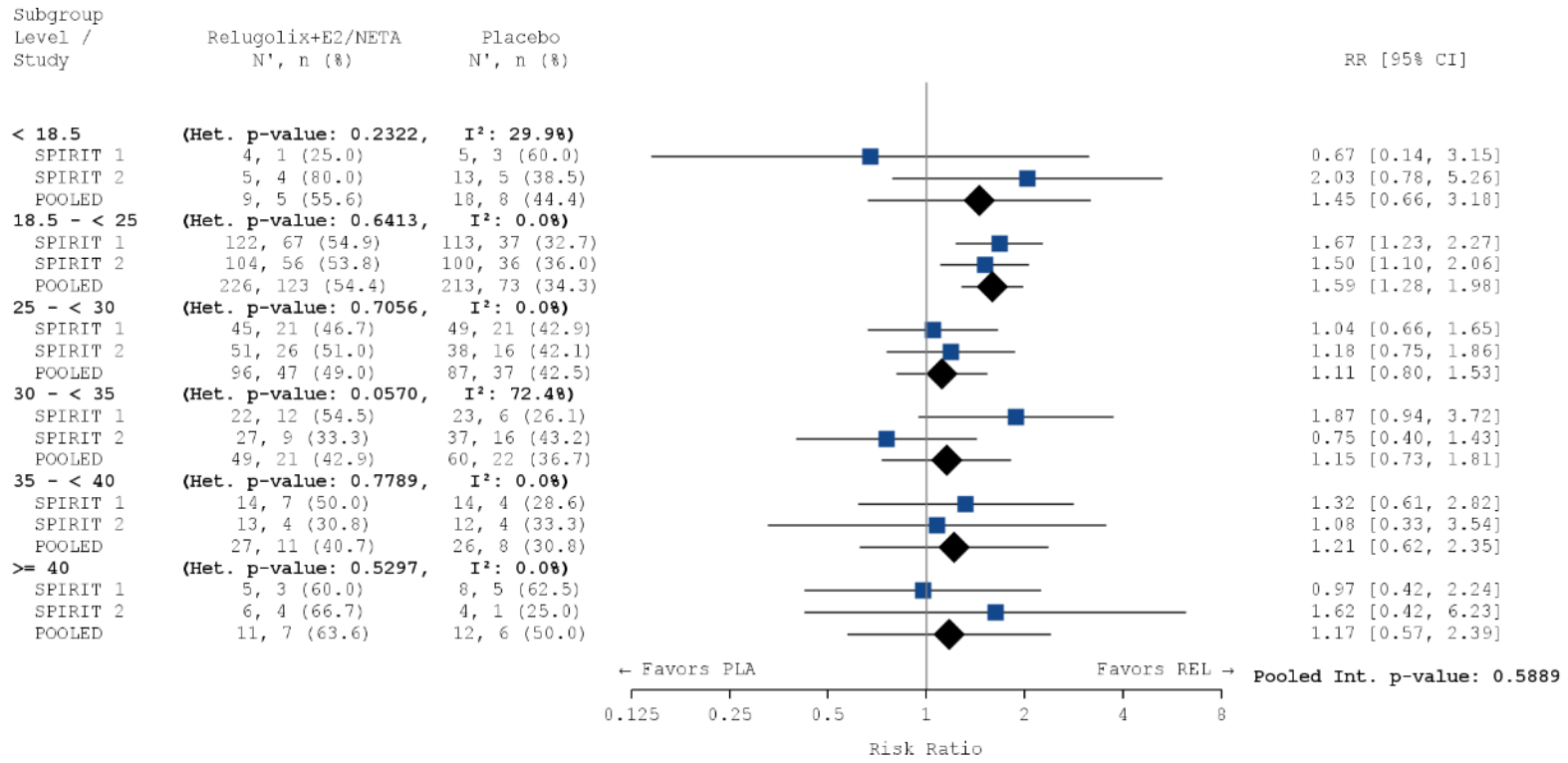
Figure 2.14.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.14.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II

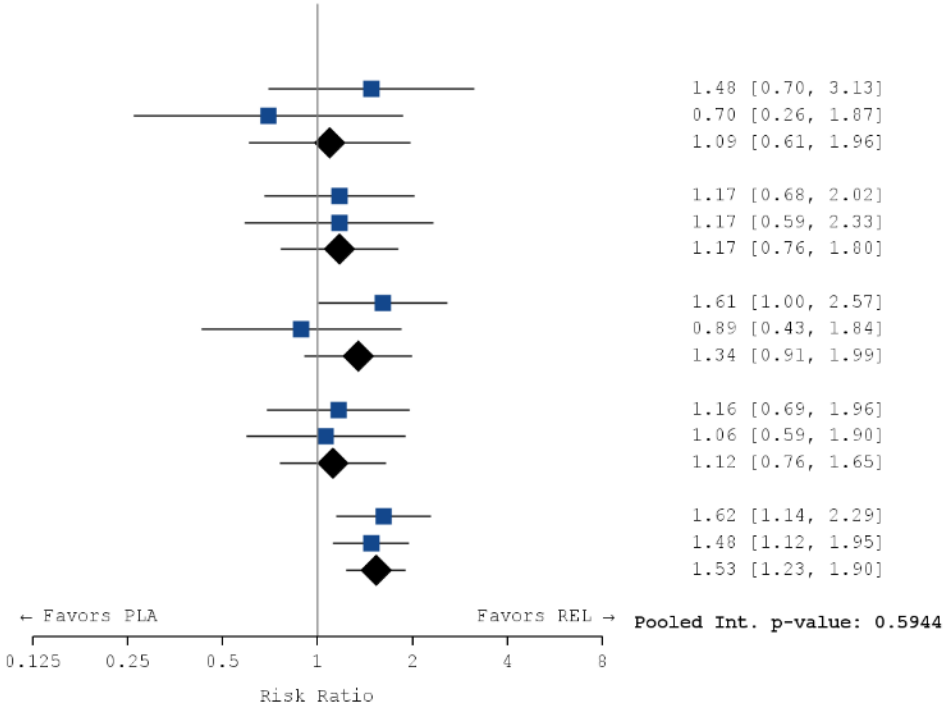


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.14.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
AFSE stage

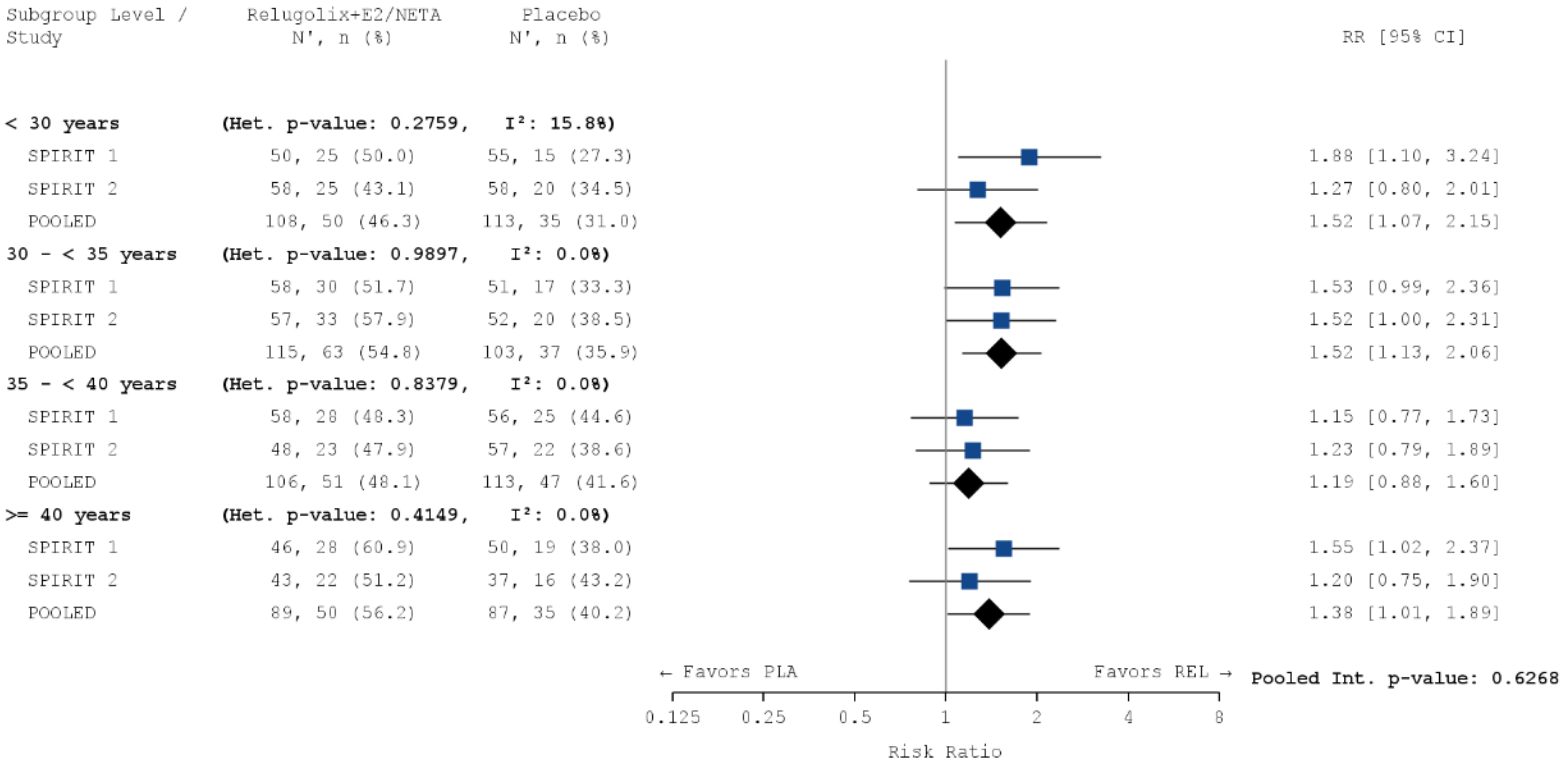
Subgroup Level / Study	Relugolix+E2/NETA N', n (%)	Placebo N', n (%)	RR [95% CI]
I, Minimal	**(Het. p-value: 0.2349, I^2: 29.1%)**		
SPIRIT 1	14, 8 (57.1)	21, 8 (38.1)	1.48 [0.70, 3.13]
SPIRIT 2	11, 3 (27.3)	21, 8 (38.1)	0.70 [0.26, 1.87]
POOLED	25, 11 (44.0)	42, 16 (38.1)	1.09 [0.61, 1.96]
II, Mild	**(Het. p-value: 0.9977, I^2: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	31, 15 (48.4)	32, 13 (40.6)	1.17 [0.68, 2.02]
SPIRIT 2	13, 7 (53.8)	19, 7 (36.8)	1.17 [0.59, 2.33]
POOLED	44, 22 (50.0)	51, 20 (39.2)	1.17 [0.76, 1.80]
III, Moderate	**(Het. p-value: 0.1801, I^2: 44.4%)**		
SPIRIT 1	37, 22 (59.5)	42, 15 (35.7)	1.61 [1.00, 2.57]
SPIRIT 2	23, 8 (34.8)	17, 8 (47.1)	0.89 [0.43, 1.84]
POOLED	60, 30 (50.0)	59, 23 (39.0)	1.34 [0.91, 1.99]
IV, Severe	**(Het. p-value: 0.8178, I^2: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	34, 16 (47.1)	30, 12 (40.0)	1.16 [0.69, 1.96]
SPIRIT 2	27, 13 (48.1)	21, 9 (42.9)	1.06 [0.59, 1.90]
POOLED	61, 29 (47.5)	51, 21 (41.2)	1.12 [0.76, 1.65]
Unknown/NA	**(Het. p-value: 0.6889, I^2: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	96, 50 (52.1)	87, 28 (32.2)	1.62 [1.14, 2.29]
SPIRIT 2	132, 72 (54.5)	126, 46 (36.5)	1.48 [1.12, 1.95]
POOLED	228, 122 (53.5)	213, 74 (34.7)	1.53 [1.23, 1.90]



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

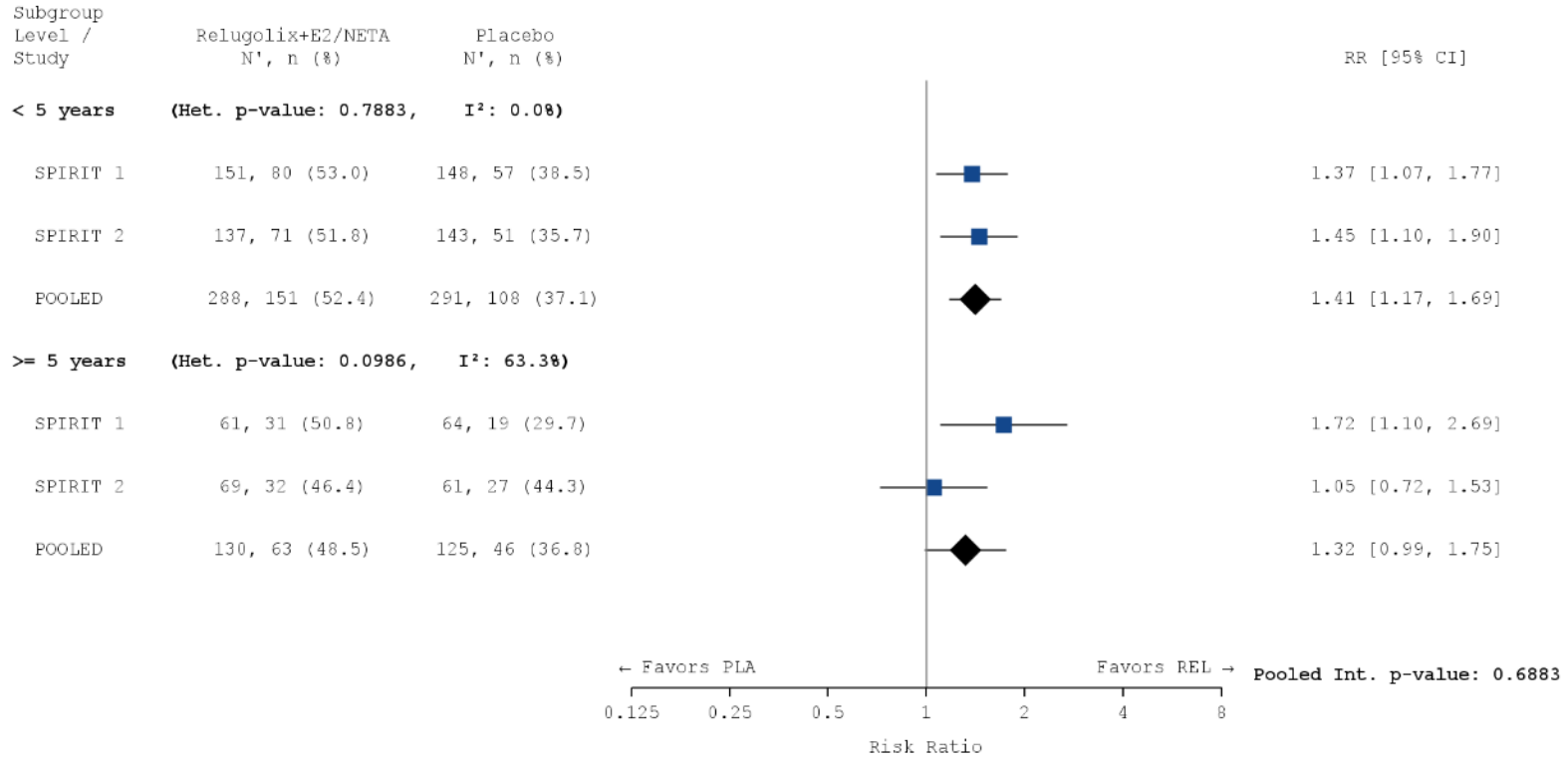
Figure 2.14.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

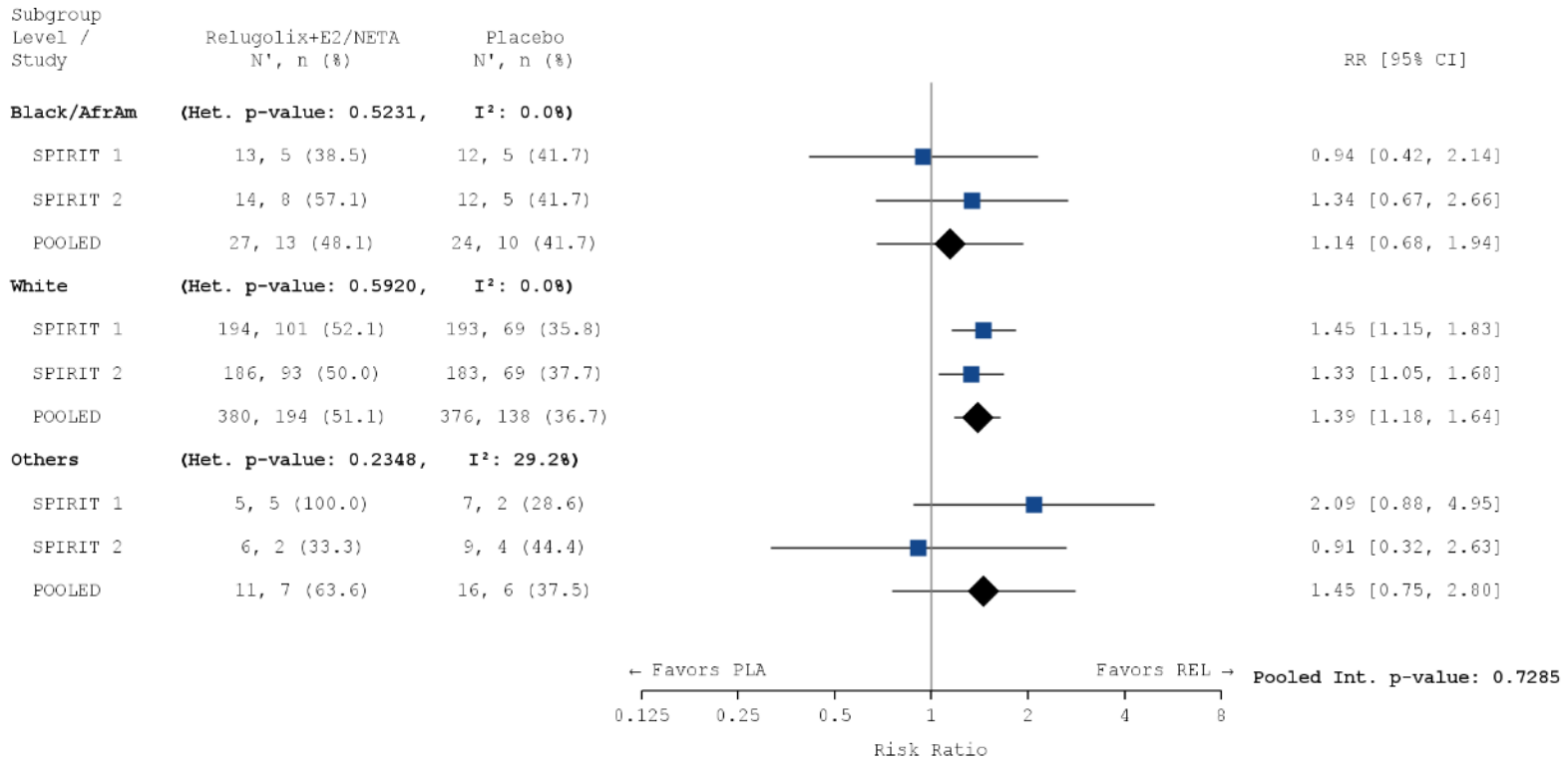
Figure 2.14.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

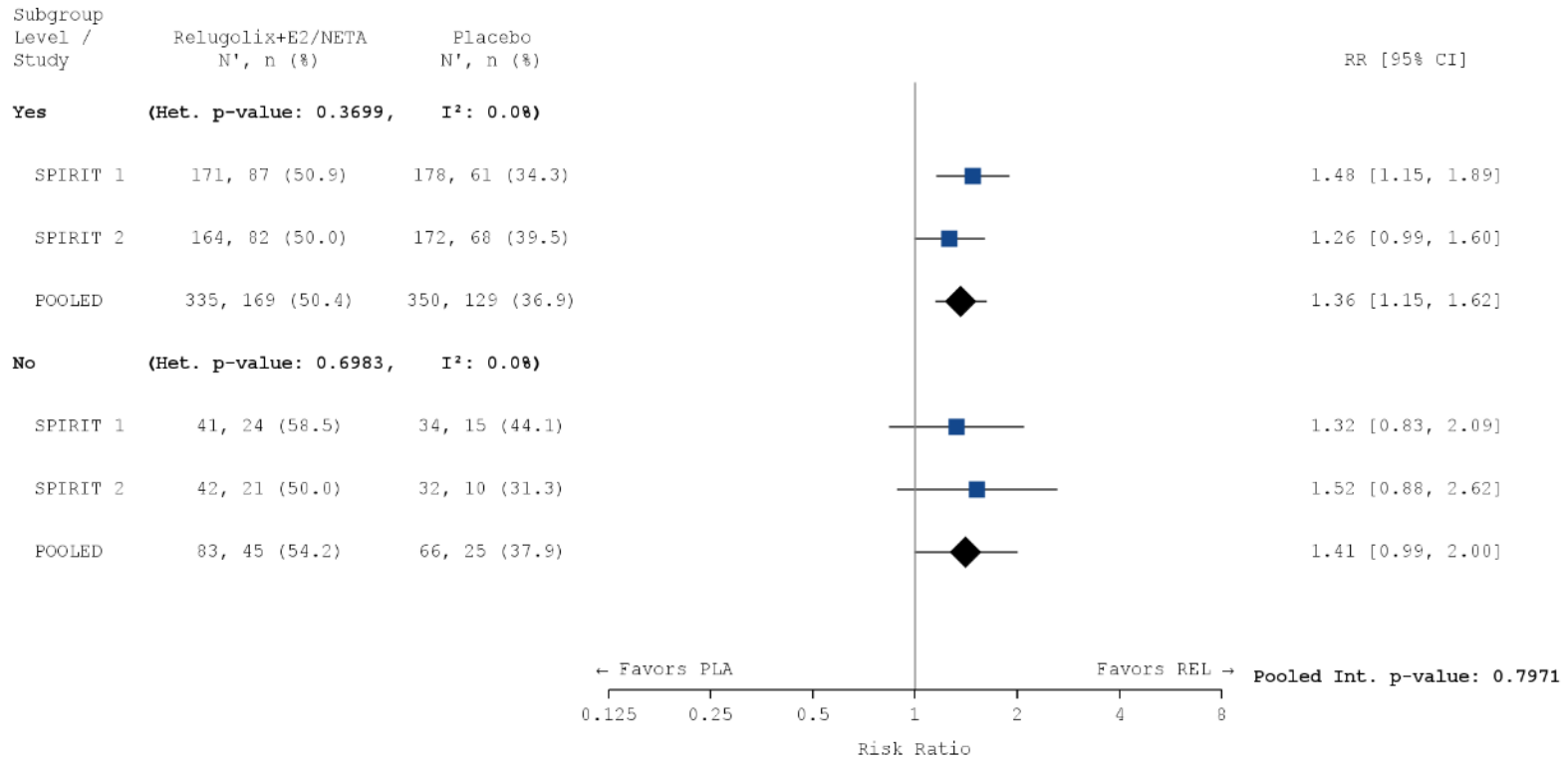
Figure 2.14.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

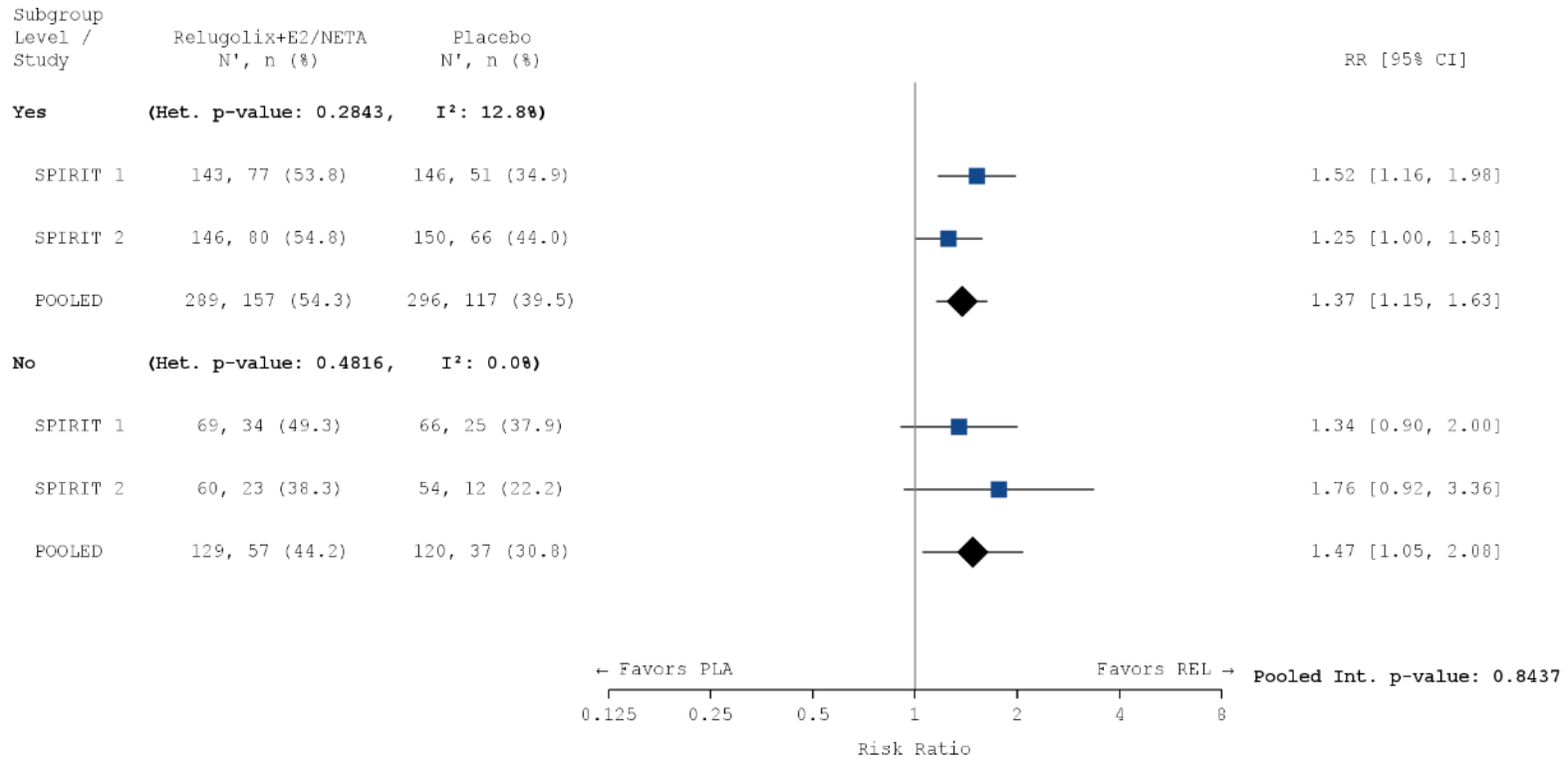
Figure 2.14.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

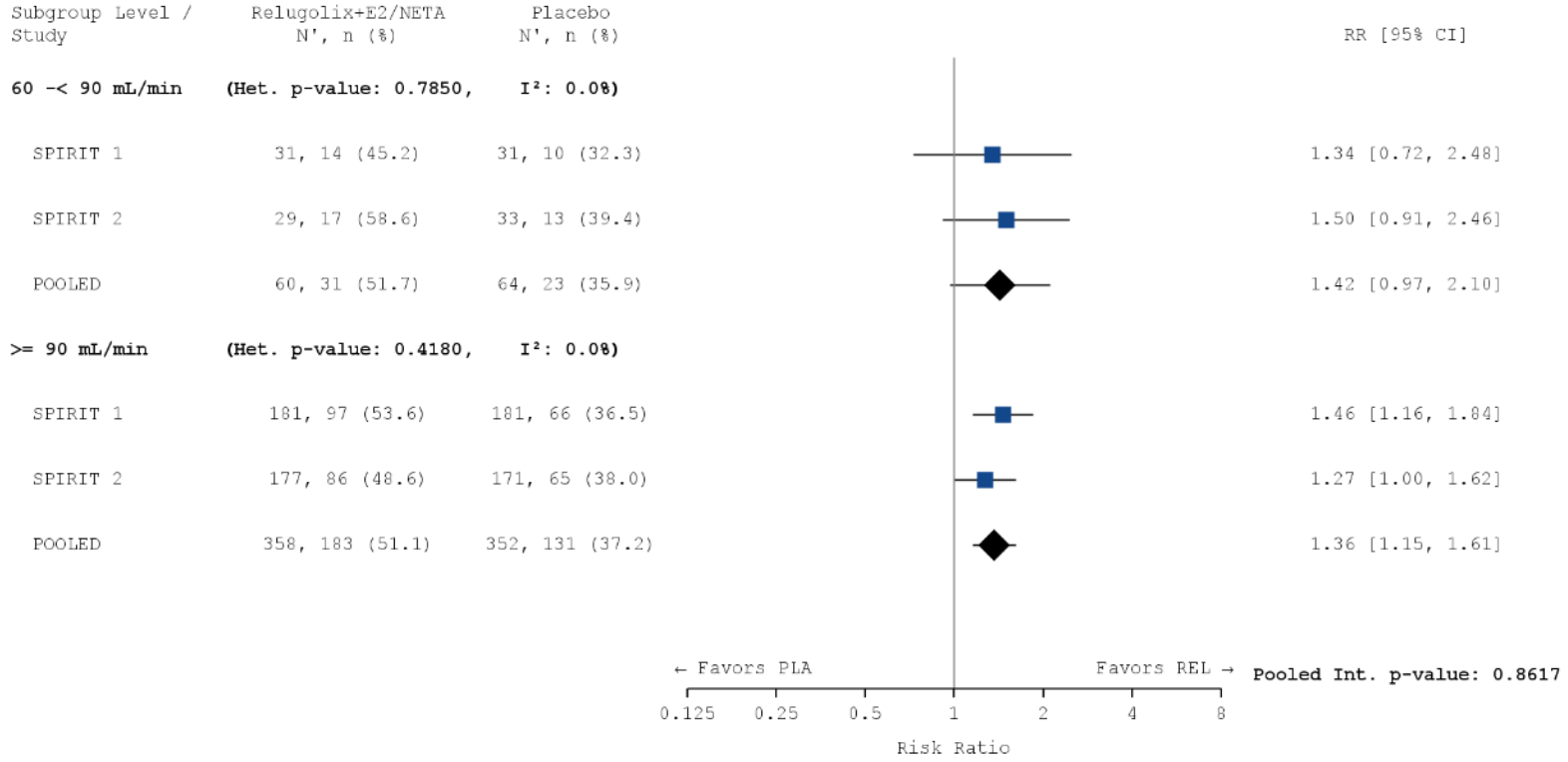
Figure 2.14.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

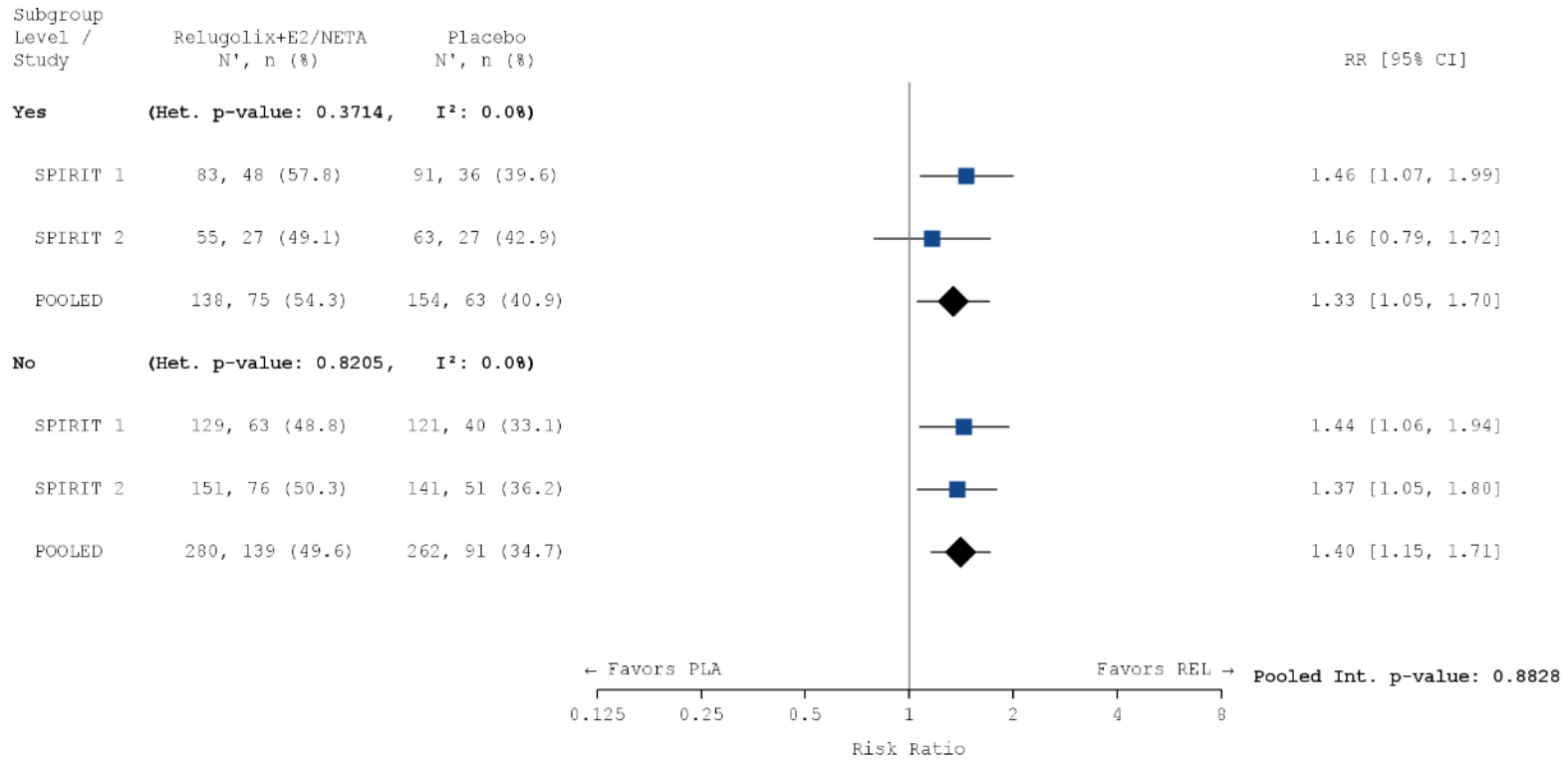
Figure 2.14.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

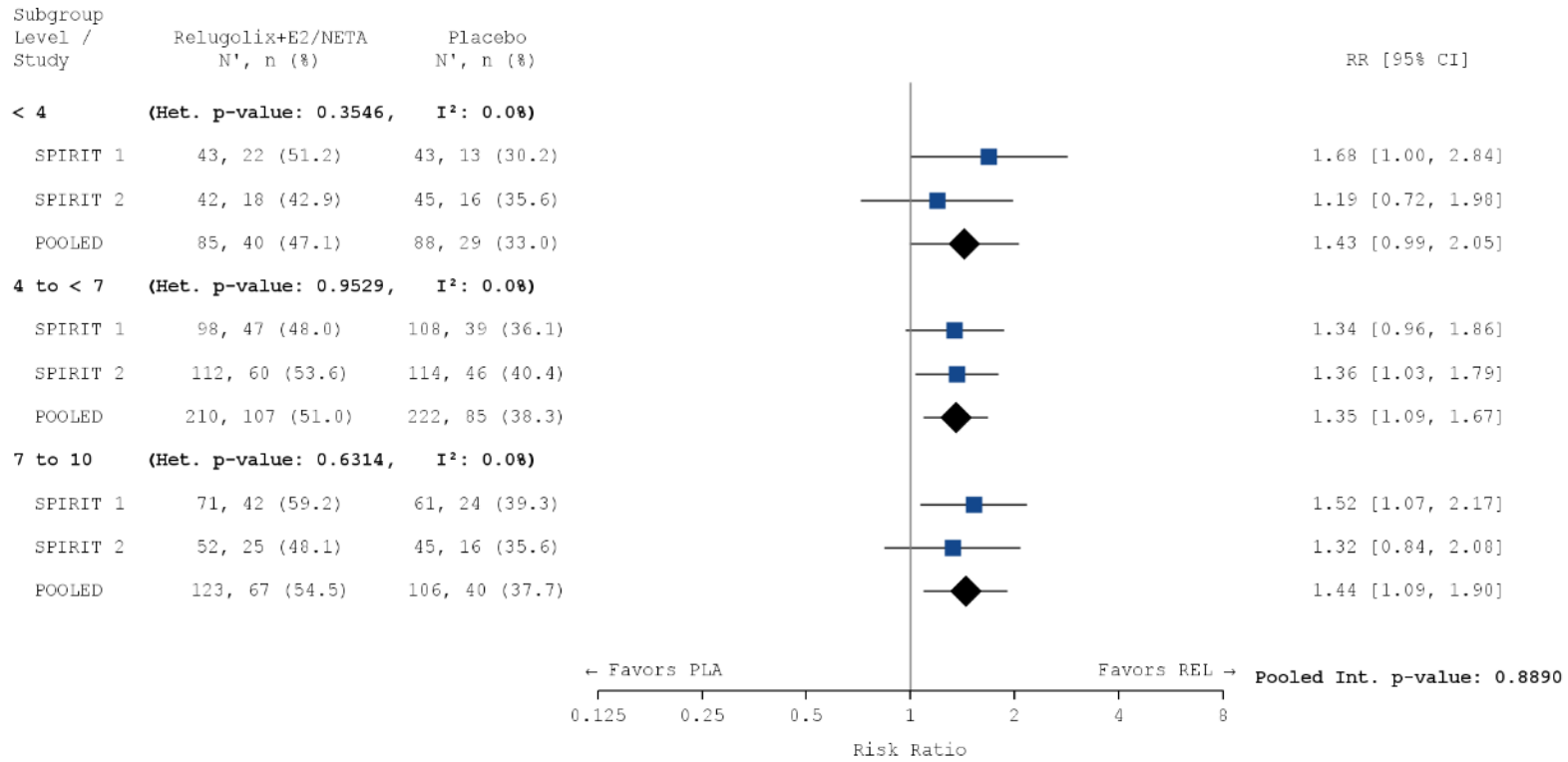
Figure 2.14.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

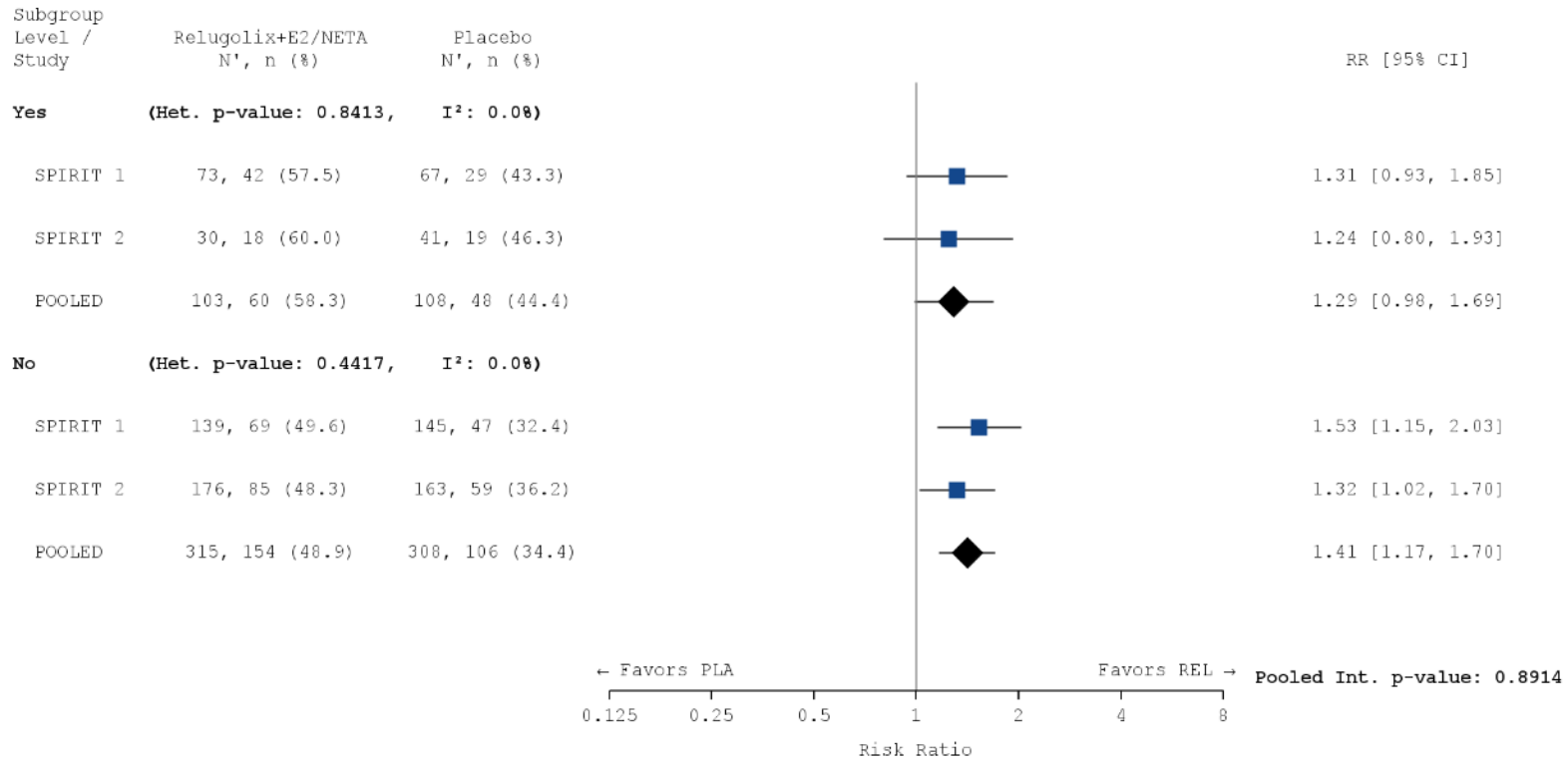
Figure 2.14.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

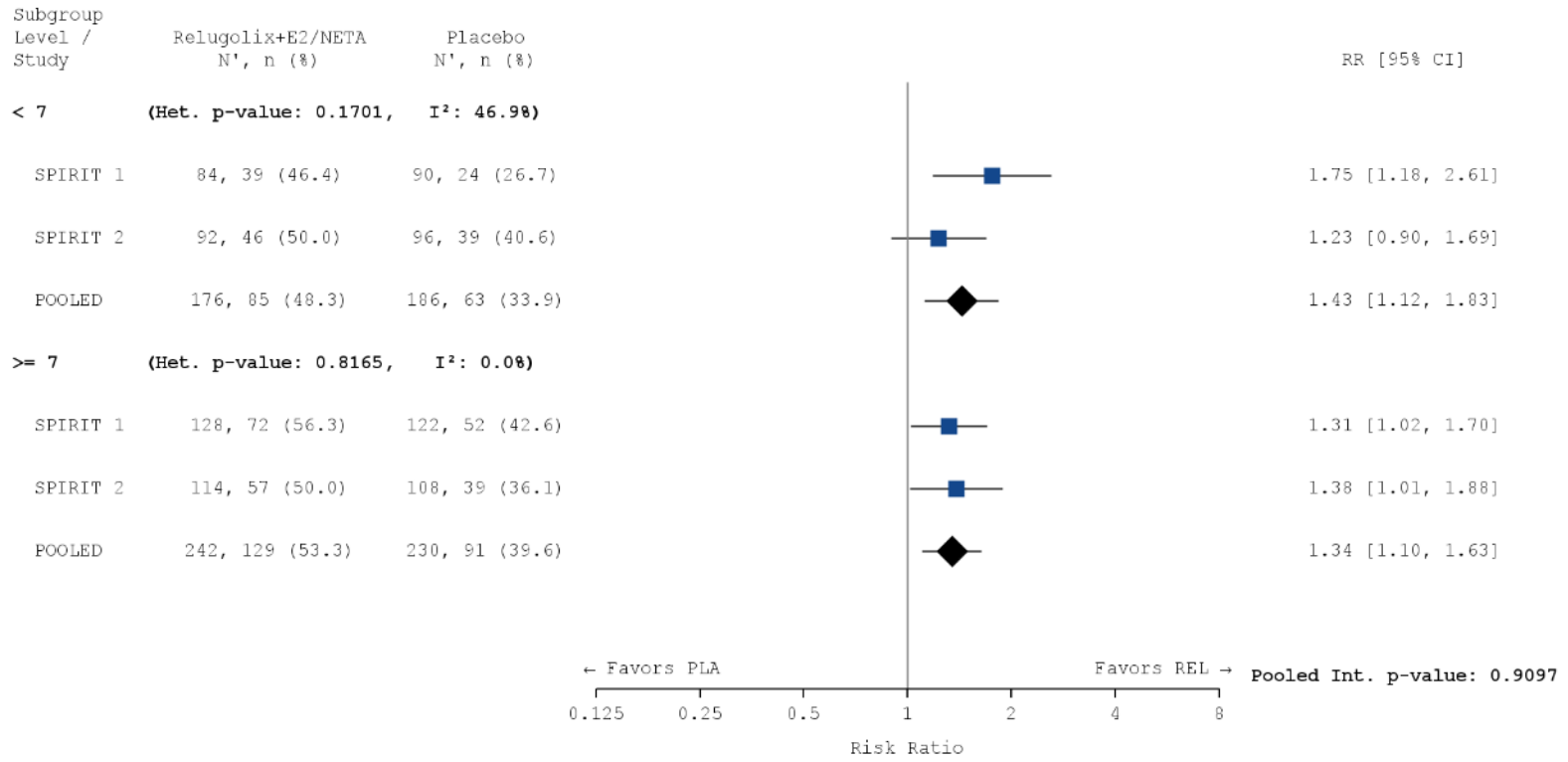
Figure 2.14.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

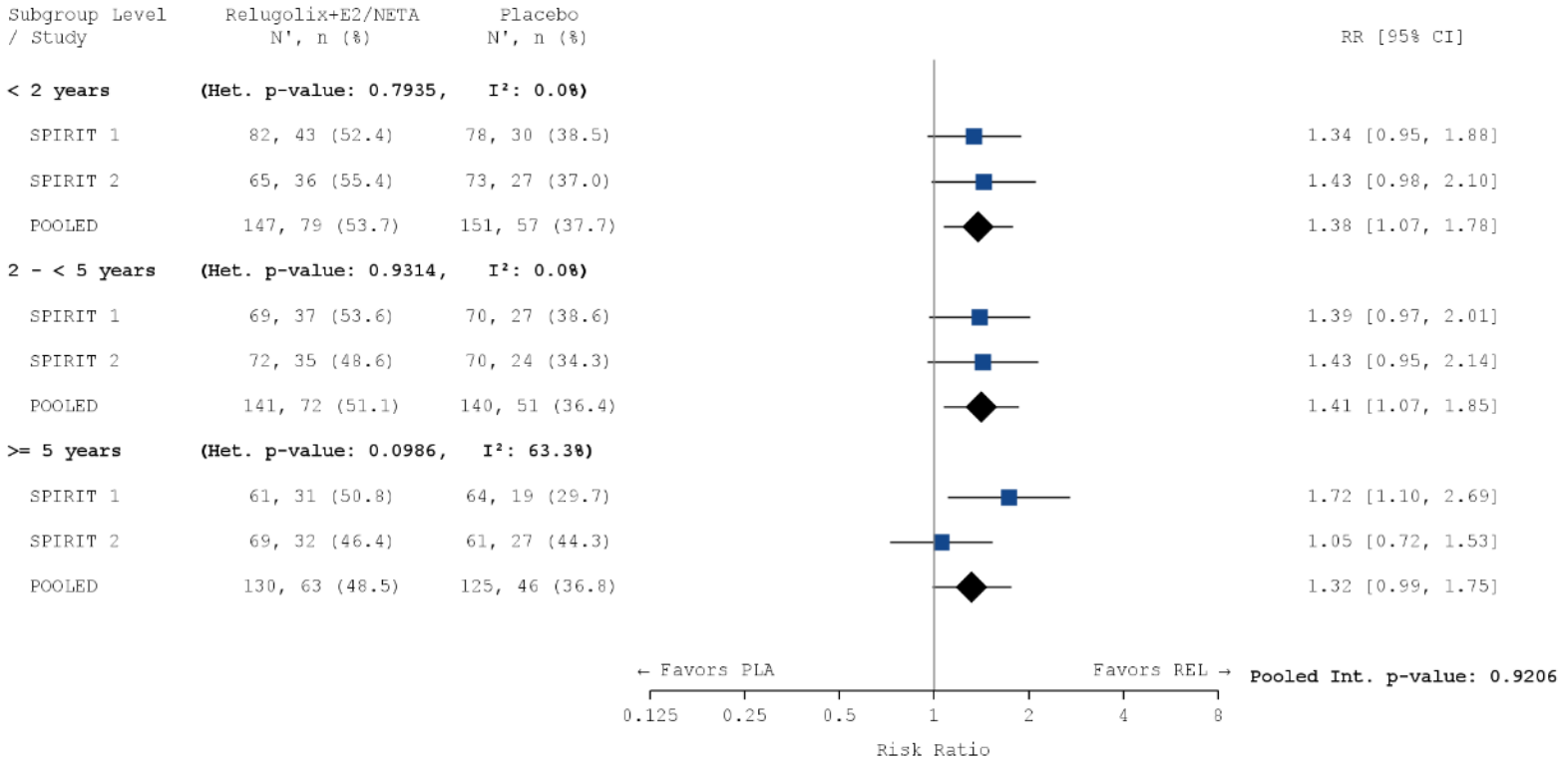
Figure 2.14.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.14.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II

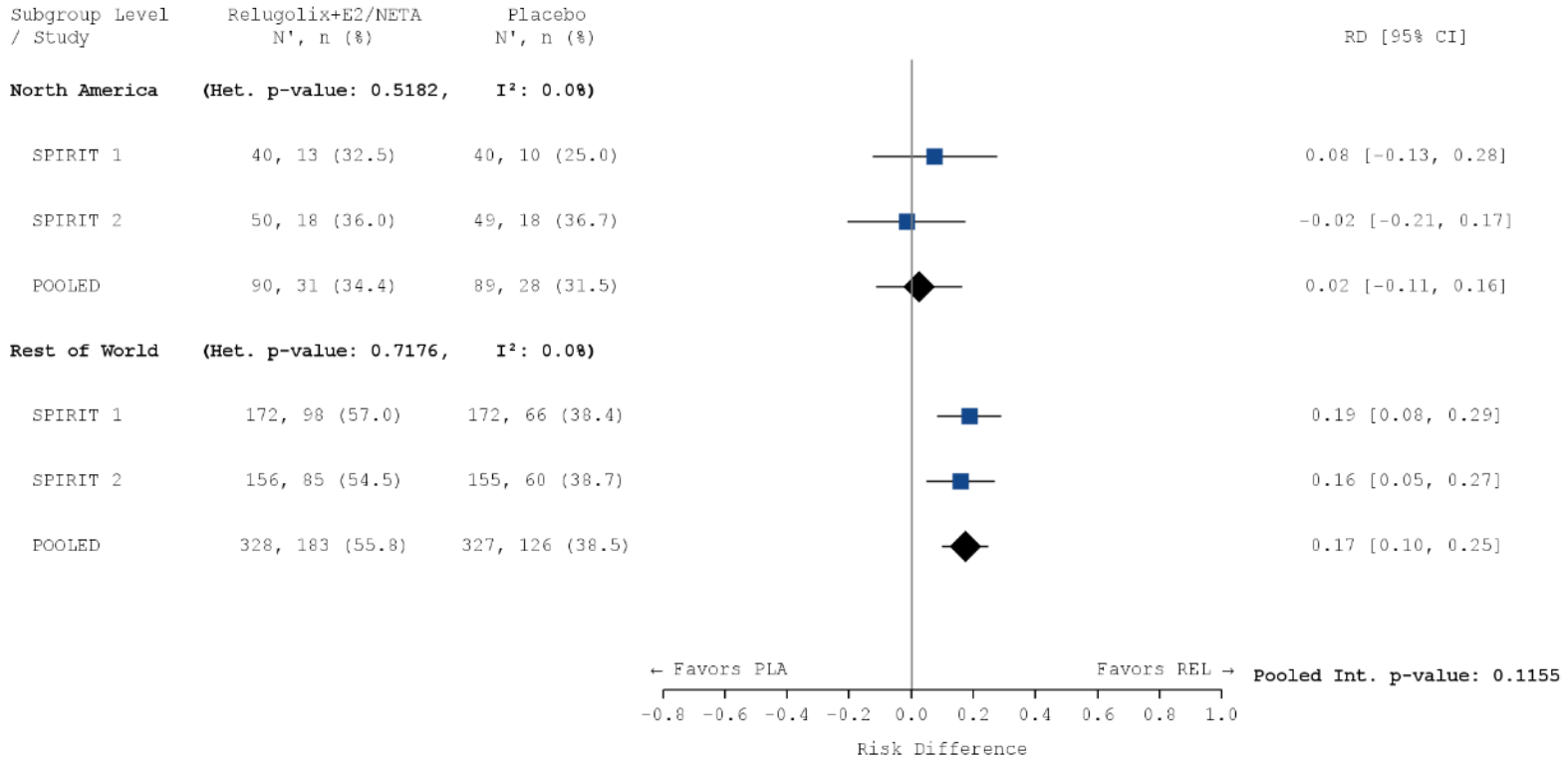


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

2.1.8.3 Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)

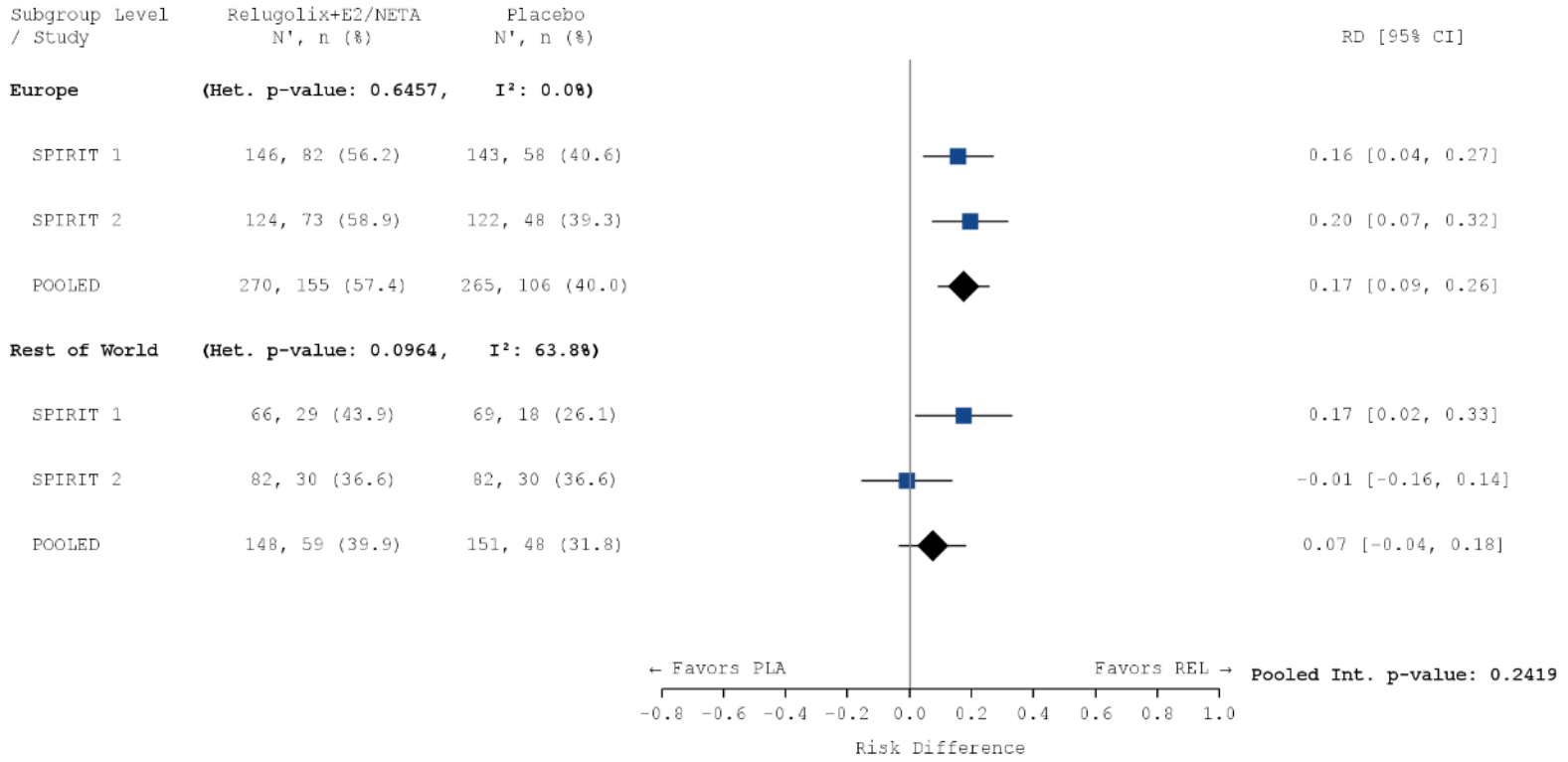
Figure 2.14.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

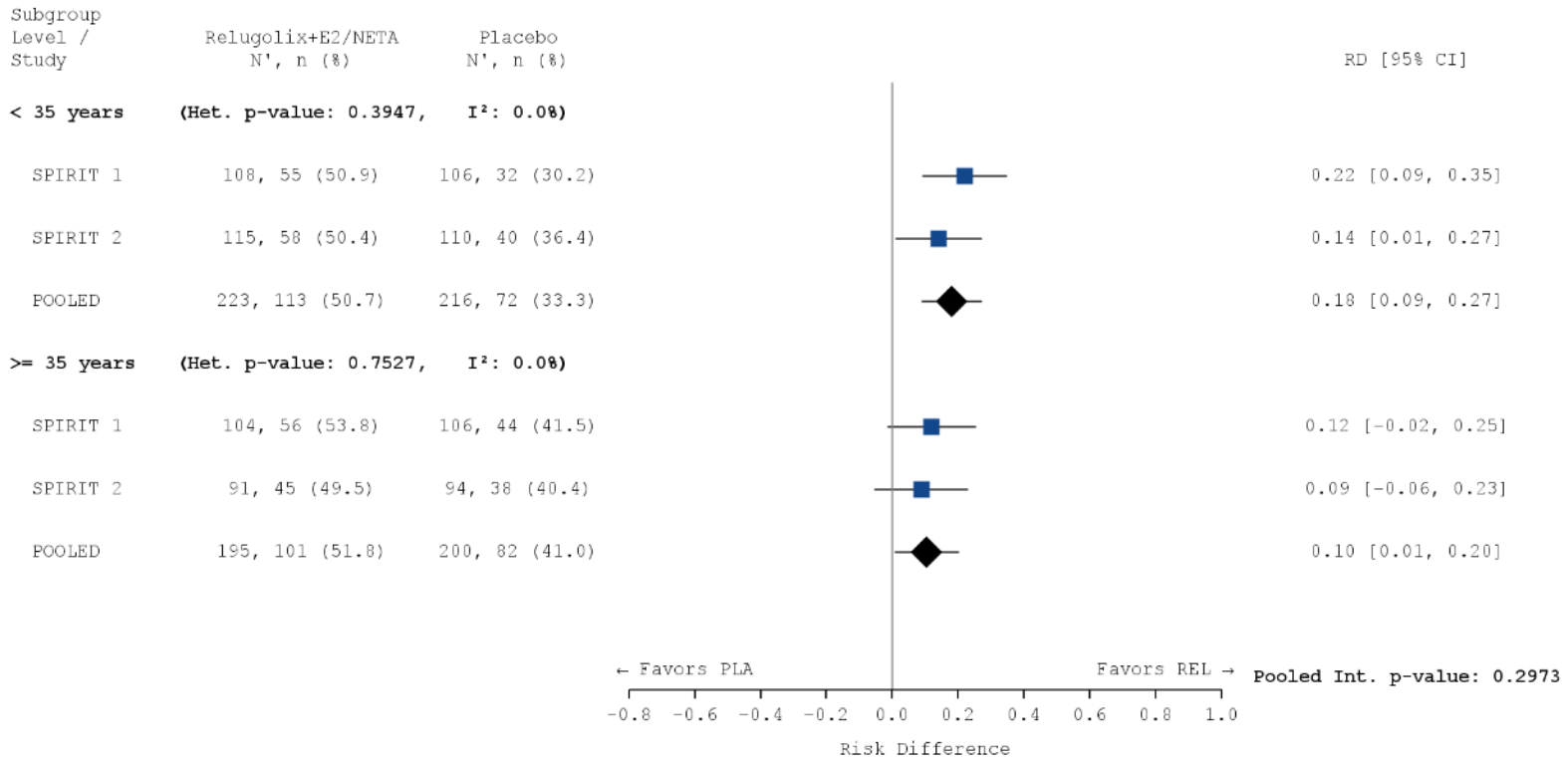
Figure 2.14.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

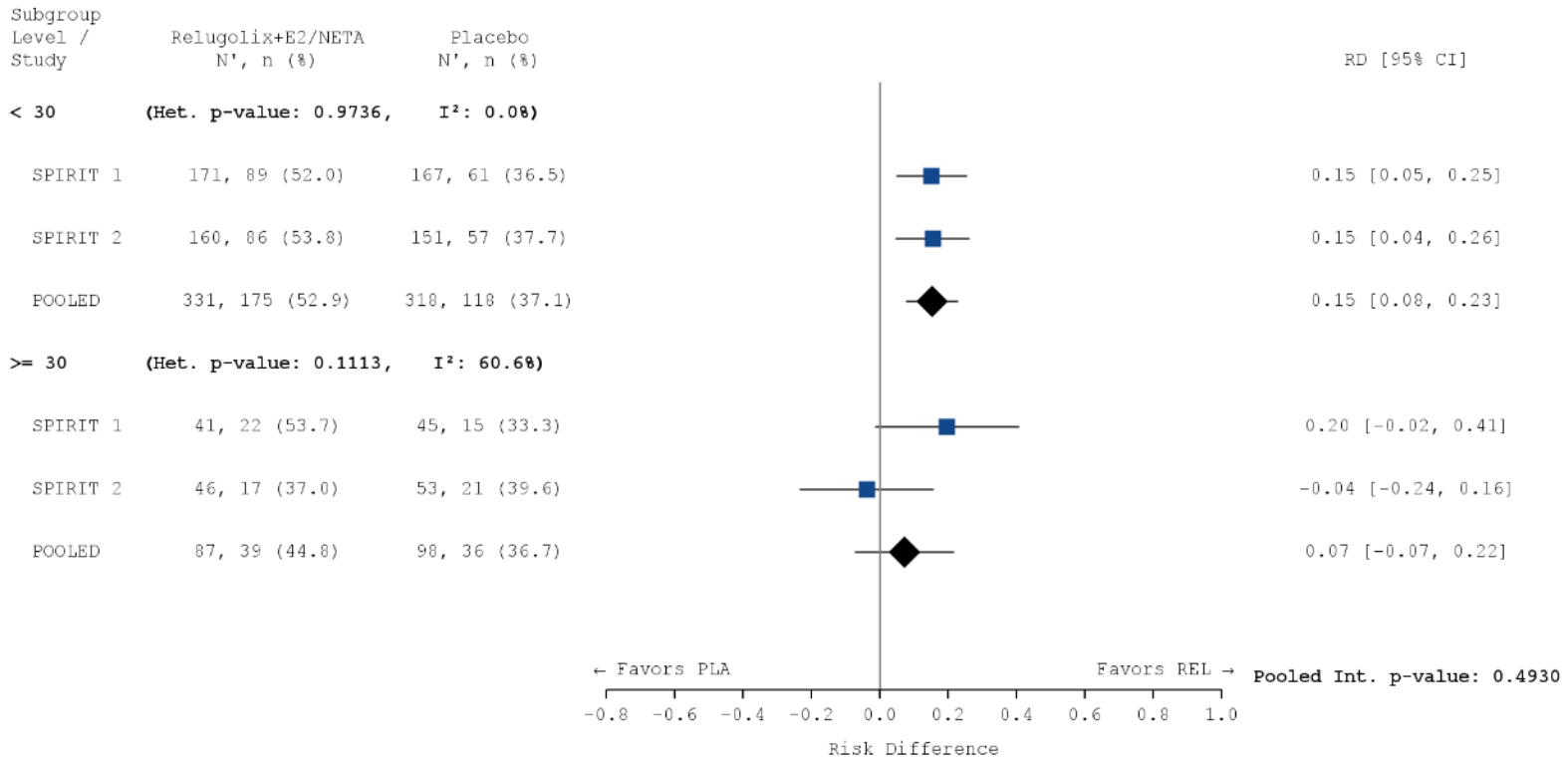
Figure 2.14.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

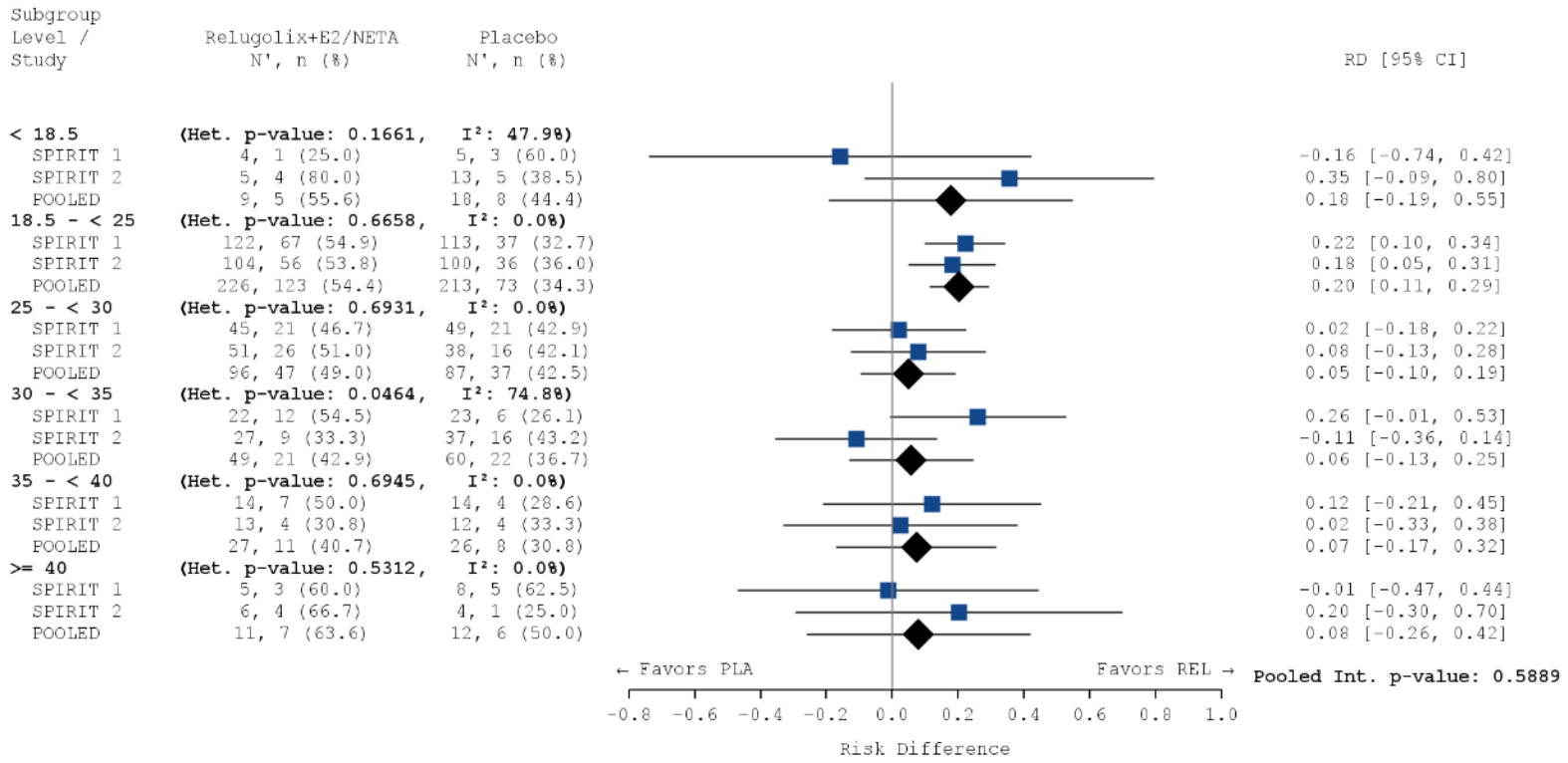
Figure 2.14.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.14.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II

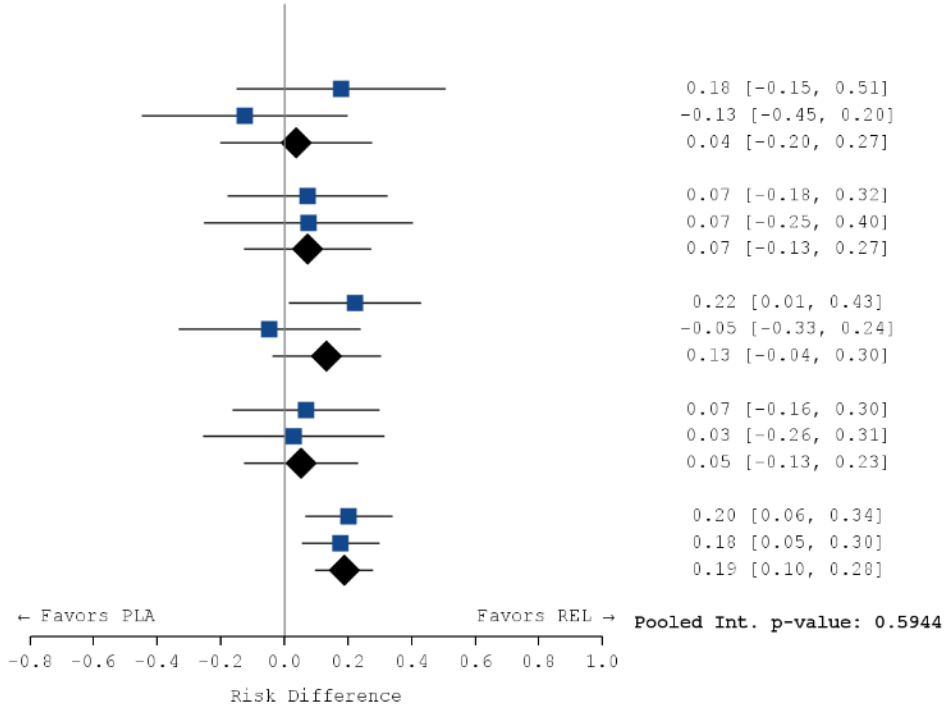


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.14.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
AFSE stage

Subgroup Level / Study	Relugolix+E2/NETA N', n (%)	Placebo N', n (%)	RD [95% CI]
I, Minimal	**(Het. p-value: 0.1964,**	**I^2: 40.1%)**	
SPIRIT 1	14, 8 (57.1)	21, 8 (38.1)	0.18 [-0.15, 0.51]
SPIRIT 2	11, 3 (27.3)	21, 8 (38.1)	-0.13 [-0.45, 0.20]
POOLED	25, 11 (44.0)	42, 16 (38.1)	0.04 [-0.20, 0.27]
II, Mild	**(Het. p-value: 0.9904,**	**I^2: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	31, 15 (48.4)	32, 13 (40.6)	0.07 [-0.18, 0.32]
SPIRIT 2	13, 7 (53.8)	19, 7 (36.8)	0.07 [-0.25, 0.40]
POOLED	44, 22 (50.0)	51, 20 (39.2)	0.07 [-0.13, 0.27]
III, Moderate	**(Het. p-value: 0.1371,**	**I^2: 54.8%)**	
SPIRIT 1	37, 22 (59.5)	42, 15 (35.7)	0.22 [0.01, 0.43]
SPIRIT 2	23, 8 (34.8)	17, 8 (47.1)	-0.05 [-0.33, 0.24]
POOLED	60, 30 (50.0)	59, 23 (39.0)	0.13 [-0.04, 0.30]
IV, Severe	**(Het. p-value: 0.8349,**	**I^2: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	34, 16 (47.1)	30, 12 (40.0)	0.07 [-0.16, 0.30]
SPIRIT 2	27, 13 (48.1)	21, 9 (42.9)	0.03 [-0.26, 0.31]
POOLED	61, 29 (47.5)	51, 21 (41.2)	0.05 [-0.13, 0.23]
Unknown/NA	**(Het. p-value: 0.7903,**	**I^2: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	96, 50 (52.1)	87, 28 (32.2)	0.20 [0.06, 0.34]
SPIRIT 2	132, 72 (54.5)	126, 46 (36.5)	0.18 [0.05, 0.30]
POOLED	228, 122 (53.5)	213, 74 (34.7)	0.19 [0.10, 0.28]

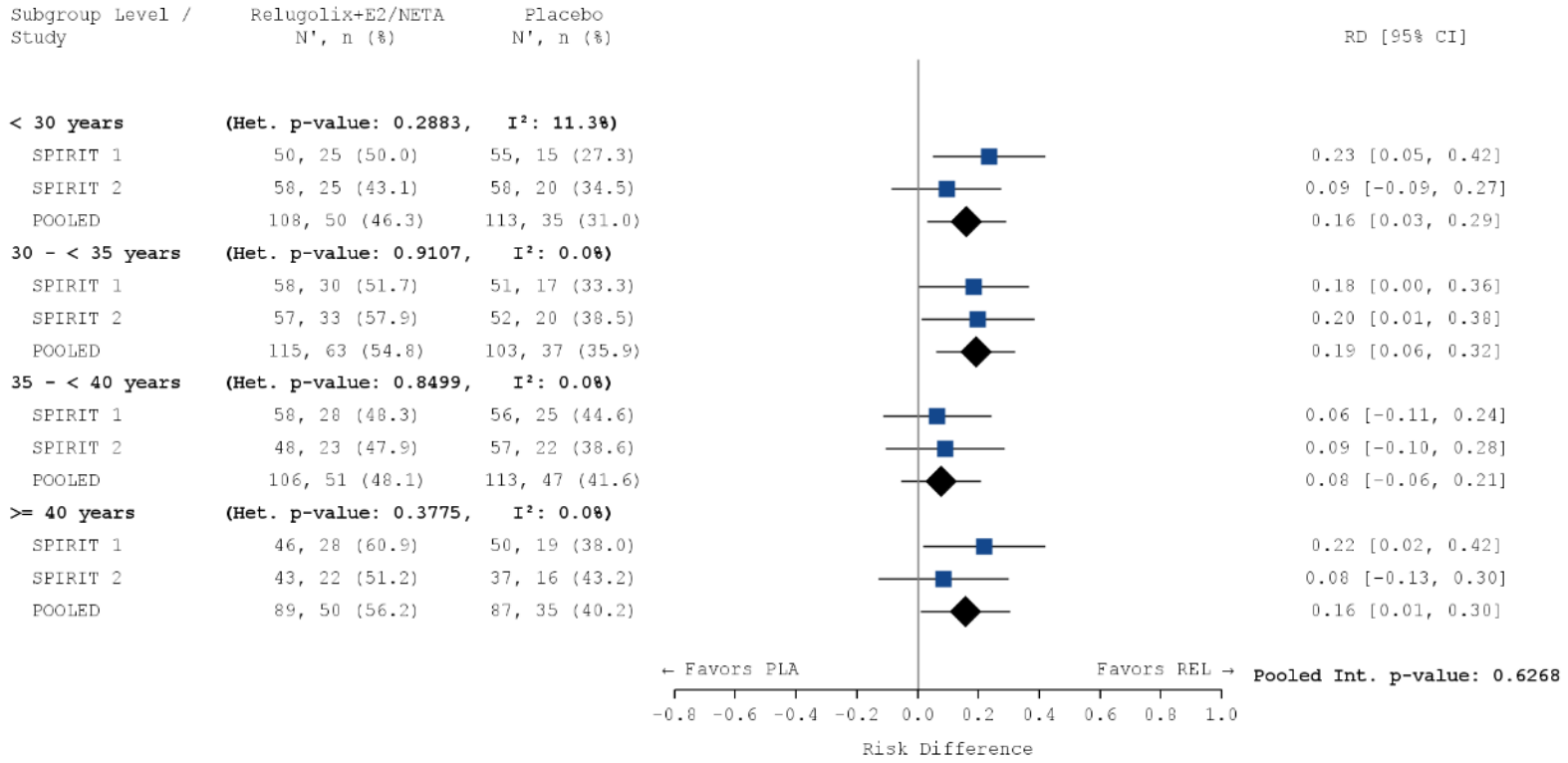


Pooled Int. p-value: 0.5944

N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

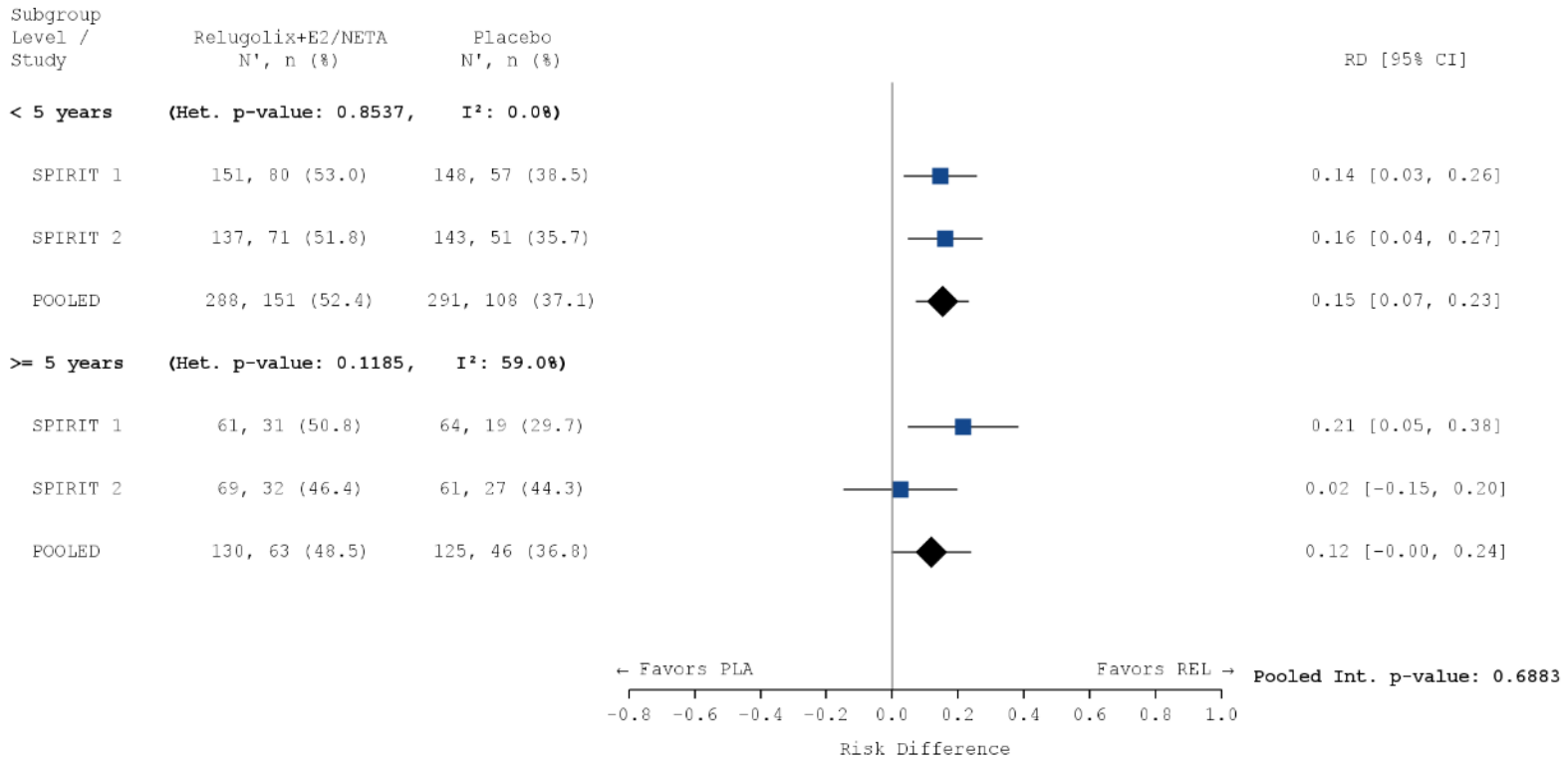
Figure 2.14.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

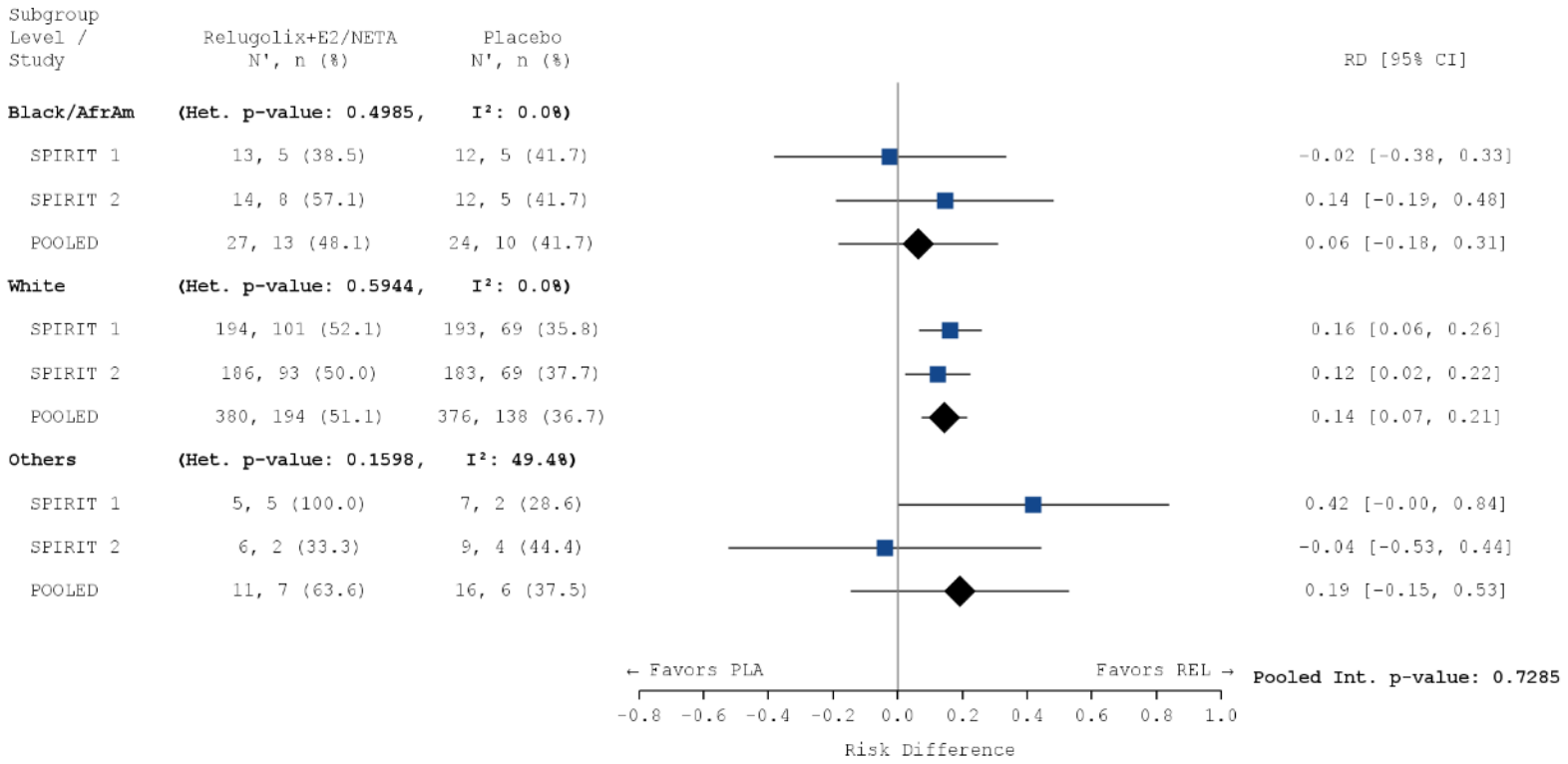
Figure 2.14.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

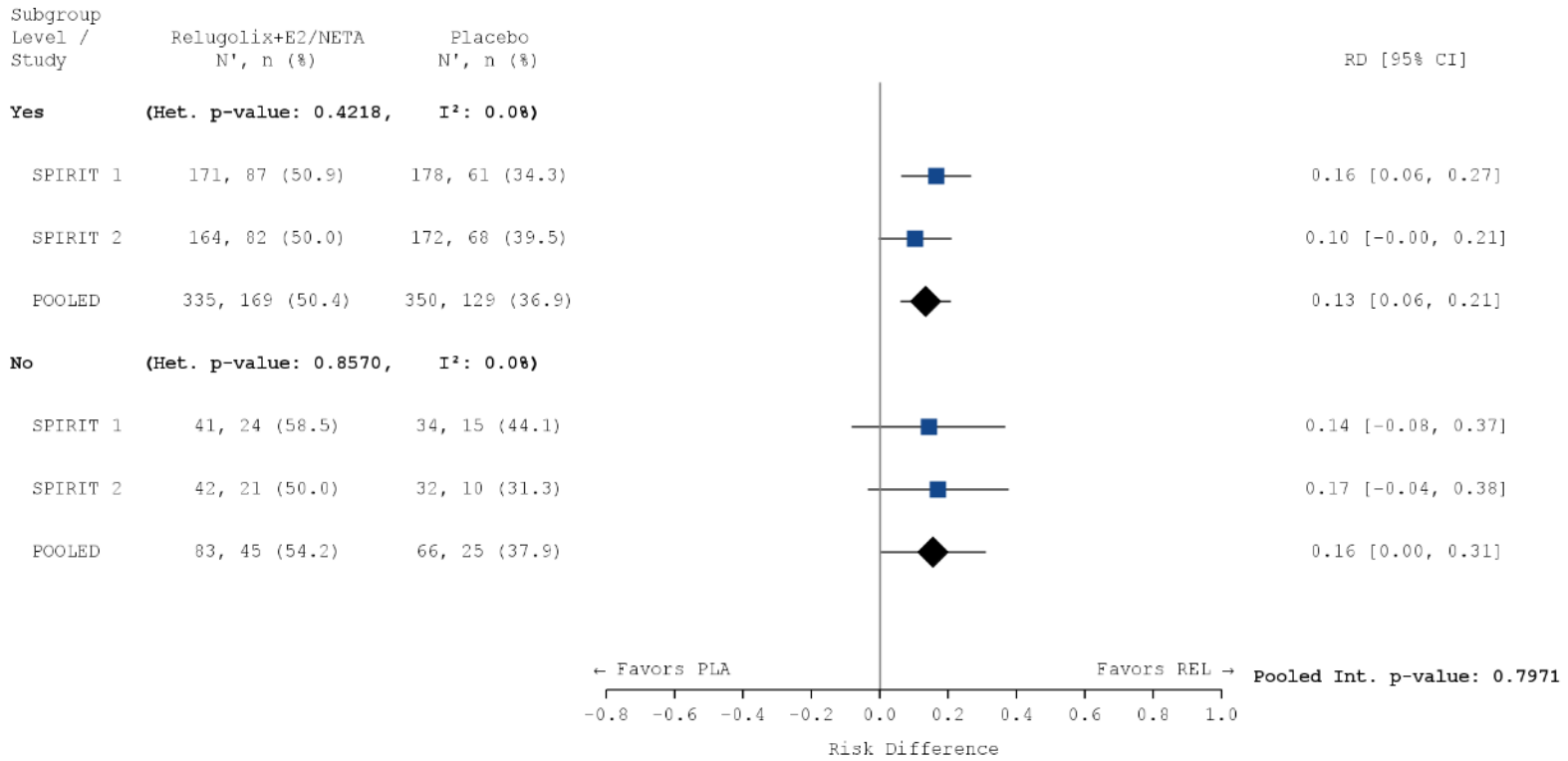
Figure 2.14.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.14.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
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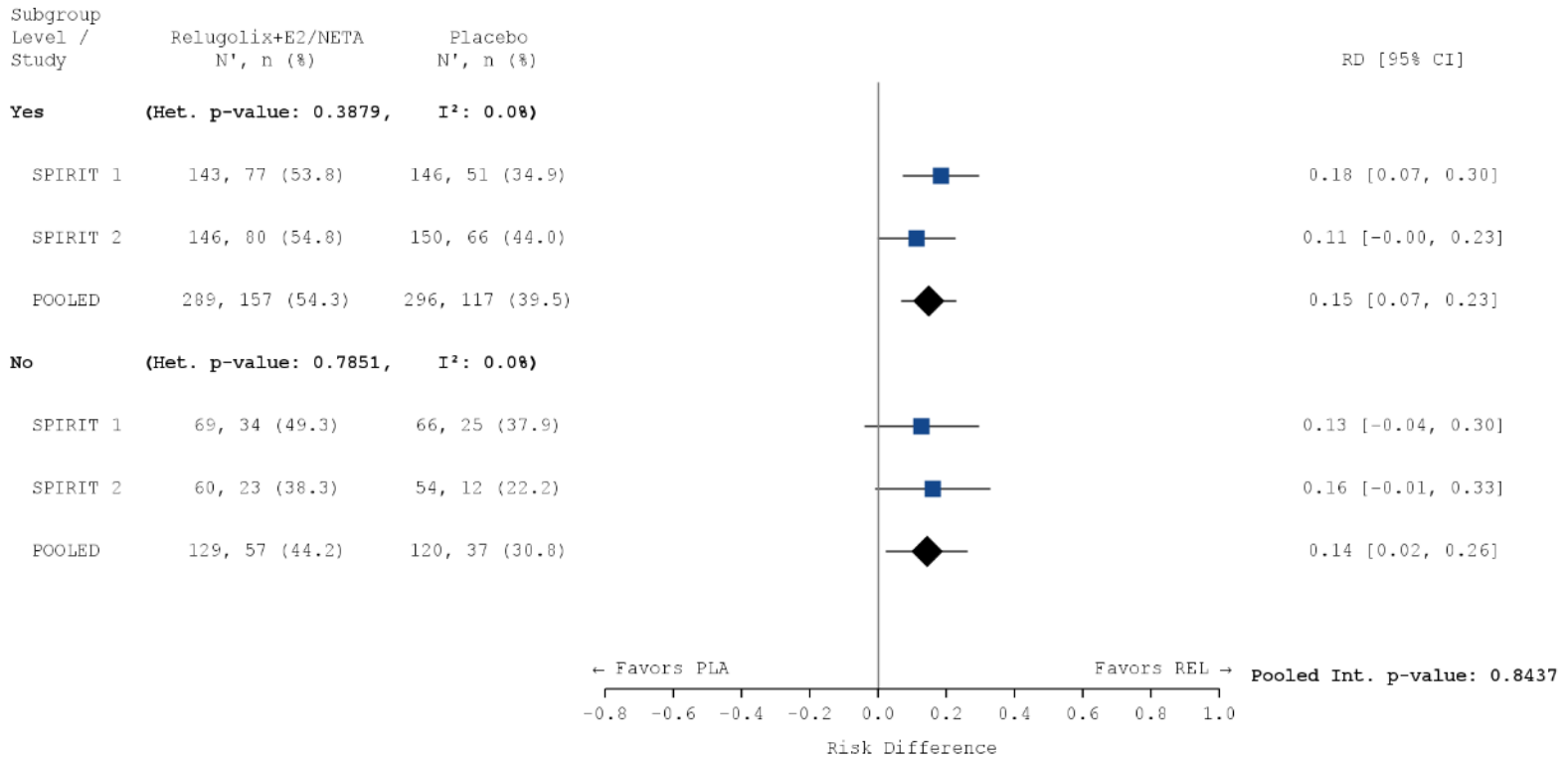
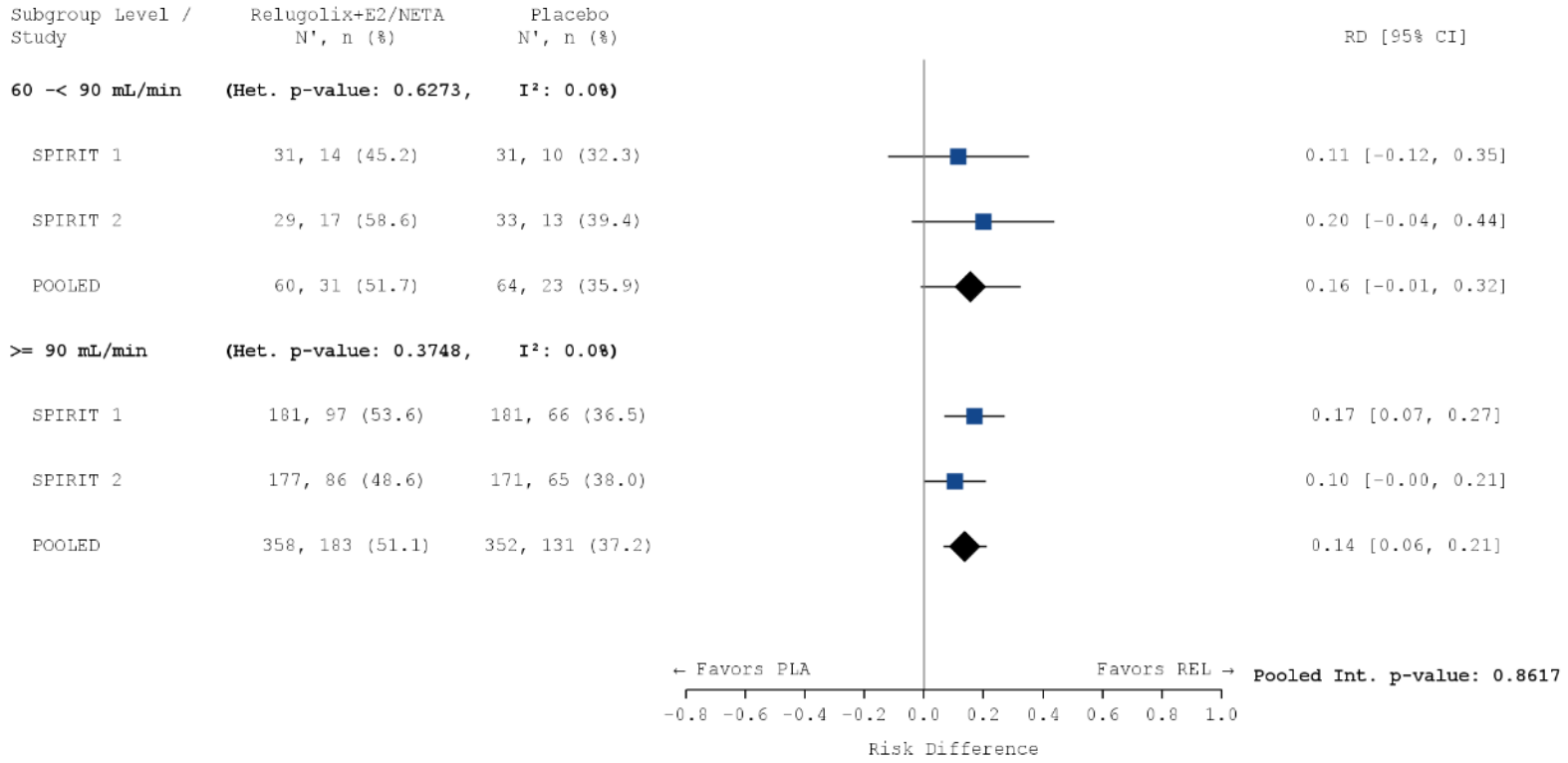
Figure 2.14.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

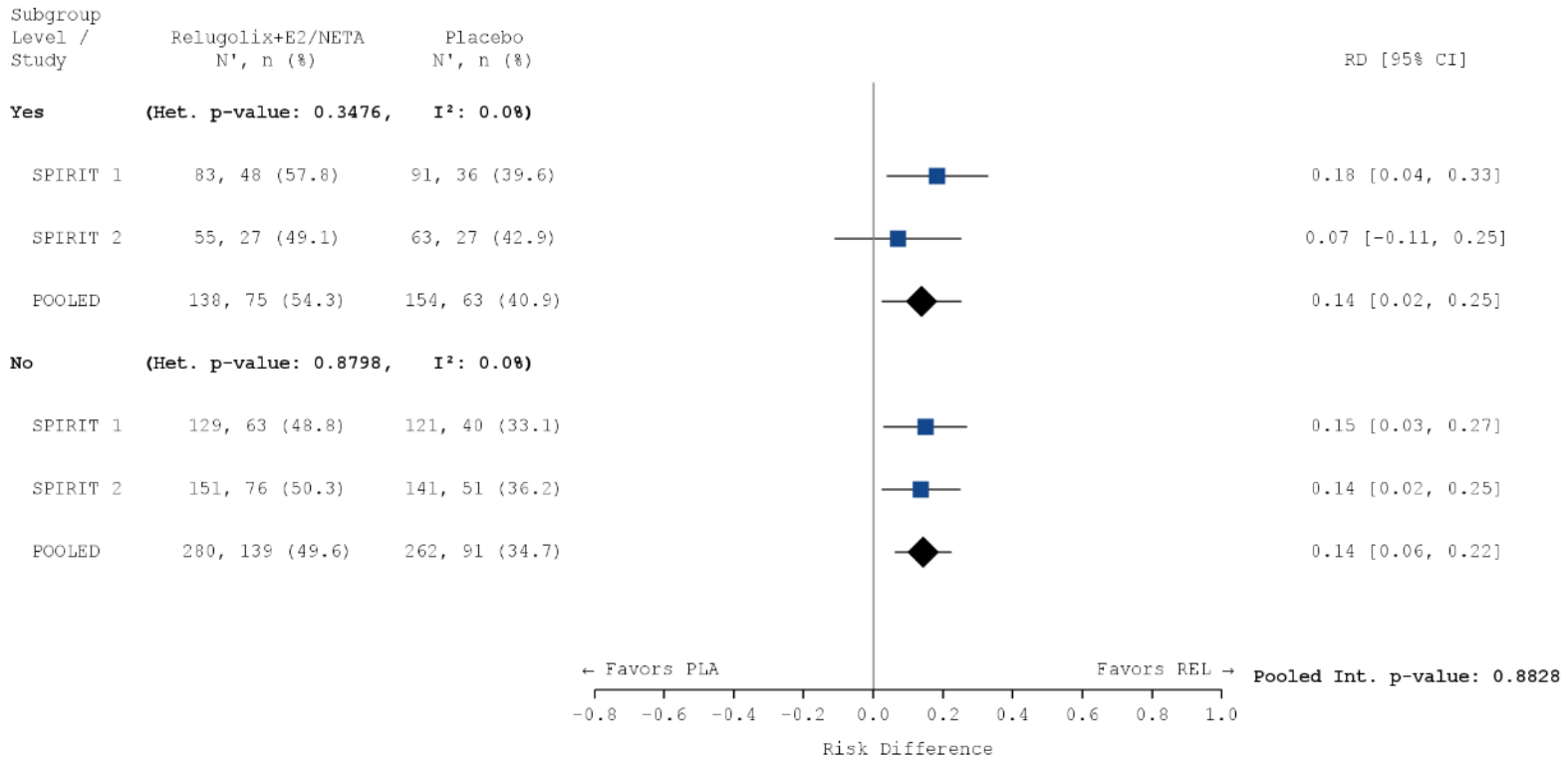
Figure 2.14.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

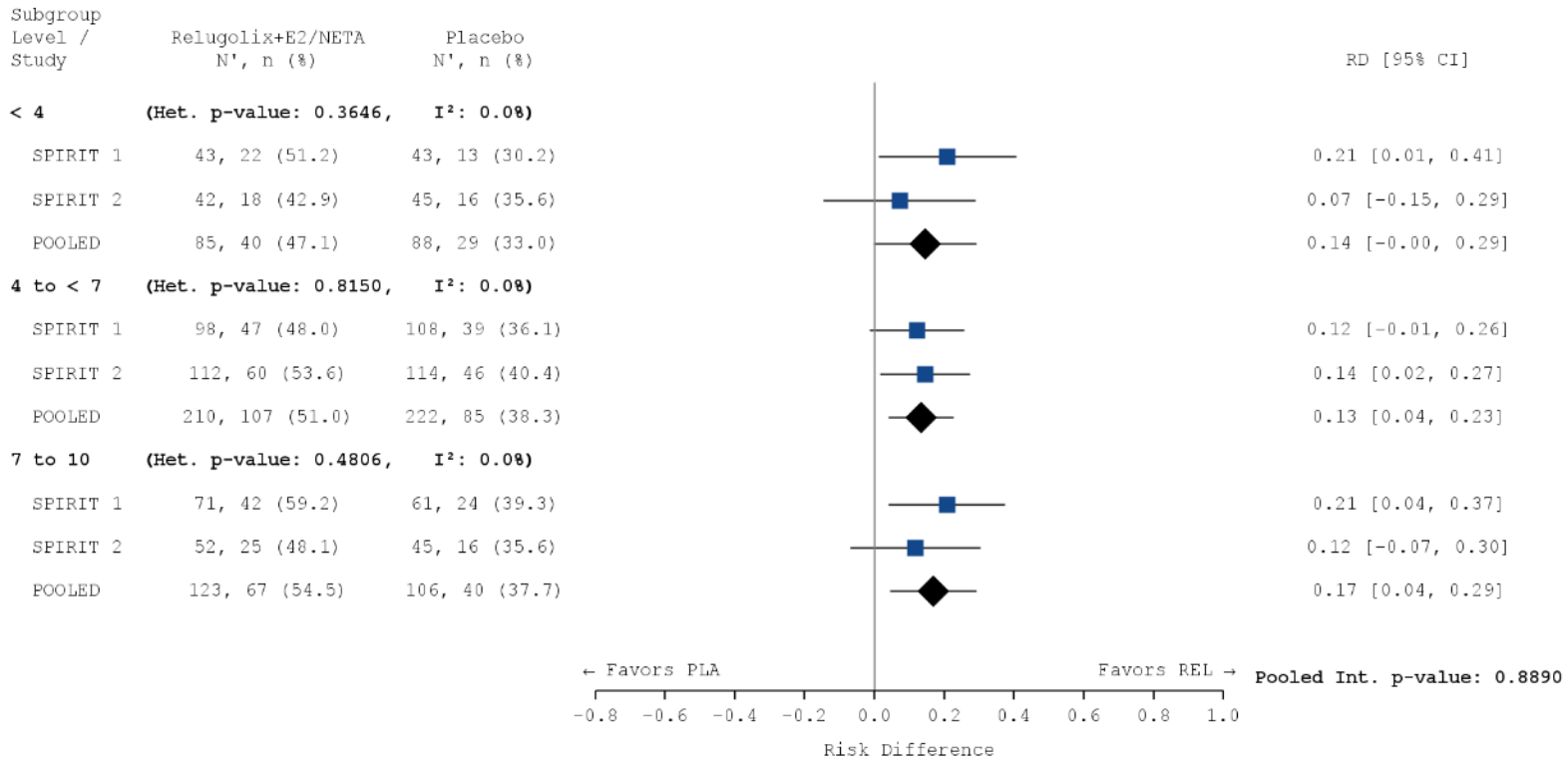
Figure 2.14.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

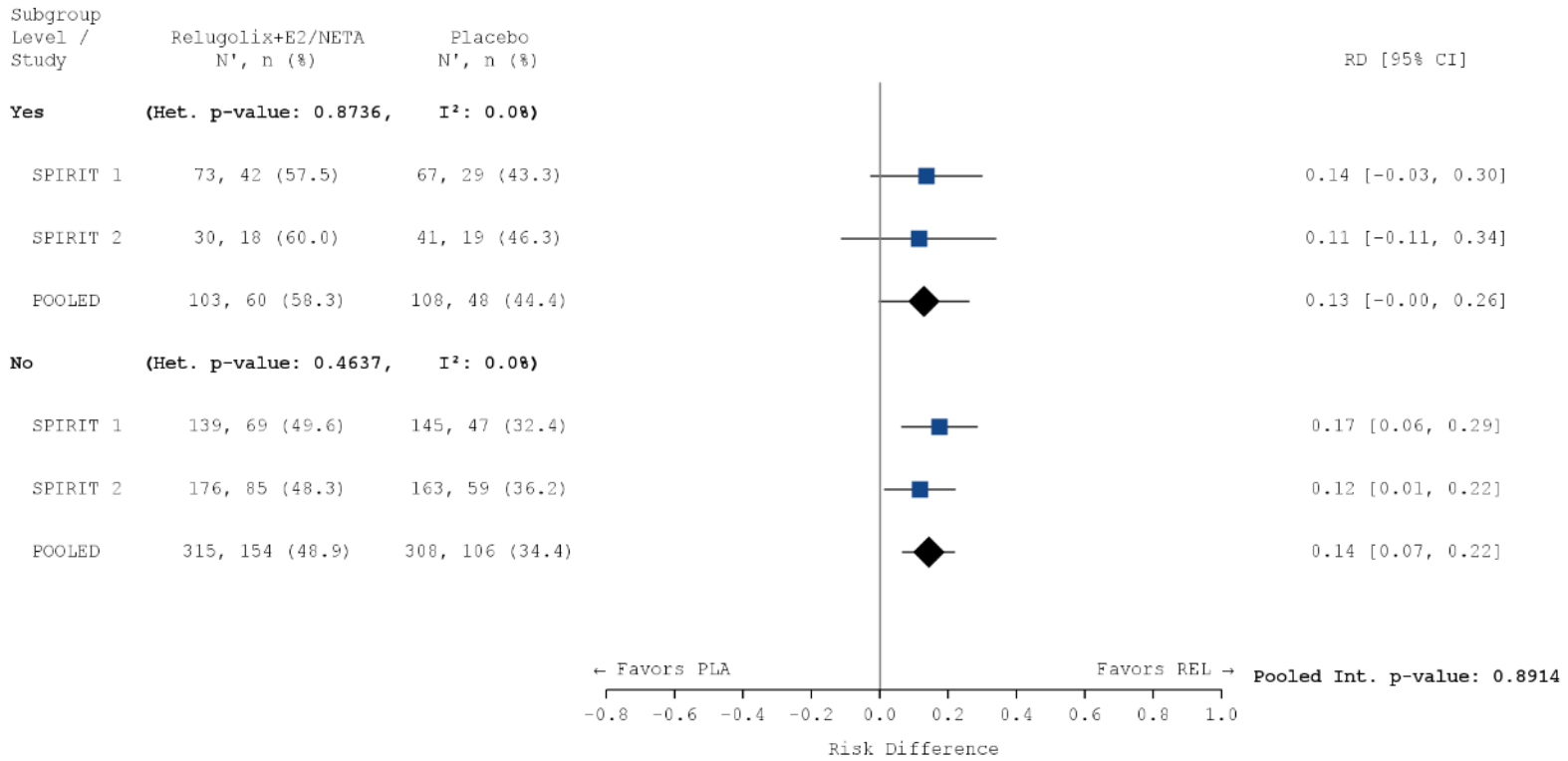
Figure 2.14.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

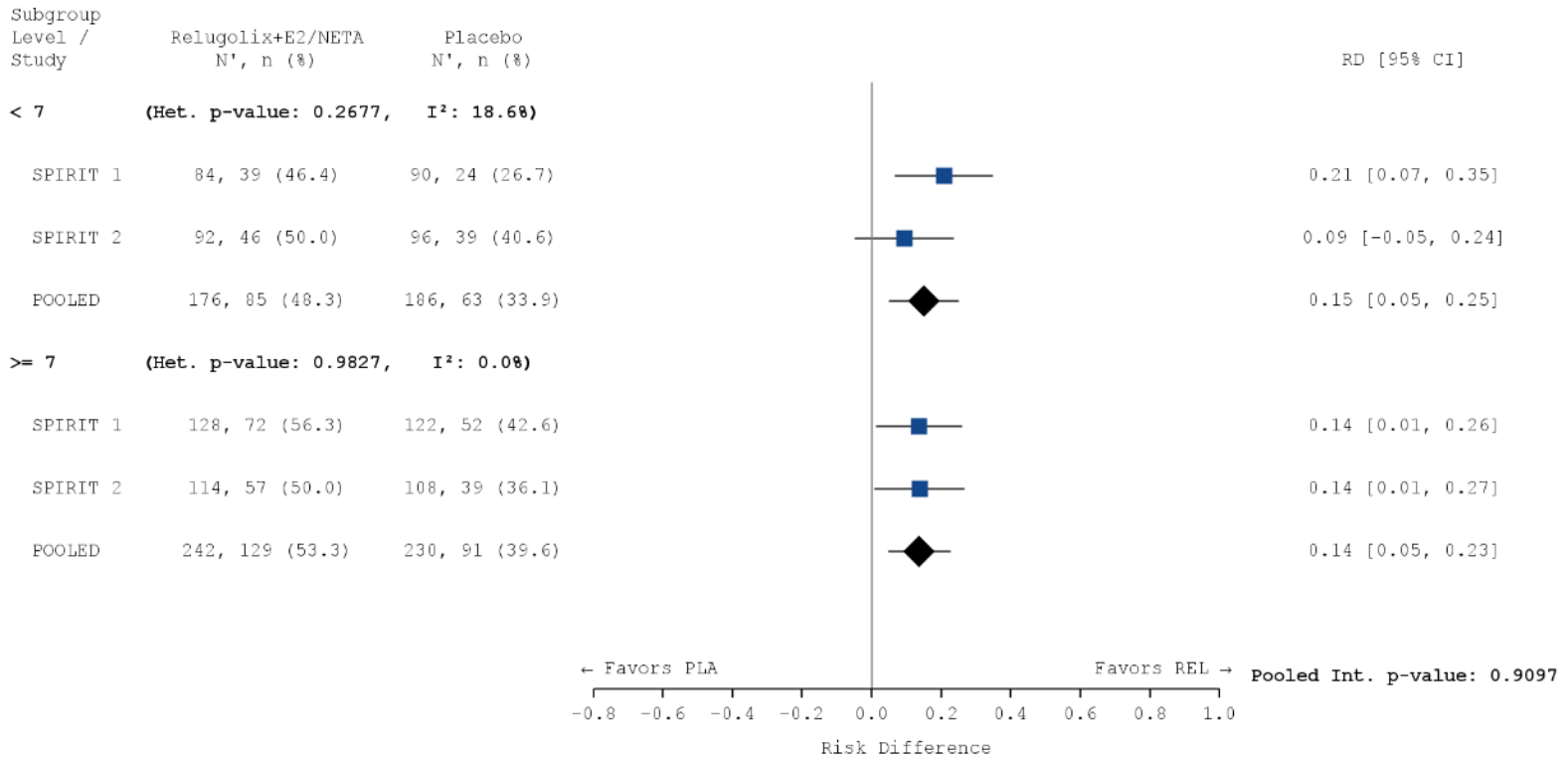
Figure 2.14.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.14.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline

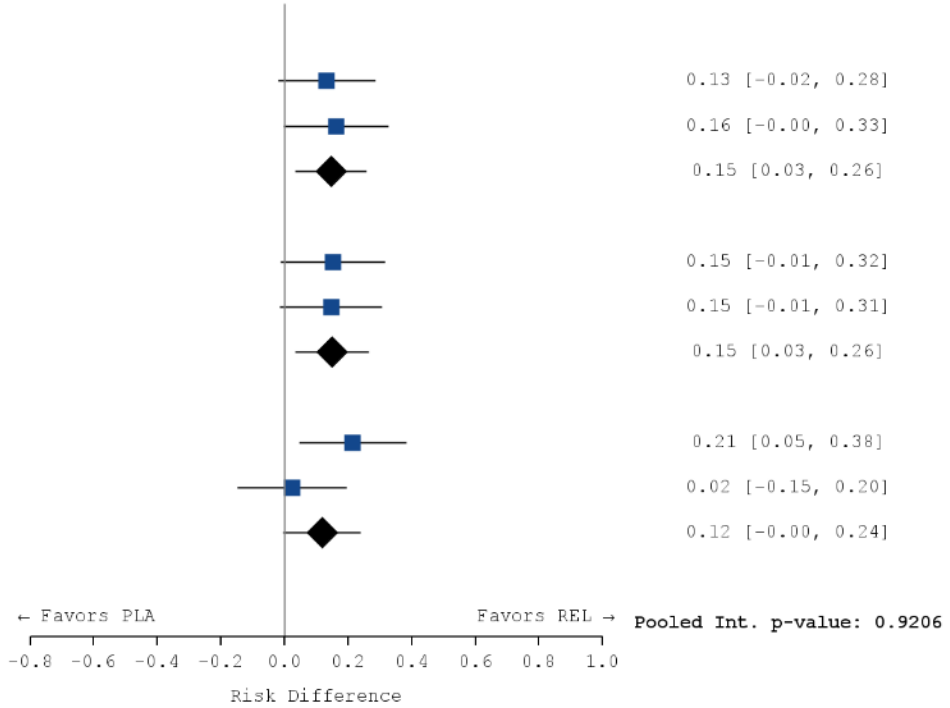


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.14.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15 points increase in the EQ-5D-5L VAS from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II

Subgroup Level / Study	Relugolix+E2/NETA N', n (%)	Placebo N', n (%)	RD [95% CI]
< 2 years	**(Het. p-value: 0.7981, I^2: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	82, 43 (52.4)	78, 30 (38.5)	0.13 [-0.02, 0.28]
SPIRIT 2	65, 36 (55.4)	73, 27 (37.0)	0.16 [-0.00, 0.33]
POOLED	147, 79 (53.7)	151, 57 (37.7)	0.15 [0.03, 0.26]
2 - < 5 years	**(Het. p-value: 0.9582, I^2: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	69, 37 (53.6)	70, 27 (38.6)	0.15 [-0.01, 0.32]
SPIRIT 2	72, 35 (48.6)	70, 24 (34.3)	0.15 [-0.01, 0.31]
POOLED	141, 72 (51.1)	140, 51 (36.4)	0.15 [0.03, 0.26]
>= 5 years	**(Het. p-value: 0.1185, I^2: 59.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	61, 31 (50.8)	64, 19 (29.7)	0.21 [0.05, 0.38]
SPIRIT 2	69, 32 (46.4)	61, 27 (44.3)	0.02 [-0.15, 0.20]
POOLED	130, 63 (48.5)	125, 46 (36.8)	0.12 [-0.00, 0.24]



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

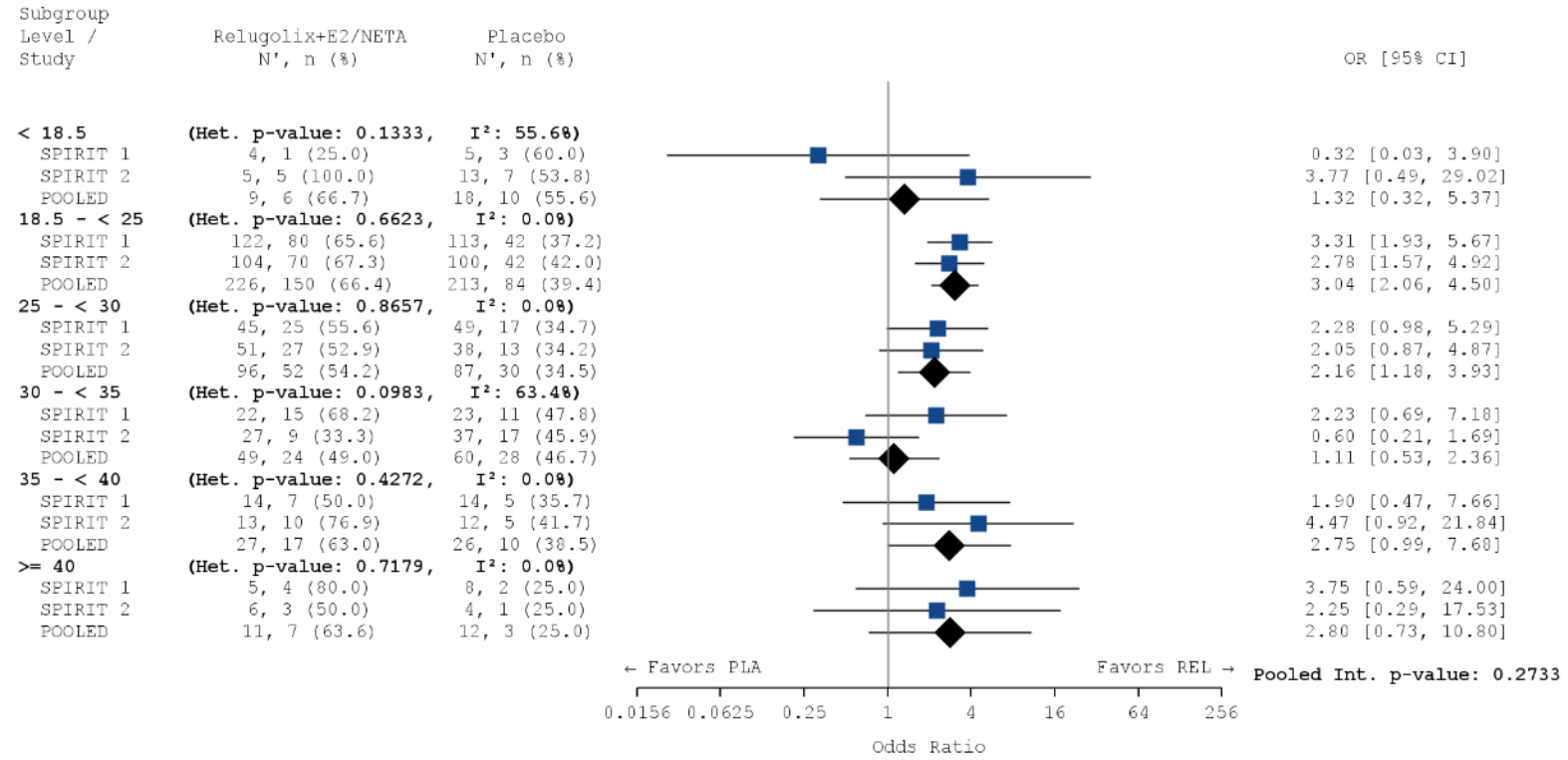
2.2 Gesundheitsbezogene Lebensqualität

2.2.1 EHP-30-Fragebogen

2.2.1.1 Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)

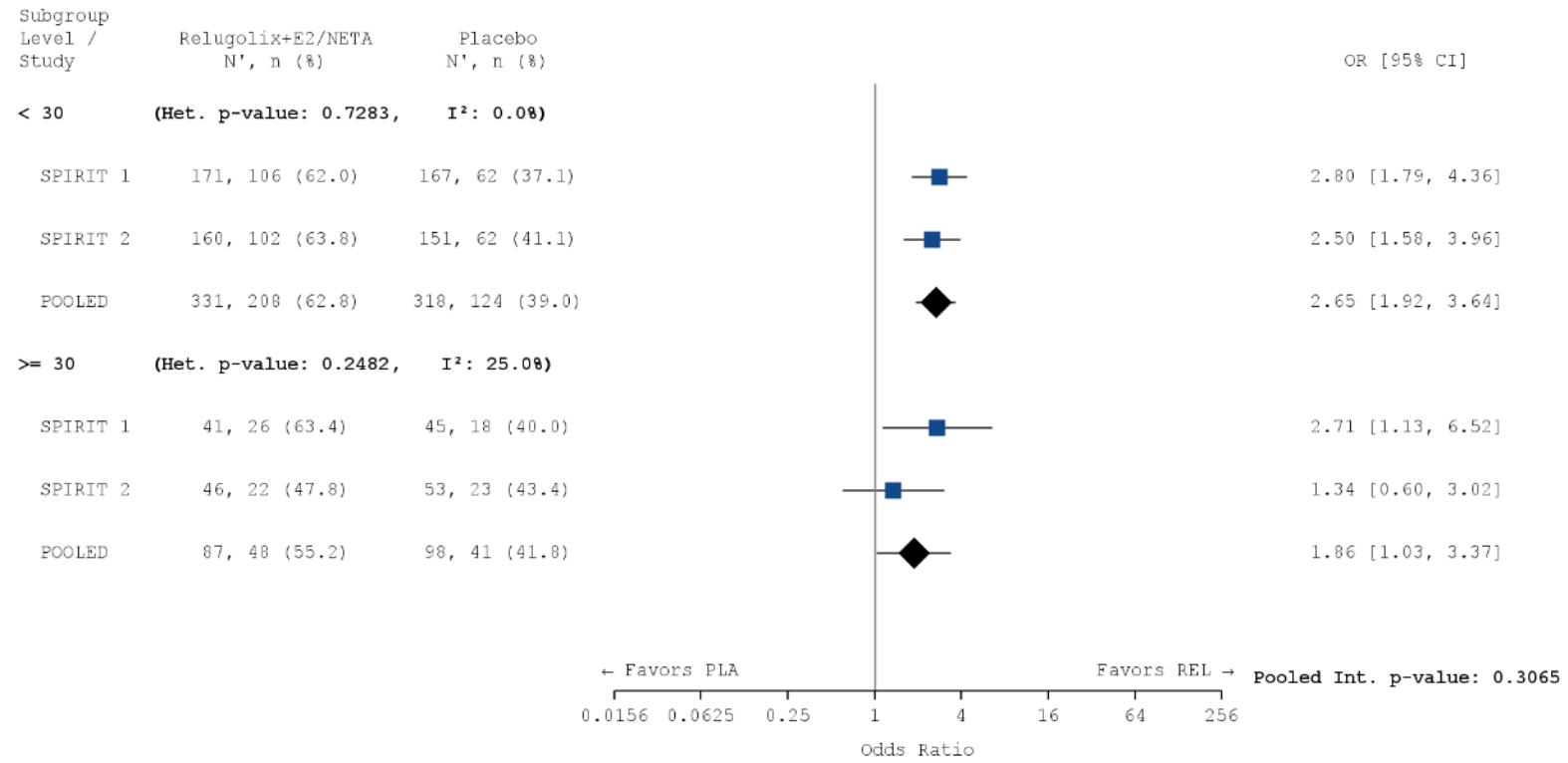
SPIRIT AMNOG
SPIRIT1/SPIRIT2

Figure 2.10.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

Figure 2.10.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
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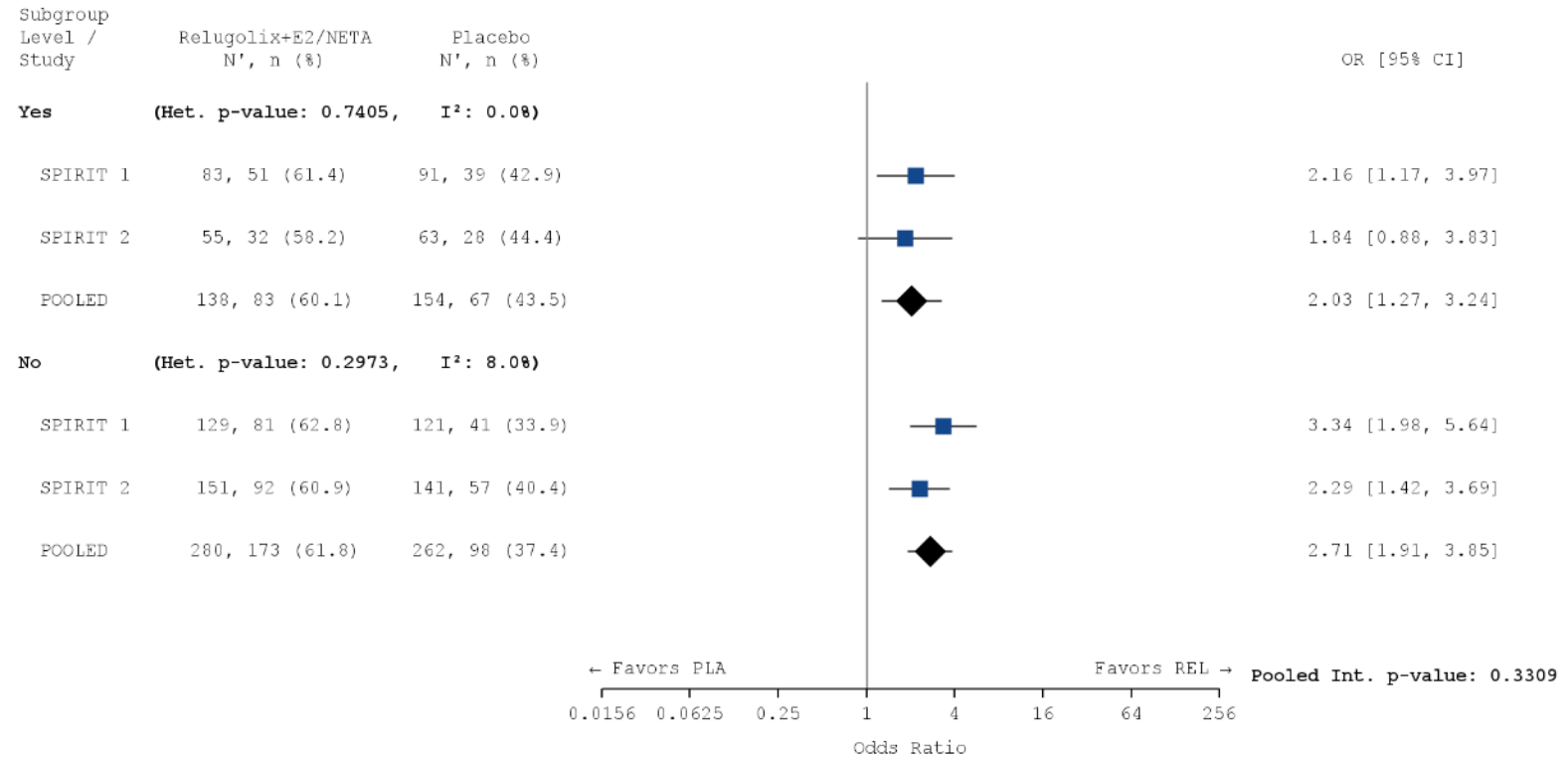
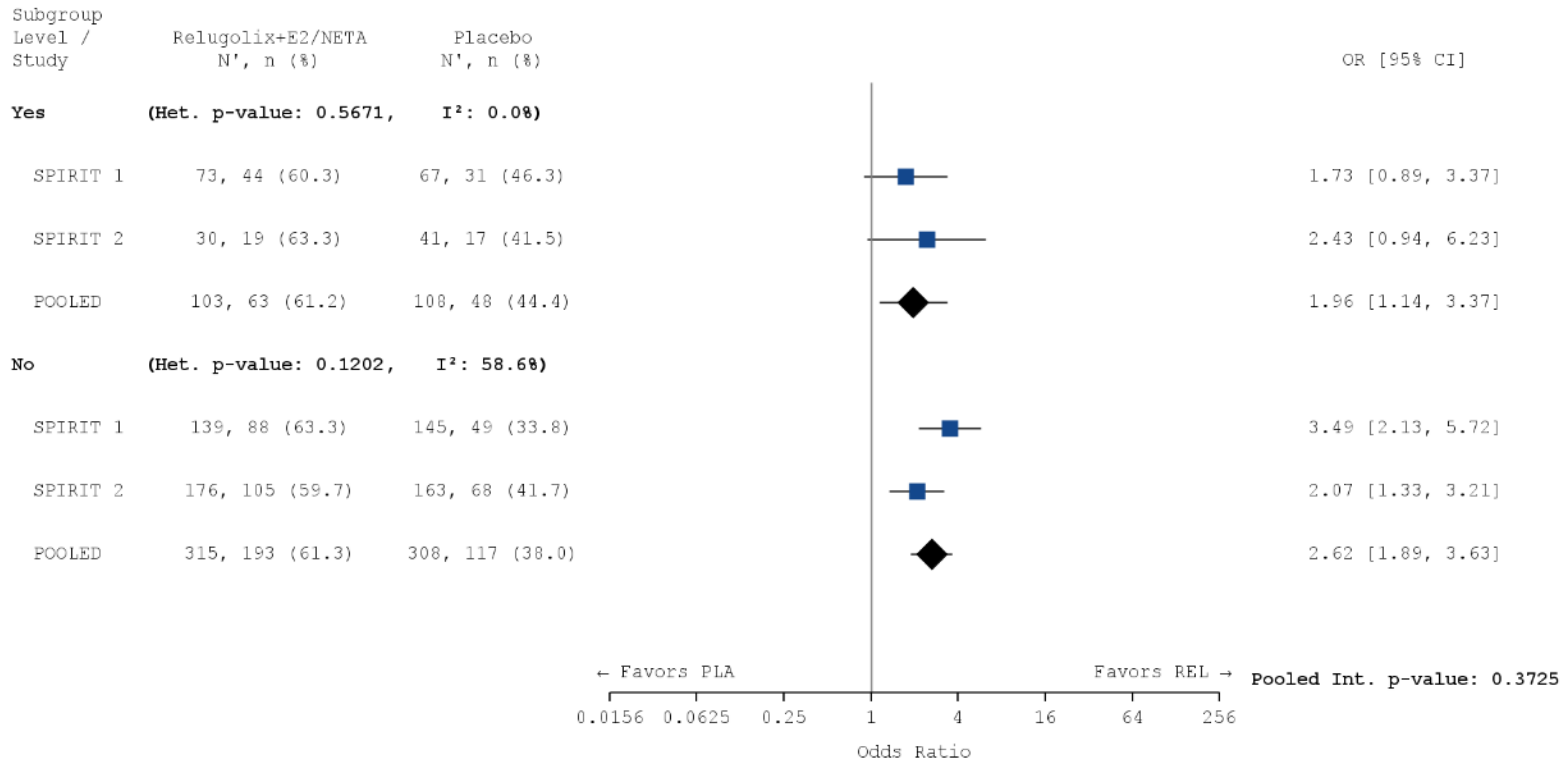
Figure 2.10.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

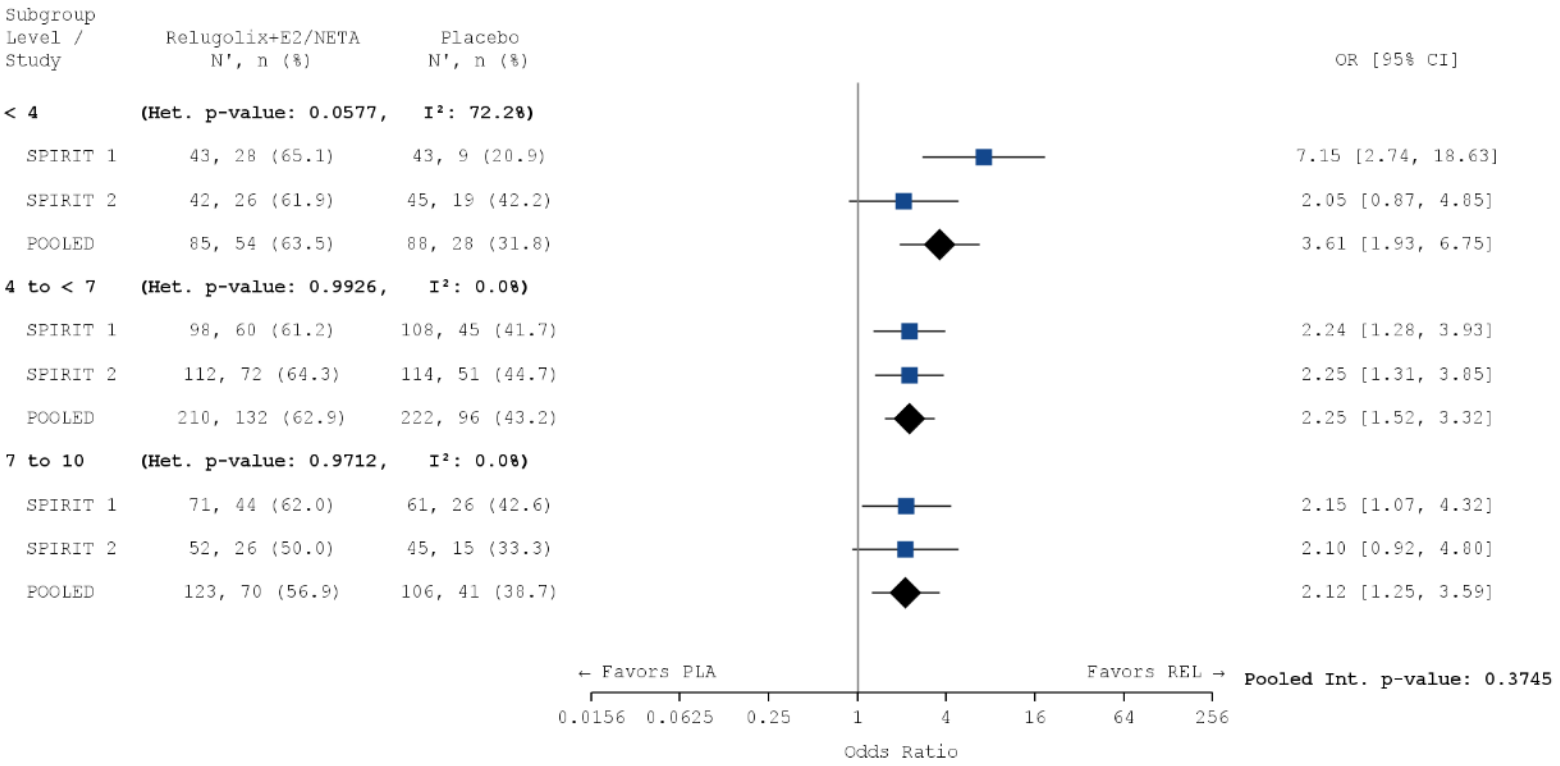
Figure 2.10.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

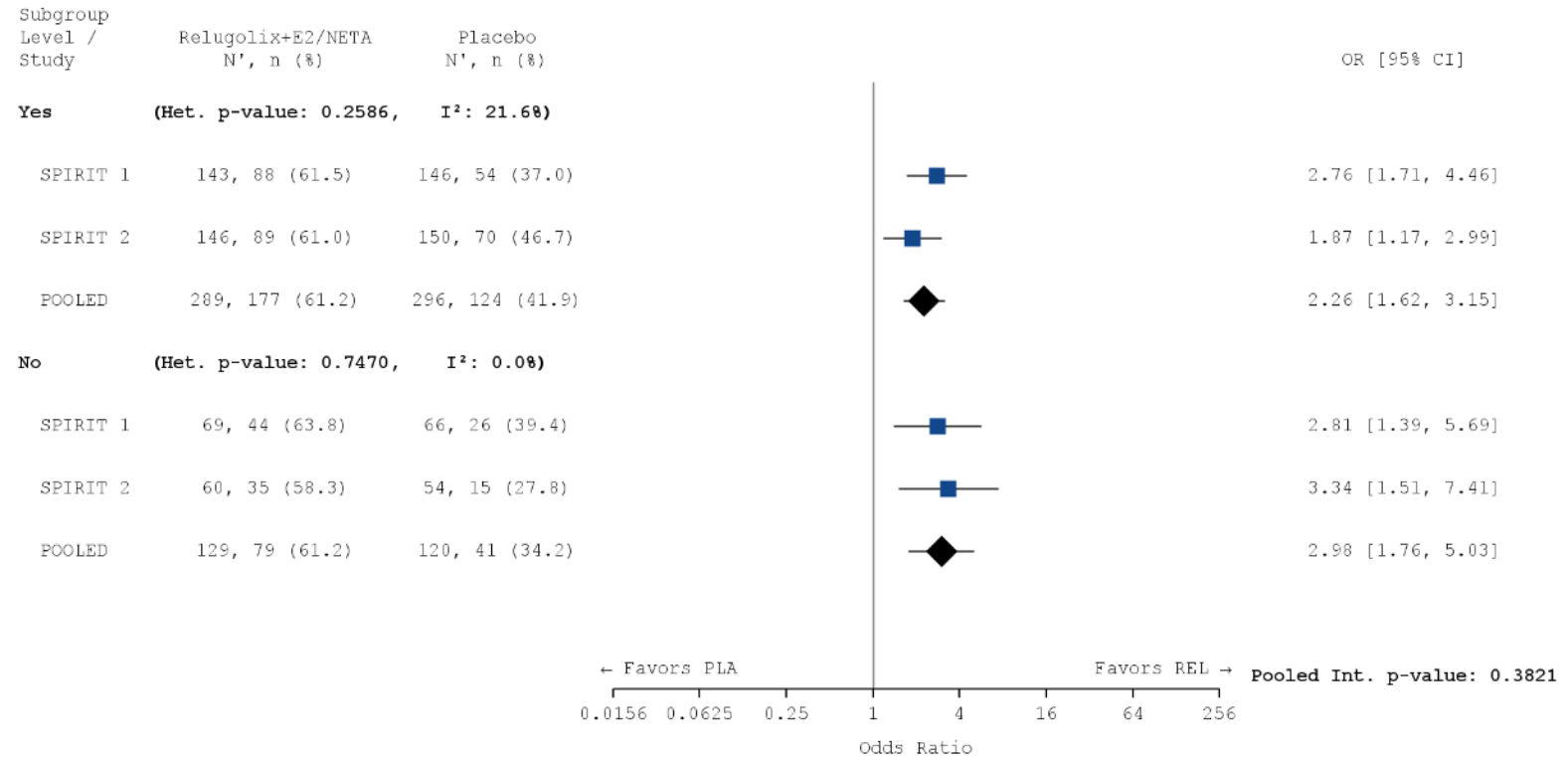
Figure 2.10.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

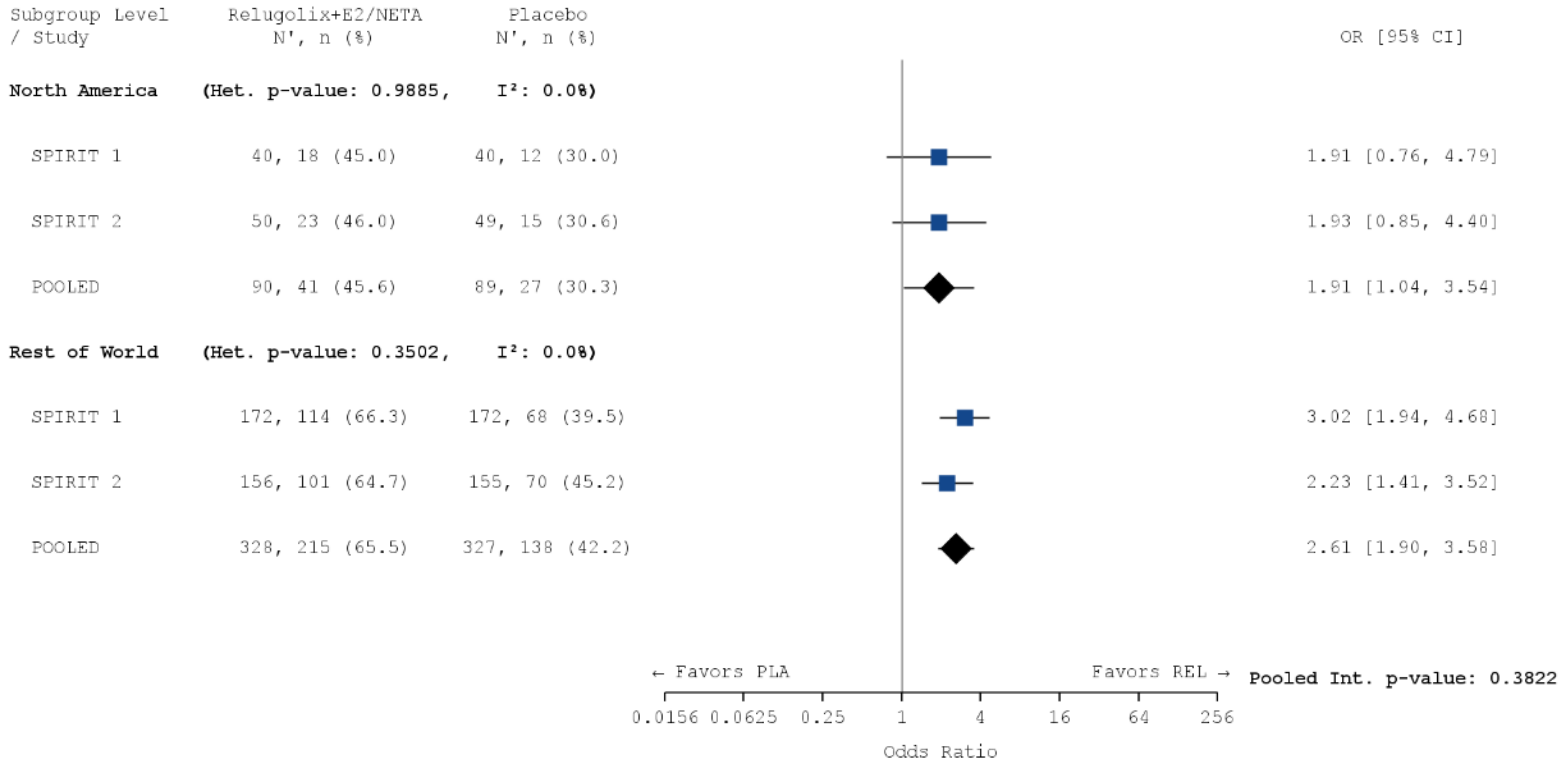
Figure 2.10.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.10.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.10.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region II

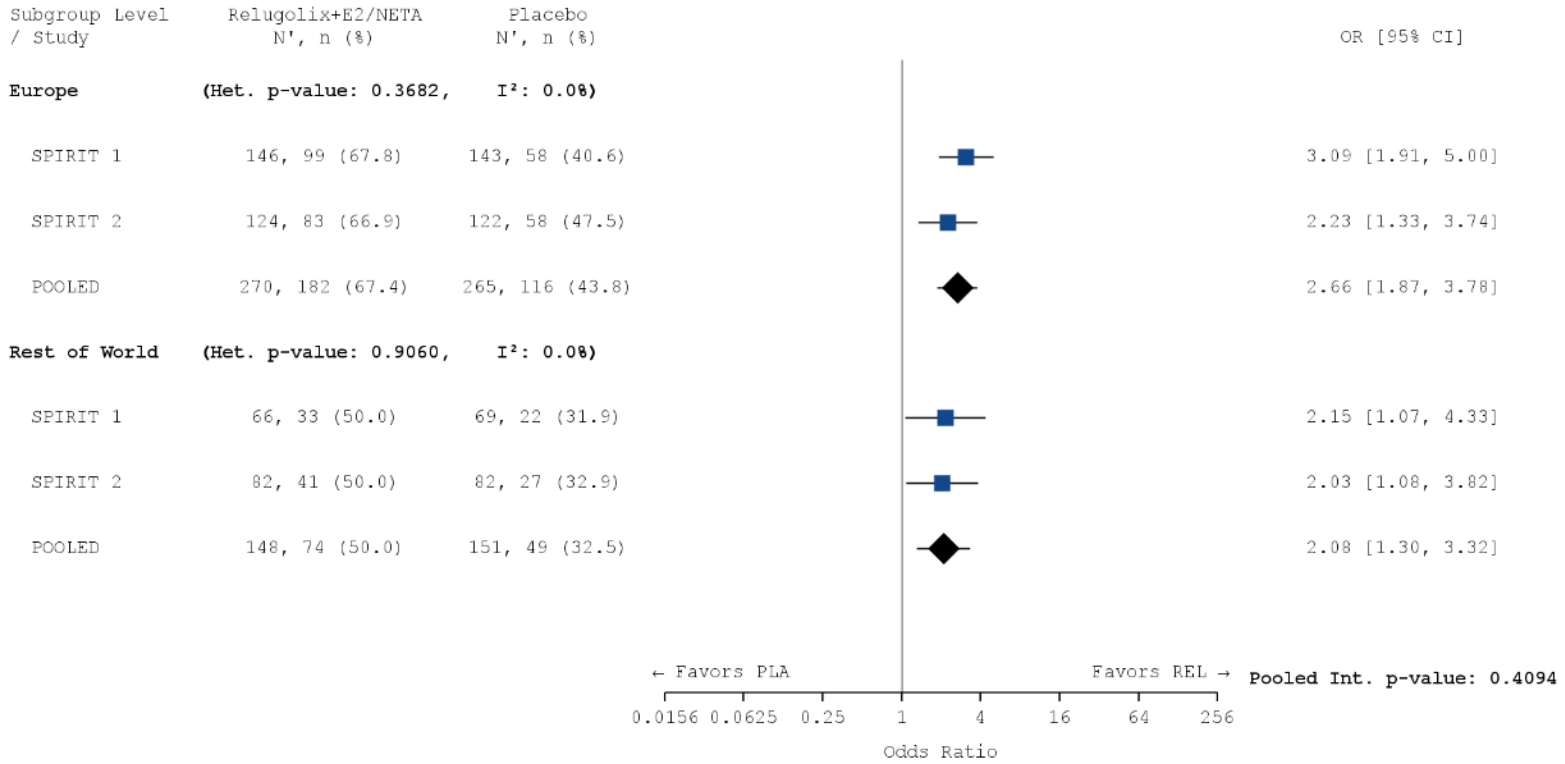

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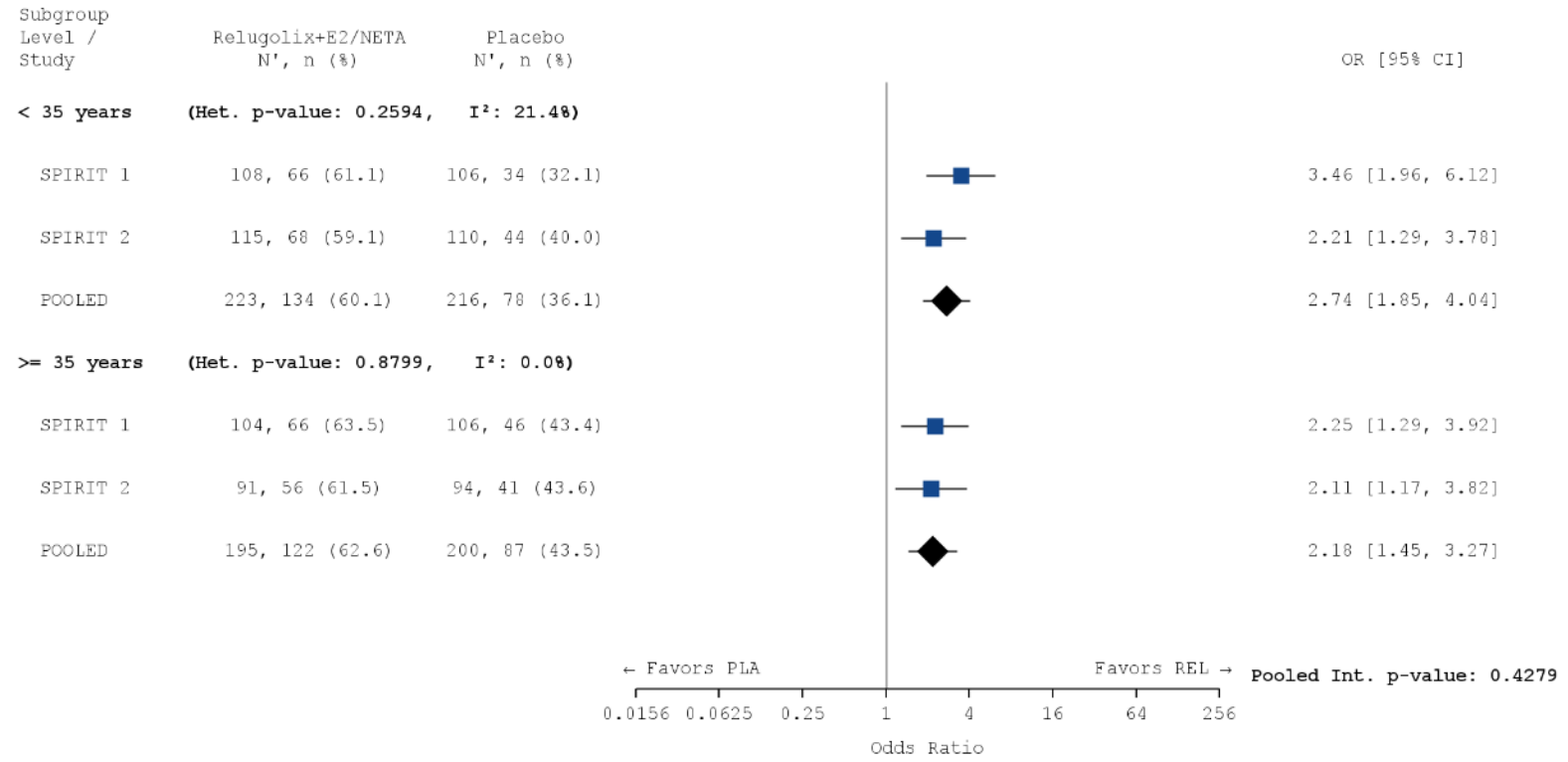
Figure 2.10.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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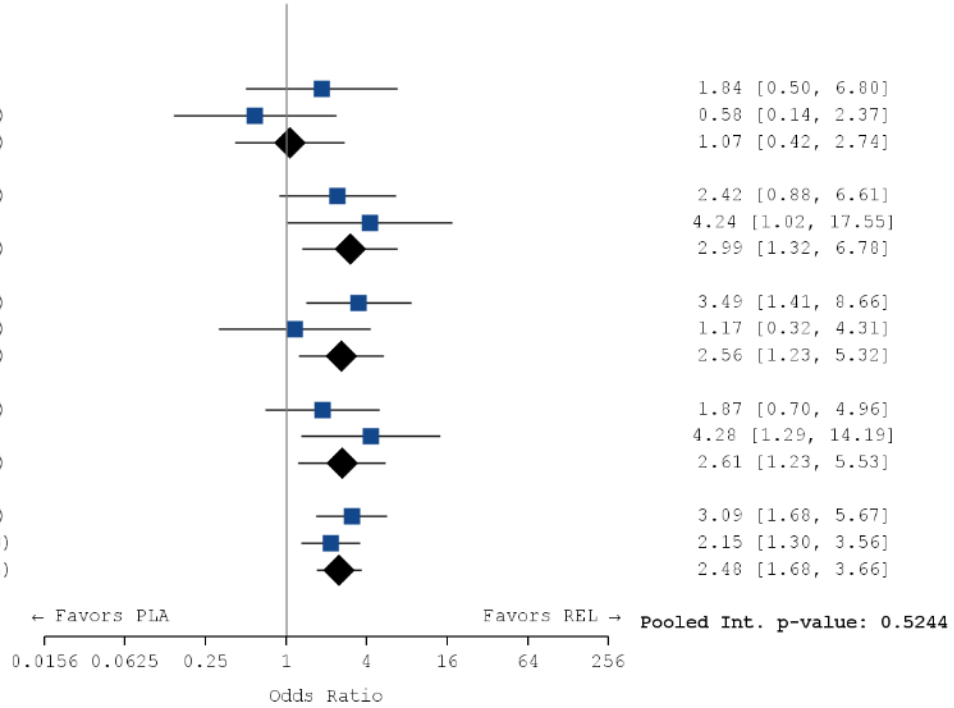
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.10.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
AFSE stage

Subgroup Level / Study	Relugolix+E2/NETA N', n (%)	Placebo N', n (%)	OR [95% CI]
I, Minimal	**(Het. p-value: 0.2405, I^2: 27.4%)**		
SPIRIT 1	14, 8 (57.1)	21, 8 (38.1)	1.84 [0.50, 6.80]
SPIRIT 2	11, 4 (36.4)	21, 11 (52.4)	0.58 [0.14, 2.37]
POOLED	25, 12 (48.0)	42, 19 (45.2)	1.07 [0.42, 2.74]
II, Mild	**(Het. p-value: 0.5278, I^2: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	31, 20 (64.5)	32, 14 (43.8)	2.42 [0.88, 6.61]
SPIRIT 2	13, 9 (69.2)	19, 6 (31.6)	4.24 [1.02, 17.55]
POOLED	44, 29 (65.9)	51, 20 (39.2)	2.99 [1.32, 6.78]
III, Moderate	**(Het. p-value: 0.1770, I^2: 45.1%)**		
SPIRIT 1	37, 25 (67.6)	42, 15 (35.7)	3.49 [1.41, 8.66]
SPIRIT 2	23, 16 (69.6)	17, 11 (64.7)	1.17 [0.32, 4.31]
POOLED	60, 41 (68.3)	59, 26 (44.1)	2.56 [1.23, 5.32]
IV, Severe	**(Het. p-value: 0.2929, I^2: 9.6%)**		
SPIRIT 1	34, 18 (52.9)	30, 11 (36.7)	1.87 [0.70, 4.96]
SPIRIT 2	27, 16 (59.3)	21, 5 (23.8)	4.28 [1.29, 14.19]
POOLED	61, 34 (55.7)	51, 16 (31.4)	2.61 [1.23, 5.53]
Unknown/NA	**(Het. p-value: 0.3689, I^2: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	96, 61 (63.5)	87, 32 (36.8)	3.09 [1.68, 5.67]
SPIRIT 2	132, 79 (59.8)	126, 52 (41.3)	2.15 [1.30, 3.56]
POOLED	228, 140 (61.4)	213, 84 (39.4)	2.48 [1.68, 3.66]



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SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
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Figure 2.10.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Renal function

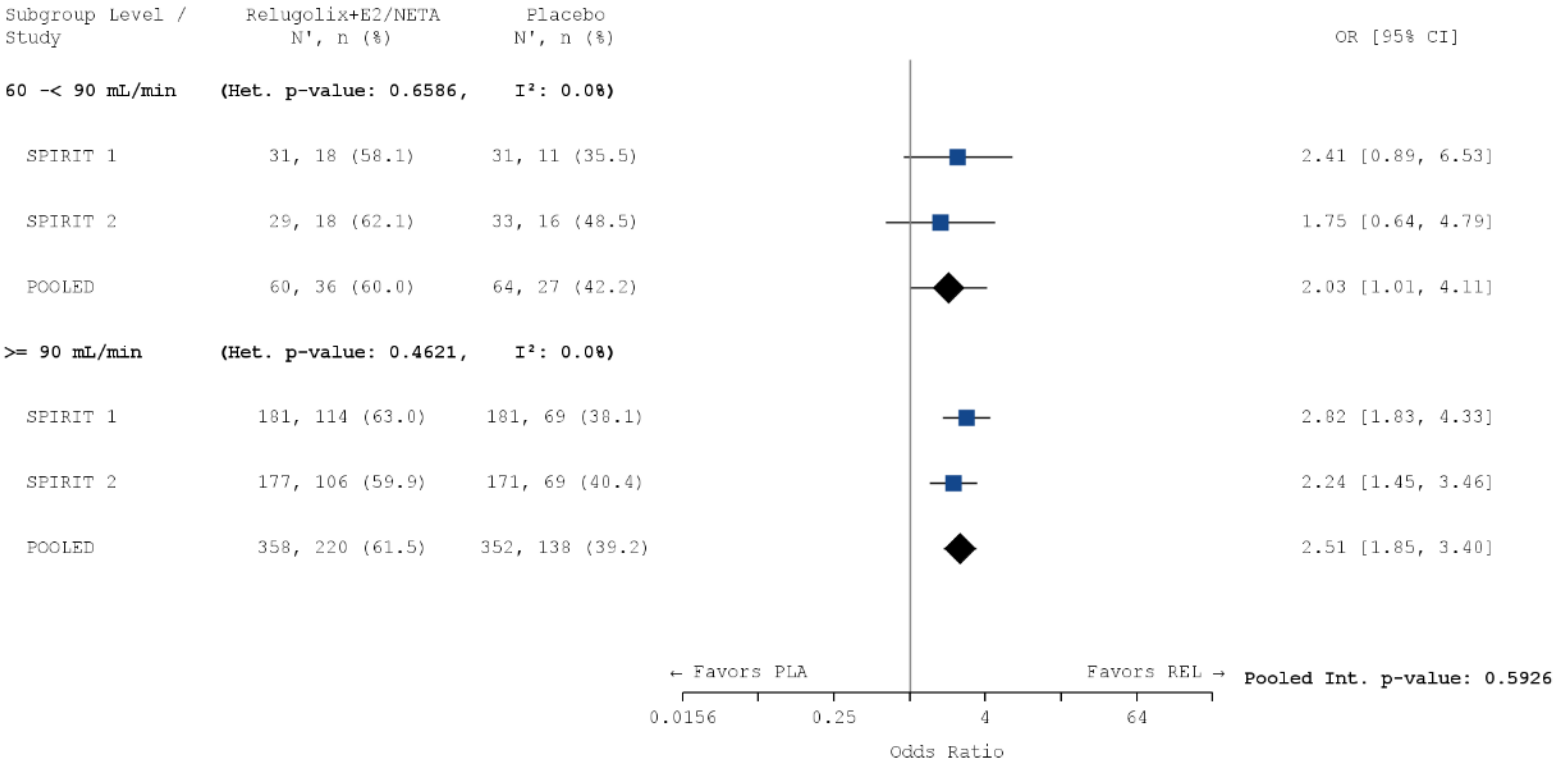

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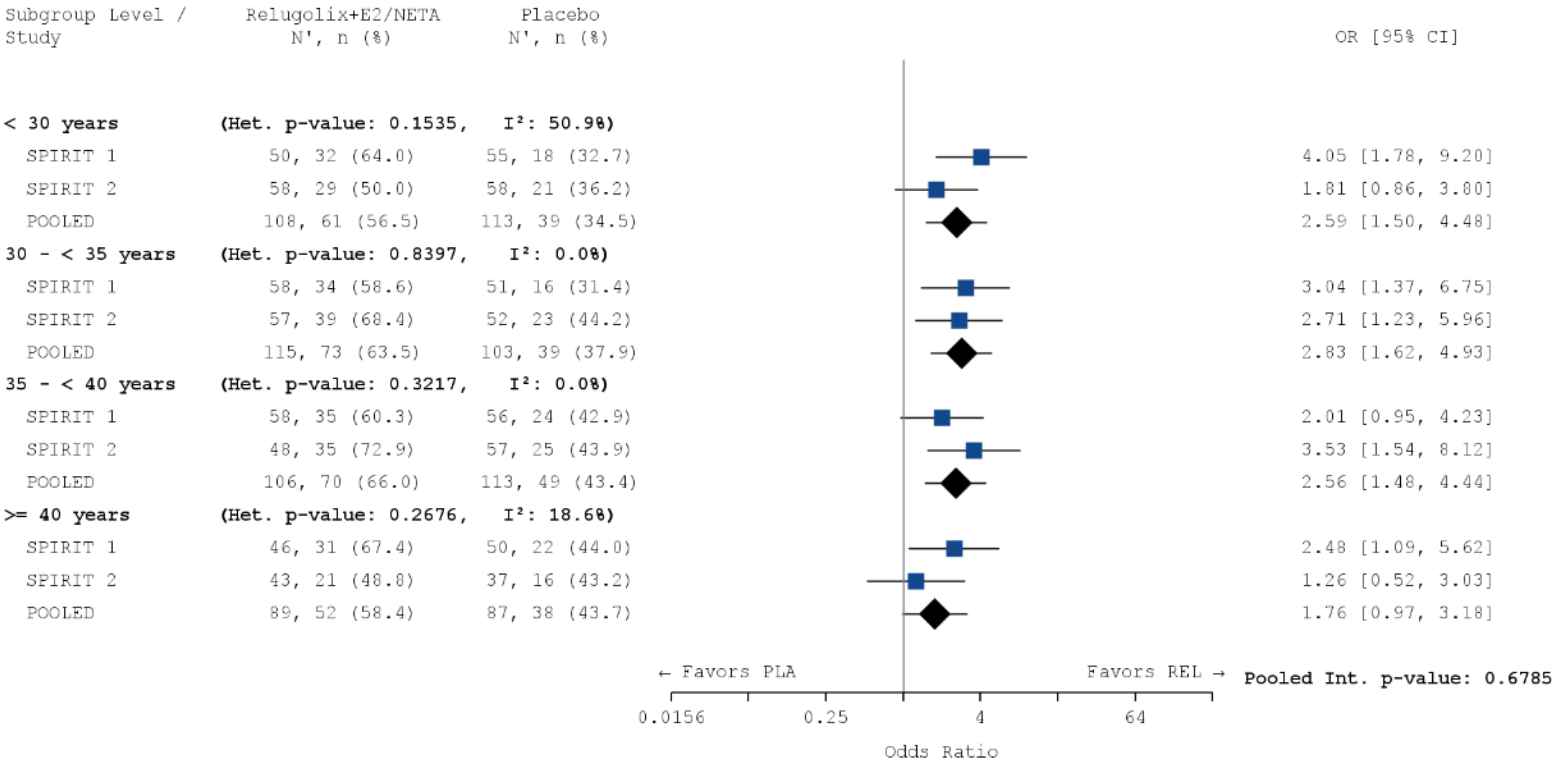
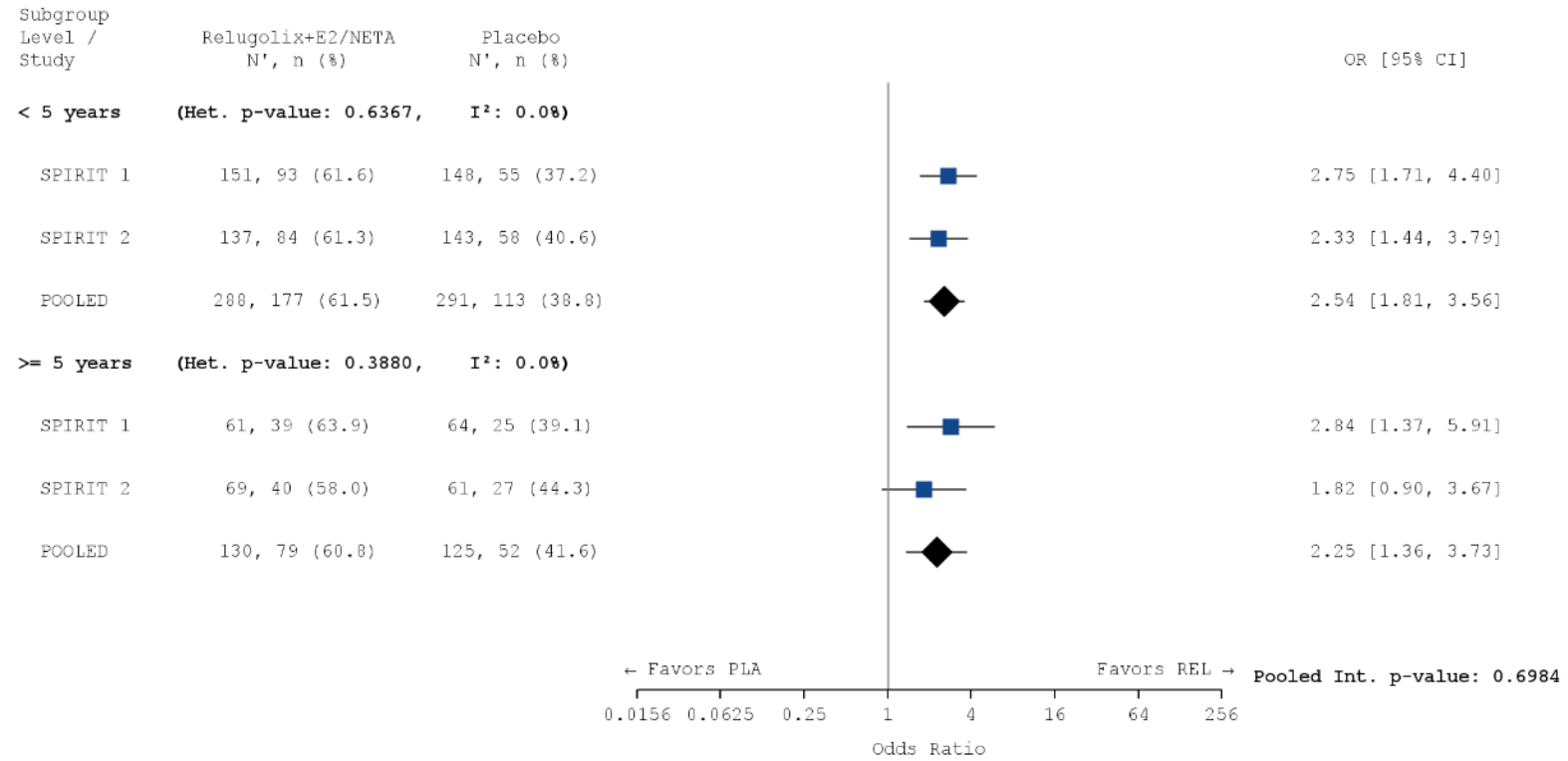
Figure 2.10.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

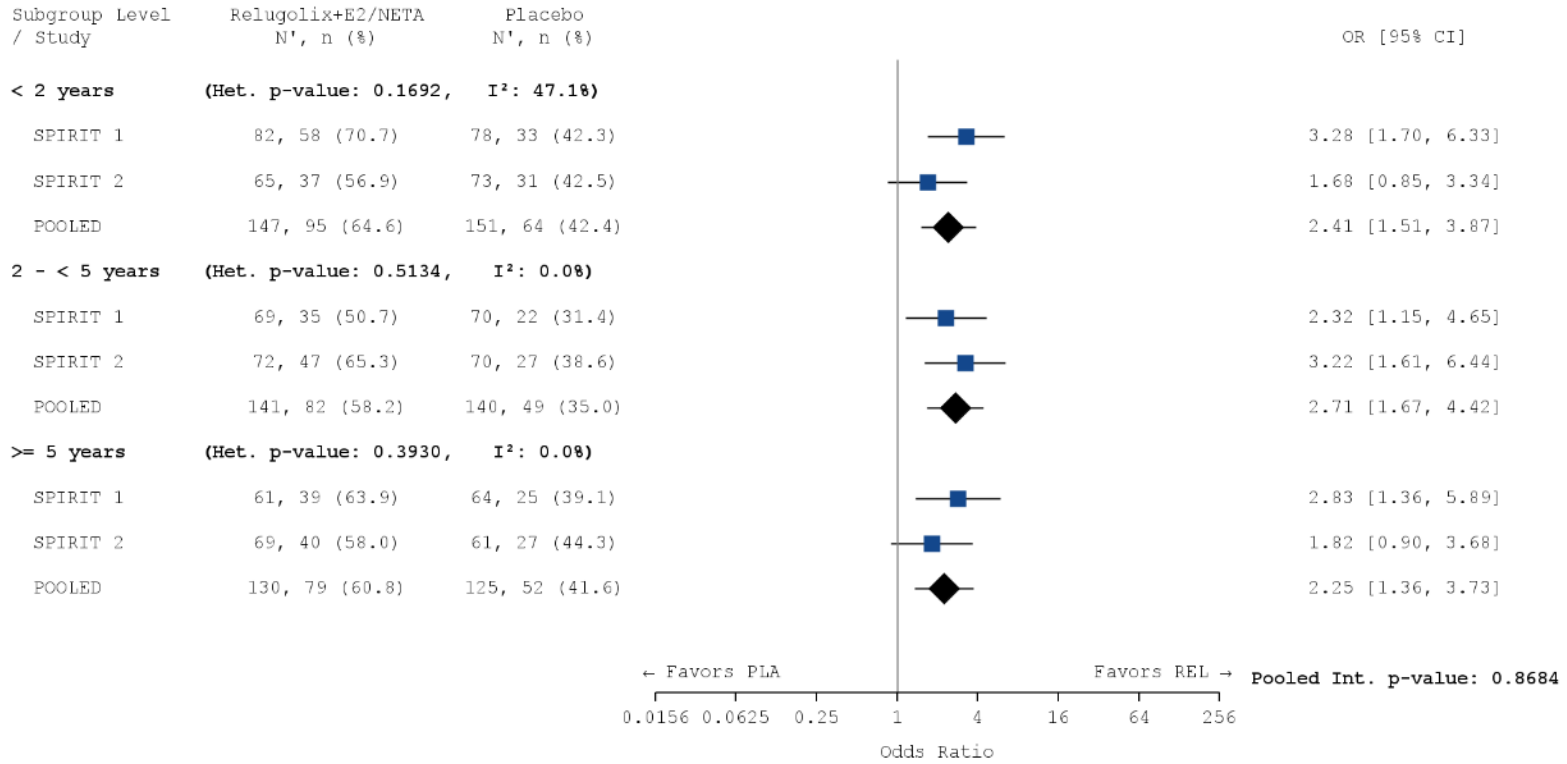
Figure 2.10.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.10.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
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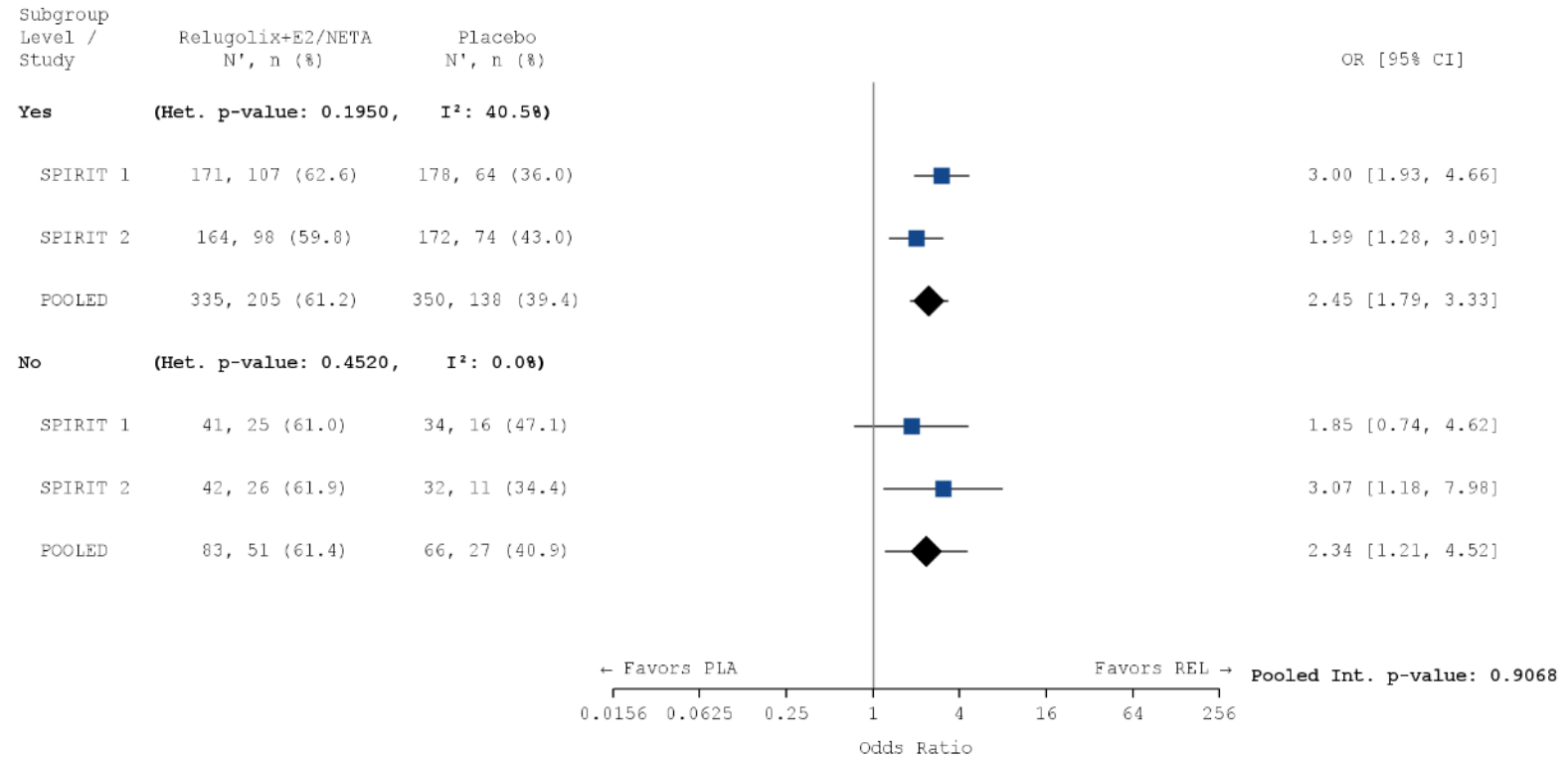
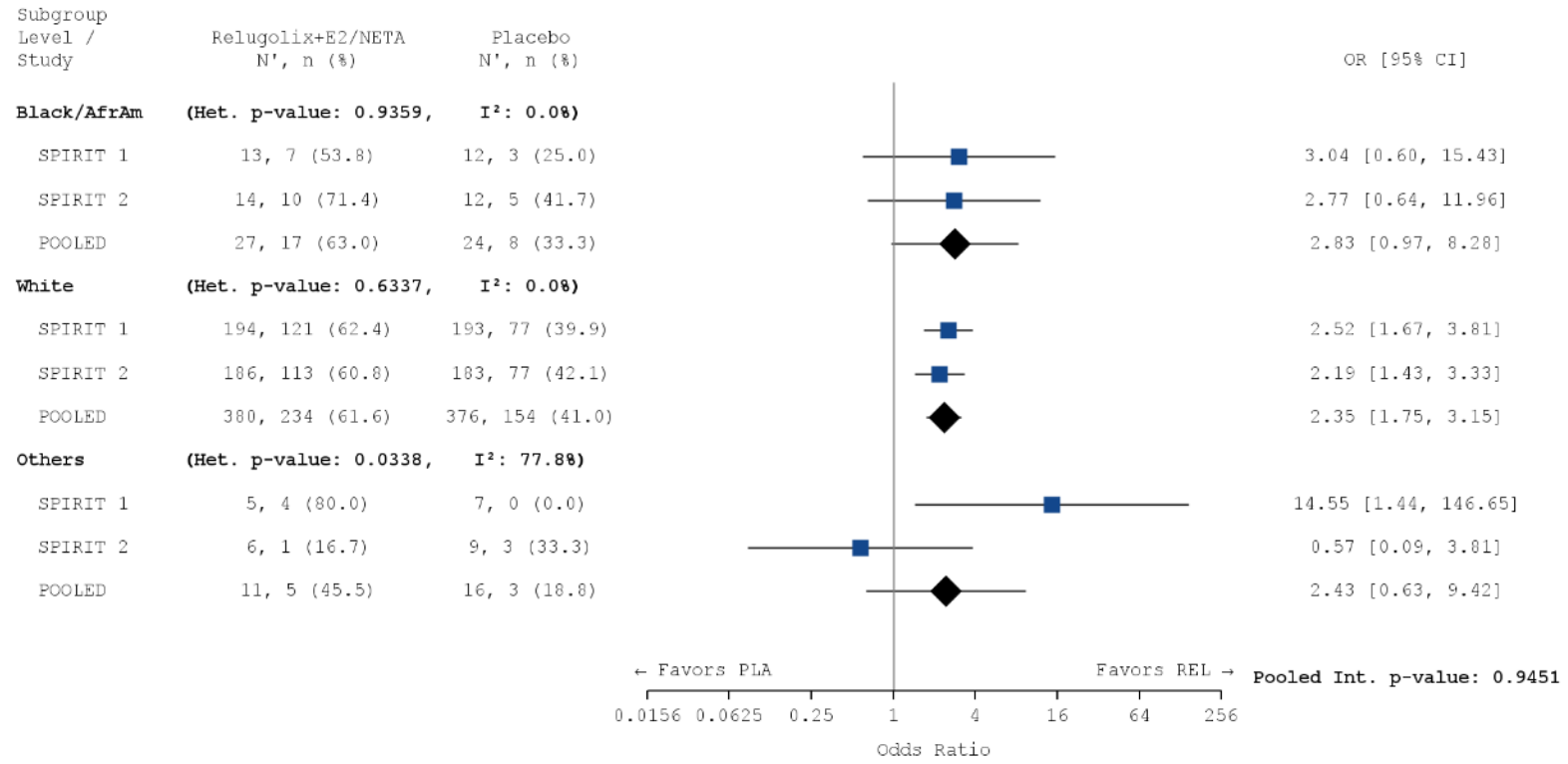
Figure 2.10.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

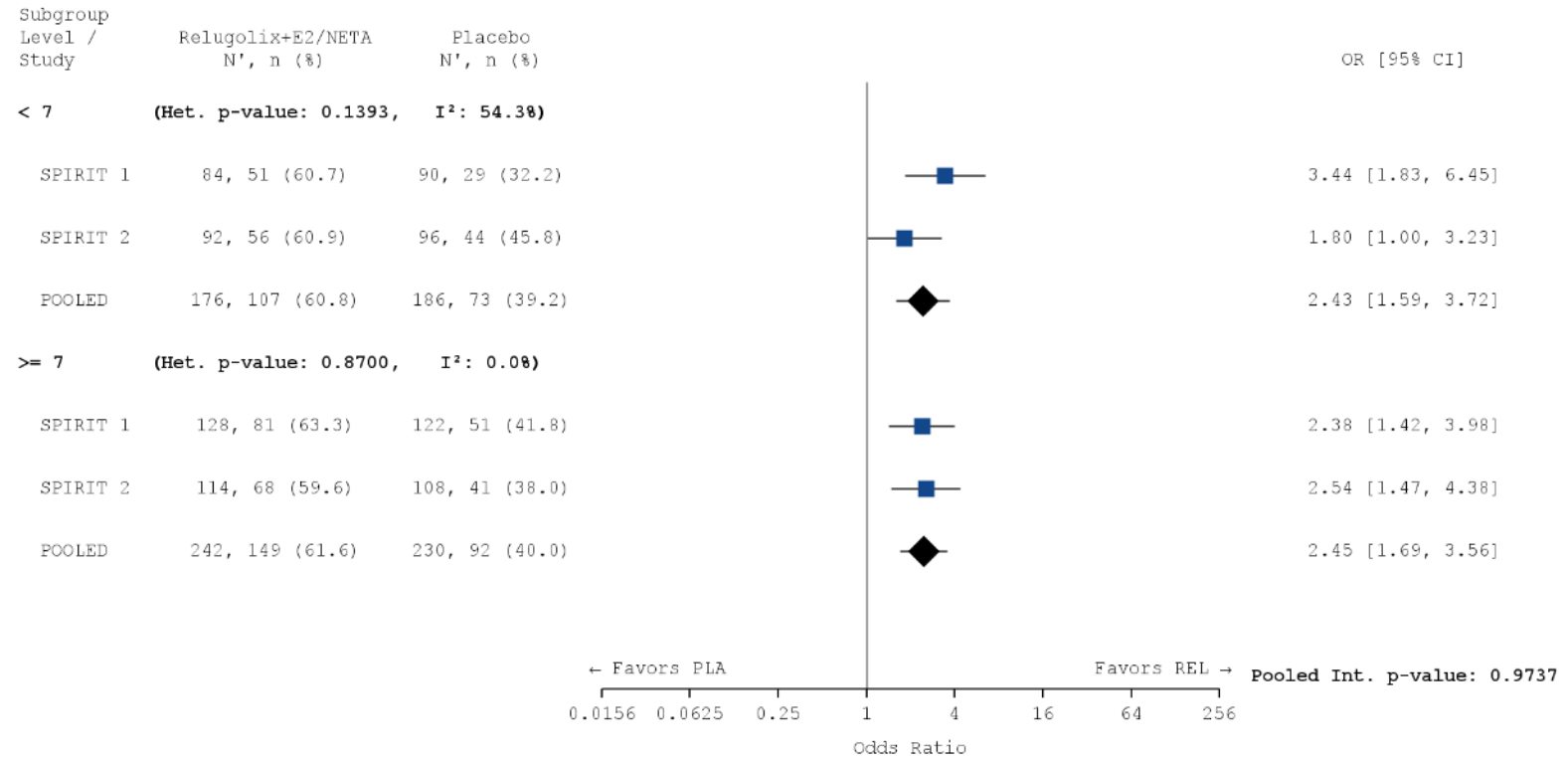
Figure 2.10.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.10.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline

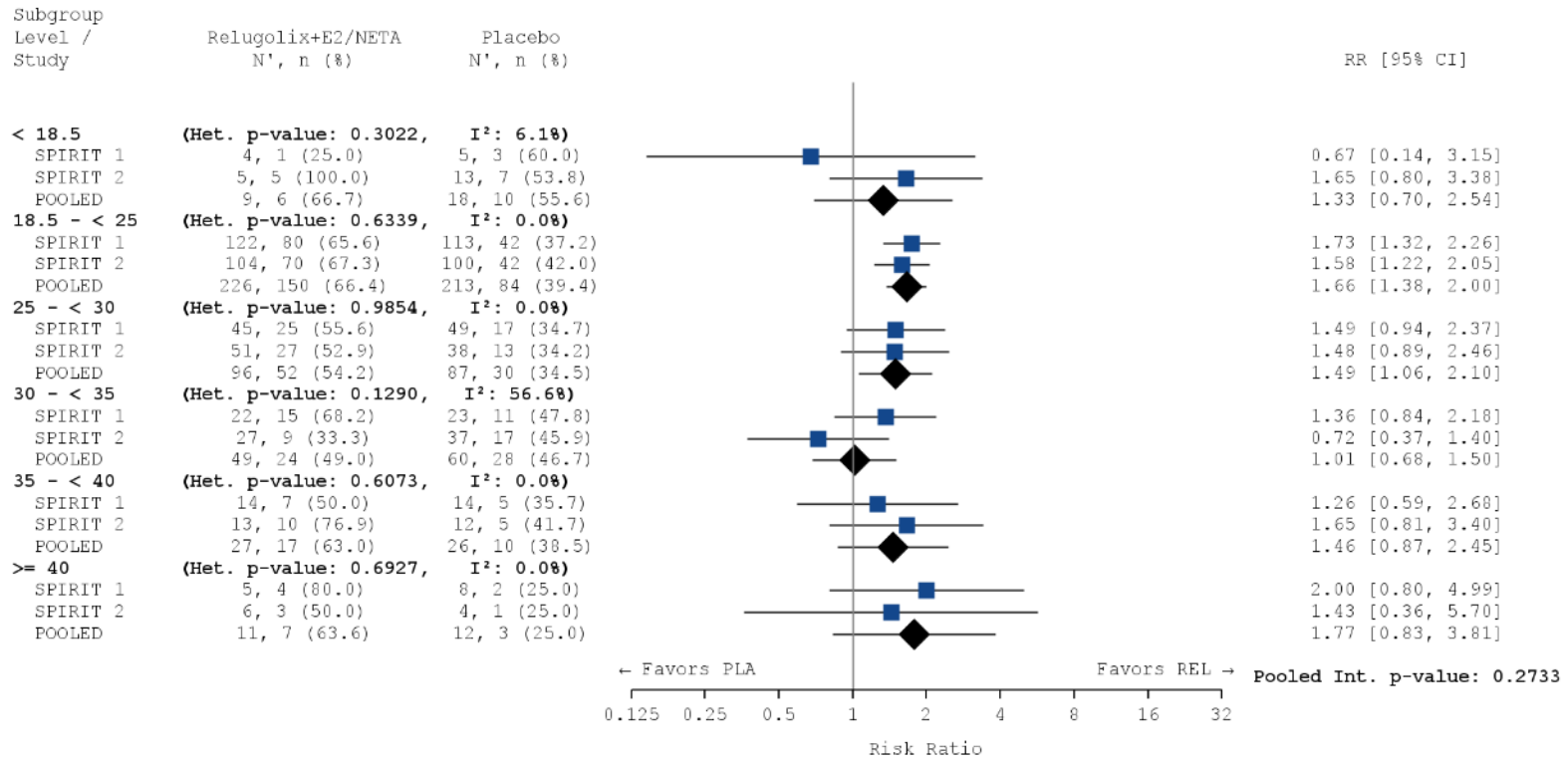


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

2.2.1.2 Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)

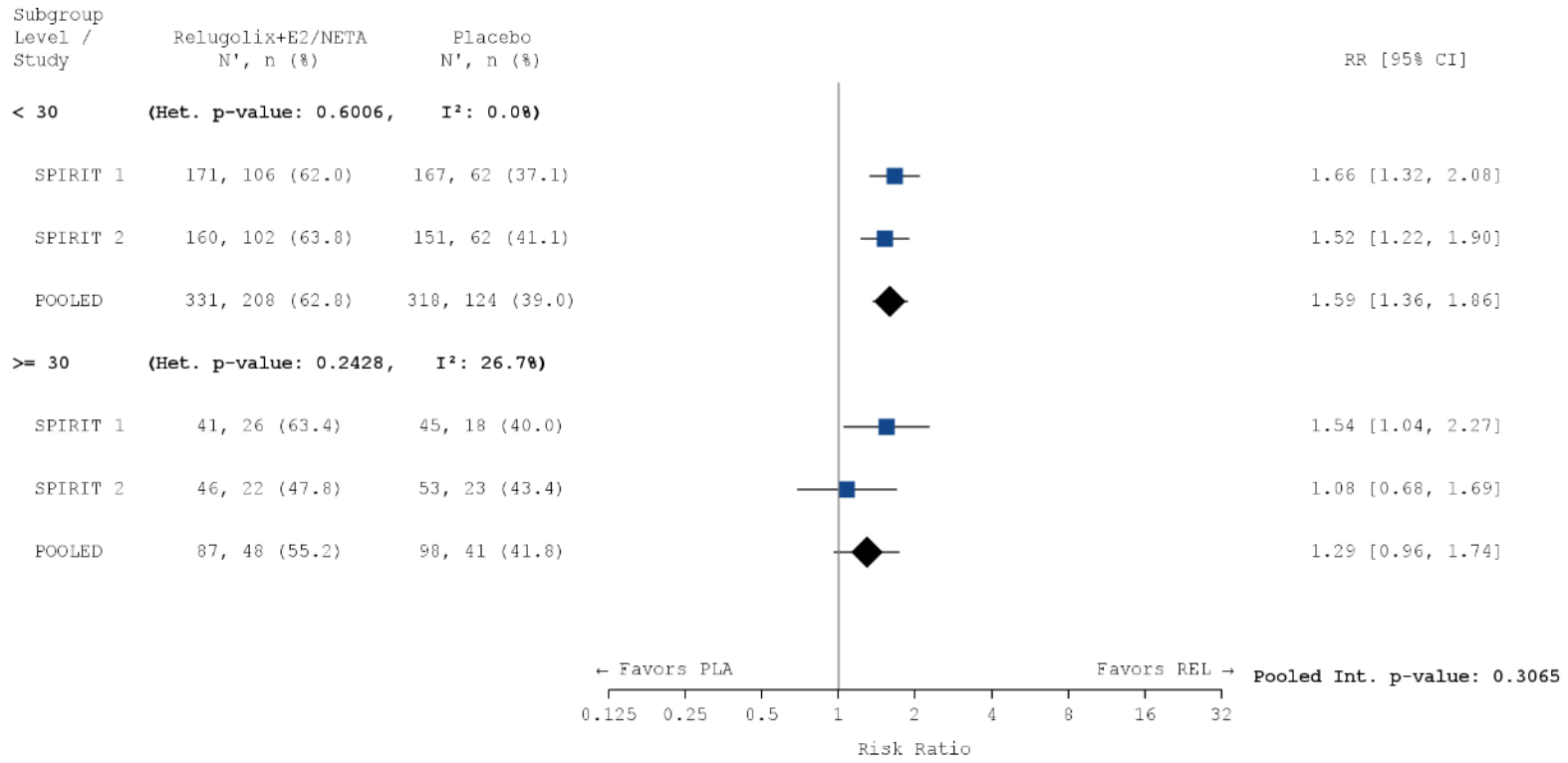
Figure 2.10.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

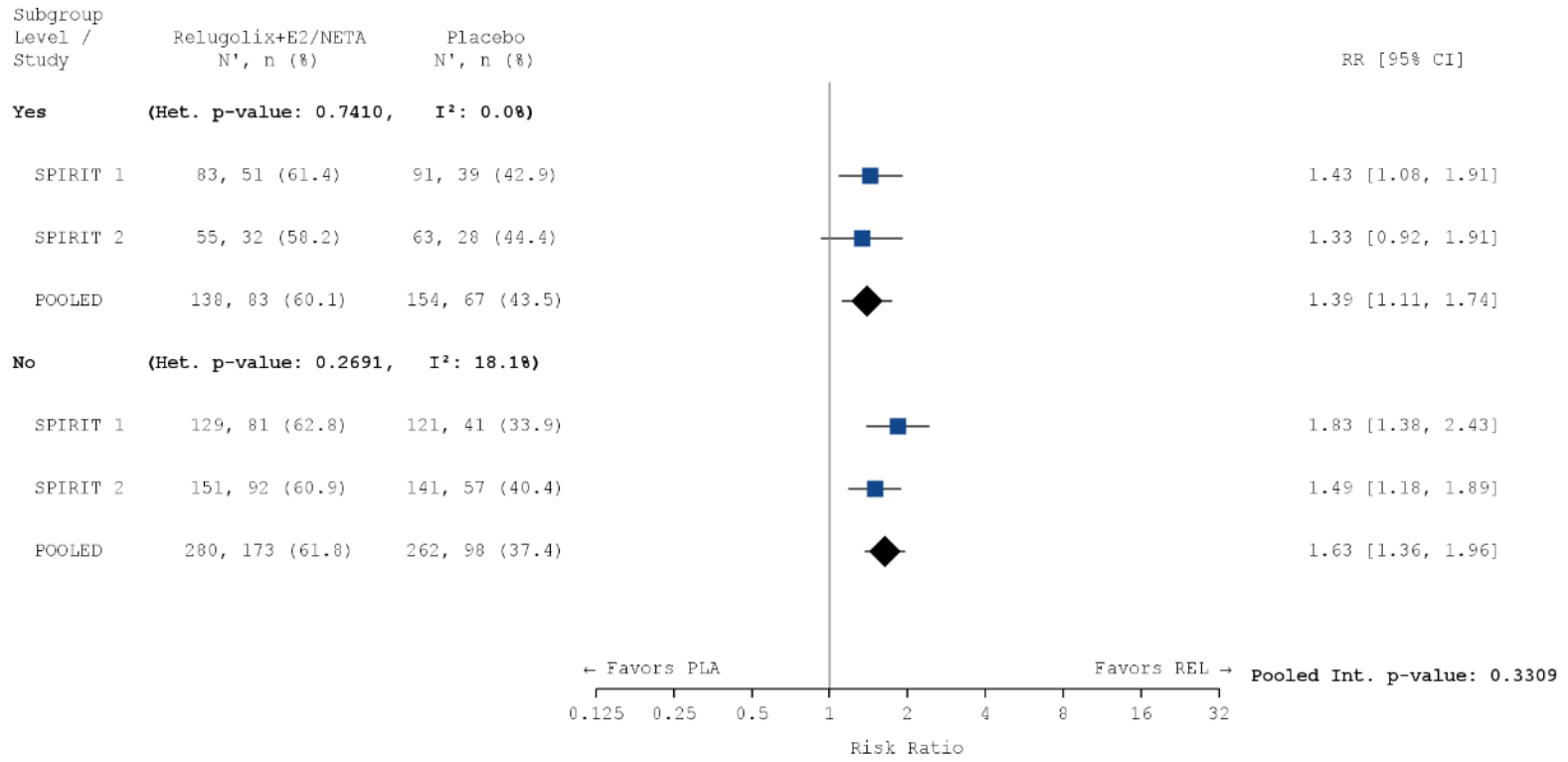
Figure 2.10.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

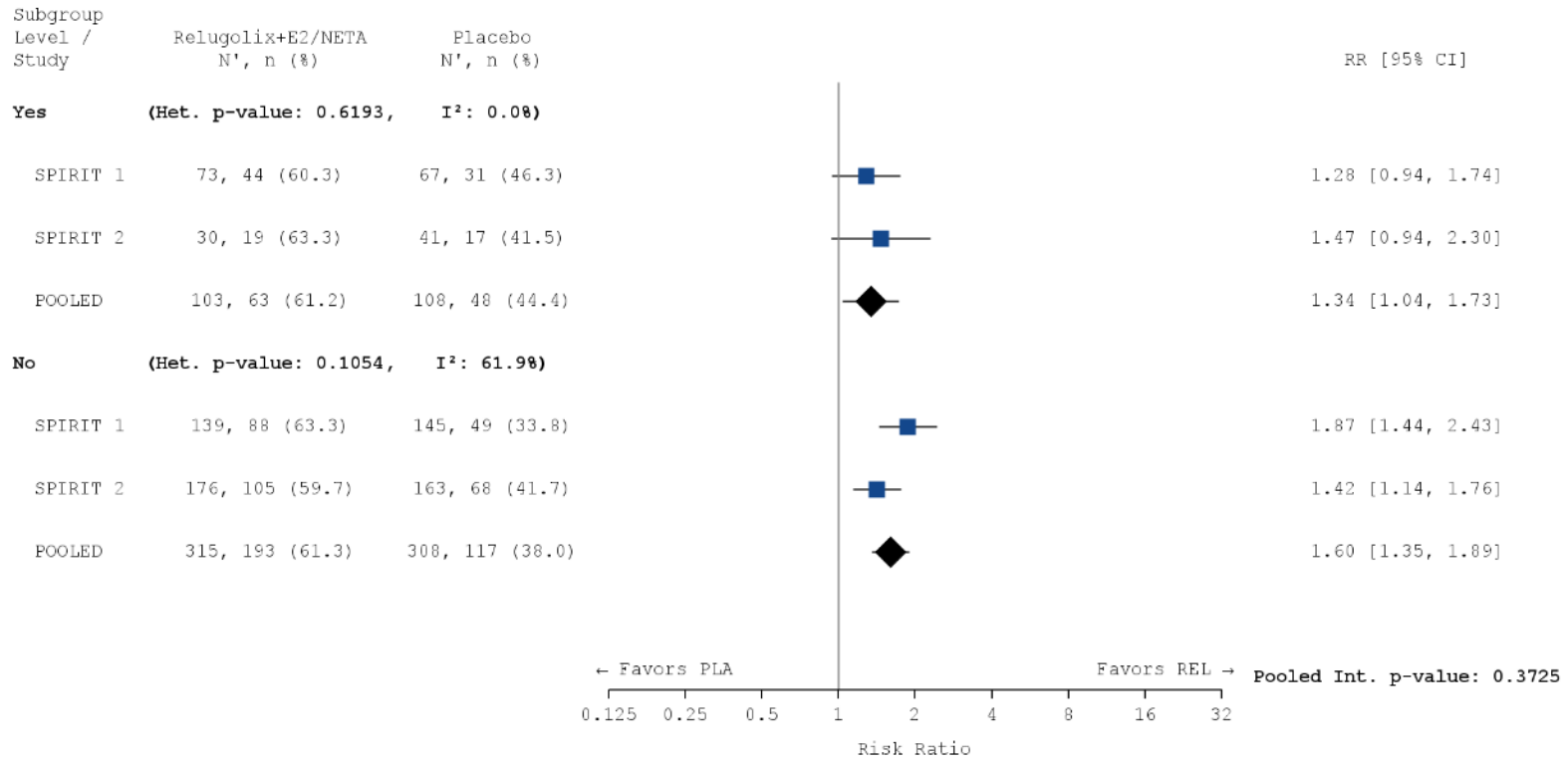
Figure 2.10.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

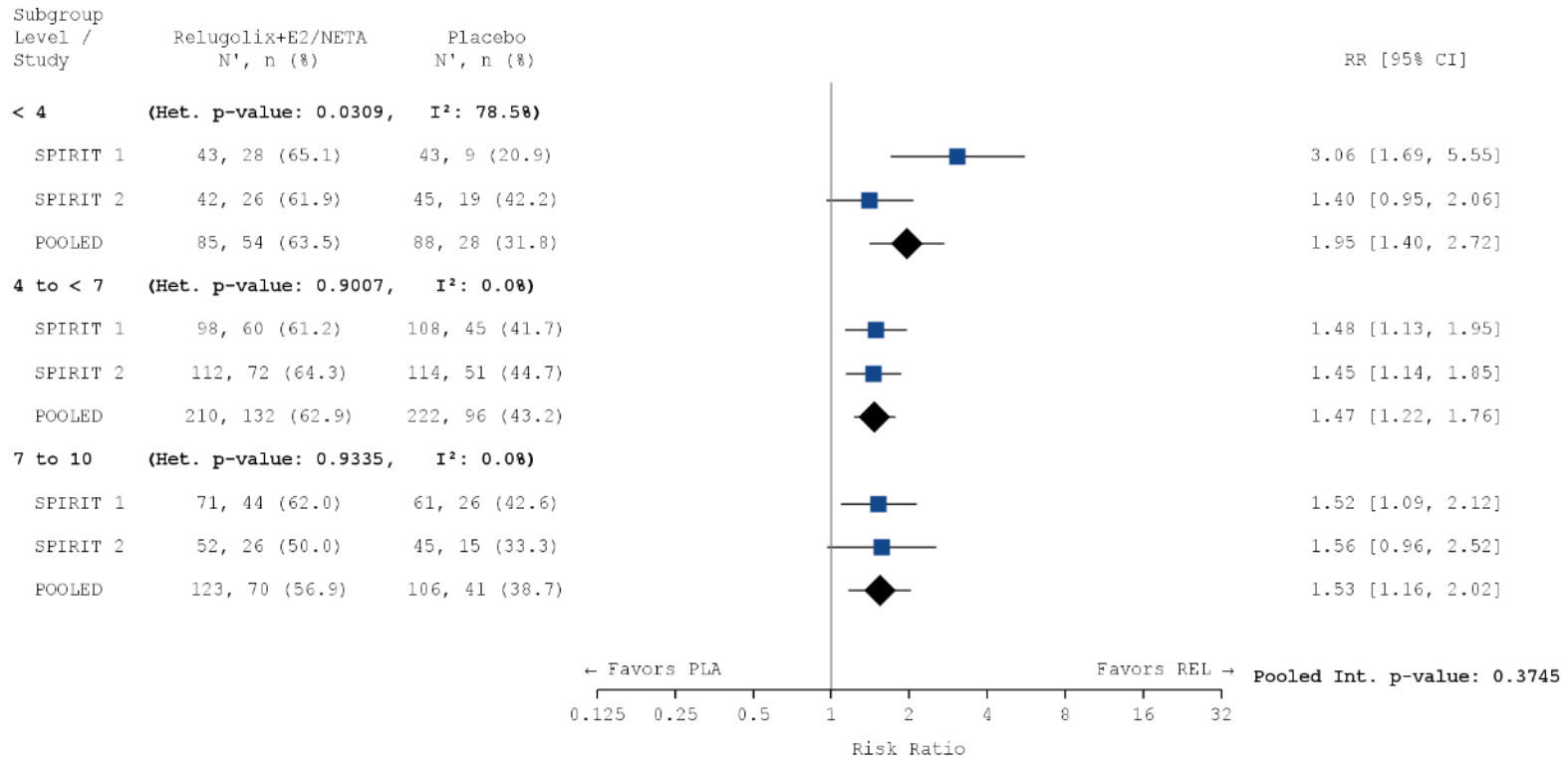
Figure 2.10.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

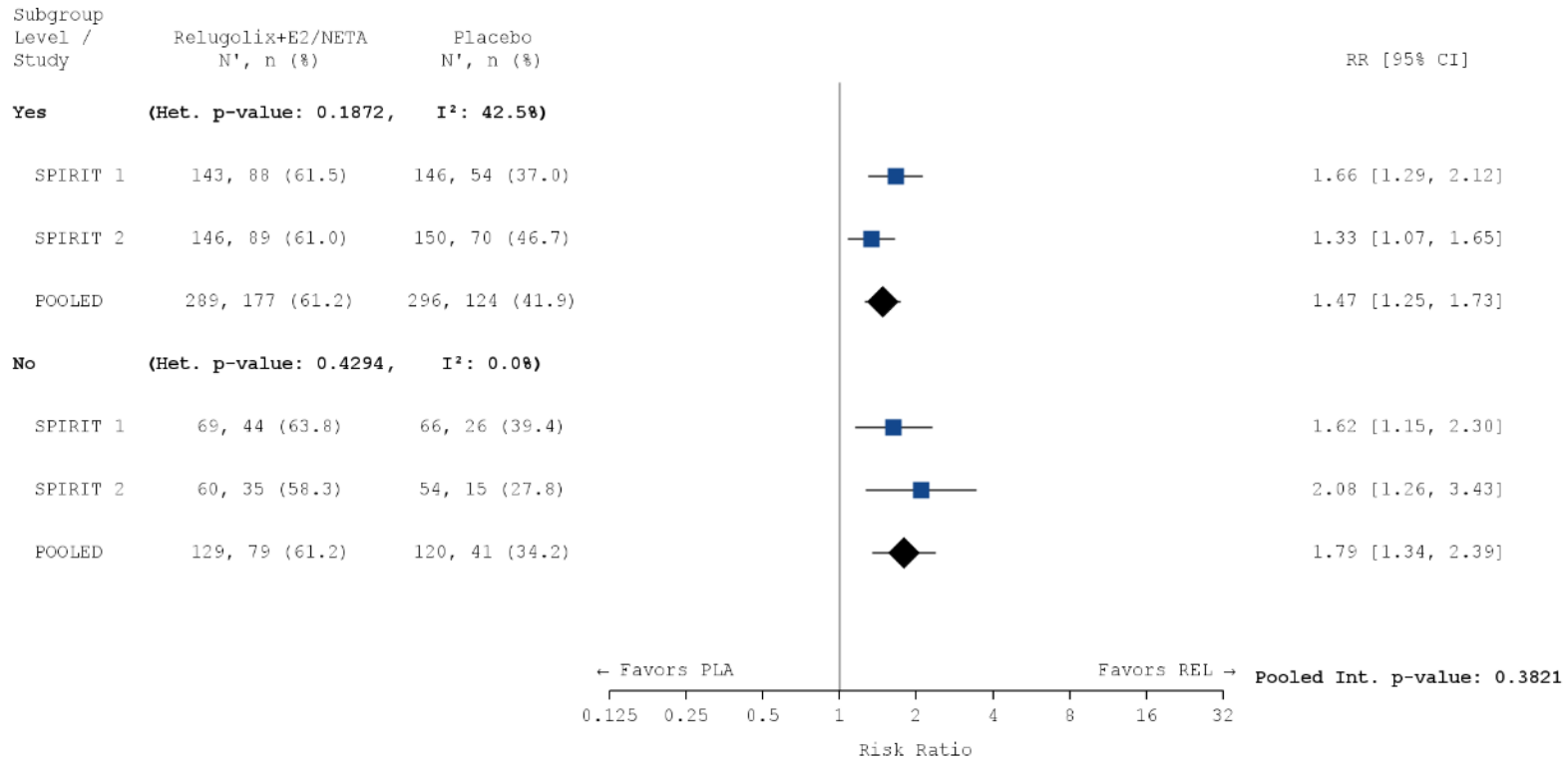
Figure 2.10.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

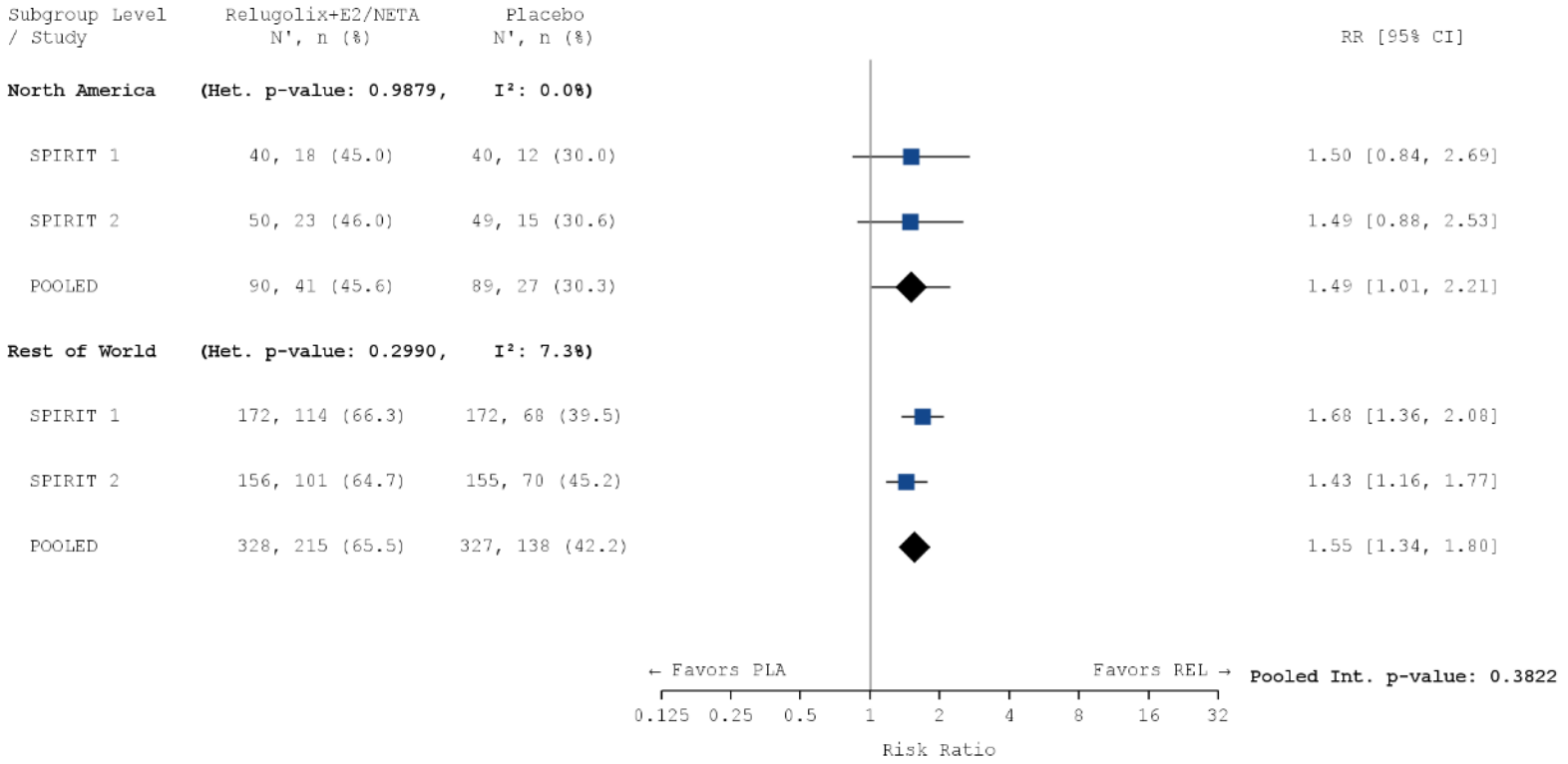
Figure 2.10.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

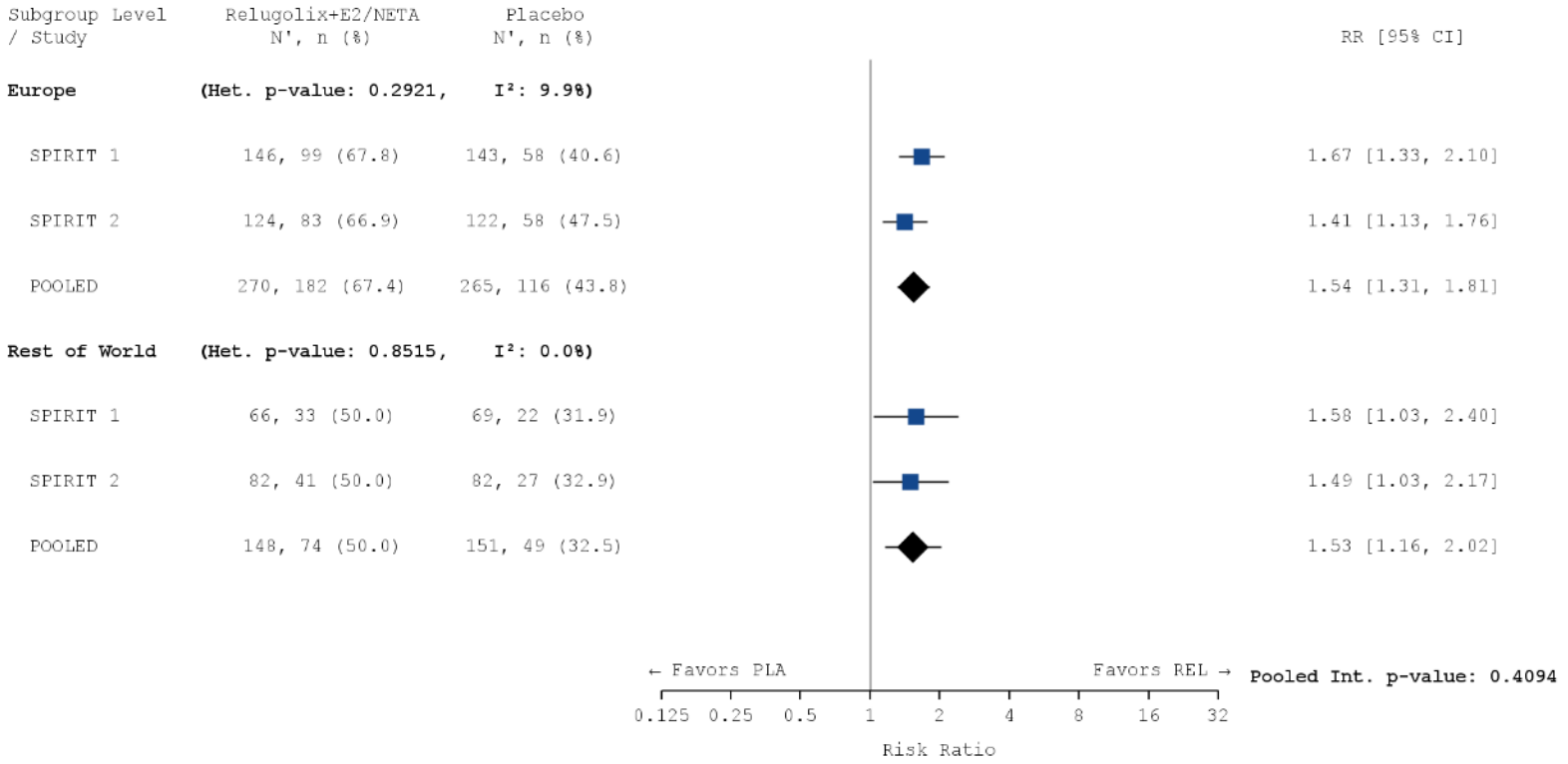
Figure 2.10.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

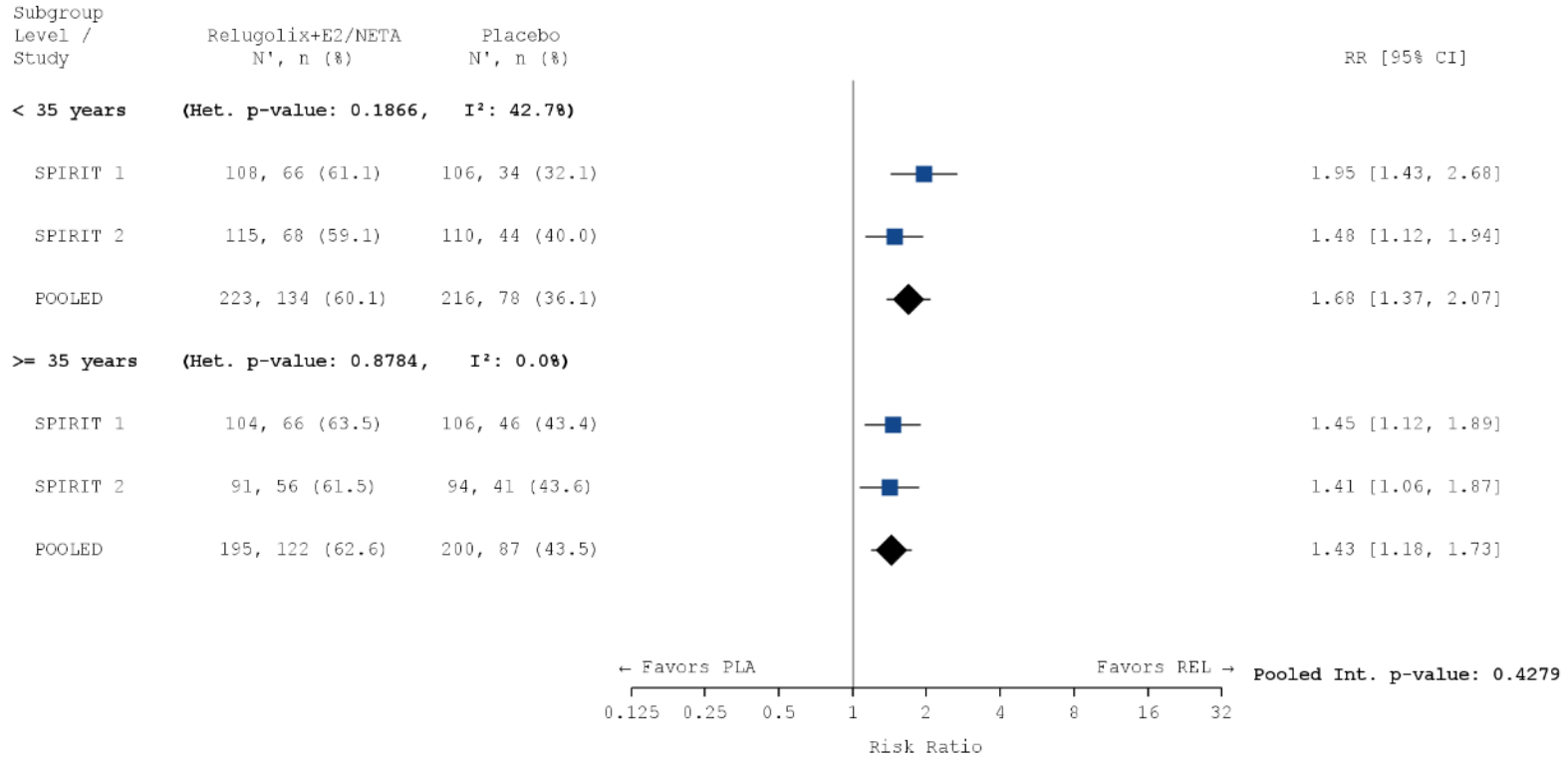
Figure 2.10.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

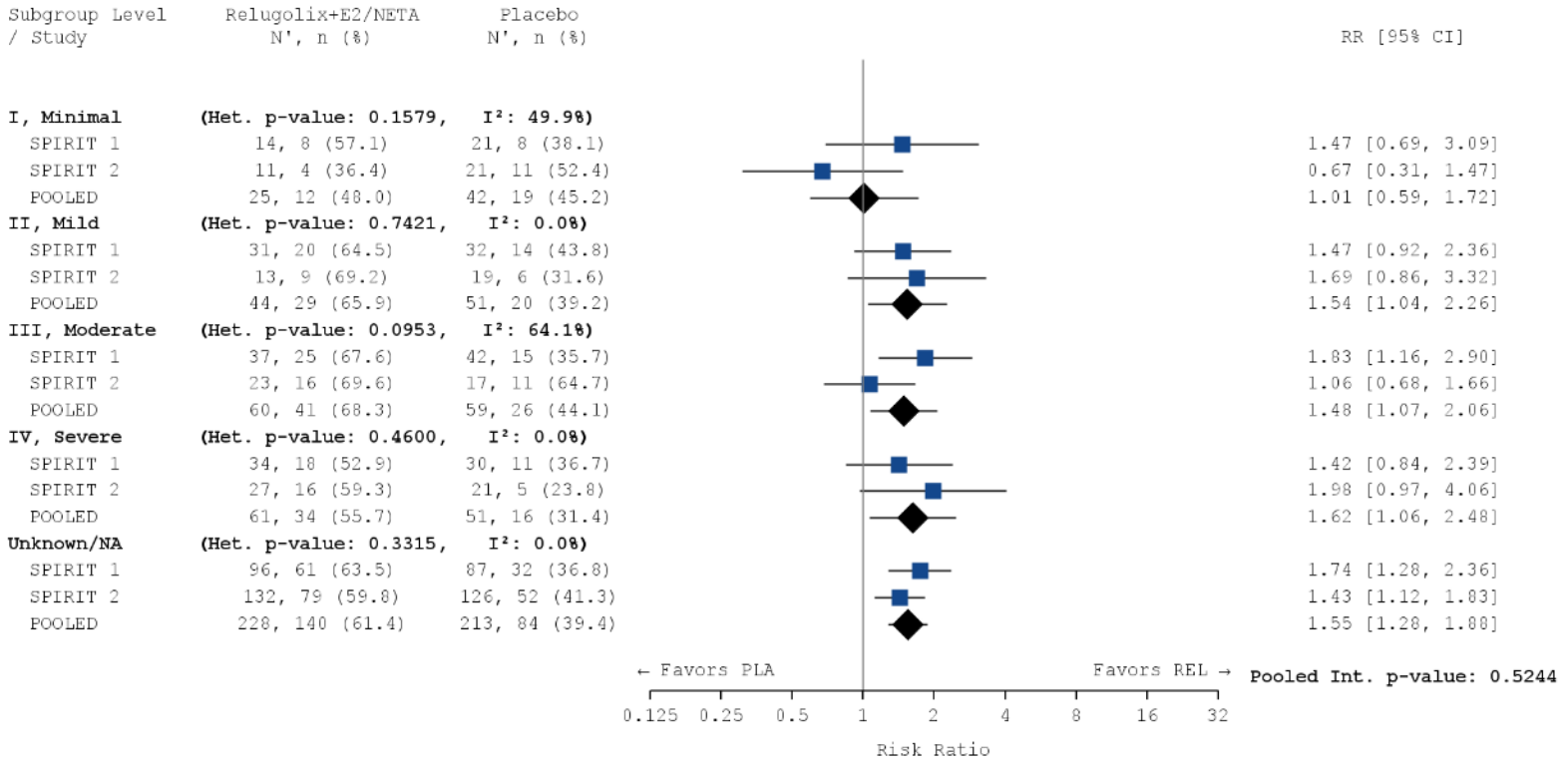
Figure 2.10.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

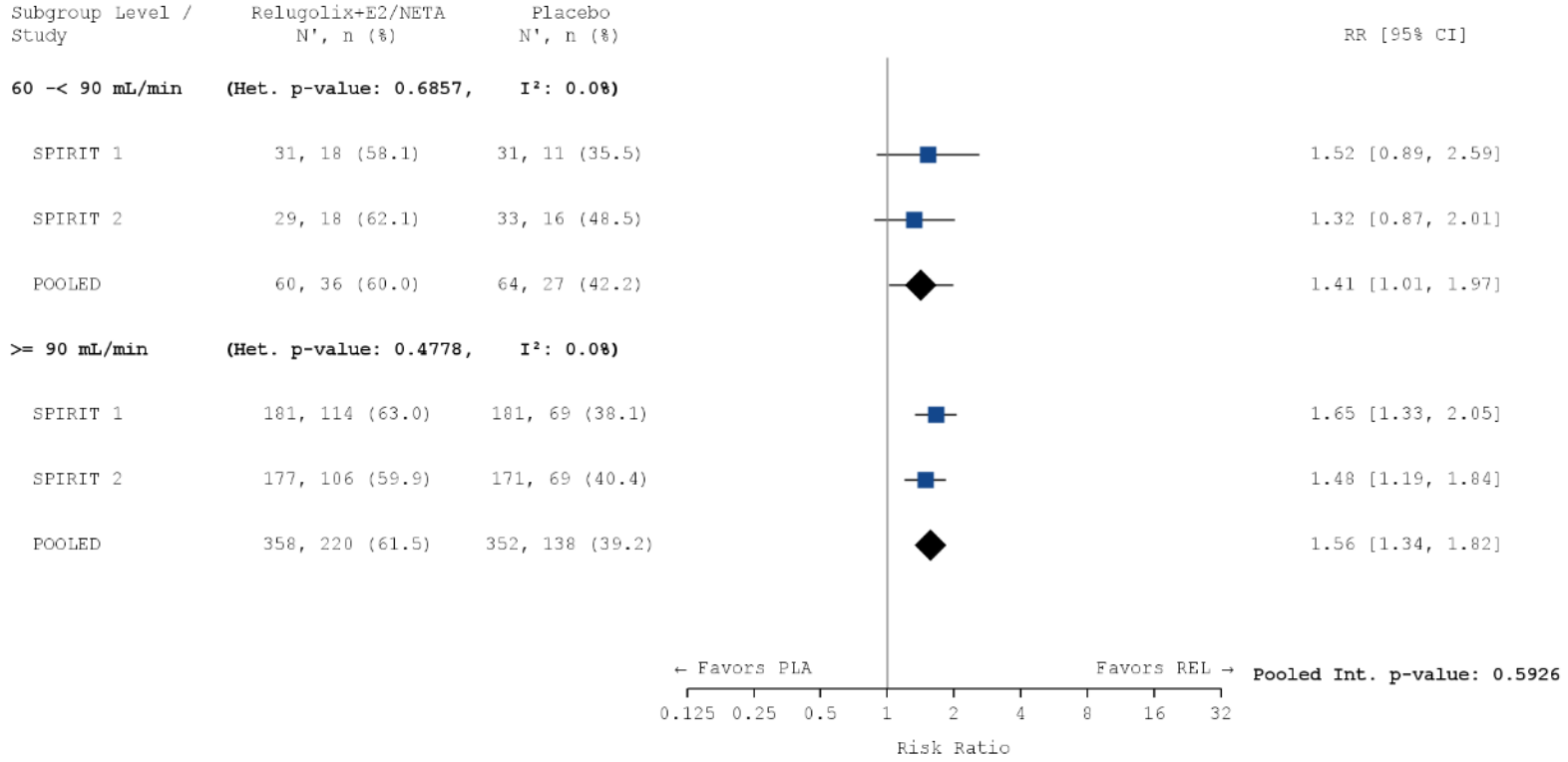
Figure 2.10.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

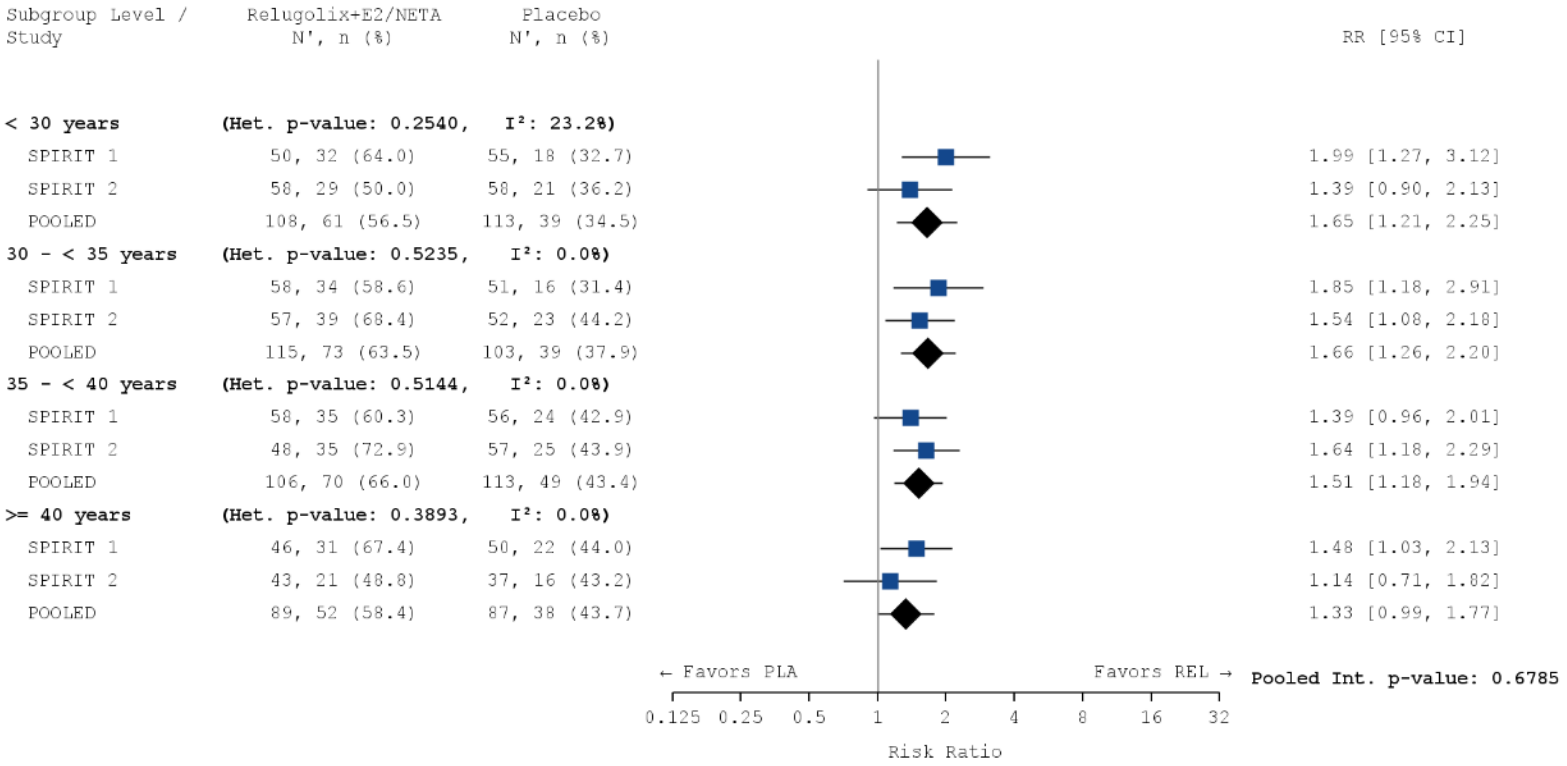
Figure 2.10.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

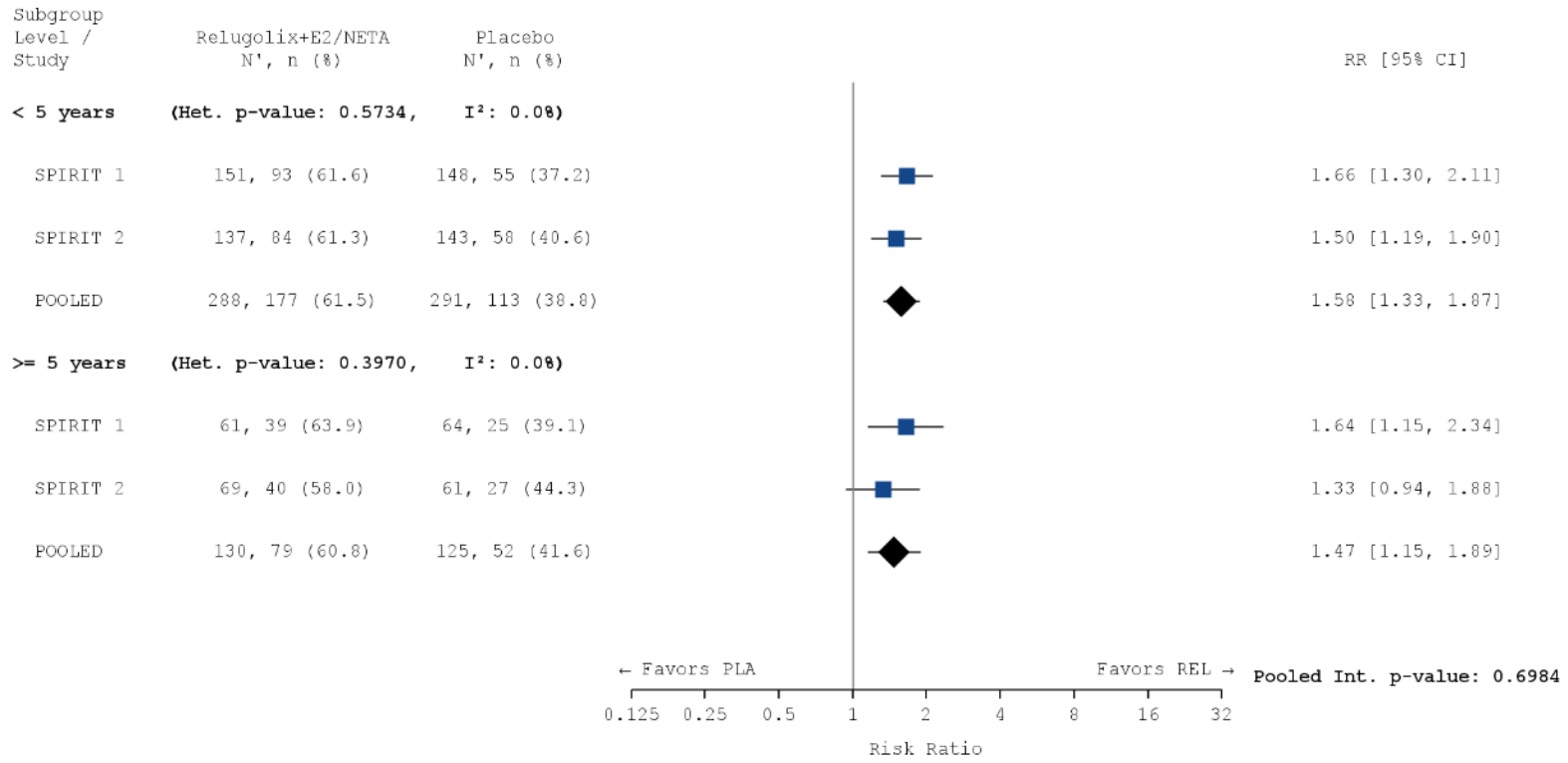
Figure 2.10.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

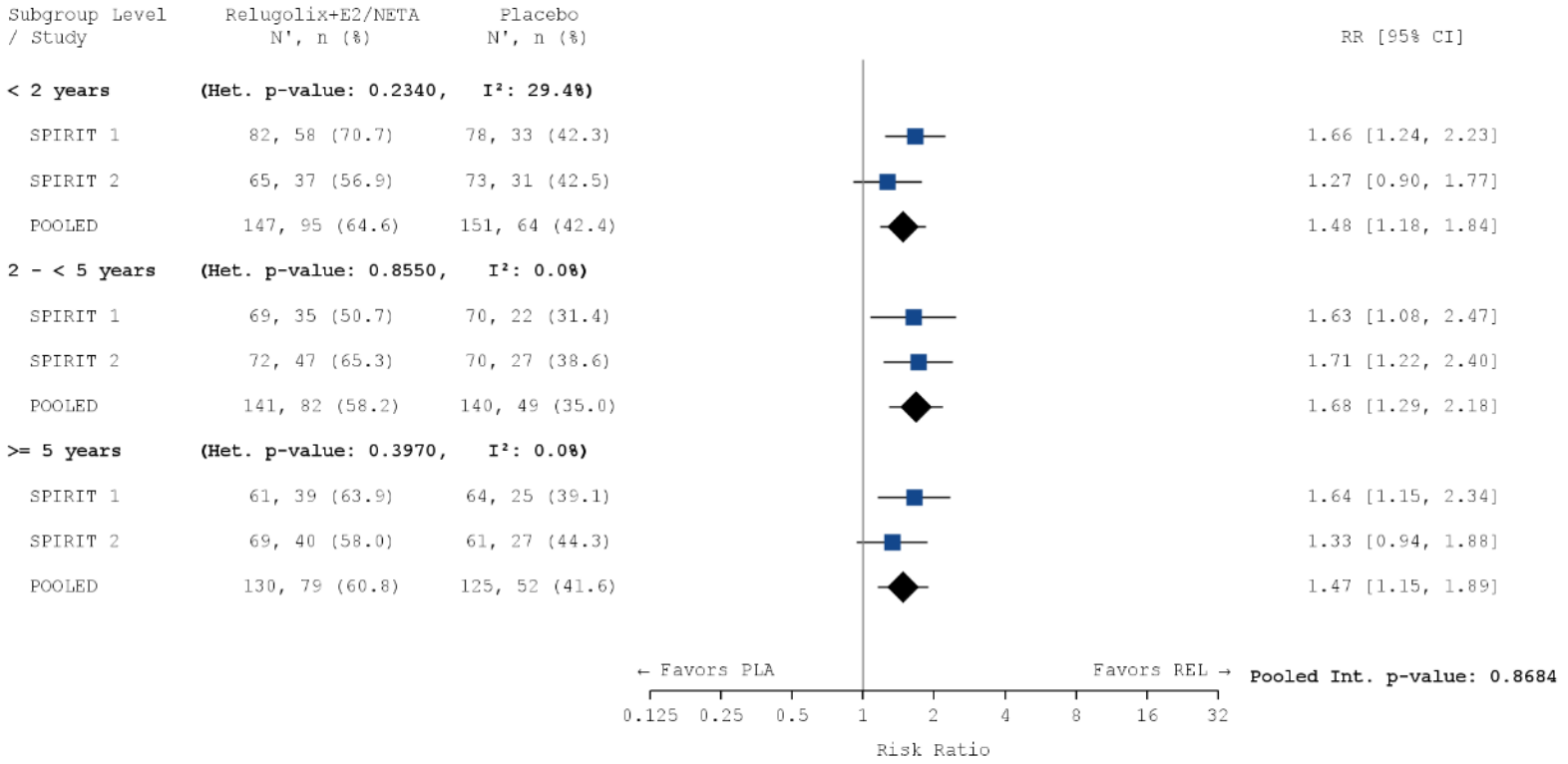
Figure 2.10.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

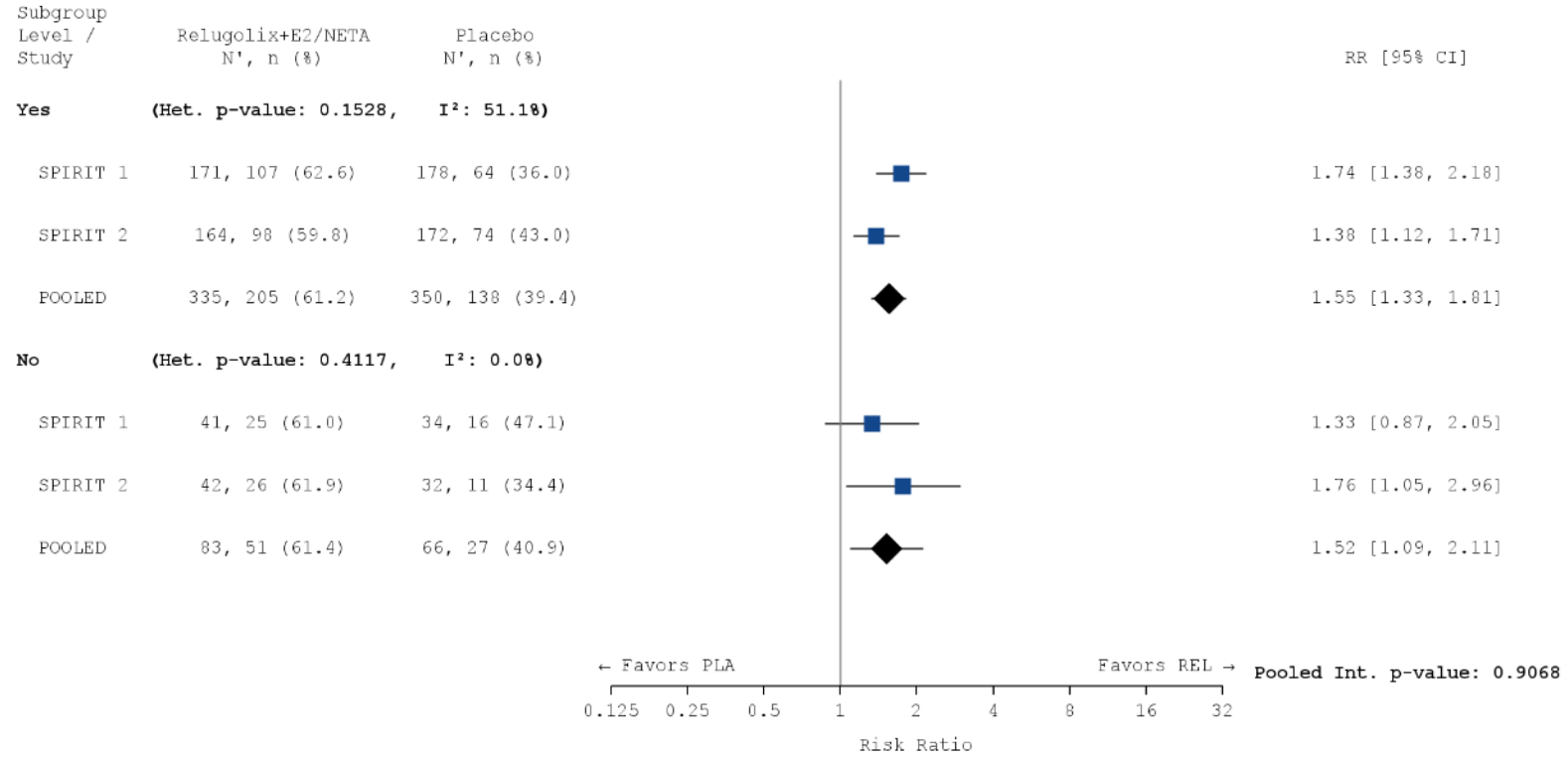
Figure 2.10.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

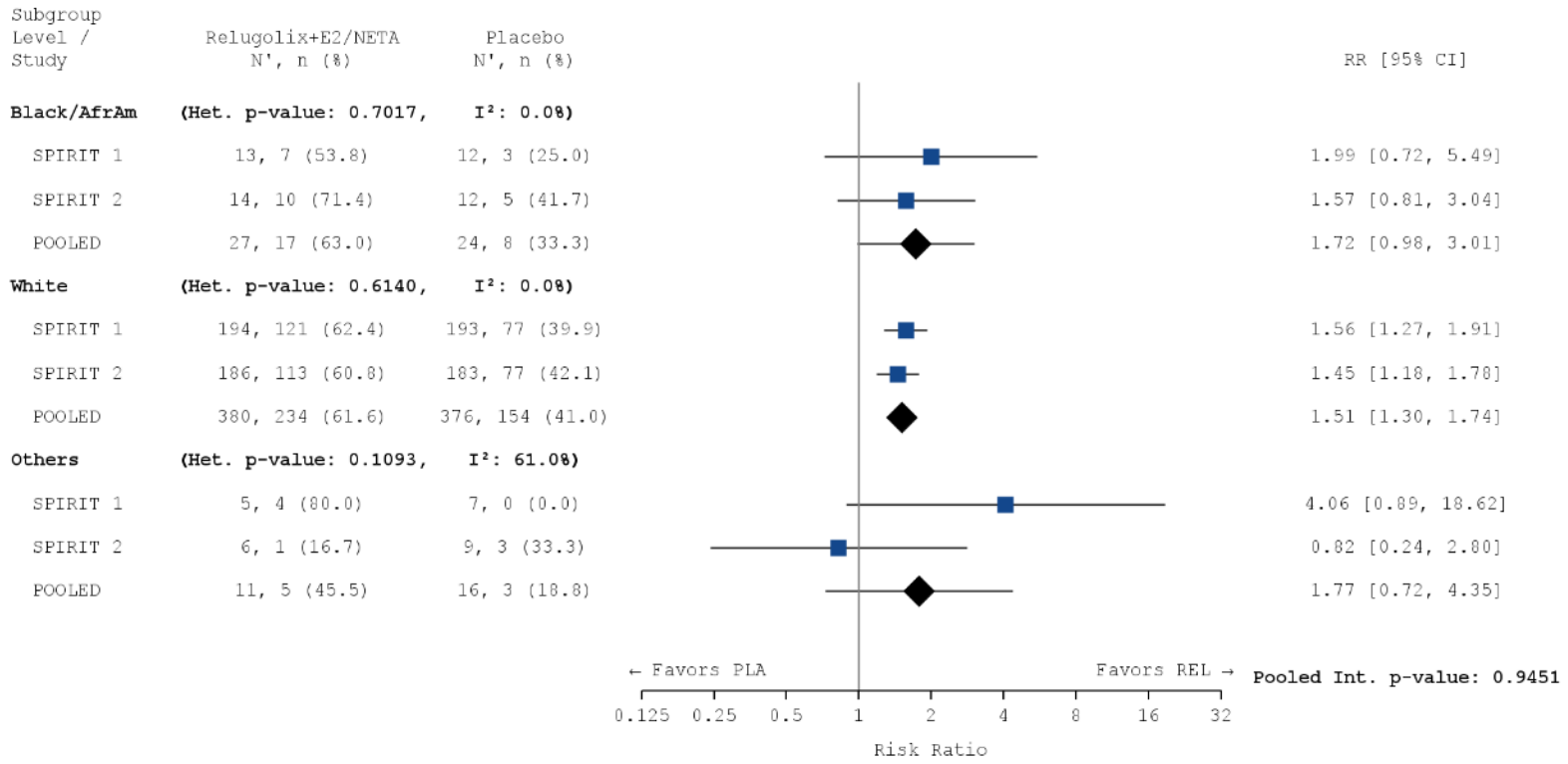
Figure 2.10.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

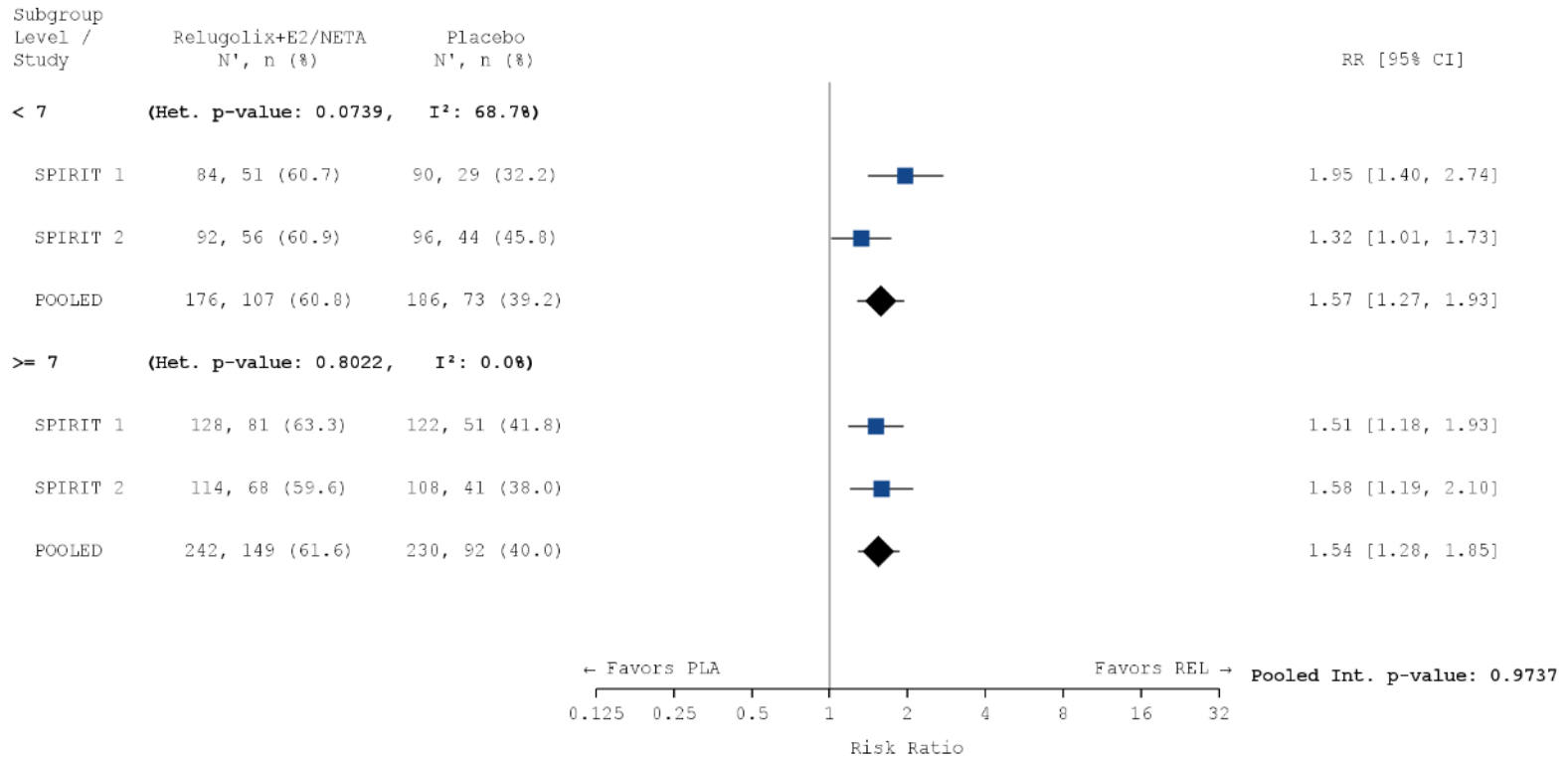
Figure 2.10.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.10.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline

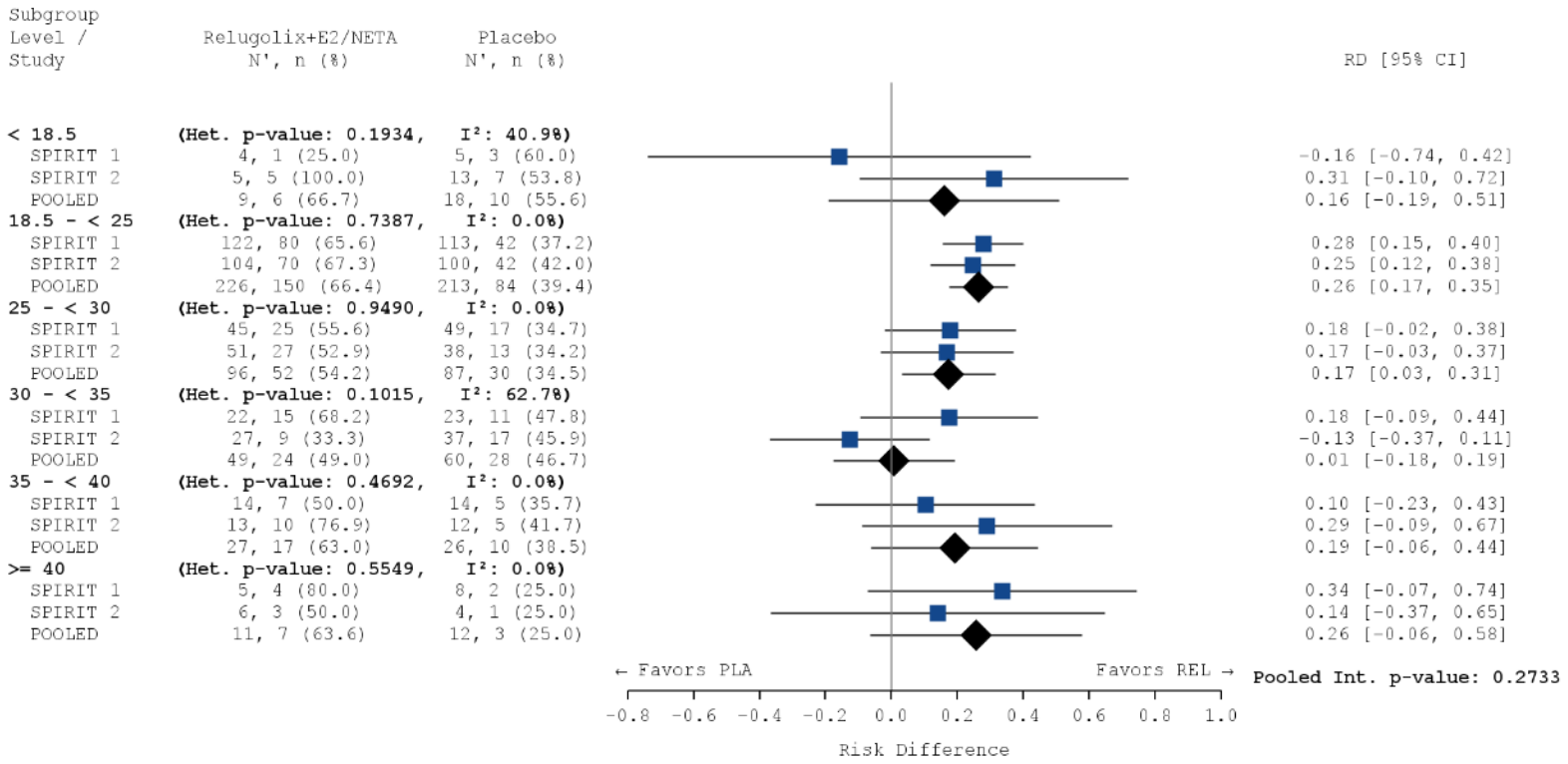


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

2.2.1.3 Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)

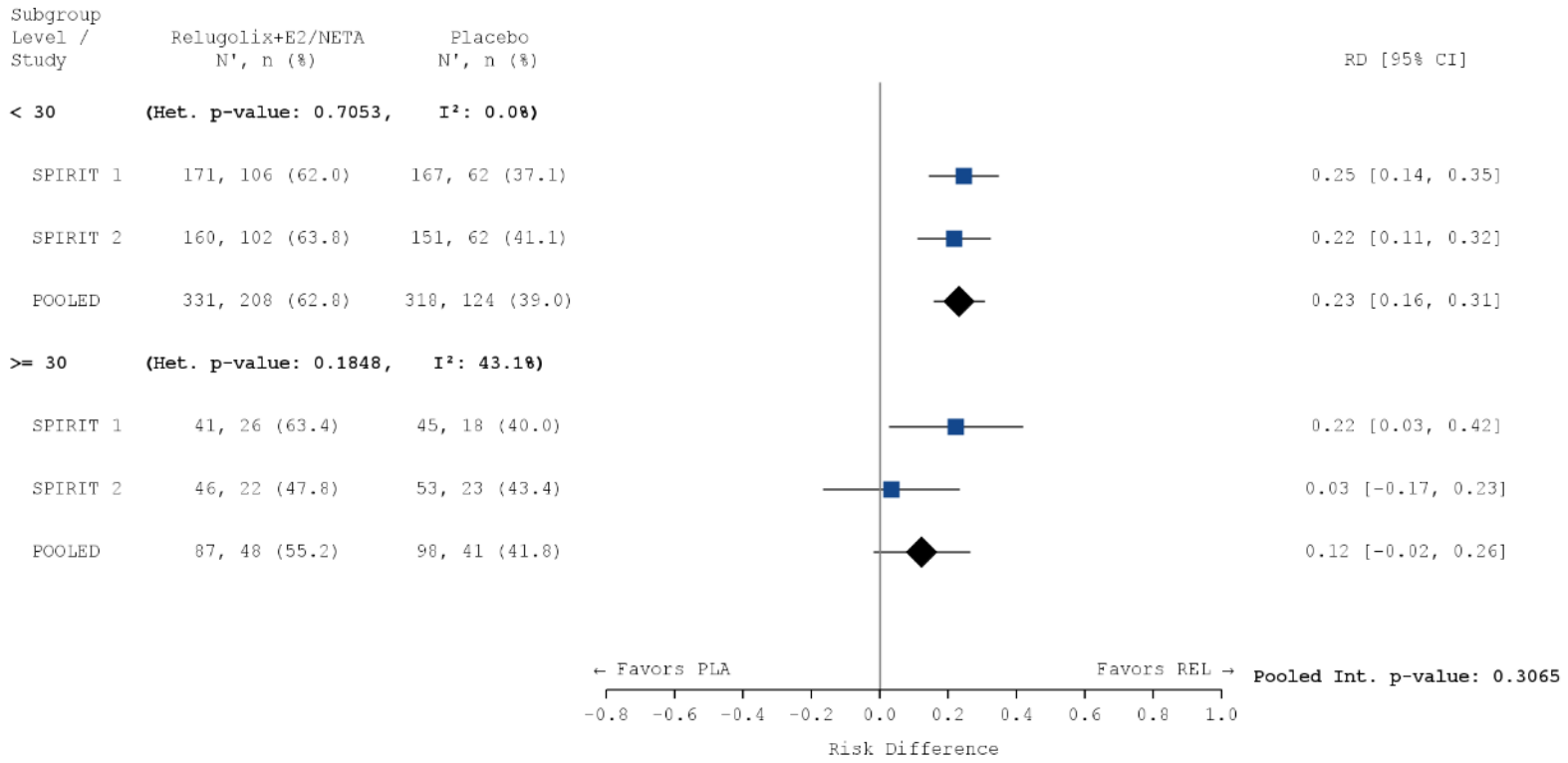
Figure 2.10.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

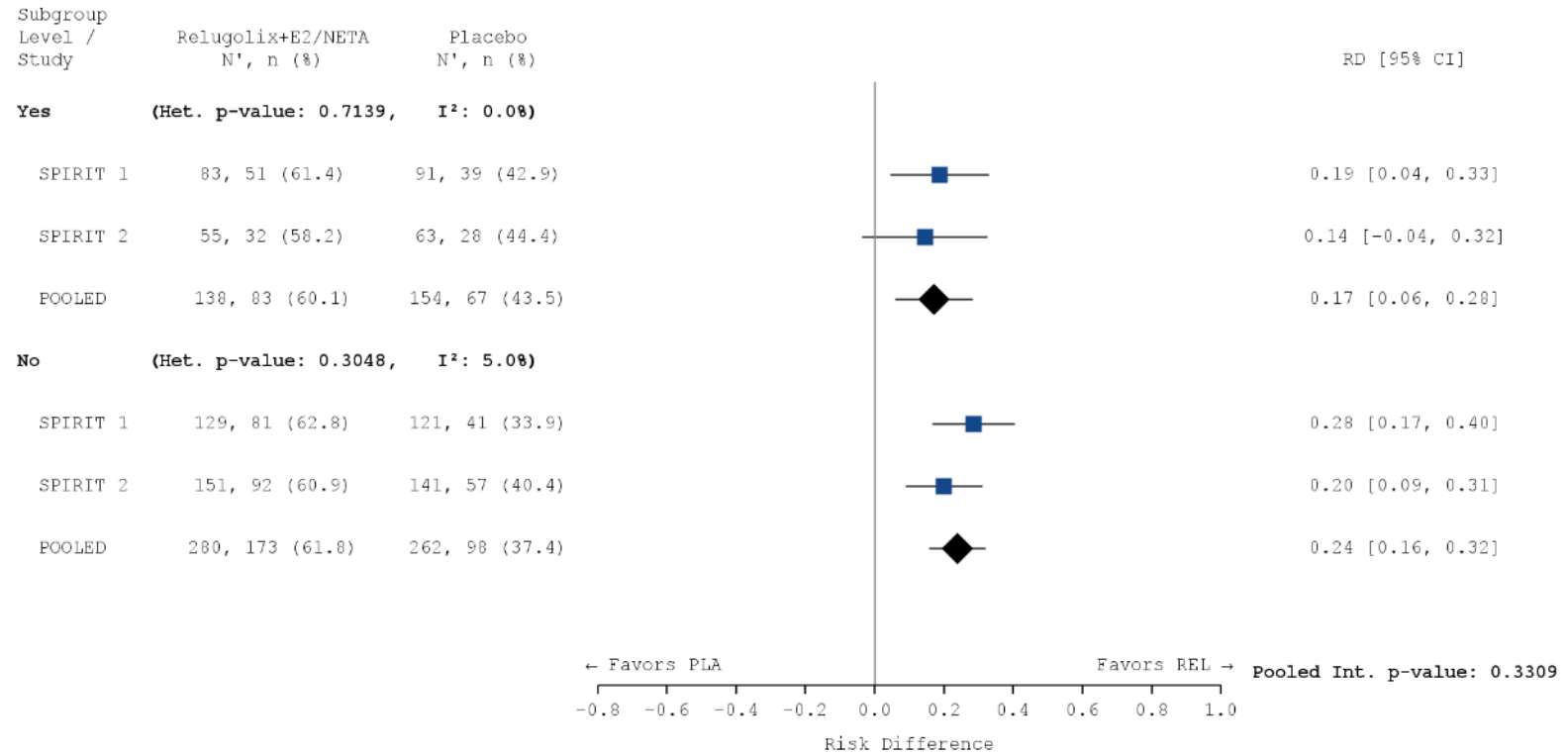
Figure 2.10.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

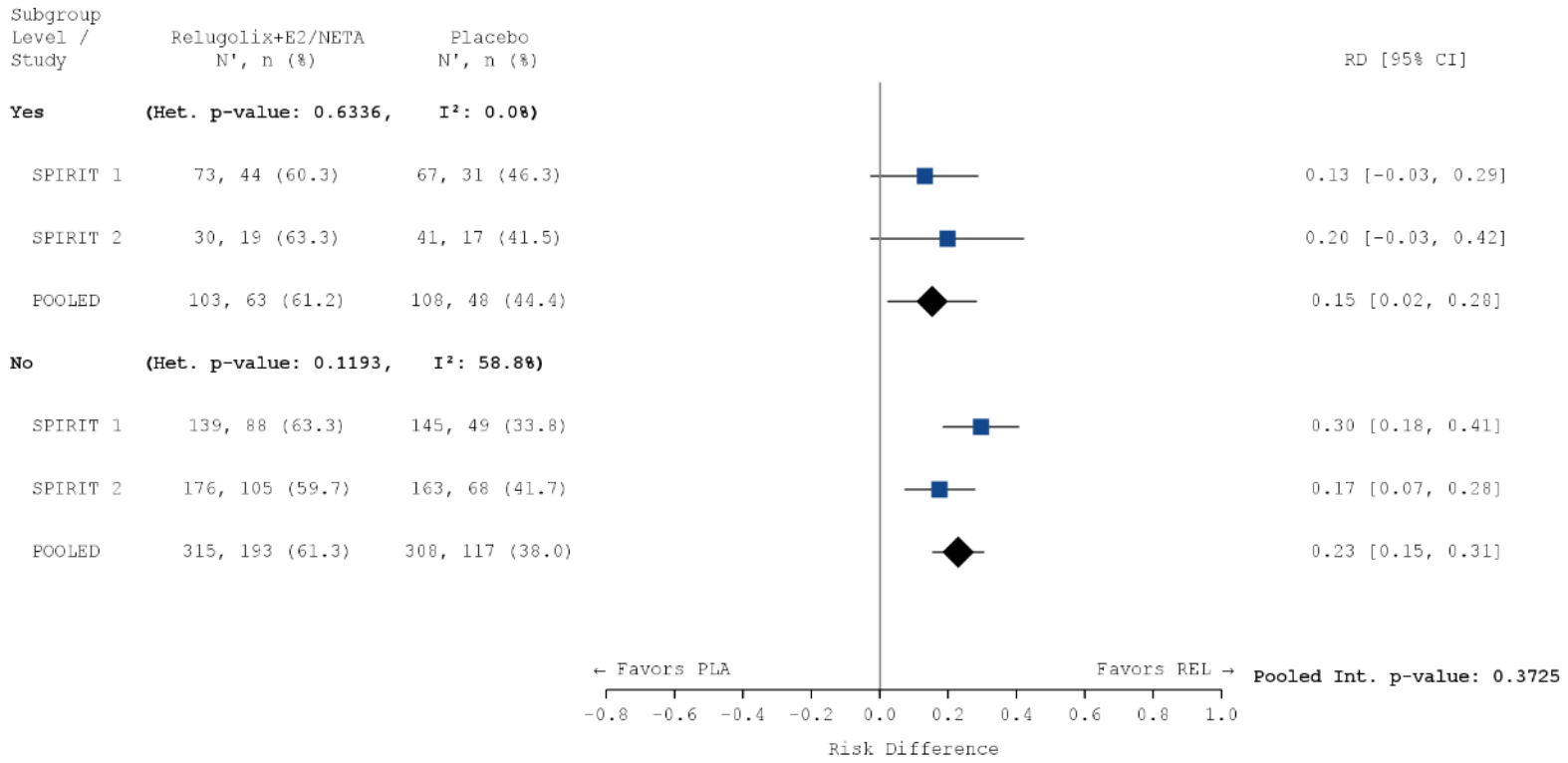
Figure 2.10.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

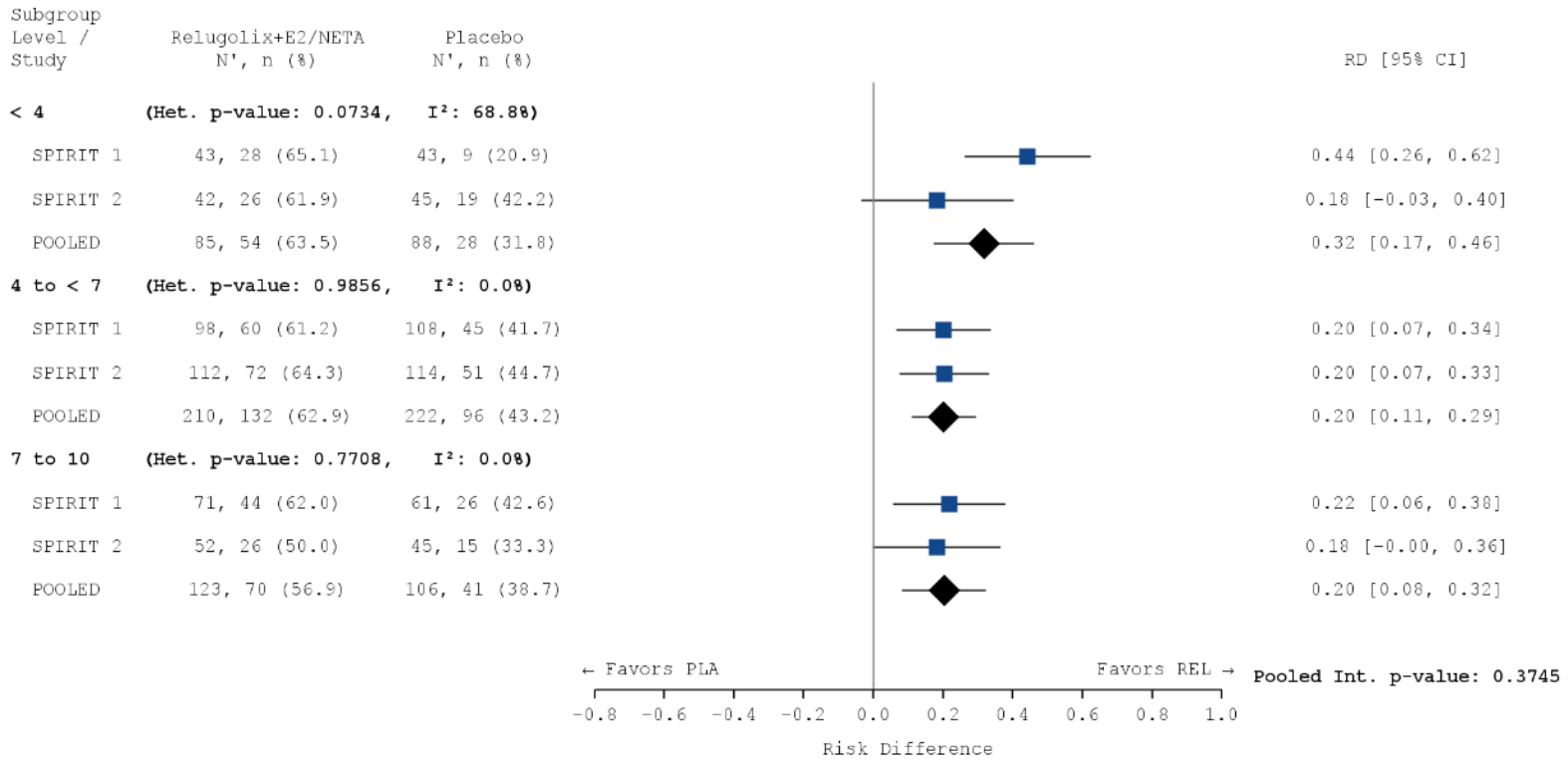
Figure 2.10.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

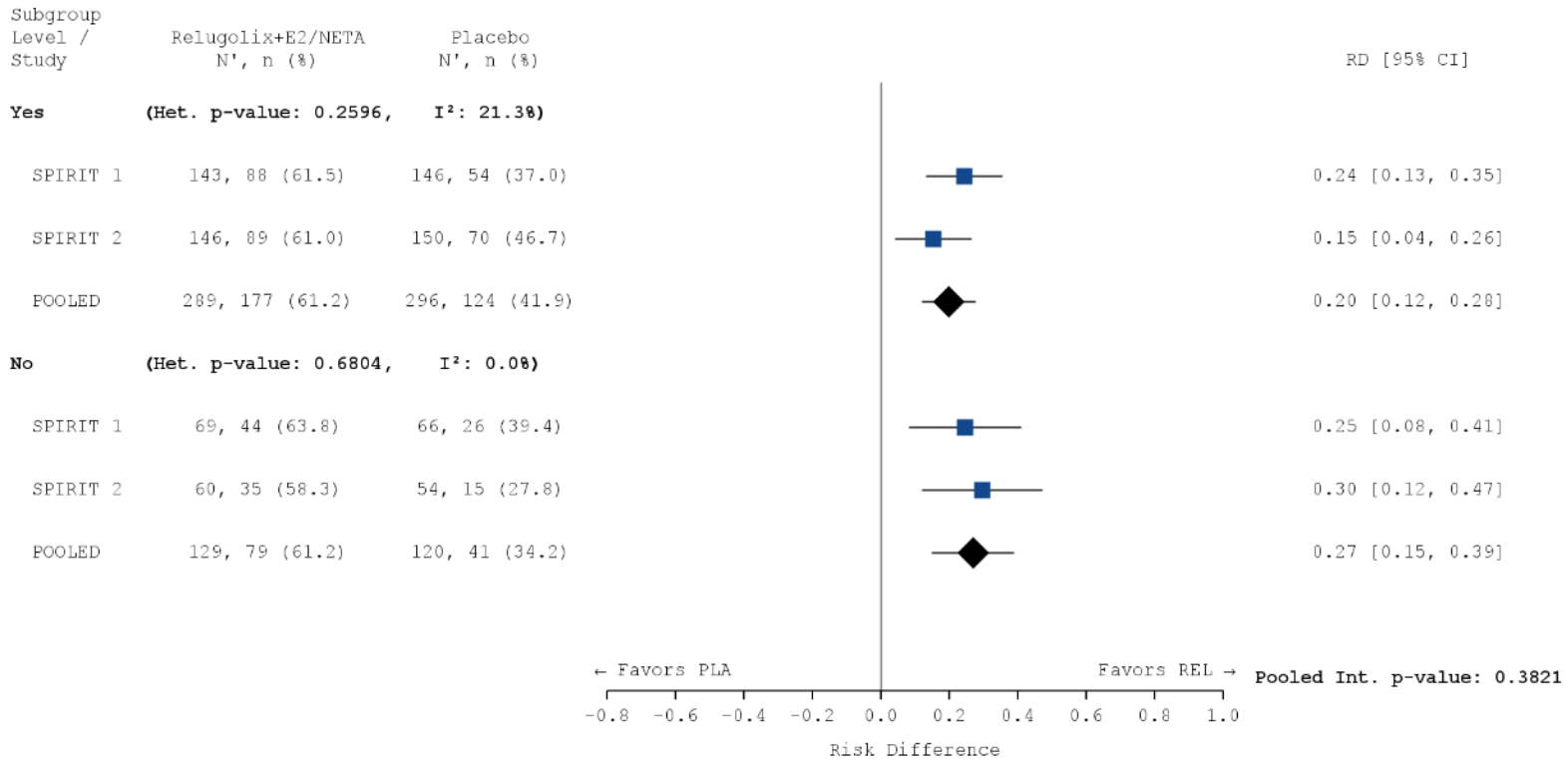
Figure 2.10.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

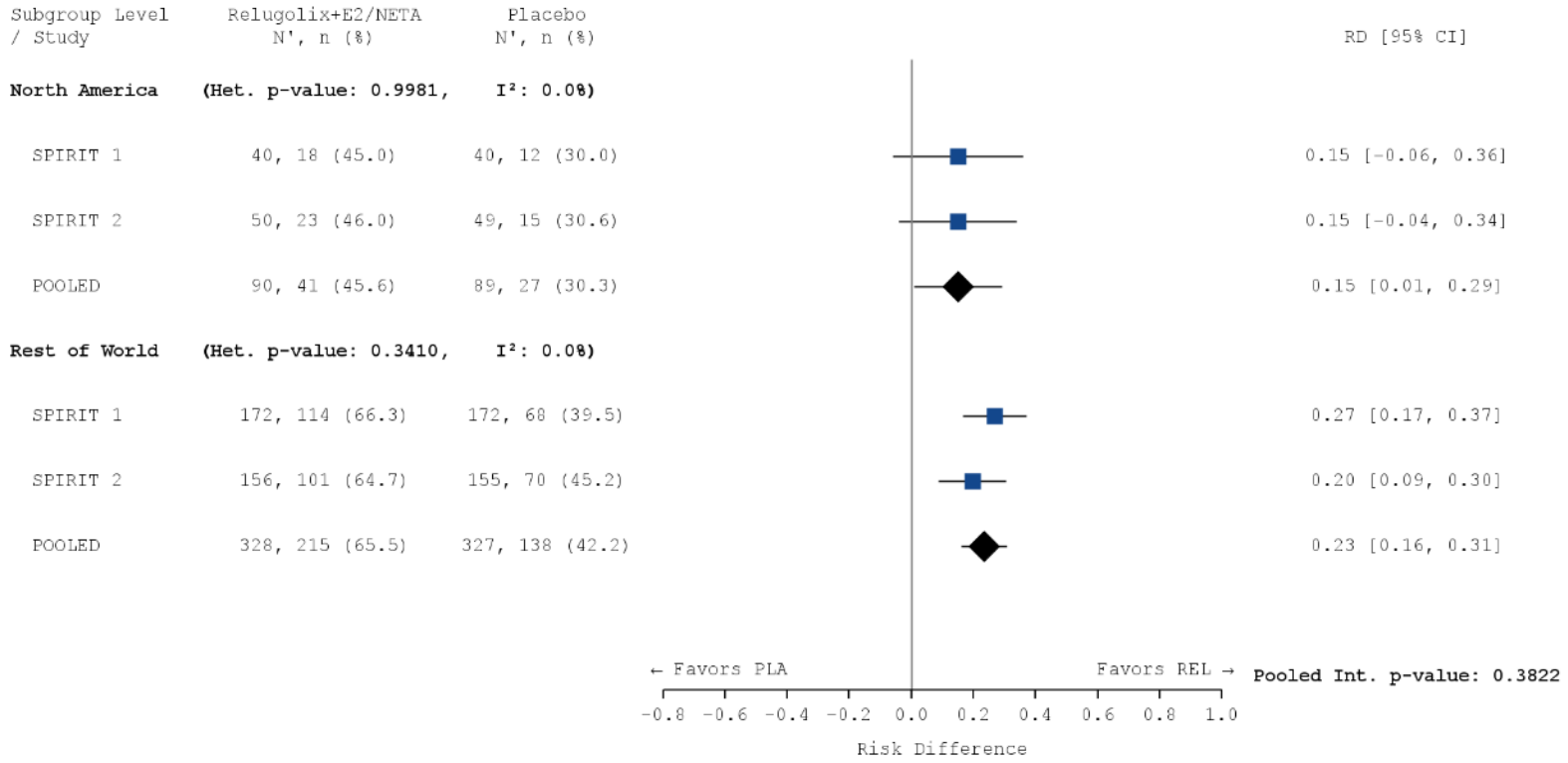
Figure 2.10.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

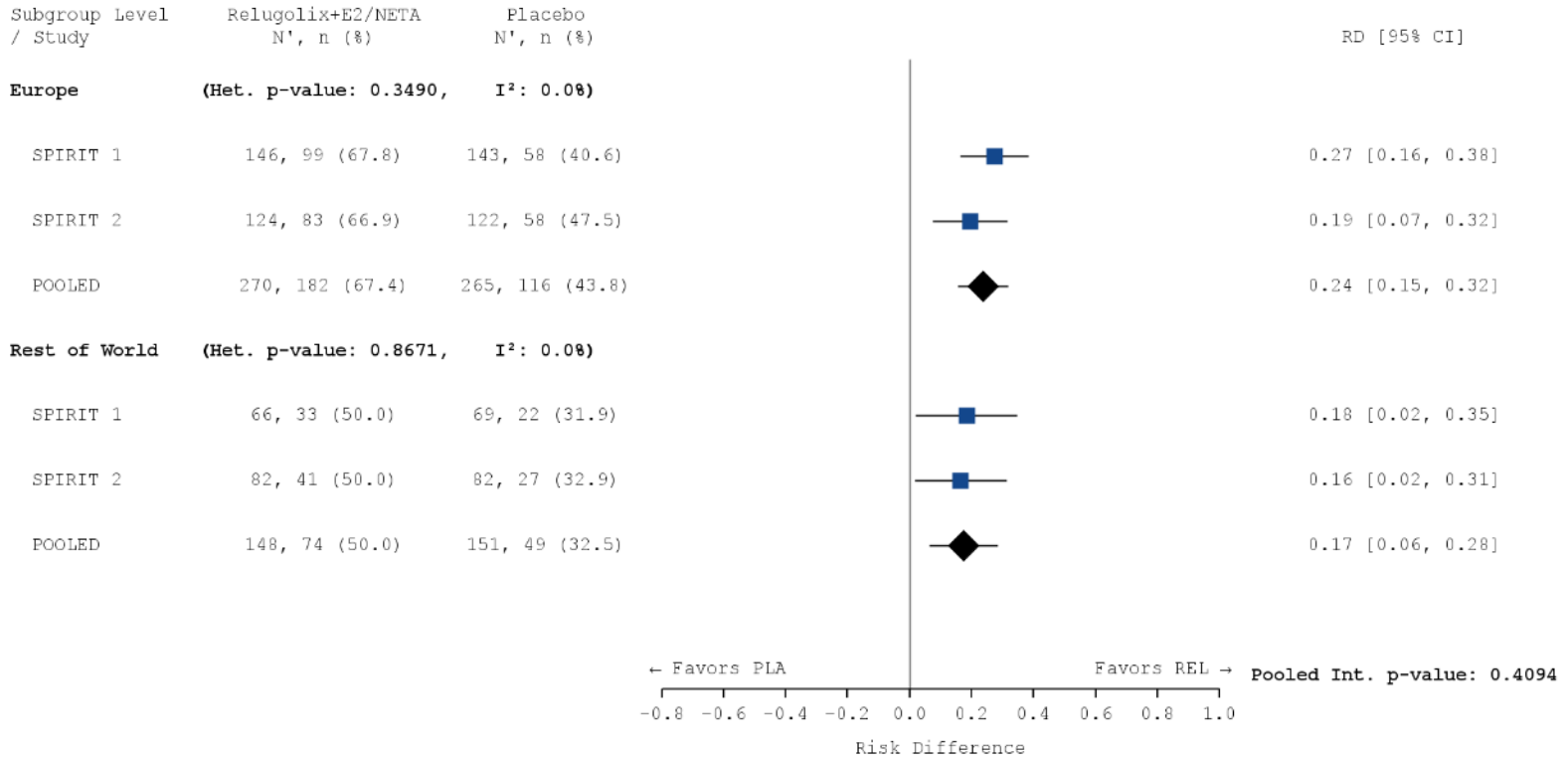
Figure 2.10.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.10.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
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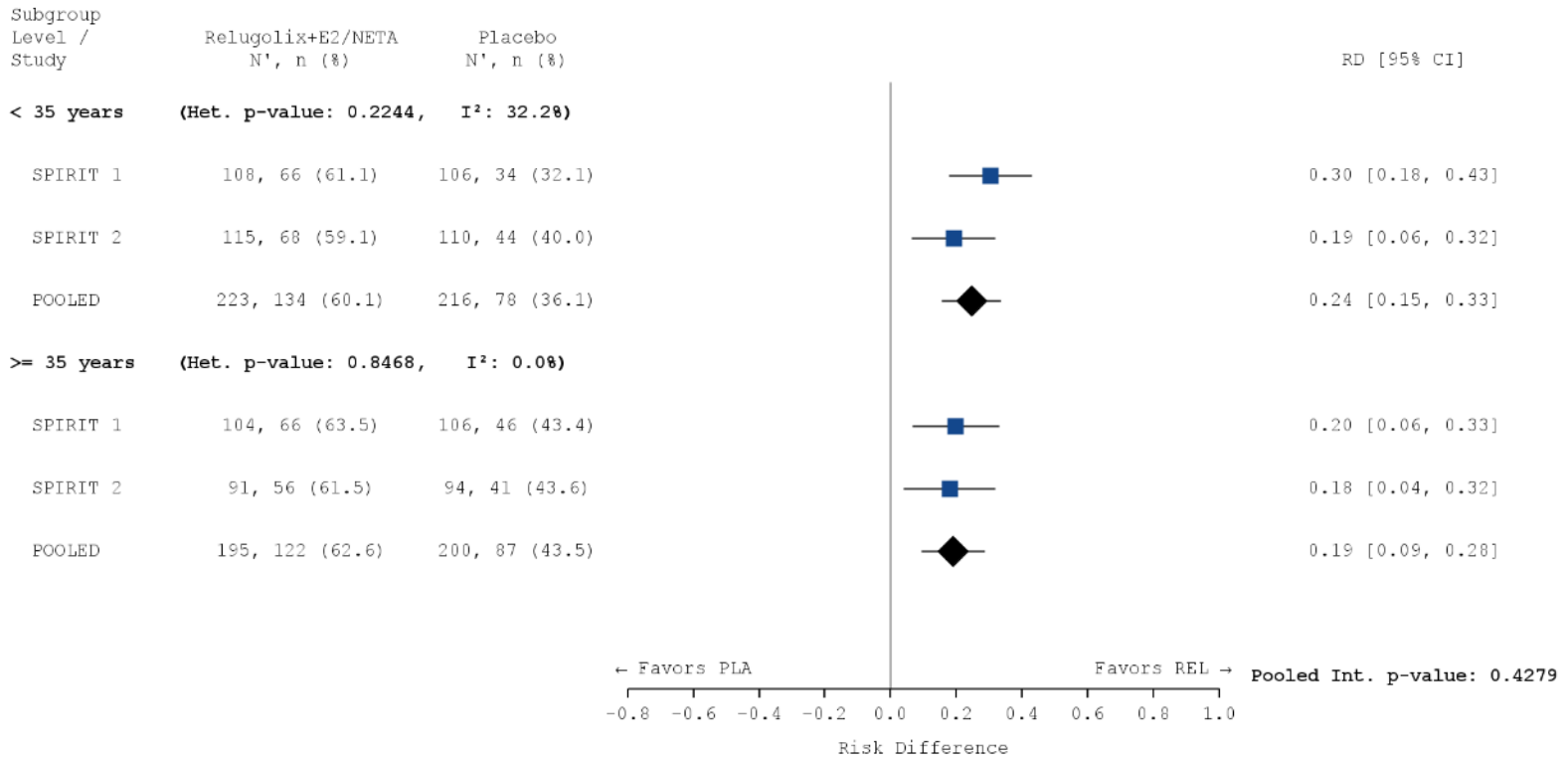
Figure 2.10.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category I

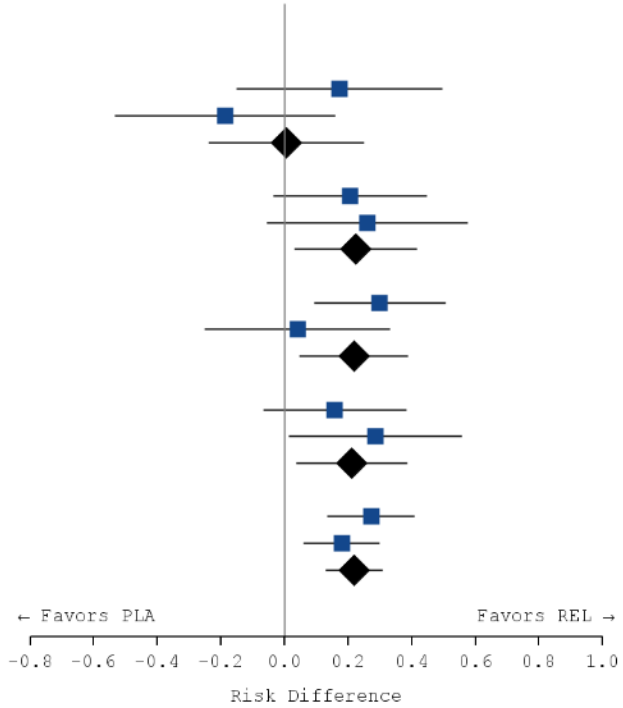


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.10.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
AFSE stage

Subgroup Level / Study	Relugolix+E2/NETA N', n (%)	Placebo N', n (%)	RD [95% CI]
I, Minimal	**(Het. p-value: 0.1378, I^2: 54.6%)**		
SPIRIT 1	14, 8 (57.1)	21, 8 (38.1)	0.17 [-0.15, 0.50]
SPIRIT 2	11, 4 (36.4)	21, 11 (52.4)	-0.19 [-0.53, 0.16]
POOLED	25, 12 (48.0)	42, 19 (45.2)	0.00 [-0.24, 0.25]
II, Mild	**(Het. p-value: 0.7911, I^2: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	31, 20 (64.5)	32, 14 (43.8)	0.21 [-0.03, 0.45]
SPIRIT 2	13, 9 (69.2)	19, 6 (31.6)	0.26 [-0.06, 0.57]
POOLED	44, 29 (65.9)	51, 20 (39.2)	0.22 [0.03, 0.42]
III, Moderate	**(Het. p-value: 0.1559, I^2: 50.3%)**		
SPIRIT 1	37, 25 (67.6)	42, 15 (35.7)	0.30 [0.09, 0.51]
SPIRIT 2	23, 16 (69.6)	17, 11 (64.7)	0.04 [-0.25, 0.33]
POOLED	60, 41 (68.3)	59, 26 (44.1)	0.22 [0.05, 0.39]
IV, Severe	**(Het. p-value: 0.4838, I^2: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	34, 18 (52.9)	30, 11 (36.7)	0.16 [-0.07, 0.38]
SPIRIT 2	27, 16 (59.3)	21, 5 (23.8)	0.28 [0.01, 0.56]
POOLED	61, 34 (55.7)	51, 16 (31.4)	0.21 [0.04, 0.39]
Unknown/NA	**(Het. p-value: 0.3154, I^2: 0.8%)**		
SPIRIT 1	96, 61 (63.5)	87, 32 (36.8)	0.27 [0.13, 0.41]
SPIRIT 2	132, 79 (59.8)	126, 52 (41.3)	0.18 [0.06, 0.30]
POOLED	228, 140 (61.4)	213, 84 (39.4)	0.22 [0.13, 0.31]



Pooled Int. p-value: 0.5244

N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
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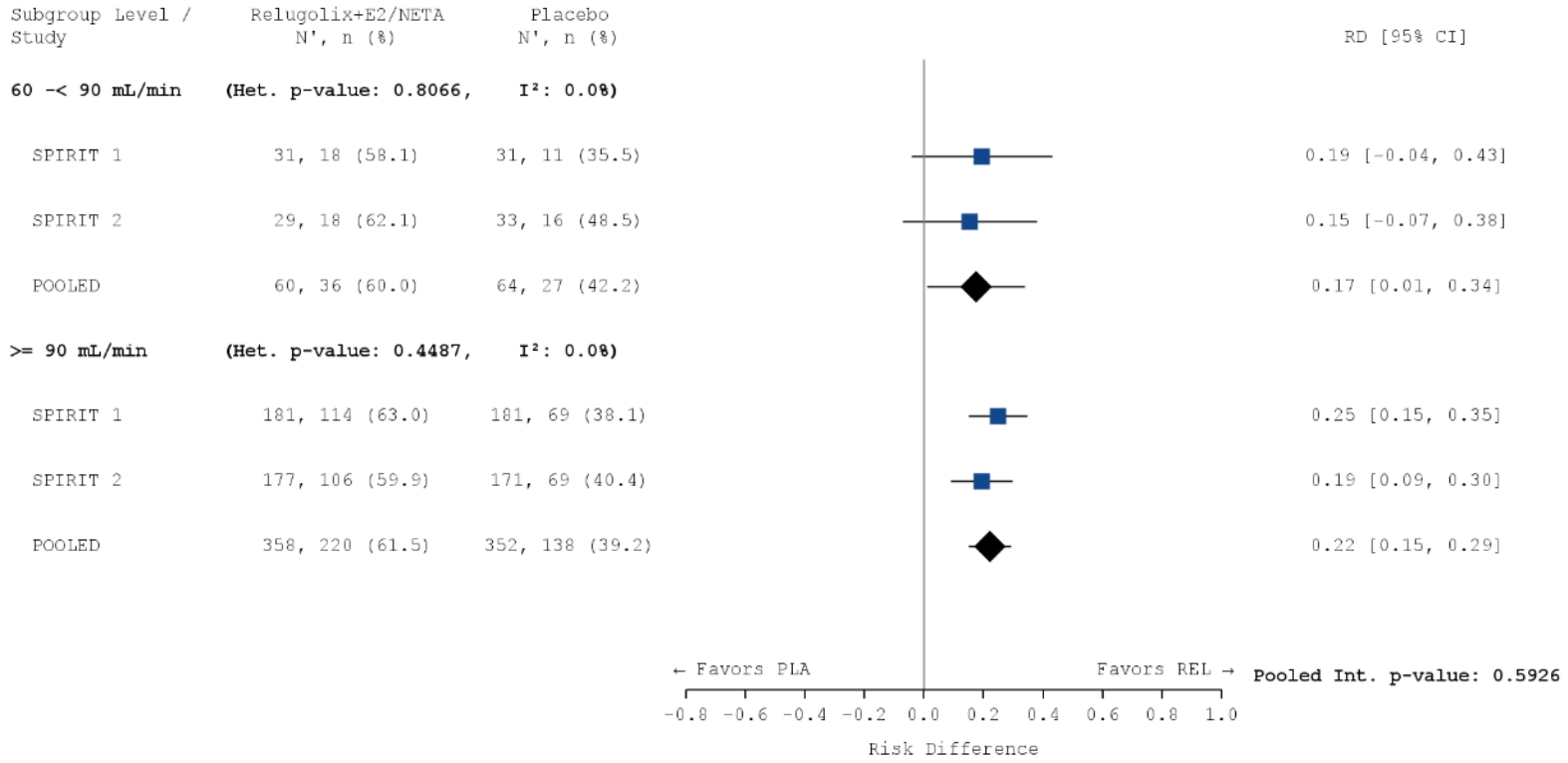
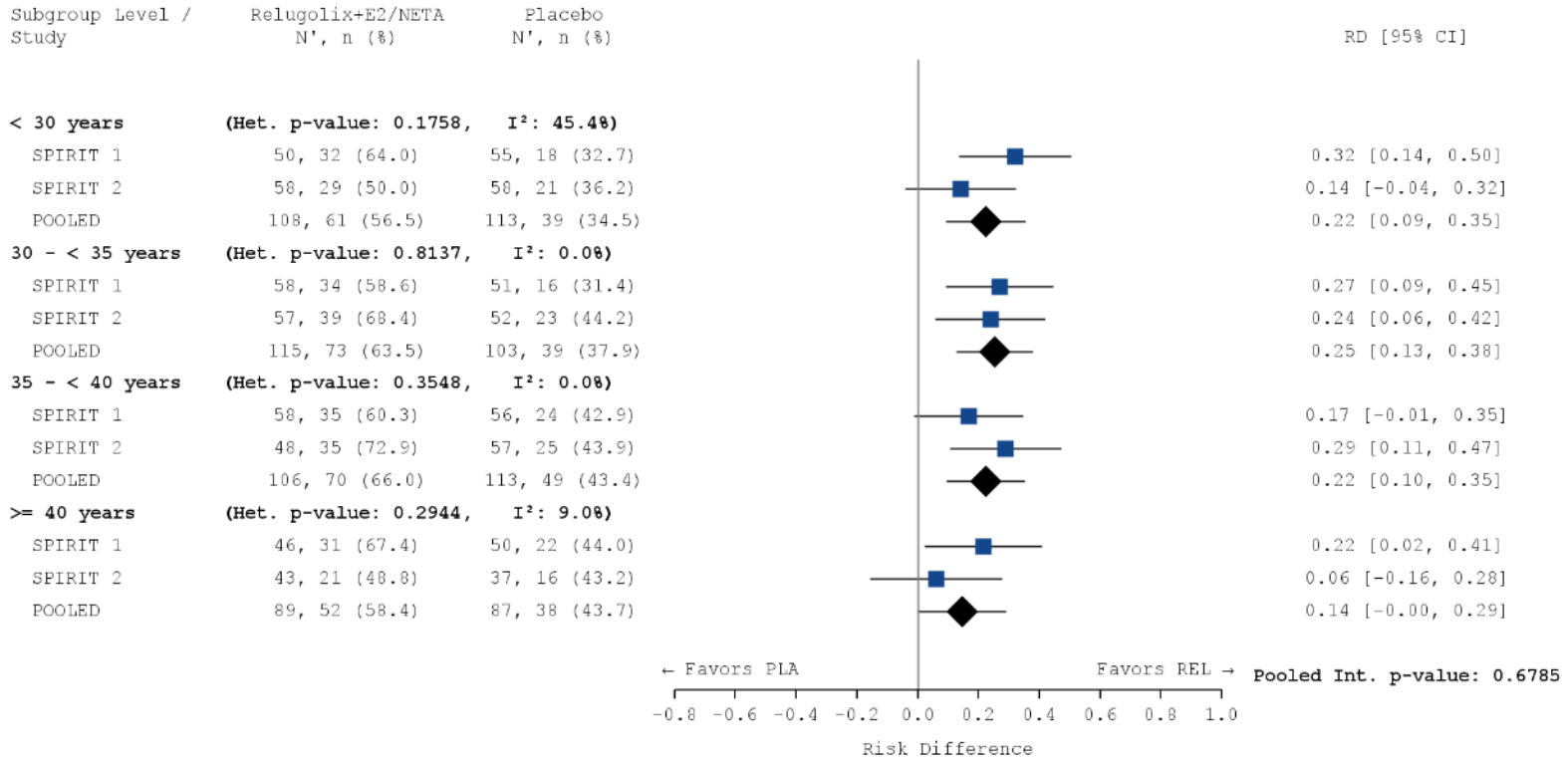
Figure 2.10.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

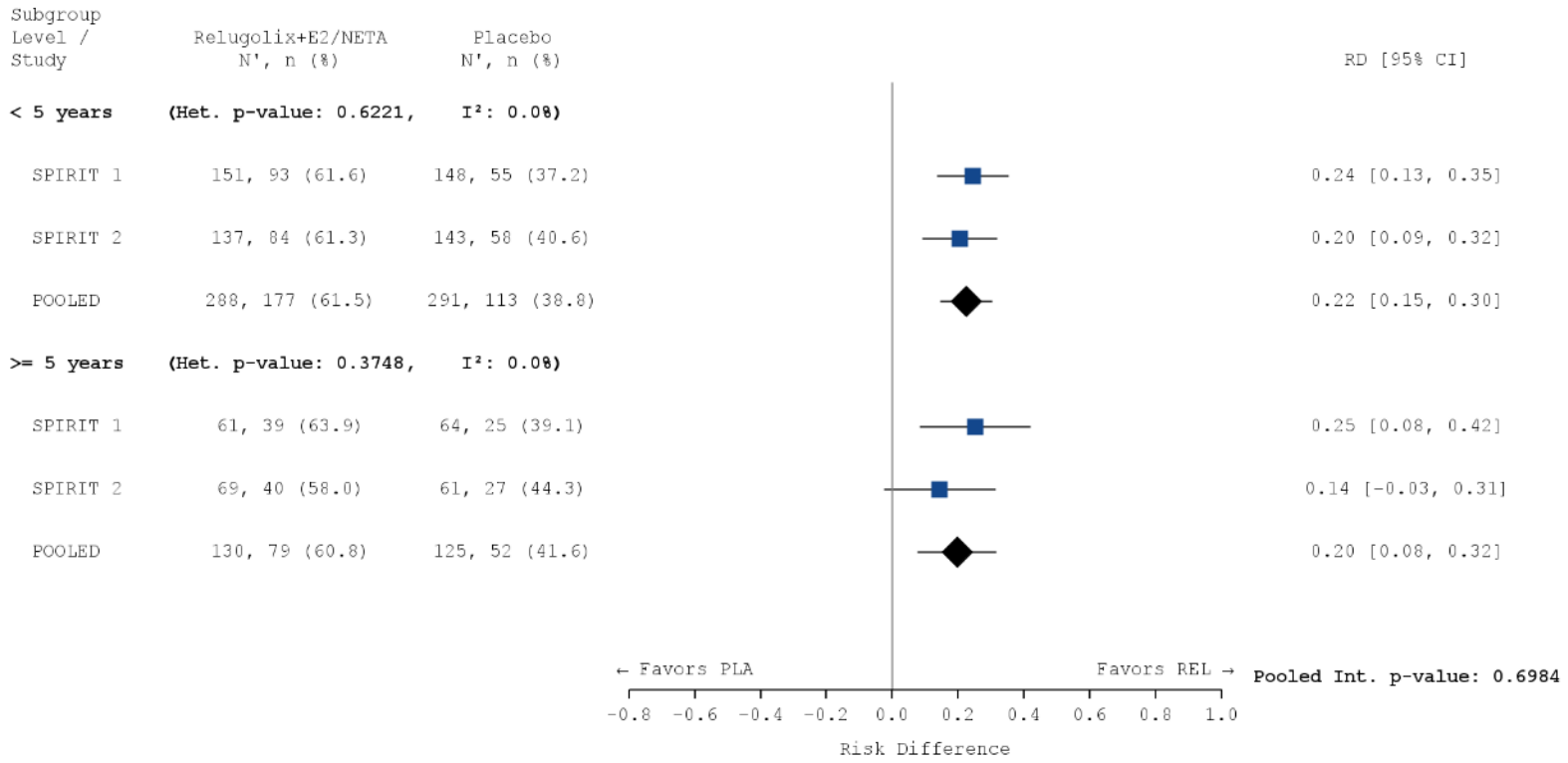
Figure 2.10.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

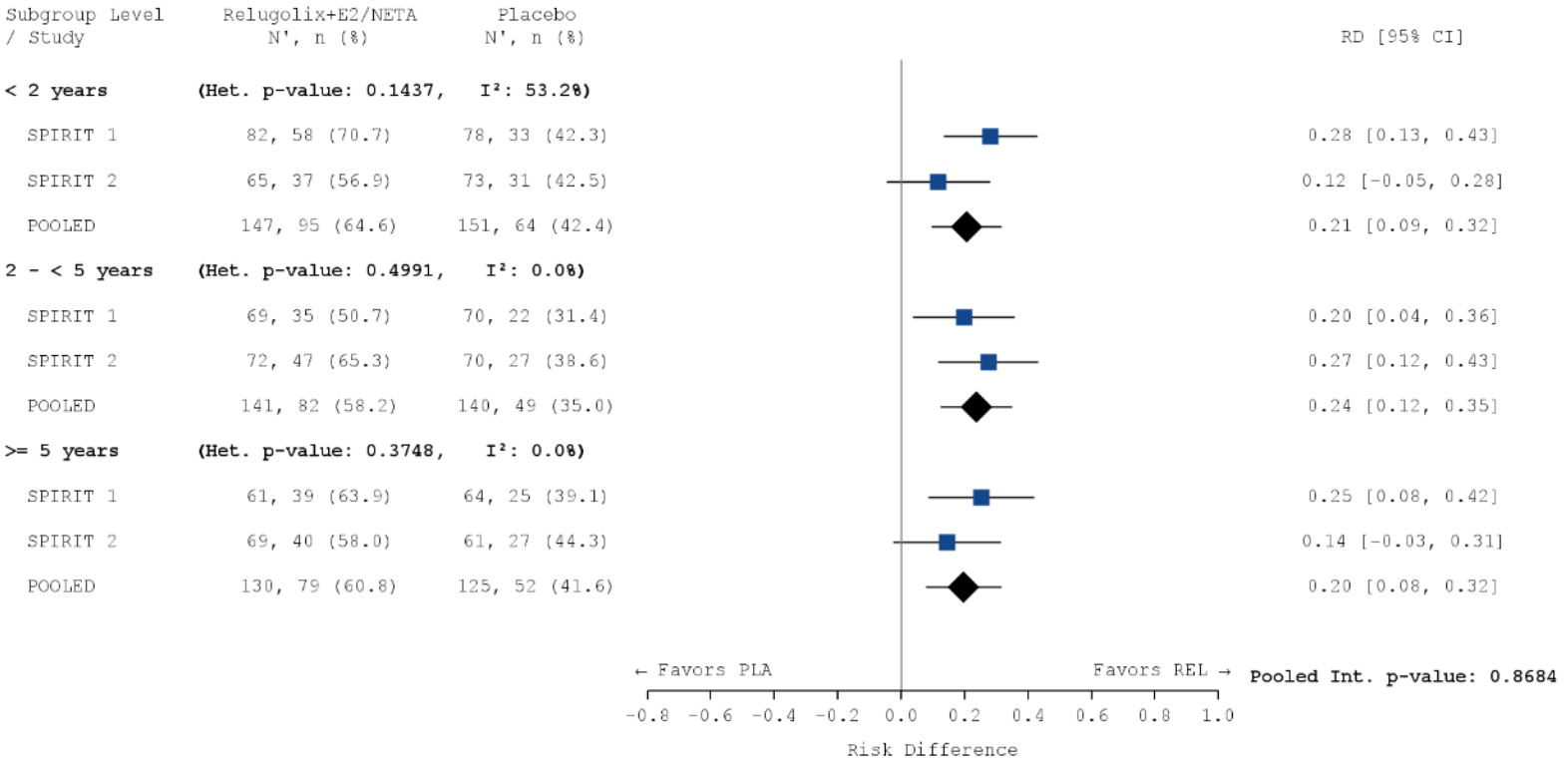
Figure 2.10.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

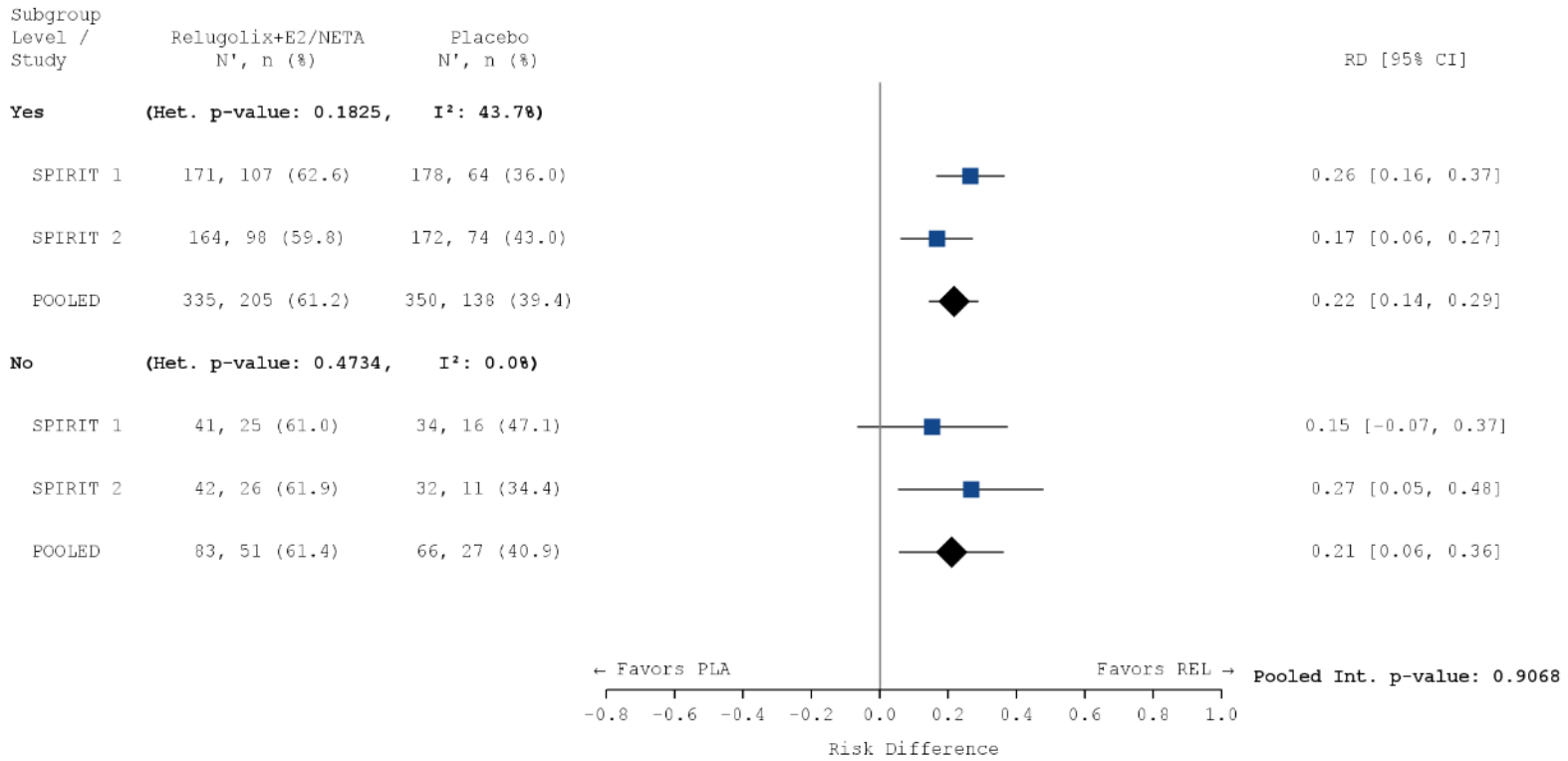
Figure 2.10.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

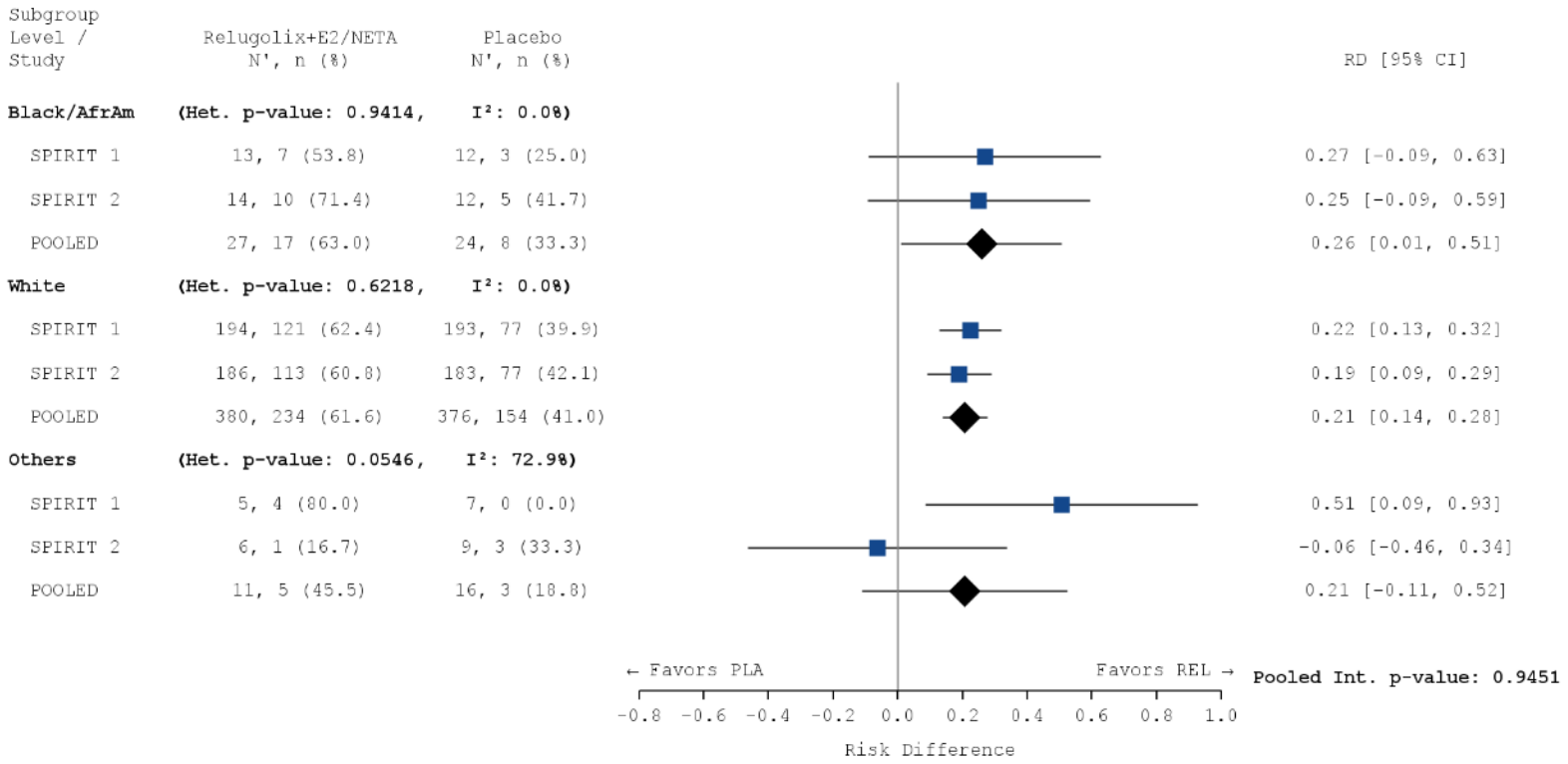
Figure 2.10.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

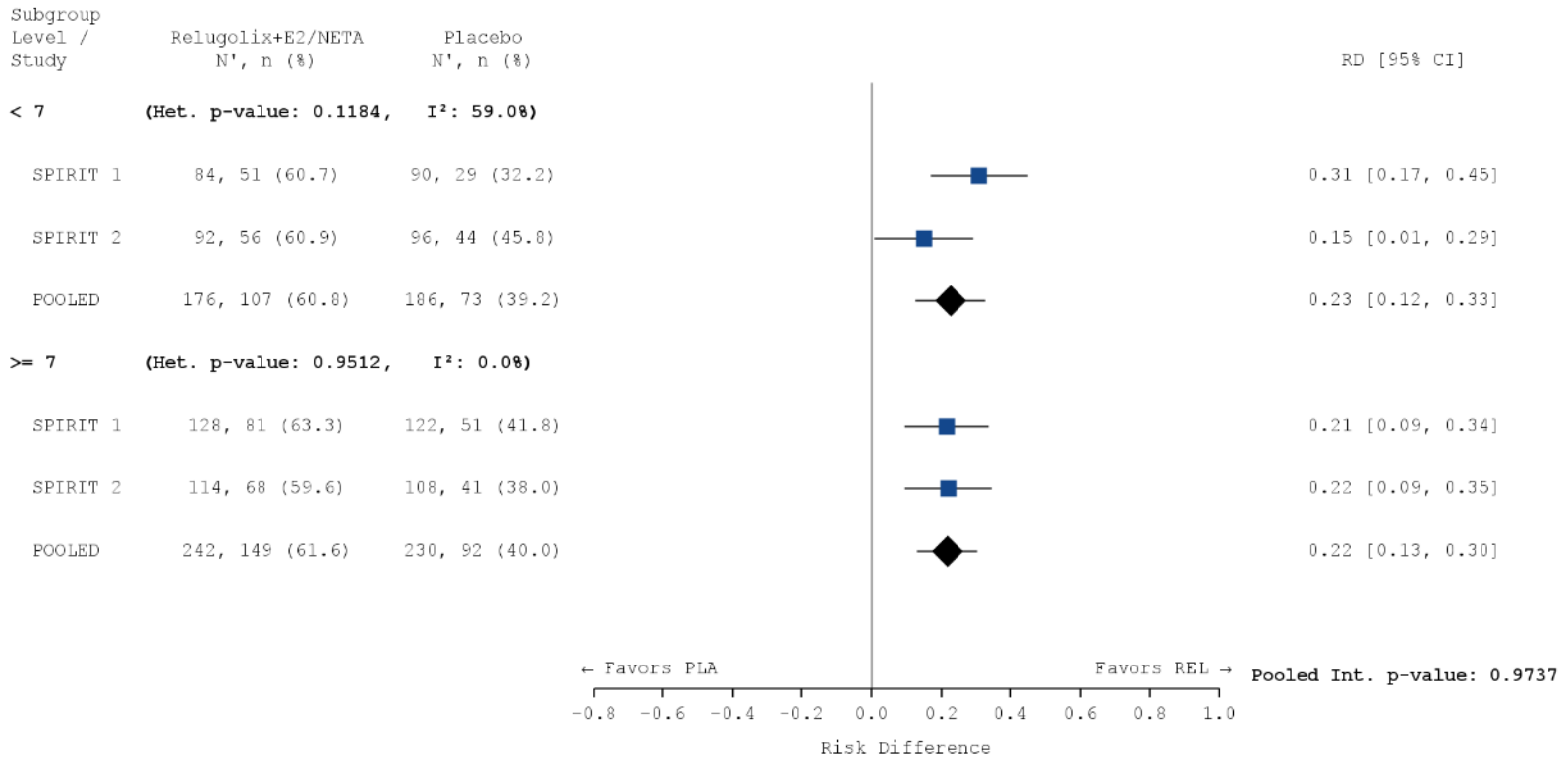
Figure 2.10.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.10.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 20 points reduction in the EHP-30 Pain Domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
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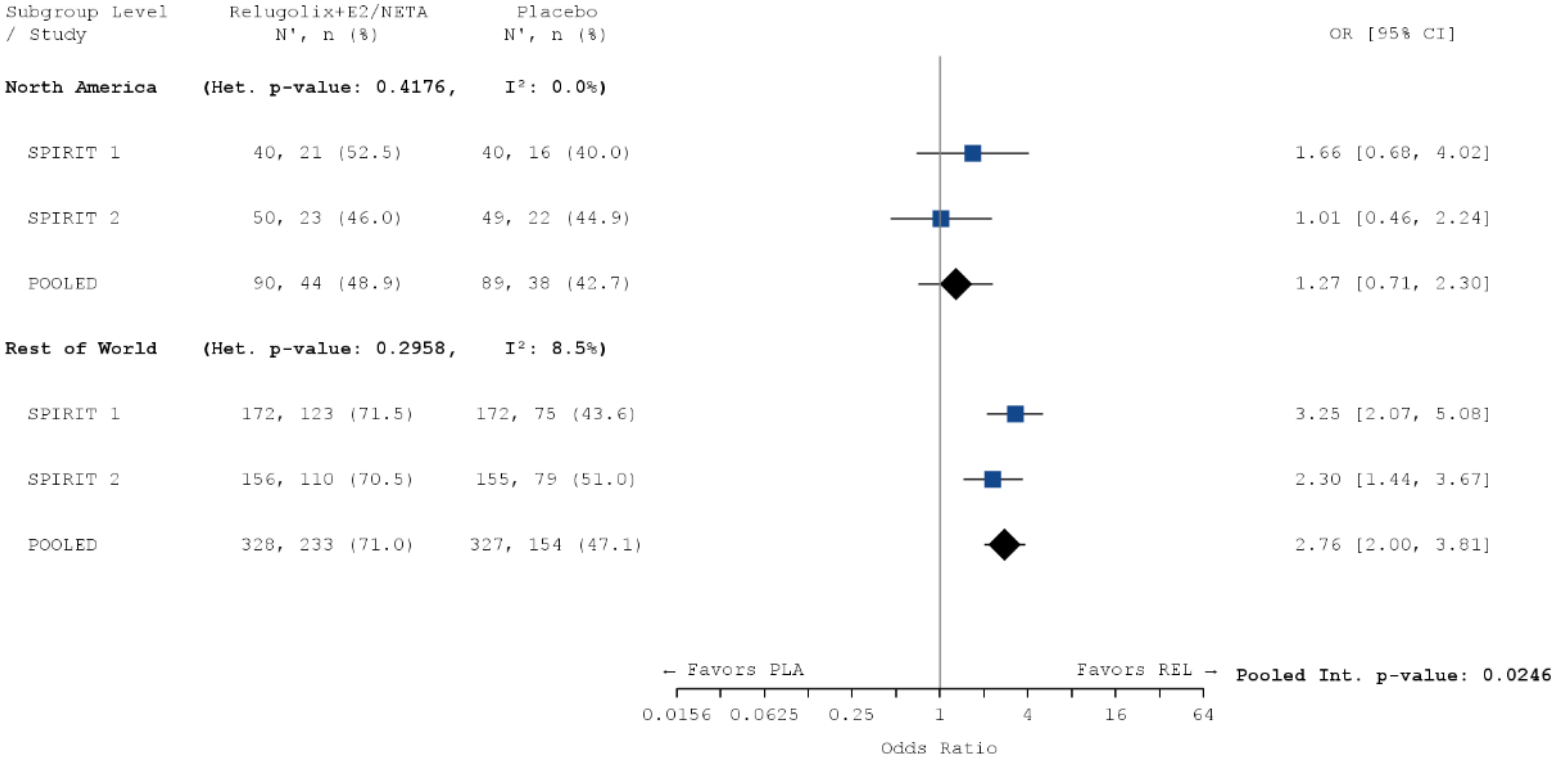
2.2.1.4 Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)

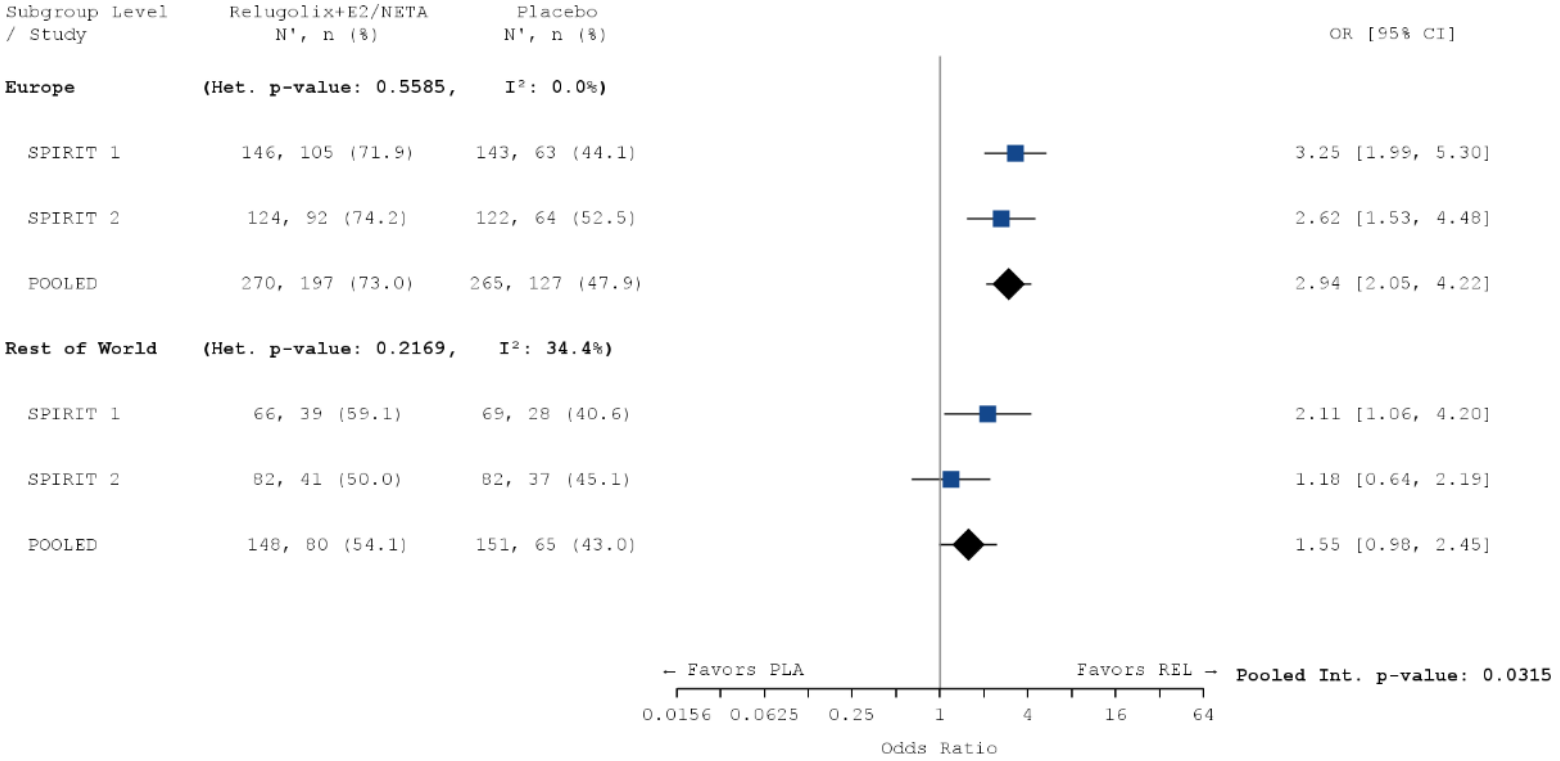
Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

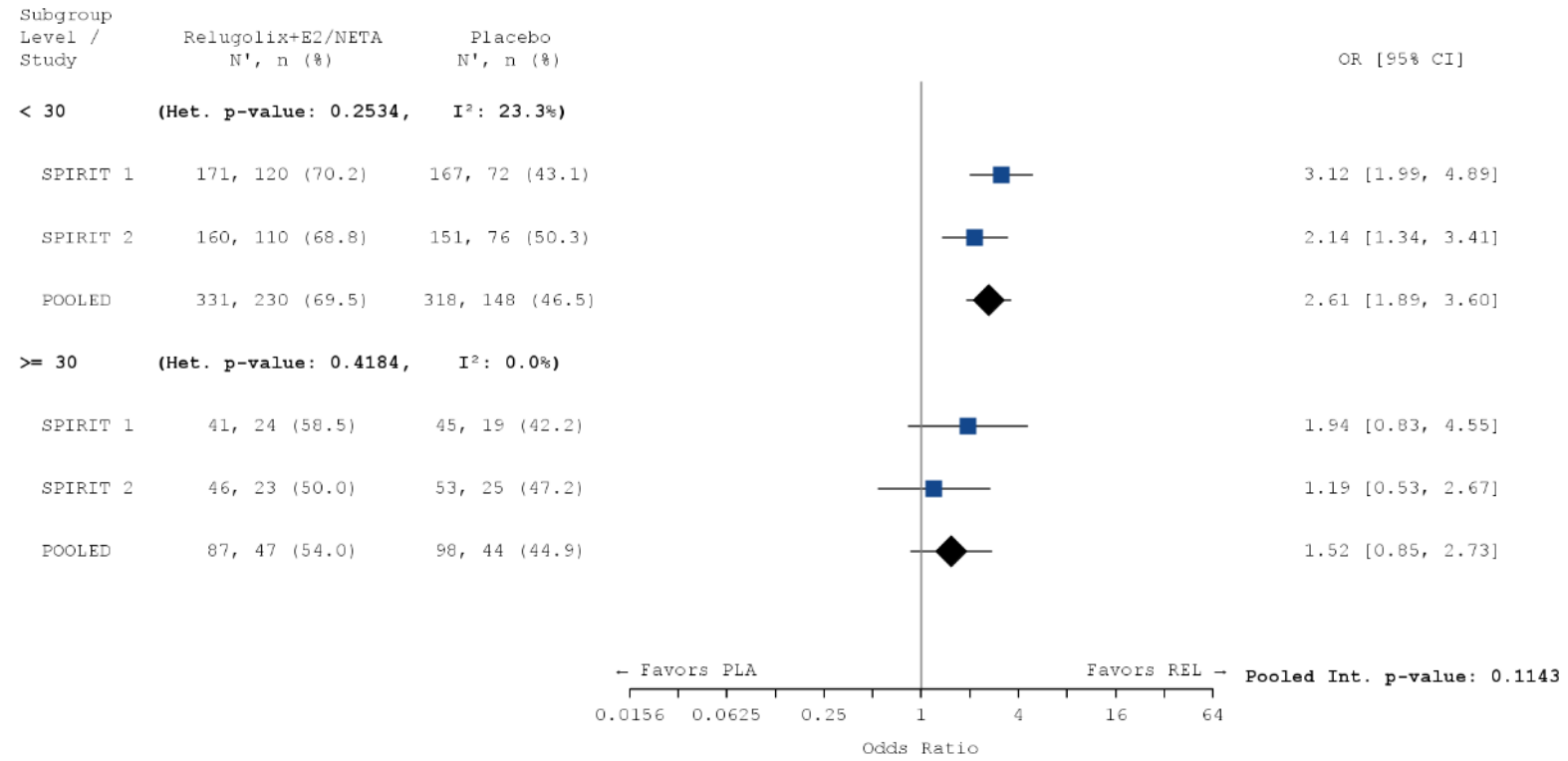
Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
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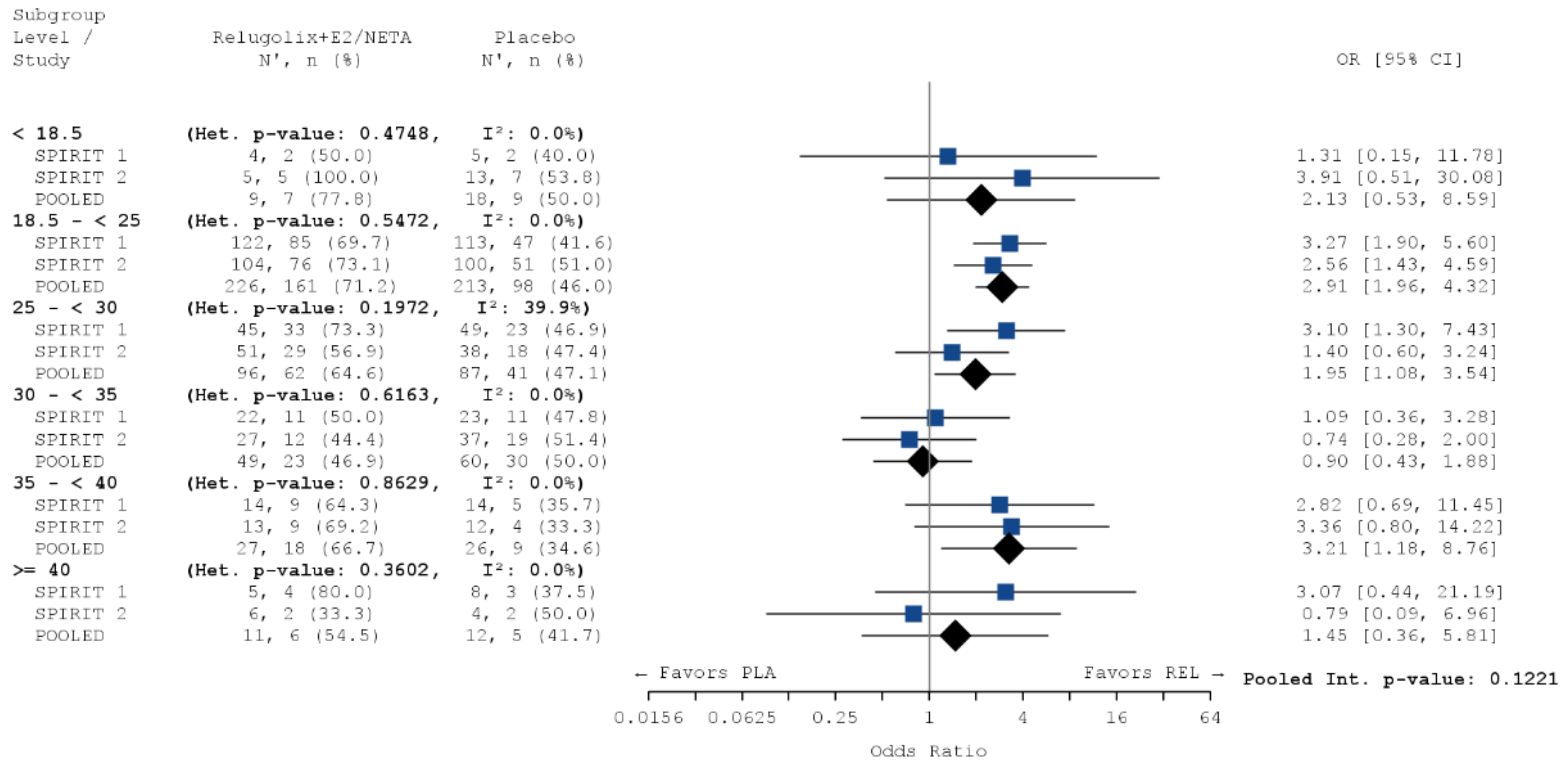
Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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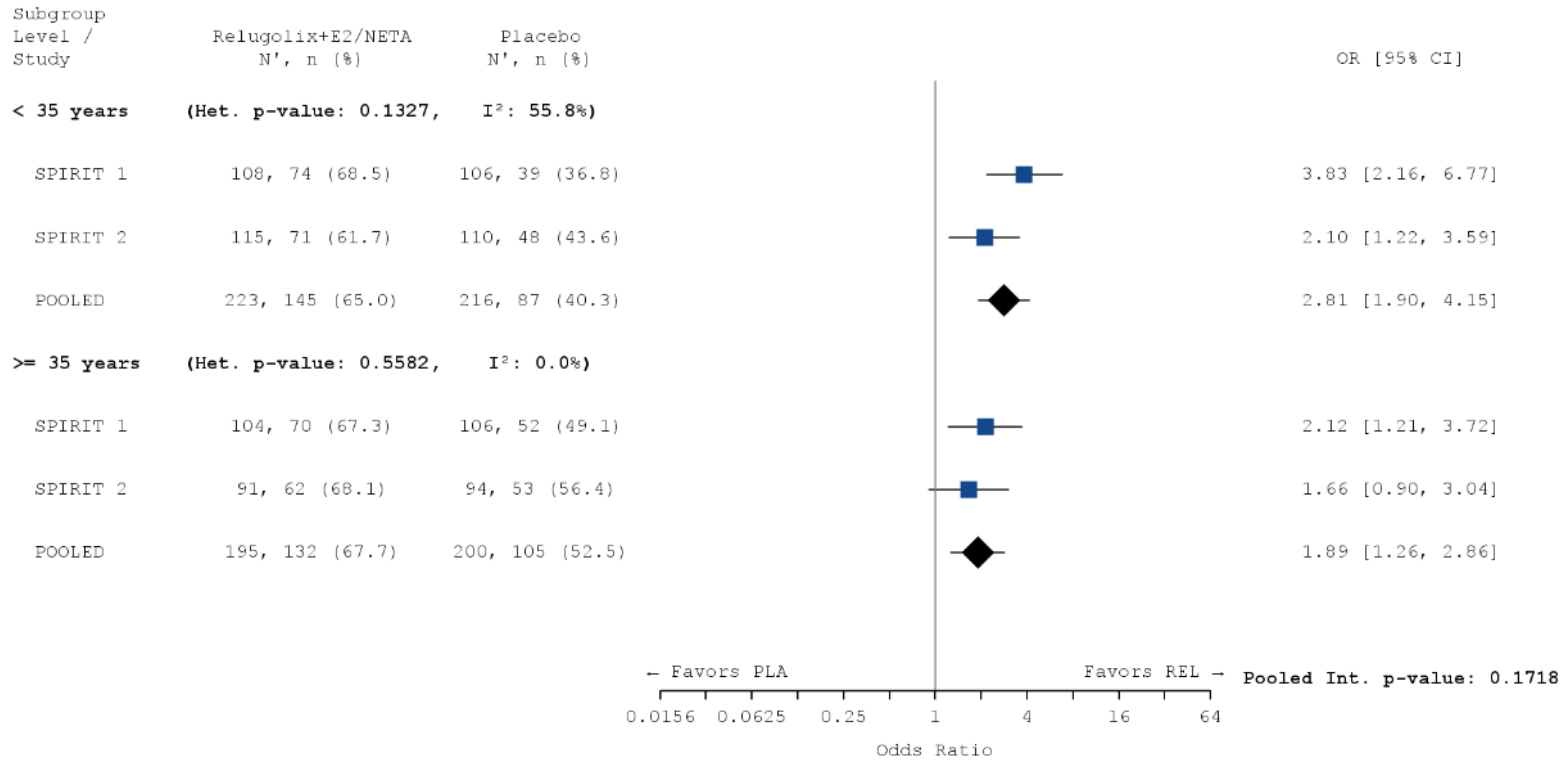
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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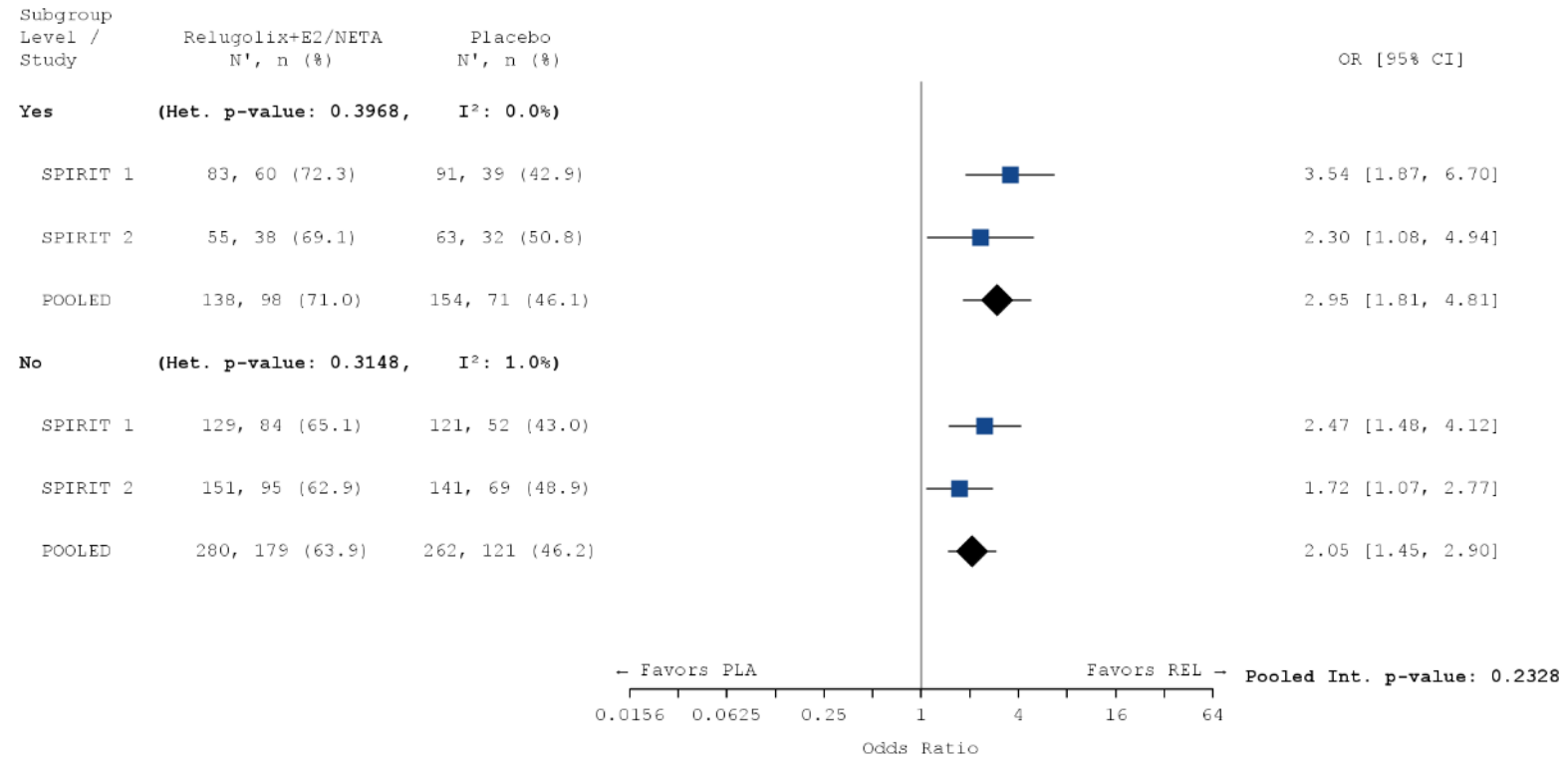
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

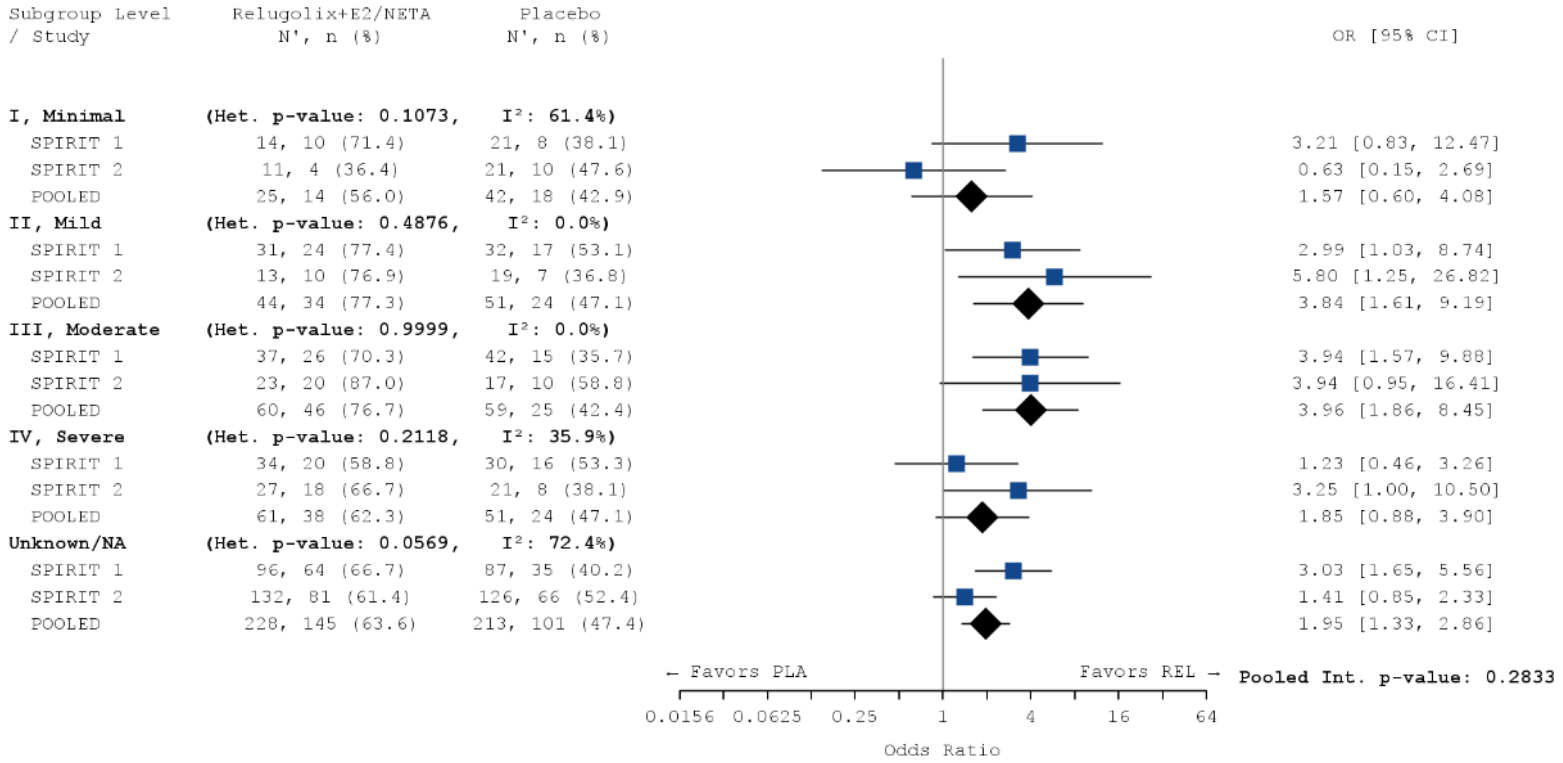
Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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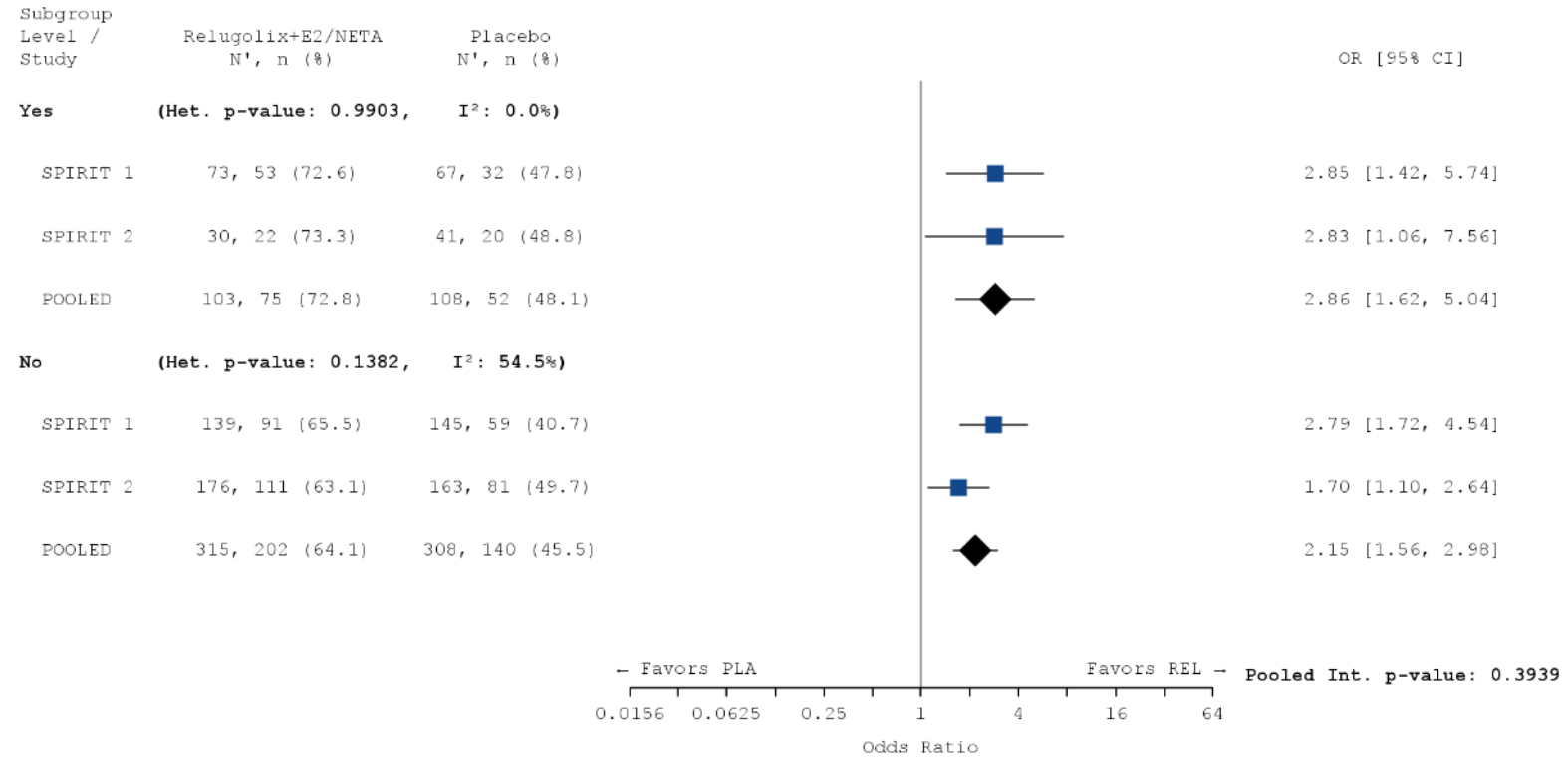
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

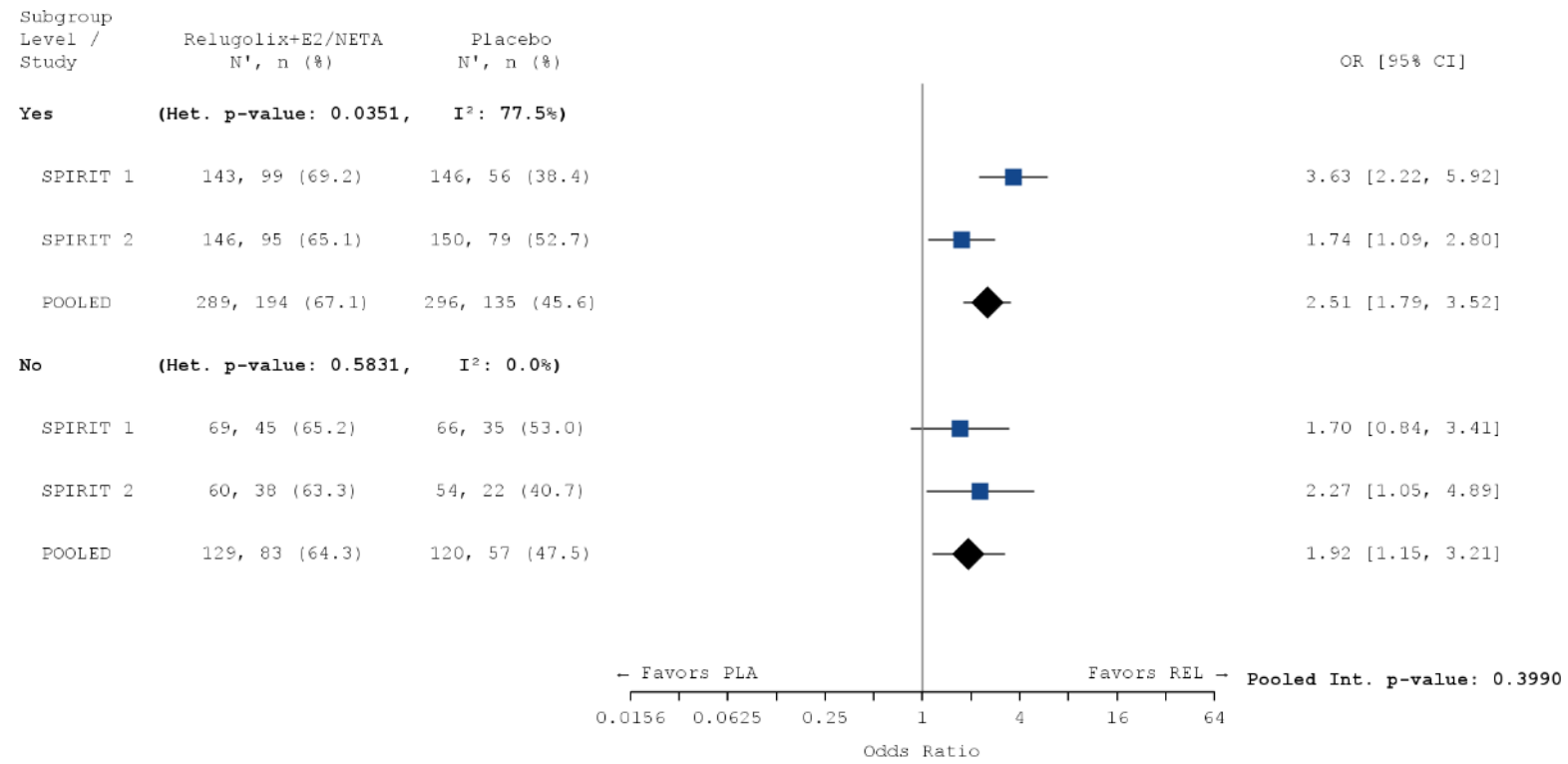
Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

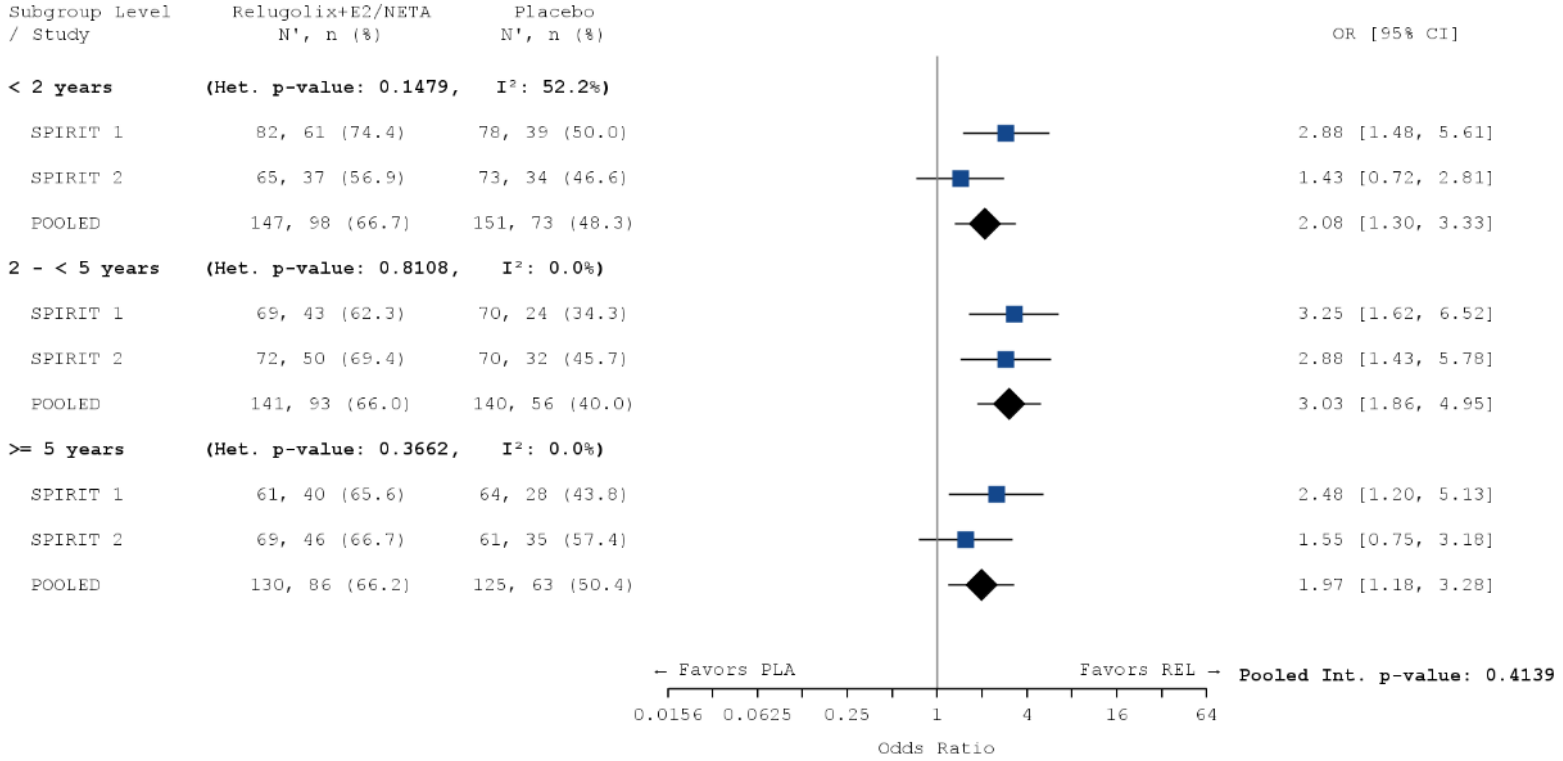
Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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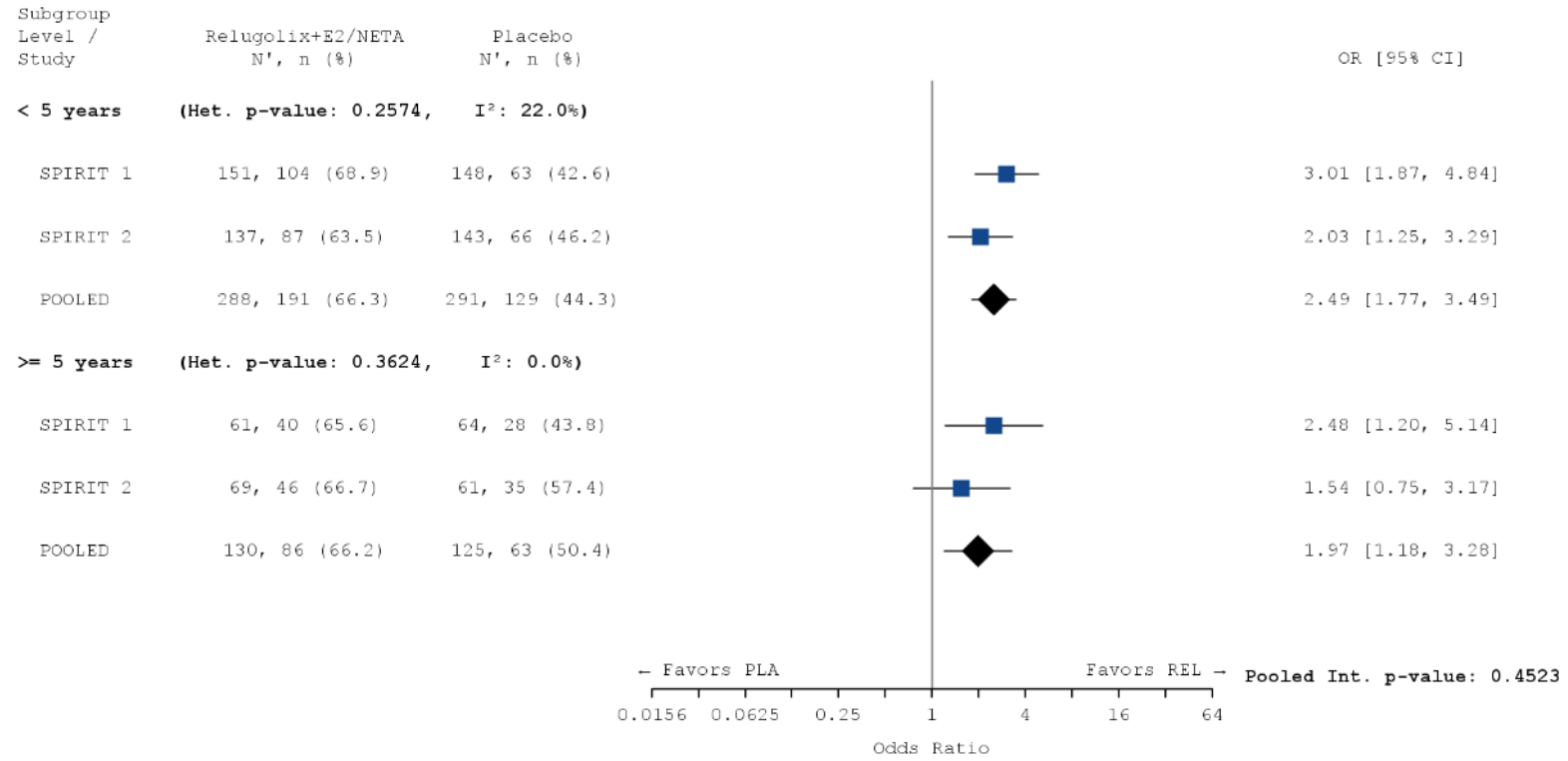
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

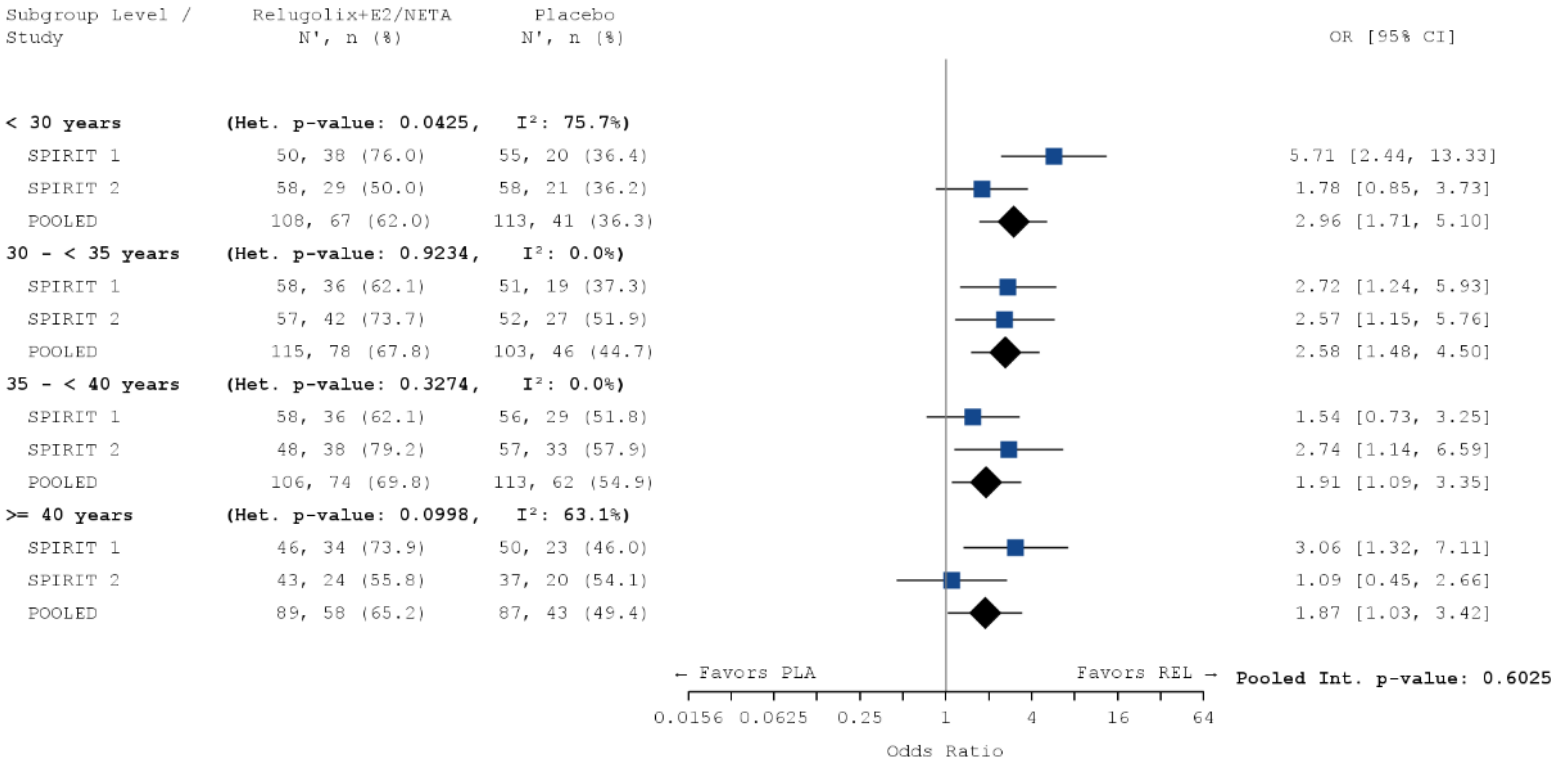
Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

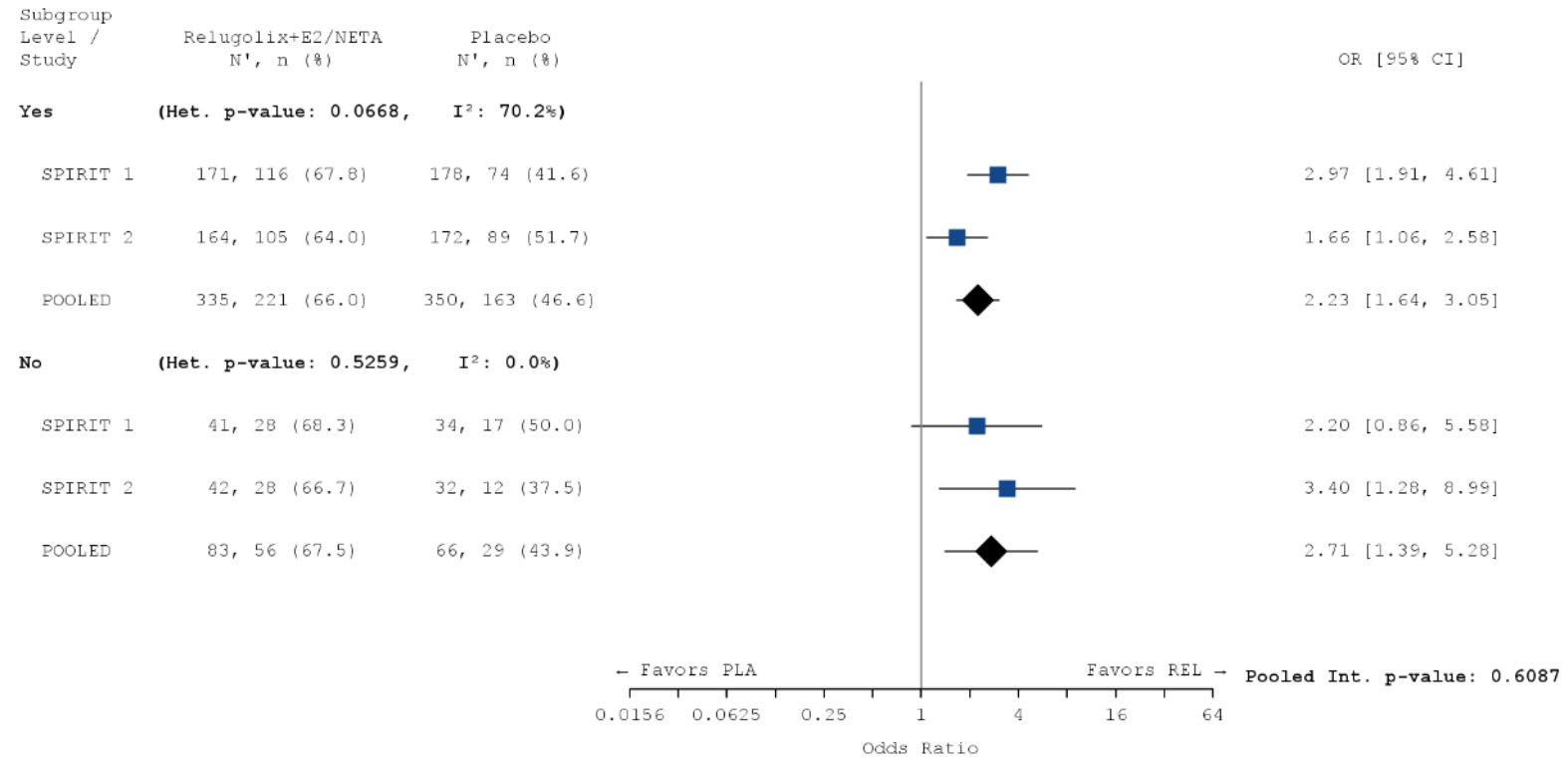
Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

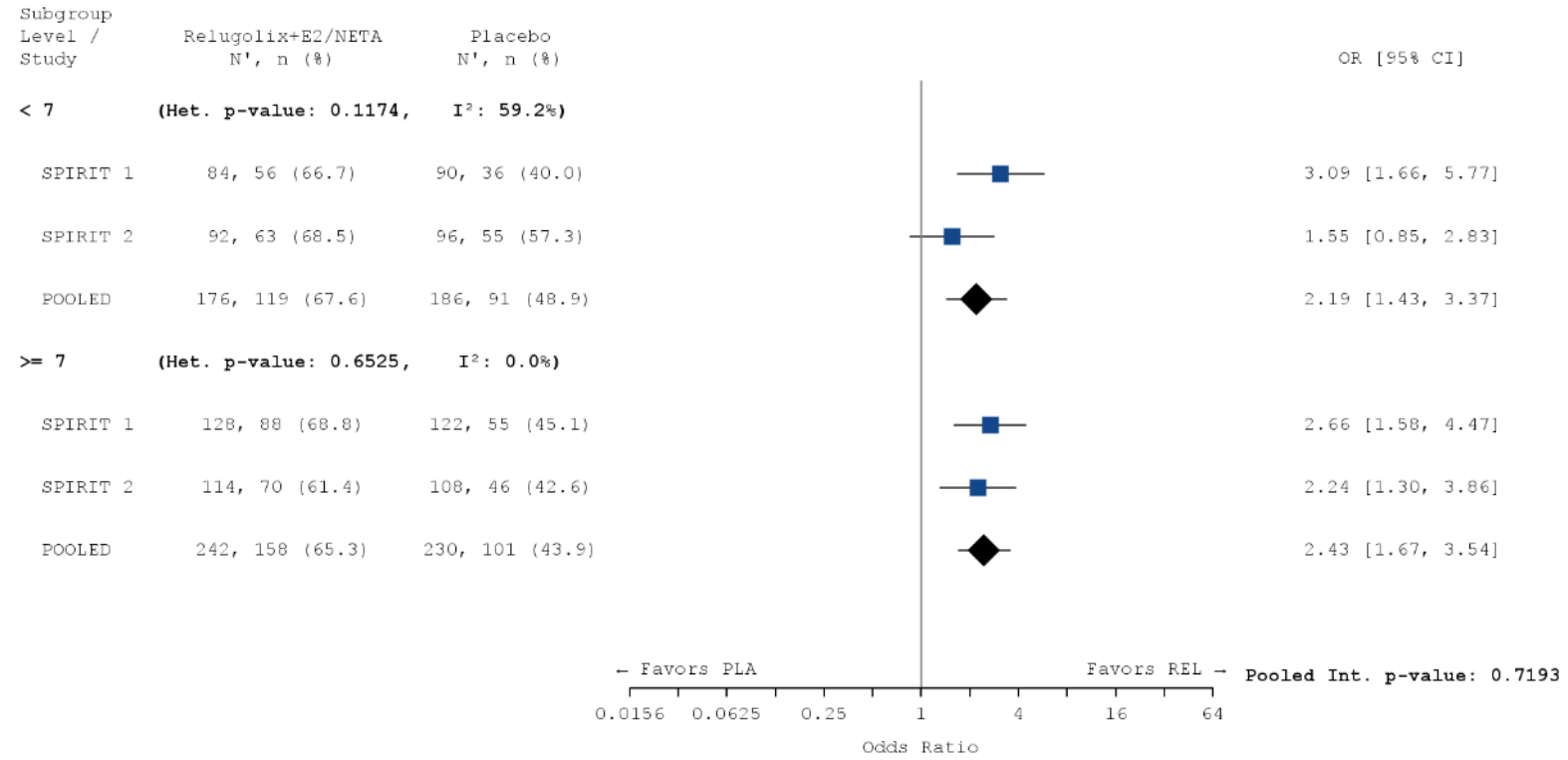
Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

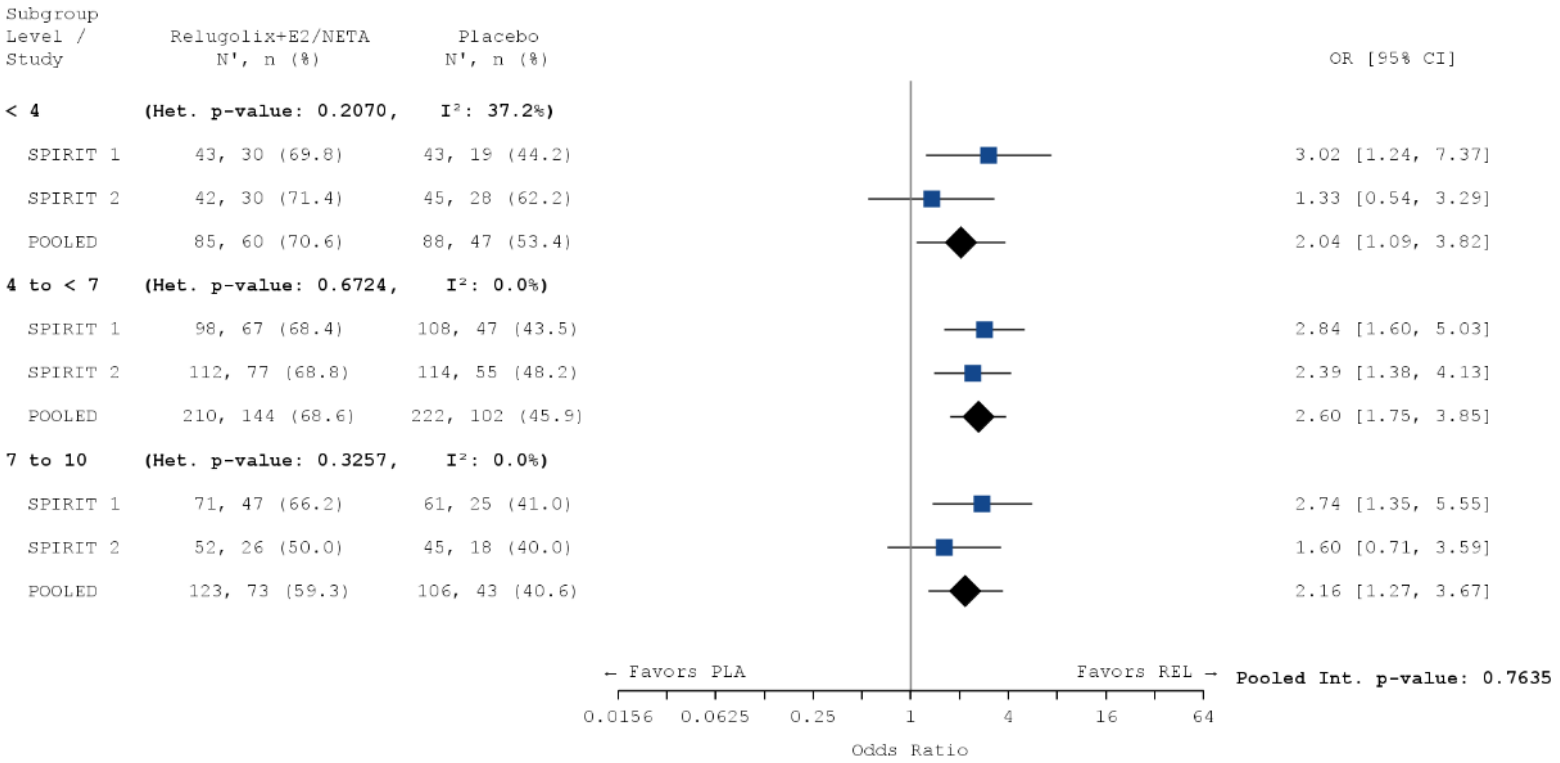
Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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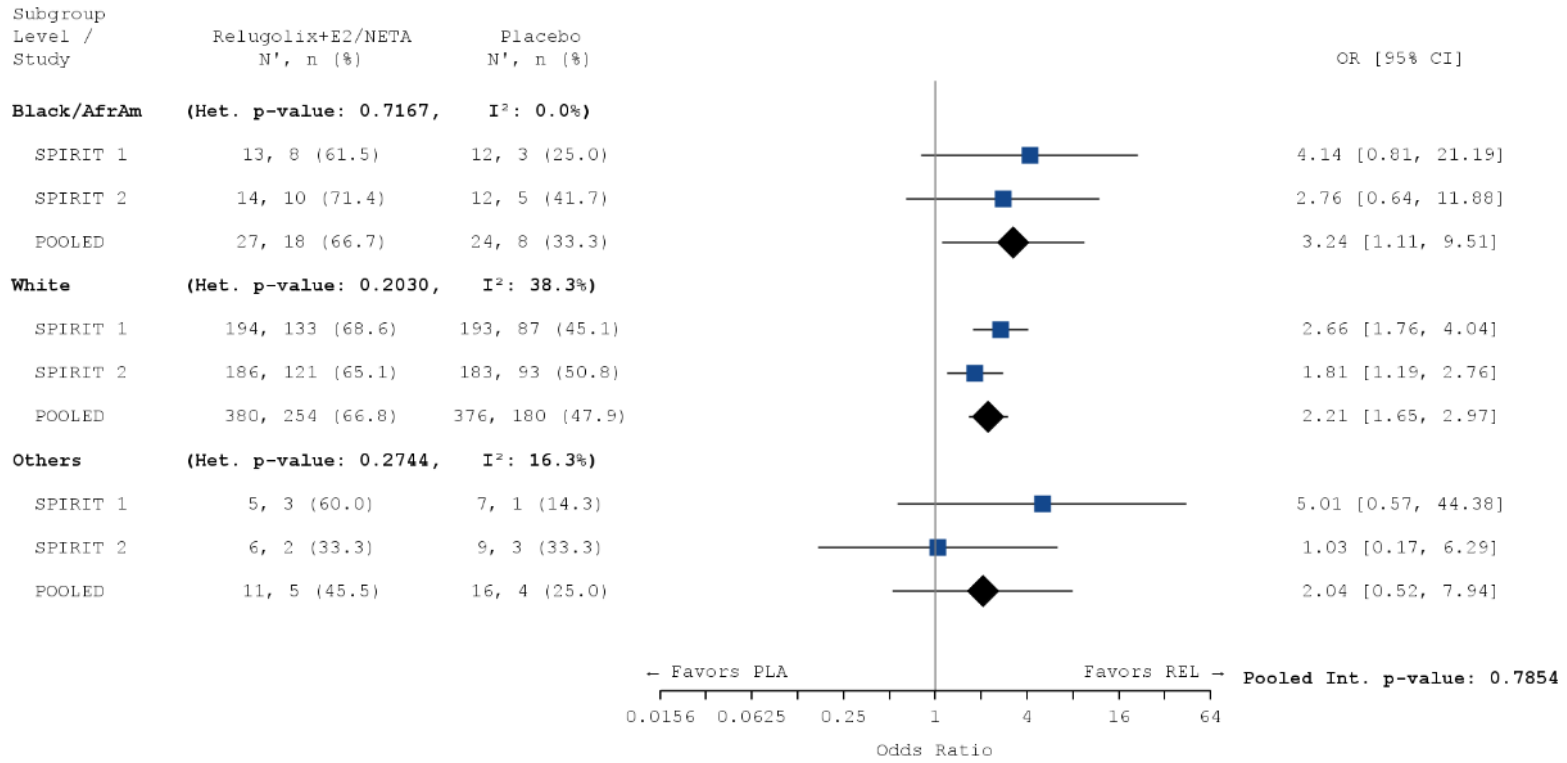
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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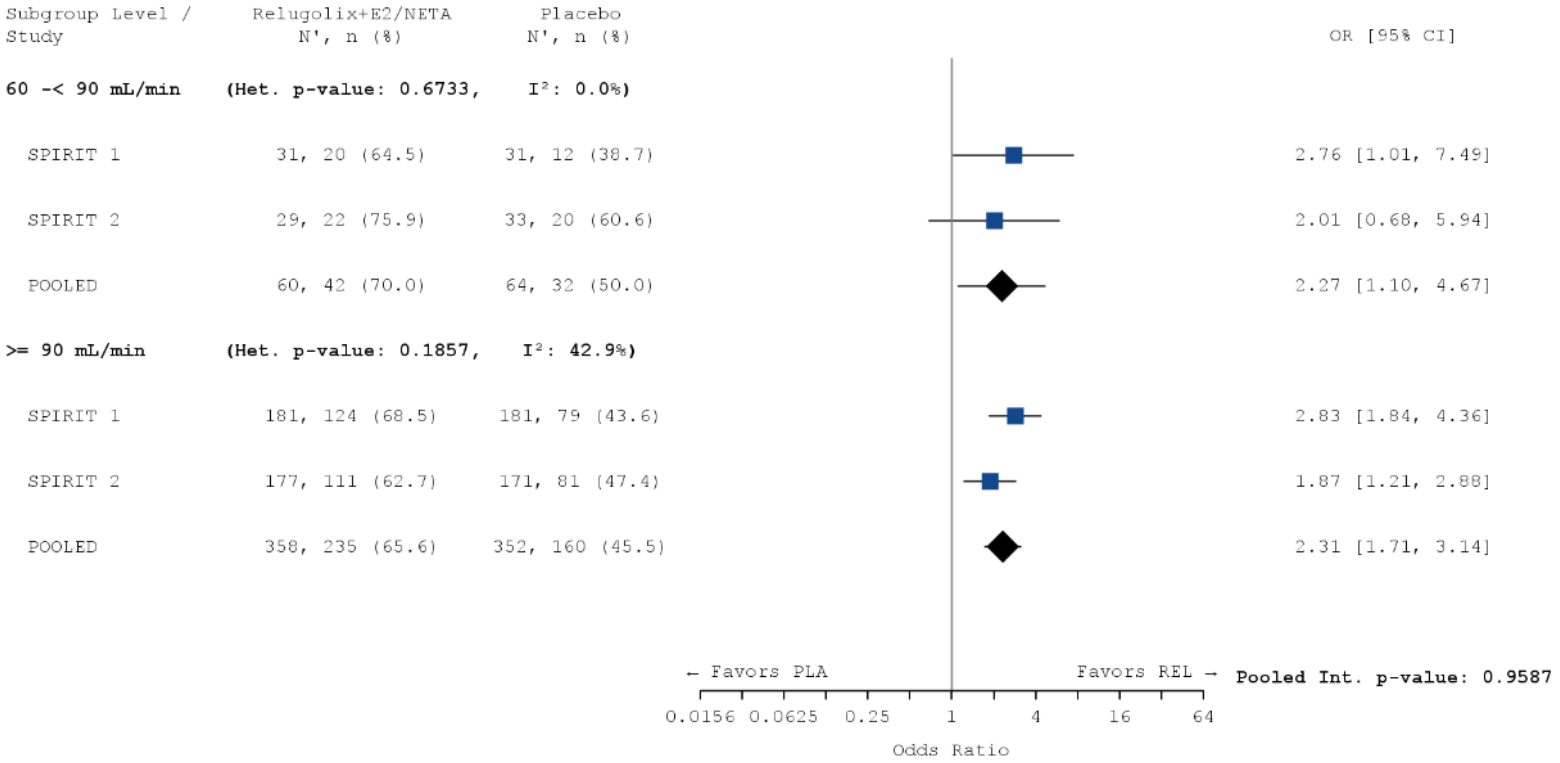
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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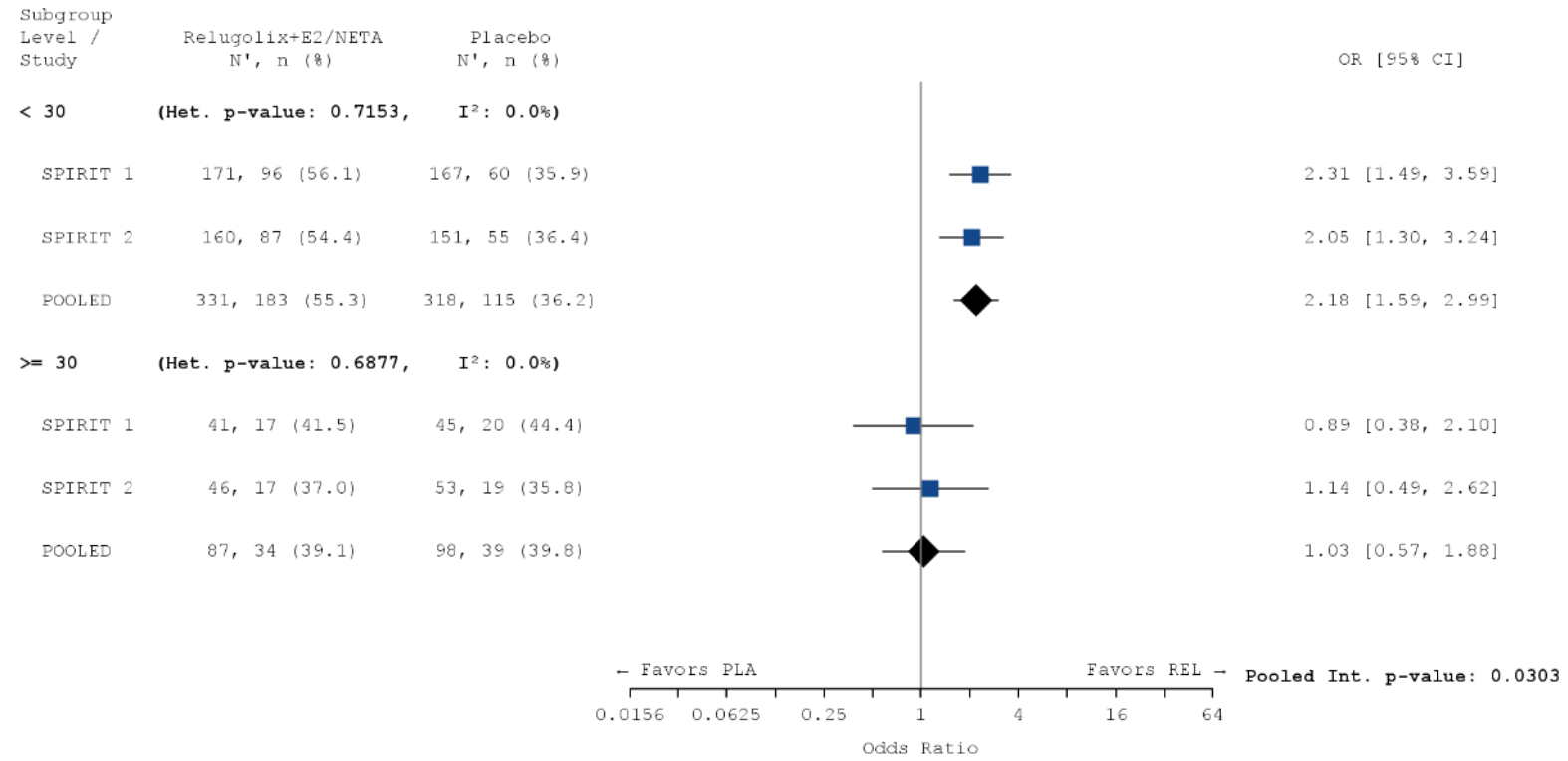
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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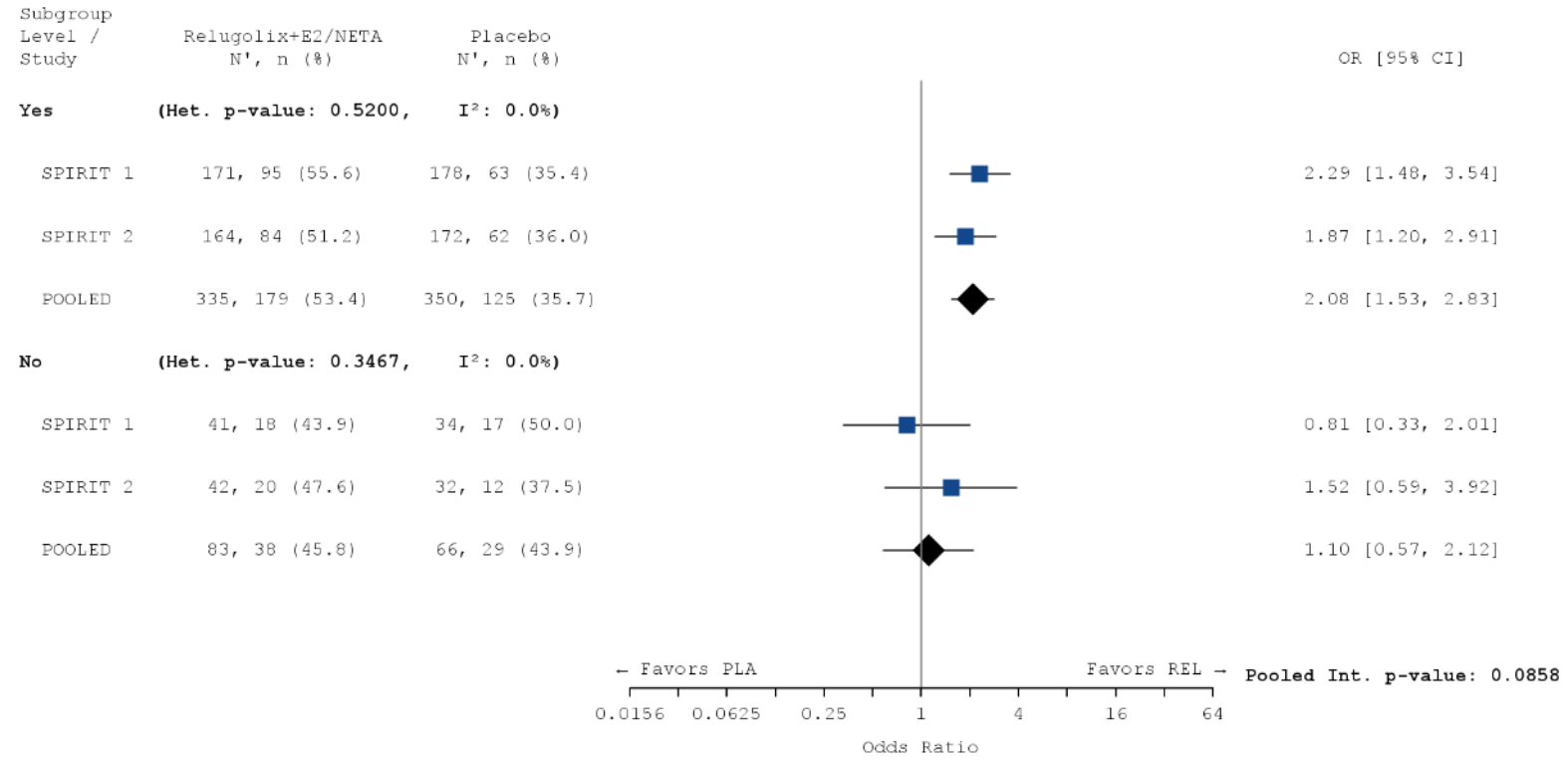
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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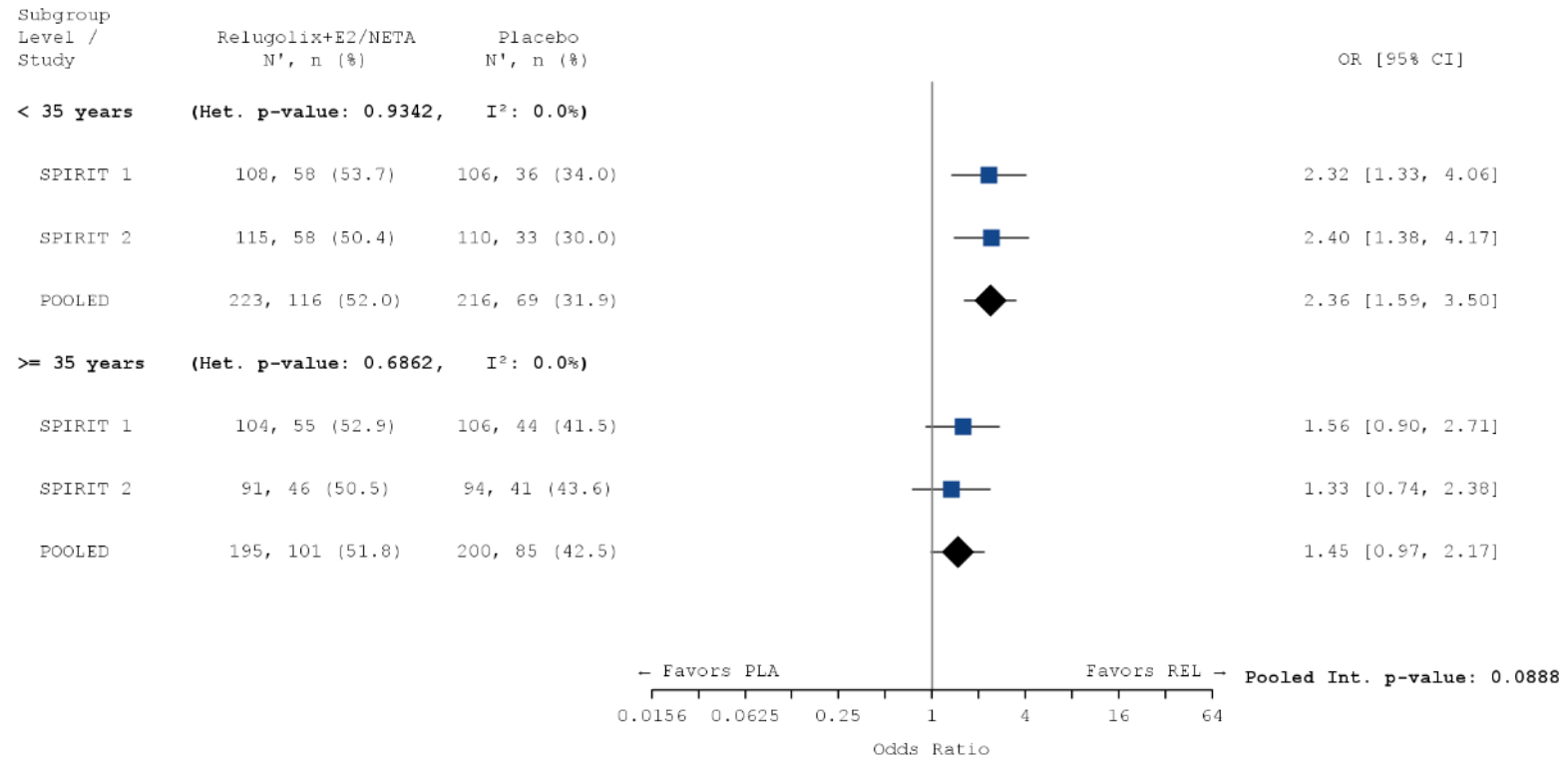
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
Age category I



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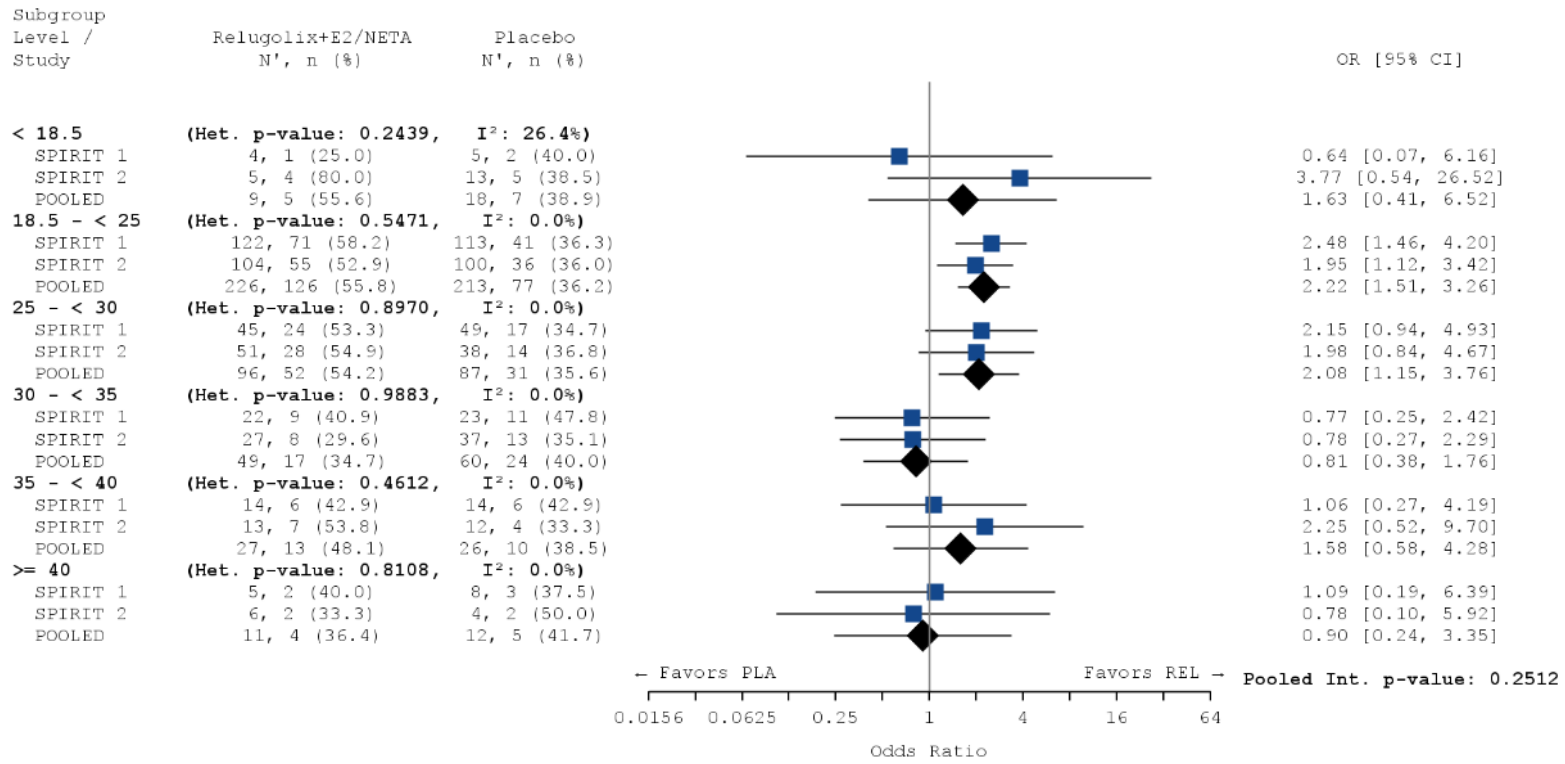
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II

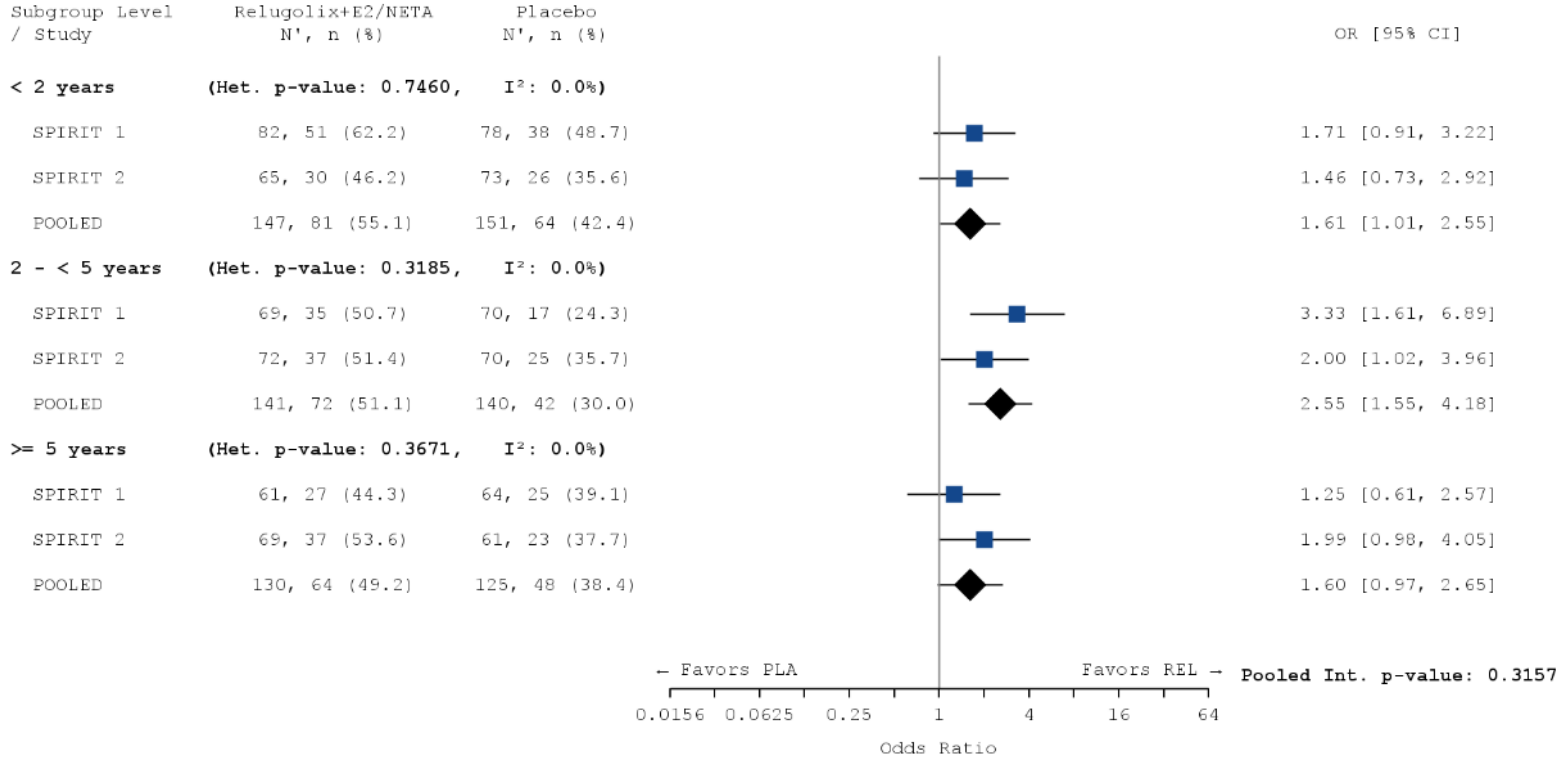

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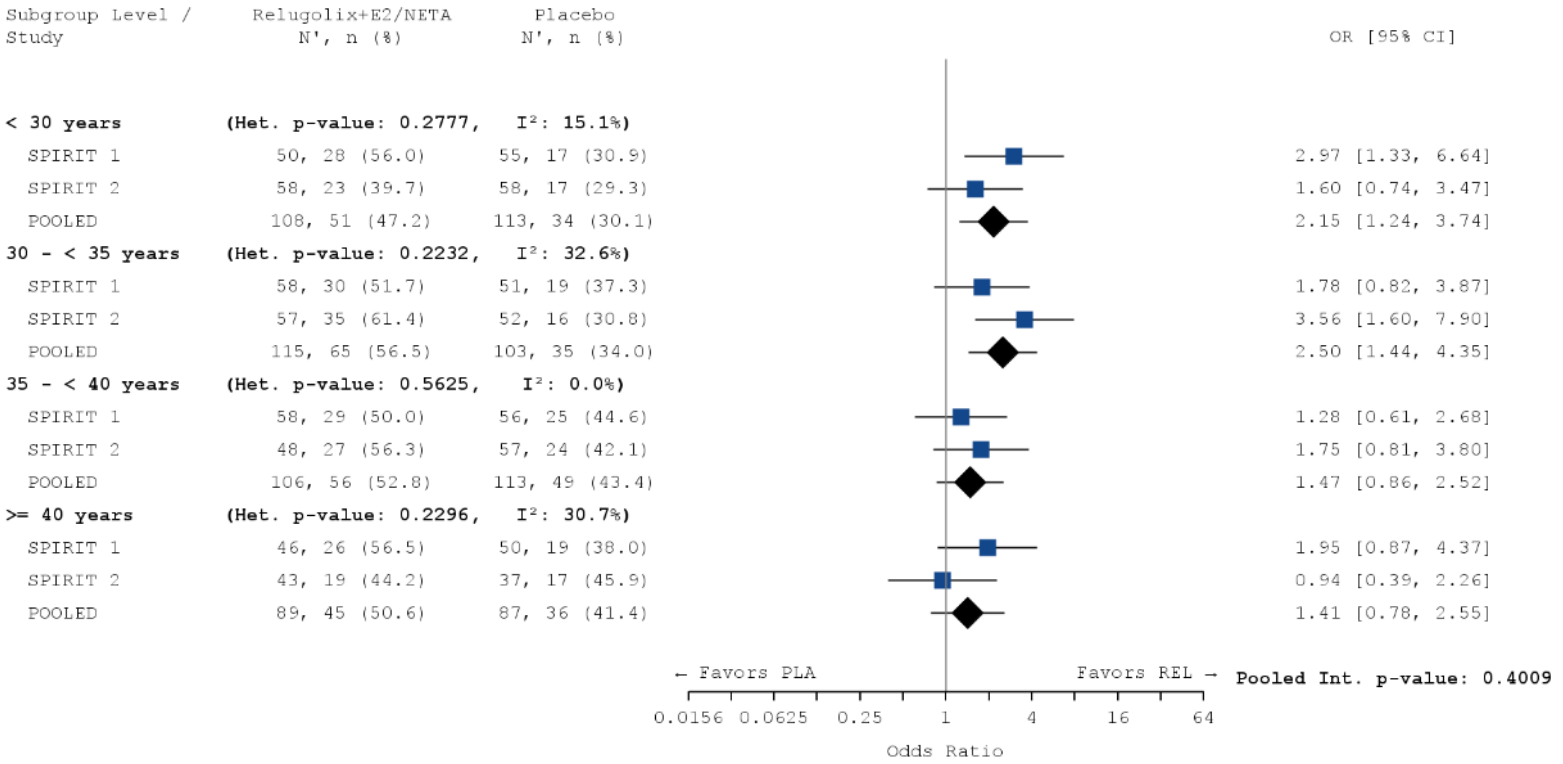
Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
Age category II



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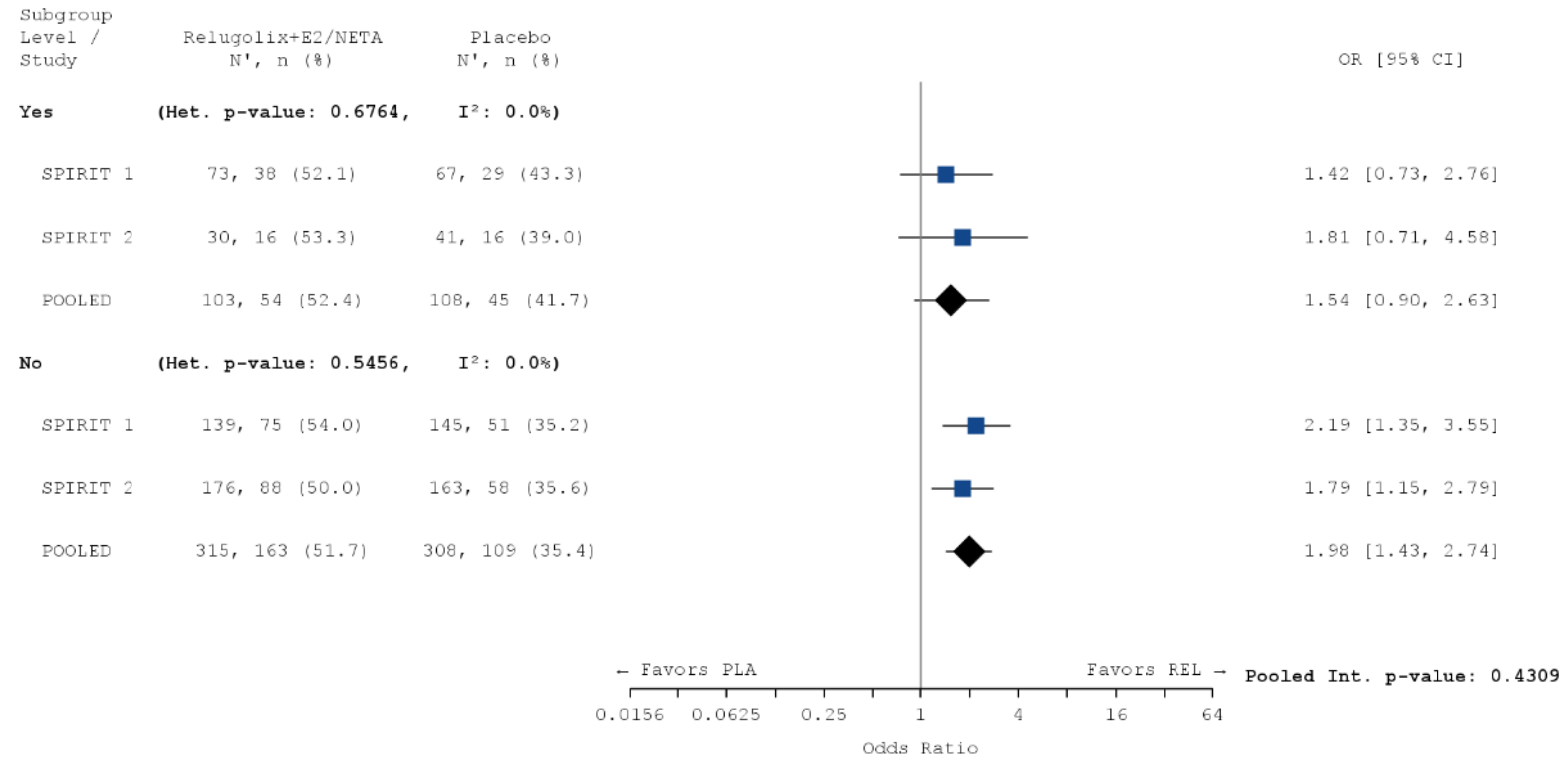
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



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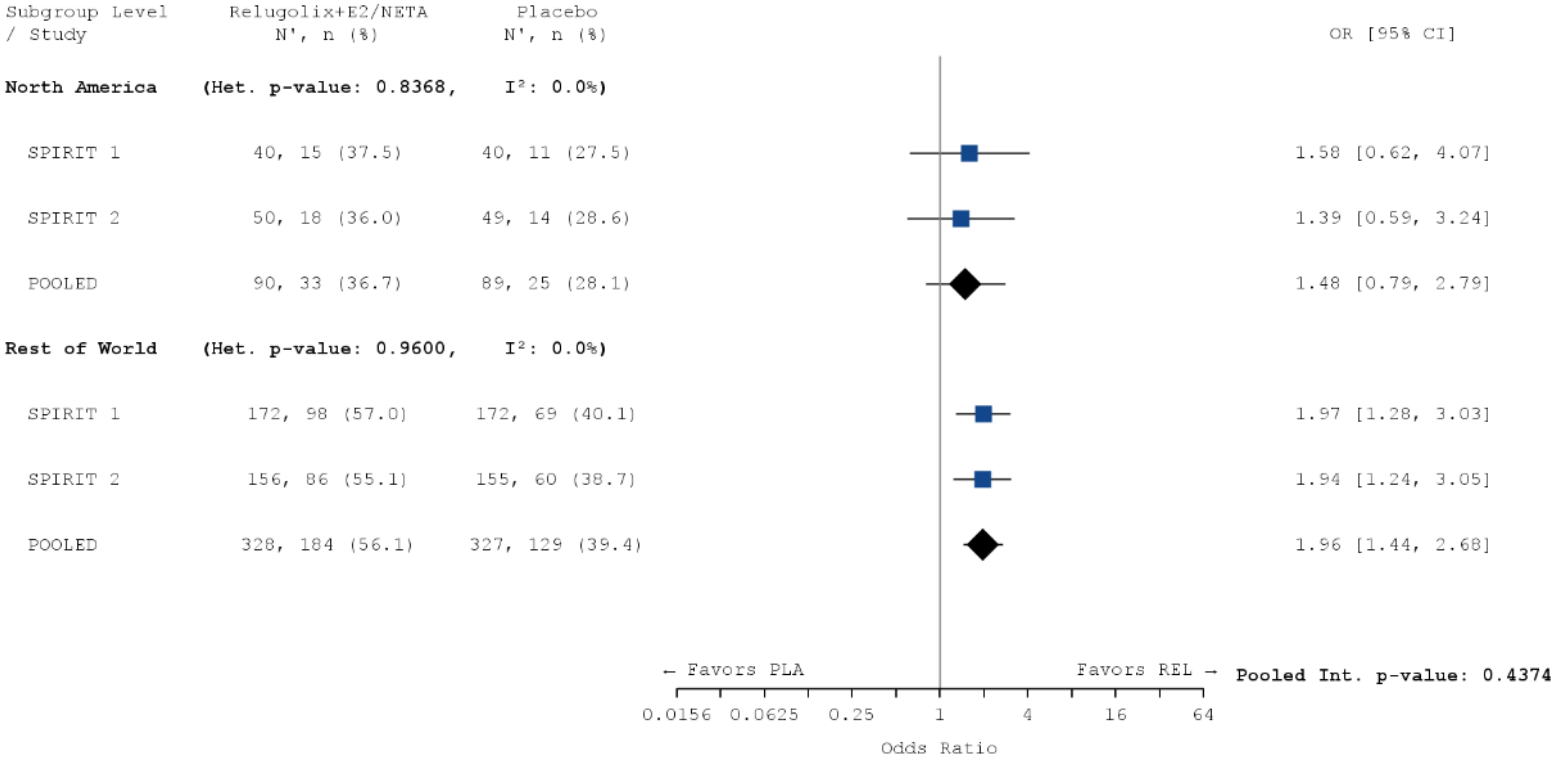
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
Geographic region I



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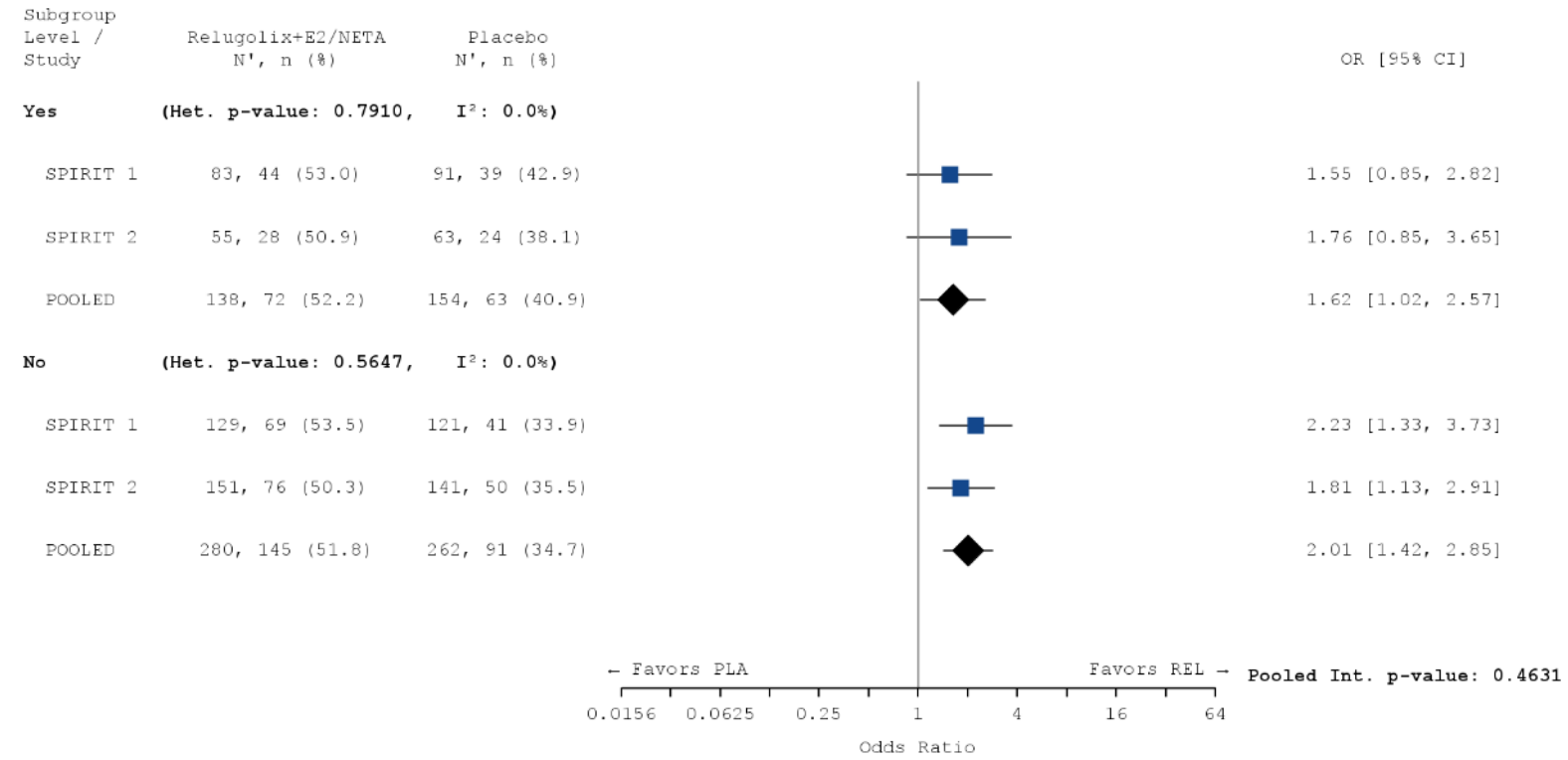
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
Prior hormonal treatment



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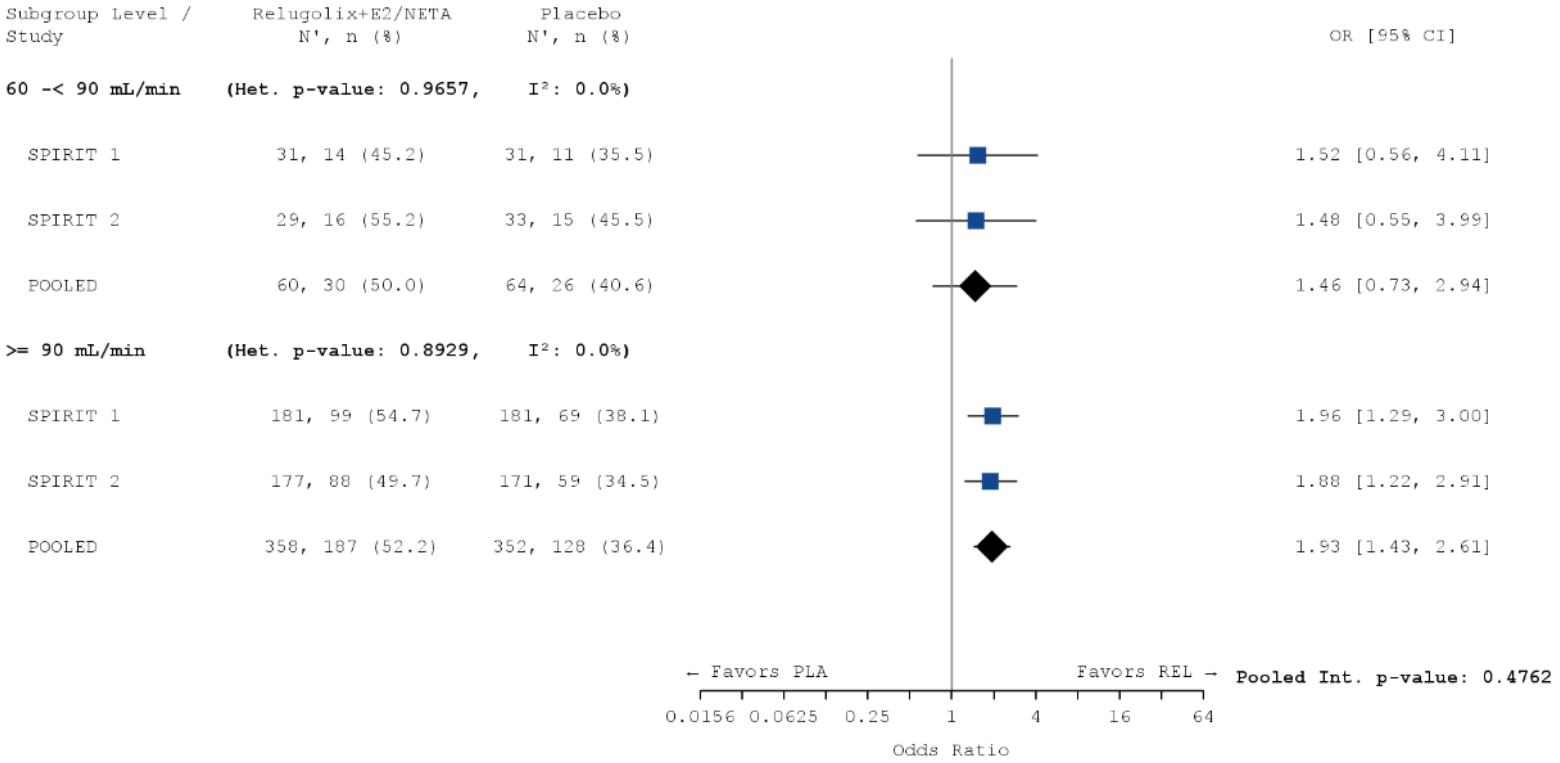
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
Renal function



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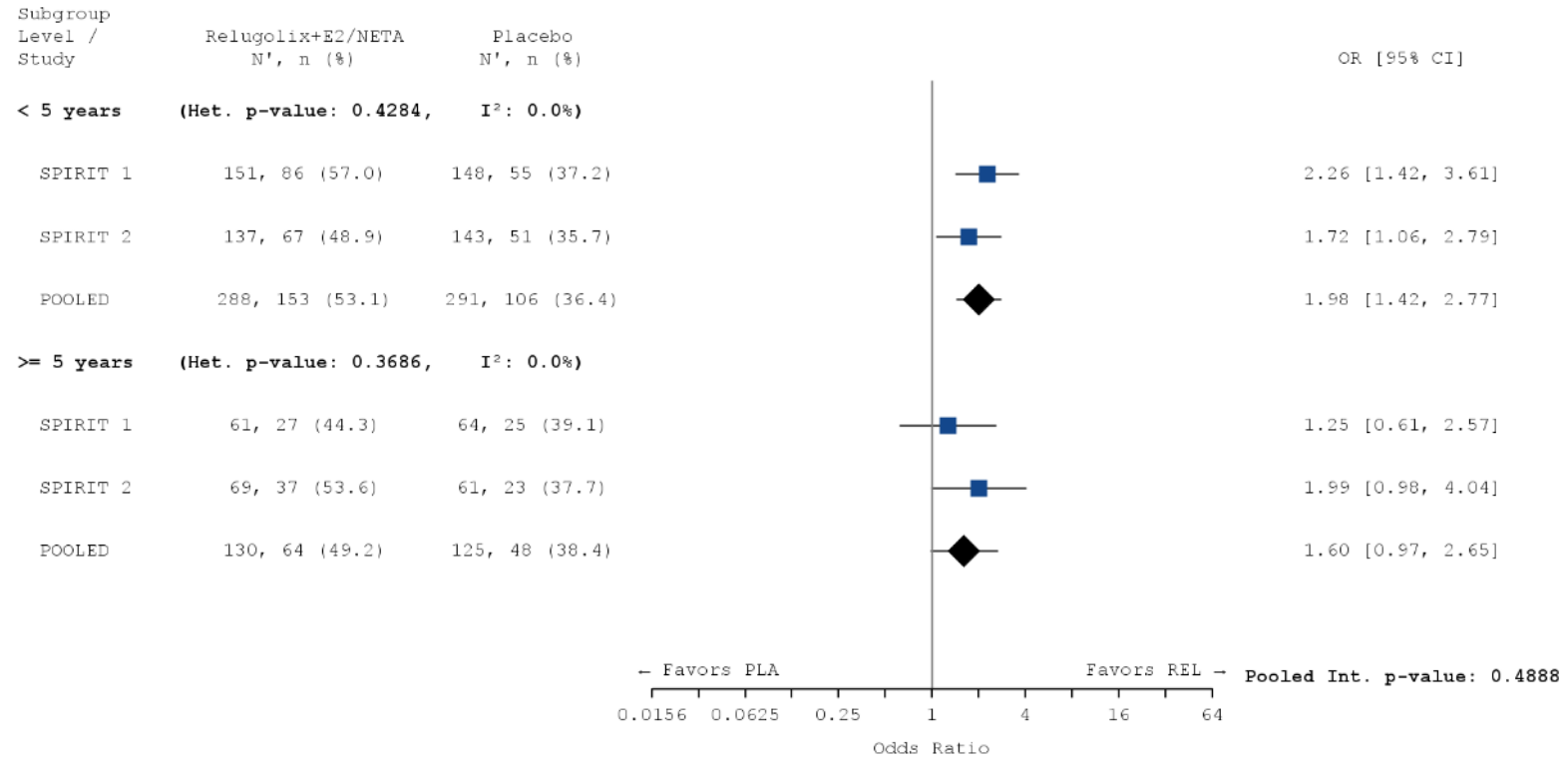
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



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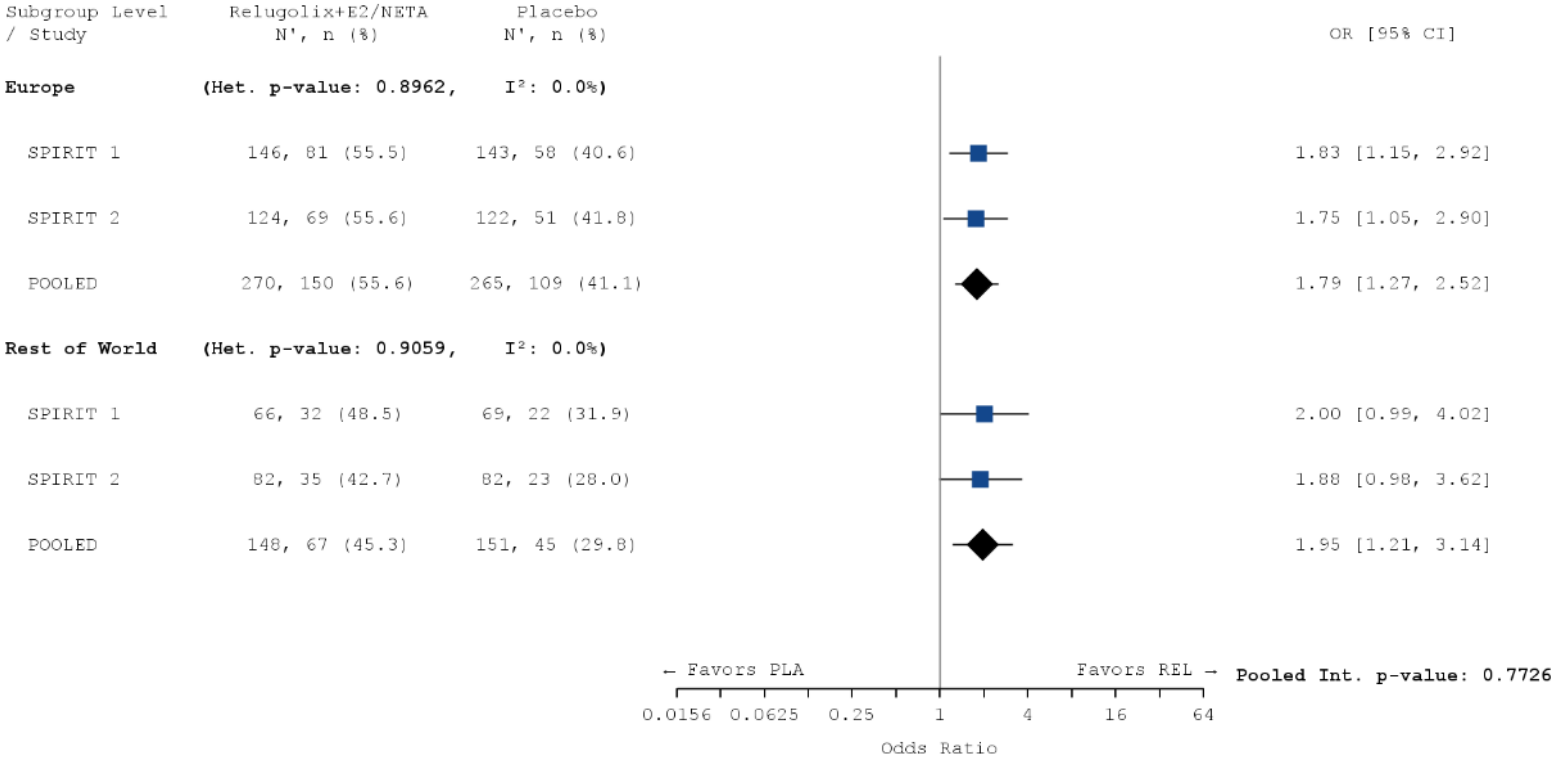
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
Geographic region II



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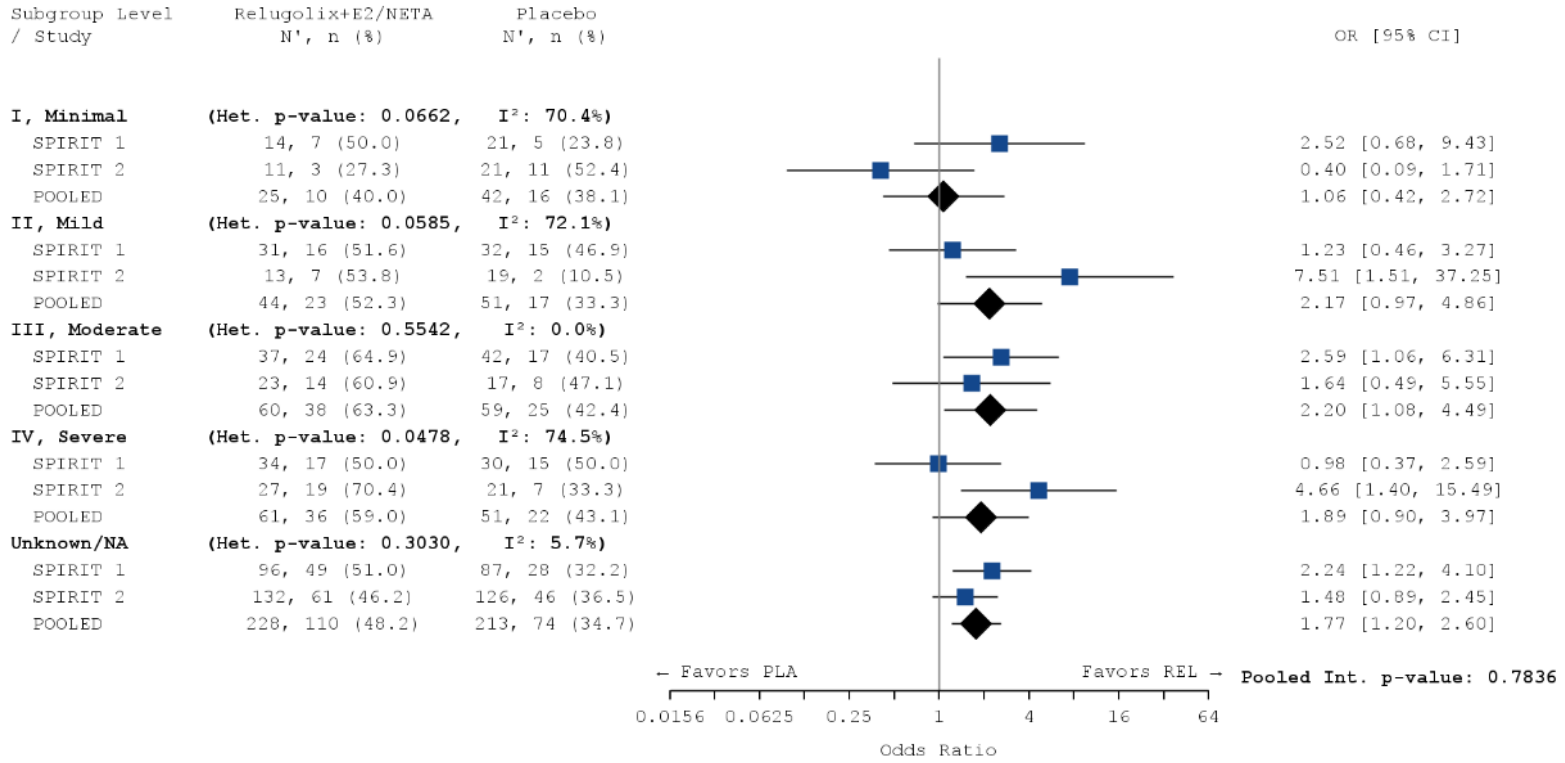
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
AFSE stage



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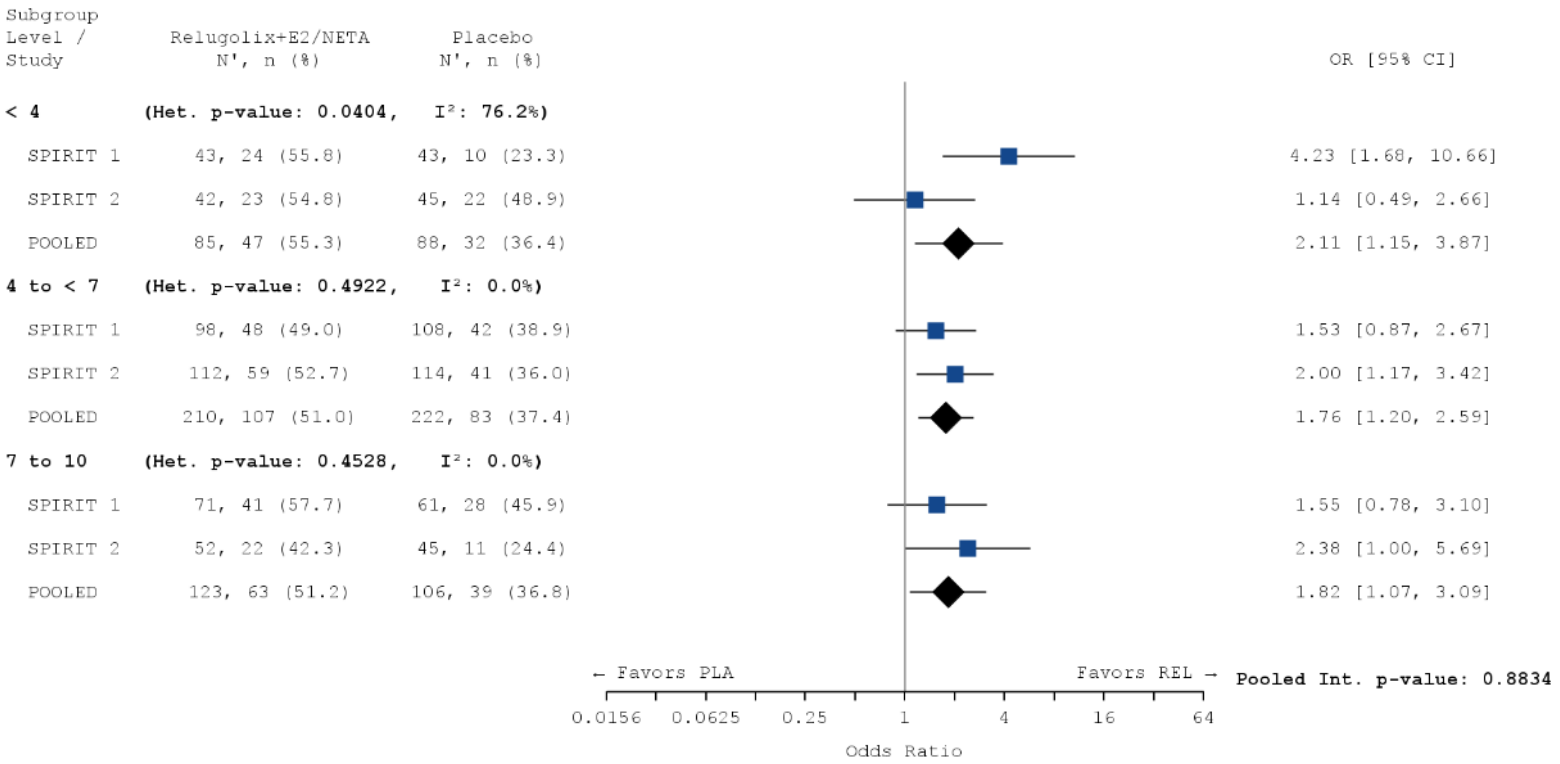
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
NMPP NRS score at baseline



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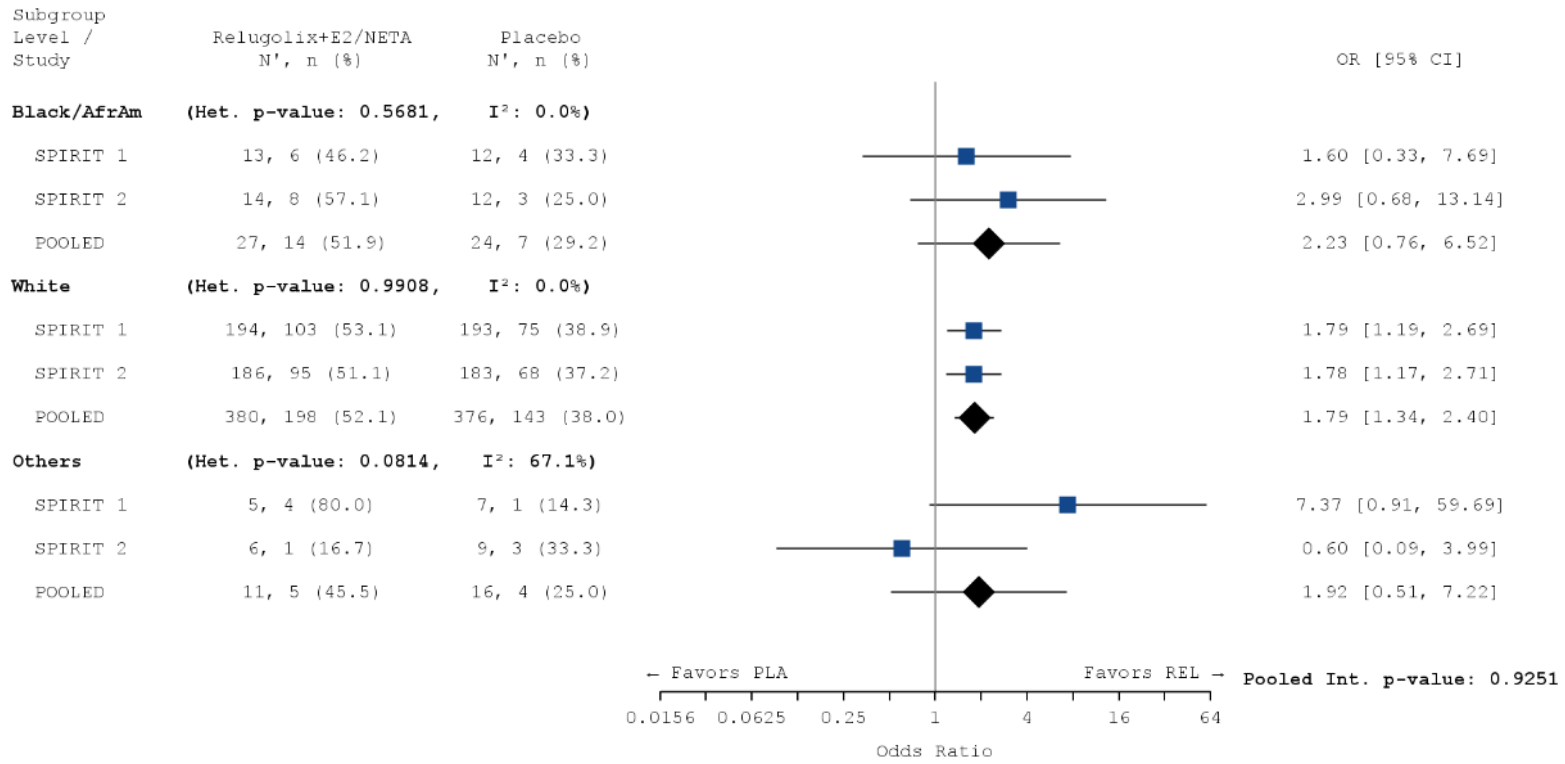
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
Race



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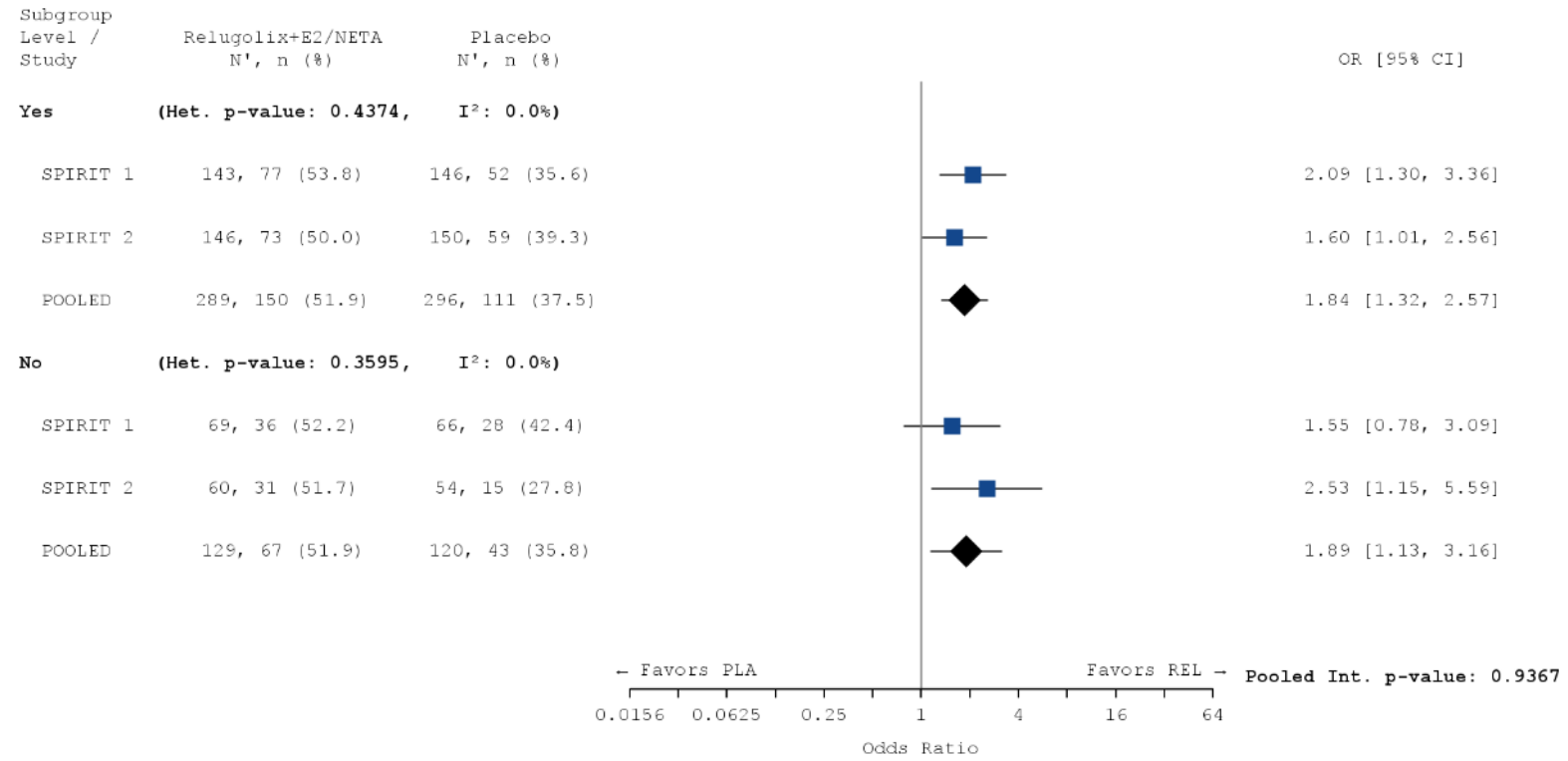
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
Prior treatment for endometriosis



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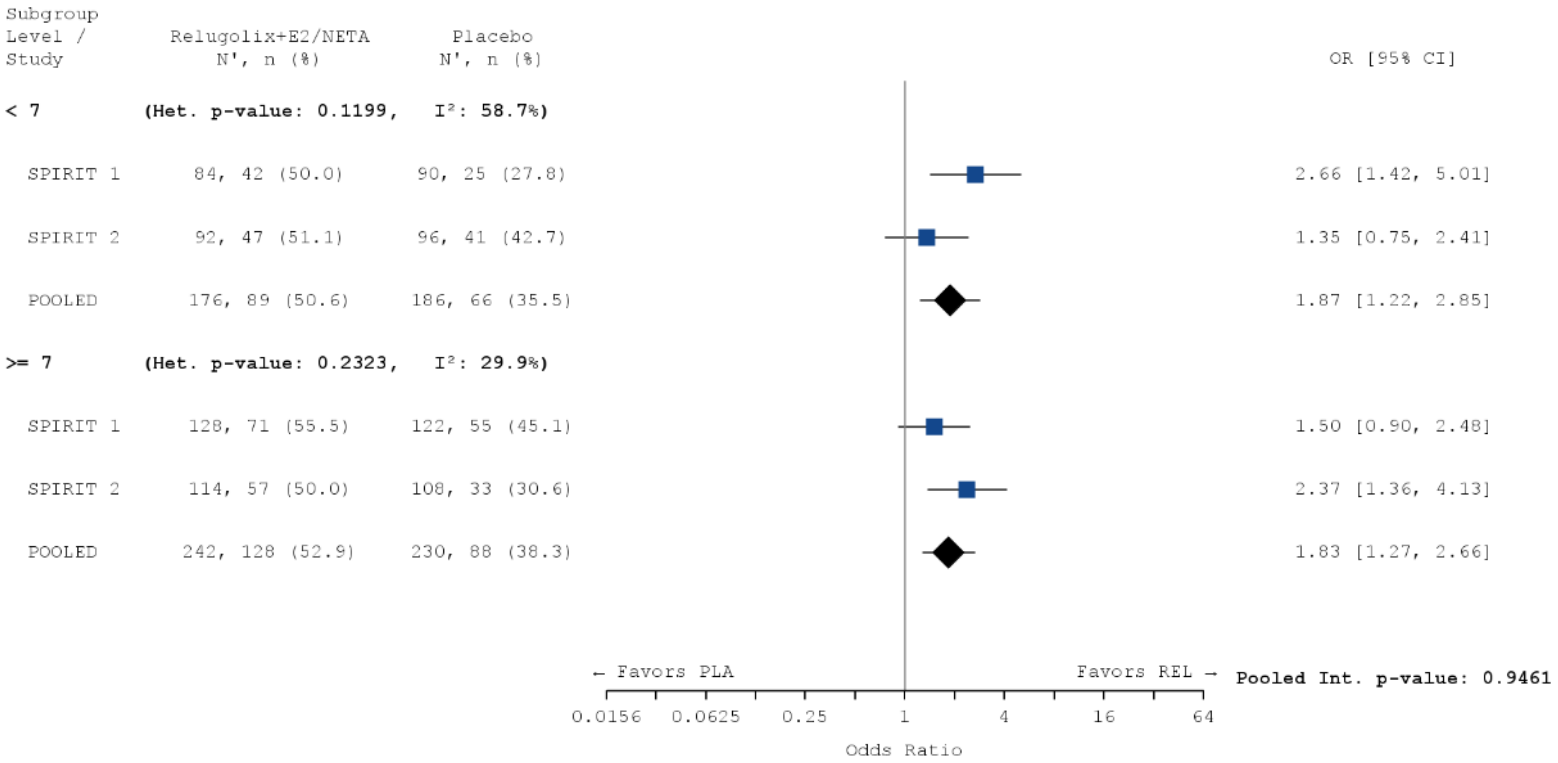
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



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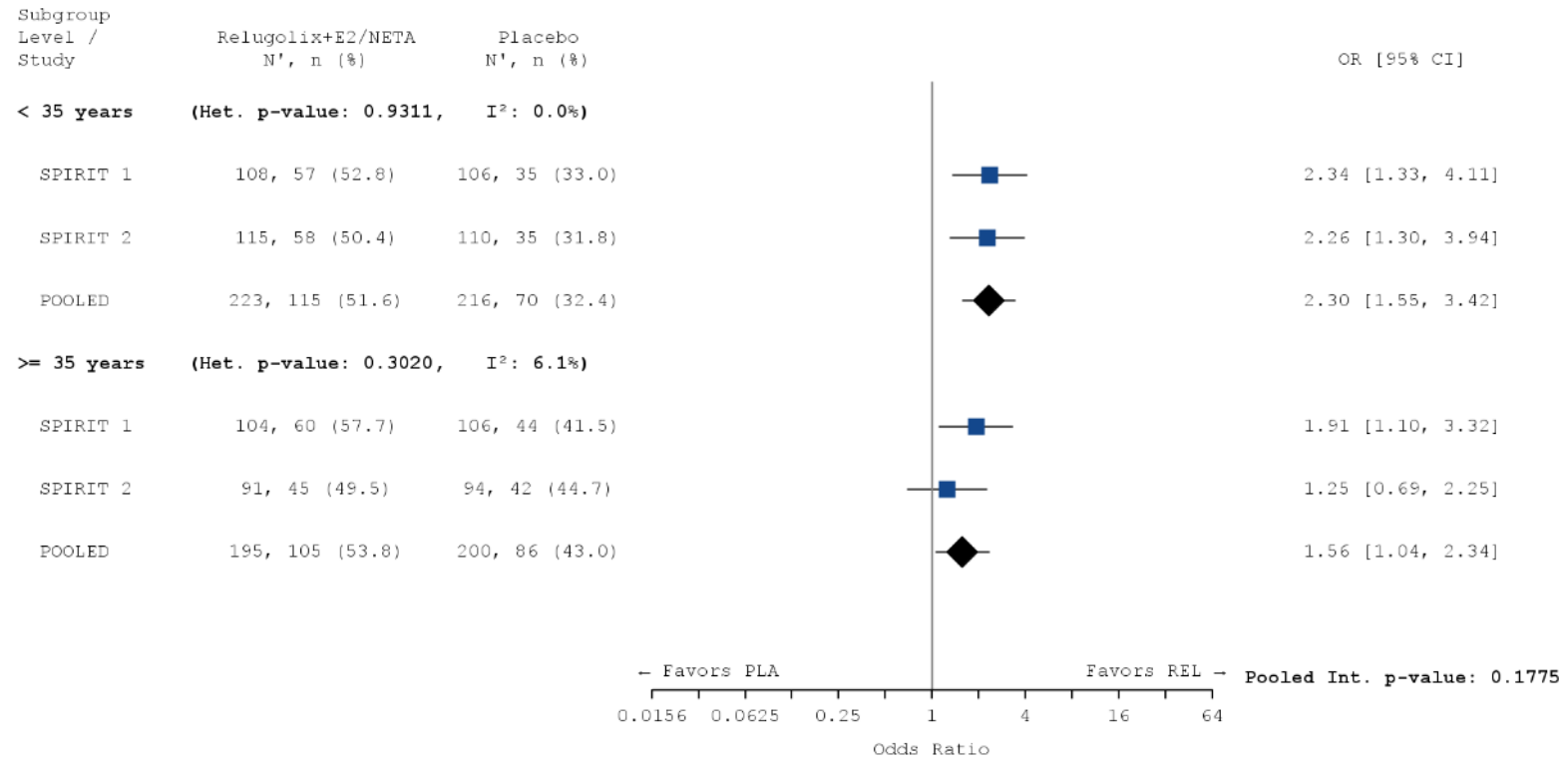
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
Age category I



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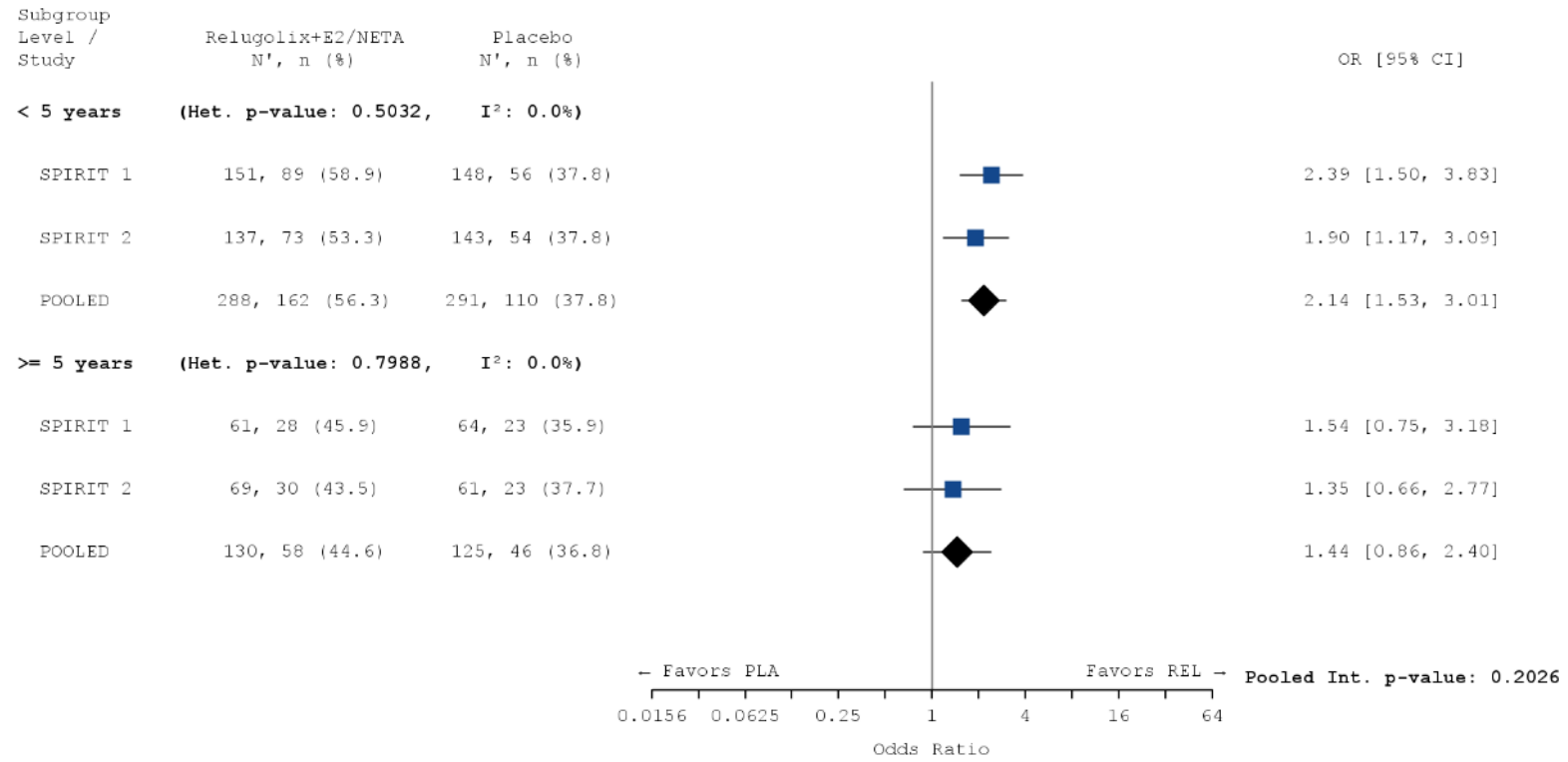
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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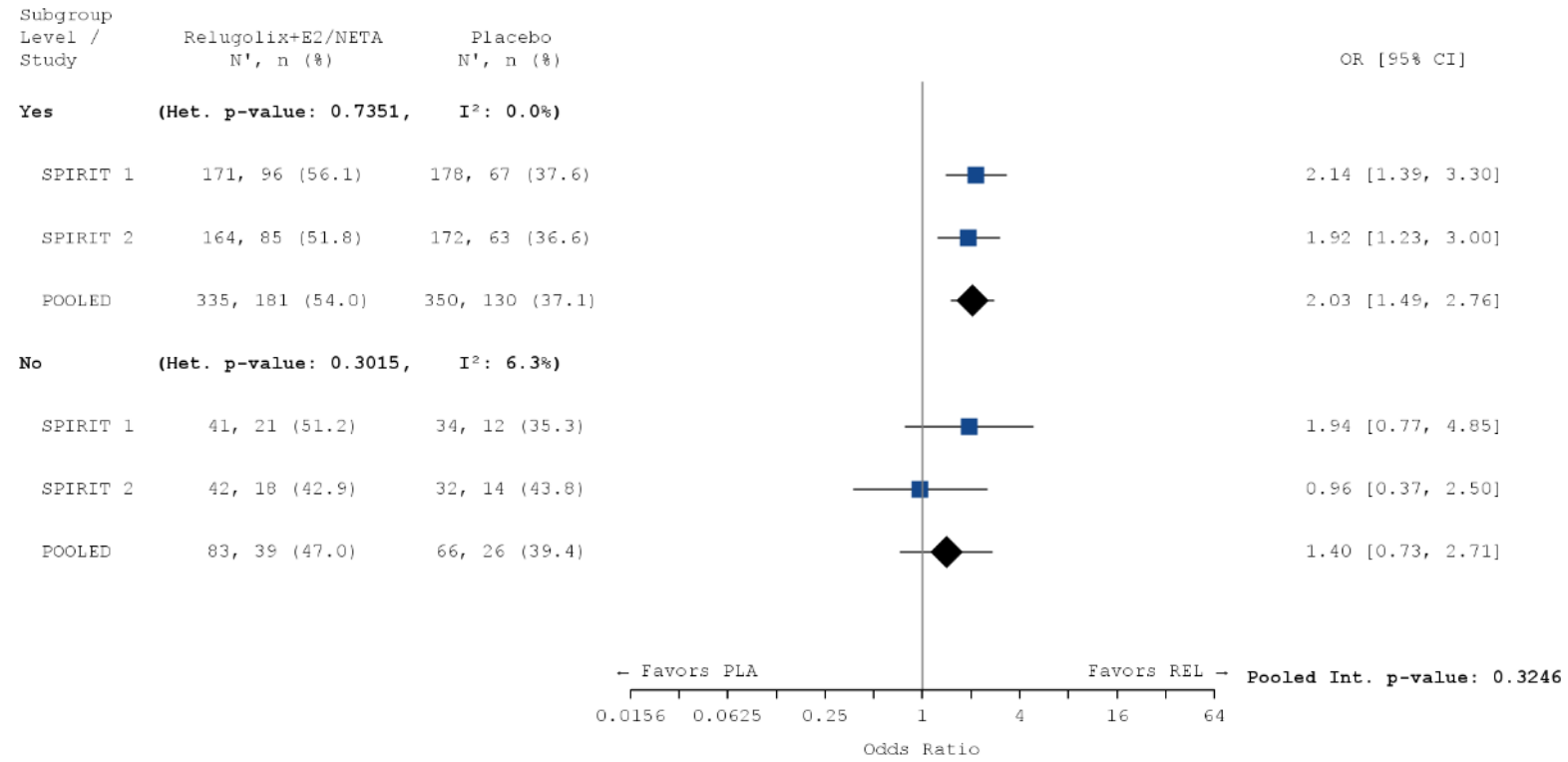
Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
Prior surgery for endometriosis



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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
Age category II

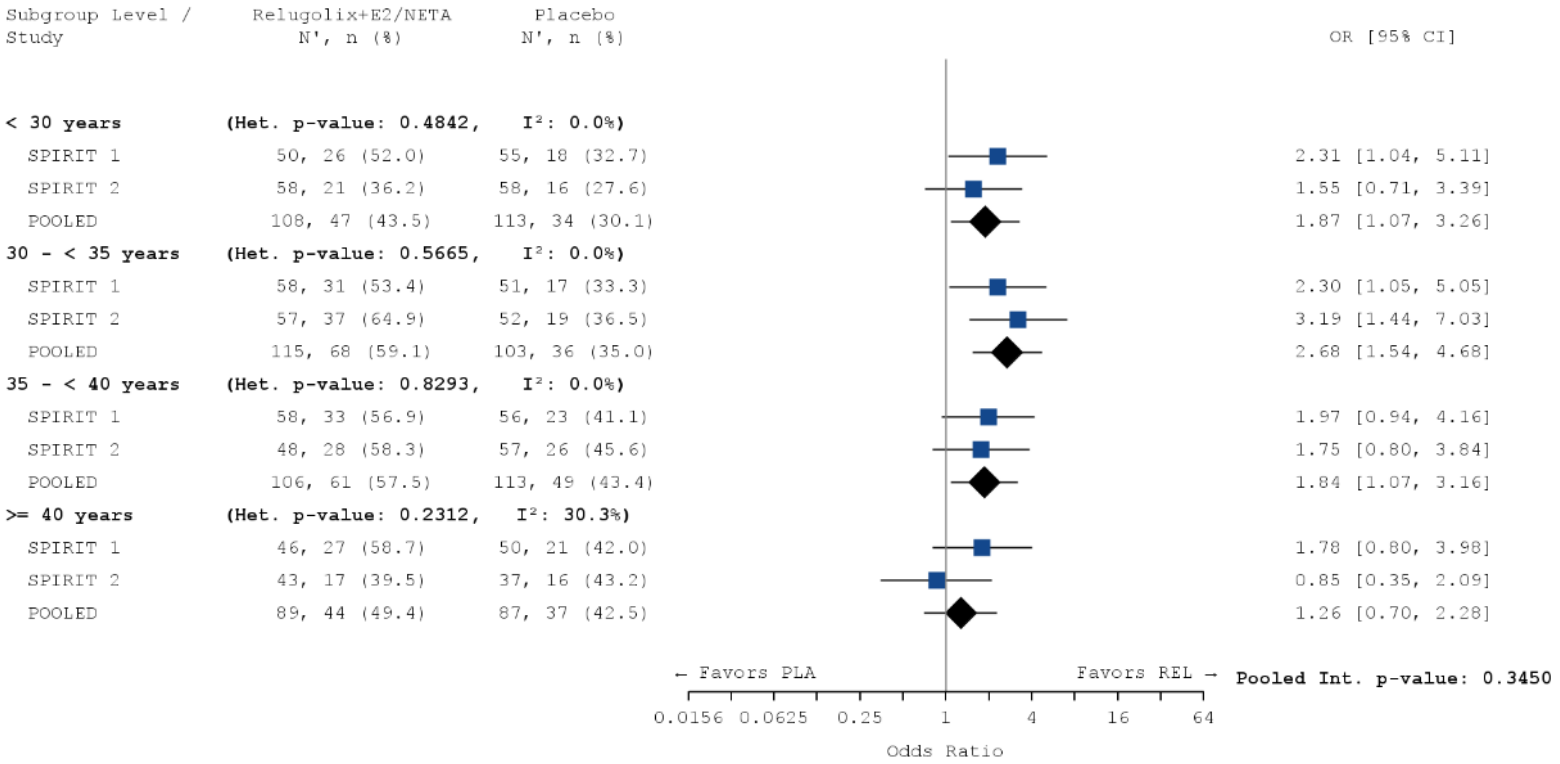

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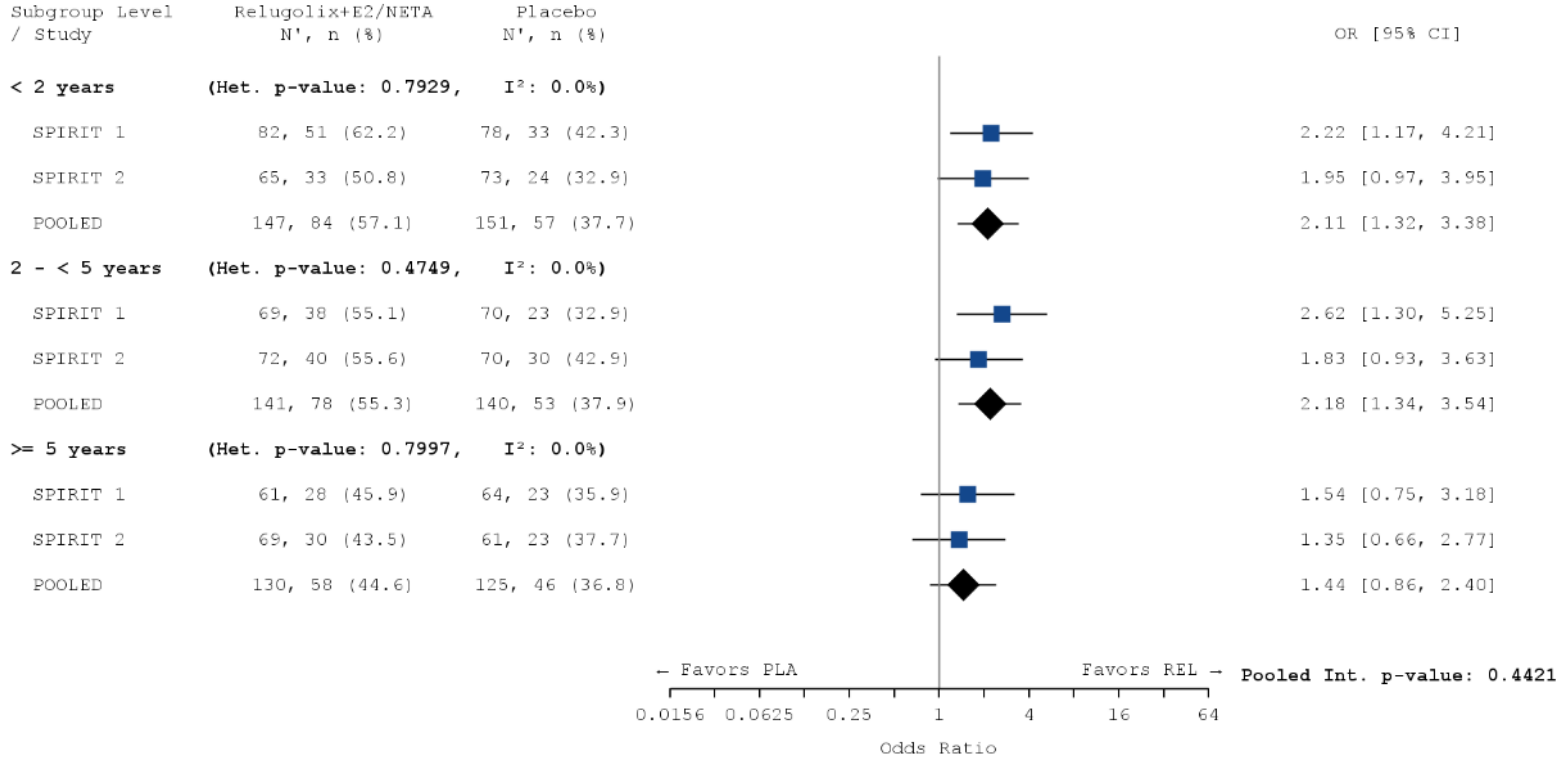
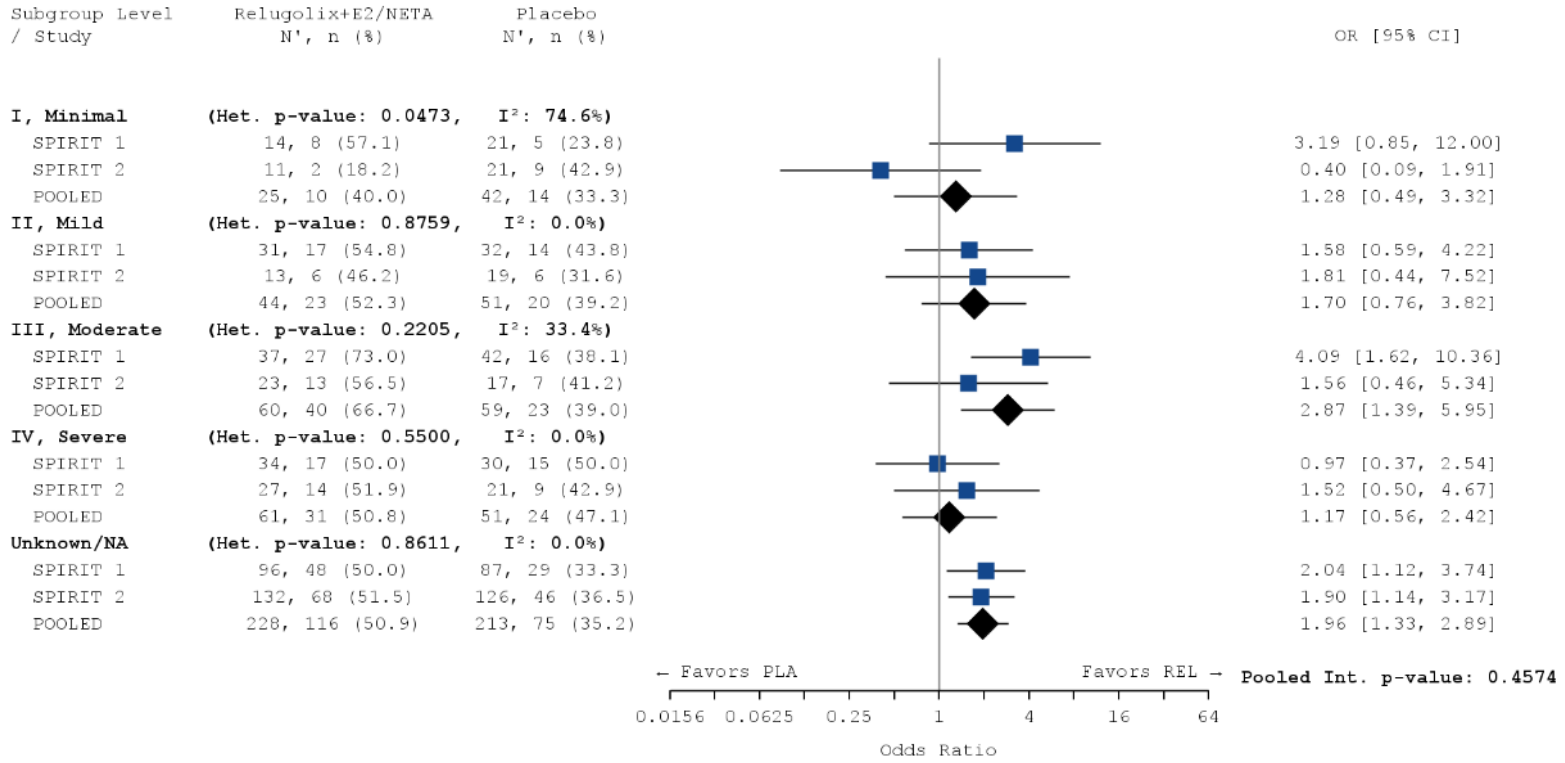
Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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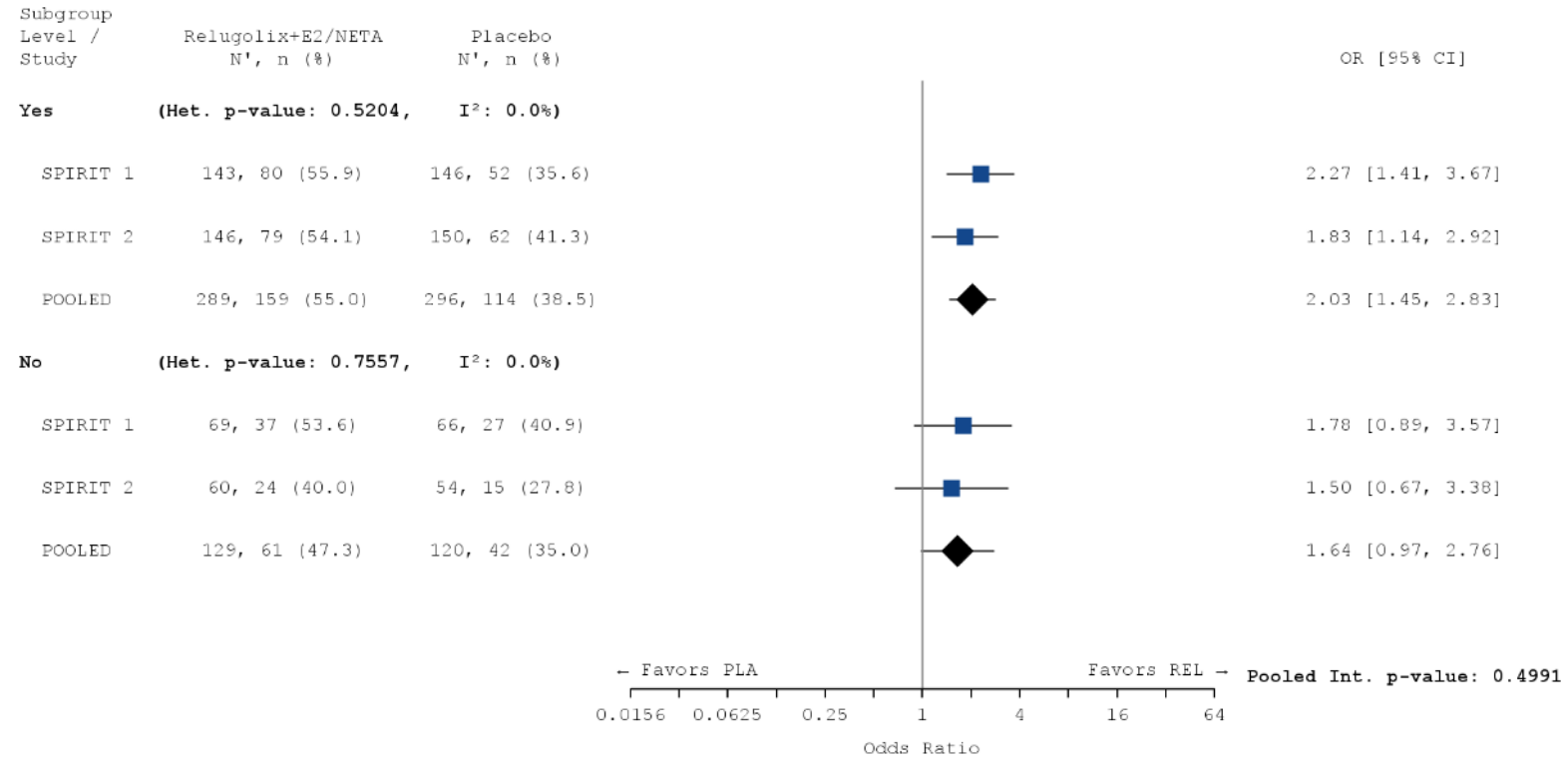
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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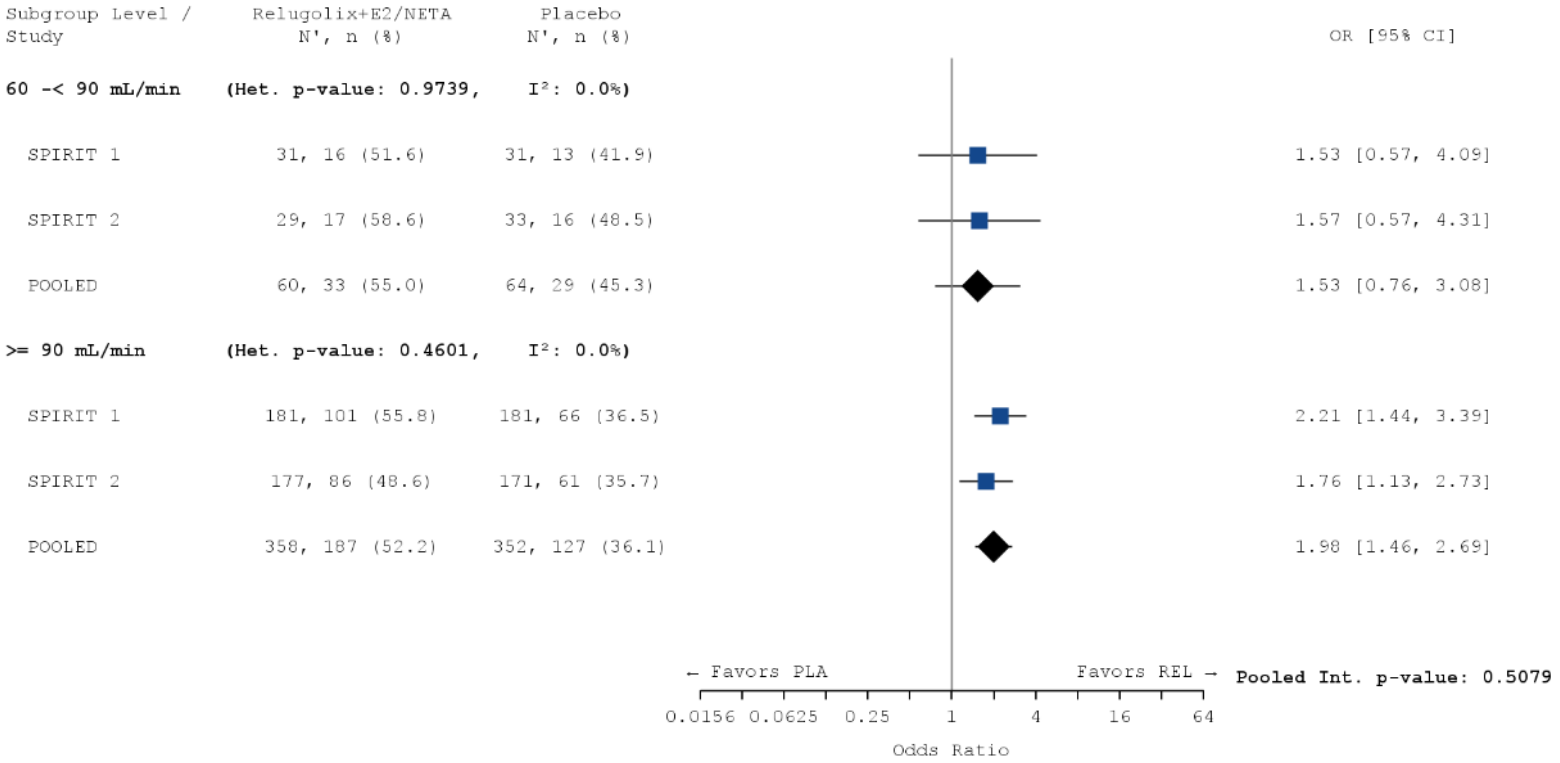
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
Renal function



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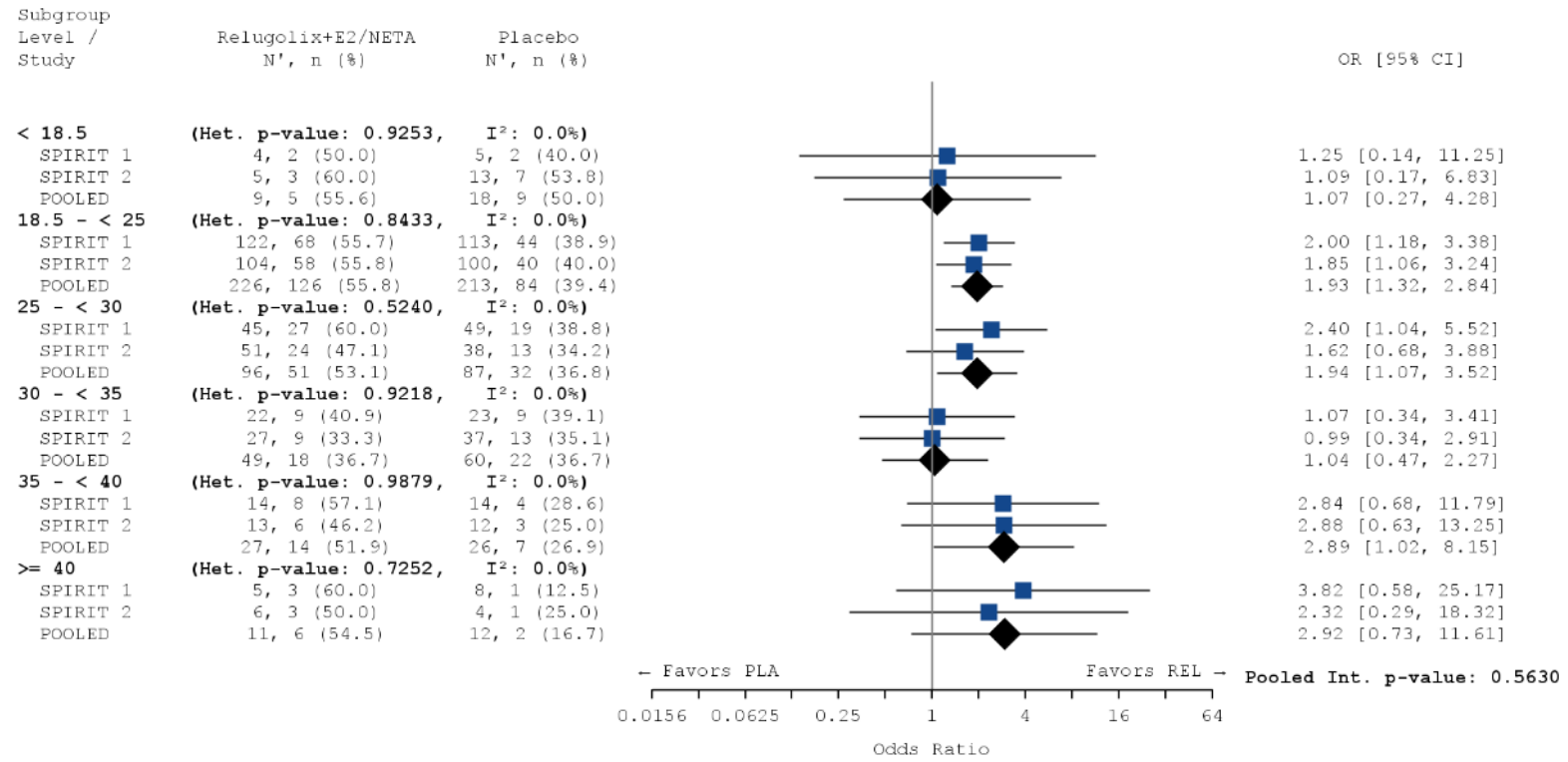
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



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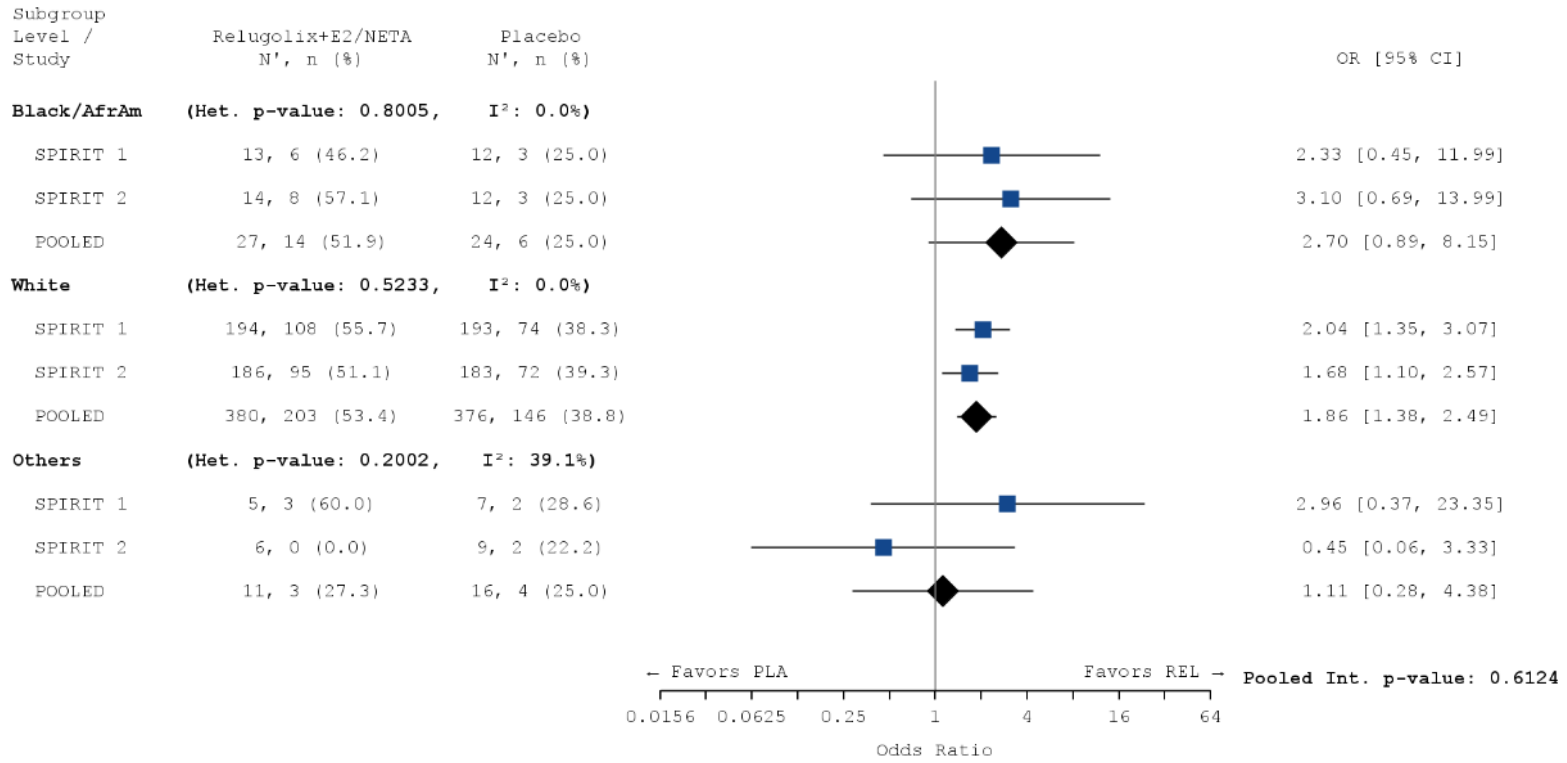
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
Race



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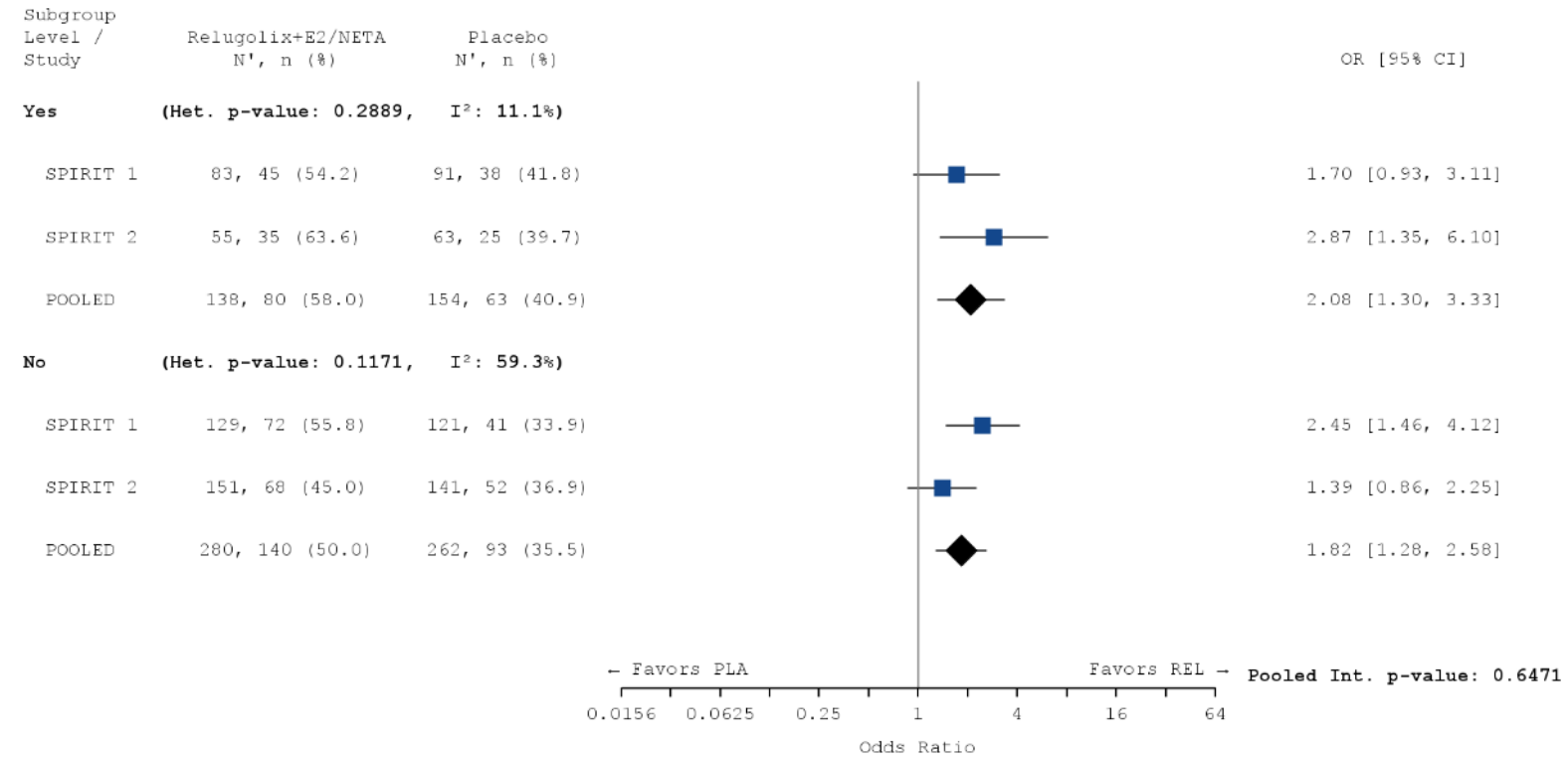
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
Prior hormonal treatment



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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
NMPP NRS score at baseline

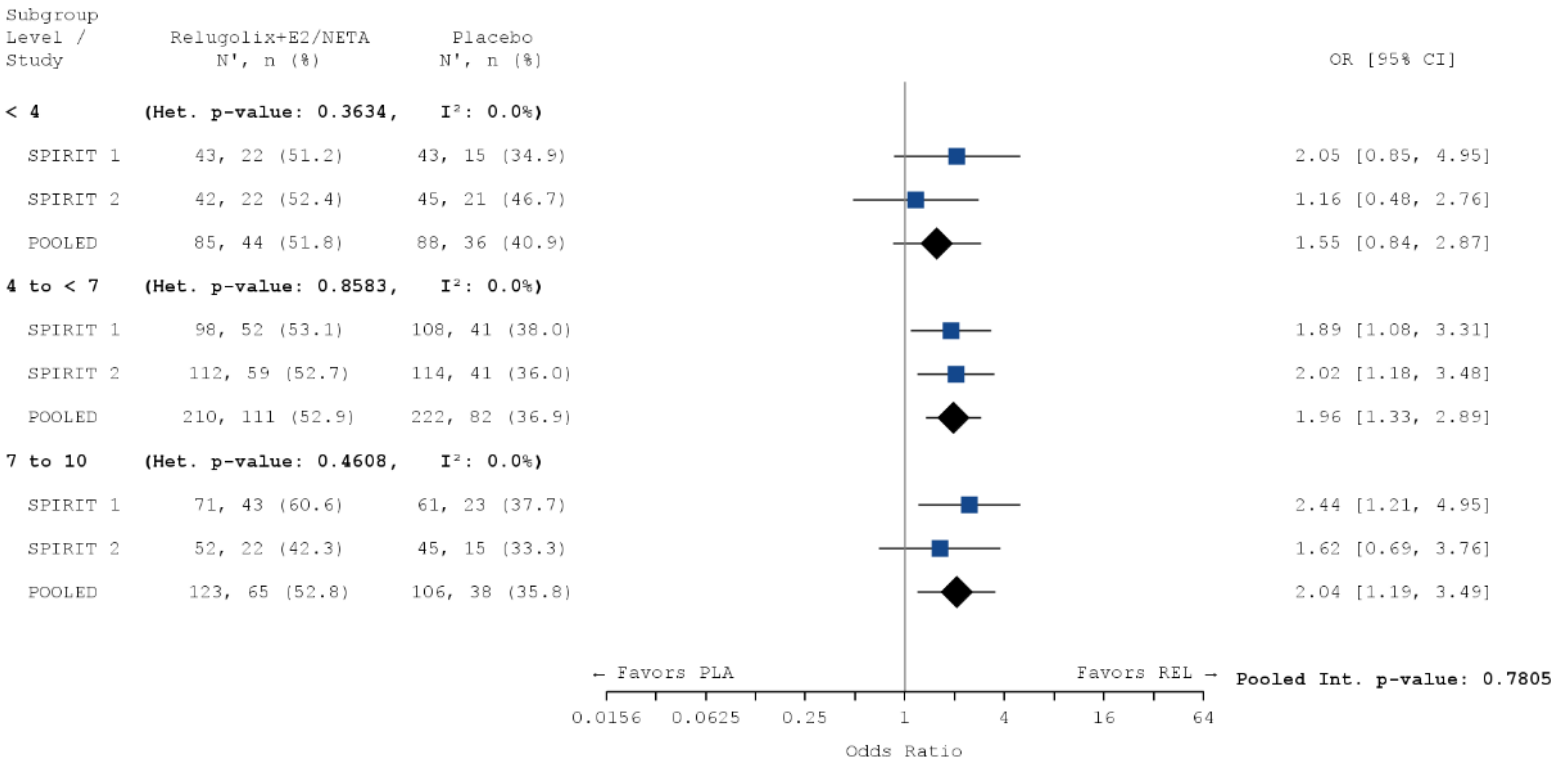

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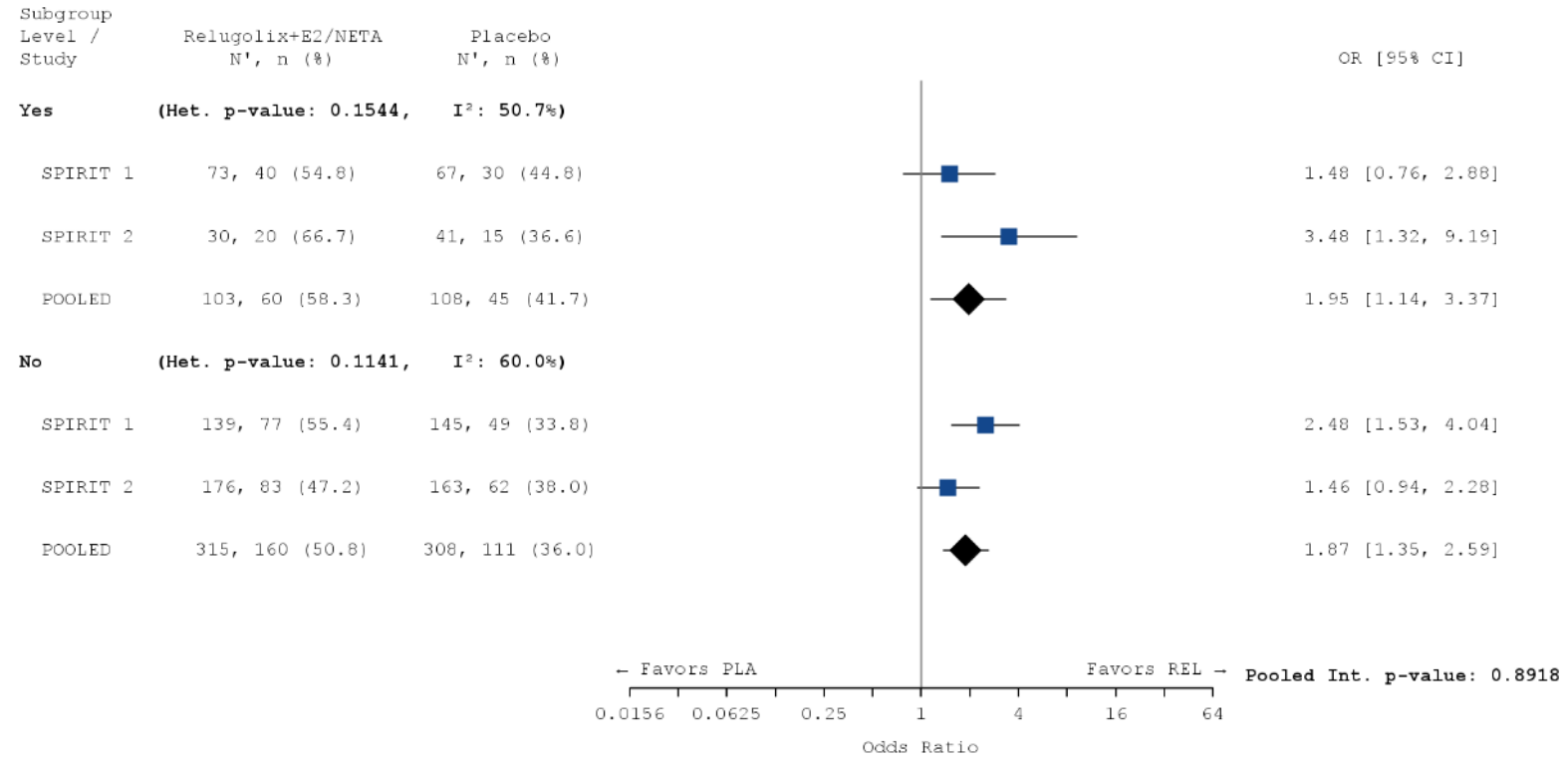
Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline

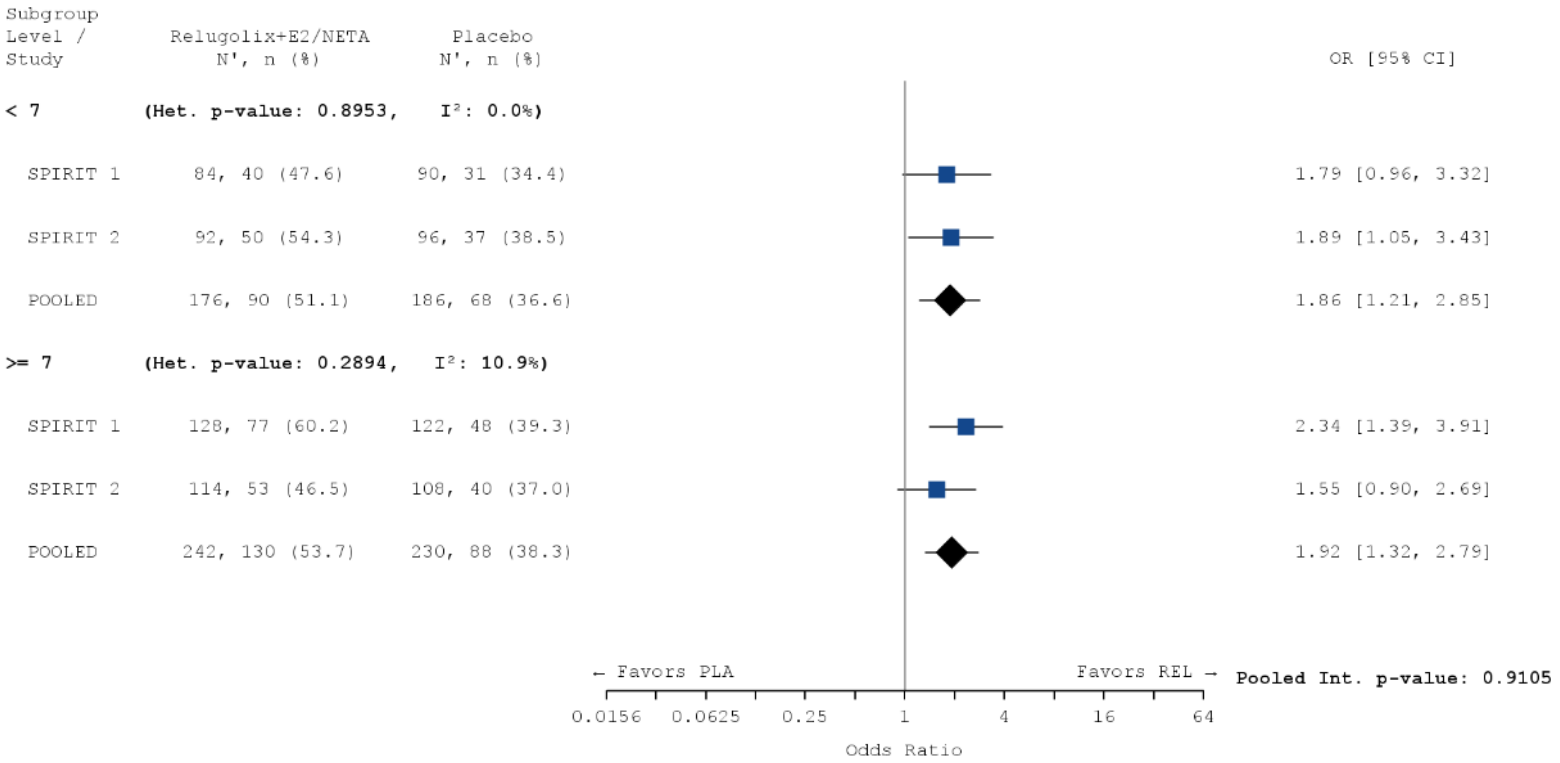

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Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
Geographic region I

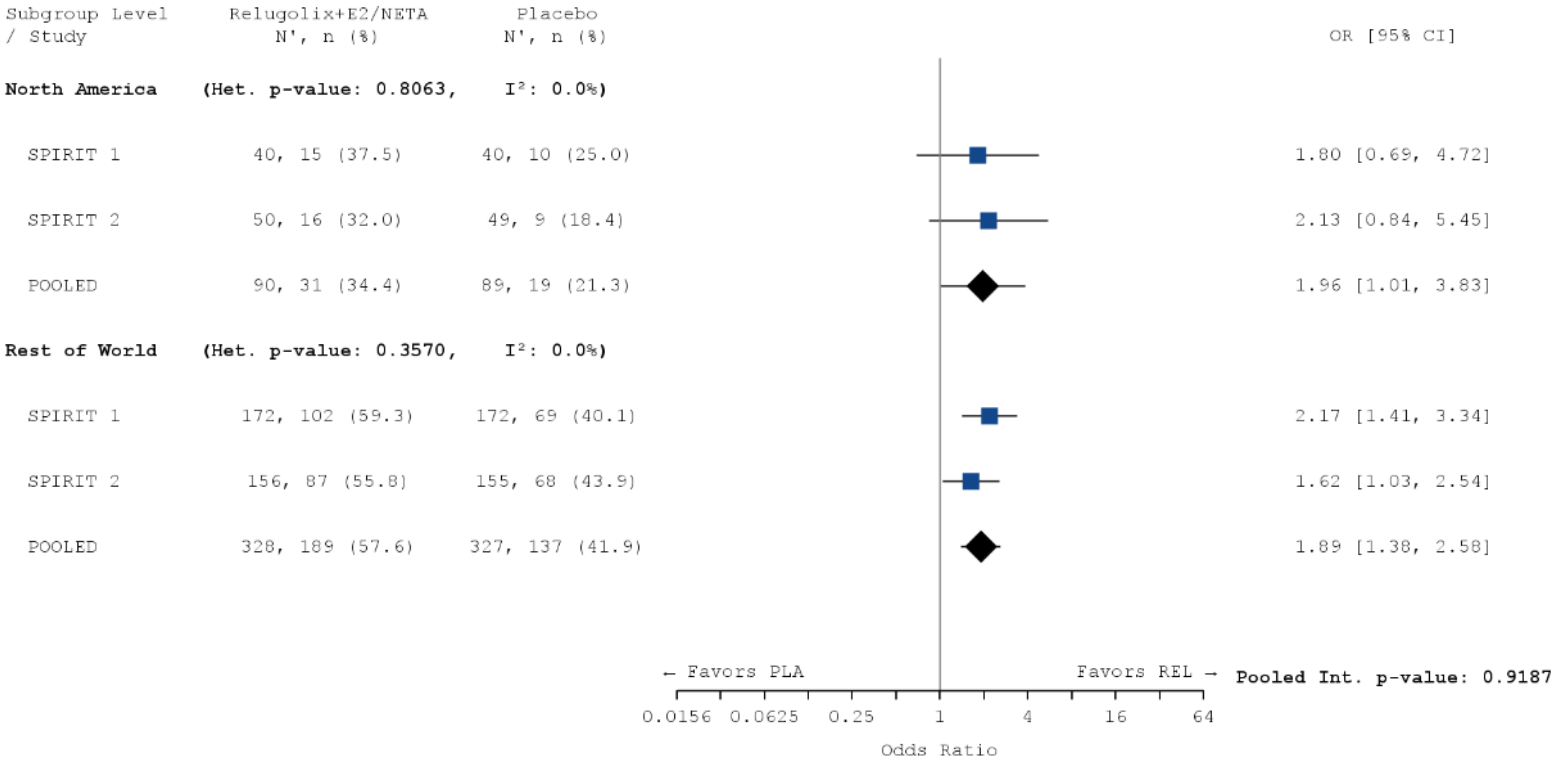

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Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I

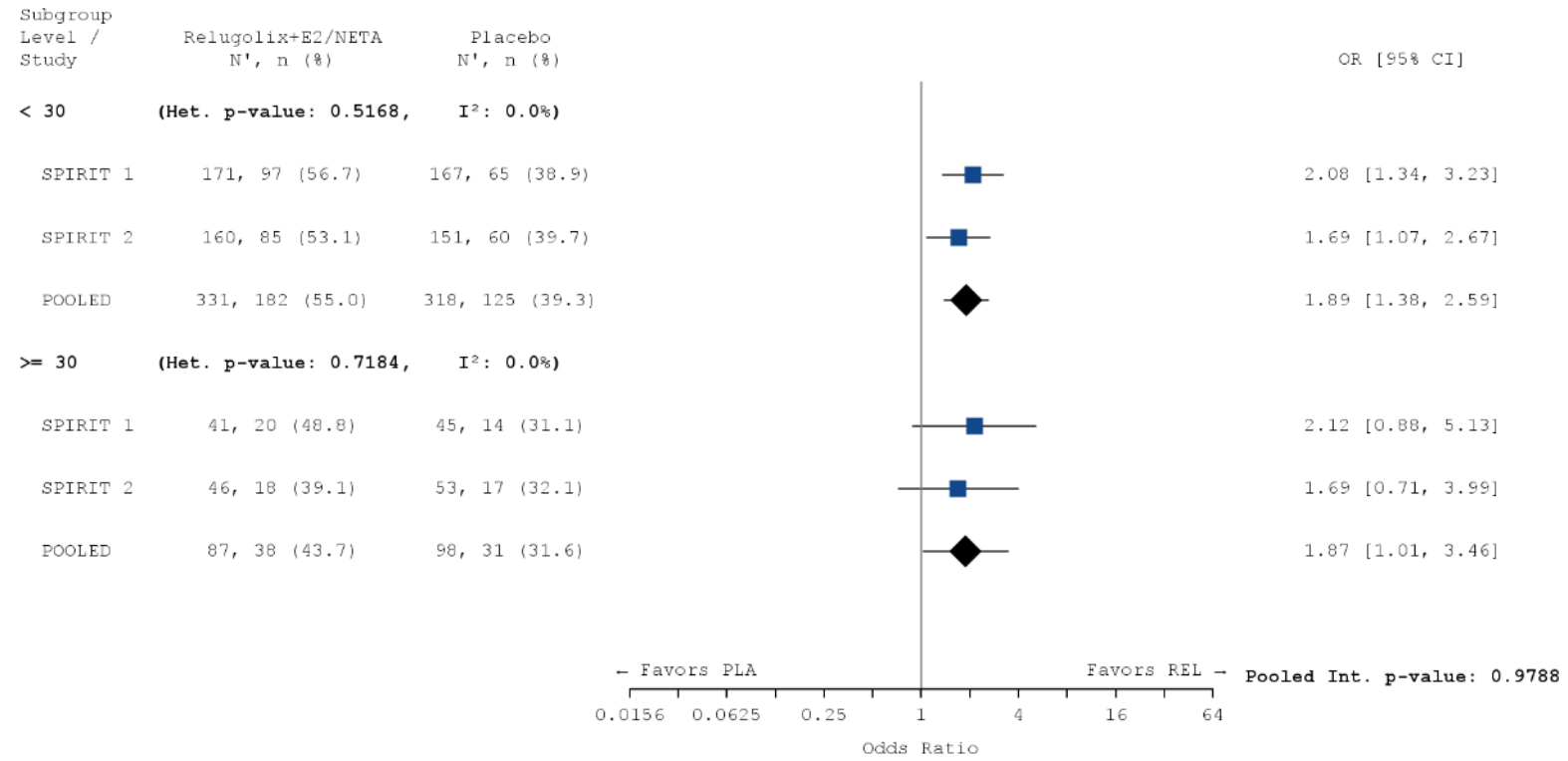

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Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
Geographic region II

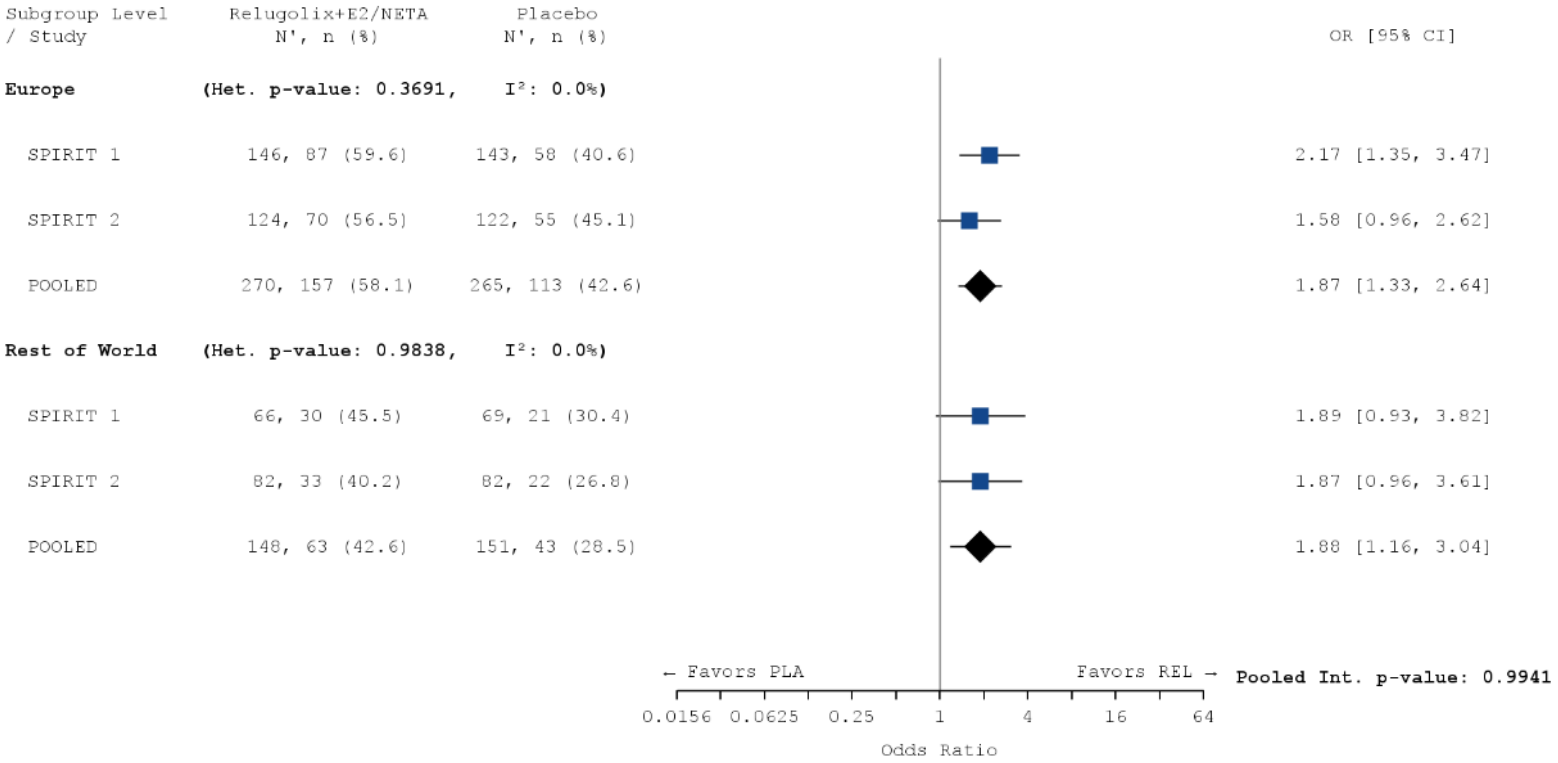

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Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
Age category I

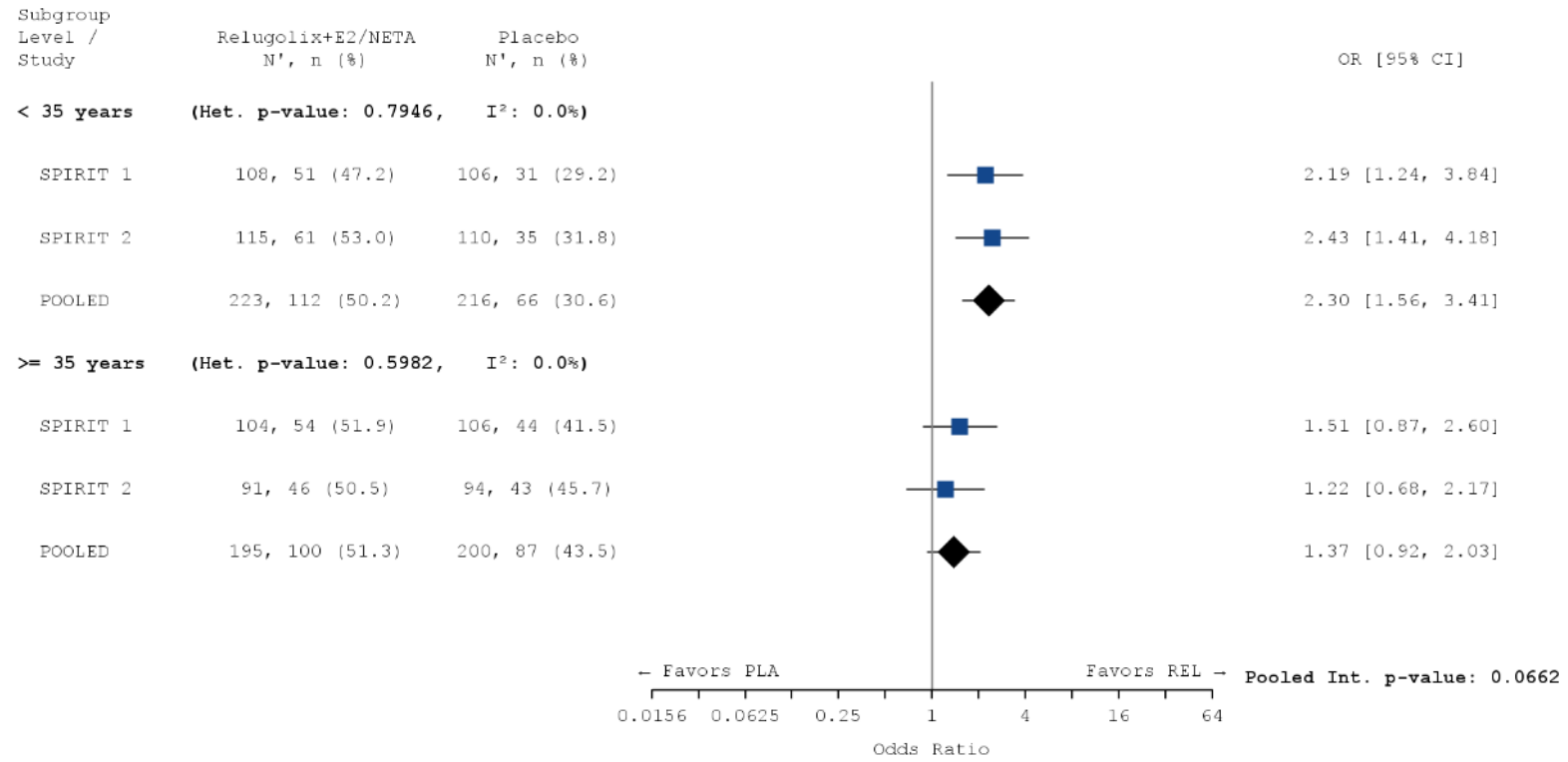

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Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
Race

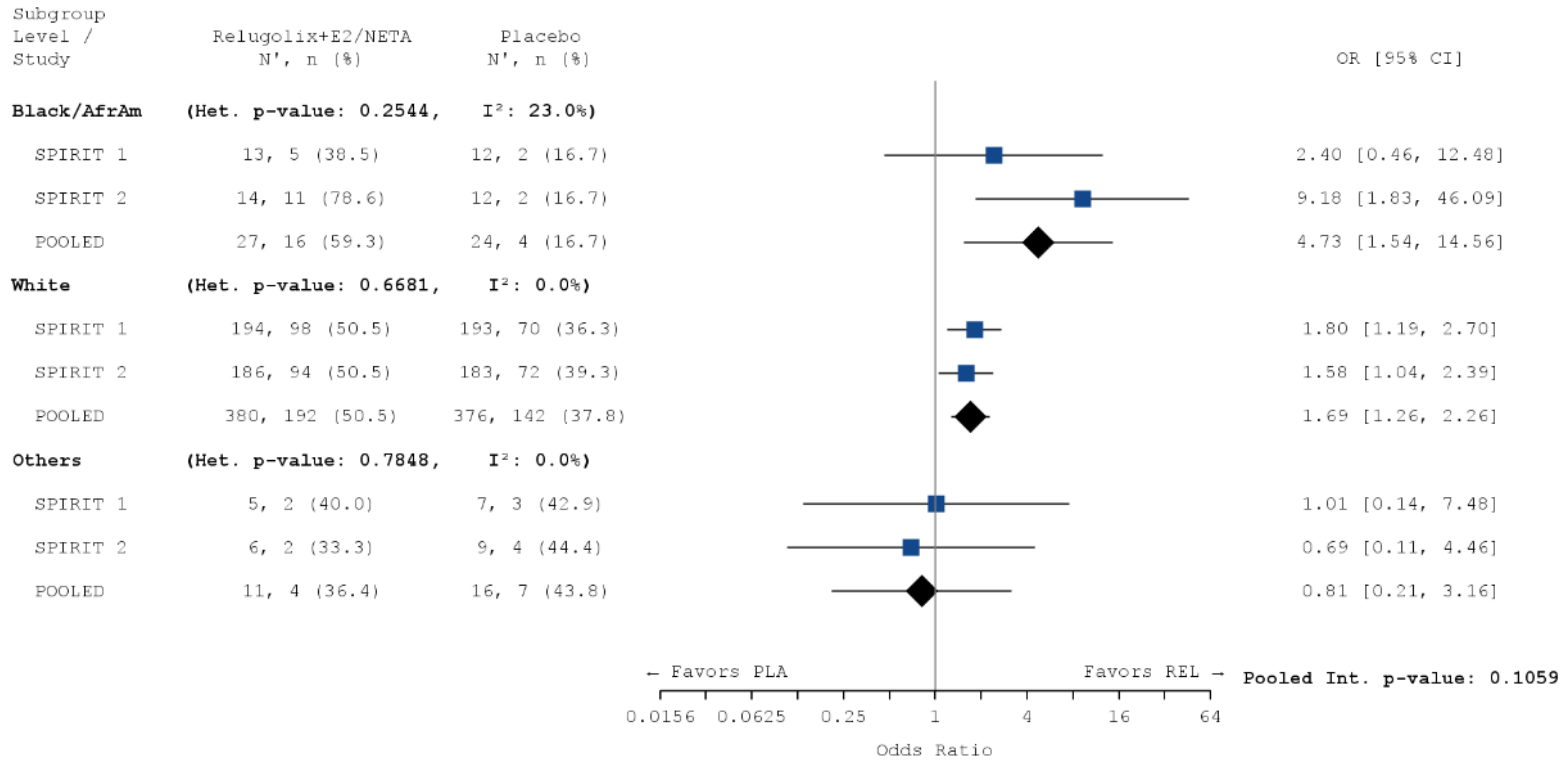

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Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
AFSE stage

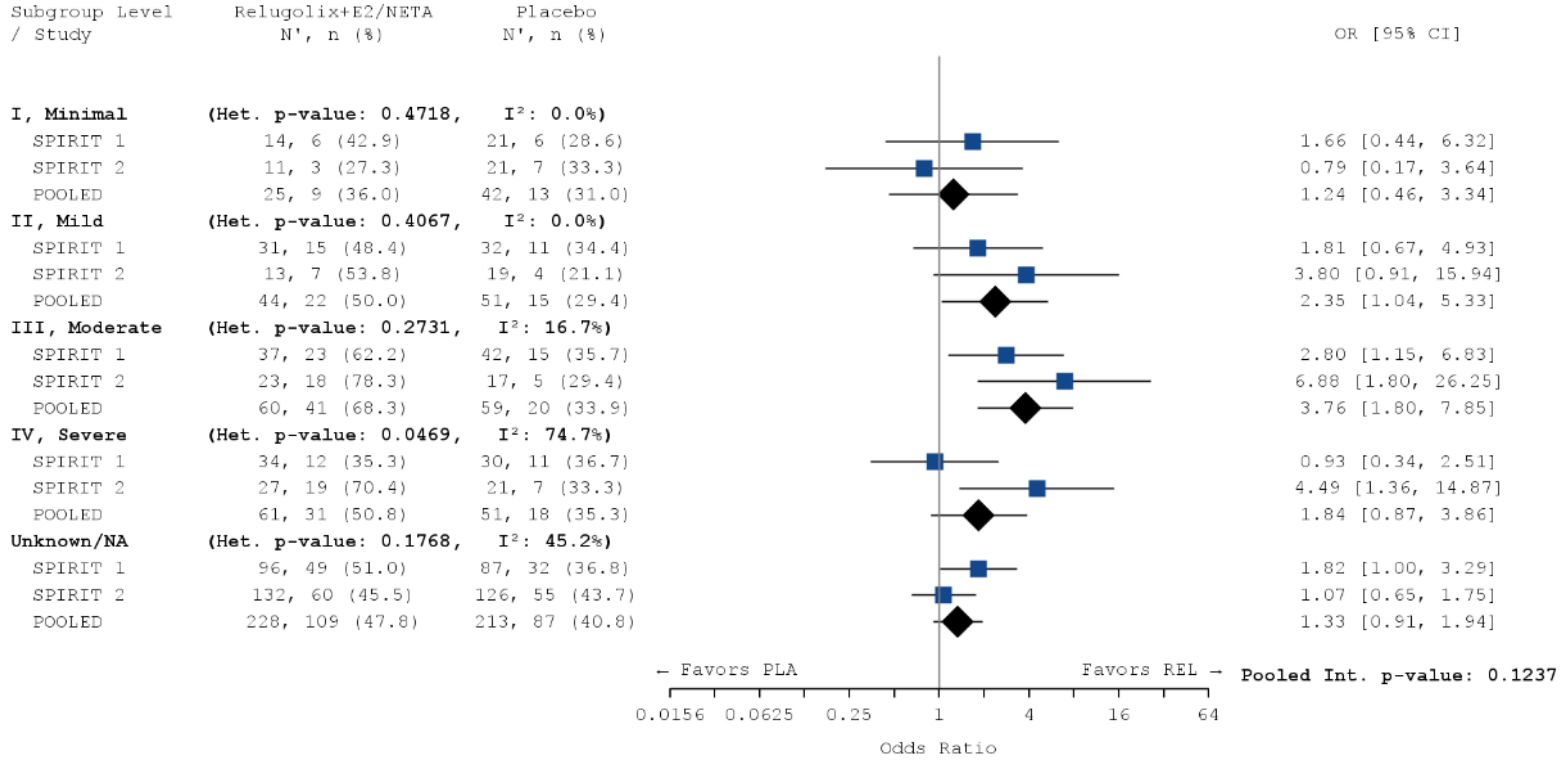

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Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
Geographic region II

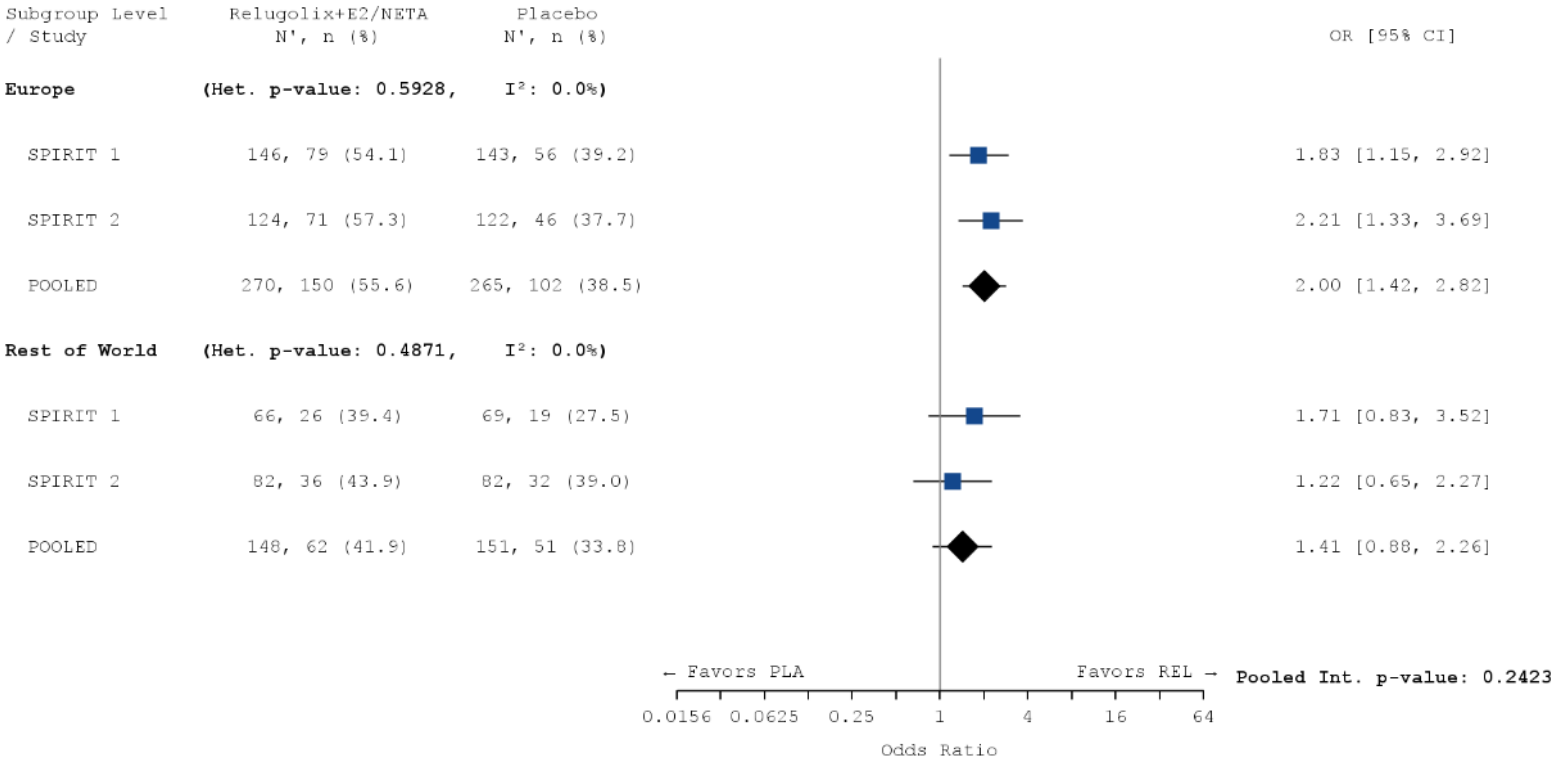

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Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
Age category II

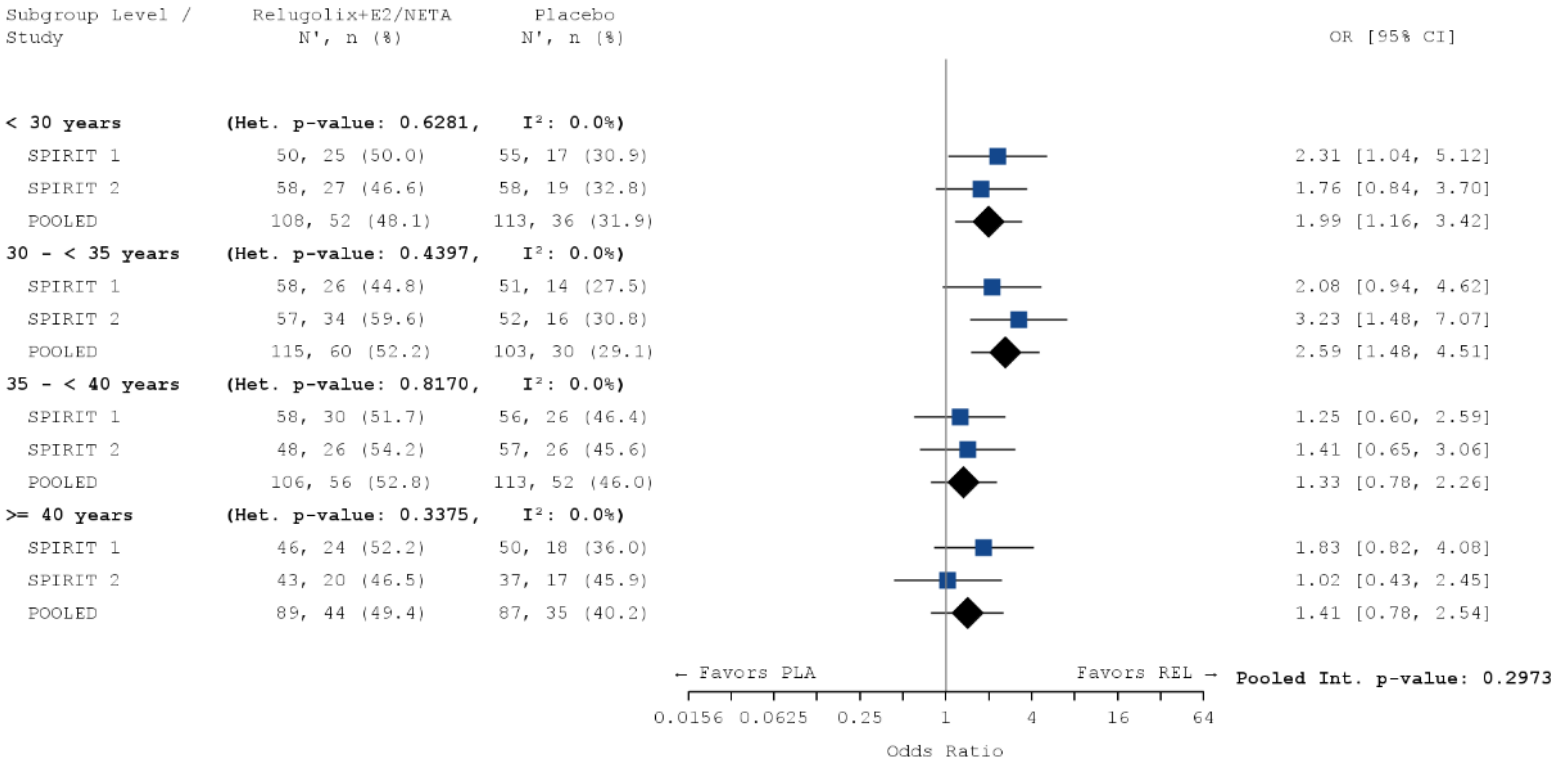

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Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
Prior surgery for endometriosis

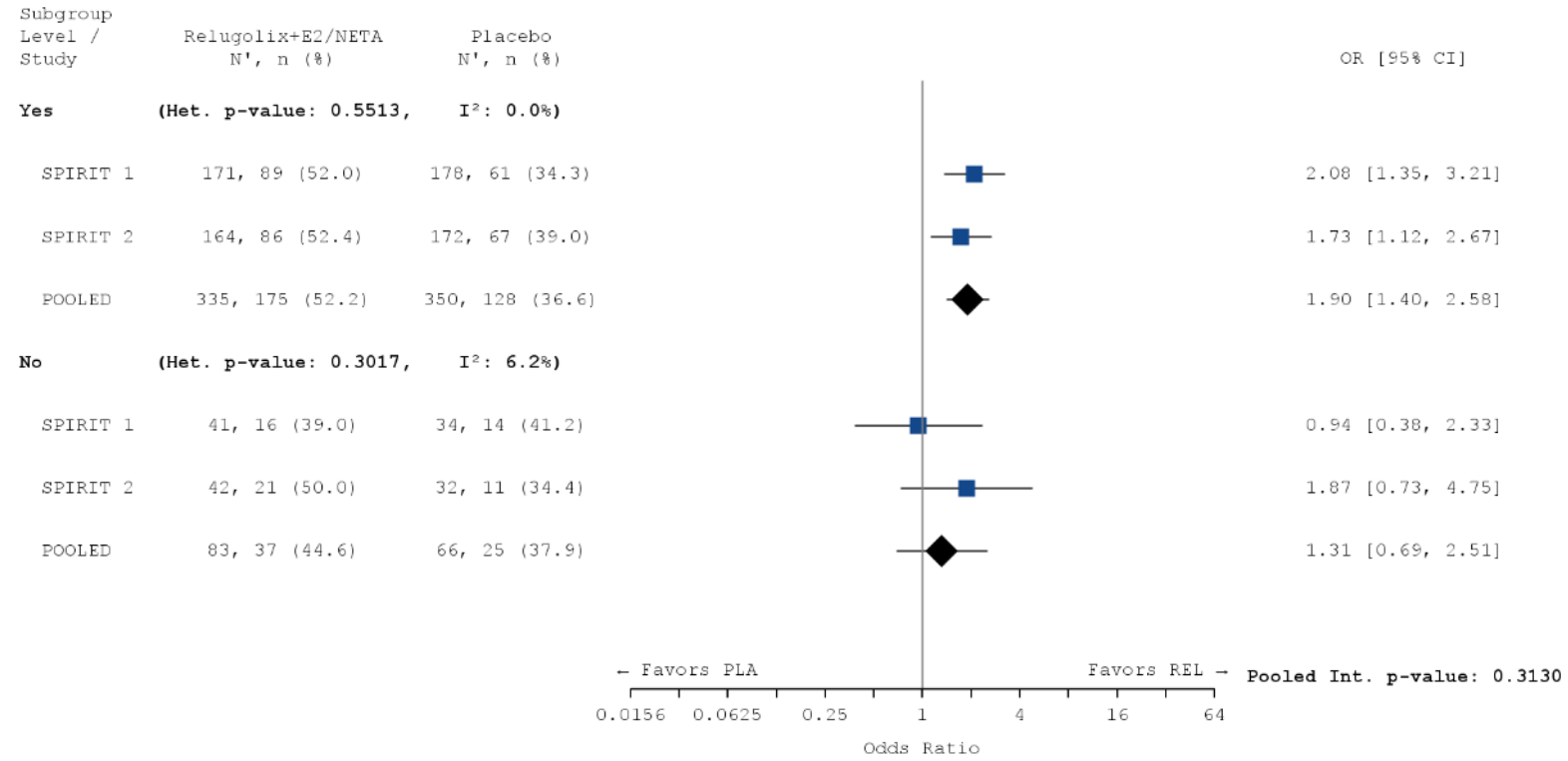

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Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II

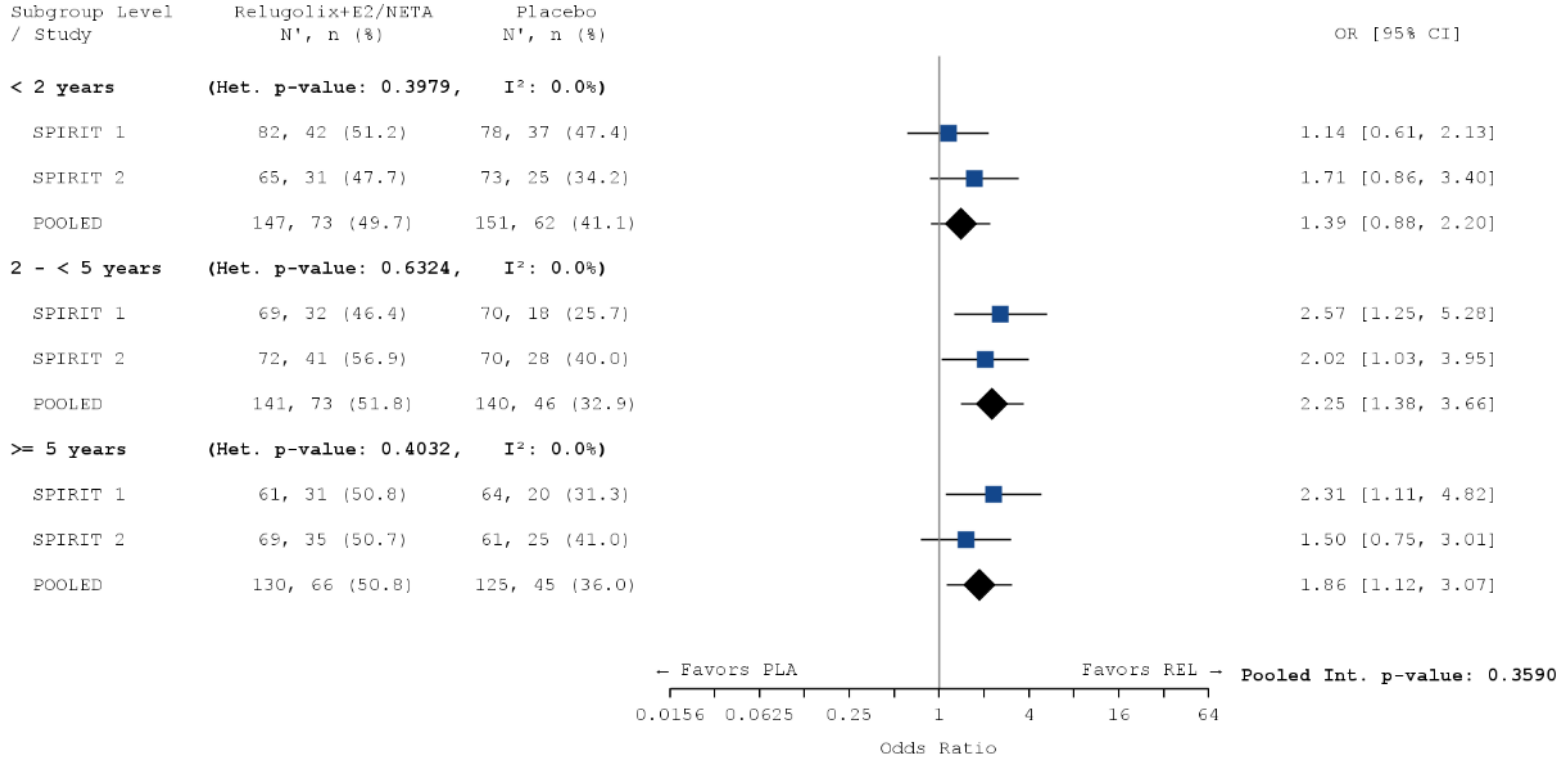

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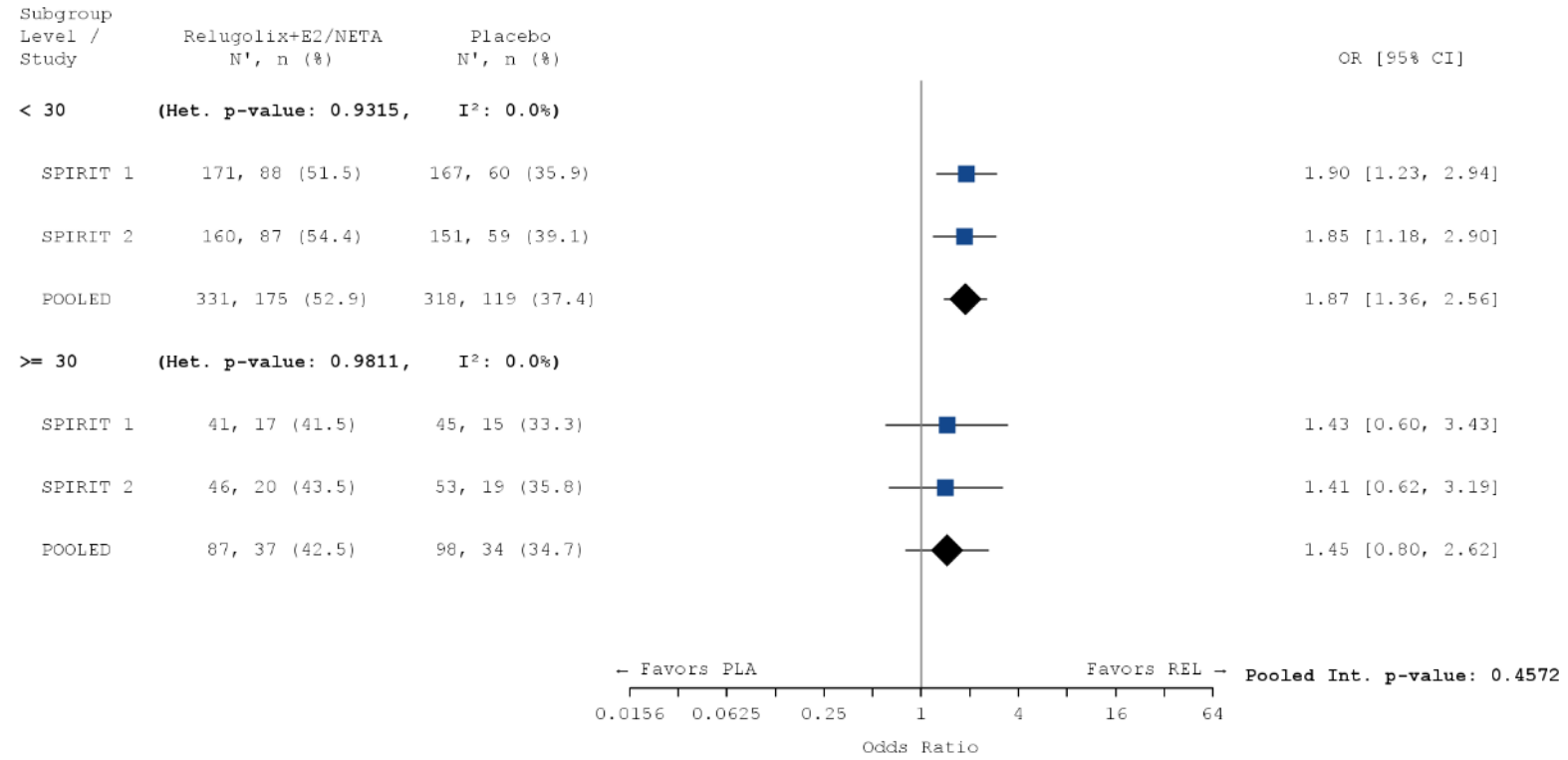
Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
Prior hormonal treatment

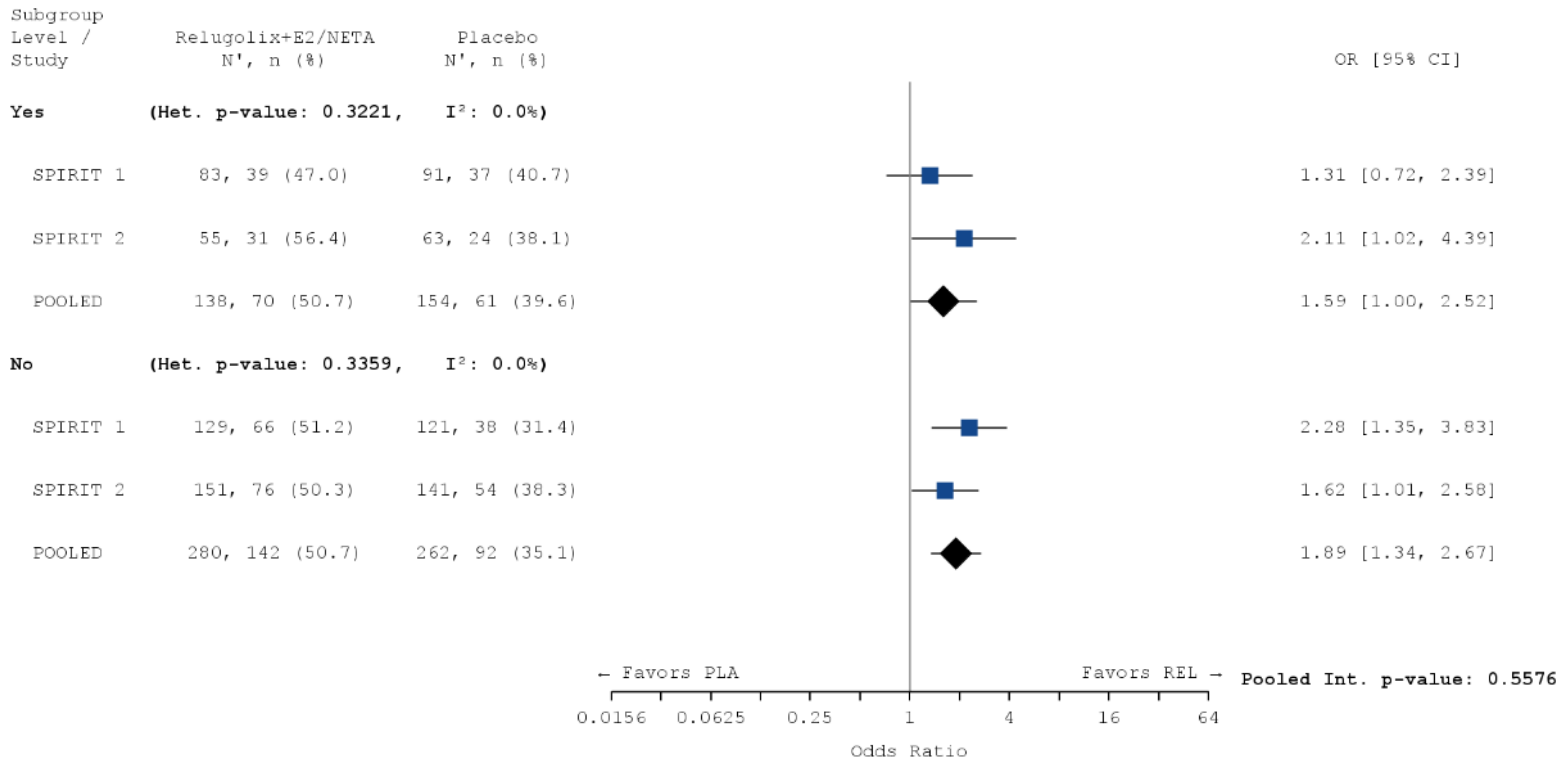

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Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
Geographic region I

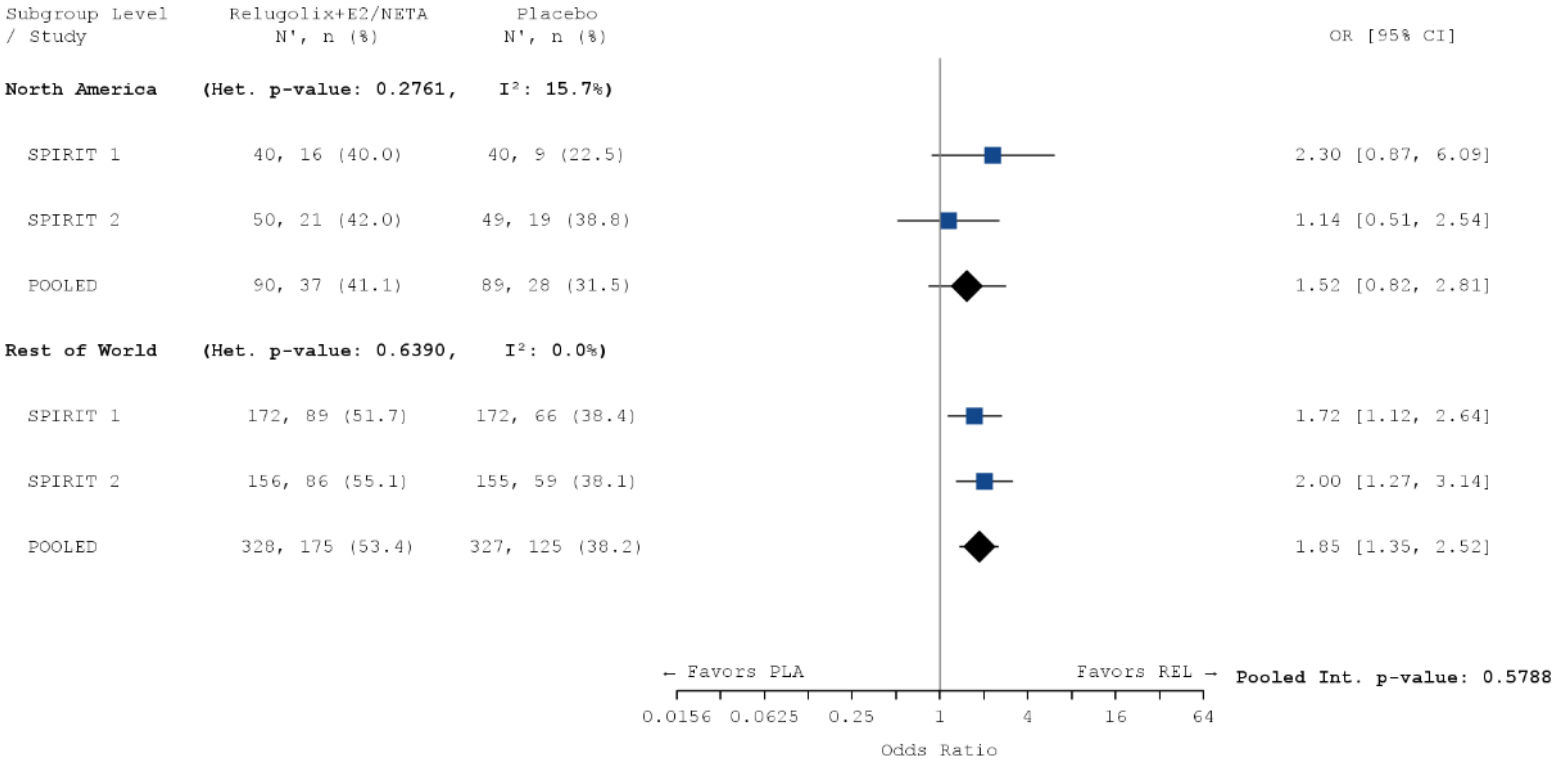

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Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
NMPP NRS score at baseline

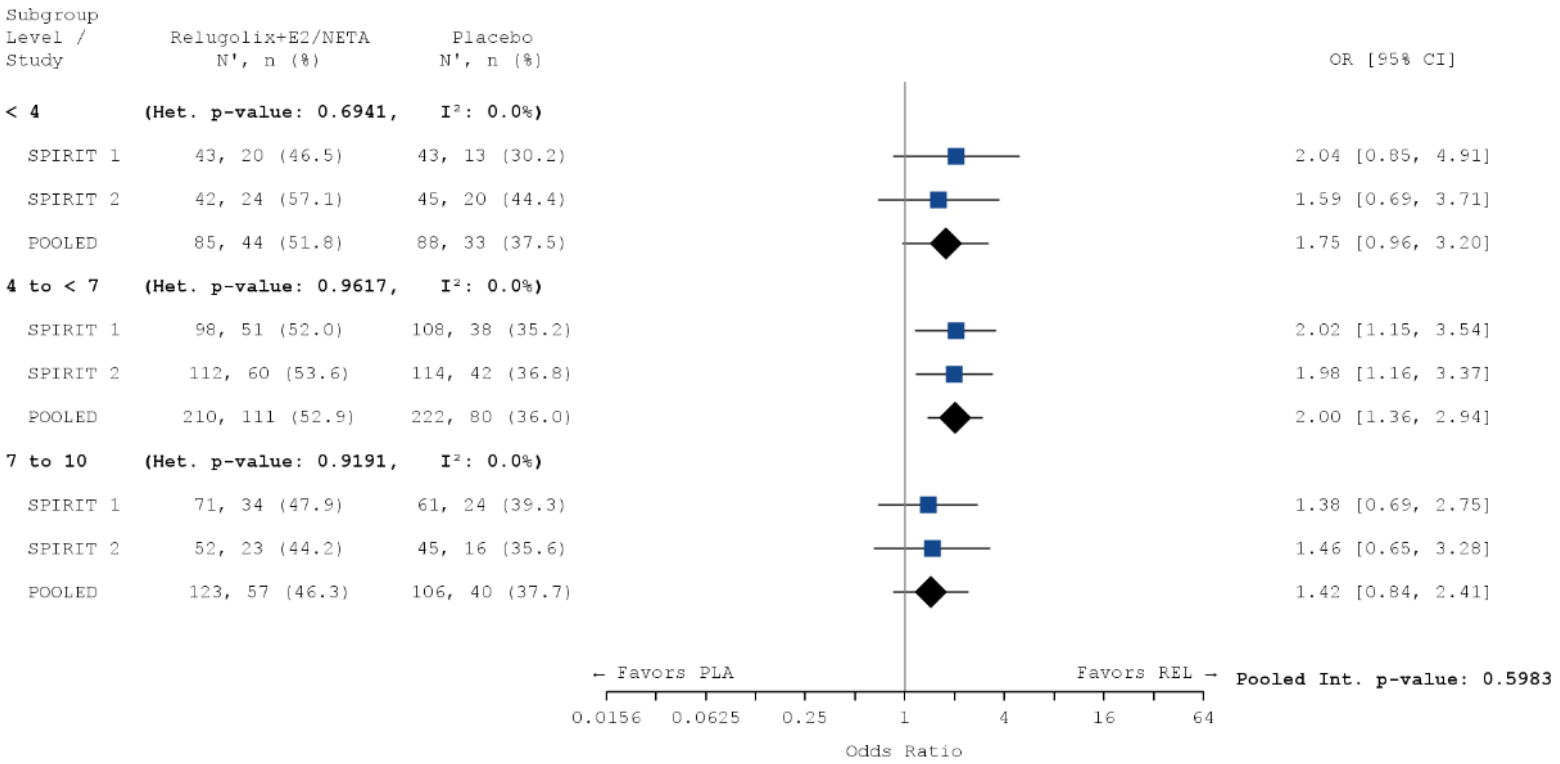

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Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
Renal function

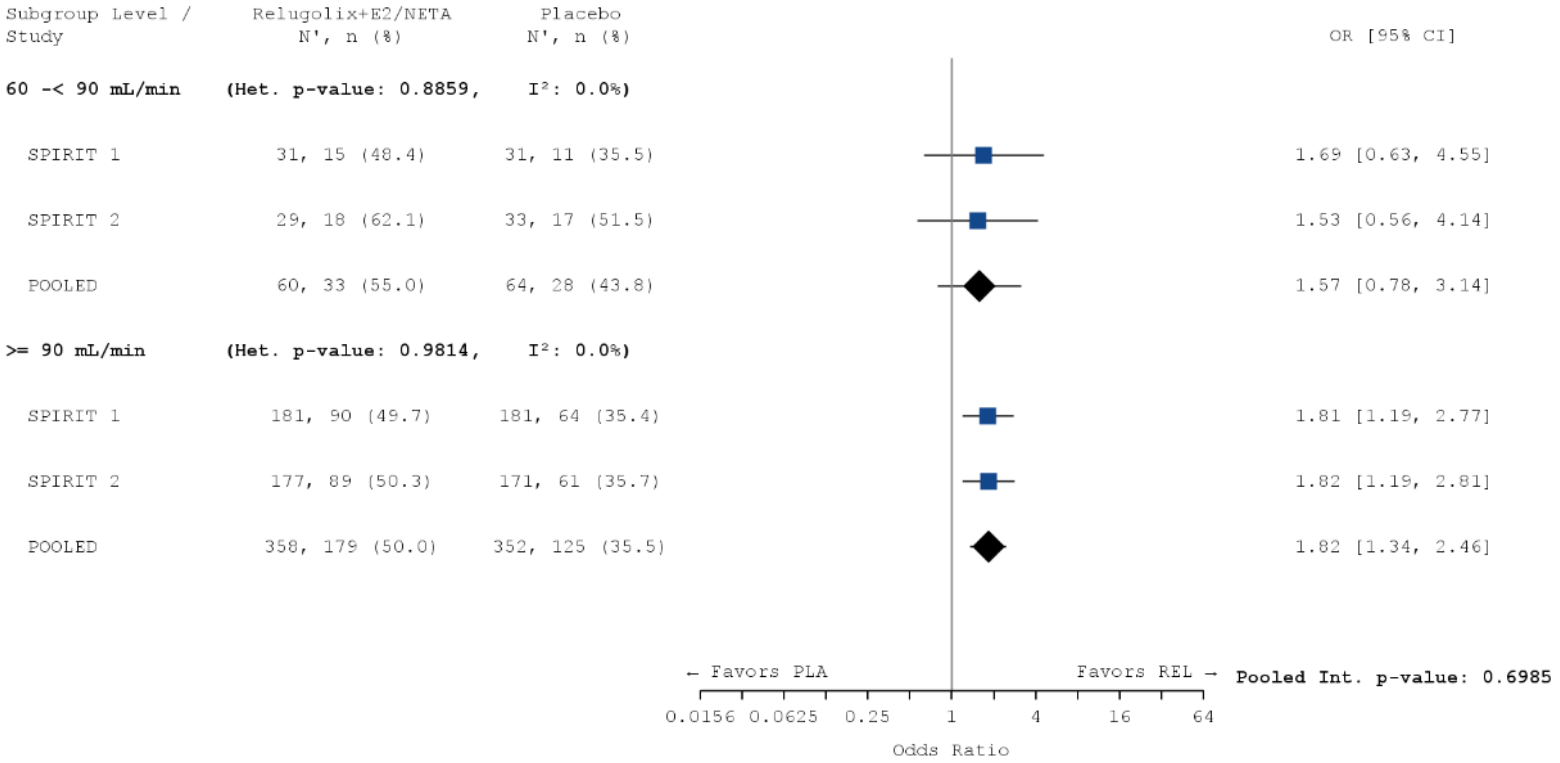

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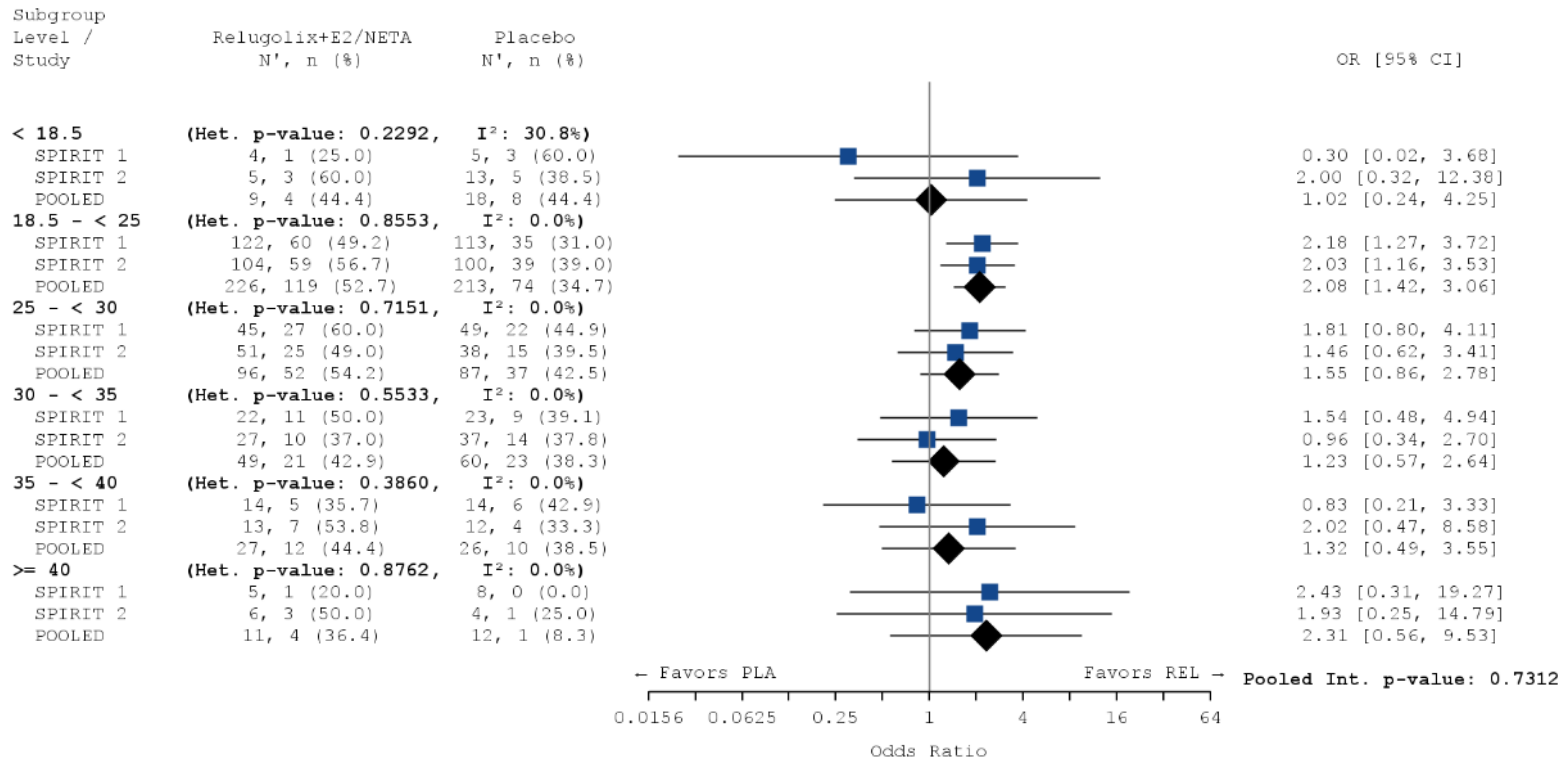
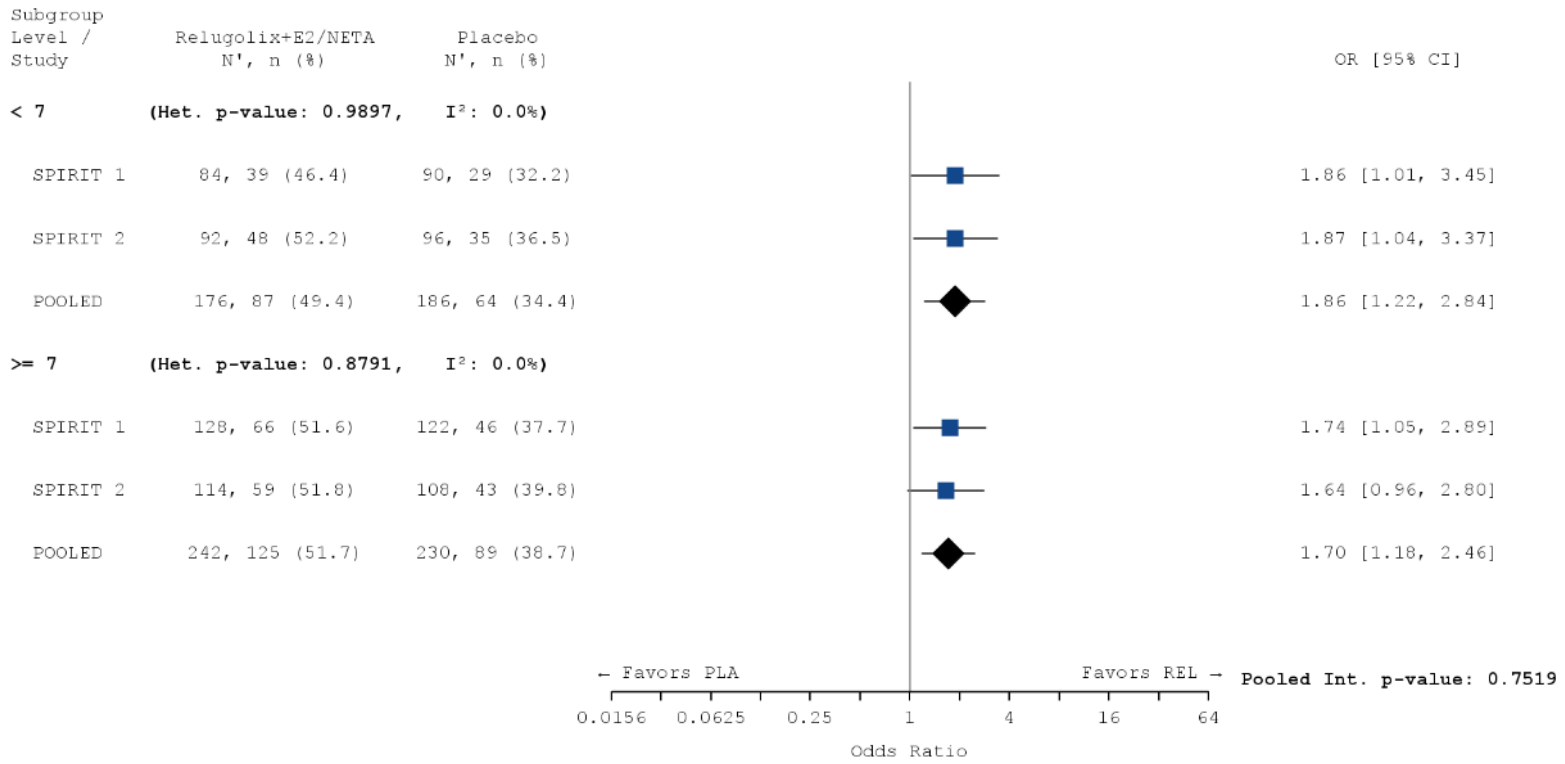
Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

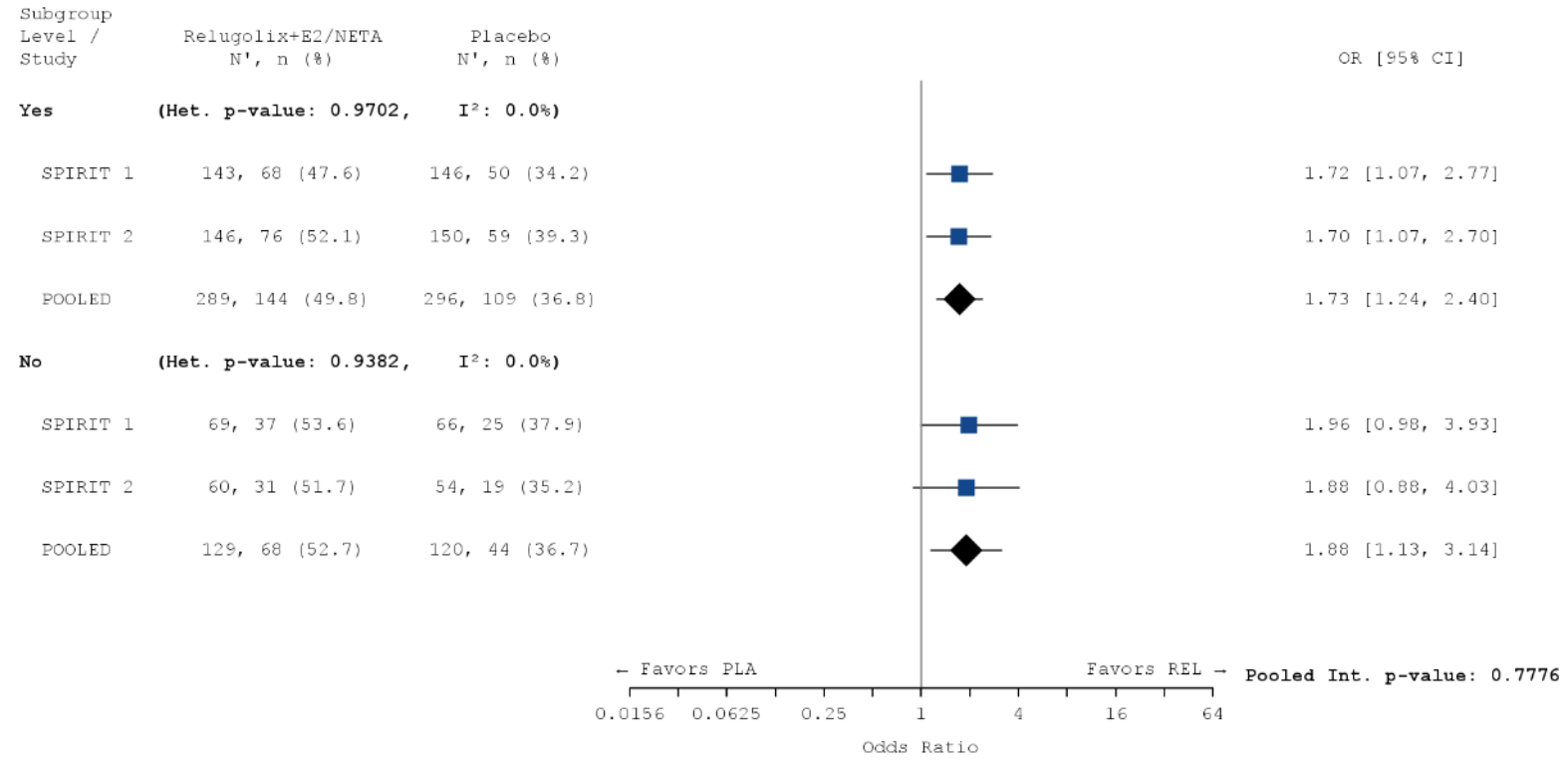
Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

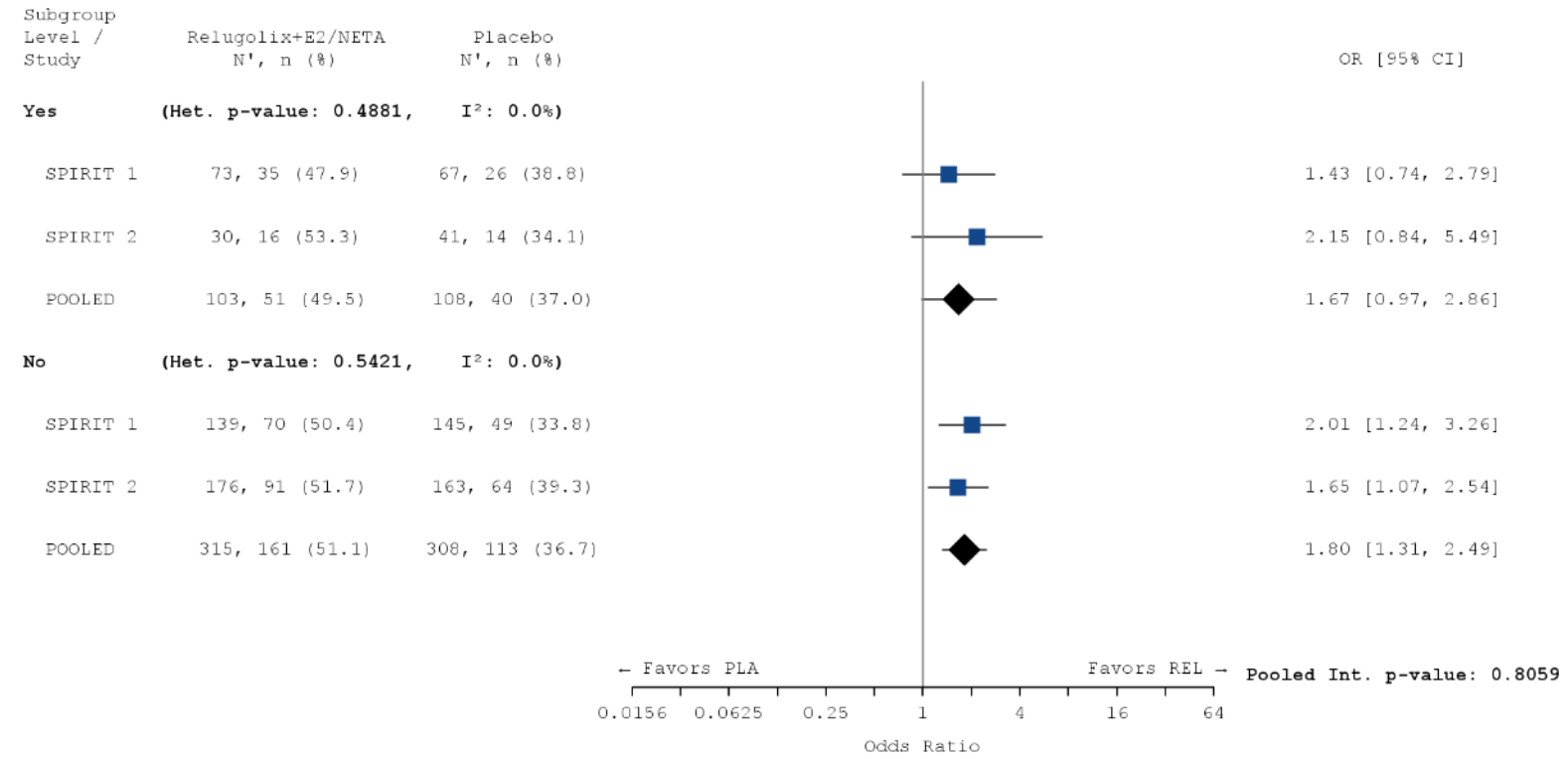
Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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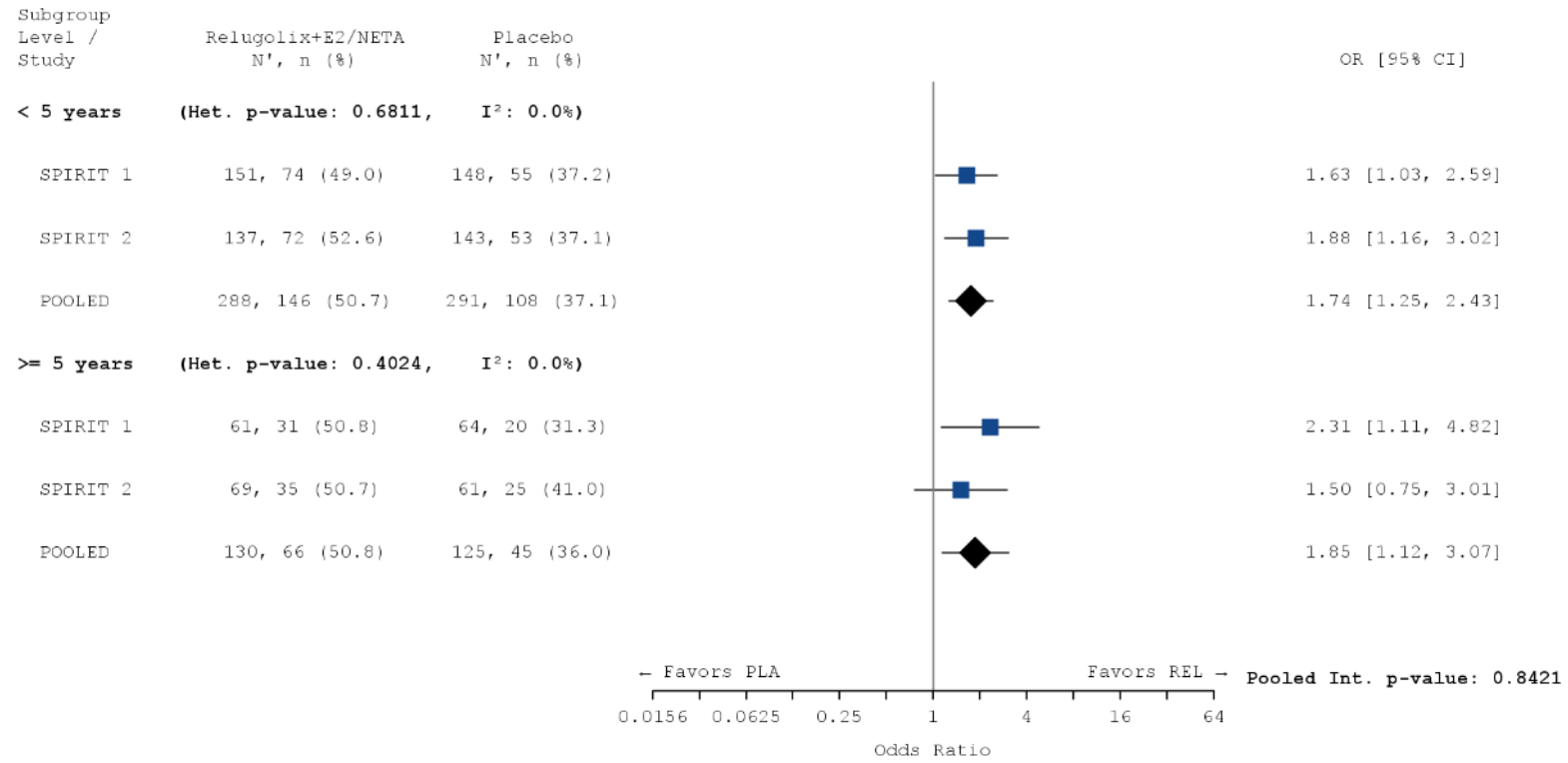
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I

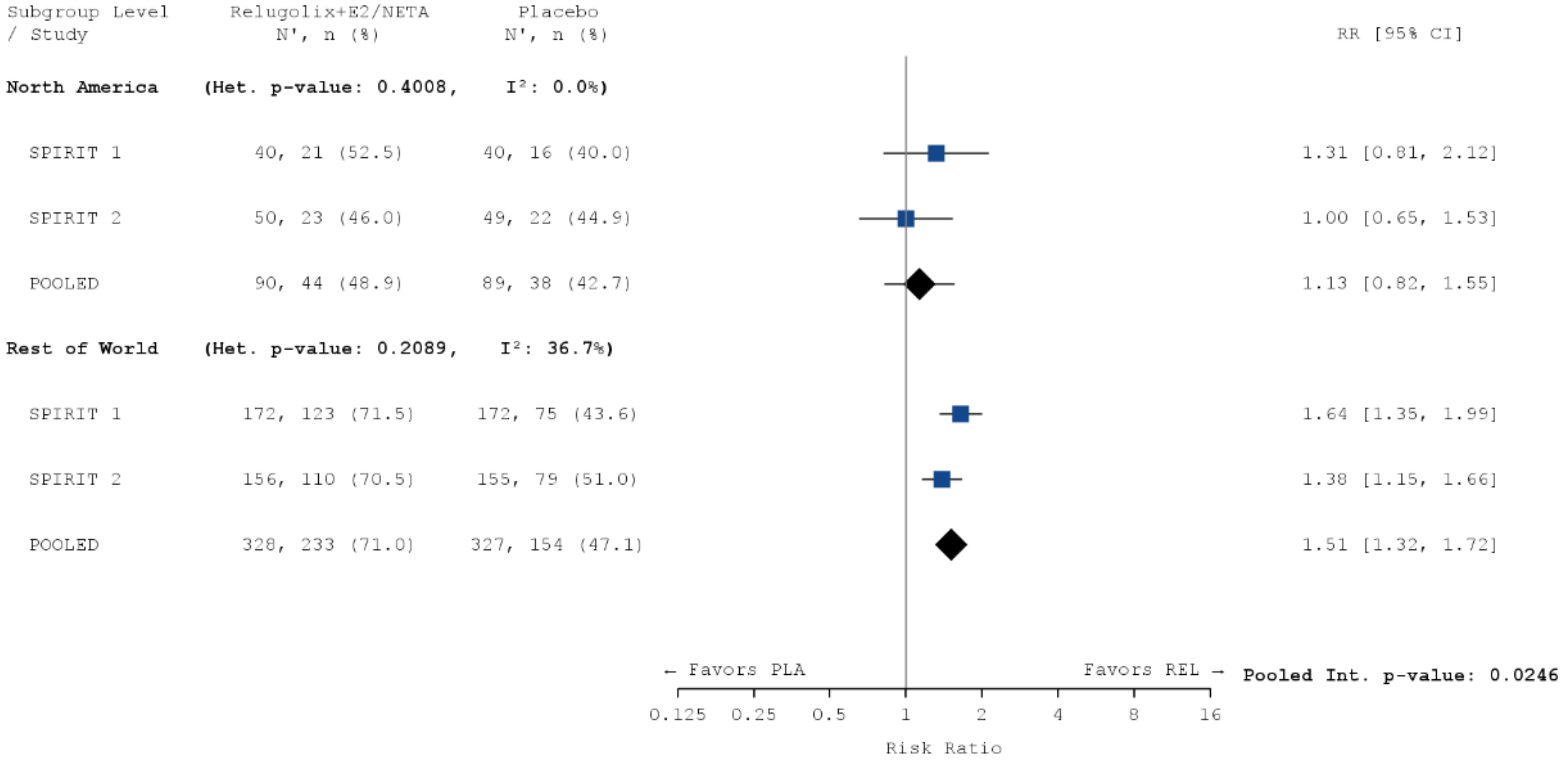


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

2.2.1.5 Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)

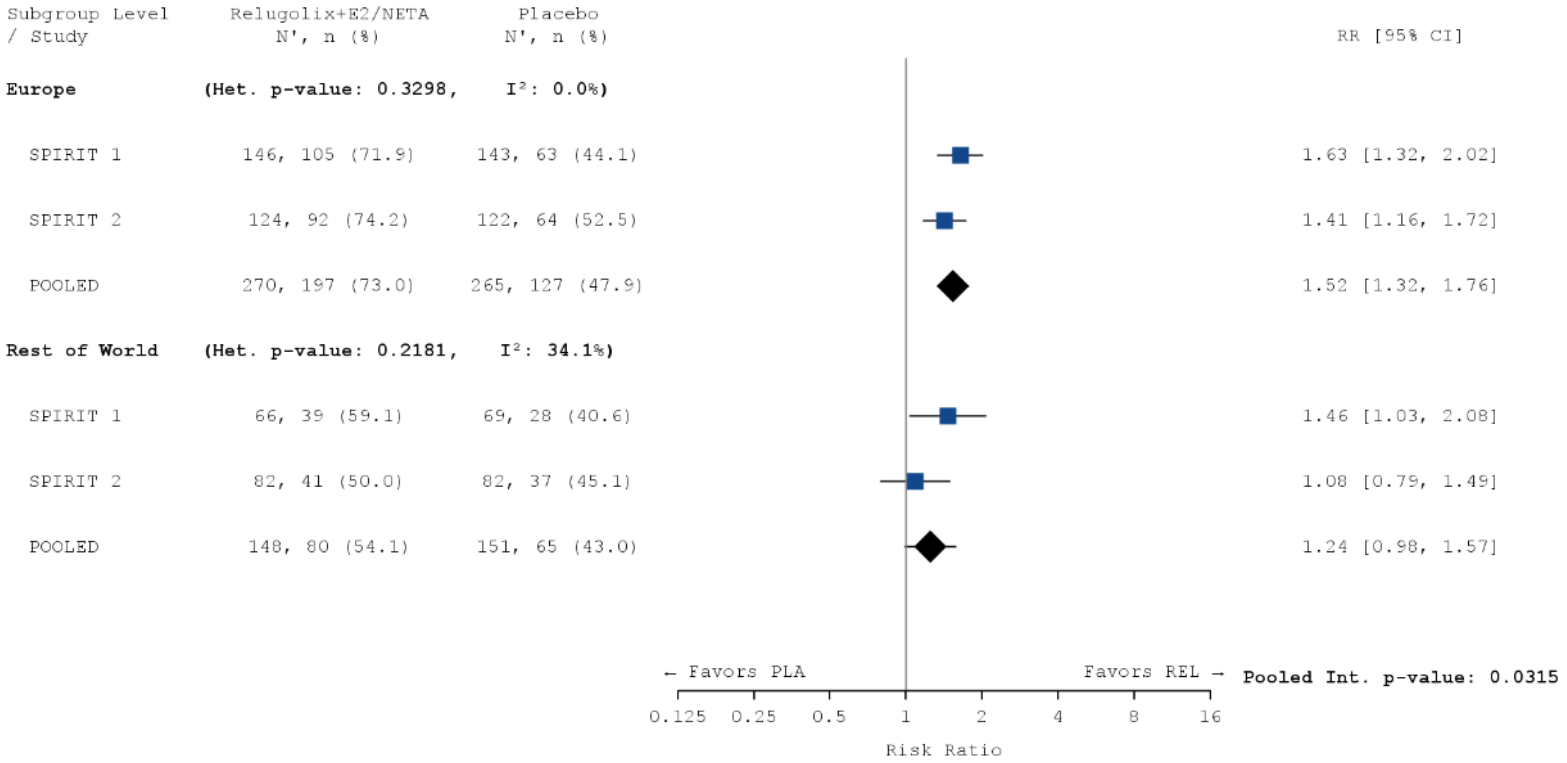
Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

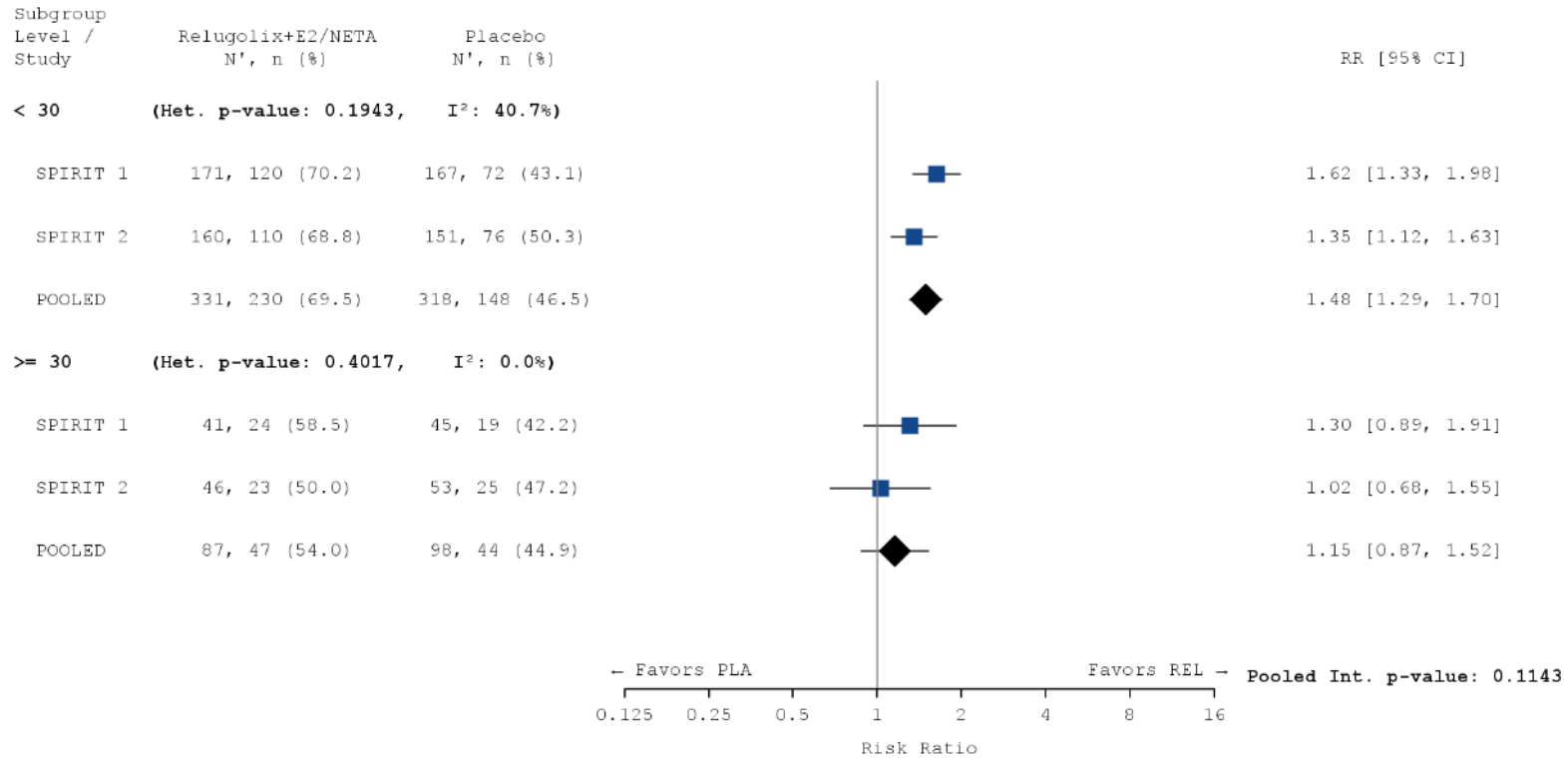
Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



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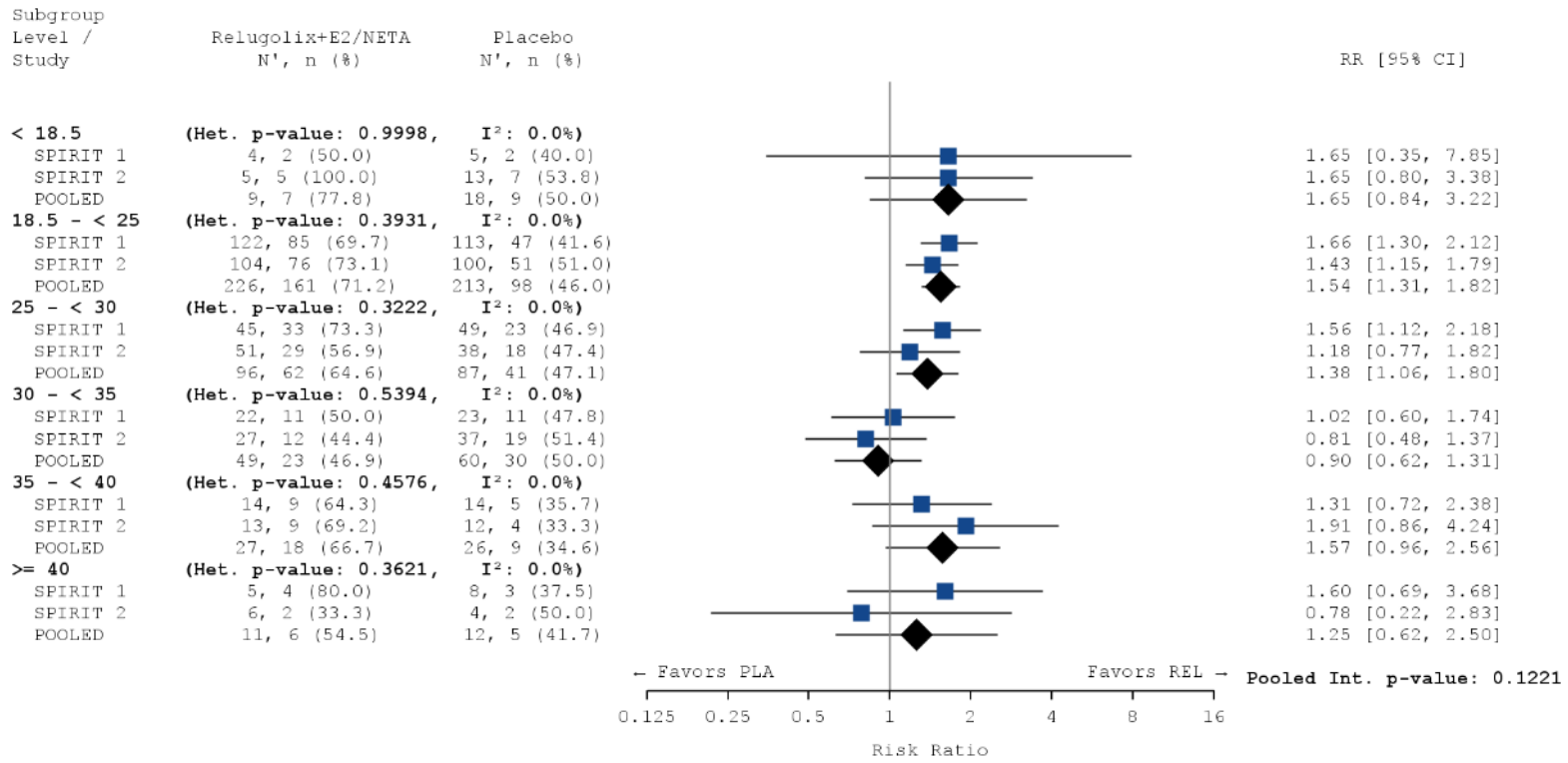
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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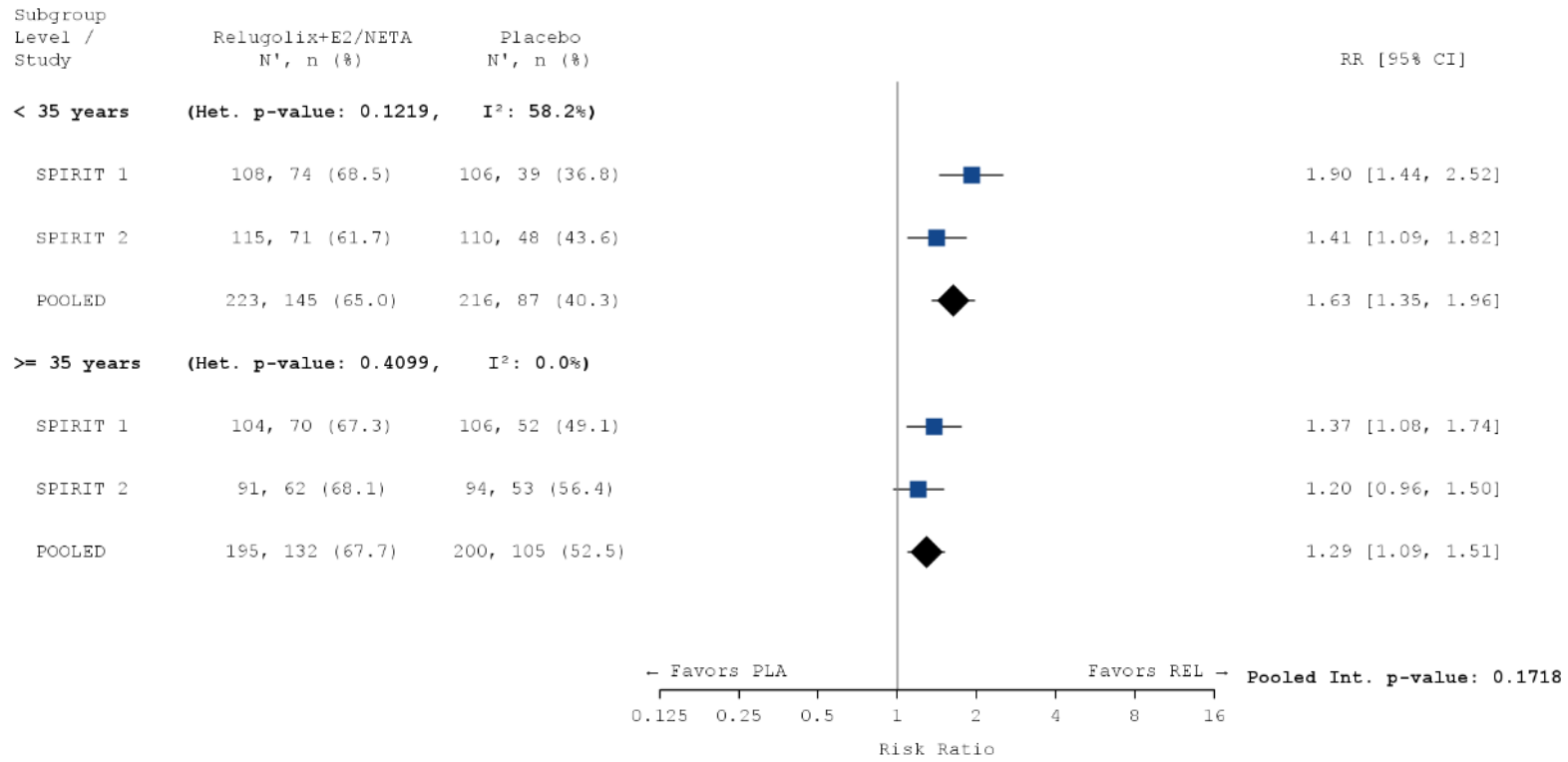
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

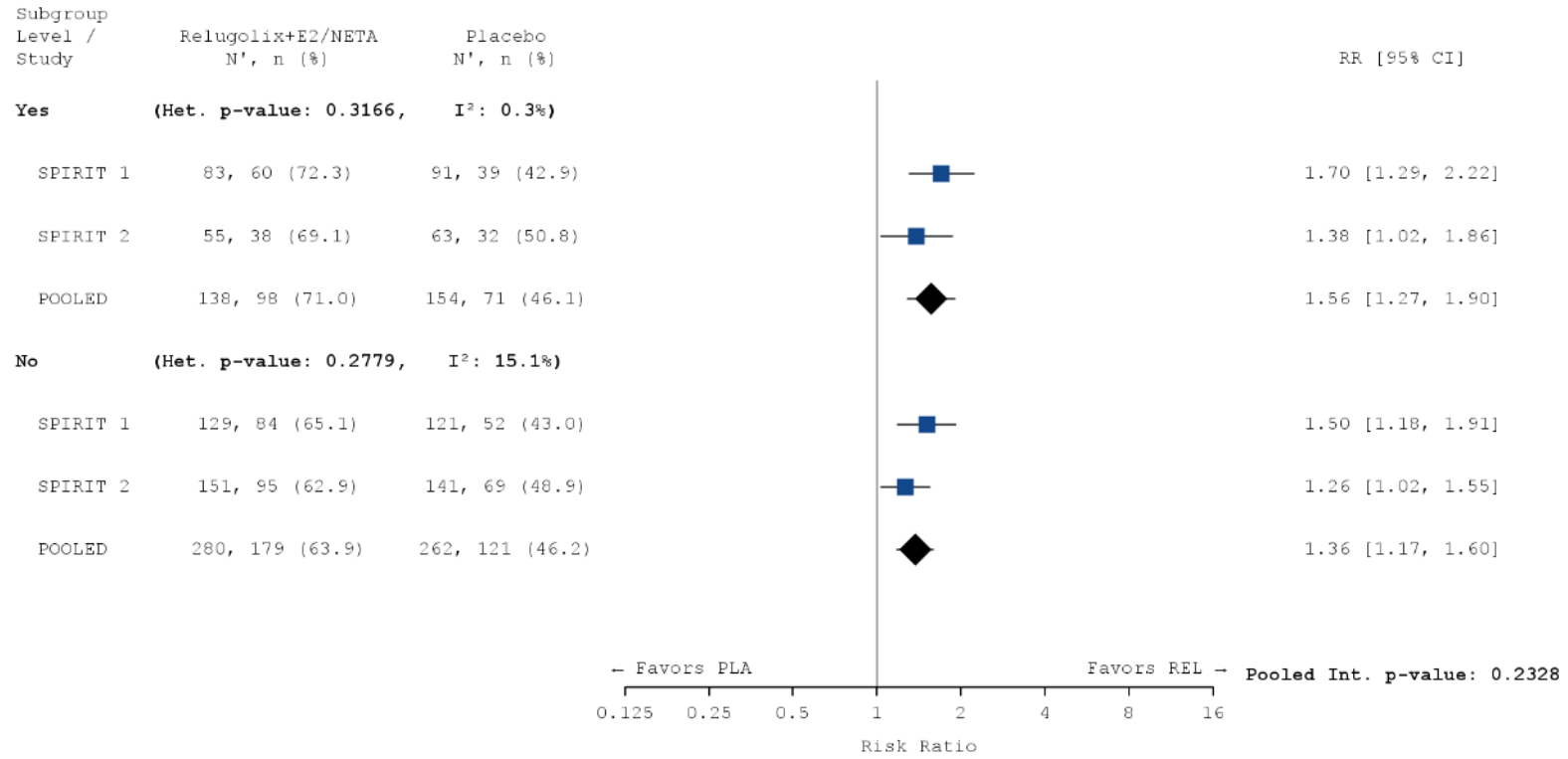
Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
Prior hormonal treatment



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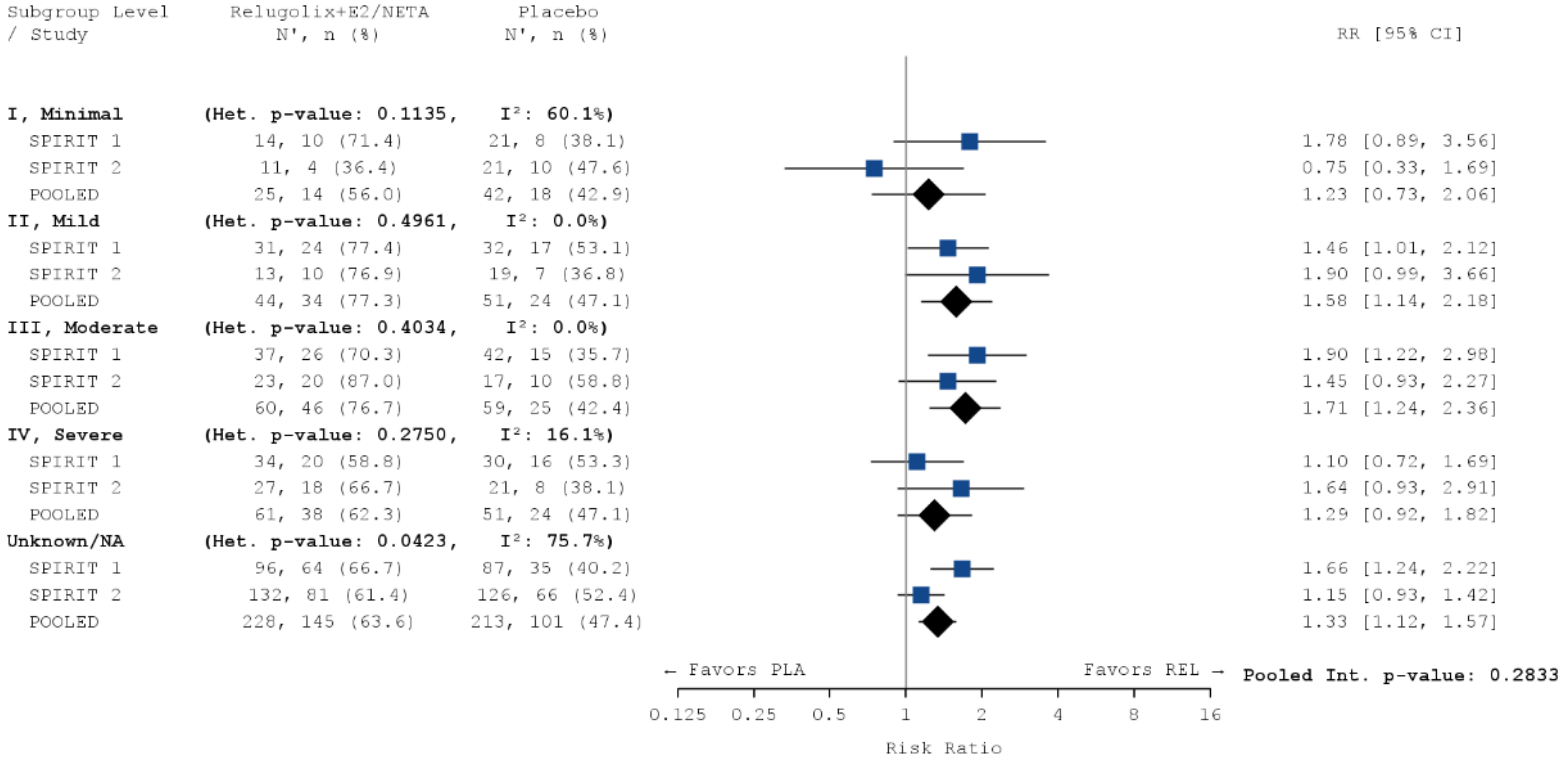
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
AFSE stage



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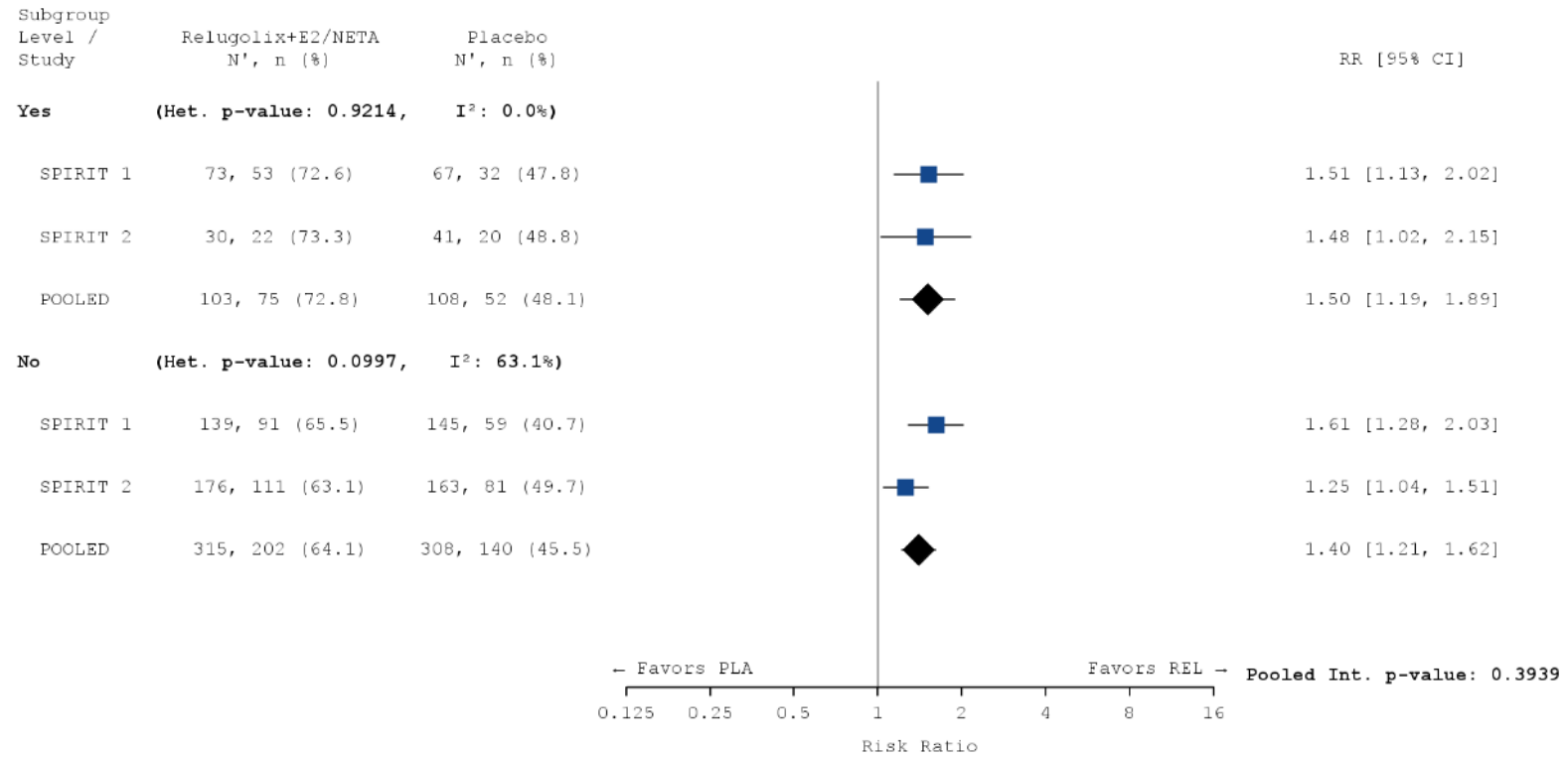
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



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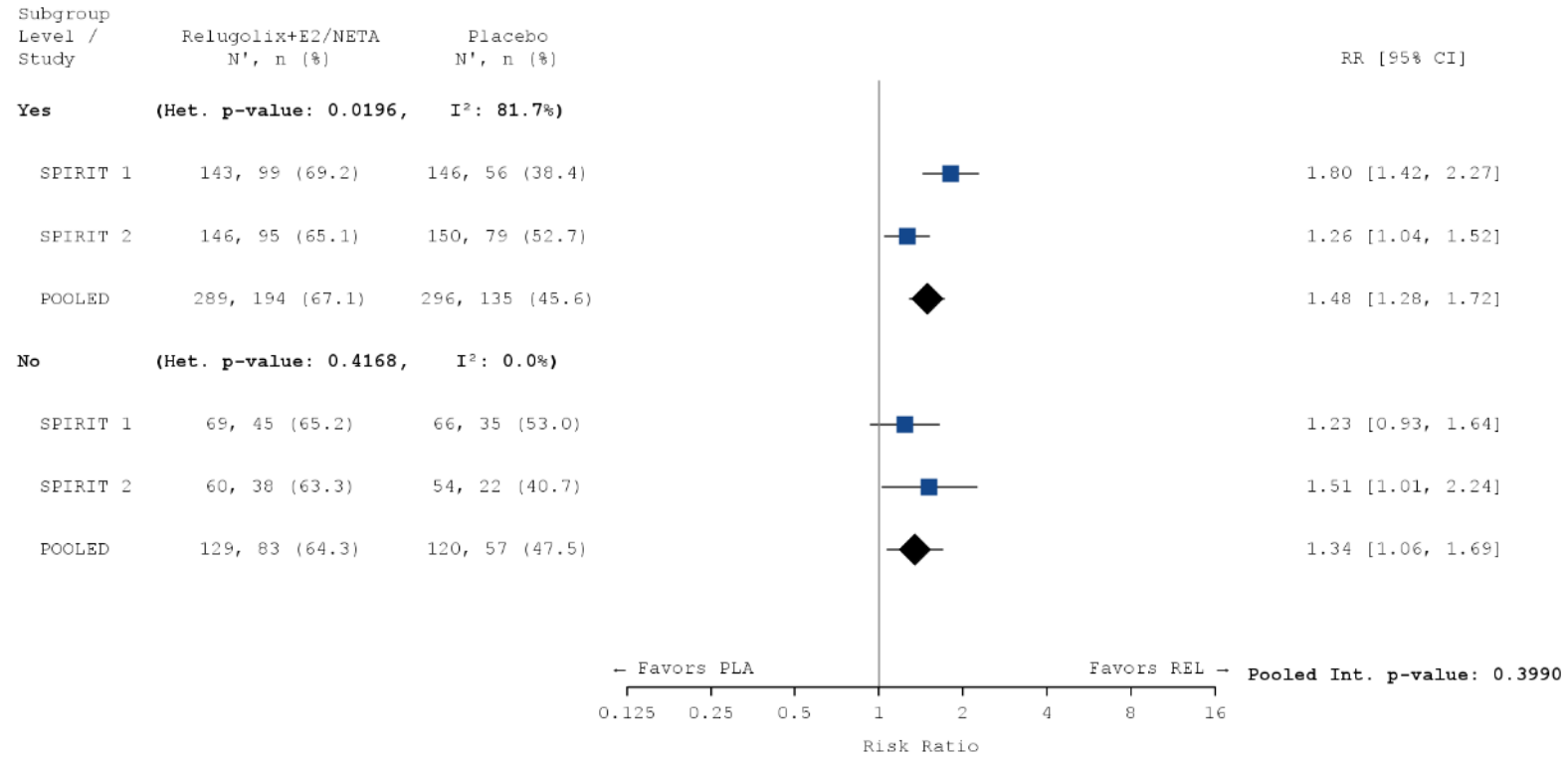
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
Prior treatment for endometriosis



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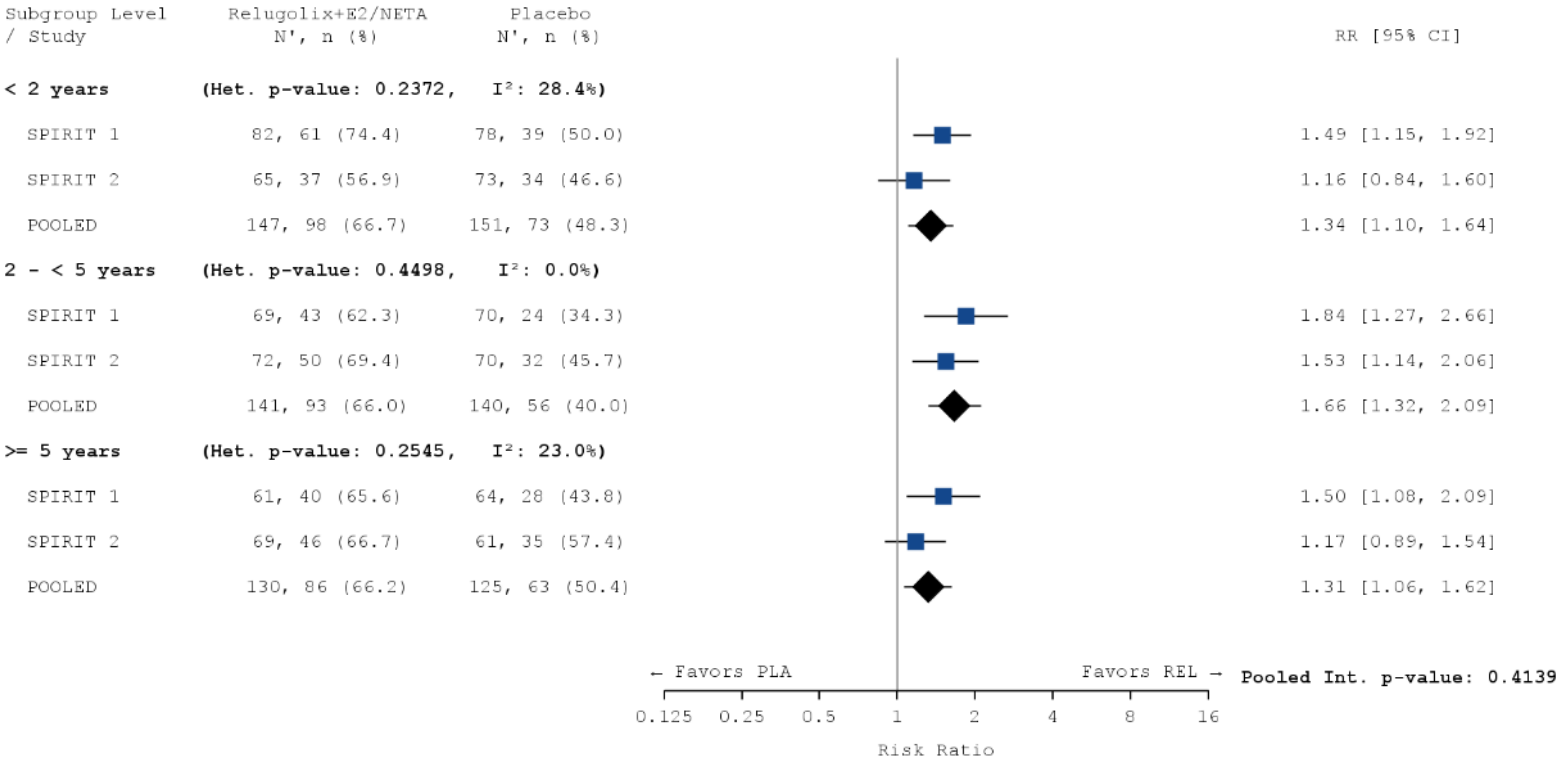
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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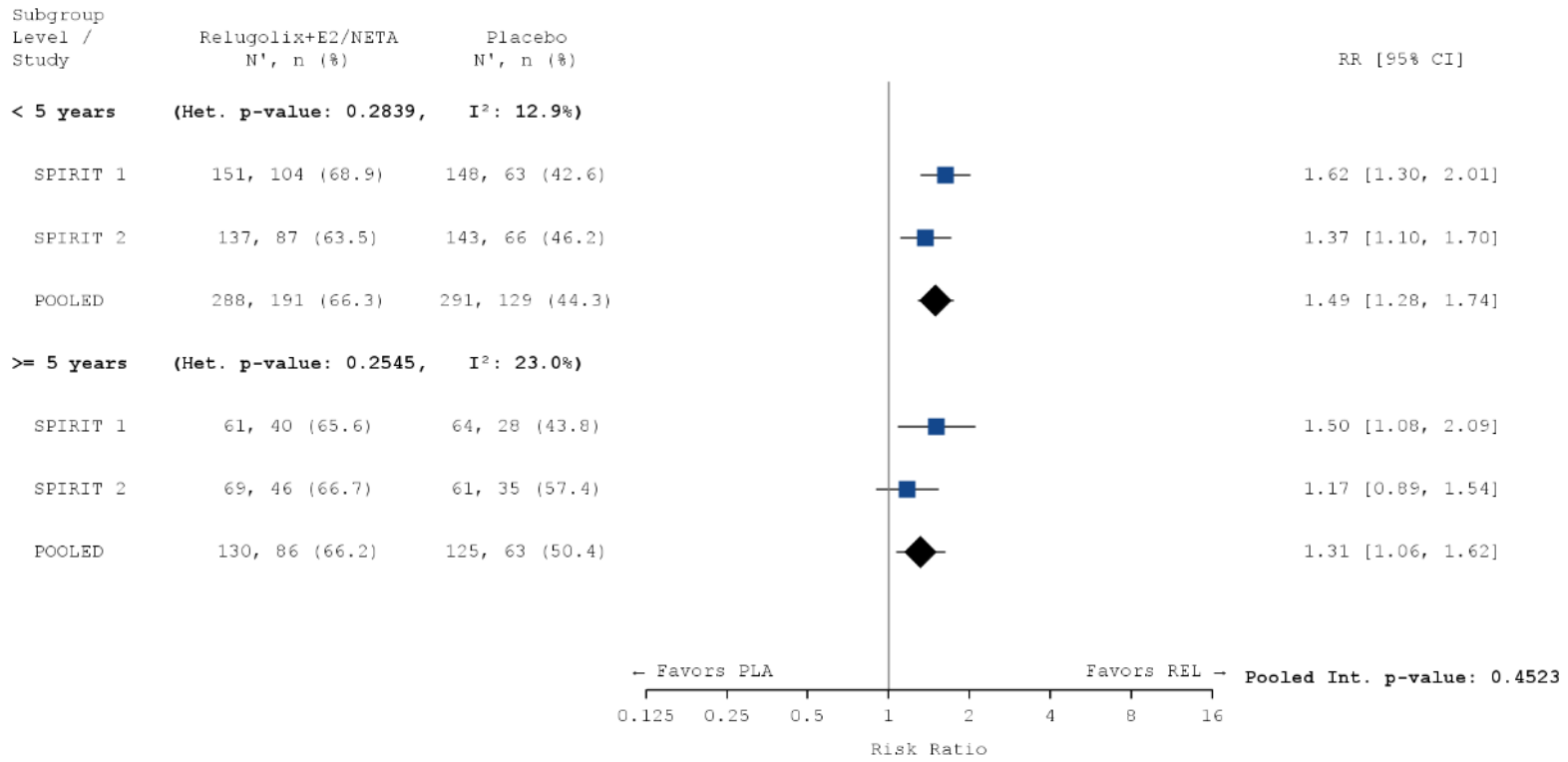
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



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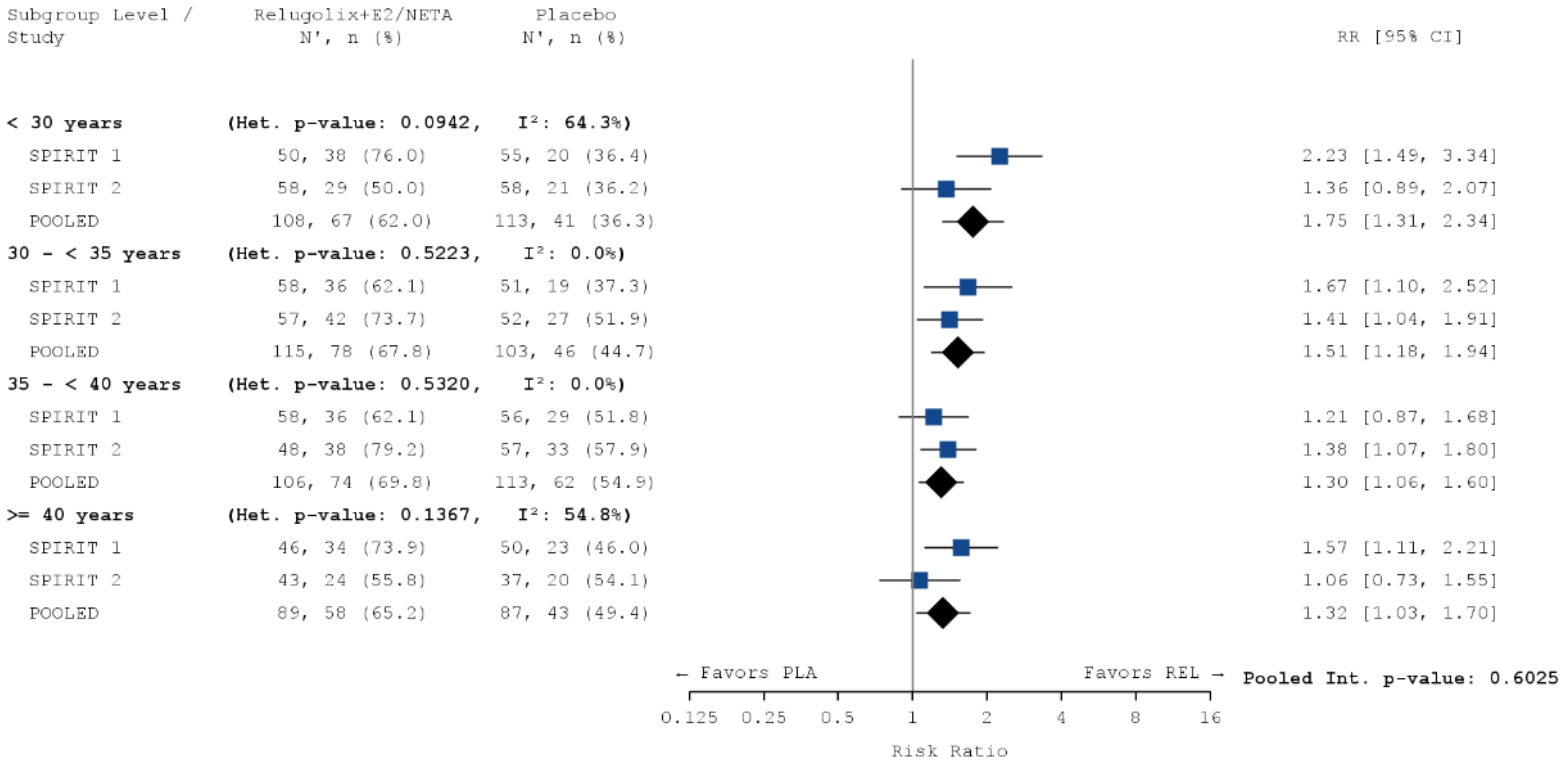
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

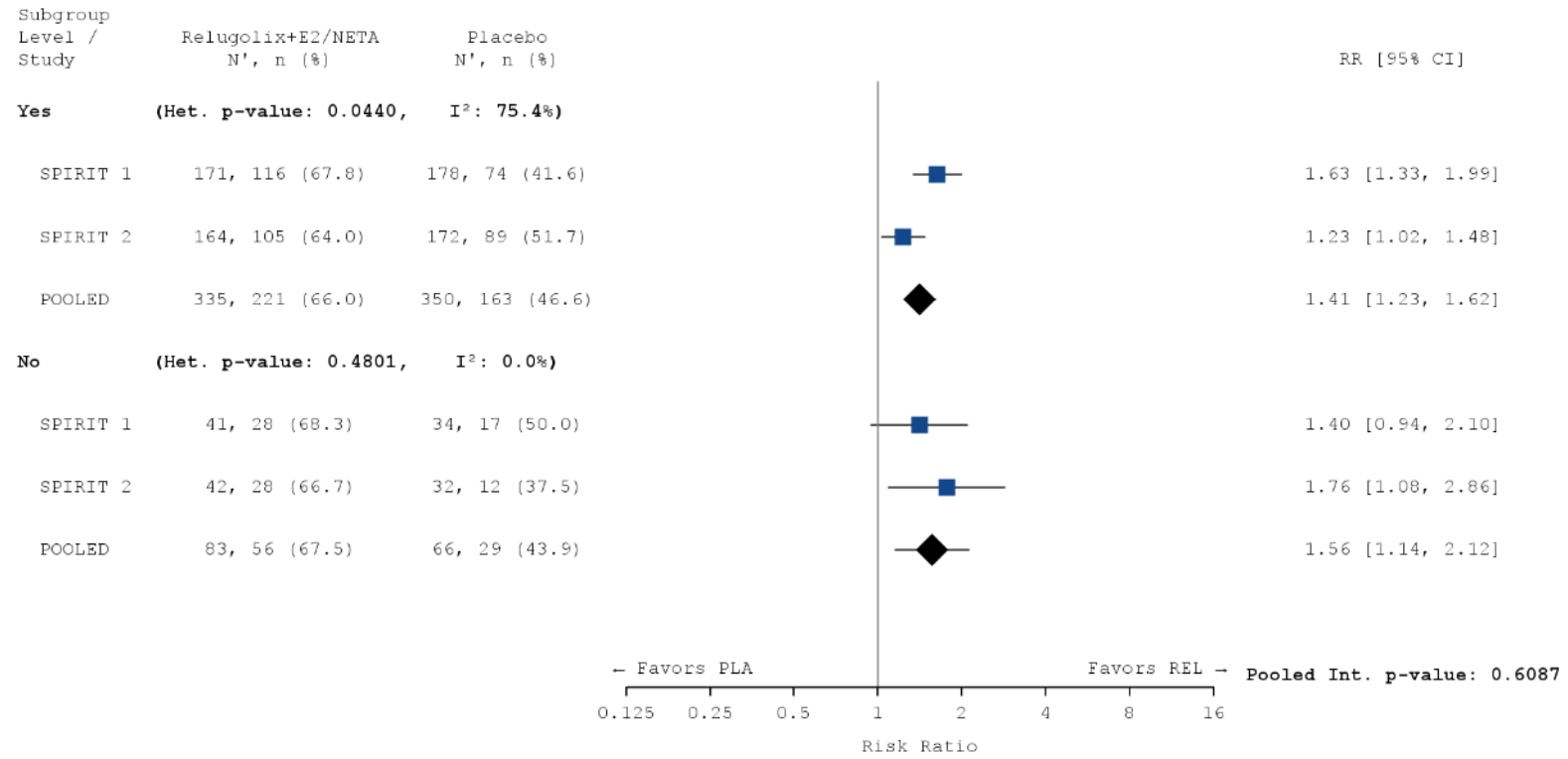
Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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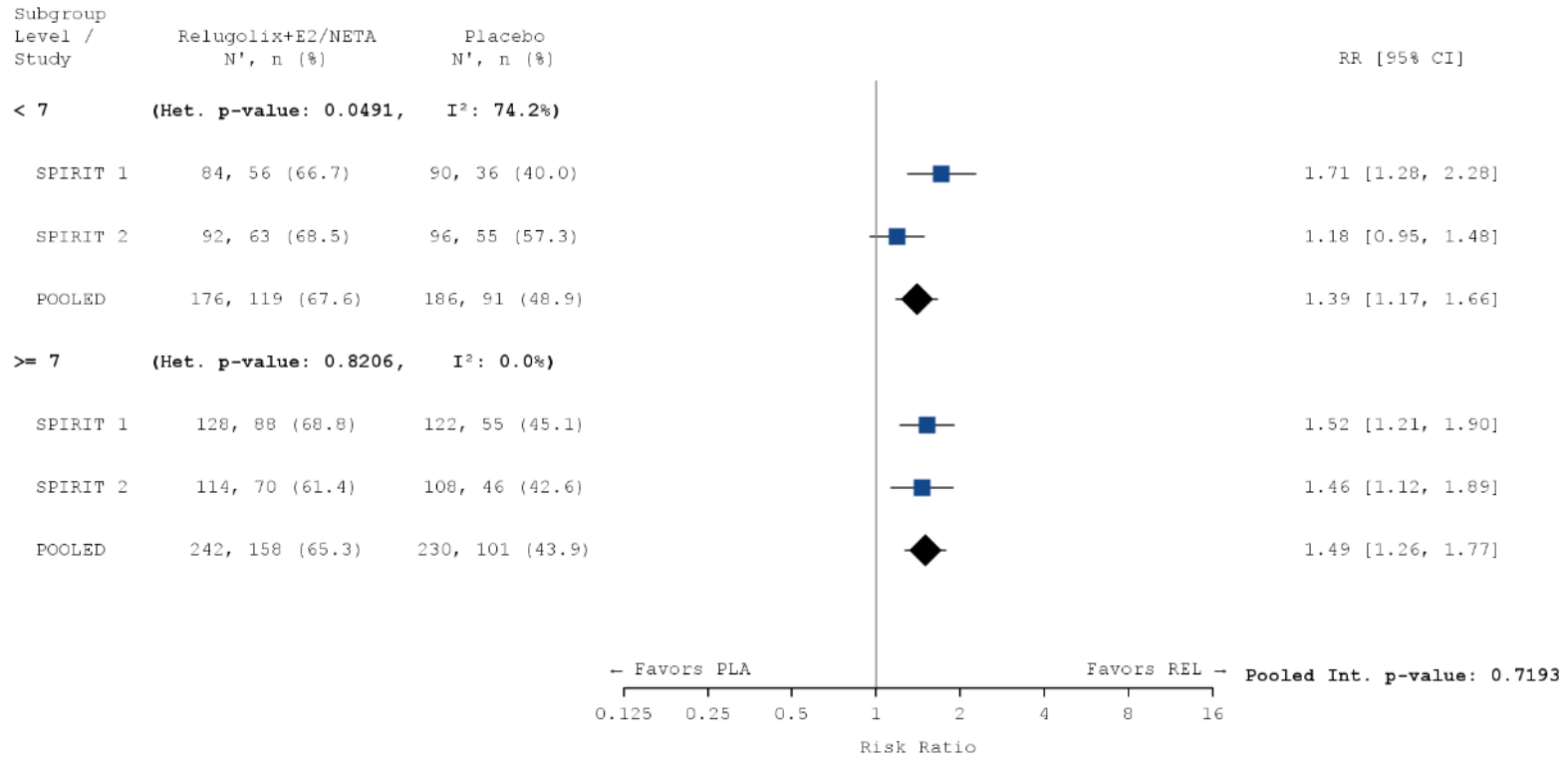
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



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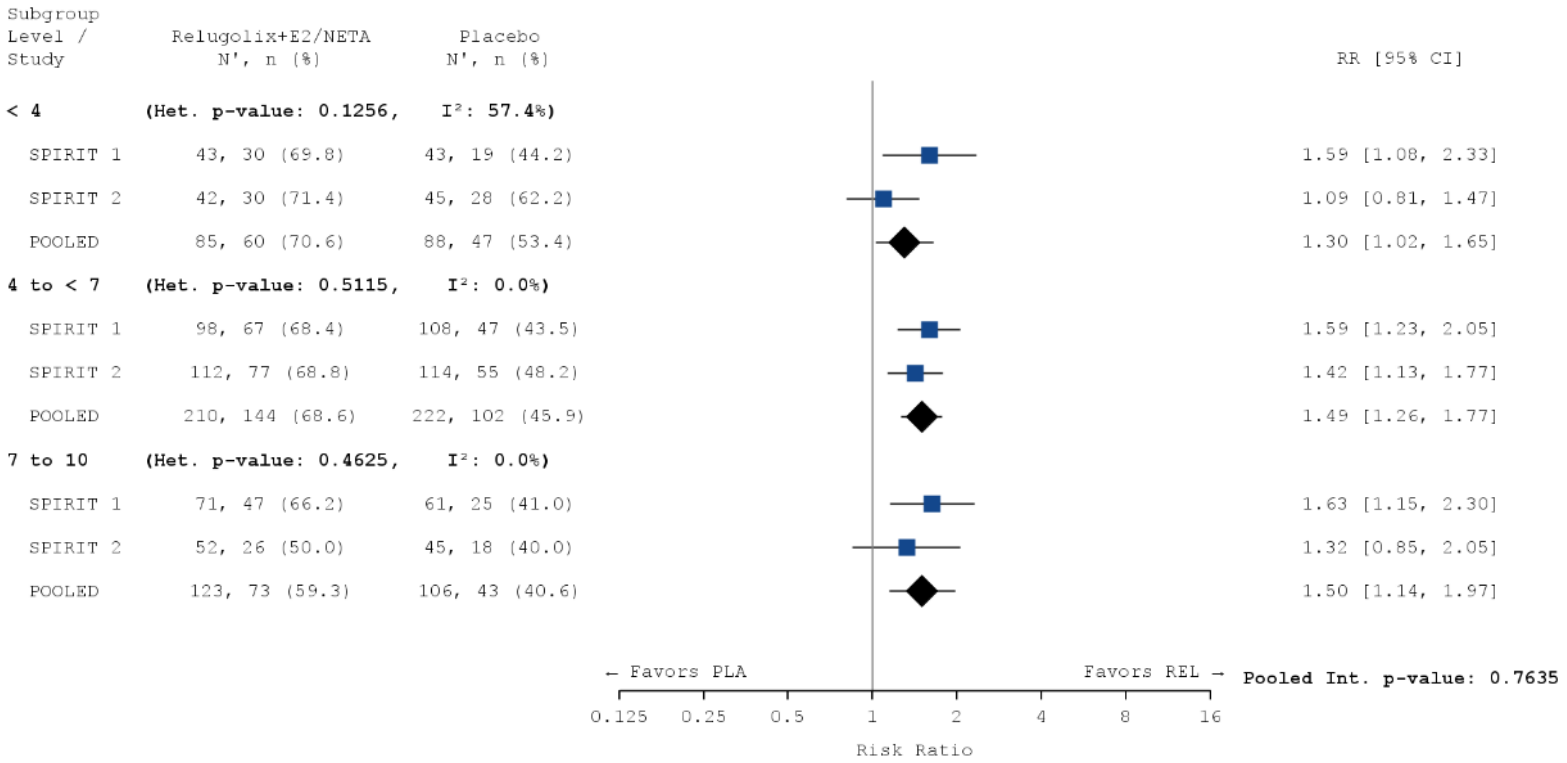
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

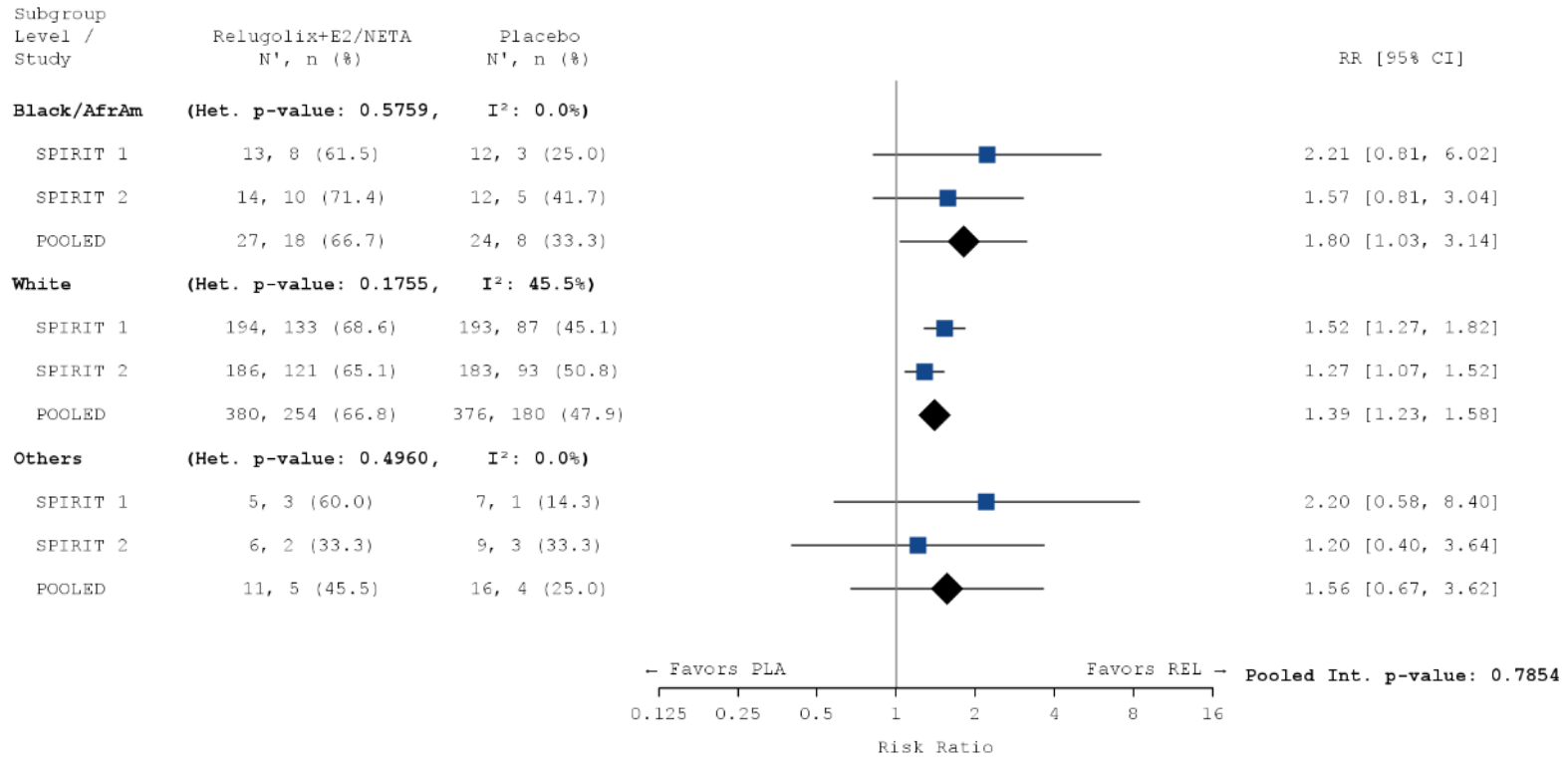
Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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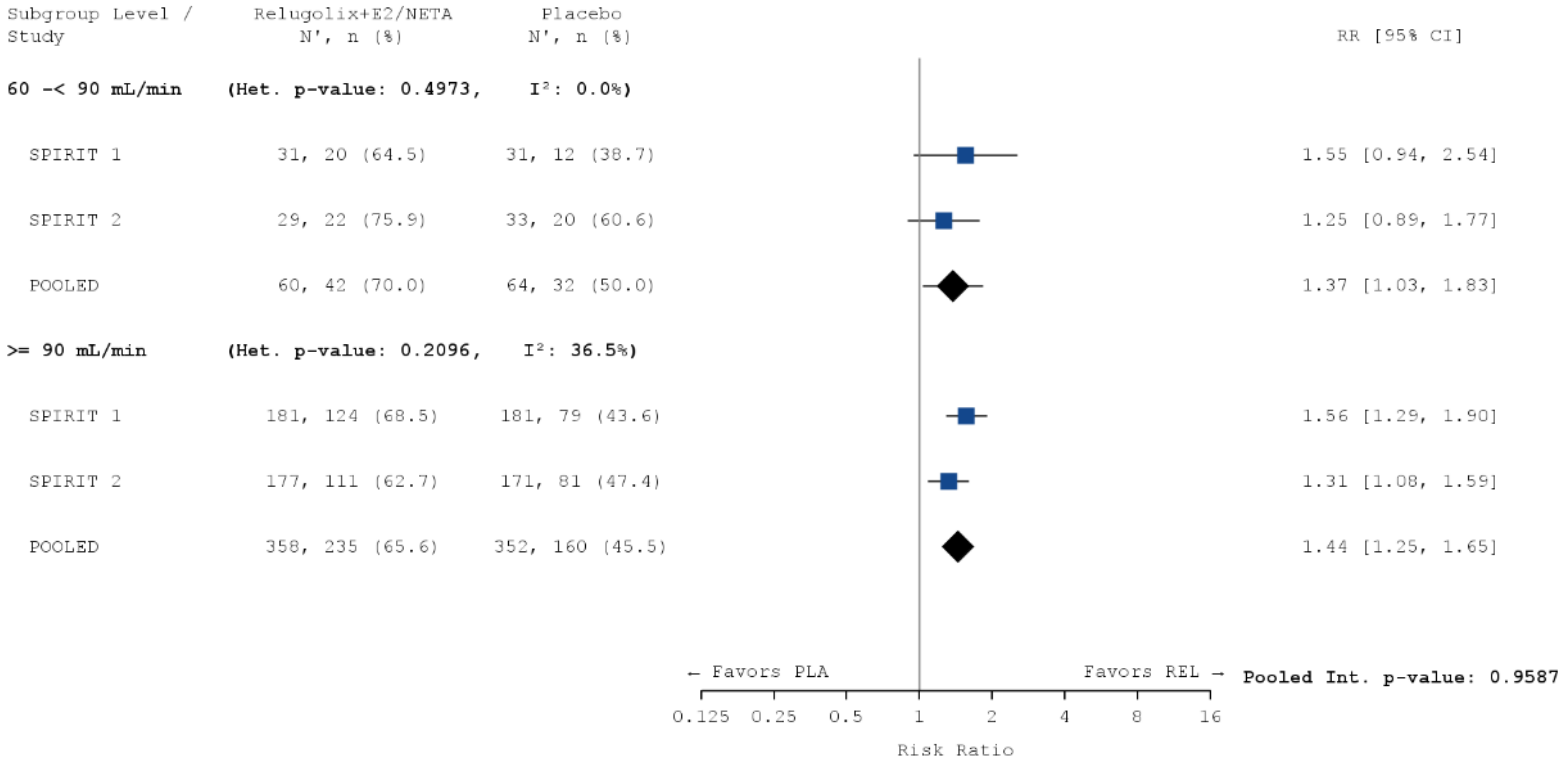
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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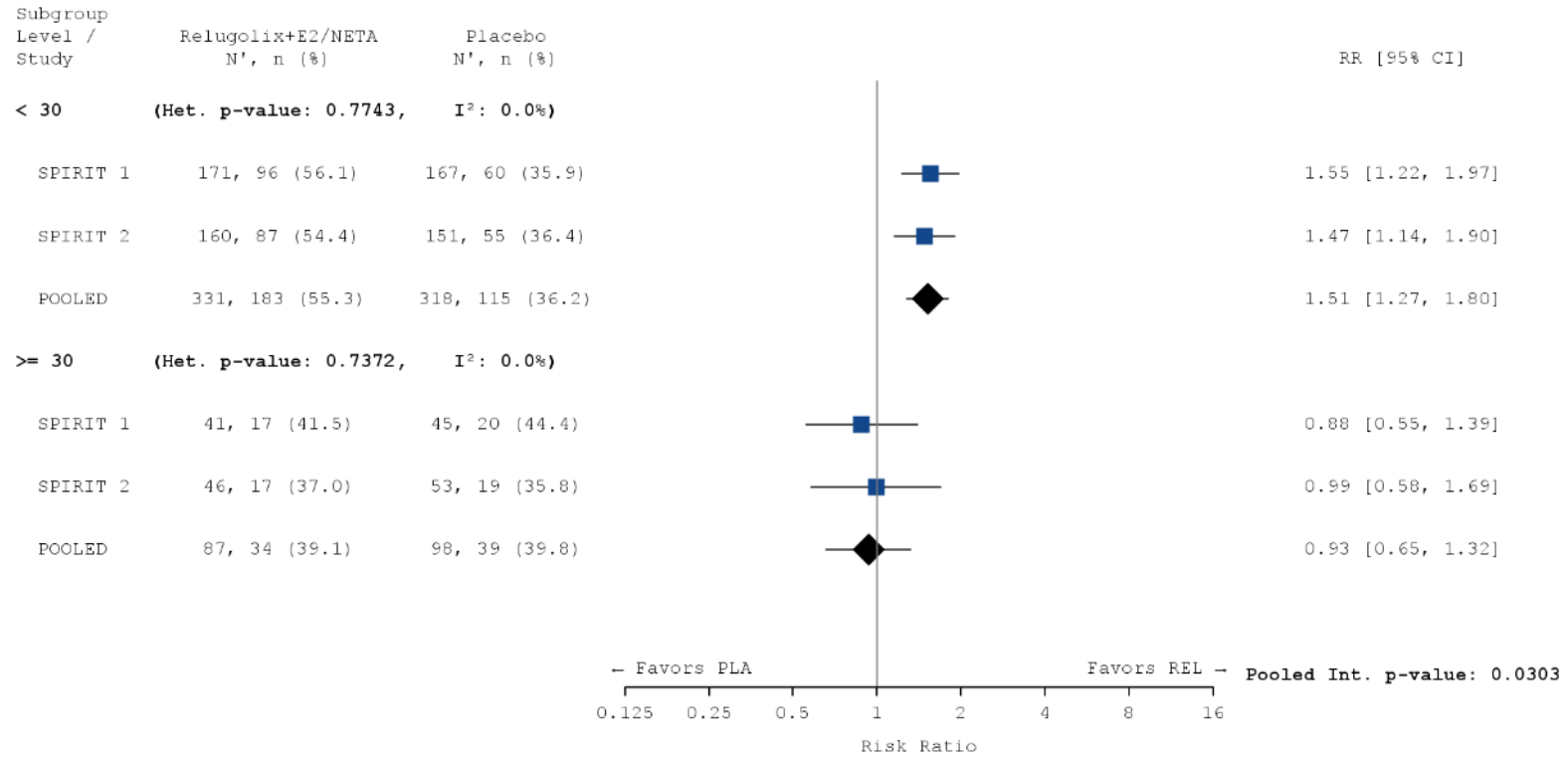
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

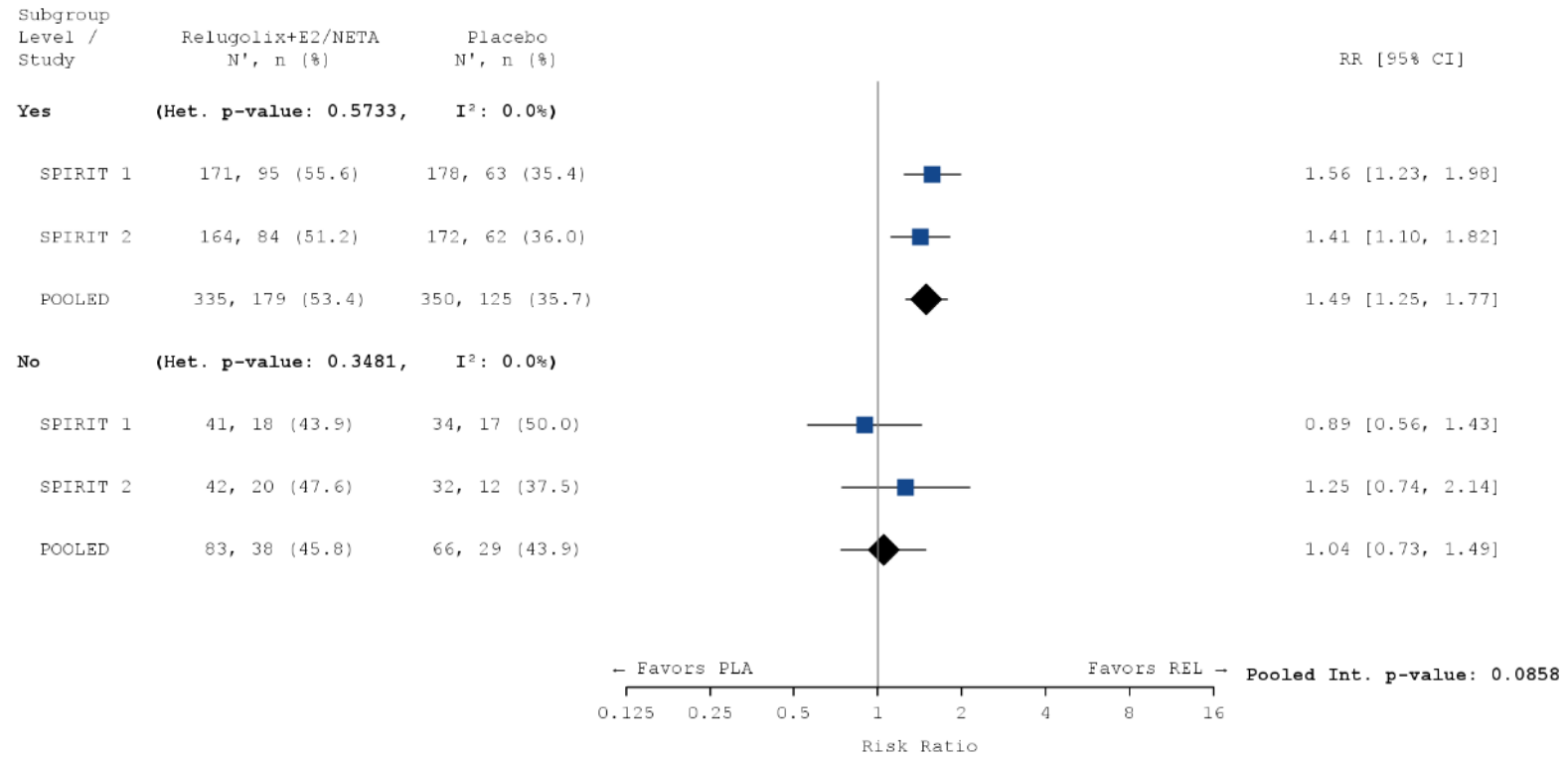
Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

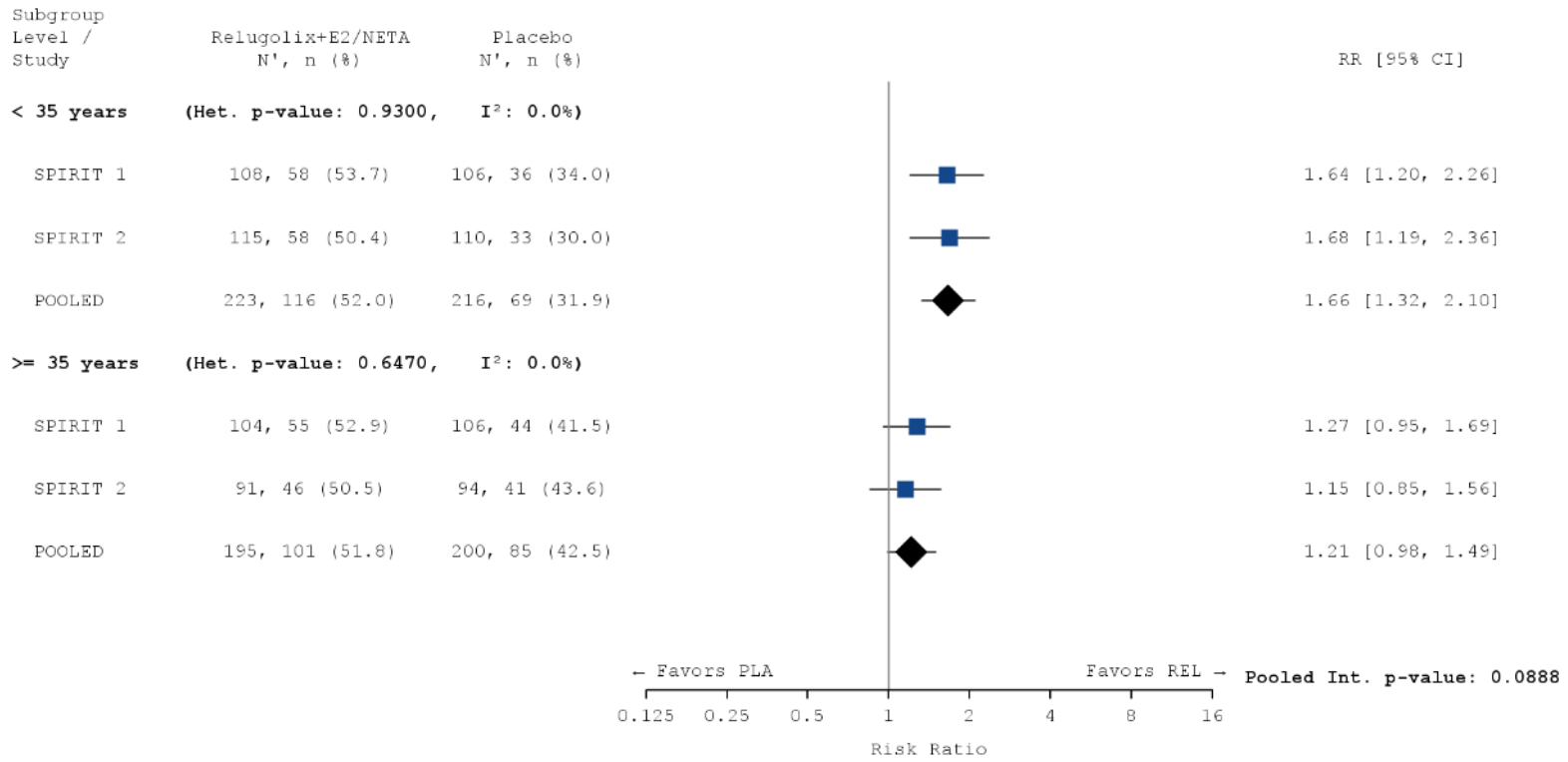
Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

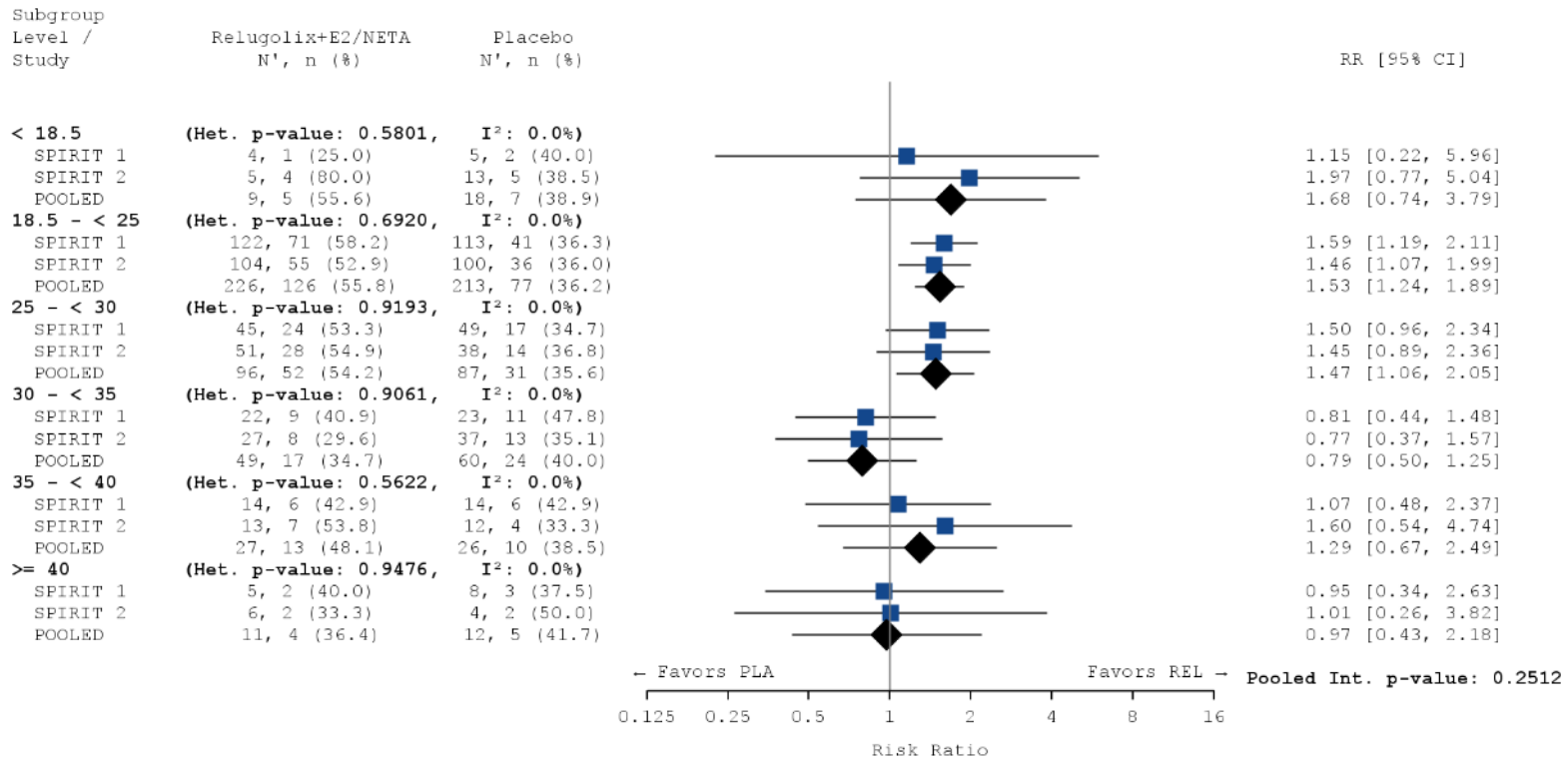
Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

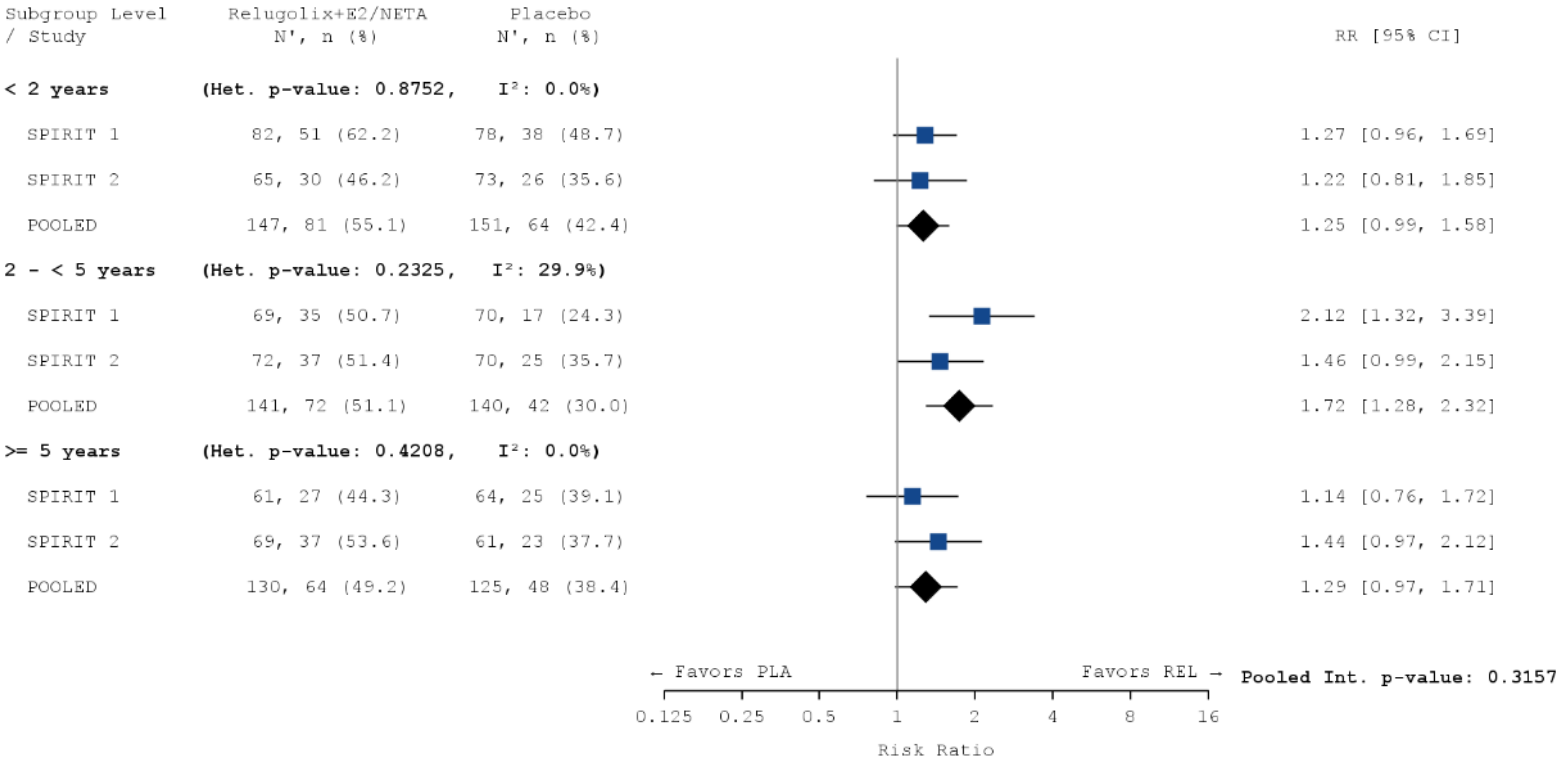
Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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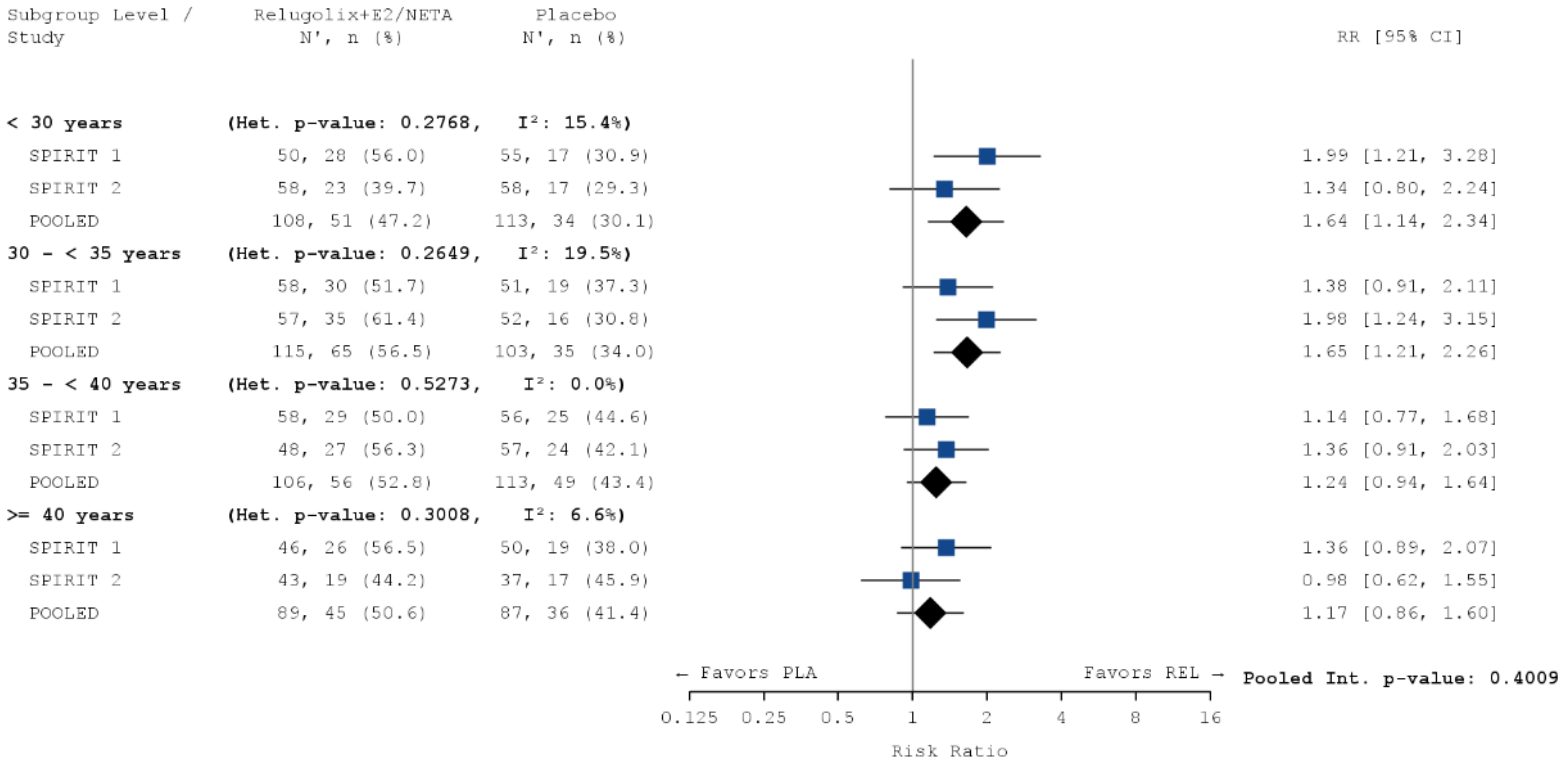
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
Age category II



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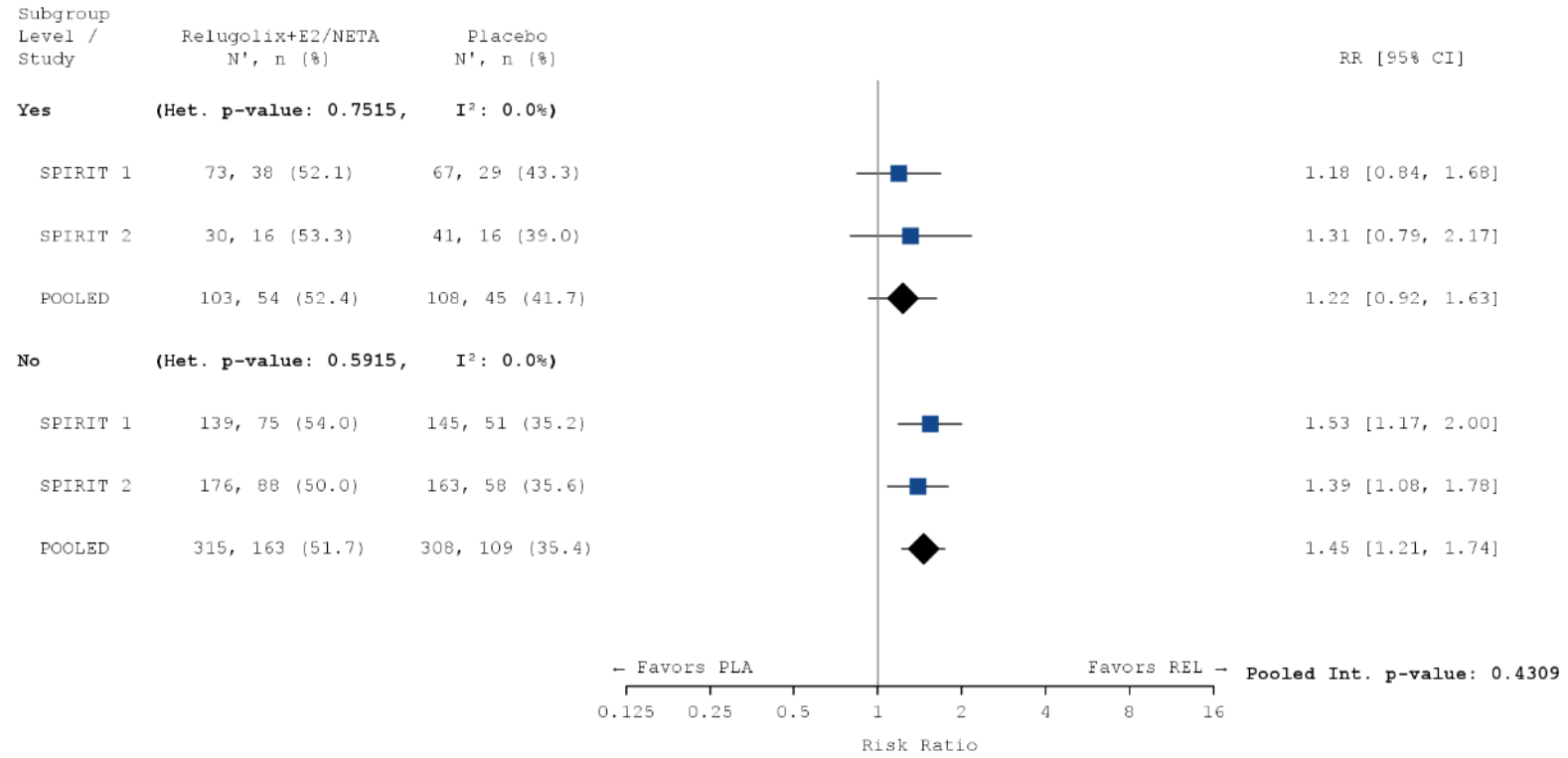
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



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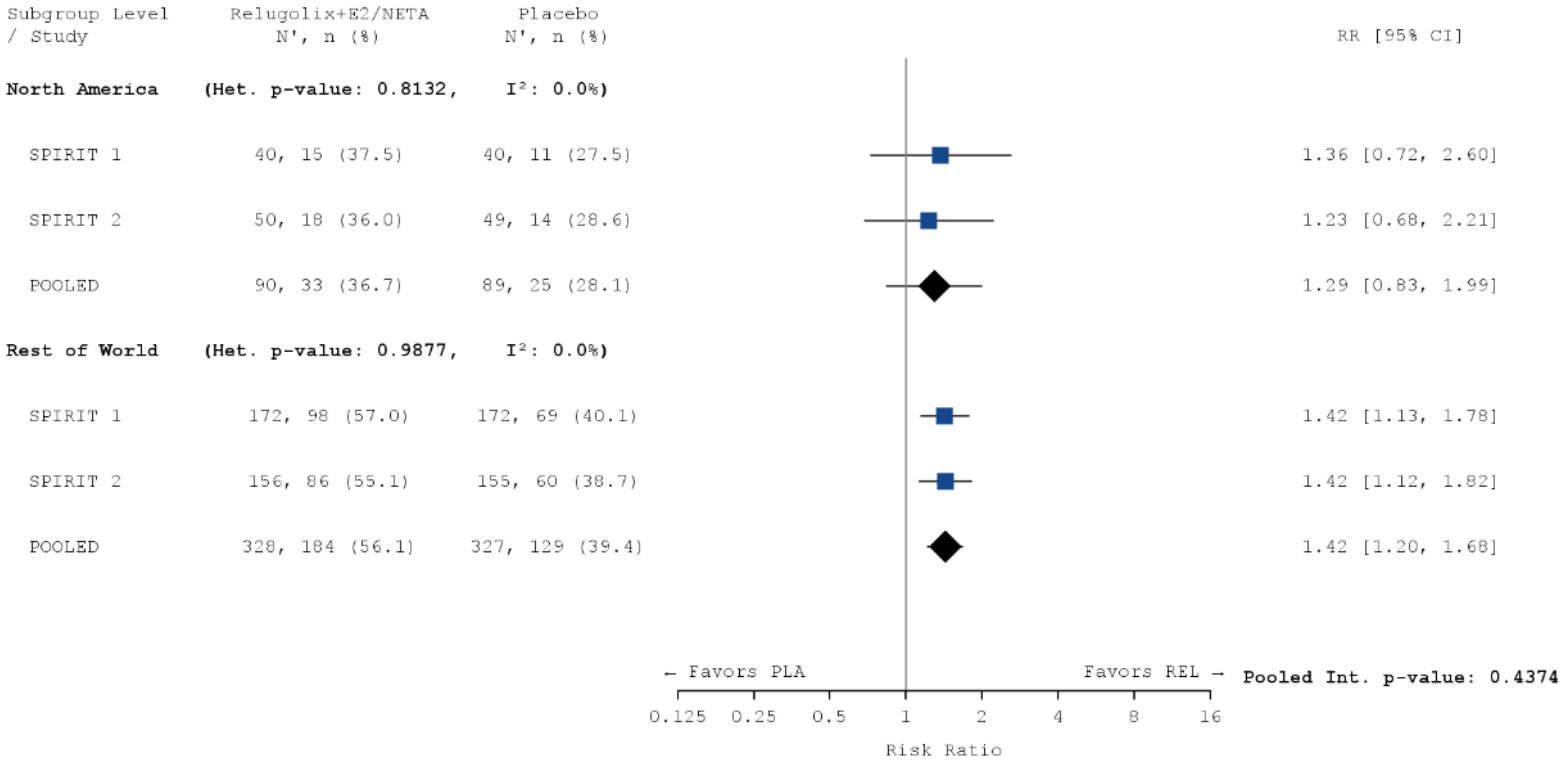
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
Geographic region I



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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
Prior hormonal treatment

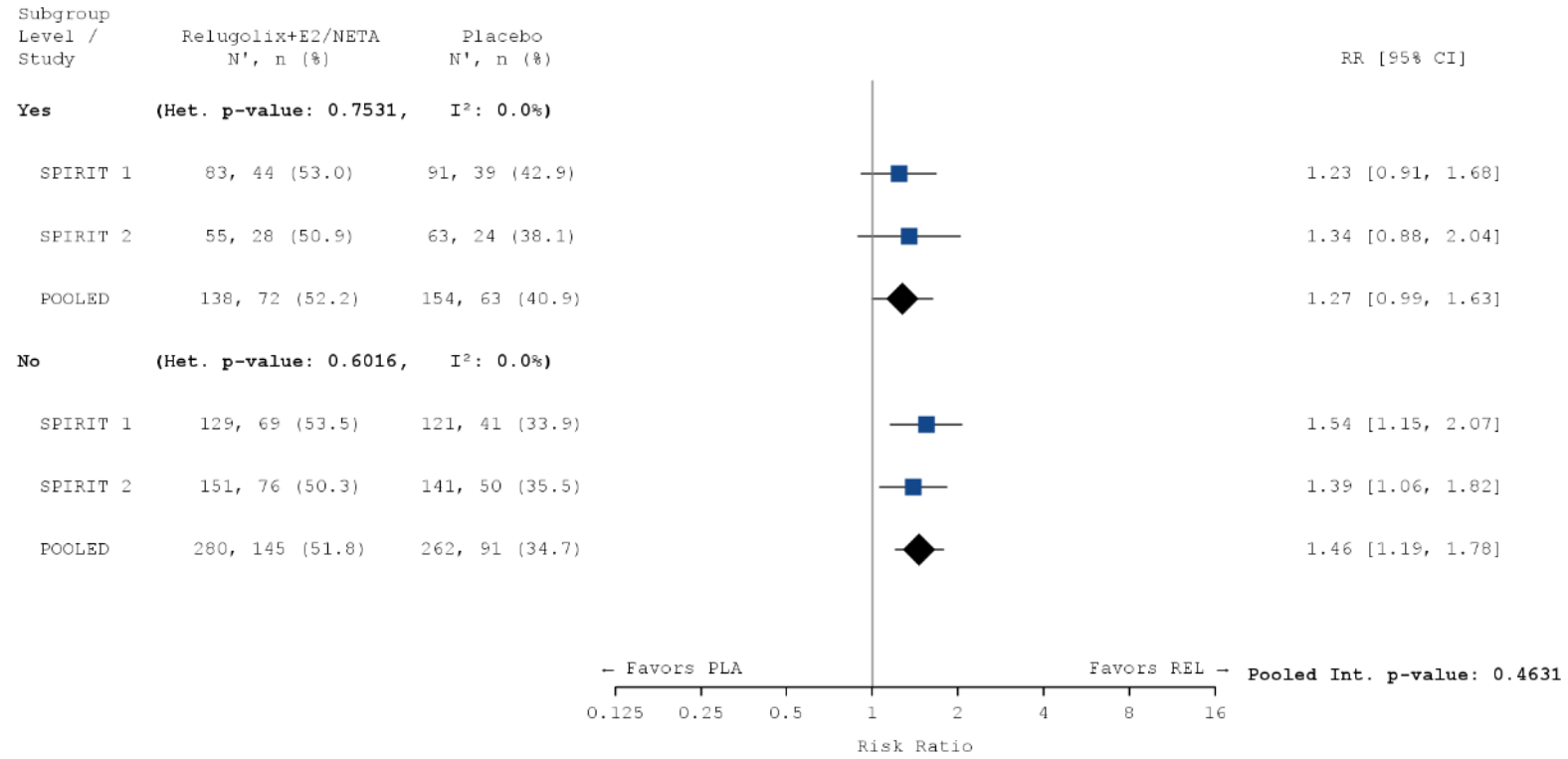

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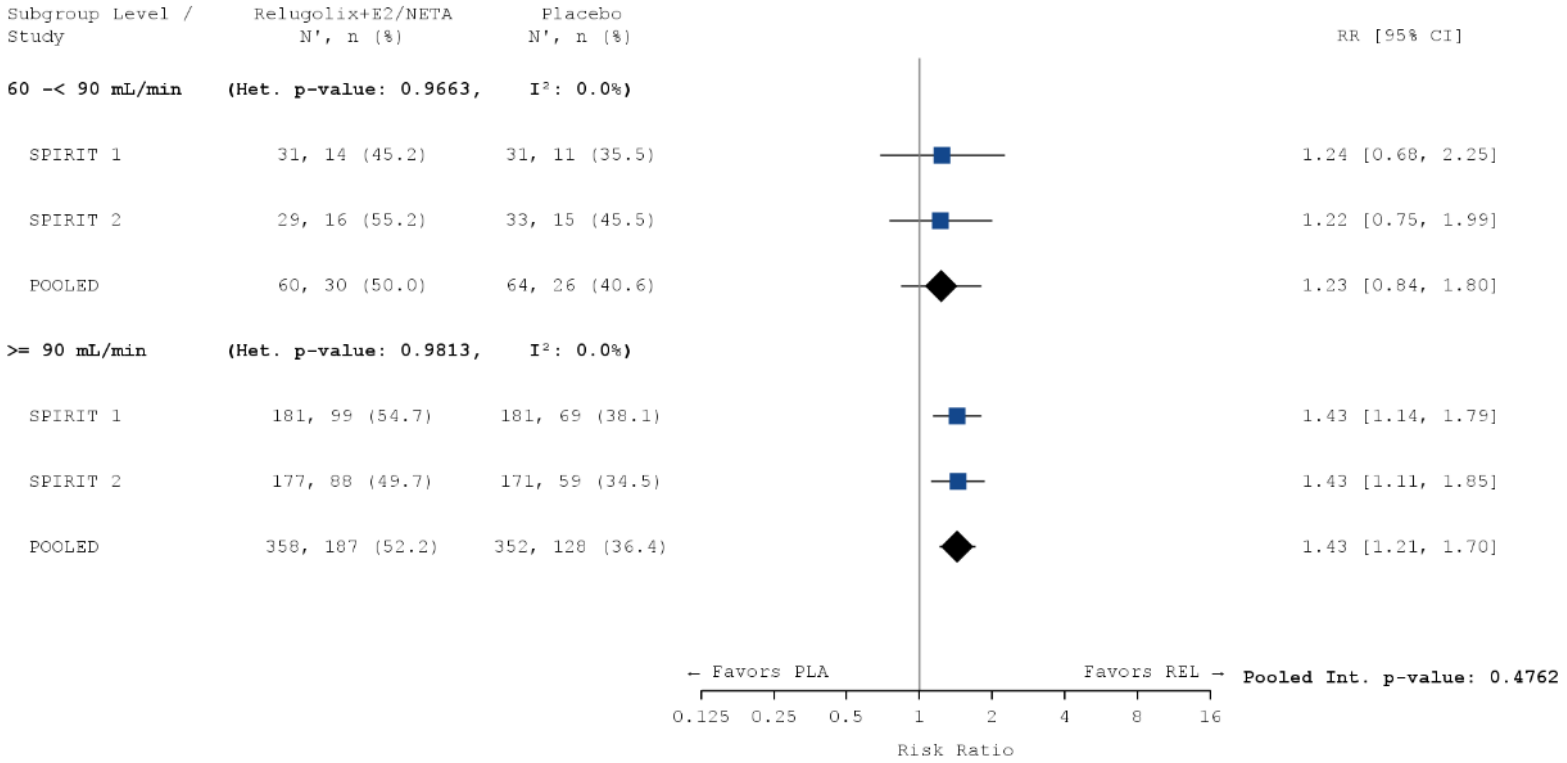
Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
Renal function



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SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
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Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I

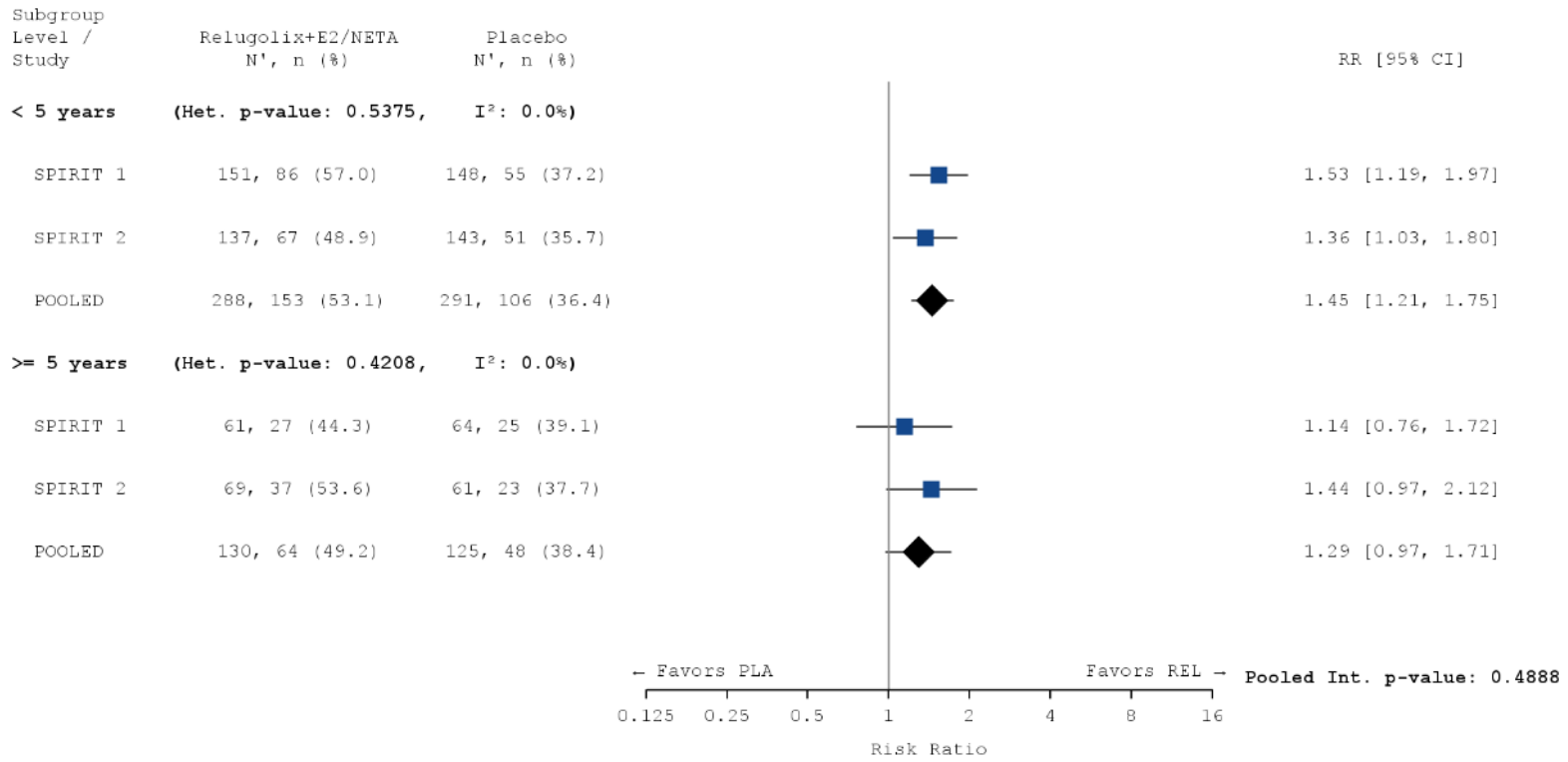

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Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
Geographic region II

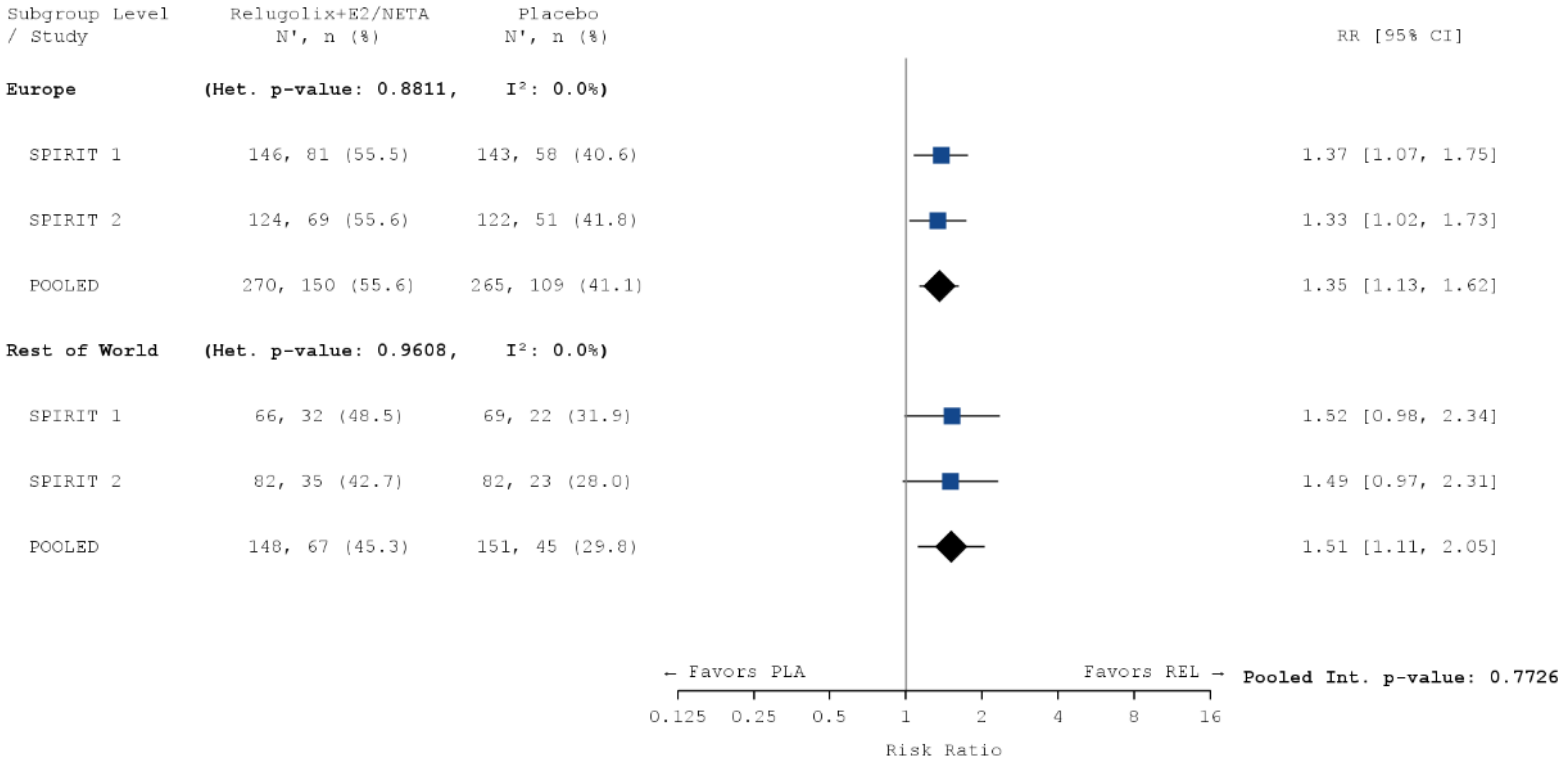

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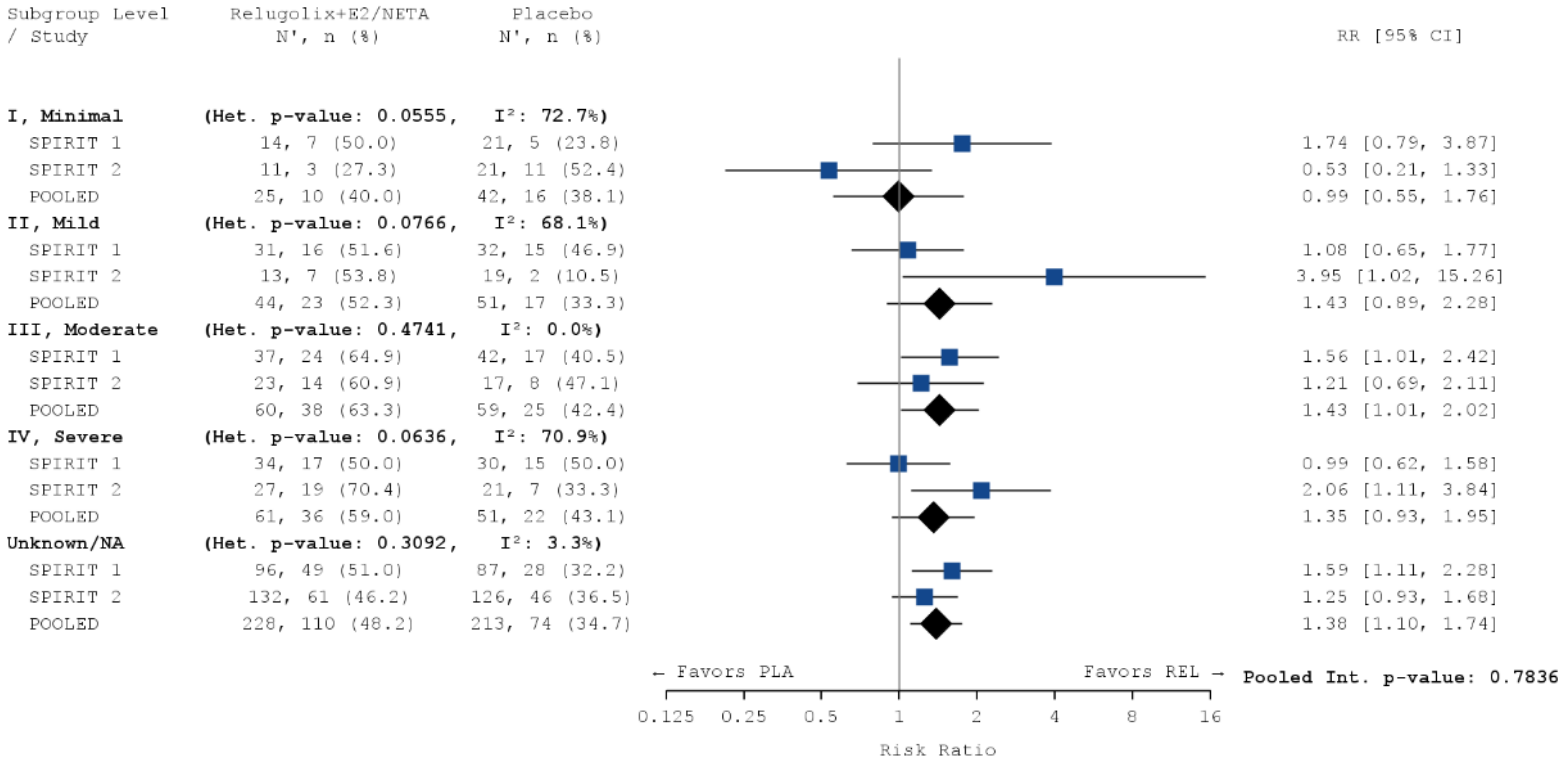
Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
AFSE stage



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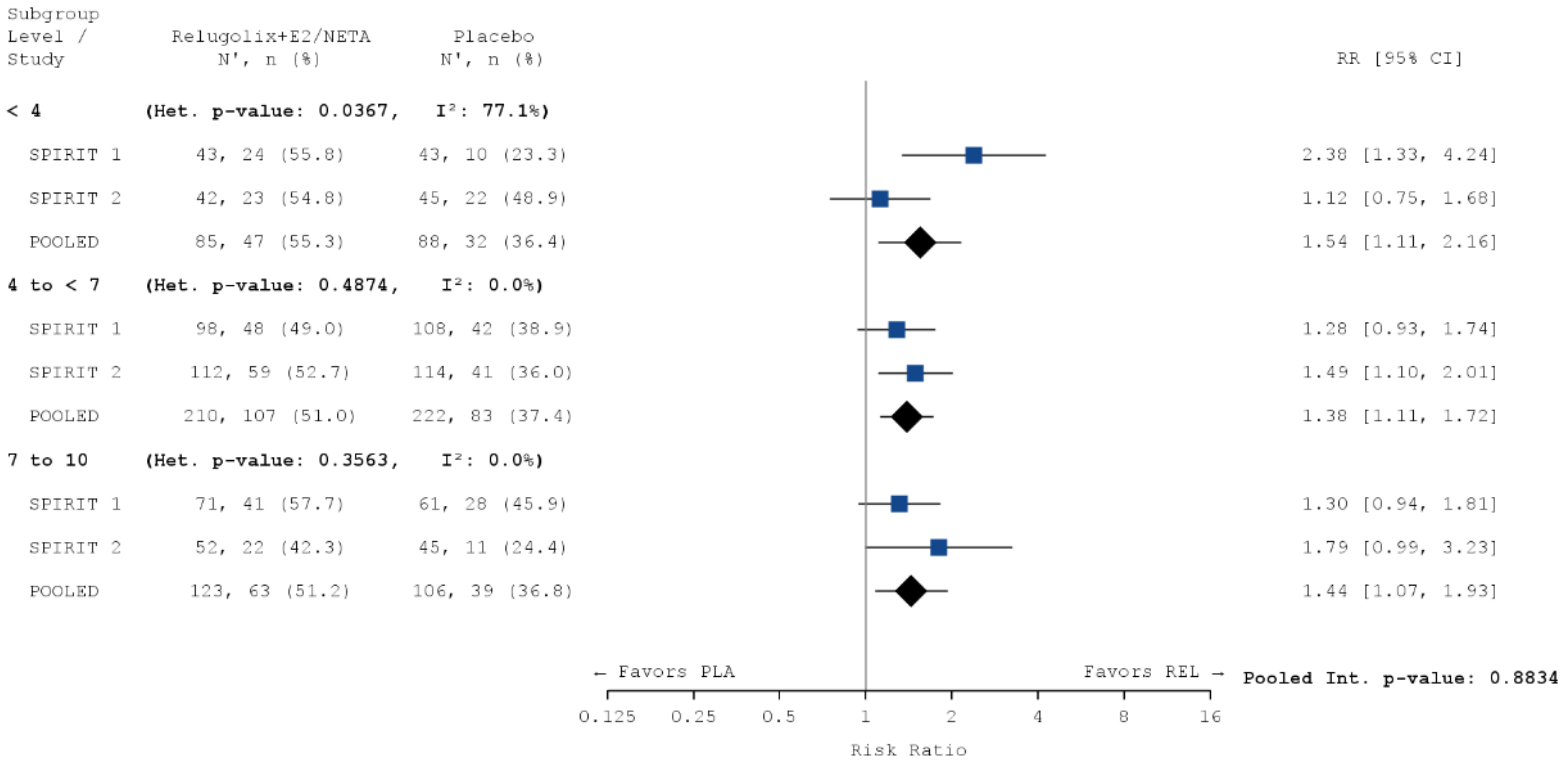
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
NMPP NRS score at baseline



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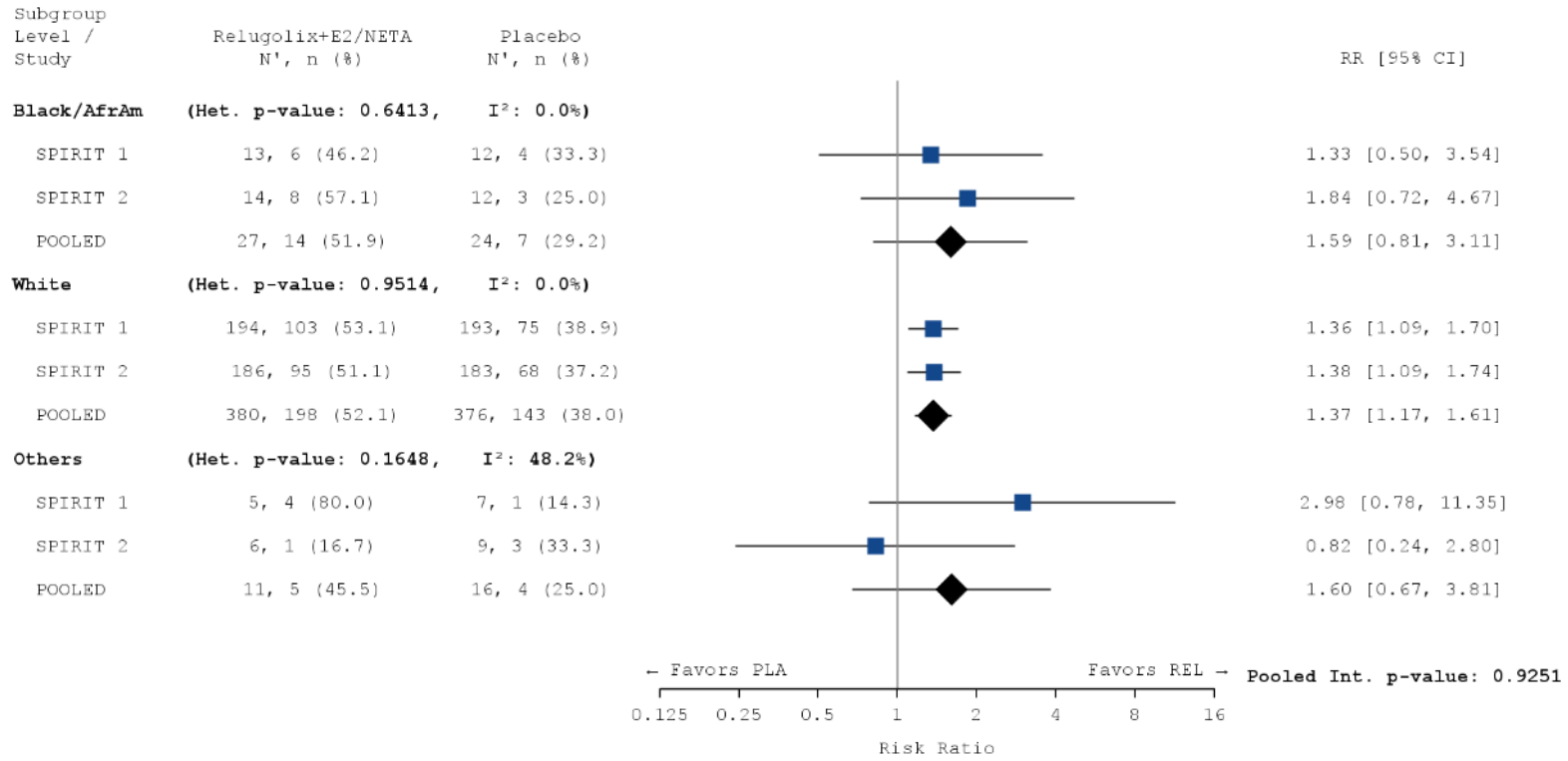
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
Race



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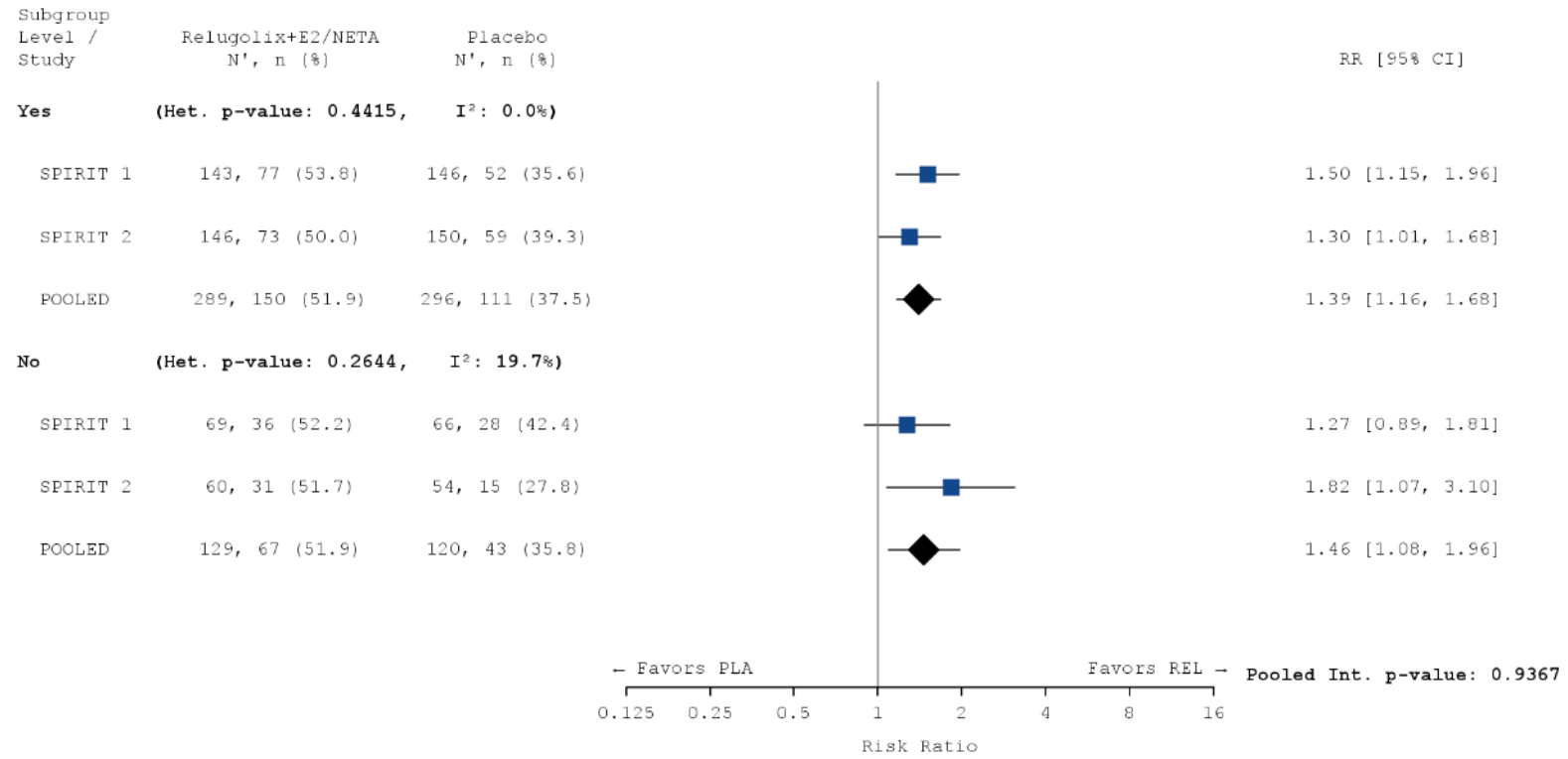
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
Prior treatment for endometriosis



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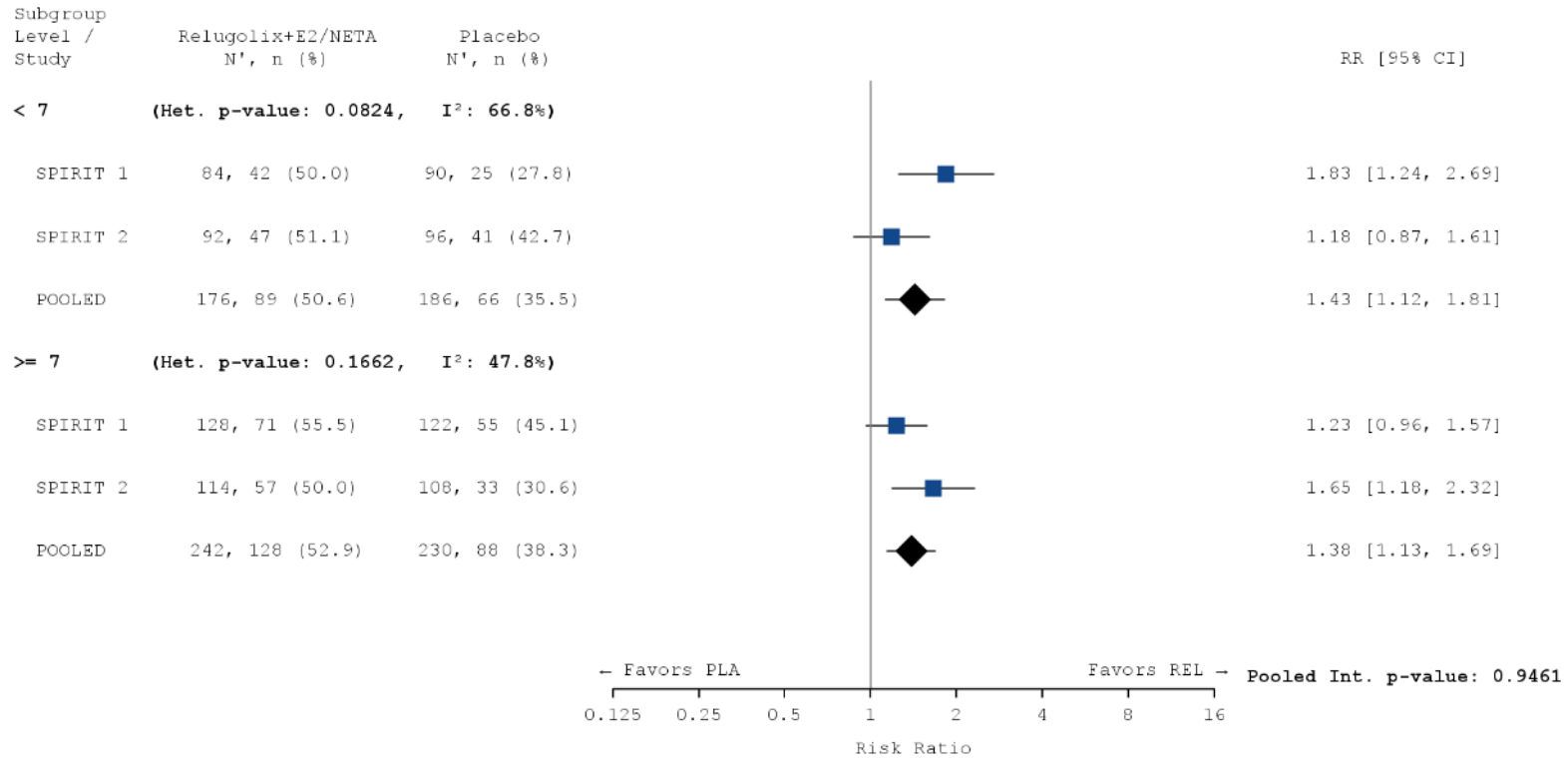
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



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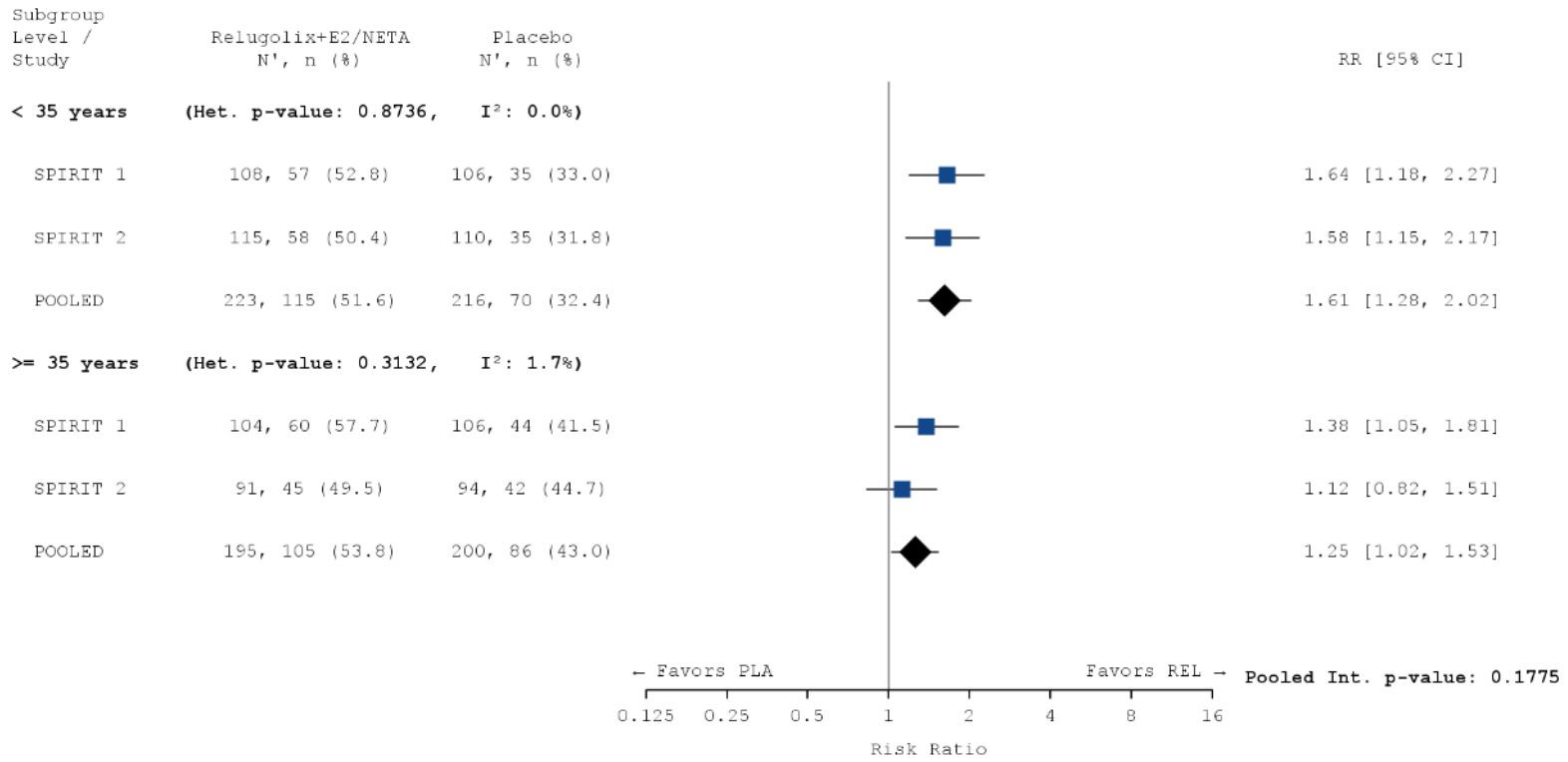
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
Age category I



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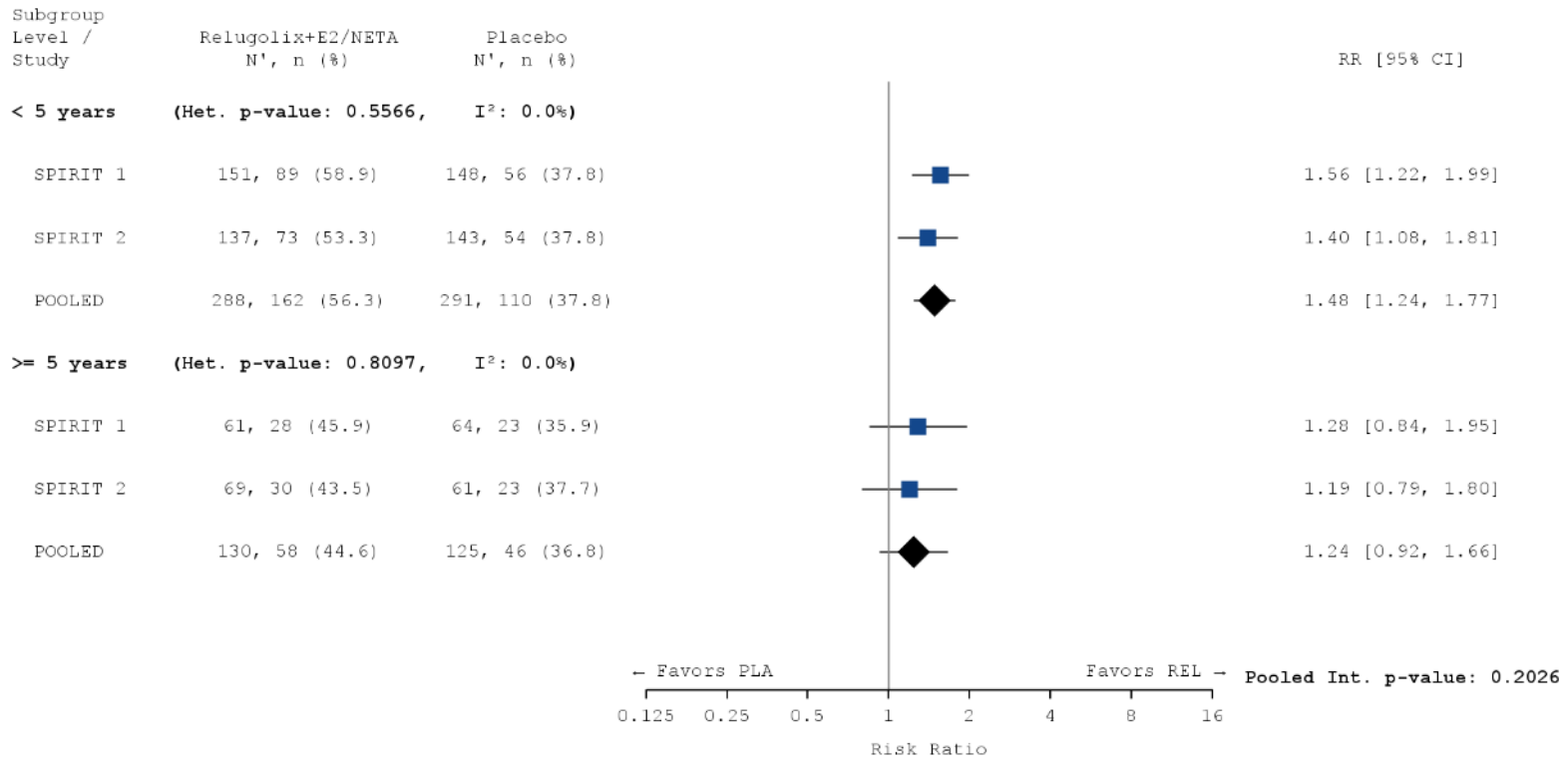
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



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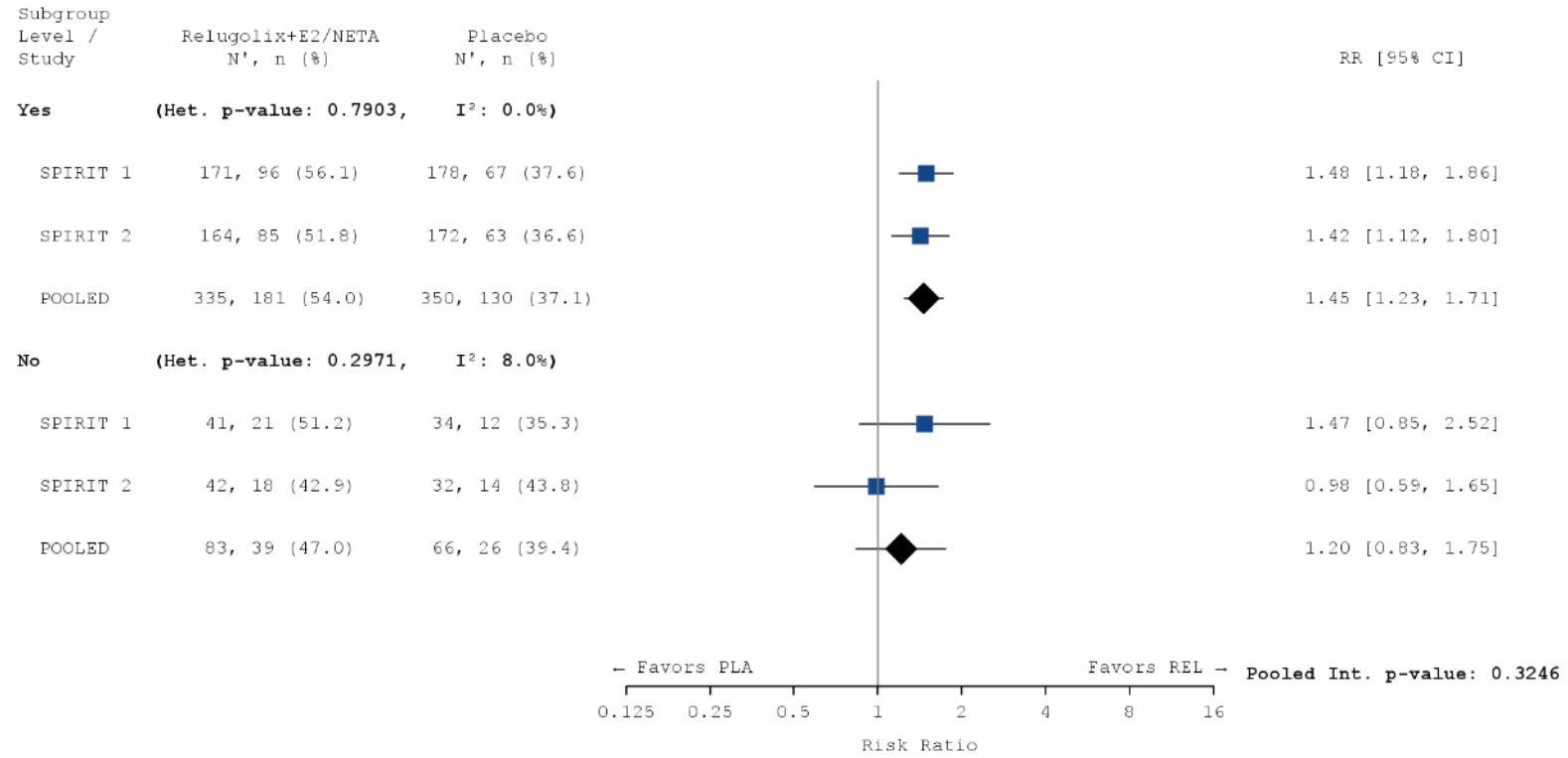
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
Prior surgery for endometriosis



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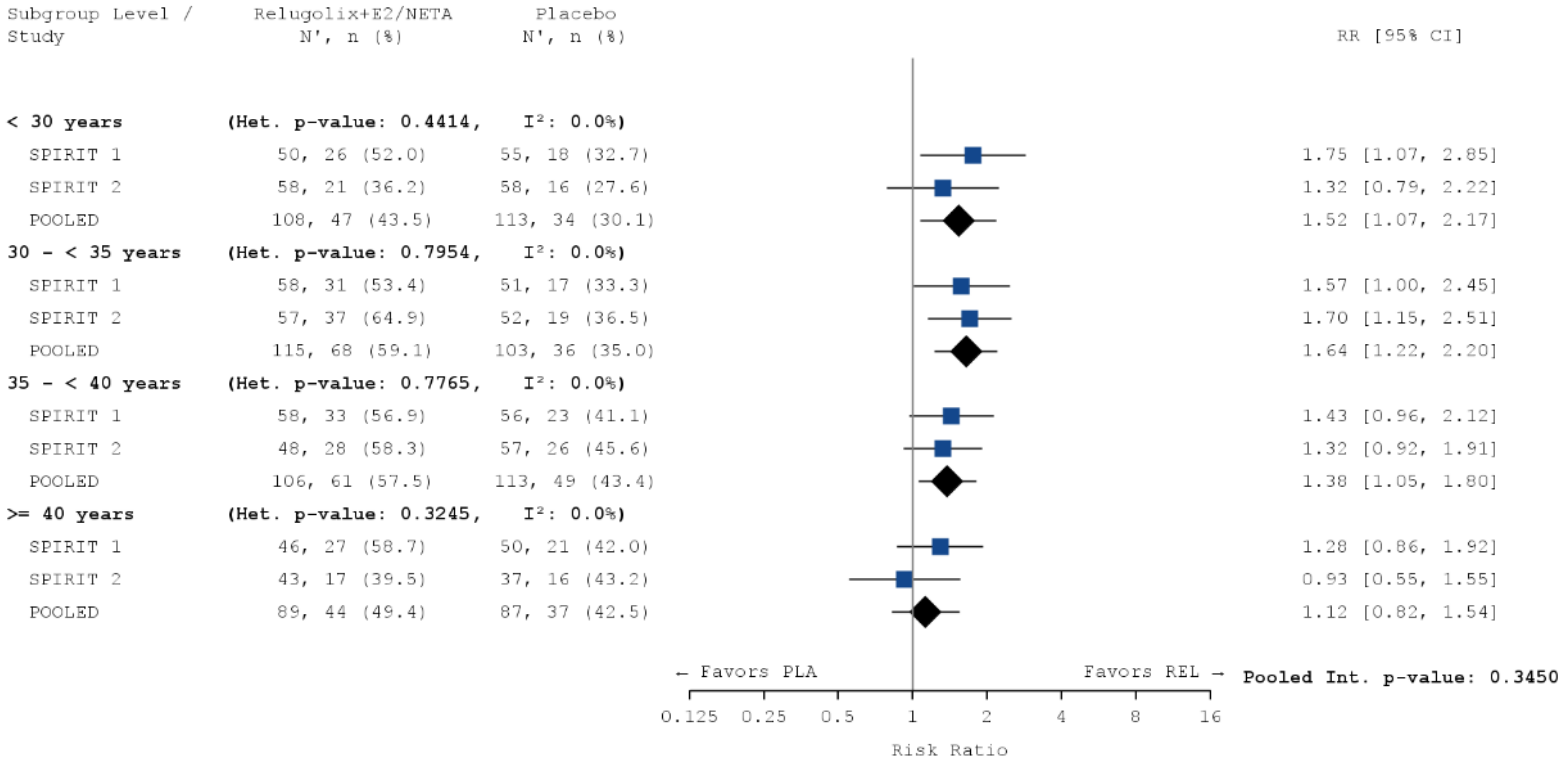
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
Age category II



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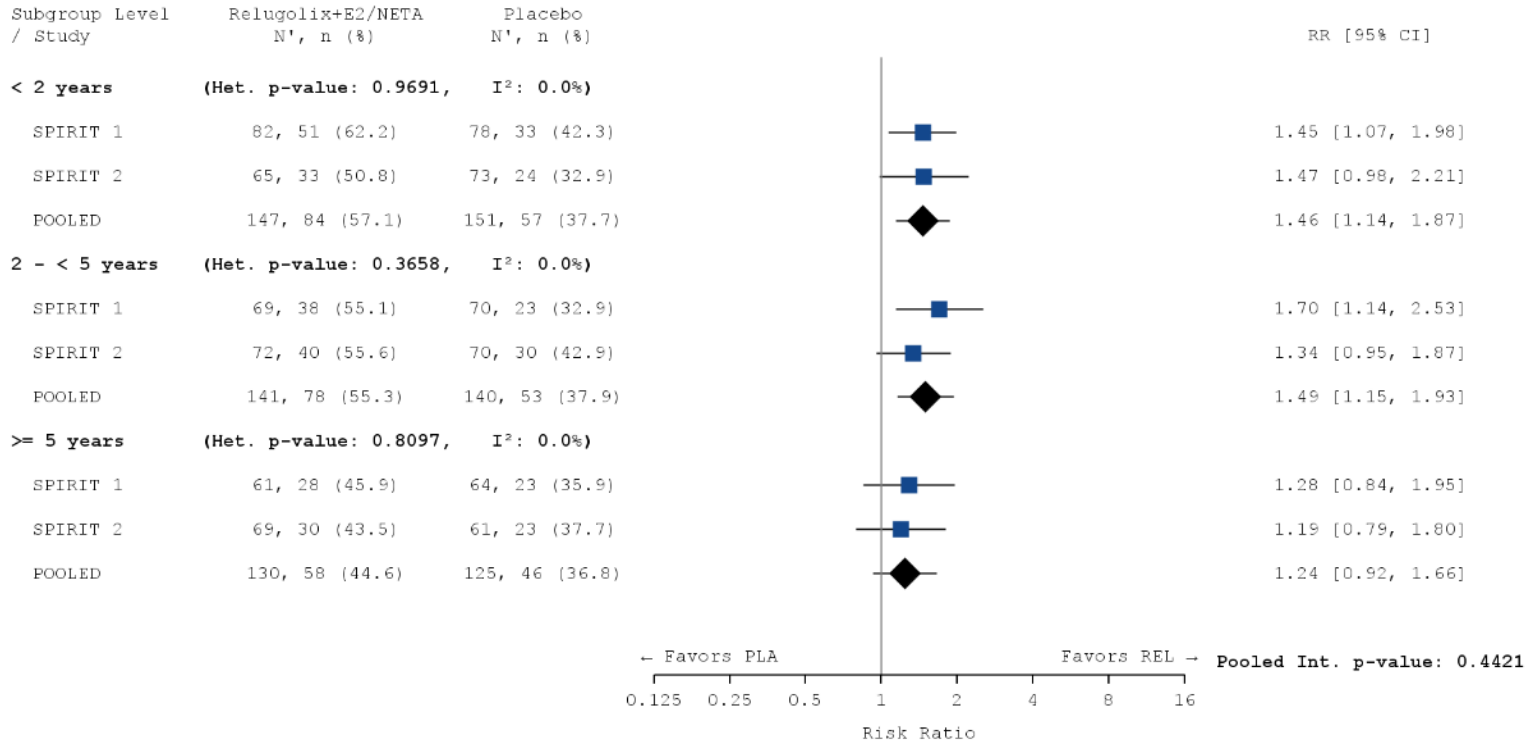
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



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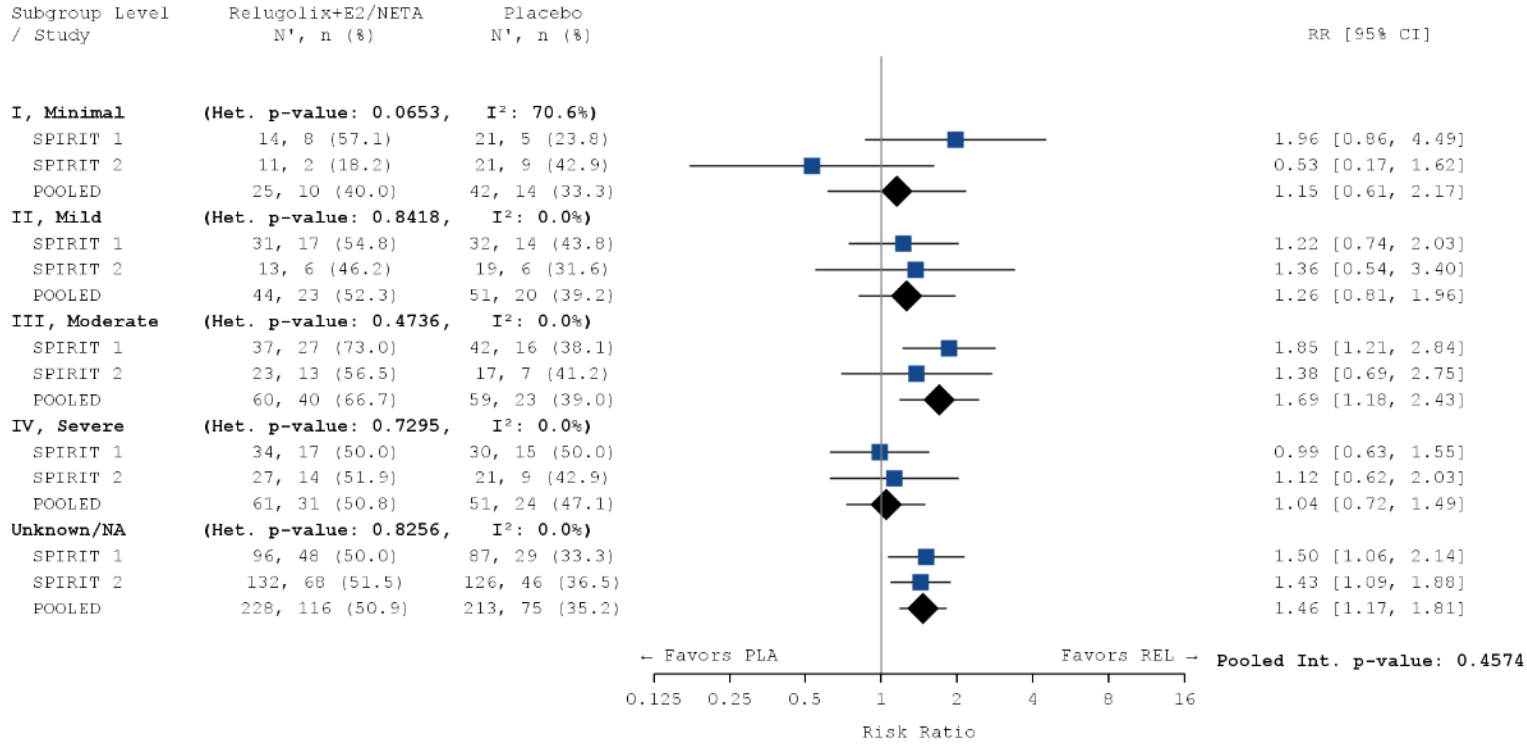
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
AFSE stage



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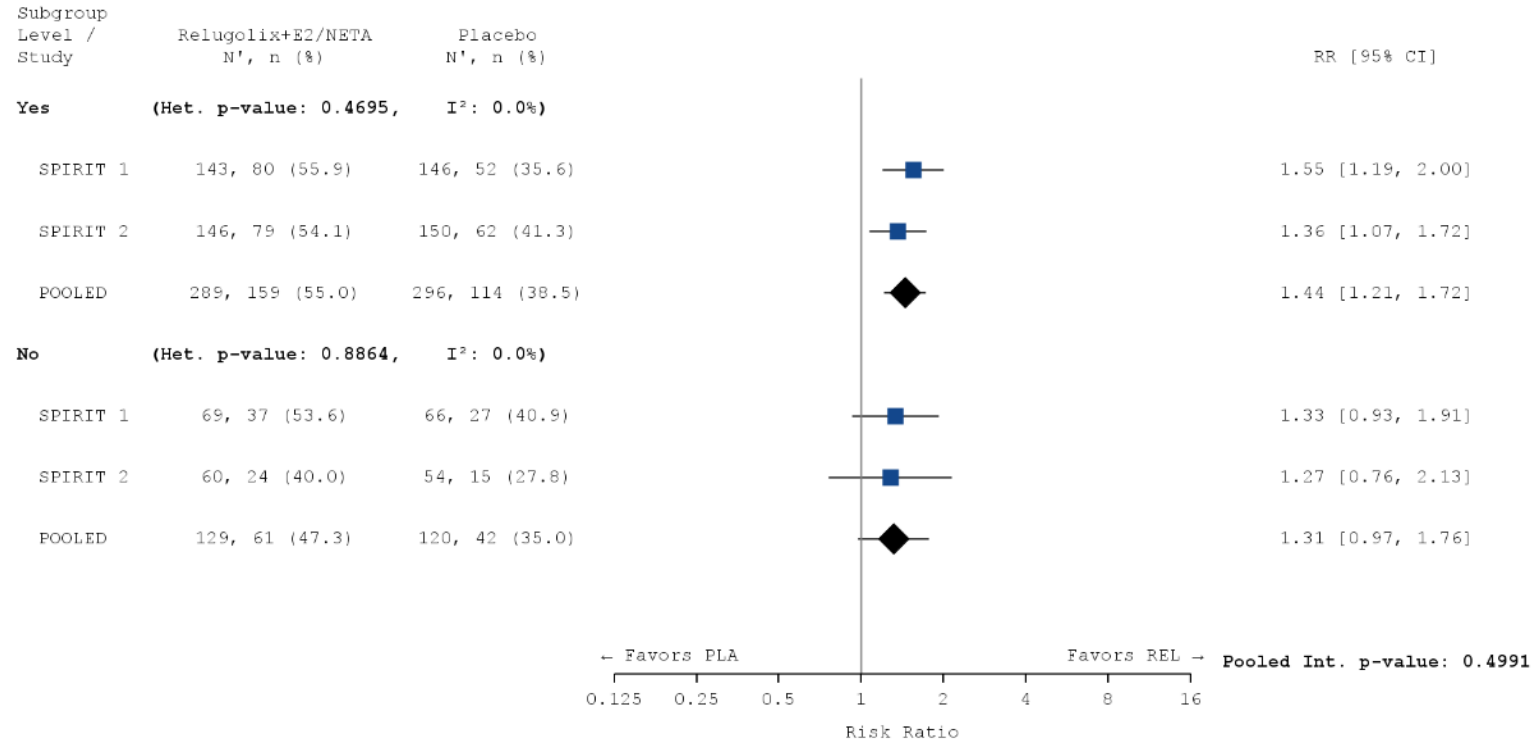
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
Prior treatment for endometriosis



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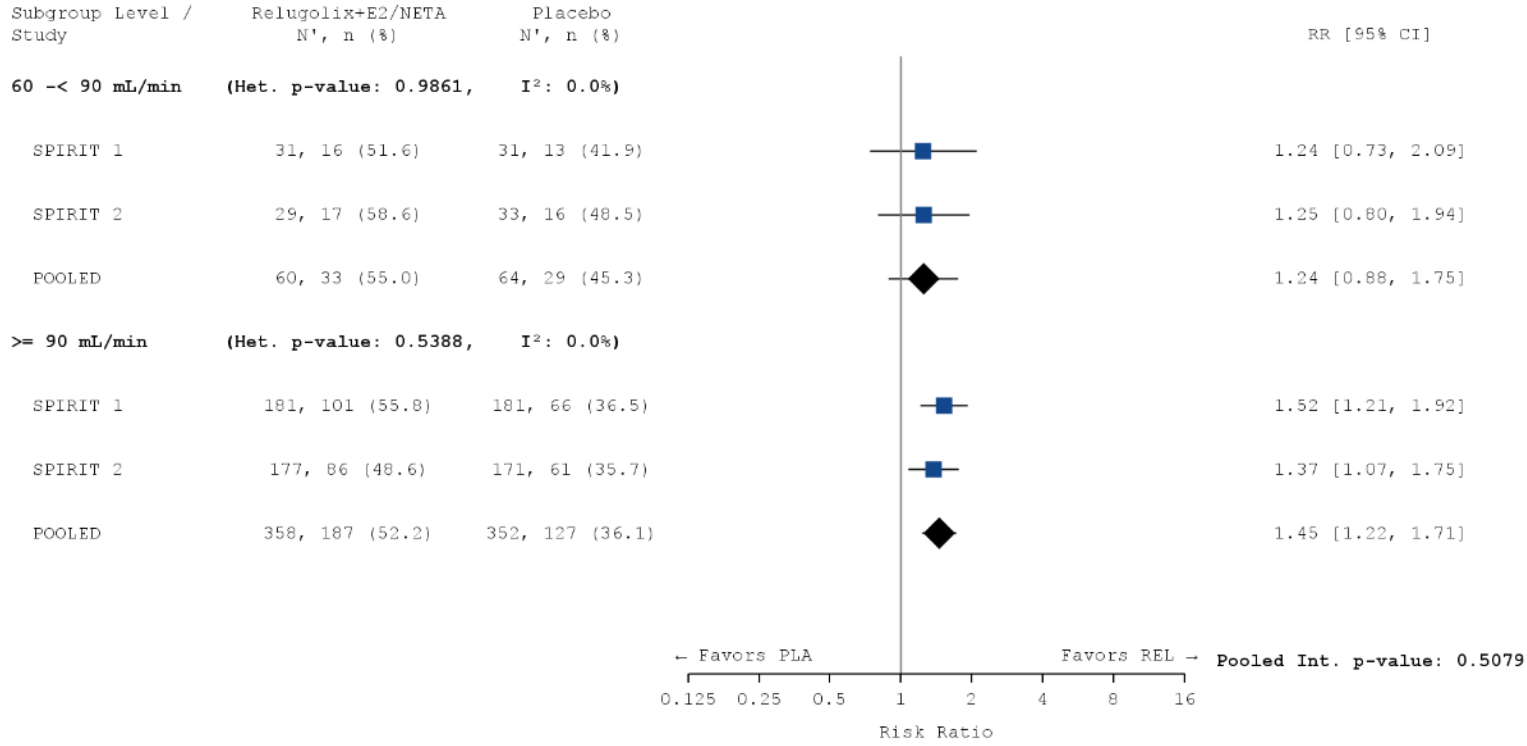
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
Renal function



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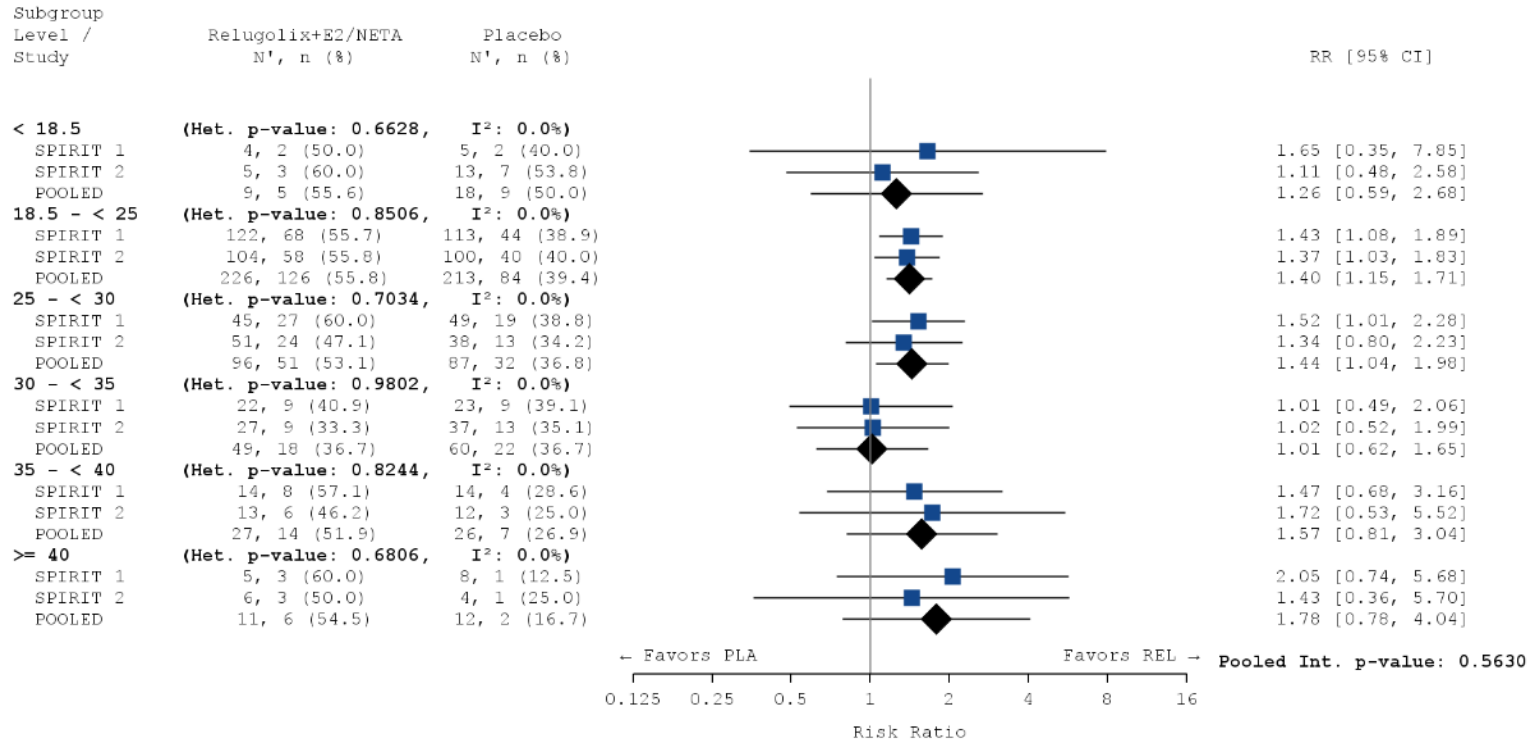
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
Race

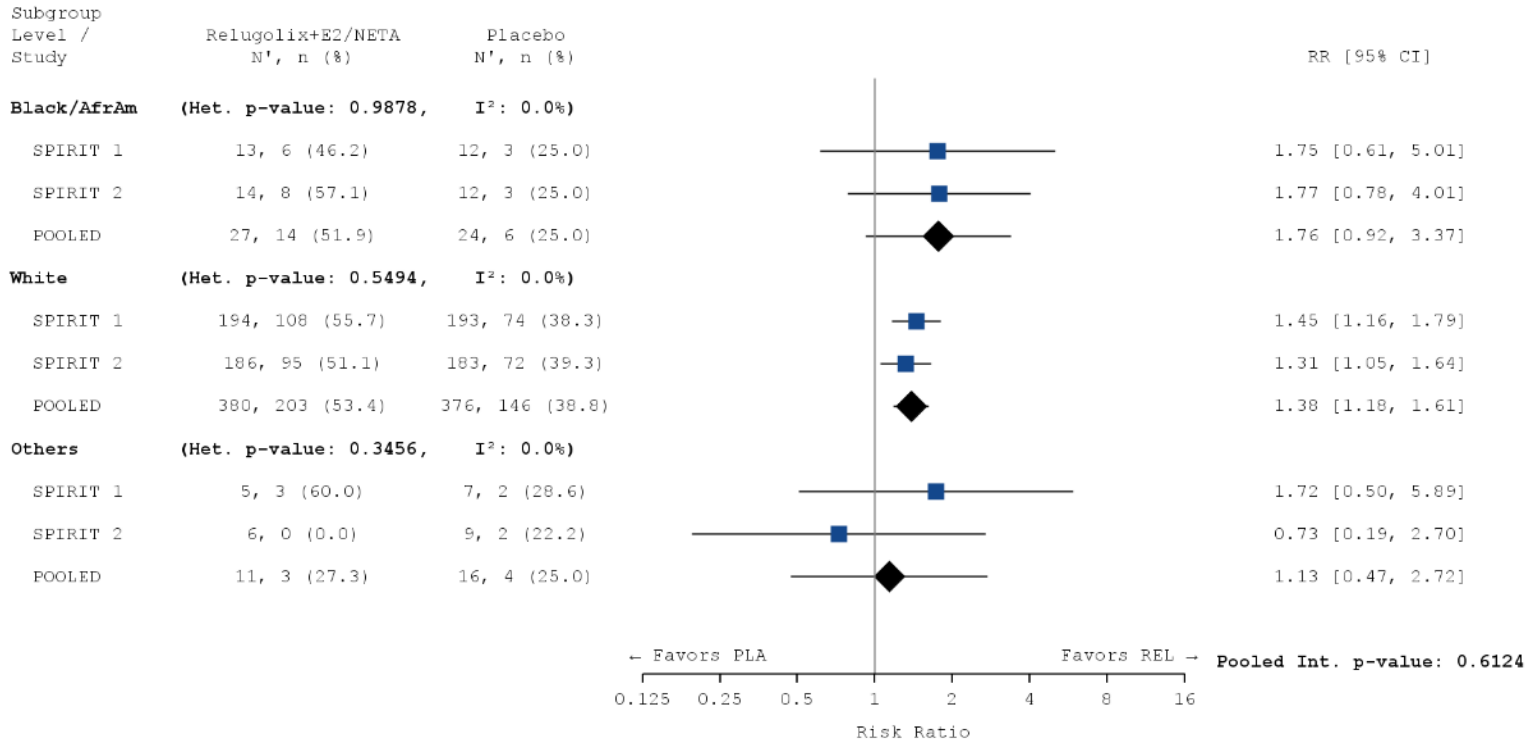


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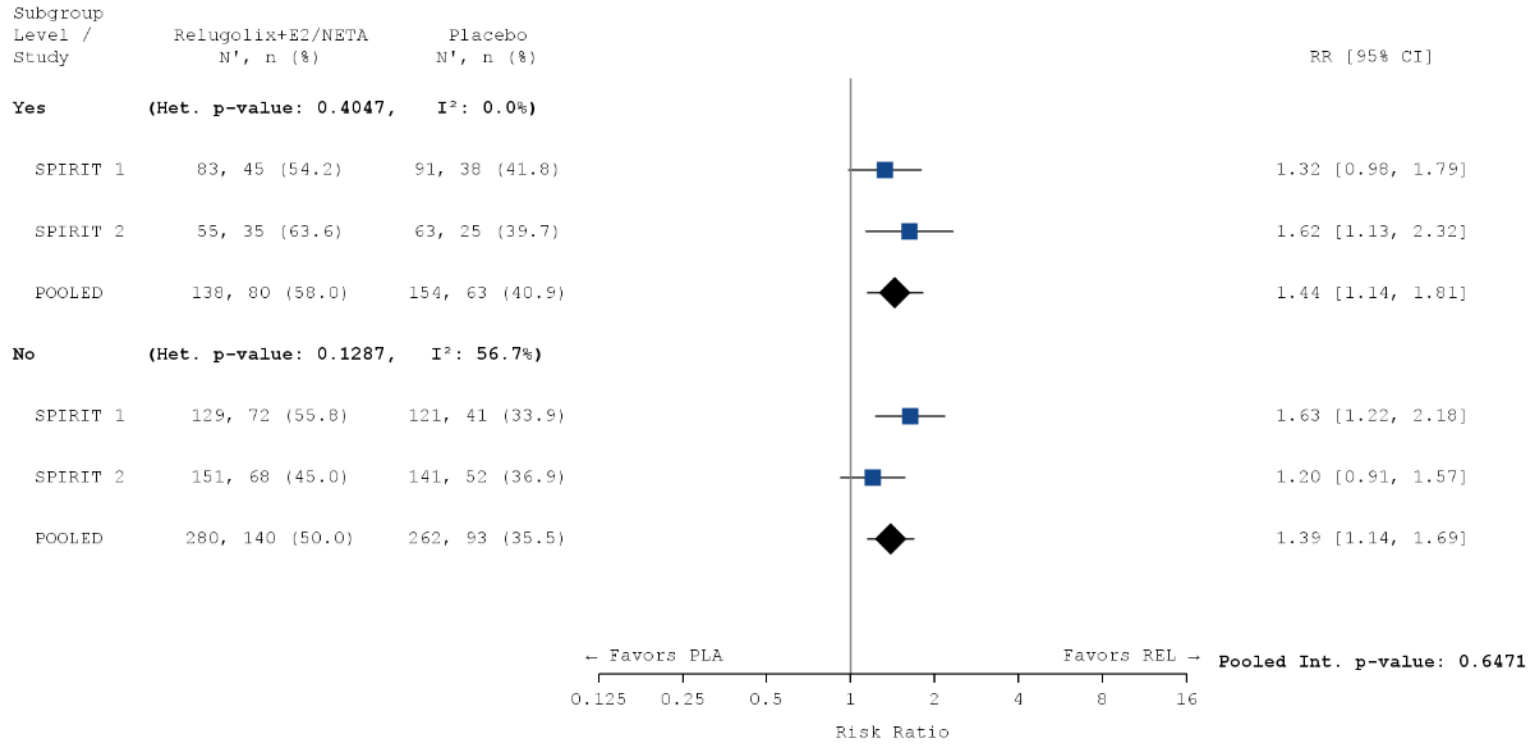
Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
Prior hormonal treatment



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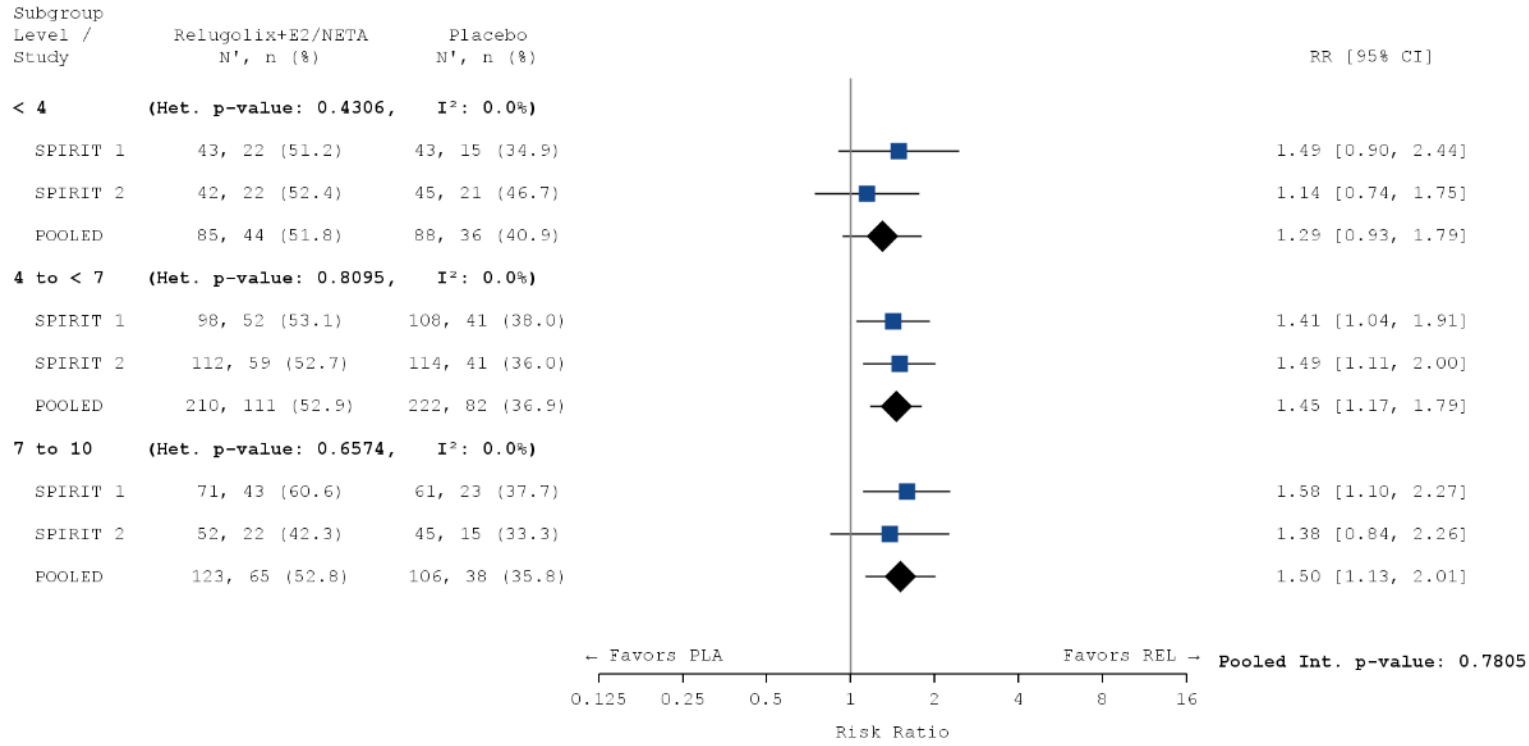
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

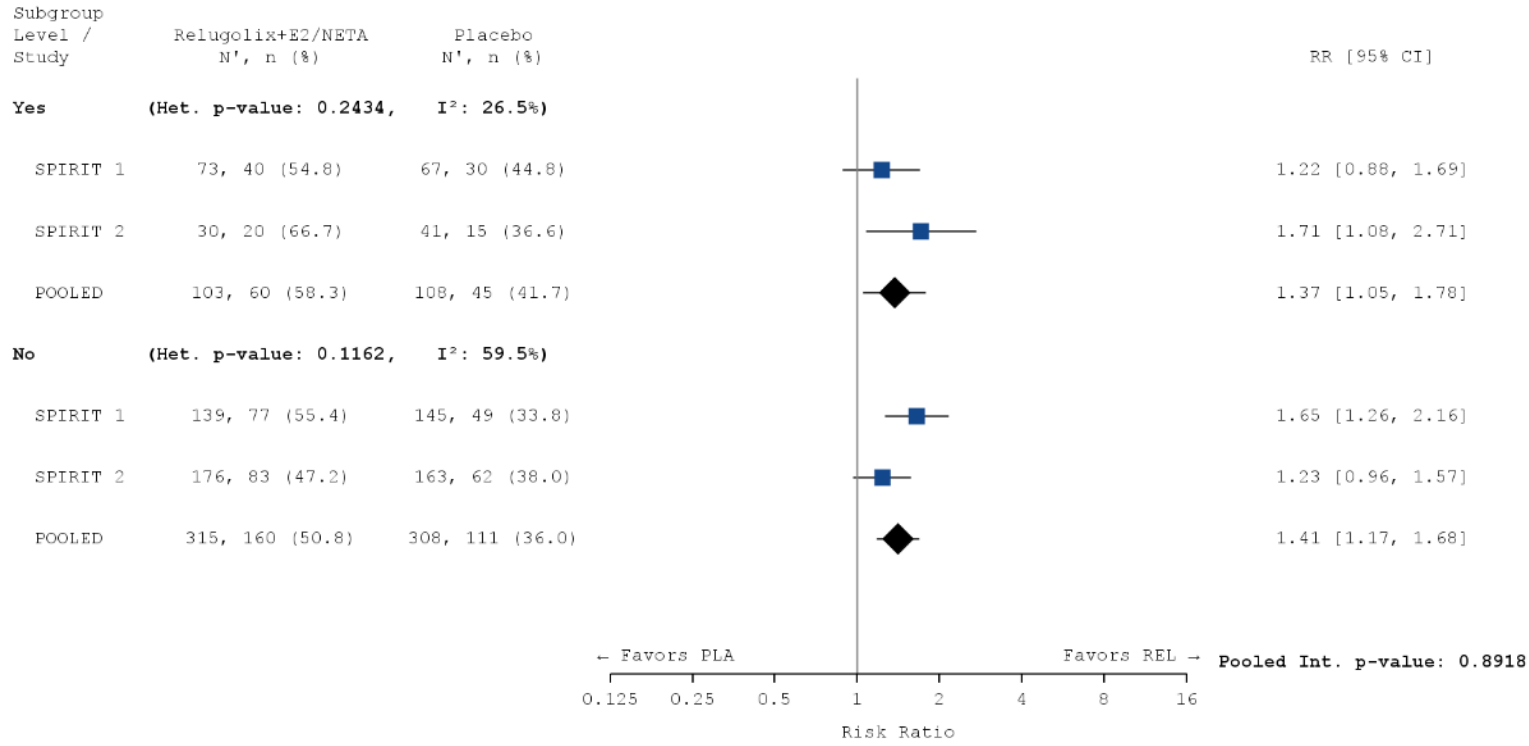
Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



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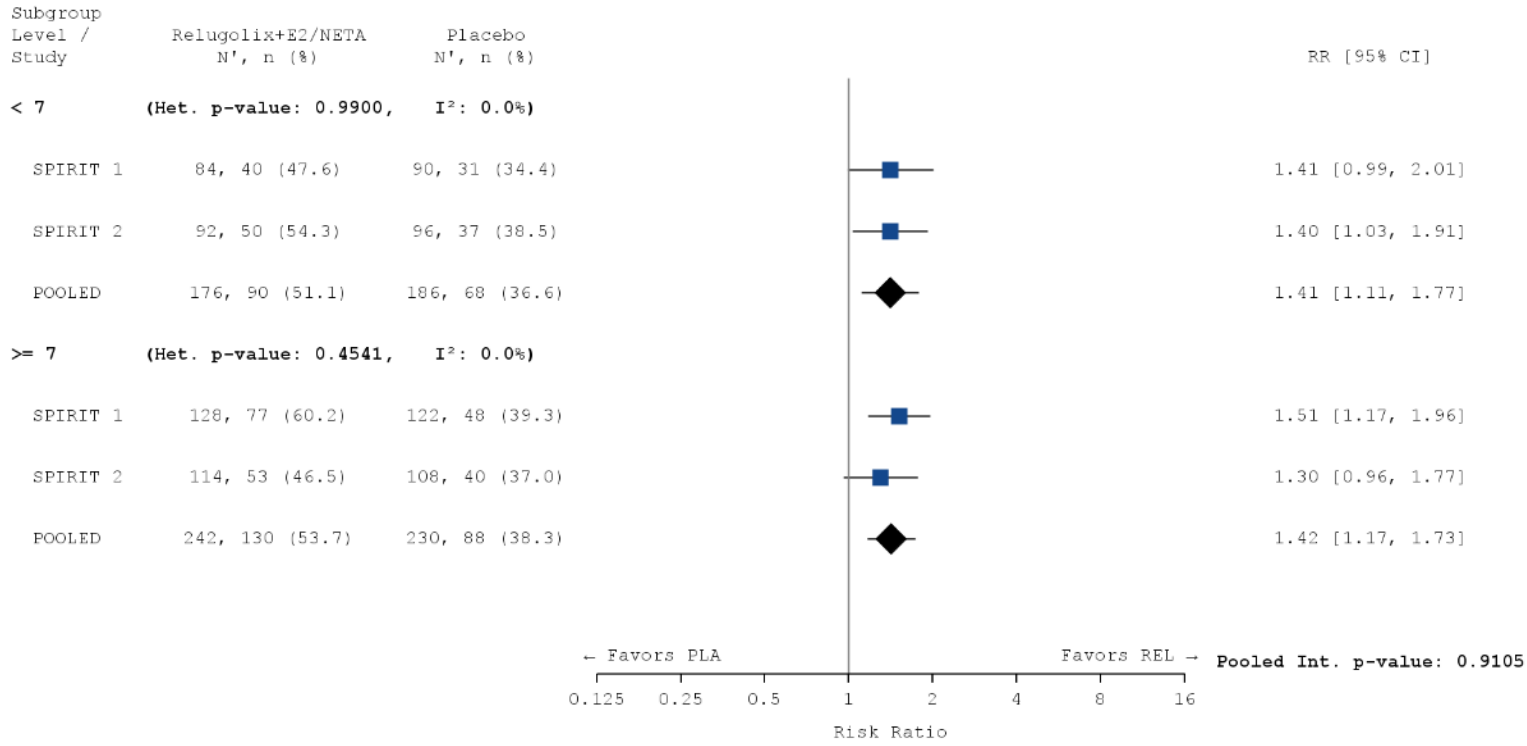
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



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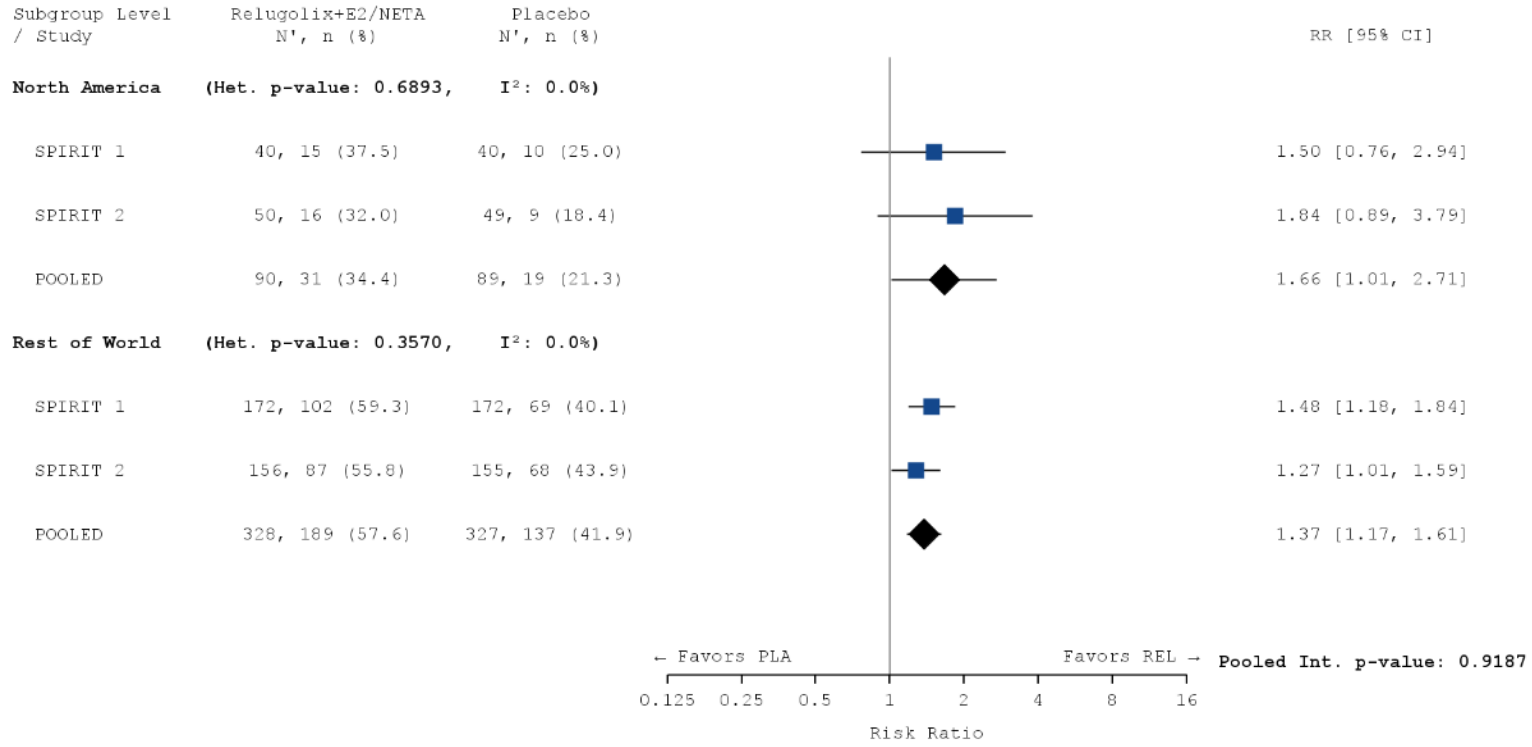
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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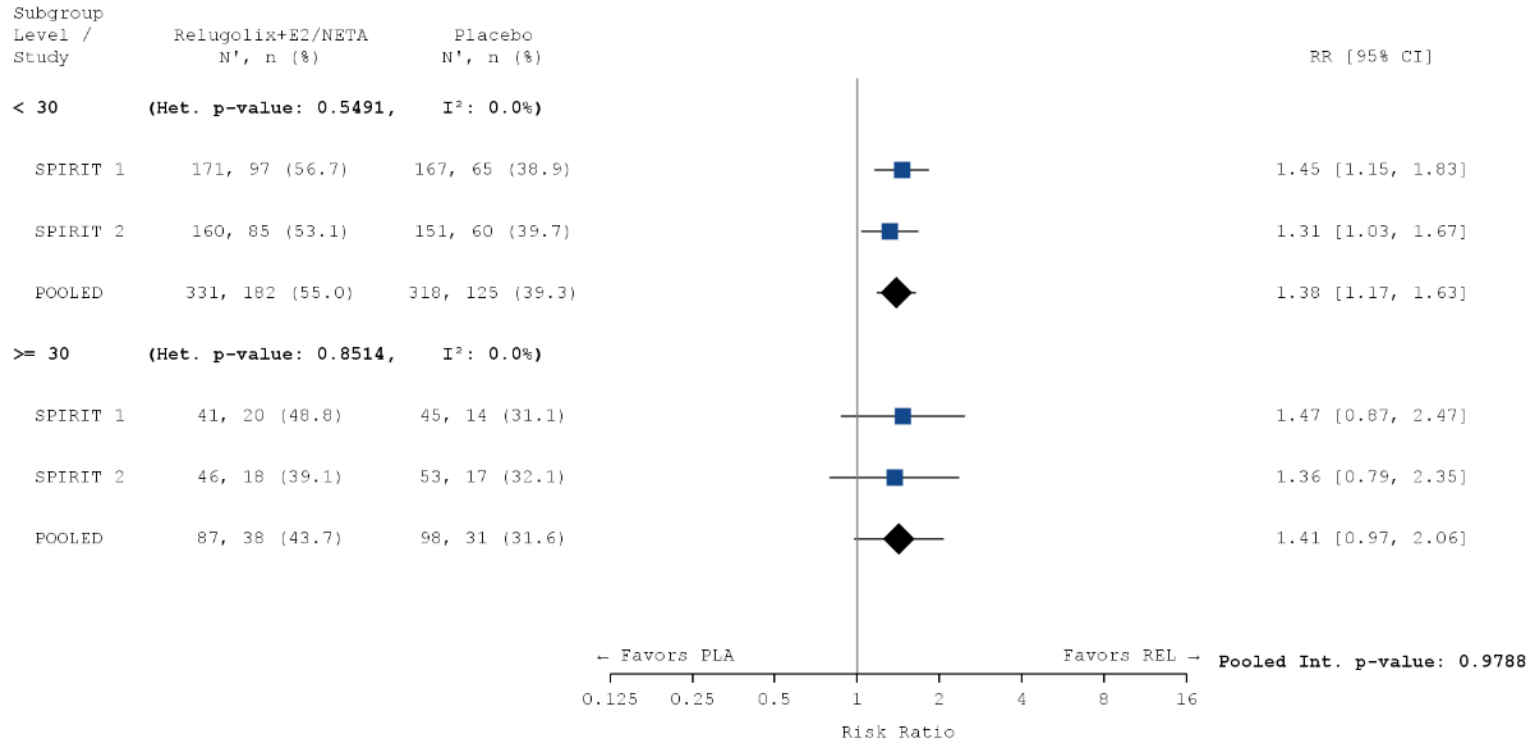
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



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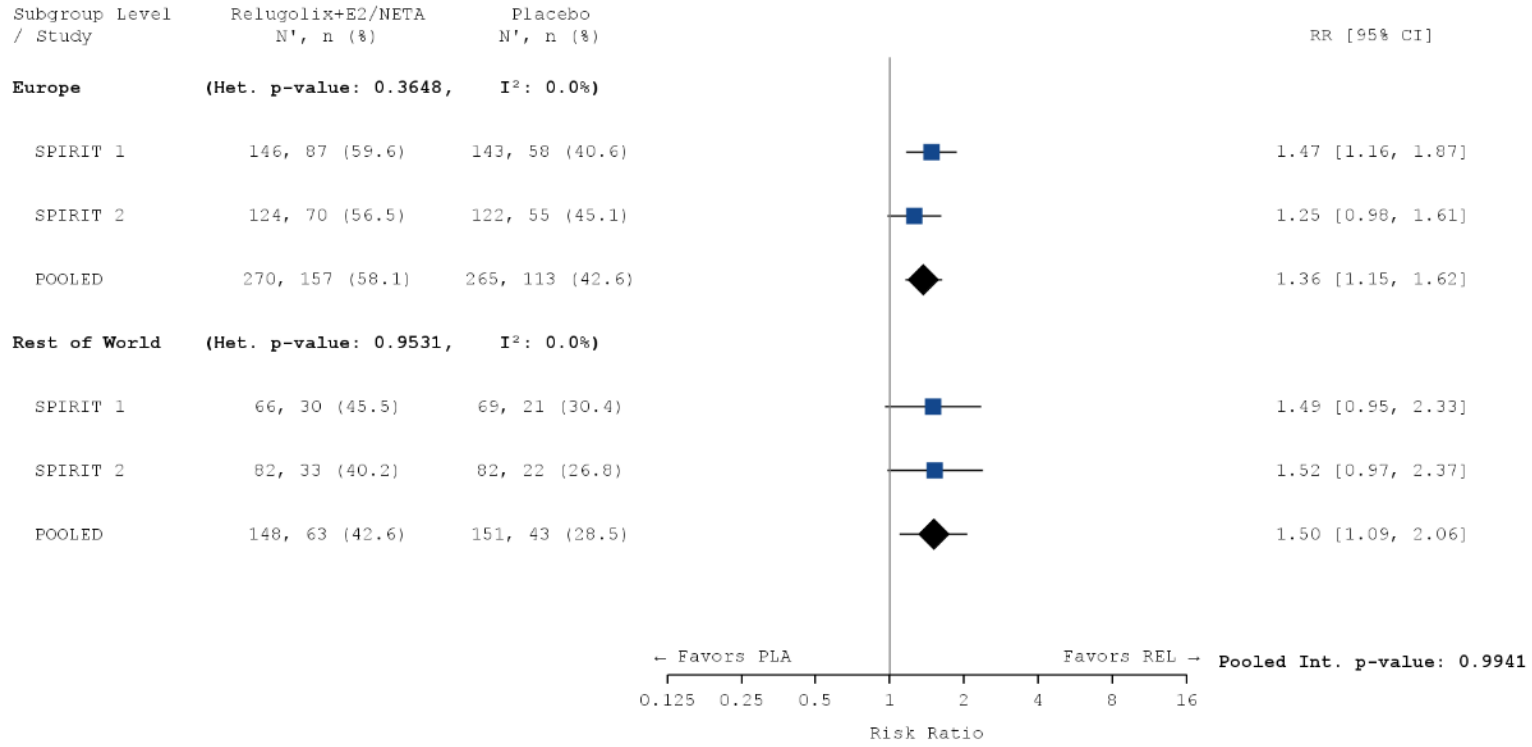
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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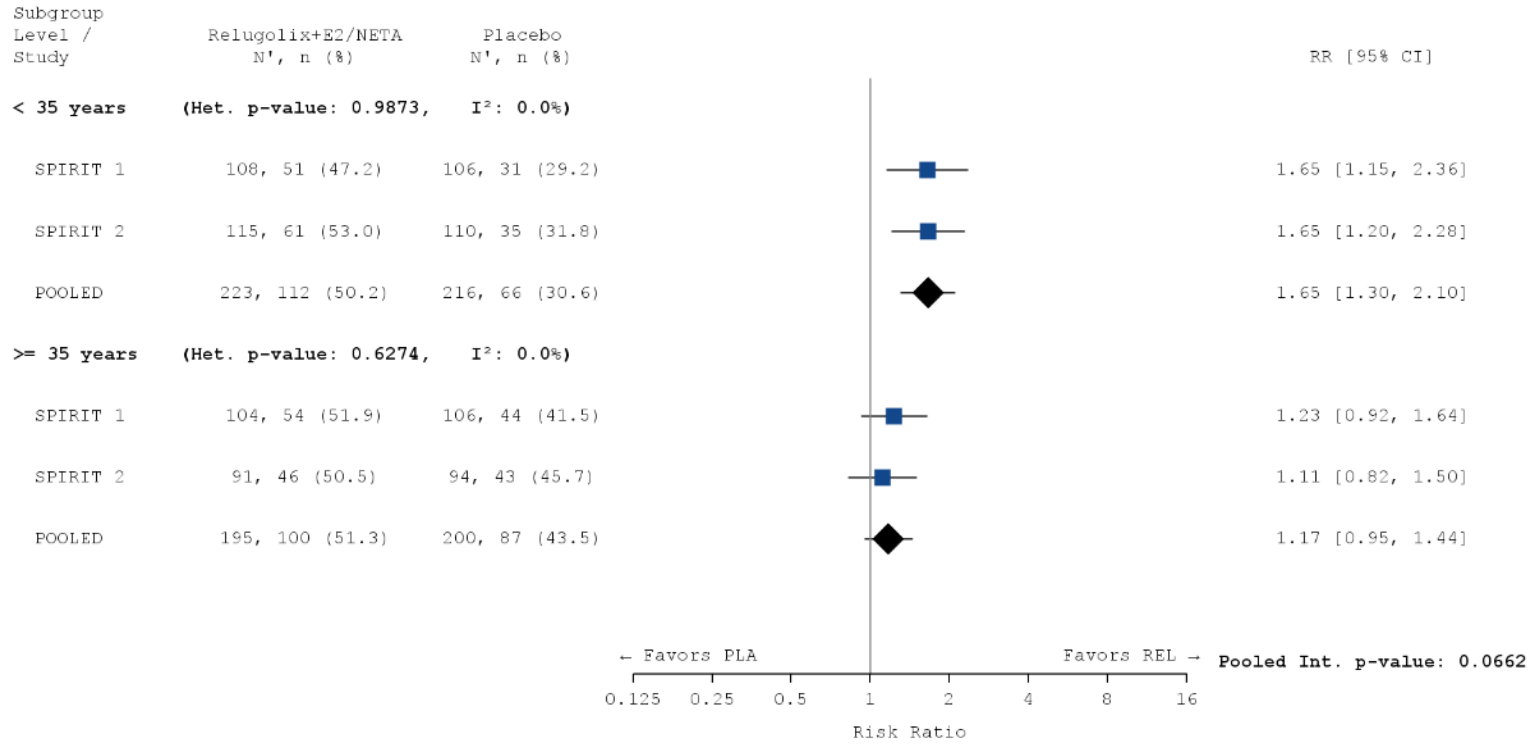
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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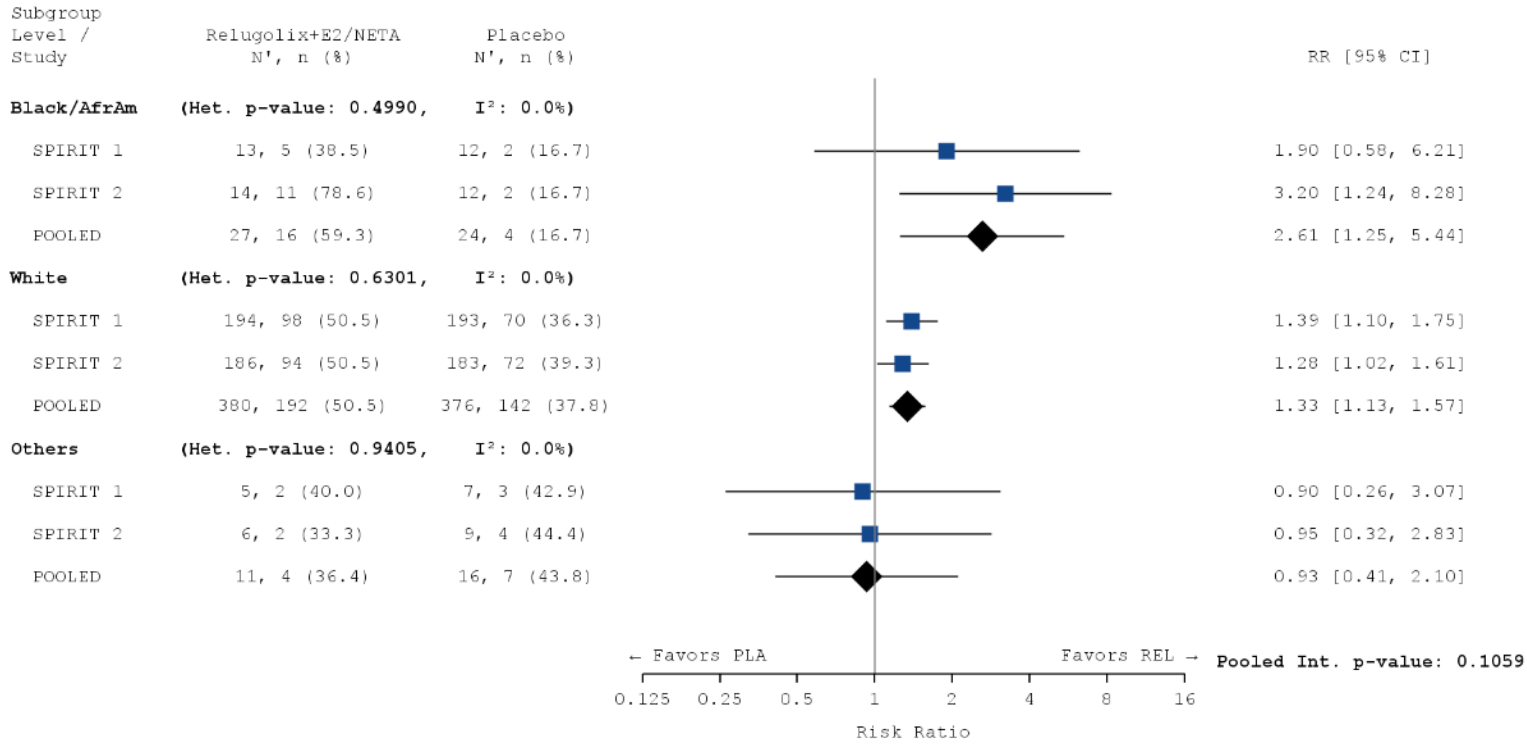
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

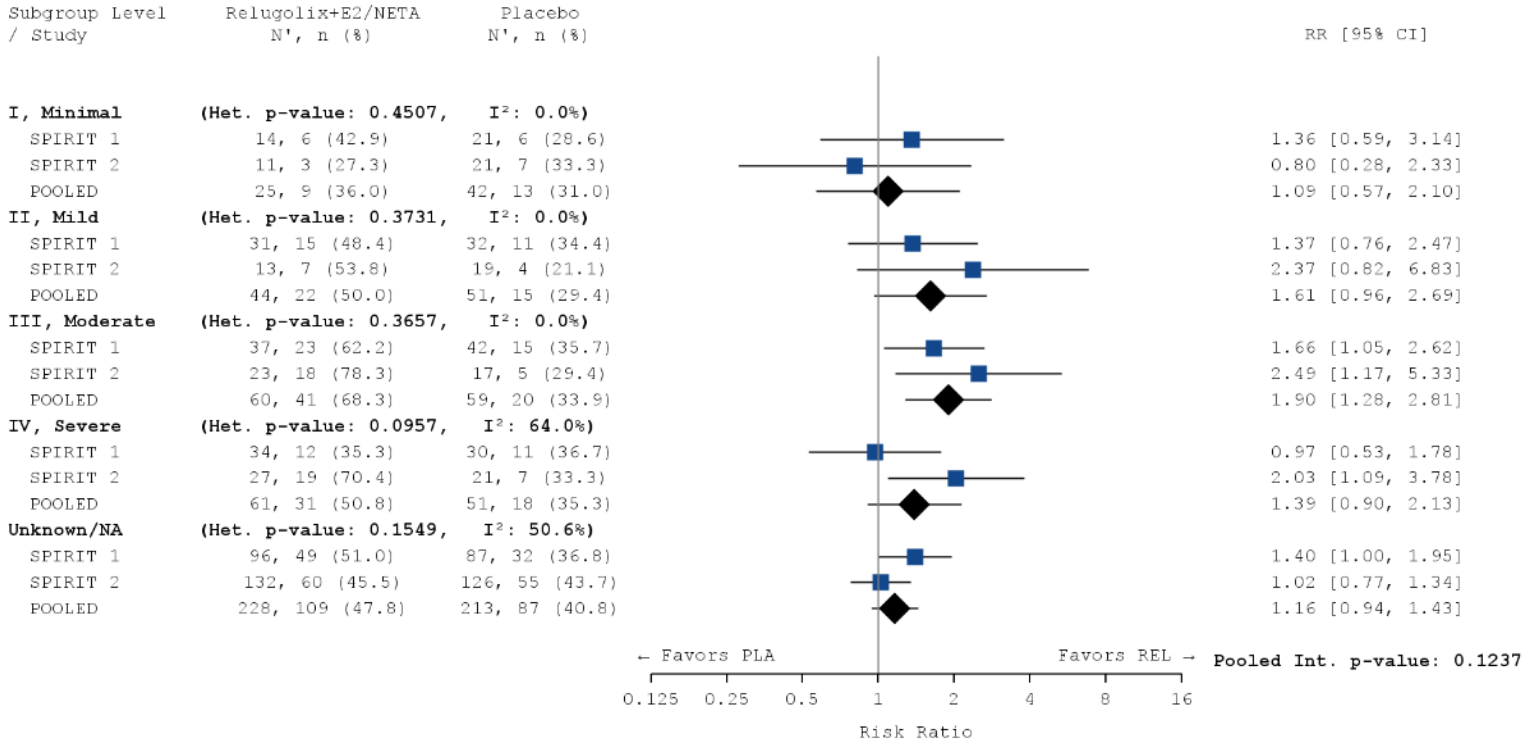
Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
AFSE stage



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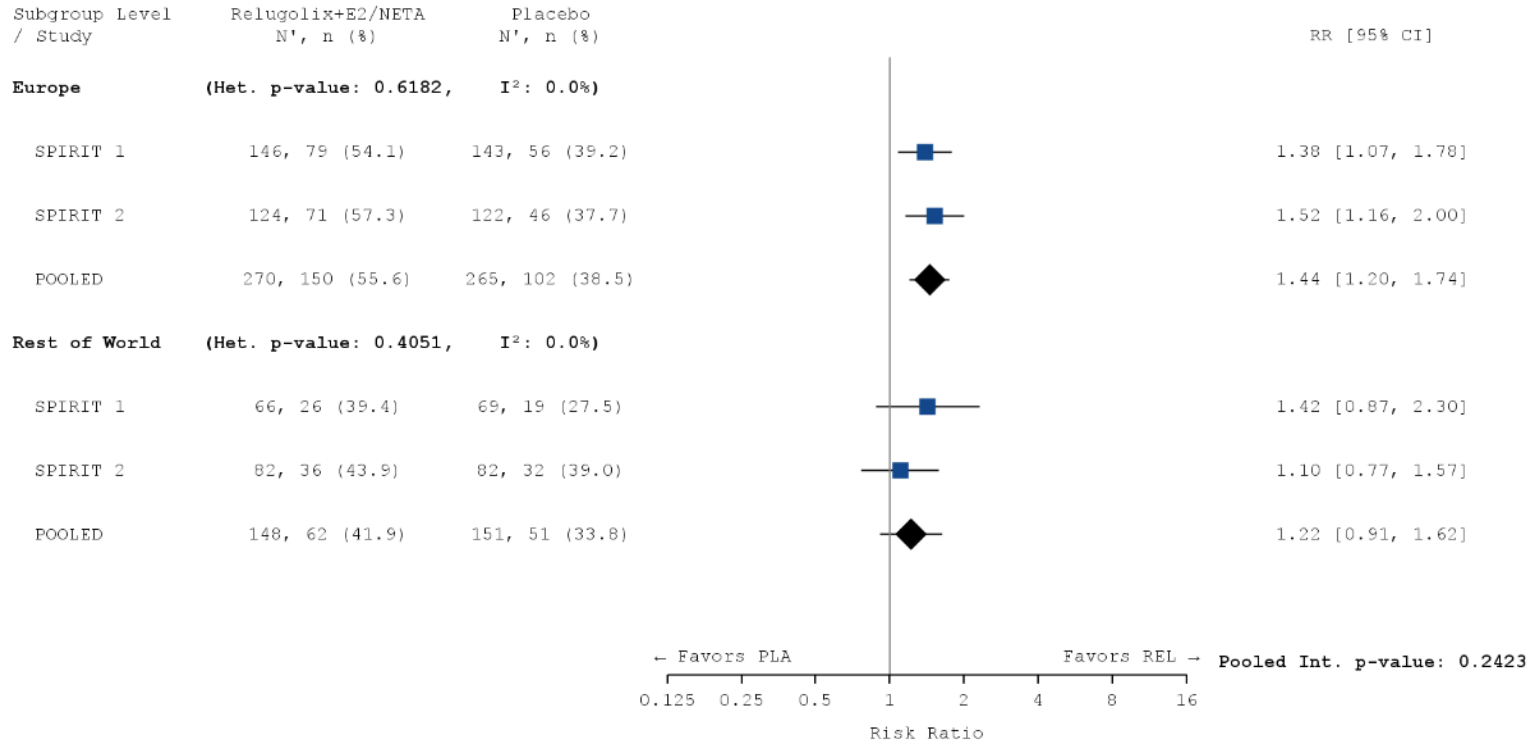
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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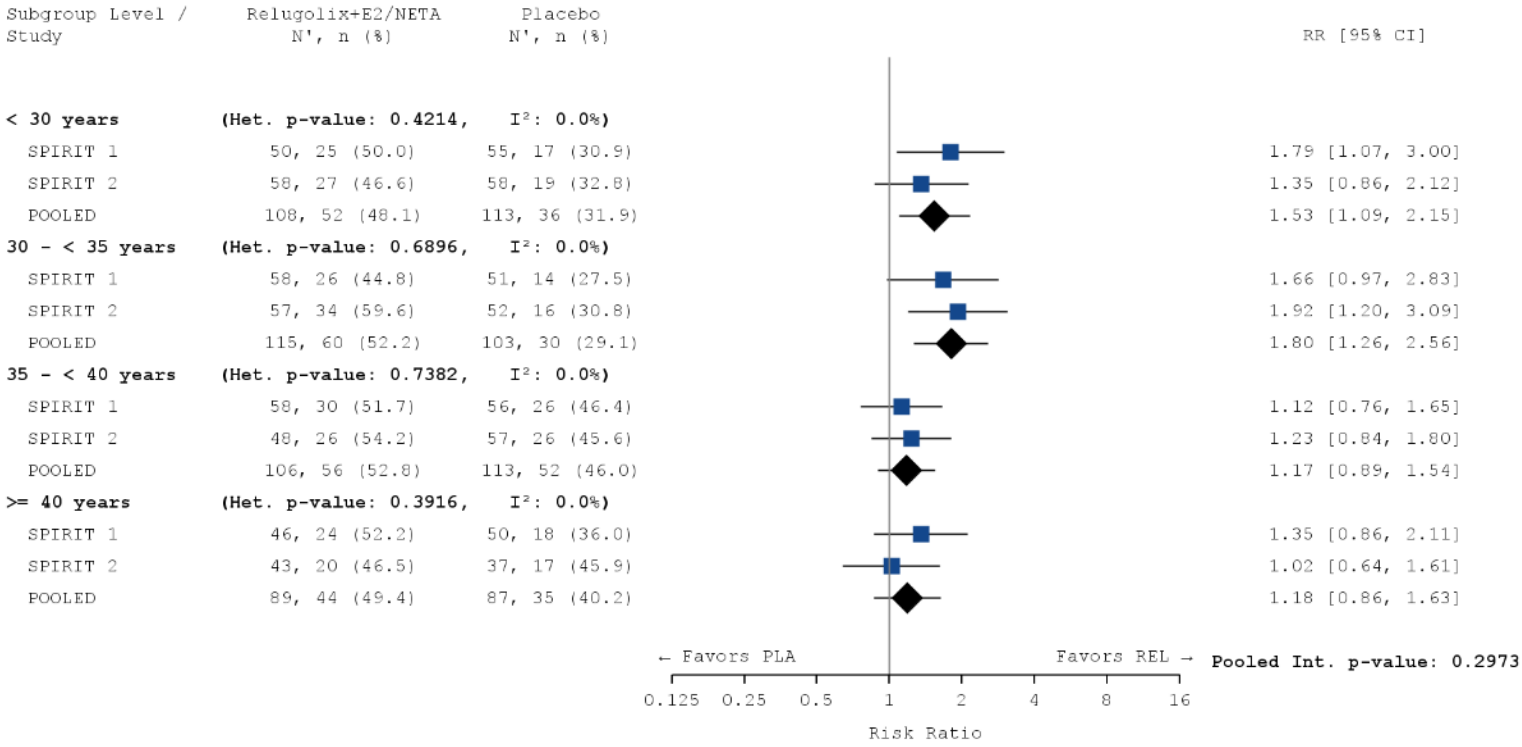
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
Age category II



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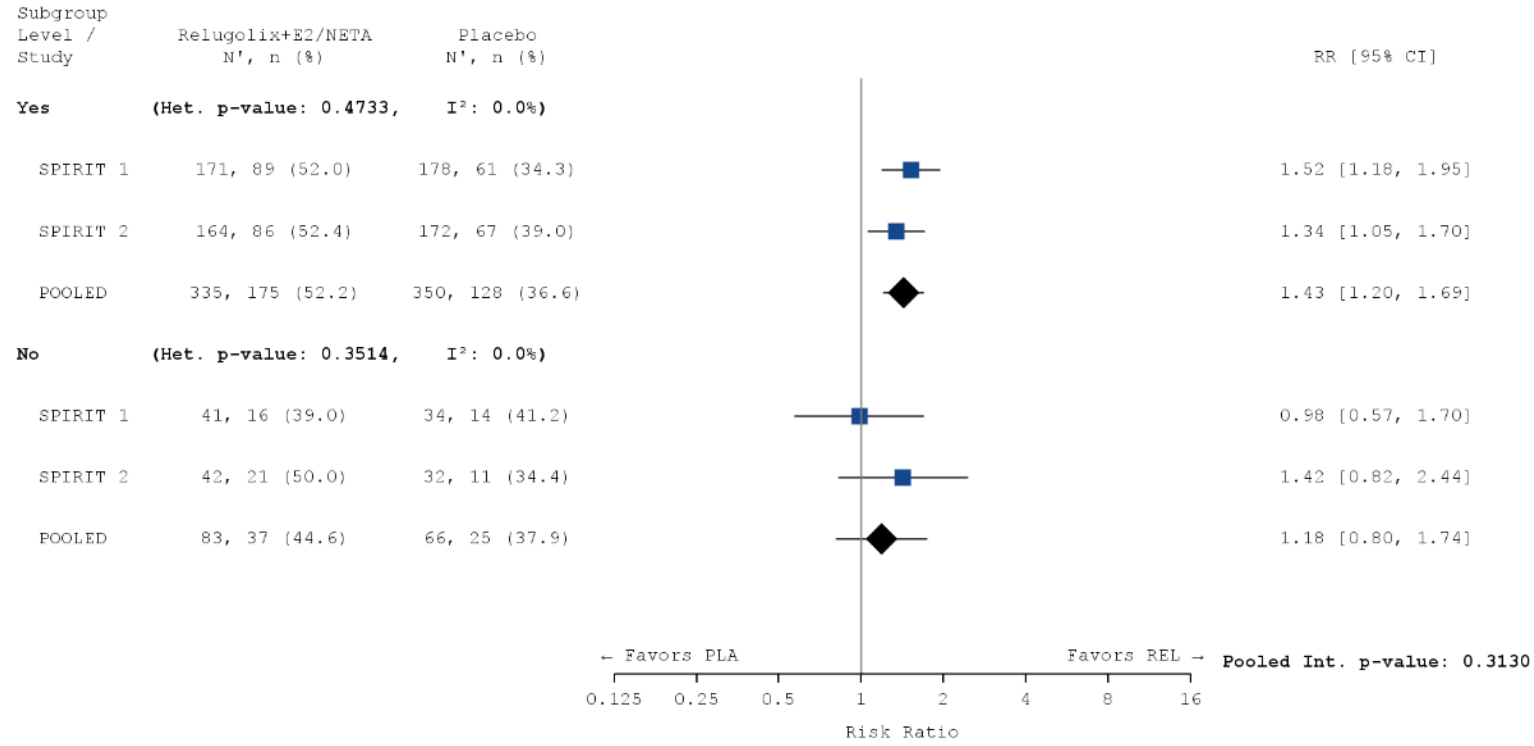
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
Prior surgery for endometriosis



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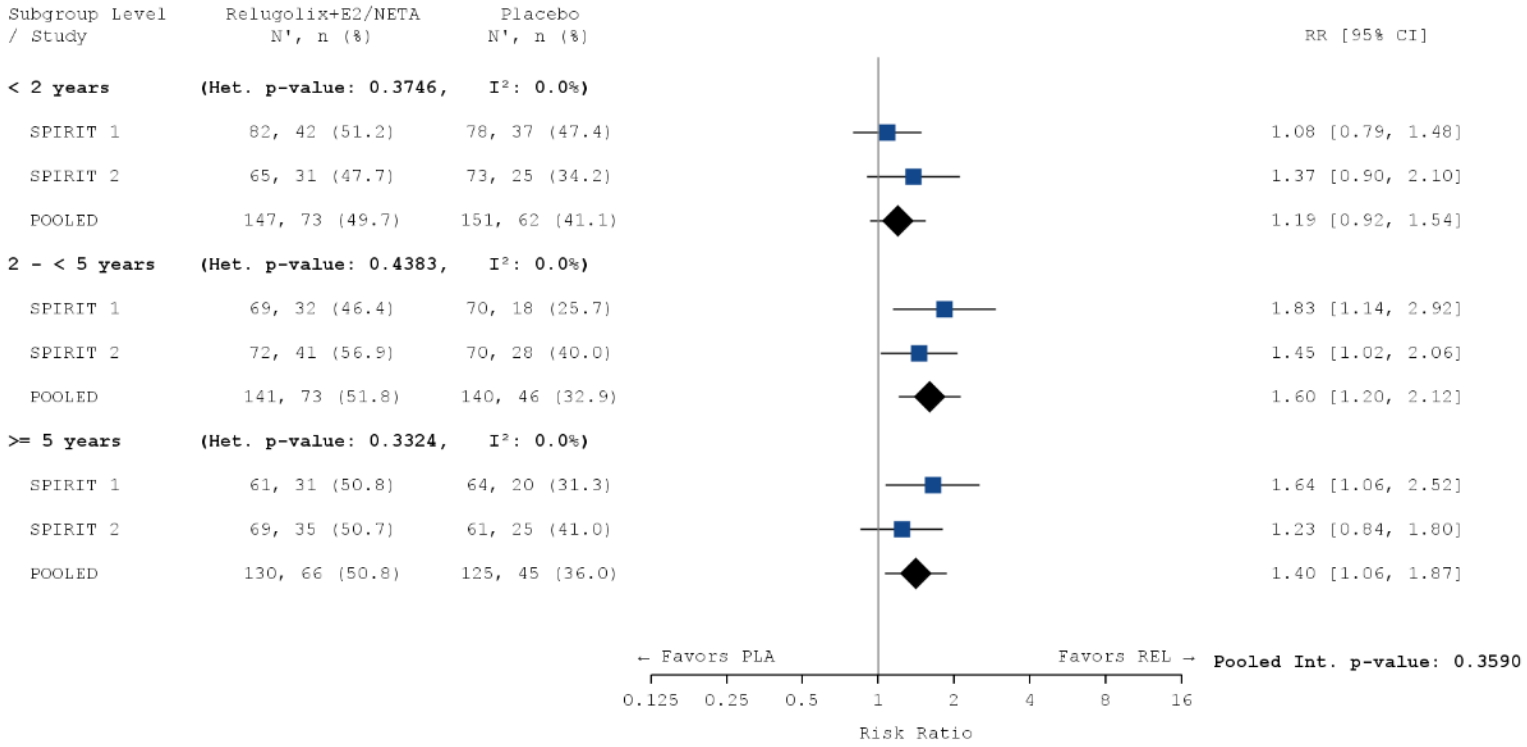
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



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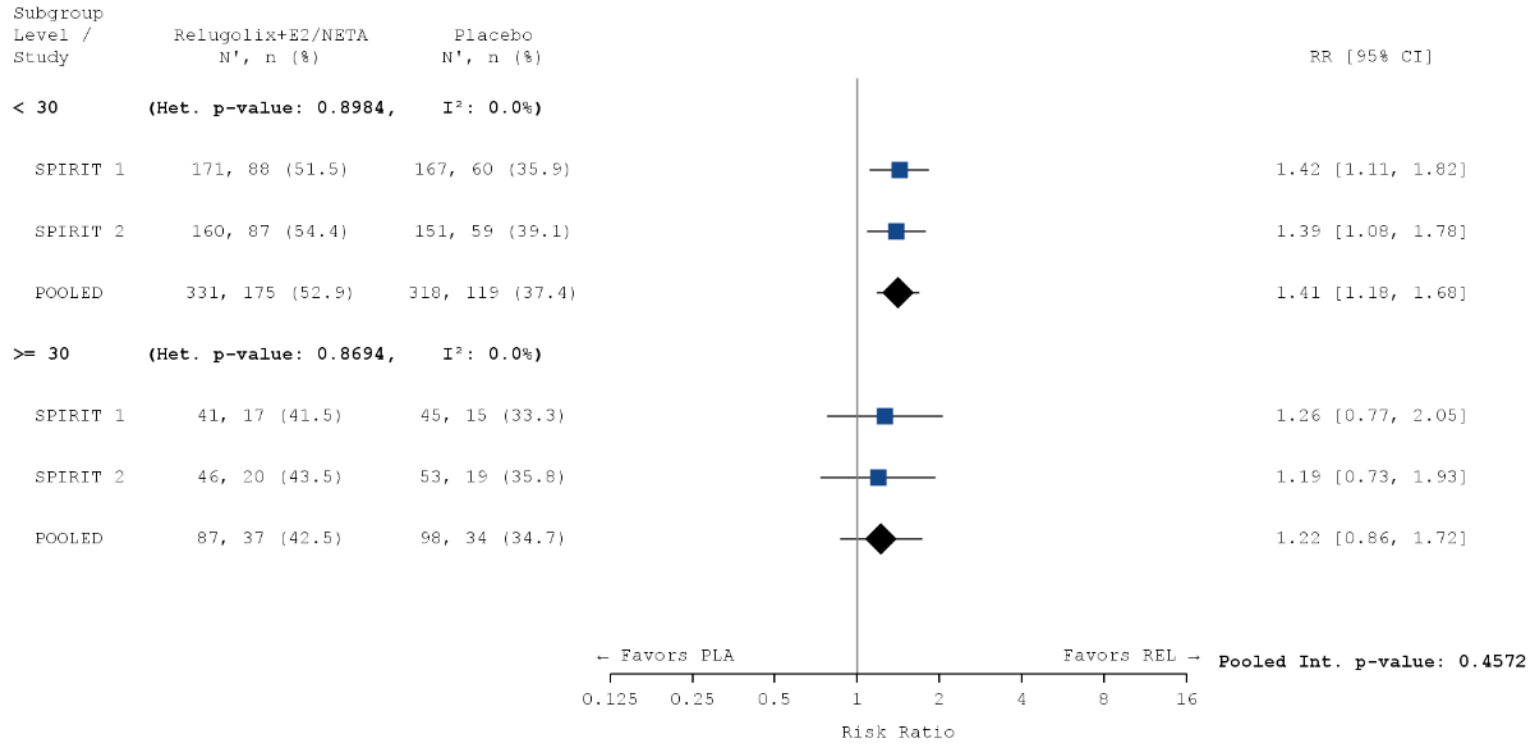
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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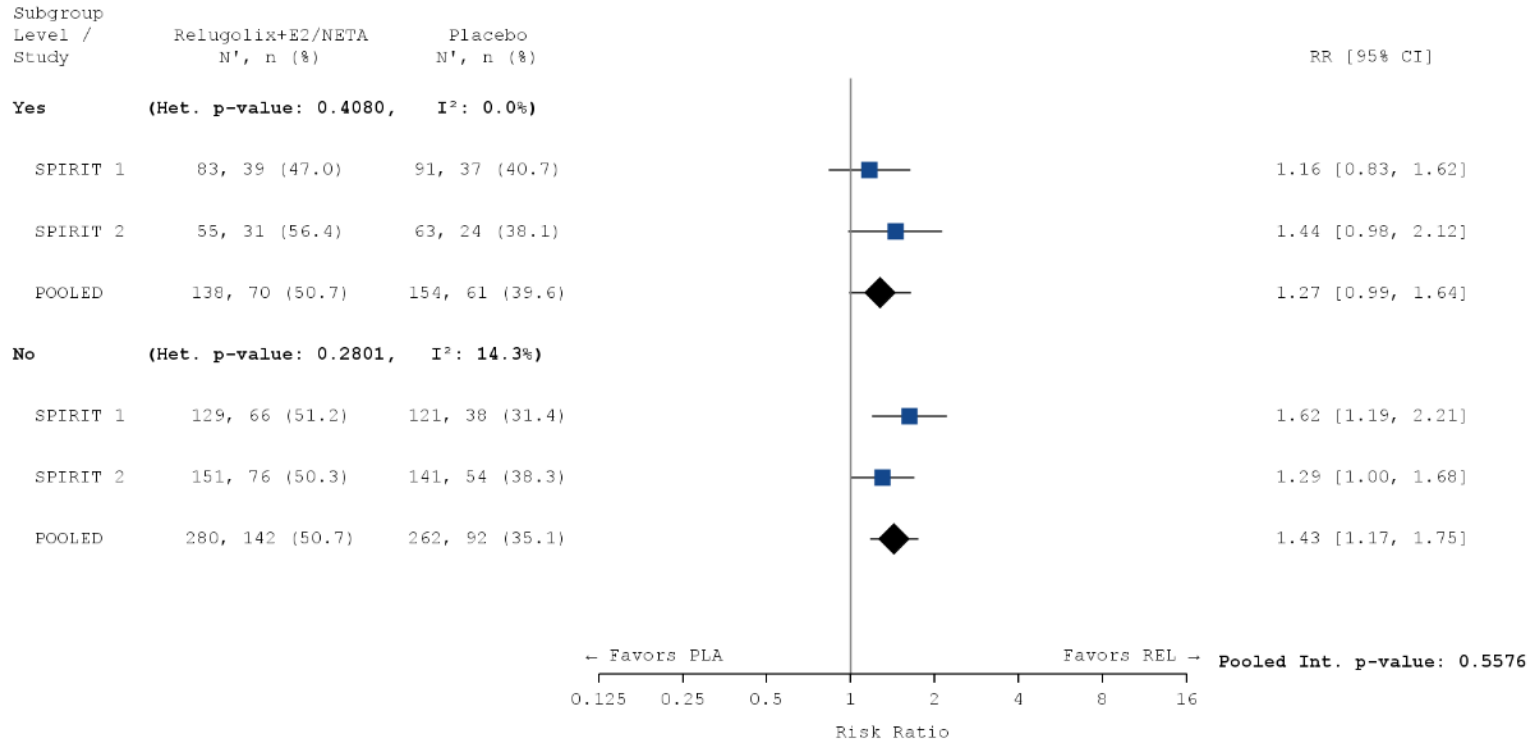
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
Prior hormonal treatment



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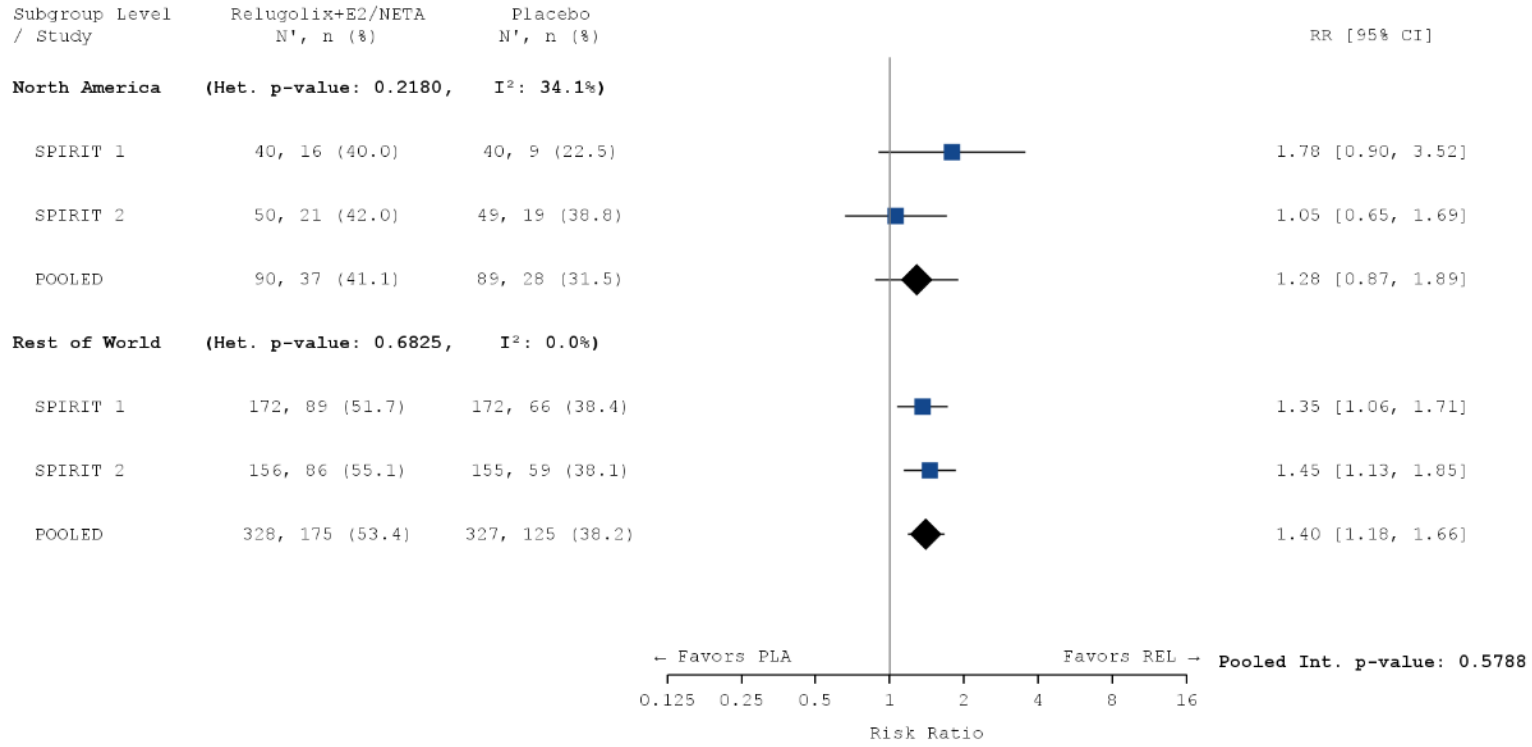
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
Geographic region I



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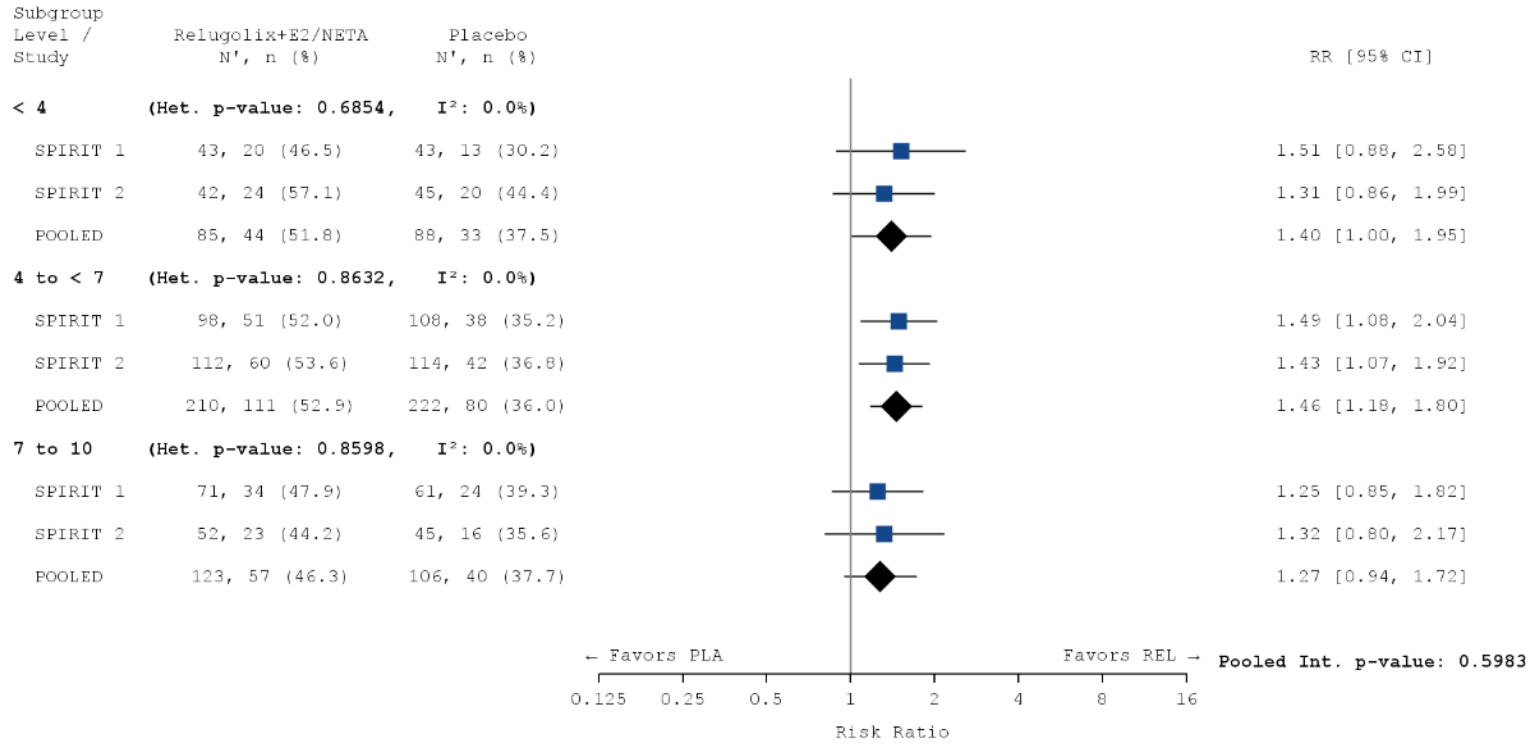
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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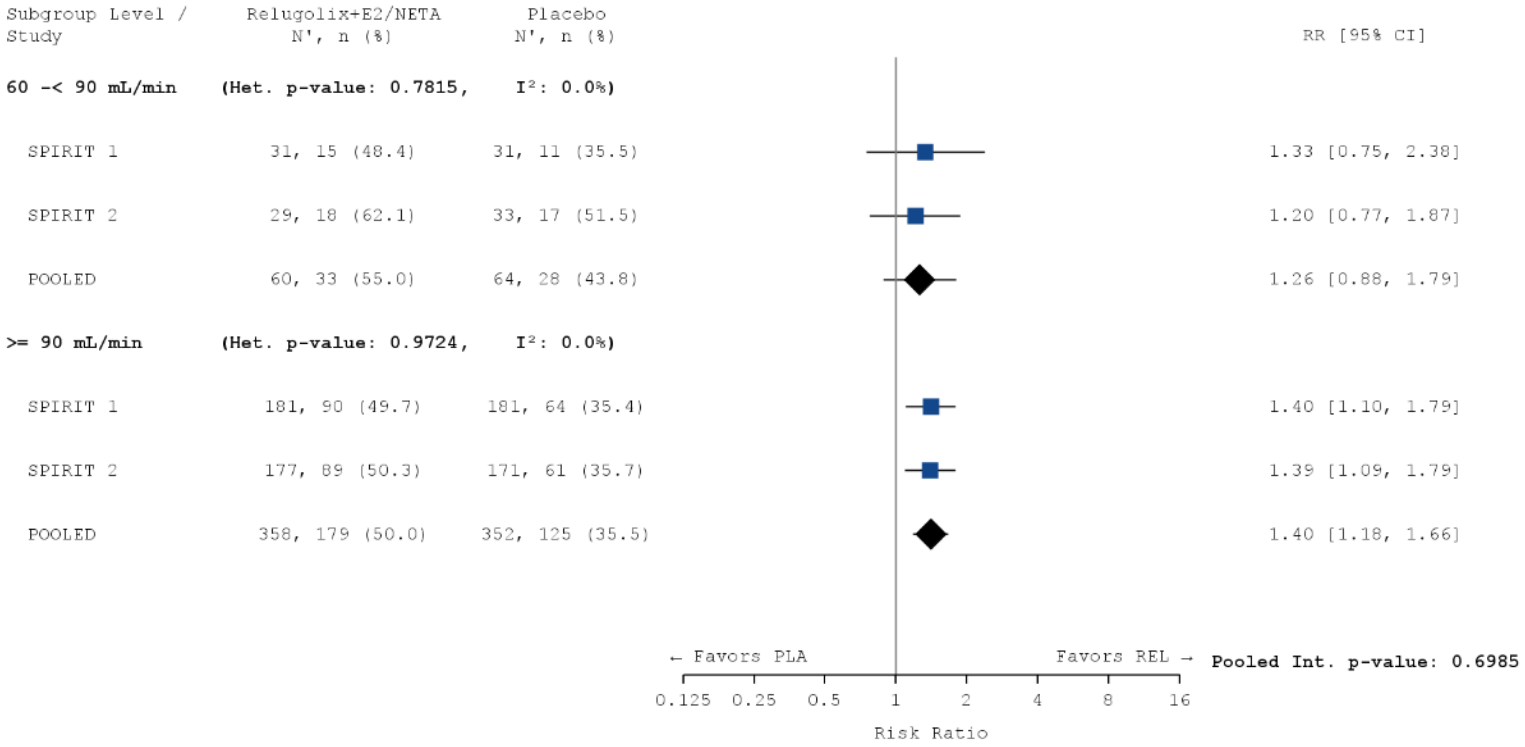
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
Renal function



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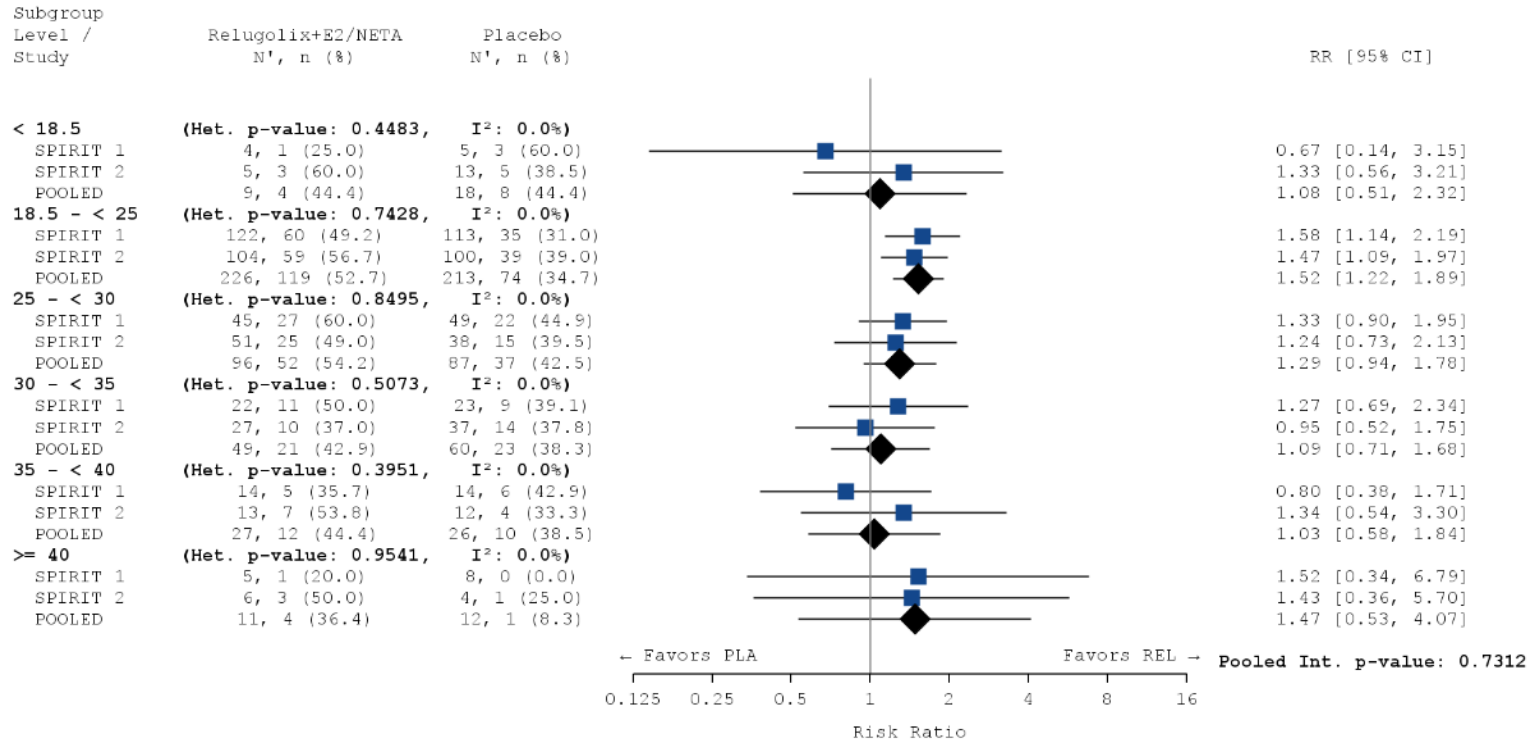
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



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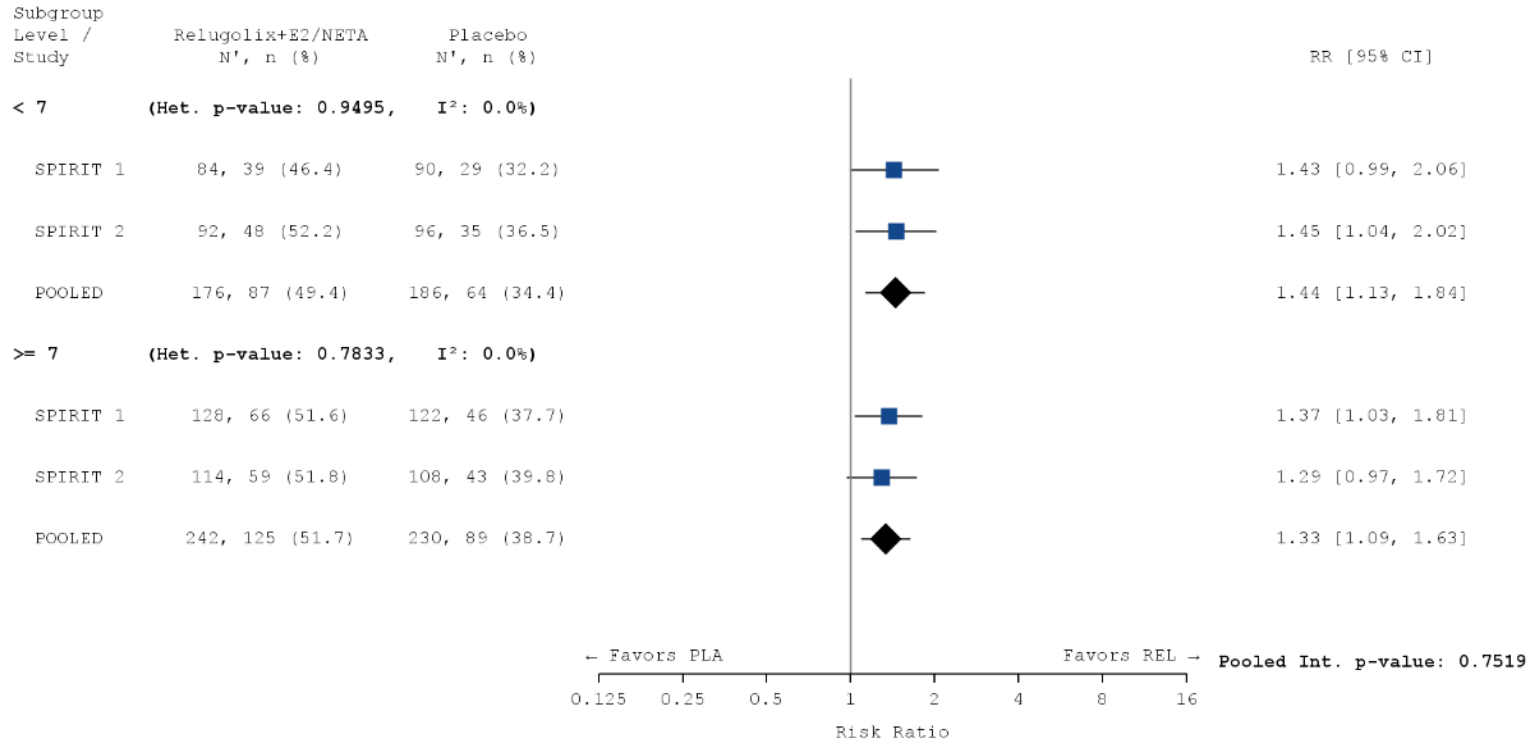
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



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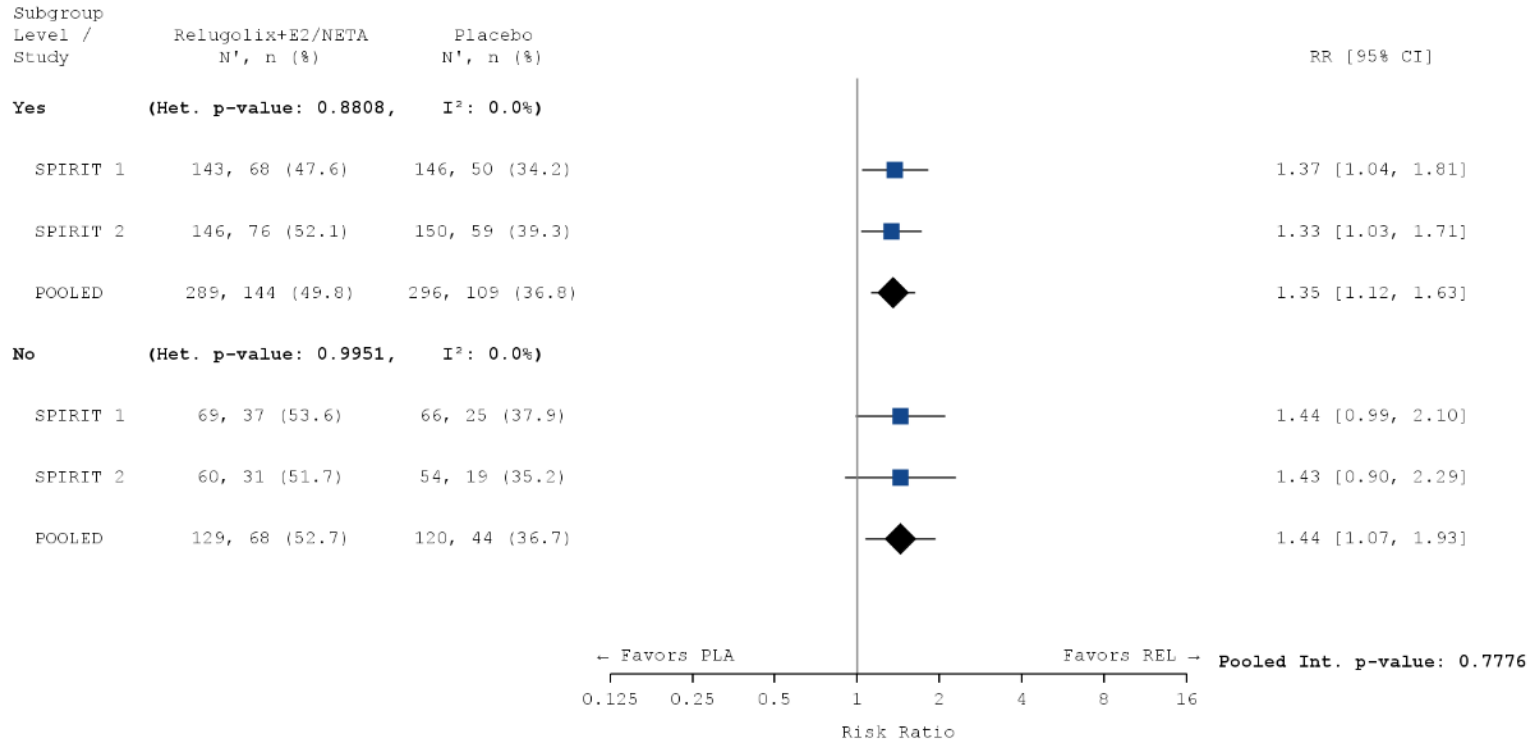
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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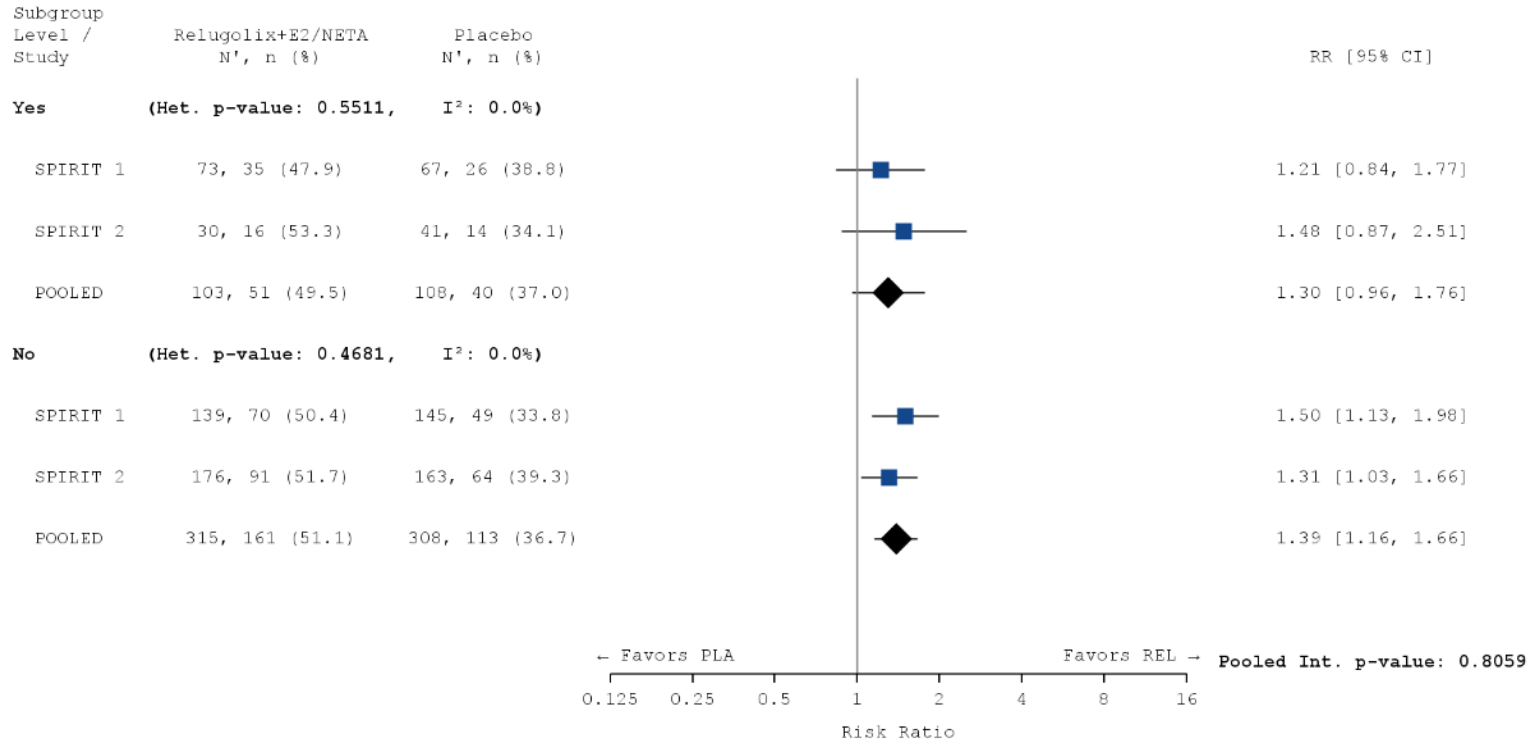
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



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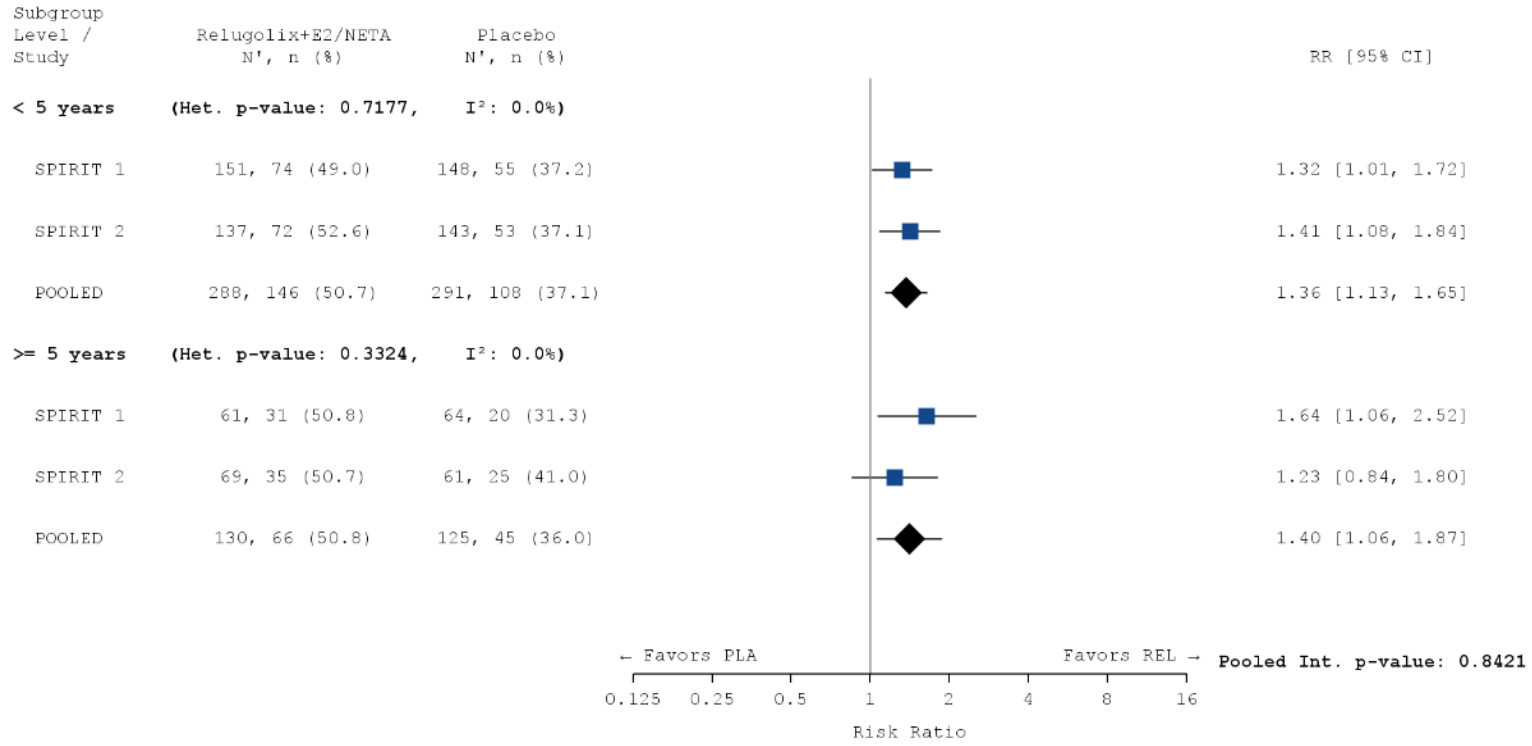
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I

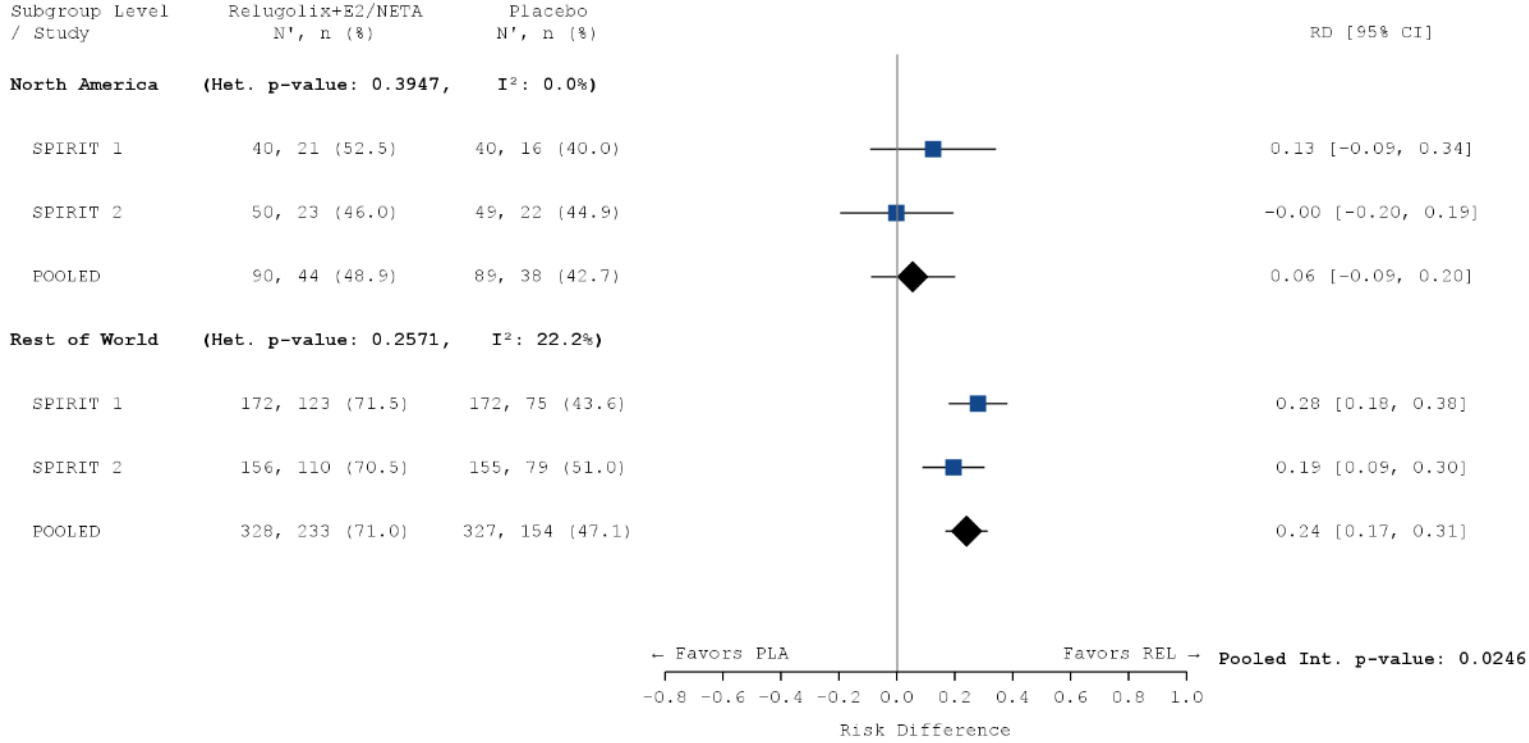


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

2.2.1.6 Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)

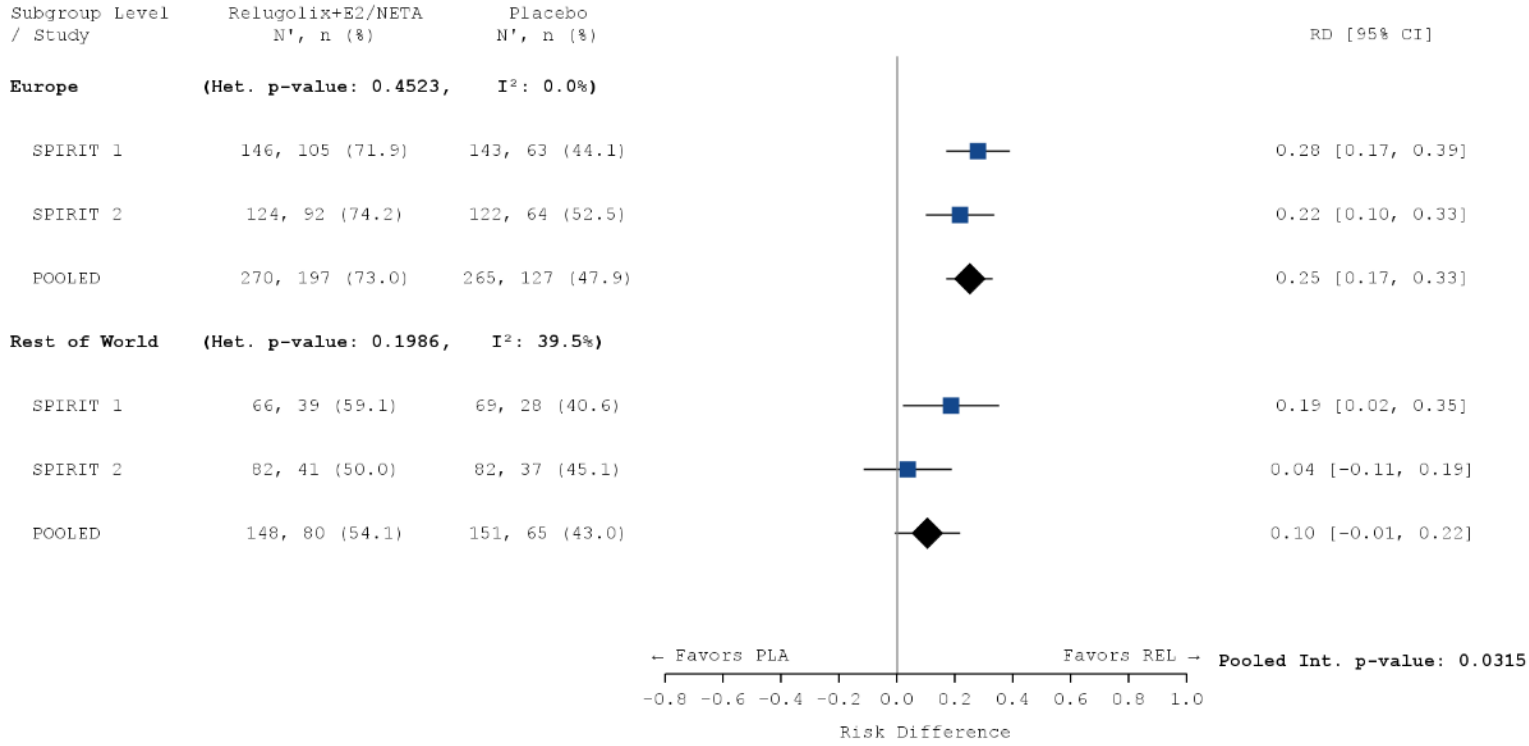
Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

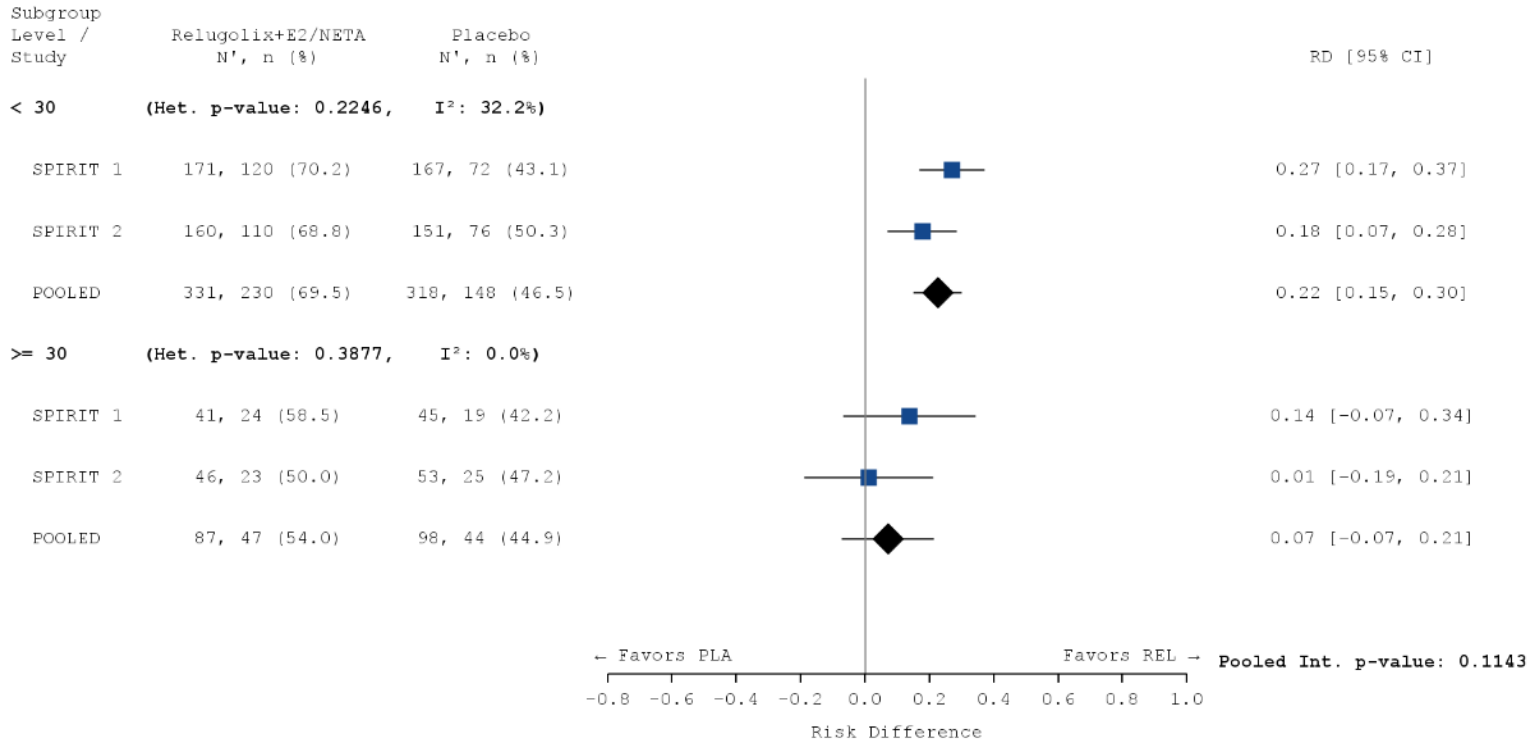
Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

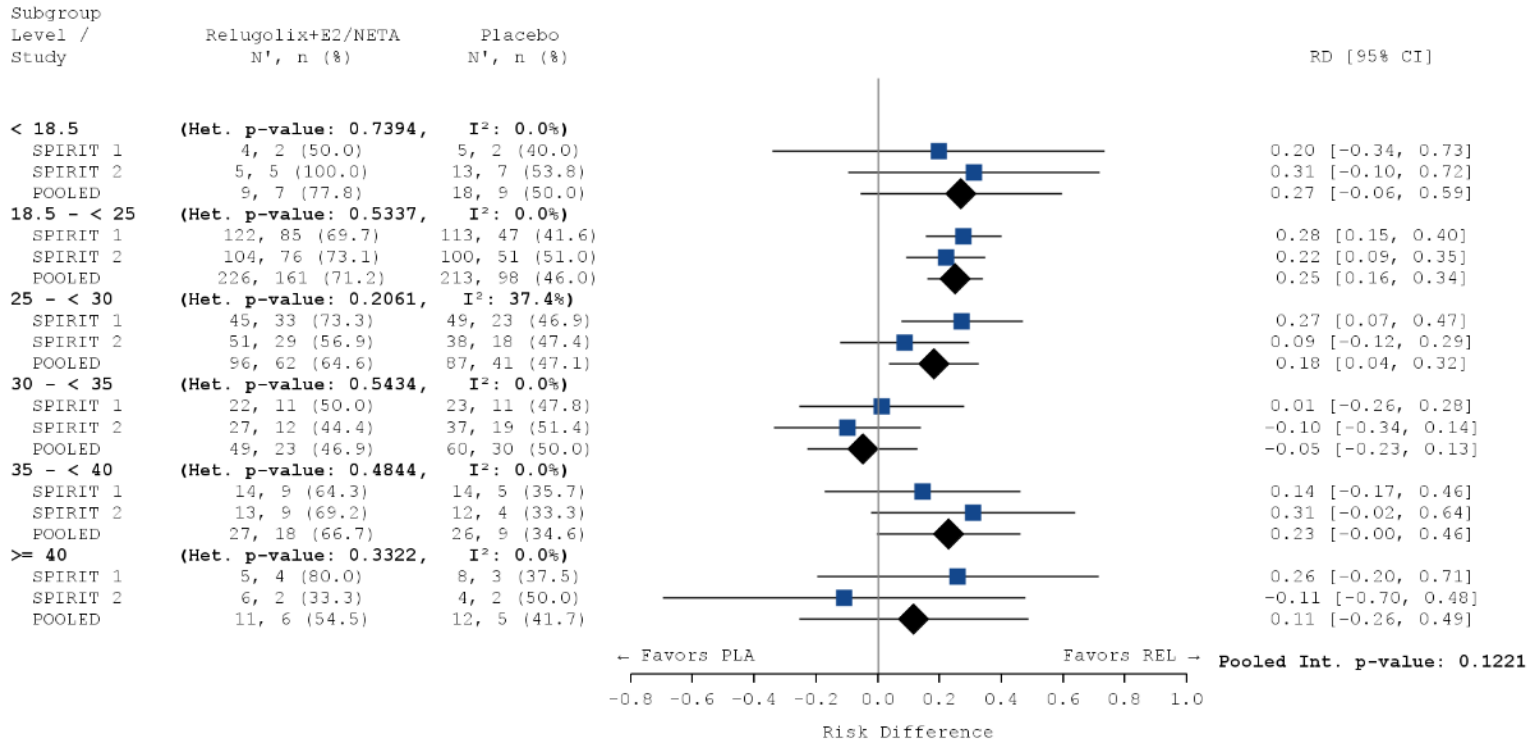
Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

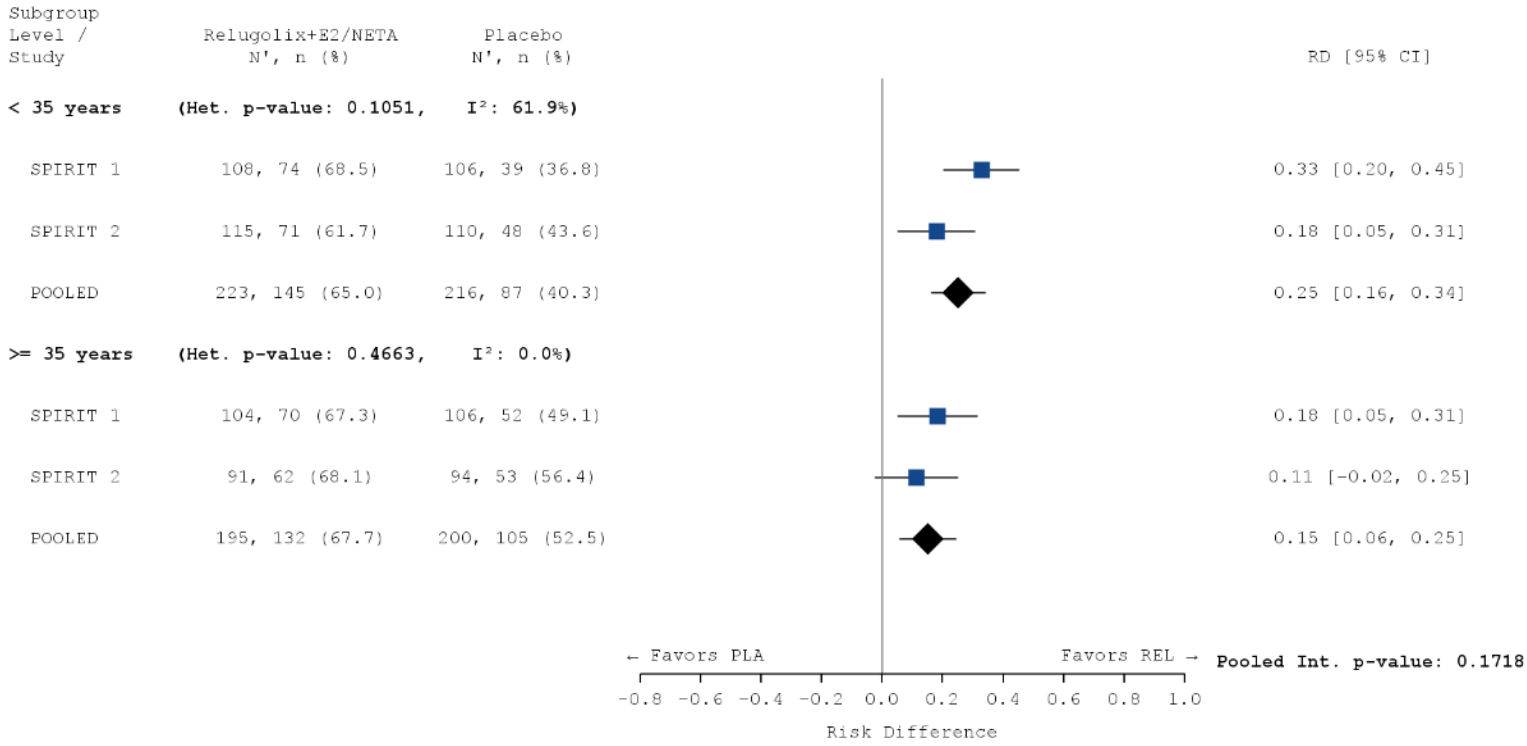
Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
Age category I



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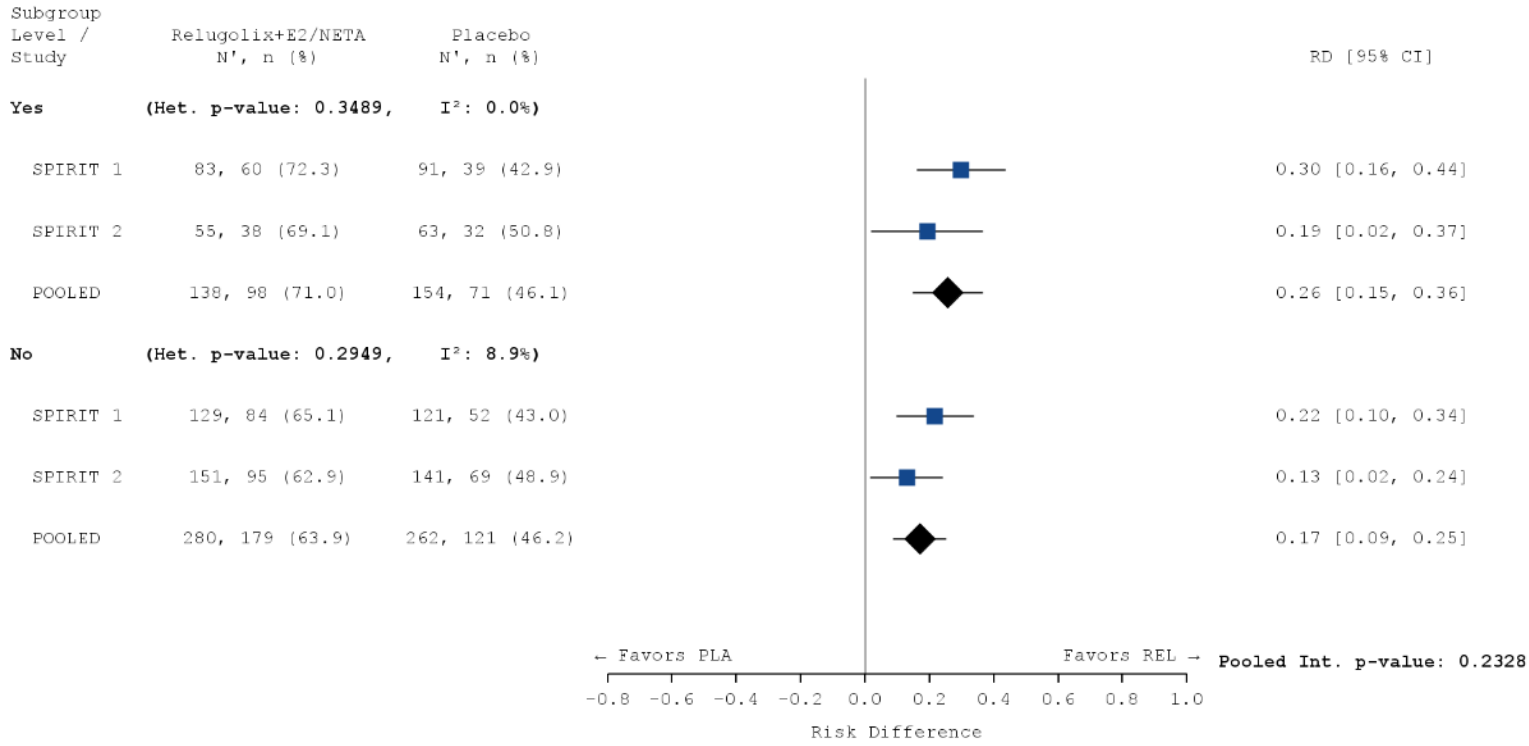
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
Prior hormonal treatment



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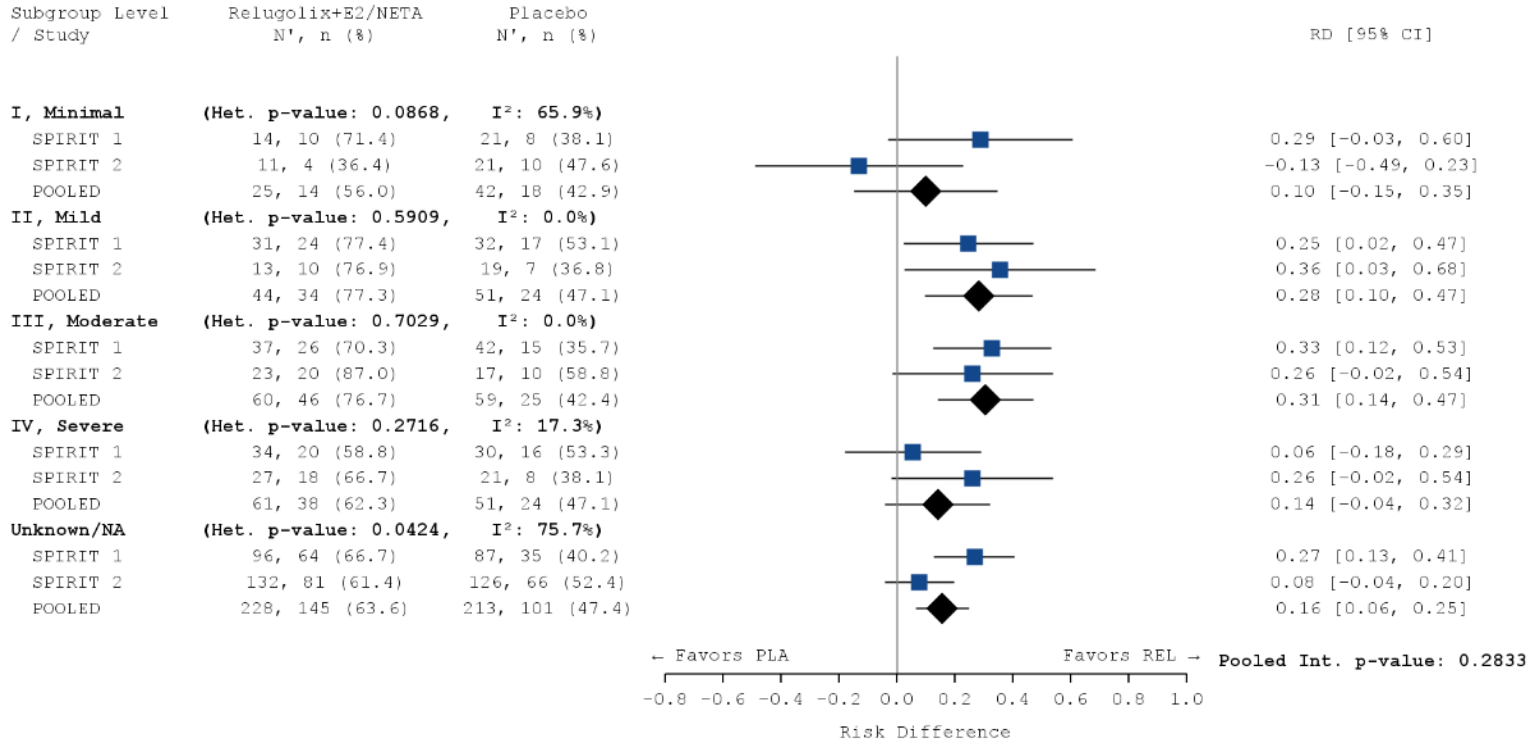
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
AFSE stage



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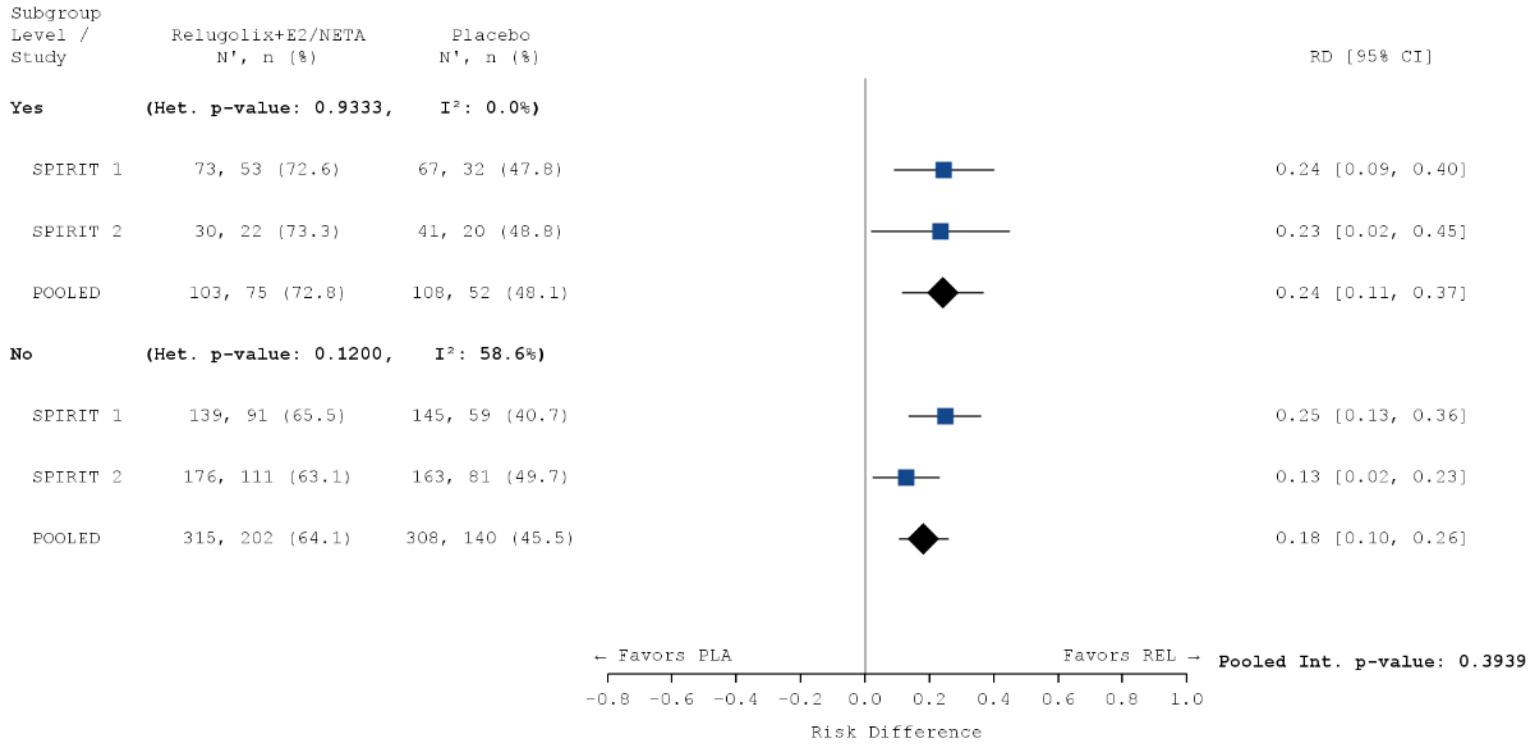
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



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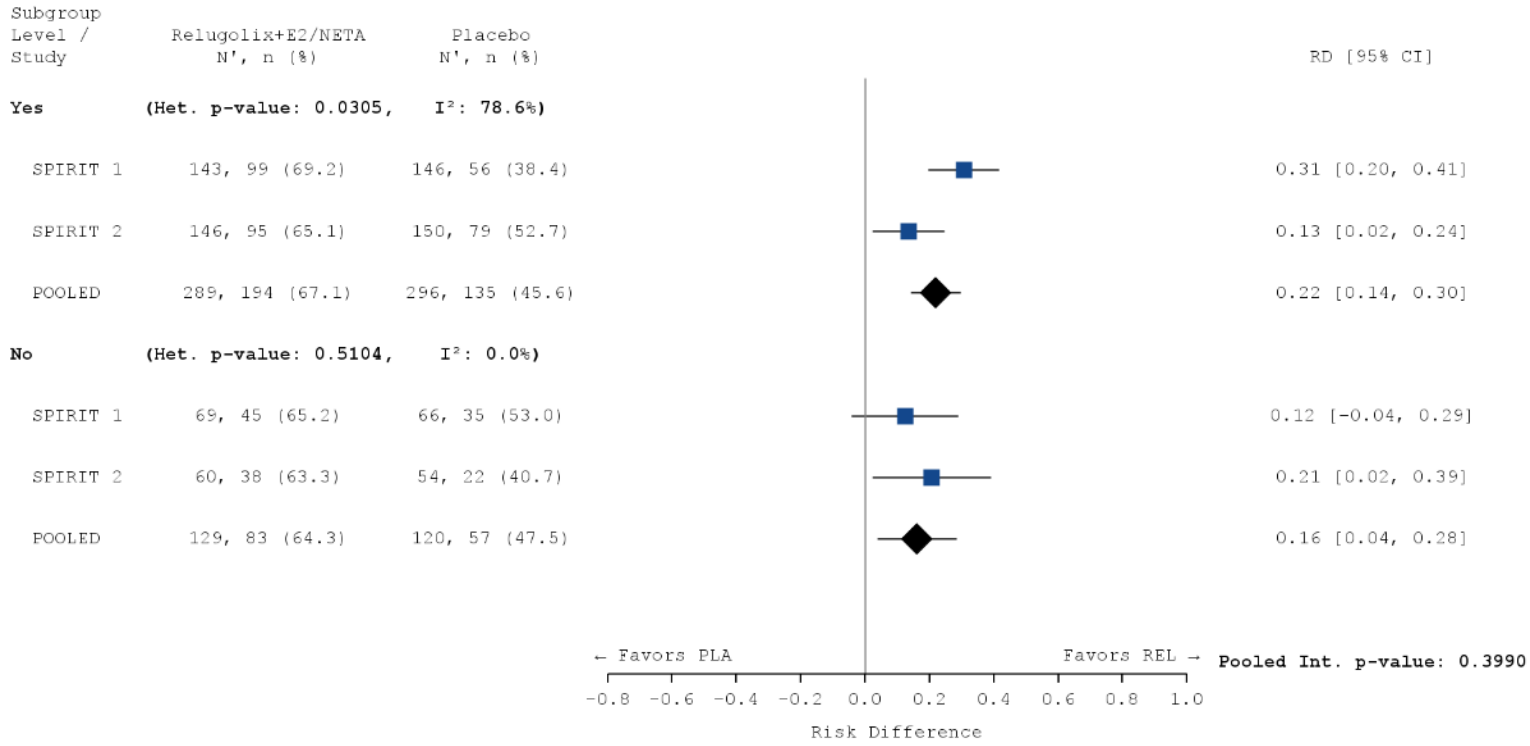
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
Prior treatment for endometriosis



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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II

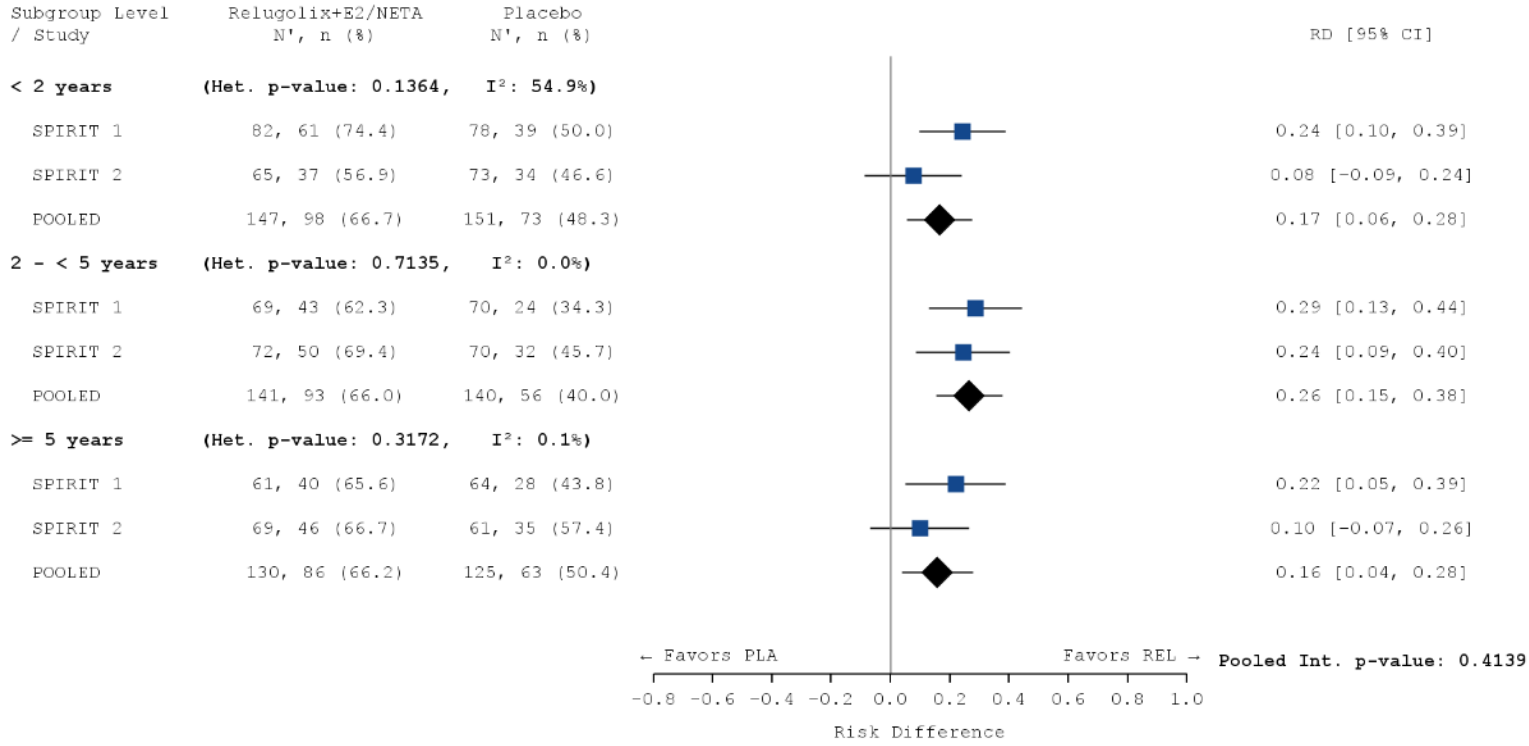

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Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I

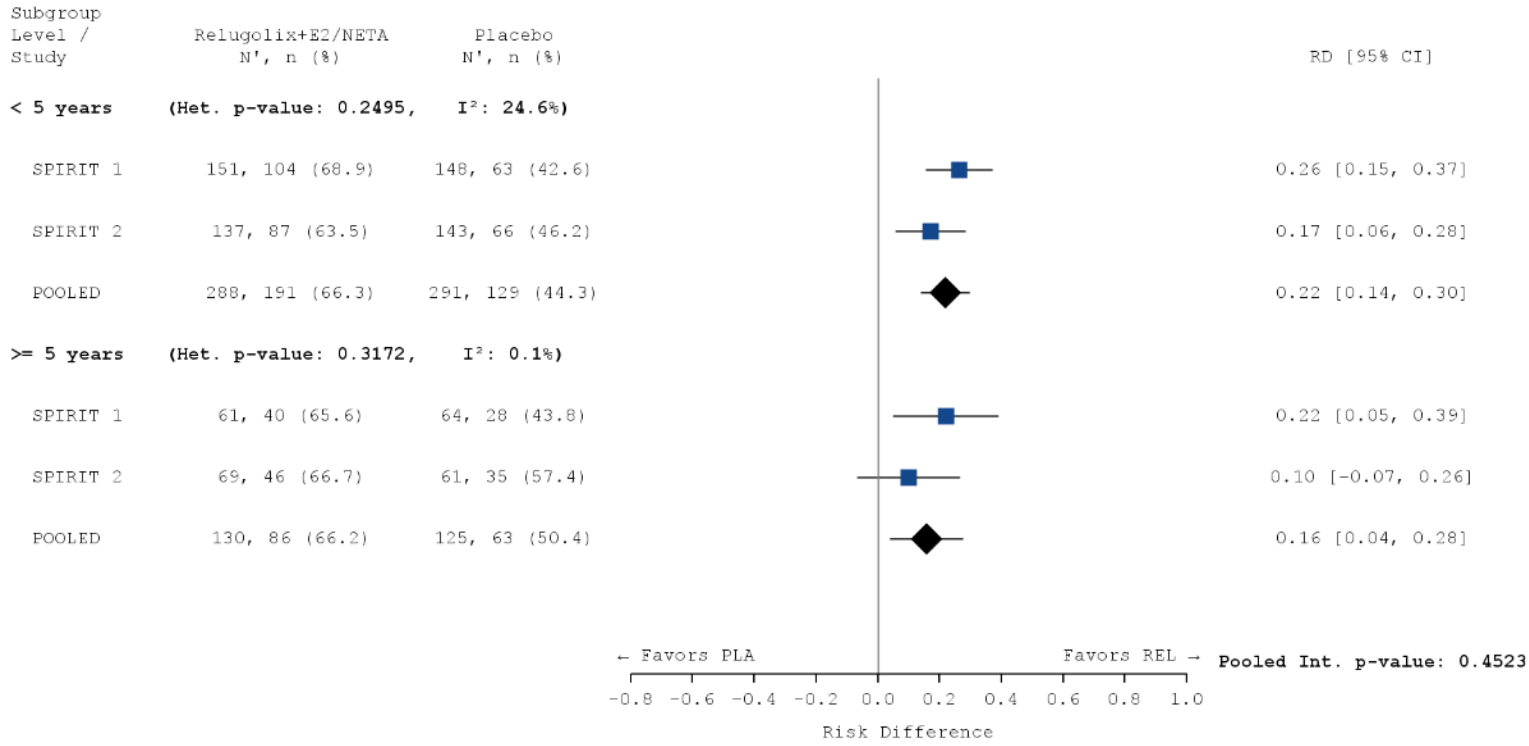

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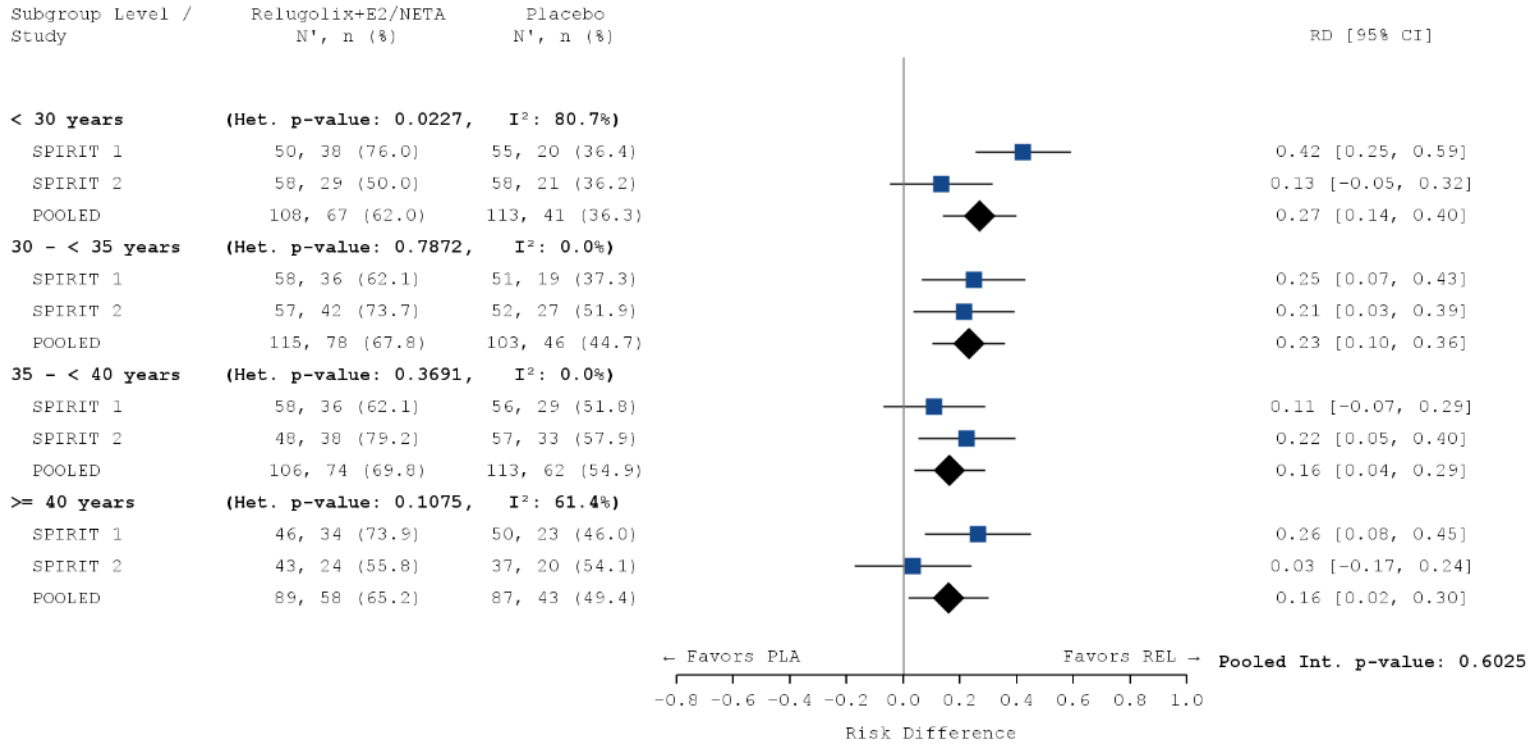
Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
Age category II



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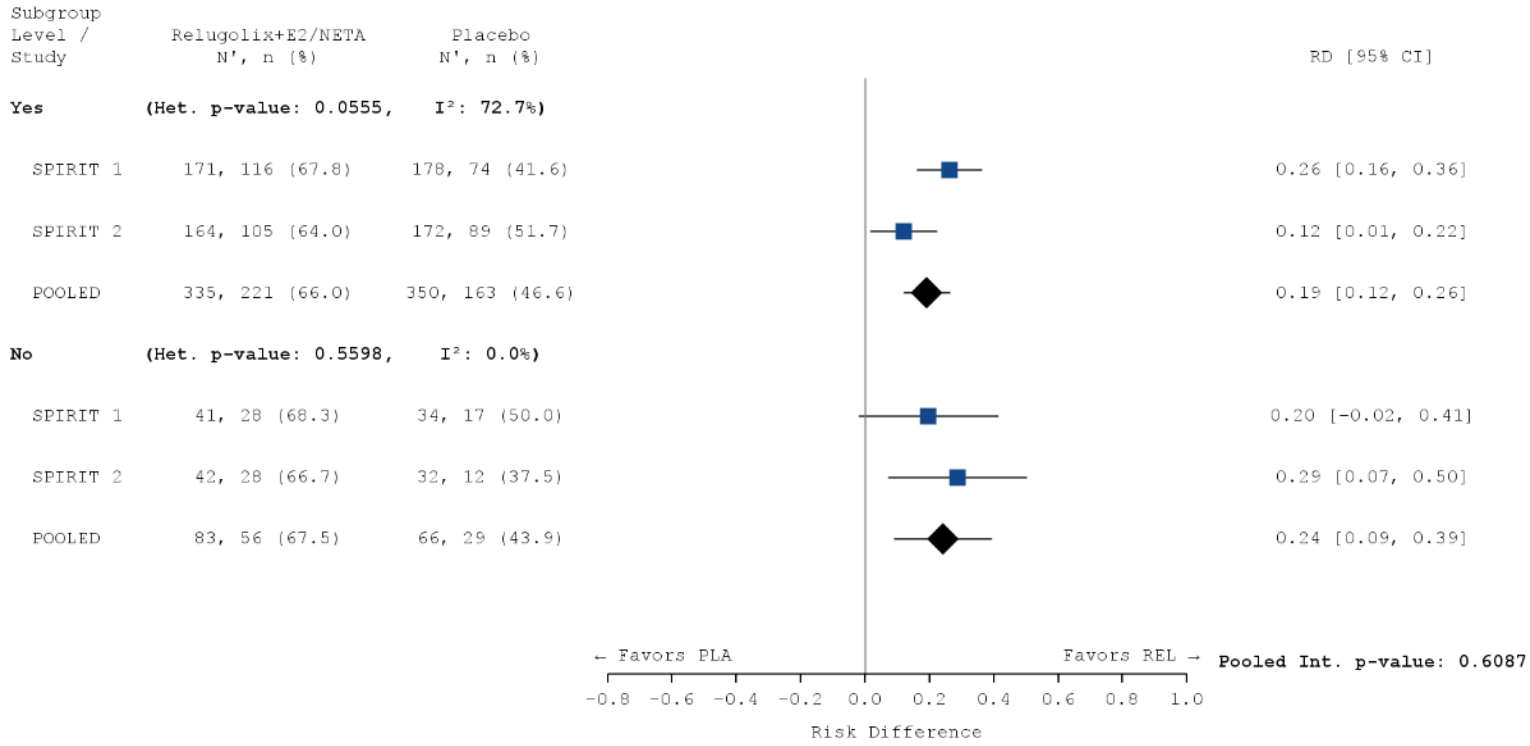
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
Prior surgery for endometriosis



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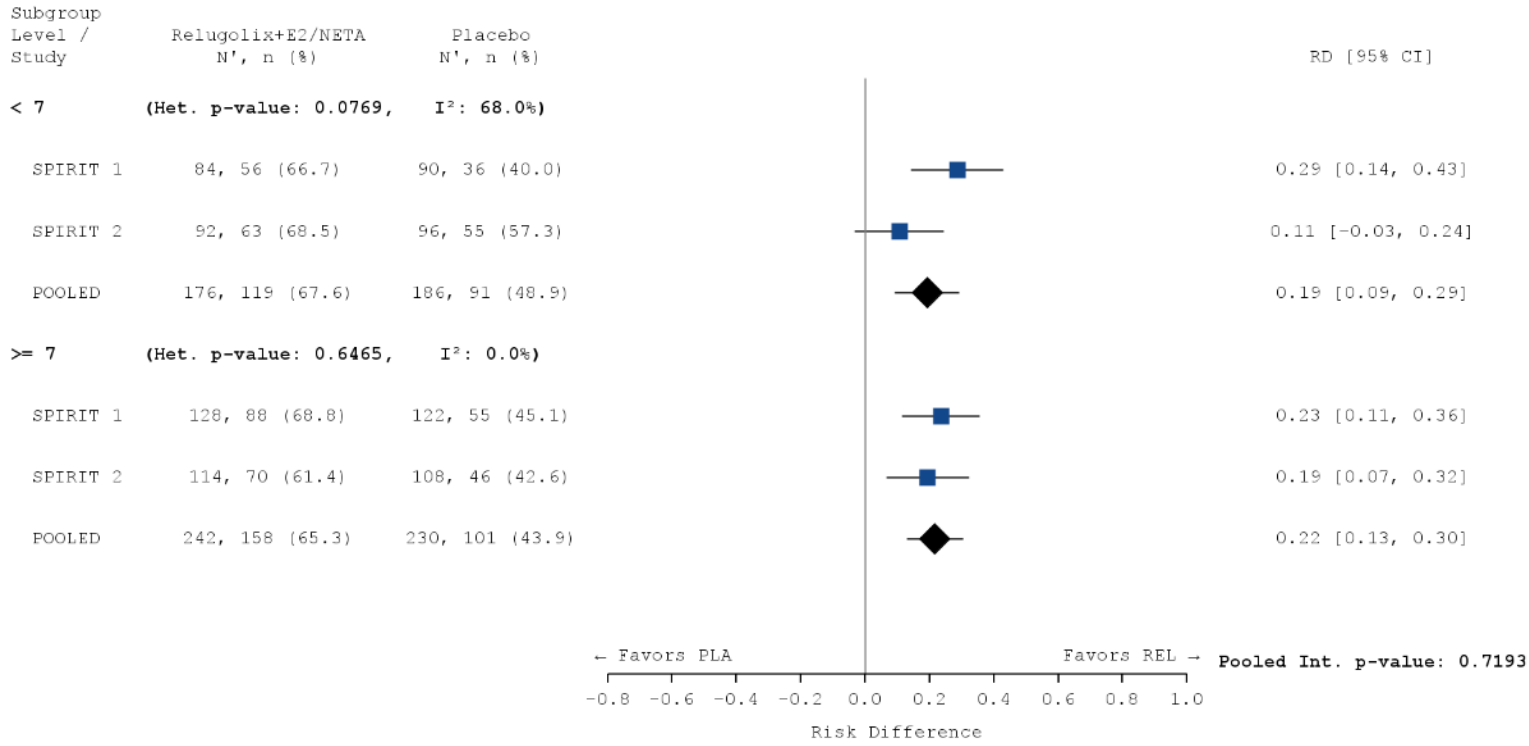
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



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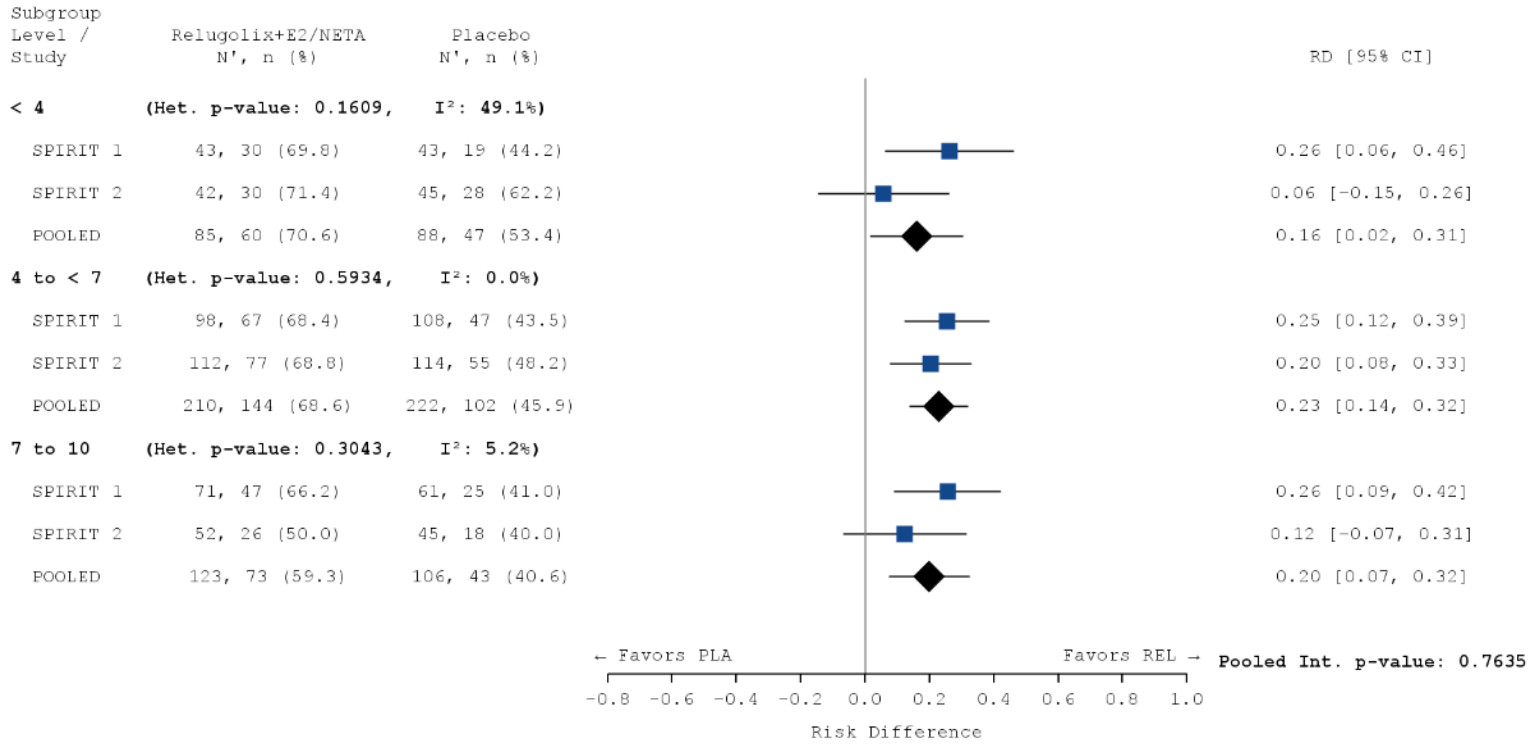
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
NMPP NRS score at baseline



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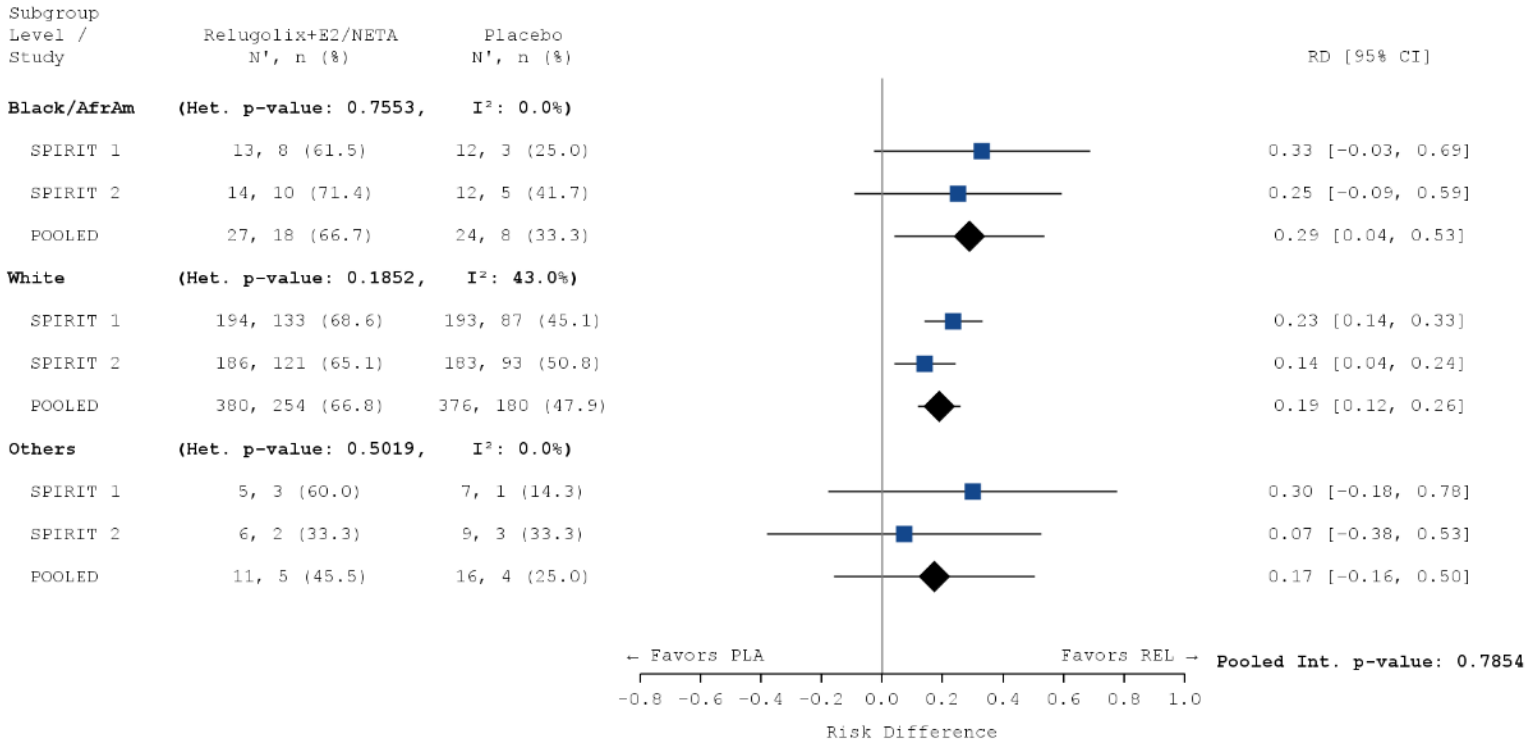
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
Race



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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Control and Powerlessness
Renal function

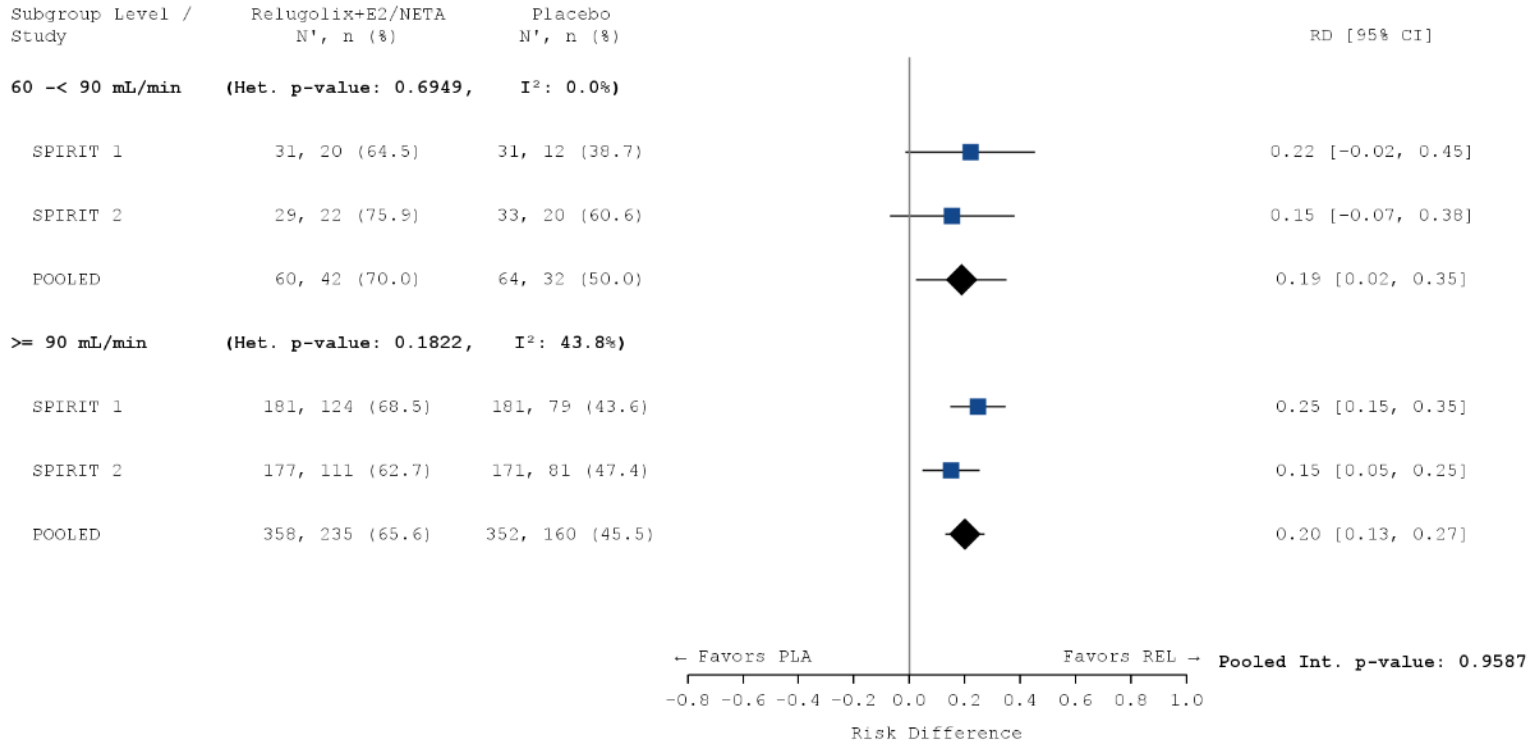

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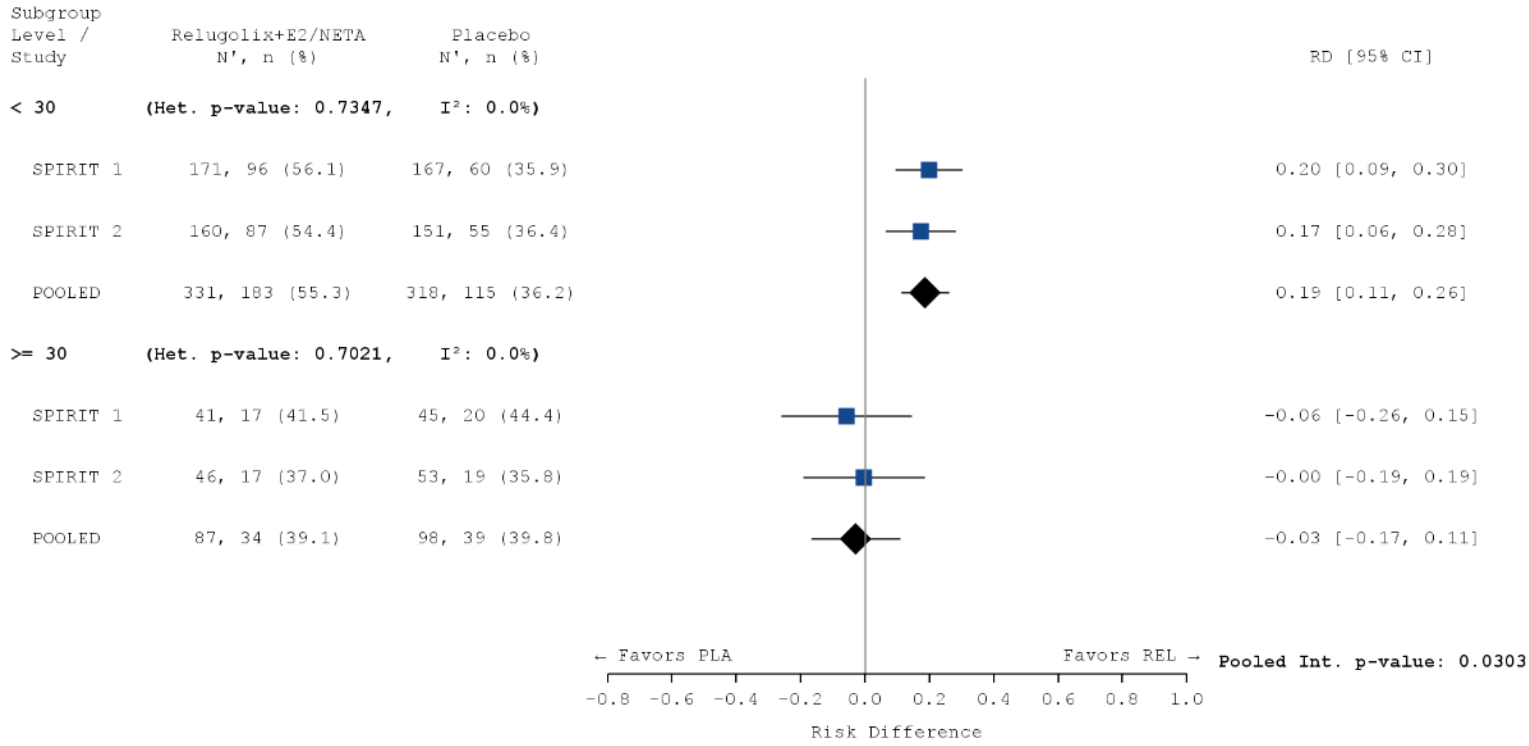
Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



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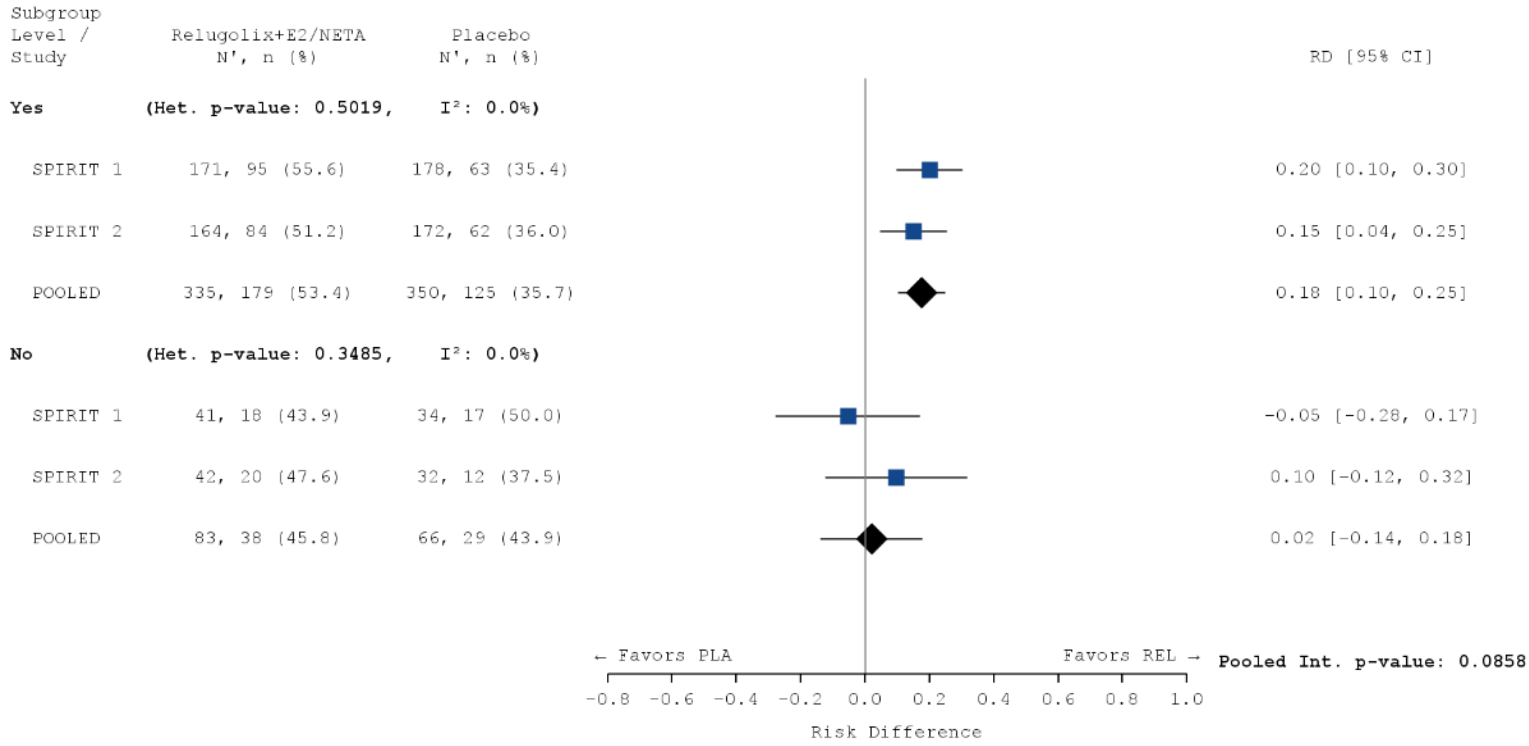
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
Prior surgery for endometriosis



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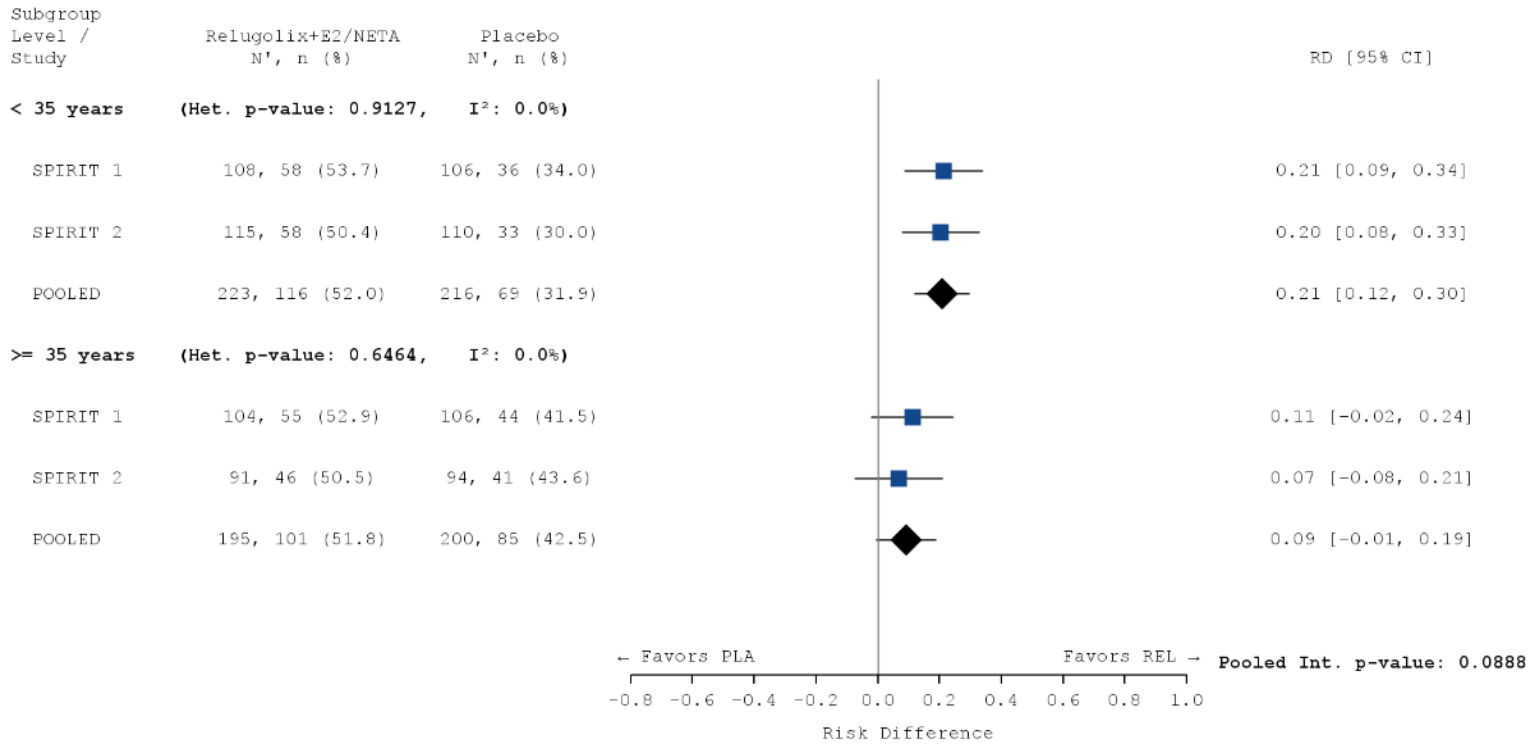
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
Age category I



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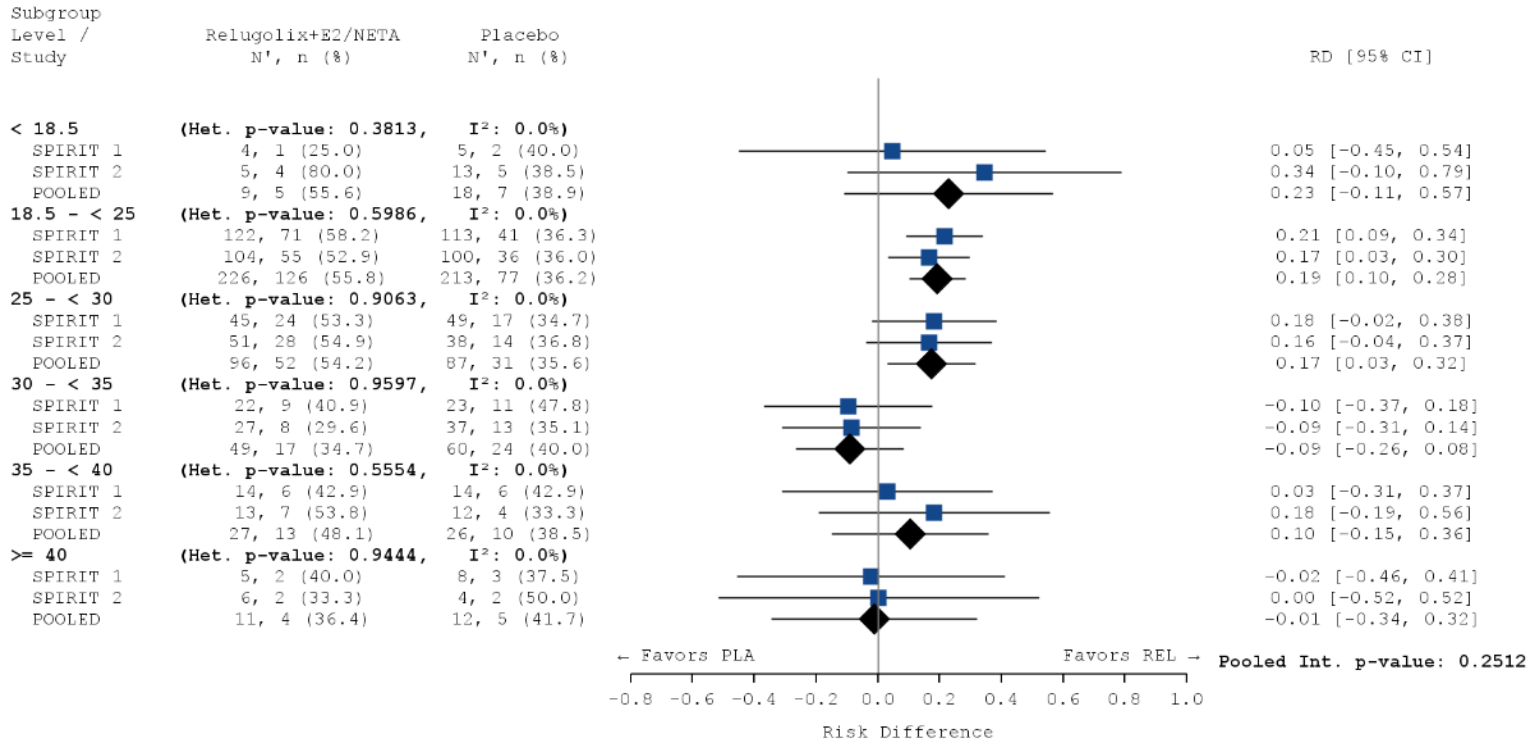
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II

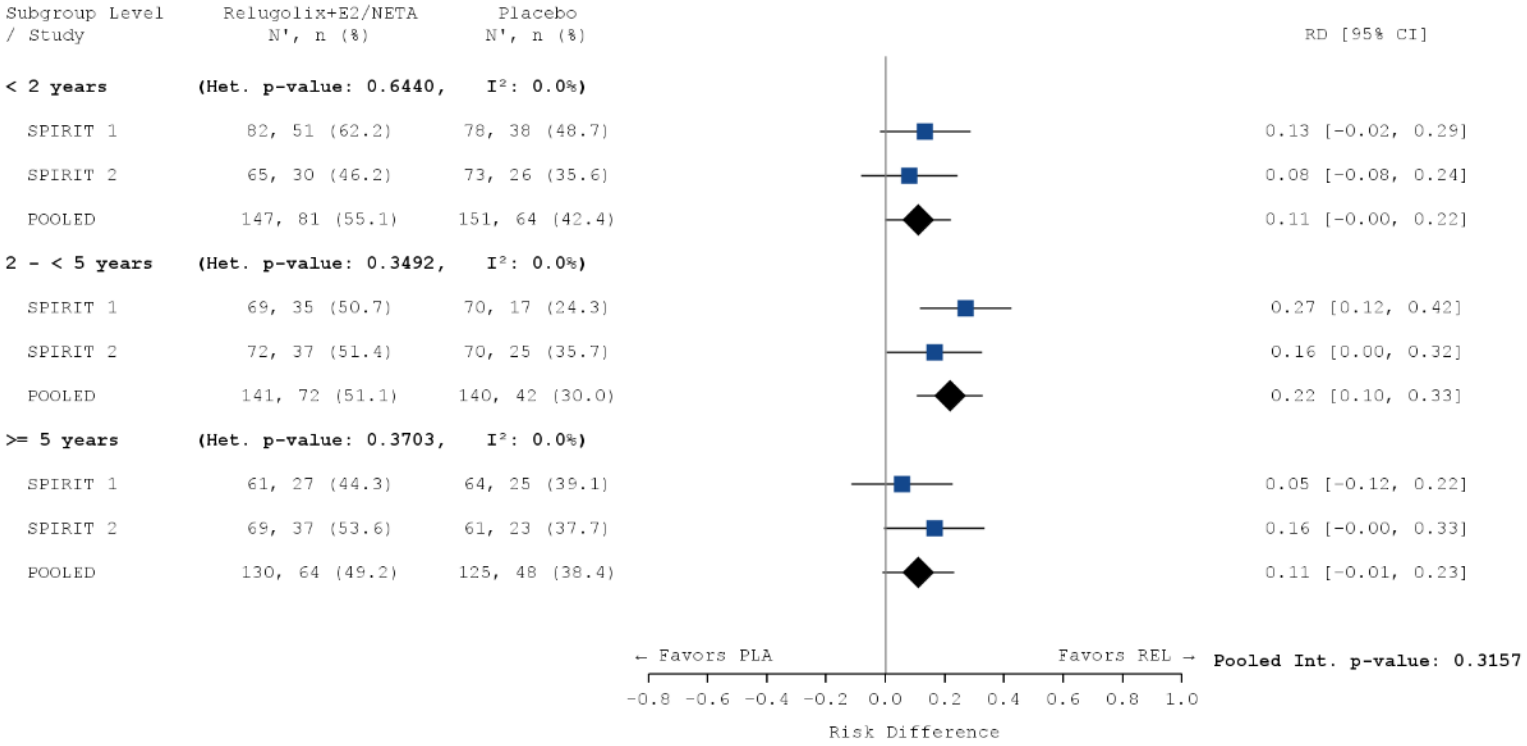

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Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
Age category II

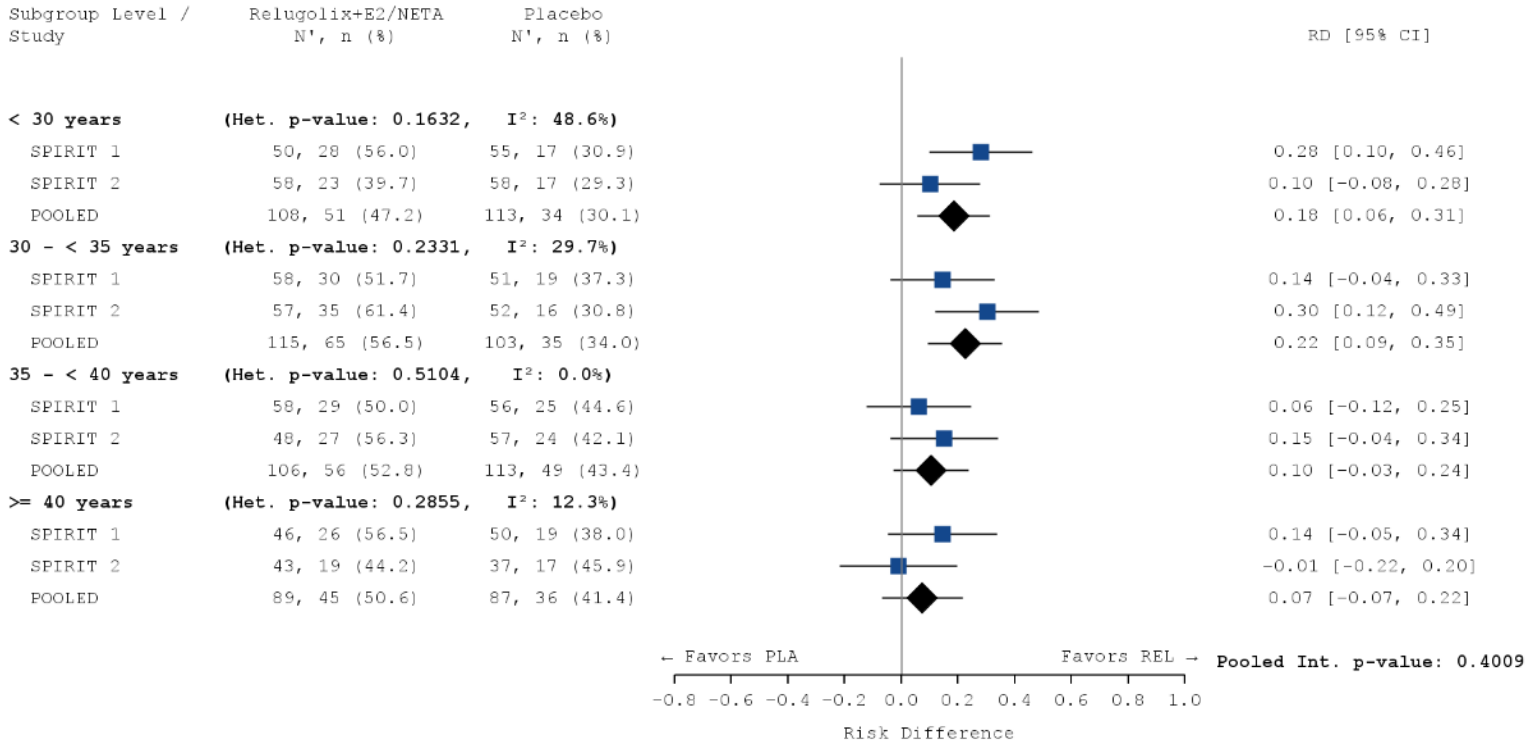

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Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists

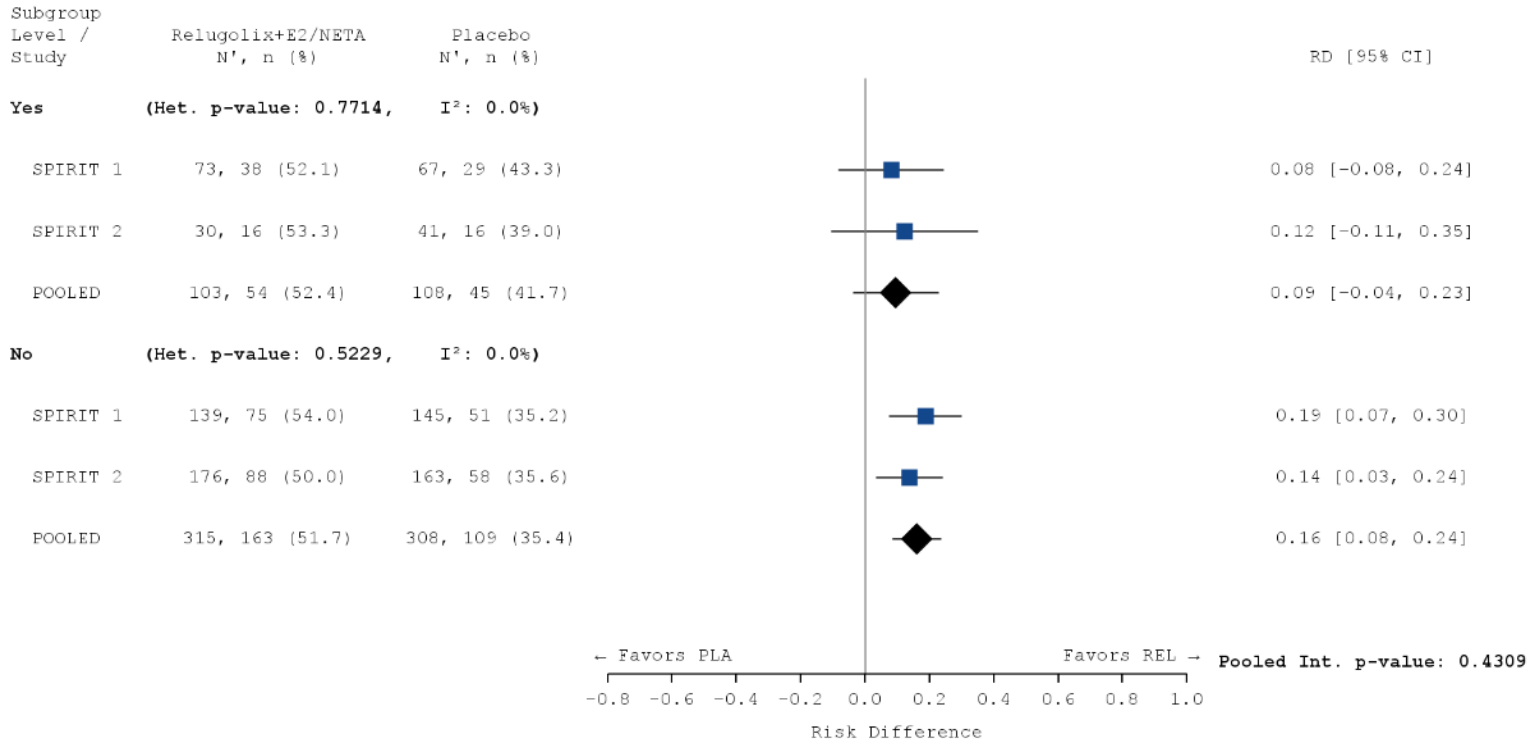

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Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
Geographic region I

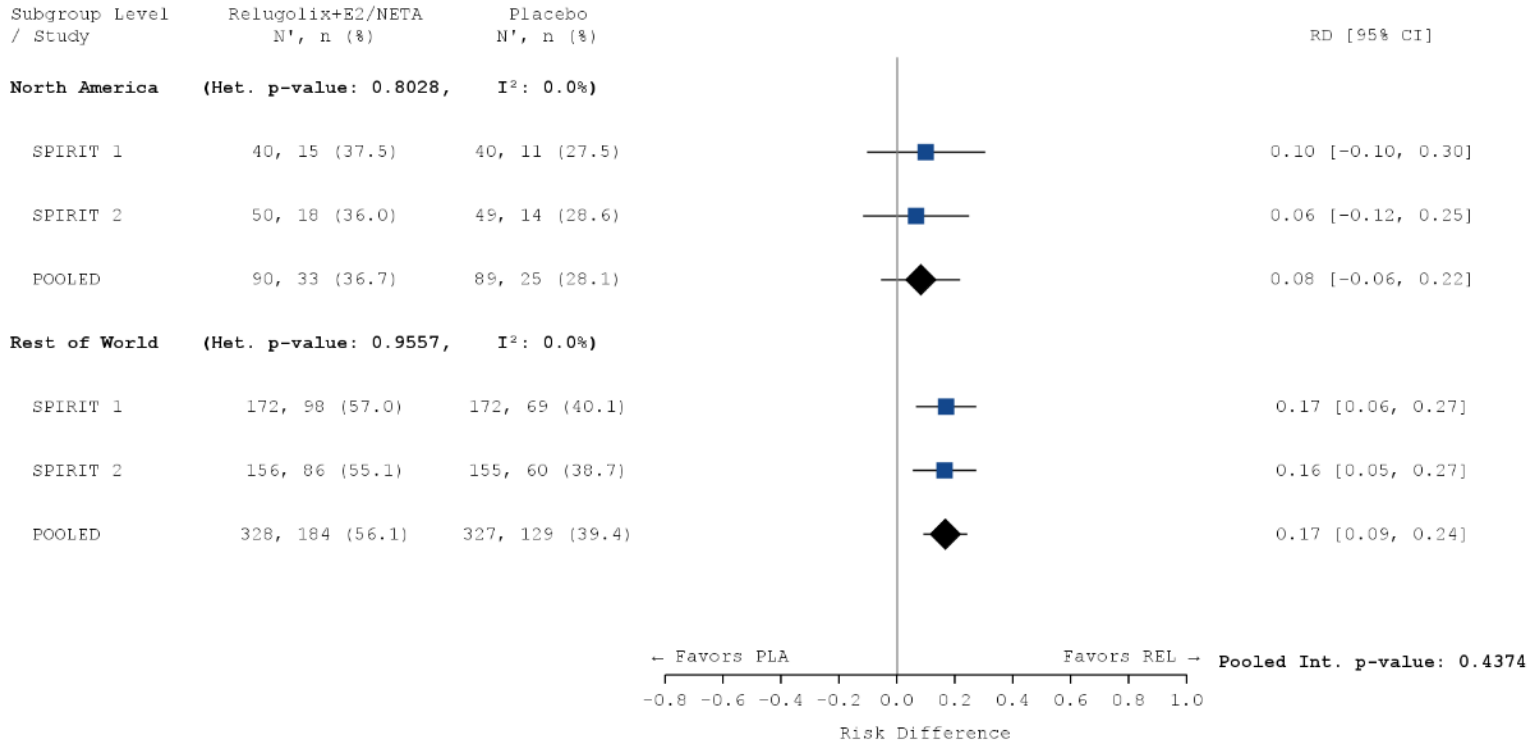

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Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
Prior hormonal treatment

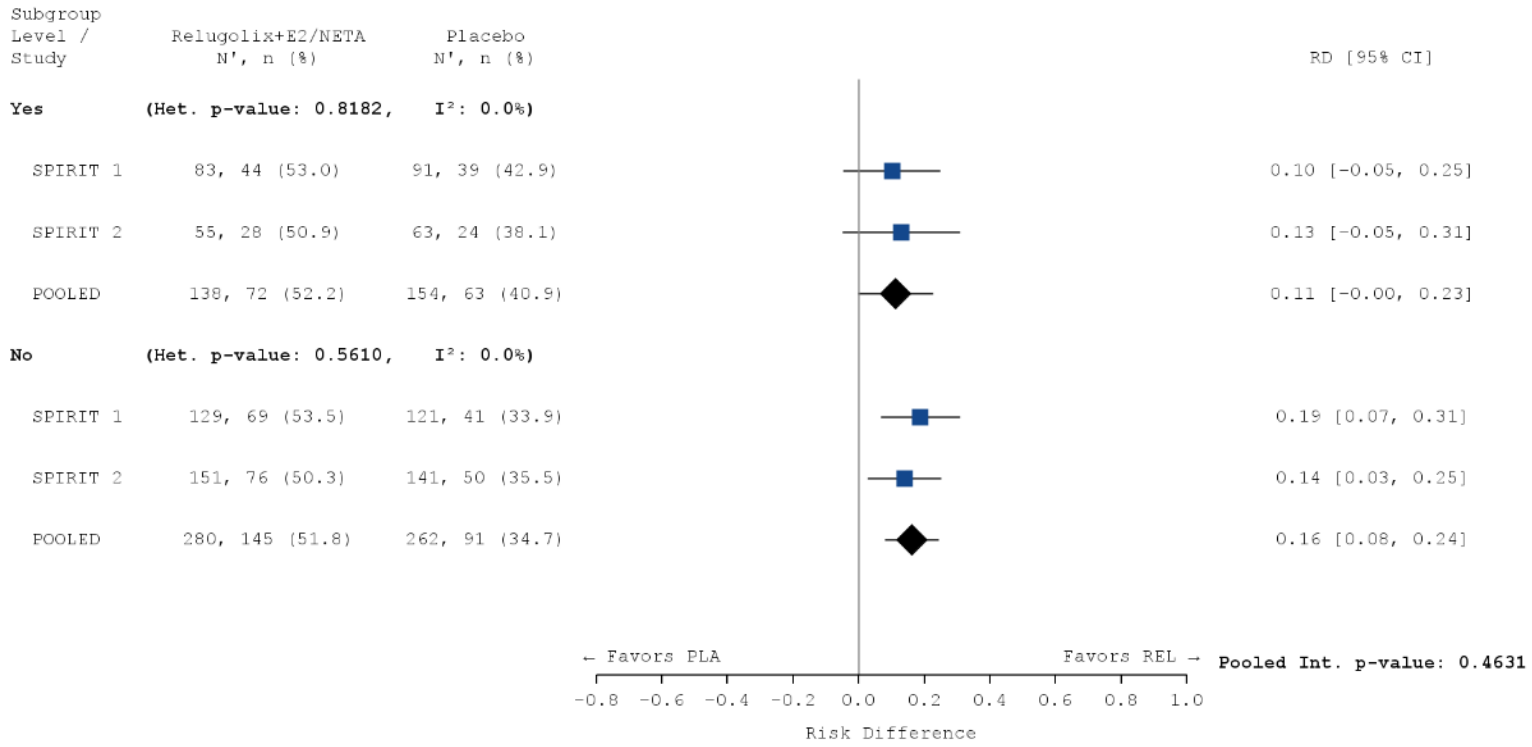

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Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
Renal function

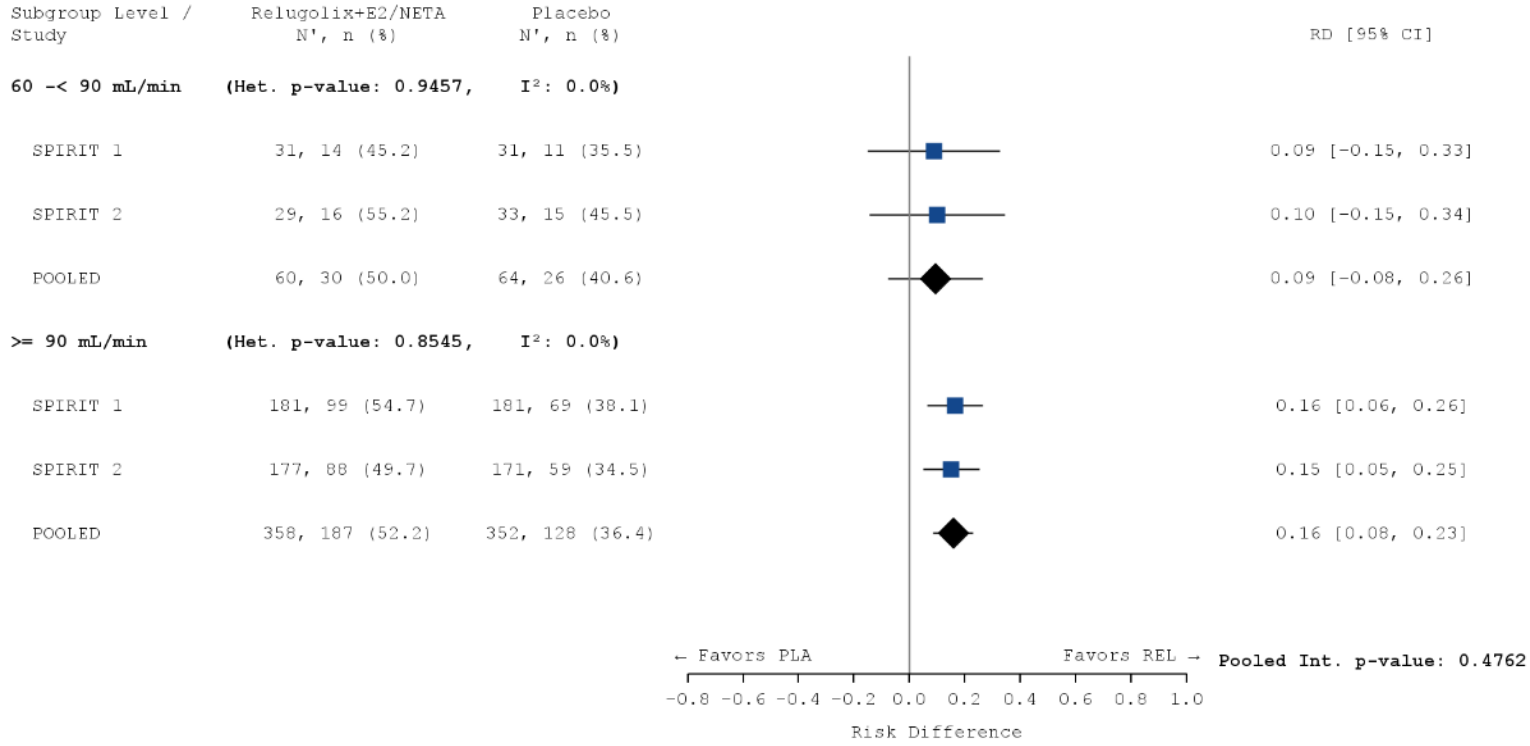

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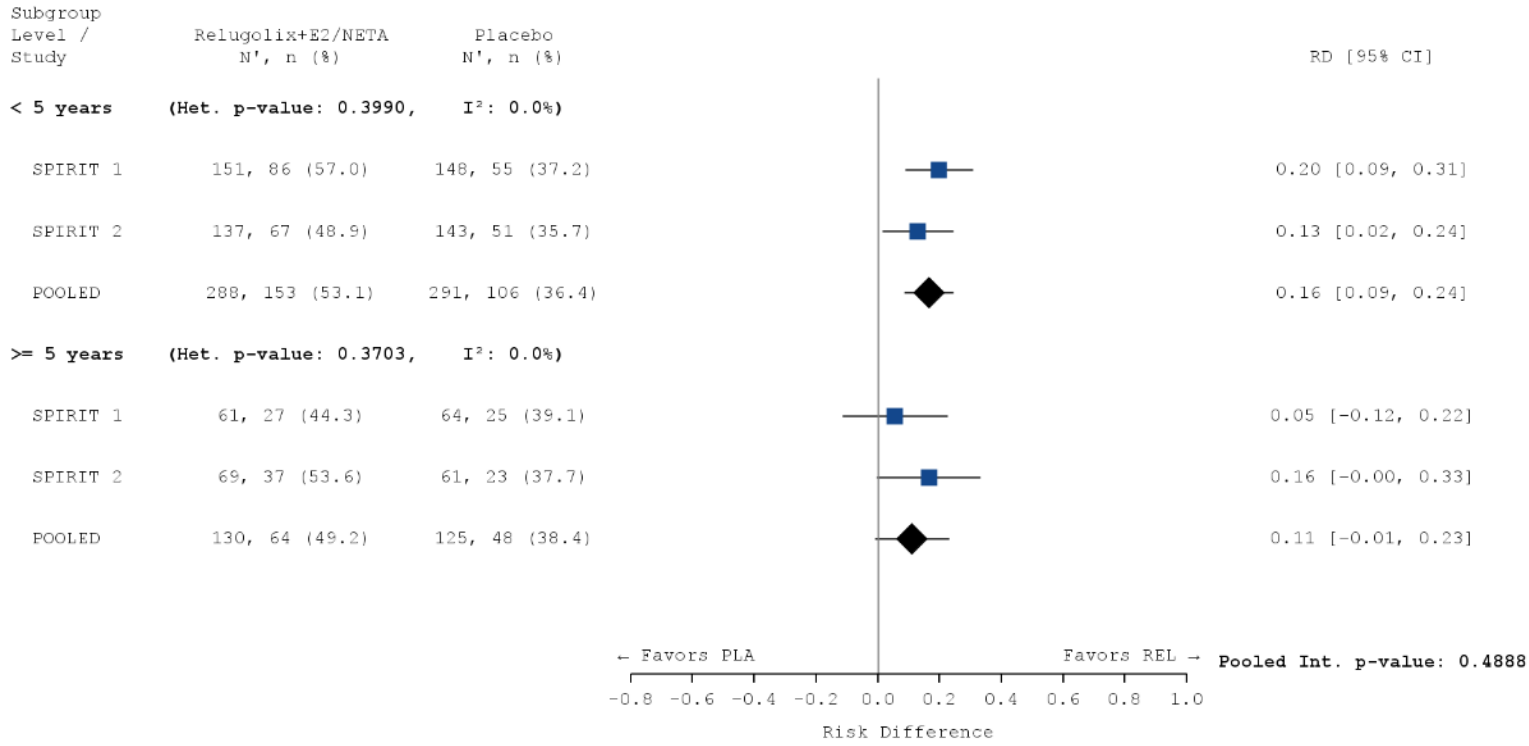
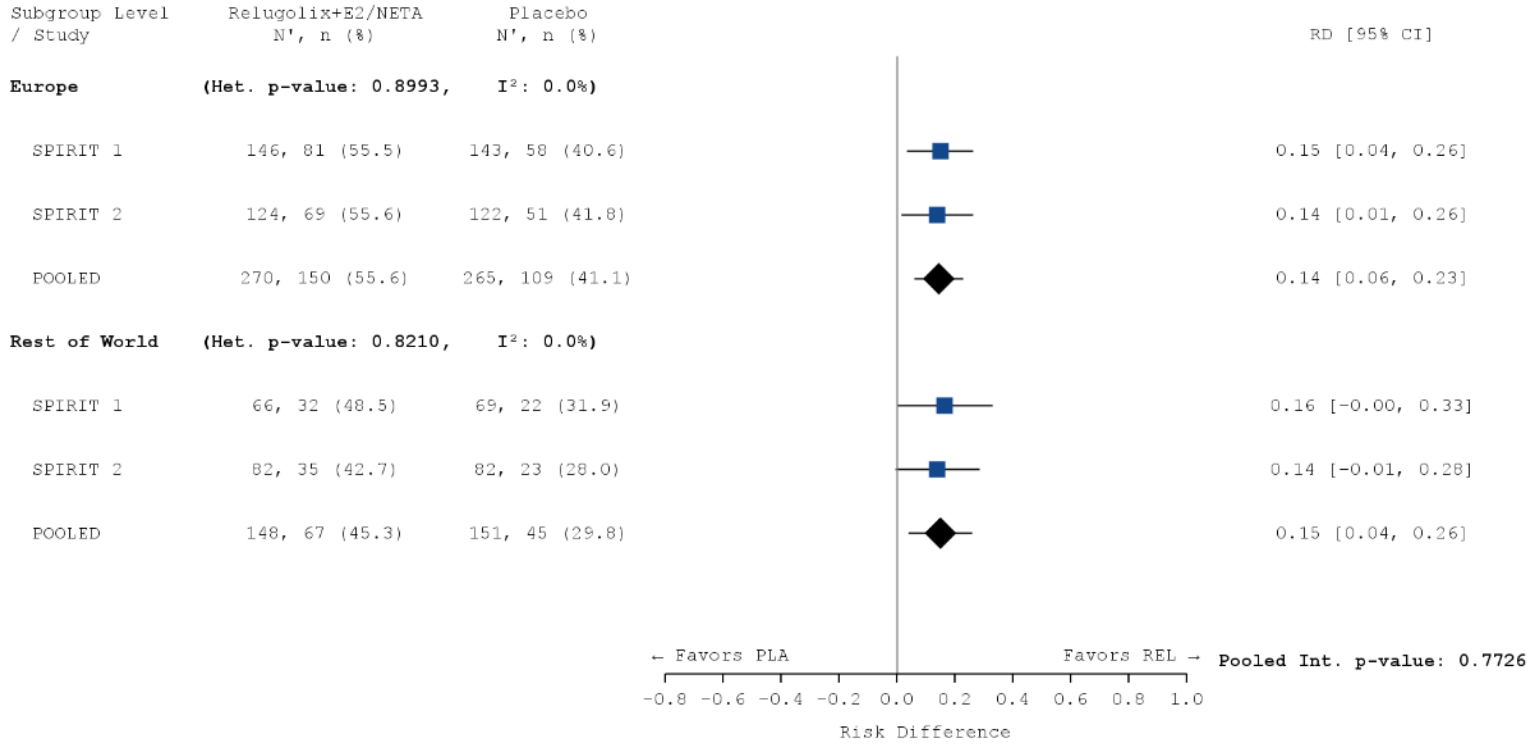
Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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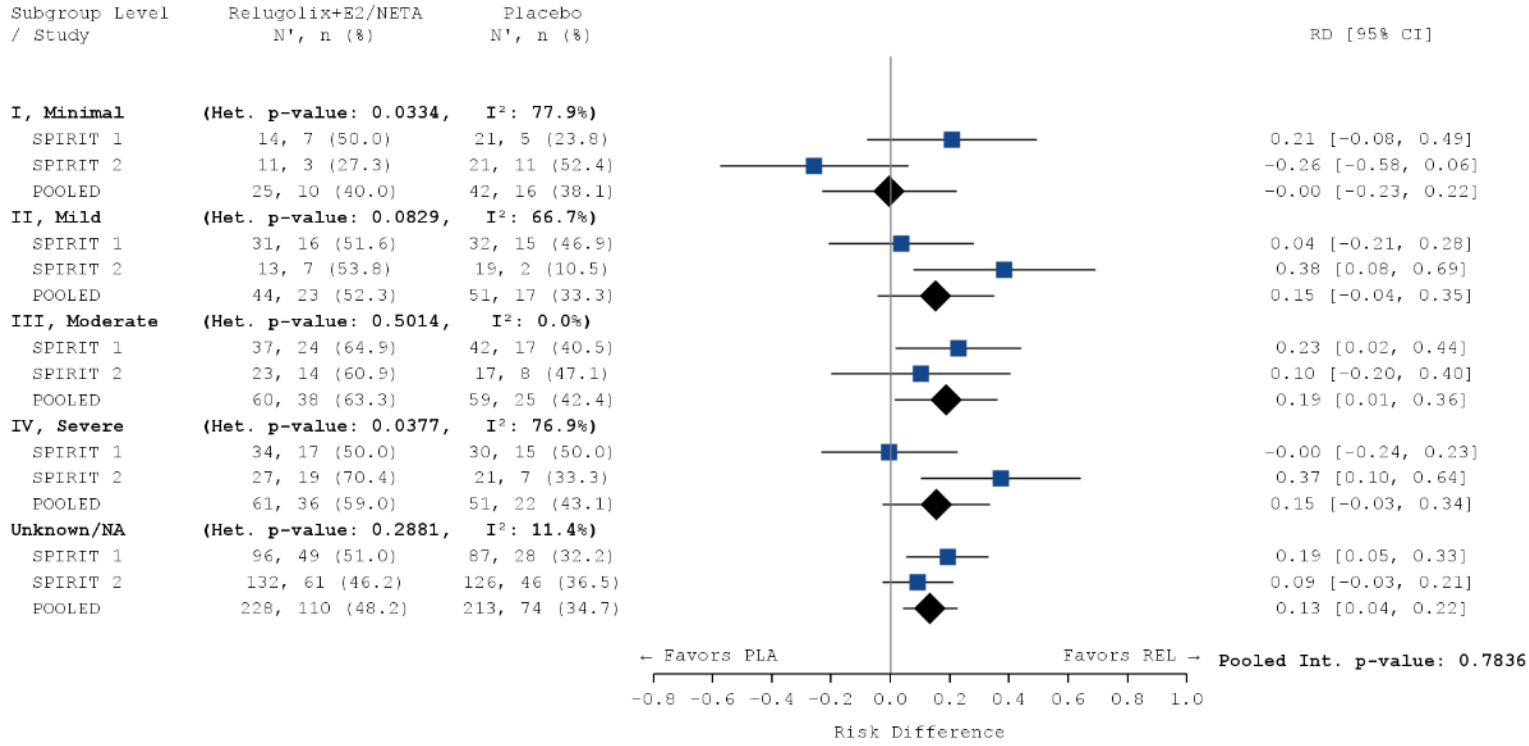
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

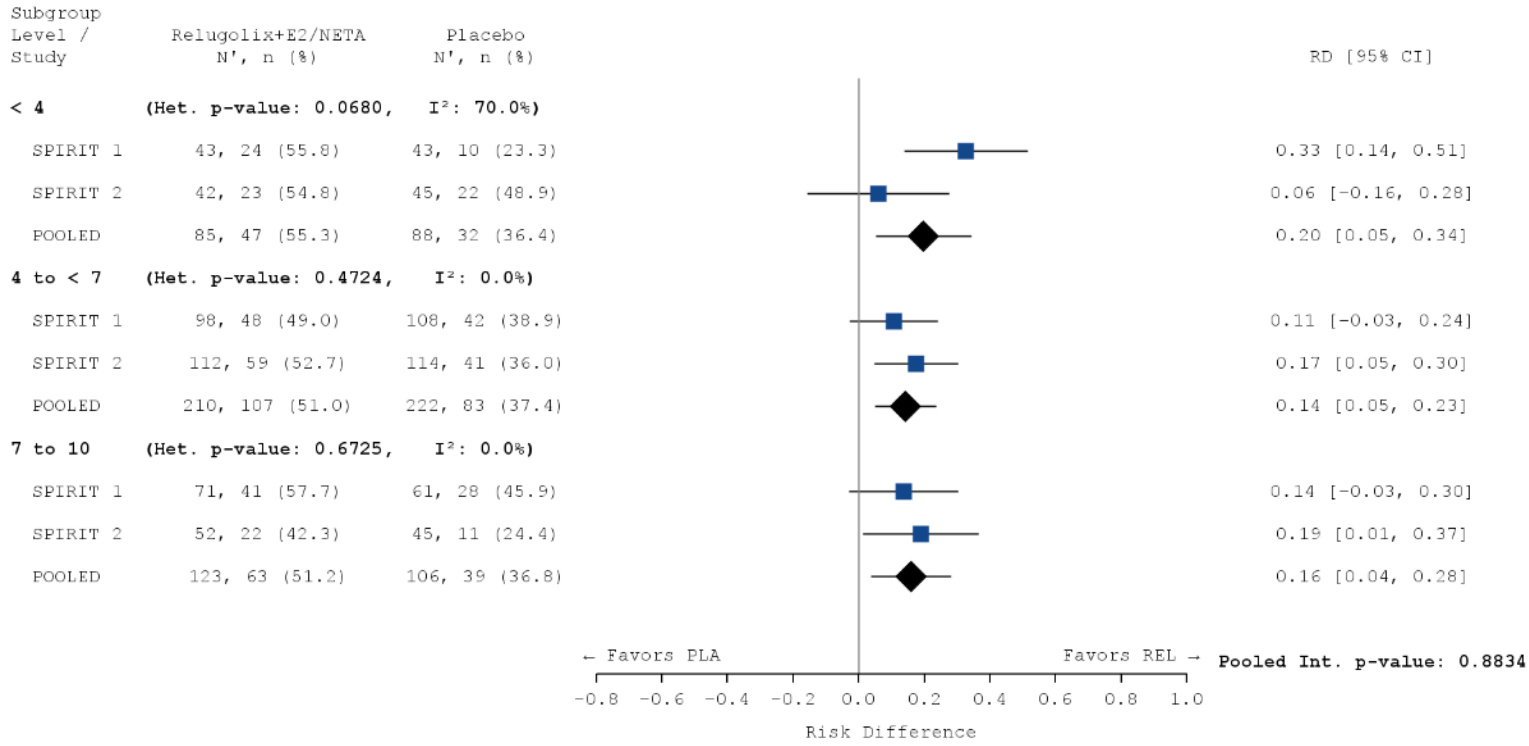
Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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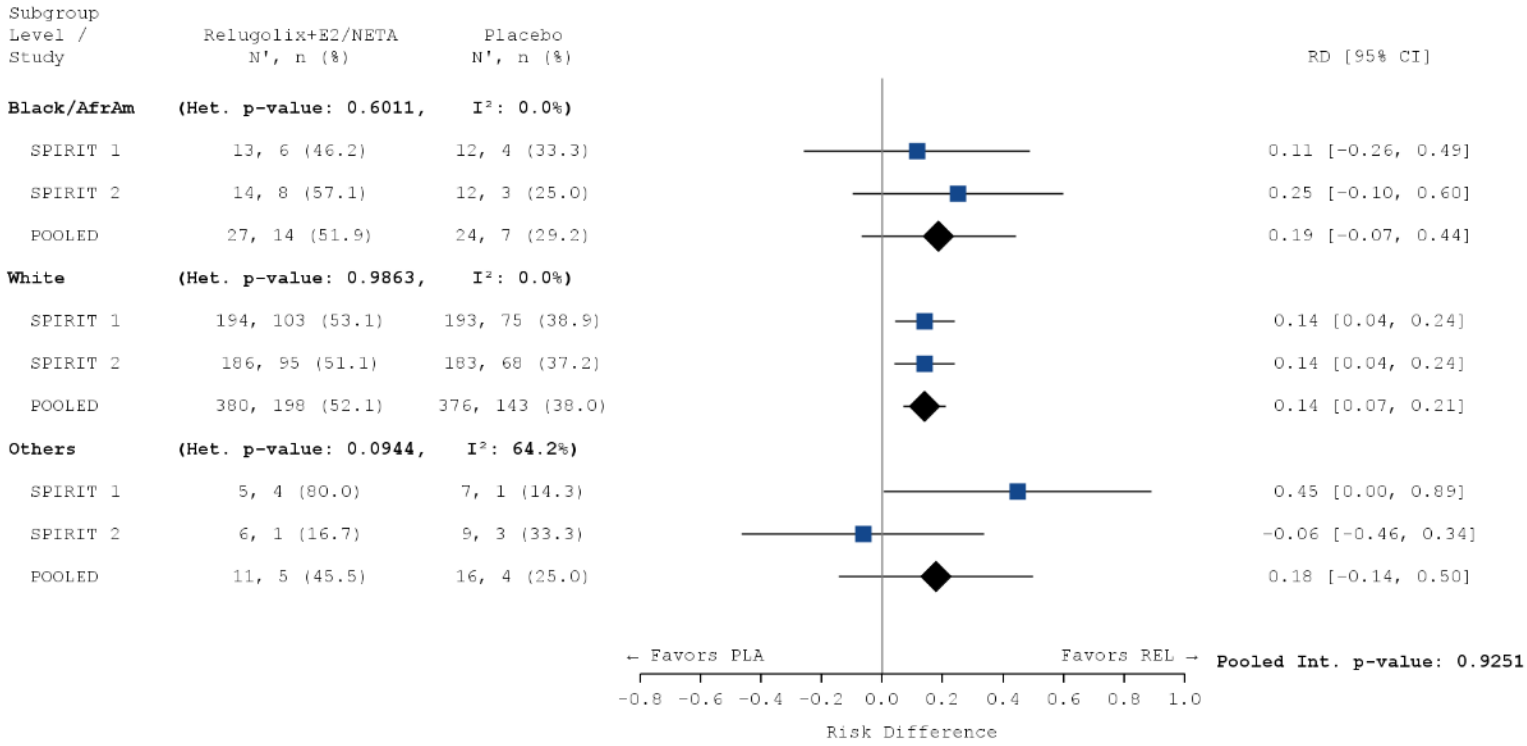
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
Race



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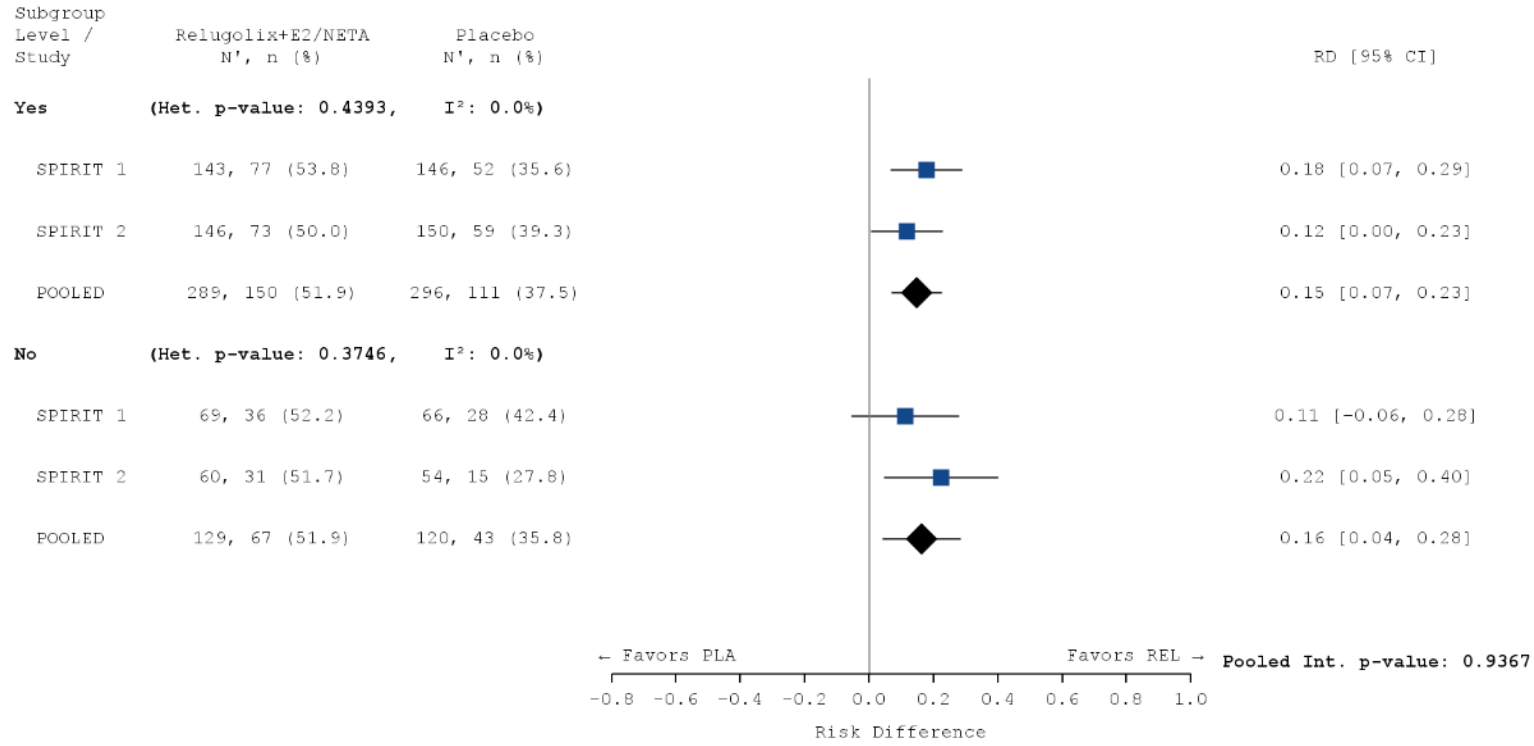
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
Prior treatment for endometriosis



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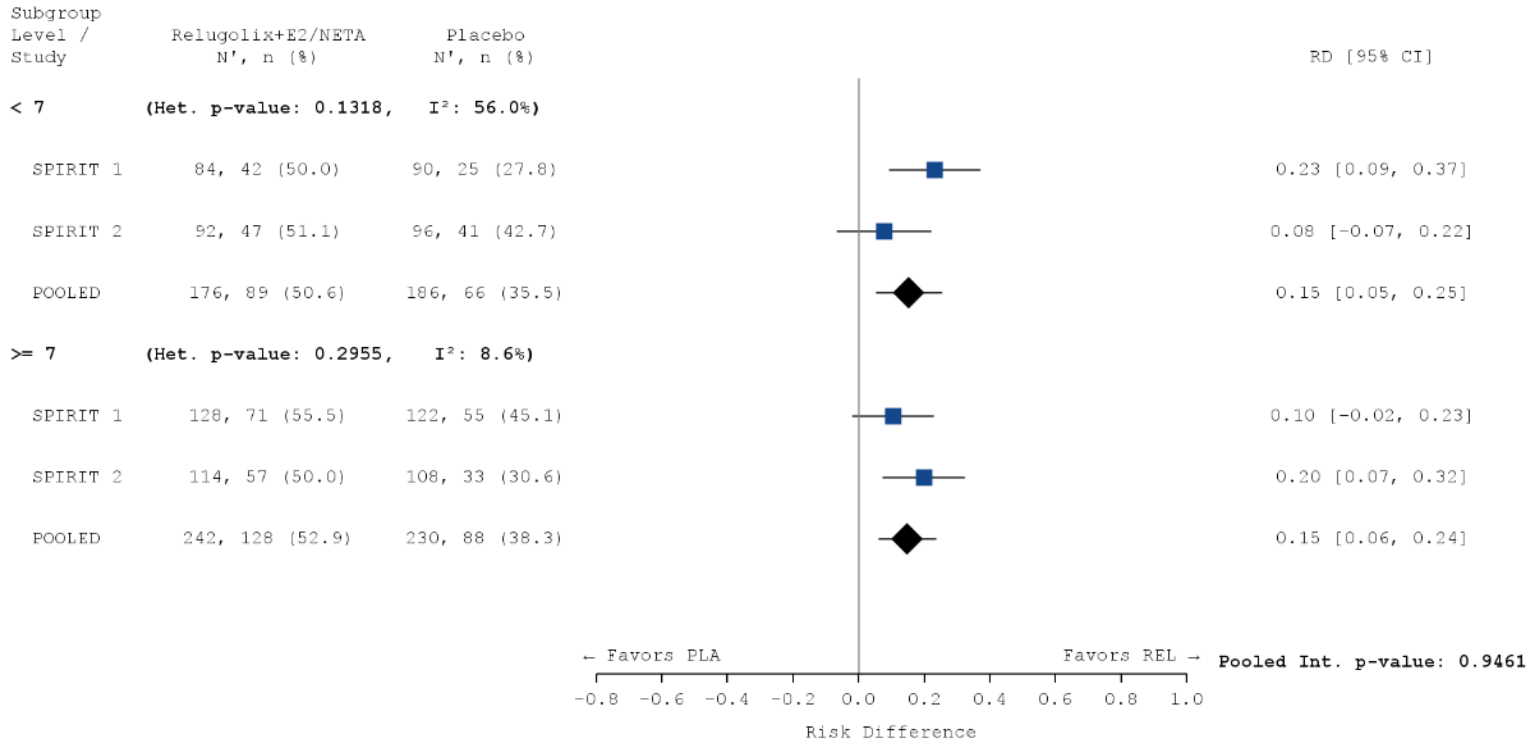
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Emotional Well-being
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



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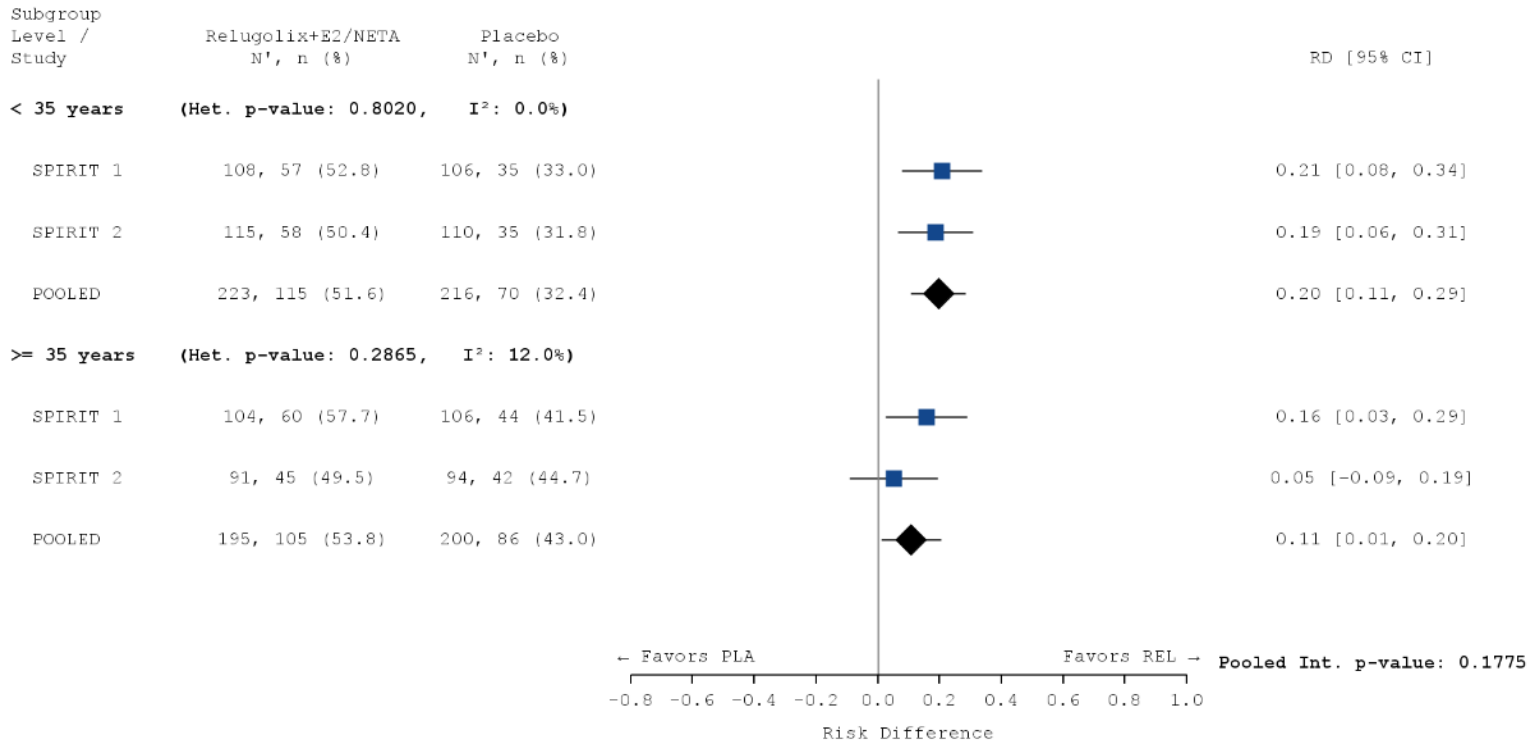
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
Age category I



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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I

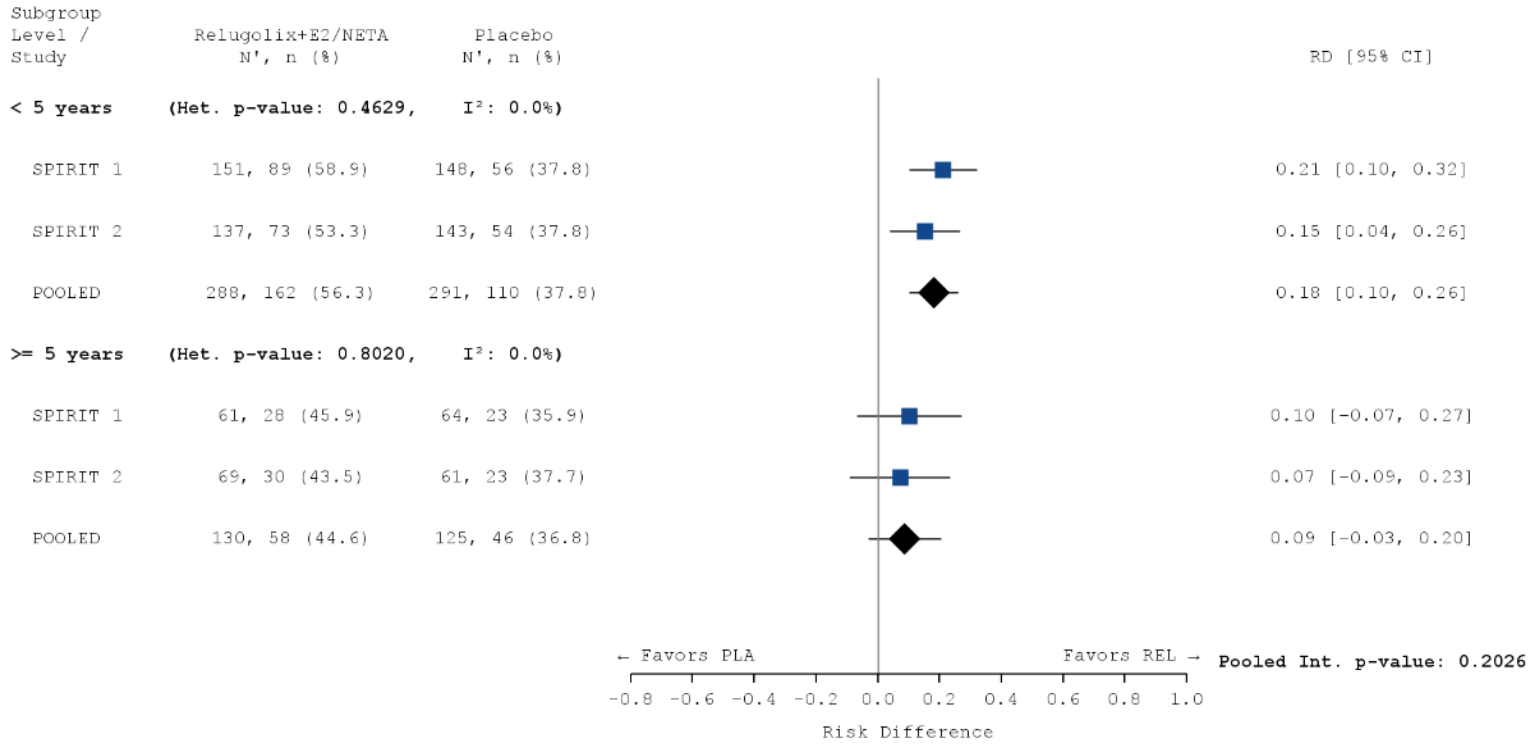

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Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
Prior surgery for endometriosis

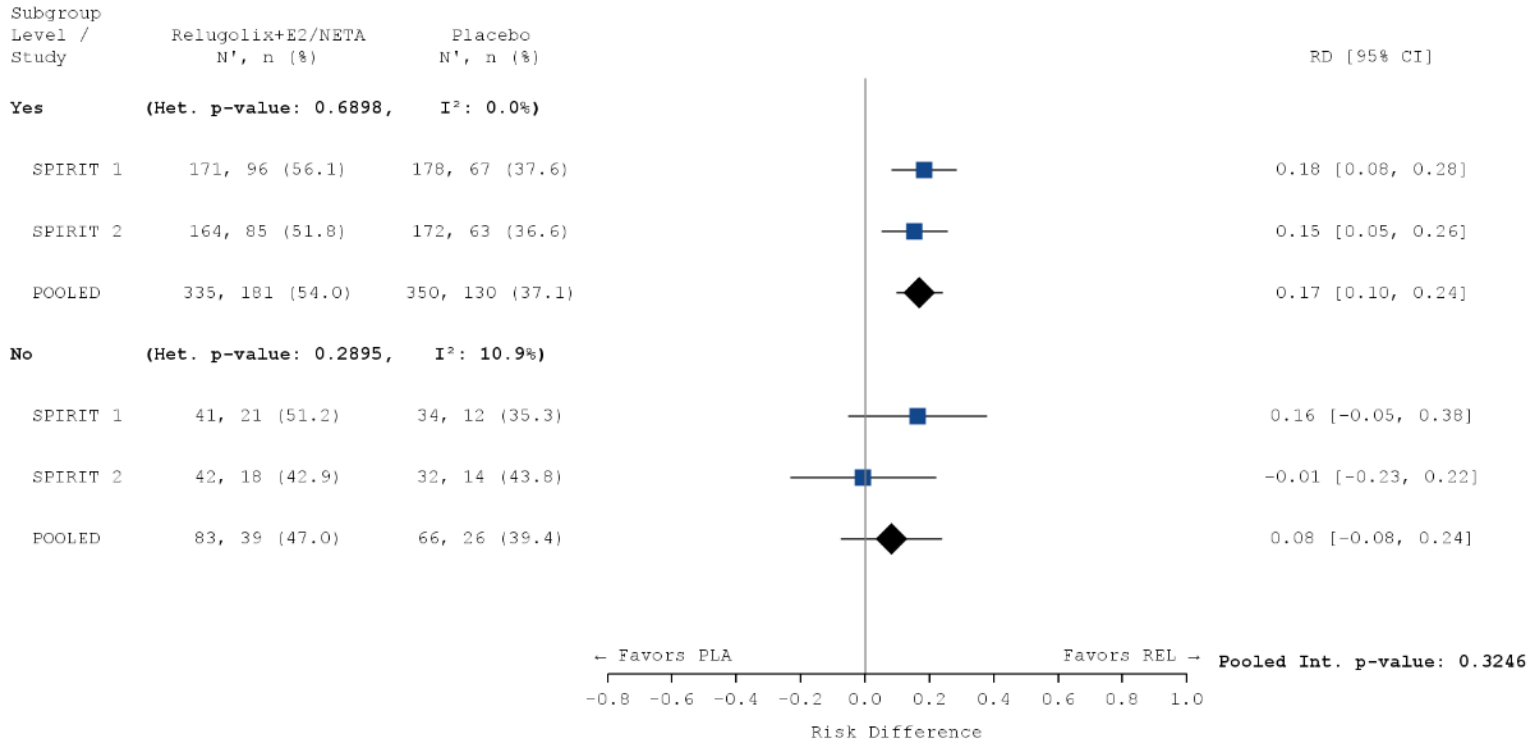

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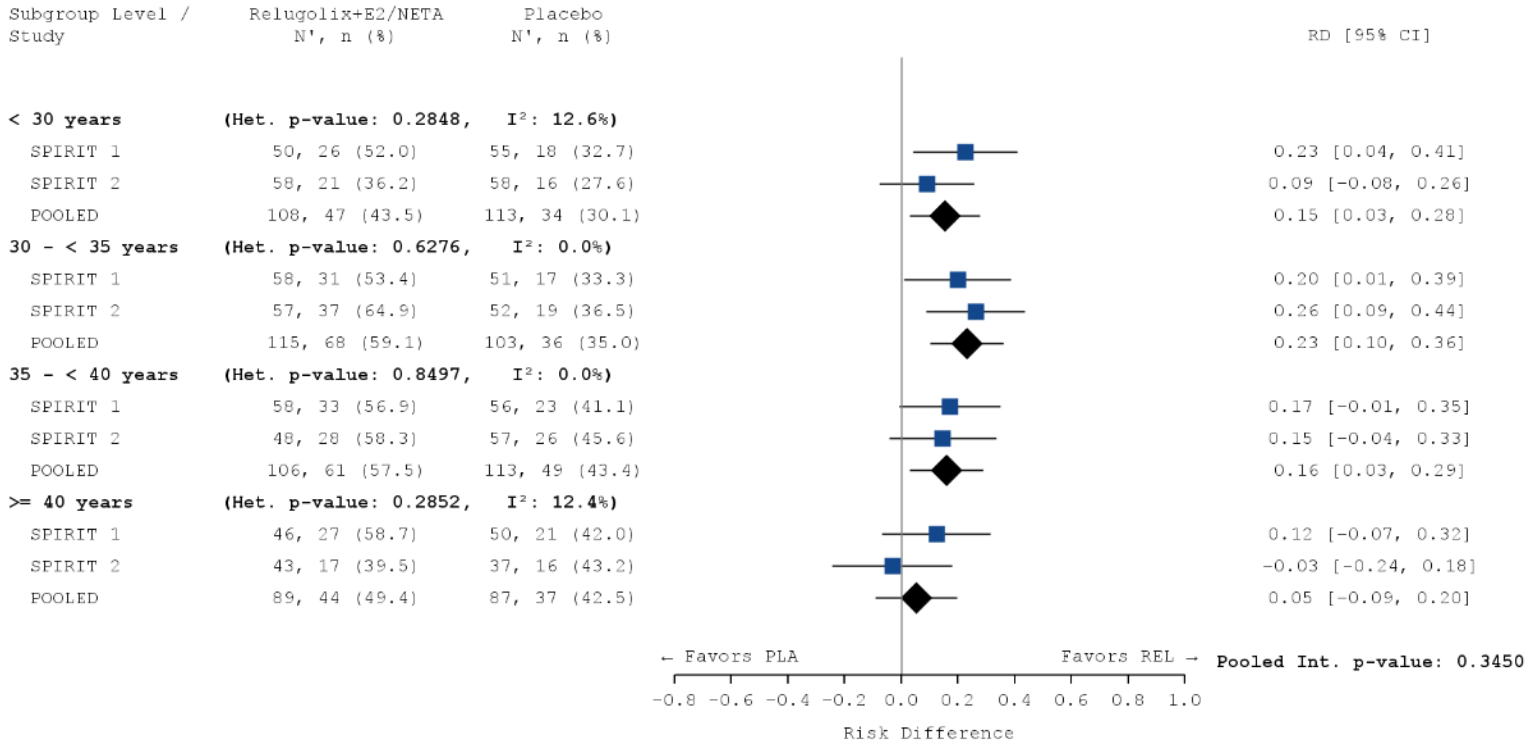
Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
Age category II



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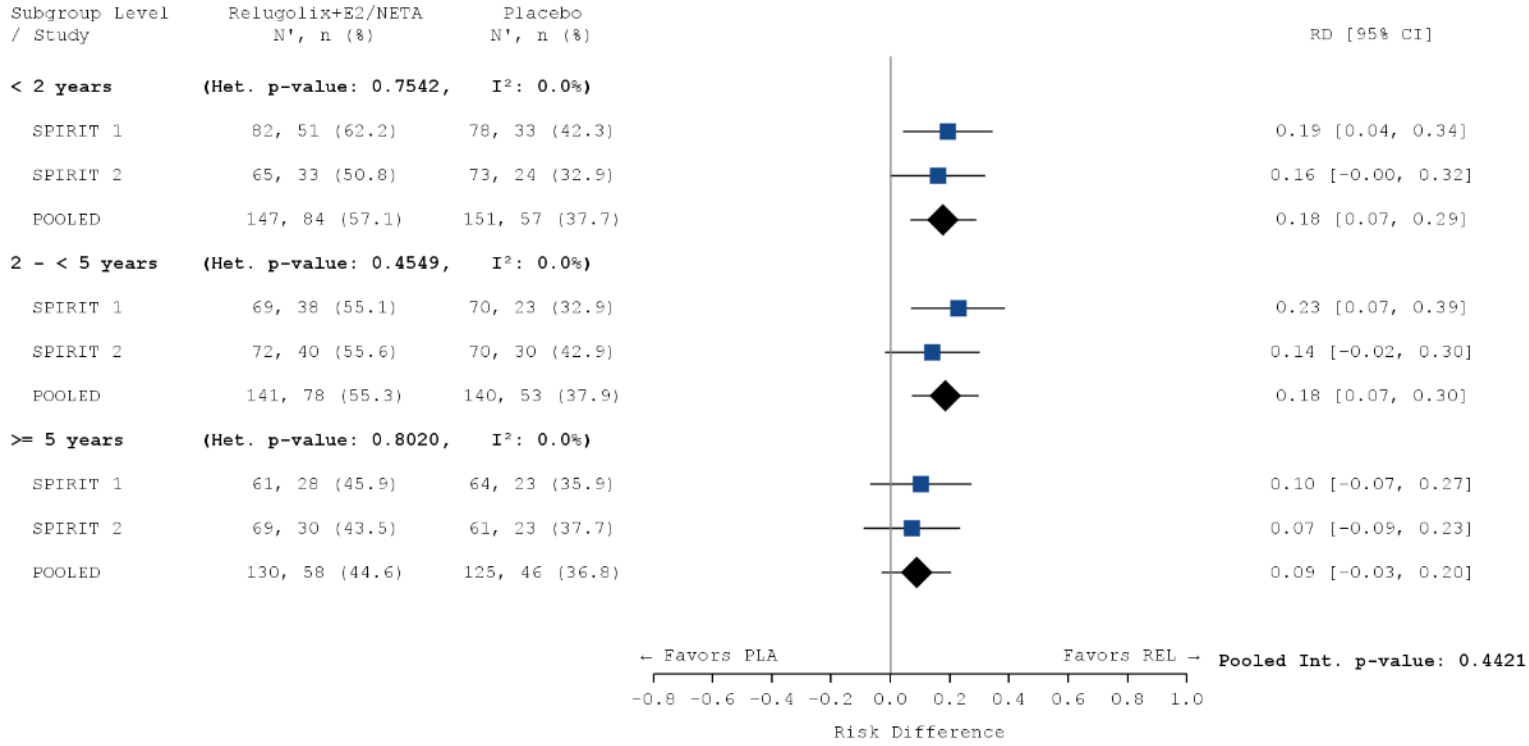
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
AFSE stage

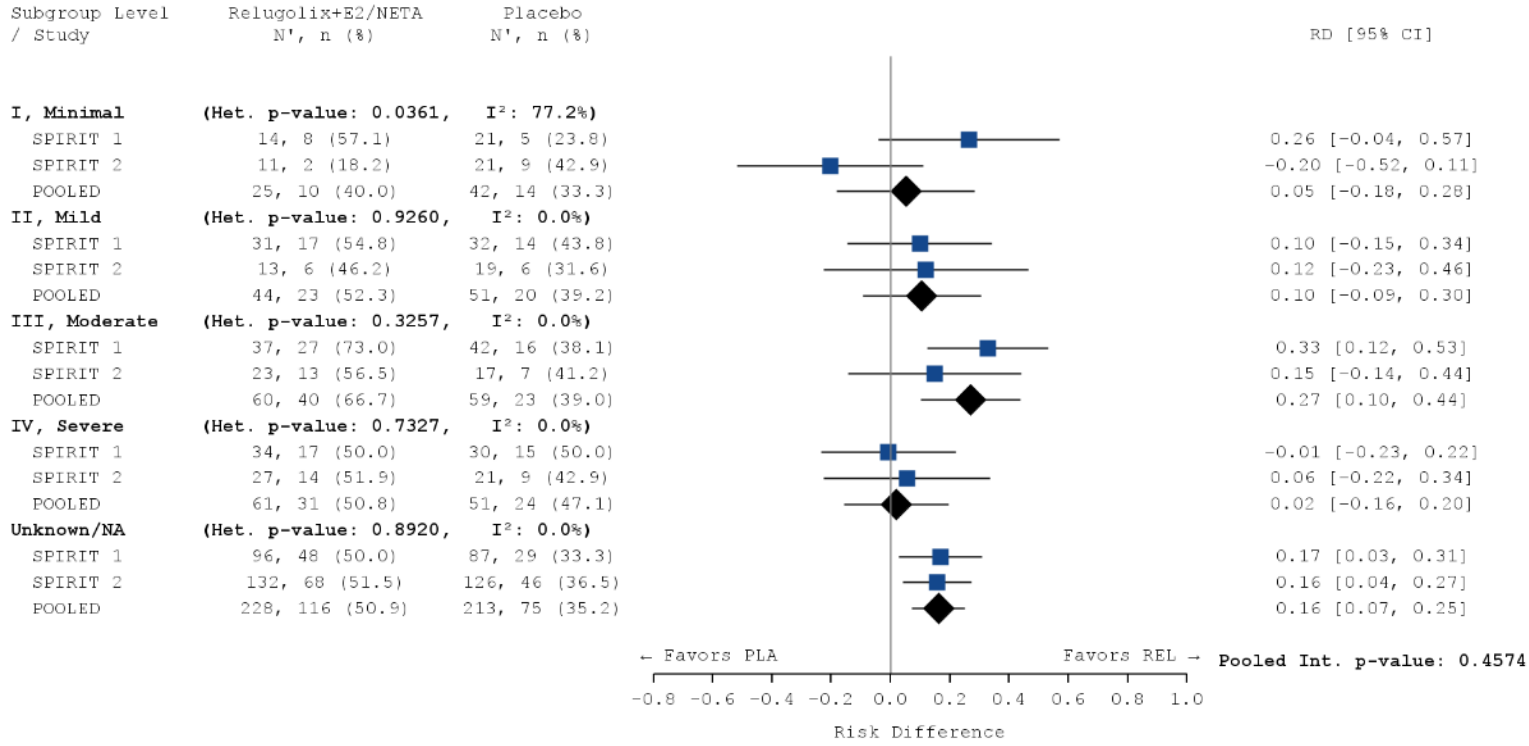

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Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
Prior treatment for endometriosis

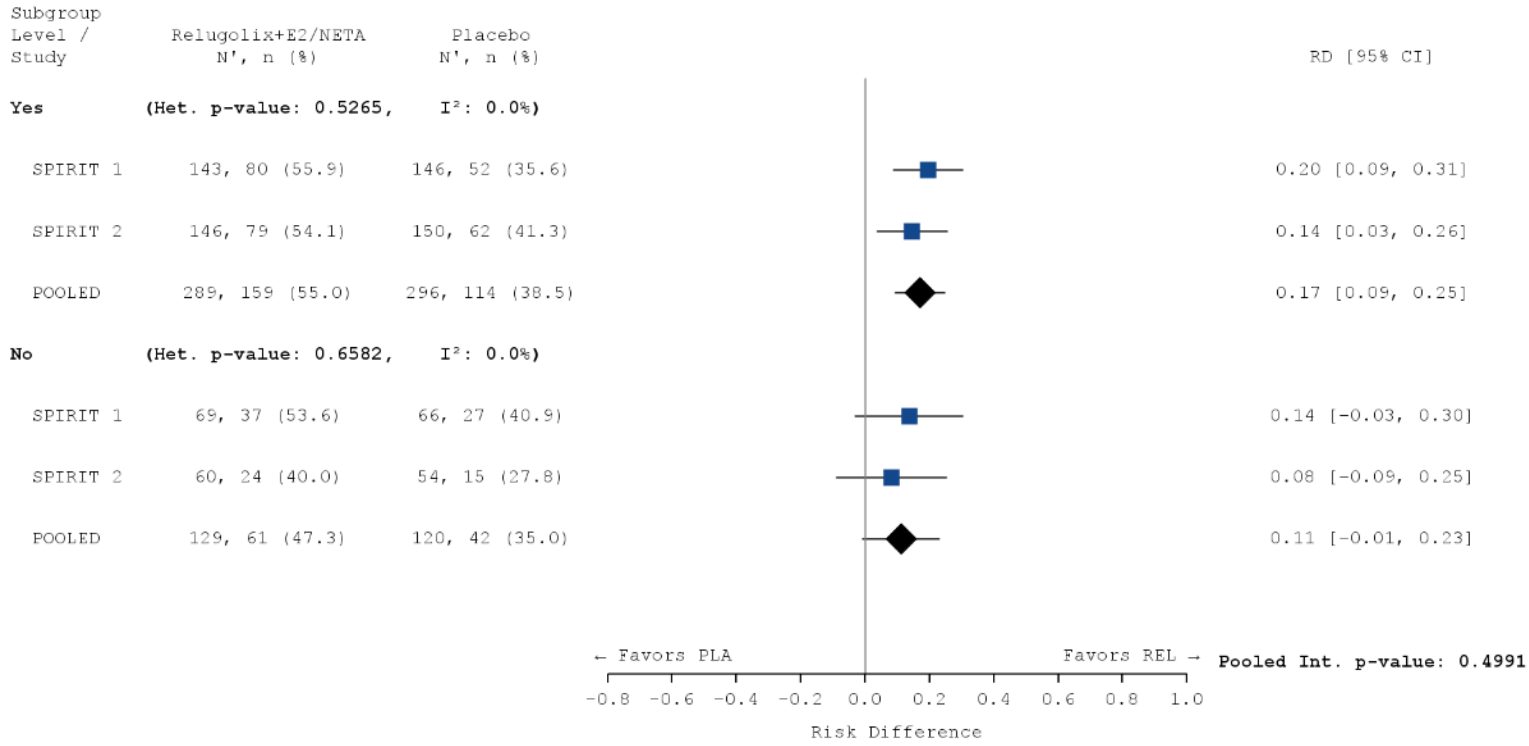

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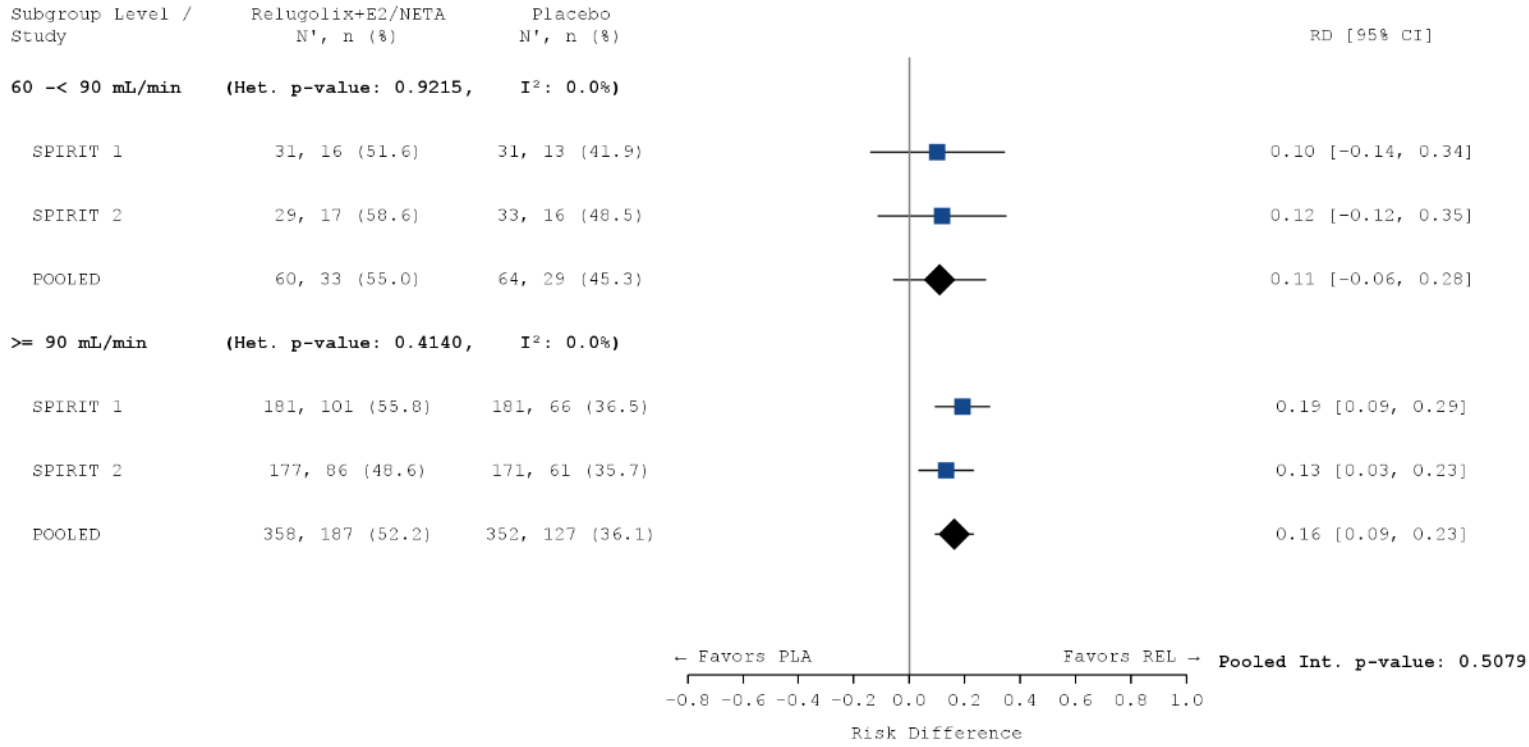
Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
Renal function



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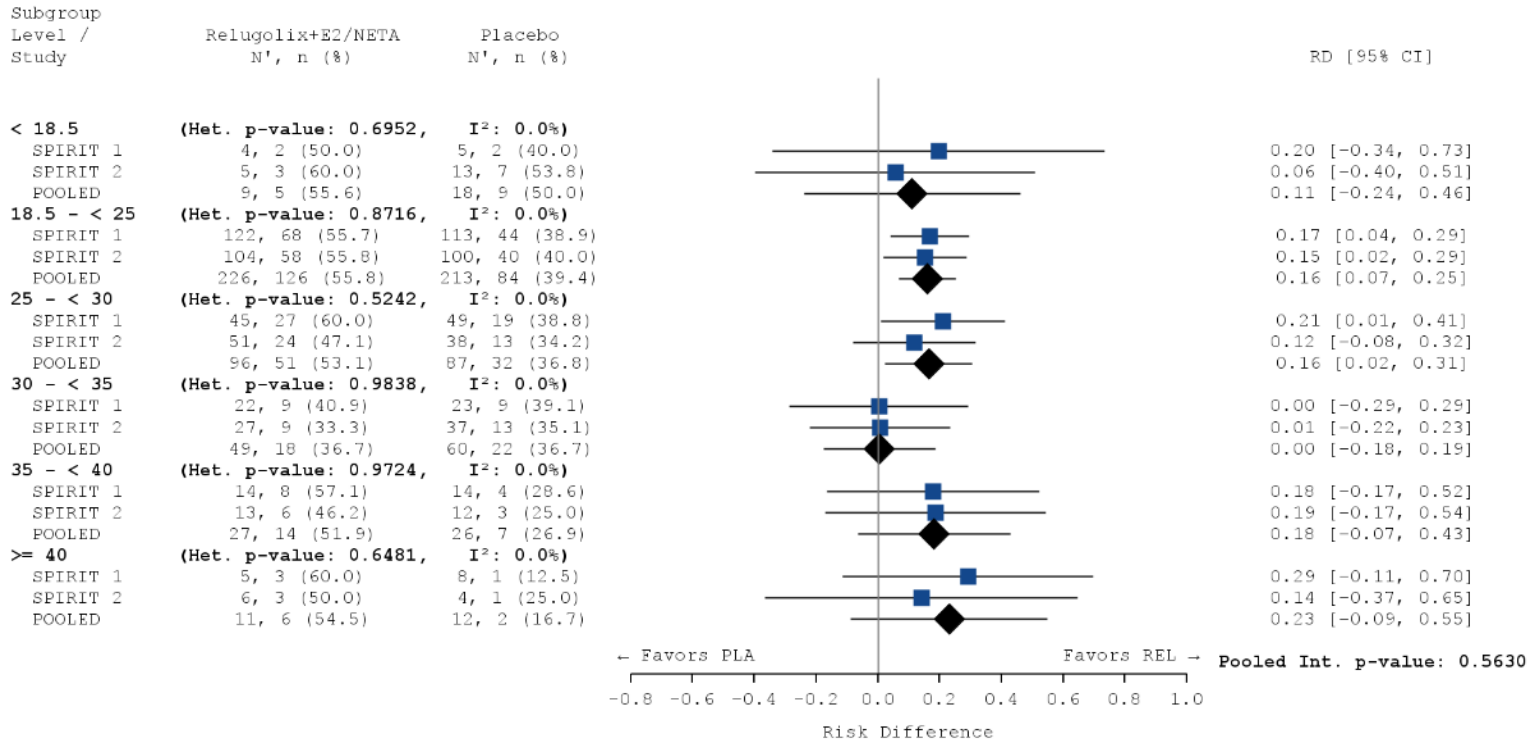
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



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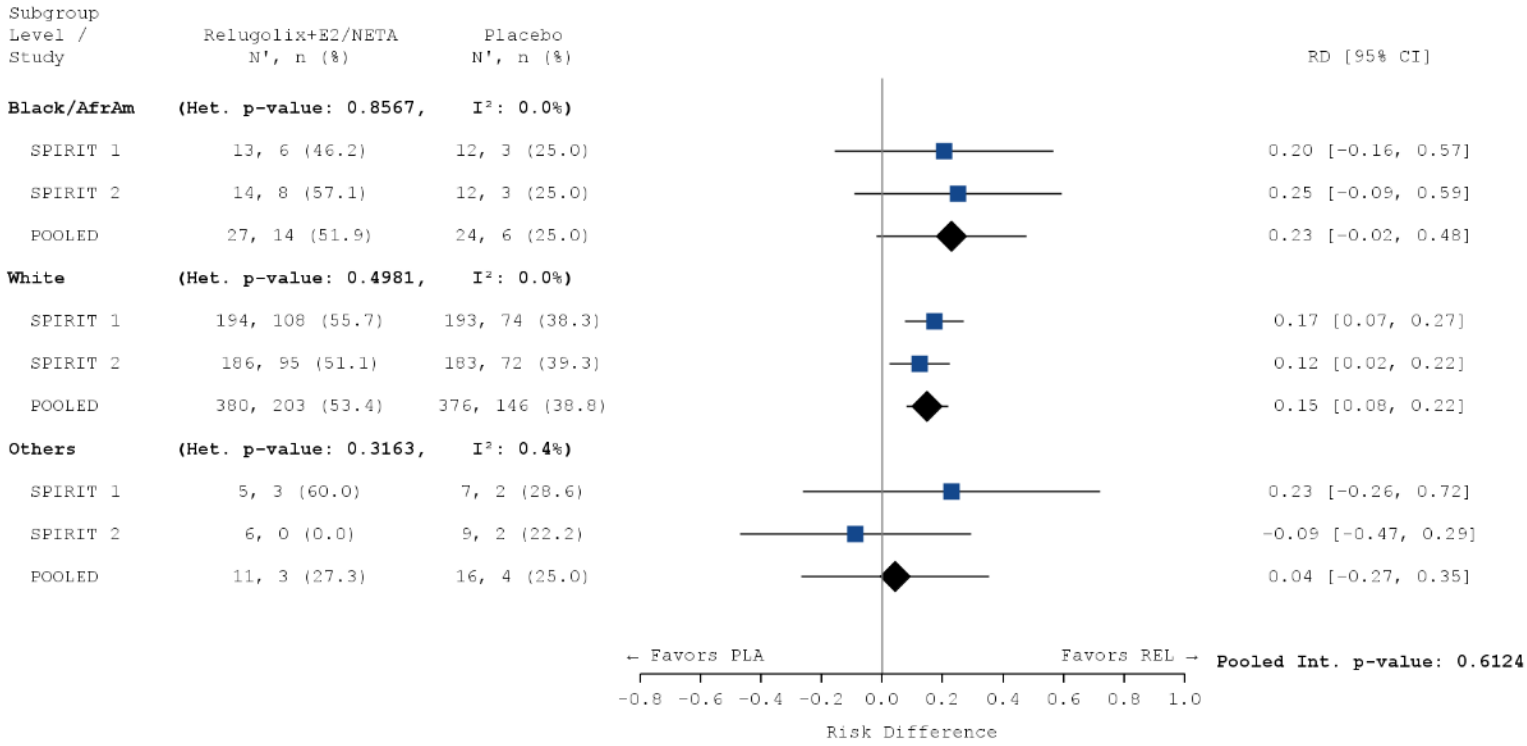
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
Race



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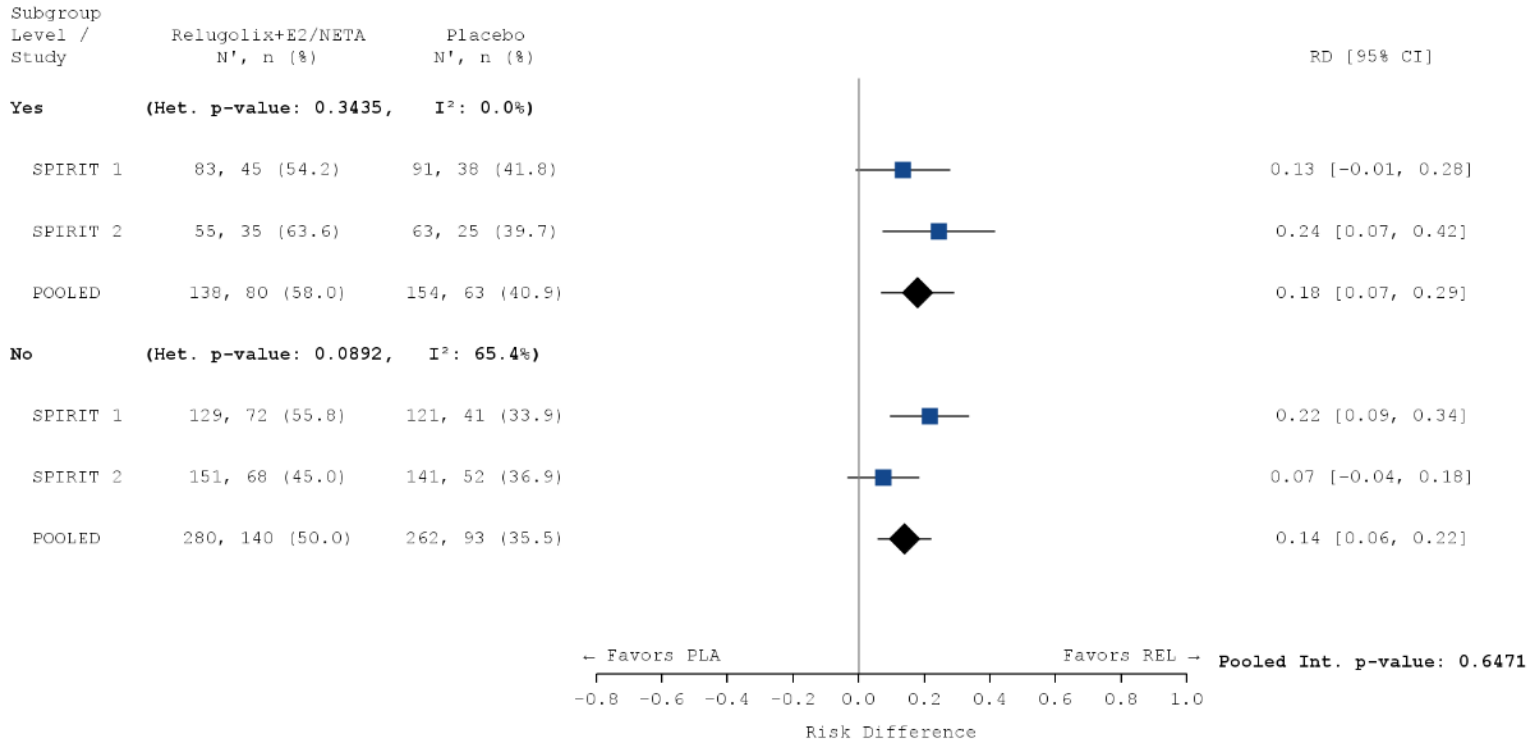
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
Prior hormonal treatment



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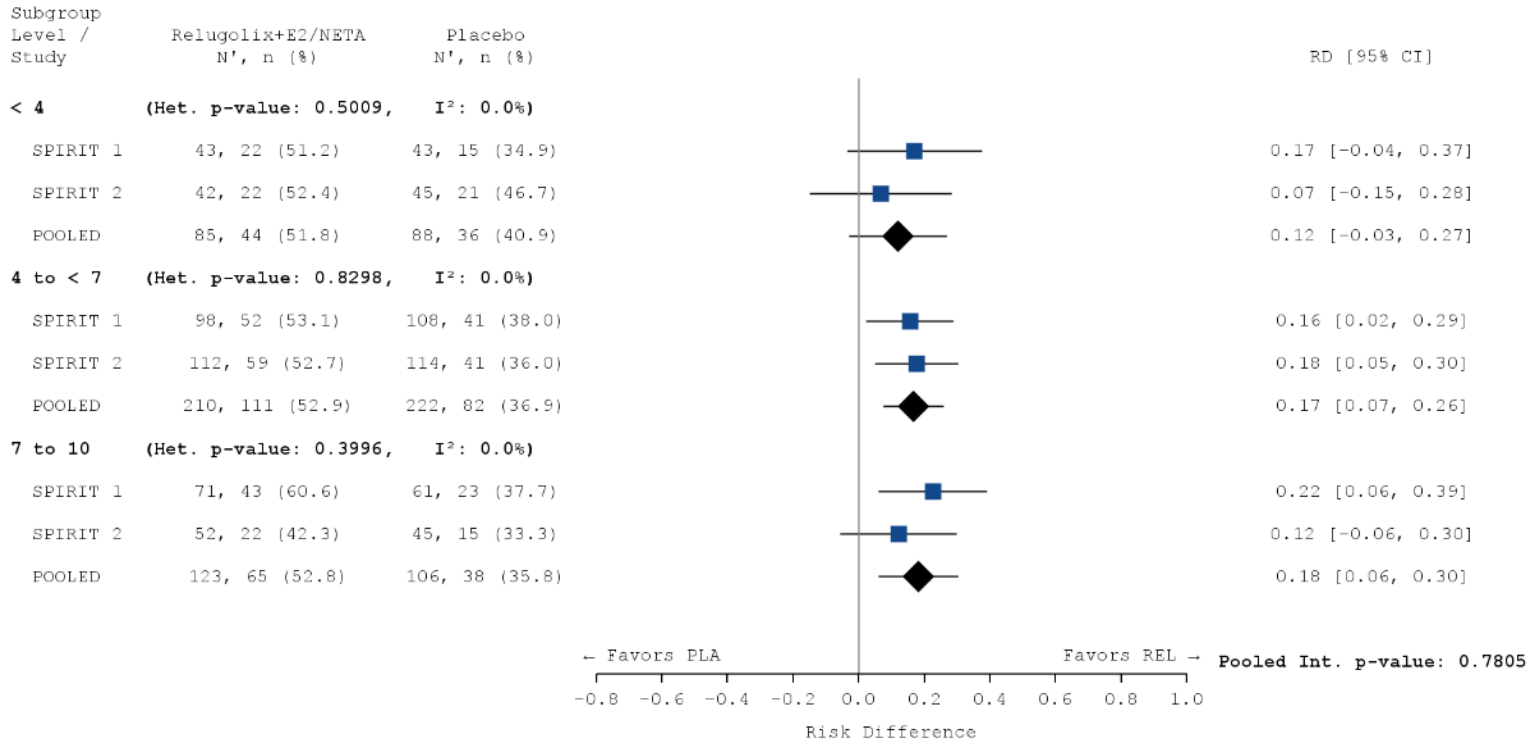
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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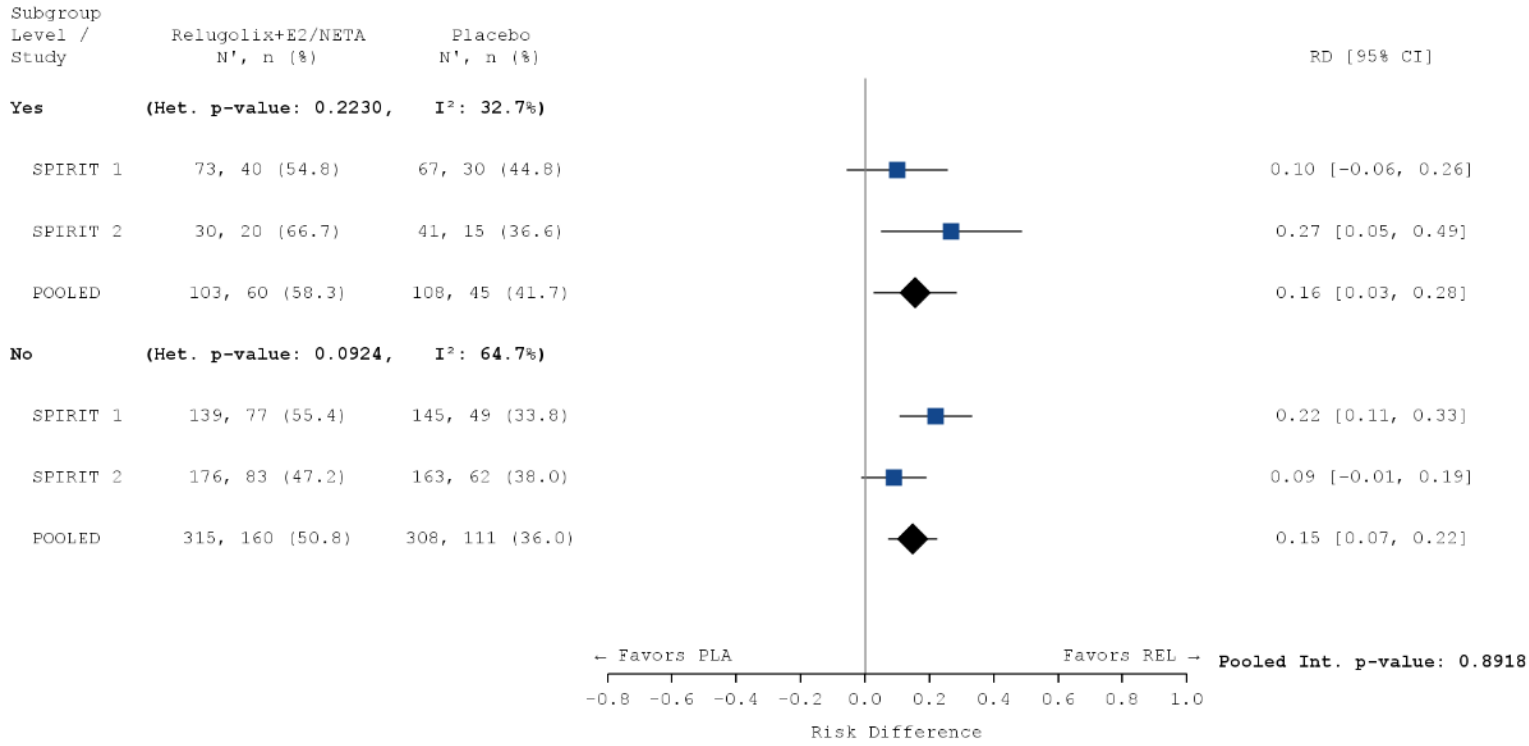
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



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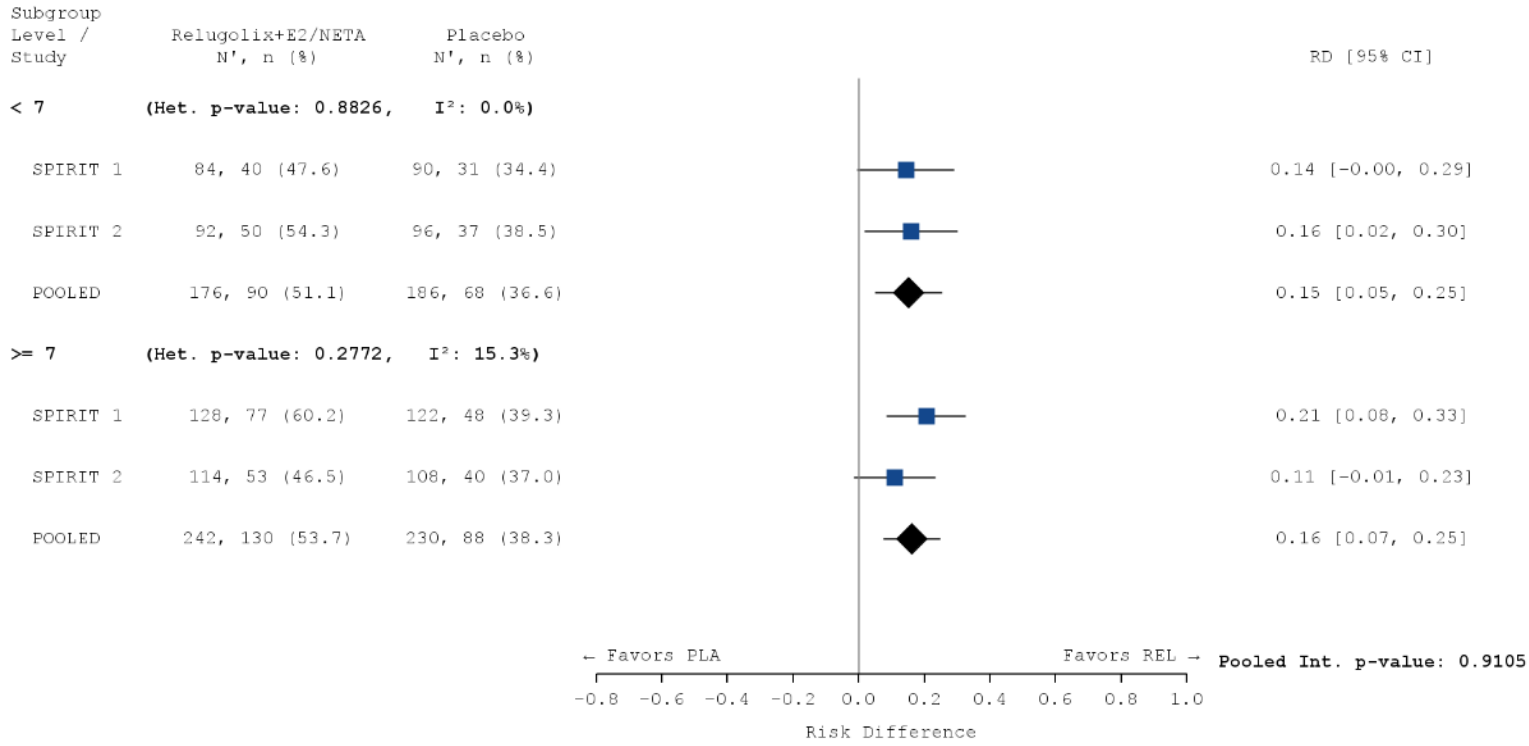
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



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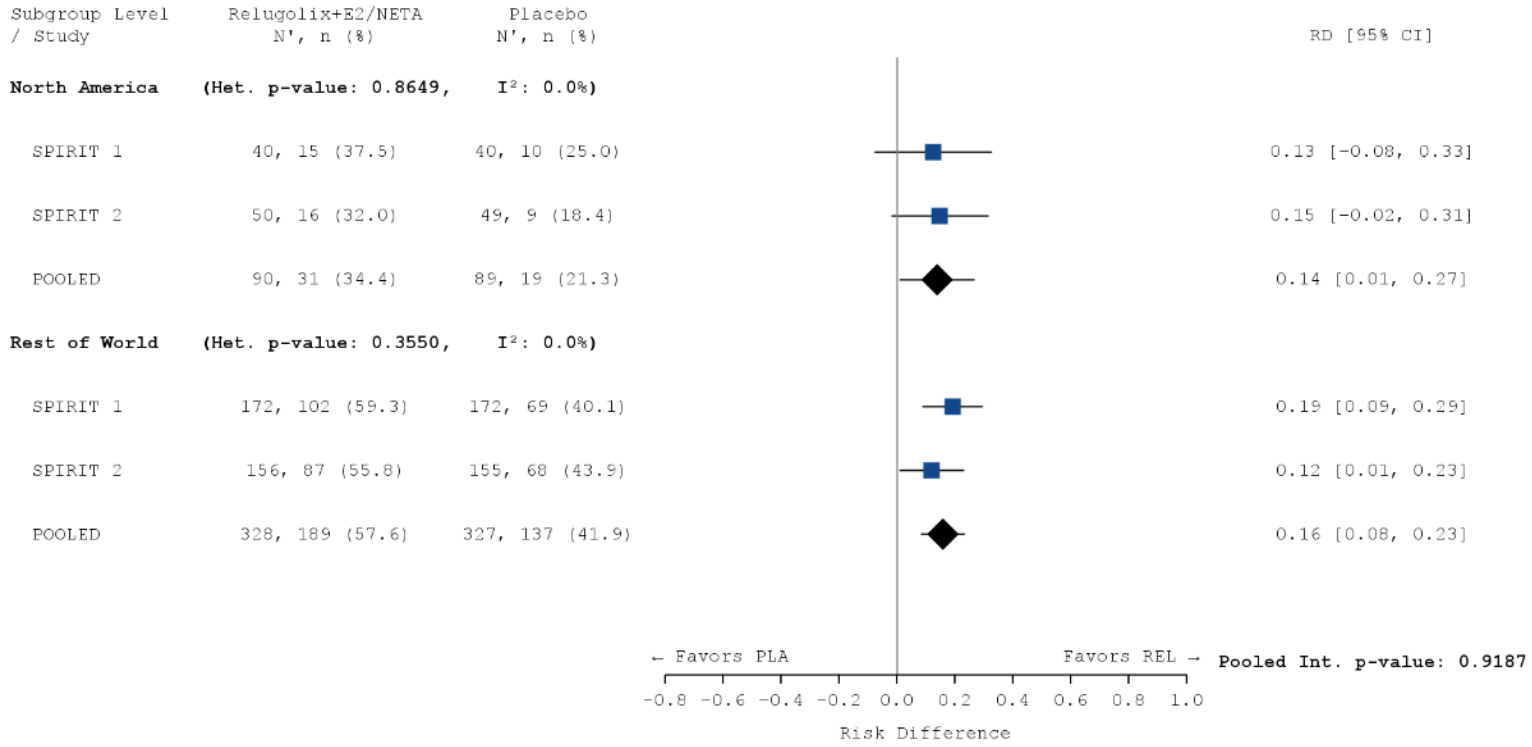
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
Geographic region I



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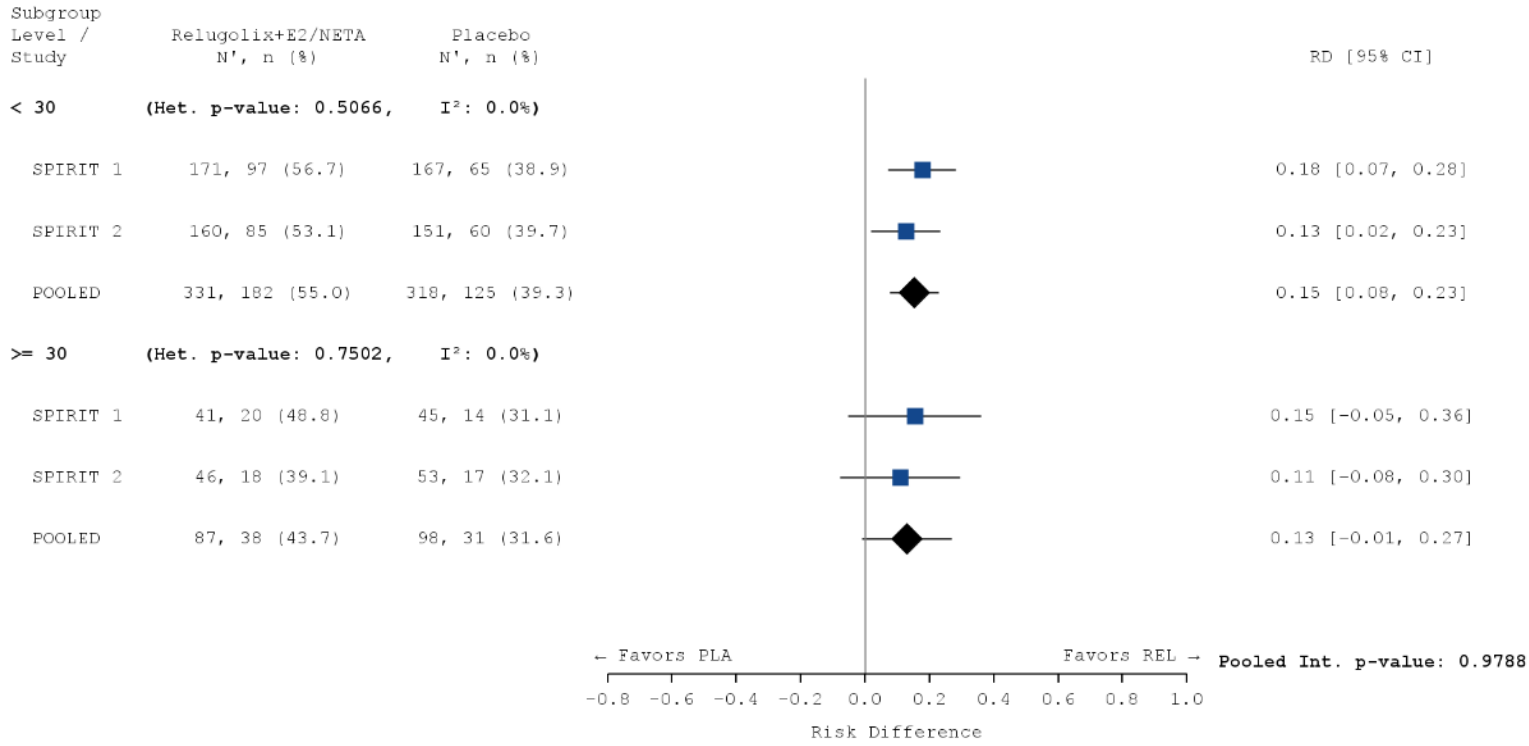
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



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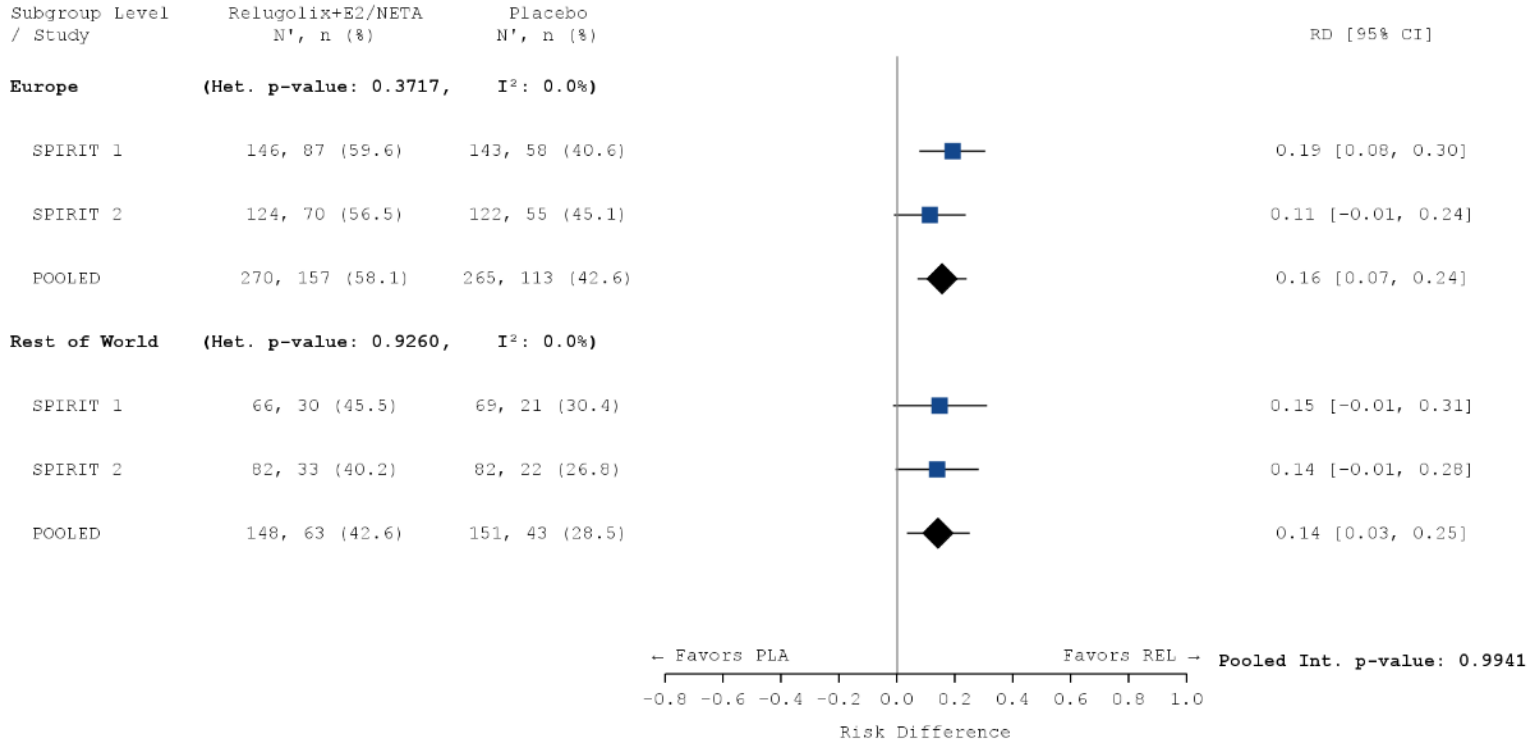
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Social Support
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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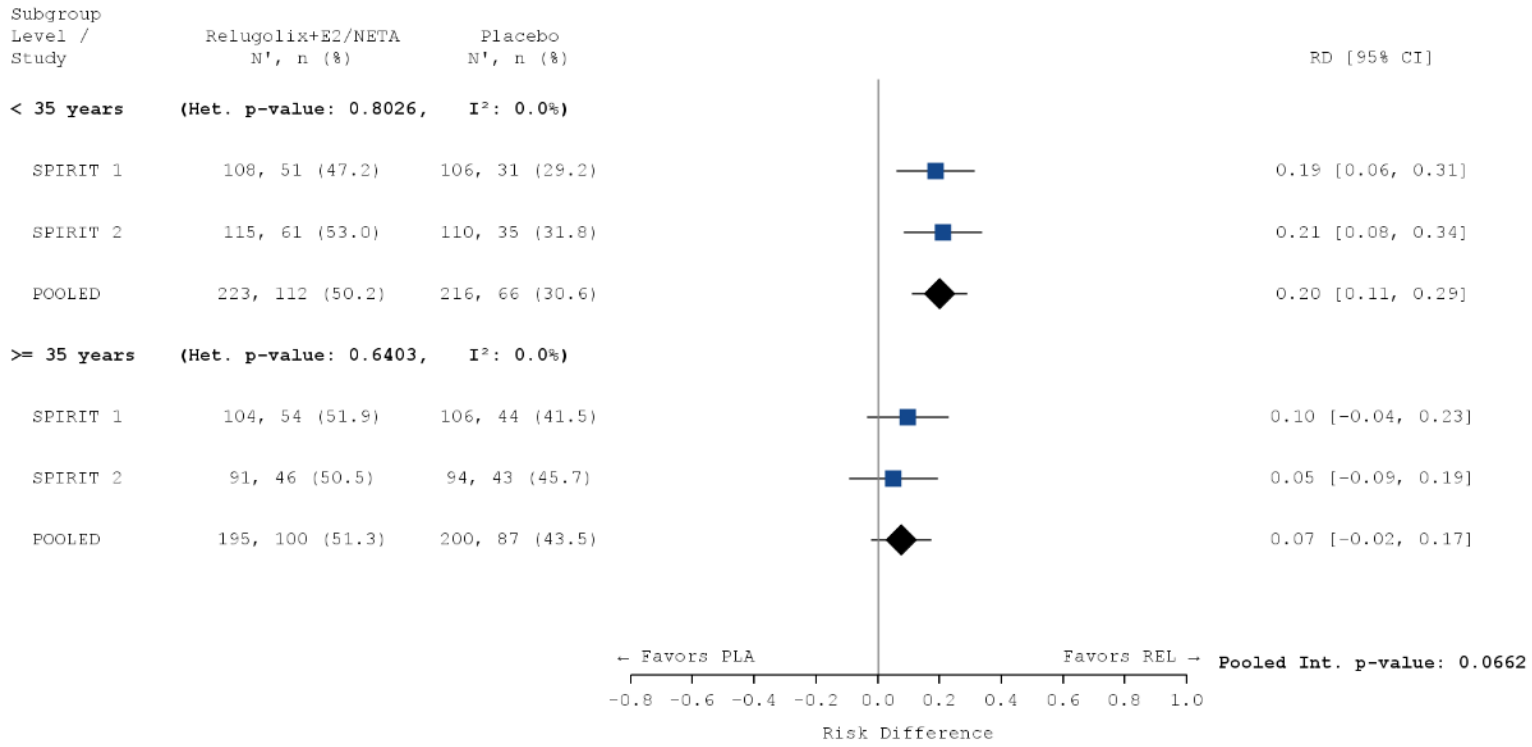
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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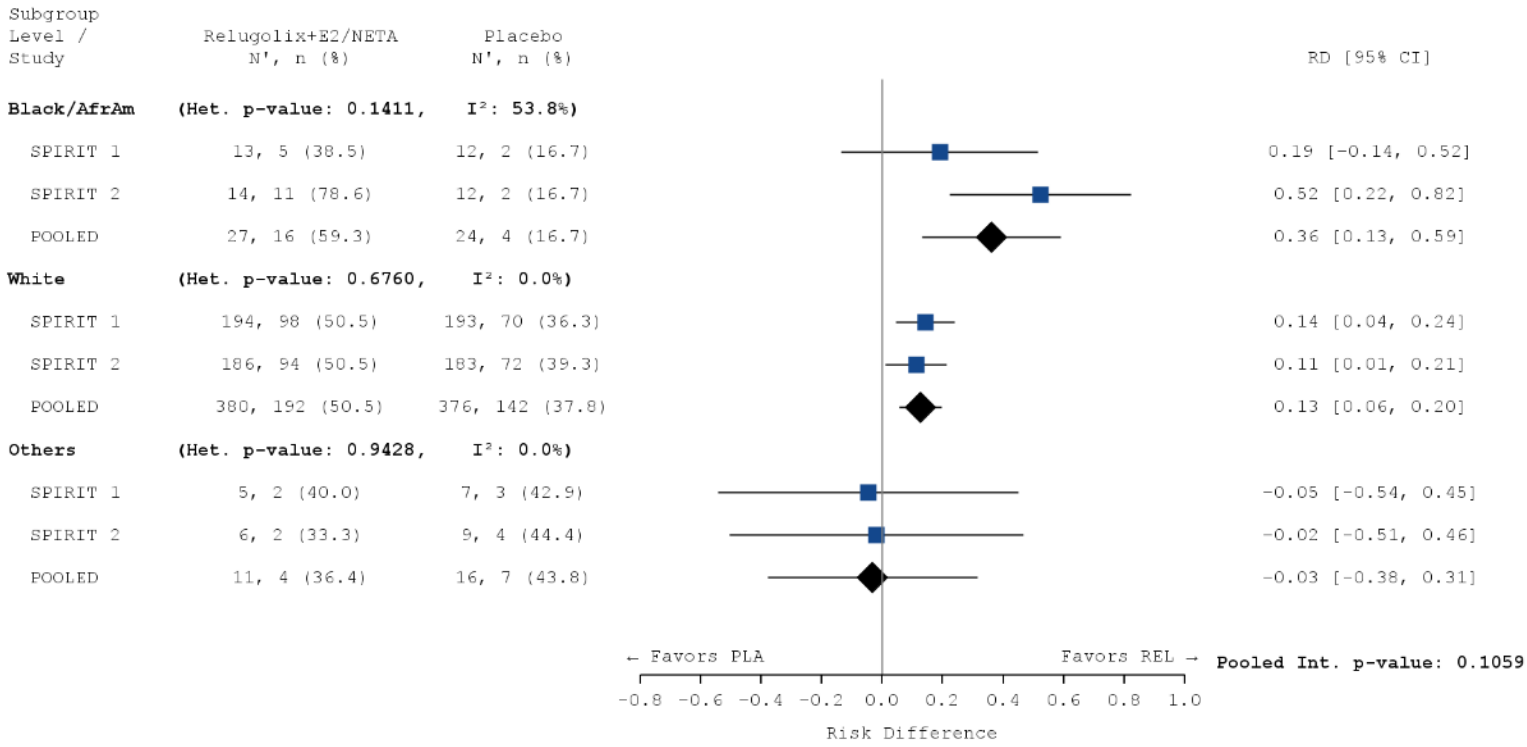
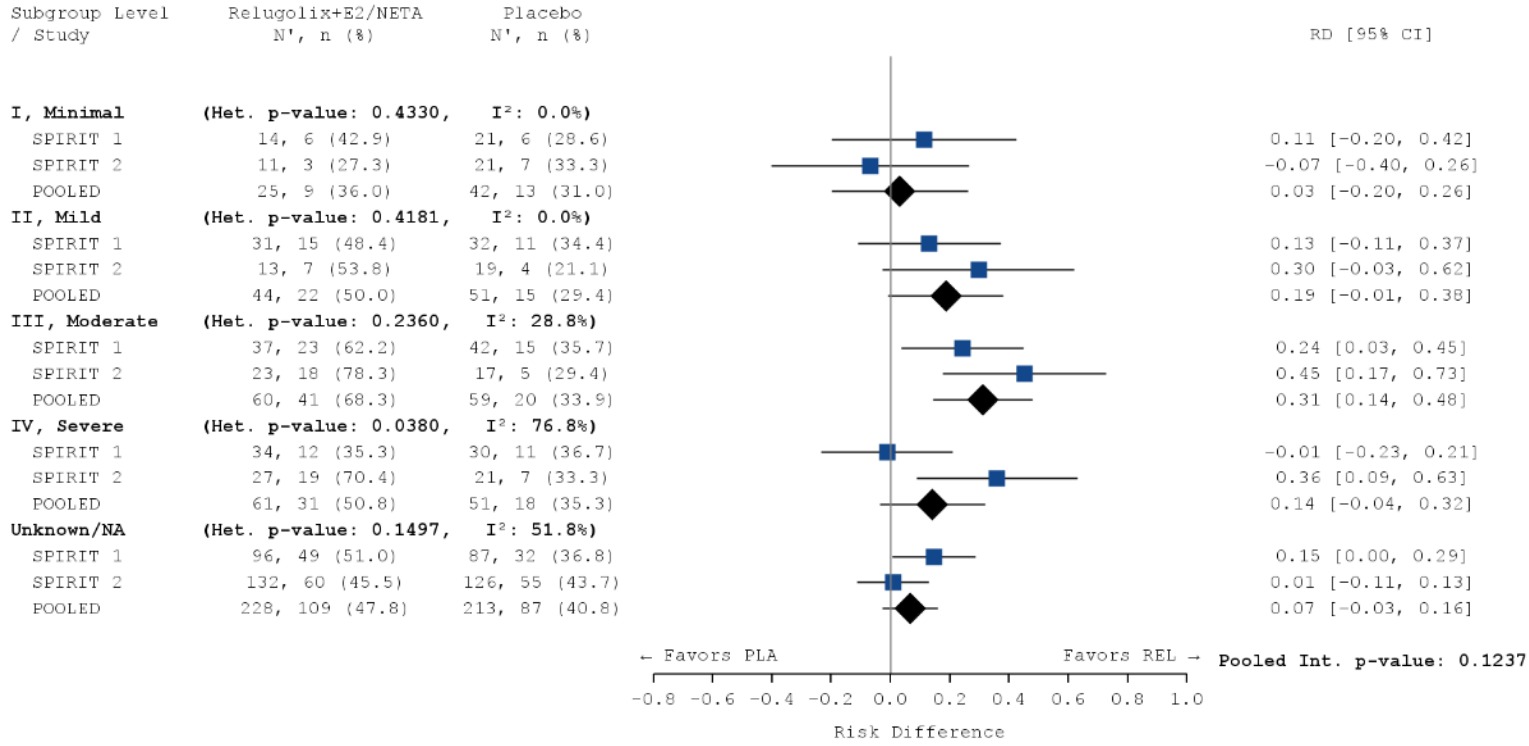
Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

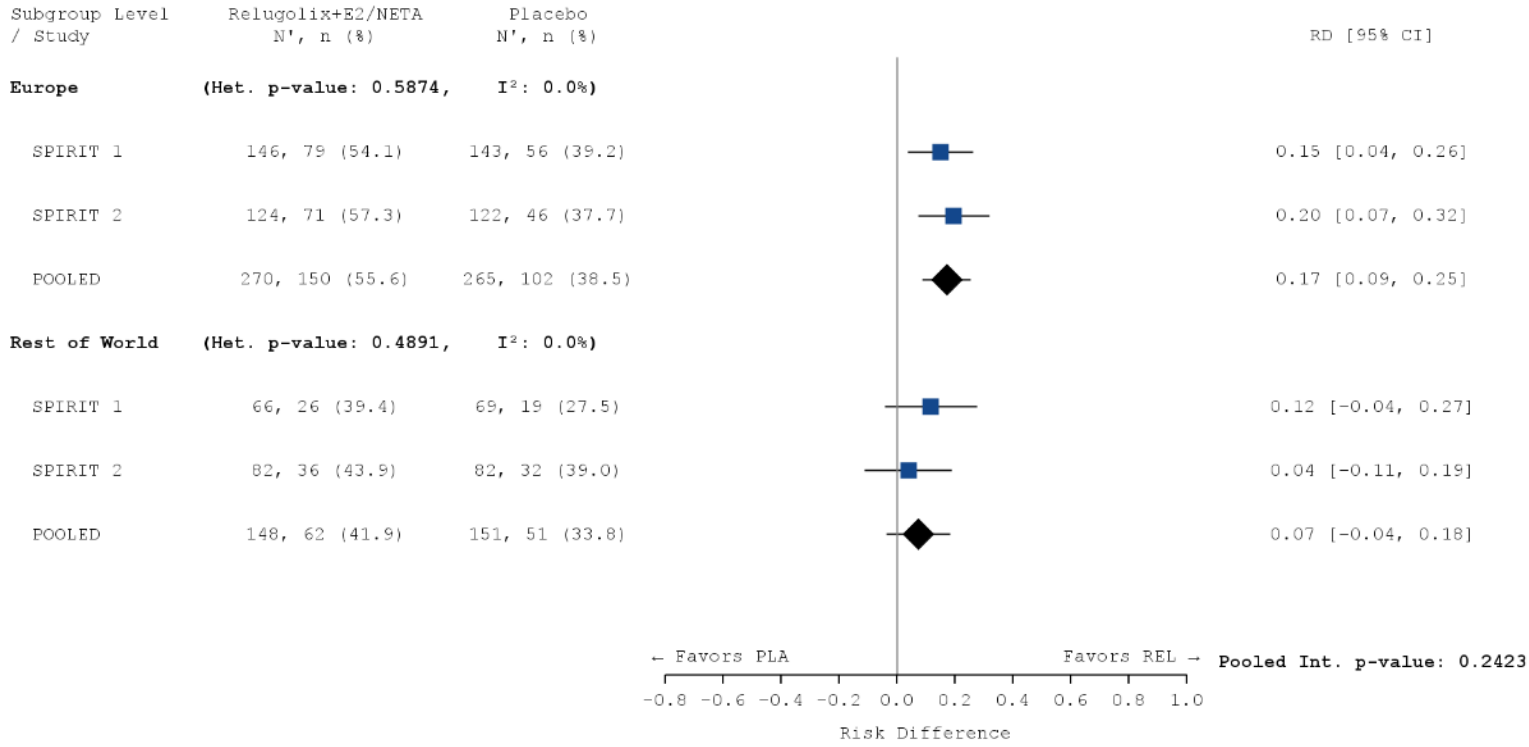
Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

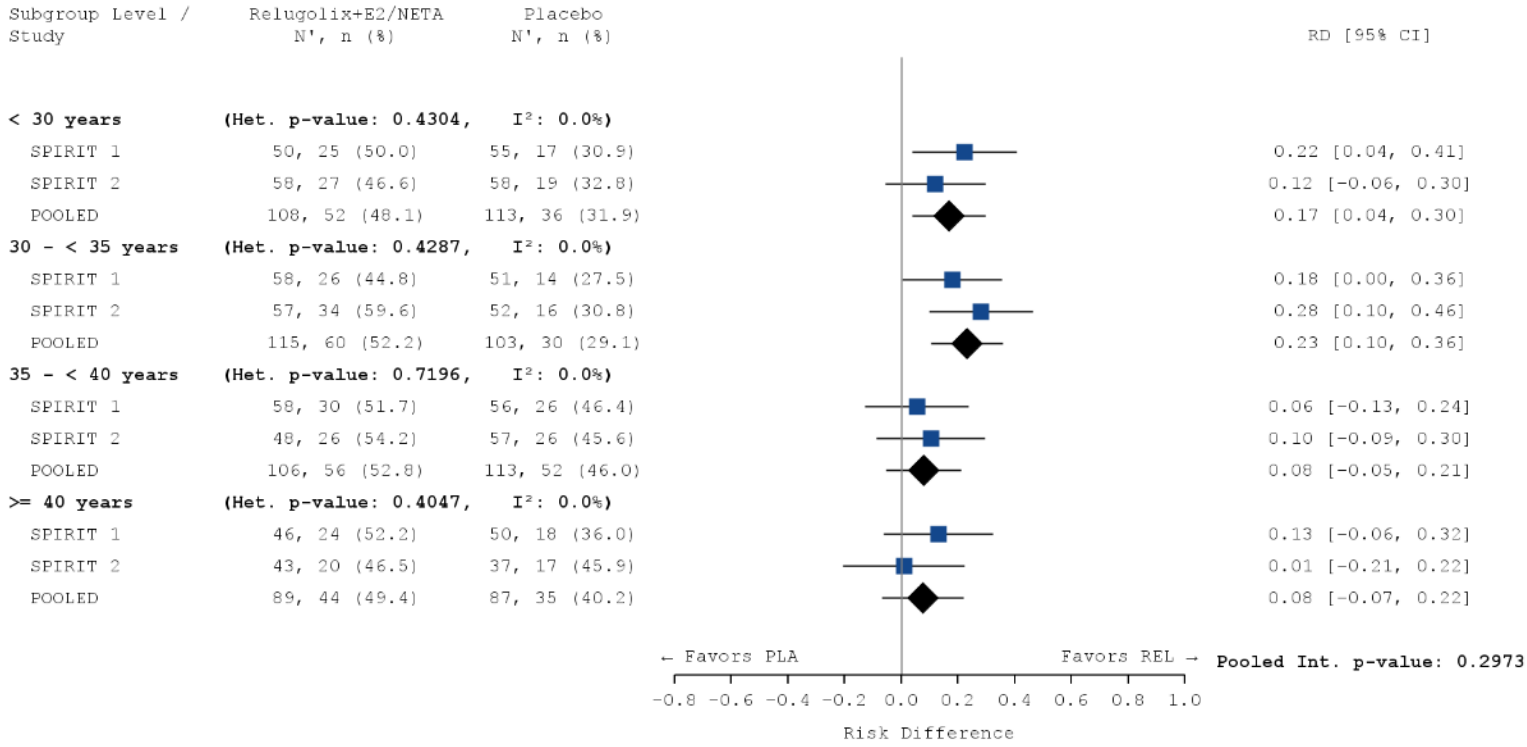
Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

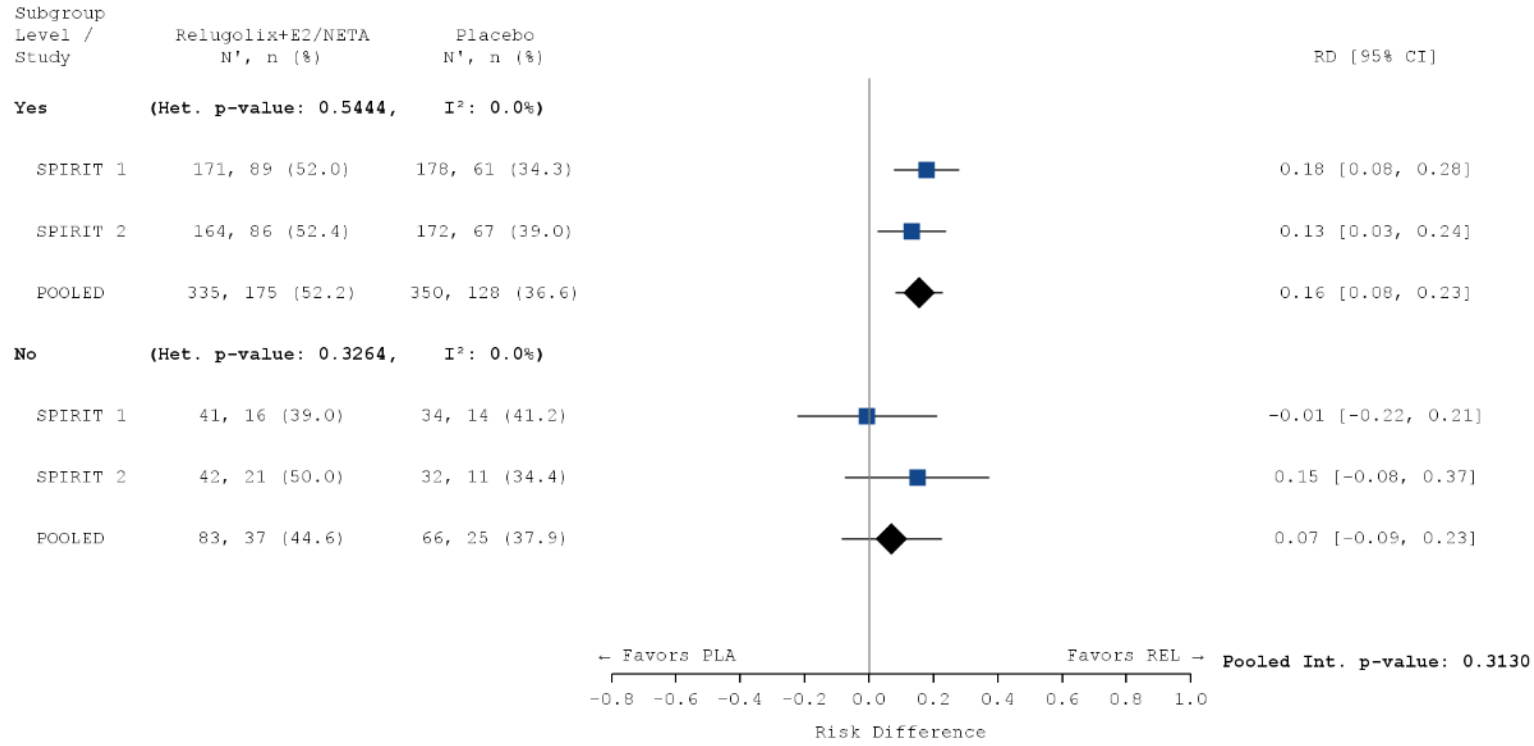
Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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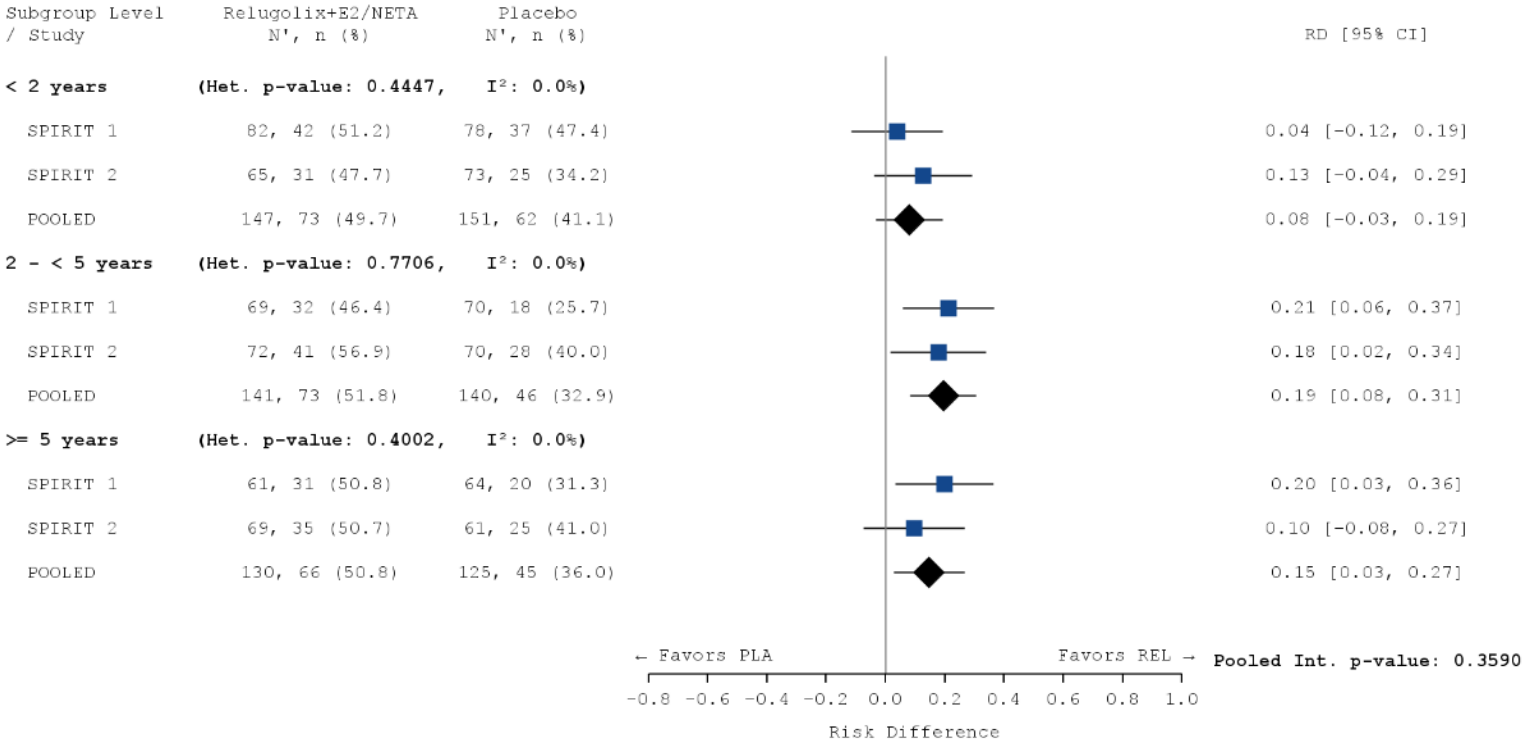
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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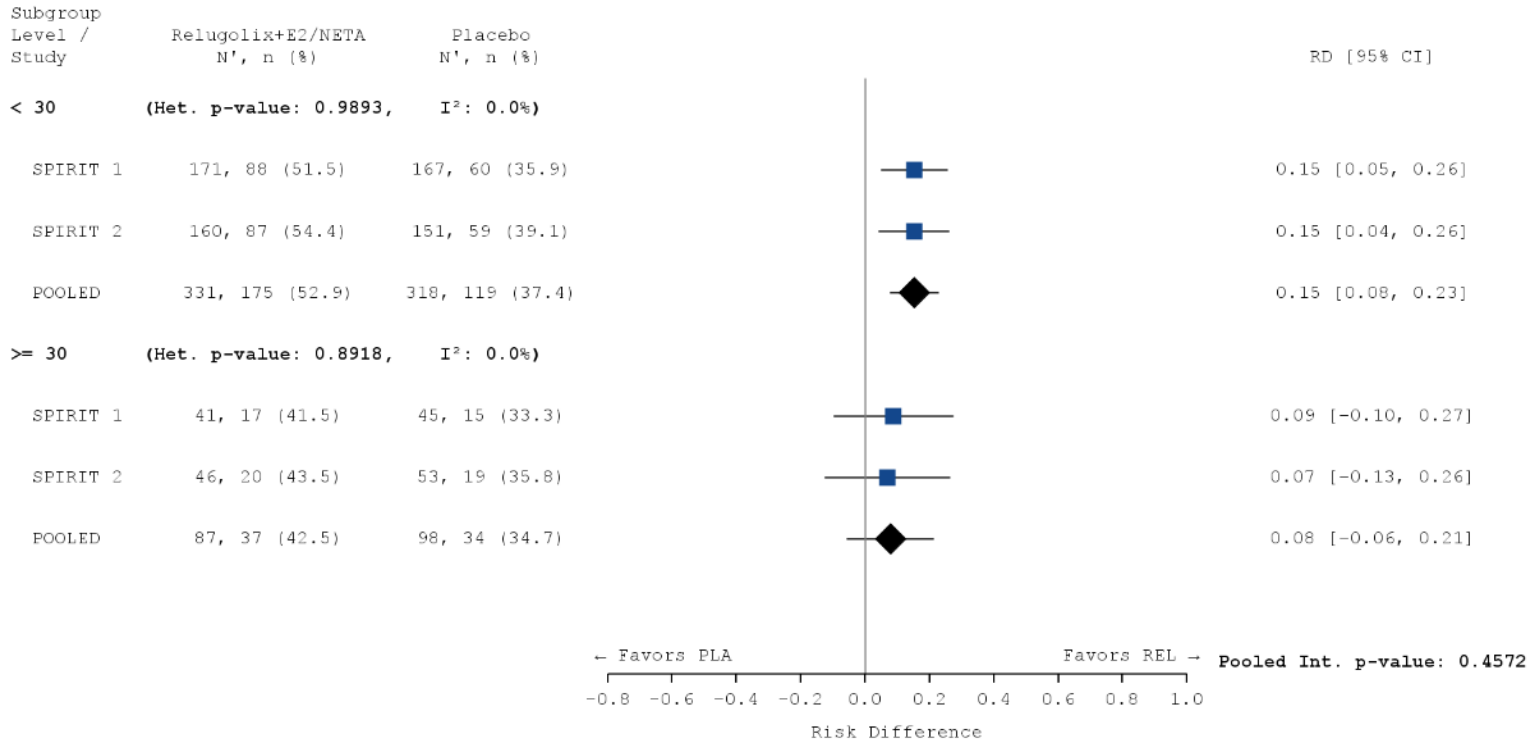
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

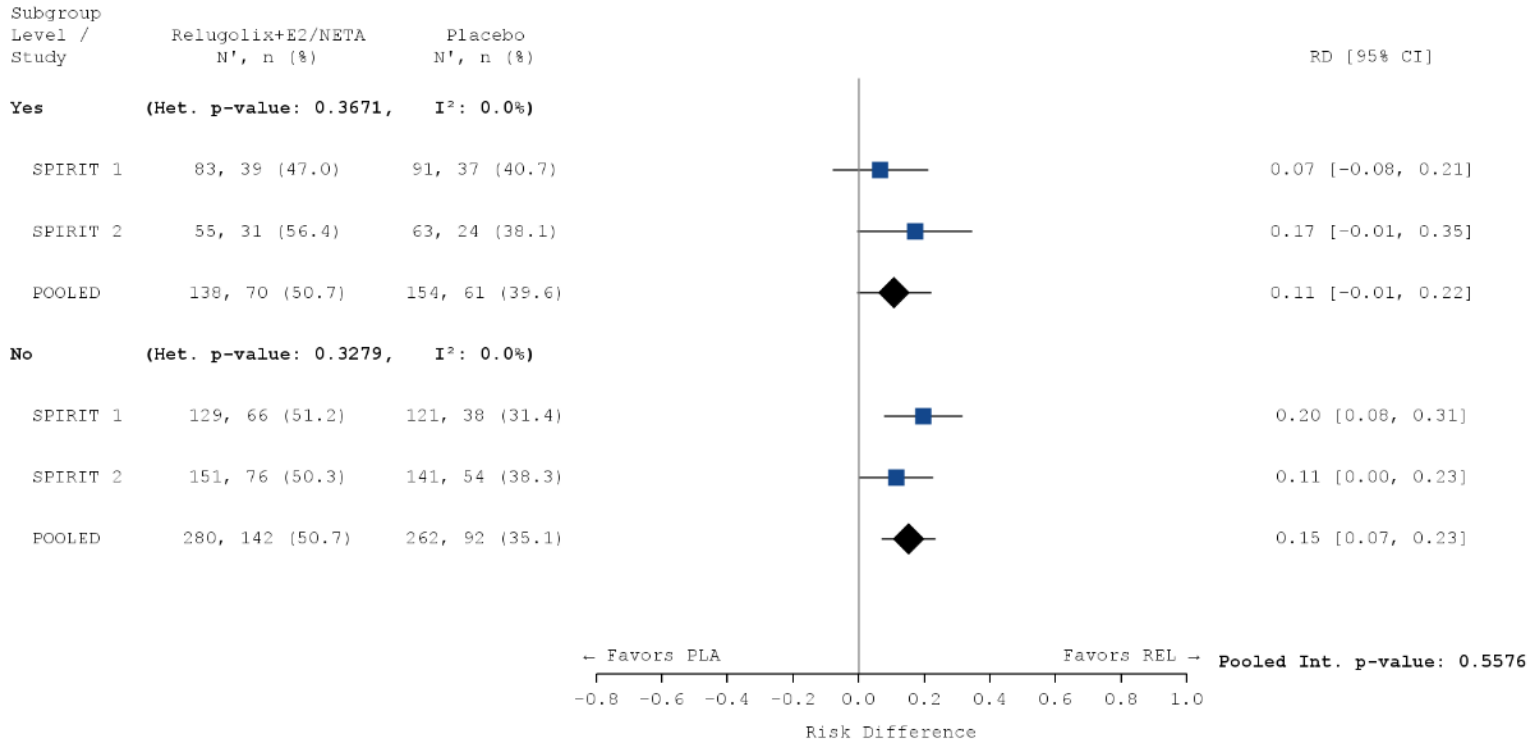
Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

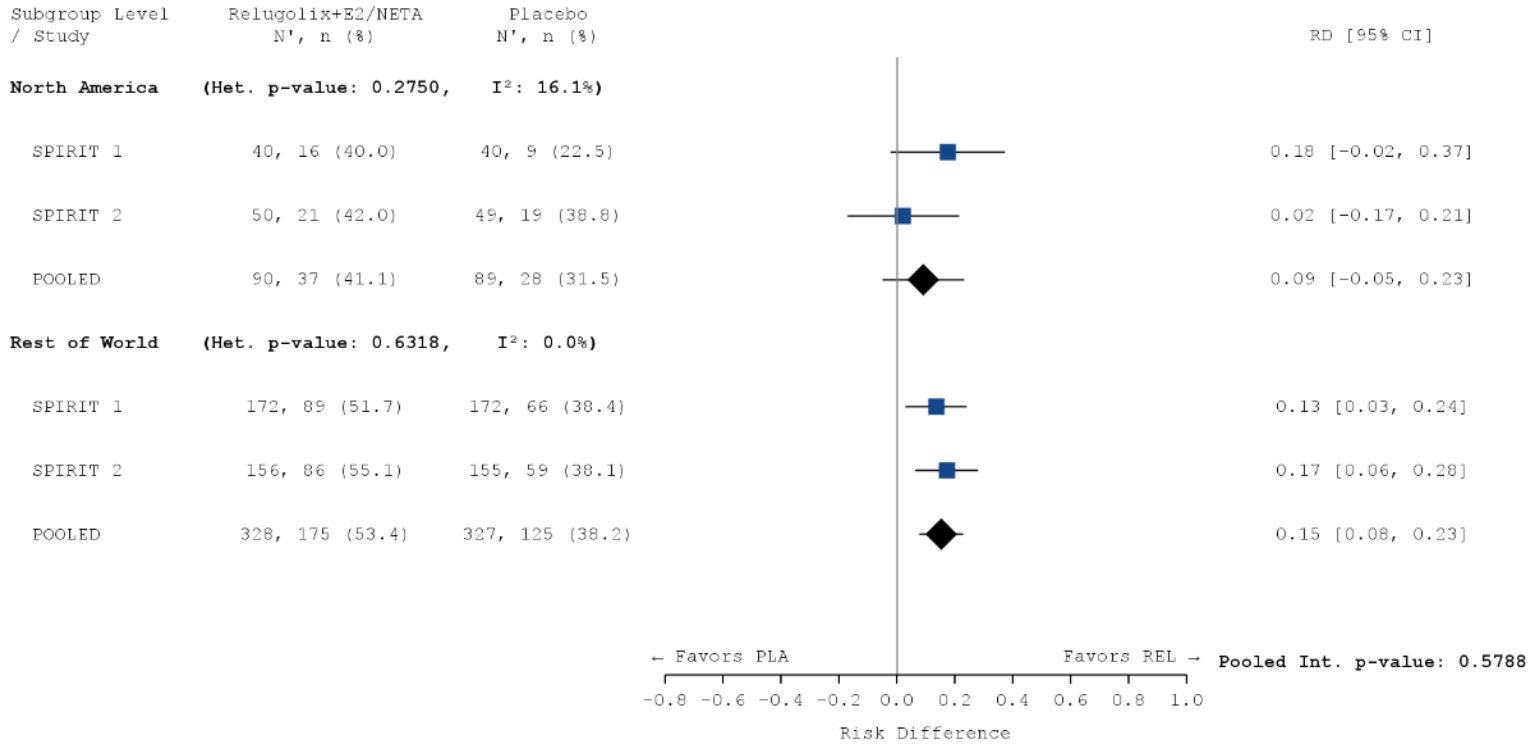
Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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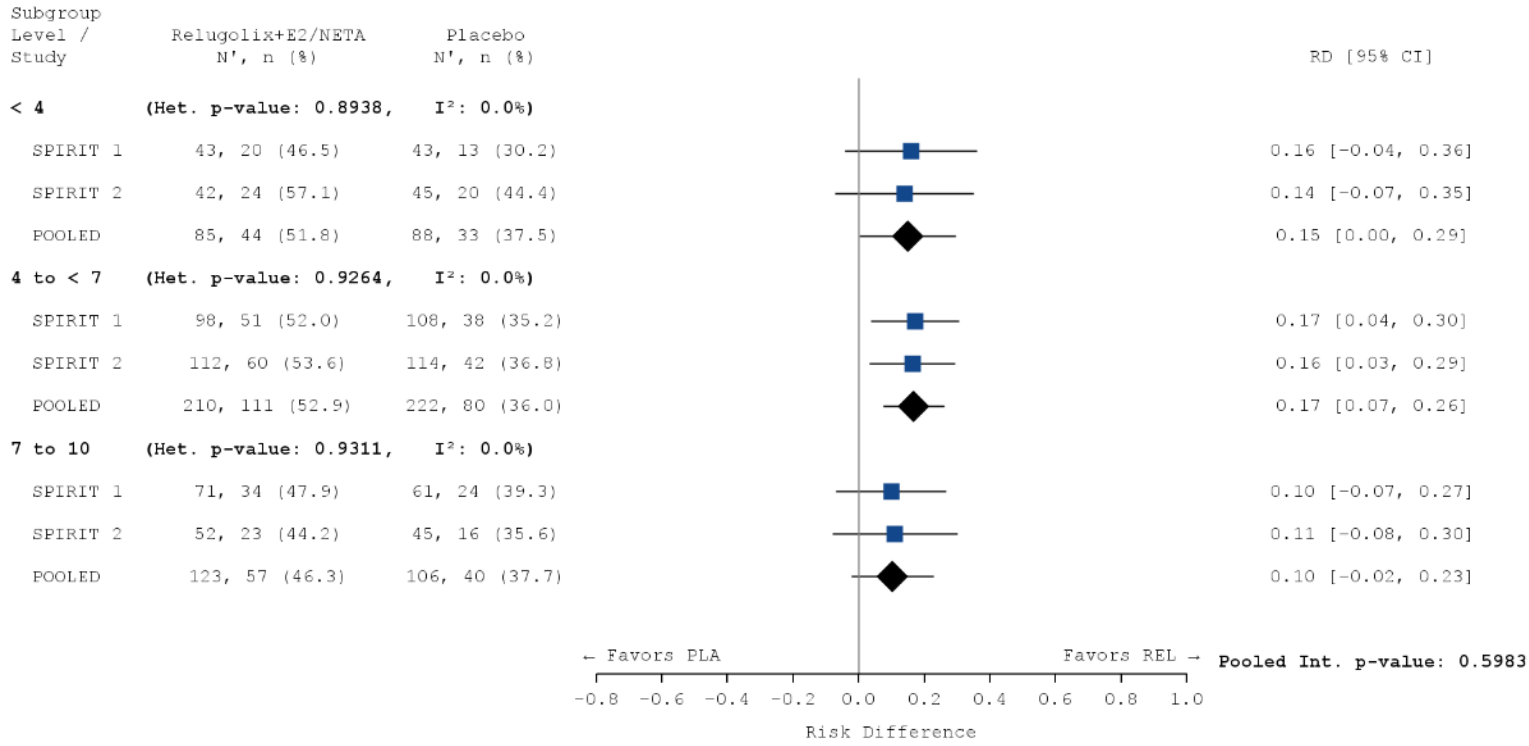
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
NMPP NRS score at baseline



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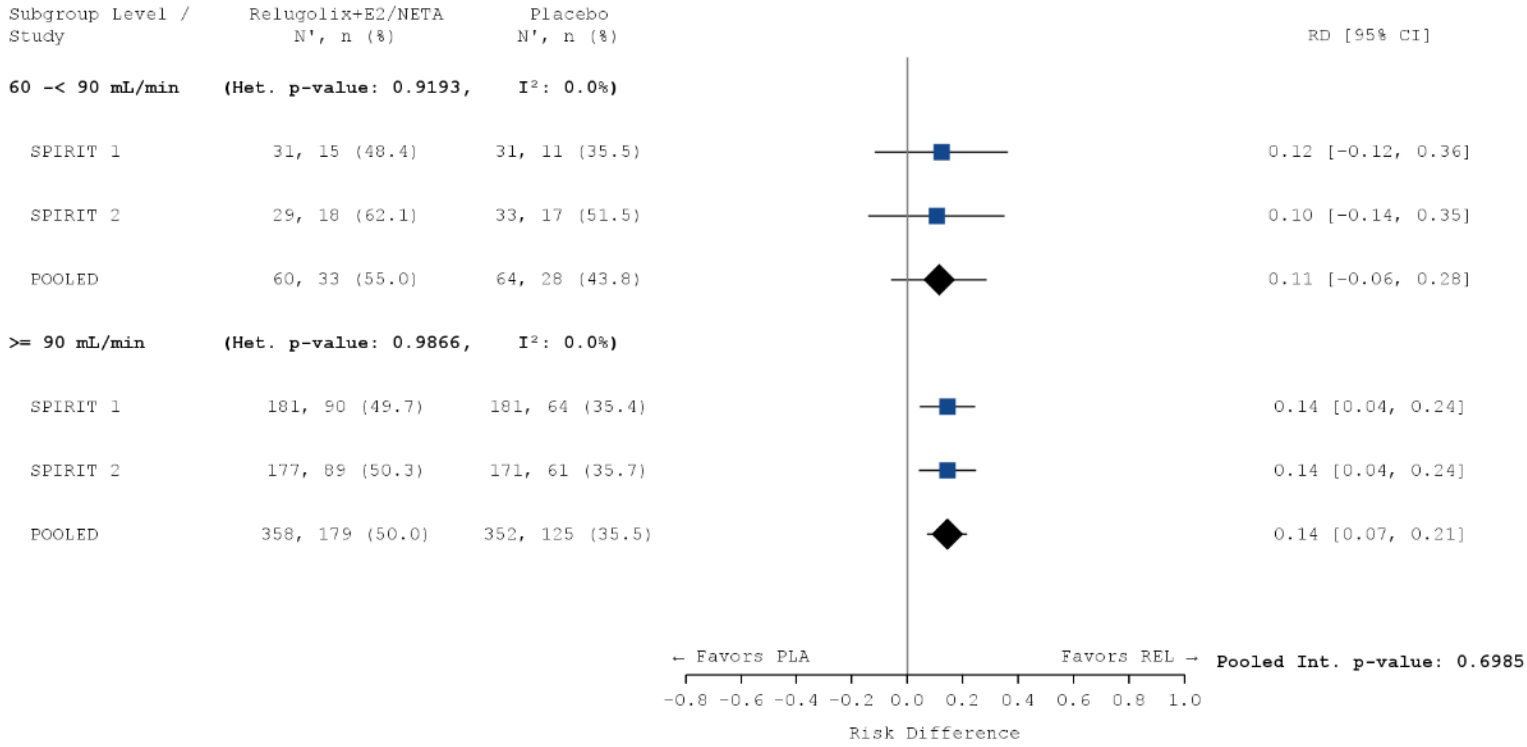
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
Renal function



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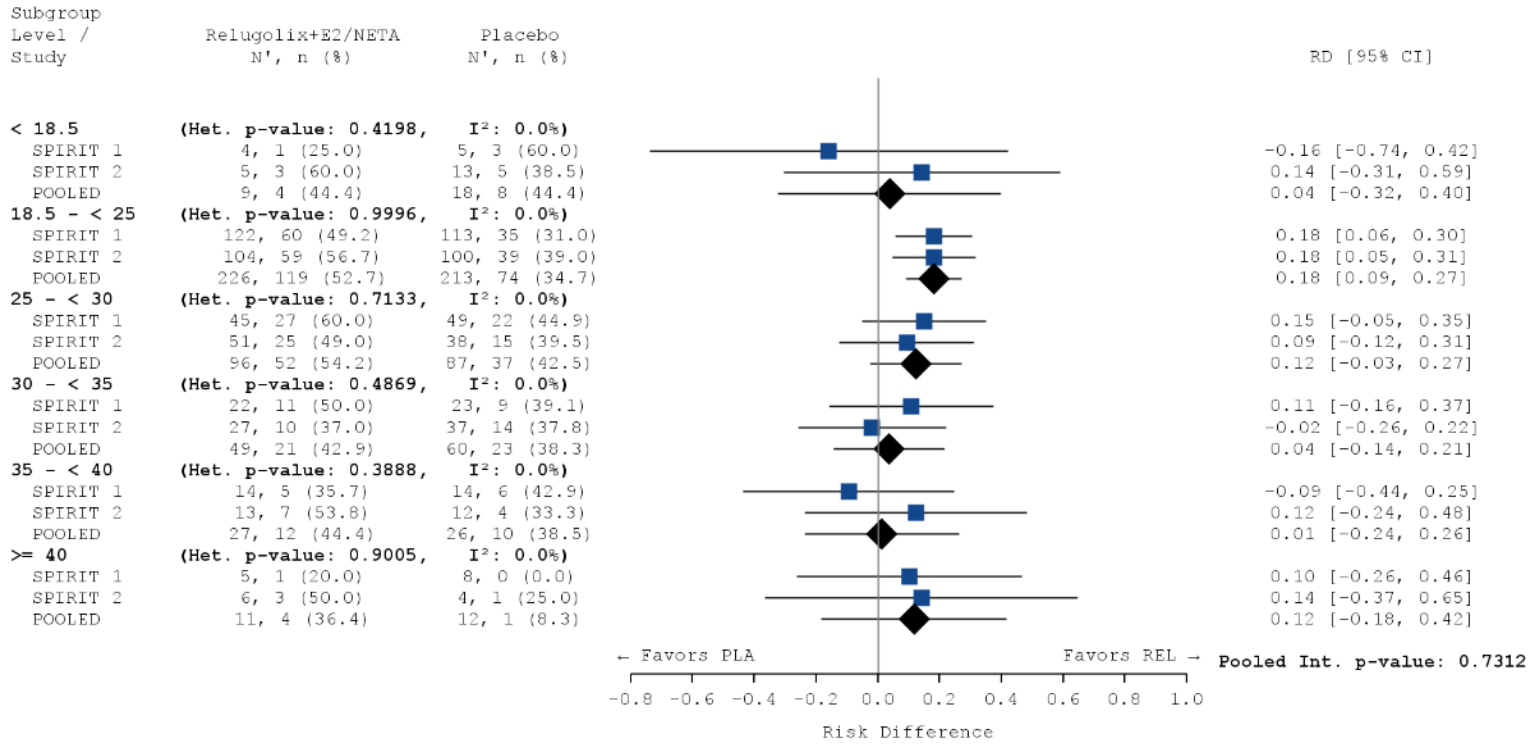
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



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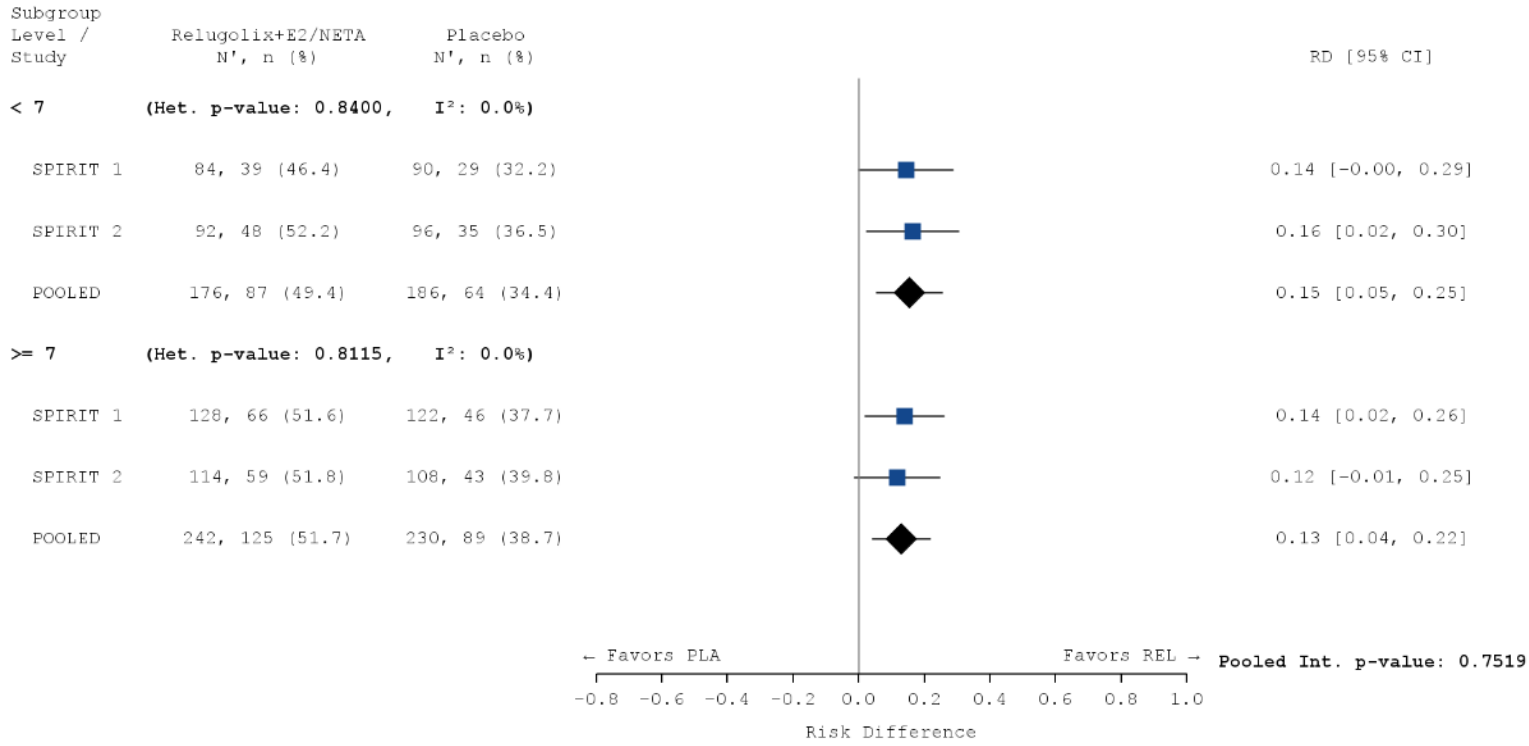
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

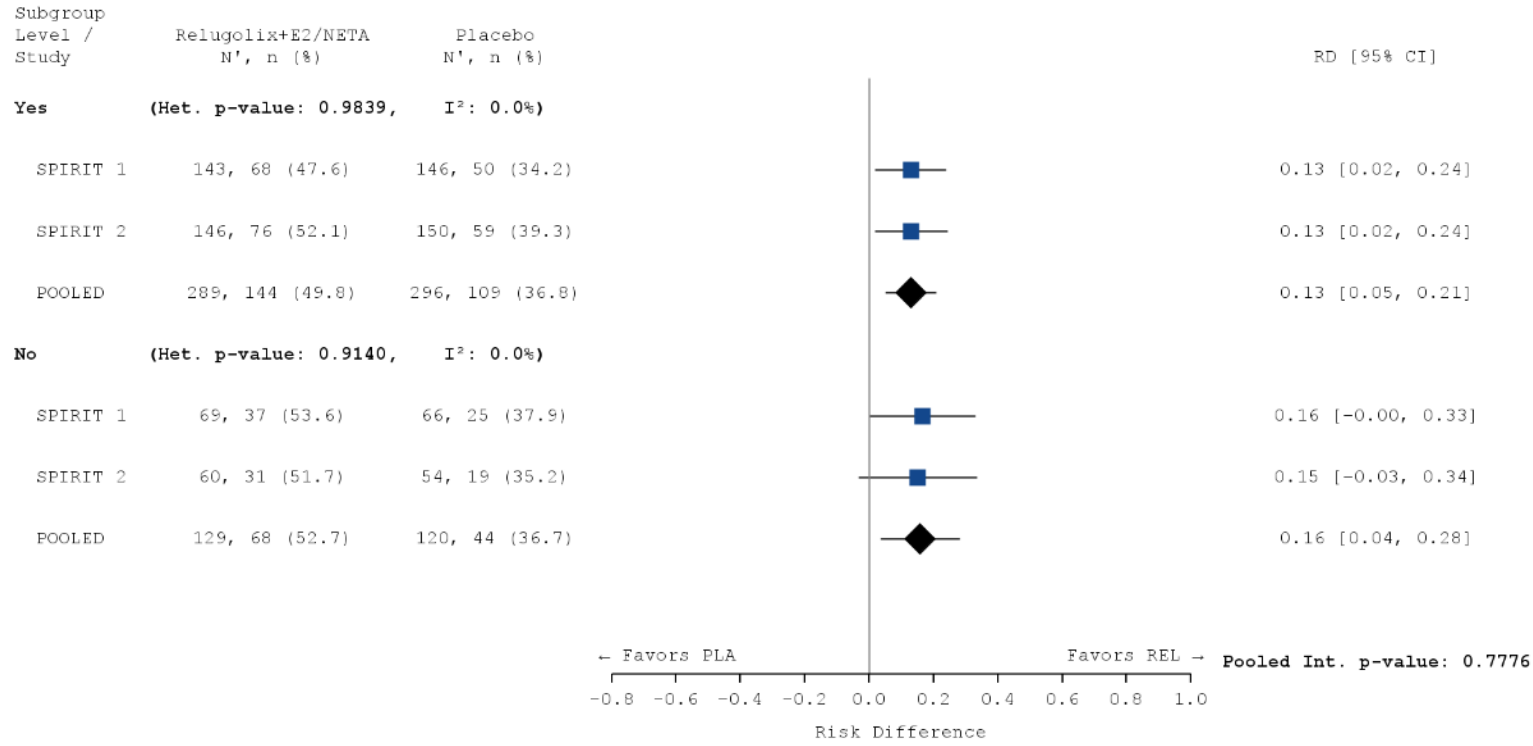
Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
Prior treatment for endometriosis



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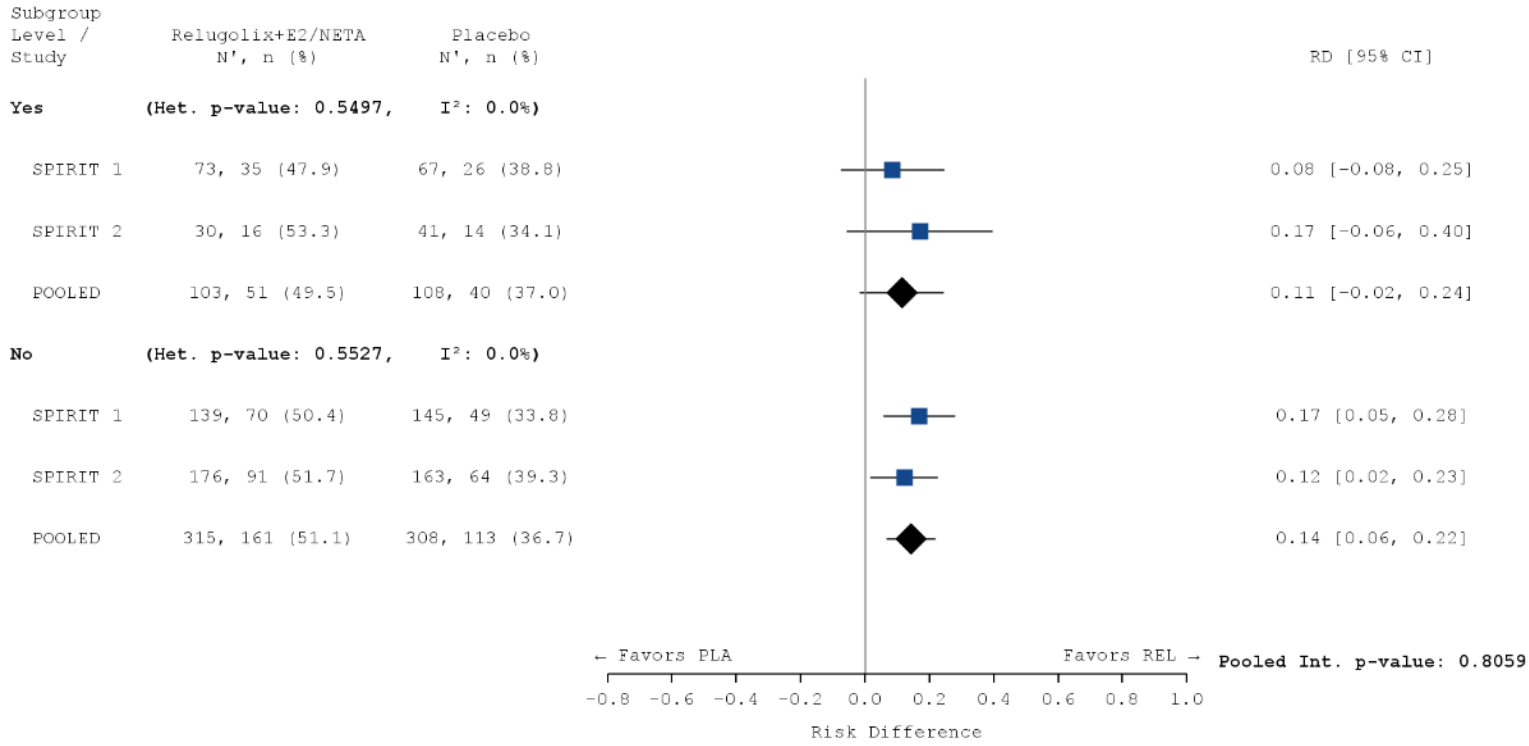
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



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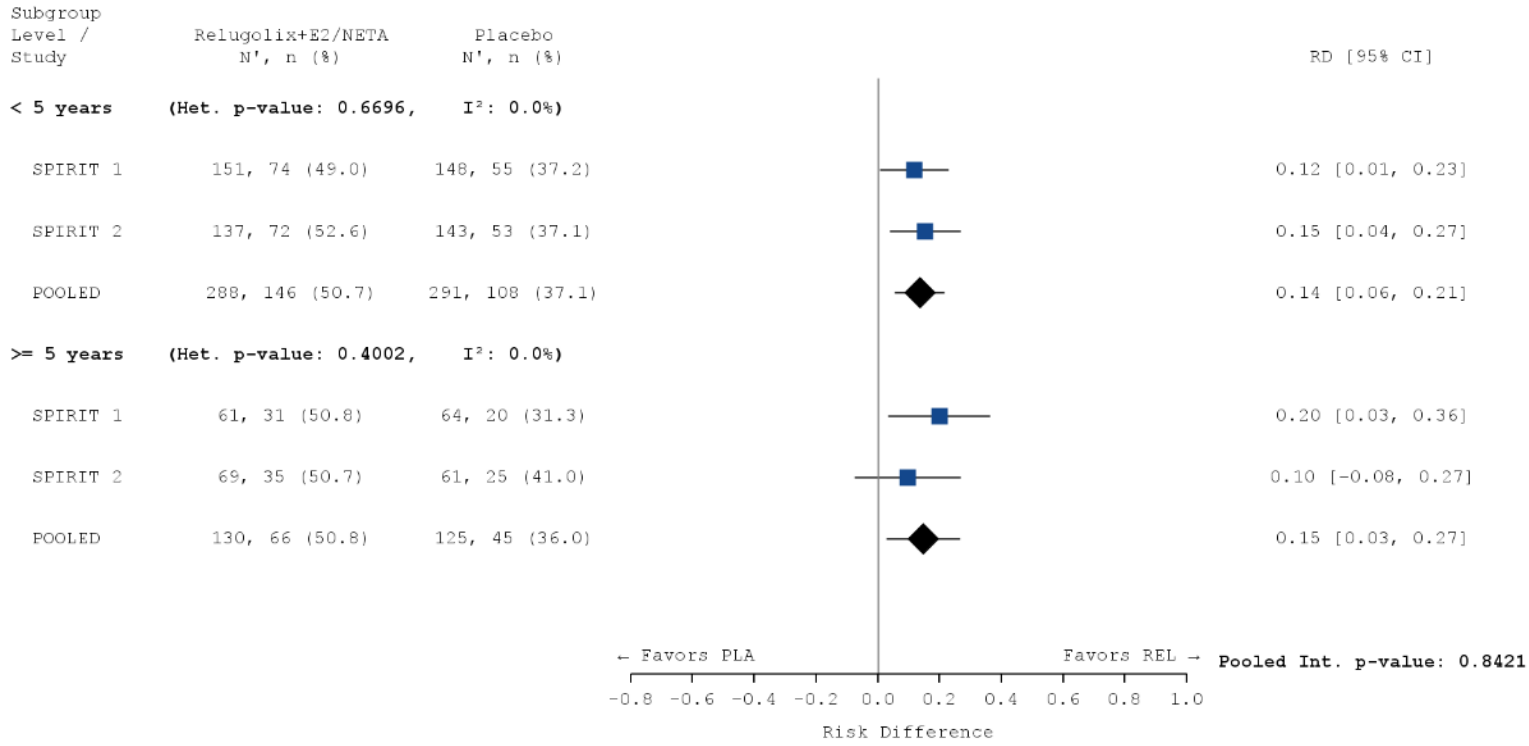
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.11.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the non-pain EHP-30 domains score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Domain: EHP-30 Self Image
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I

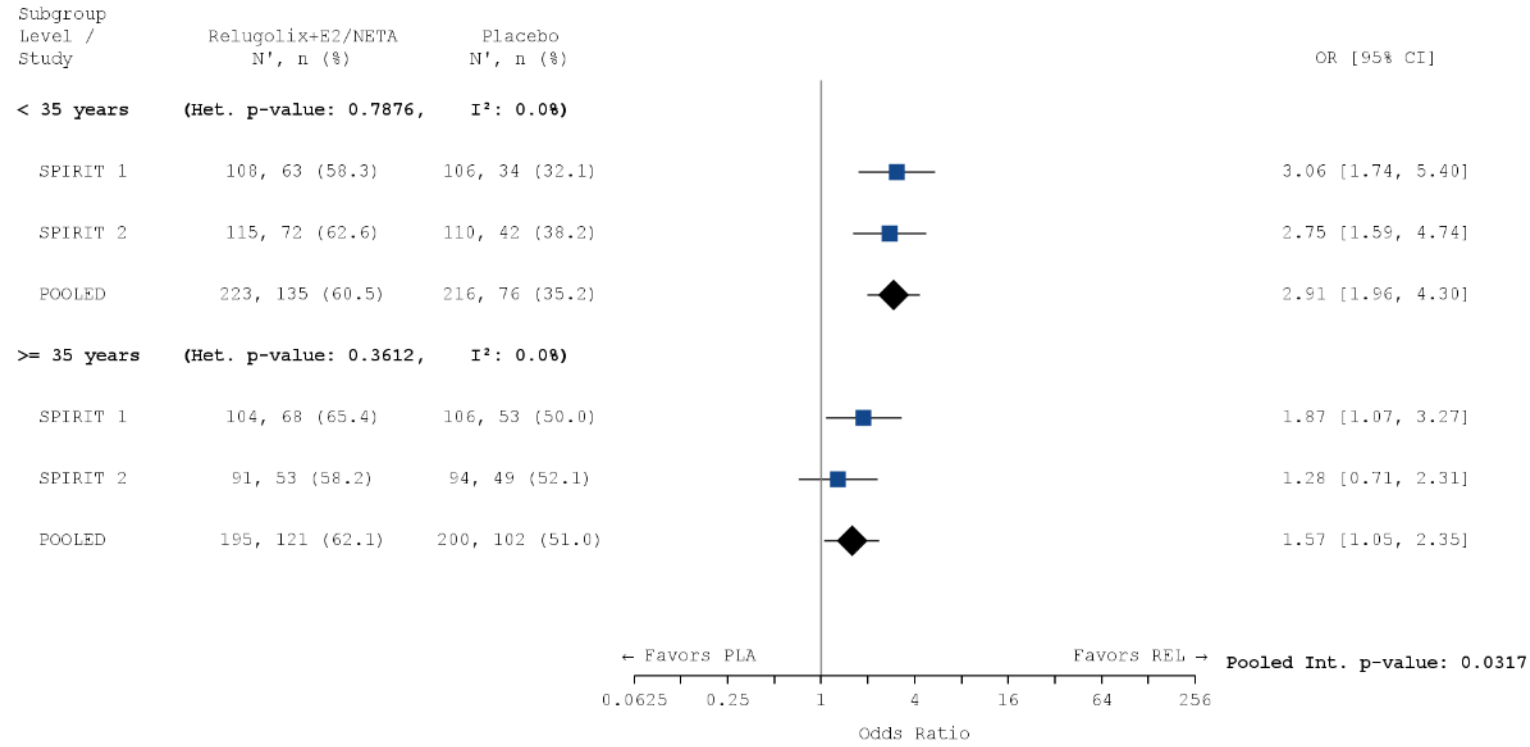


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

2.2.1.7 Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)

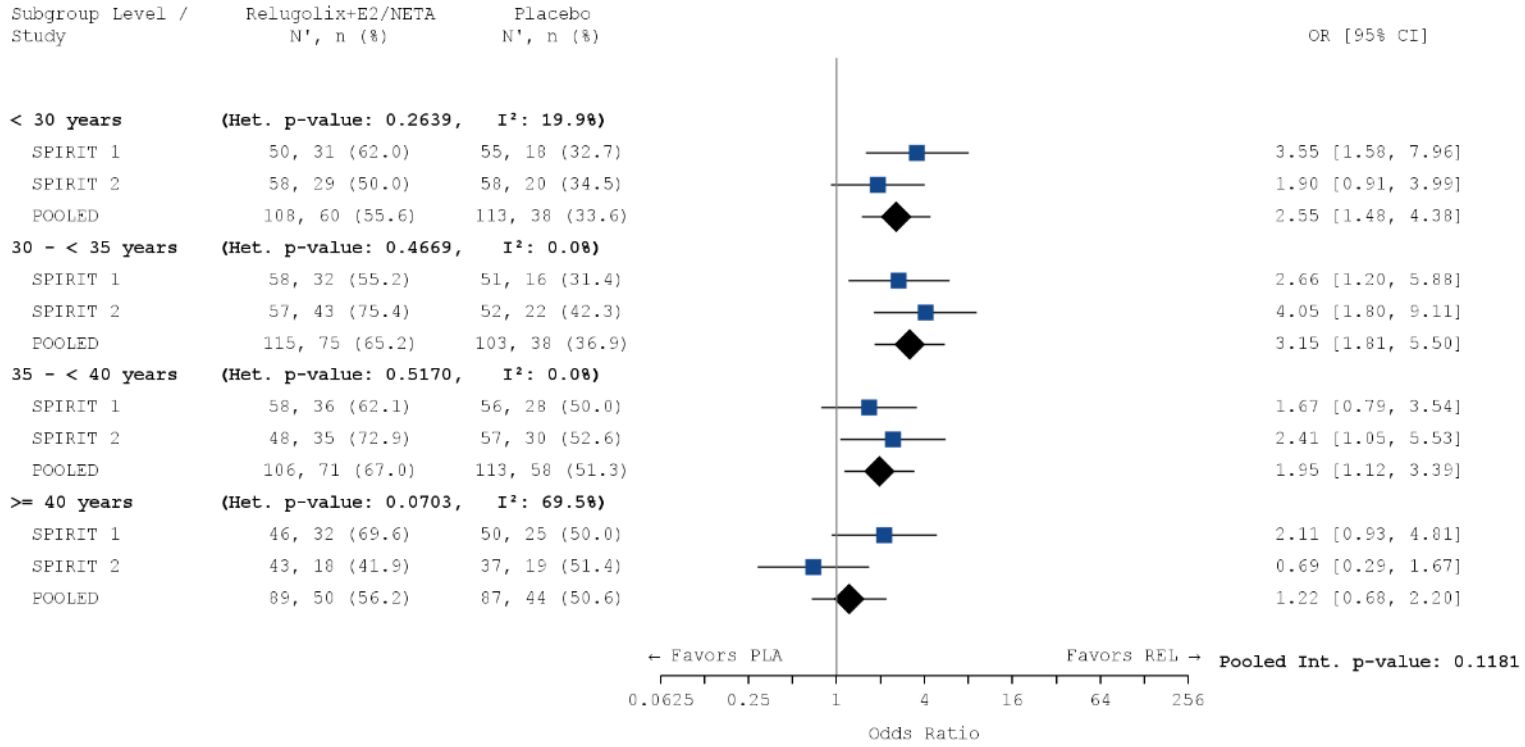
Figure 2.12.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.12.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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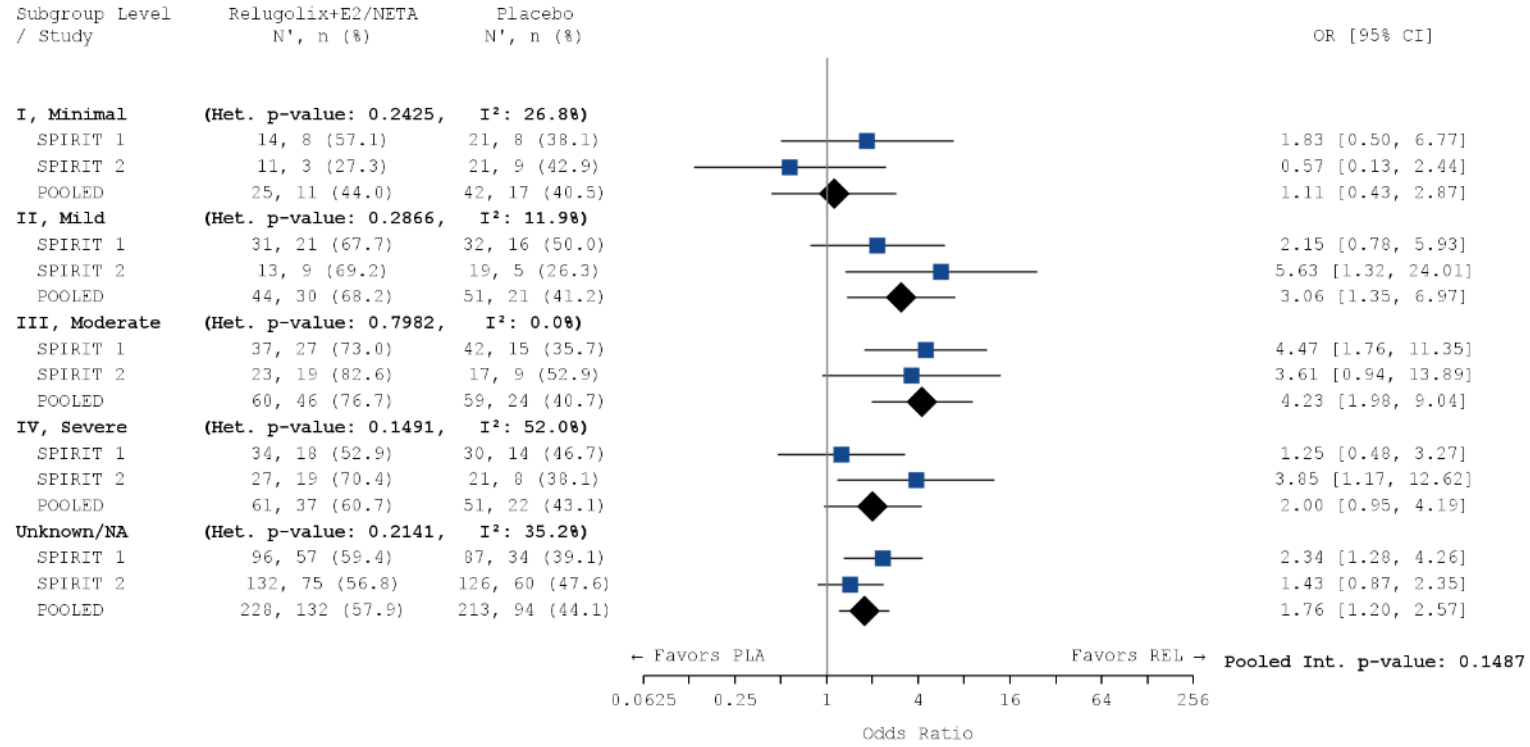
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.12.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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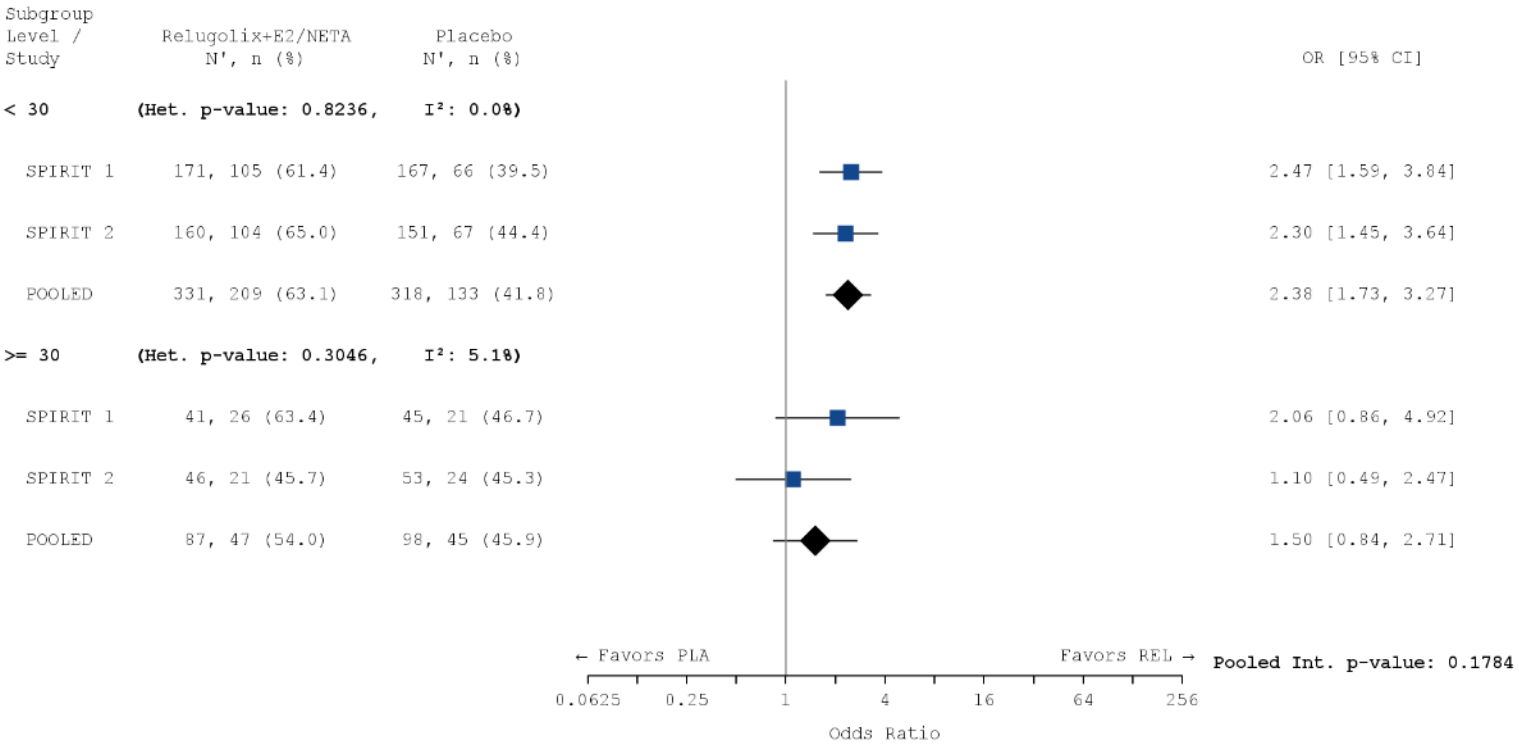
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.12.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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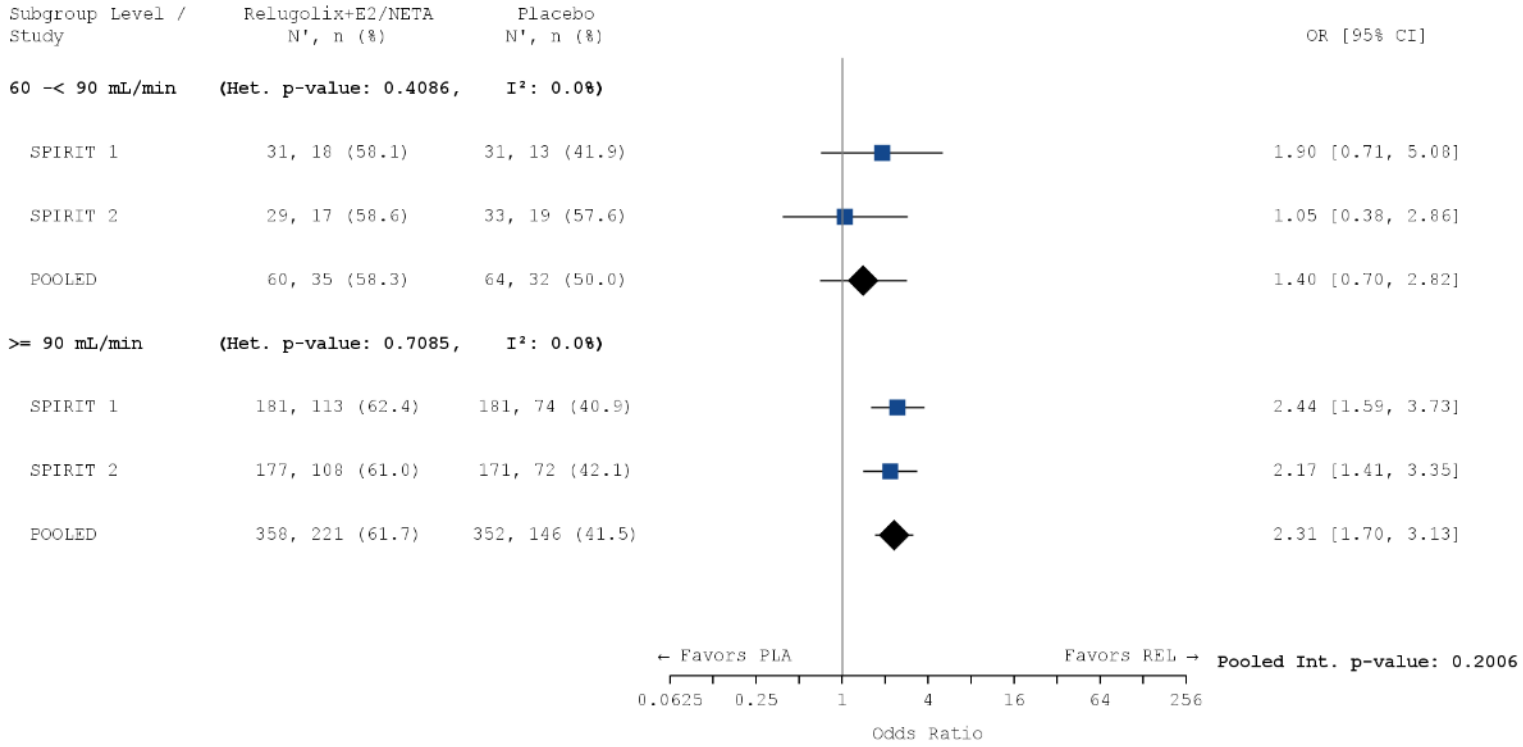
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.12.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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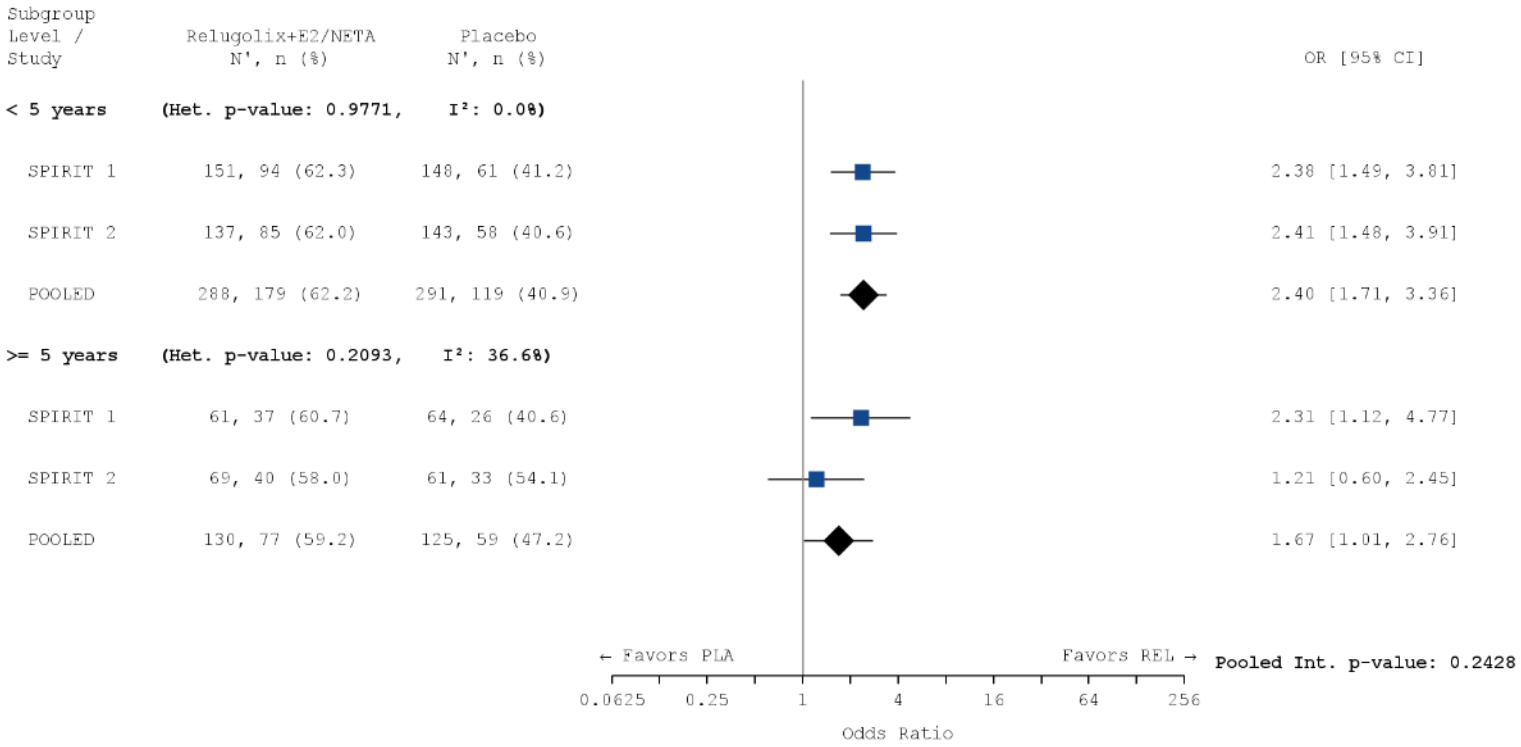
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.12.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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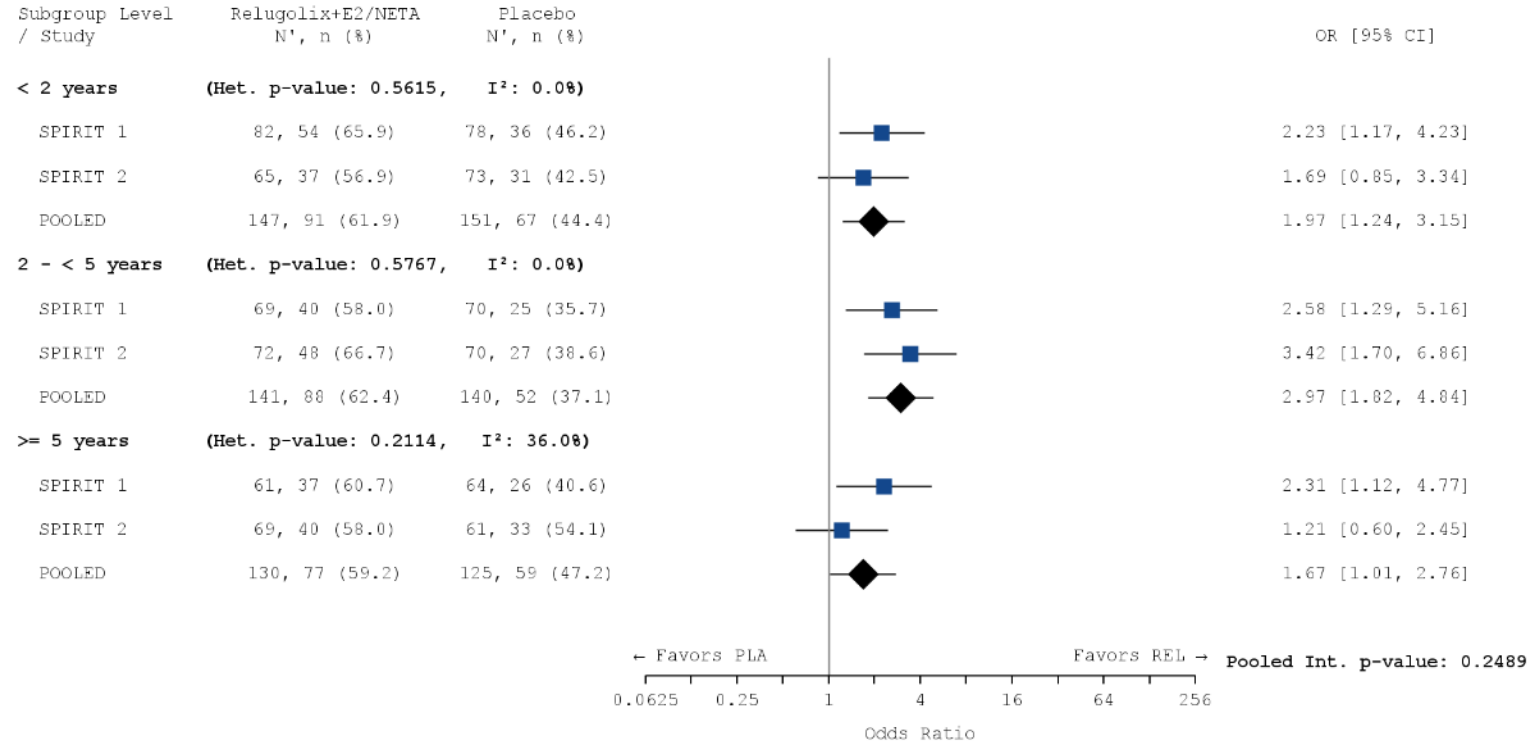
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.12.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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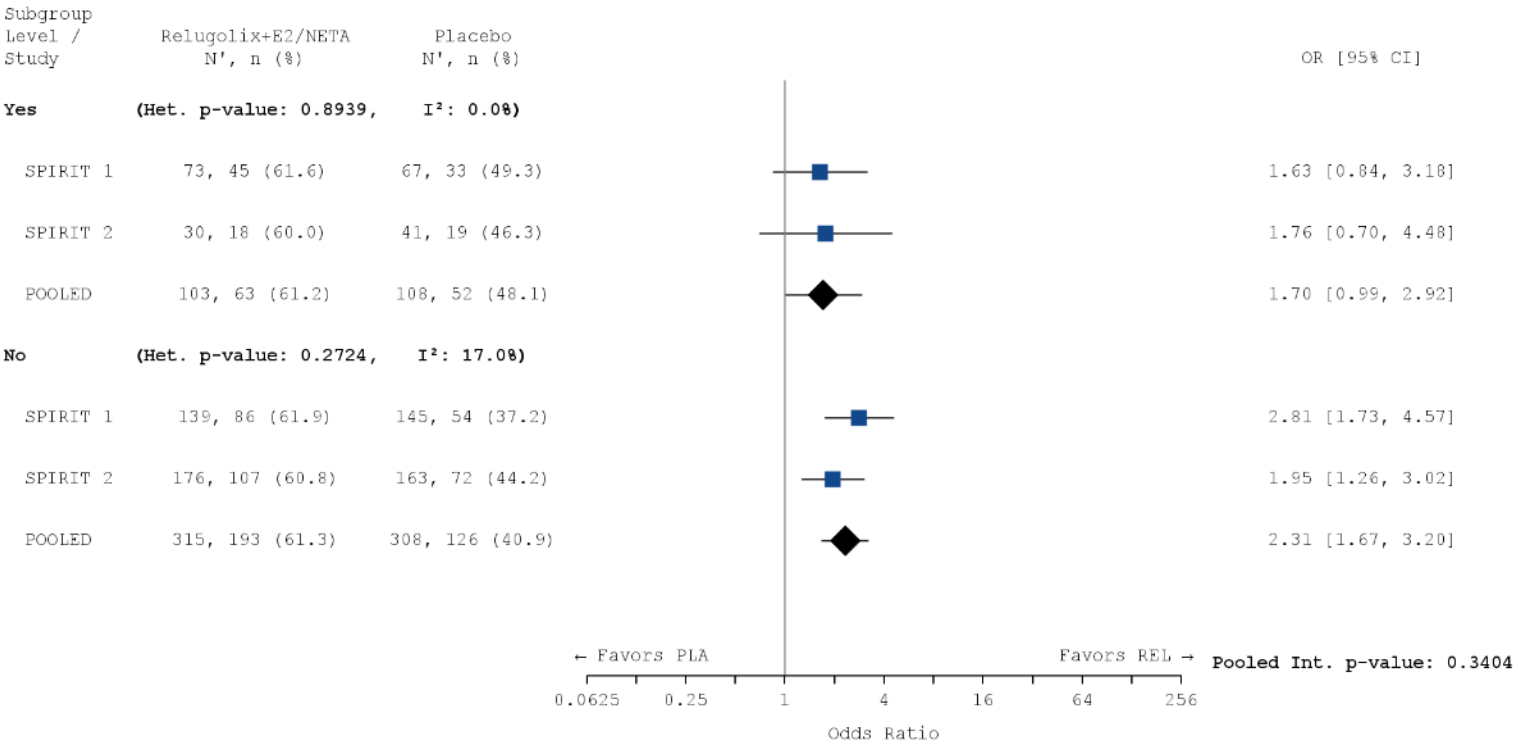
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.12.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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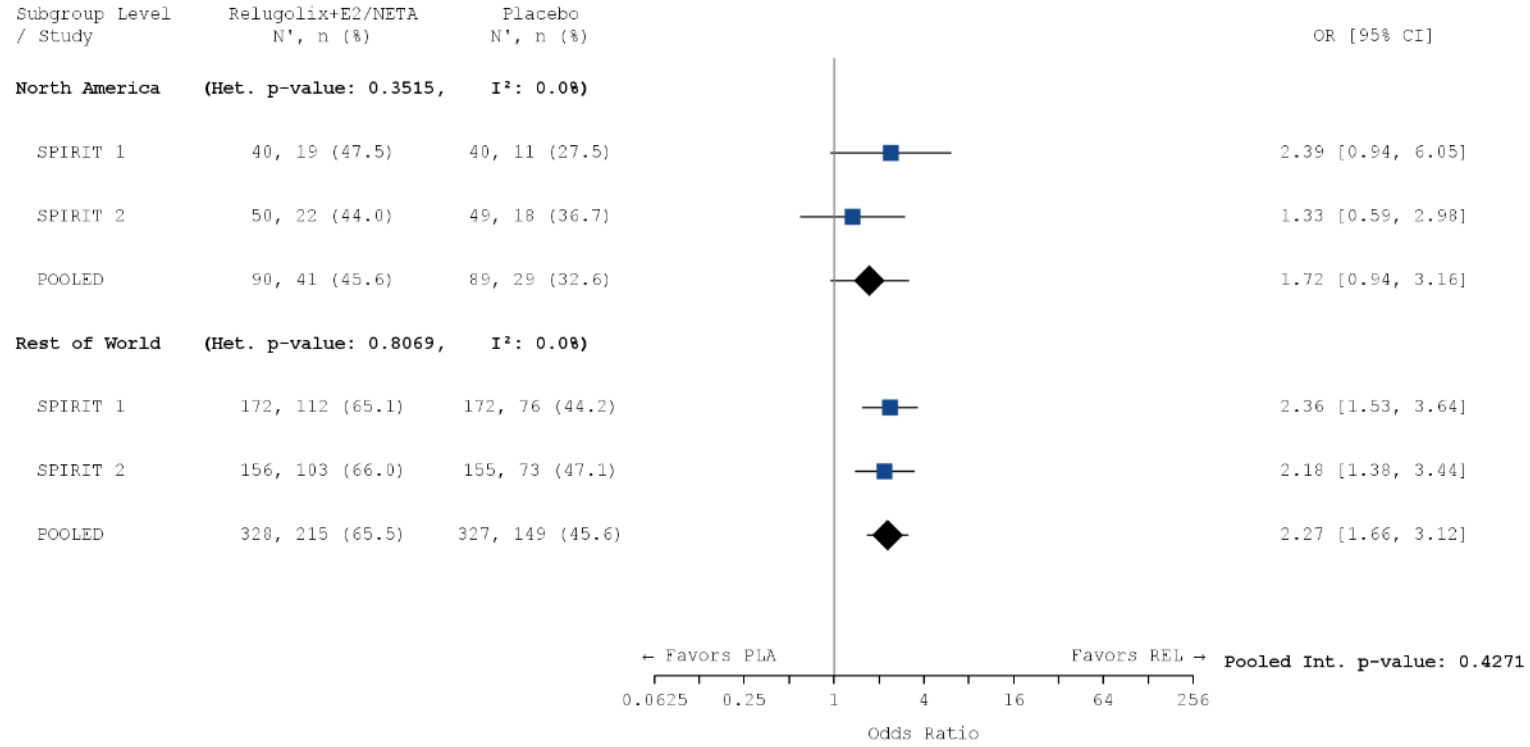
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.12.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



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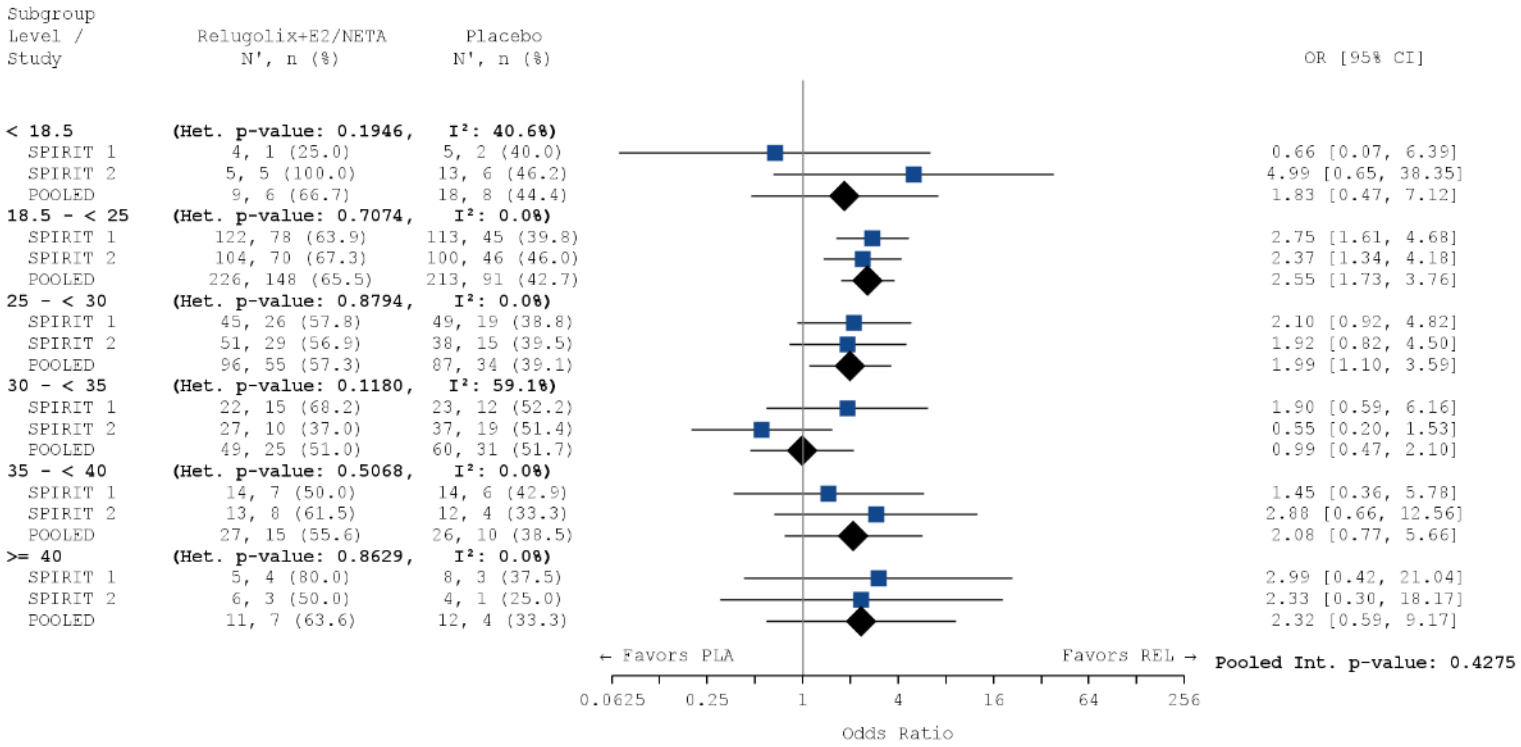
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

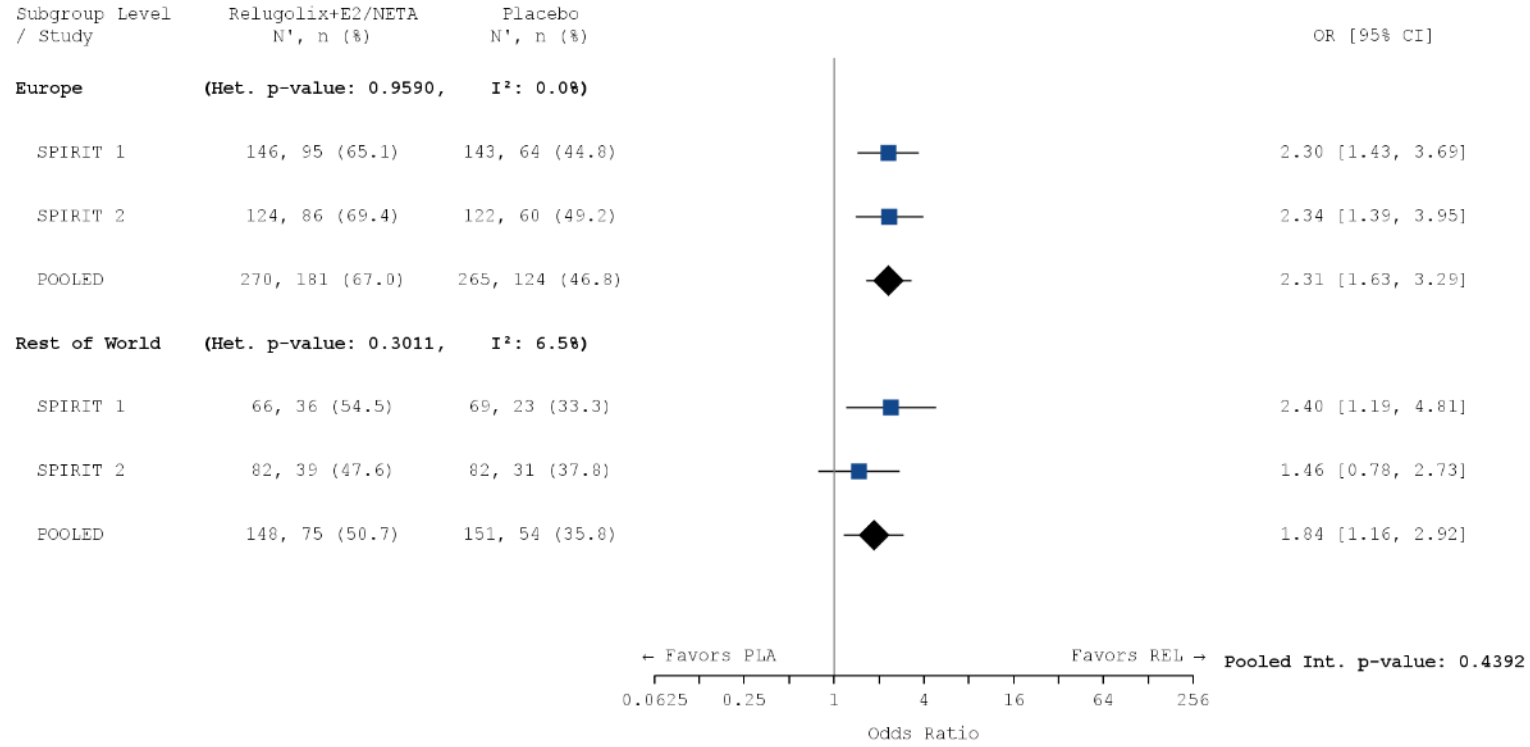
Figure 2.12.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

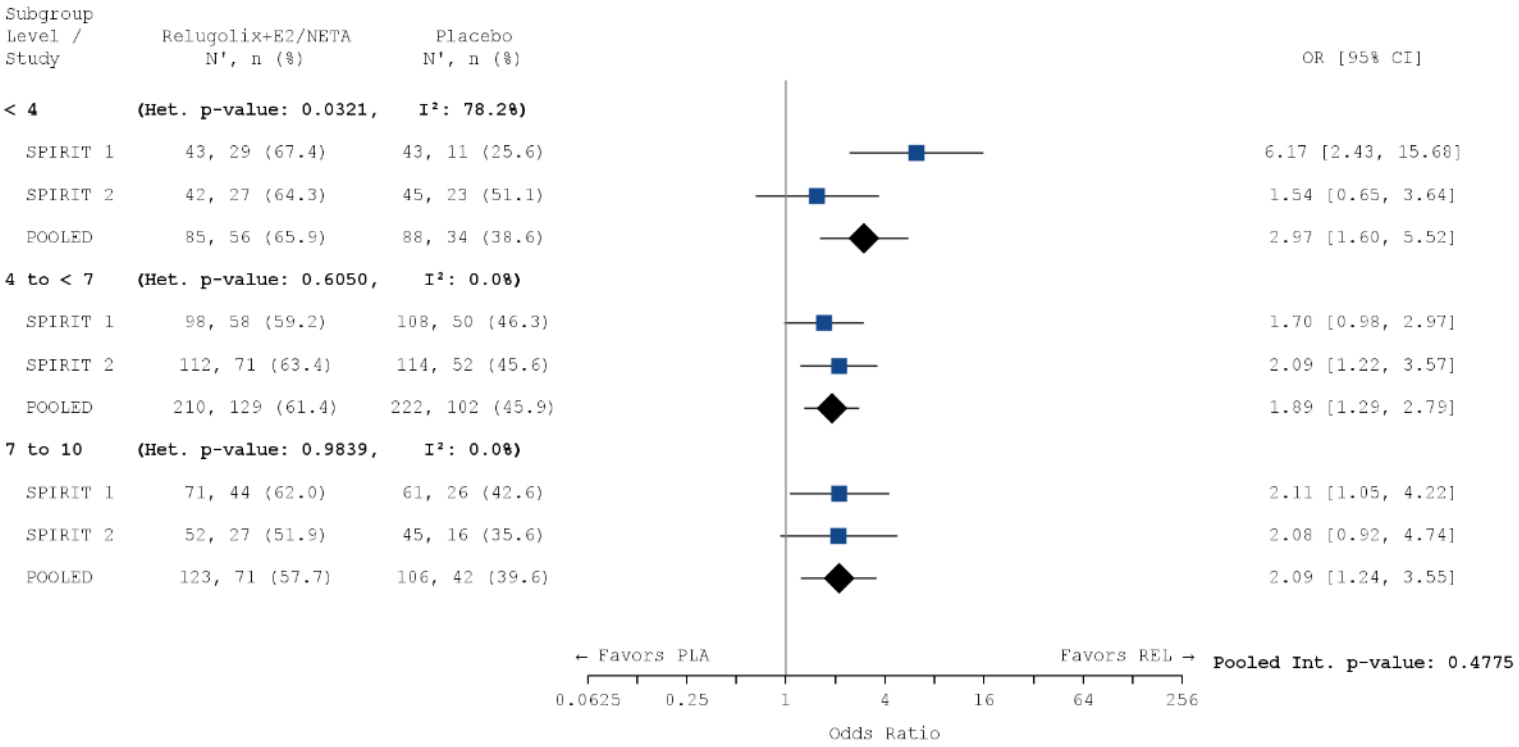
Figure 2.12.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

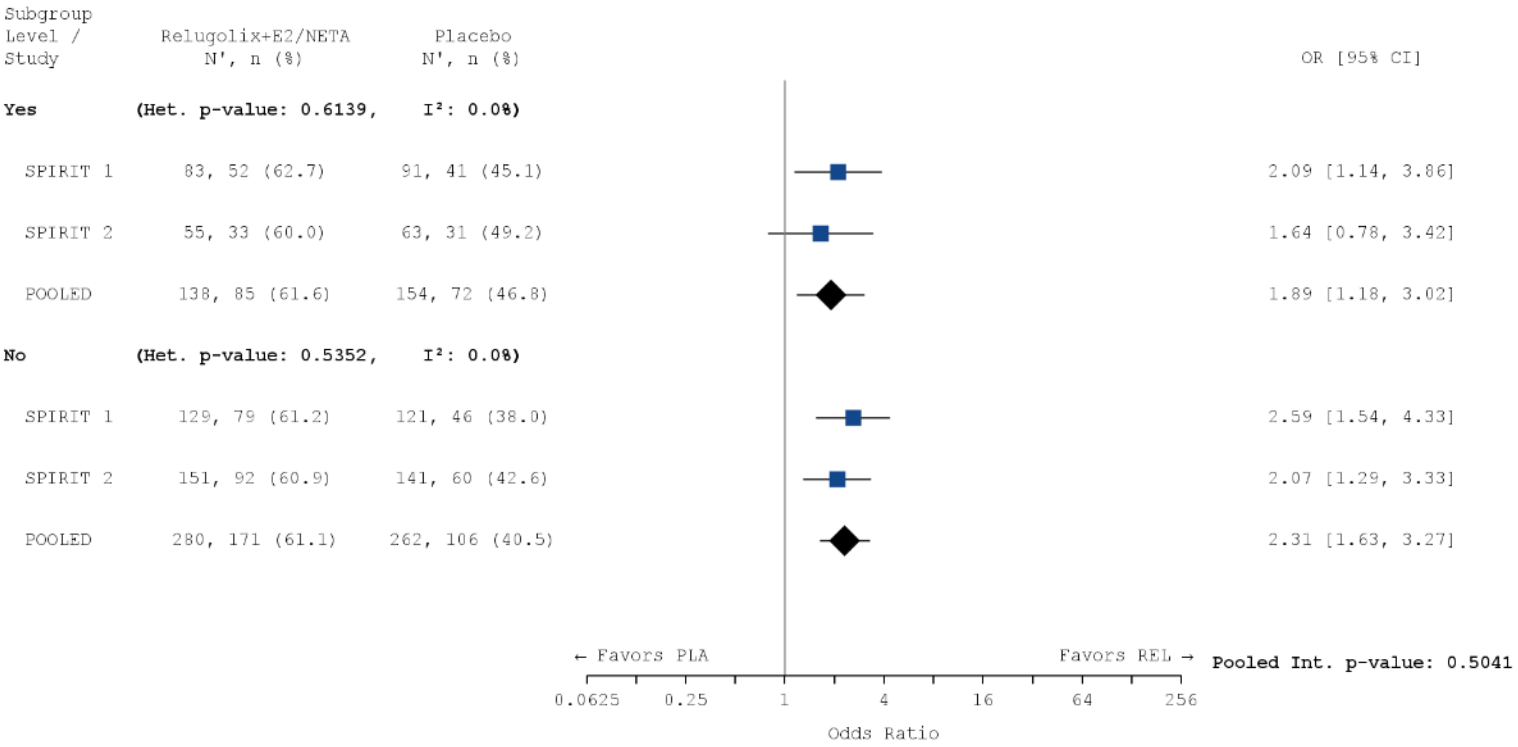
Figure 2.12.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

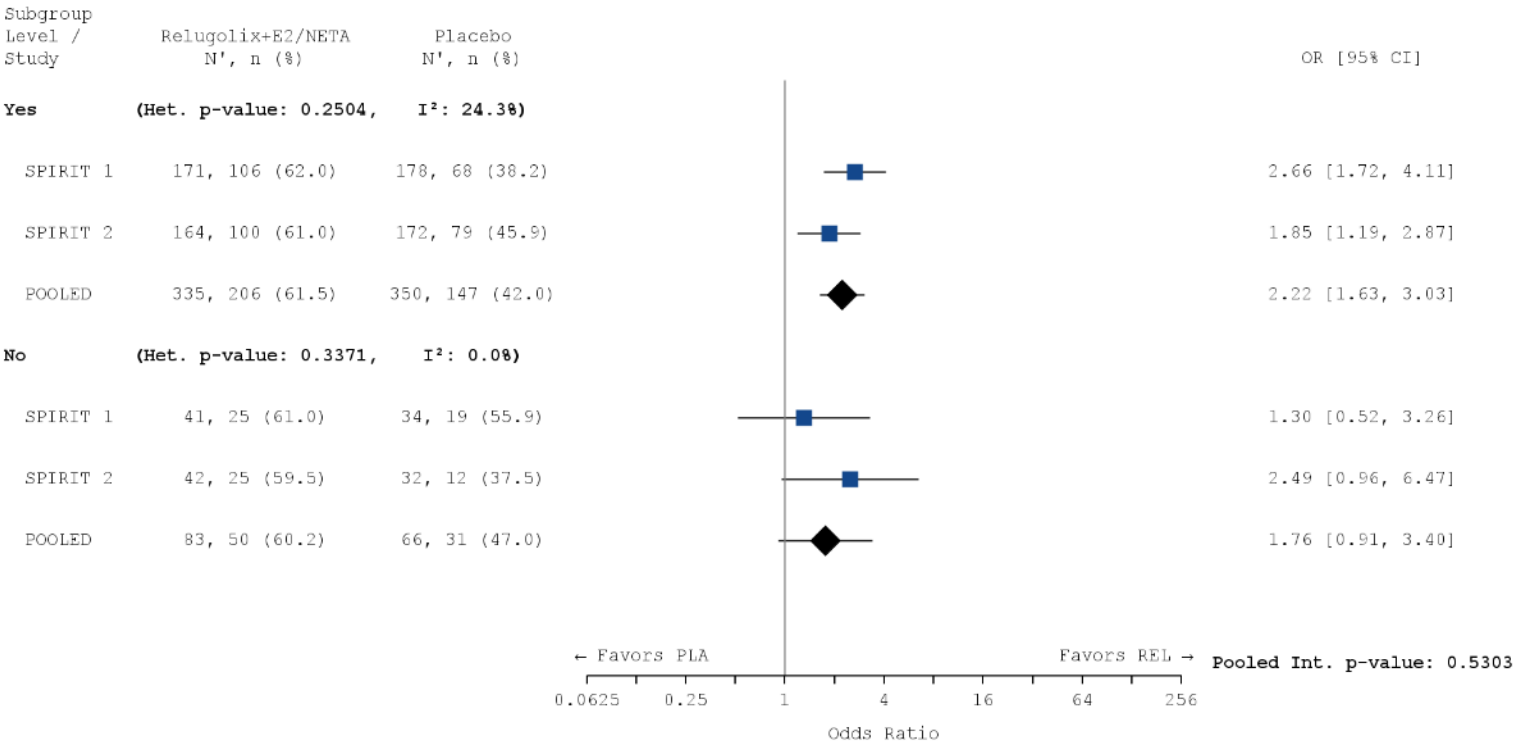
Figure 2.12.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

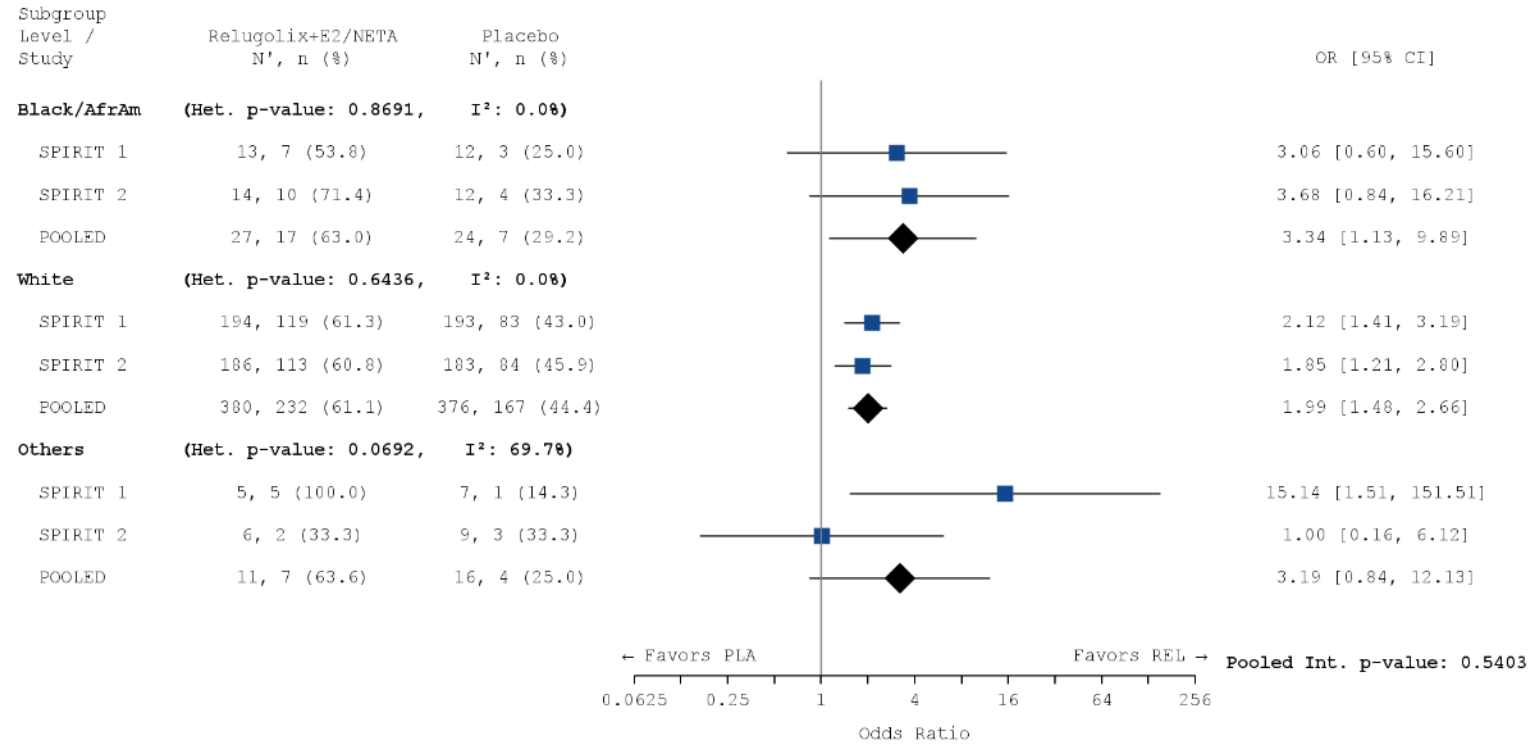
Figure 2.12.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

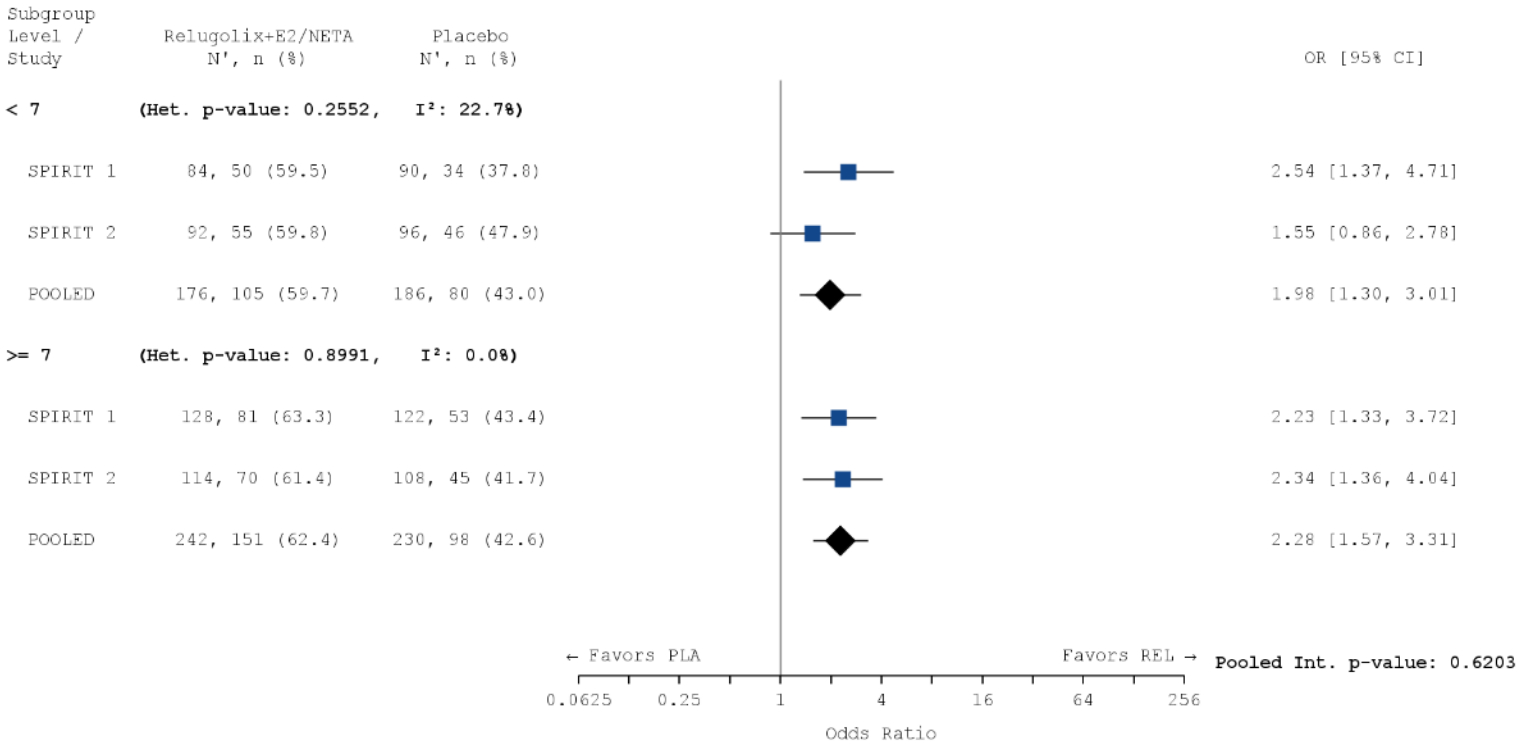
Figure 2.12.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

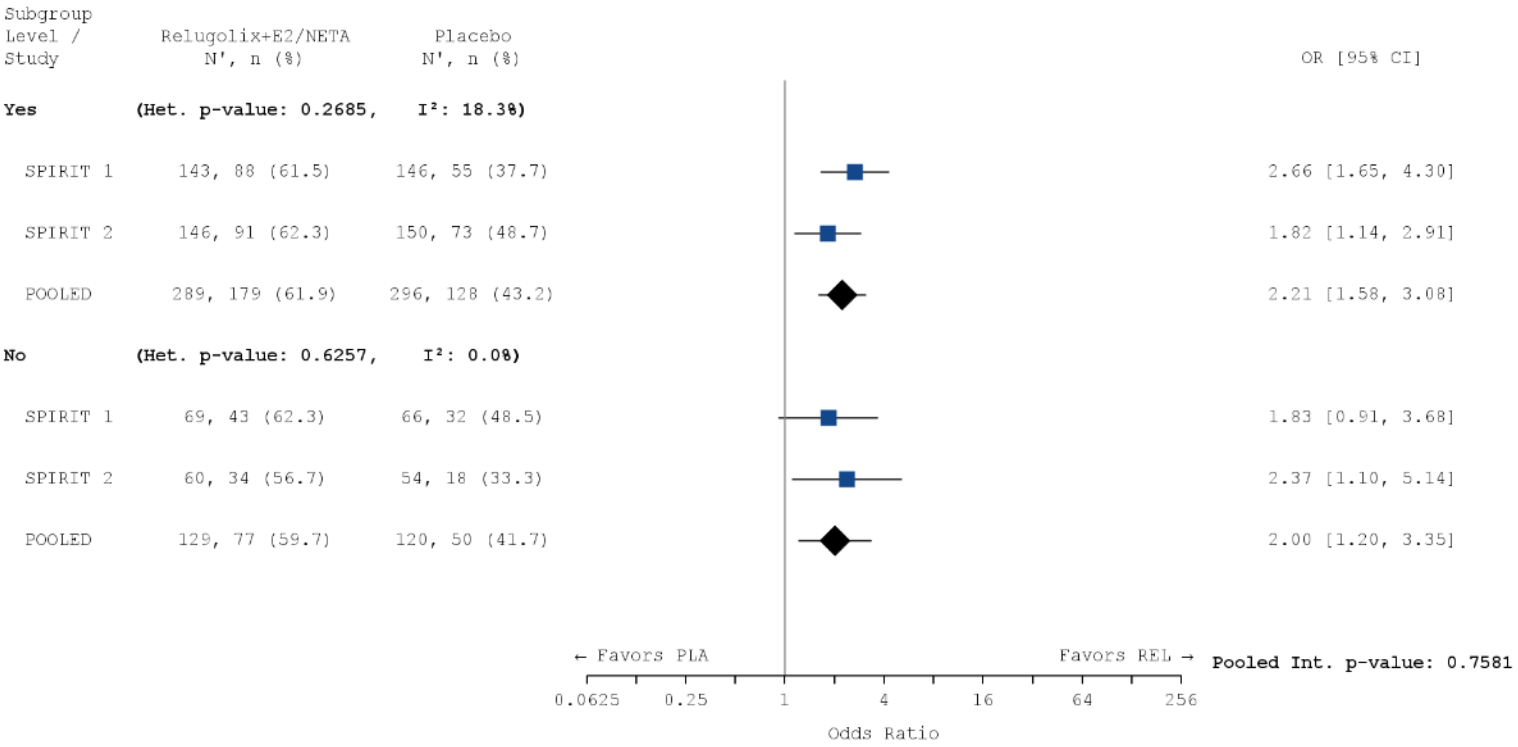
Figure 2.12.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.12.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis

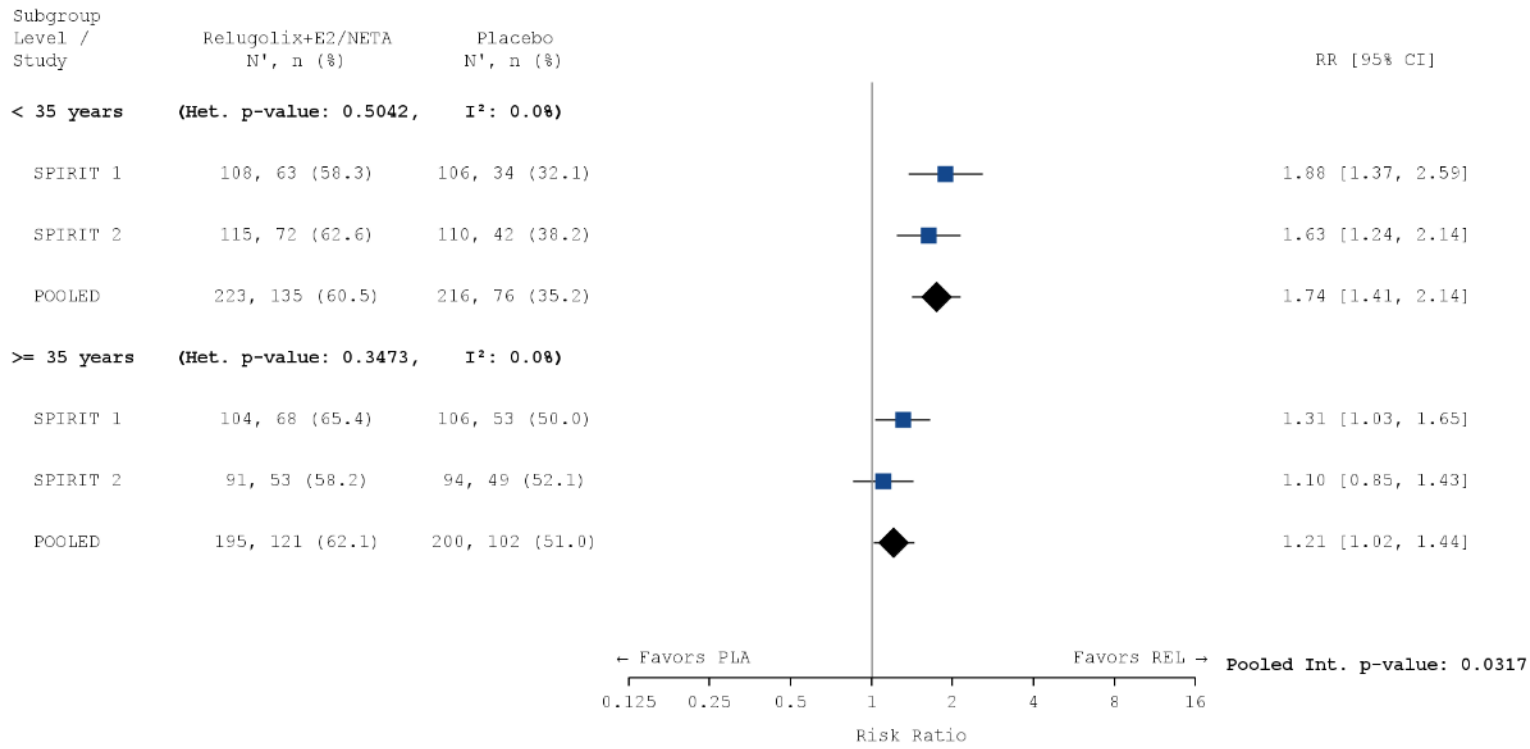


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

2.2.1.9 Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)

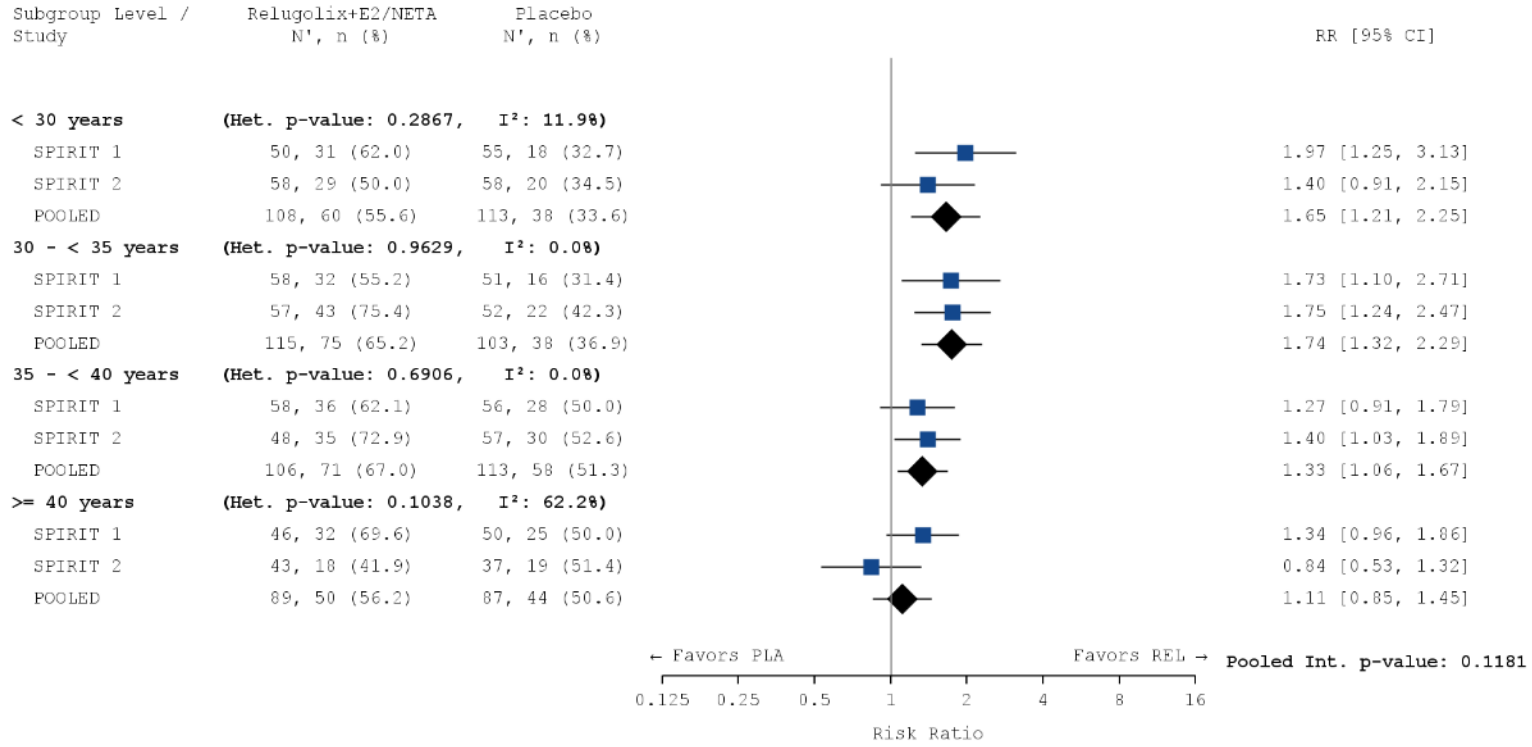
Figure 2.12.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.12.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category II

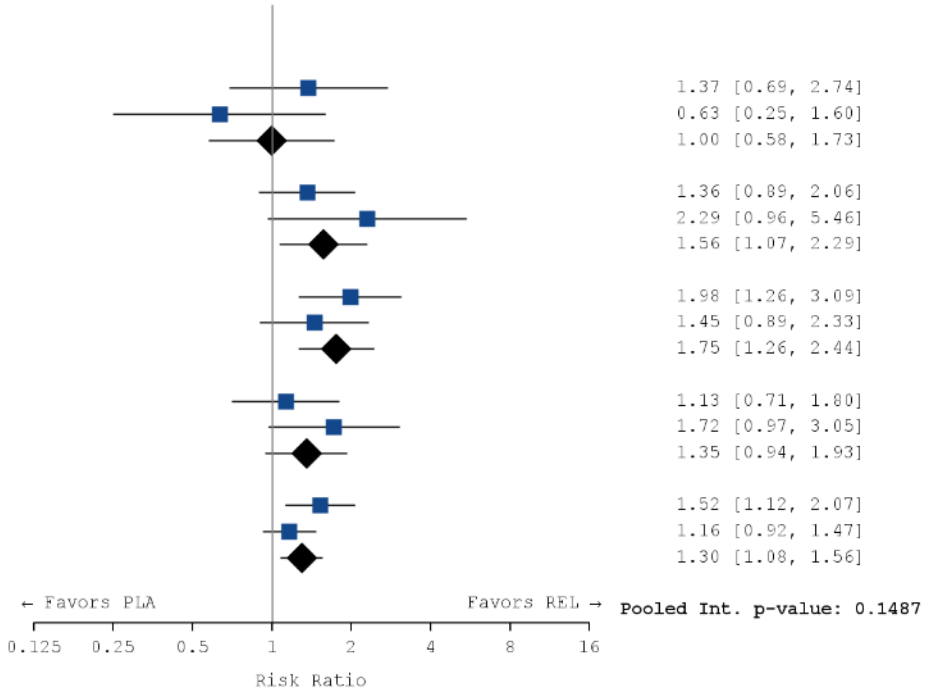


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.12.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
AFSE stage

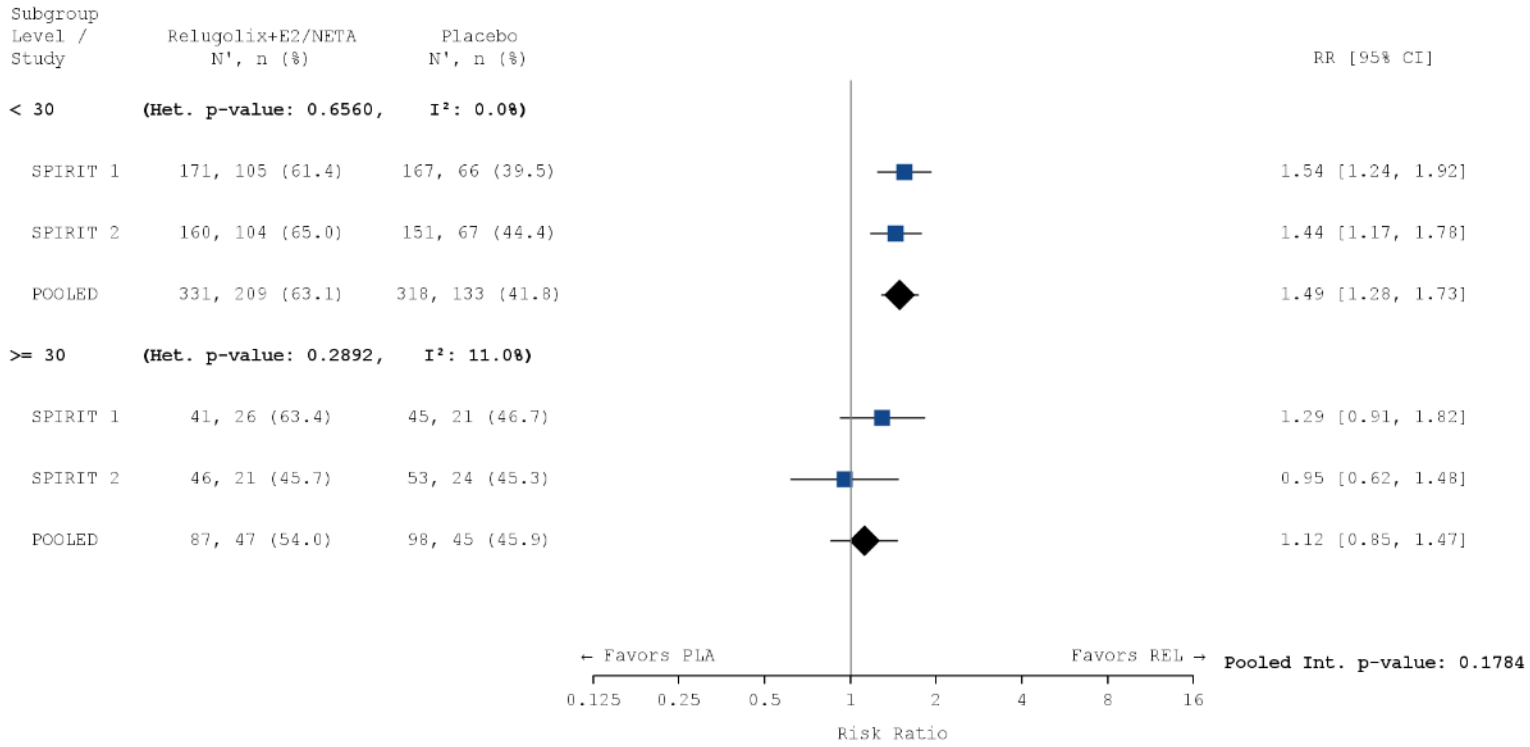
Subgroup Level / Study	Relugolix+E2/NETA N', n (%)	Placebo N', n (%)	RR [95% CI]
I, Minimal	**(Het. p-value: 0.1901,**	**I^2: 41.8%)**	
SPIRIT 1	14, 8 (57.1)	21, 8 (38.1)	1.37 [0.69, 2.74]
SPIRIT 2	11, 3 (27.3)	21, 9 (42.9)	0.63 [0.25, 1.60]
POOLED	25, 11 (44.0)	42, 17 (40.5)	1.00 [0.58, 1.73]
II, Mild	**(Het. p-value: 0.2887,**	**I^2: 11.2%)**	
SPIRIT 1	31, 21 (67.7)	32, 16 (50.0)	1.36 [0.89, 2.06]
SPIRIT 2	13, 9 (69.2)	19, 5 (26.3)	2.29 [0.96, 5.46]
POOLED	44, 30 (68.2)	51, 21 (41.2)	1.56 [1.07, 2.29]
III, Moderate	**(Het. p-value: 0.3488,**	**I^2: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	37, 27 (73.0)	42, 15 (35.7)	1.98 [1.26, 3.09]
SPIRIT 2	23, 19 (82.6)	17, 9 (52.9)	1.45 [0.89, 2.33]
POOLED	60, 46 (76.7)	59, 24 (40.7)	1.75 [1.26, 2.44]
IV, Severe	**(Het. p-value: 0.2627,**	**I^2: 20.3%)**	
SPIRIT 1	34, 18 (52.9)	30, 14 (46.7)	1.13 [0.71, 1.80]
SPIRIT 2	27, 19 (70.4)	21, 8 (38.1)	1.72 [0.97, 3.05]
POOLED	61, 37 (60.7)	51, 22 (43.1)	1.35 [0.94, 1.93]
Unknown/NA	**(Het. p-value: 0.1720,**	**I^2: 46.4%)**	
SPIRIT 1	96, 57 (59.4)	87, 34 (39.1)	1.52 [1.12, 2.07]
SPIRIT 2	132, 75 (56.8)	126, 60 (47.6)	1.16 [0.92, 1.47]
POOLED	228, 132 (57.9)	213, 94 (44.1)	1.30 [1.08, 1.56]



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

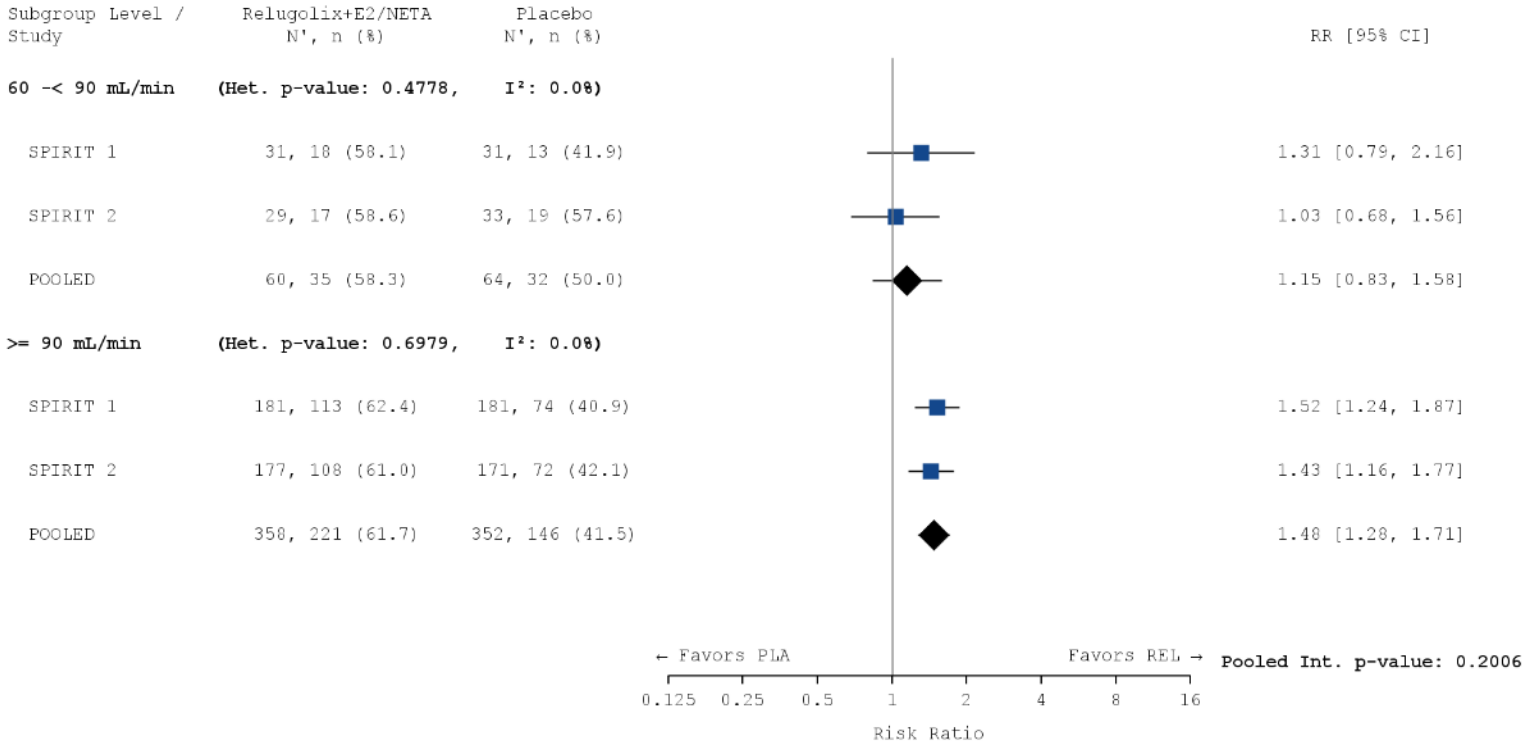
Figure 2.12.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

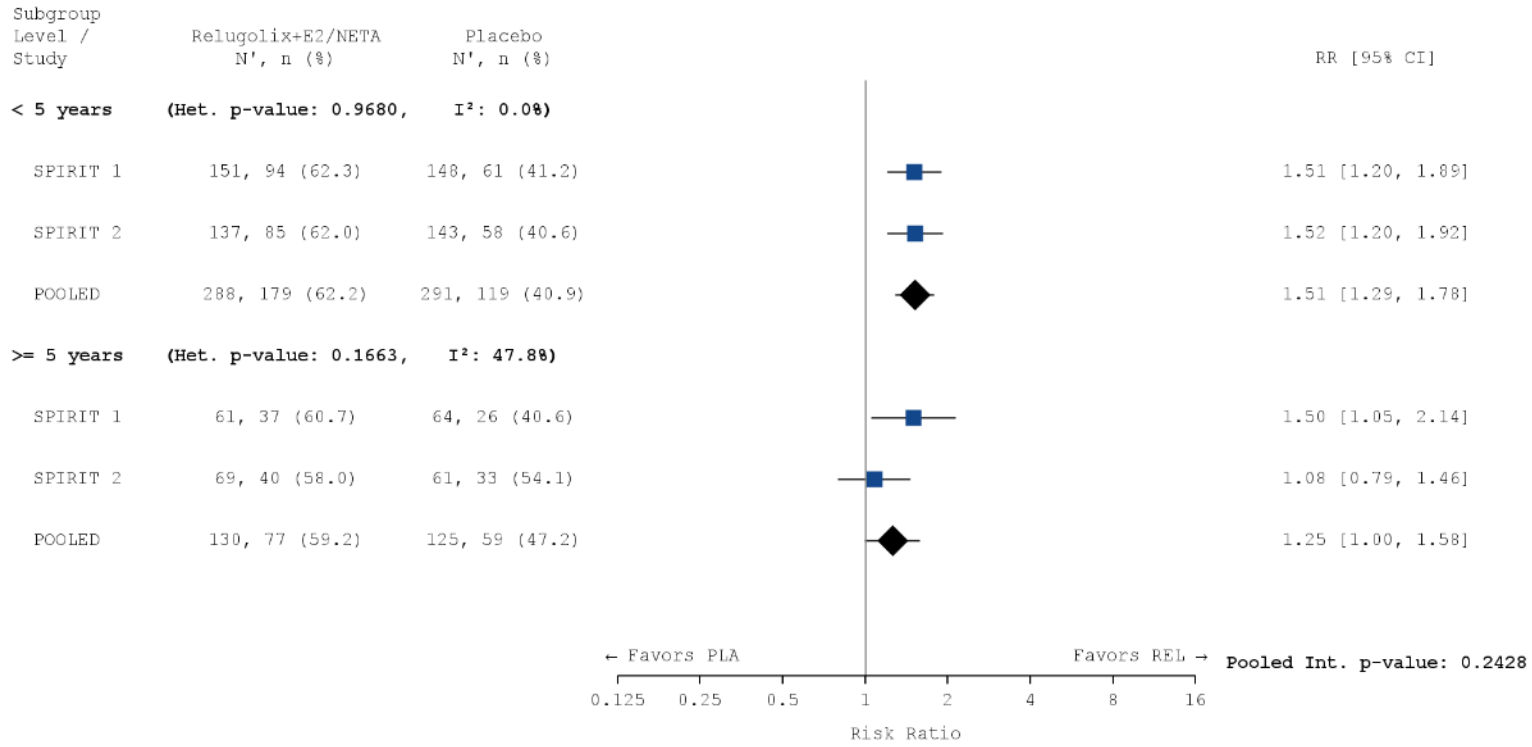
Figure 2.12.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

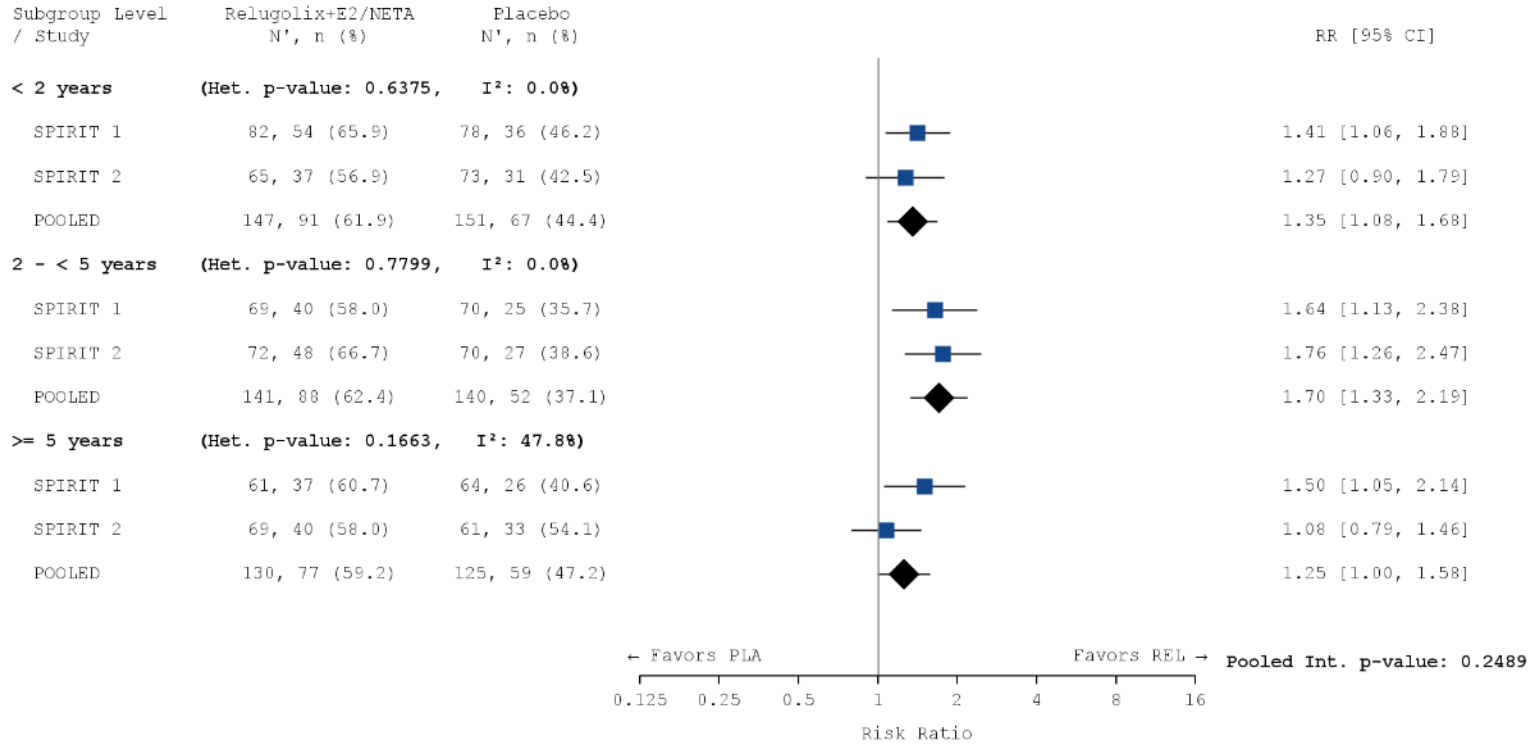
Figure 2.12.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

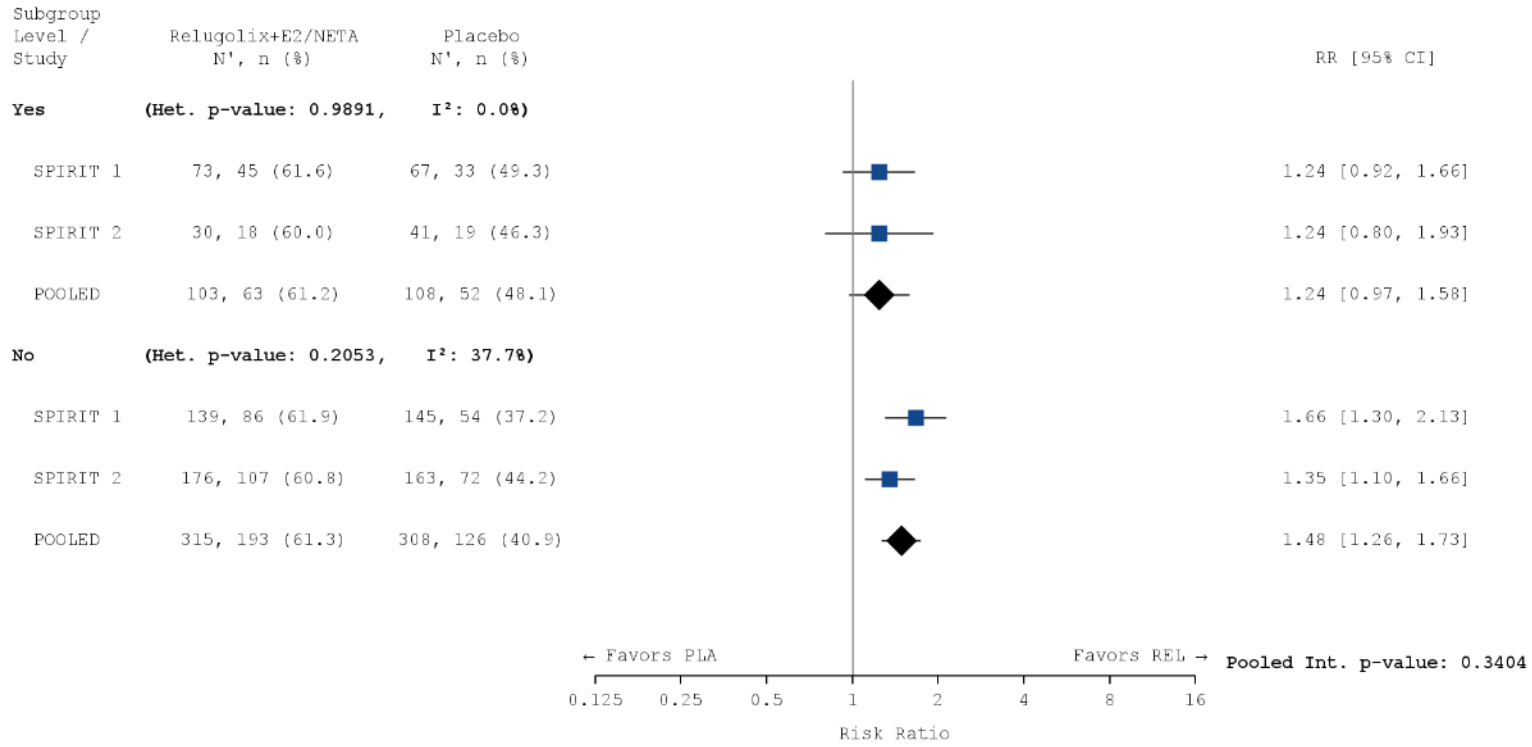
Figure 2.12.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.12.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
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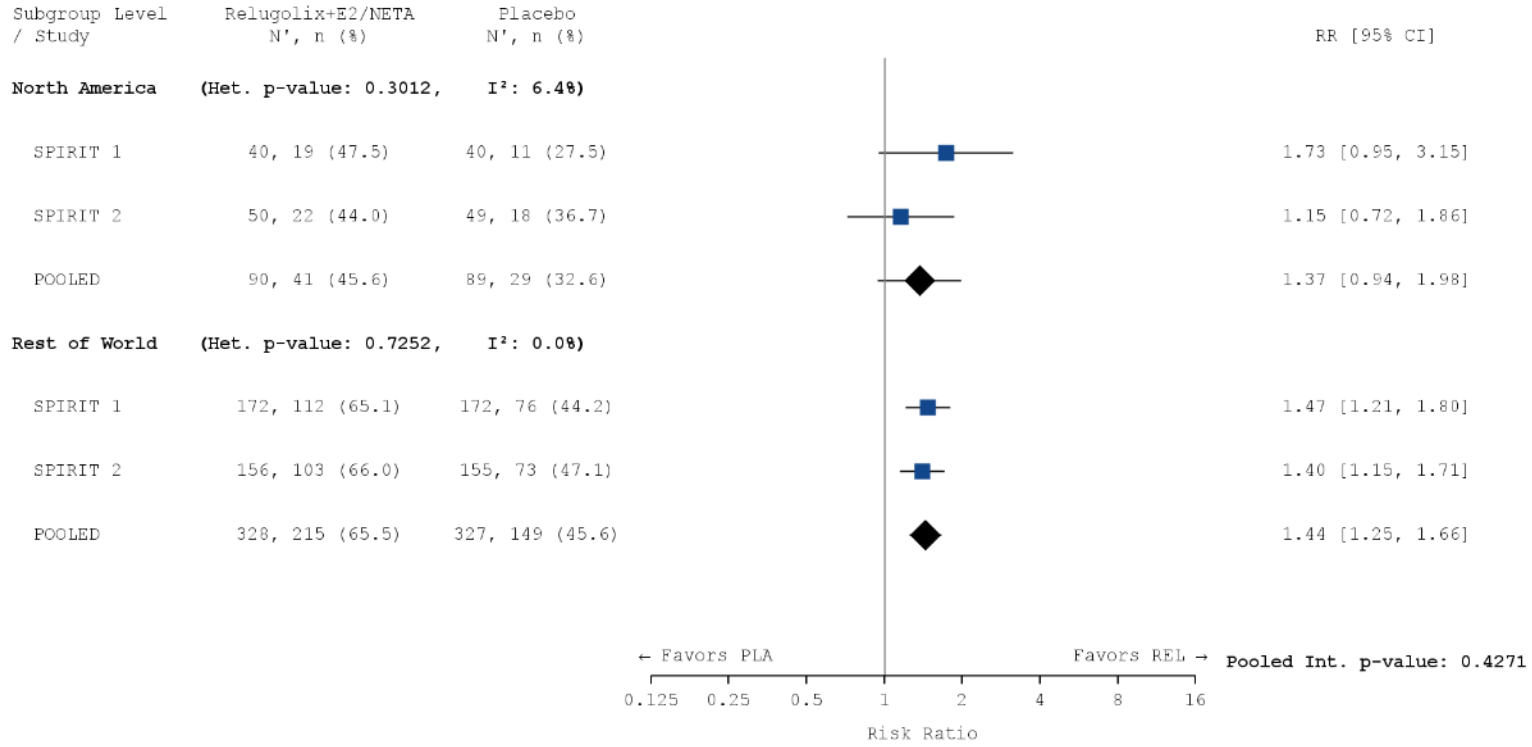
Figure 2.12.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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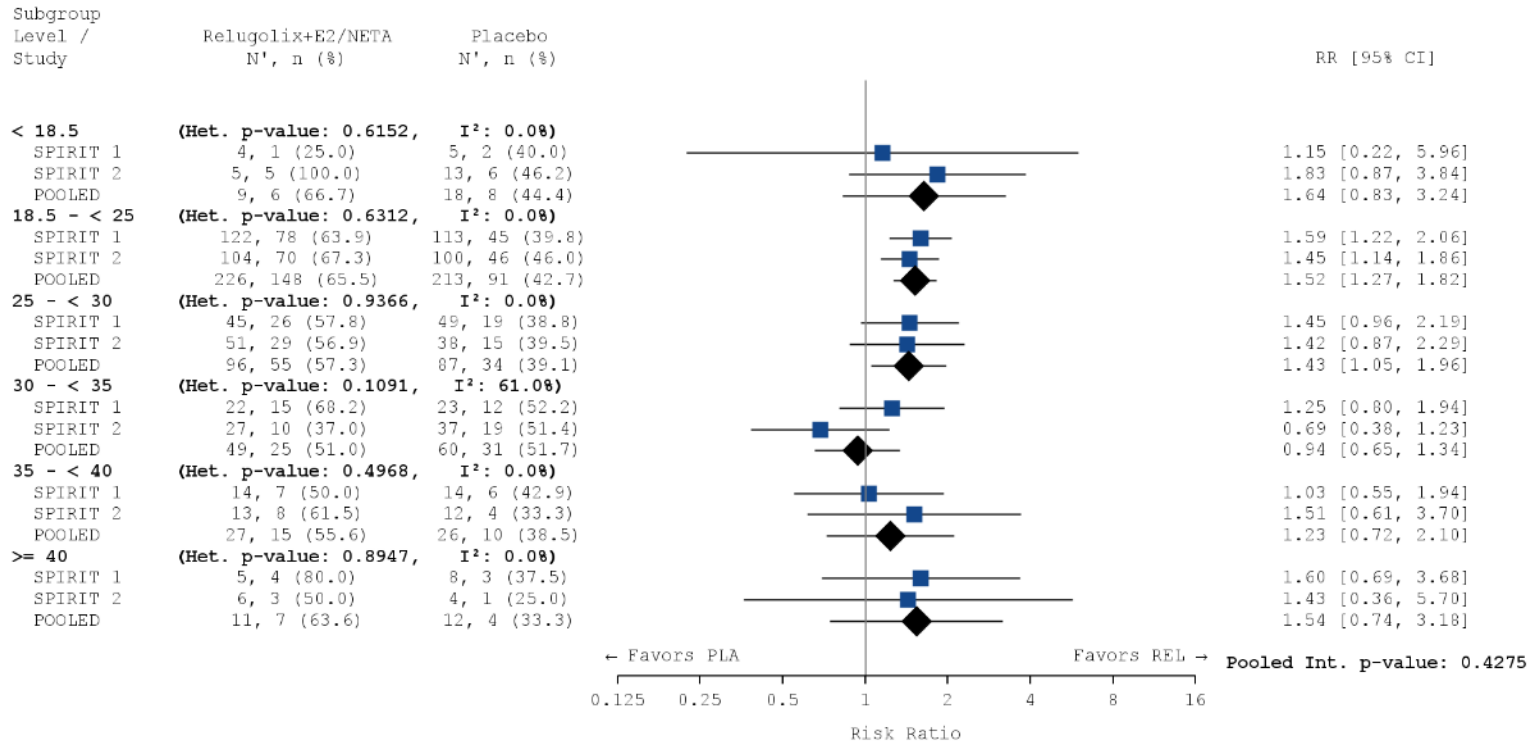
Figure 2.12.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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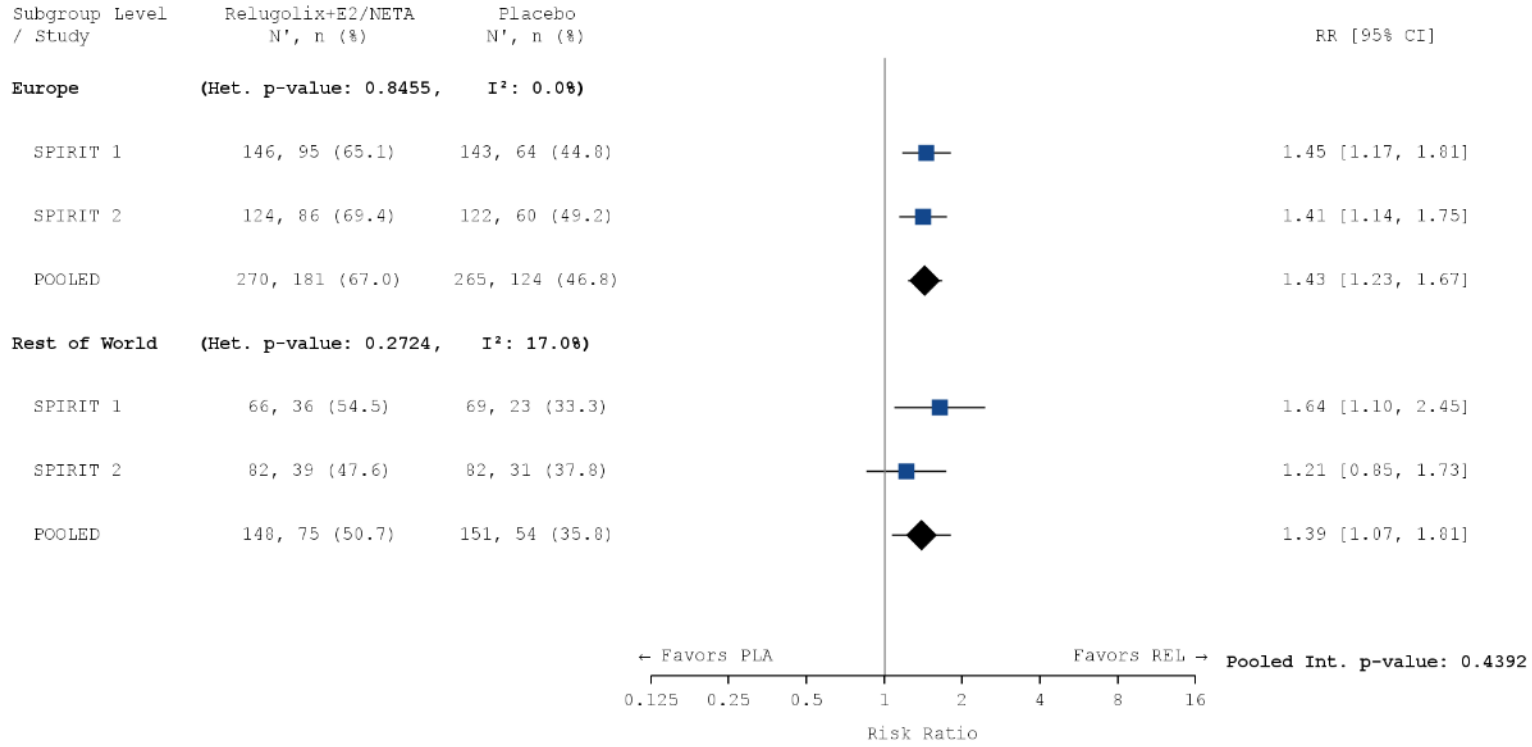
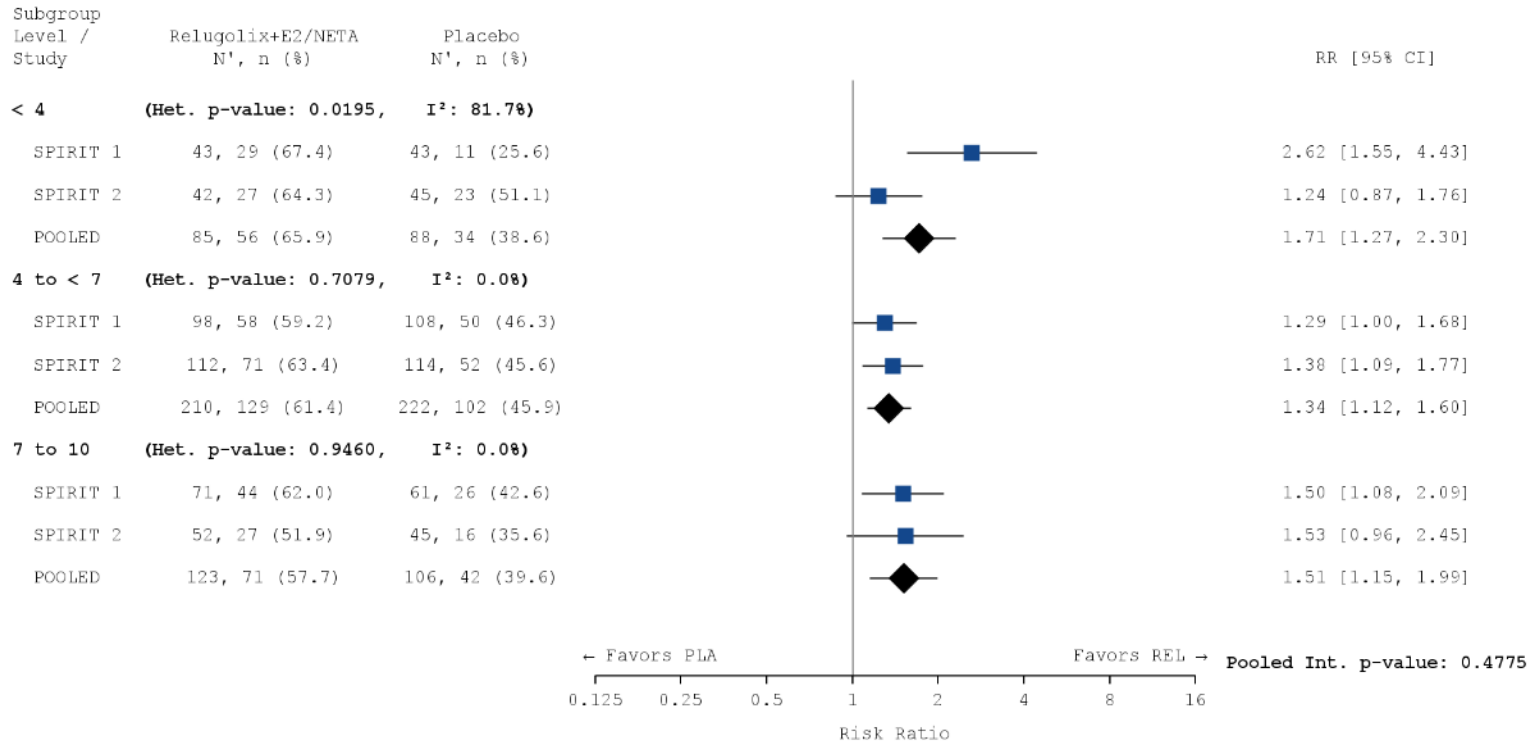
Figure 2.12.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.12.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.12.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment

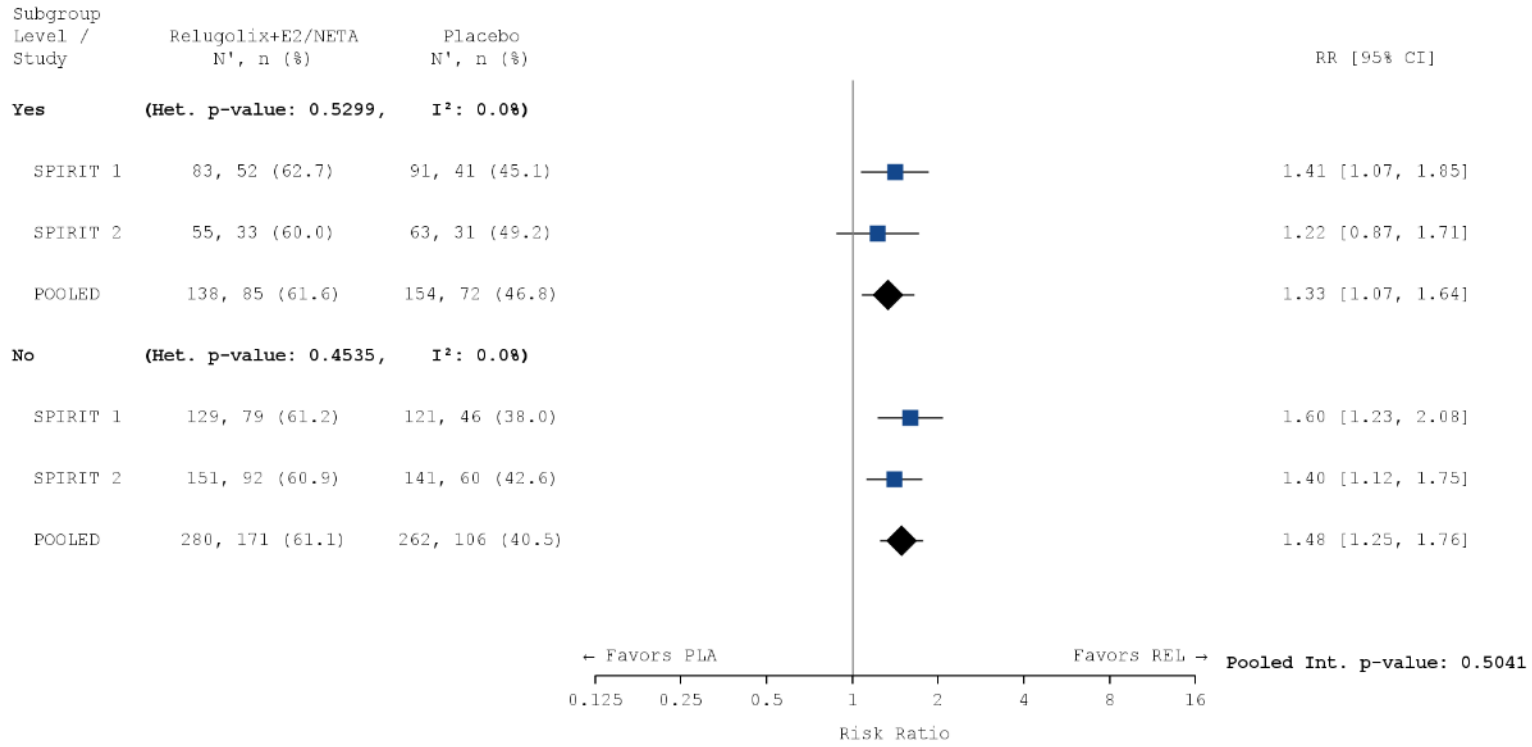

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Figure 2.12.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis

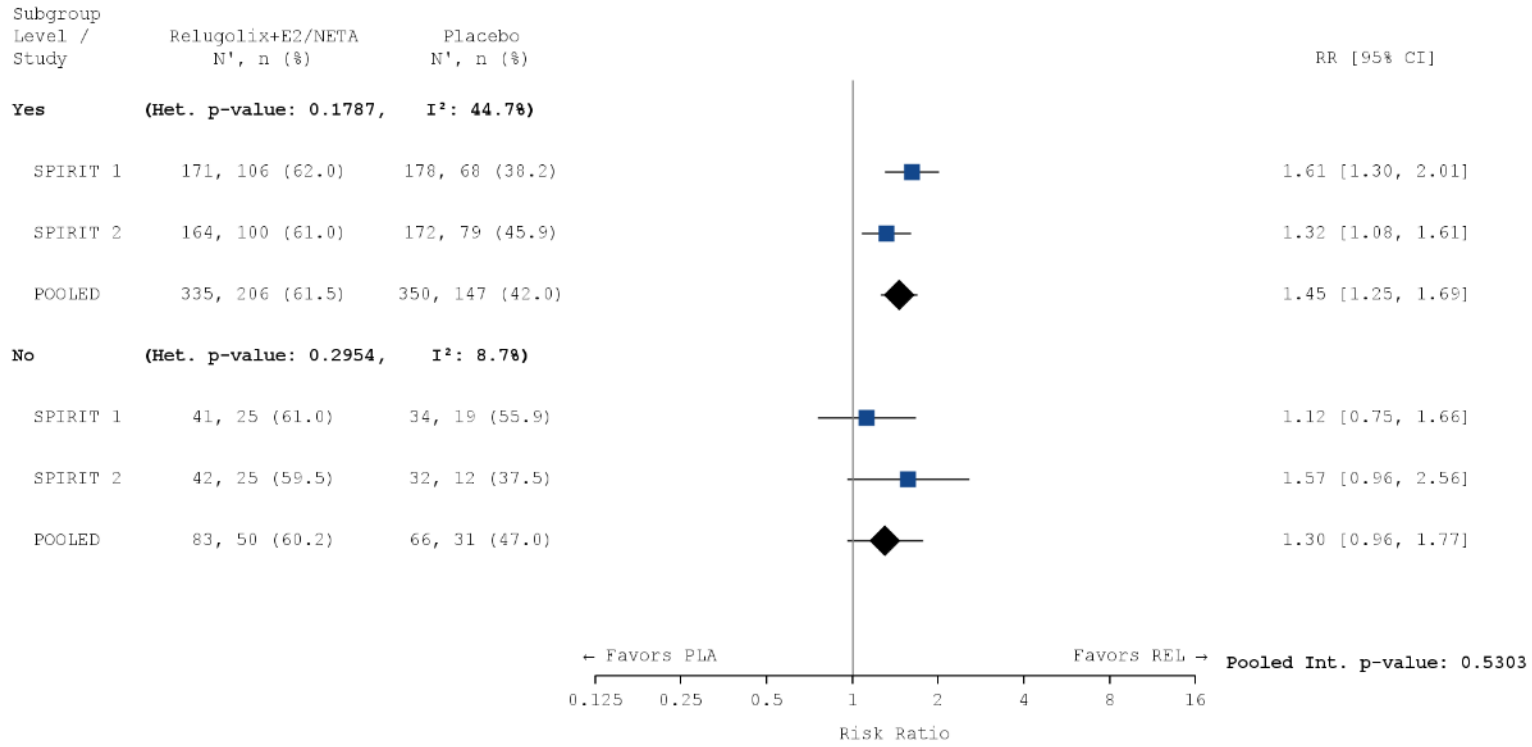

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Figure 2.12.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Race

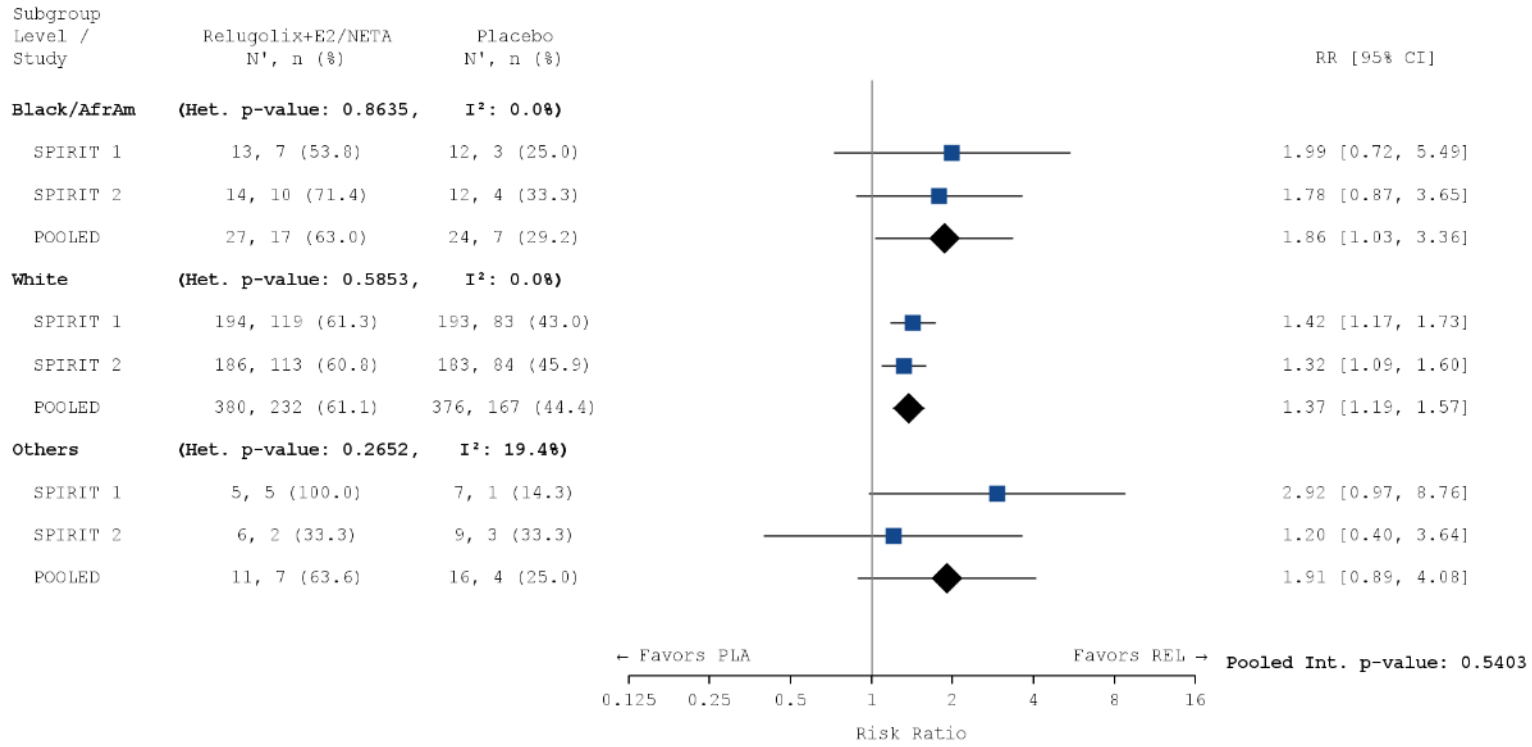

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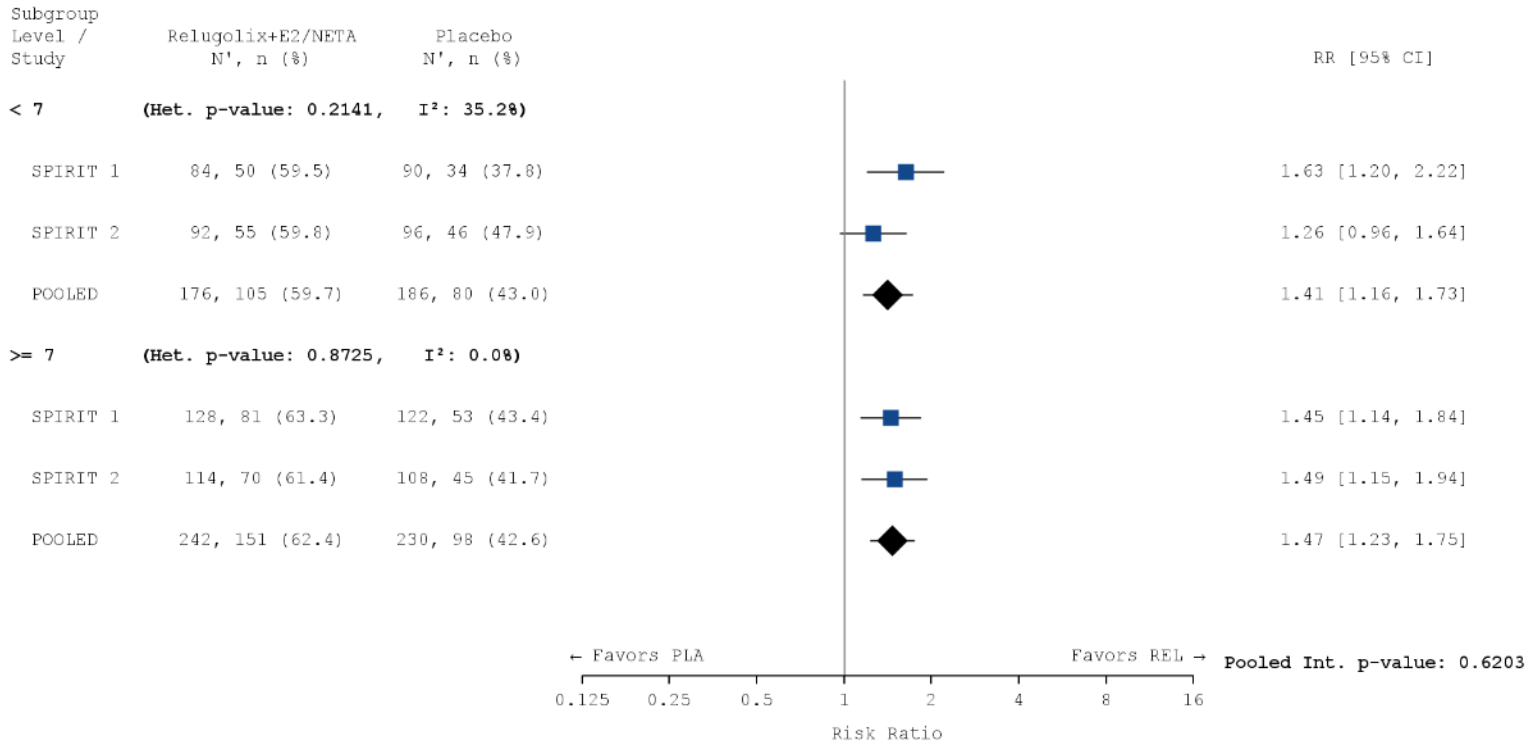
Figure 2.12.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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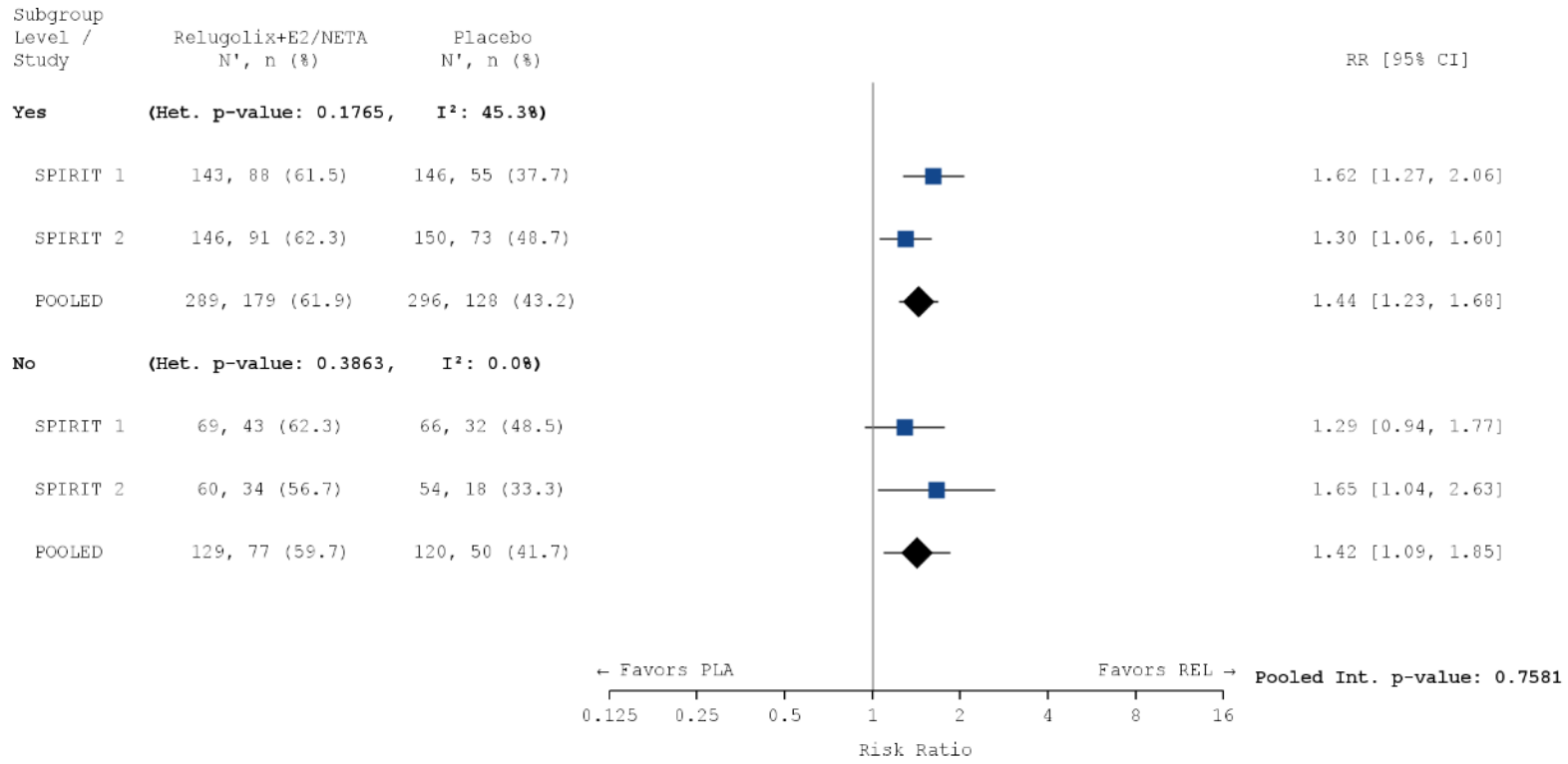
Figure 2.12.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis

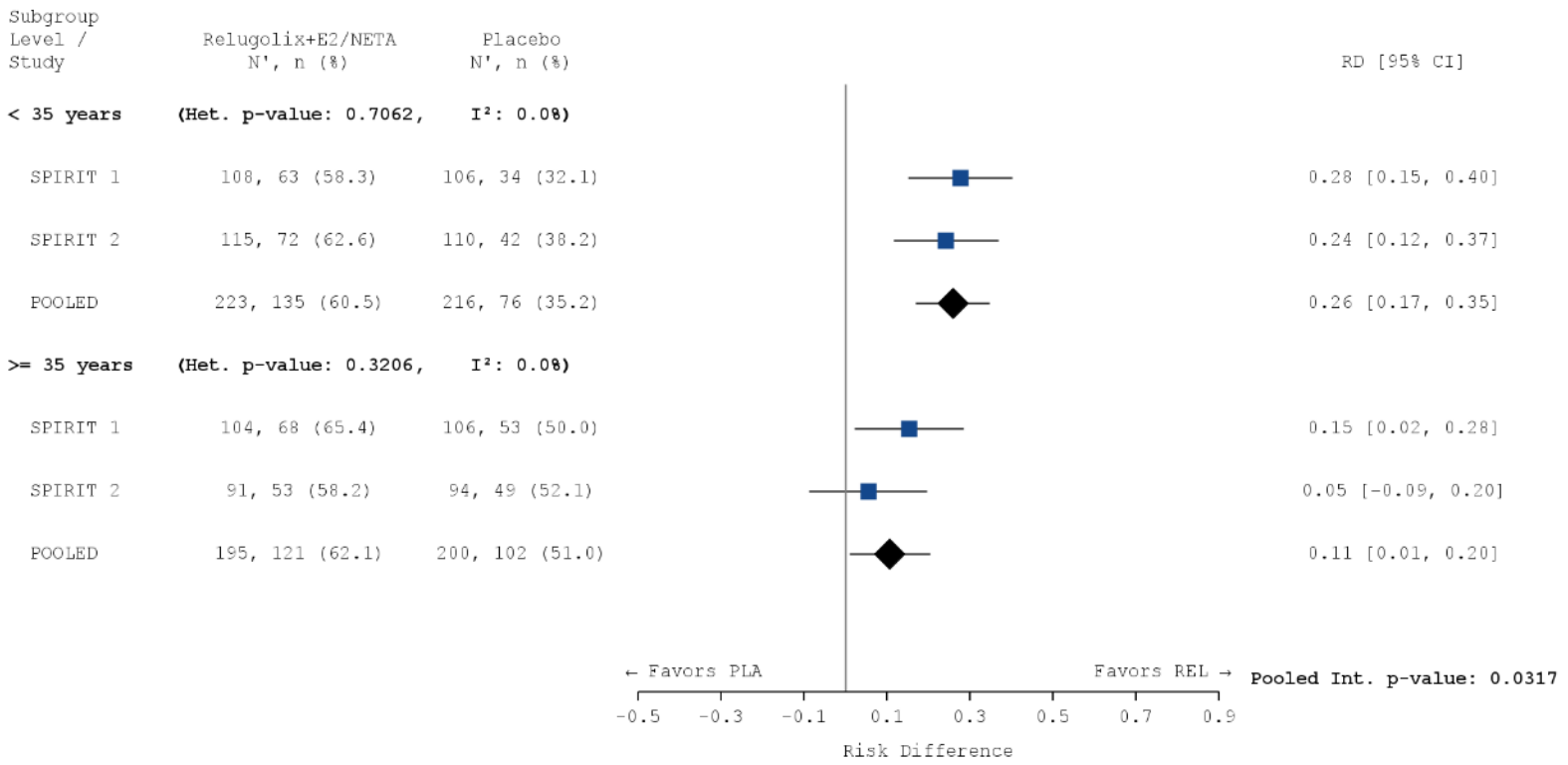


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

2.2.1.10 Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)

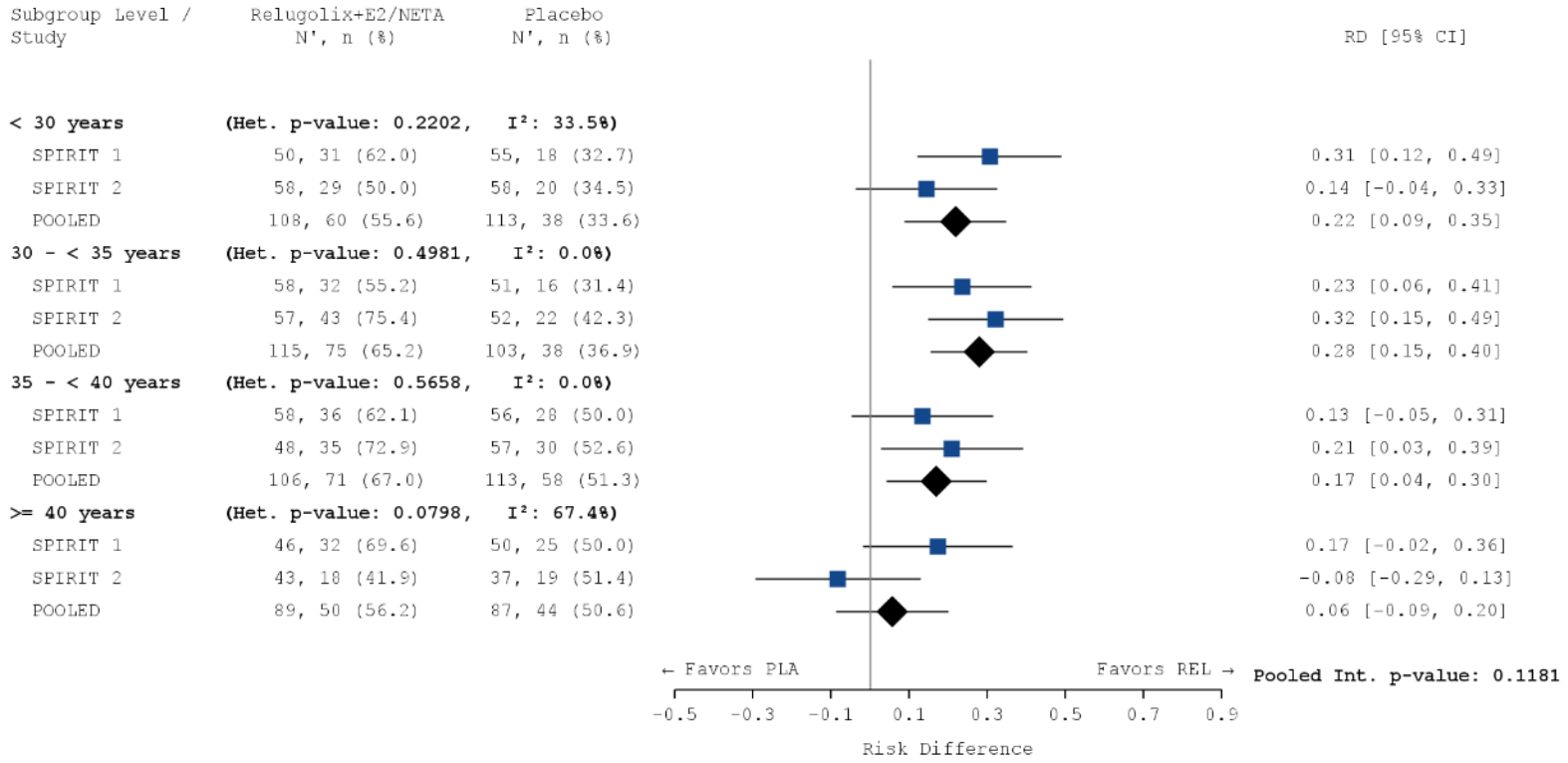
Figure 2.12.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

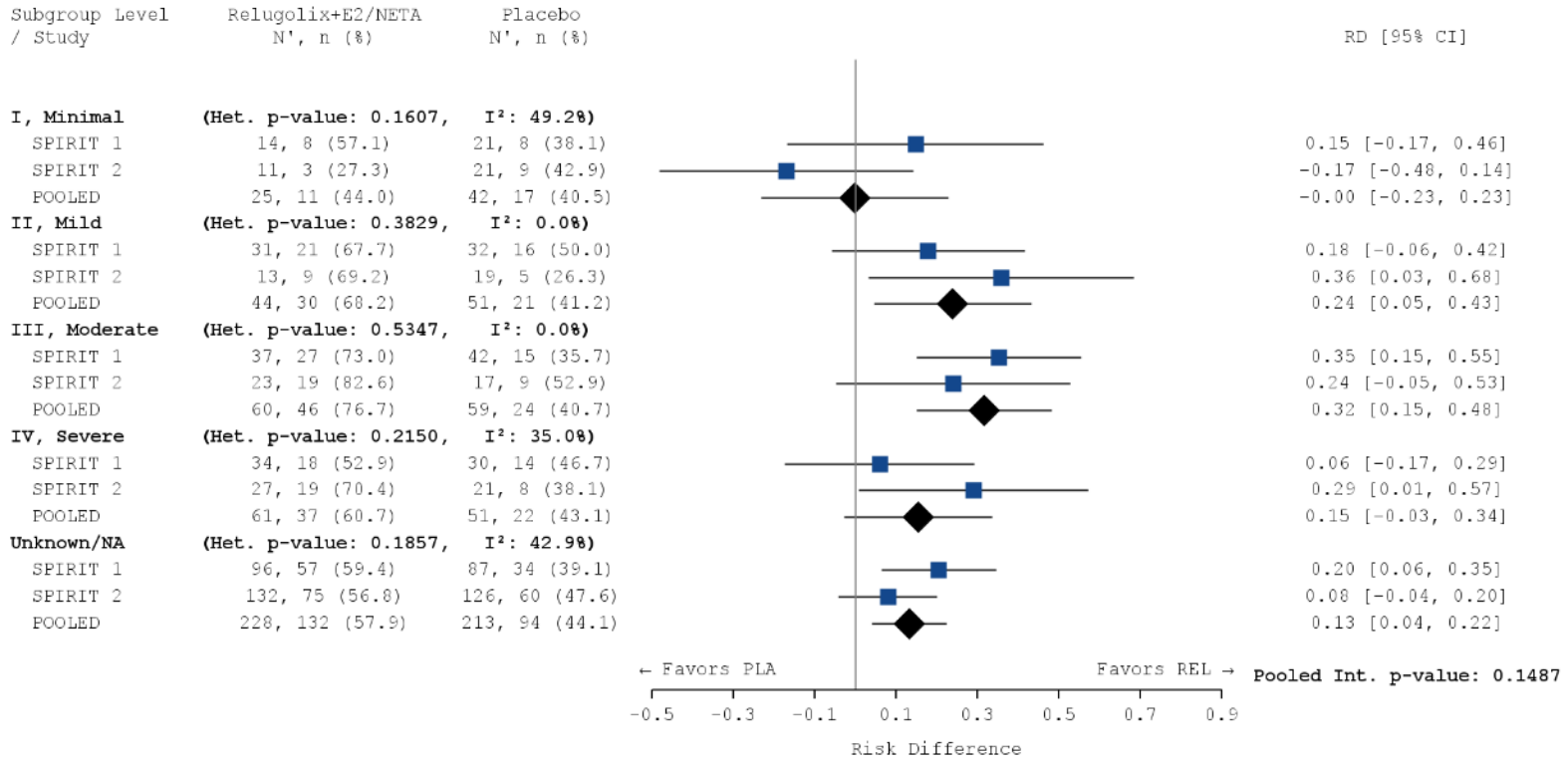
Figure 2.12.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

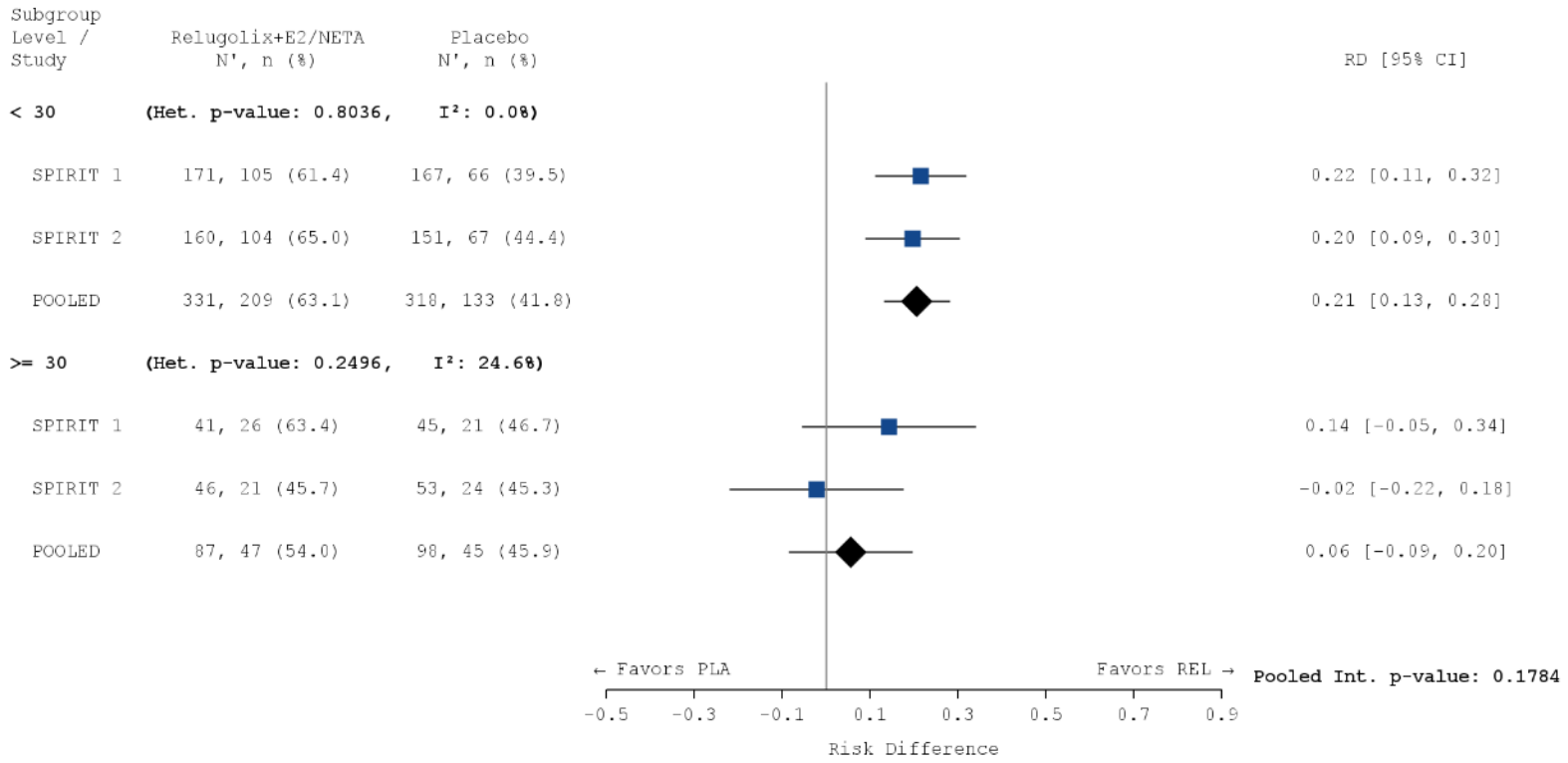
Figure 2.12.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

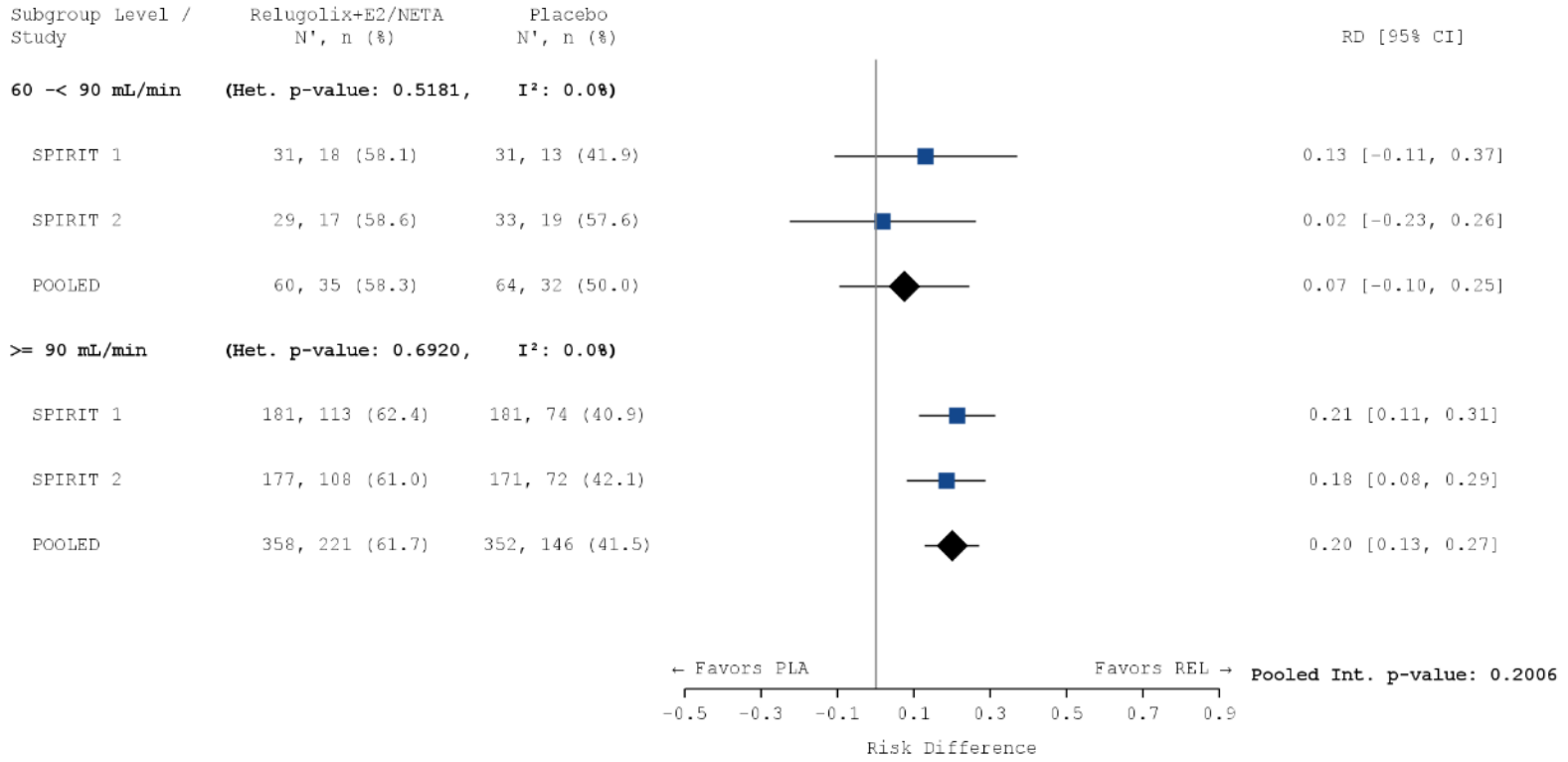
Figure 2.12.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

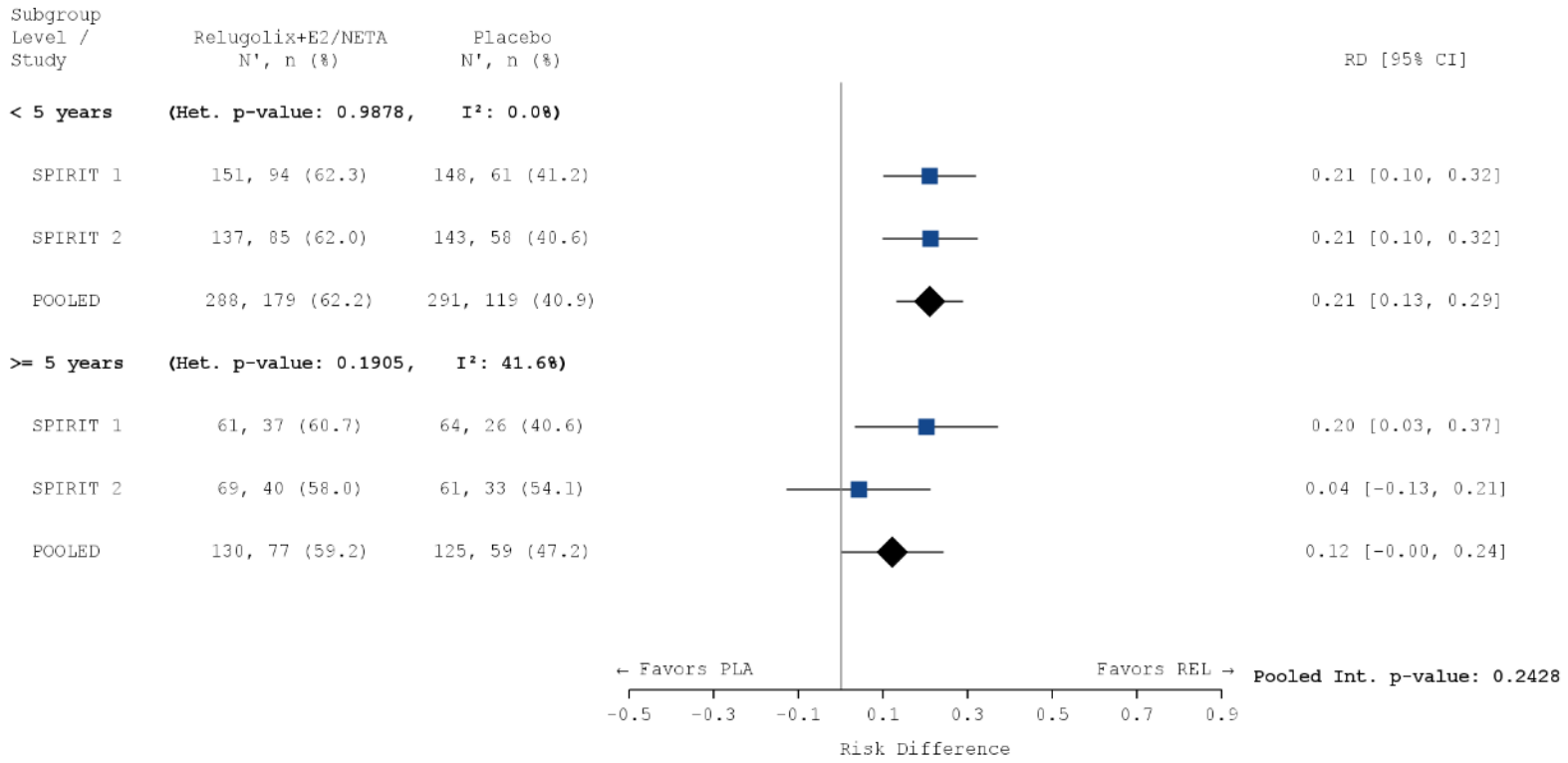
Figure 2.12.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

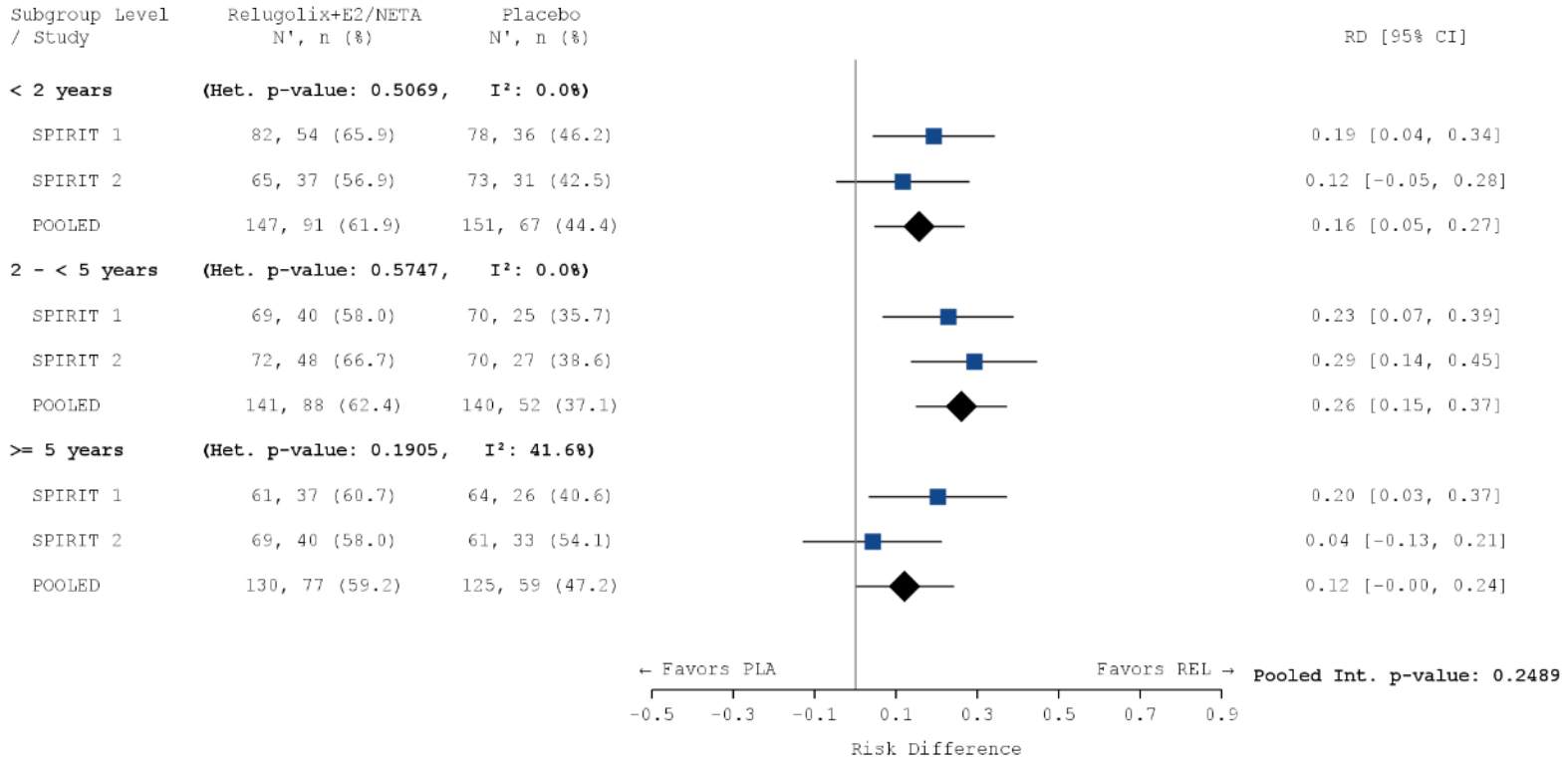
Figure 2.12.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

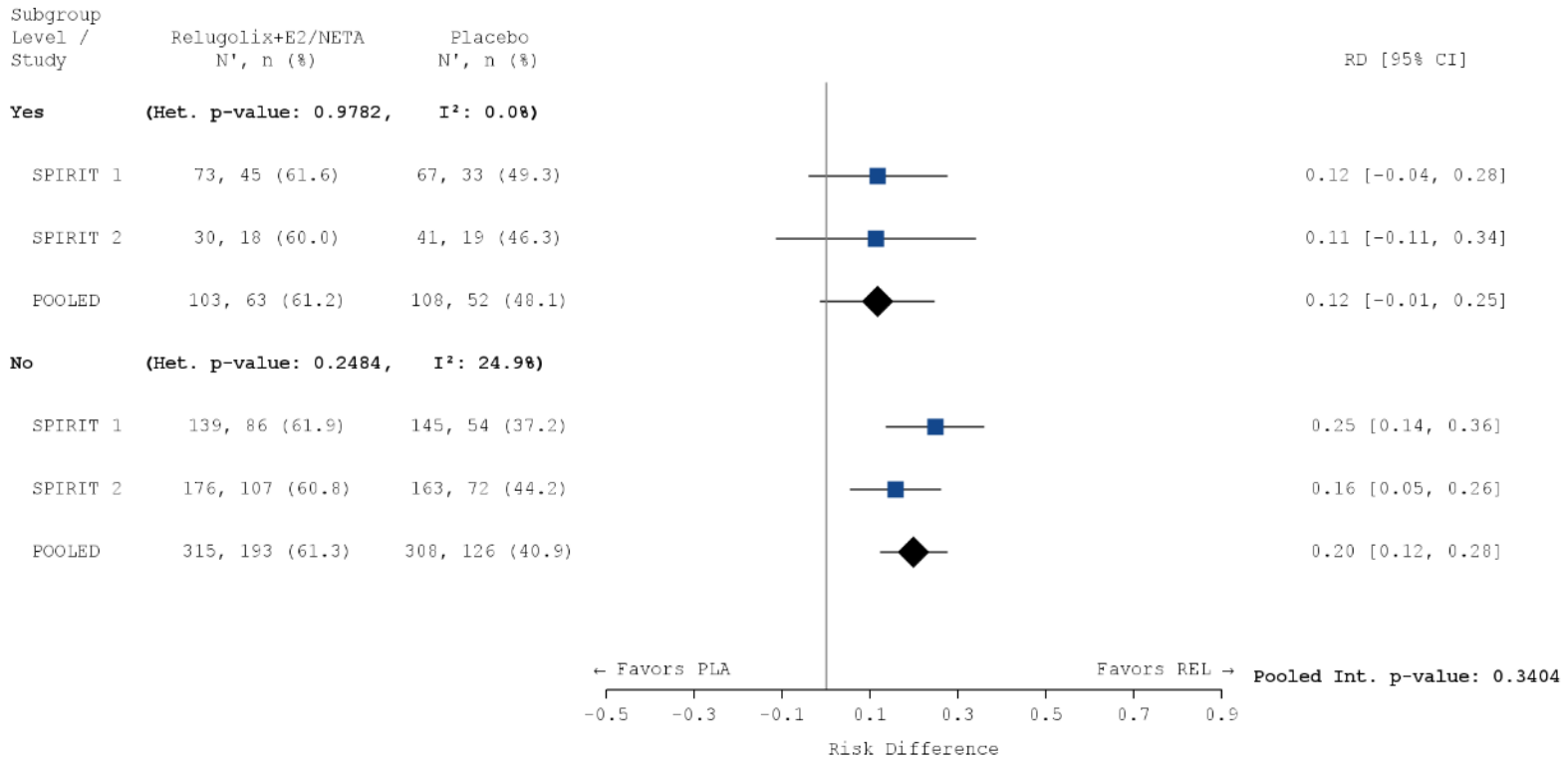
Figure 2.12.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

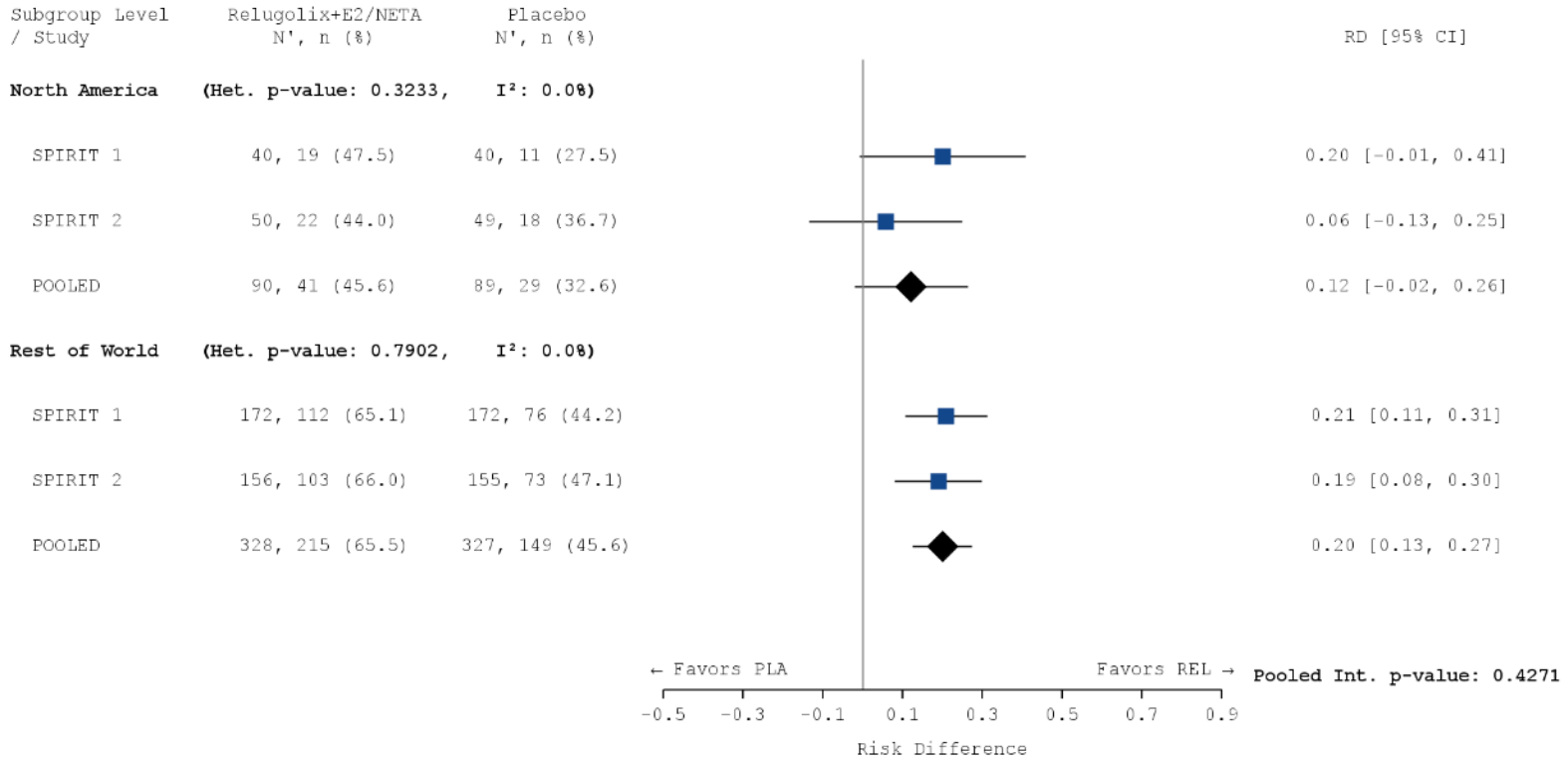
Figure 2.12.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

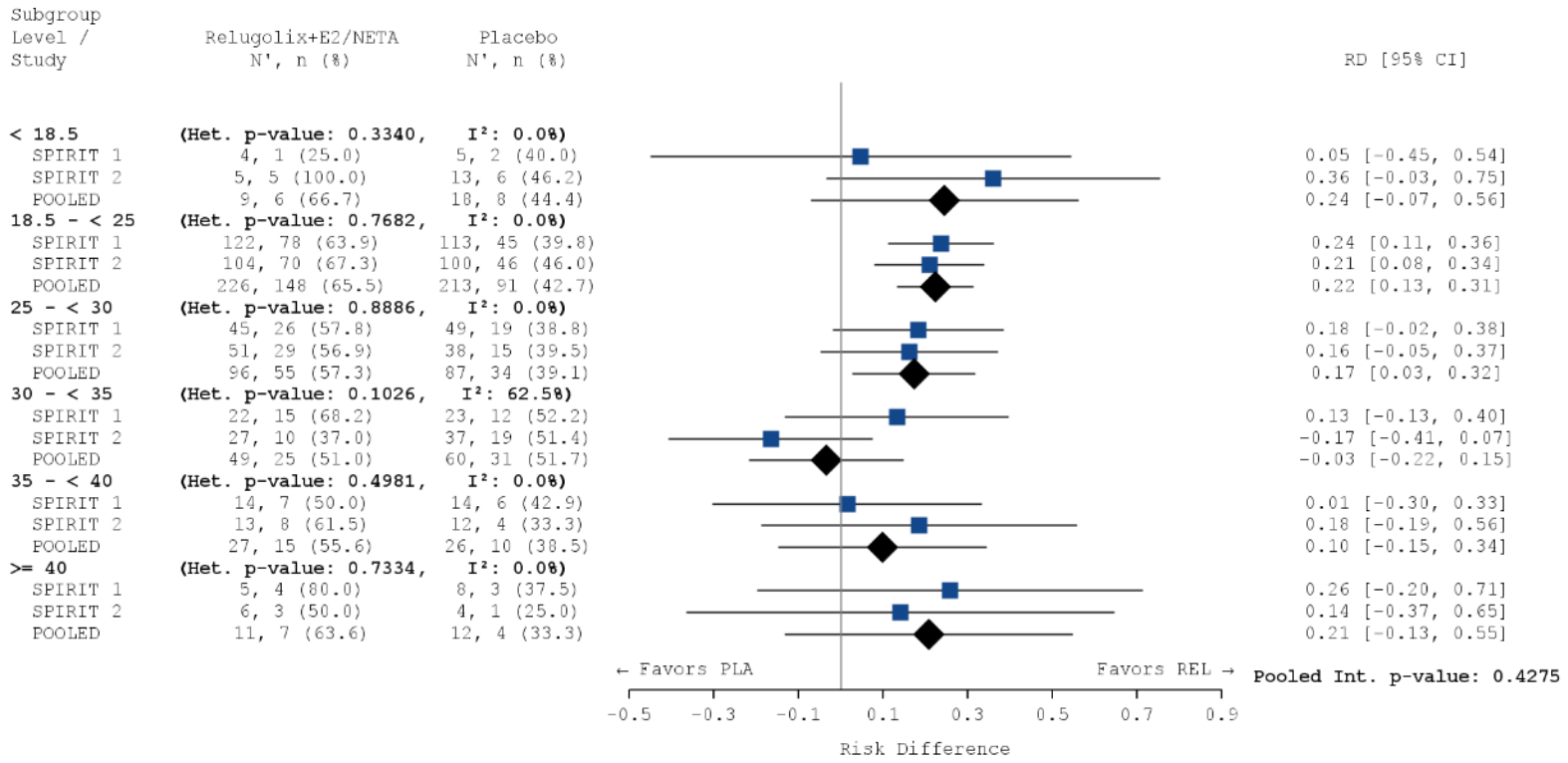
Figure 2.12.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.12.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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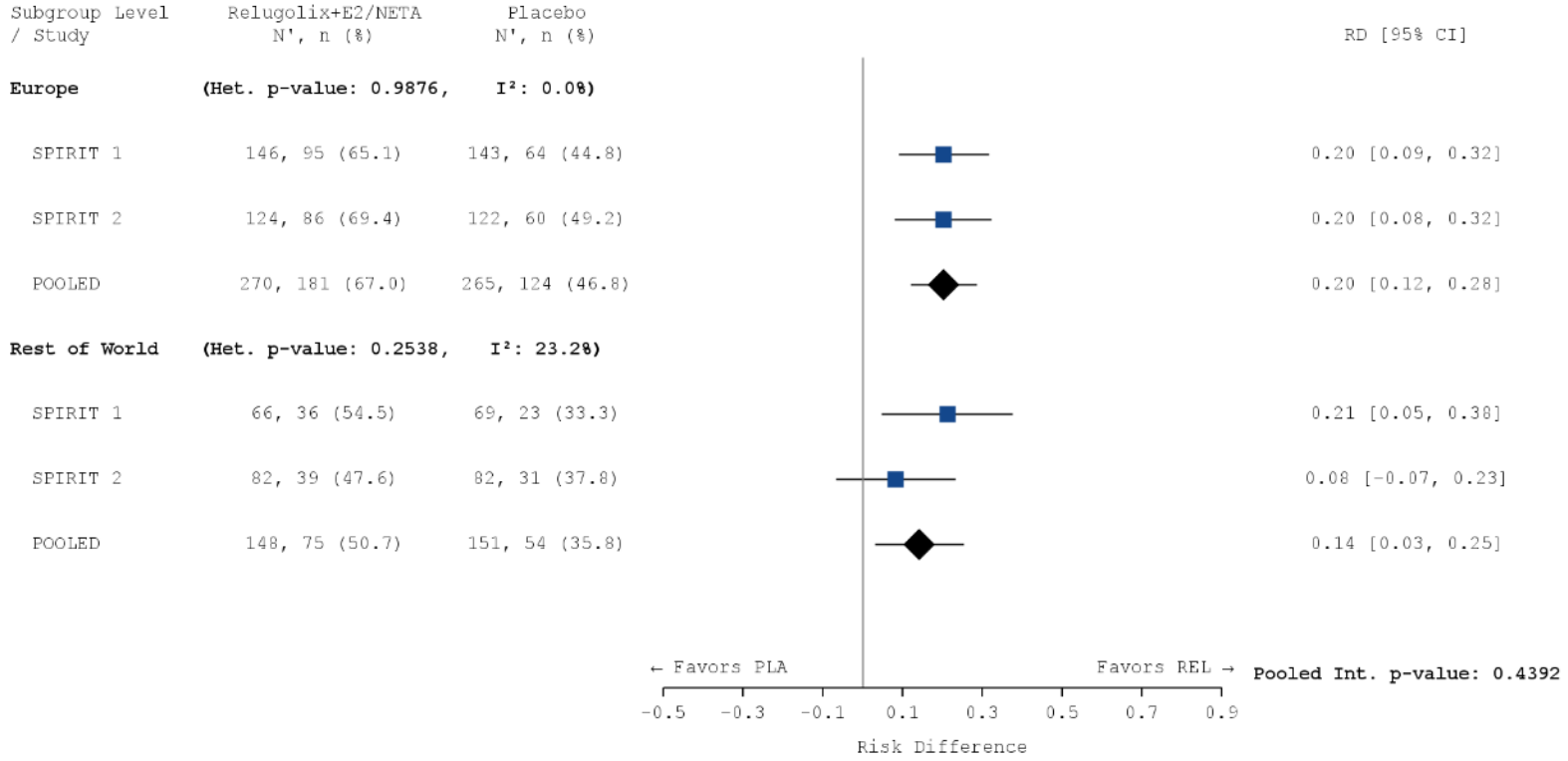
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

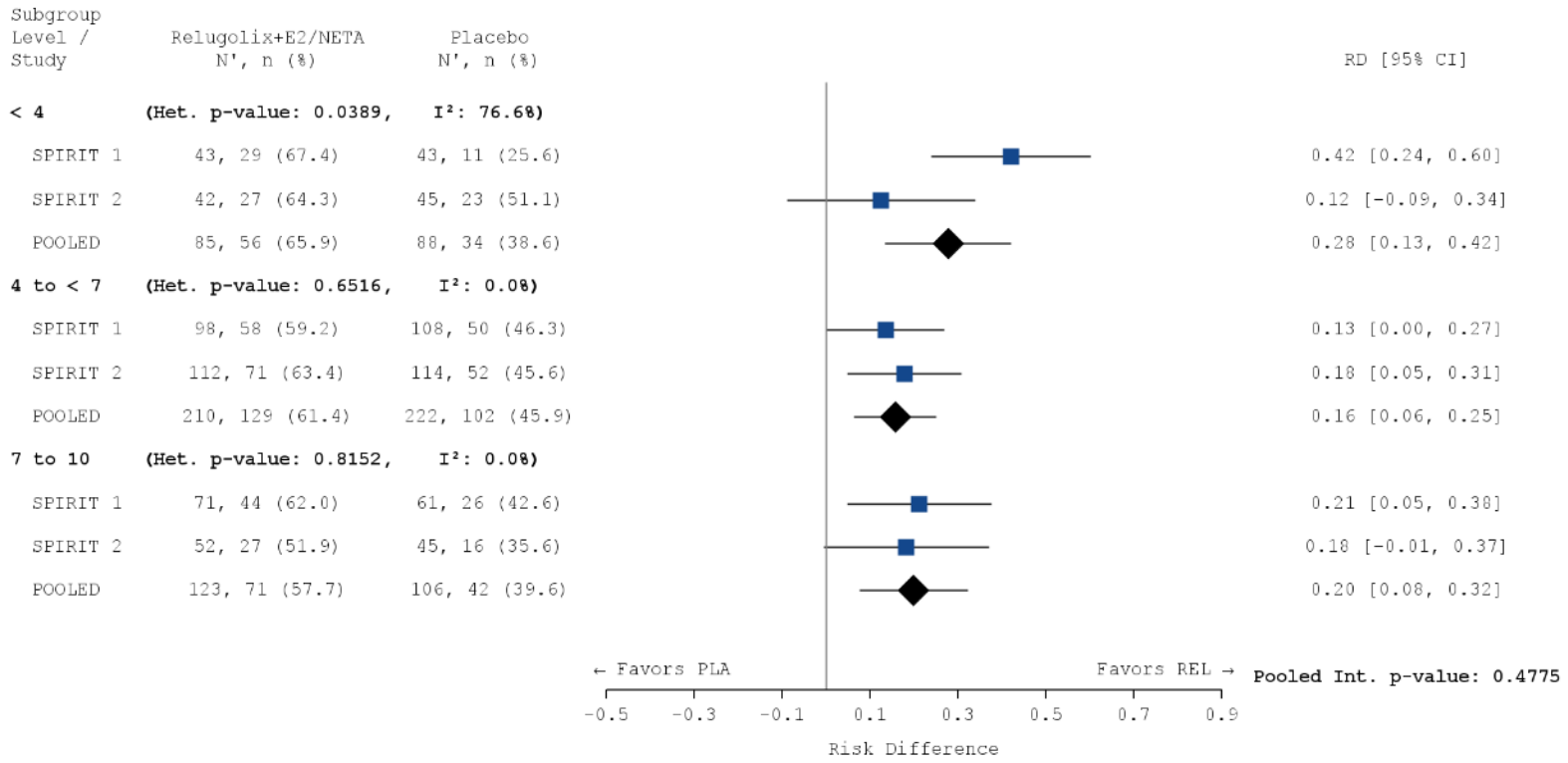
Figure 2.12.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

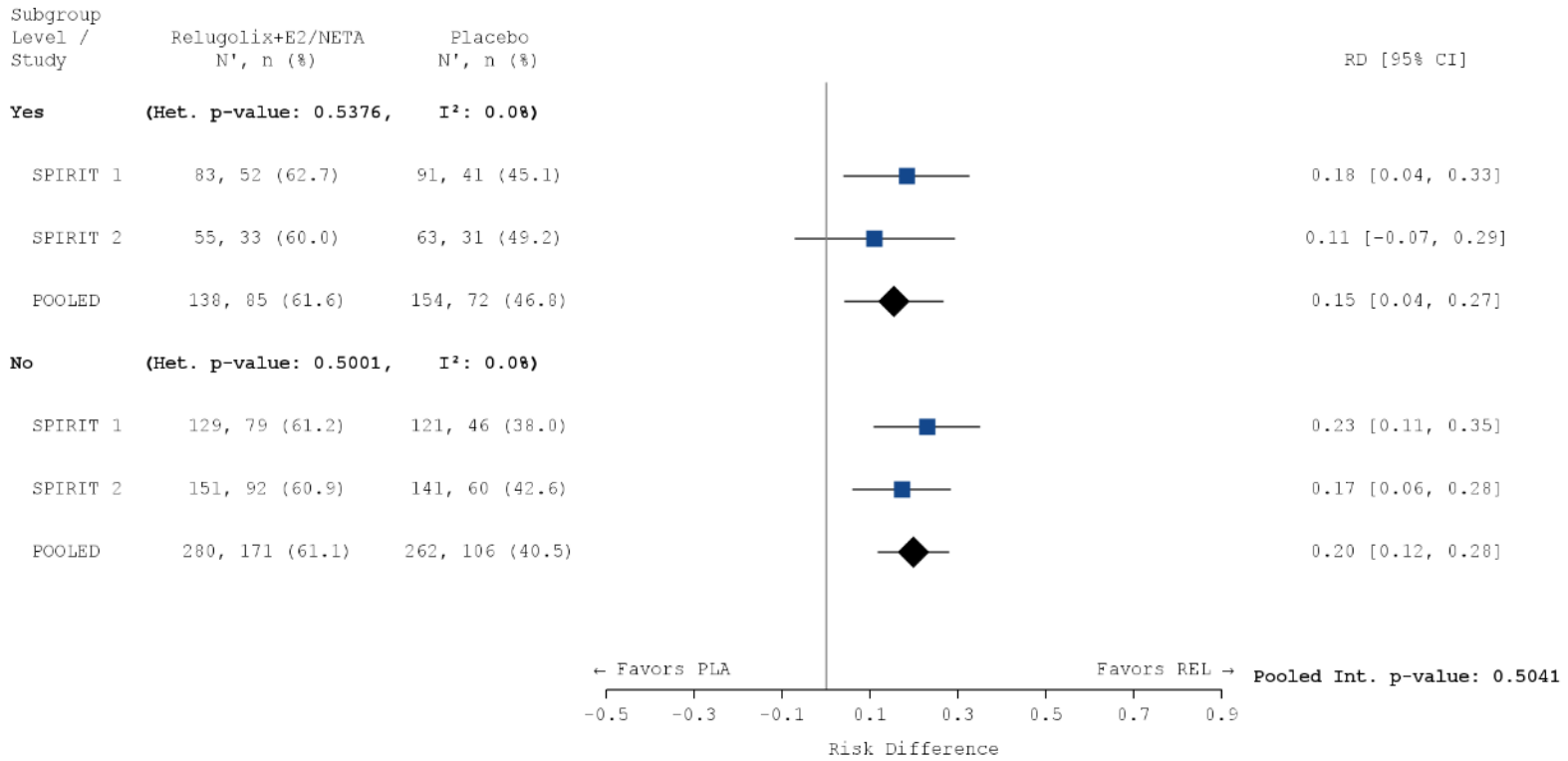
Figure 2.12.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

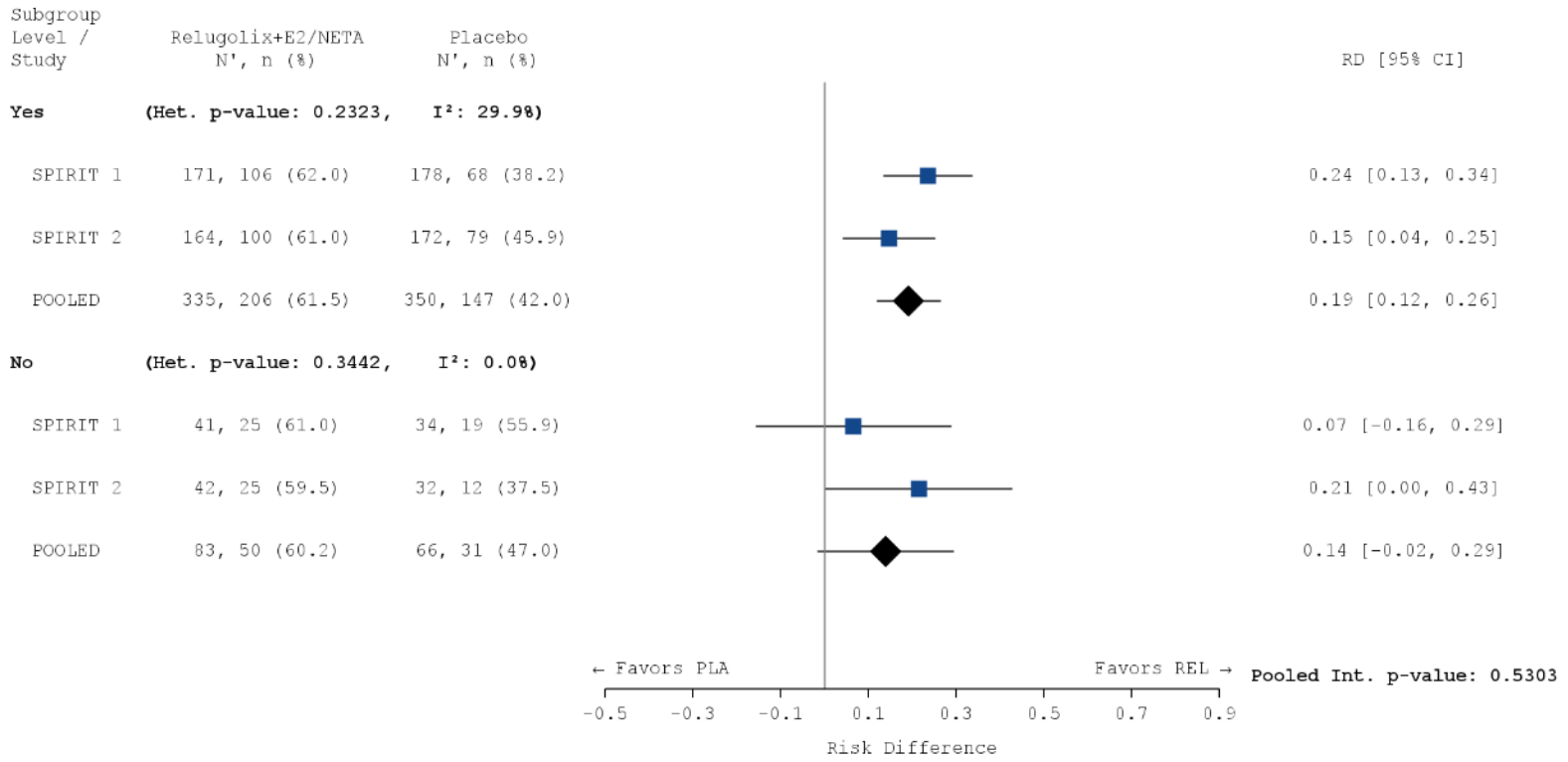
Figure 2.12.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

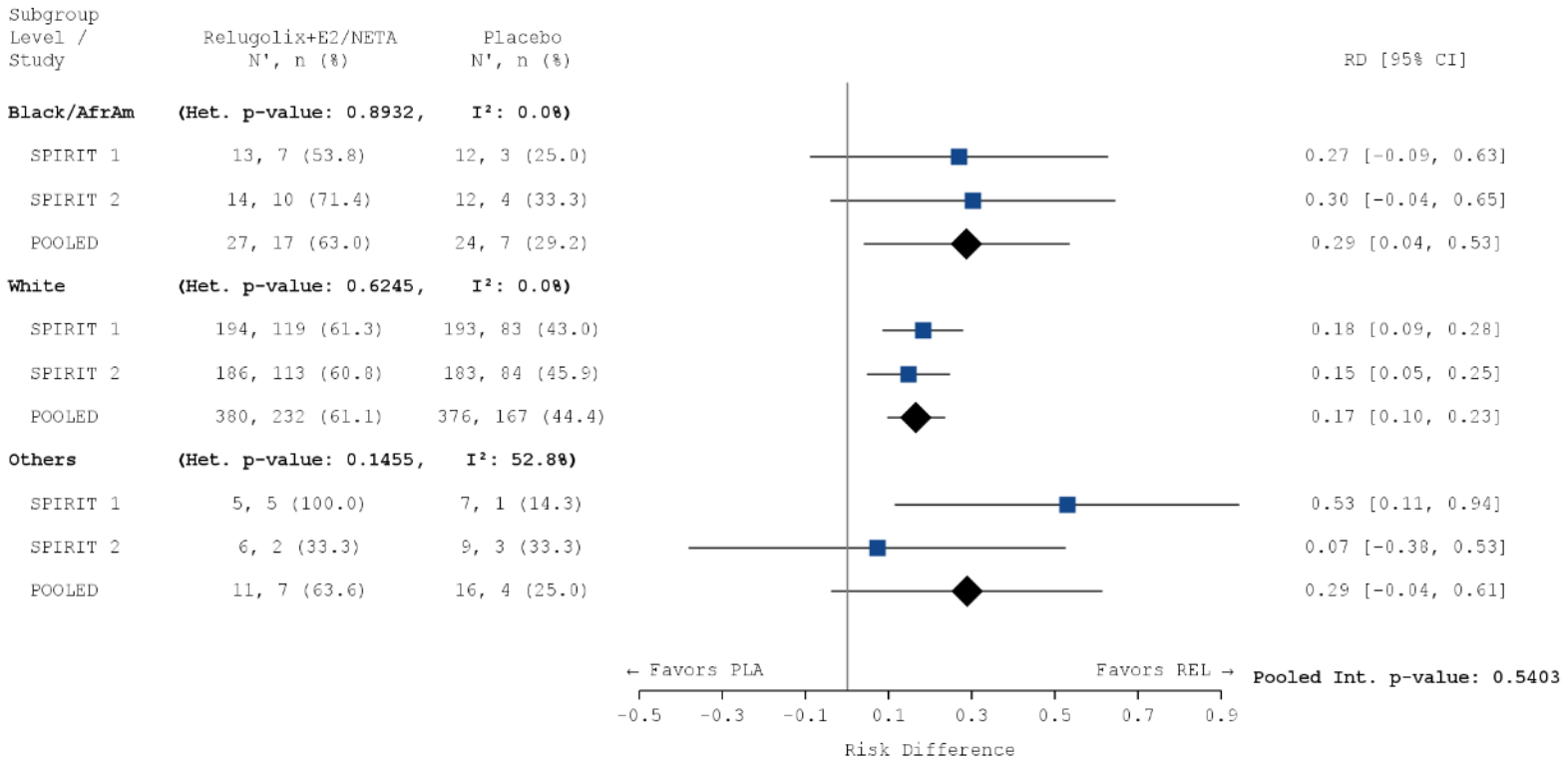
Figure 2.12.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

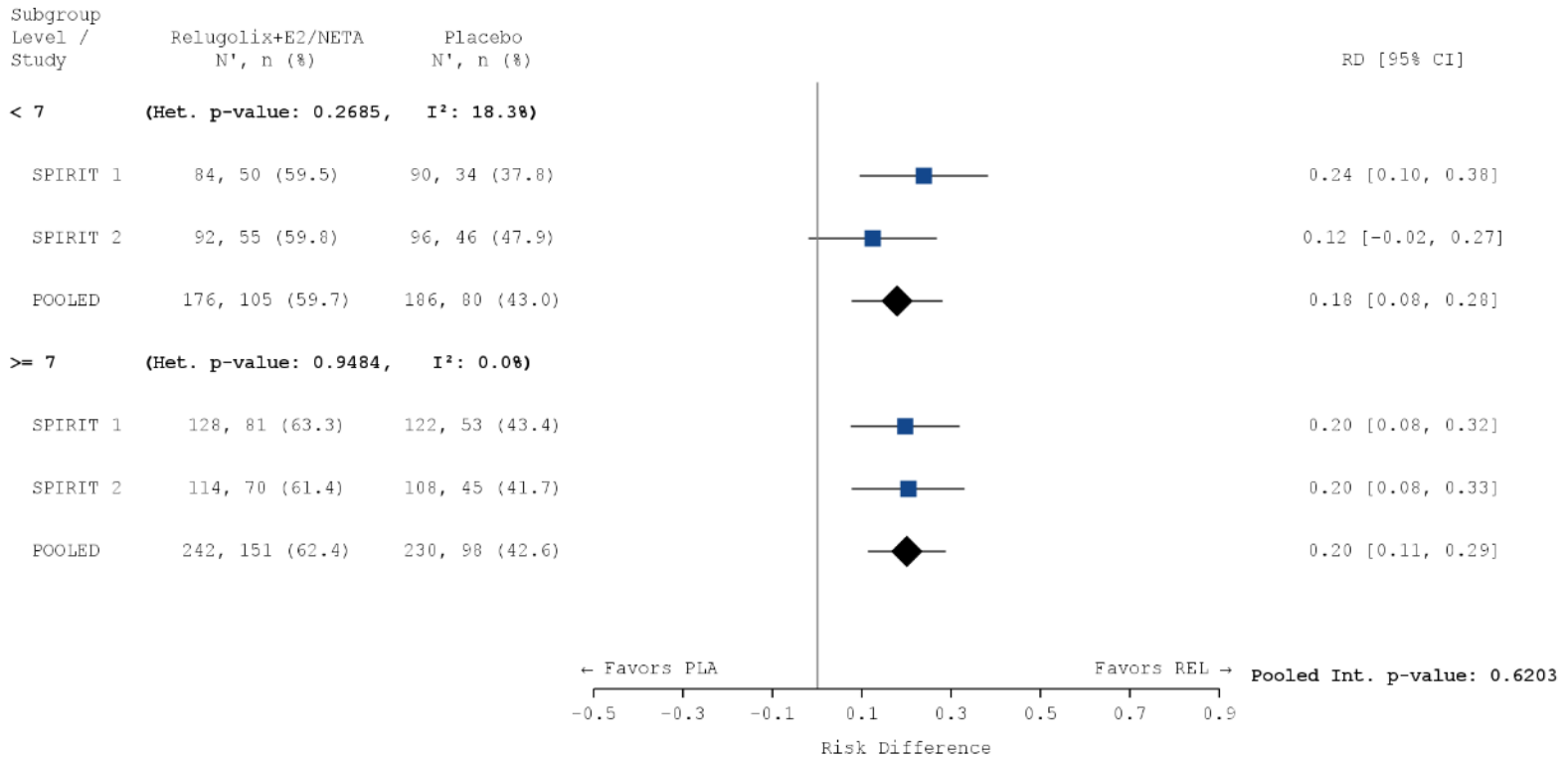
Figure 2.12.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.12.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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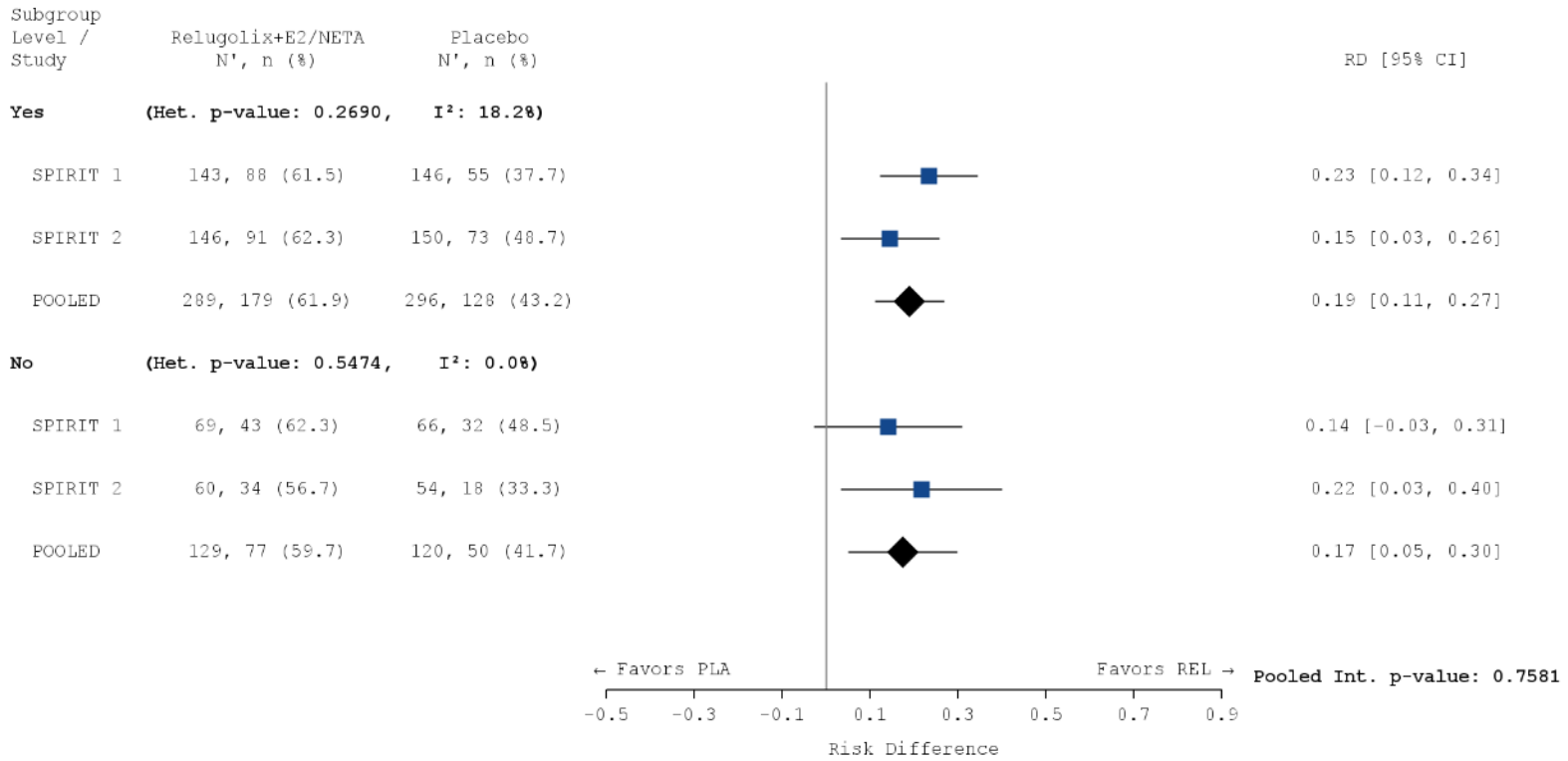
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.12.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP-30 total score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis

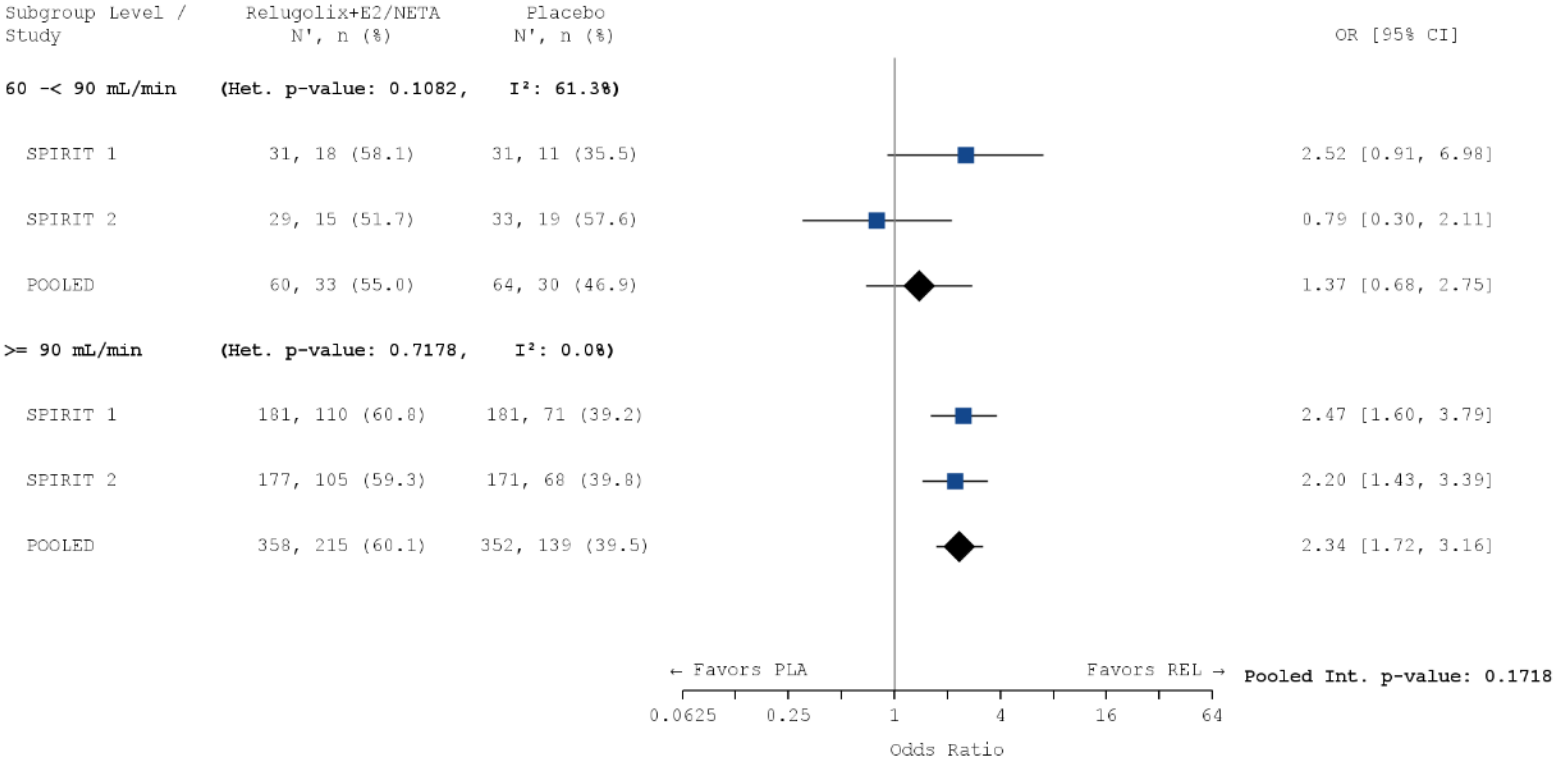


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

2.2.1.11 Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)

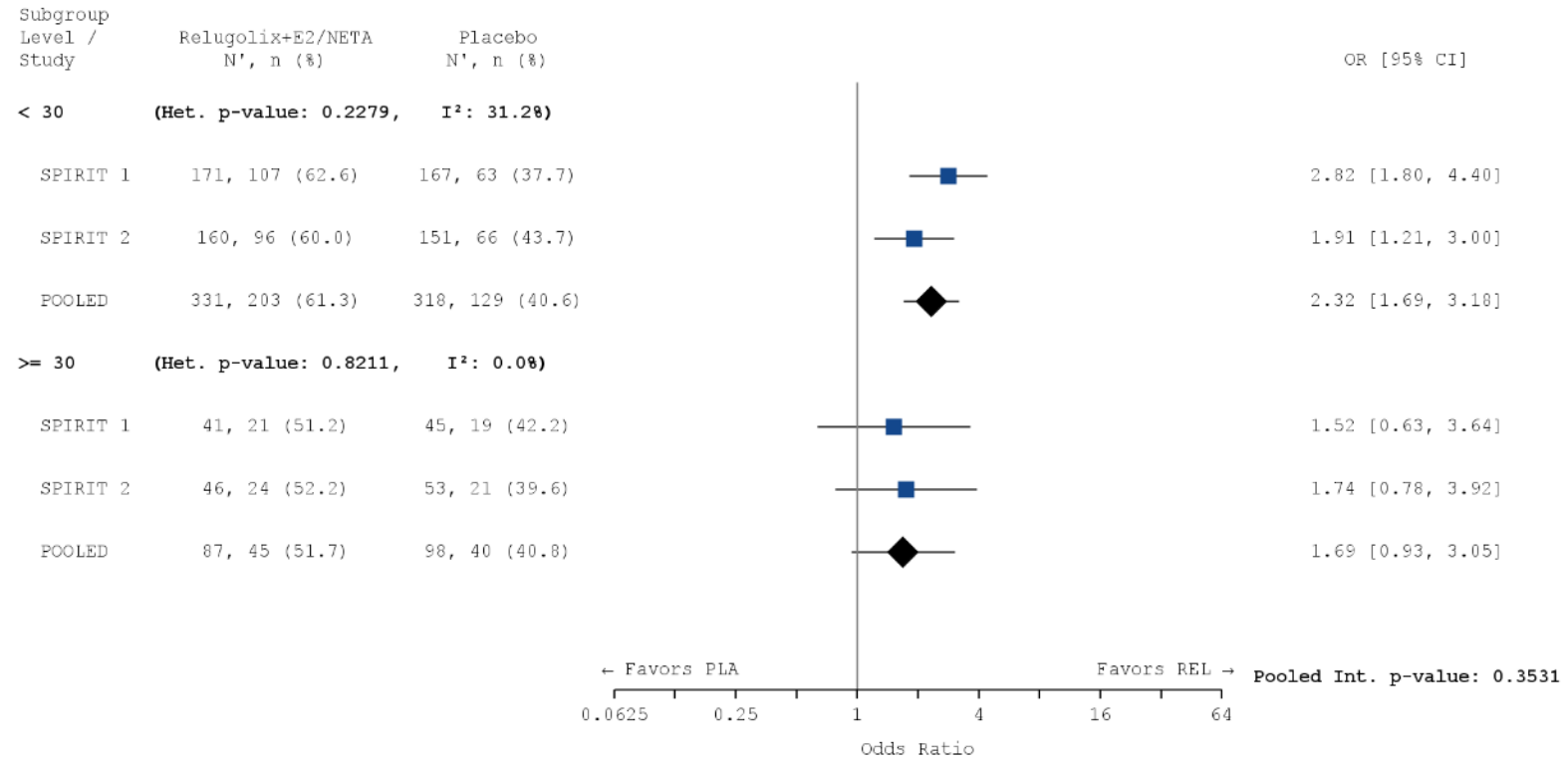
Figure 2.13.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

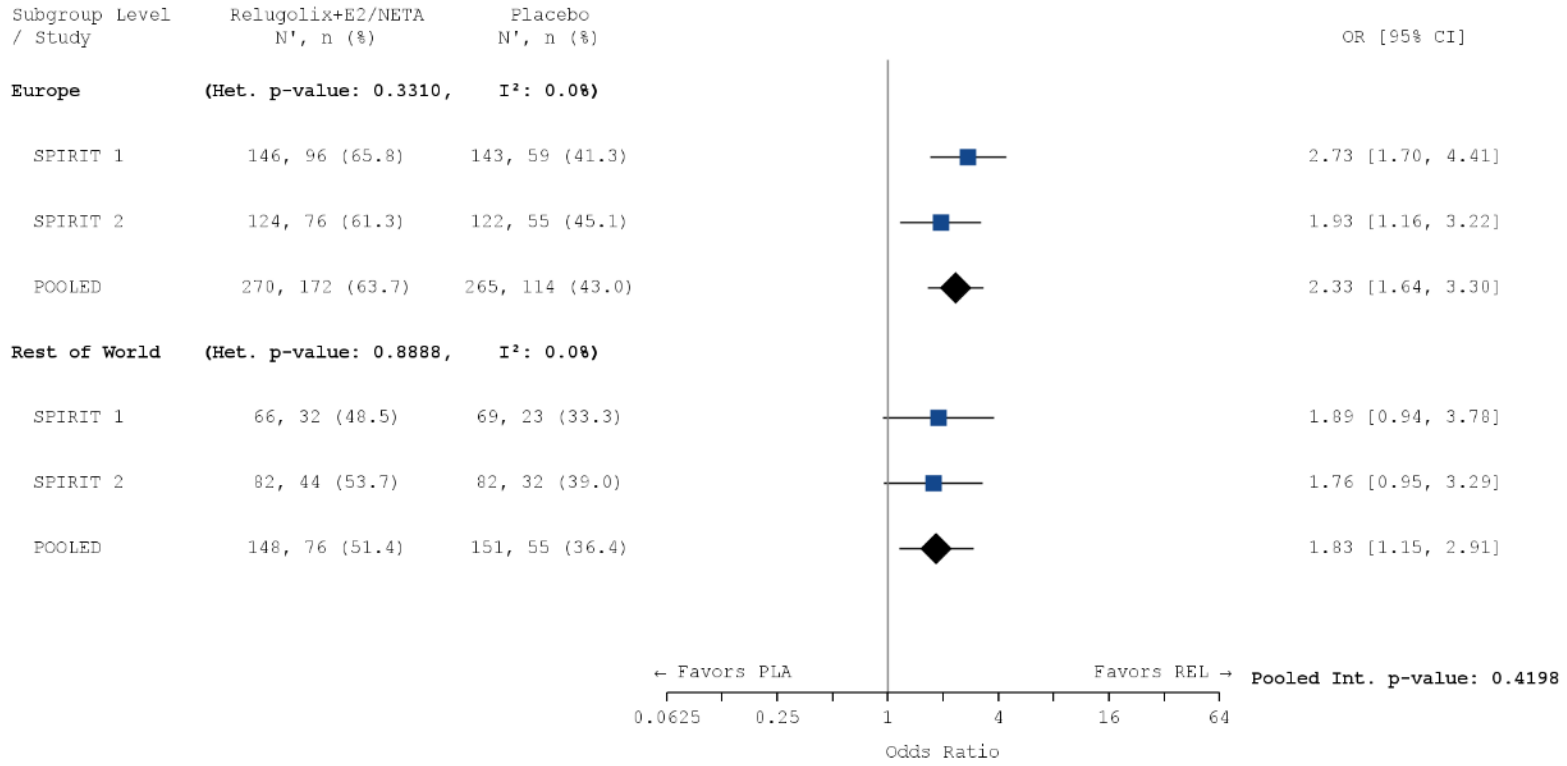
Figure 2.13.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

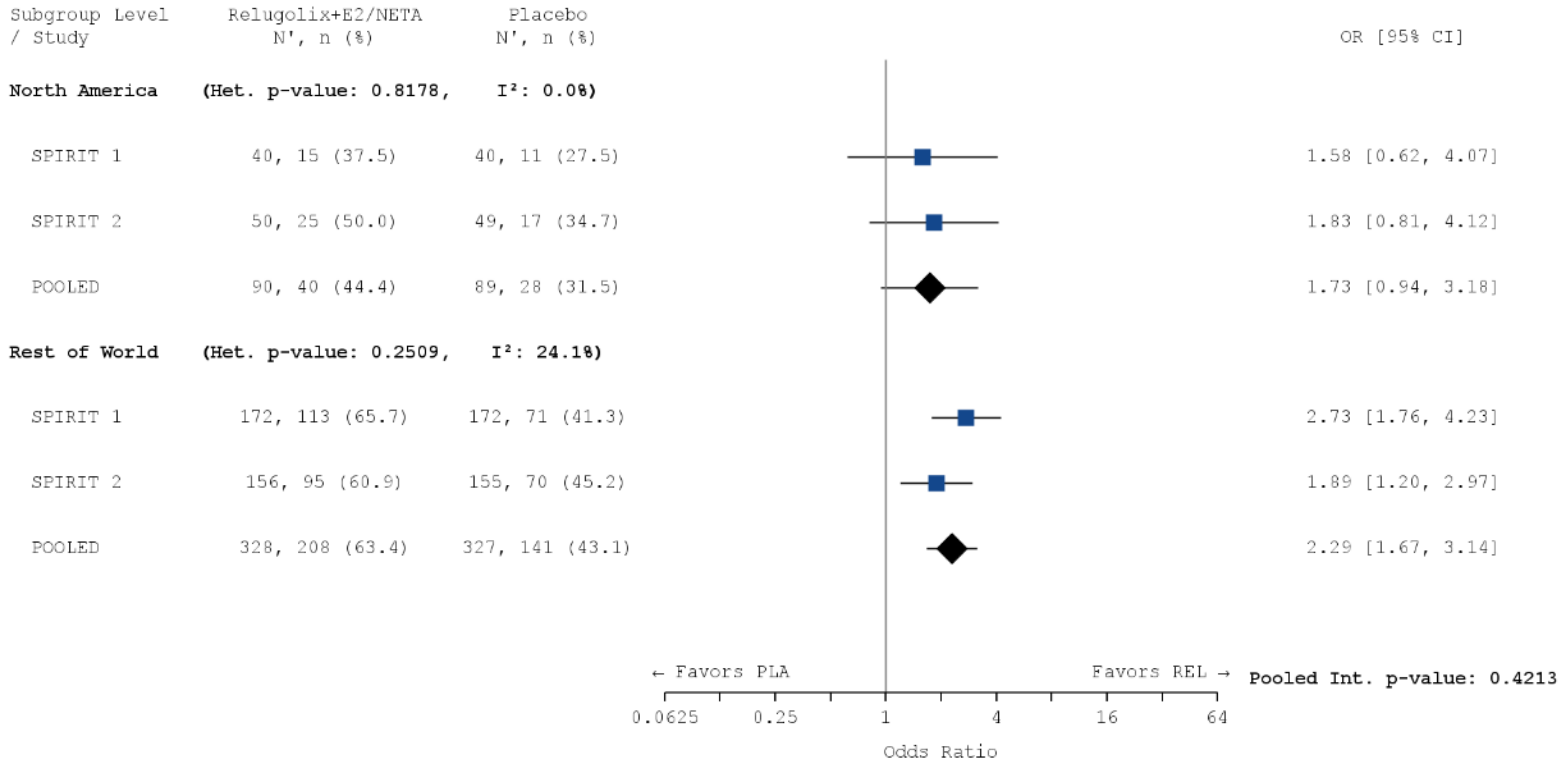
Figure 2.13.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

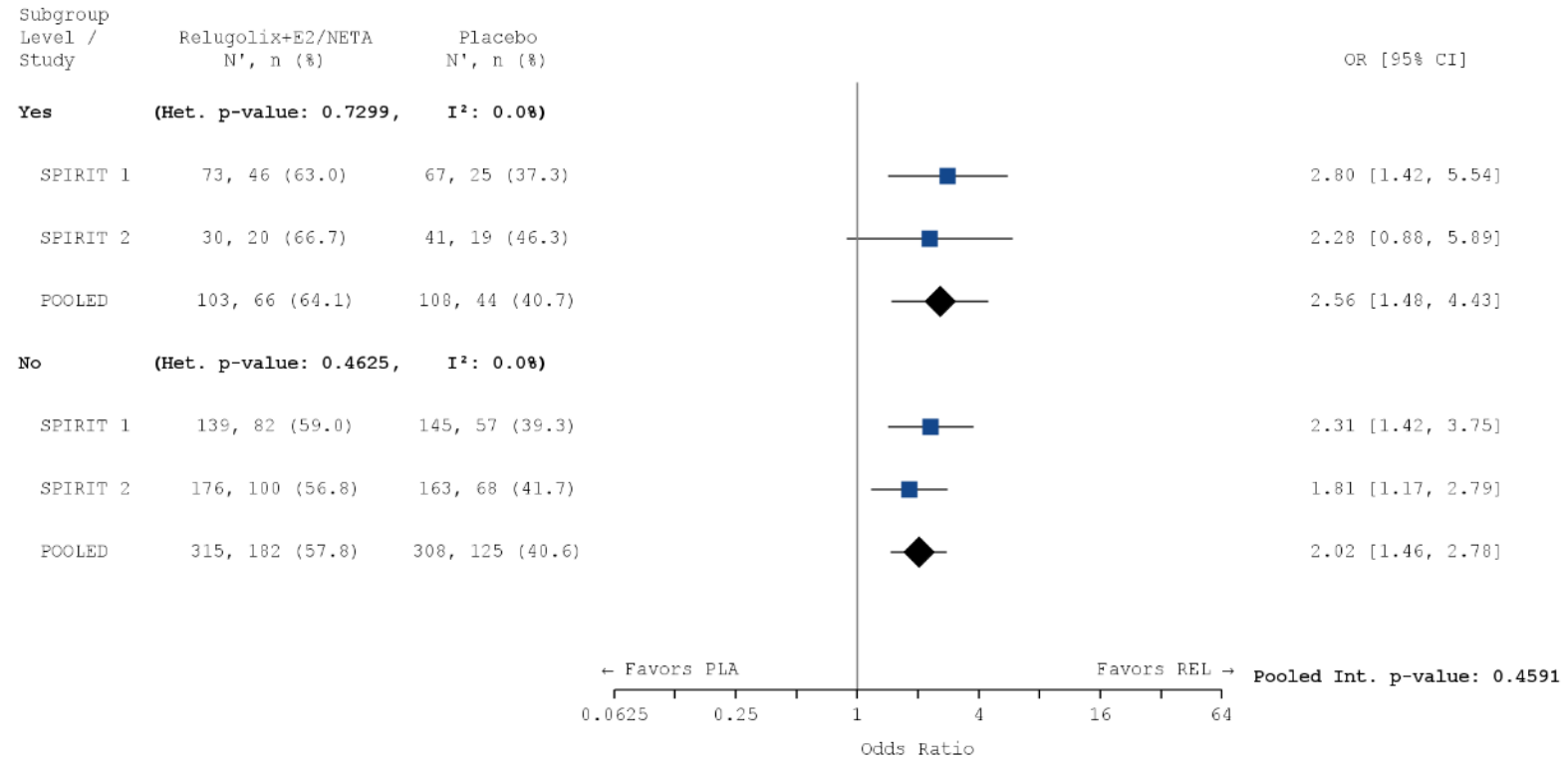
Figure 2.13.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

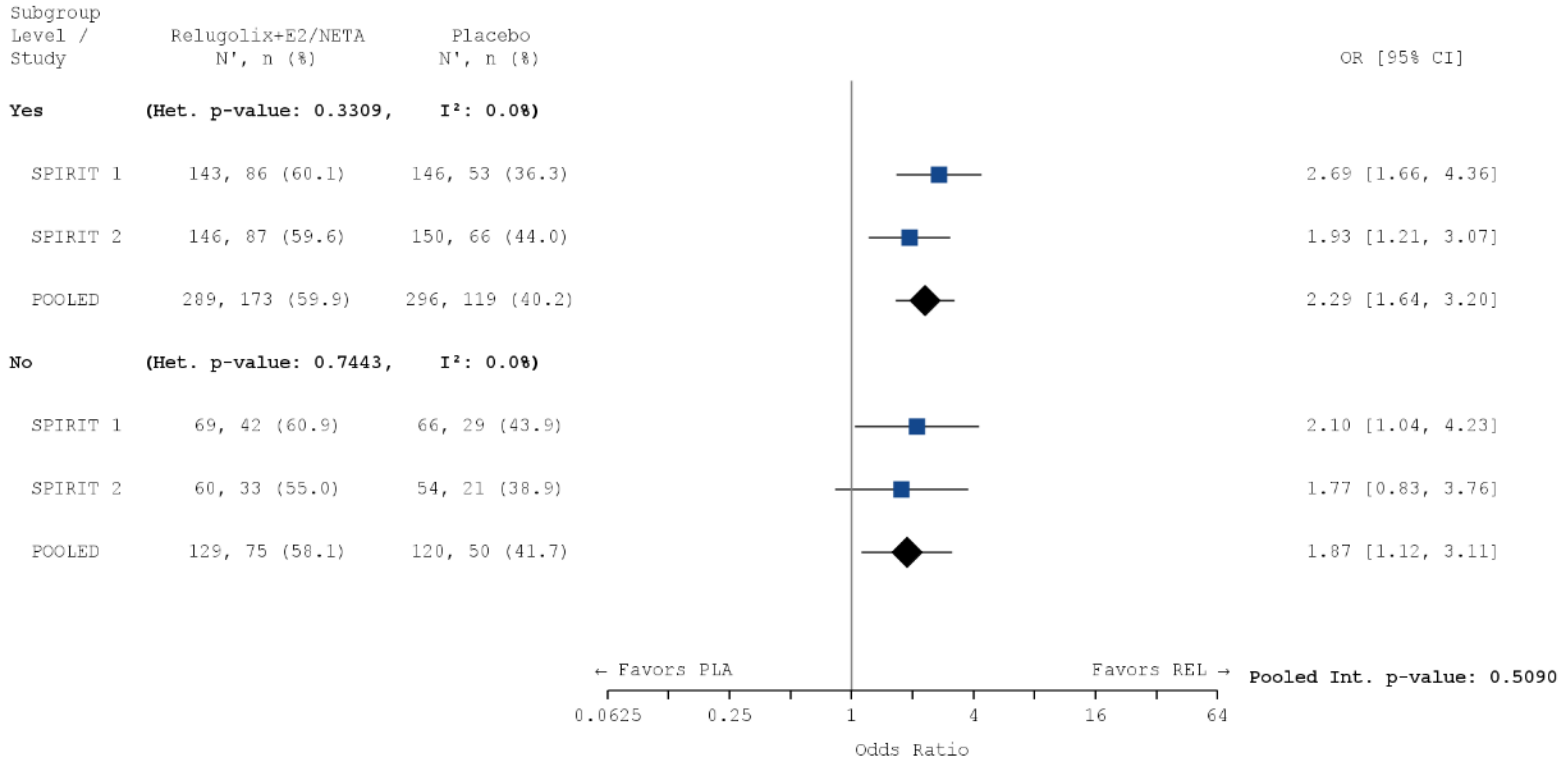
Figure 2.13.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

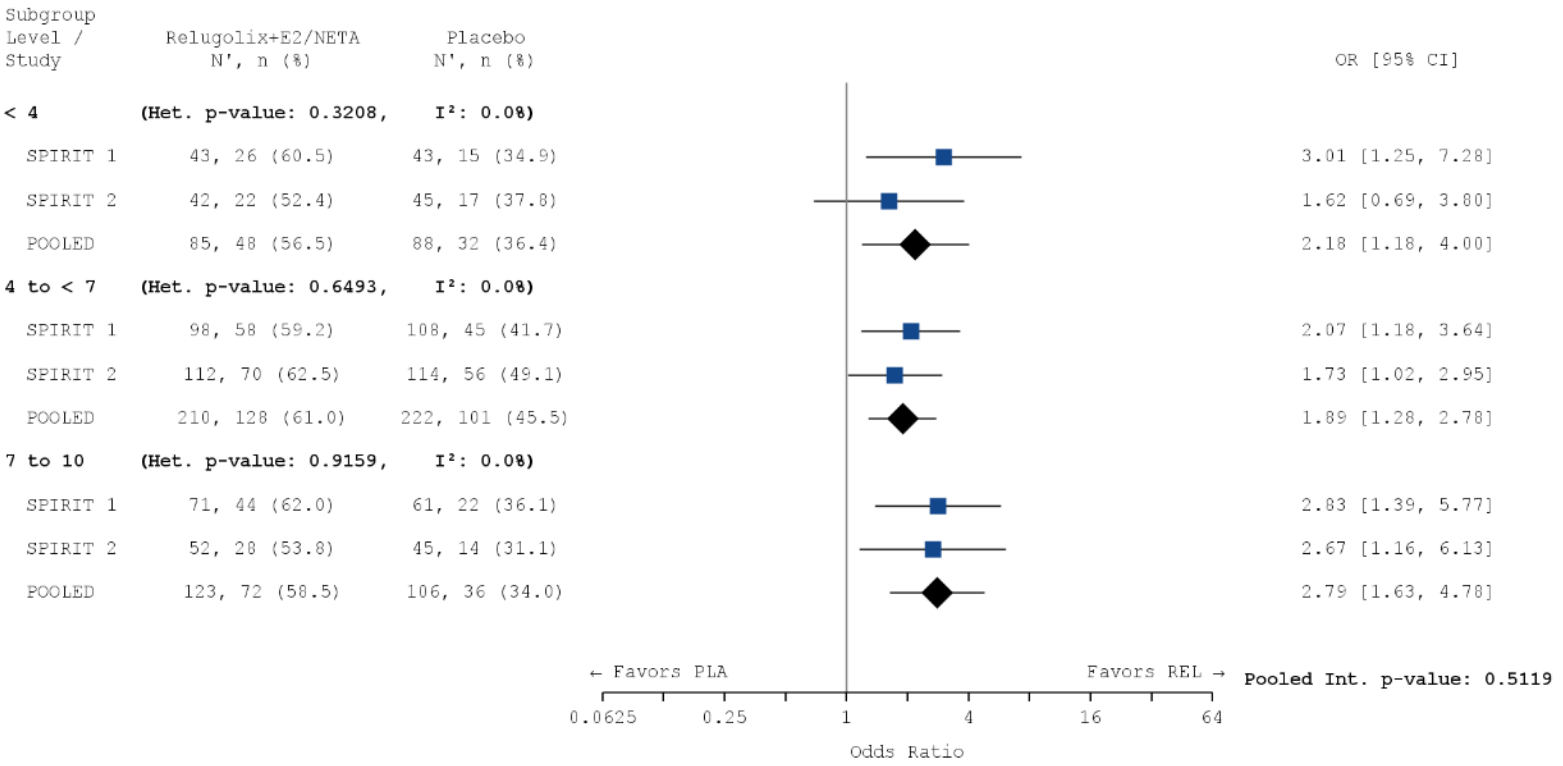
Figure 2.13.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

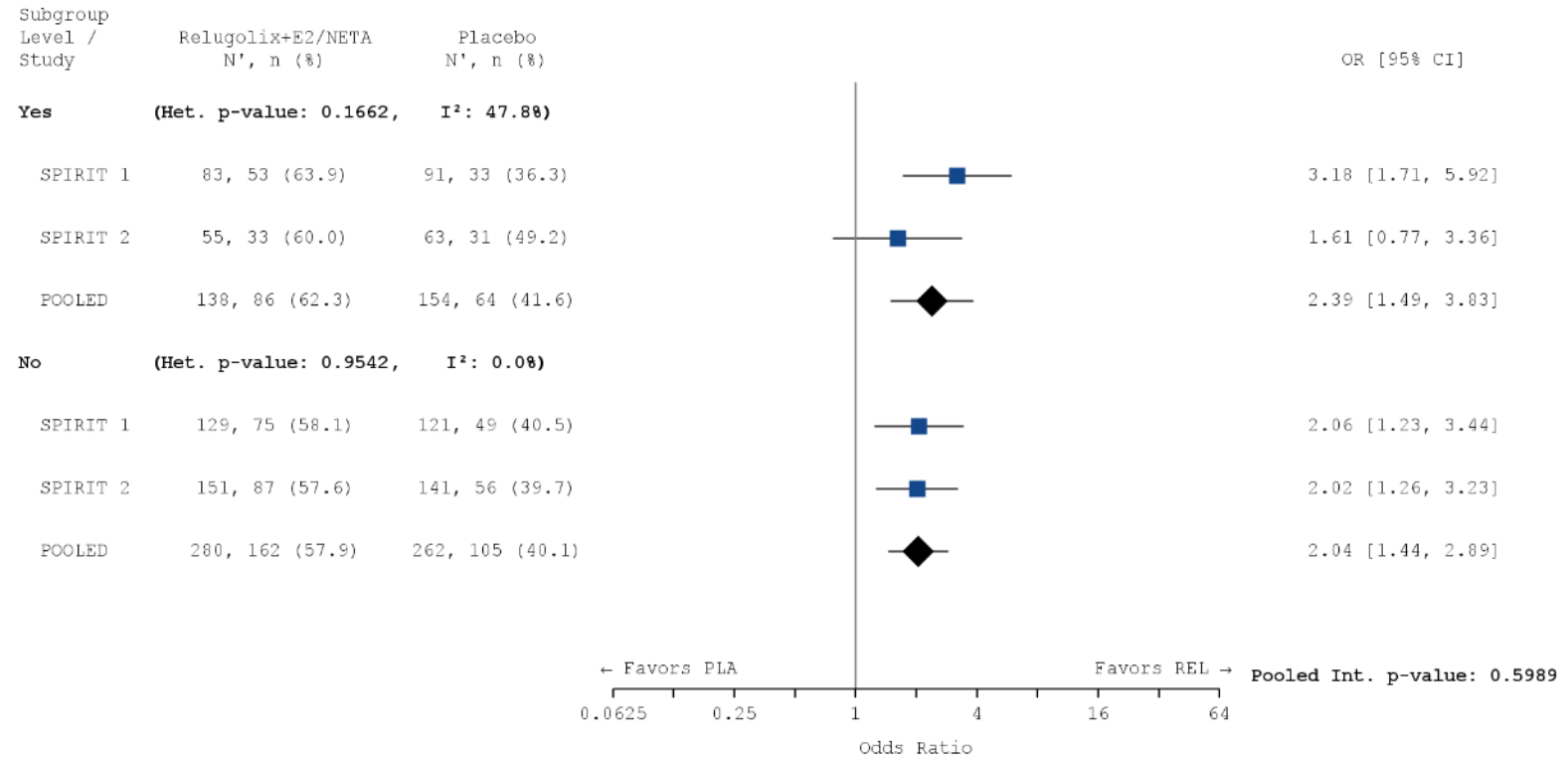
Figure 2.13.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.13.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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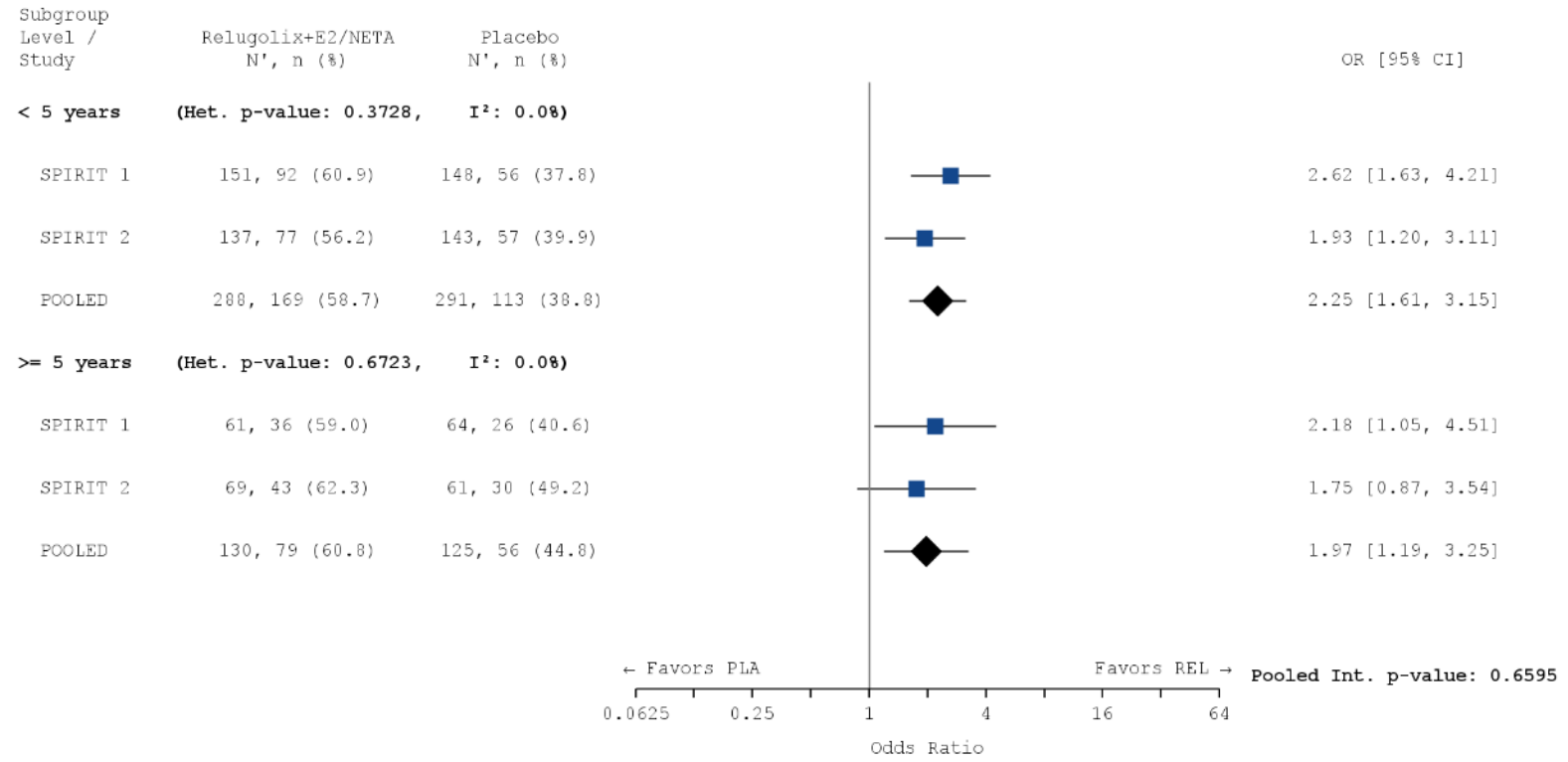
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

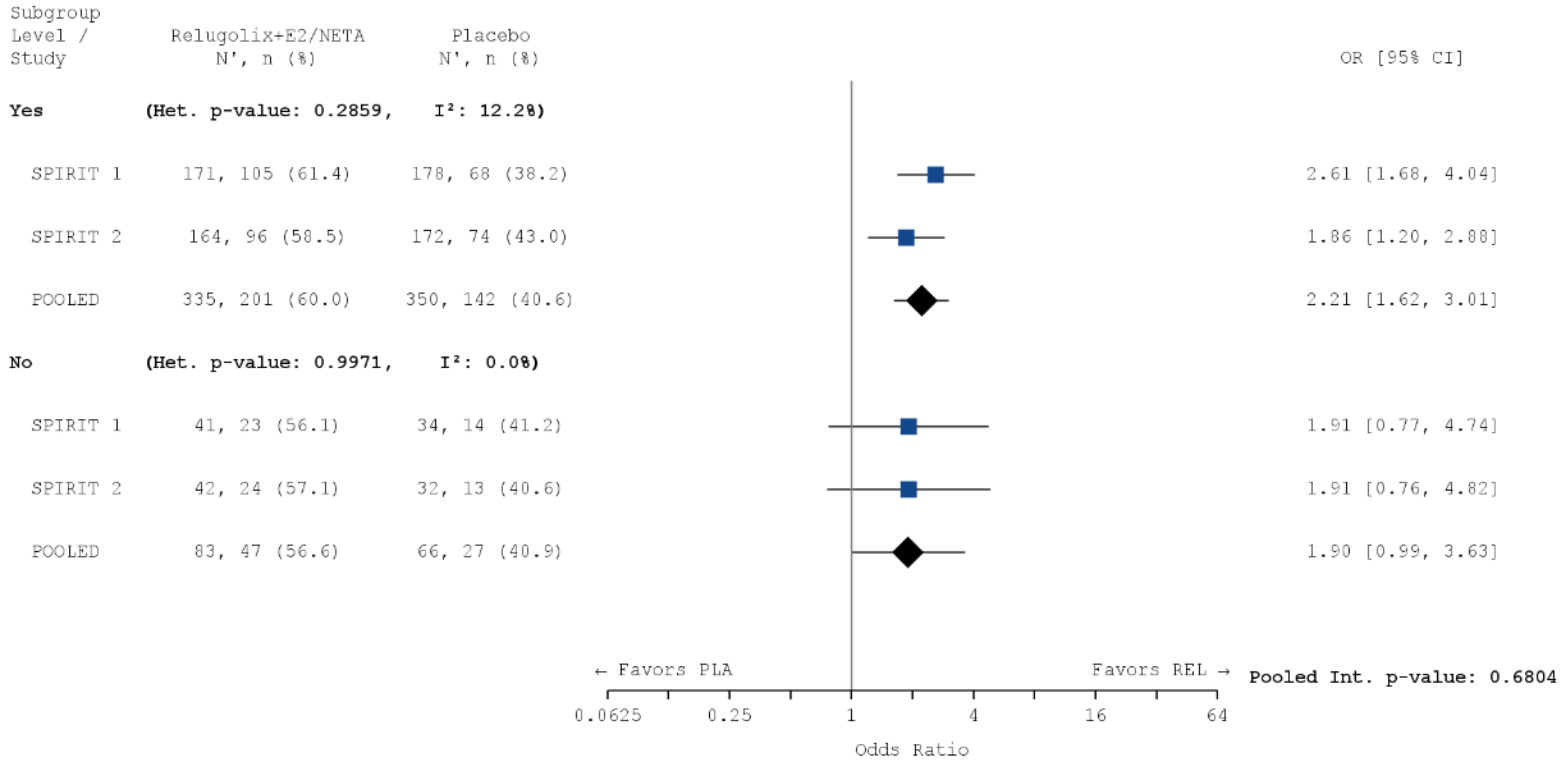
Figure 2.13.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

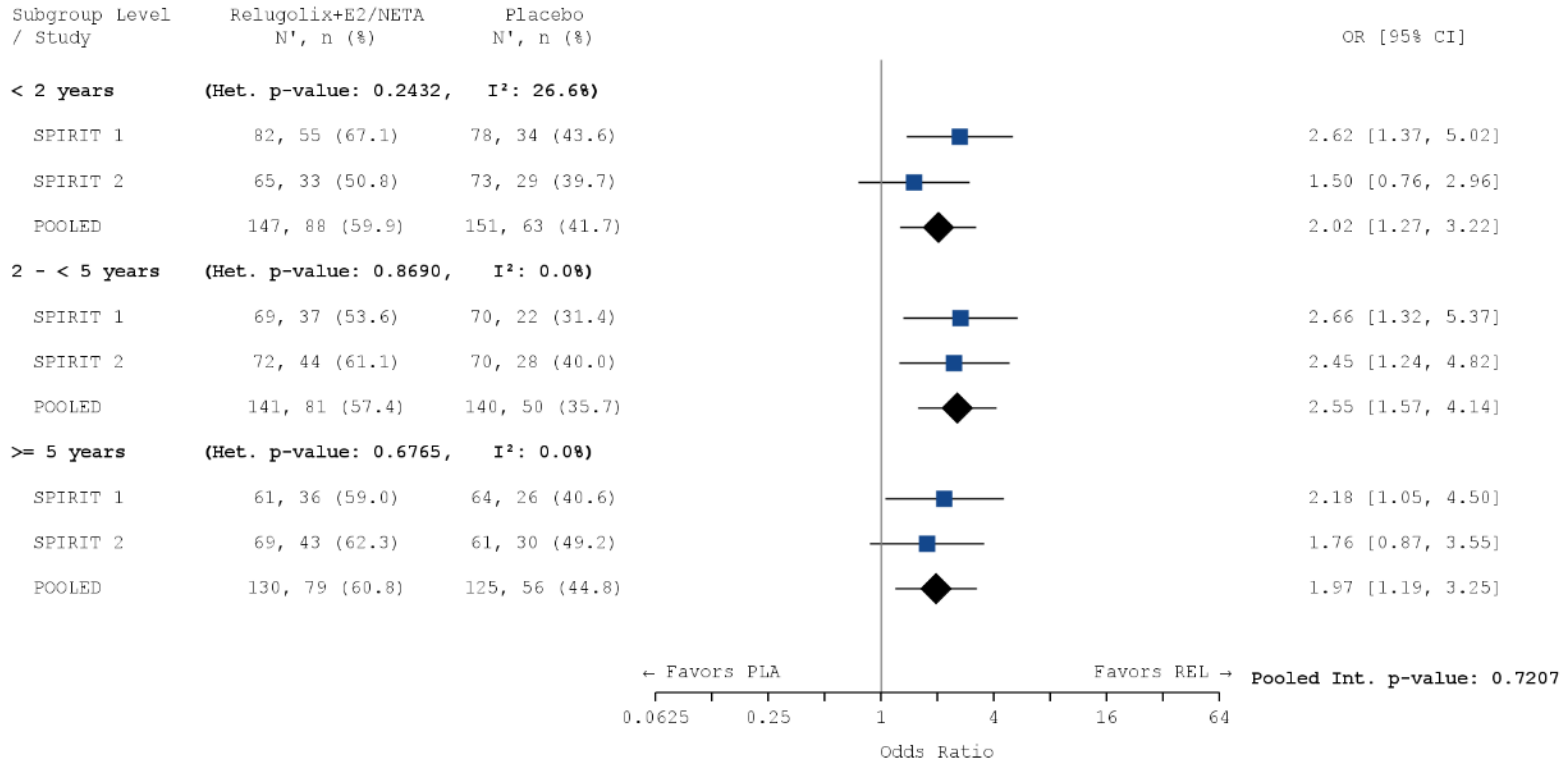
Figure 2.13.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

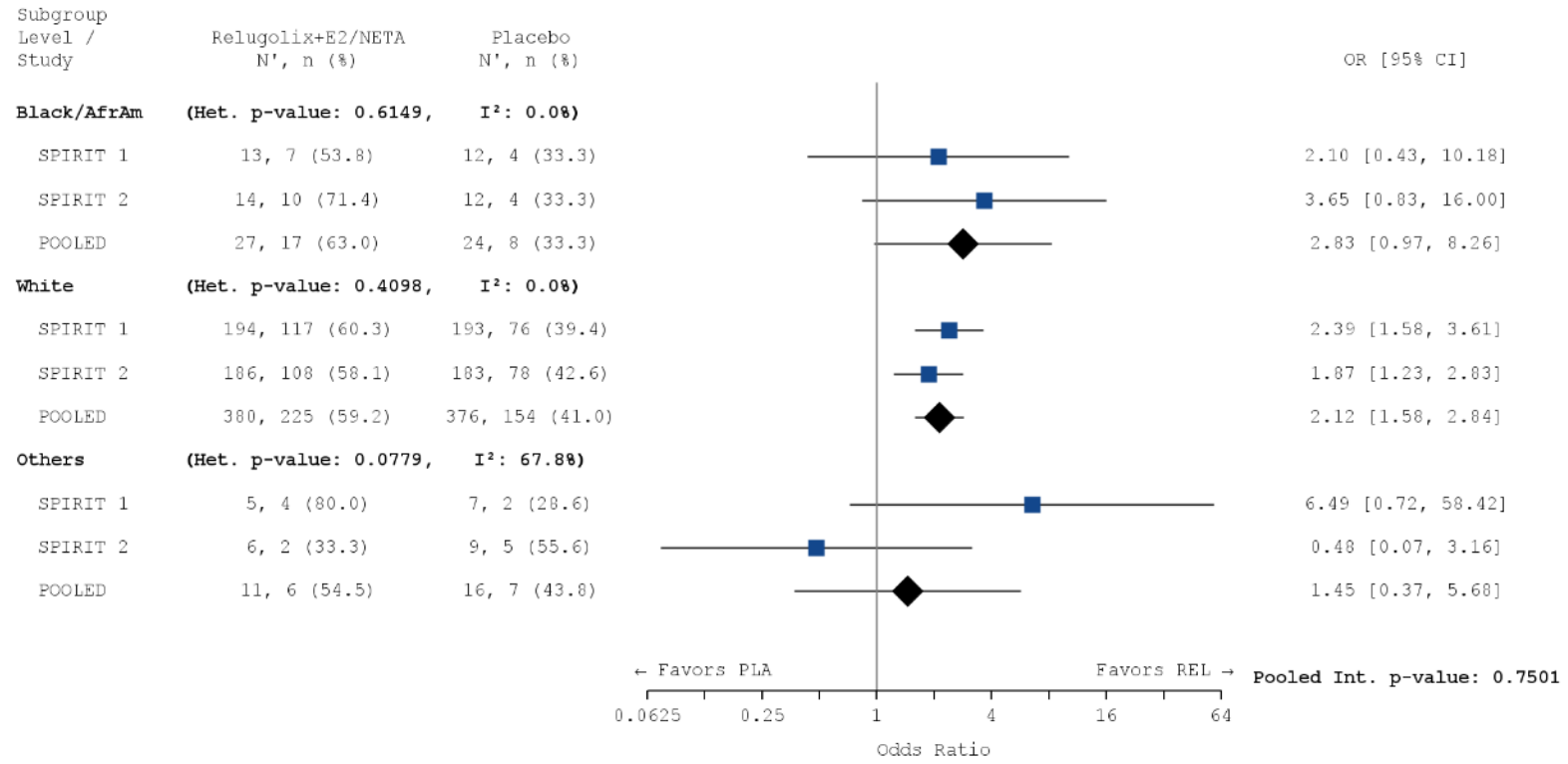
Figure 2.13.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

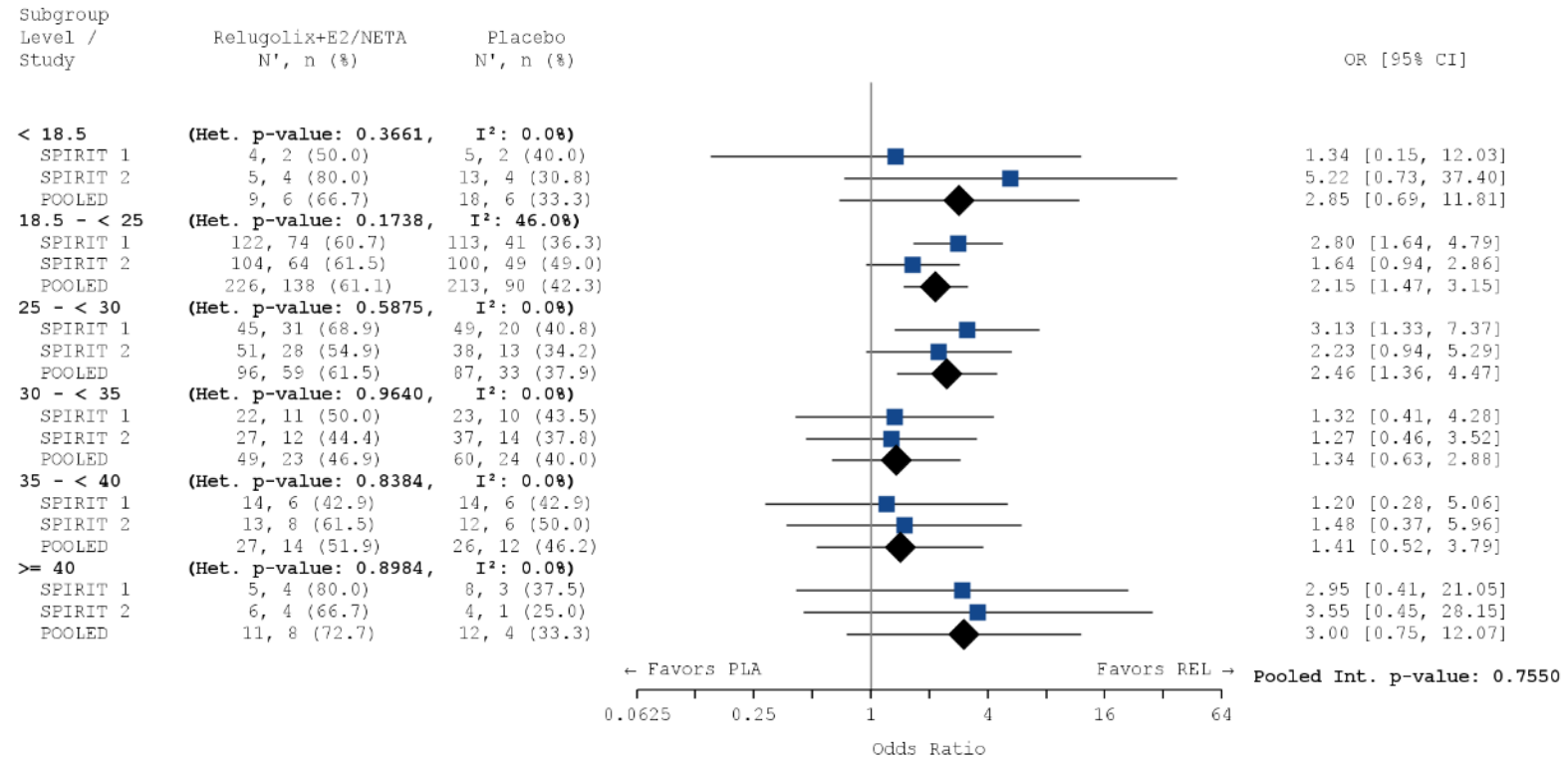
Figure 2.13.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

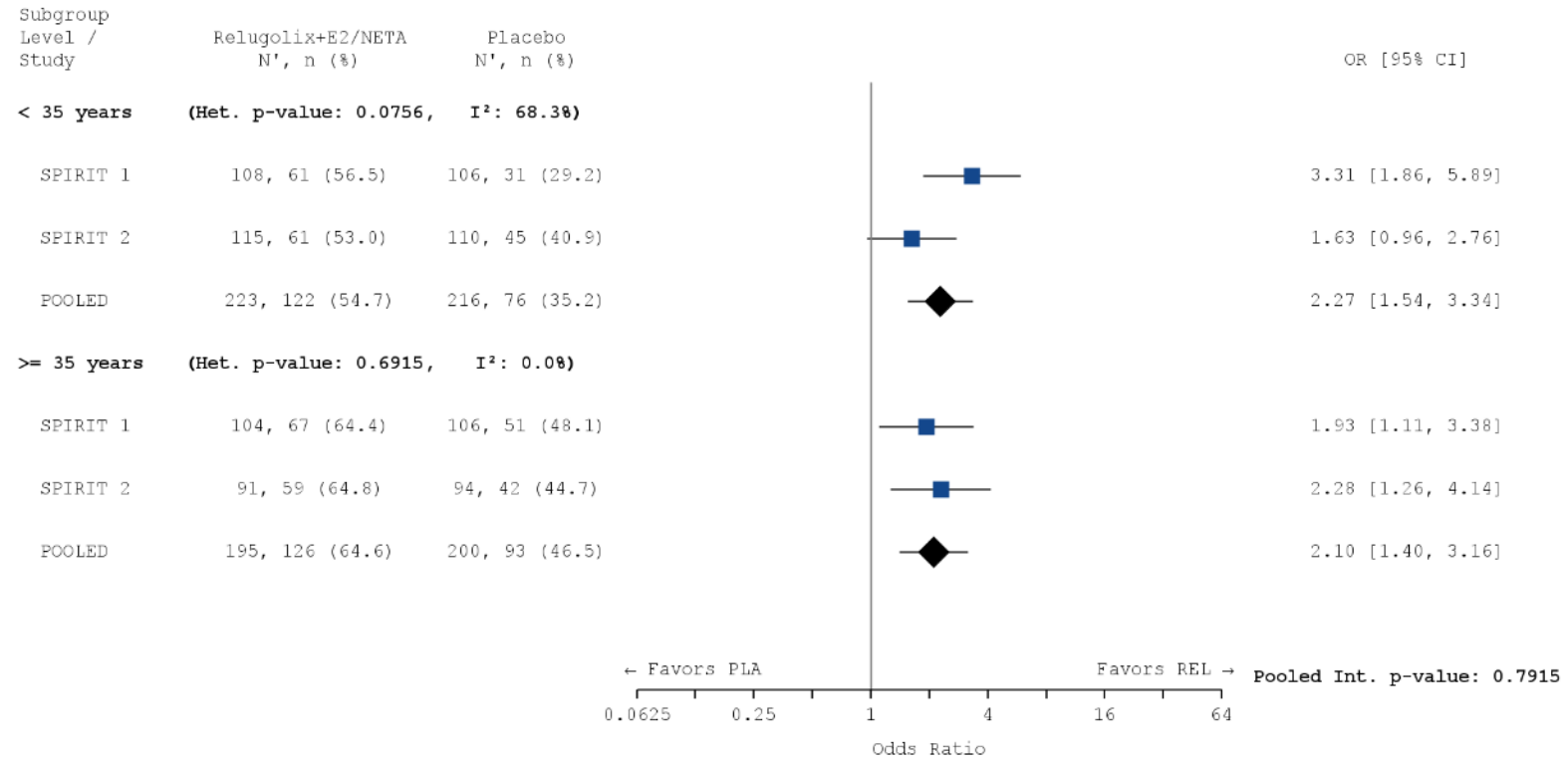
Figure 2.13.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

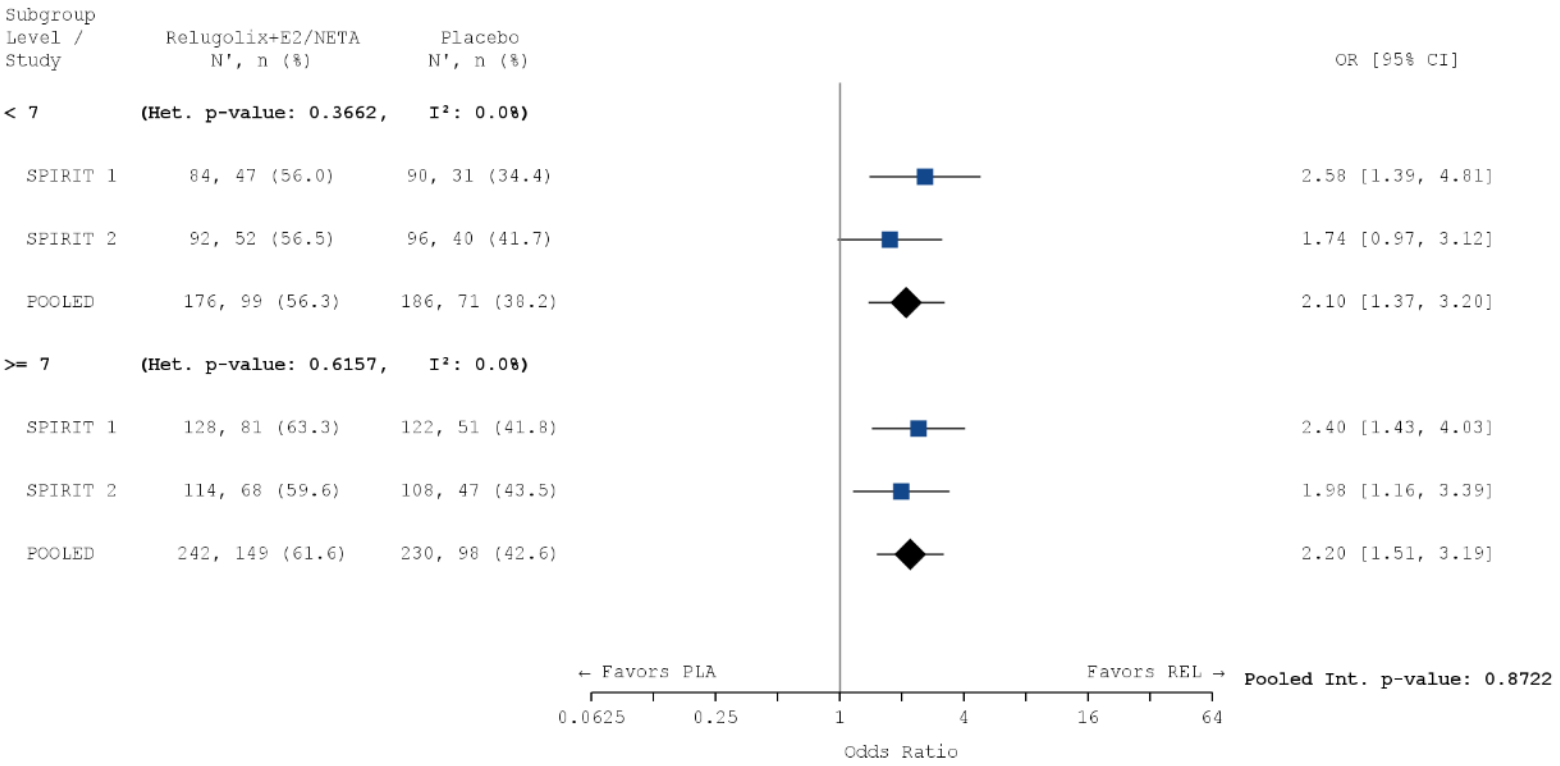
Figure 2.13.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

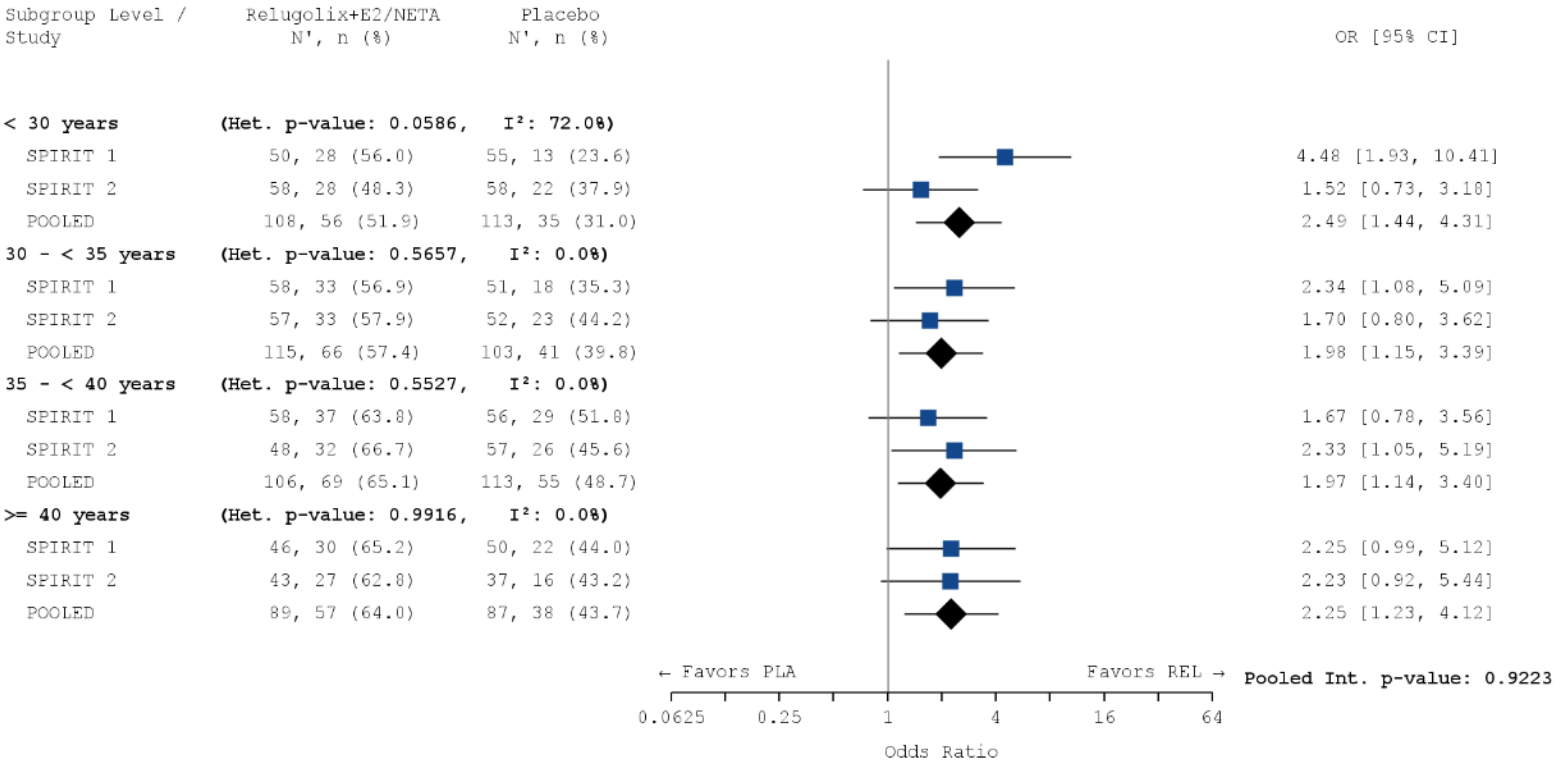
Figure 2.13.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.13.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category II

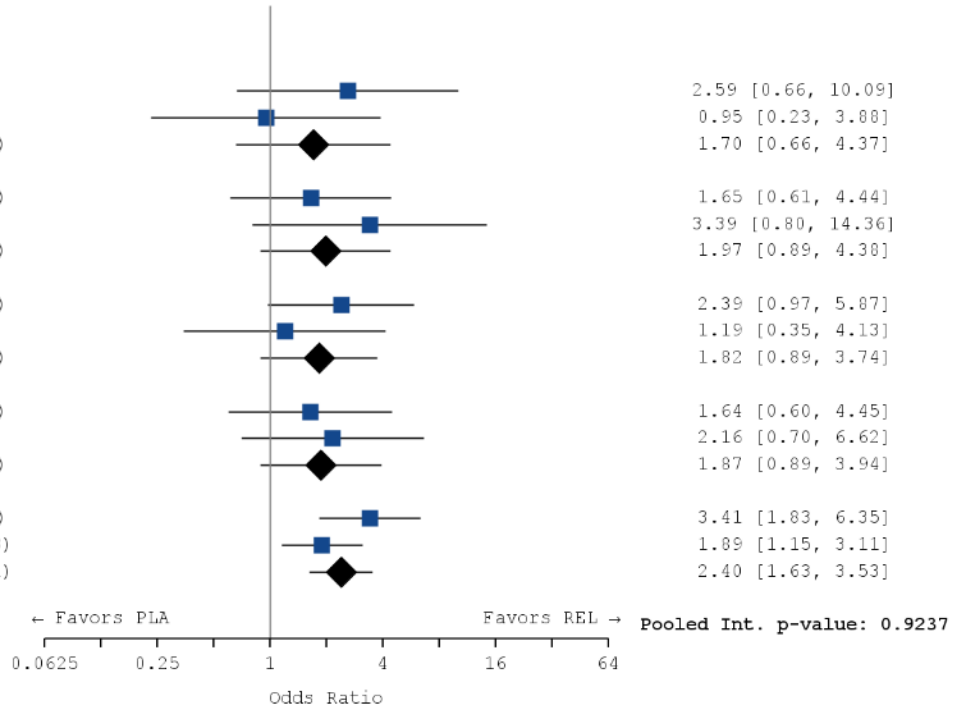


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.13.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
AFSE stage

Subgroup Level / Study	Relugolix+E2/NETA N', n (%)	Placebo N', n (%)	OR [95% CI]
I, Minimal	**(Het. p-value: 0.3155,**	**I^2: 0.7%)**	
SPIRIT 1	14, 10 (71.4)	21, 9 (42.9)	2.59 [0.66, 10.09]
SPIRIT 2	11, 4 (36.4)	21, 8 (38.1)	0.95 [0.23, 3.88]
POOLED	25, 14 (56.0)	42, 17 (40.5)	1.70 [0.66, 4.37]
II, Mild	**(Het. p-value: 0.4185,**	**I^2: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	31, 16 (51.6)	32, 13 (40.6)	1.65 [0.61, 4.44]
SPIRIT 2	13, 10 (76.9)	19, 9 (47.4)	3.39 [0.80, 14.36]
POOLED	44, 26 (59.1)	51, 22 (43.1)	1.97 [0.89, 4.38]
III, Moderate	**(Het. p-value: 0.3742,**	**I^2: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	37, 25 (67.6)	42, 19 (45.2)	2.39 [0.97, 5.87]
SPIRIT 2	23, 13 (56.5)	17, 9 (52.9)	1.19 [0.35, 4.13]
POOLED	60, 38 (63.3)	59, 28 (47.5)	1.82 [0.89, 3.74]
IV, Severe	**(Het. p-value: 0.7177,**	**I^2: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	34, 20 (58.8)	30, 14 (46.7)	1.64 [0.60, 4.45]
SPIRIT 2	27, 17 (63.0)	21, 9 (42.9)	2.16 [0.70, 6.62]
POOLED	61, 37 (60.7)	51, 23 (45.1)	1.87 [0.89, 3.94]
Unknown/NA	**(Het. p-value: 0.1462,**	**I^2: 52.6%)**	
SPIRIT 1	96, 57 (59.4)	87, 27 (31.0)	3.41 [1.83, 6.35]
SPIRIT 2	132, 76 (57.6)	126, 52 (41.3)	1.89 [1.15, 3.11]
POOLED	228, 133 (58.3)	213, 79 (37.1)	2.40 [1.63, 3.53]



Pooled Int. p-value: 0.9237

N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
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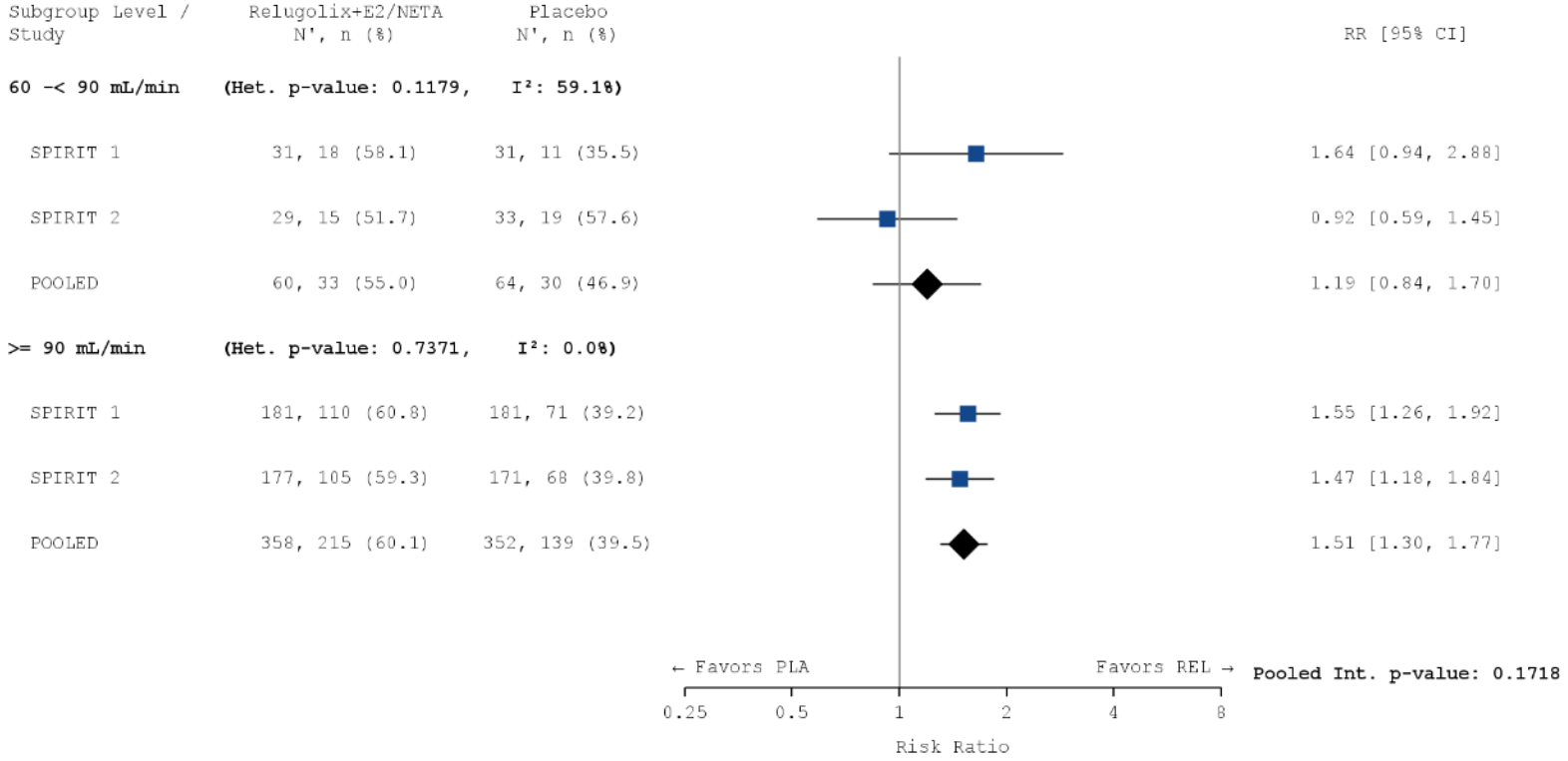
2.2.1.12 Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)

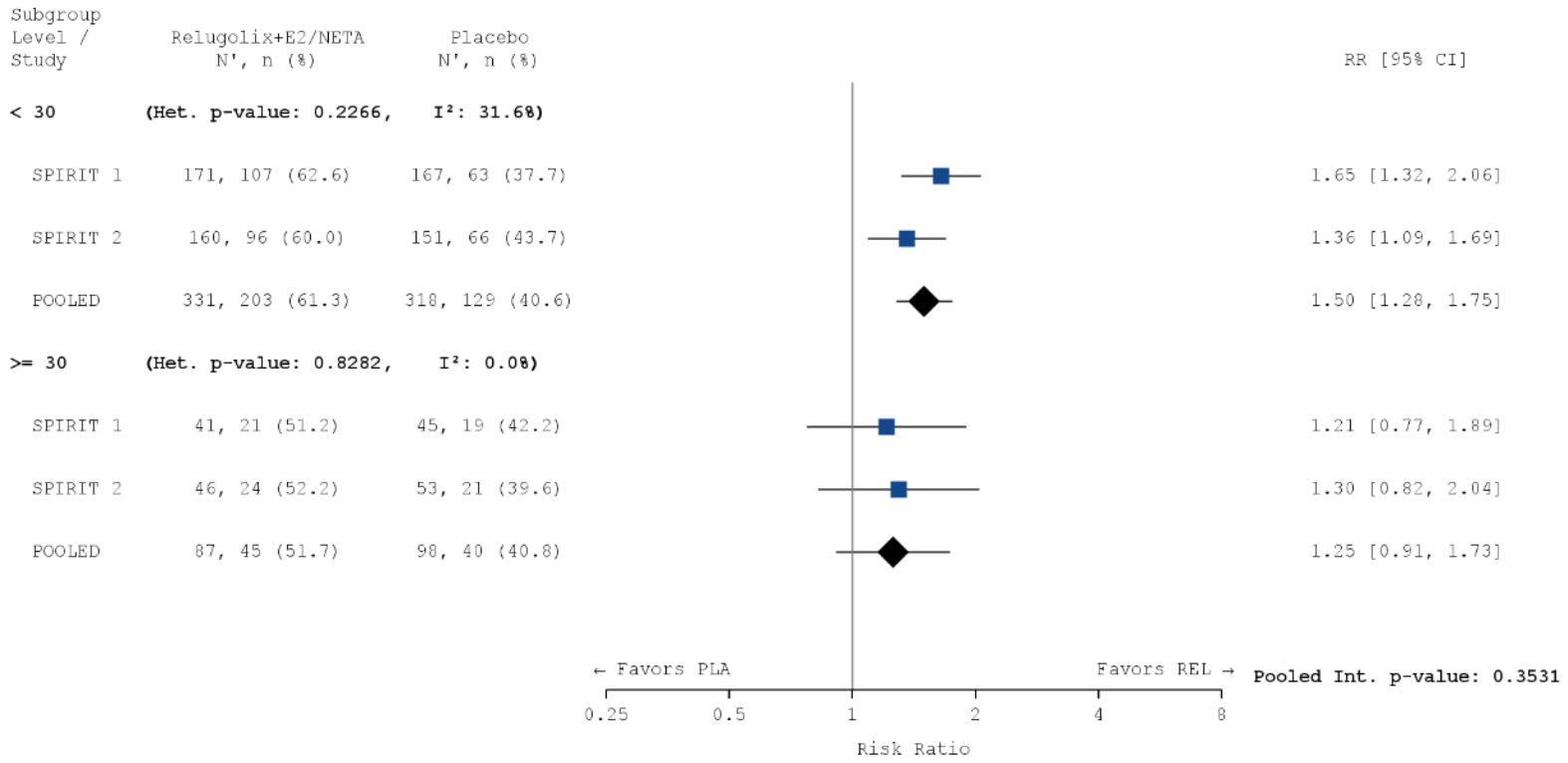
Figure 2.13.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

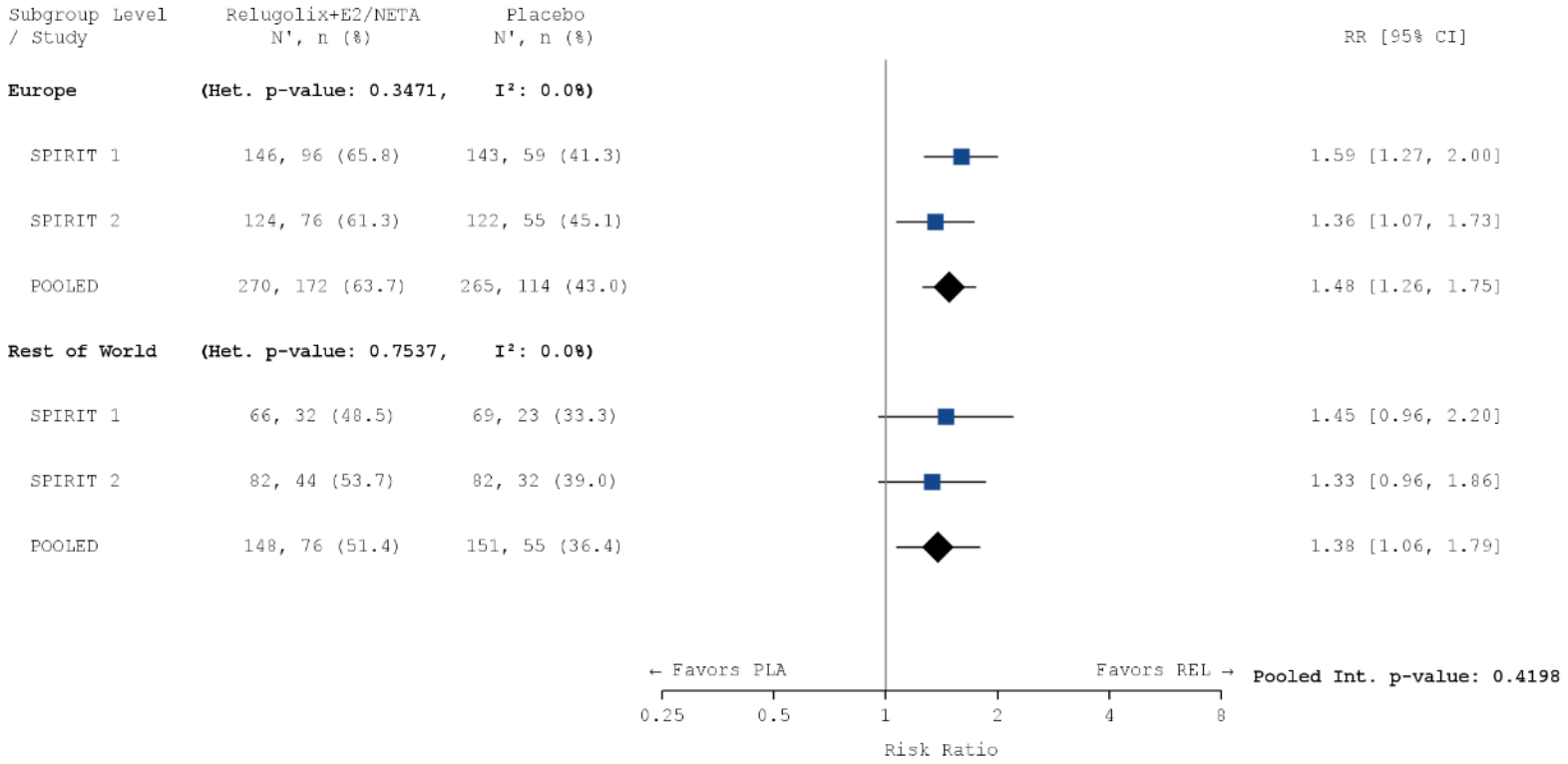
Figure 2.13.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

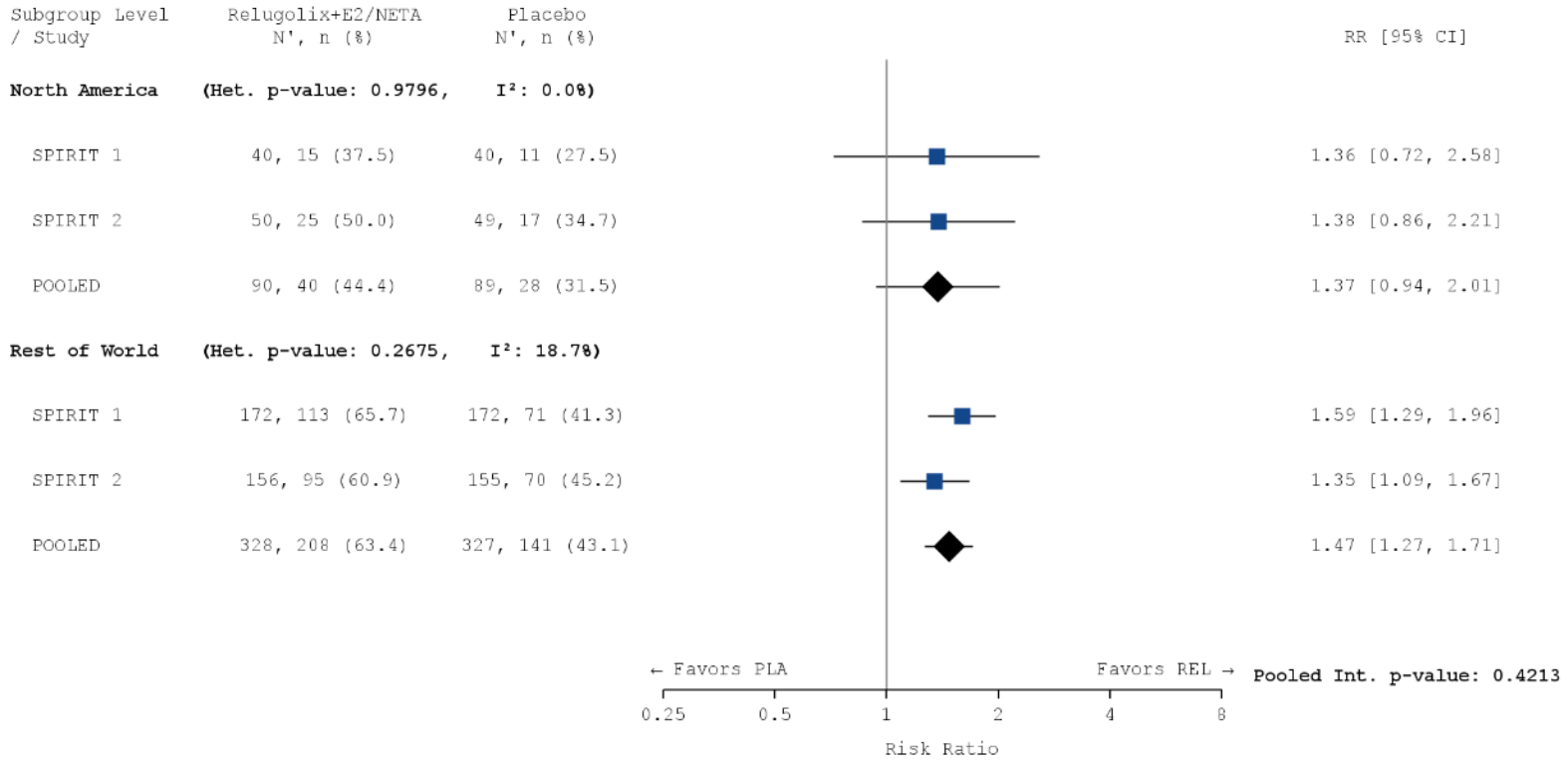
Figure 2.13.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

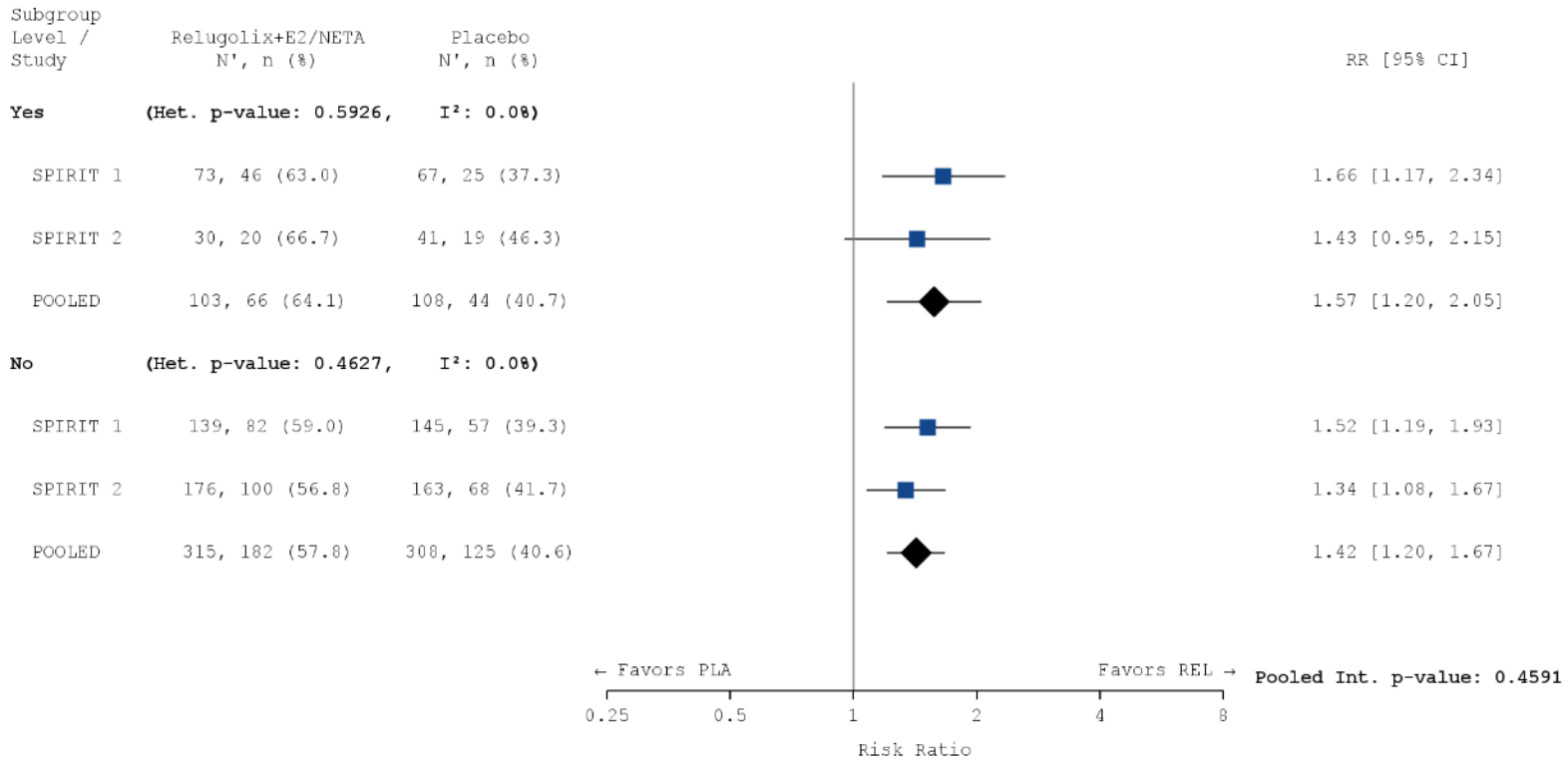
Figure 2.13.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

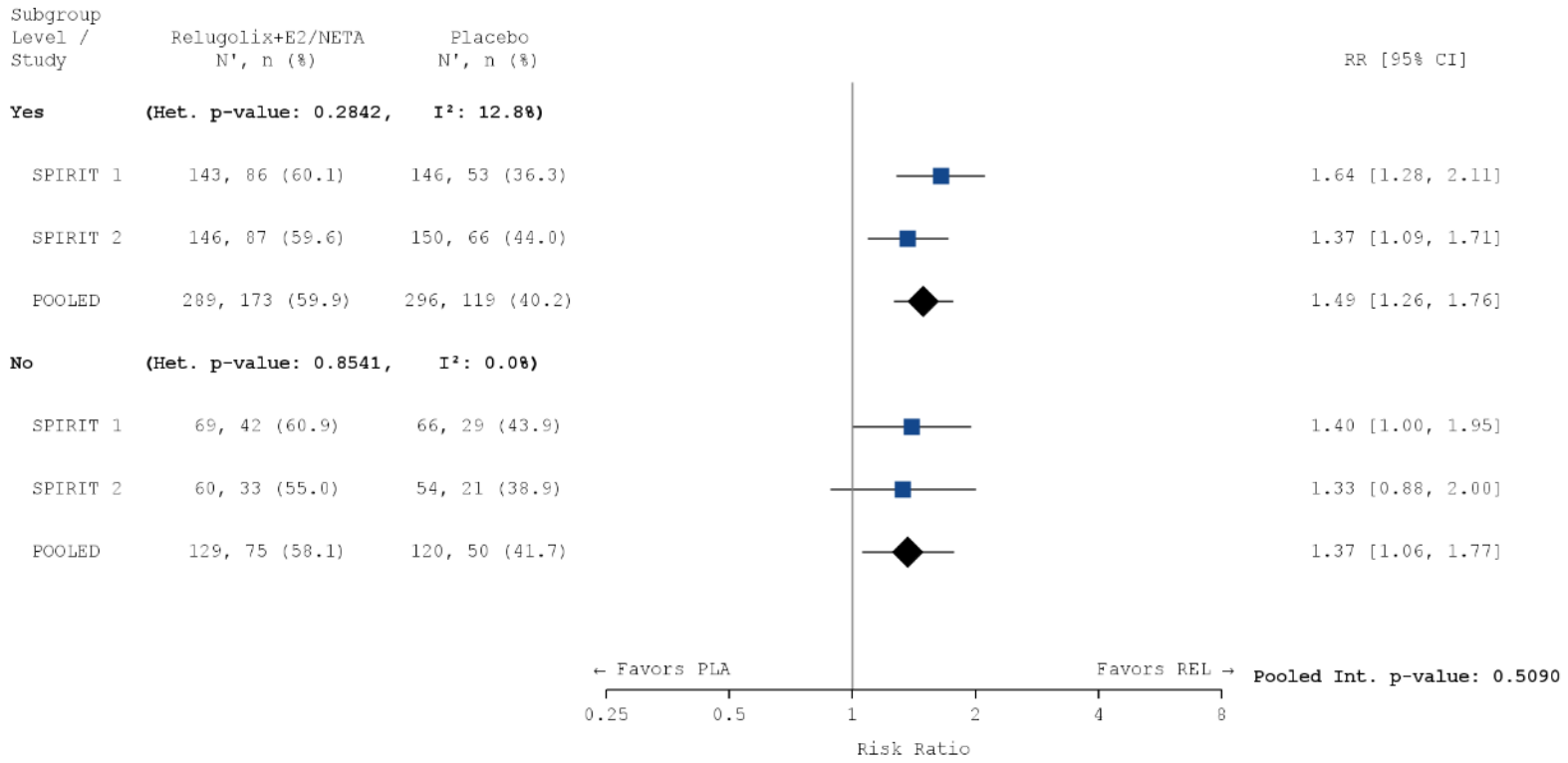
Figure 2.13.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

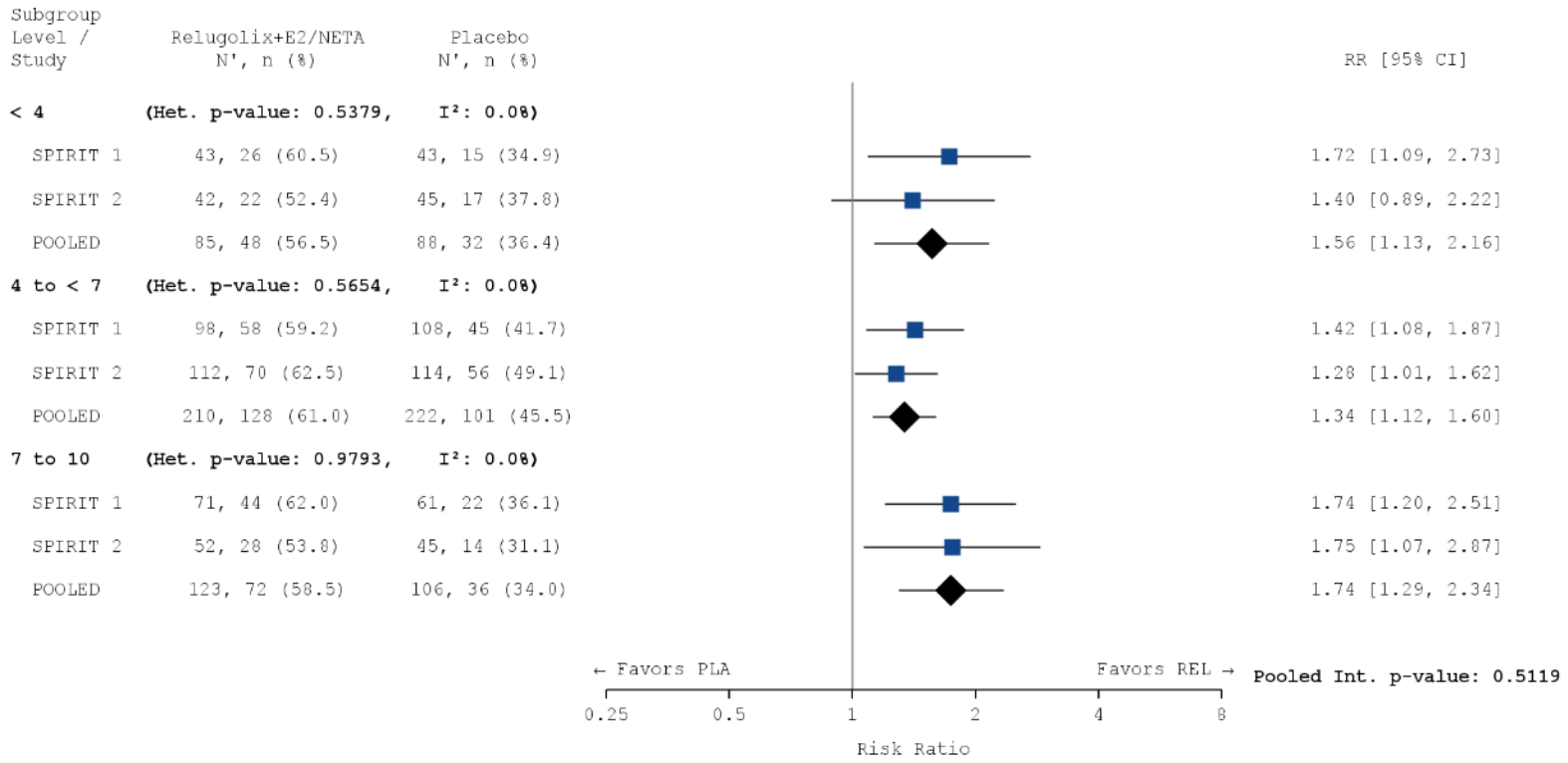
Figure 2.13.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

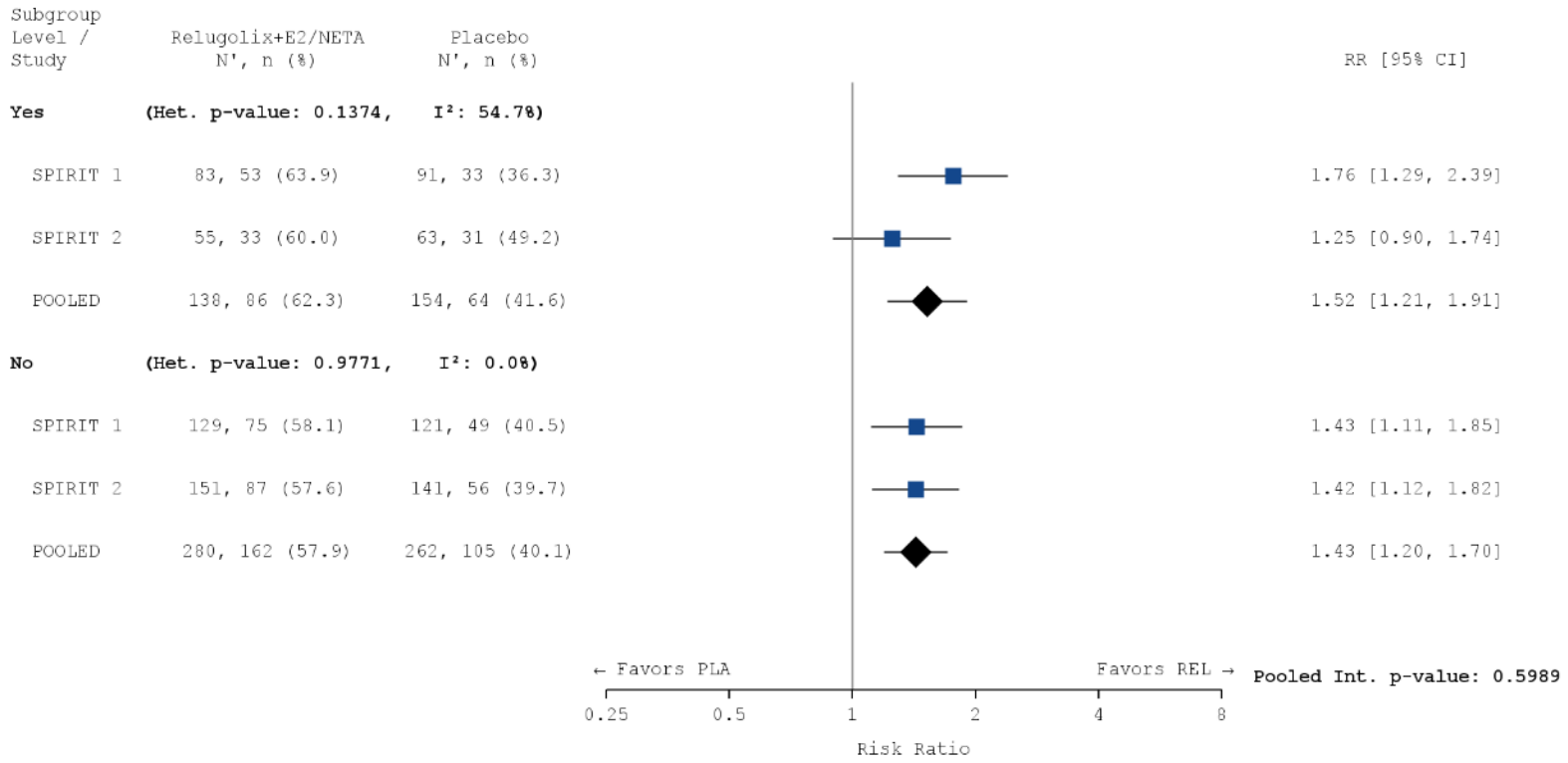
Figure 2.13.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

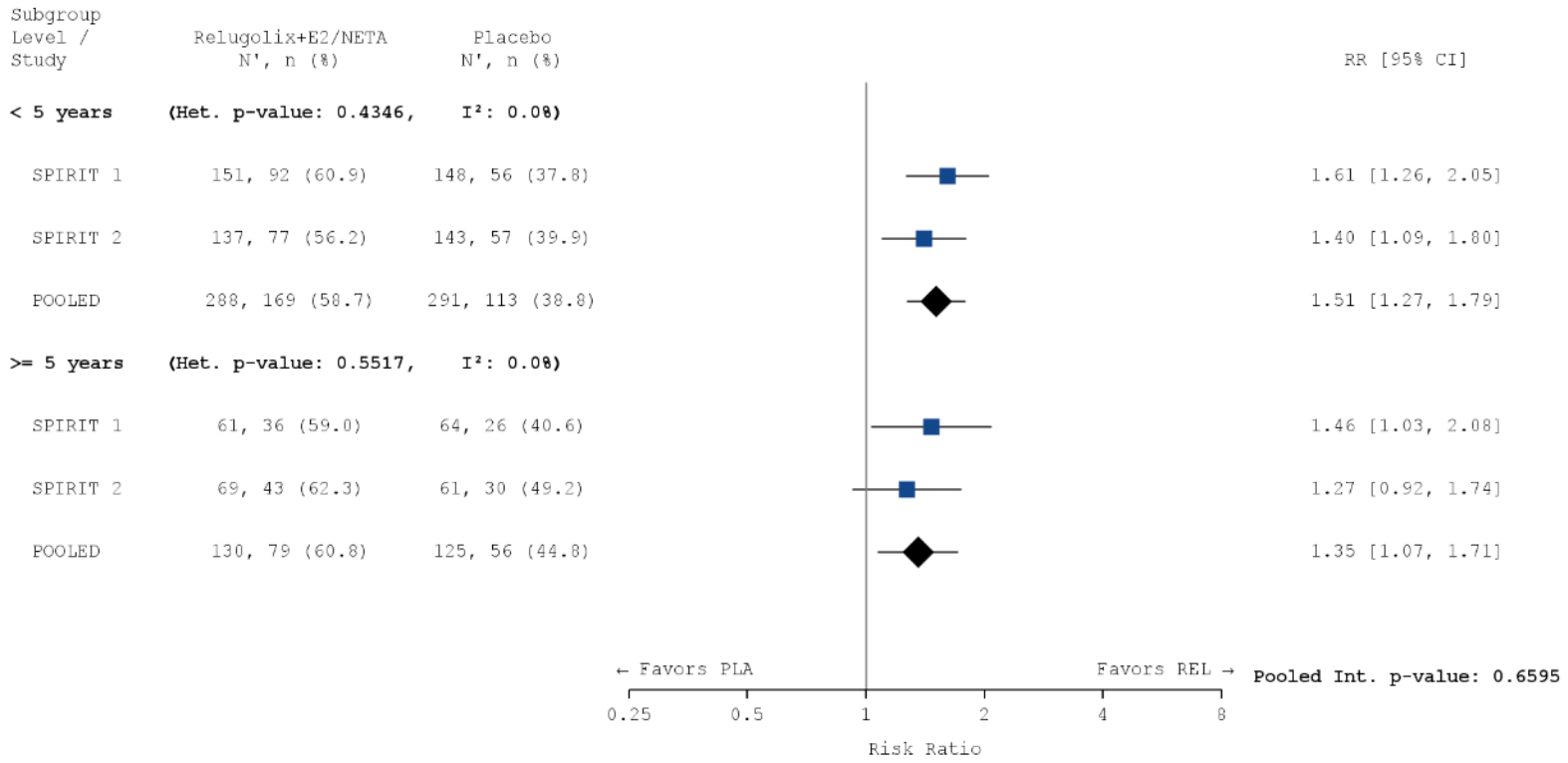
Figure 2.13.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

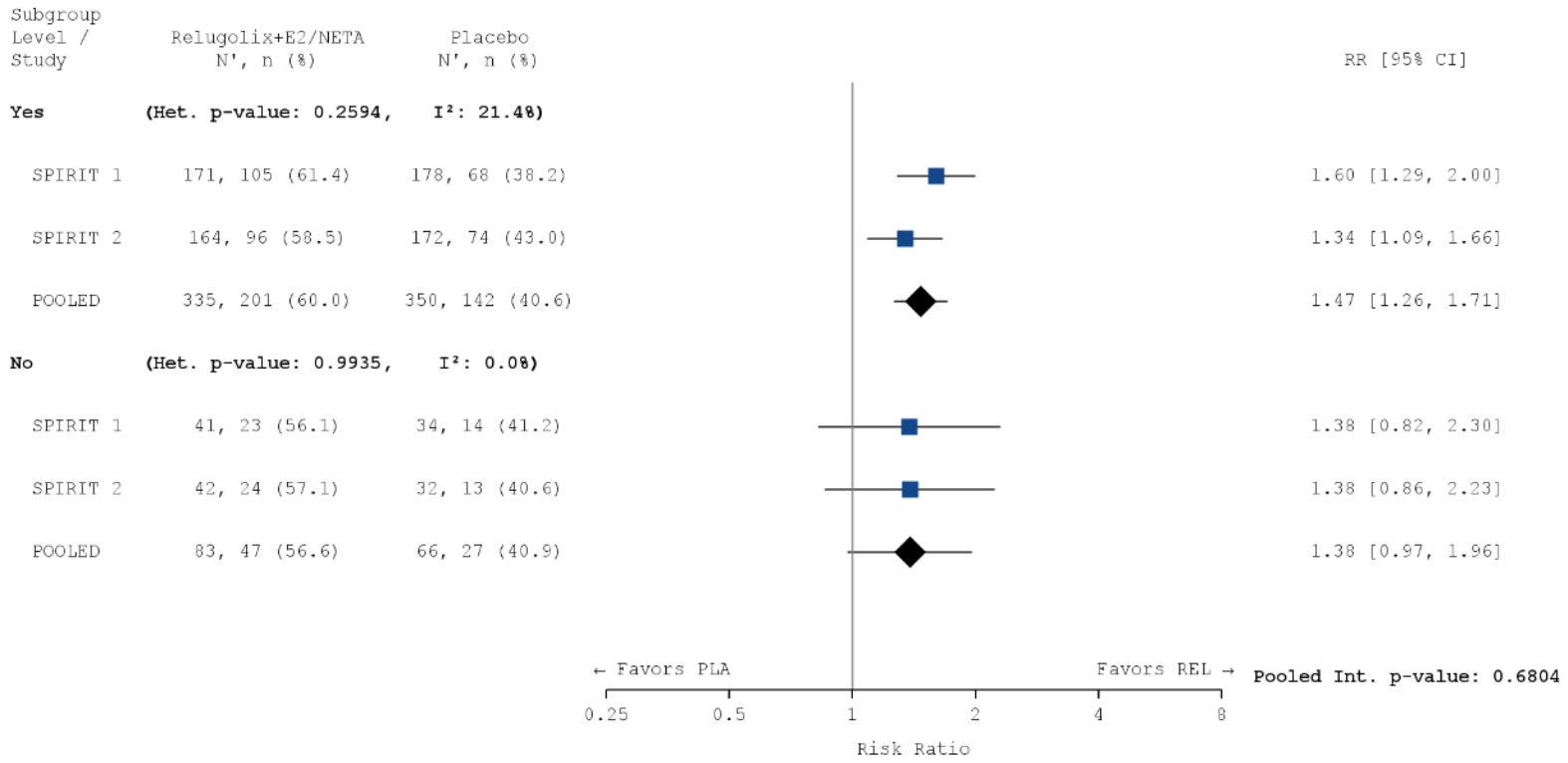
Figure 2.13.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

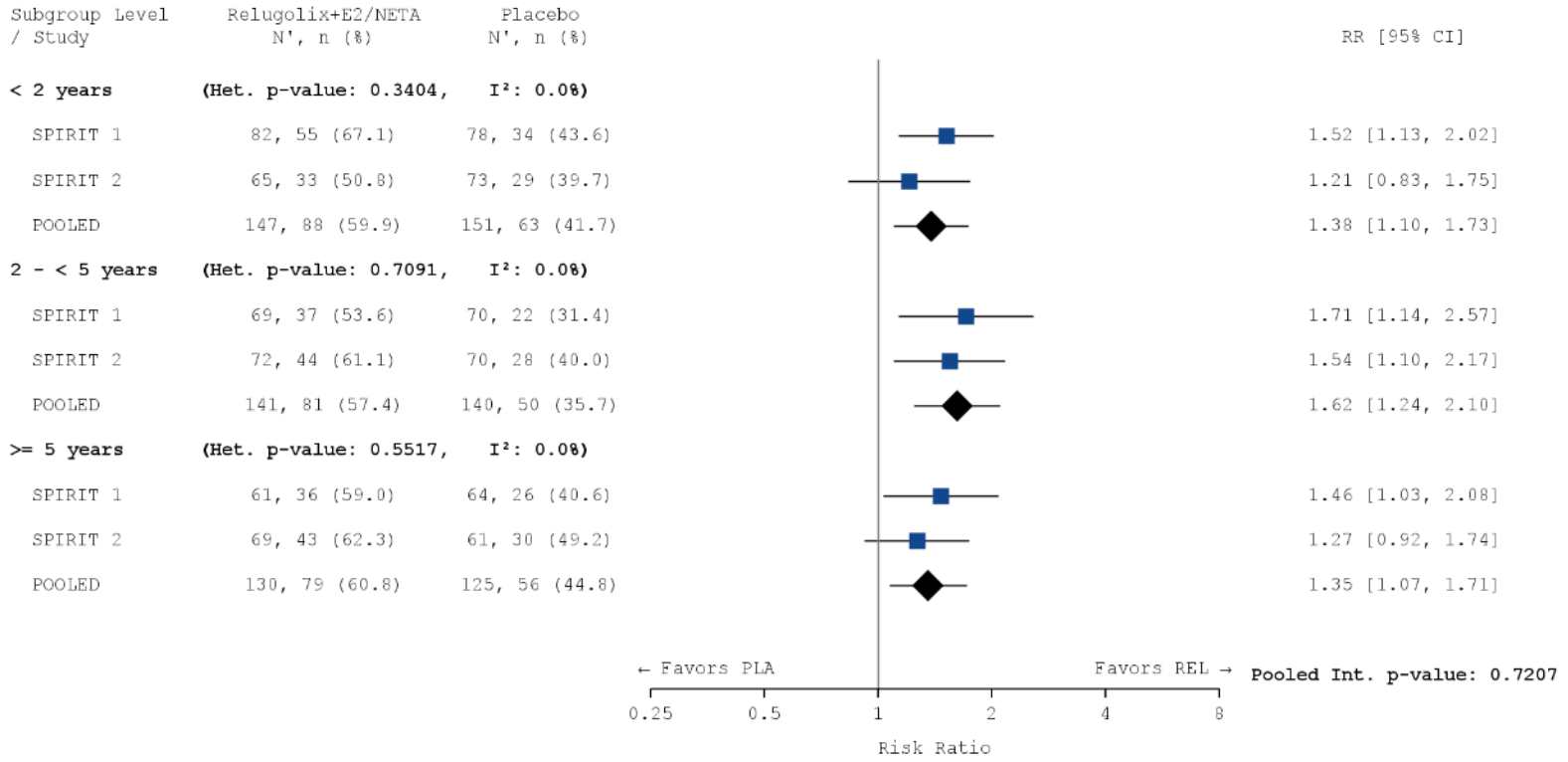
Figure 2.13.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.13.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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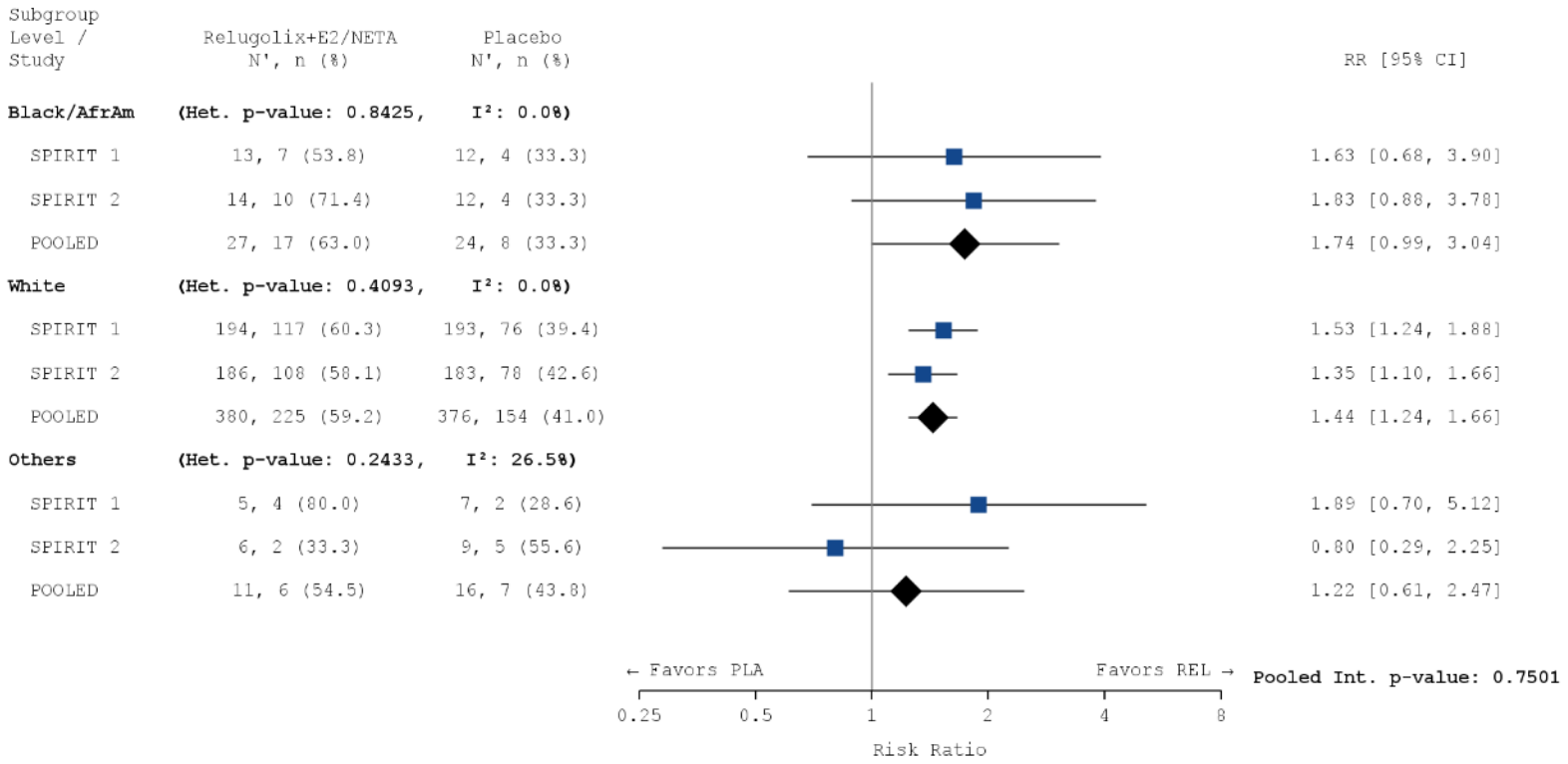
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.13.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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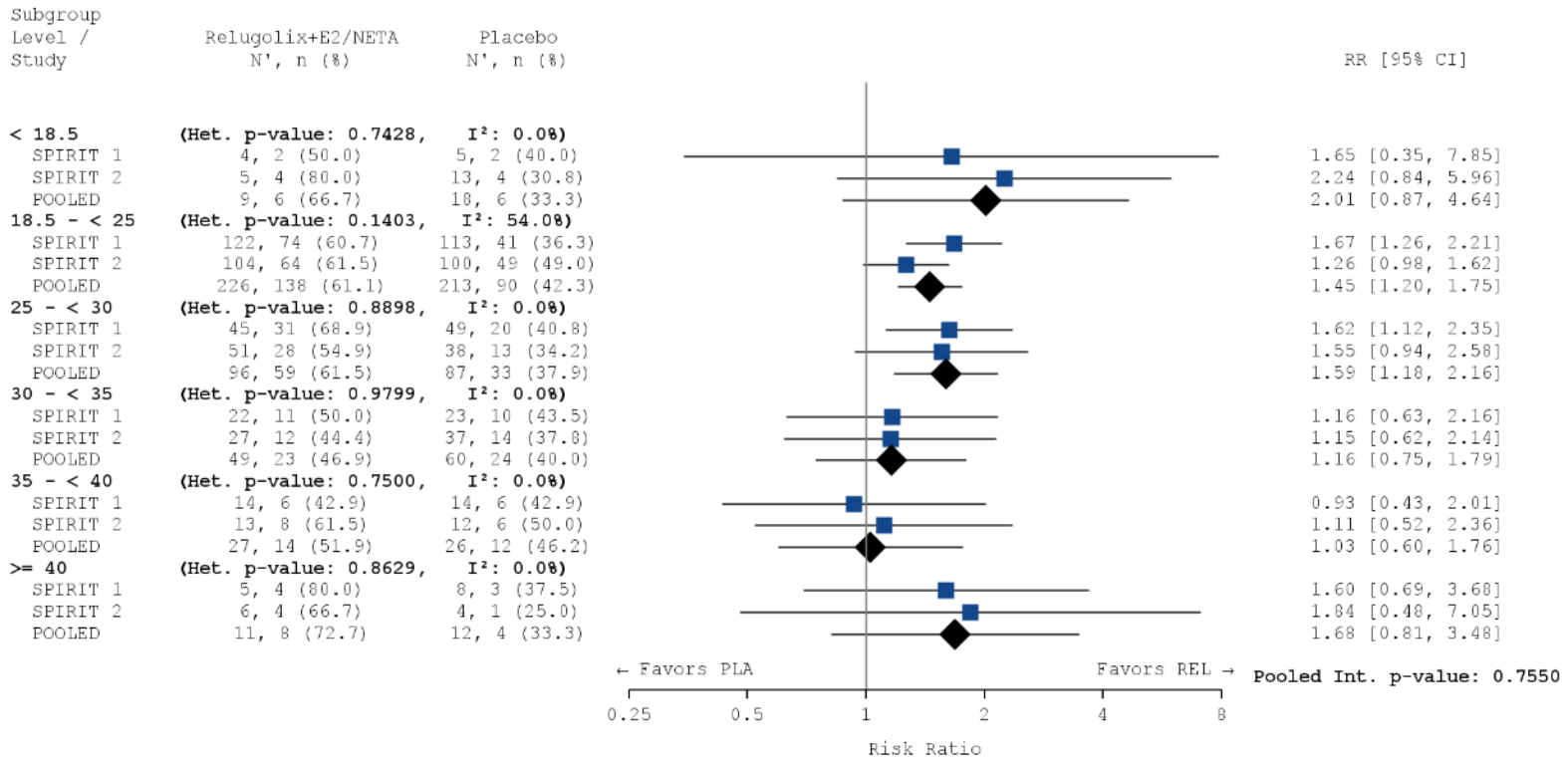
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

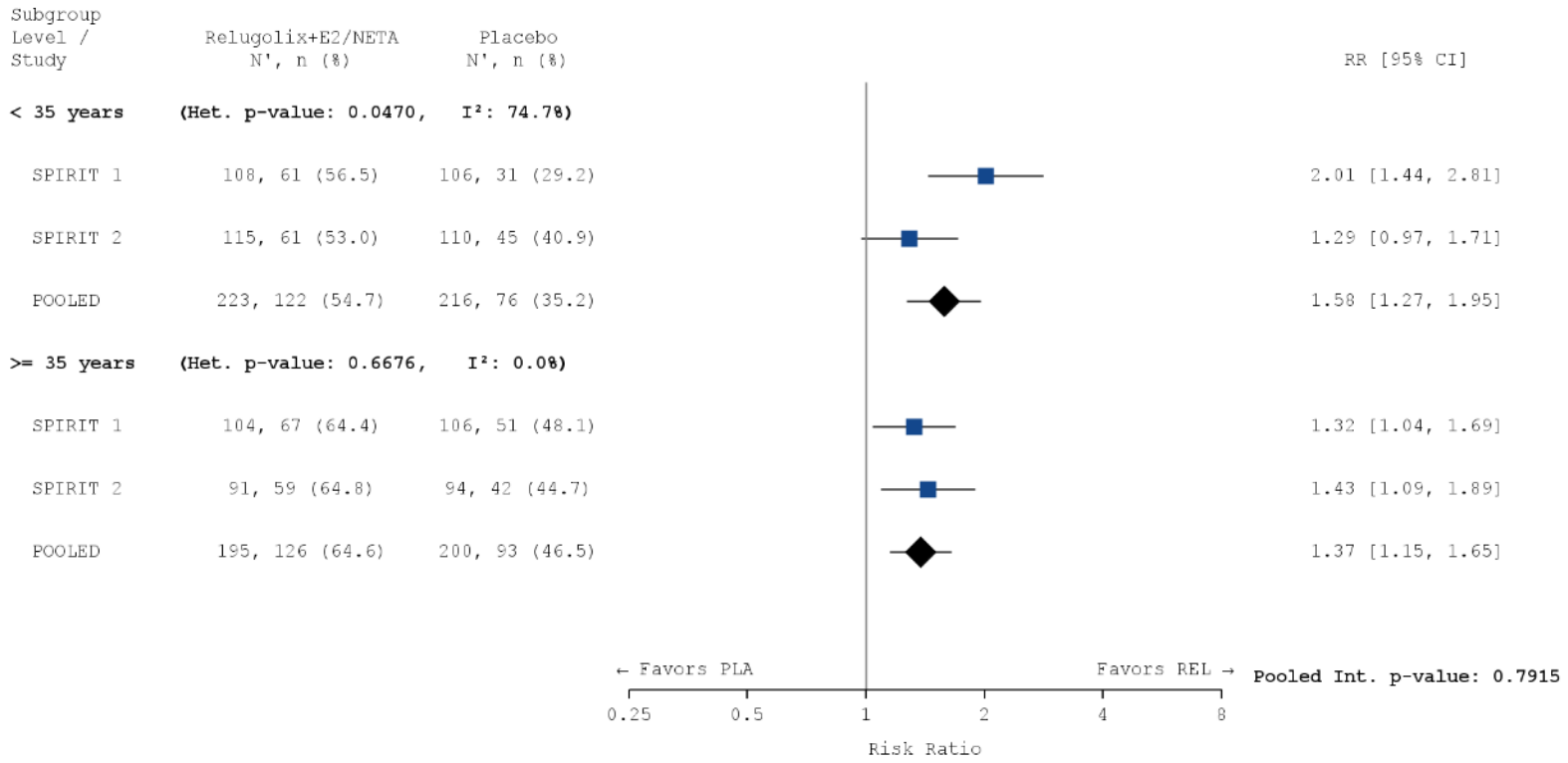
Figure 2.13.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

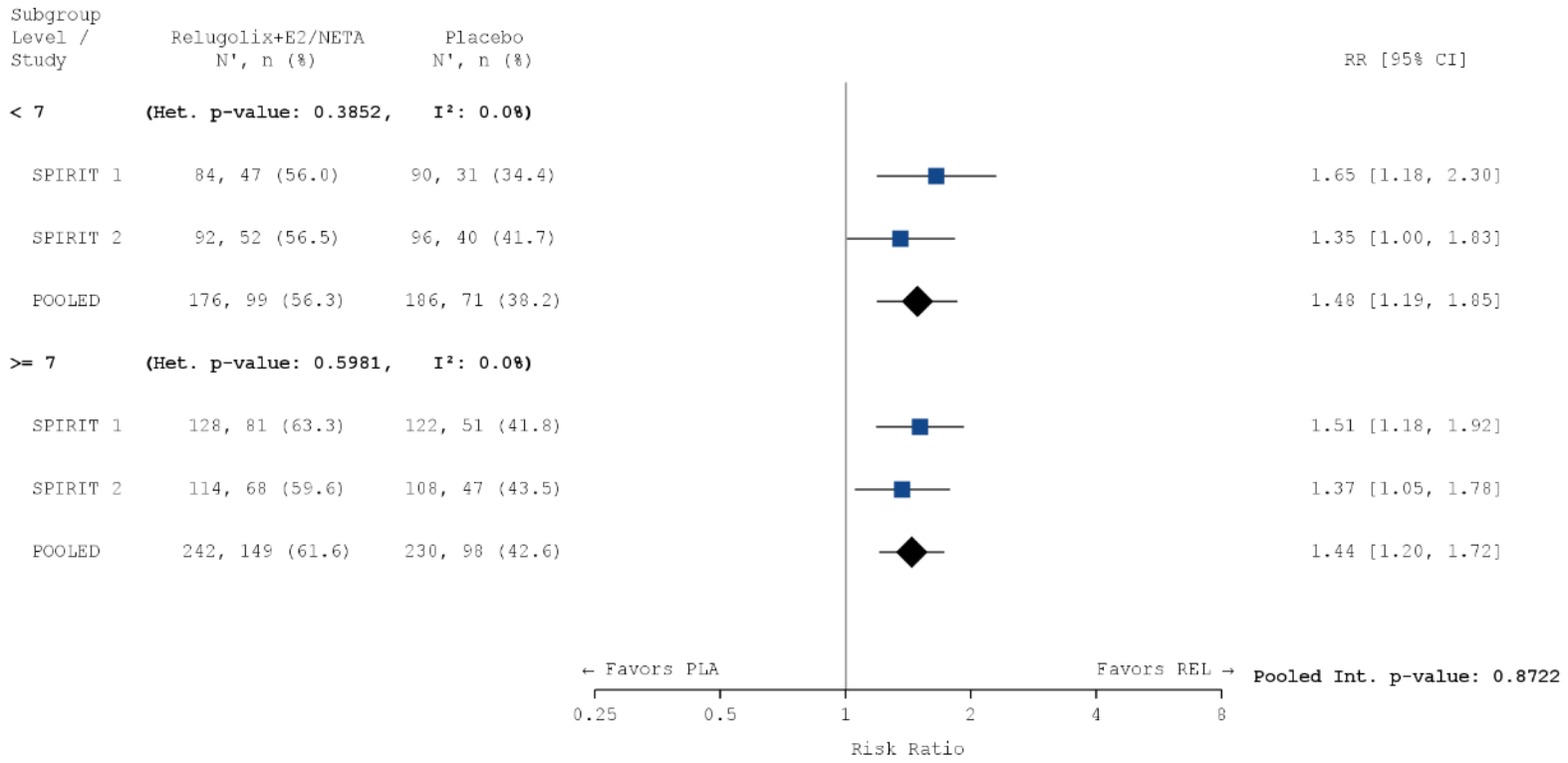
Figure 2.13.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

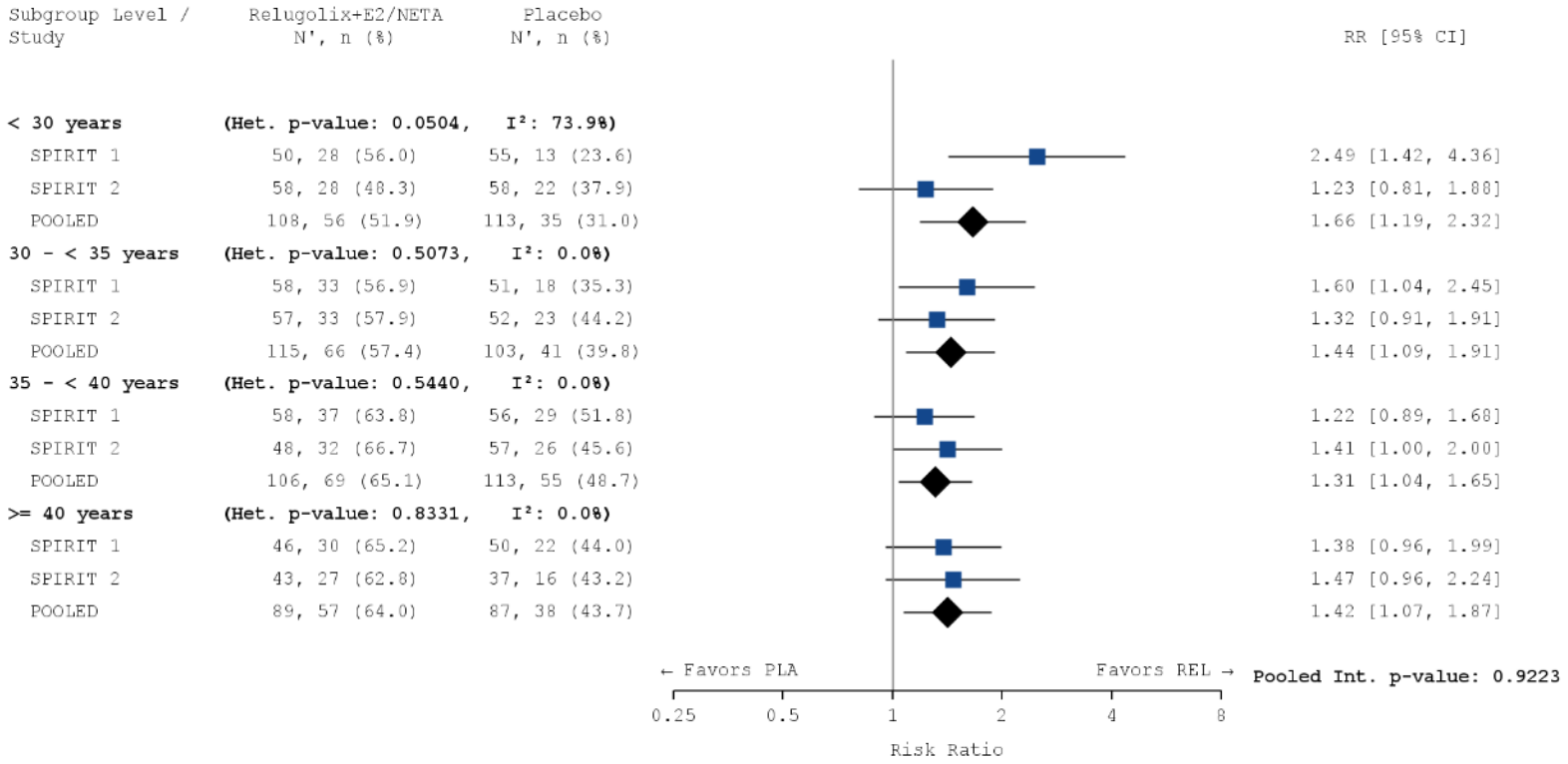
Figure 2.13.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.13.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category II

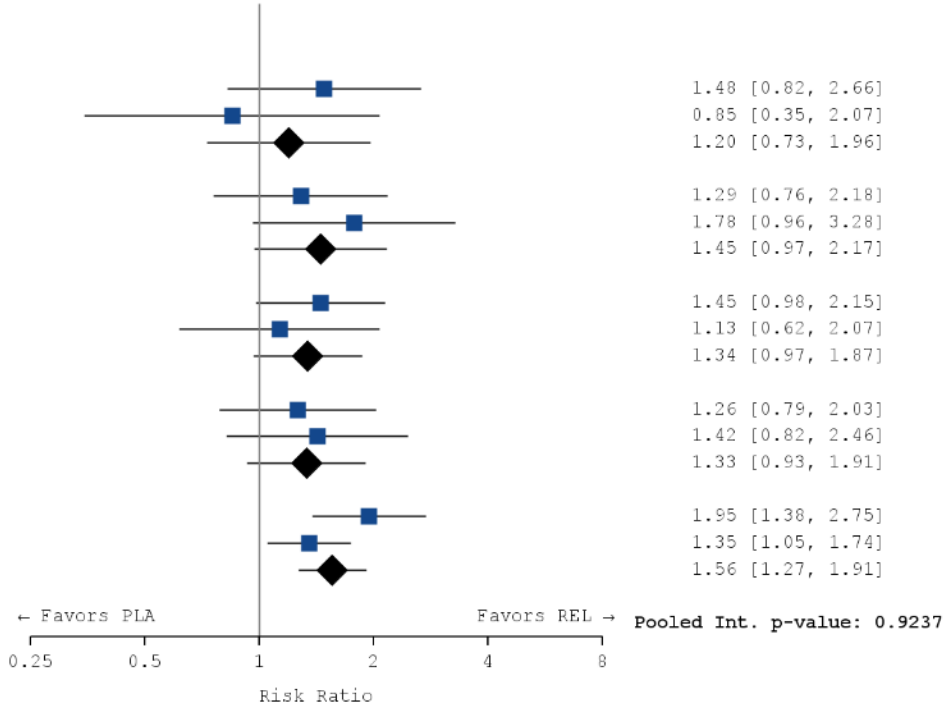


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.13.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
AFSE stage

Subgroup Level / Study	Relugolix+E2/NETA N', n (%)	Placebo N', n (%)	RR [95% CI]
I, Minimal	**(Het. p-value: 0.3061, I^2: 4.5%)**		
SPIRIT 1	14, 10 (71.4)	21, 9 (42.9)	1.48 [0.82, 2.66]
SPIRIT 2	11, 4 (36.4)	21, 8 (38.1)	0.85 [0.35, 2.07]
POOLED	25, 14 (56.0)	42, 17 (40.5)	1.20 [0.73, 1.96]
II, Mild	**(Het. p-value: 0.4346, I^2: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	31, 16 (51.6)	32, 13 (40.6)	1.29 [0.76, 2.18]
SPIRIT 2	13, 10 (76.9)	19, 9 (47.4)	1.78 [0.96, 3.28]
POOLED	44, 26 (59.1)	51, 22 (43.1)	1.45 [0.97, 2.17]
III, Moderate	**(Het. p-value: 0.4979, I^2: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	37, 25 (67.6)	42, 19 (45.2)	1.45 [0.98, 2.15]
SPIRIT 2	23, 13 (56.5)	17, 9 (52.9)	1.13 [0.62, 2.07]
POOLED	60, 38 (63.3)	59, 28 (47.5)	1.34 [0.97, 1.87]
IV, Severe	**(Het. p-value: 0.7510, I^2: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	34, 20 (58.8)	30, 14 (46.7)	1.26 [0.79, 2.03]
SPIRIT 2	27, 17 (63.0)	21, 9 (42.9)	1.42 [0.82, 2.46]
POOLED	61, 37 (60.7)	51, 23 (45.1)	1.33 [0.93, 1.91]
Unknown/NA	**(Het. p-value: 0.0960, I^2: 63.9%)**		
SPIRIT 1	96, 57 (59.4)	87, 27 (31.0)	1.95 [1.38, 2.75]
SPIRIT 2	132, 76 (57.6)	126, 52 (41.3)	1.35 [1.05, 1.74]
POOLED	228, 133 (58.3)	213, 79 (37.1)	1.56 [1.27, 1.91]



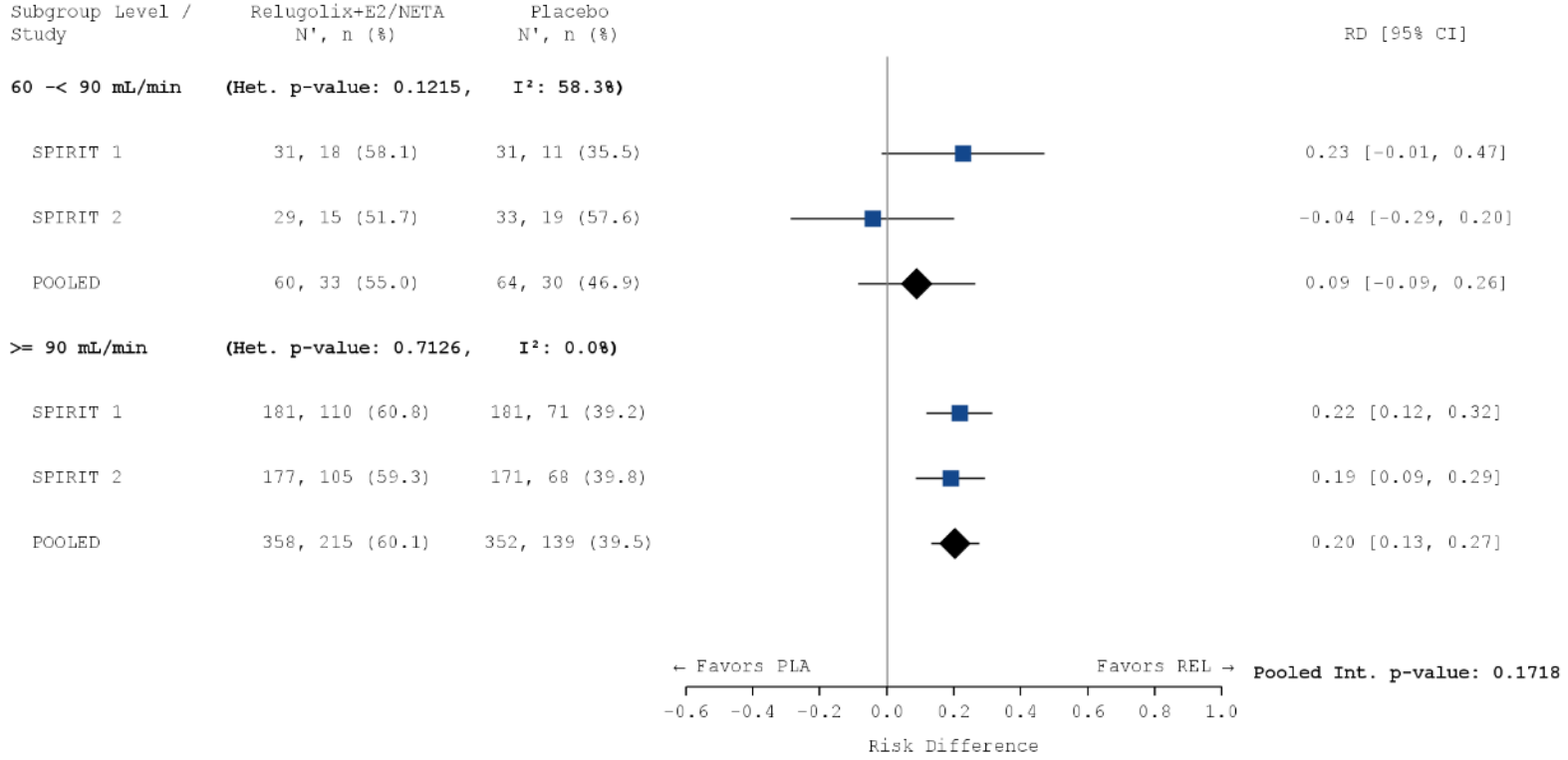
Pooled Int. p-value: 0.9237

N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

2.2.1.13 Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)

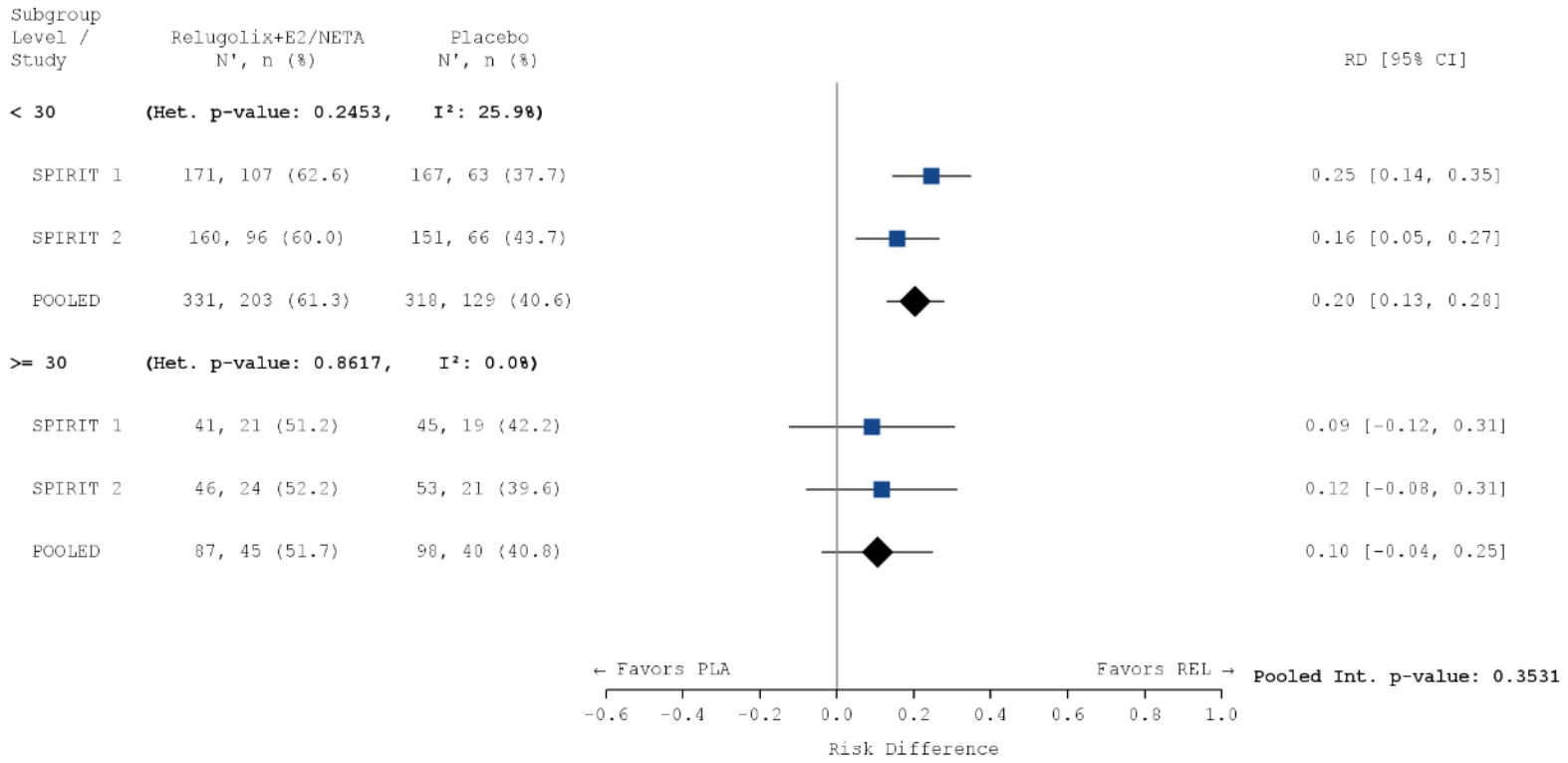
Figure 2.13.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

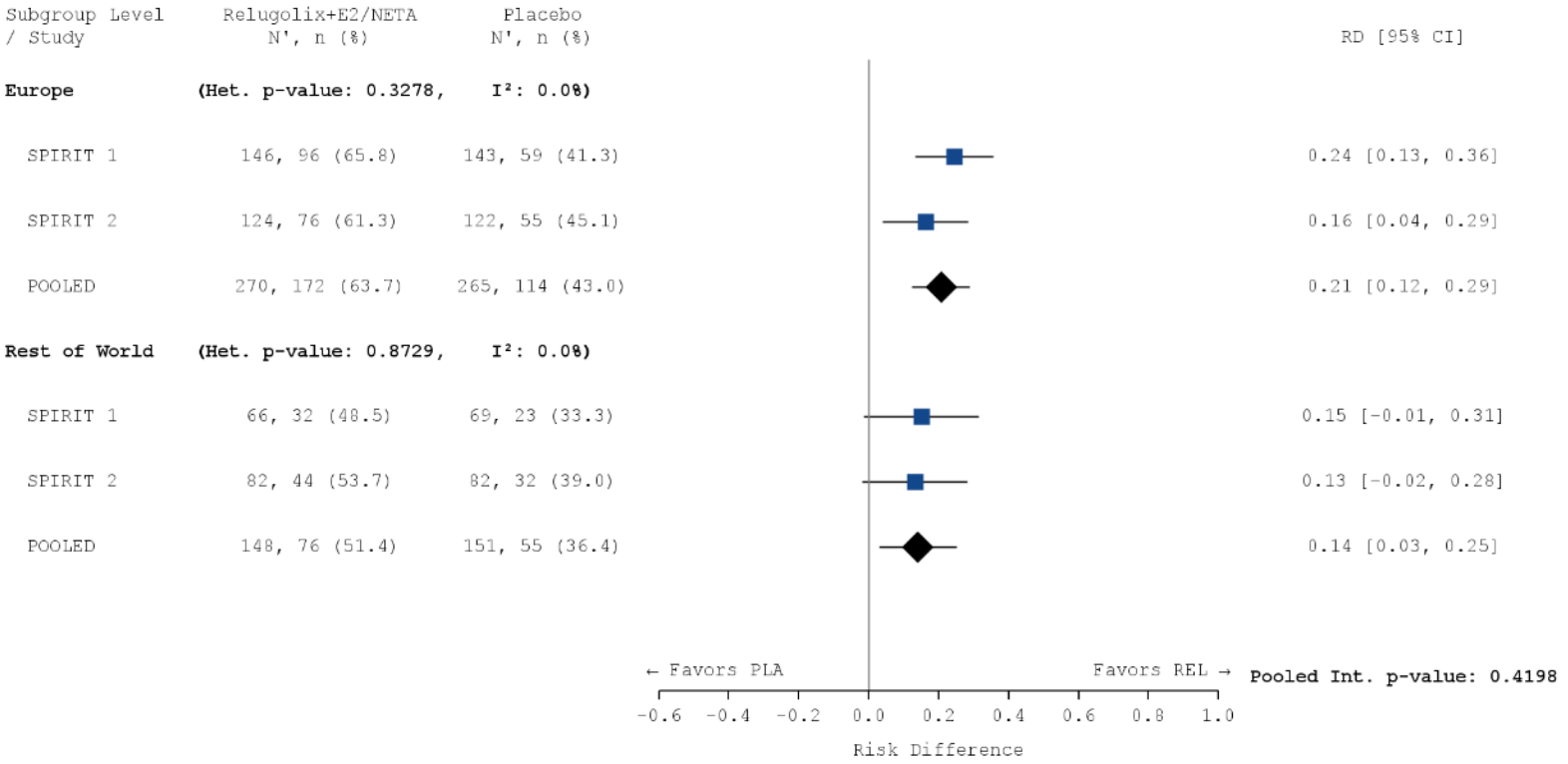
Figure 2.13.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

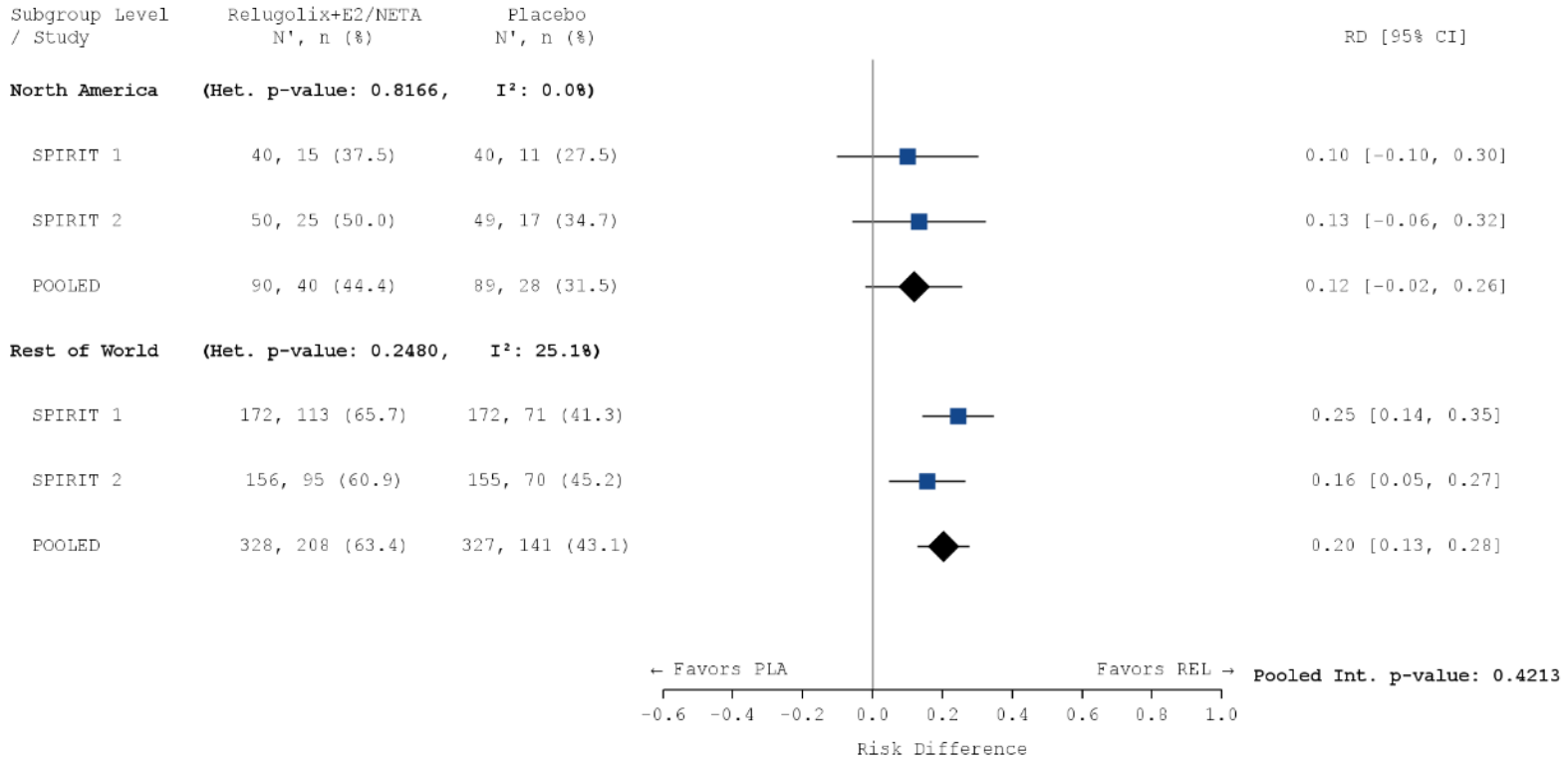
Figure 2.13.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

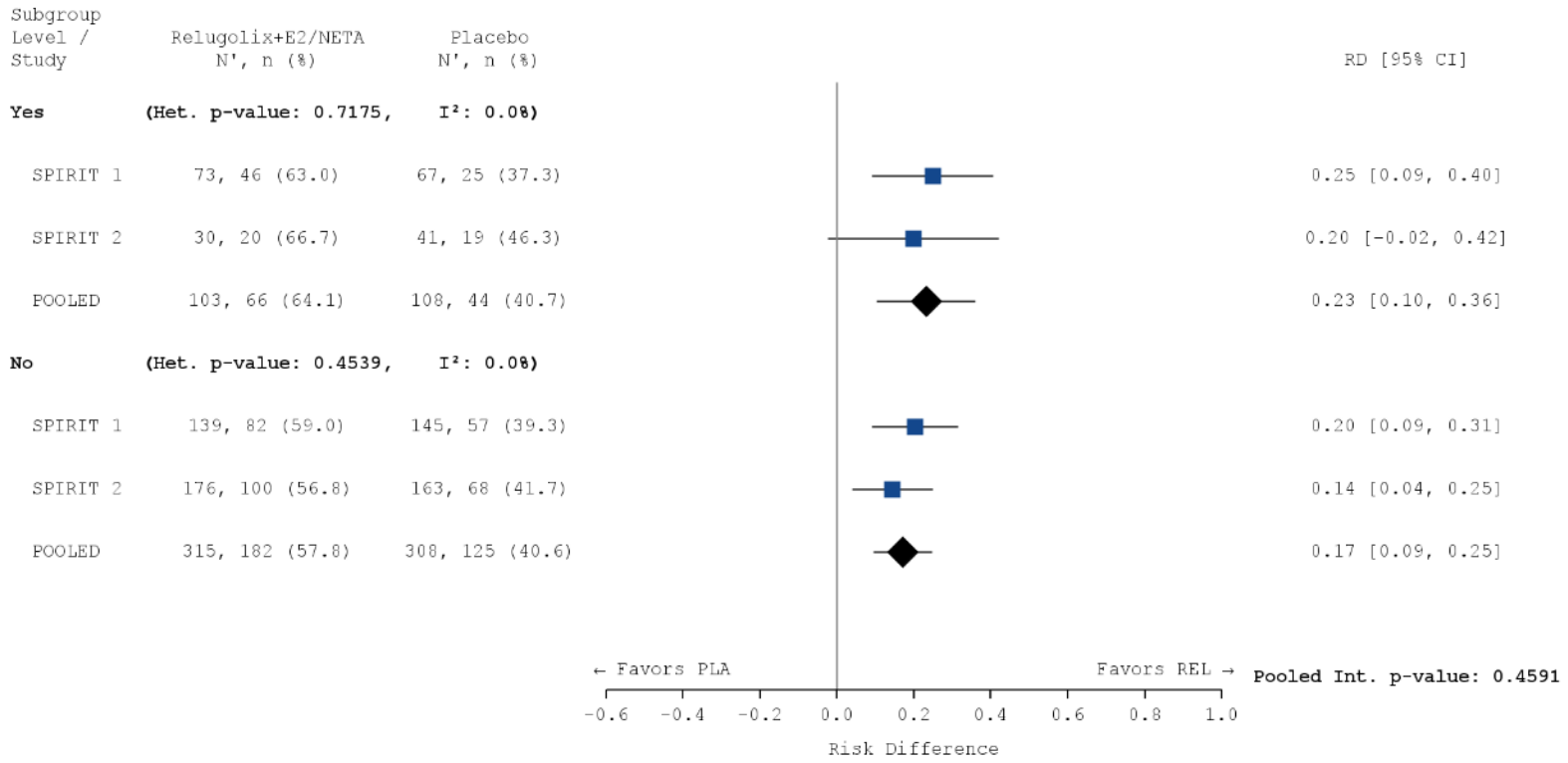
Figure 2.13.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

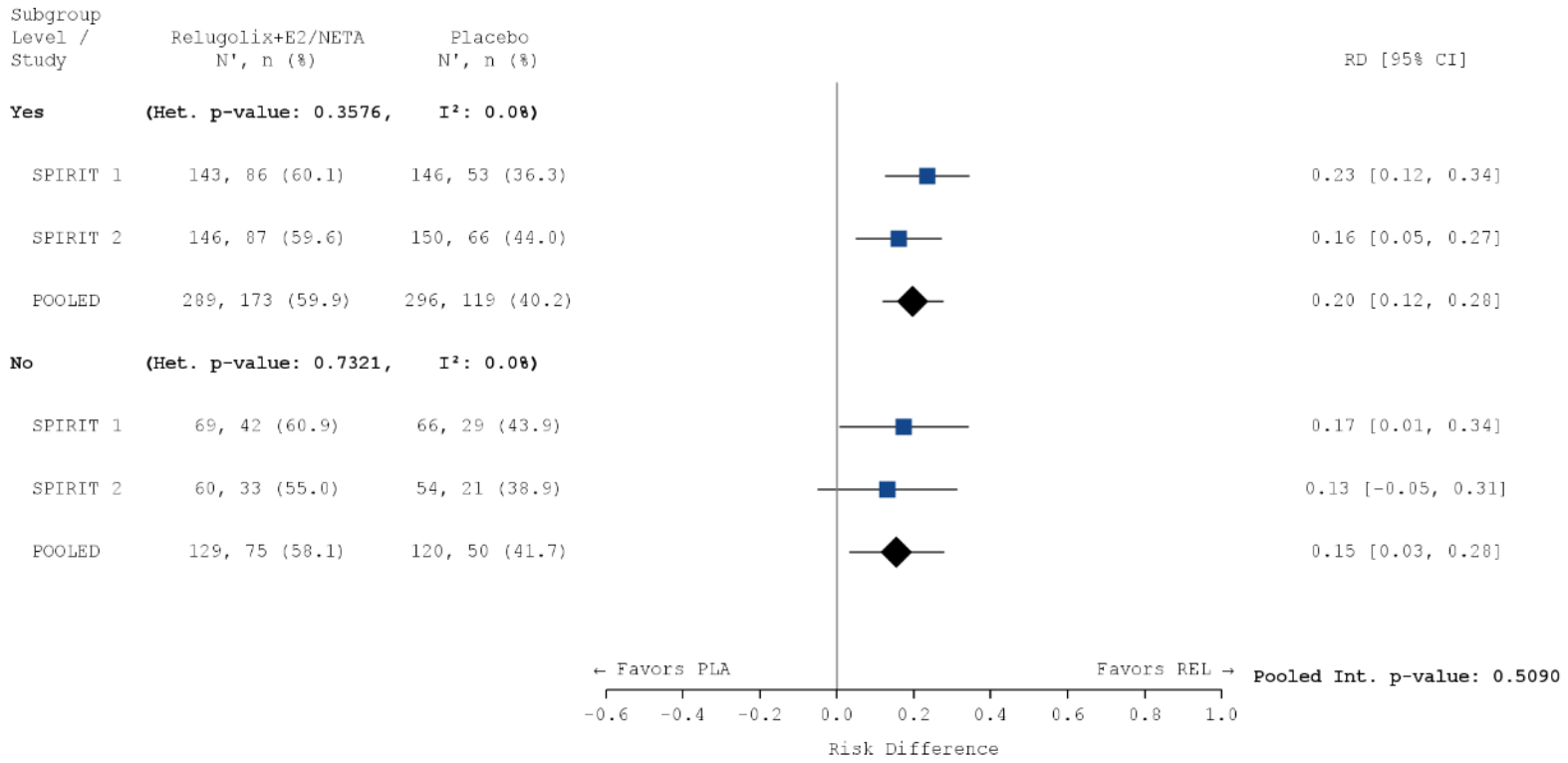
Figure 2.13.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

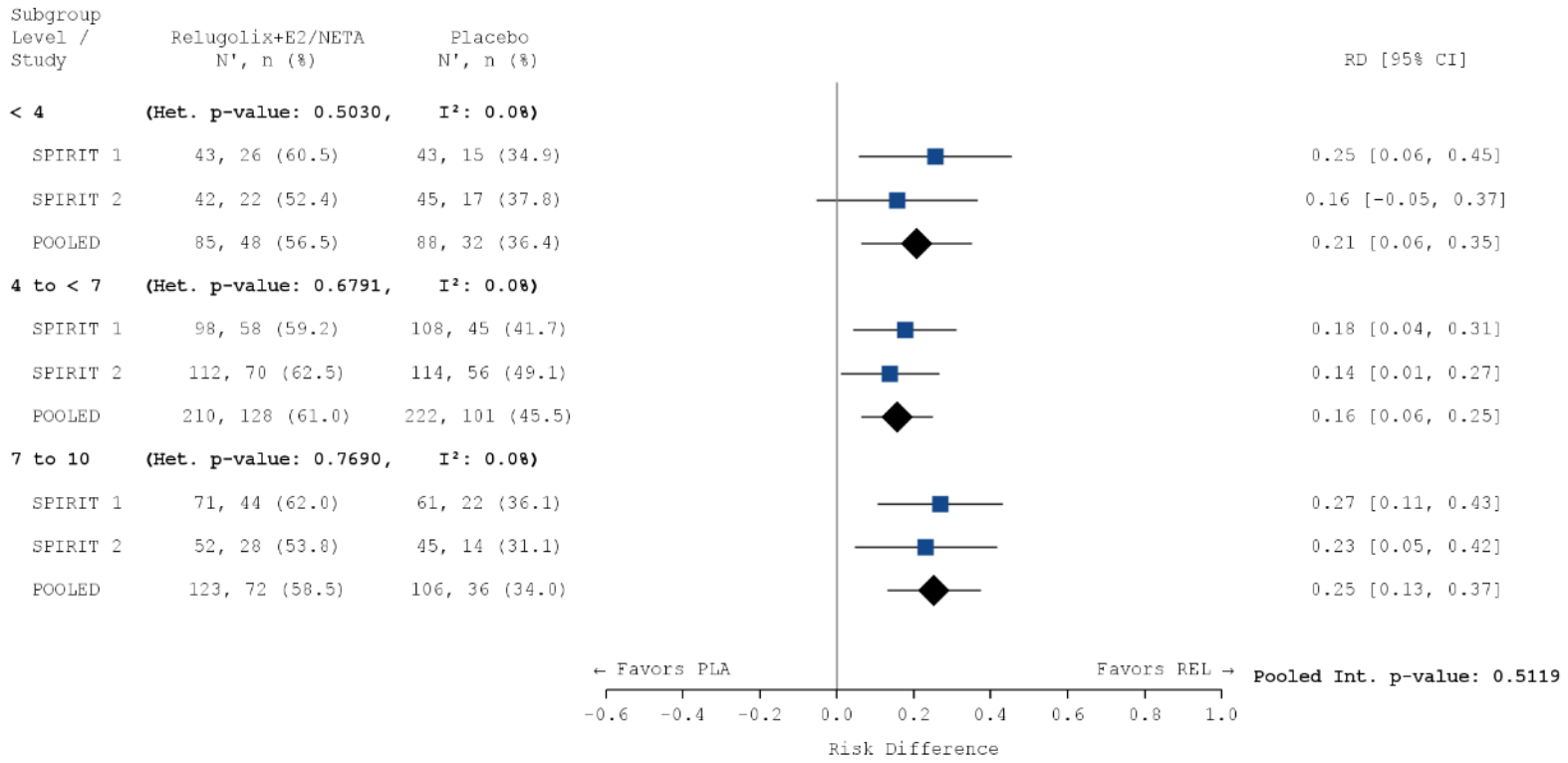
Figure 2.13.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

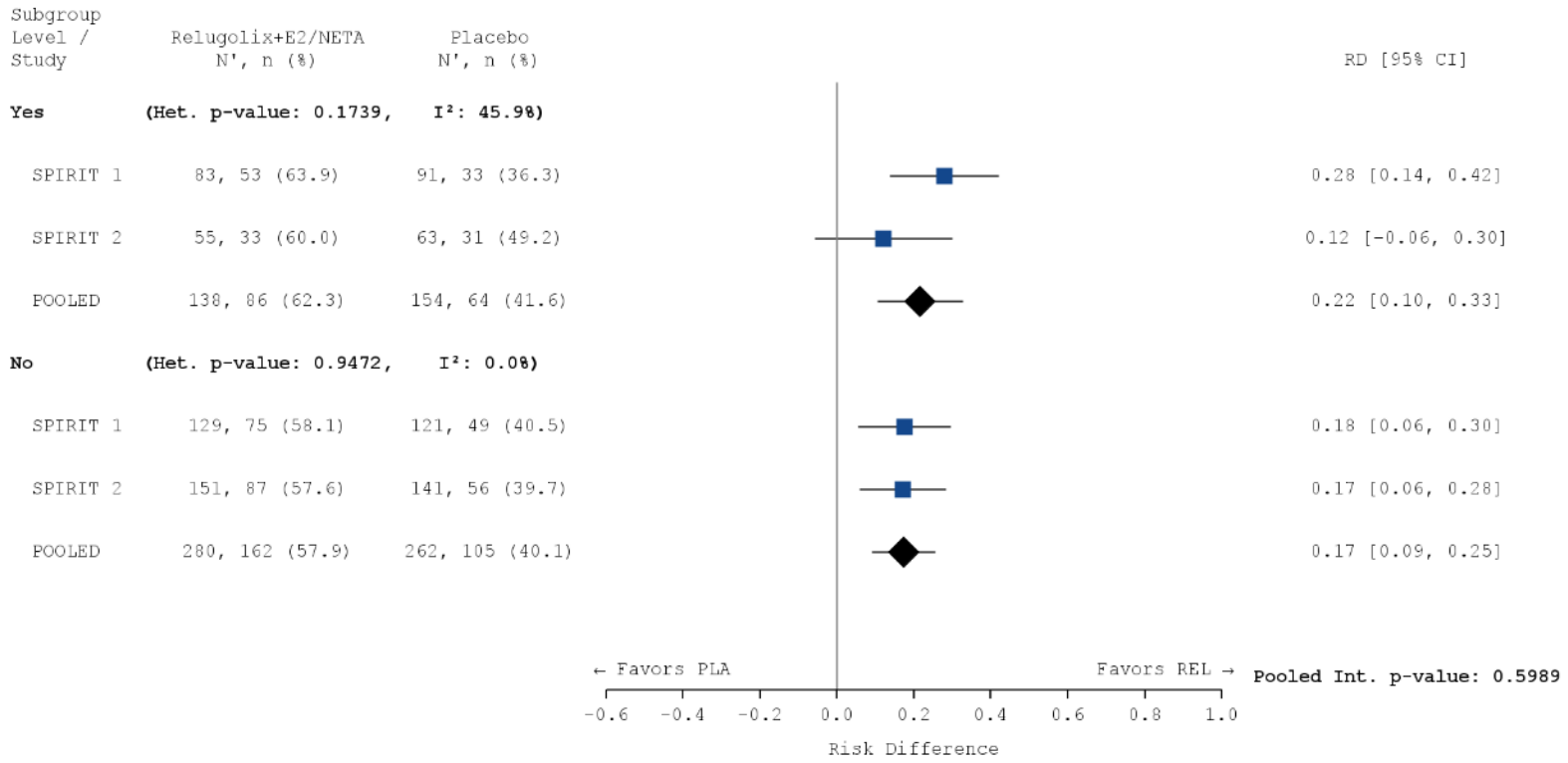
Figure 2.13.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

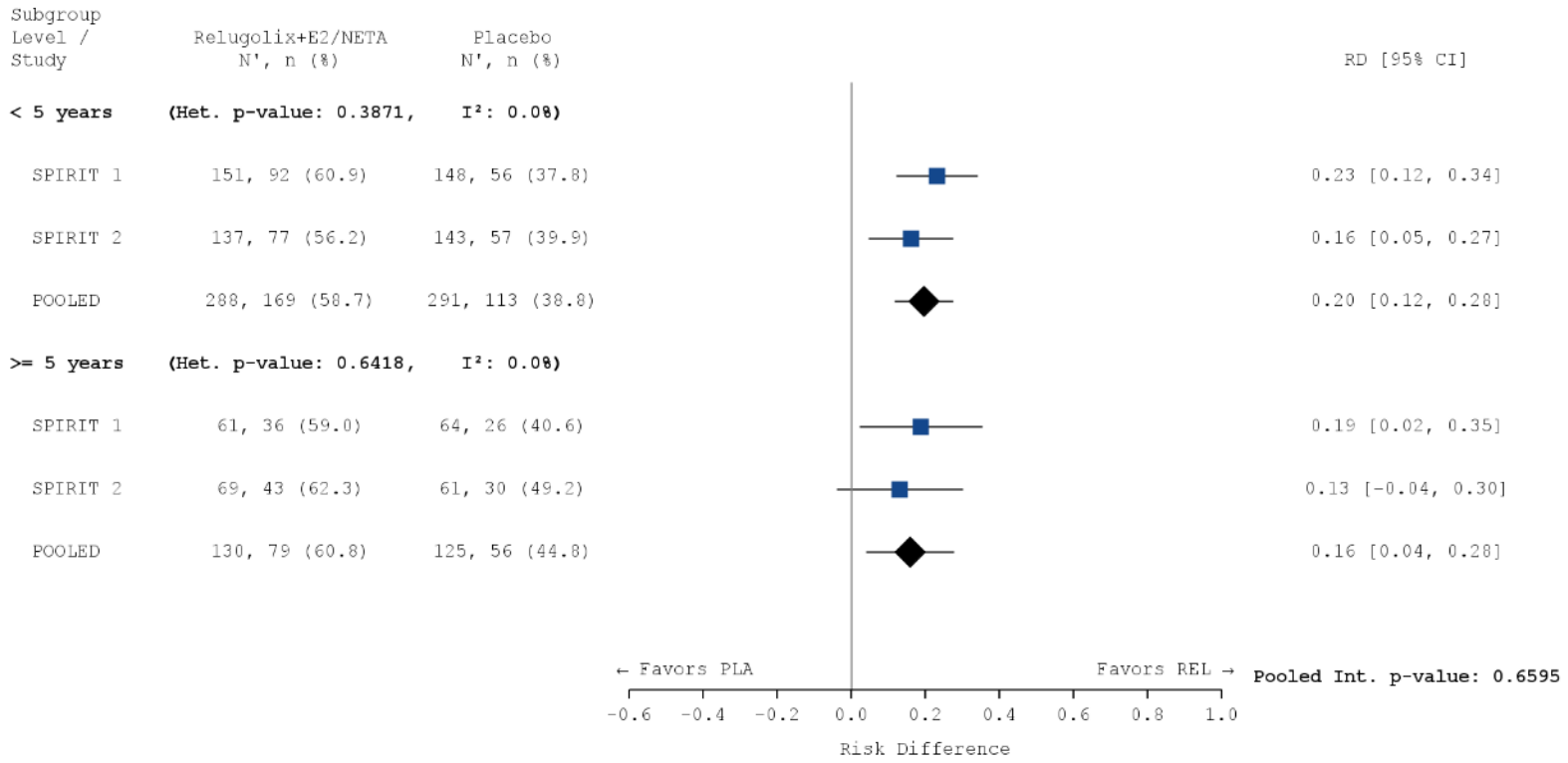
Figure 2.13.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

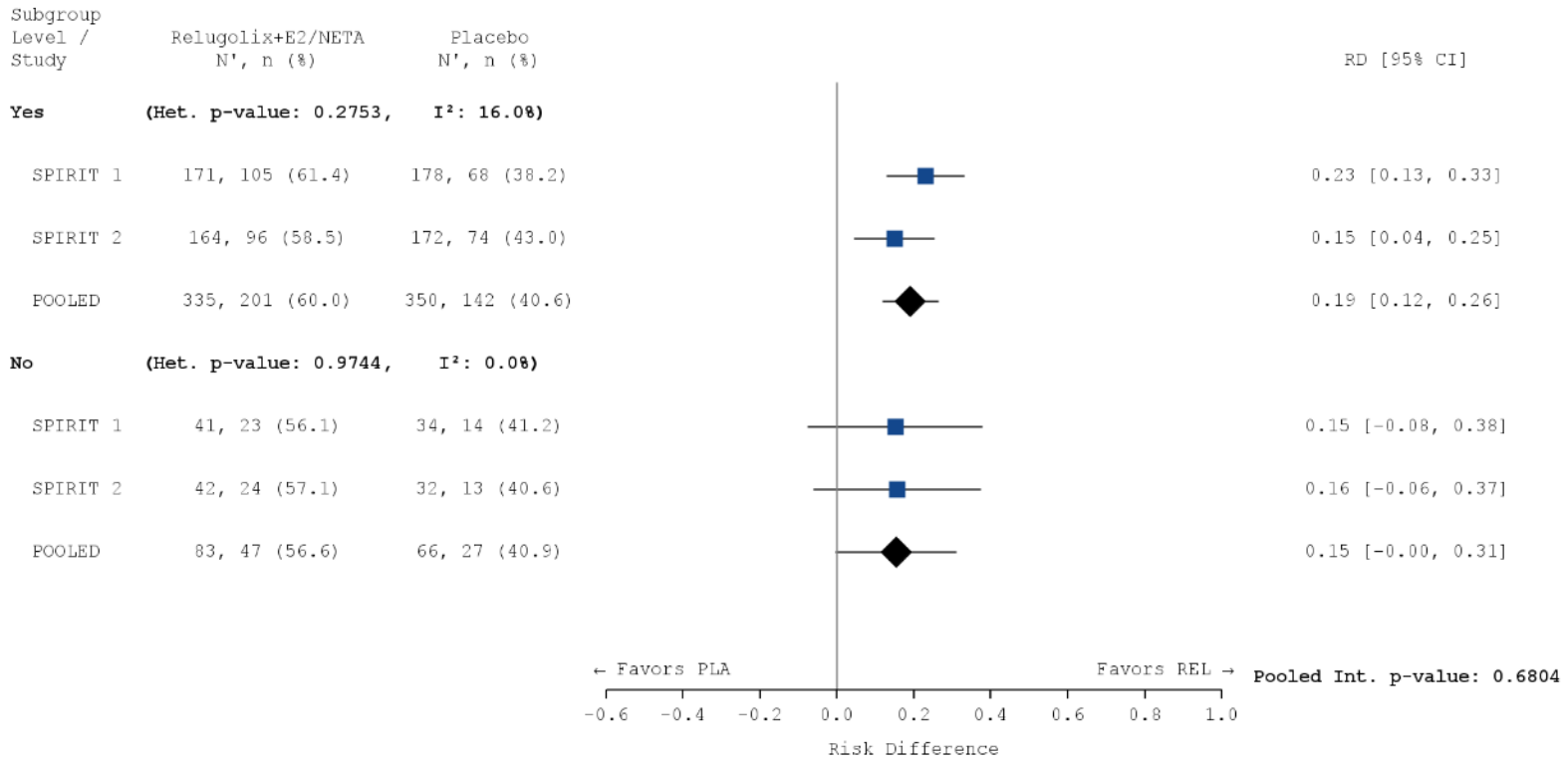
Figure 2.13.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

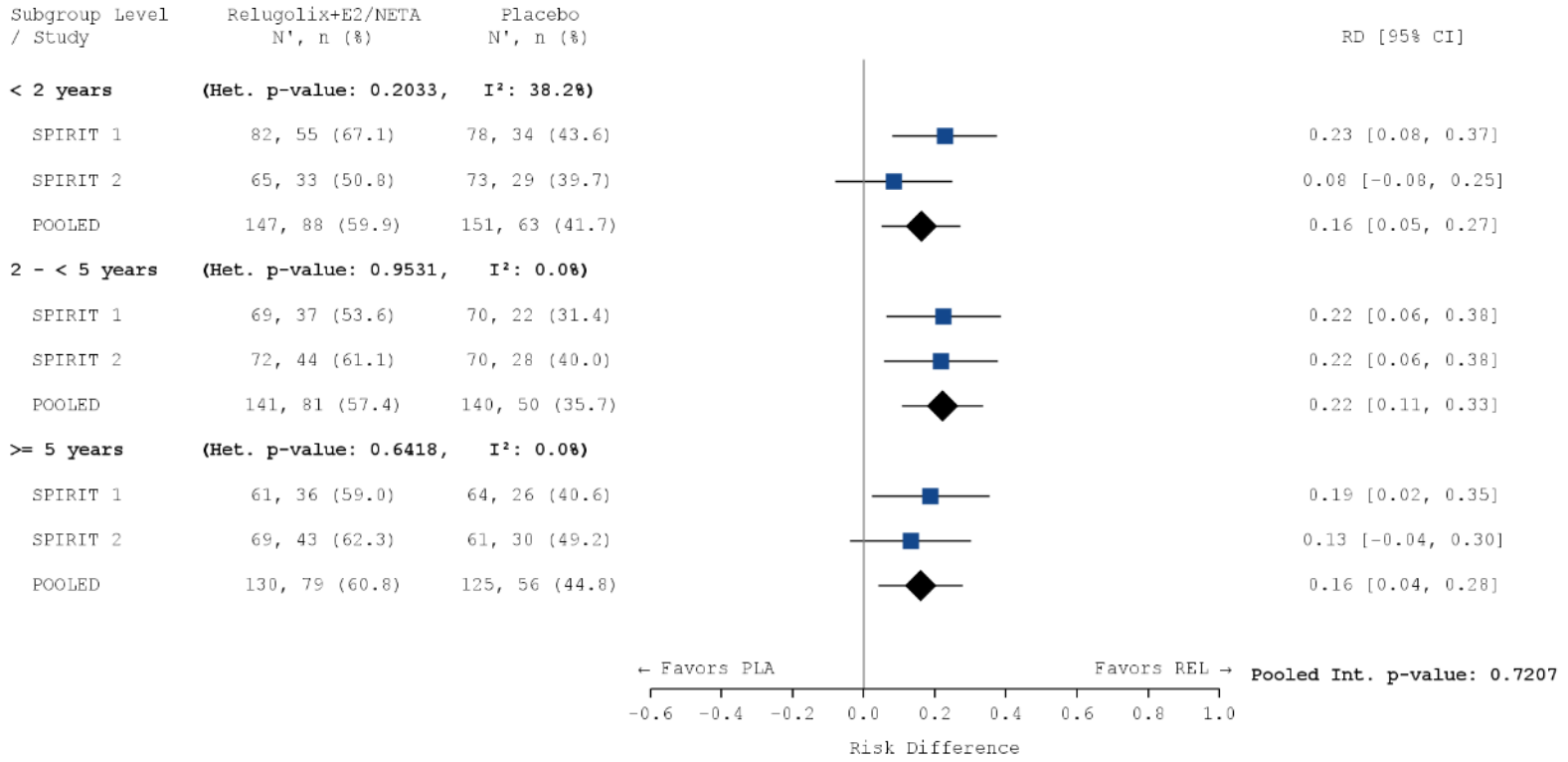
Figure 2.13.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

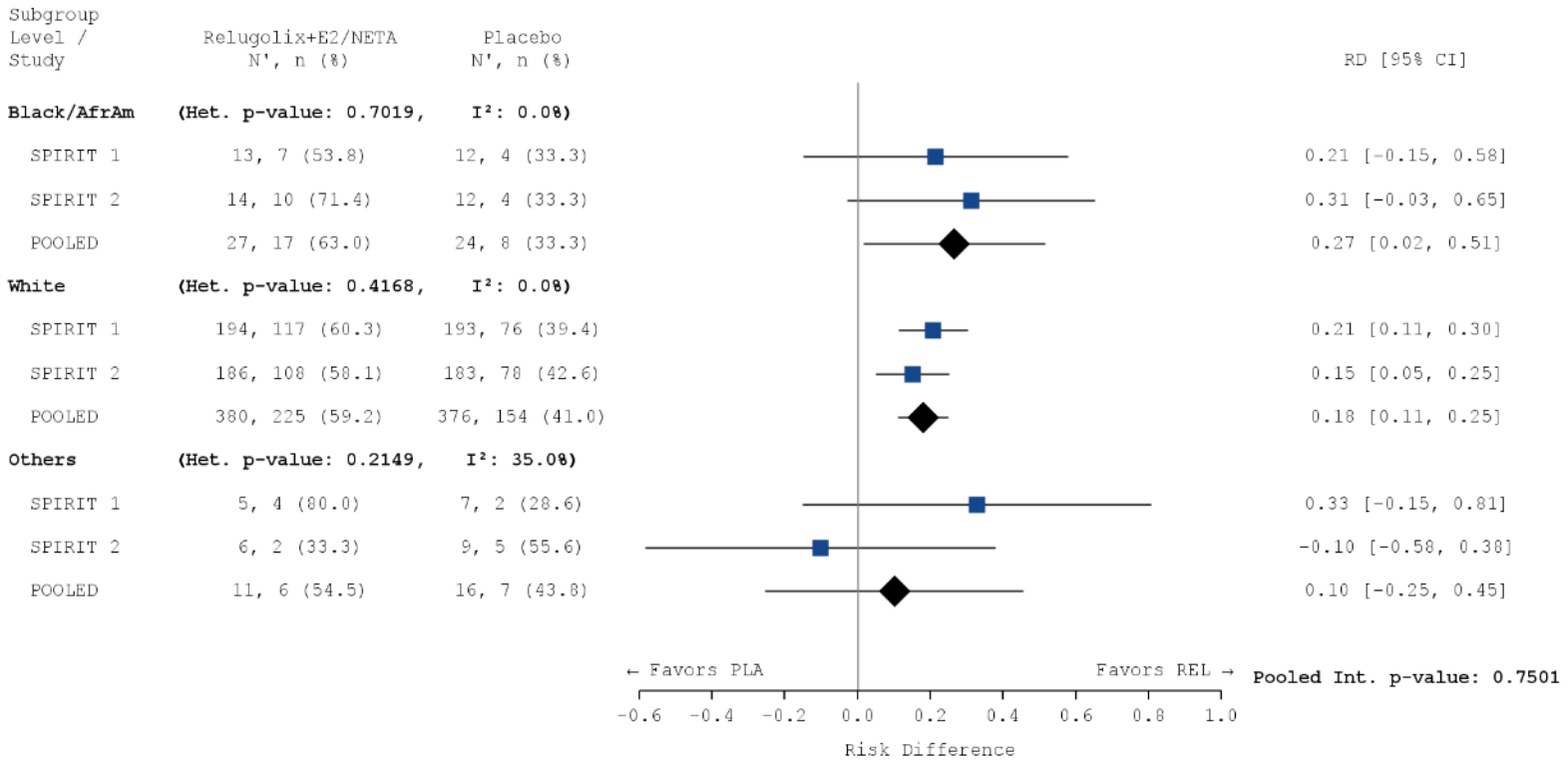
Figure 2.13.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

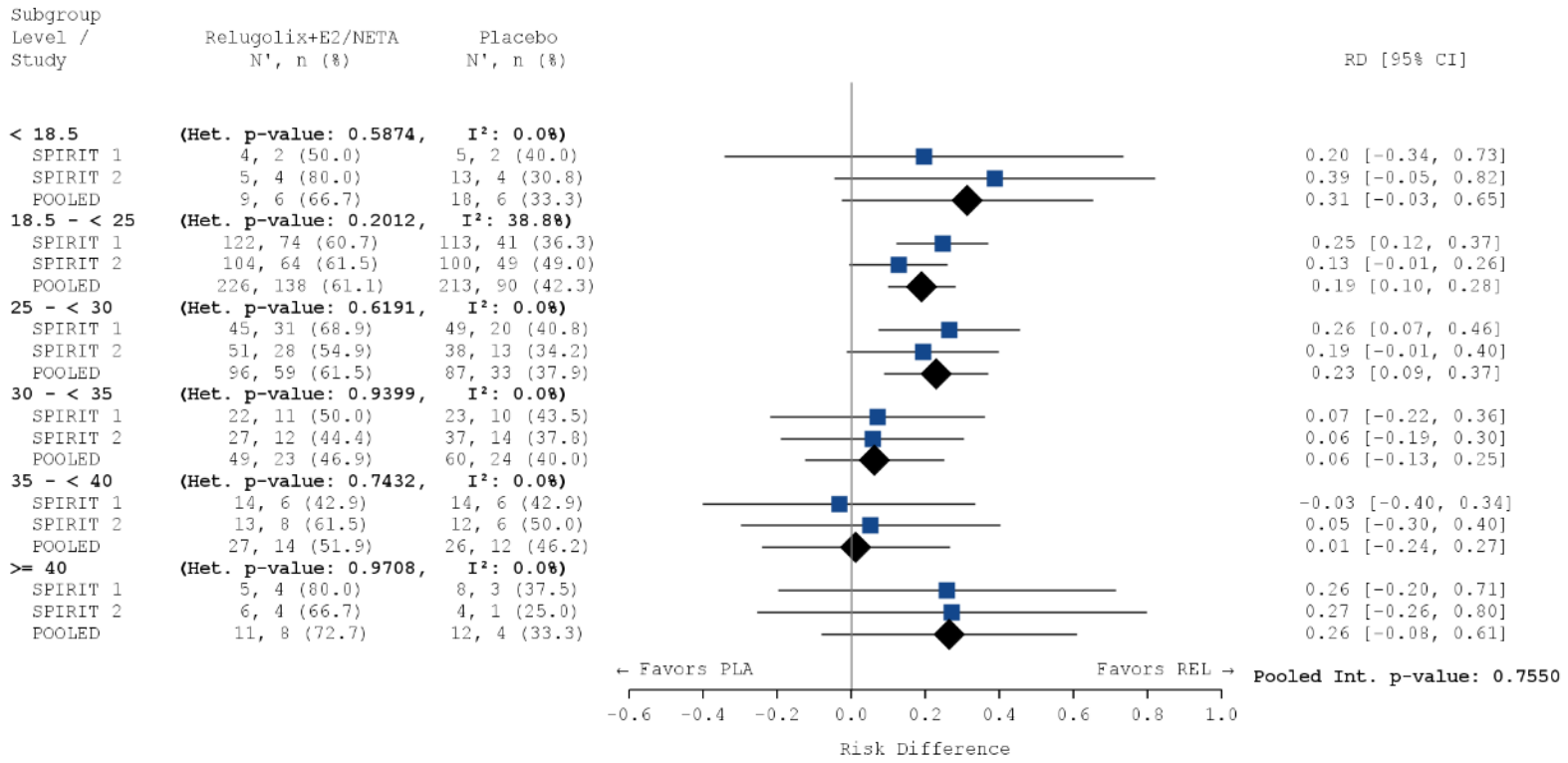
Figure 2.13.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

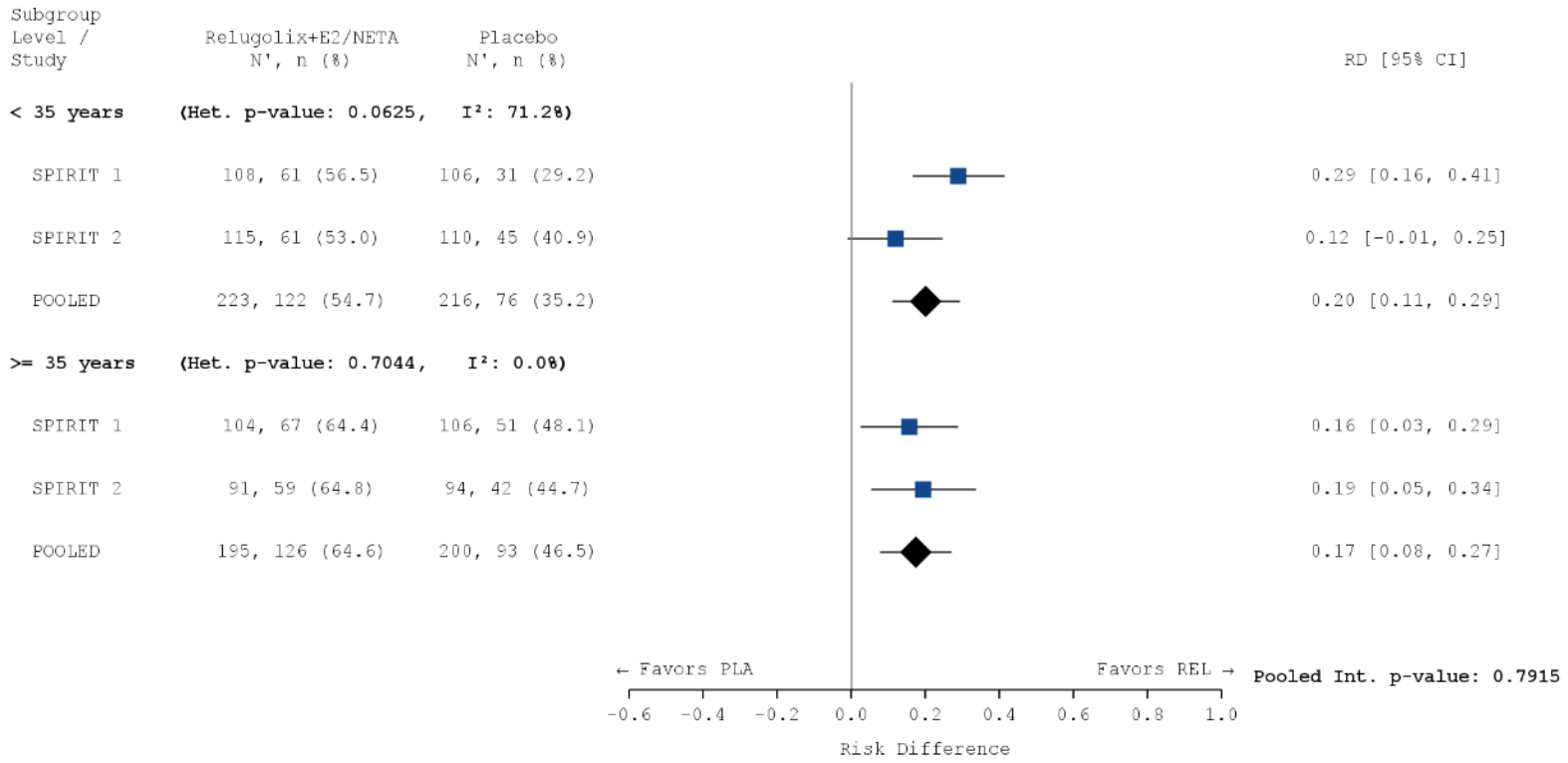
Figure 2.13.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

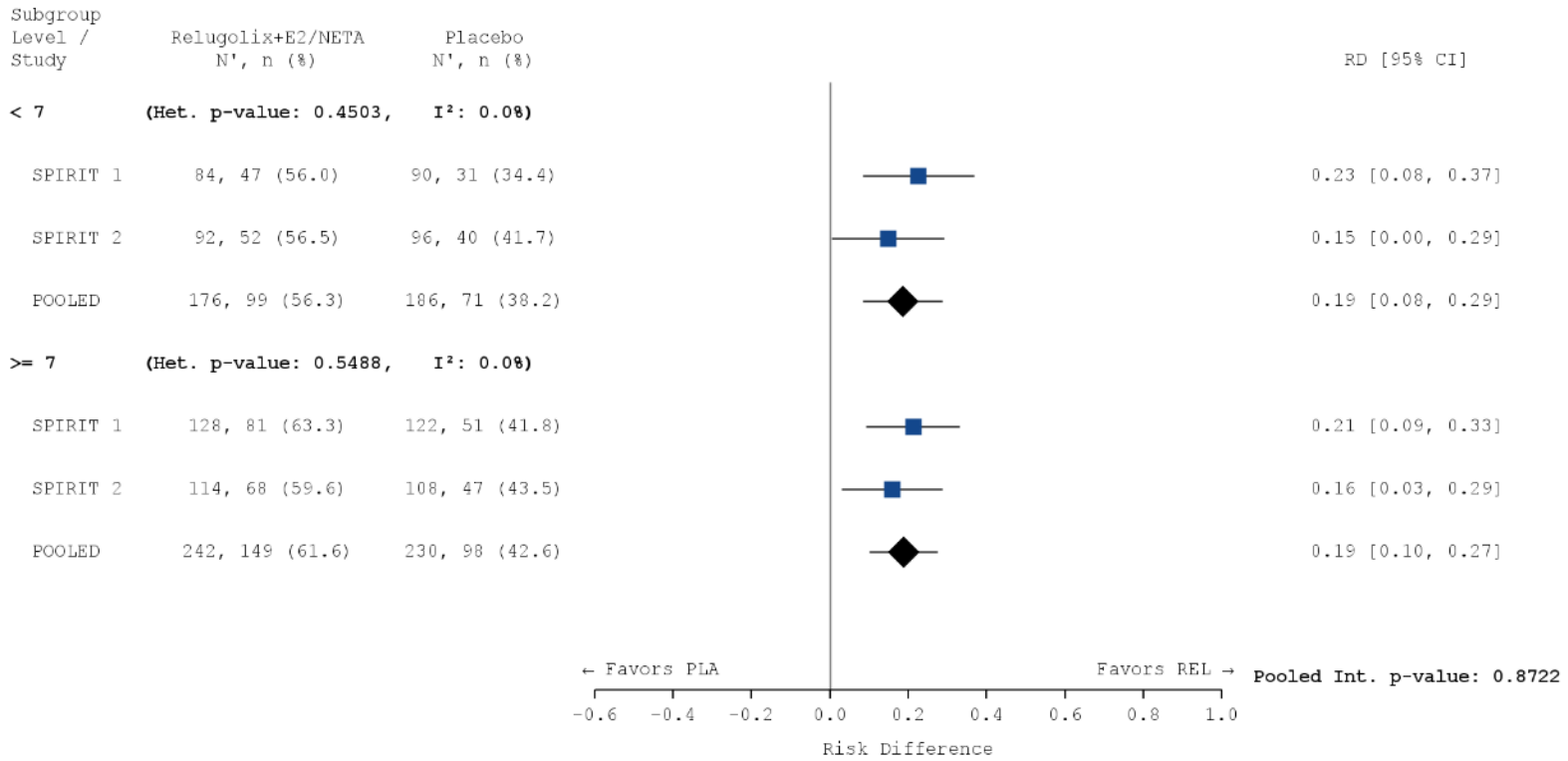
Figure 2.13.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

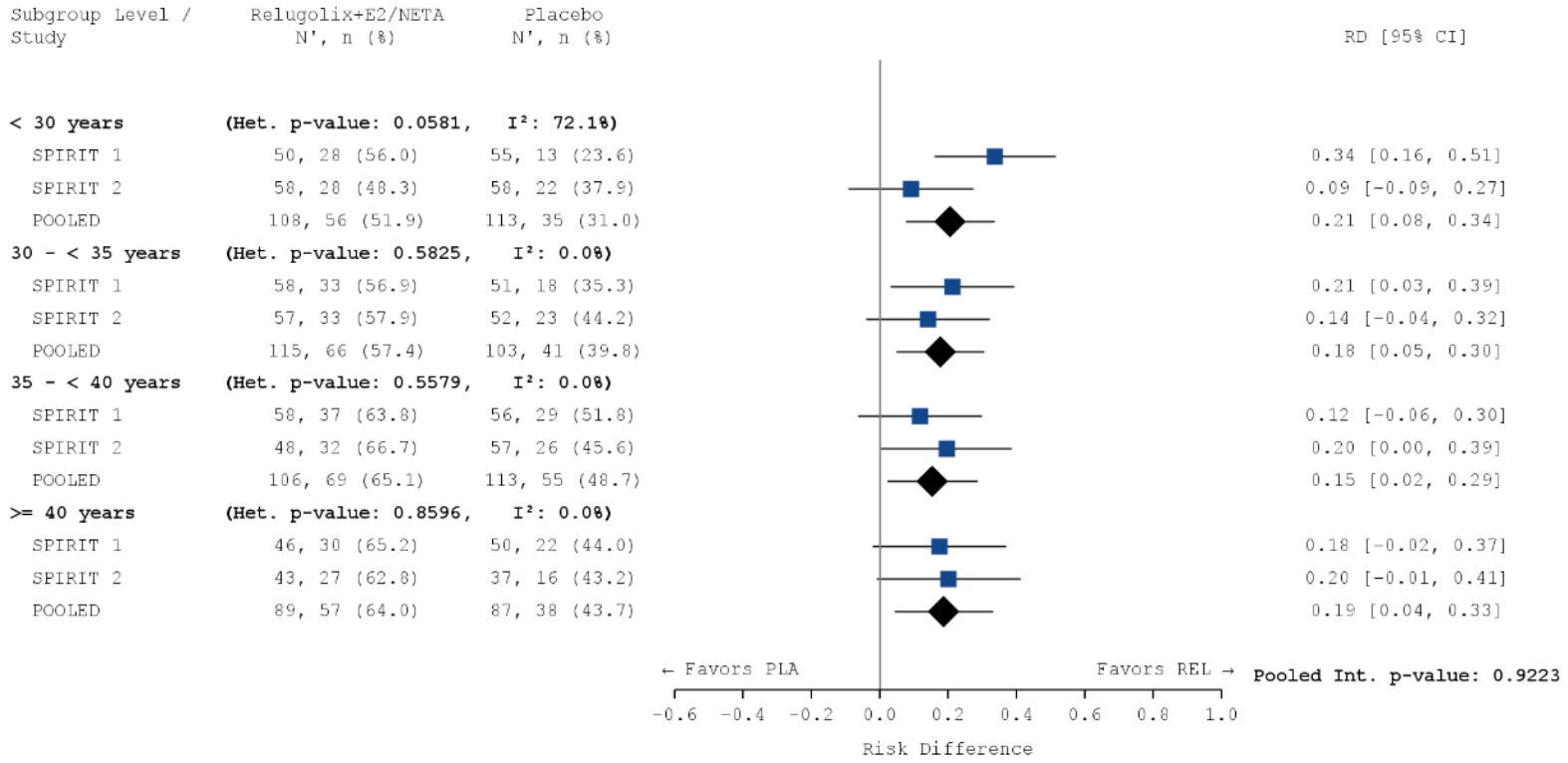
Figure 2.13.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.13.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
Age category II

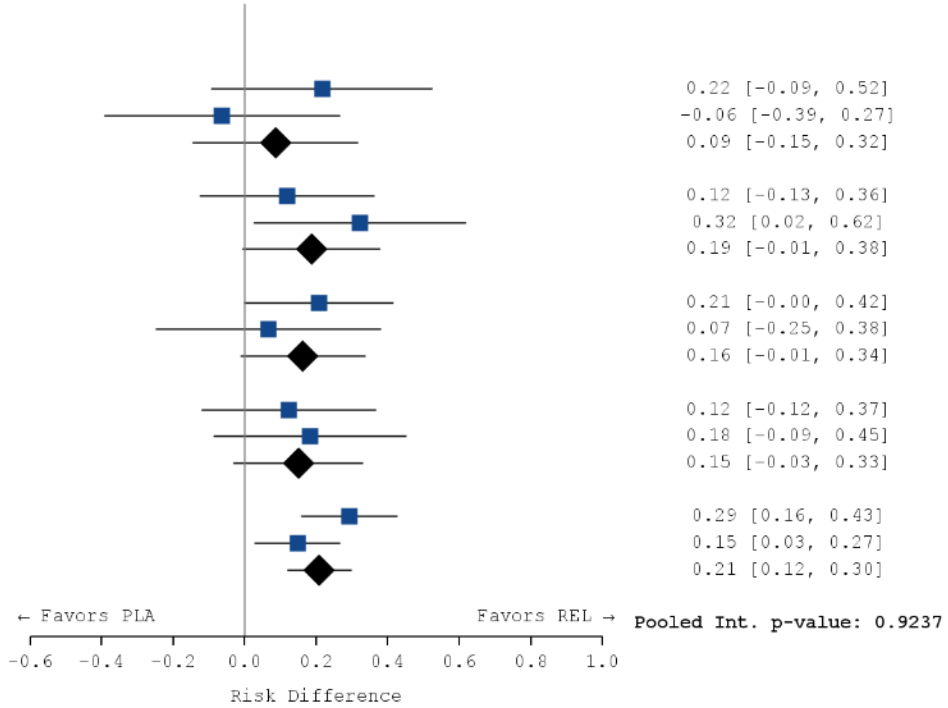


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

Figure 2.13.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for patients with at least 15% reduction of the scale range in the EHP Work domain score from baseline to Week 24 by Subgroup (mITT Population)
AFSE stage

Subgroup Level / Study	Relugolix+E2/NETA N', n (%)	Placebo N', n (%)	RD [95% CI]
I, Minimal	**(Het. p-value: 0.2267,**	**I^2: 31.6%)**	
SPIRIT 1	14, 10 (71.4)	21, 9 (42.9)	0.22 [-0.09, 0.52]
SPIRIT 2	11, 4 (36.4)	21, 8 (38.1)	-0.06 [-0.39, 0.27]
POOLED	25, 14 (56.0)	42, 17 (40.5)	0.09 [-0.15, 0.32]
II, Mild	**(Het. p-value: 0.3000,**	**I^2: 6.9%)**	
SPIRIT 1	31, 16 (51.6)	32, 13 (40.6)	0.12 [-0.13, 0.36]
SPIRIT 2	13, 10 (76.9)	19, 9 (47.4)	0.32 [0.02, 0.62]
POOLED	44, 26 (59.1)	51, 22 (43.1)	0.19 [-0.01, 0.38]
III, Moderate	**(Het. p-value: 0.4669,**	**I^2: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	37, 25 (67.6)	42, 19 (45.2)	0.21 [-0.00, 0.42]
SPIRIT 2	23, 13 (56.5)	17, 9 (52.9)	0.07 [-0.25, 0.38]
POOLED	60, 38 (63.3)	59, 28 (47.5)	0.16 [-0.01, 0.34]
IV, Severe	**(Het. p-value: 0.7487,**	**I^2: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	34, 20 (58.8)	30, 14 (46.7)	0.12 [-0.12, 0.37]
SPIRIT 2	27, 17 (63.0)	21, 9 (42.9)	0.18 [-0.09, 0.45]
POOLED	61, 37 (60.7)	51, 23 (45.1)	0.15 [-0.03, 0.33]
Unknown/NA	**(Het. p-value: 0.1160,**	**I^2: 59.5%)**	
SPIRIT 1	96, 57 (59.4)	87, 27 (31.0)	0.29 [0.16, 0.43]
SPIRIT 2	132, 76 (57.6)	126, 52 (41.3)	0.15 [0.03, 0.27]
POOLED	228, 133 (58.3)	213, 79 (37.1)	0.21 [0.12, 0.30]



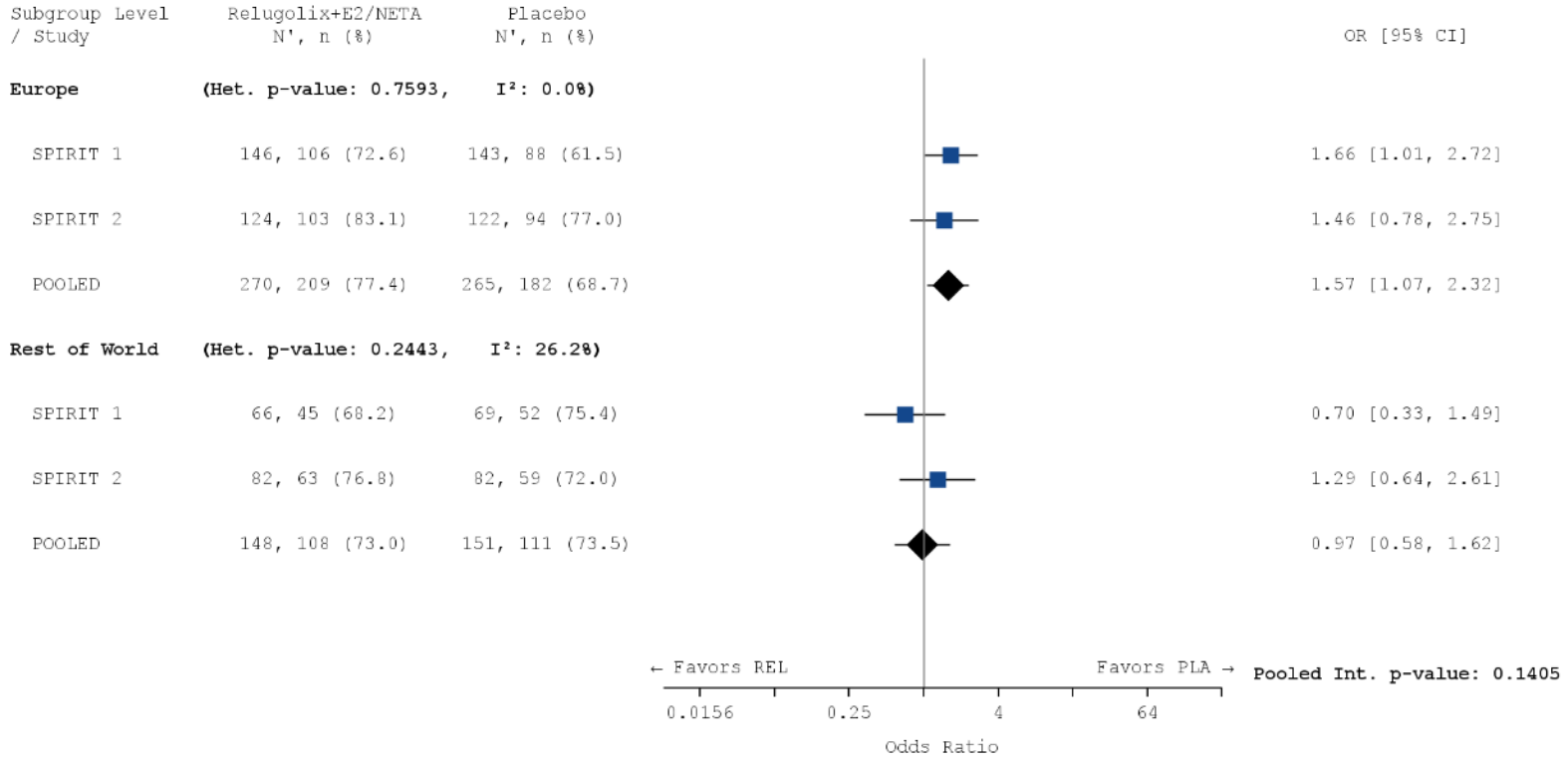
N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with an event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_2_10_3_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:07

2.3 Sicherheit

2.3.1 Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)

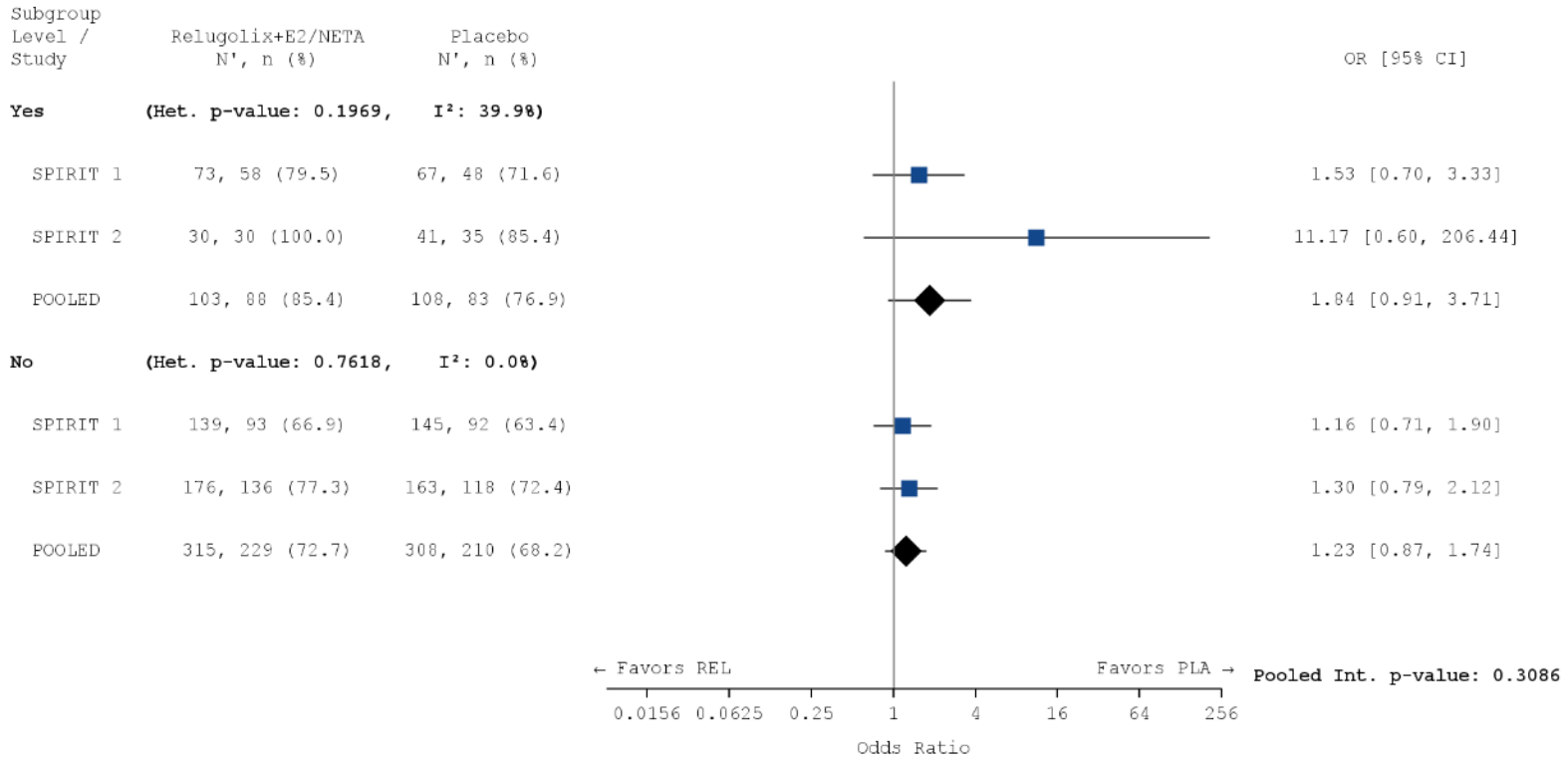
Figure 3.1.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

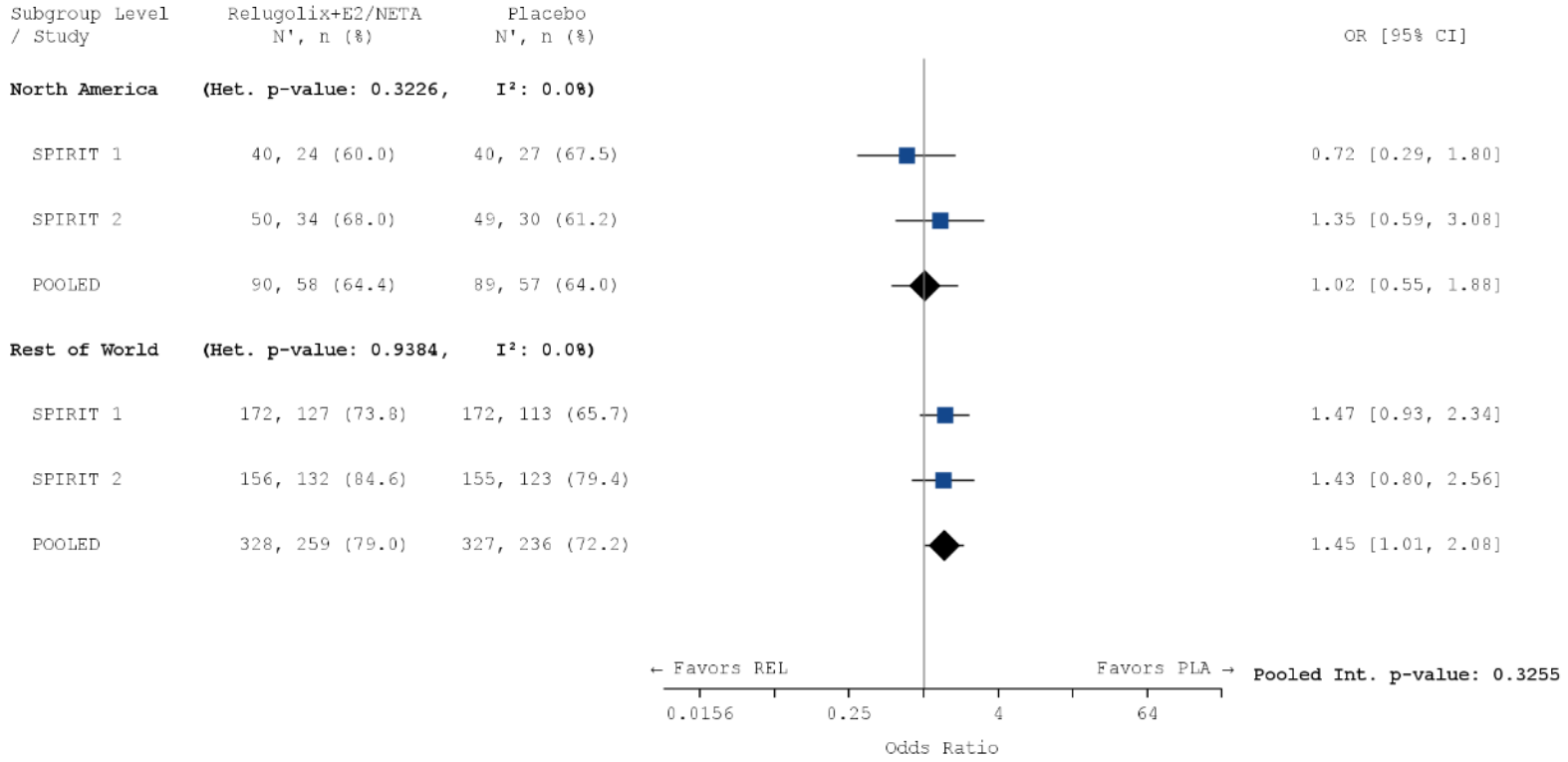
Figure 3.1.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

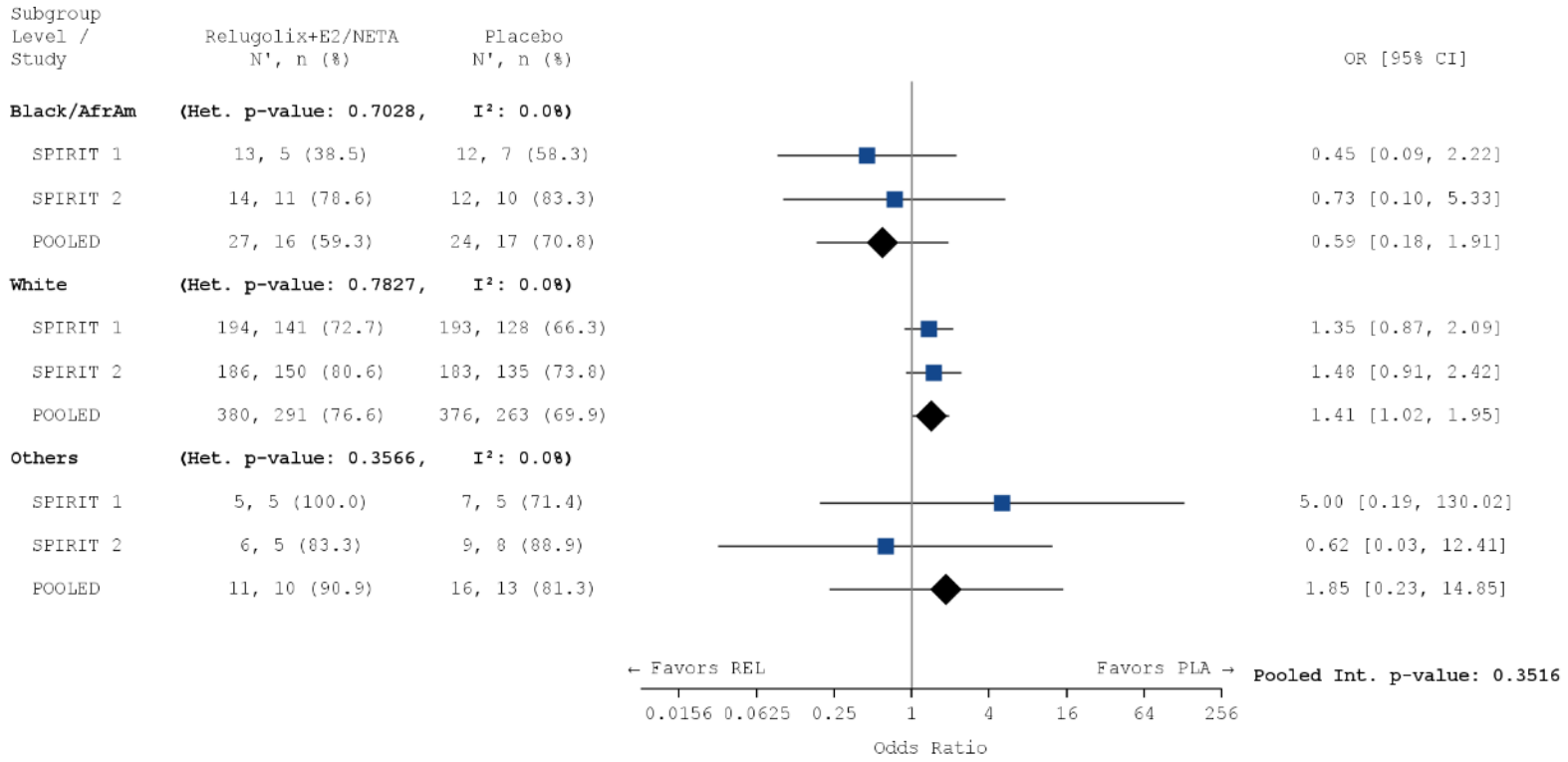
Figure 3.1.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

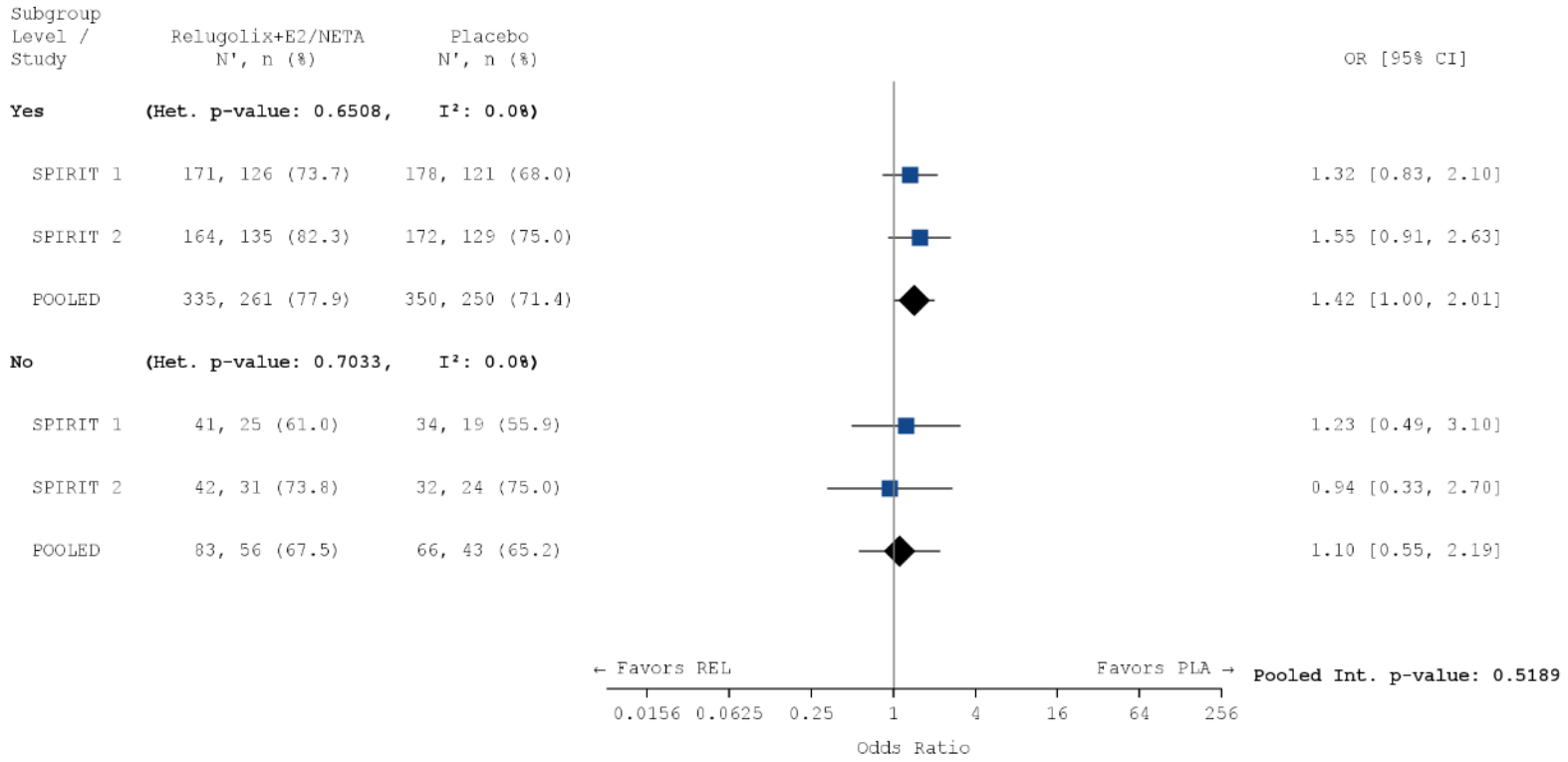
Figure 3.1.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

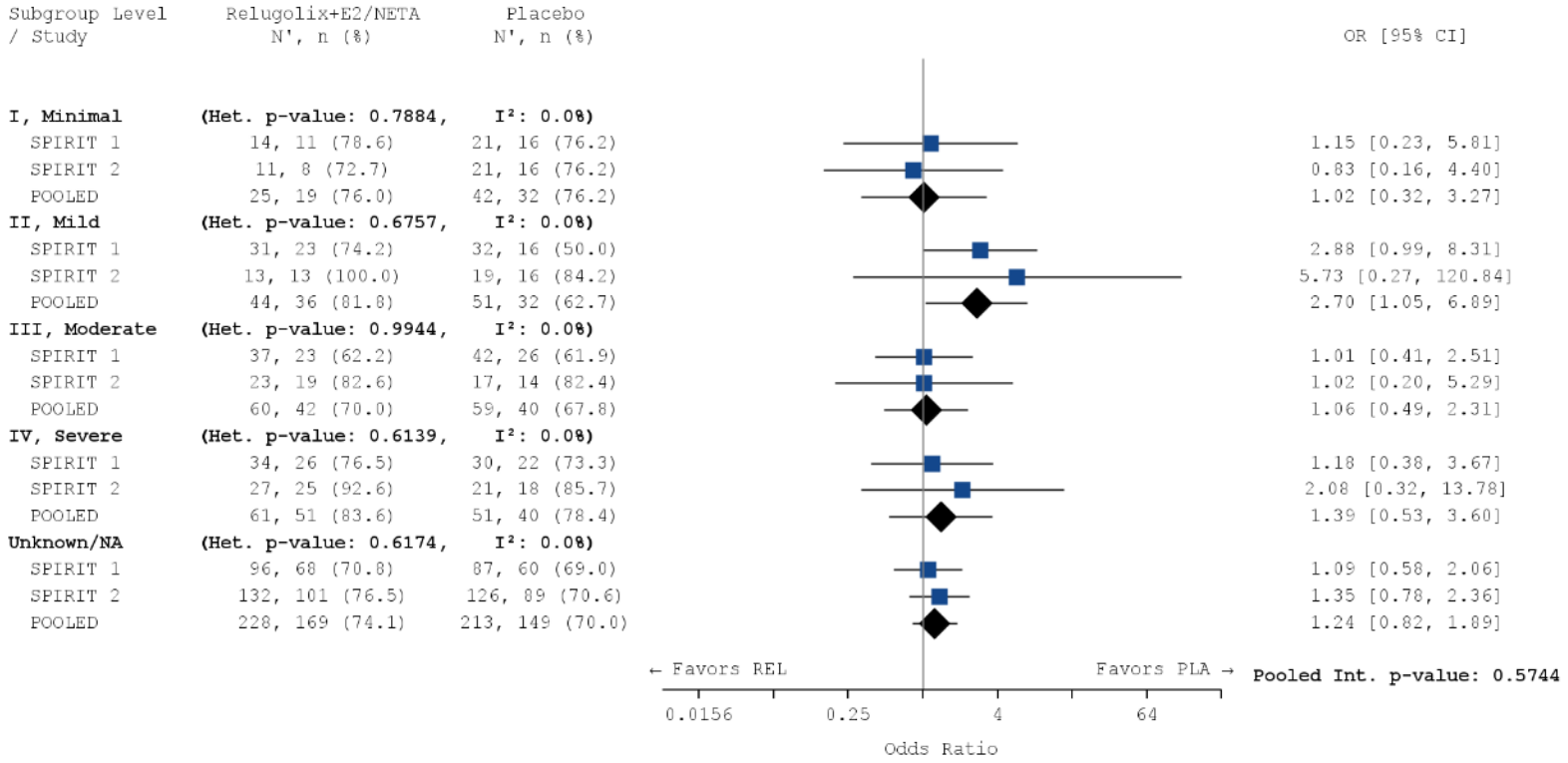
Figure 3.1.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

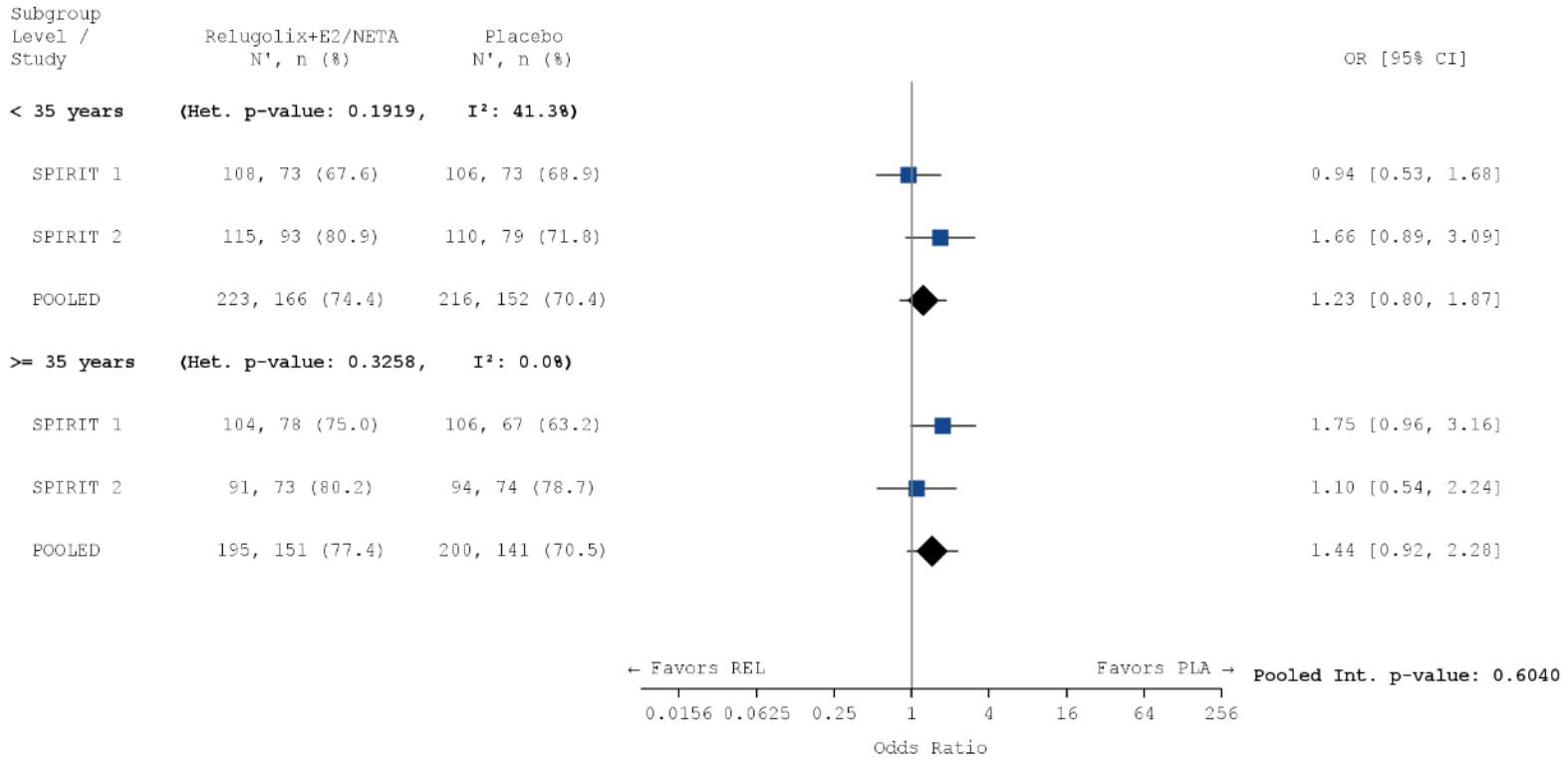
Figure 3.1.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

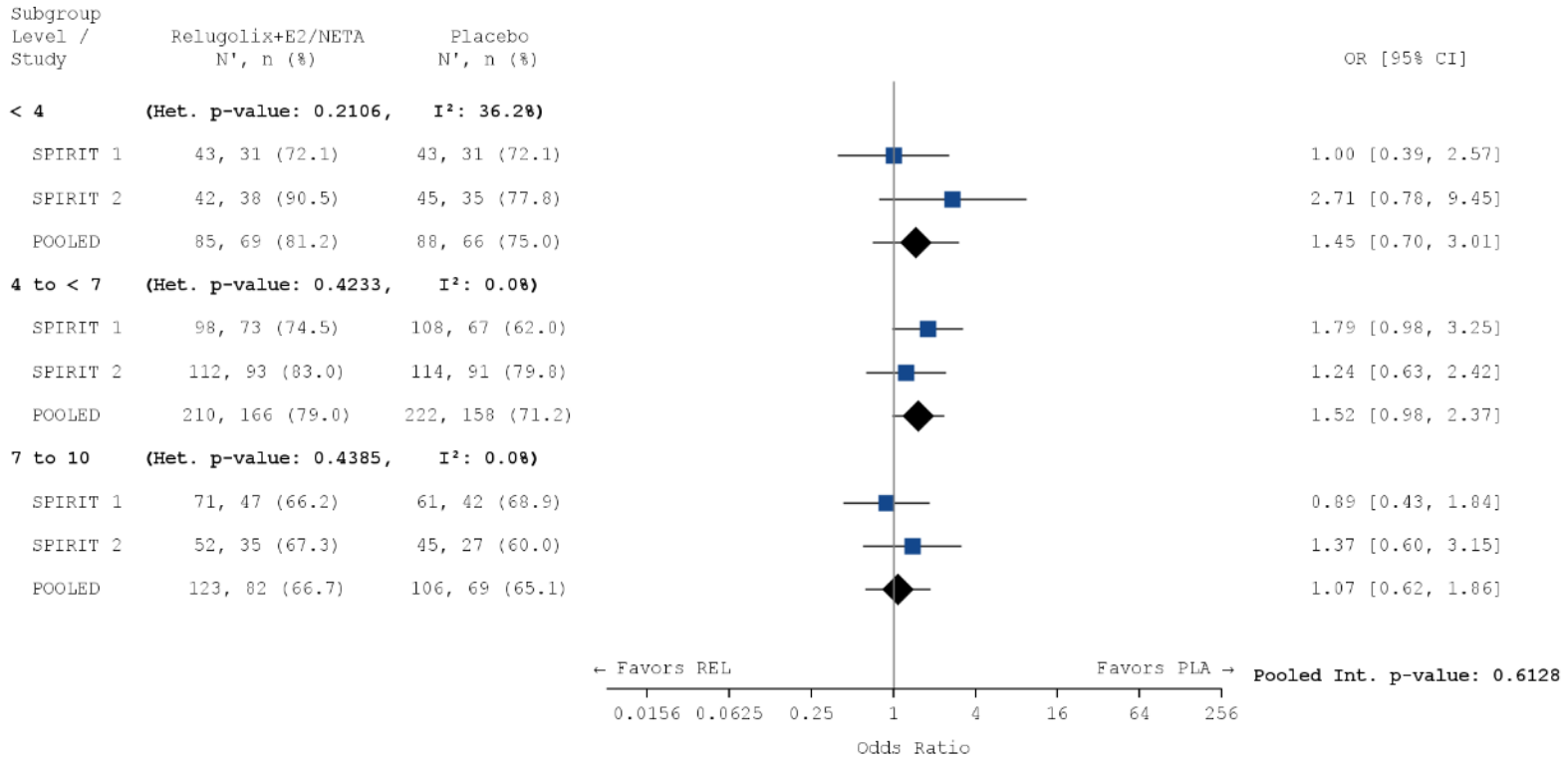
Figure 3.1.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

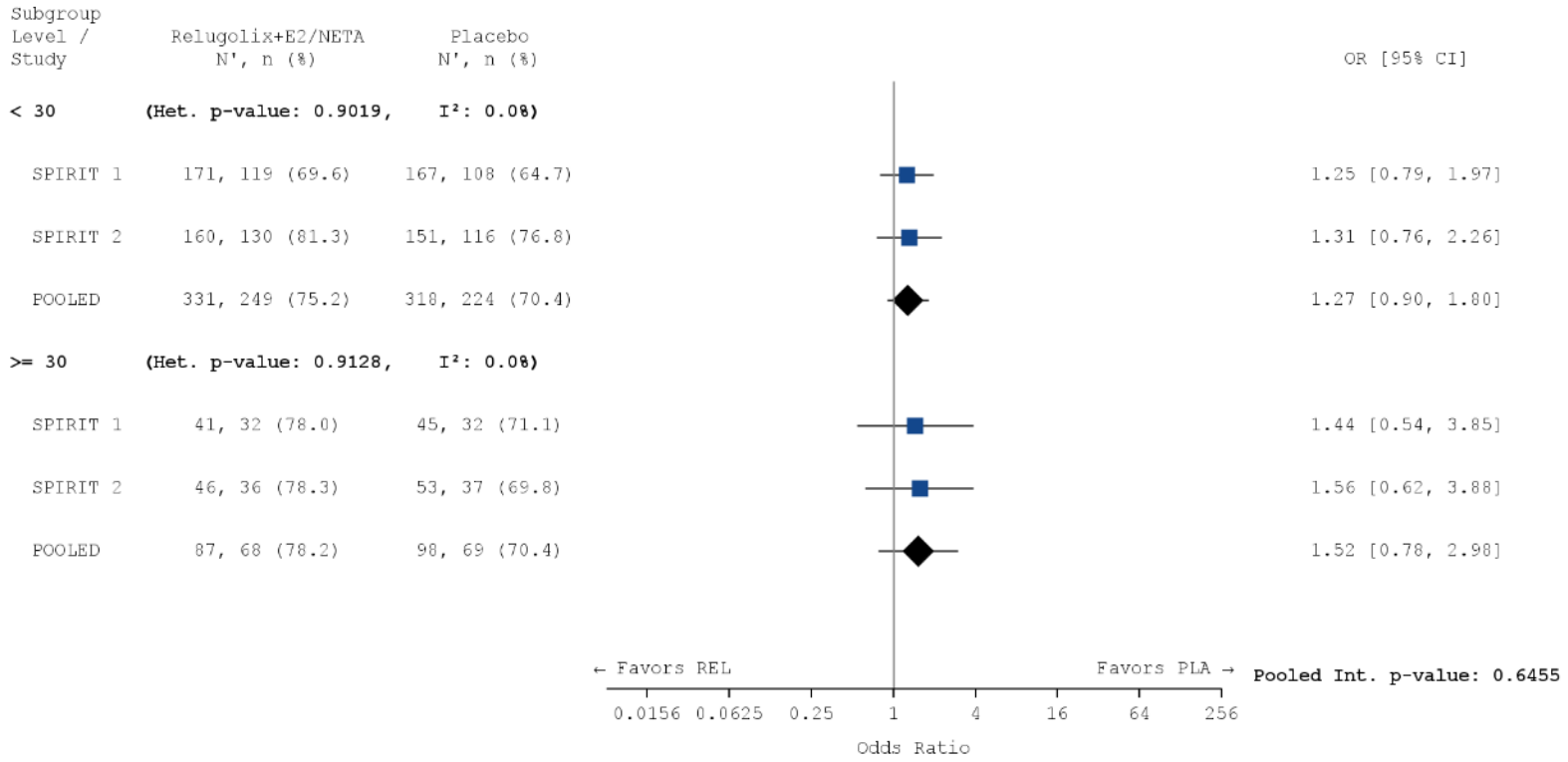
Figure 3.1.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

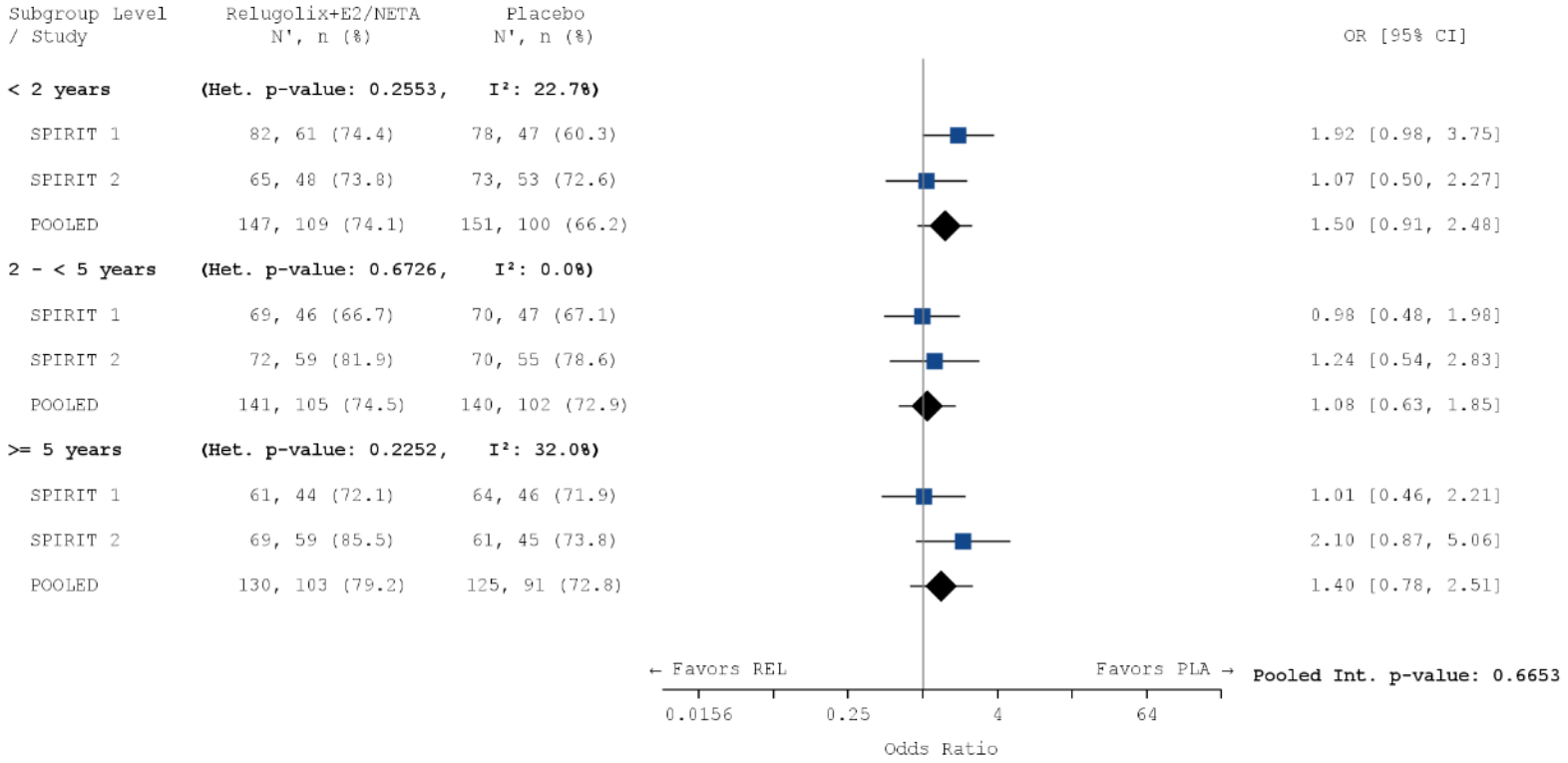
Figure 3.1.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

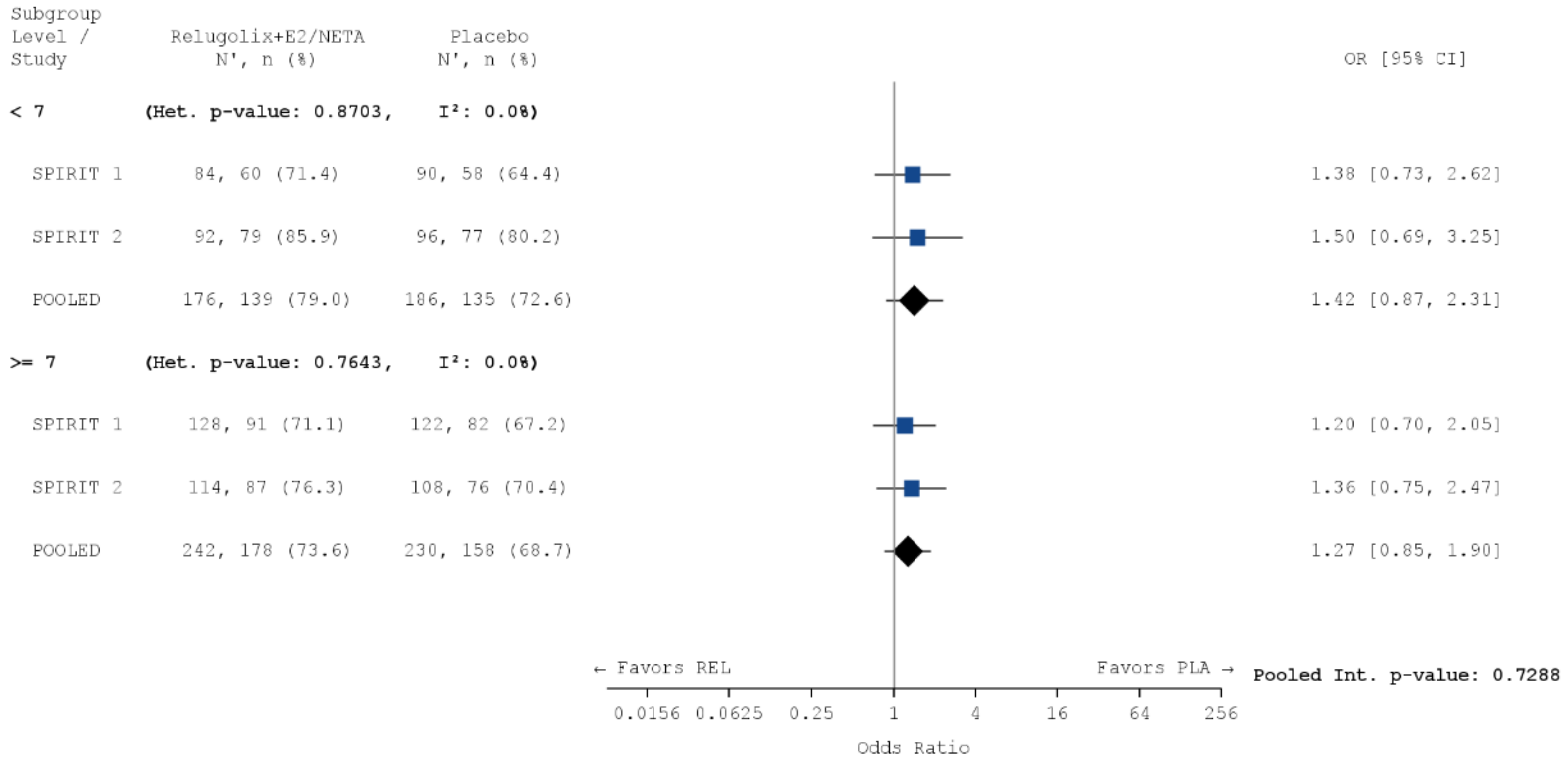
Figure 3.1.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

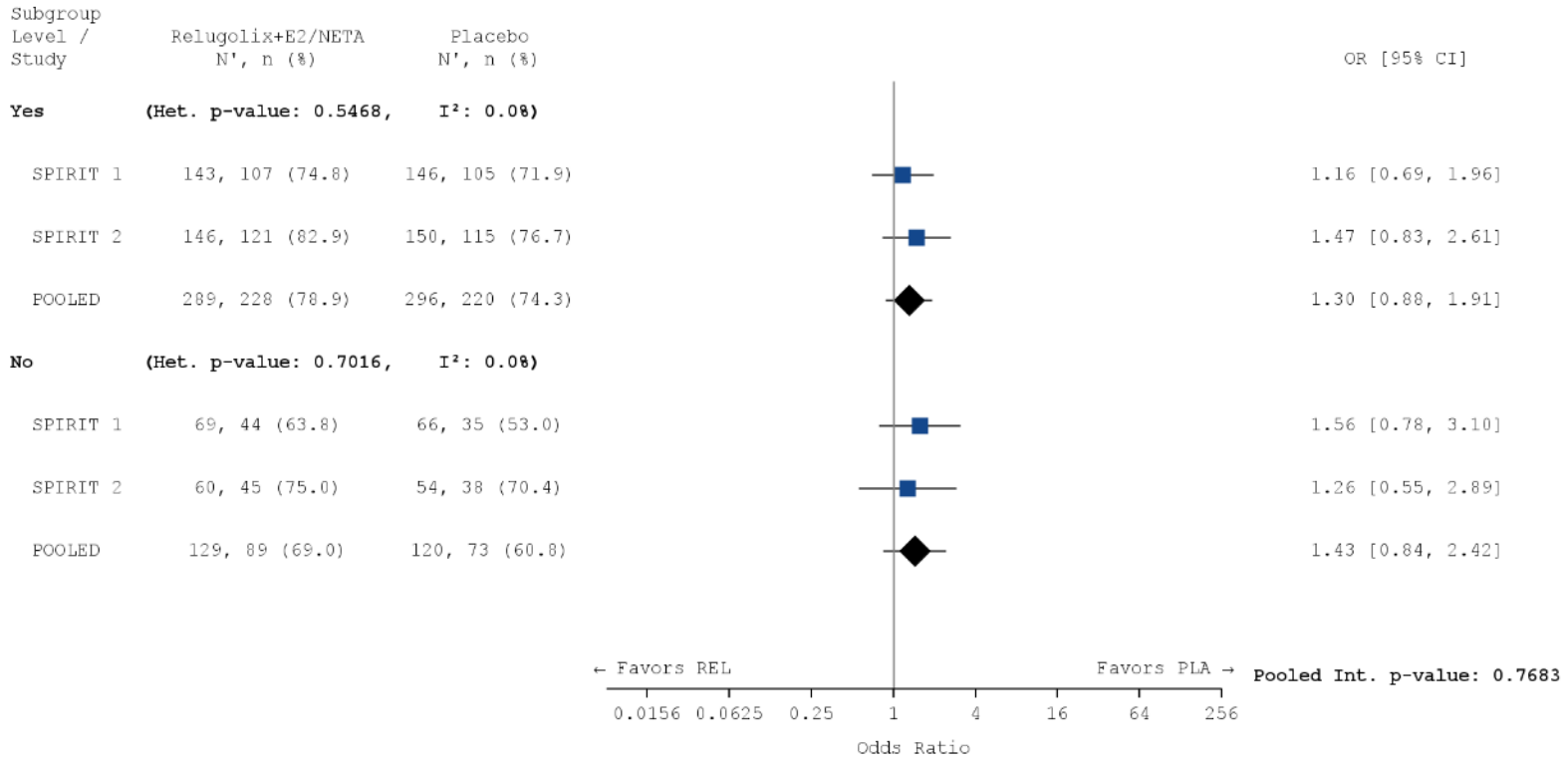
Figure 3.1.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

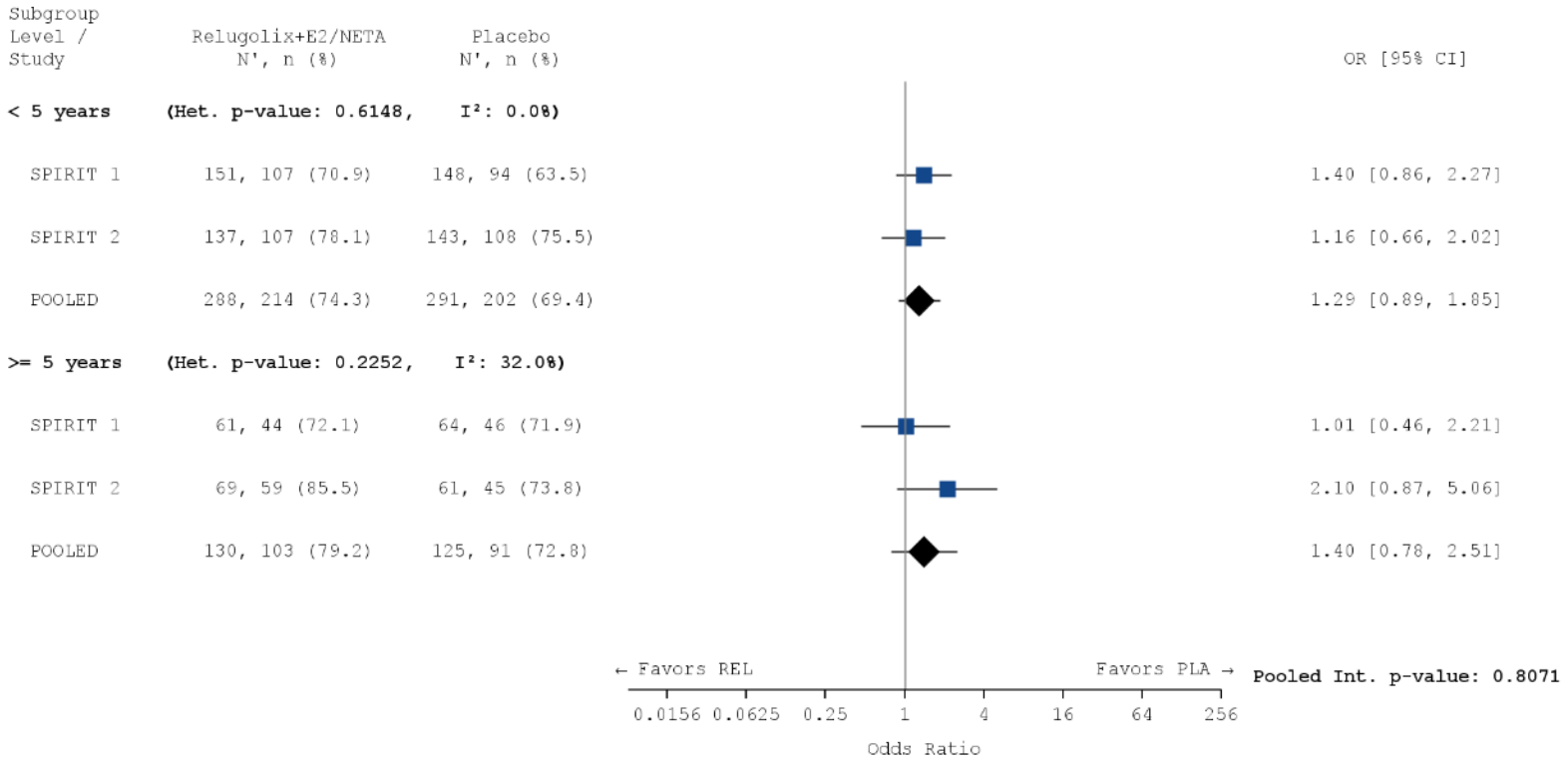
Figure 3.1.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

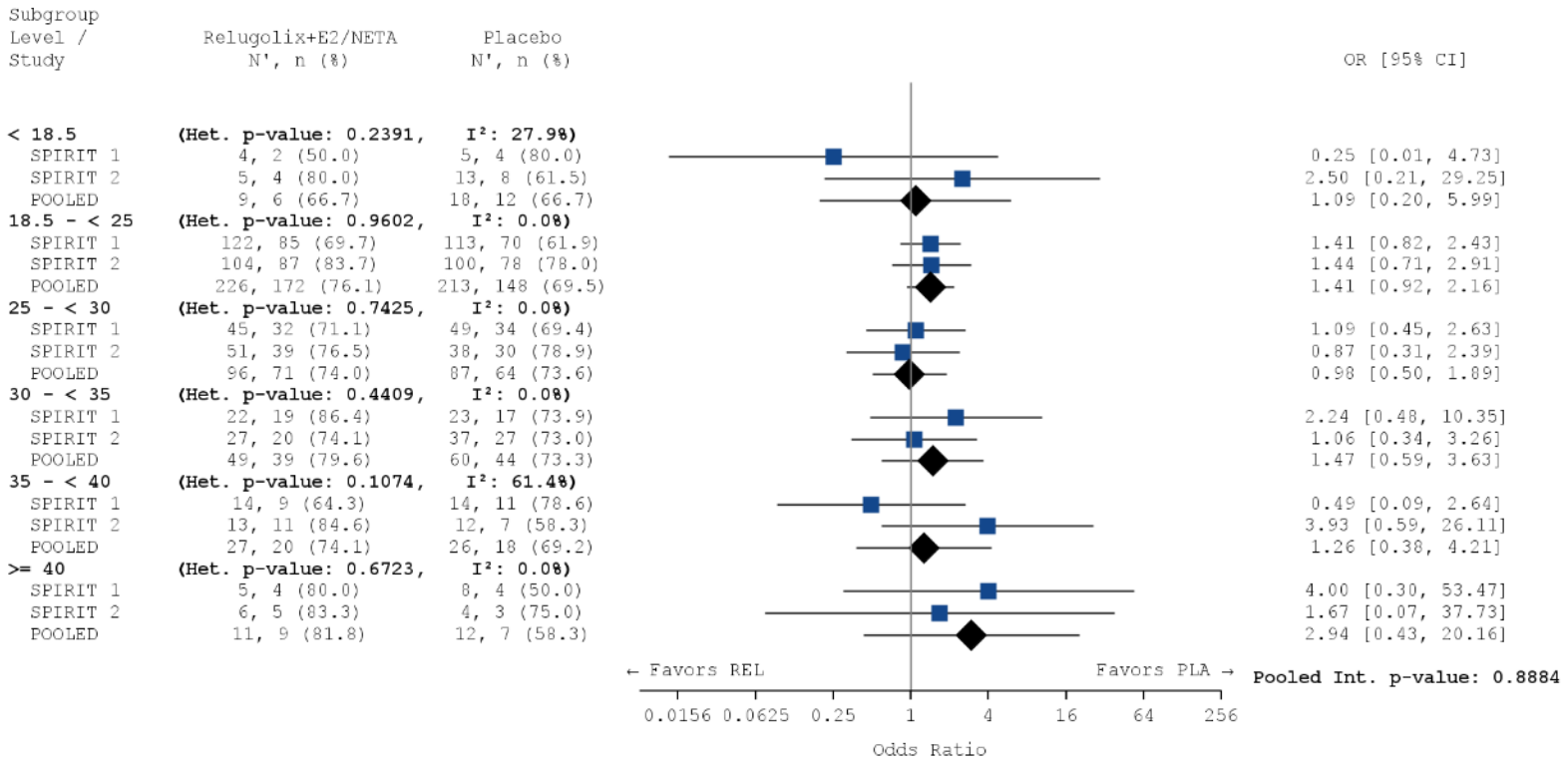
Figure 3.1.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

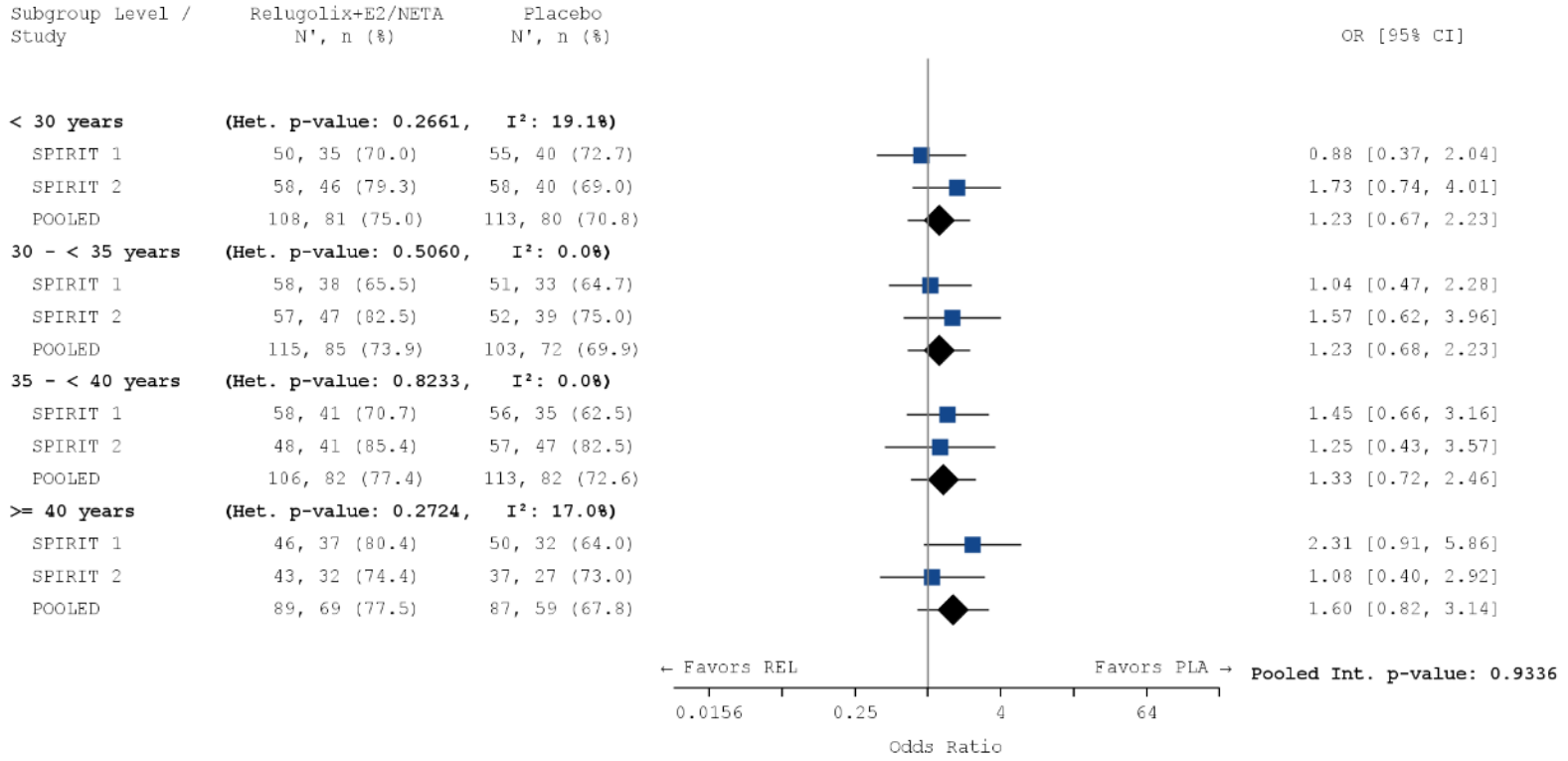
Figure 3.1.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

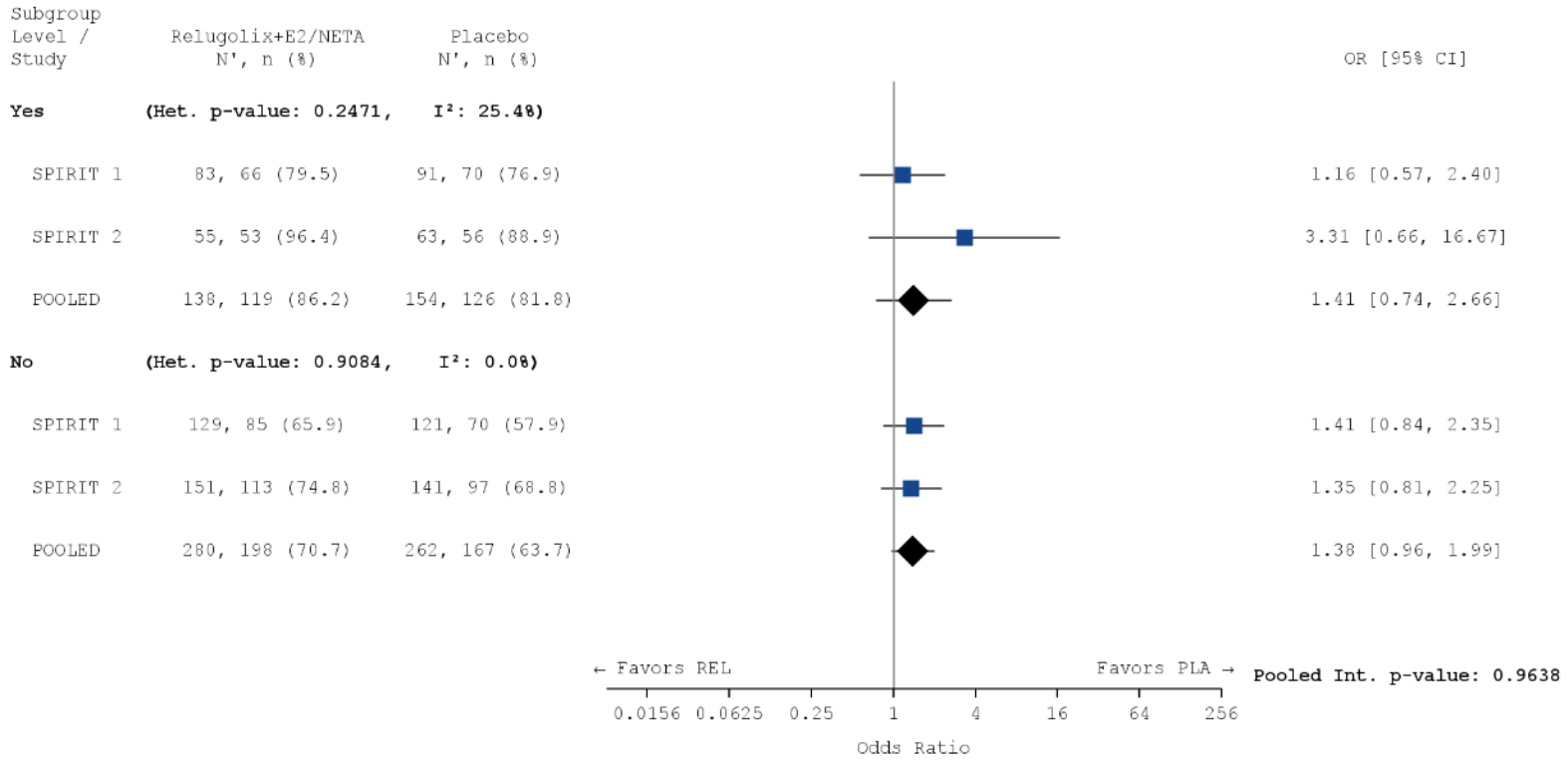
Figure 3.1.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

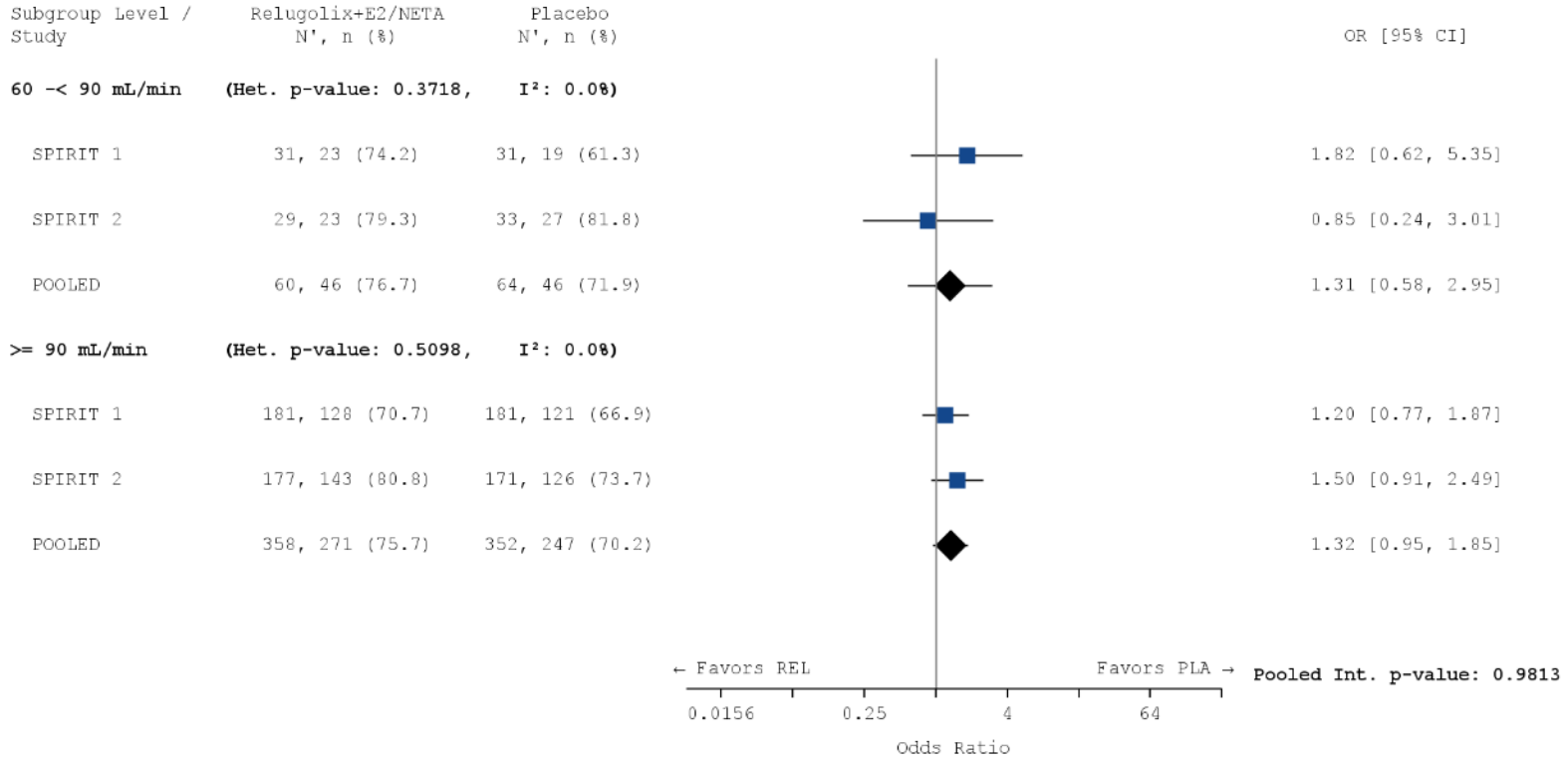
Figure 3.1.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

Figure 3.1.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Renal function

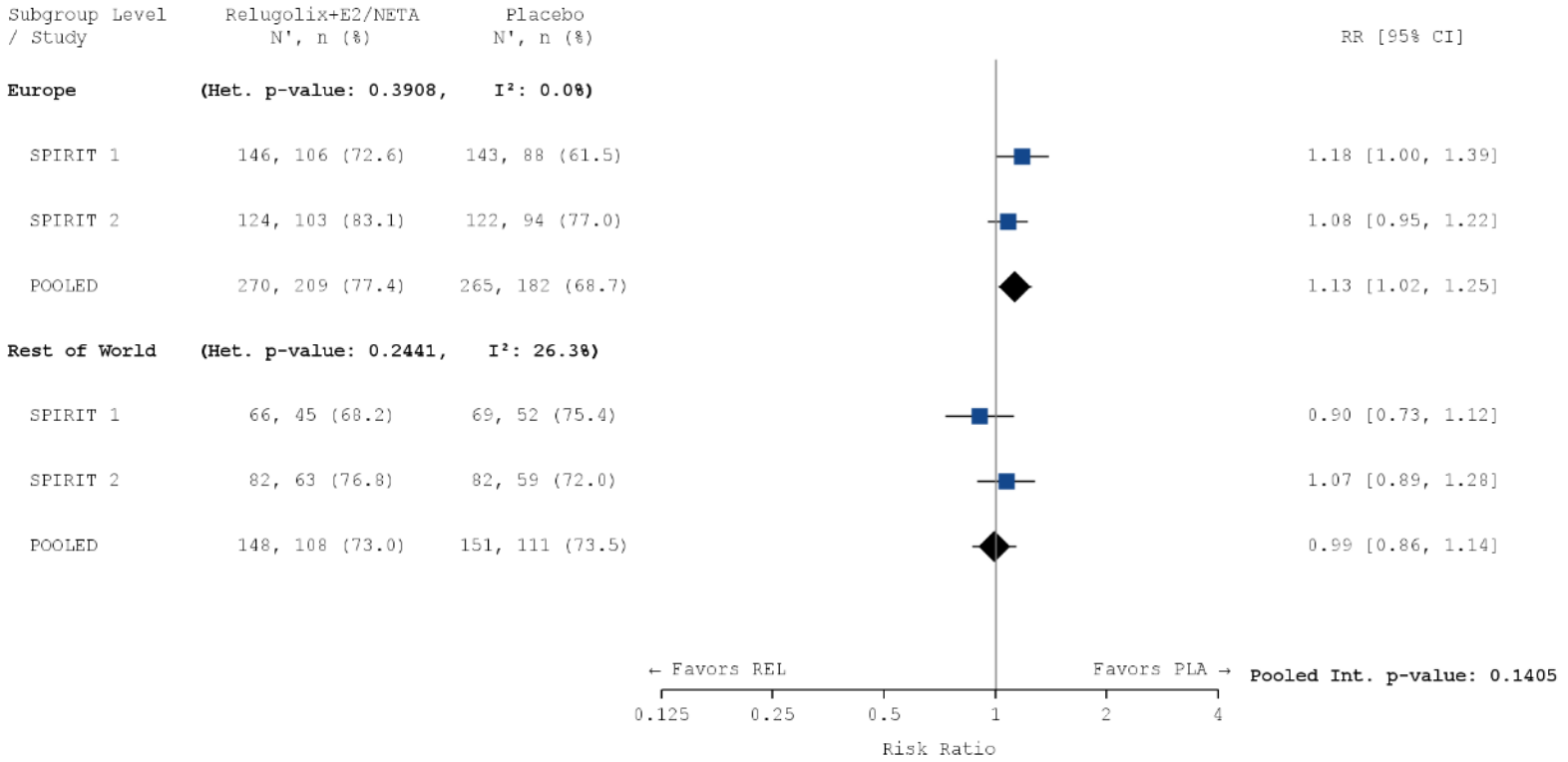


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

2.3.2 Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)

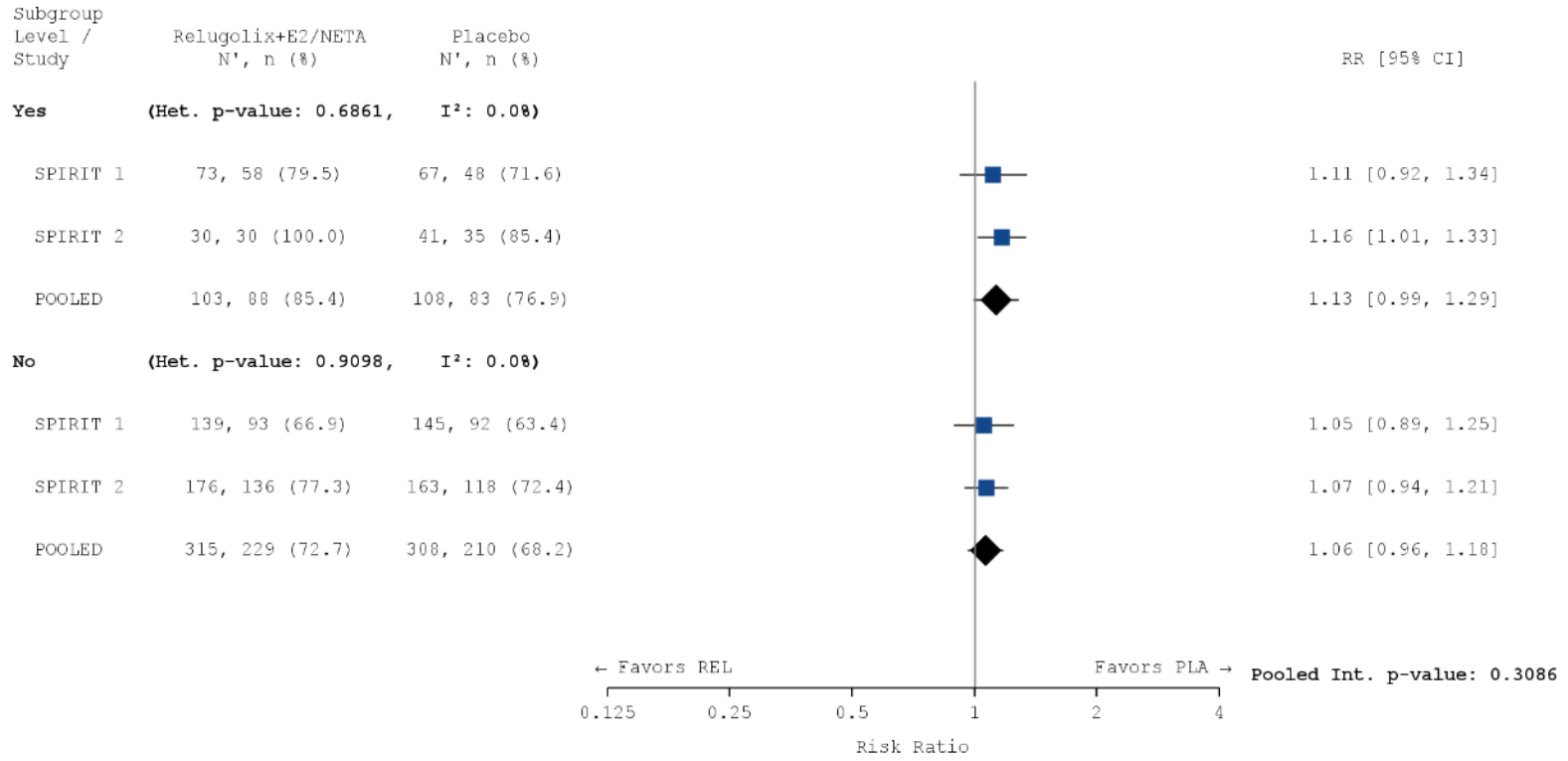
Figure 3.1.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

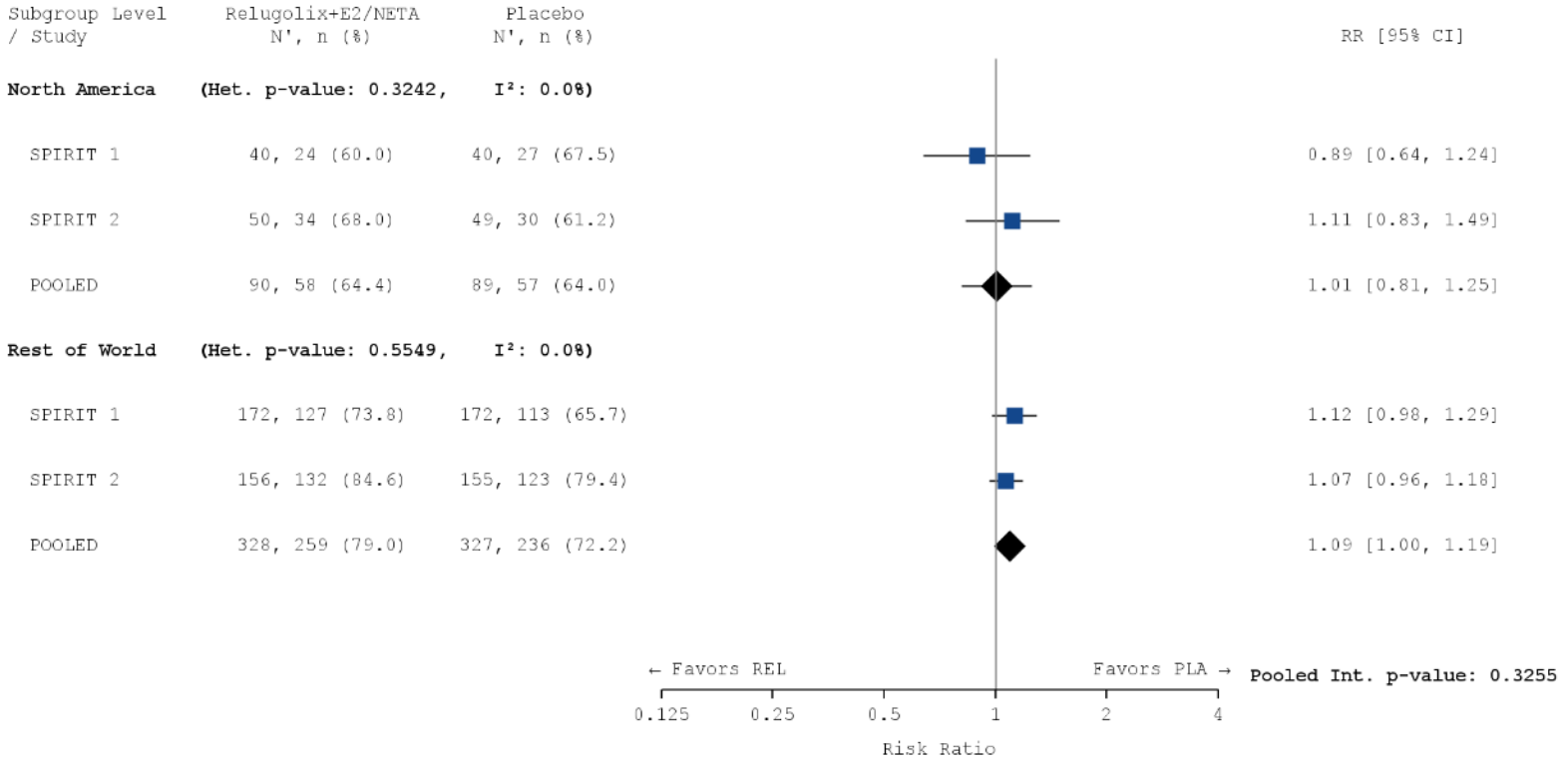
Figure 3.1.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

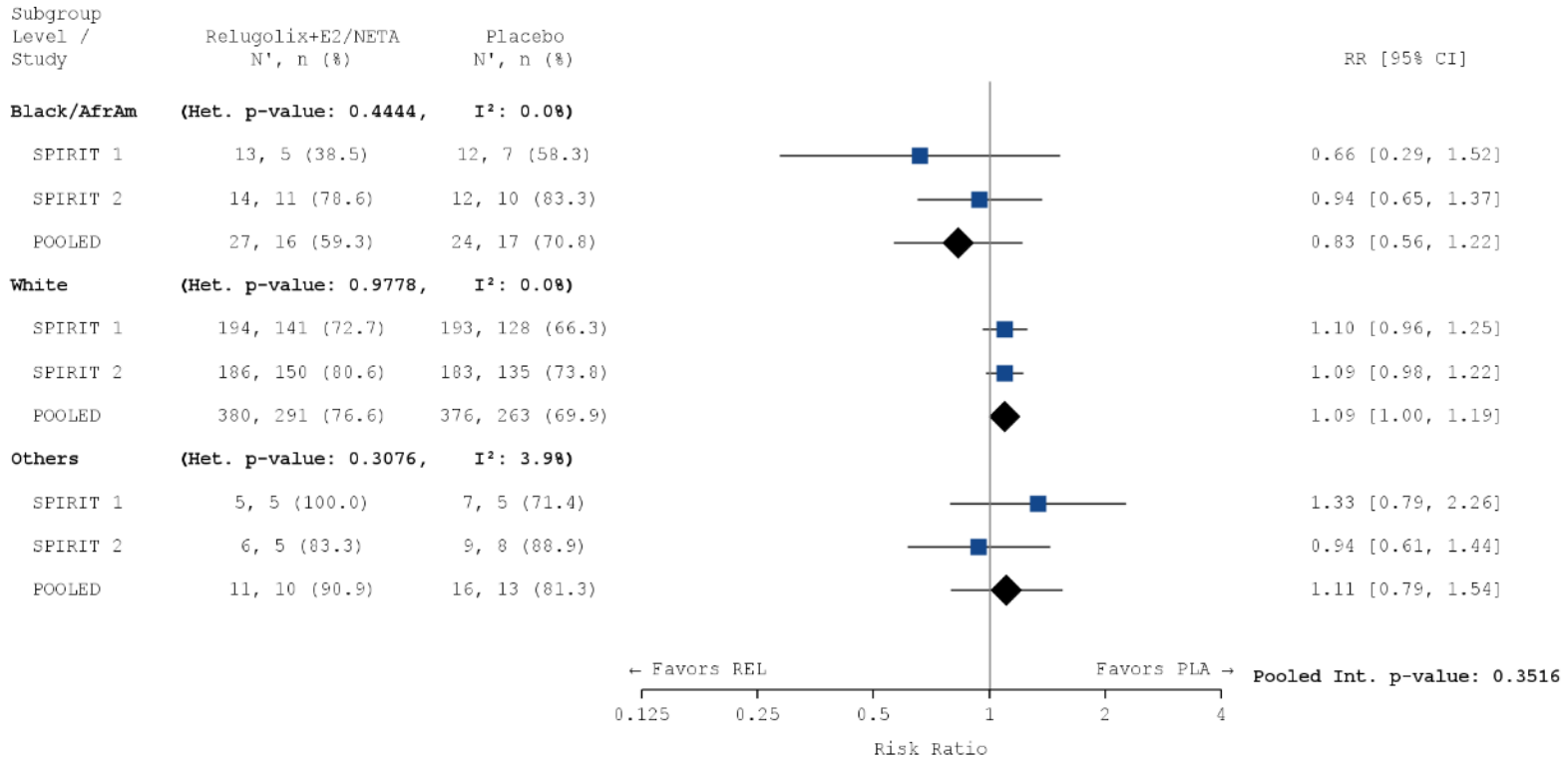
Figure 3.1.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

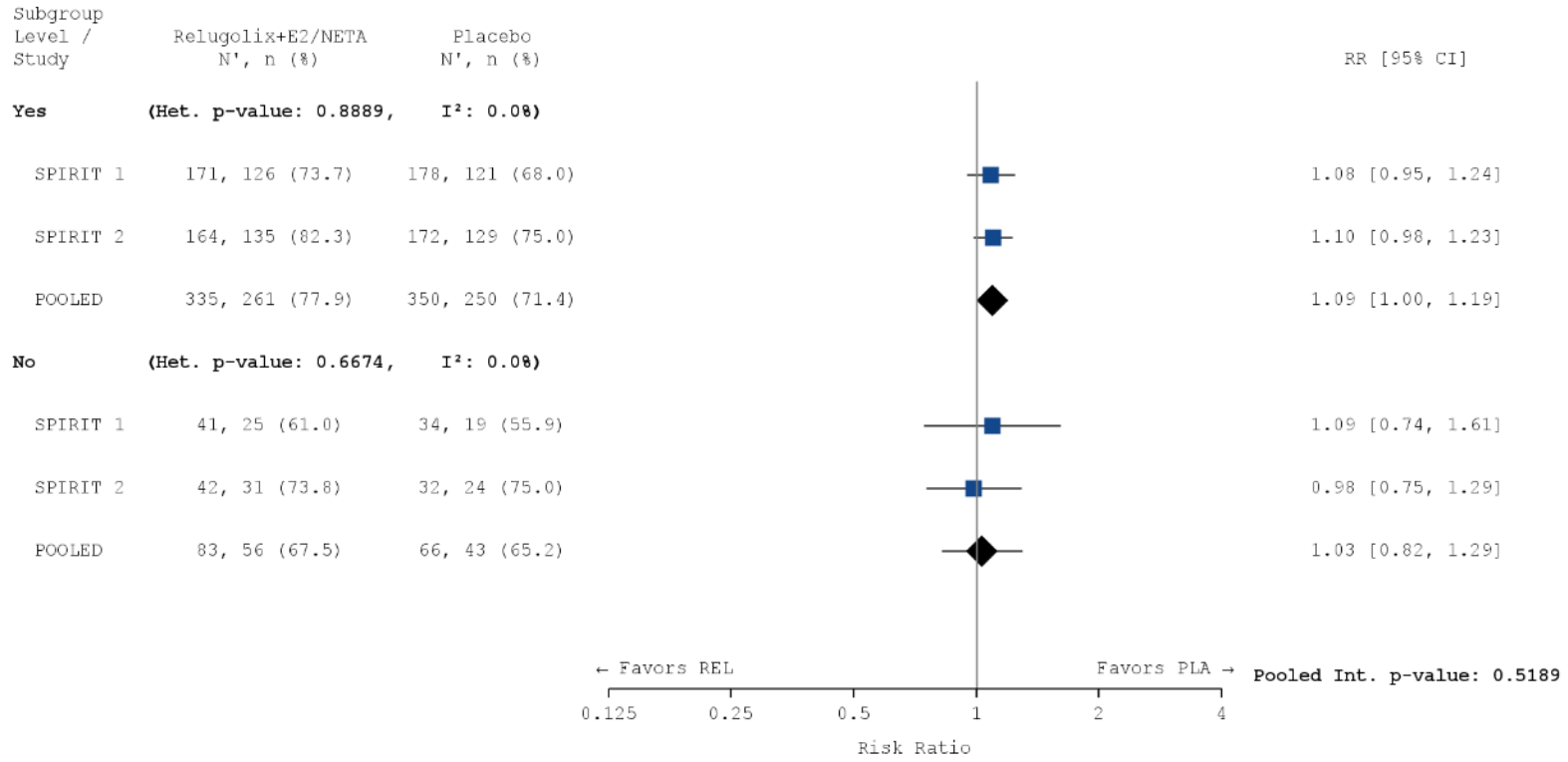
Figure 3.1.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

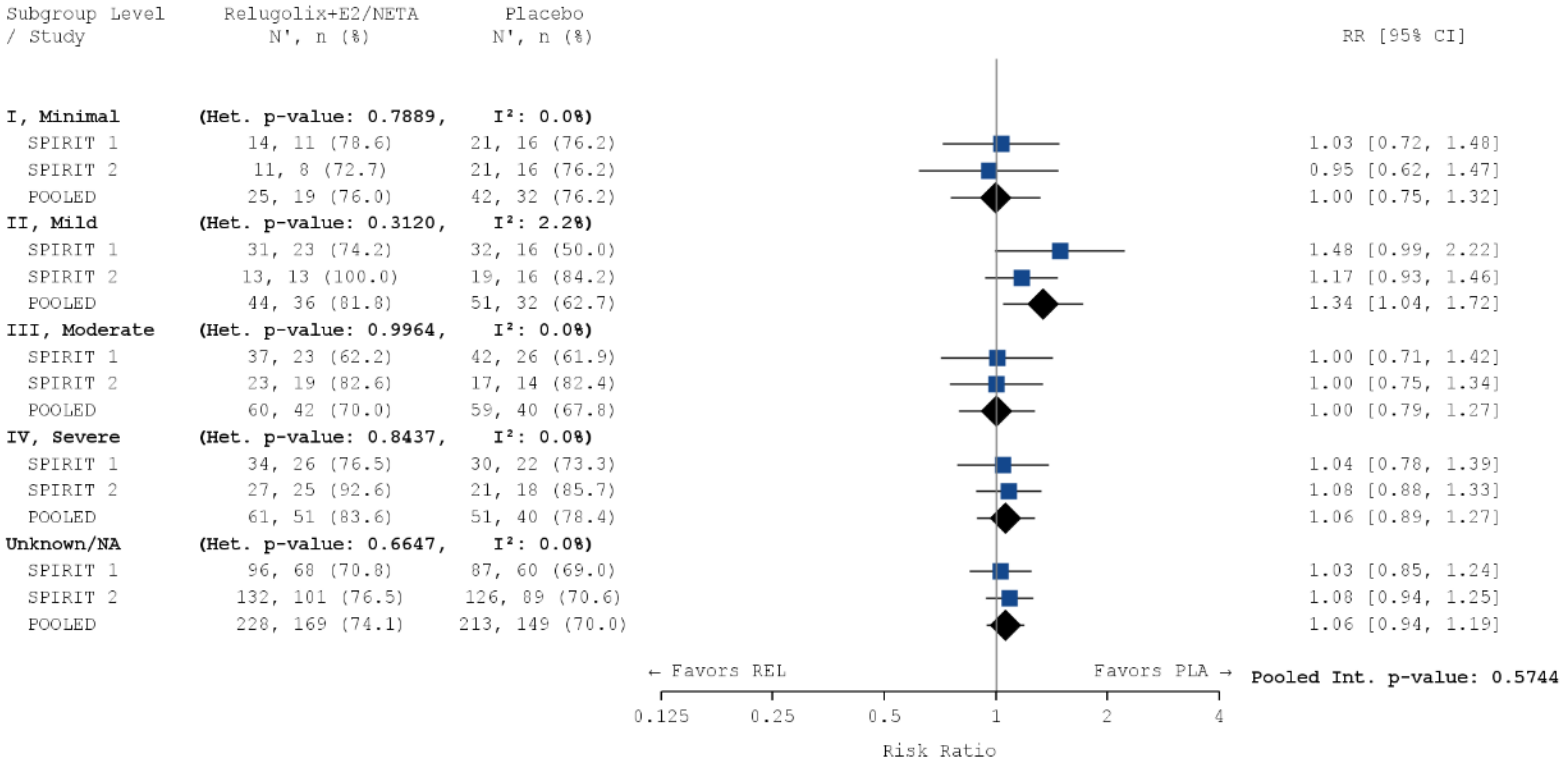
Figure 3.1.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

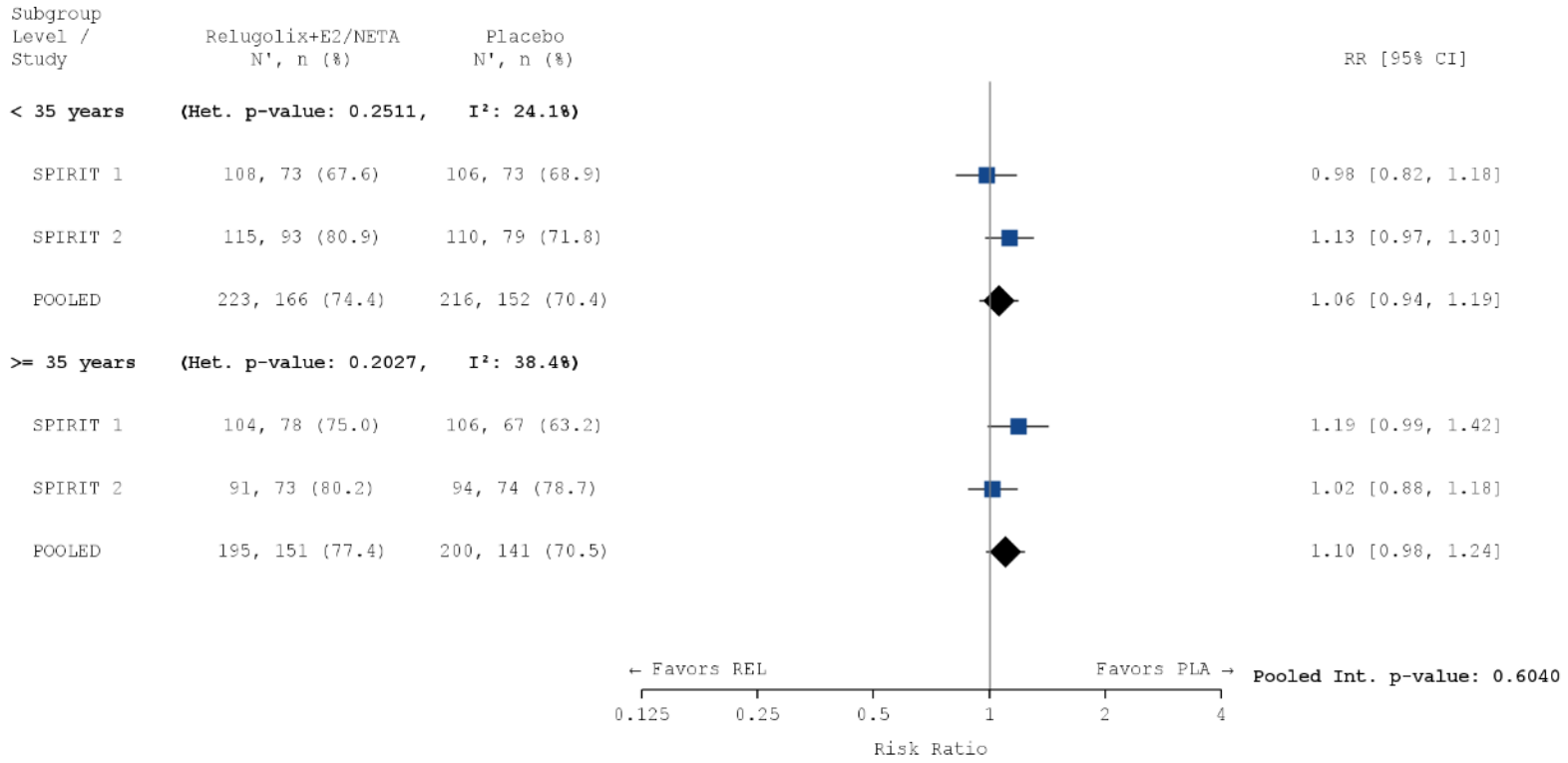
Figure 3.1.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

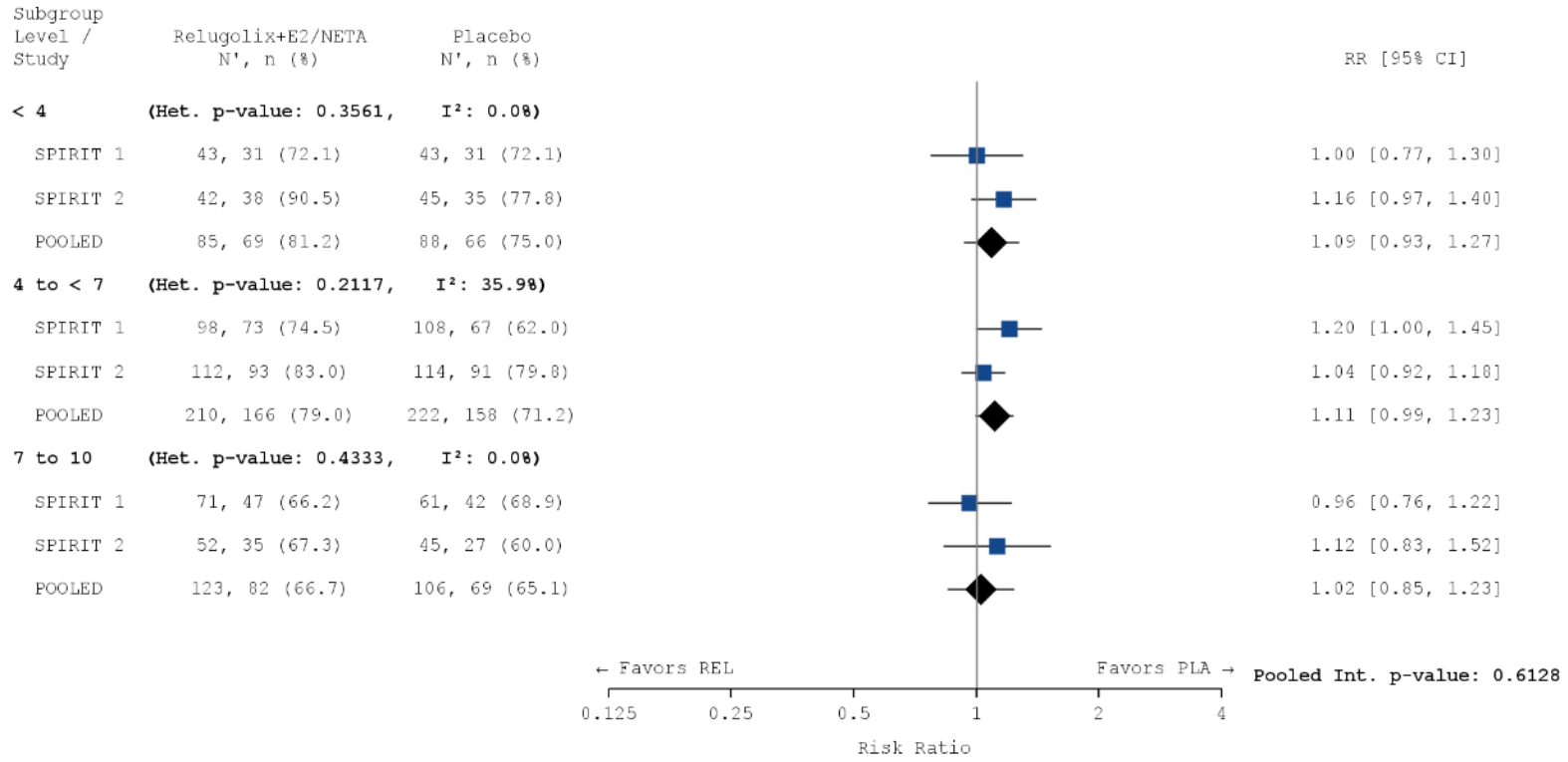
Figure 3.1.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

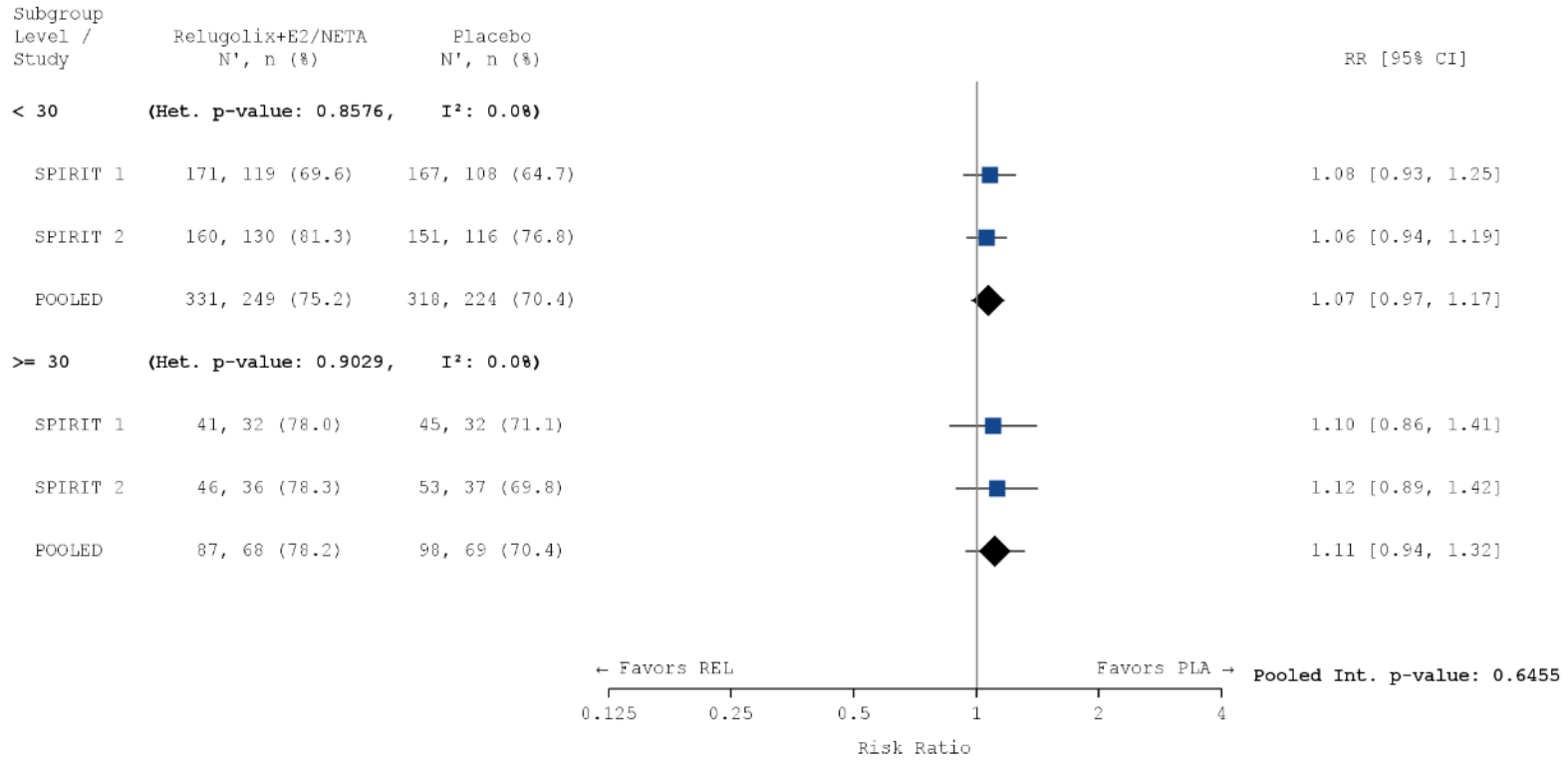
Figure 3.1.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

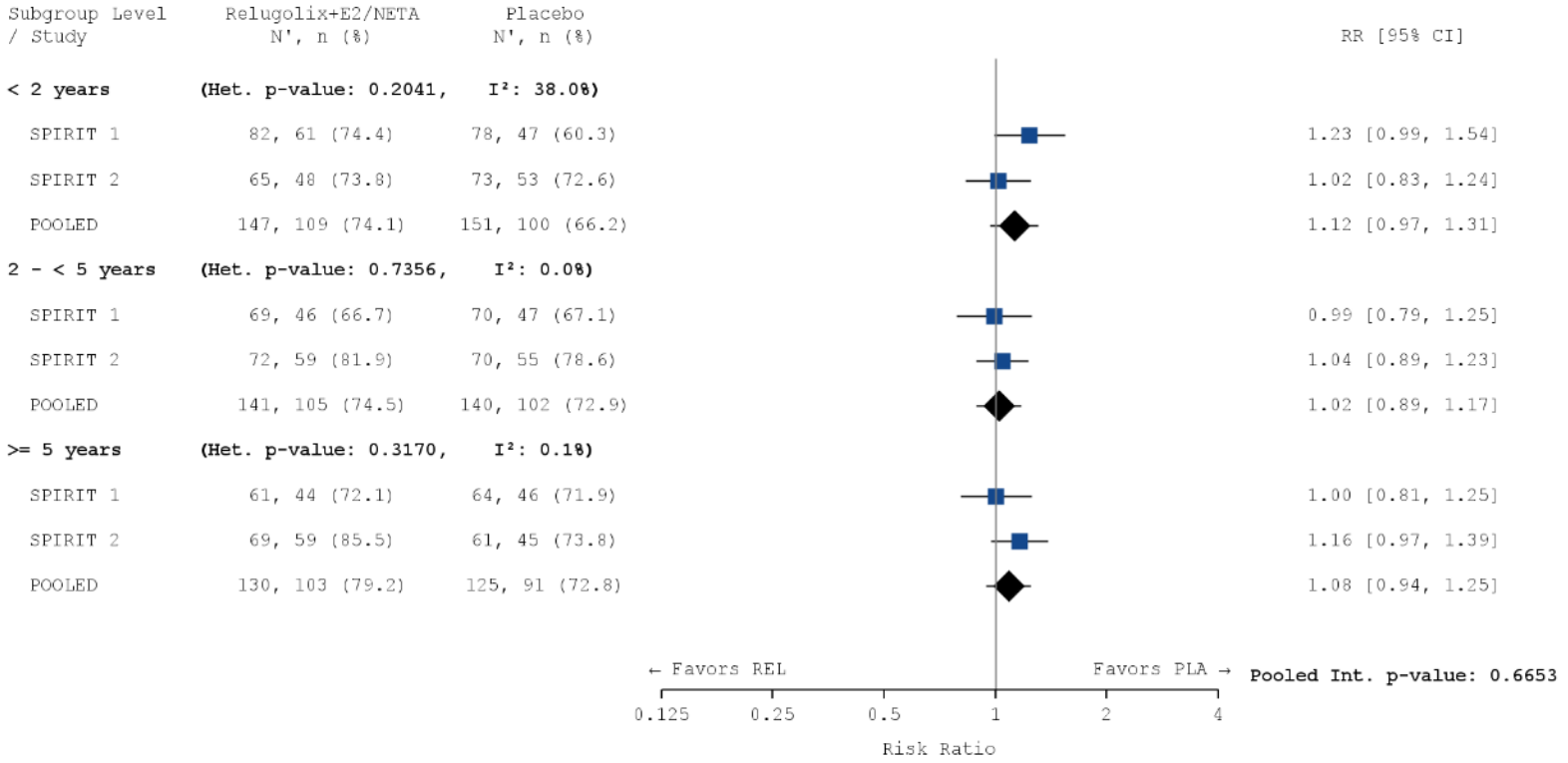
Figure 3.1.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

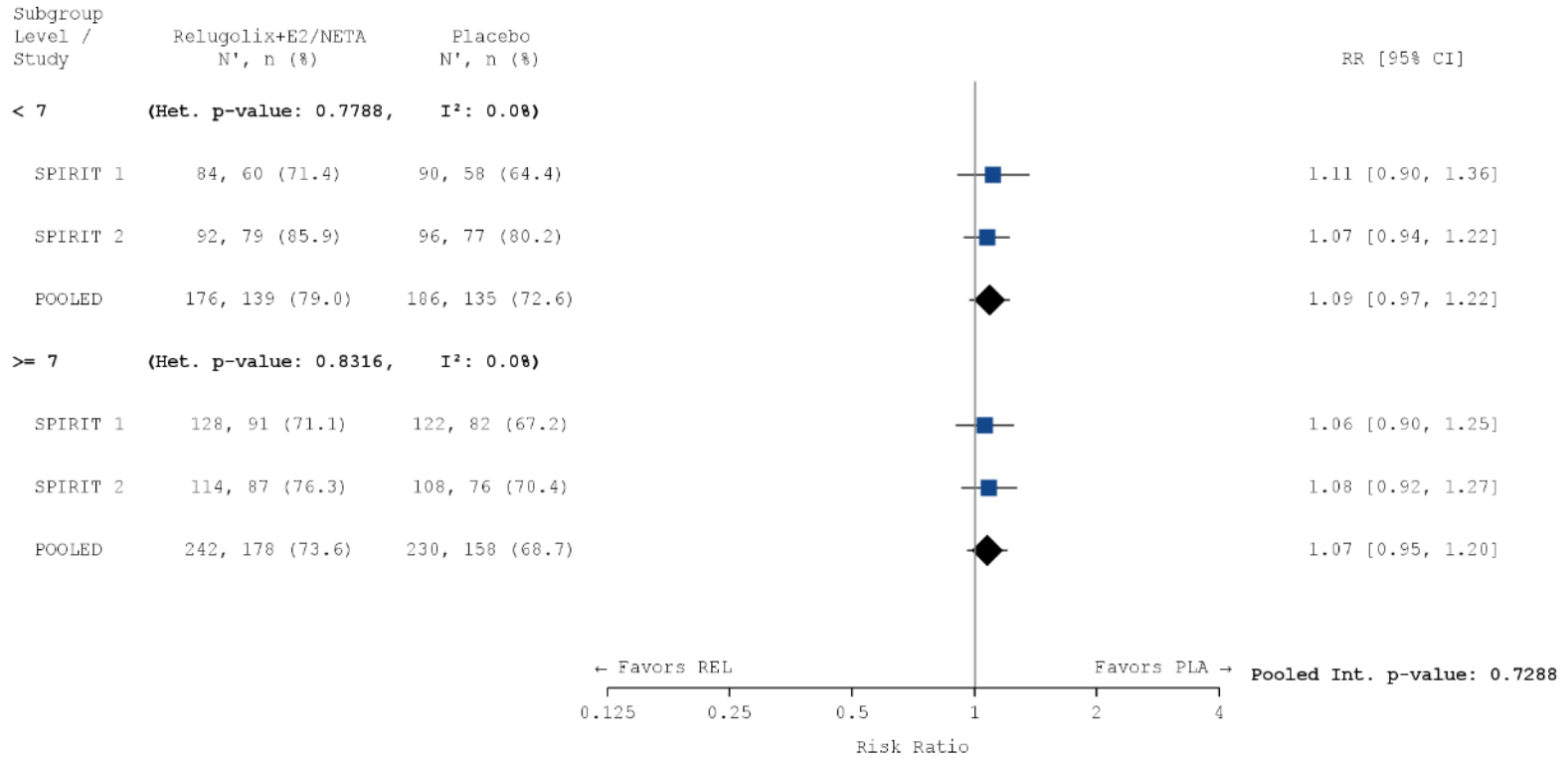
Figure 3.1.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

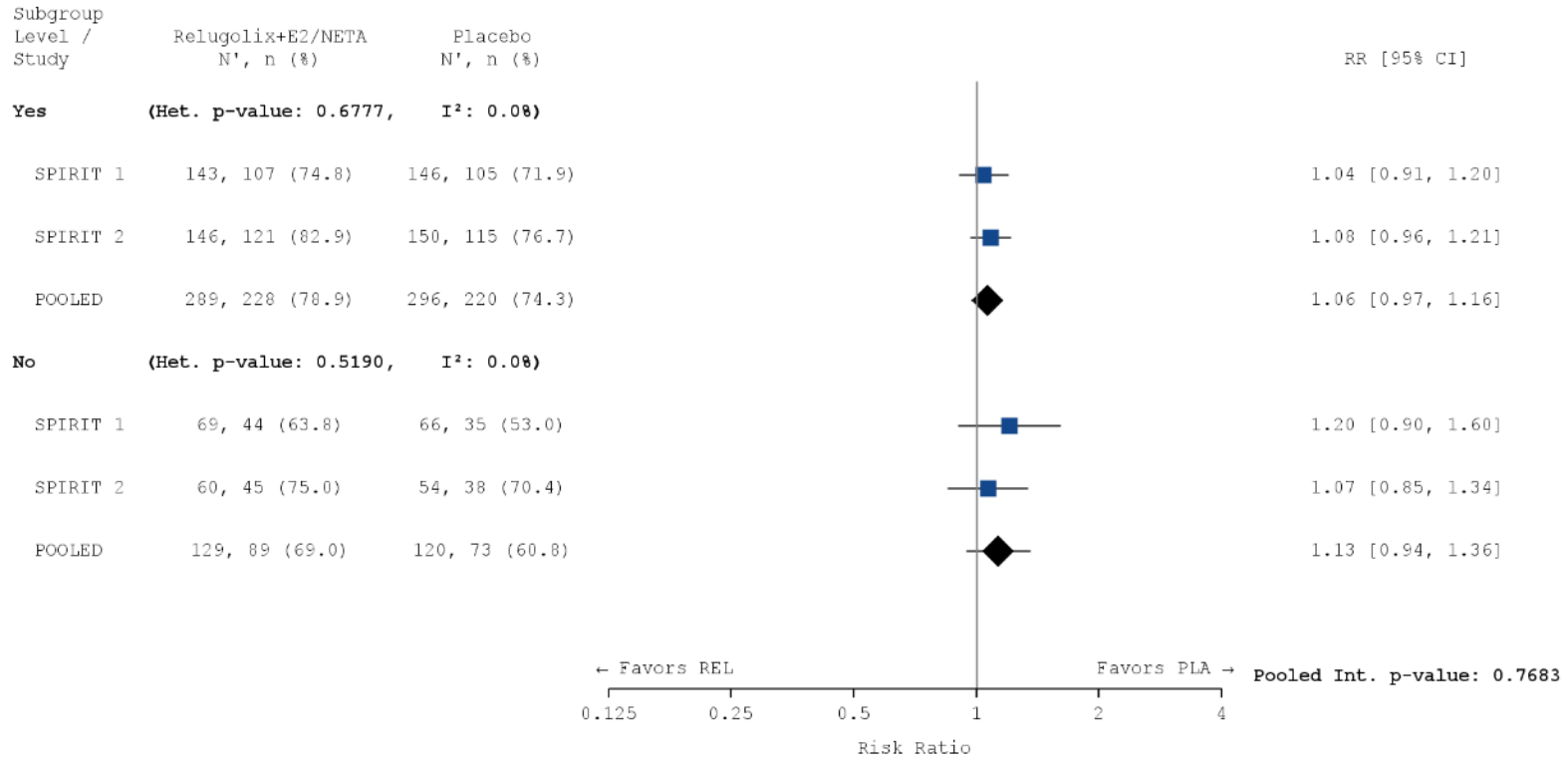
Figure 3.1.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

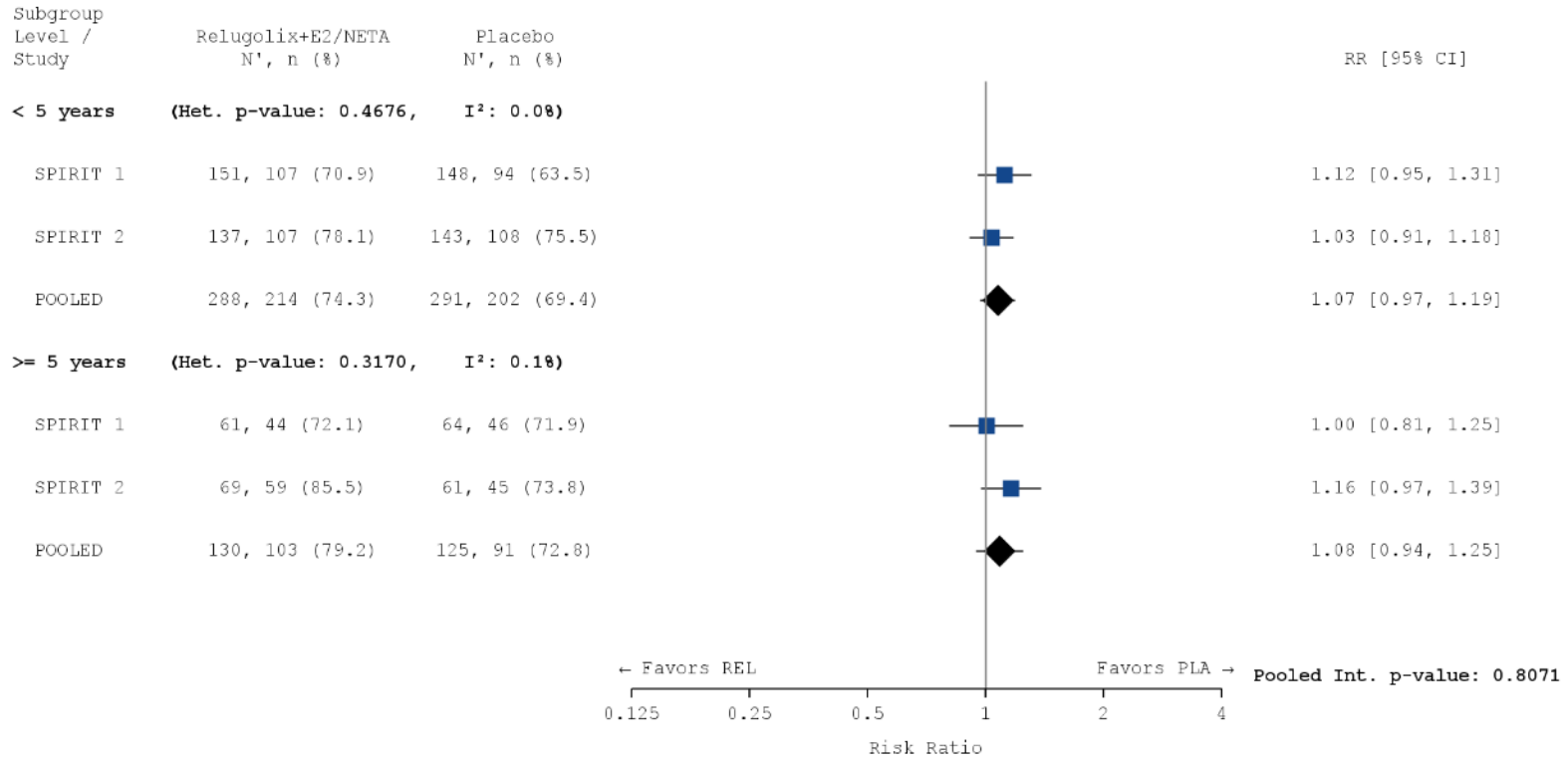
Figure 3.1.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

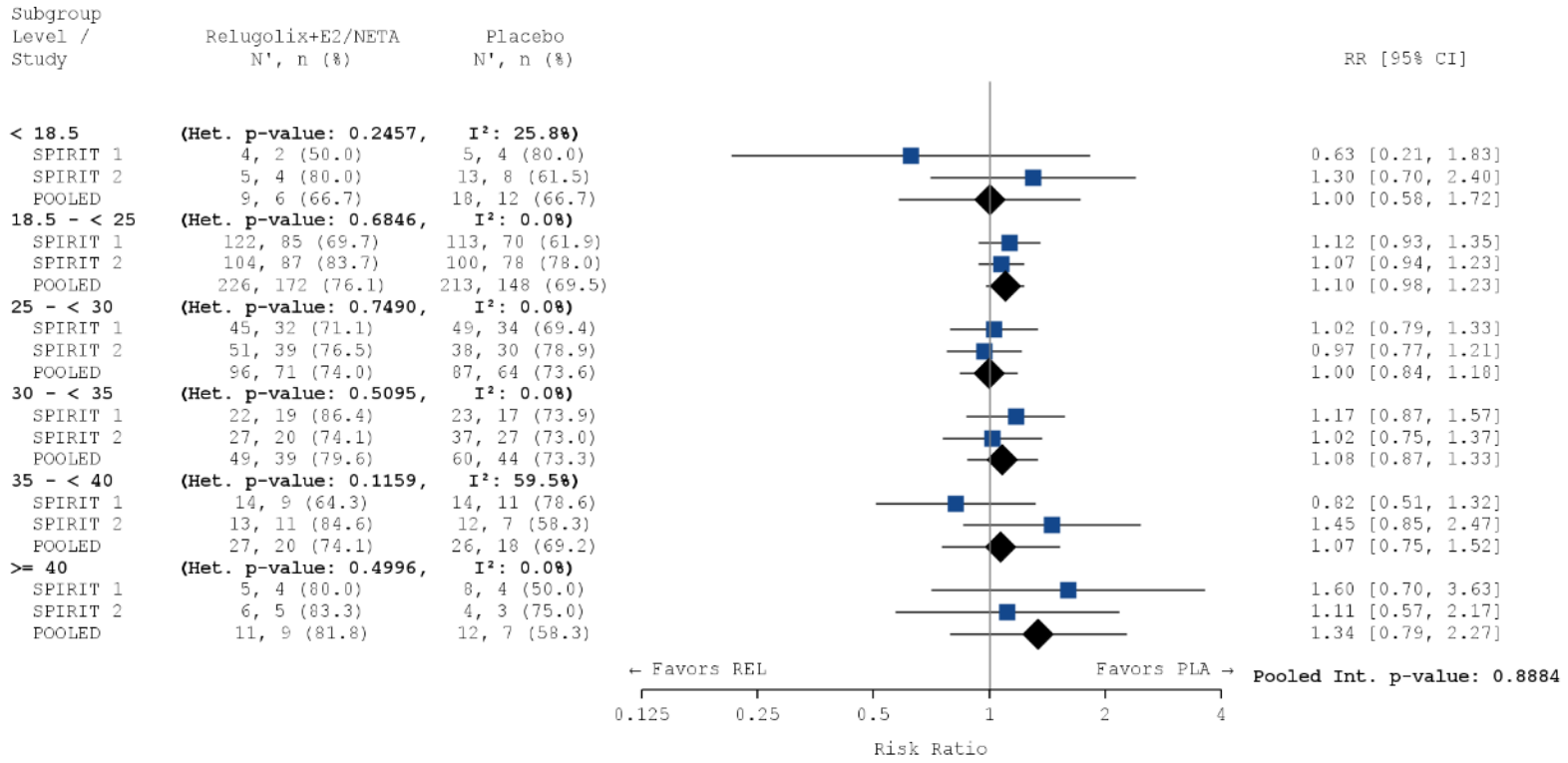
Figure 3.1.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

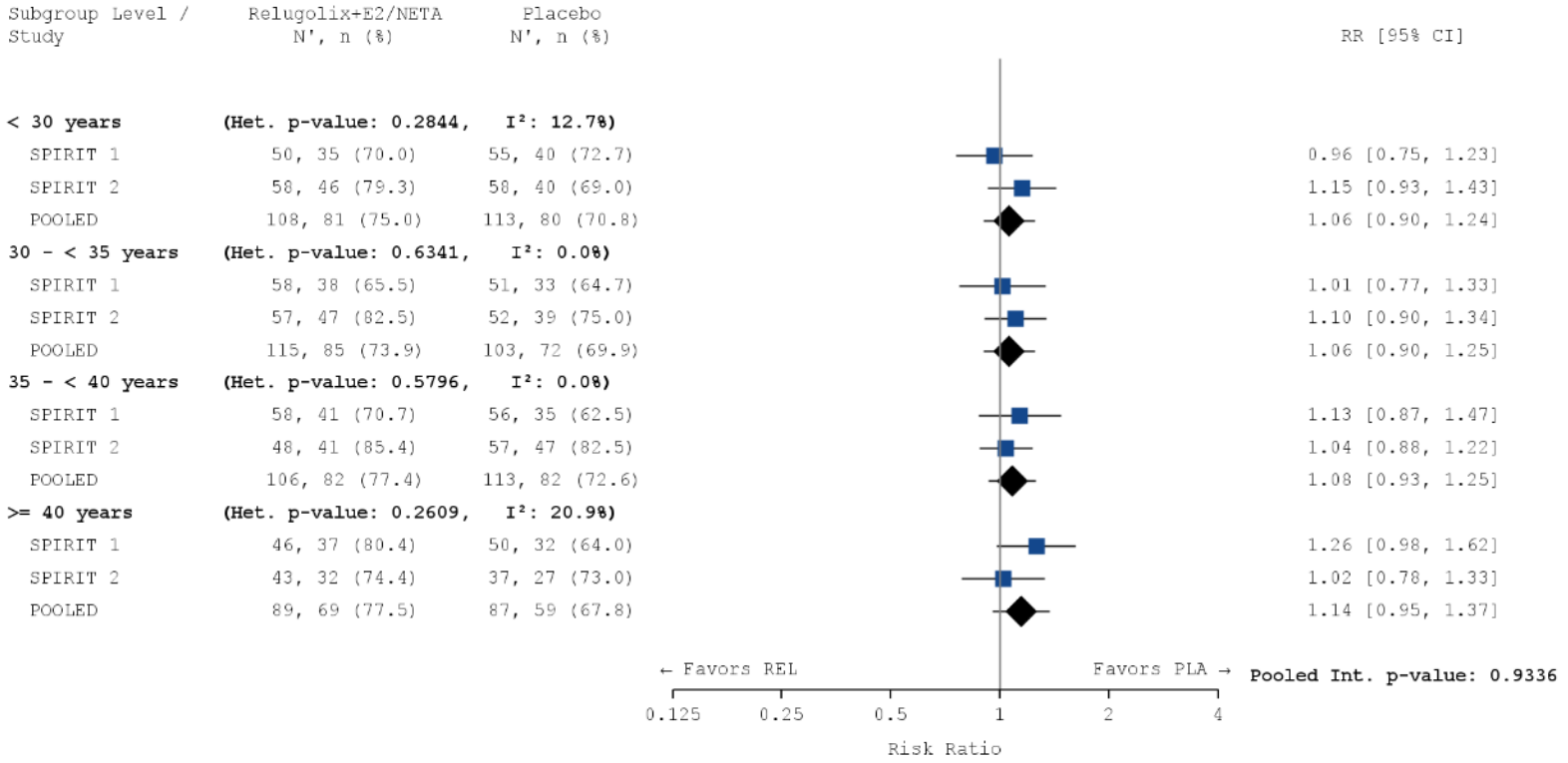
Figure 3.1.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population) BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

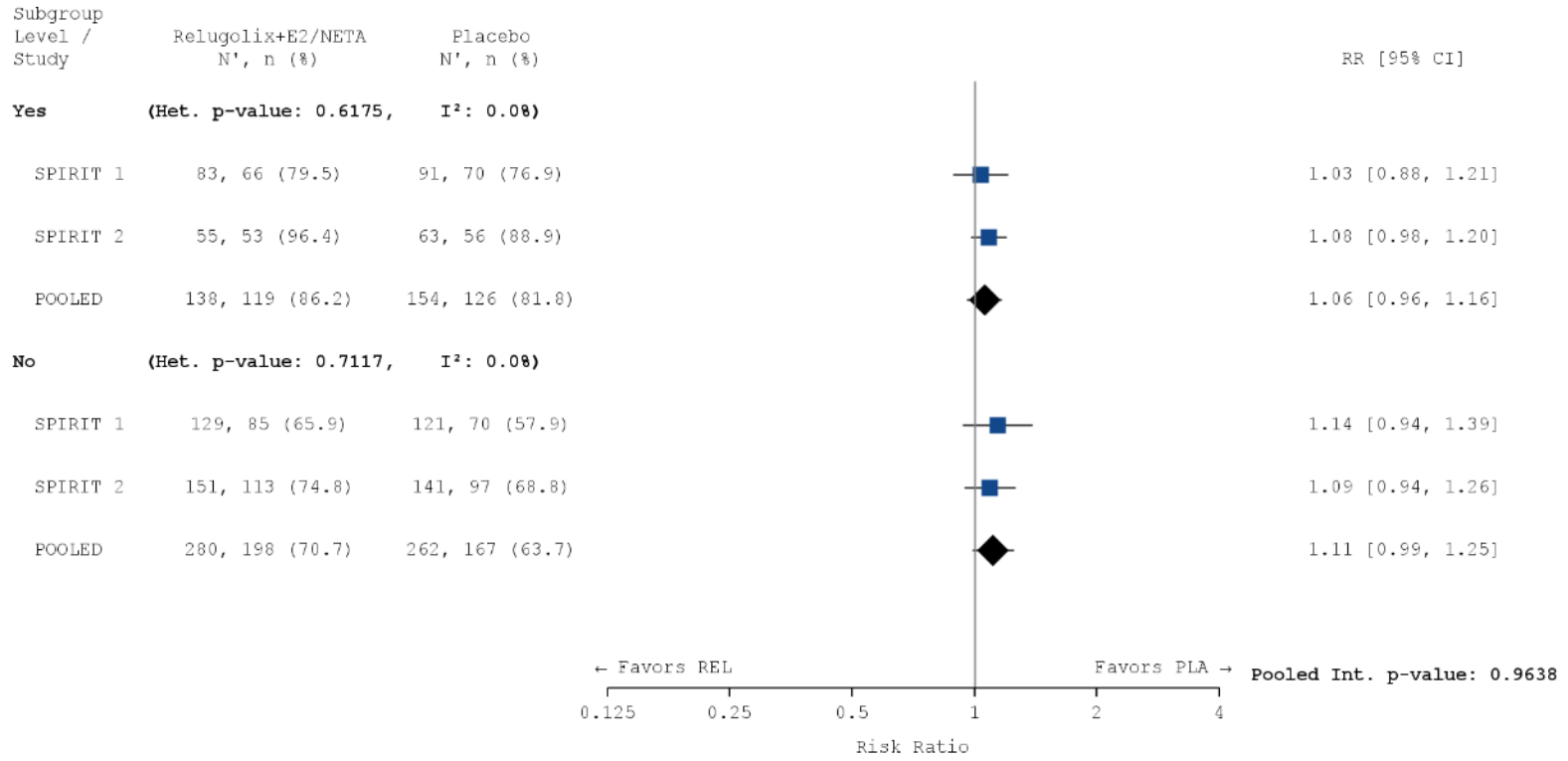
Figure 3.1.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

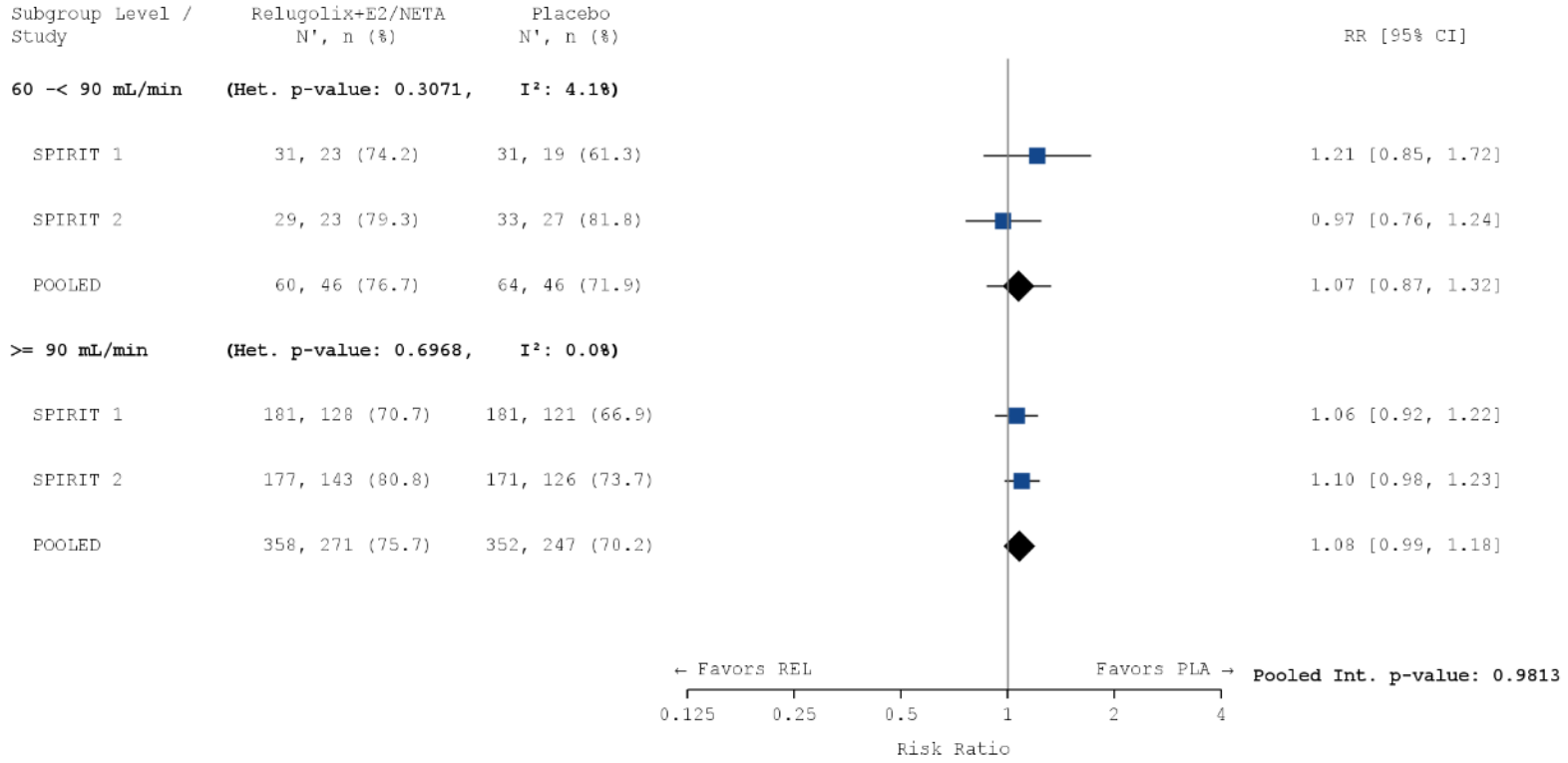
Figure 3.1.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

Figure 3.1.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Renal function

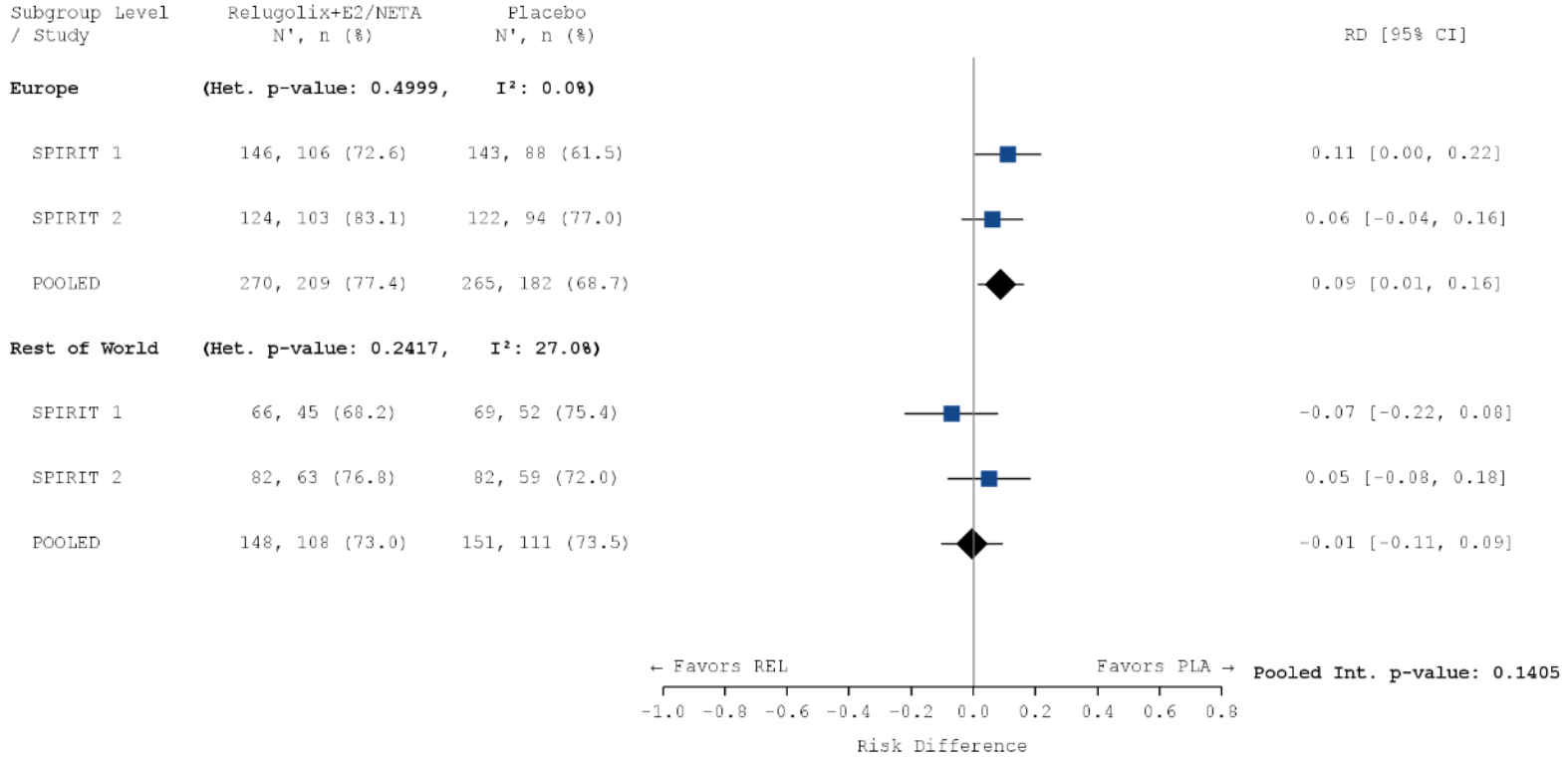


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

2.3.3 Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)

Figure 3.1.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
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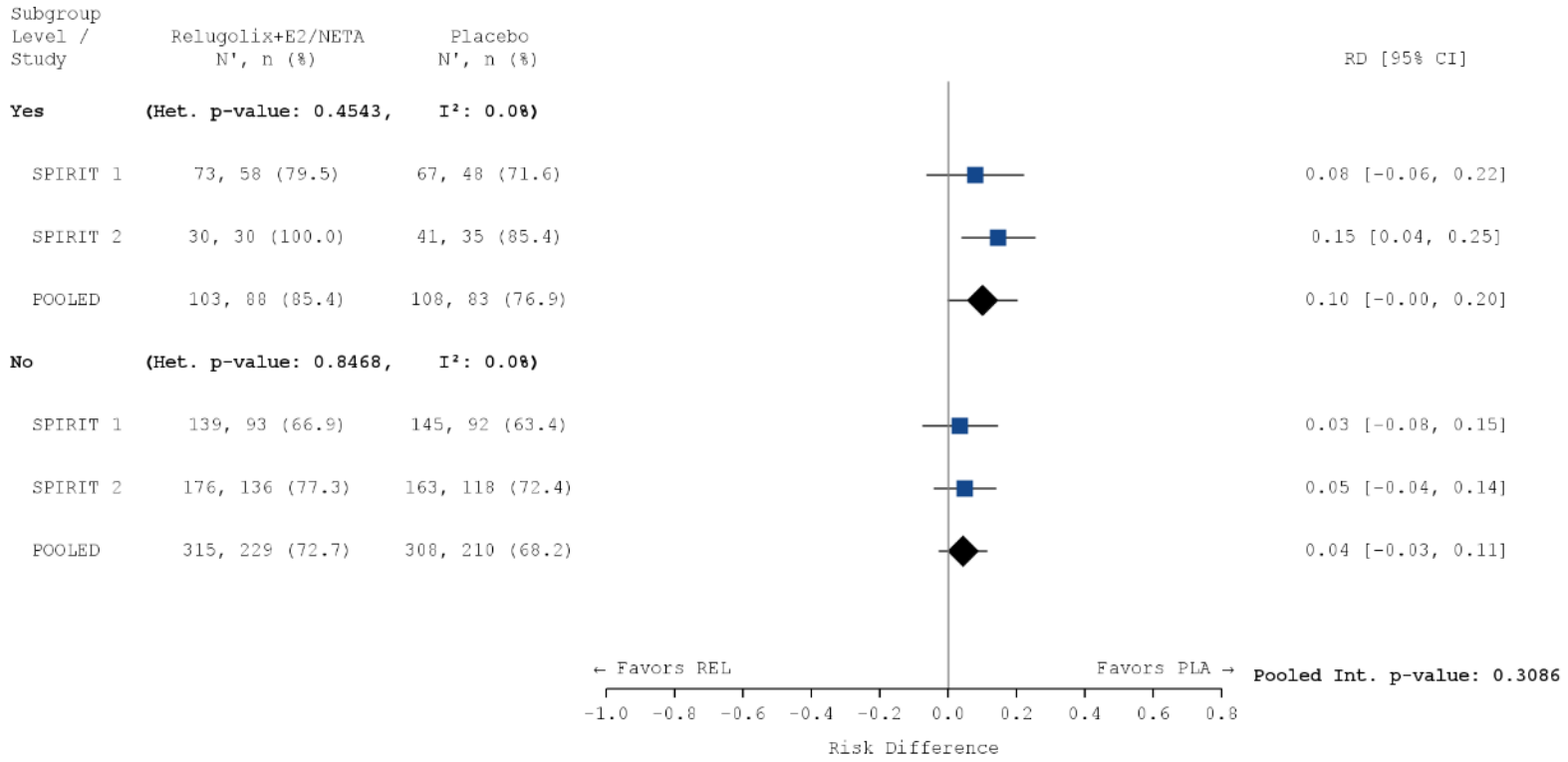
Figure 3.1.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
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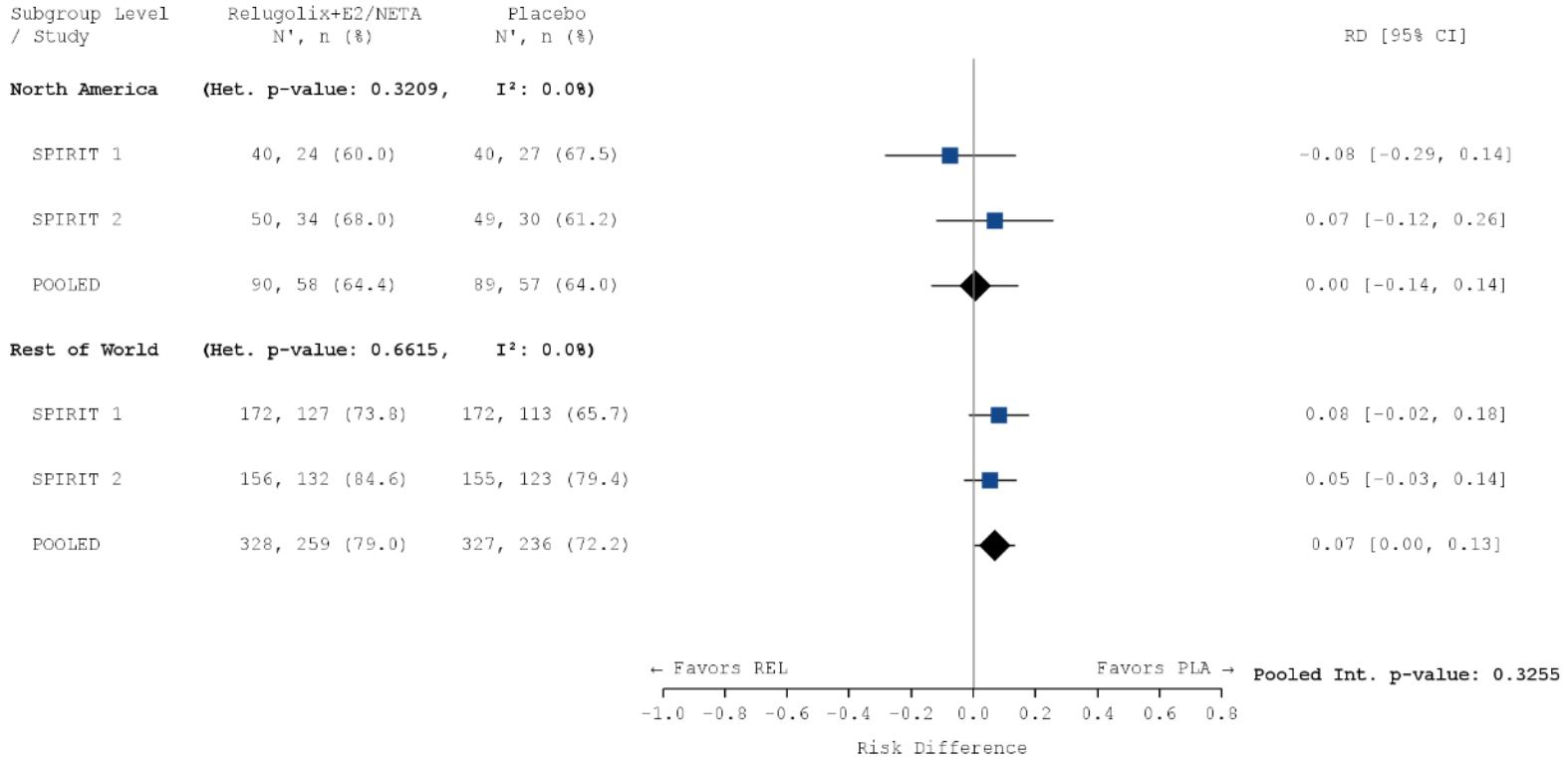
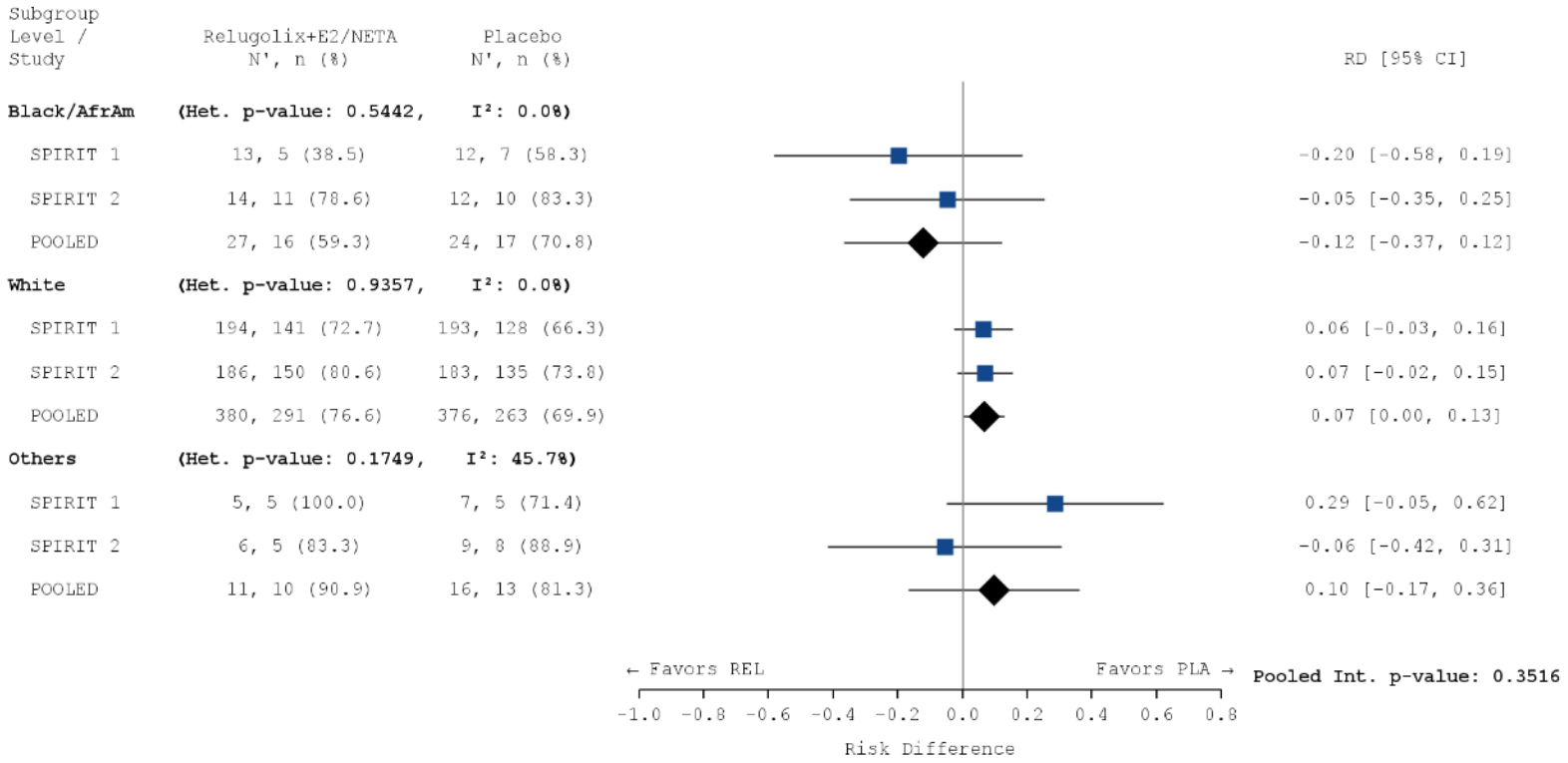
Figure 3.1.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

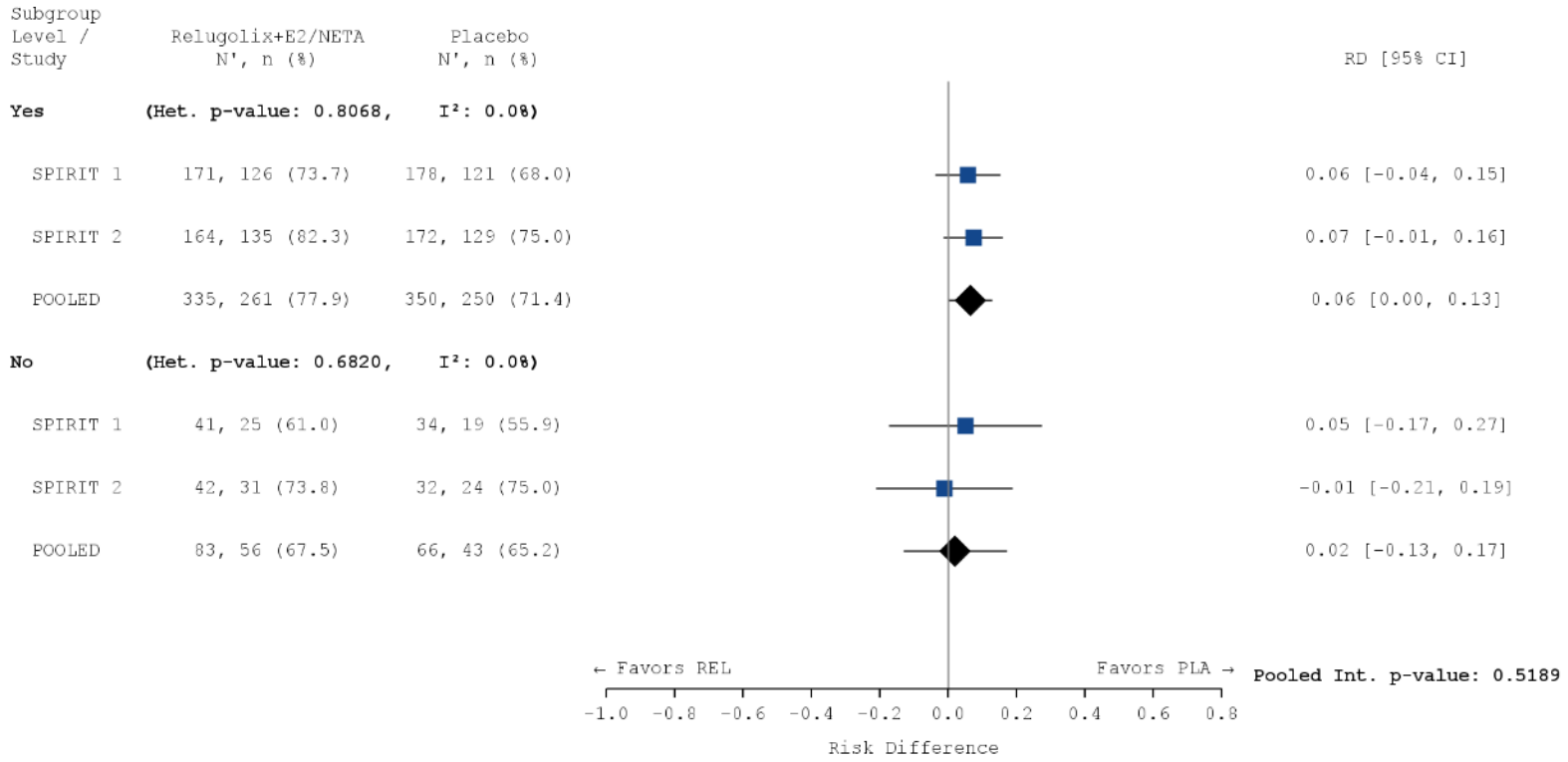
Figure 3.1.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population) Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

Figure 3.1.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis

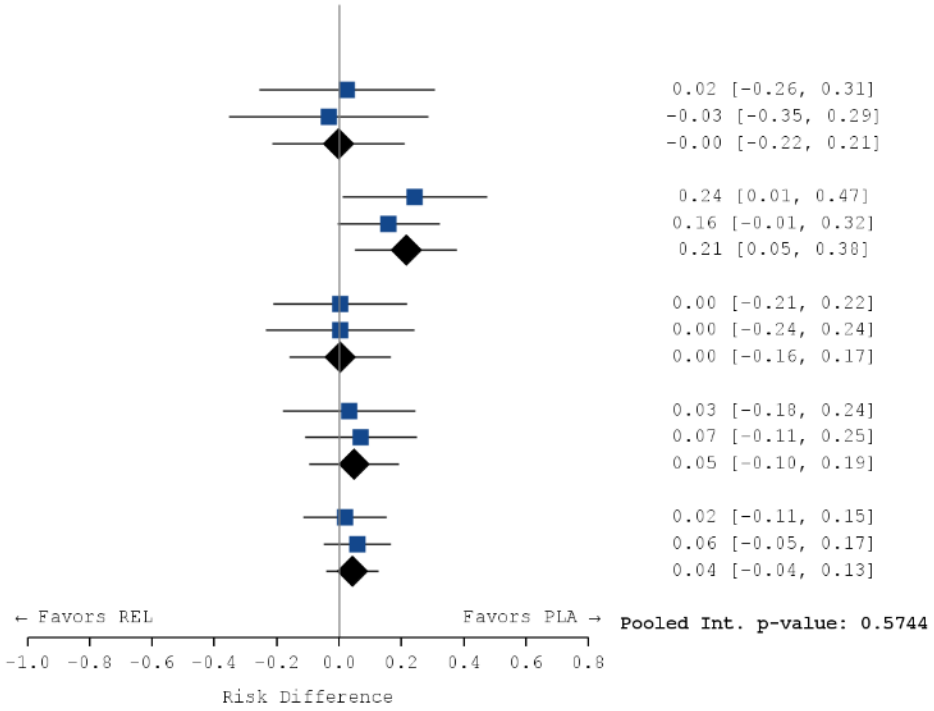


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

Figure 3.1.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
AFSE stage

Subgroup Level / Study	Relugolix+E2/NETA N', n (%)	Placebo N', n (%)	RD [95% CI]
I, Minimal	**(Het. p-value: 0.7882,**	**I²: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	14, 11 (78.6)	21, 16 (76.2)	0.02 [-0.26, 0.31]
SPIRIT 2	11, 8 (72.7)	21, 16 (76.2)	-0.03 [-0.35, 0.29]
POOLED	25, 19 (76.0)	42, 32 (76.2)	-0.00 [-0.22, 0.21]
II, Mild	**(Het. p-value: 0.5618,**	**I²: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	31, 23 (74.2)	32, 16 (50.0)	0.24 [0.01, 0.47]
SPIRIT 2	13, 13 (100.0)	19, 16 (84.2)	0.16 [-0.01, 0.32]
POOLED	44, 36 (81.8)	51, 32 (62.7)	0.21 [0.05, 0.38]
III, Moderate	**(Het. p-value: 0.9999,**	**I²: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	37, 23 (62.2)	42, 26 (61.9)	0.00 [-0.21, 0.22]
SPIRIT 2	23, 19 (82.6)	17, 14 (82.4)	0.00 [-0.24, 0.24]
POOLED	60, 42 (70.0)	59, 40 (67.8)	0.00 [-0.16, 0.17]
IV, Severe	**(Het. p-value: 0.7923,**	**I²: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	34, 26 (76.5)	30, 22 (73.3)	0.03 [-0.18, 0.24]
SPIRIT 2	27, 25 (92.6)	21, 18 (85.7)	0.07 [-0.11, 0.25]
POOLED	61, 51 (83.6)	51, 40 (78.4)	0.05 [-0.10, 0.19]
Unknown/NA	**(Het. p-value: 0.6458,**	**I²: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	96, 68 (70.8)	87, 60 (69.0)	0.02 [-0.11, 0.15]
SPIRIT 2	132, 101 (76.5)	126, 89 (70.6)	0.06 [-0.05, 0.17]
POOLED	228, 169 (74.1)	213, 149 (70.0)	0.04 [-0.04, 0.13]

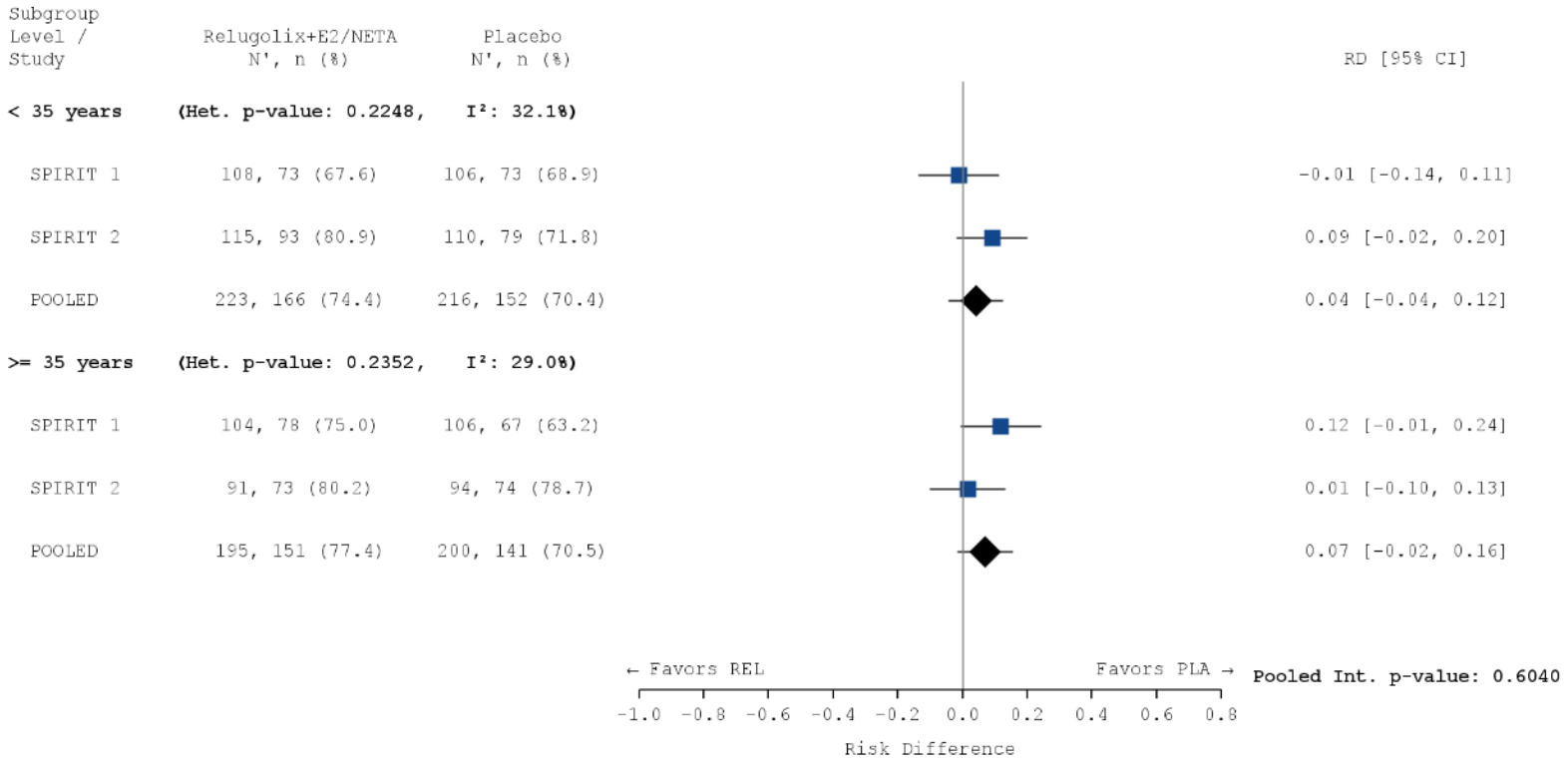


Pooled Int. p-value: 0.5744

N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

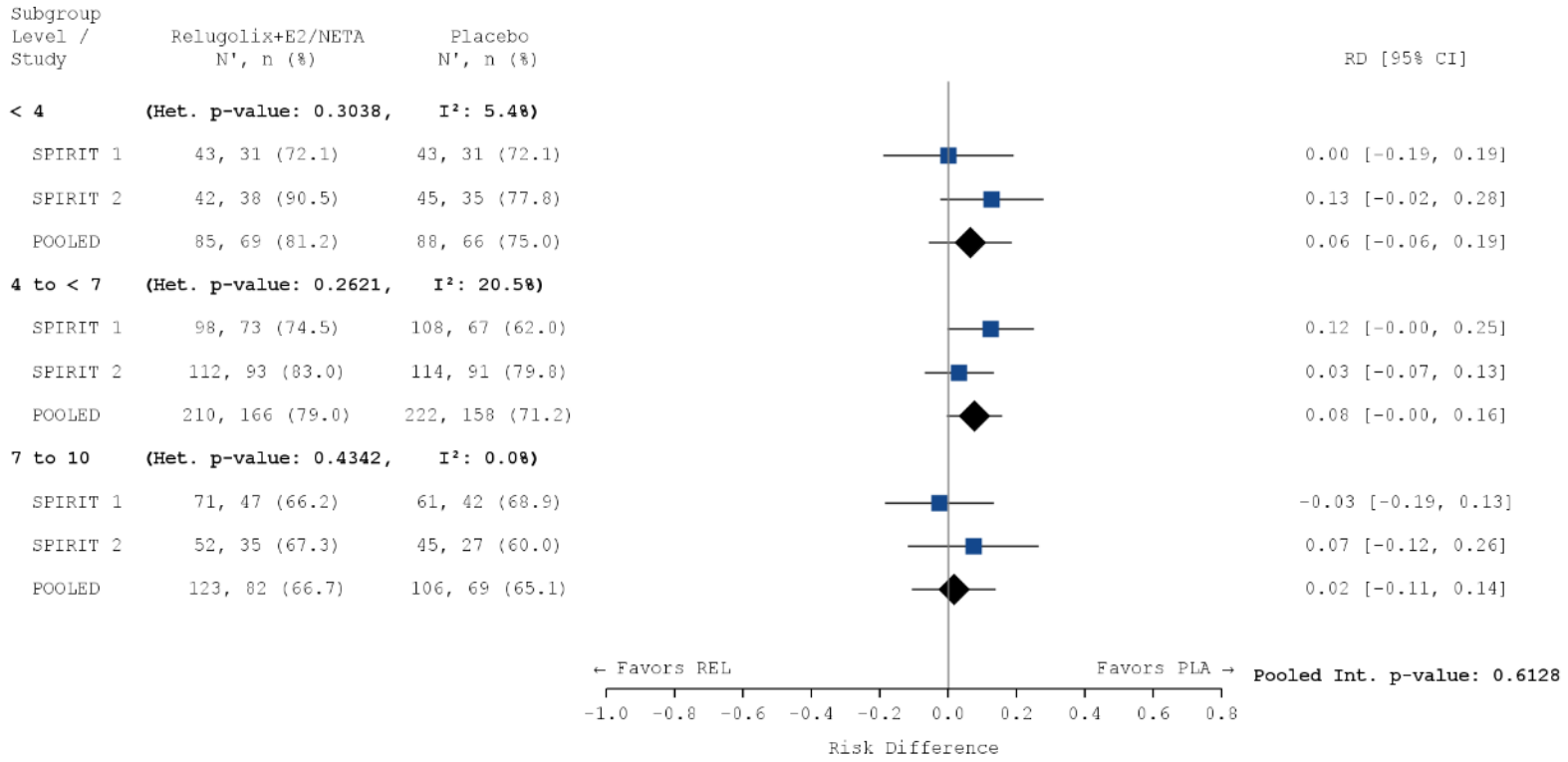
Figure 3.1.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

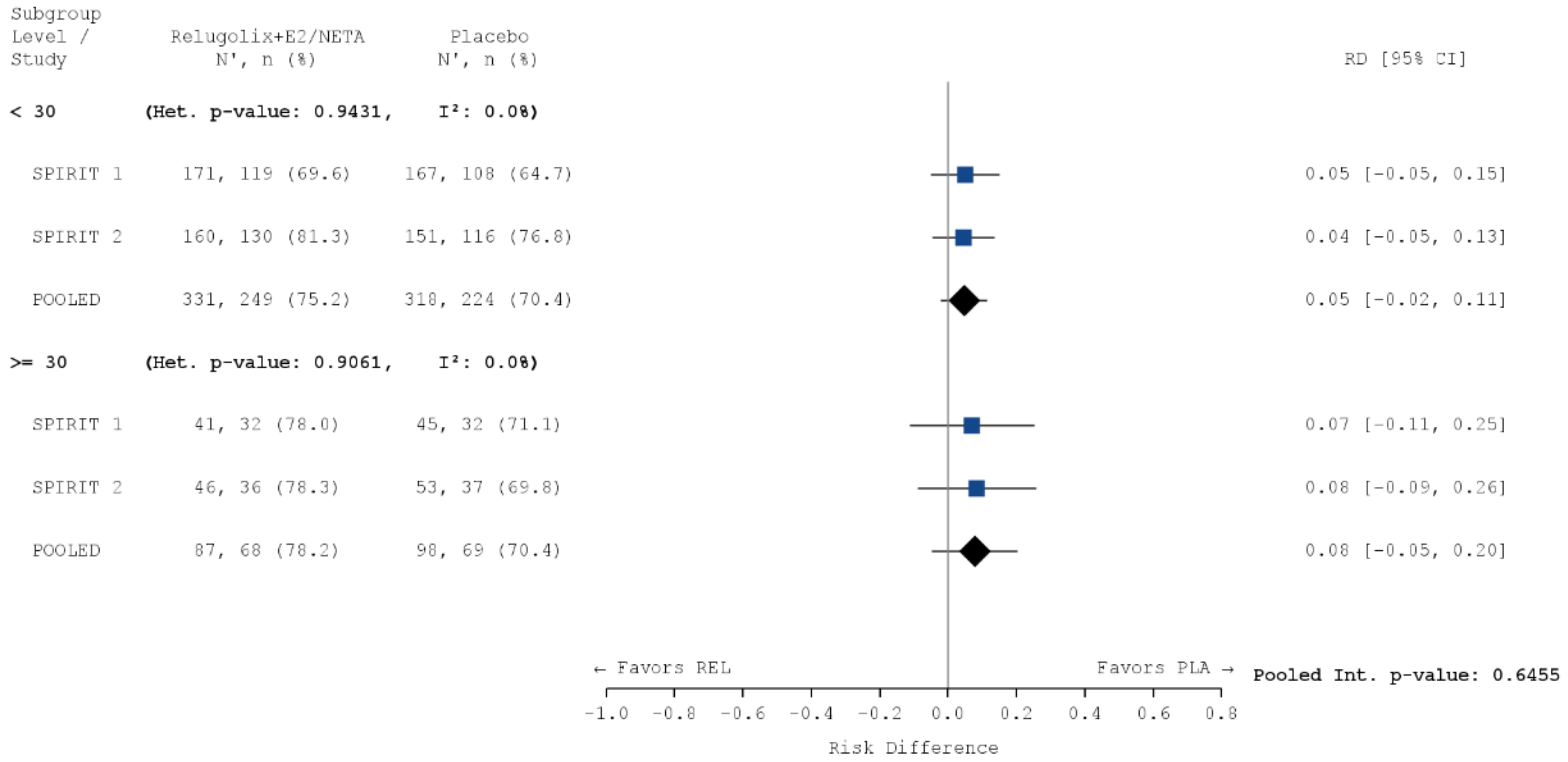
Figure 3.1.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

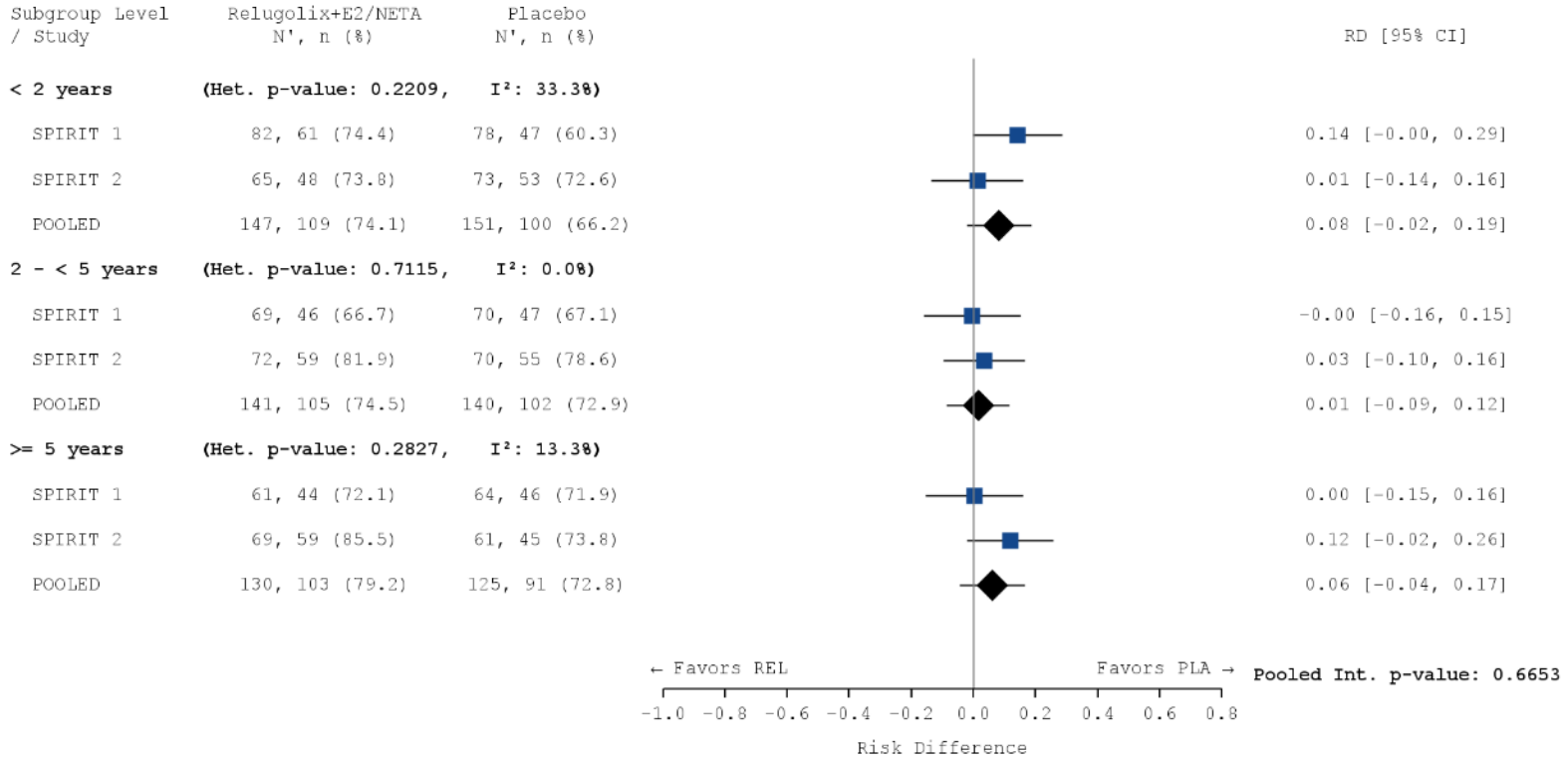
Figure 3.1.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

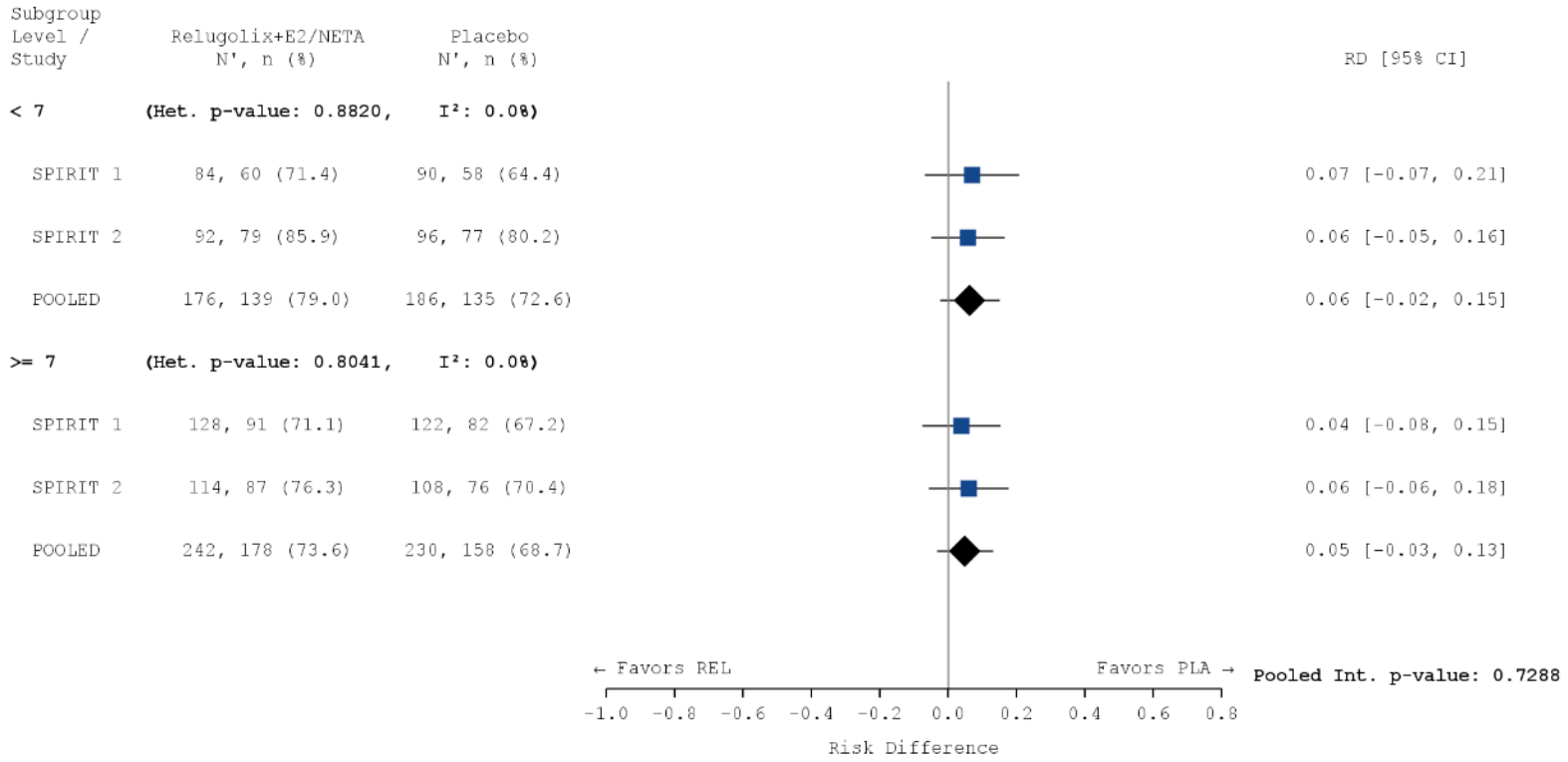
Figure 3.1.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

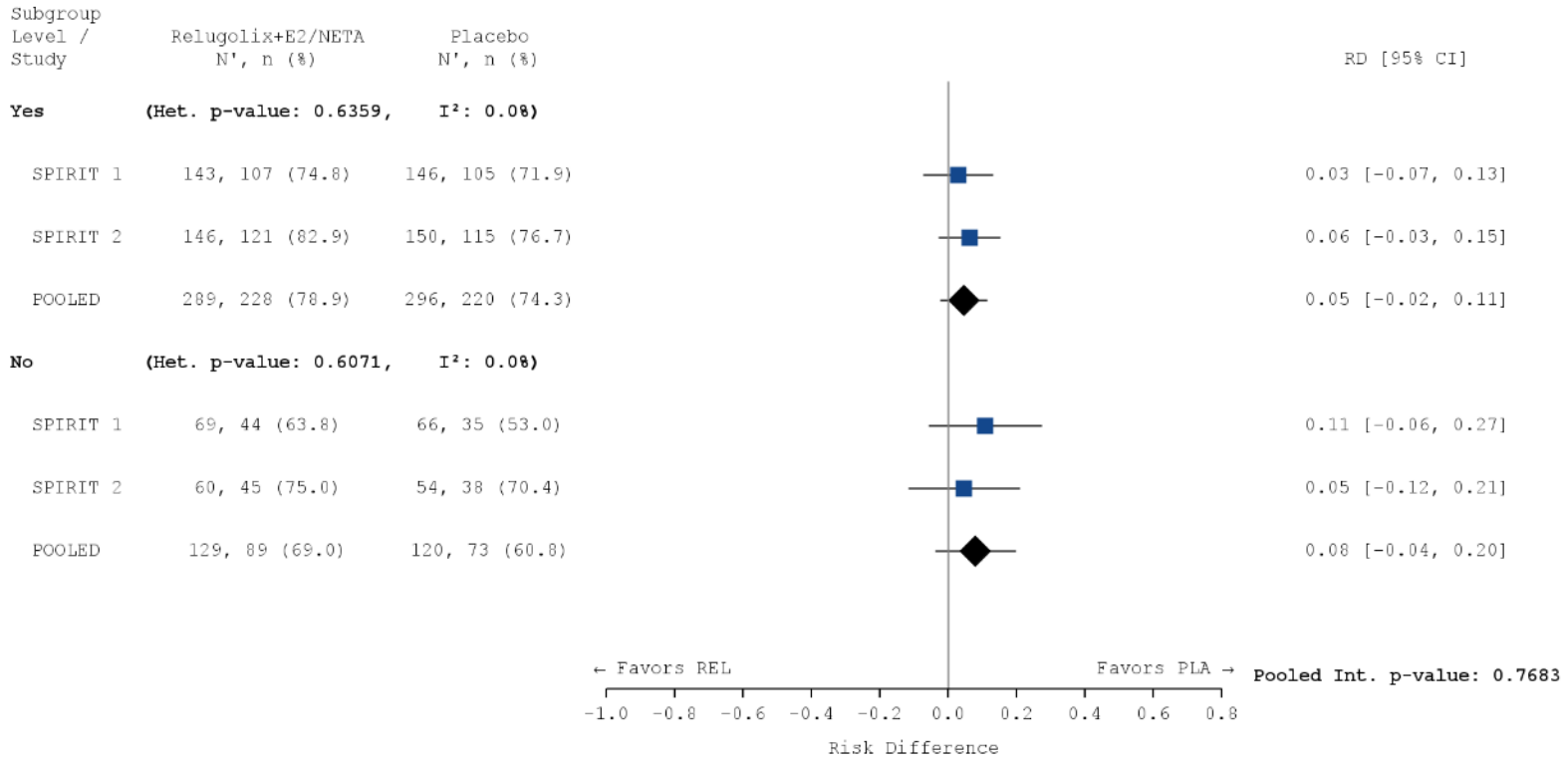
Figure 3.1.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population) Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

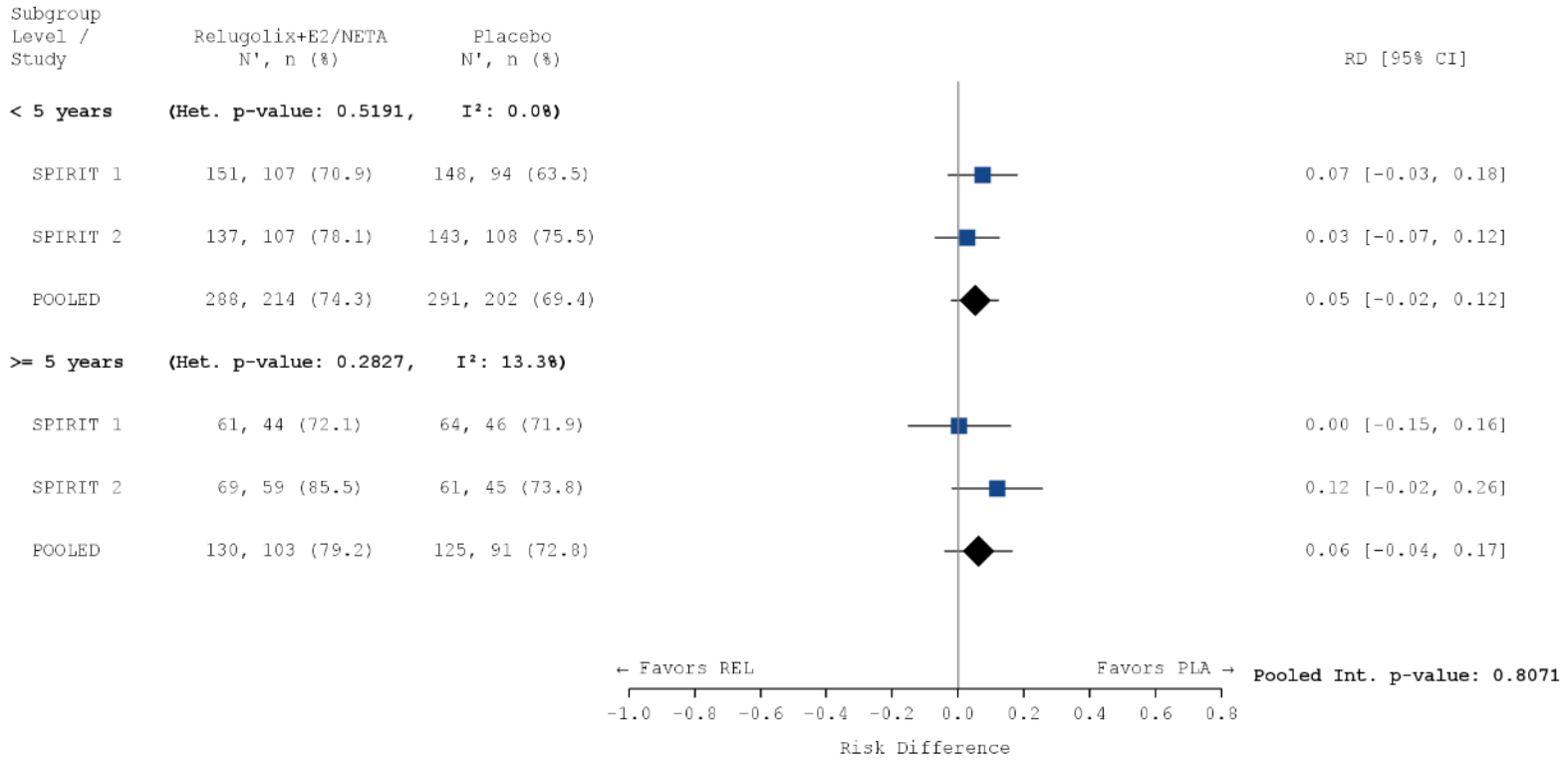
Figure 3.1.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

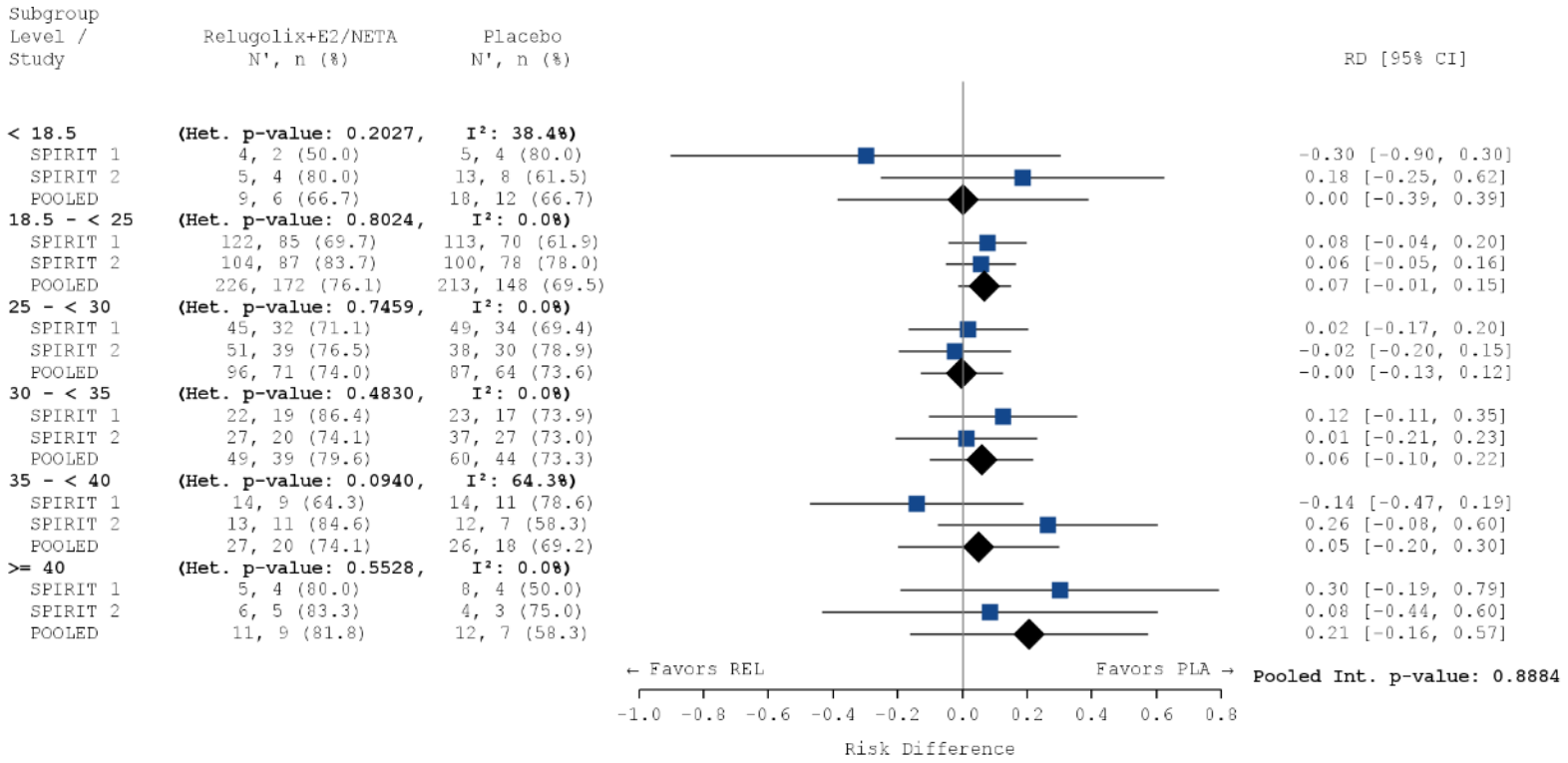
Figure 3.1.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

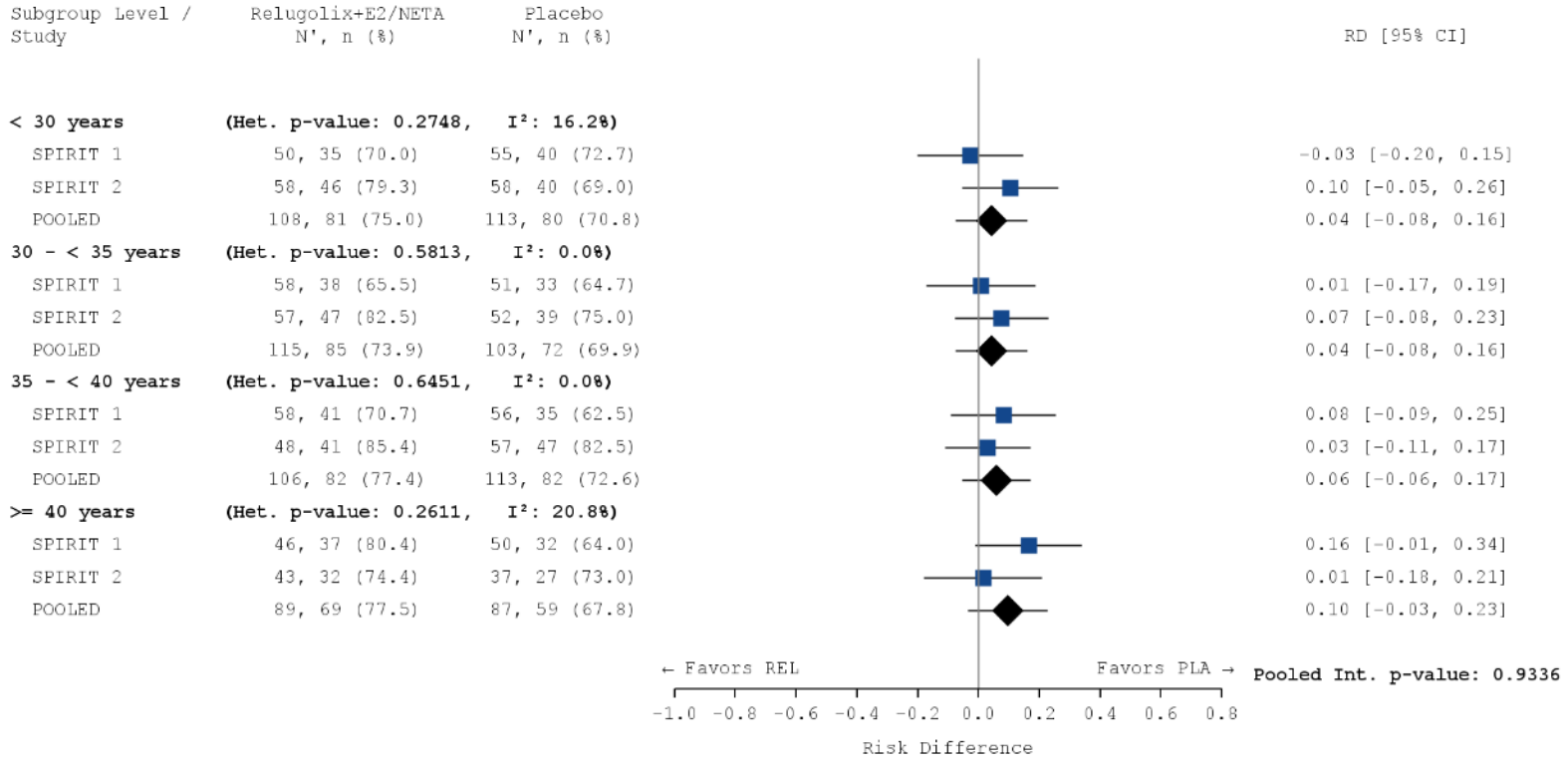
Figure 3.1.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population) BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

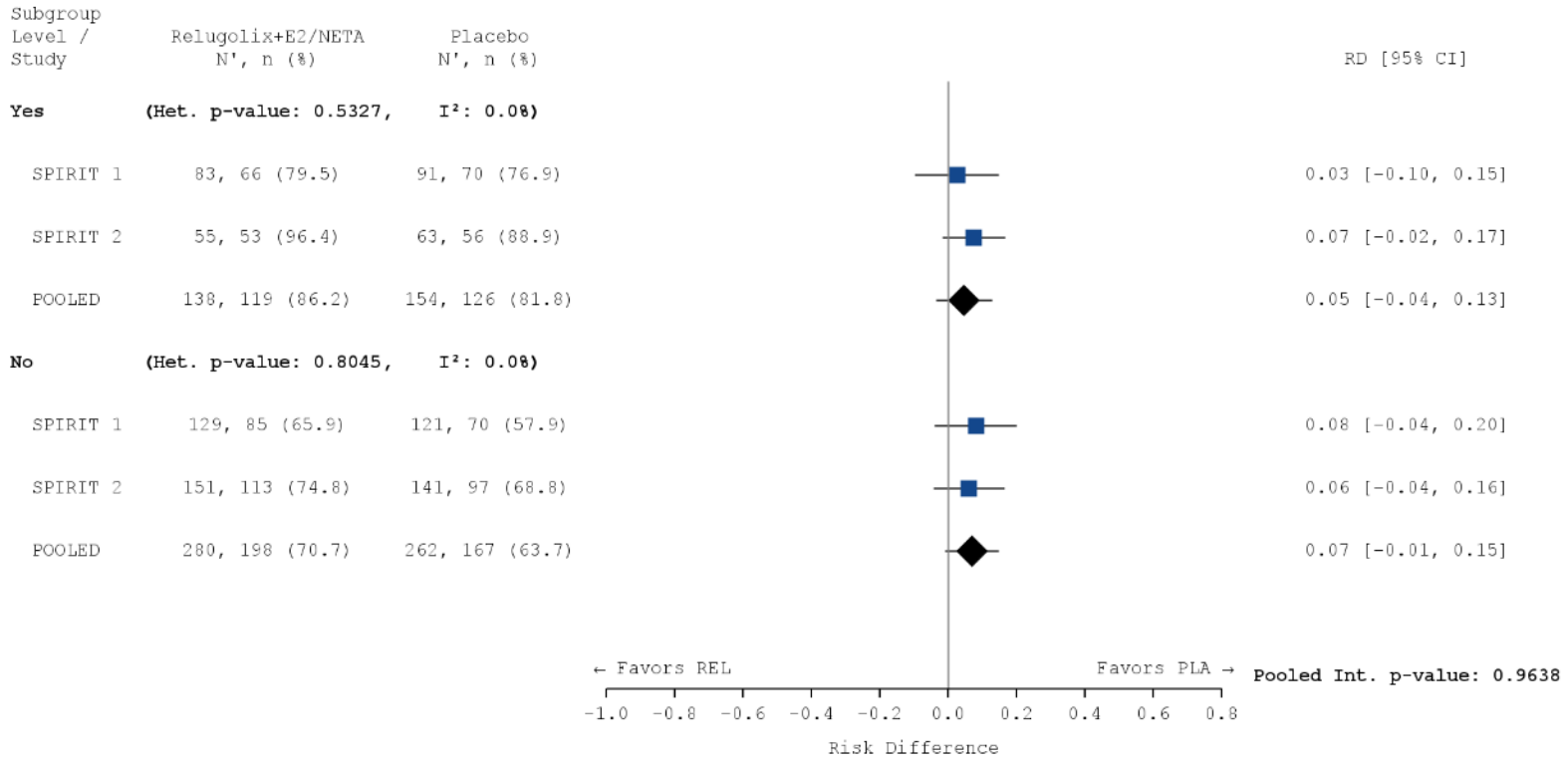
Figure 3.1.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

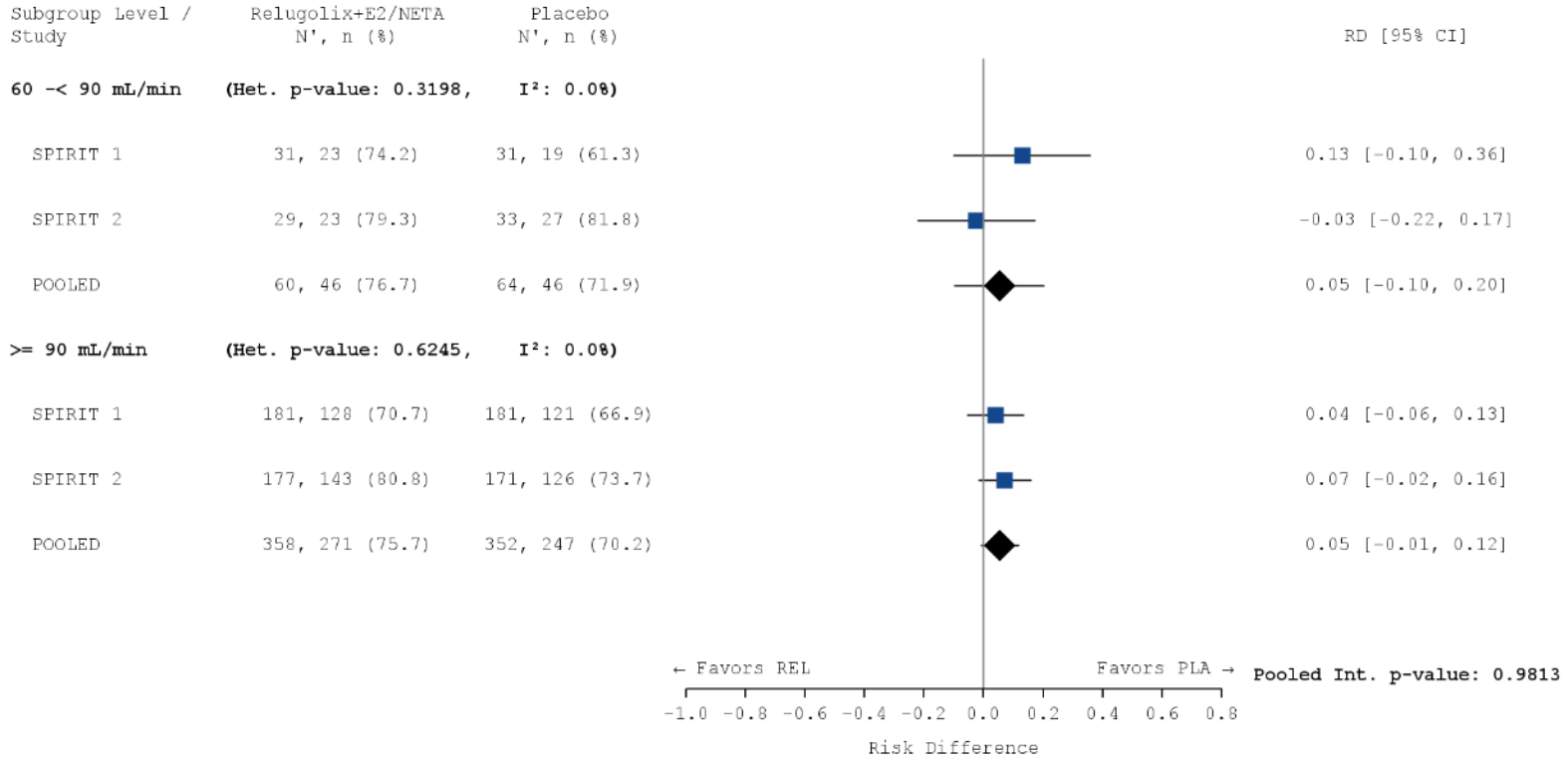
Figure 3.1.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

Figure 3.1.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one TEAE (Any TEAE) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Renal function

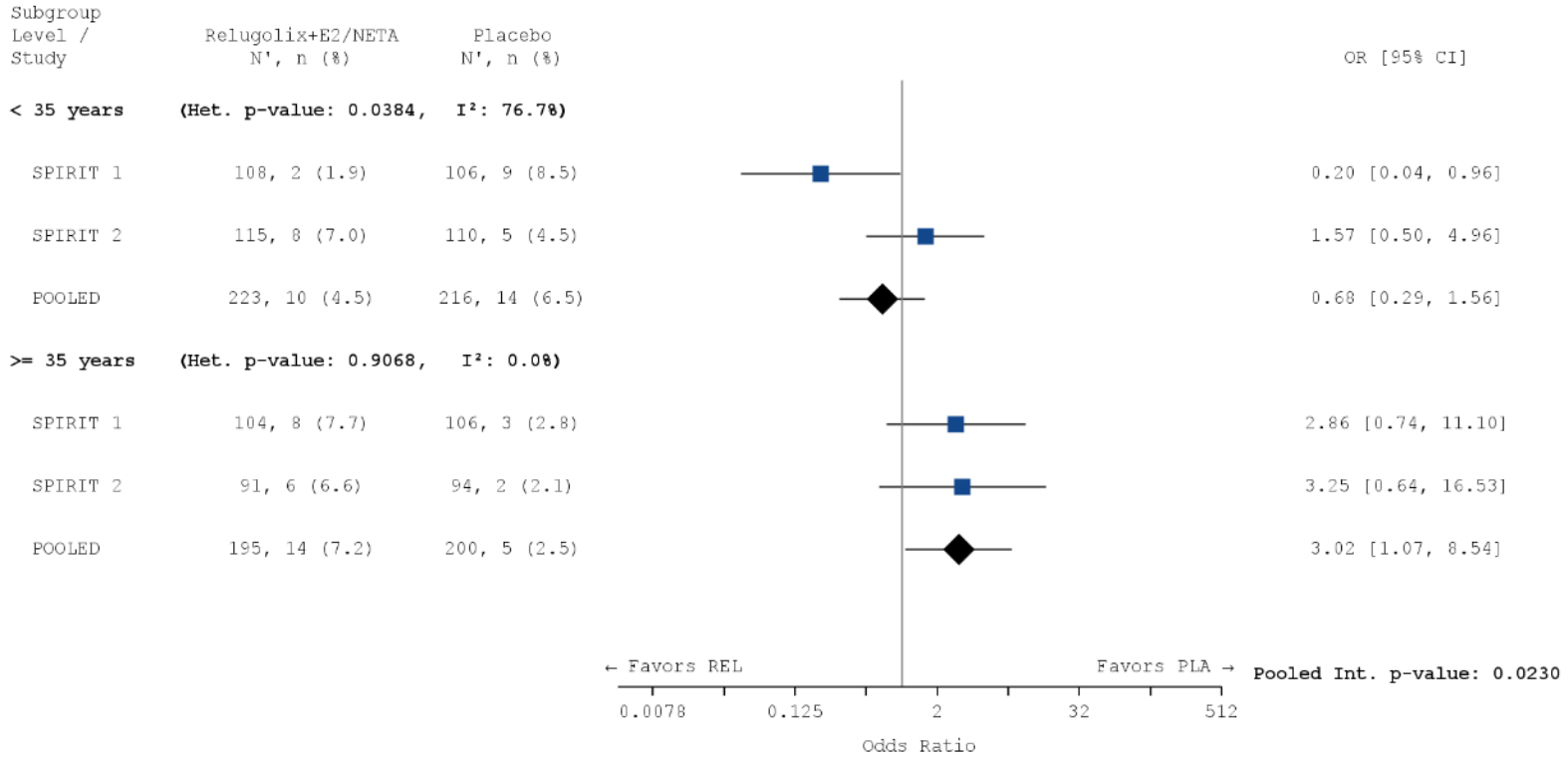


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

2.3.4 Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population)

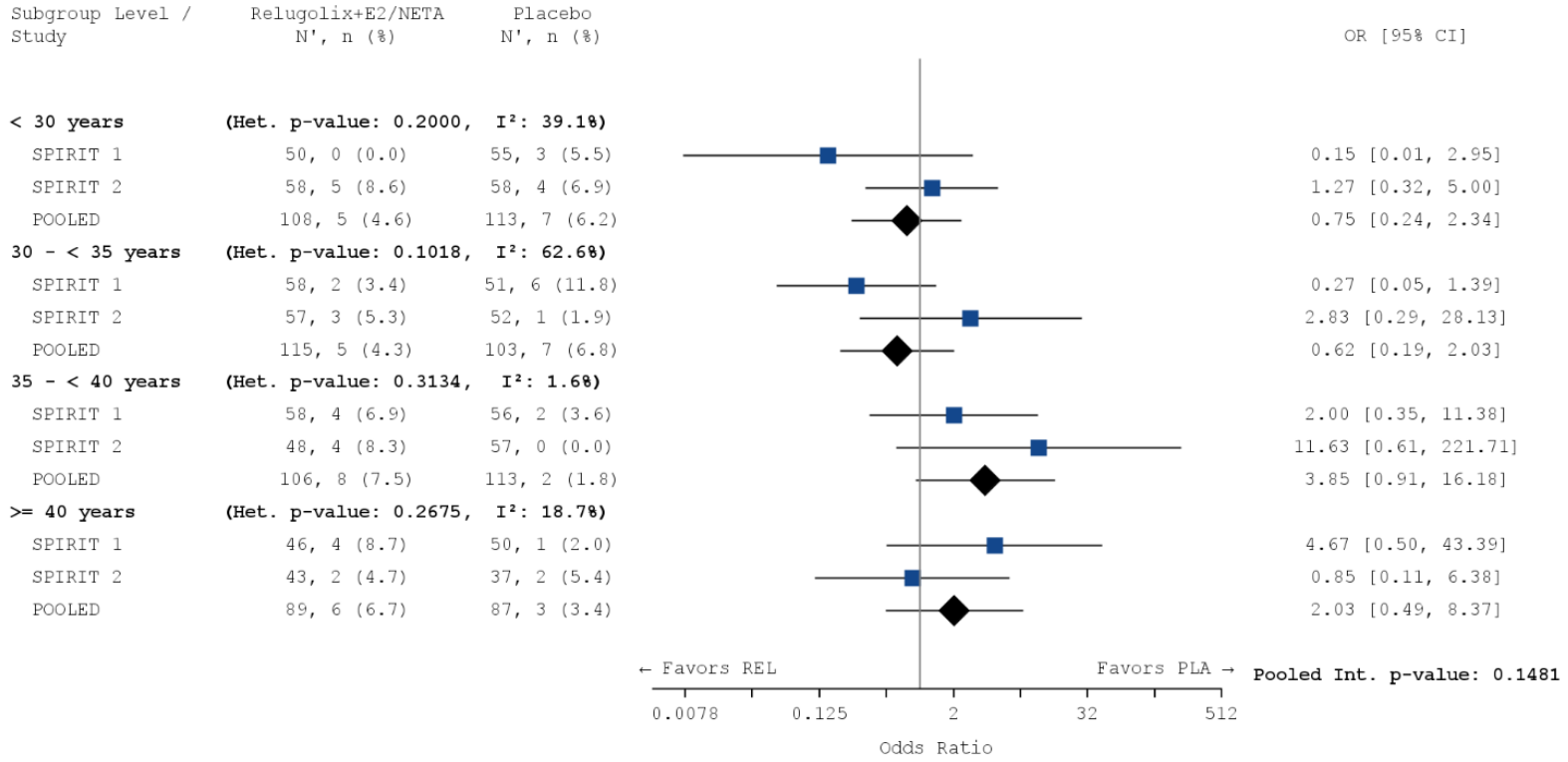
Figure 3.1.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

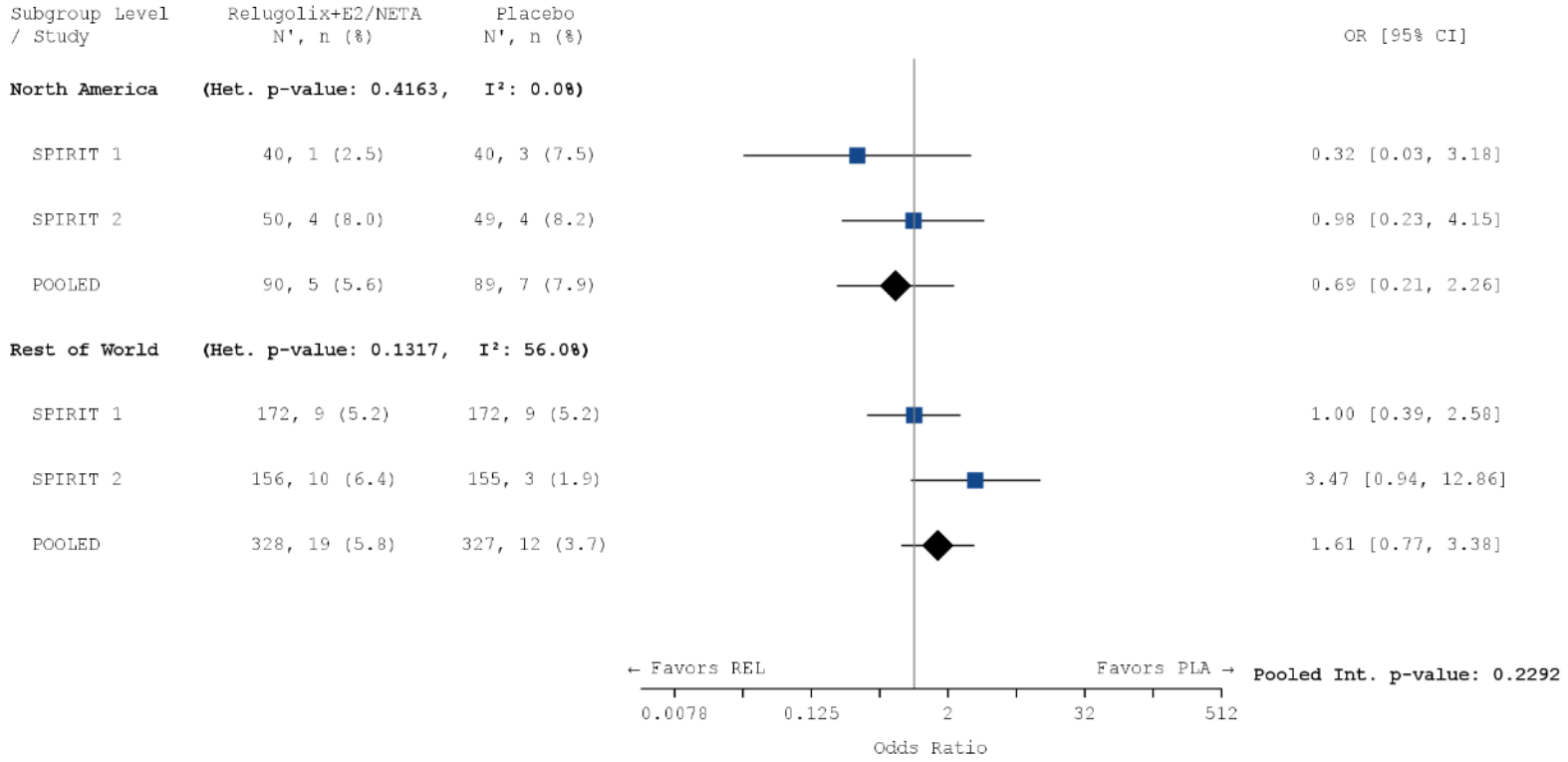
Figure 3.1.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

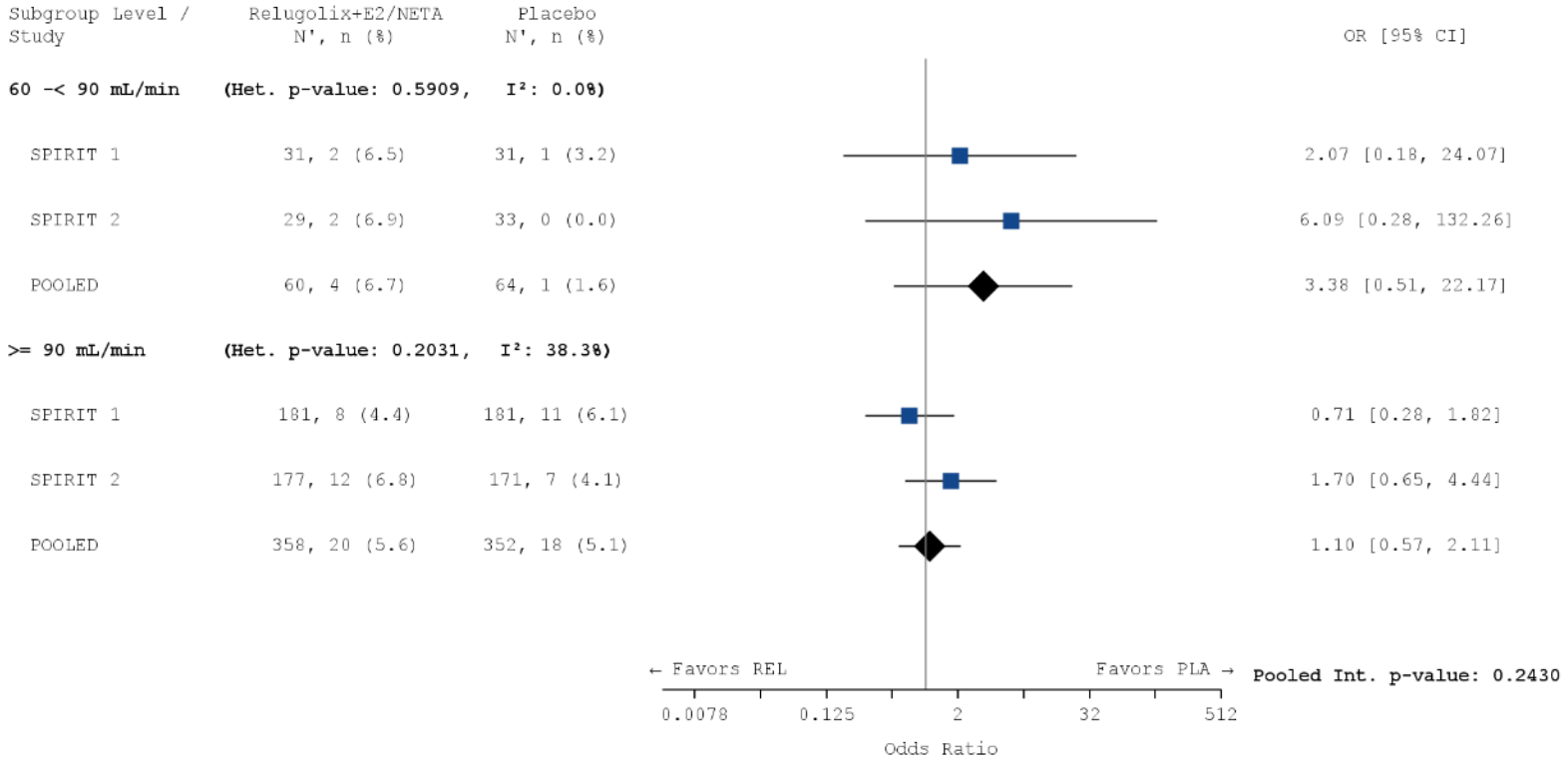
Figure 3.1.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population) Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

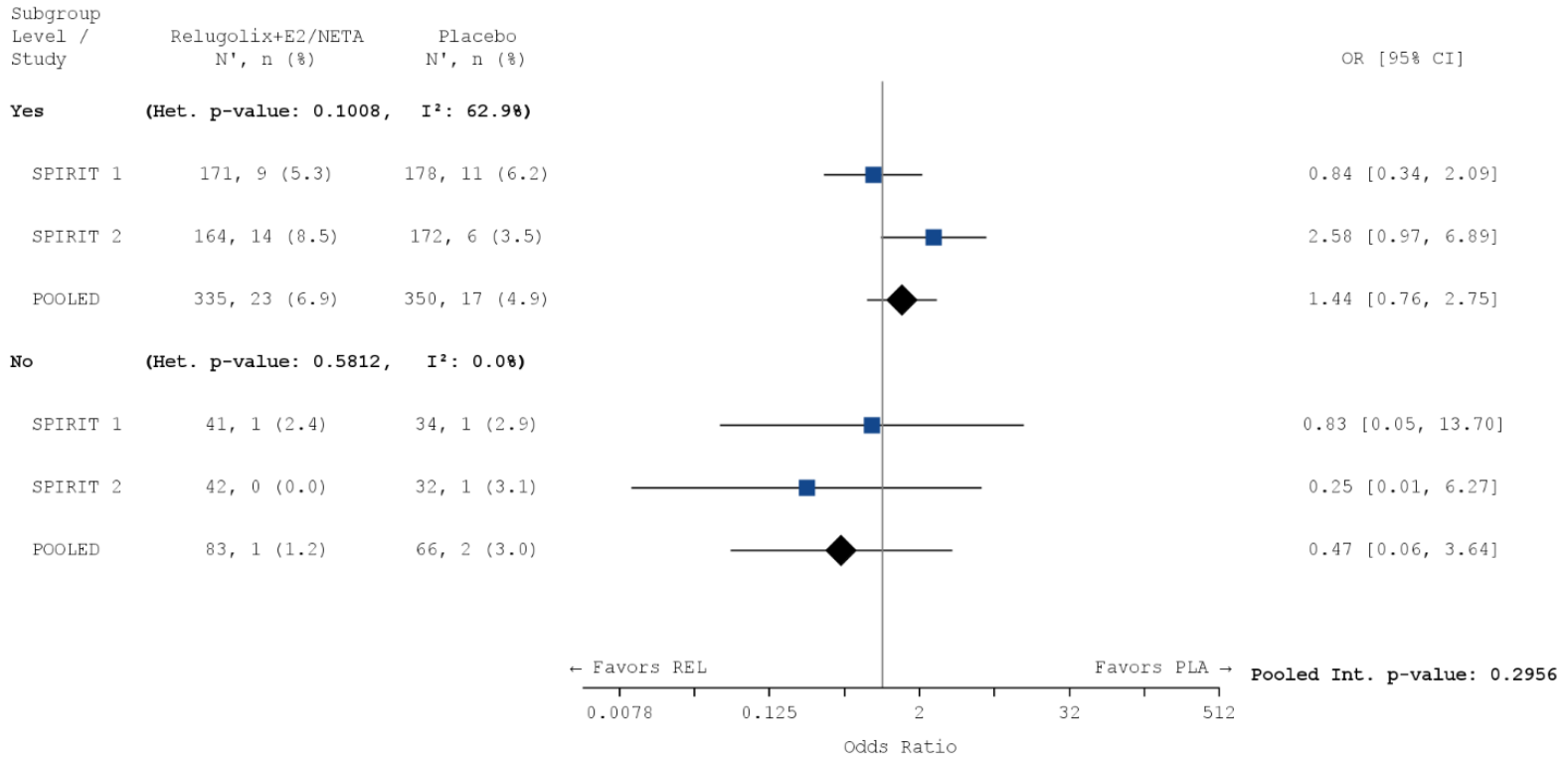
Figure 3.1.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

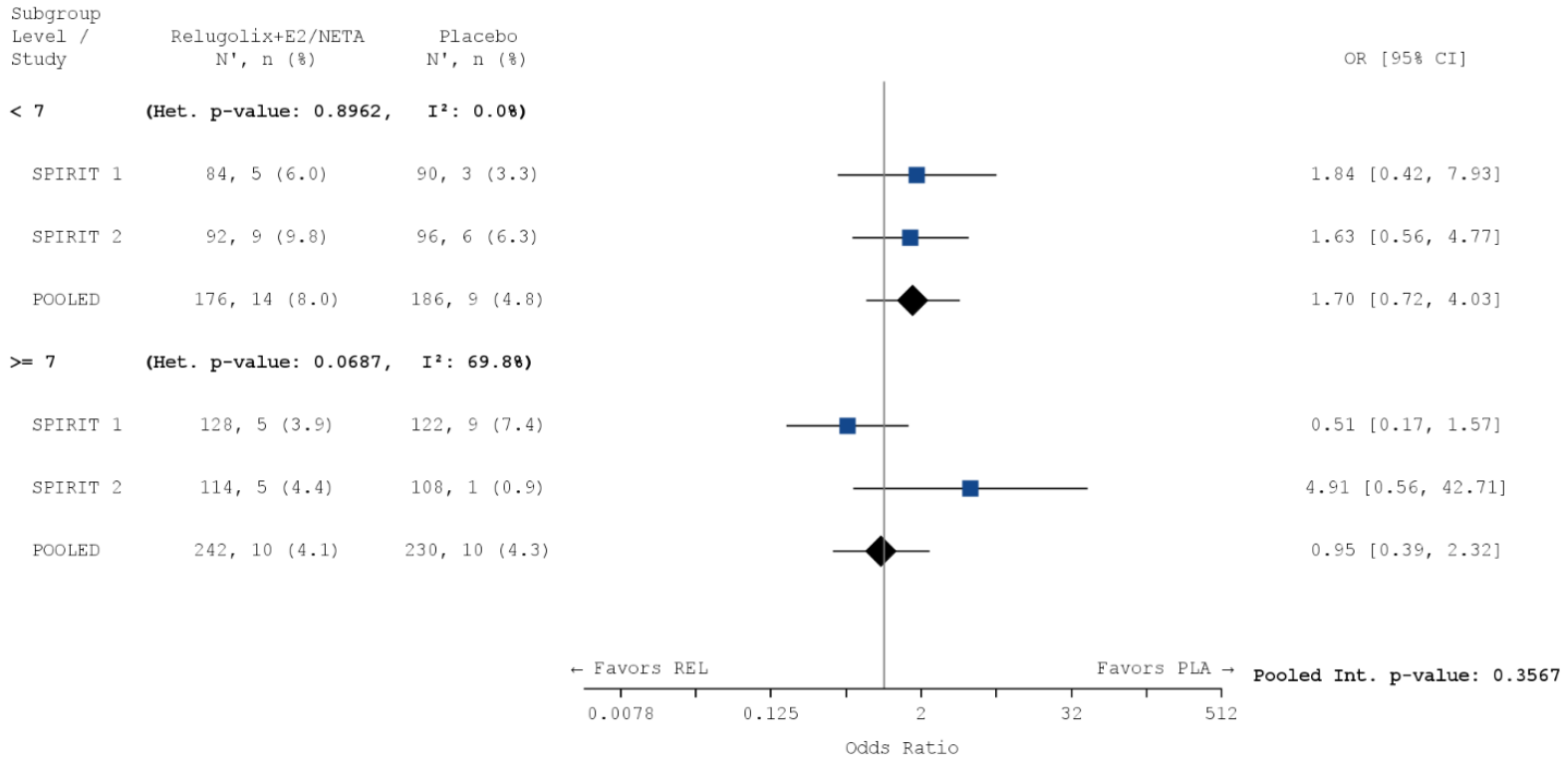
Figure 3.1.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

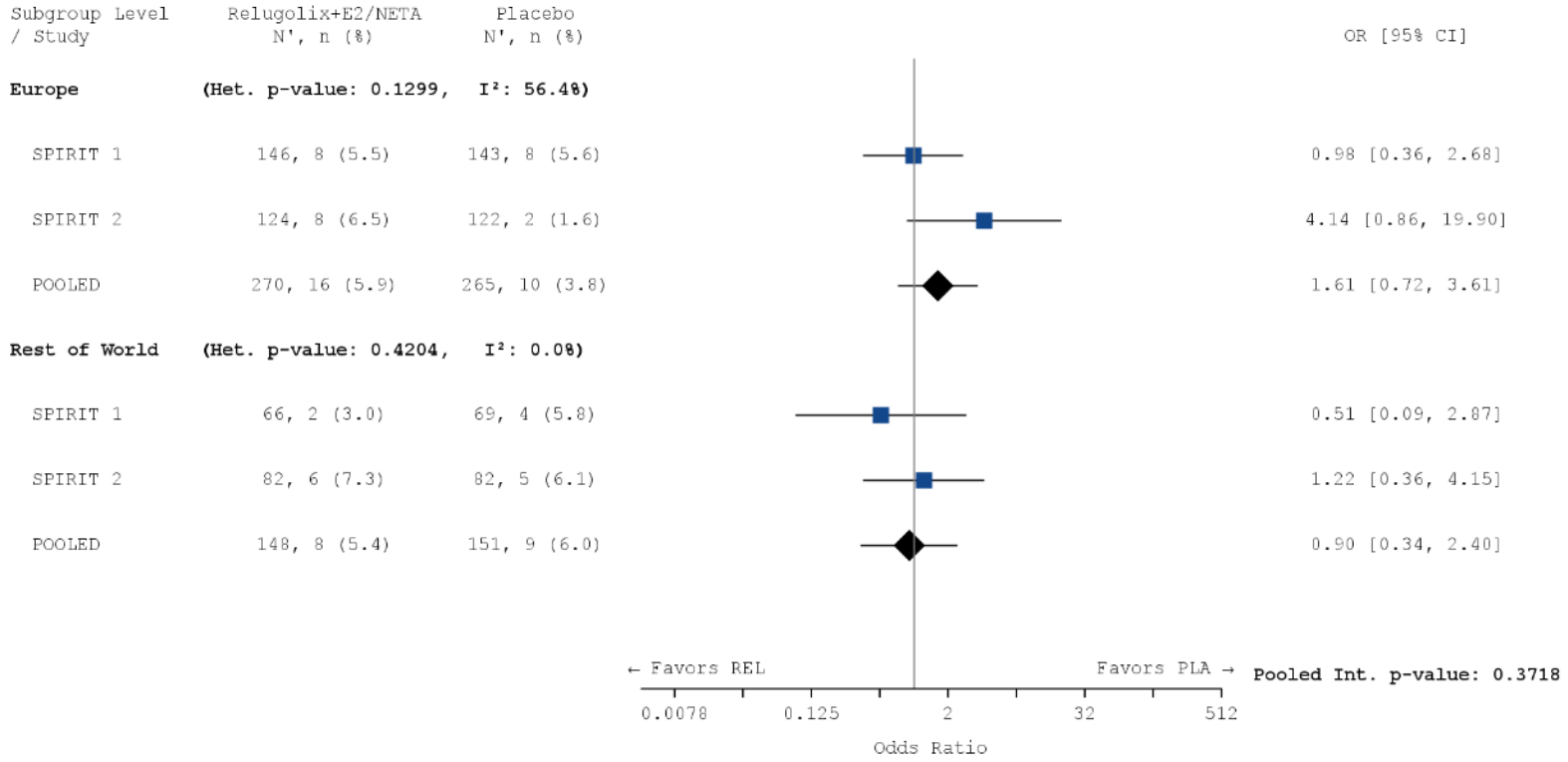
Figure 3.1.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population) Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

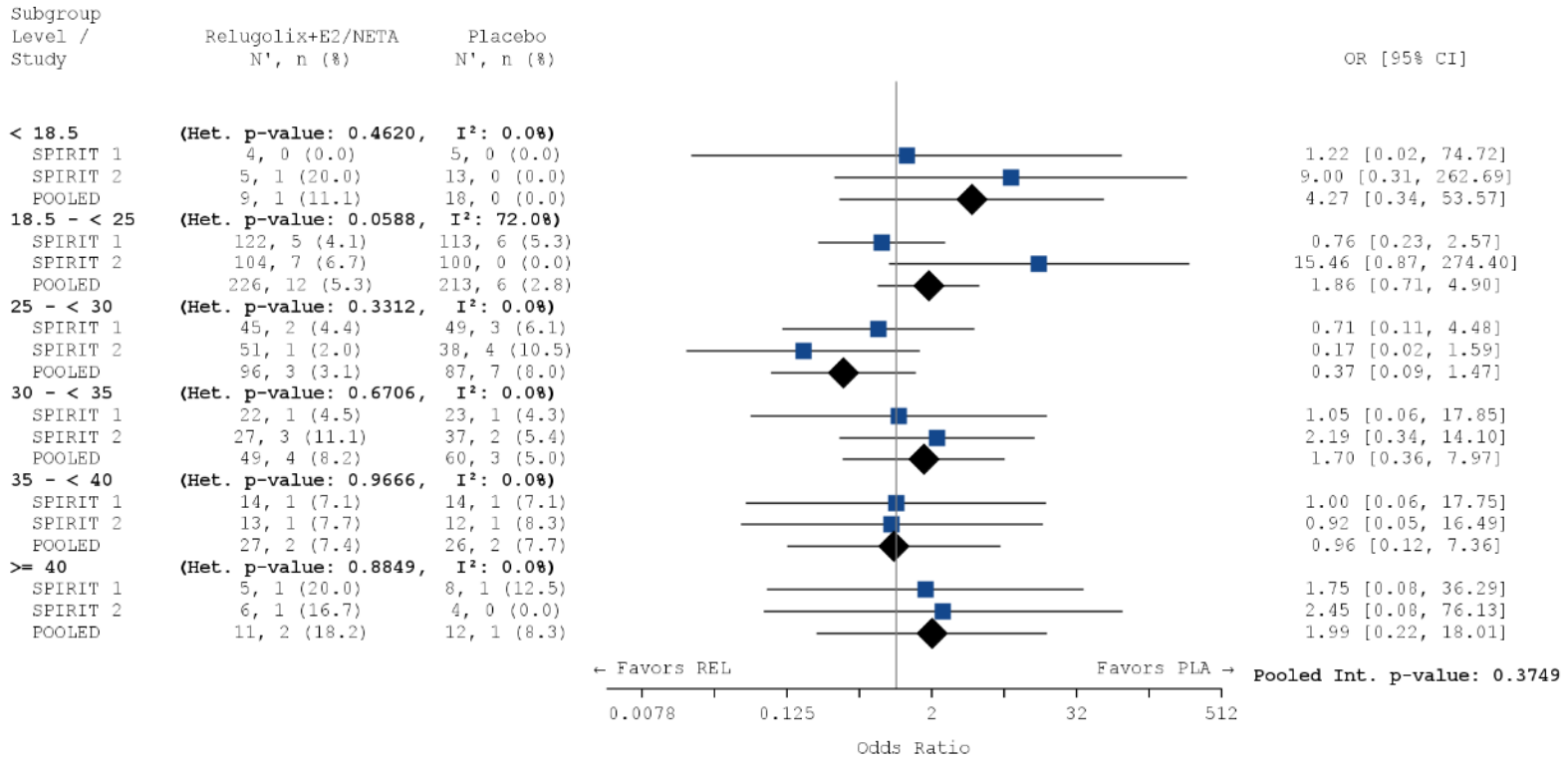
Figure 3.1.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

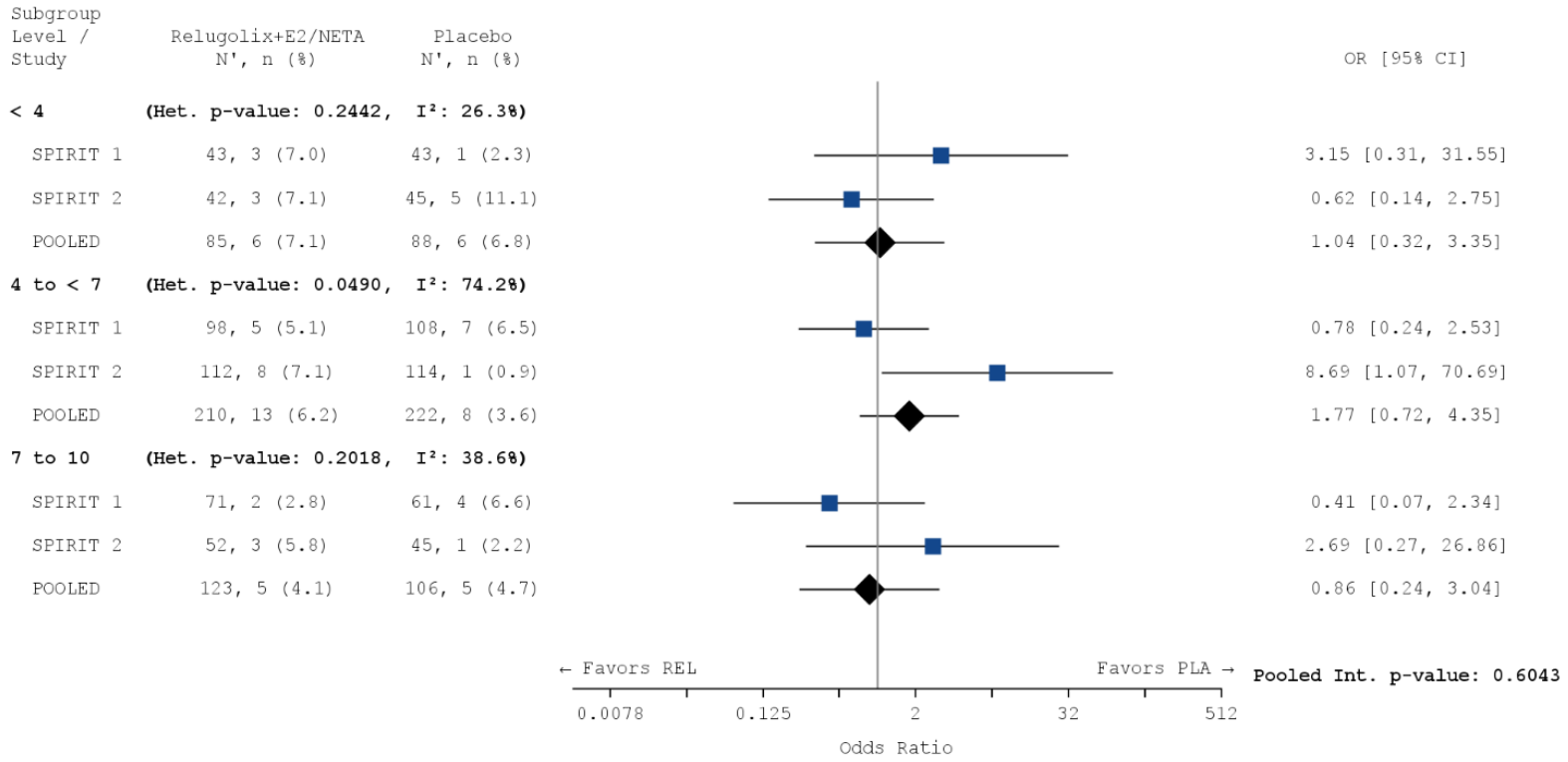
Figure 3.1.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population) BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

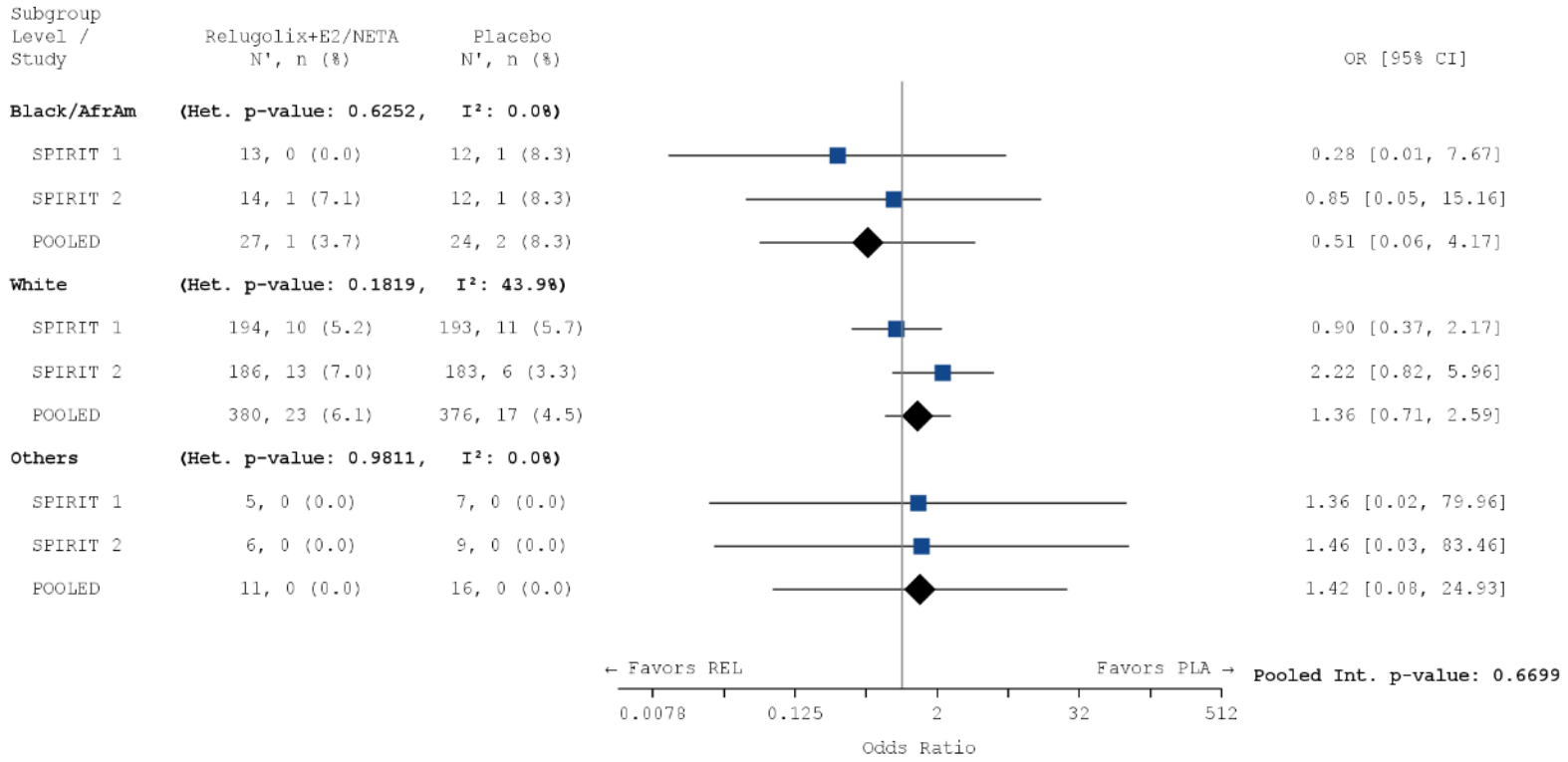
Figure 3.1.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population) NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

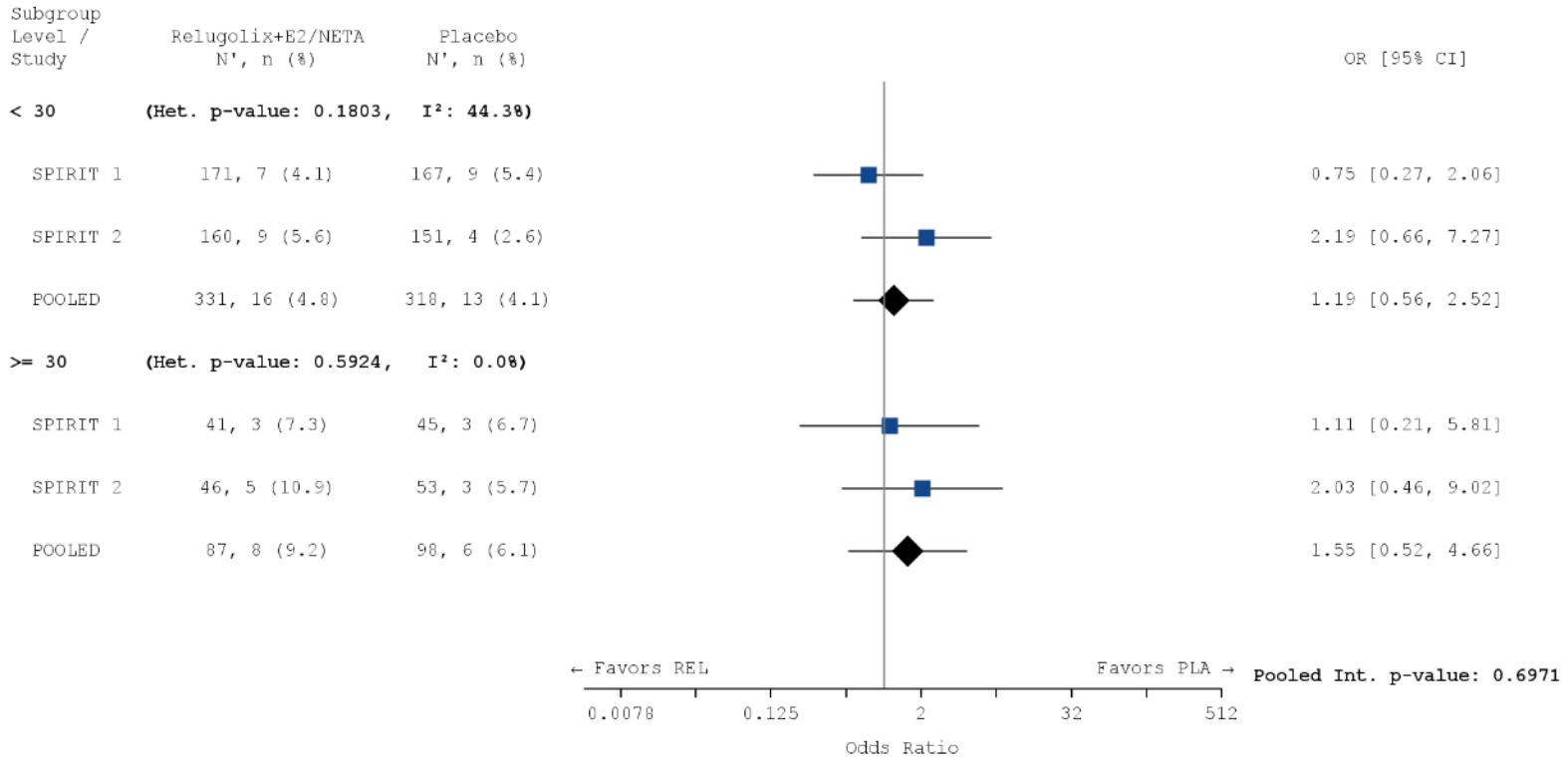
Figure 3.1.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population) Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

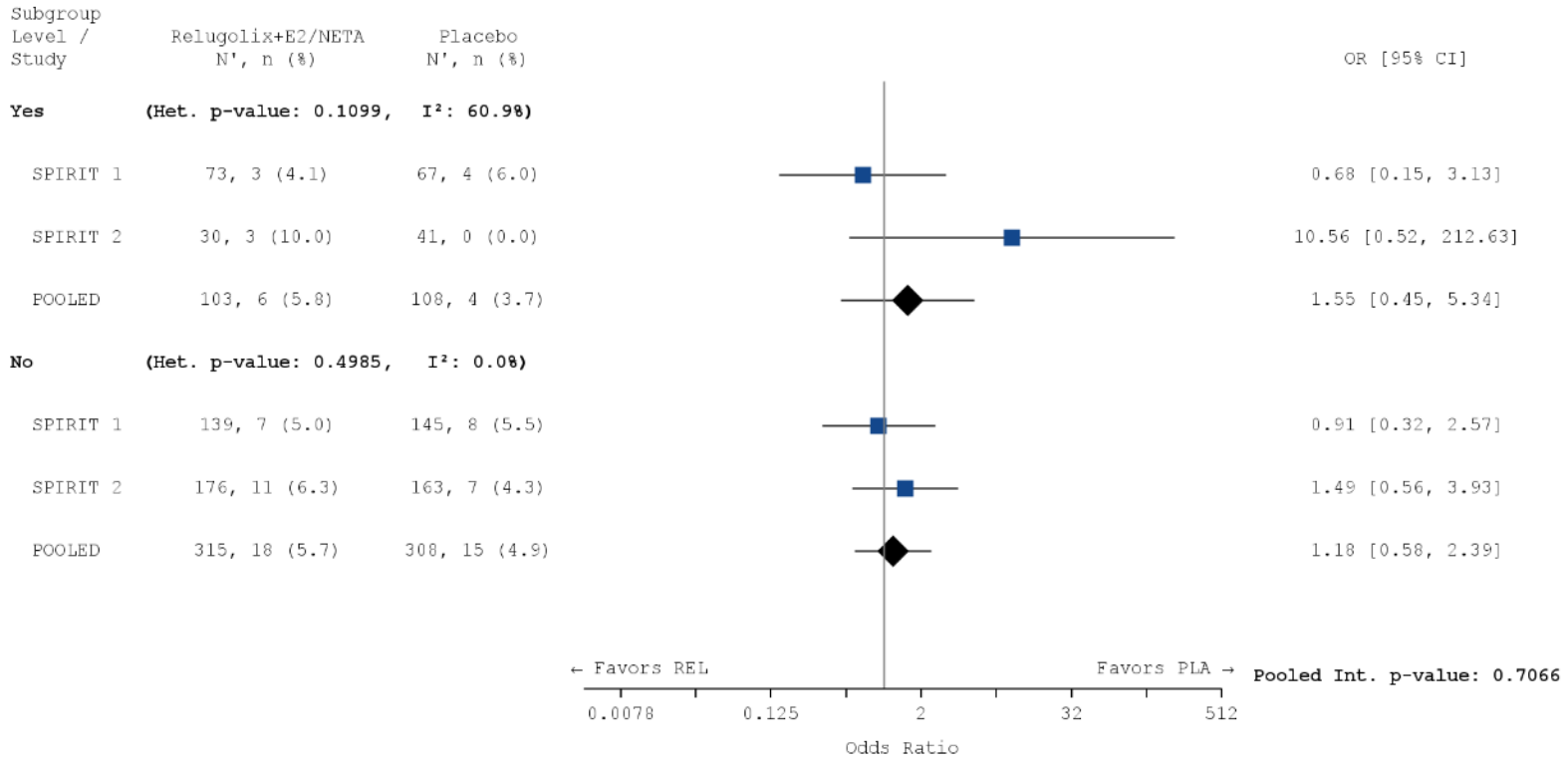
Figure 3.1.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population) BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

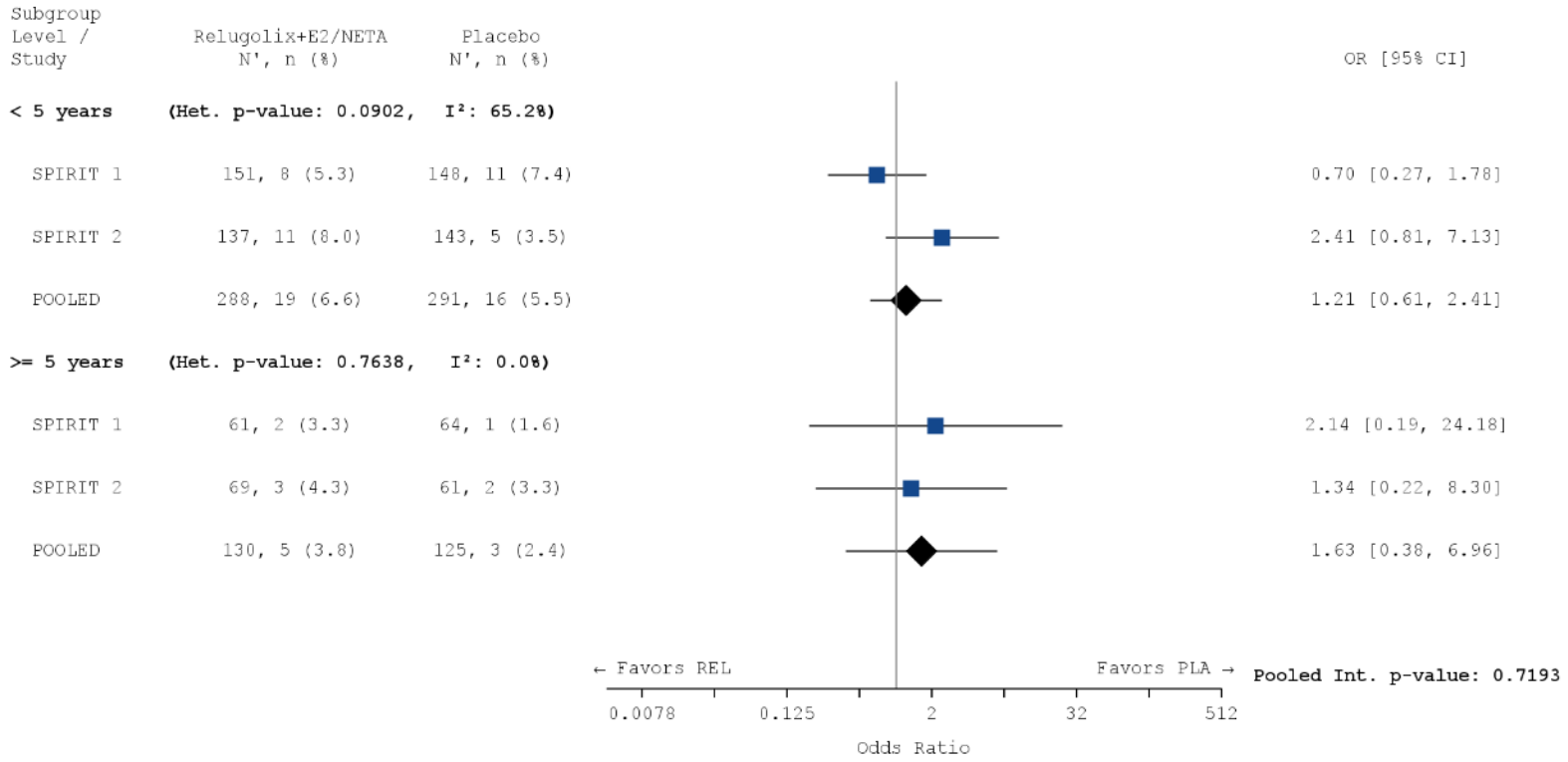
Figure 3.1.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

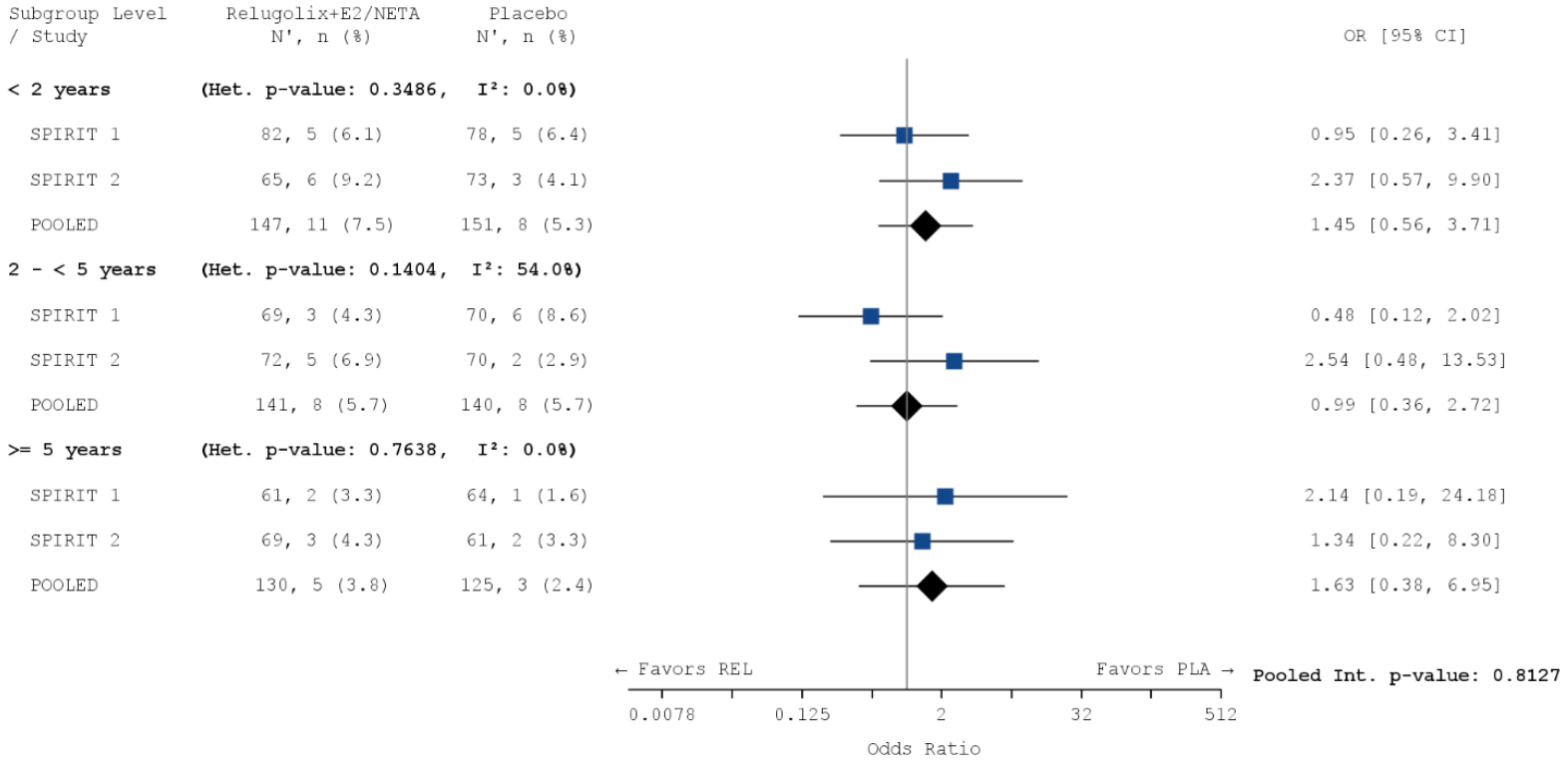
Figure 3.1.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

Figure 3.1.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
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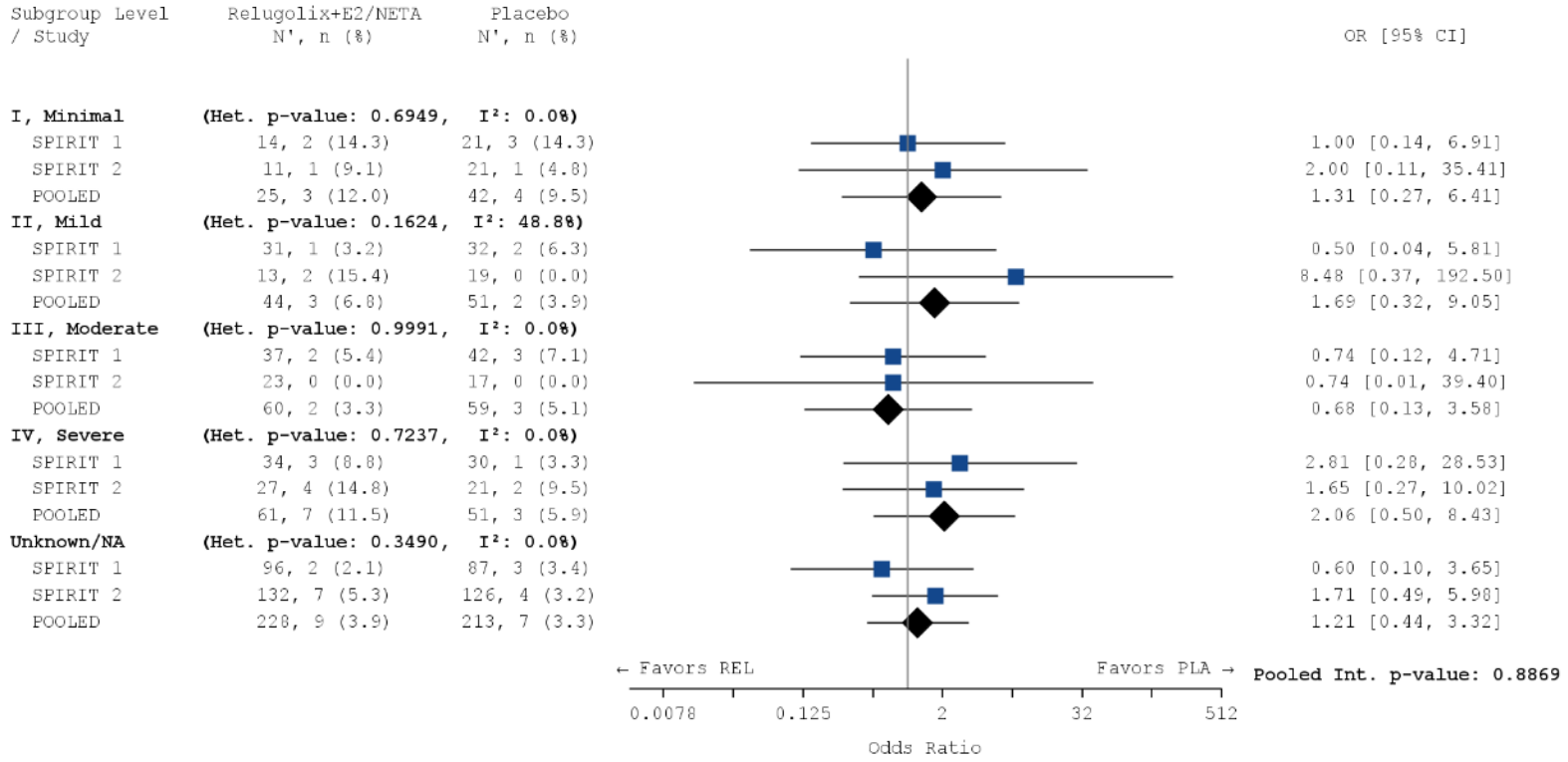
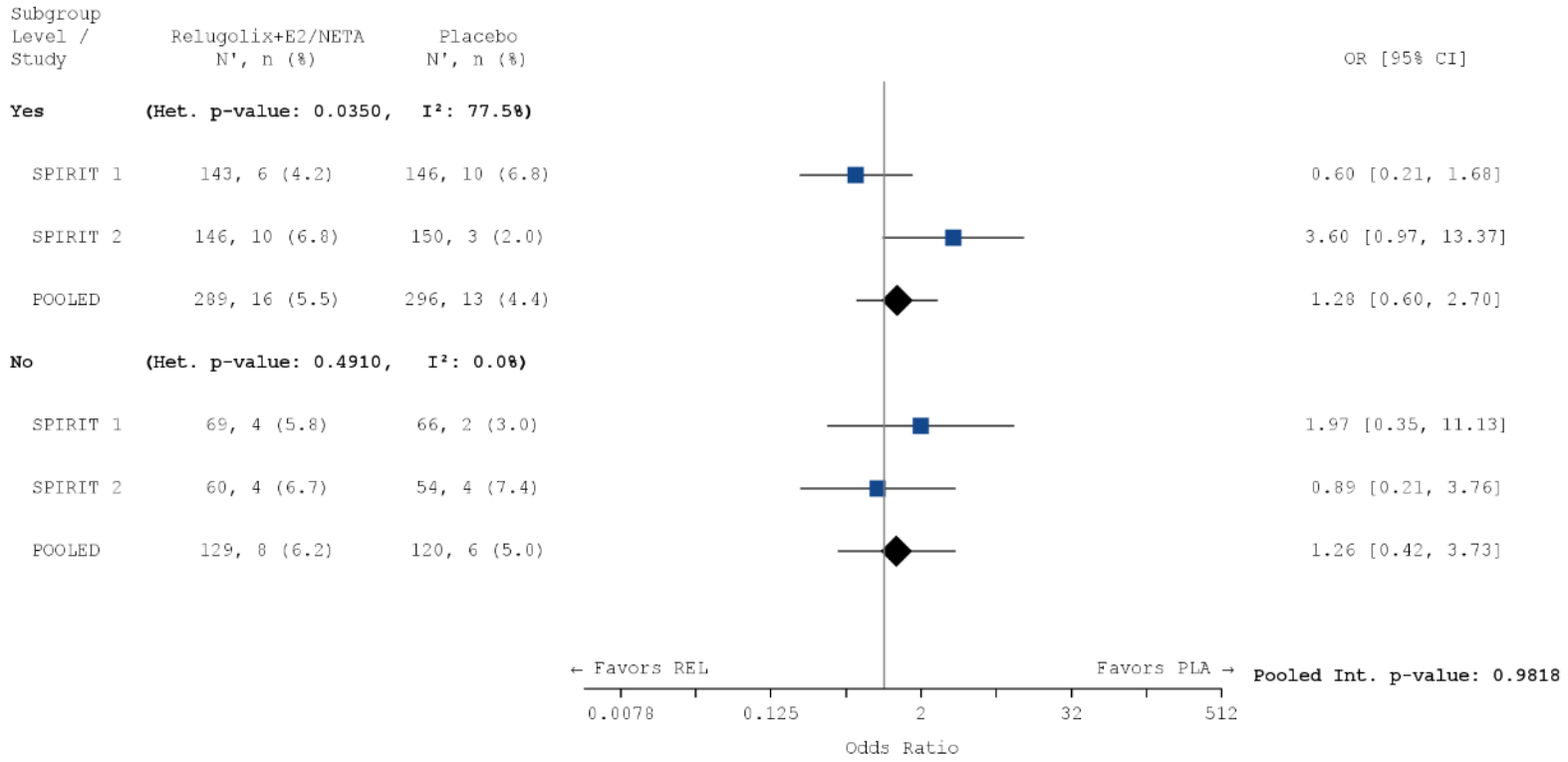
Figure 3.1.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population) AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

Figure 3.1.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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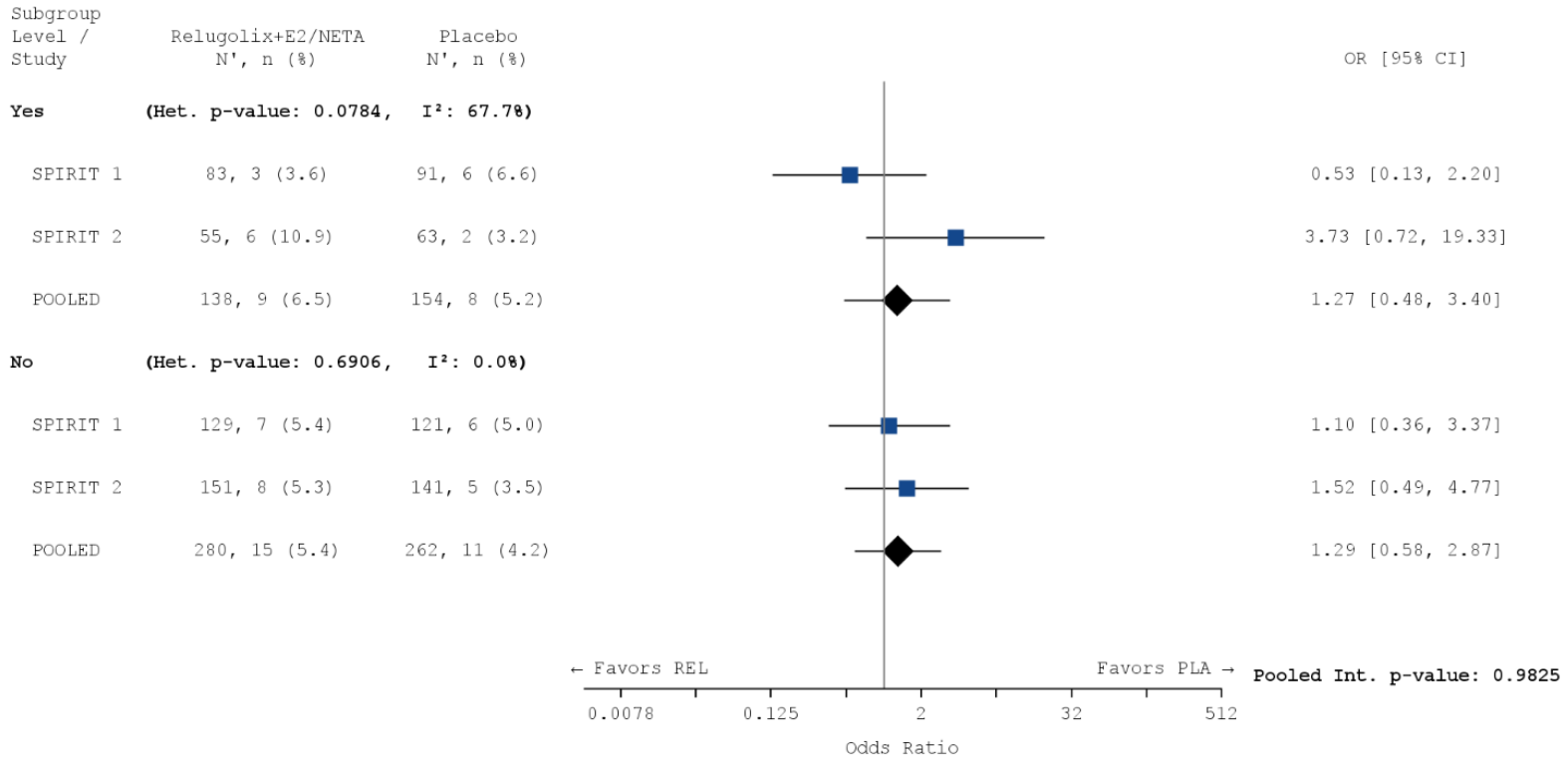
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

Figure 3.1.2.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior hormonal treatment

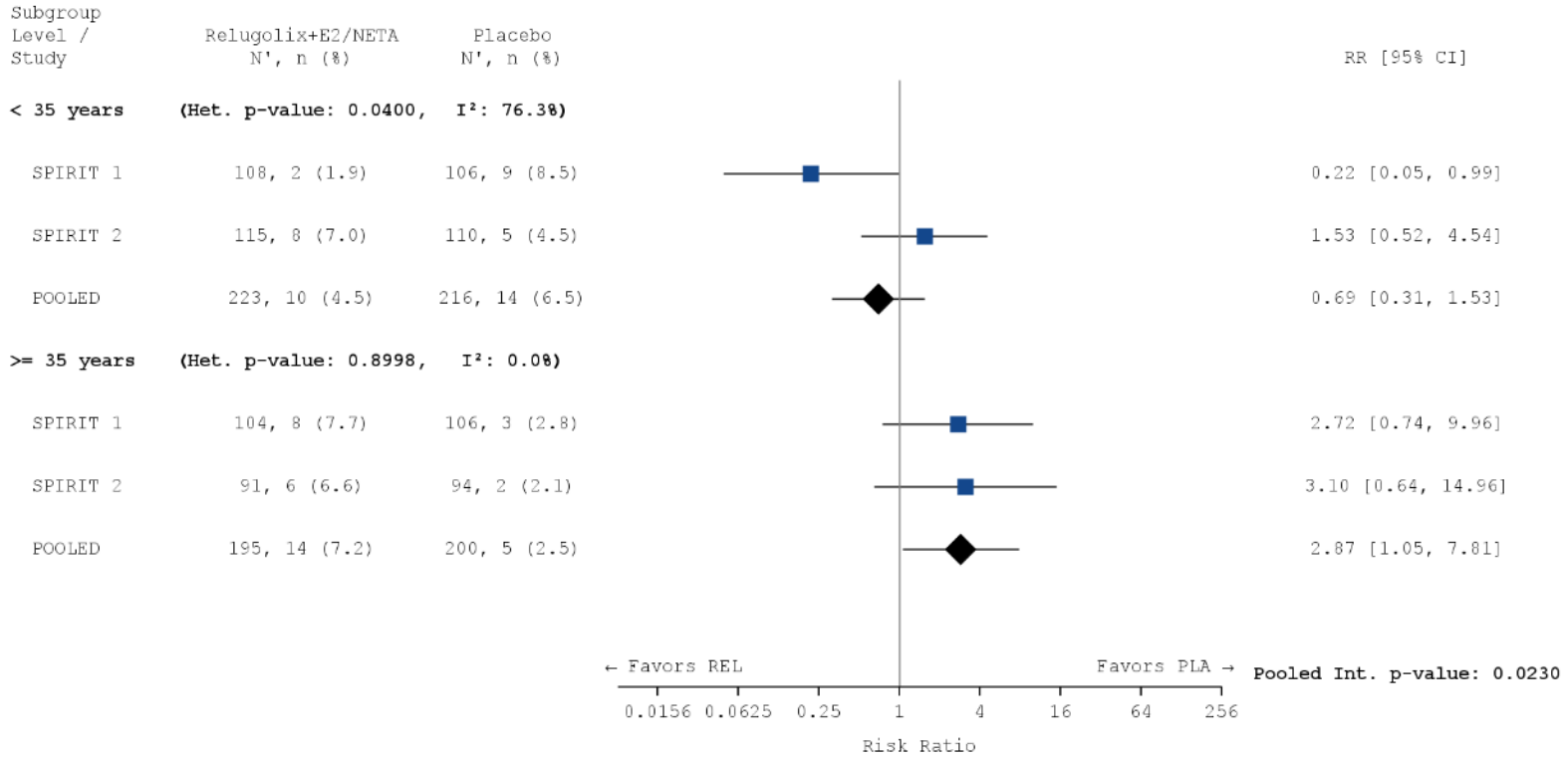


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

2.3.5 Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population)

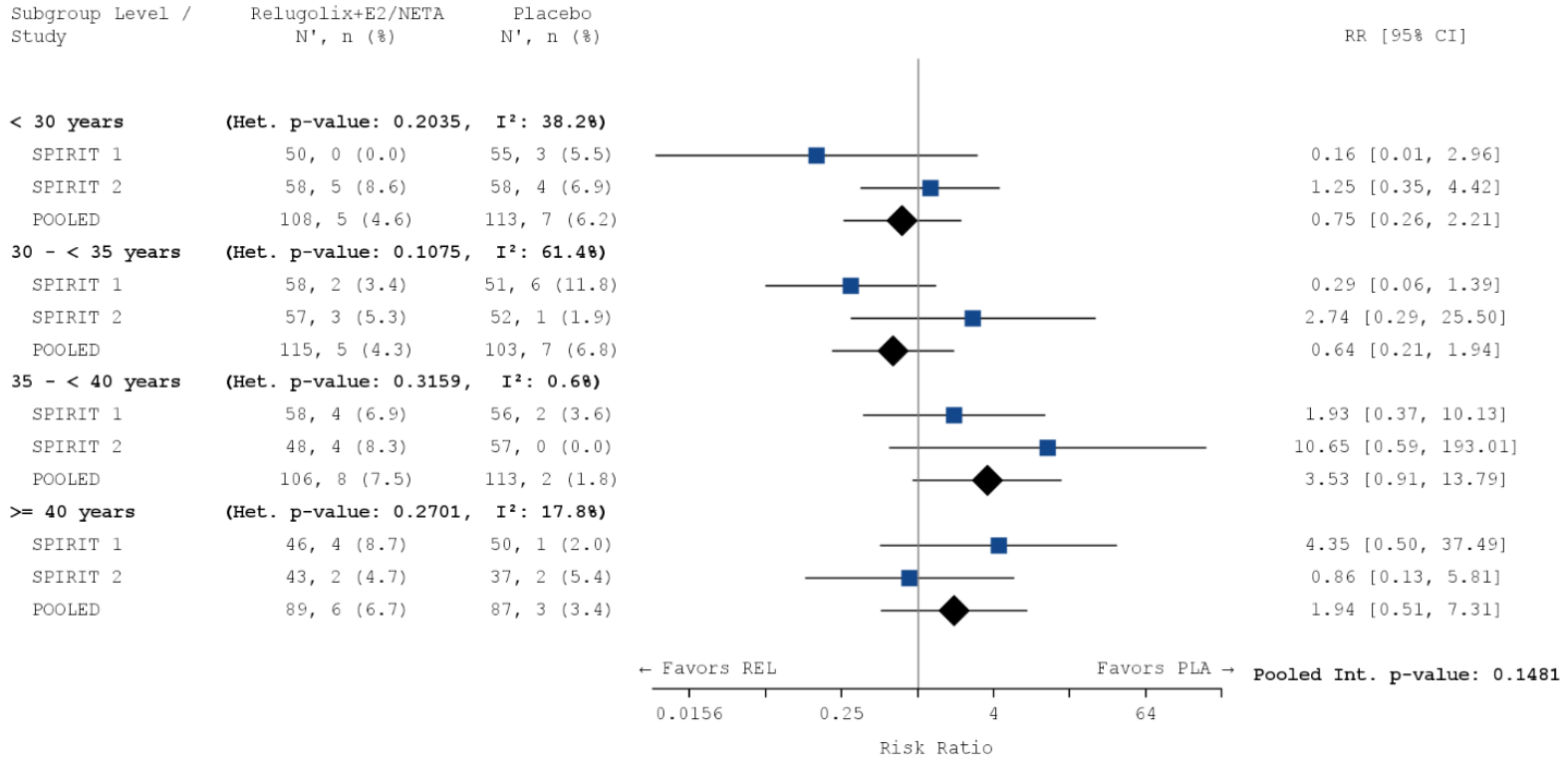
Figure 3.1.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

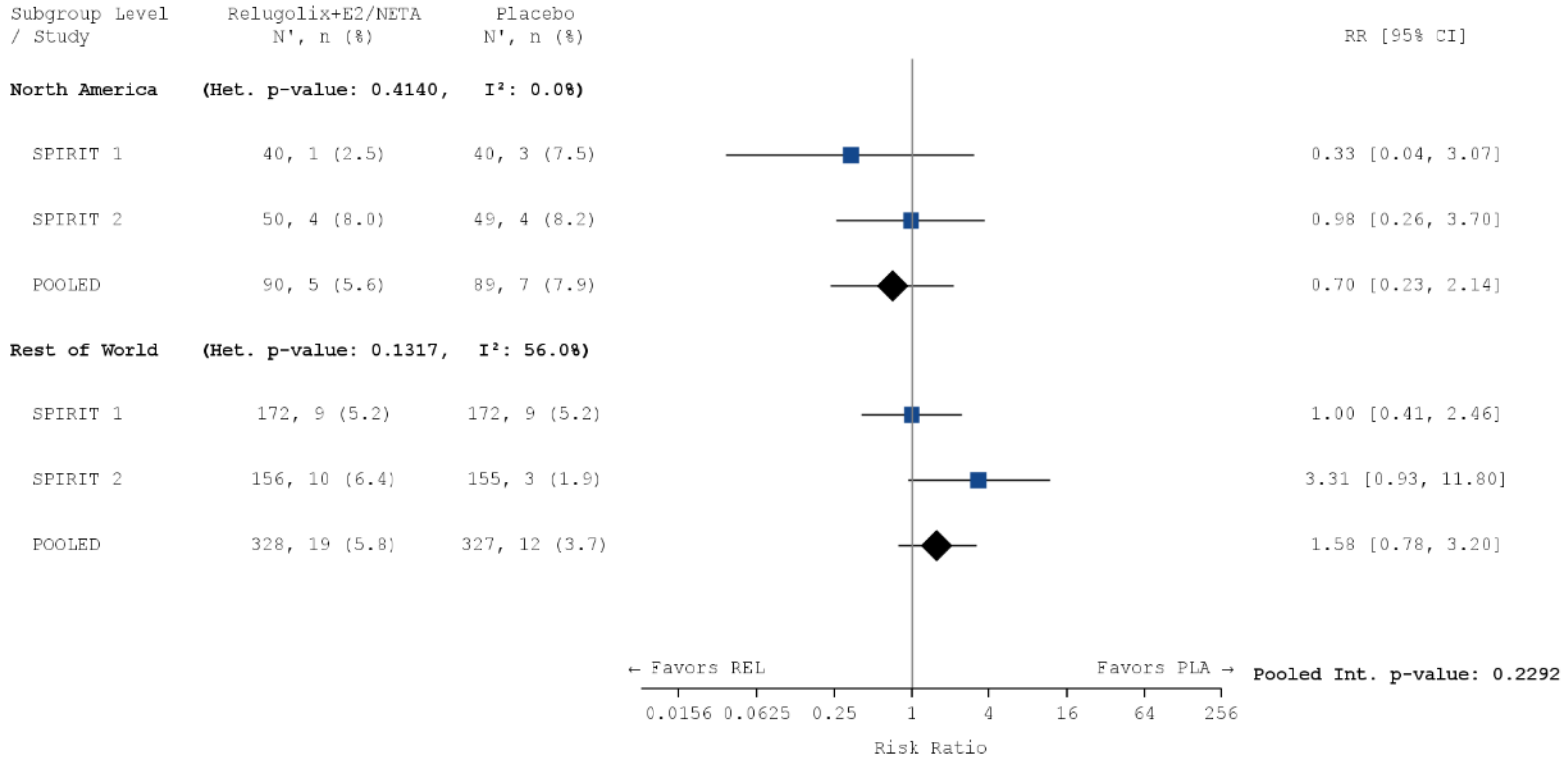
Figure 3.1.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

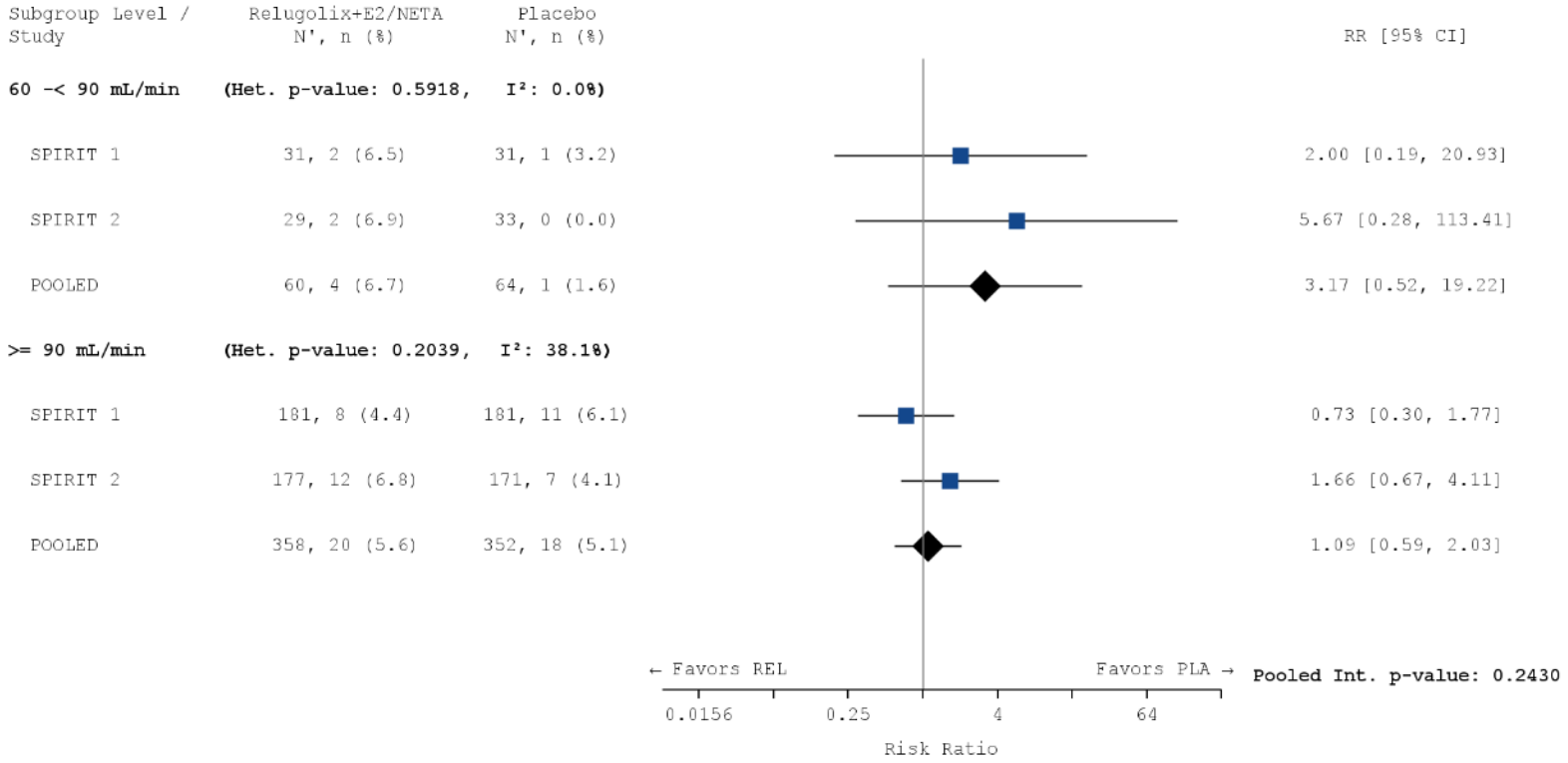
Figure 3.1.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population) Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

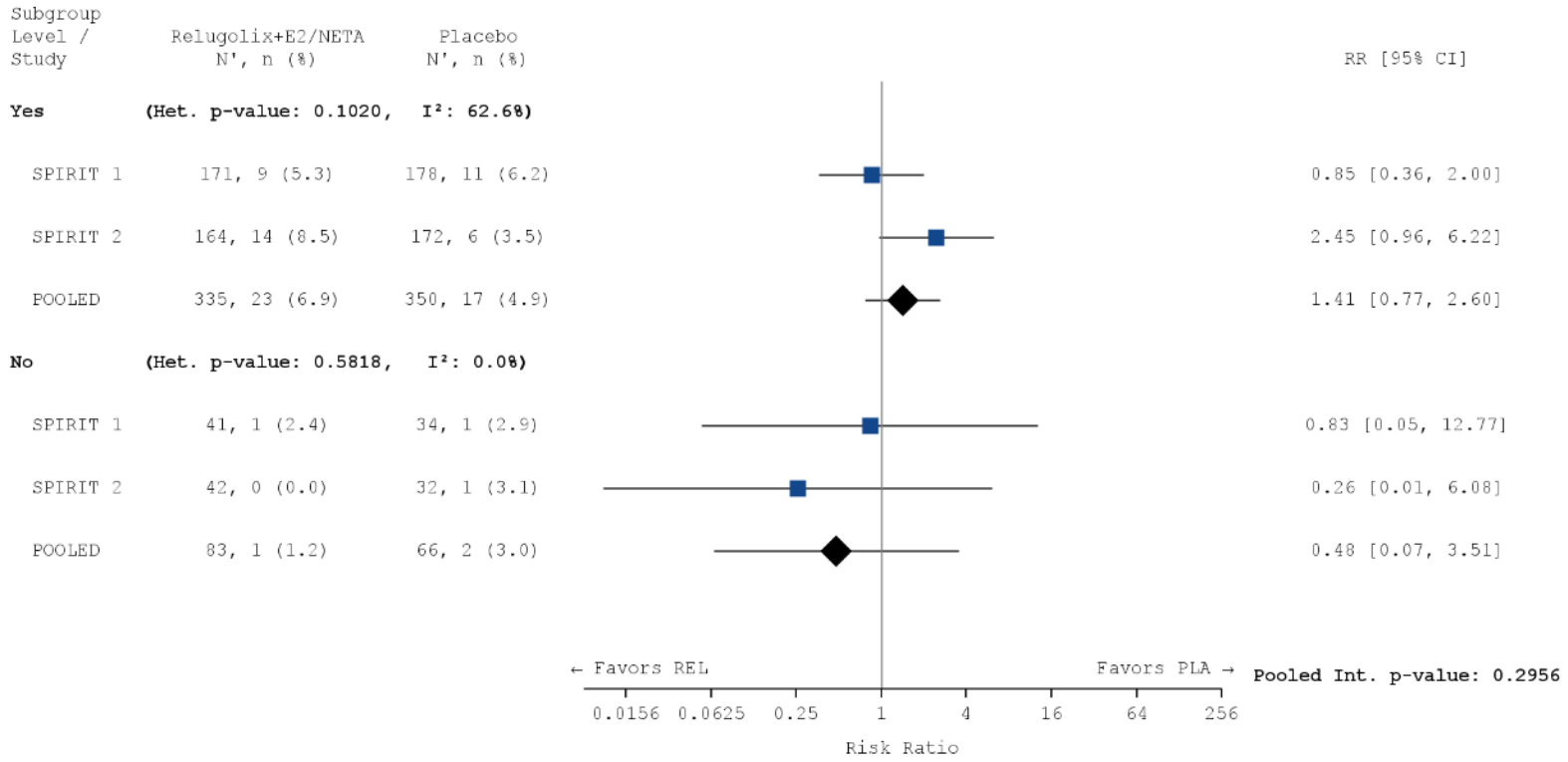
Figure 3.1.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

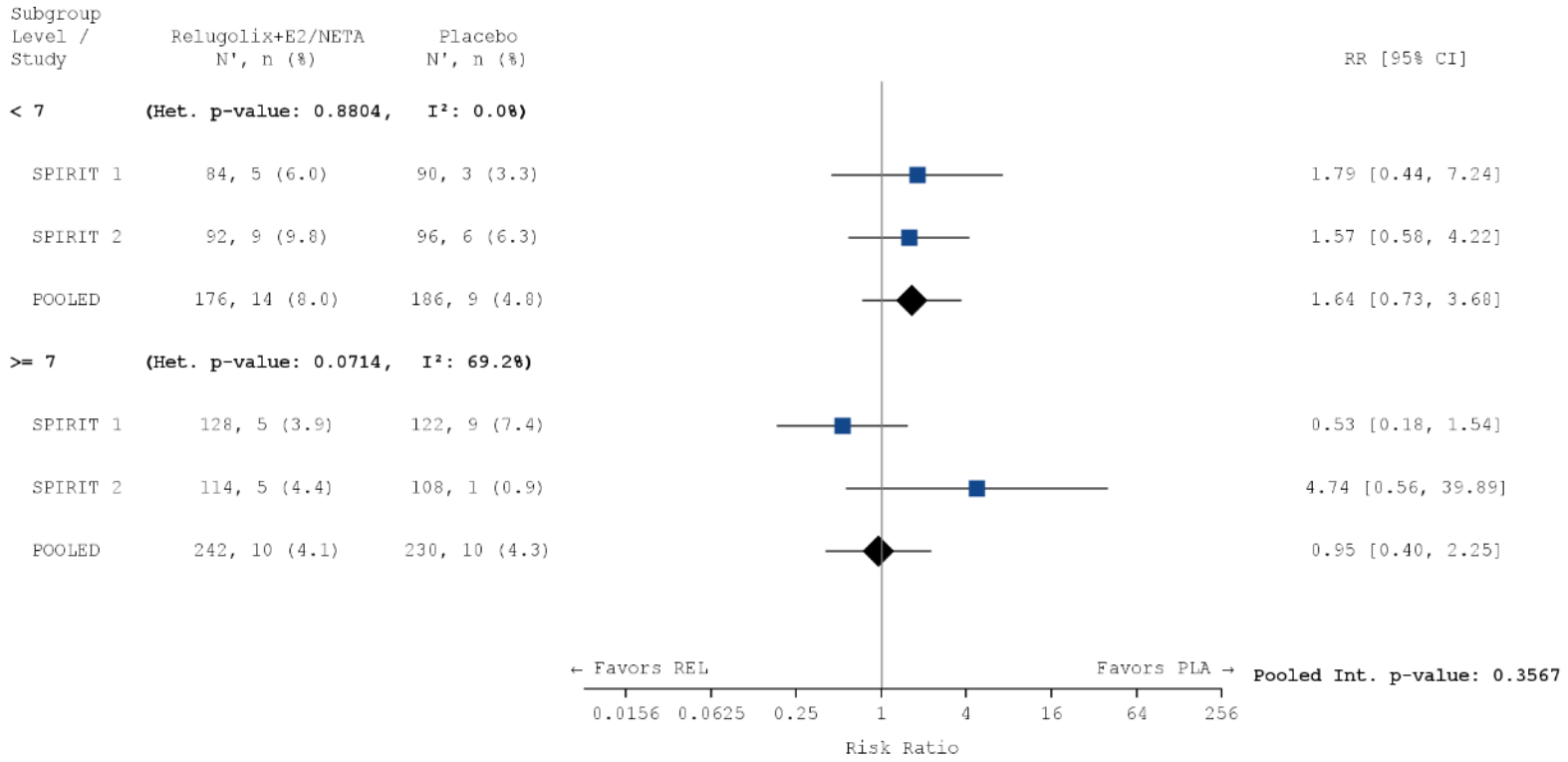
Figure 3.1.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

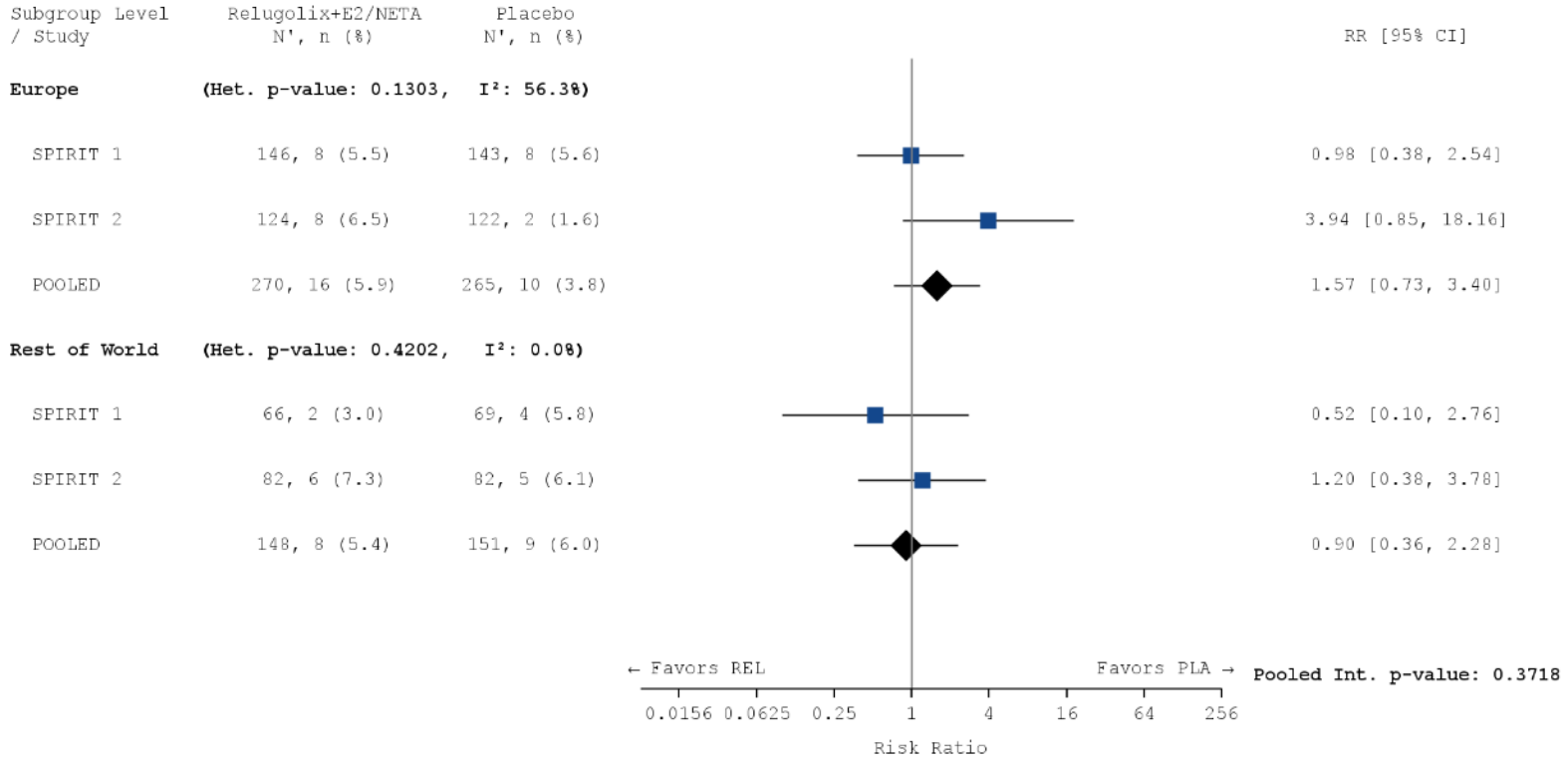
Figure 3.1.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population) Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

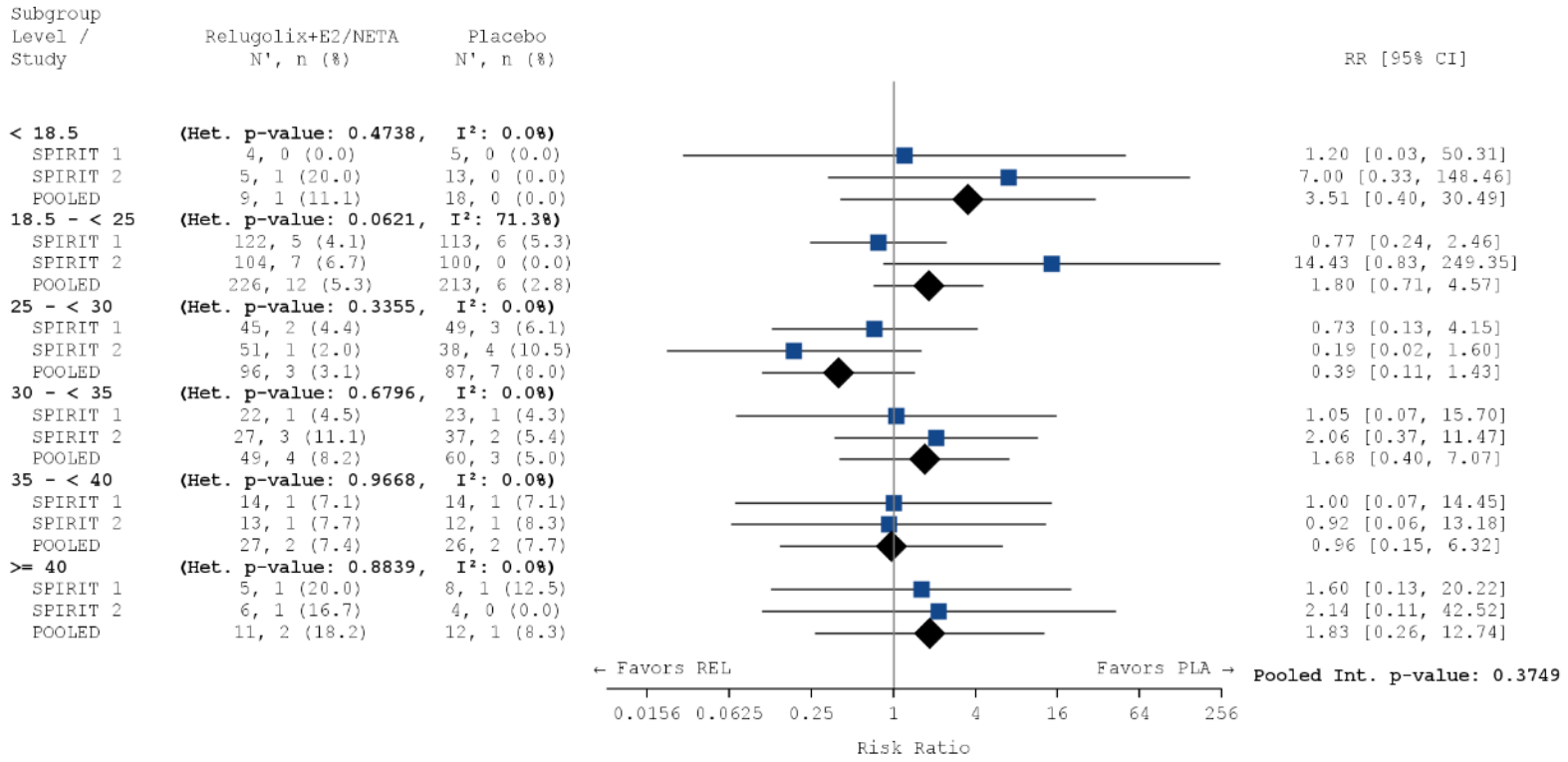
Figure 3.1.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population) Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

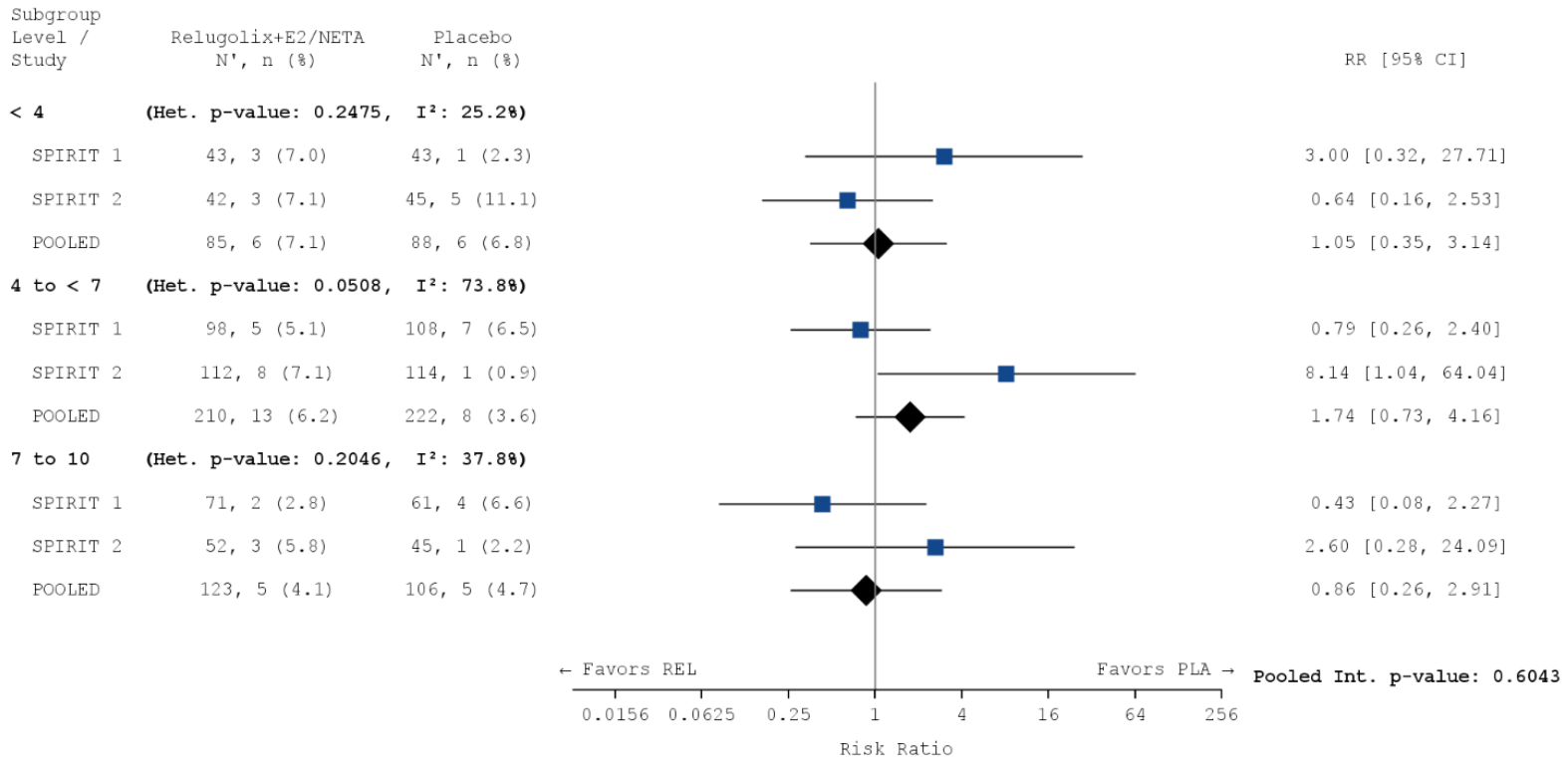
Figure 3.1.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population) BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

Figure 3.1.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population) NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
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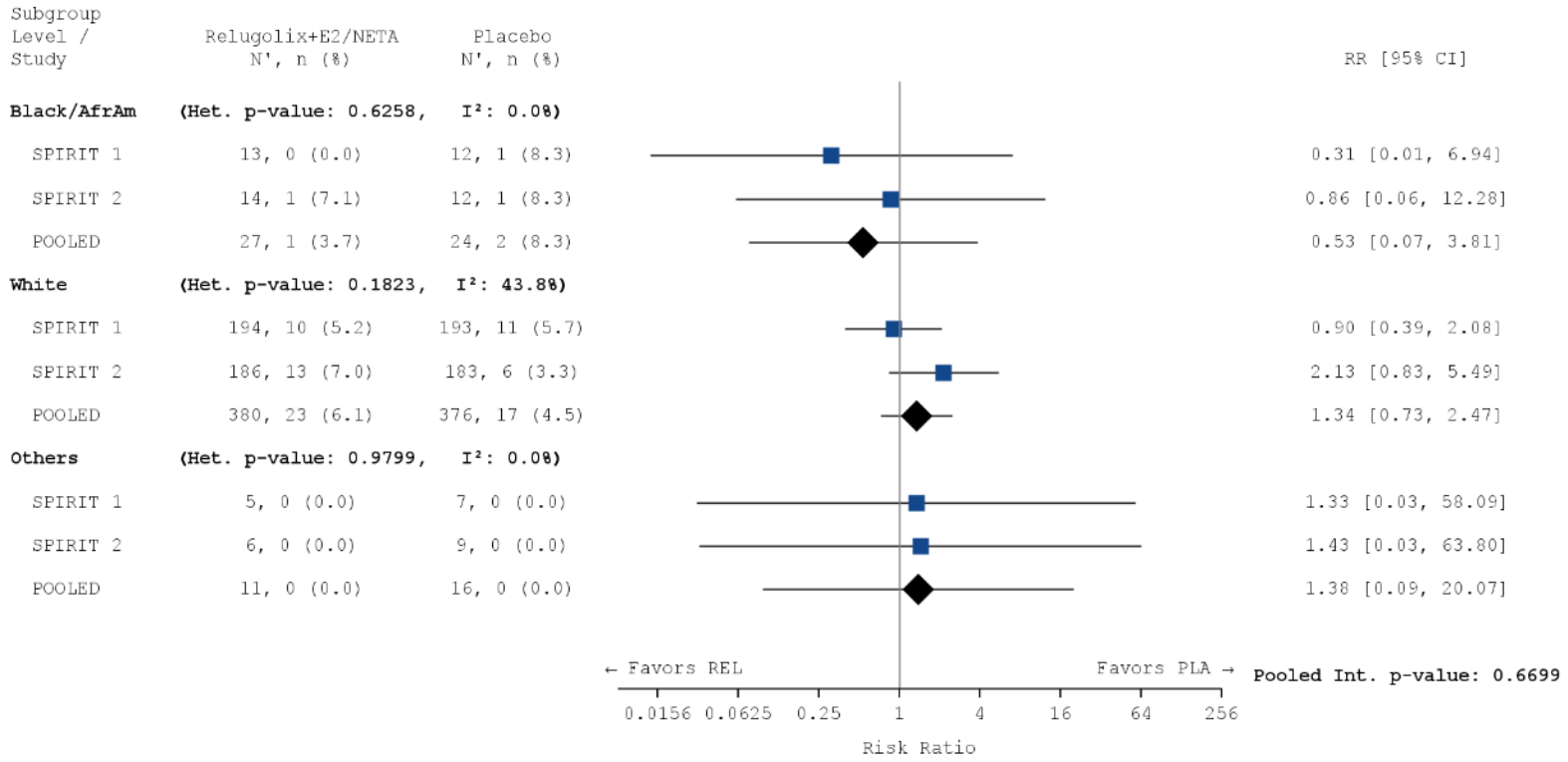
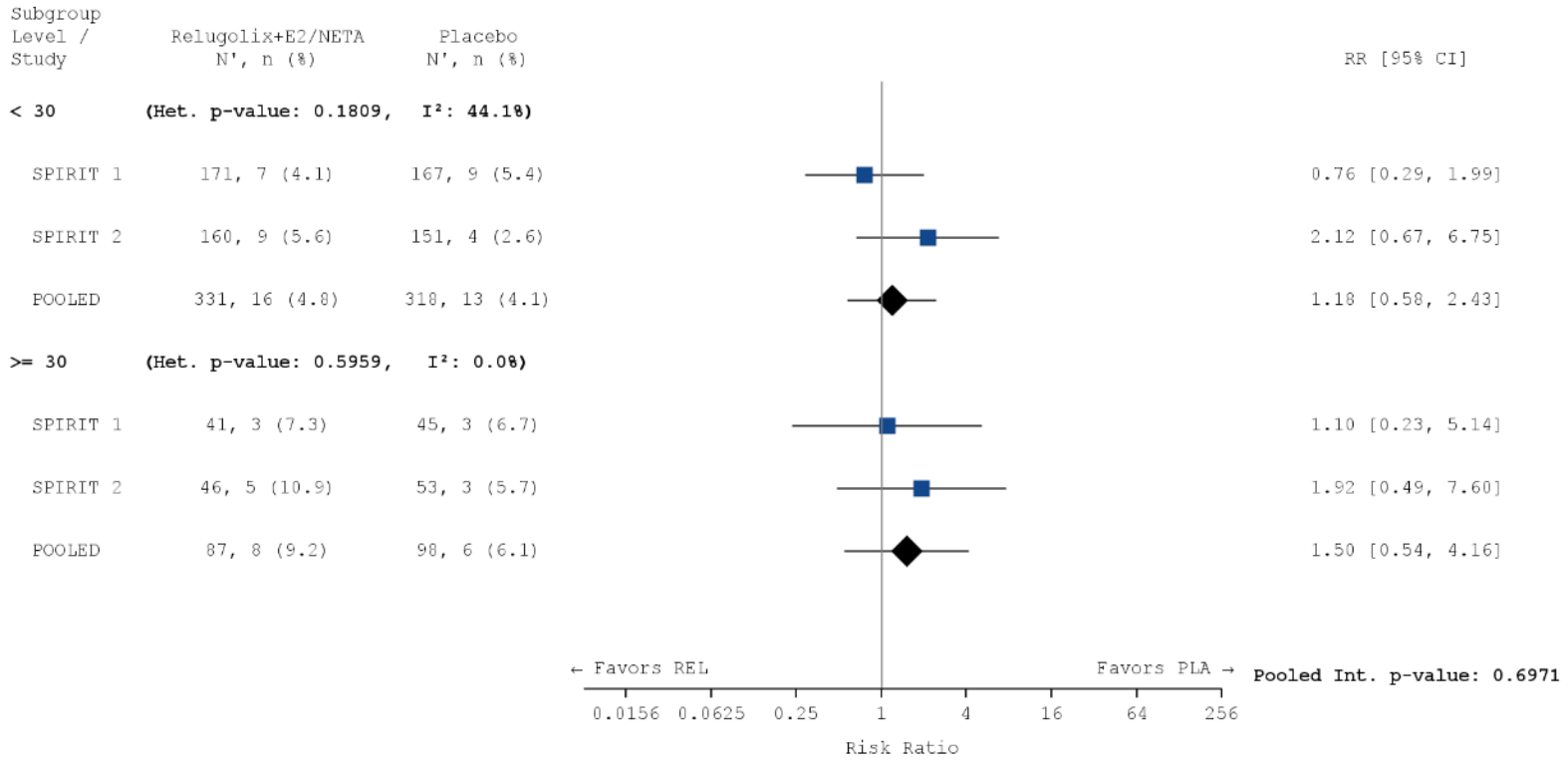
Figure 3.1.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population) Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

Figure 3.1.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population) BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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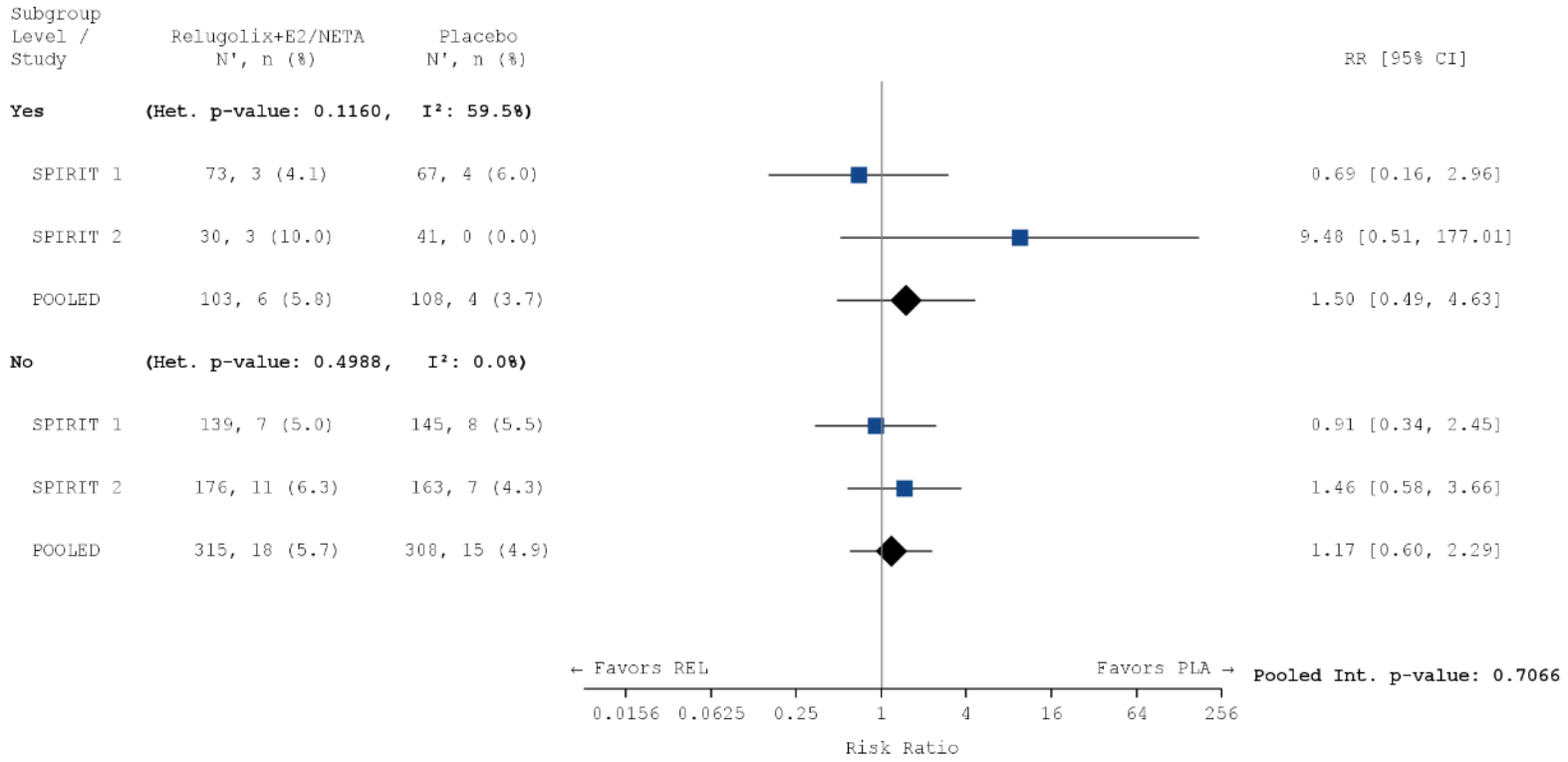
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

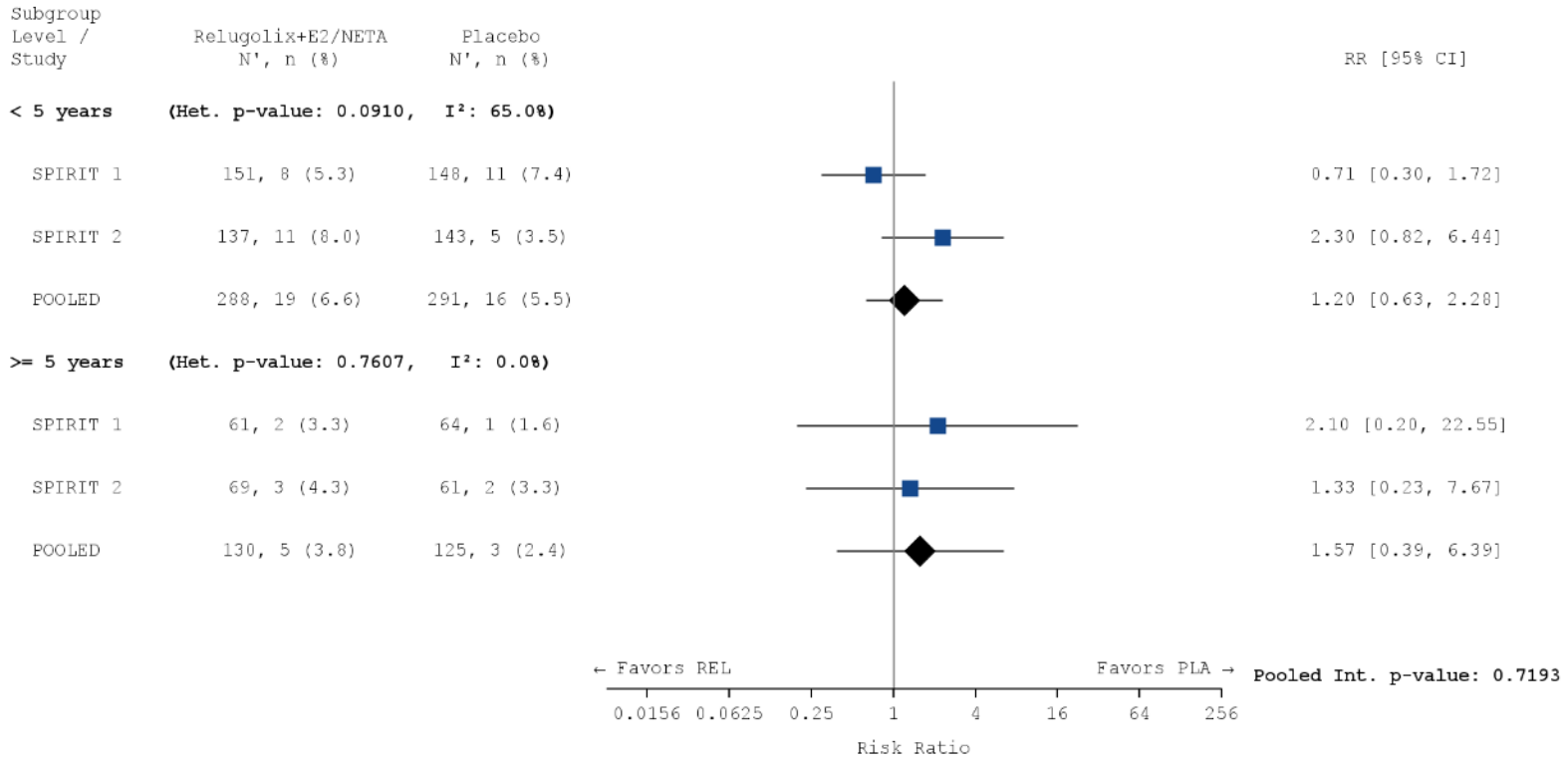
Figure 3.1.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

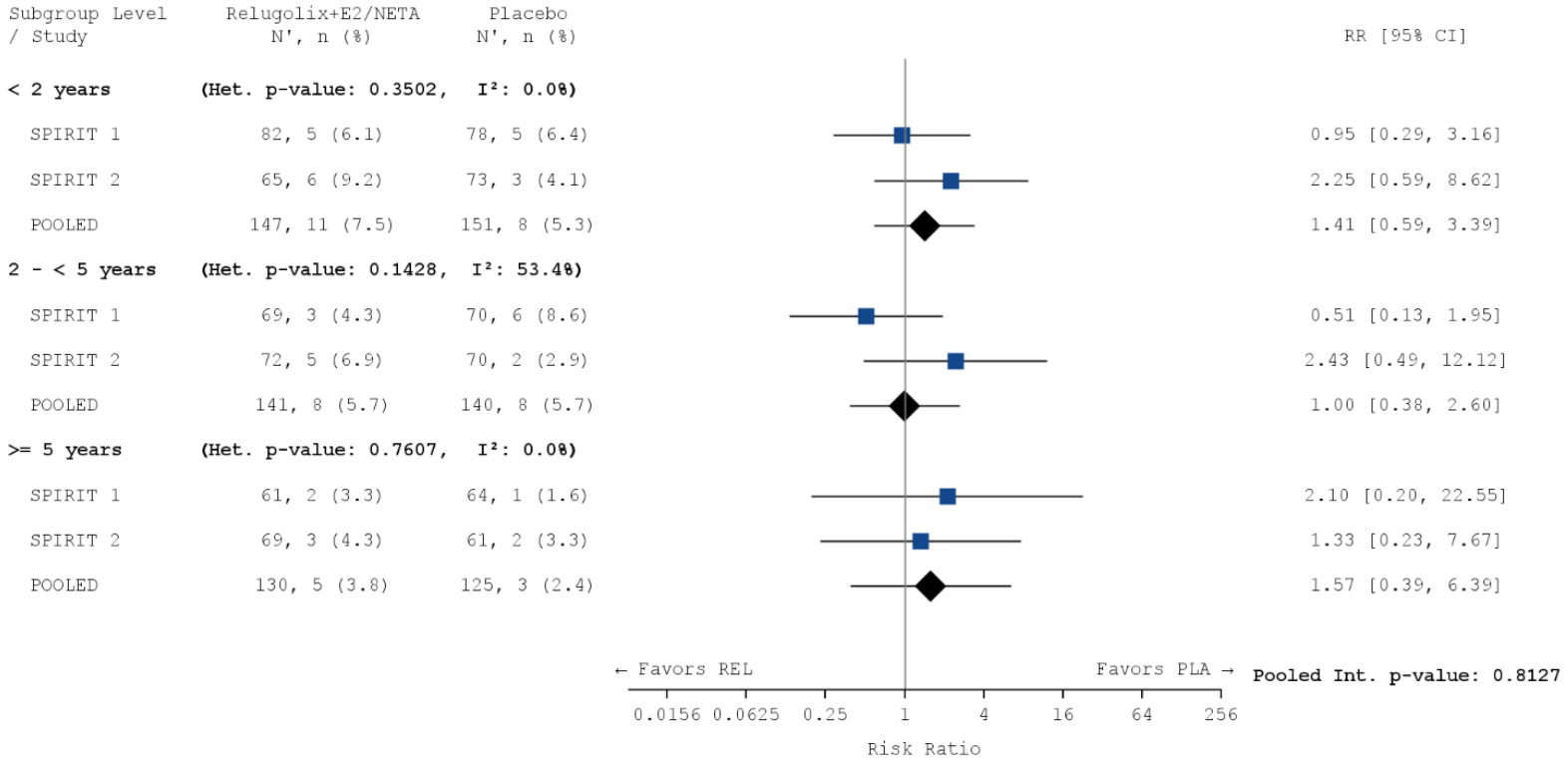
Figure 3.1.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

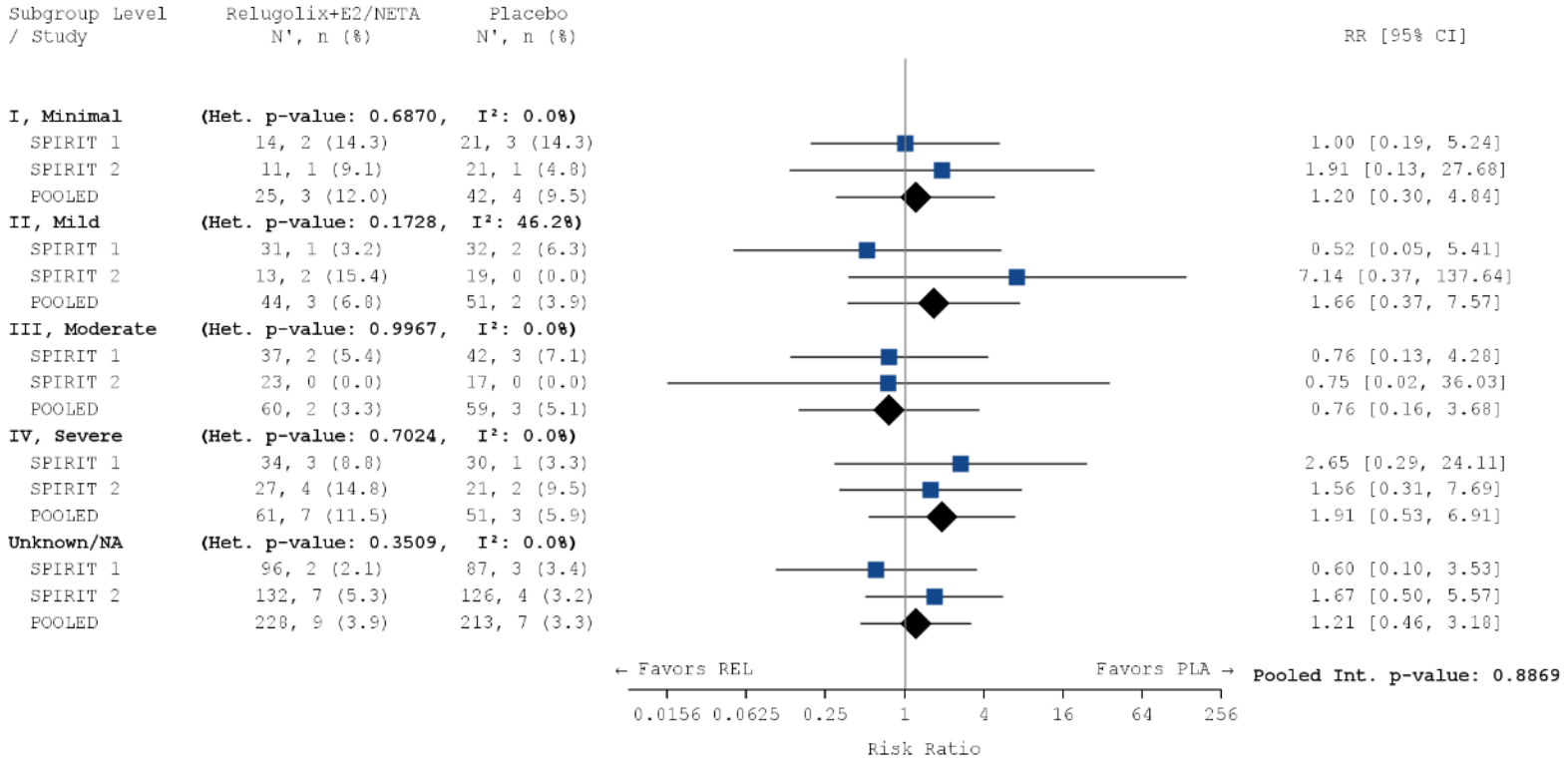
Figure 3.1.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

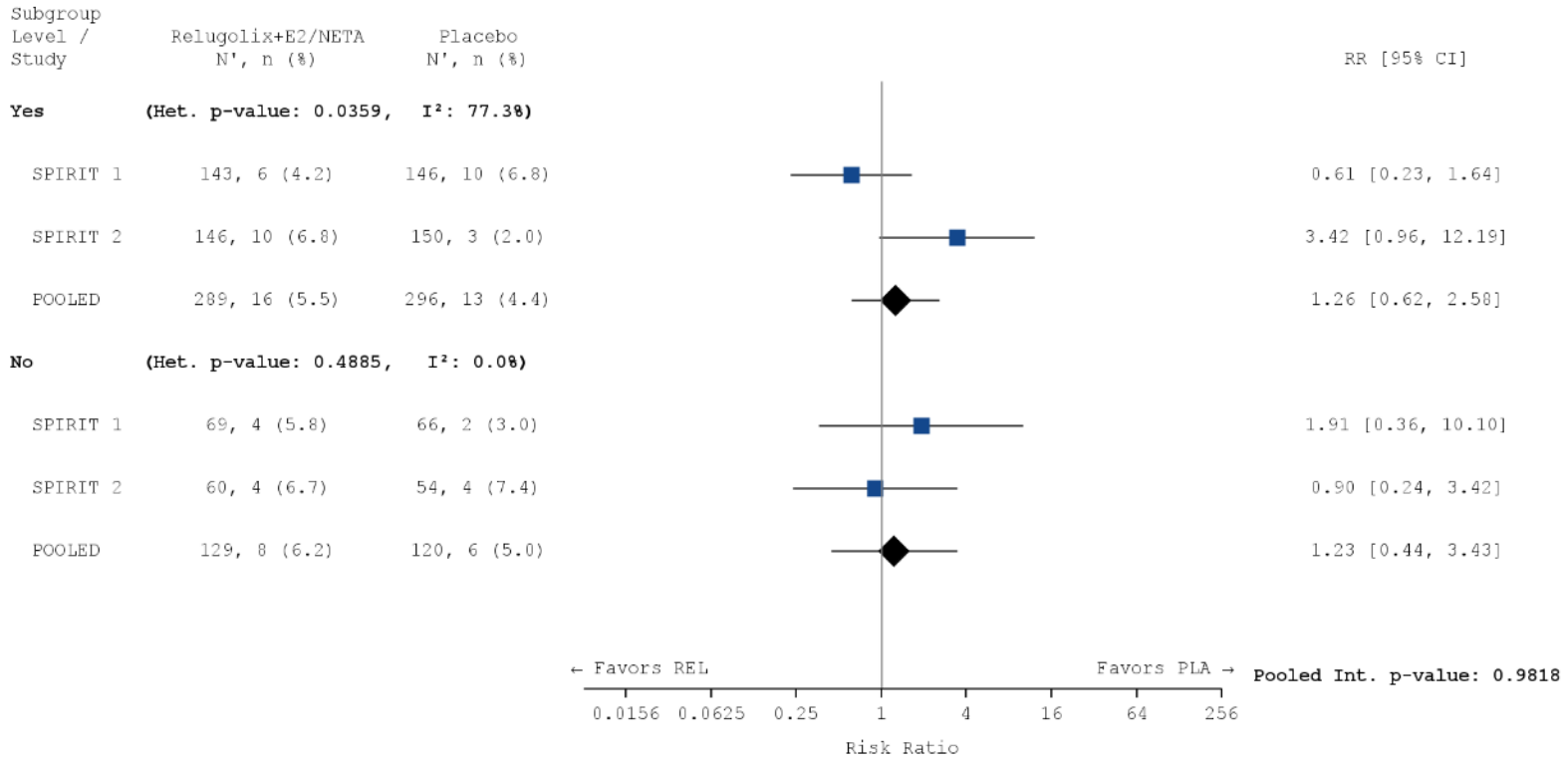
Figure 3.1.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

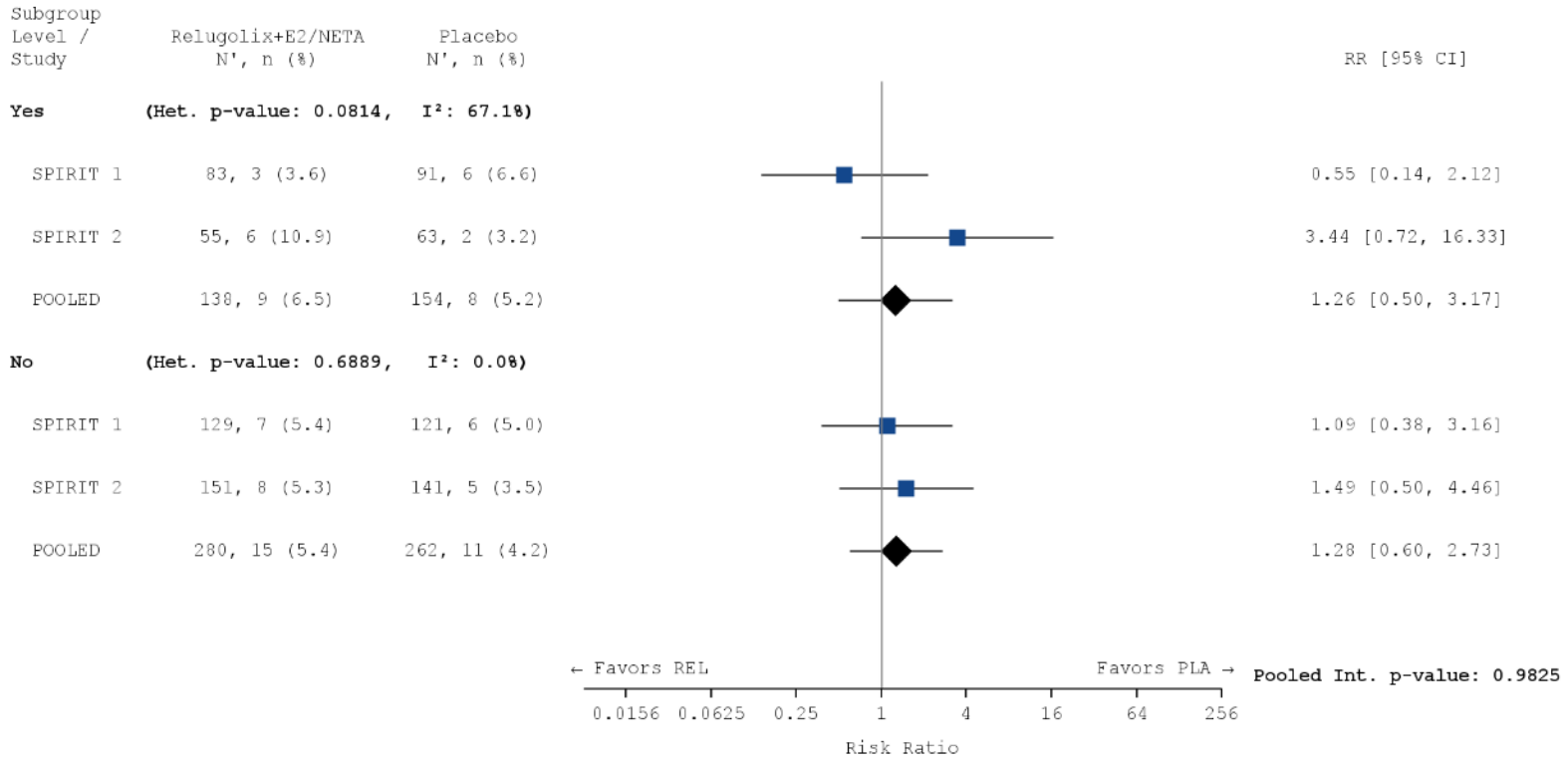
Figure 3.1.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

Figure 3.1.2.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior hormonal treatment

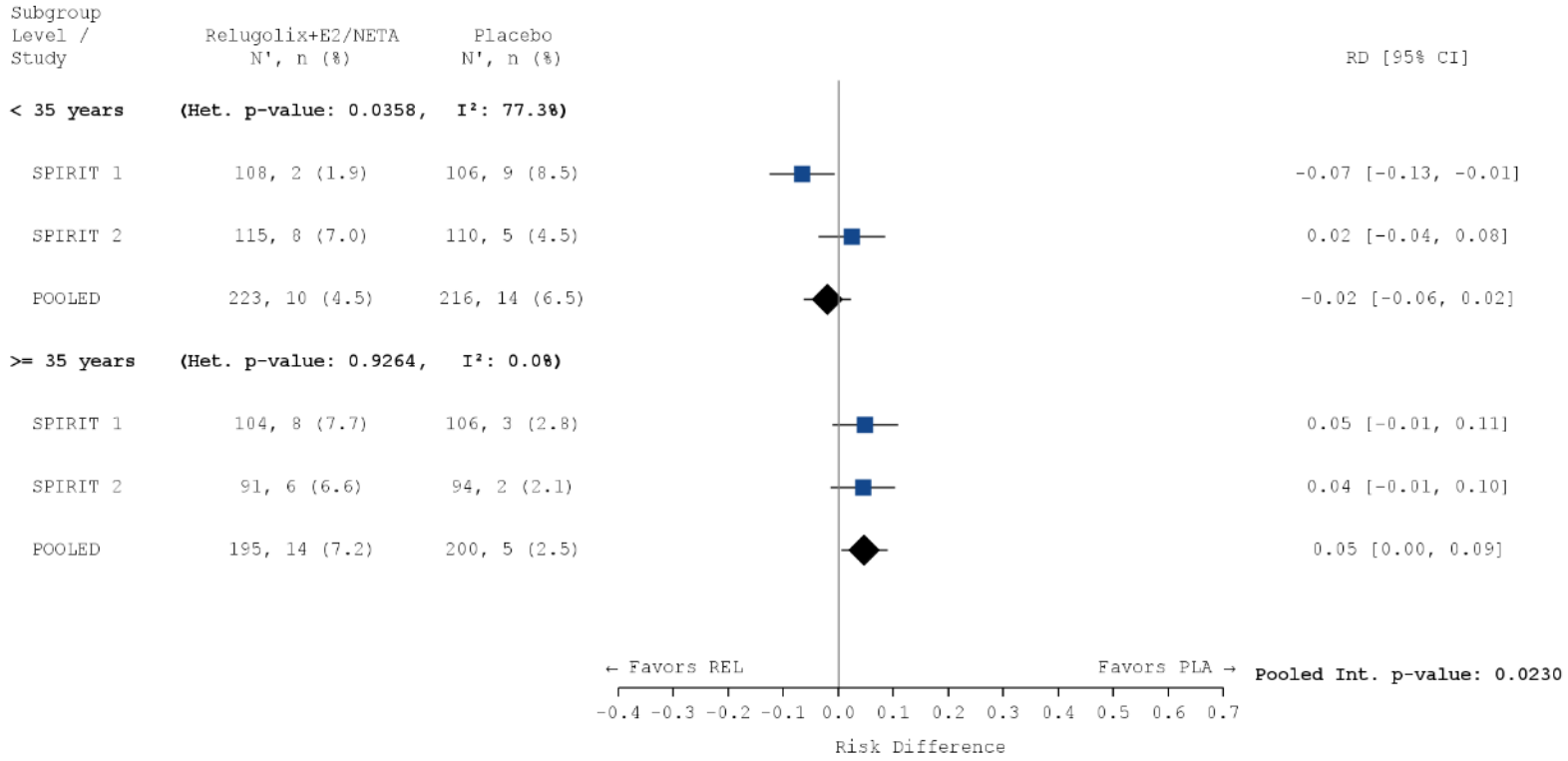


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

2.3.6 Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population)

Figure 3.1.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
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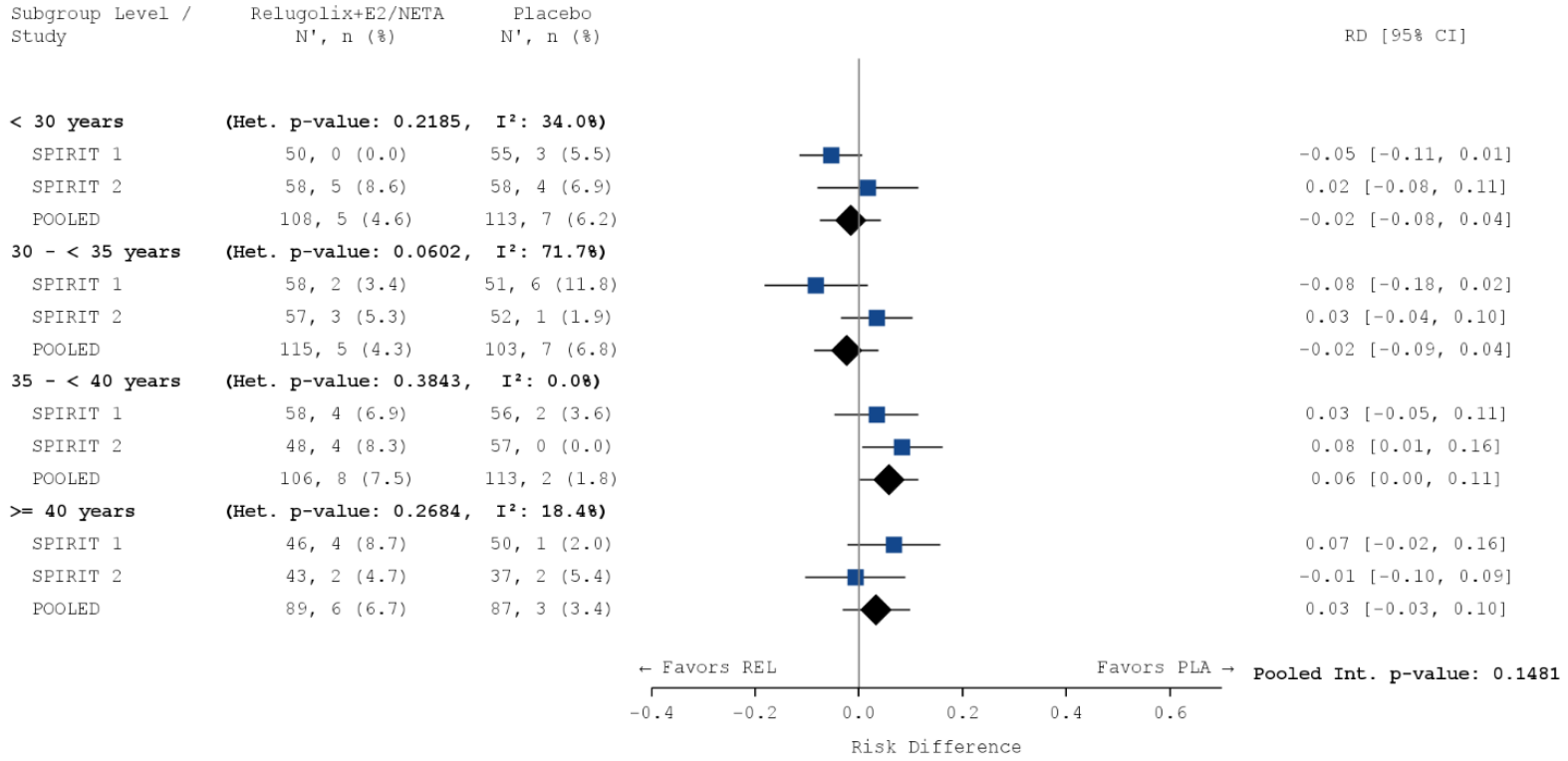
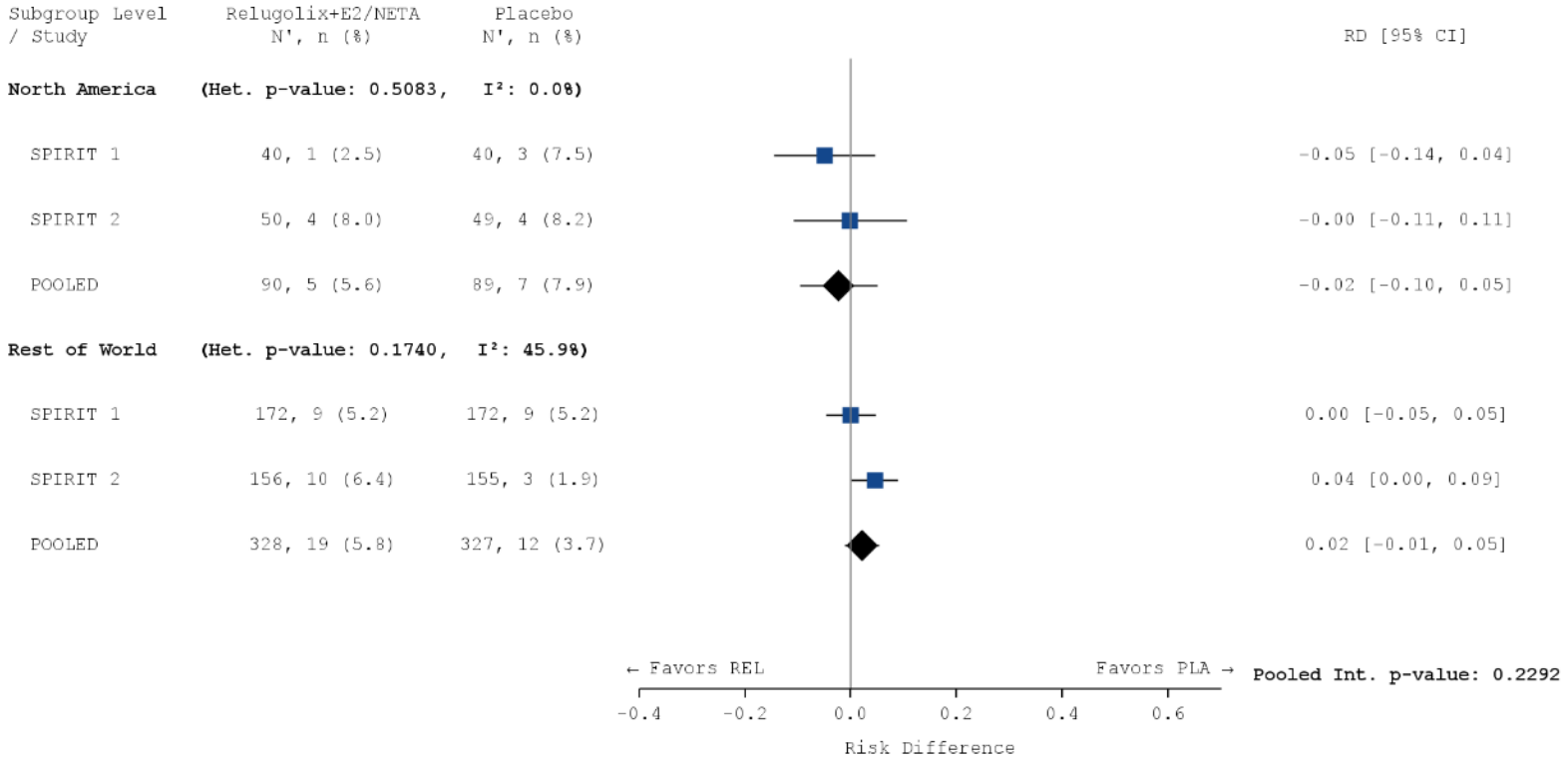
Figure 3.1.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

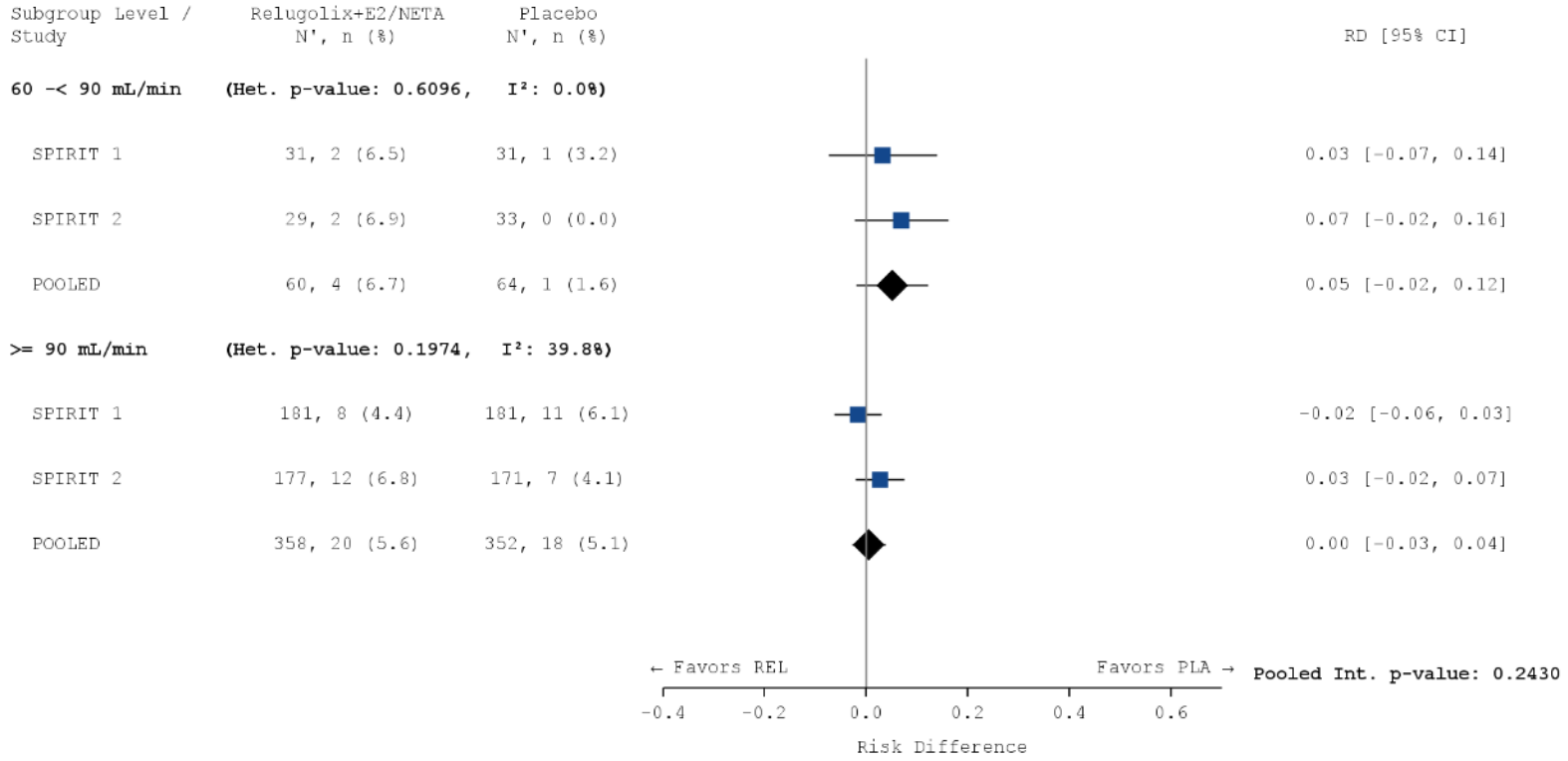
Figure 3.1.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

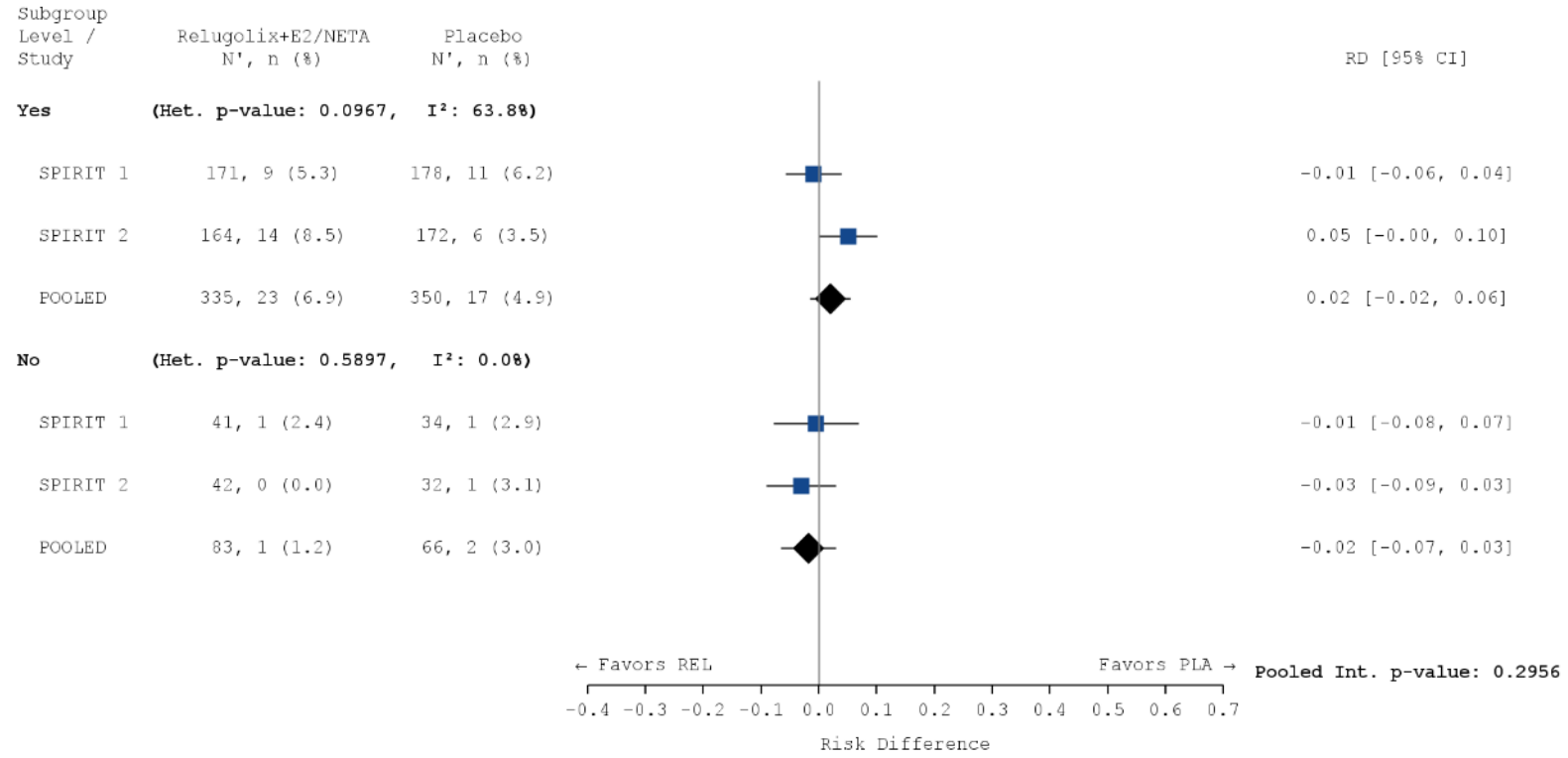
Figure 3.1.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

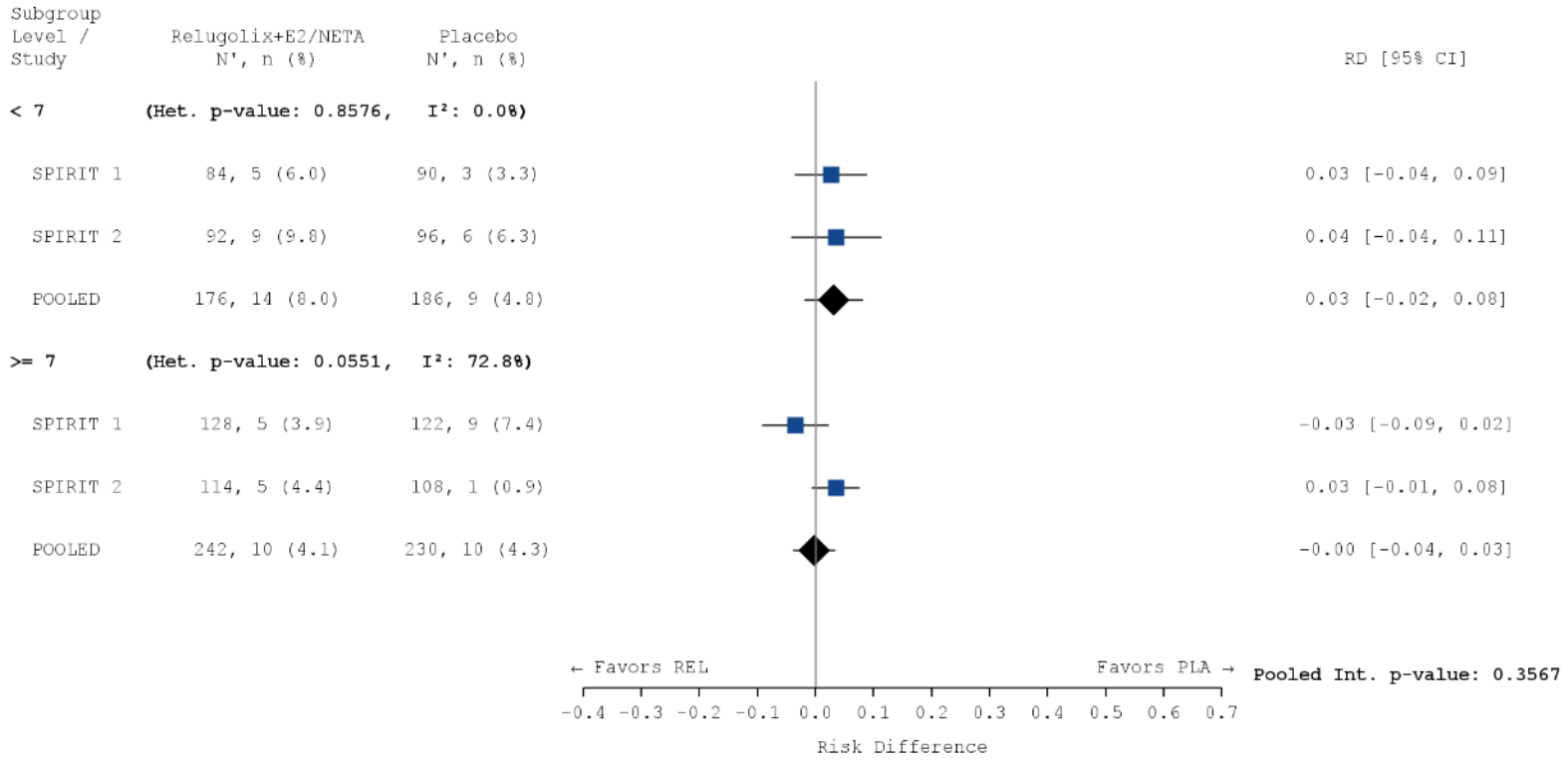
Figure 3.1.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

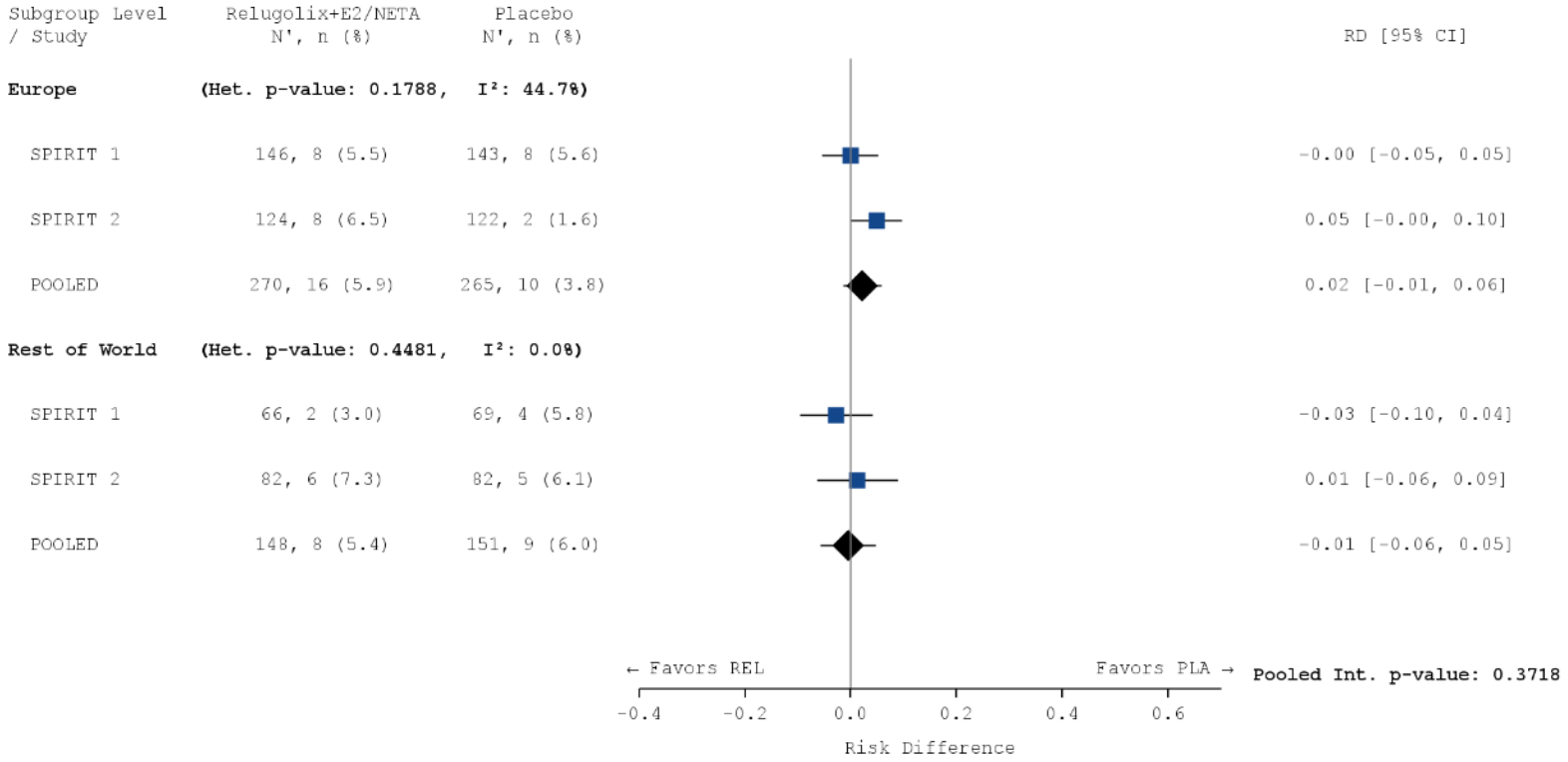
Figure 3.1.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

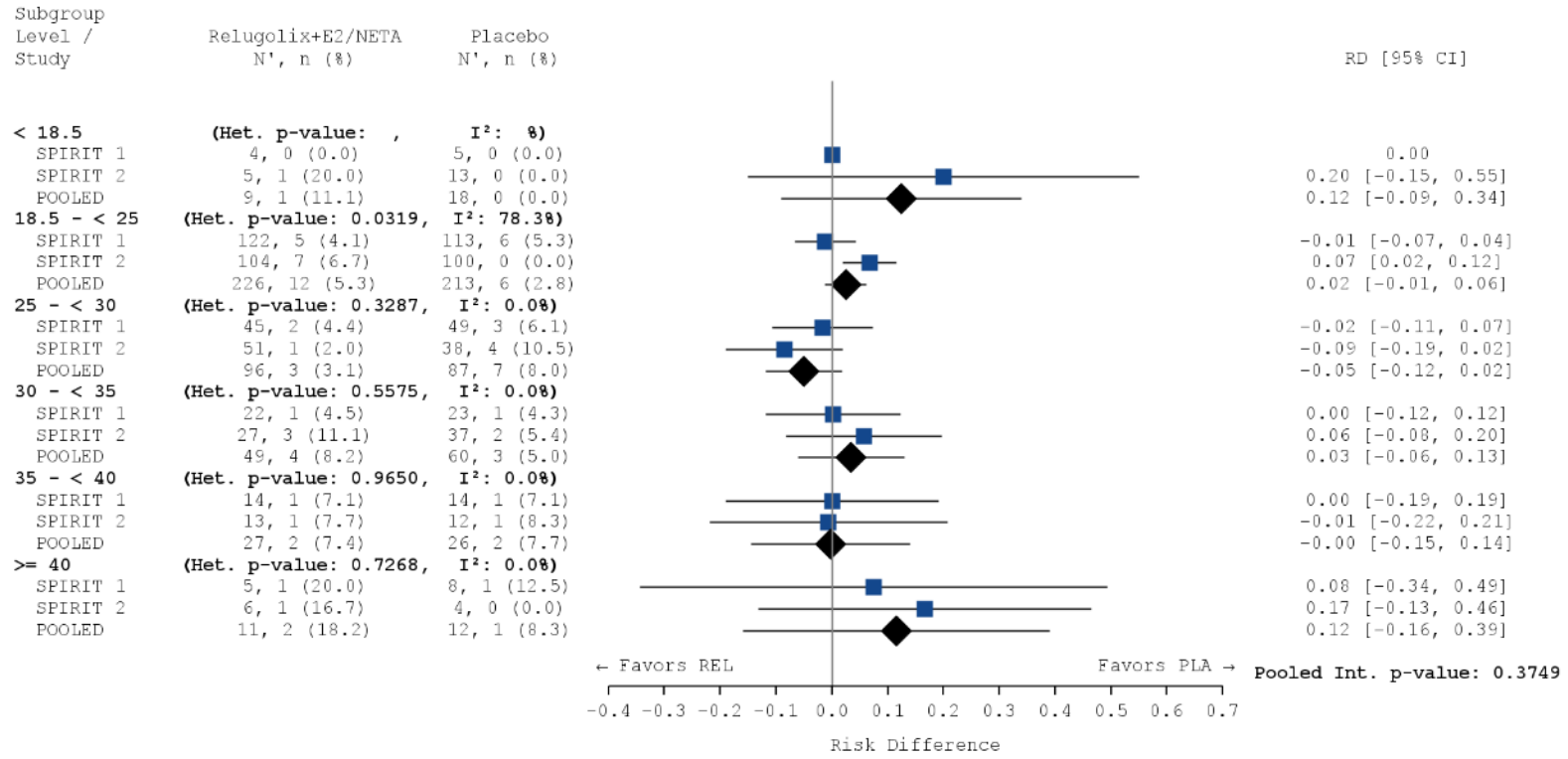
Figure 3.1.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

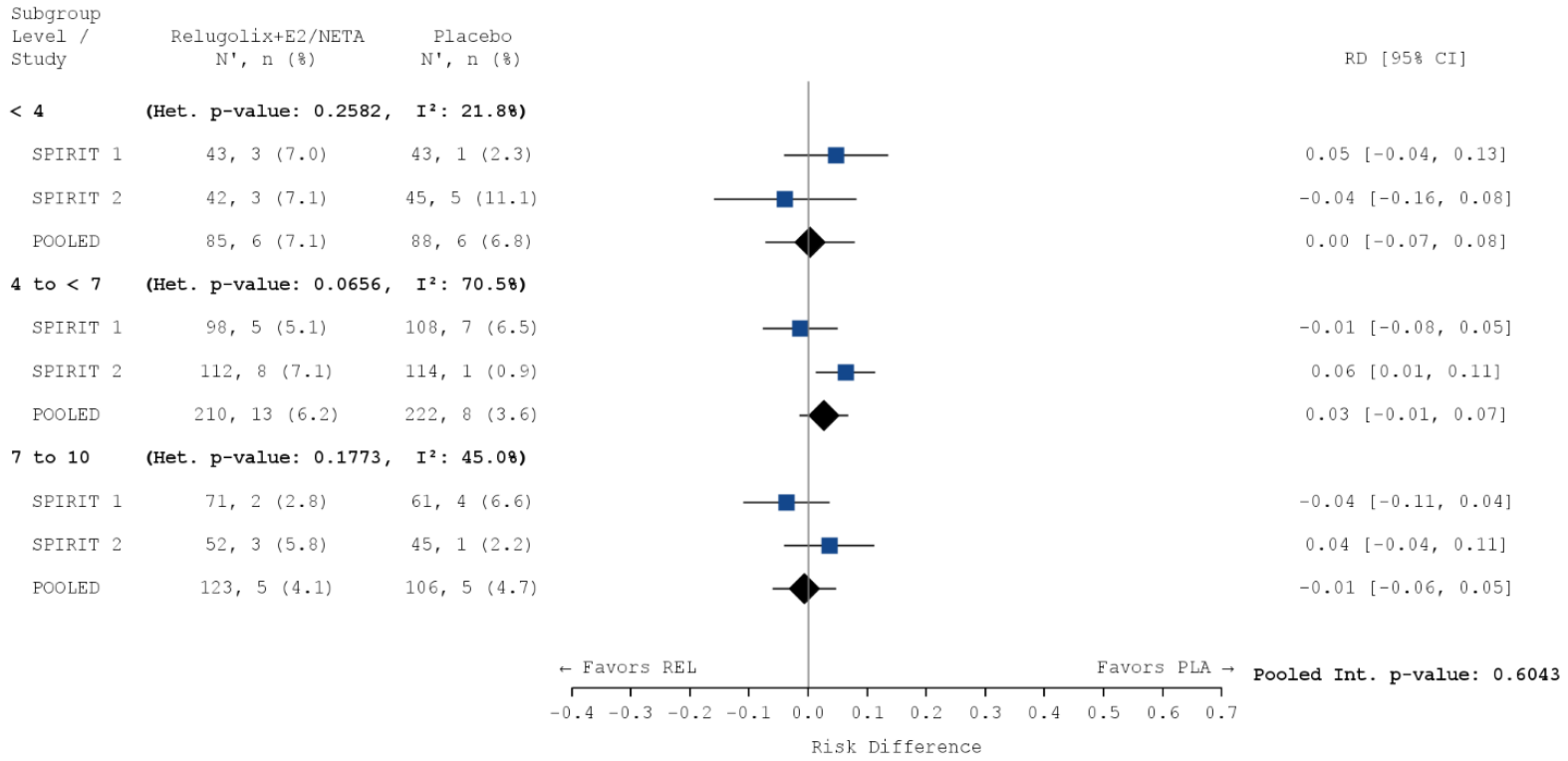
Figure 3.1.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

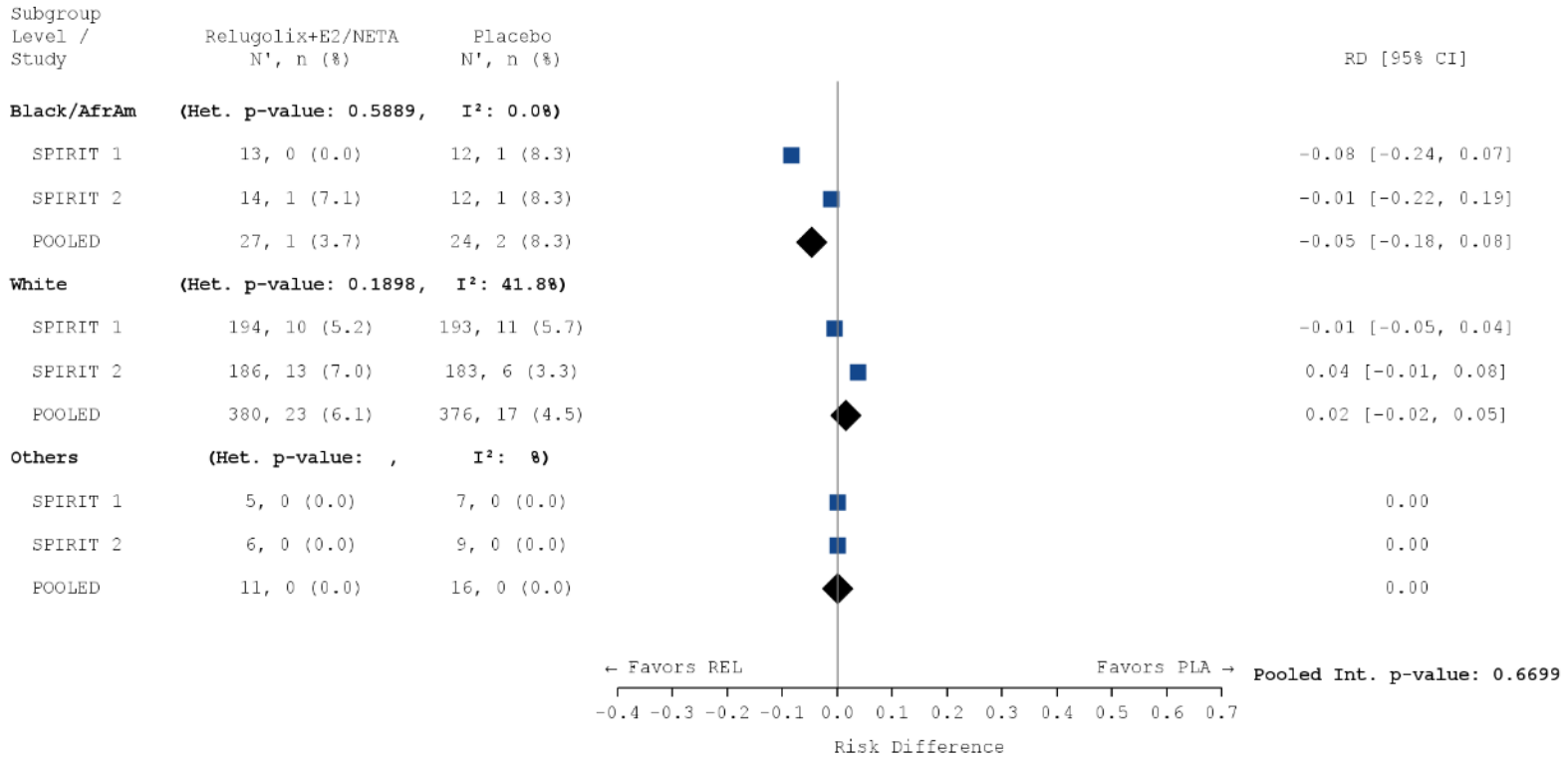
Figure 3.1.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

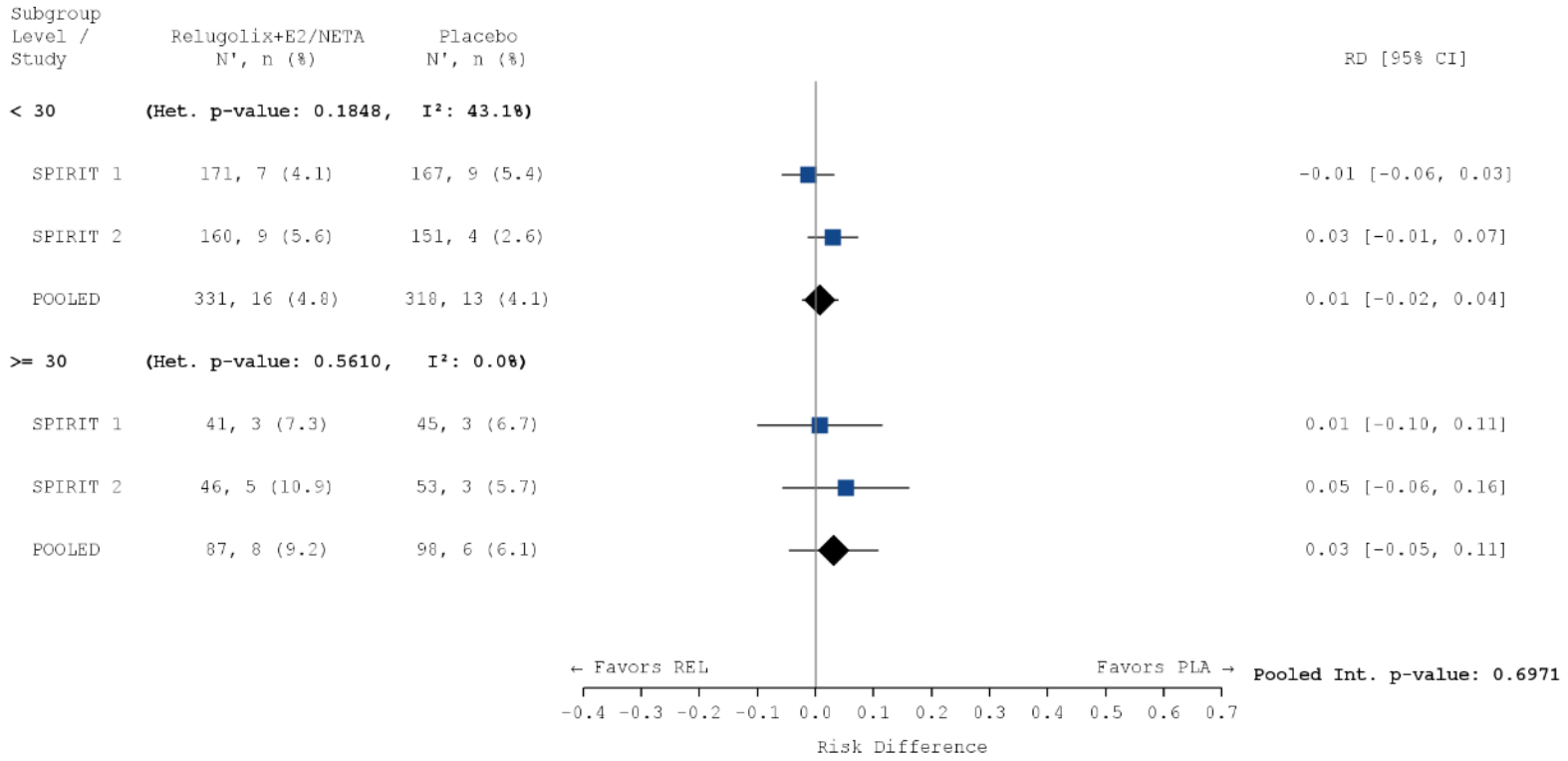
Figure 3.1.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

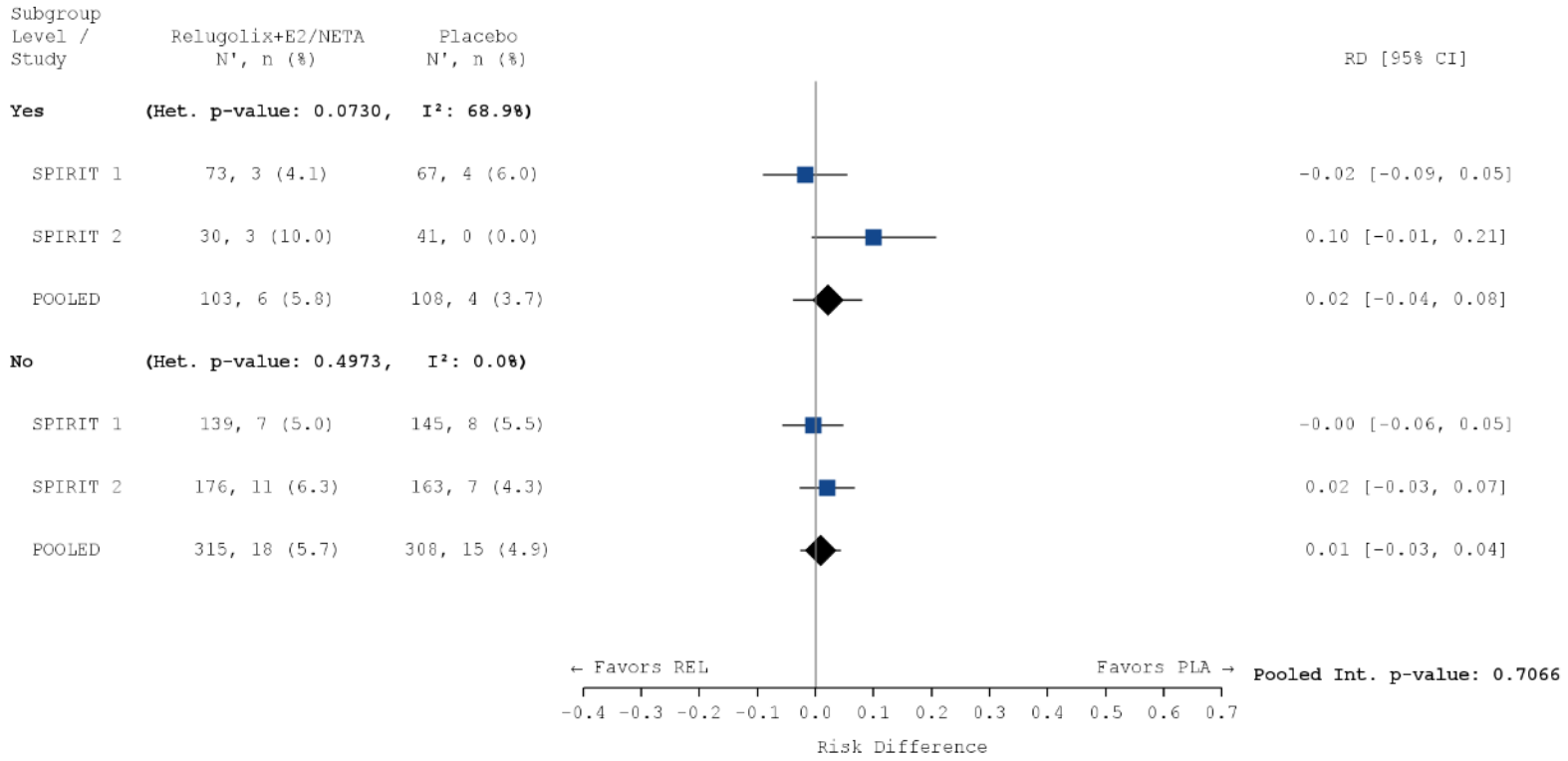
Figure 3.1.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

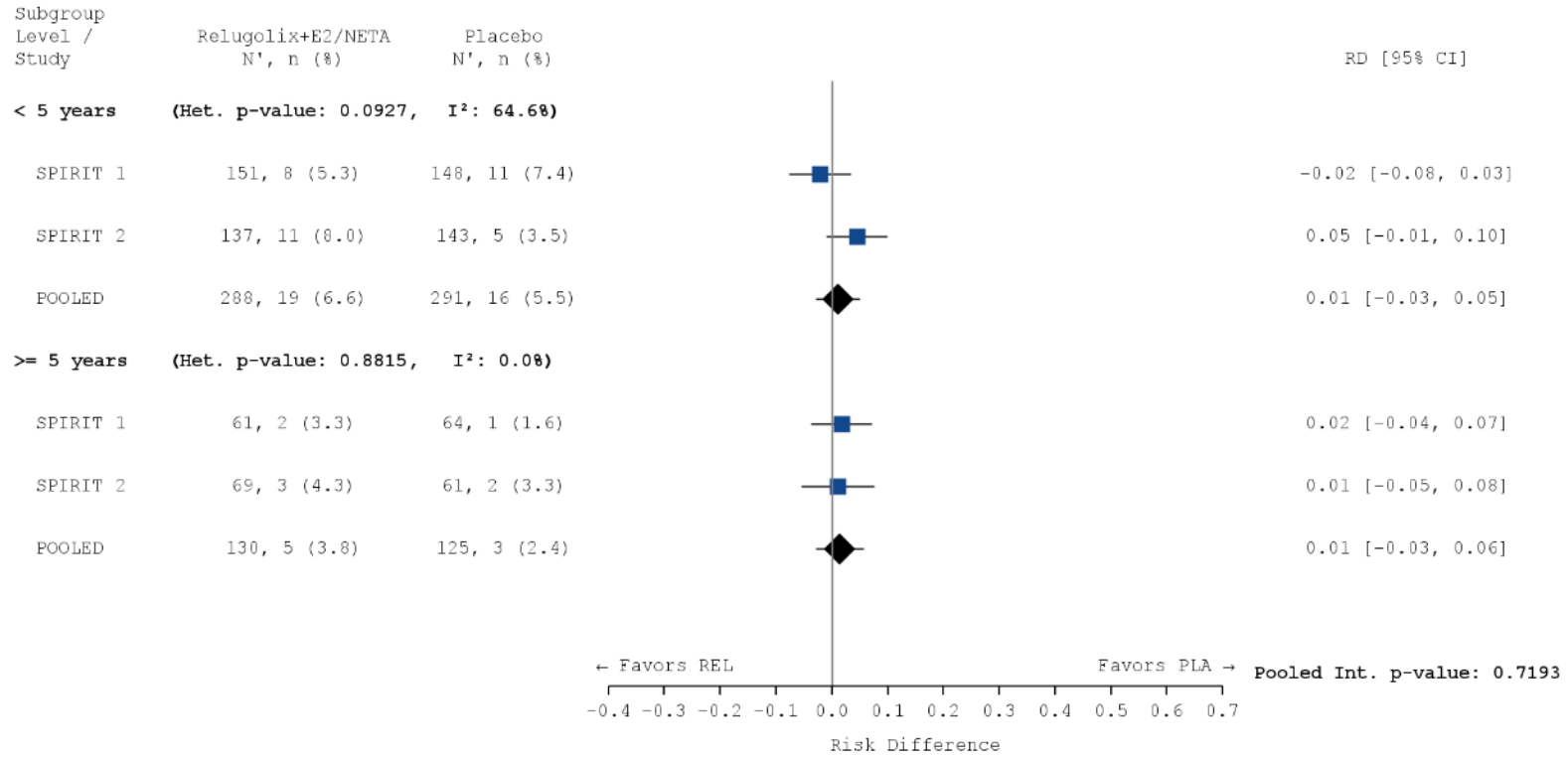
Figure 3.1.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

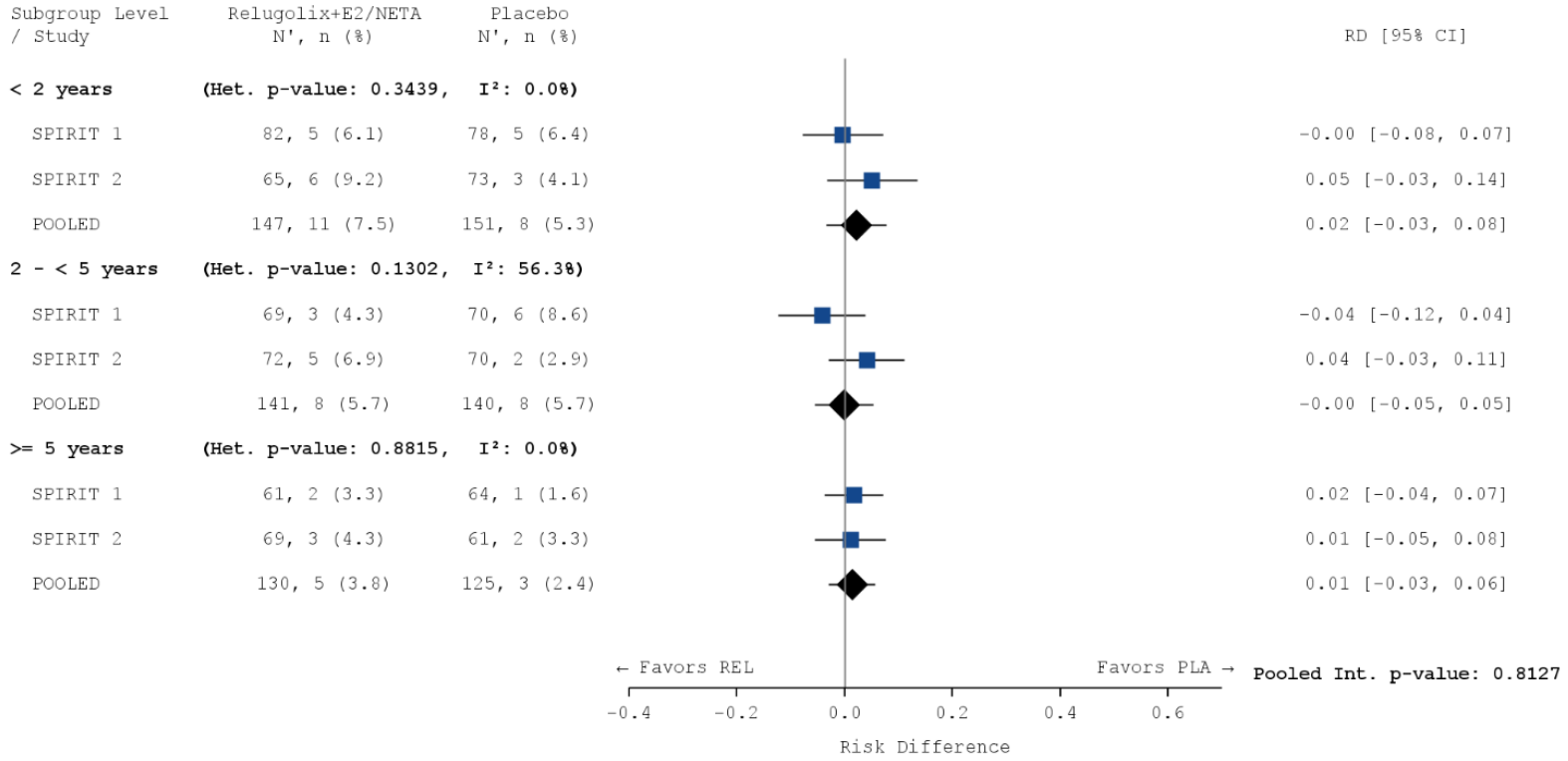
Figure 3.1.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

Figure 3.1.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II

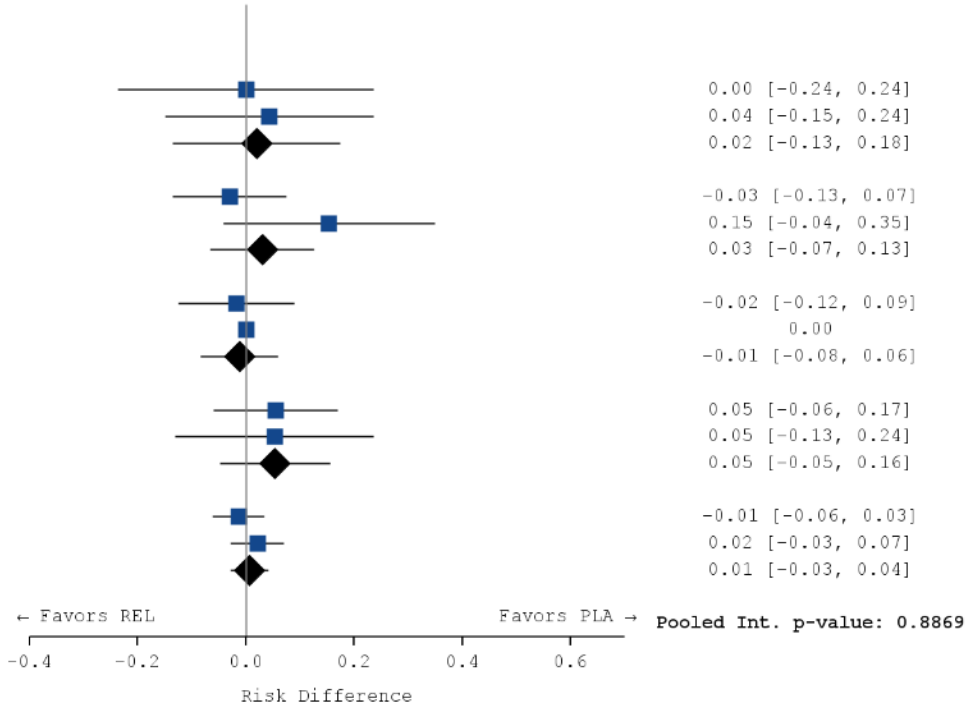


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

Figure 3.1.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
AFSE stage

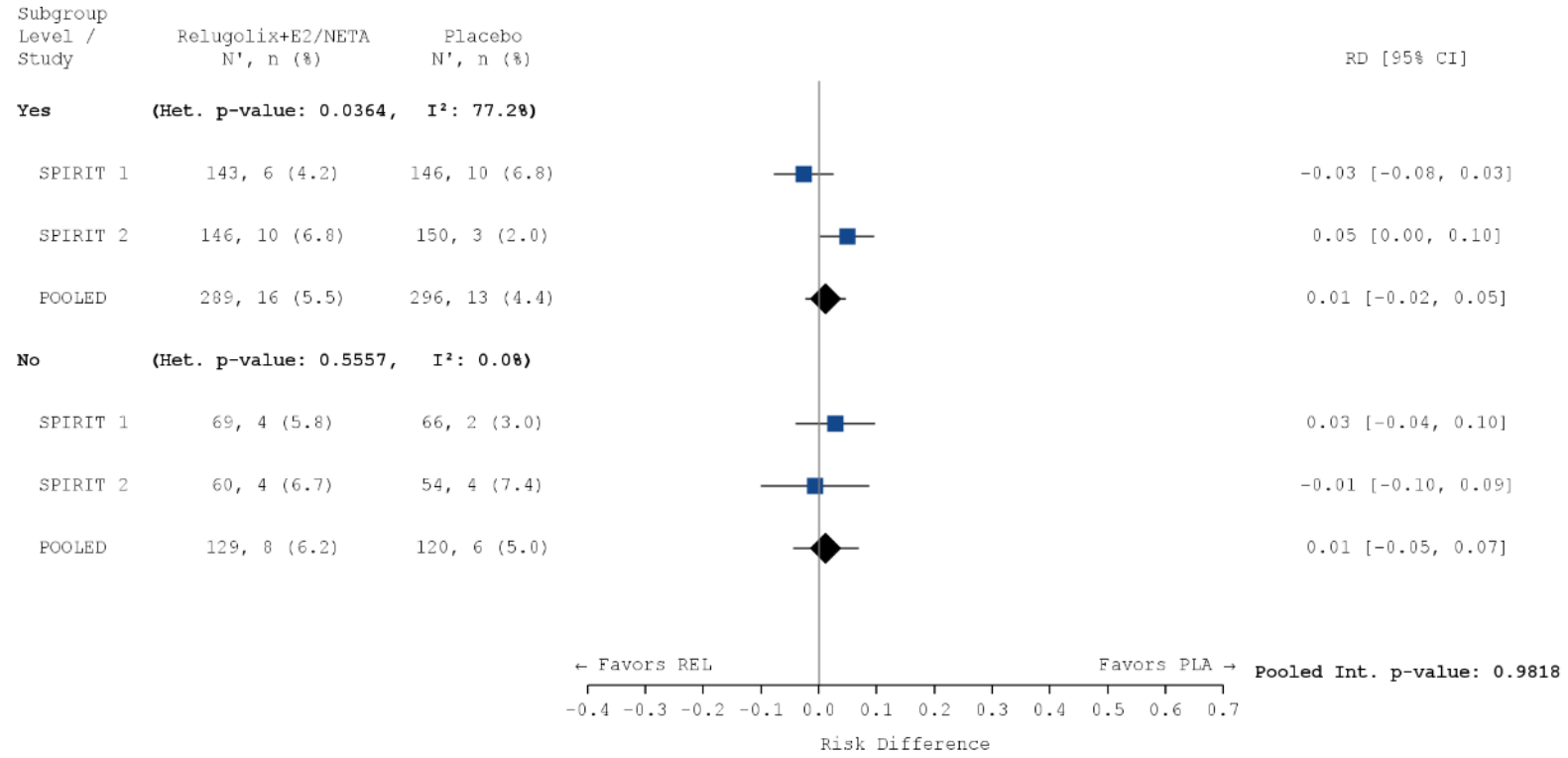
Subgroup Level / Study	Relugolix+E2/NETA N', n (%)	Placebo N', n (%)	RD [95% CI]
I, Minimal	**(Het. p-value: 0.7810, I^2: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	14, 2 (14.3)	21, 3 (14.3)	0.00 [-0.24, 0.24]
SPIRIT 2	11, 1 (9.1)	21, 1 (4.8)	0.04 [-0.15, 0.24]
POOLED	25, 3 (12.0)	42, 4 (9.5)	0.02 [-0.13, 0.18]
II, Mild	**(Het. p-value: 0.1044, I^2: 62.1%)**		
SPIRIT 1	31, 1 (3.2)	32, 2 (6.3)	-0.03 [-0.13, 0.07]
SPIRIT 2	13, 2 (15.4)	19, 0 (0.0)	0.15 [-0.04, 0.35]
POOLED	44, 3 (6.8)	51, 2 (3.9)	0.03 [-0.07, 0.13]
III, Moderate	**(Het. p-value: , I^2: %)**		
SPIRIT 1	37, 2 (5.4)	42, 3 (7.1)	-0.02 [-0.12, 0.09]
SPIRIT 2	23, 0 (0.0)	17, 0 (0.0)	0.00
POOLED	60, 2 (3.3)	59, 3 (5.1)	-0.01 [-0.08, 0.06]
IV, Severe	**(Het. p-value: 0.9856, I^2: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	34, 3 (8.8)	30, 1 (3.3)	0.05 [-0.06, 0.17]
SPIRIT 2	27, 4 (14.8)	21, 2 (9.5)	0.05 [-0.13, 0.24]
POOLED	61, 7 (11.5)	51, 3 (5.9)	0.05 [-0.05, 0.16]
Unknown/NA	**(Het. p-value: 0.3172, I^2: 0.1%)**		
SPIRIT 1	96, 2 (2.1)	87, 3 (3.4)	-0.01 [-0.06, 0.03]
SPIRIT 2	132, 7 (5.3)	126, 4 (3.2)	0.02 [-0.03, 0.07]
POOLED	228, 9 (3.9)	213, 7 (3.3)	0.01 [-0.03, 0.04]



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

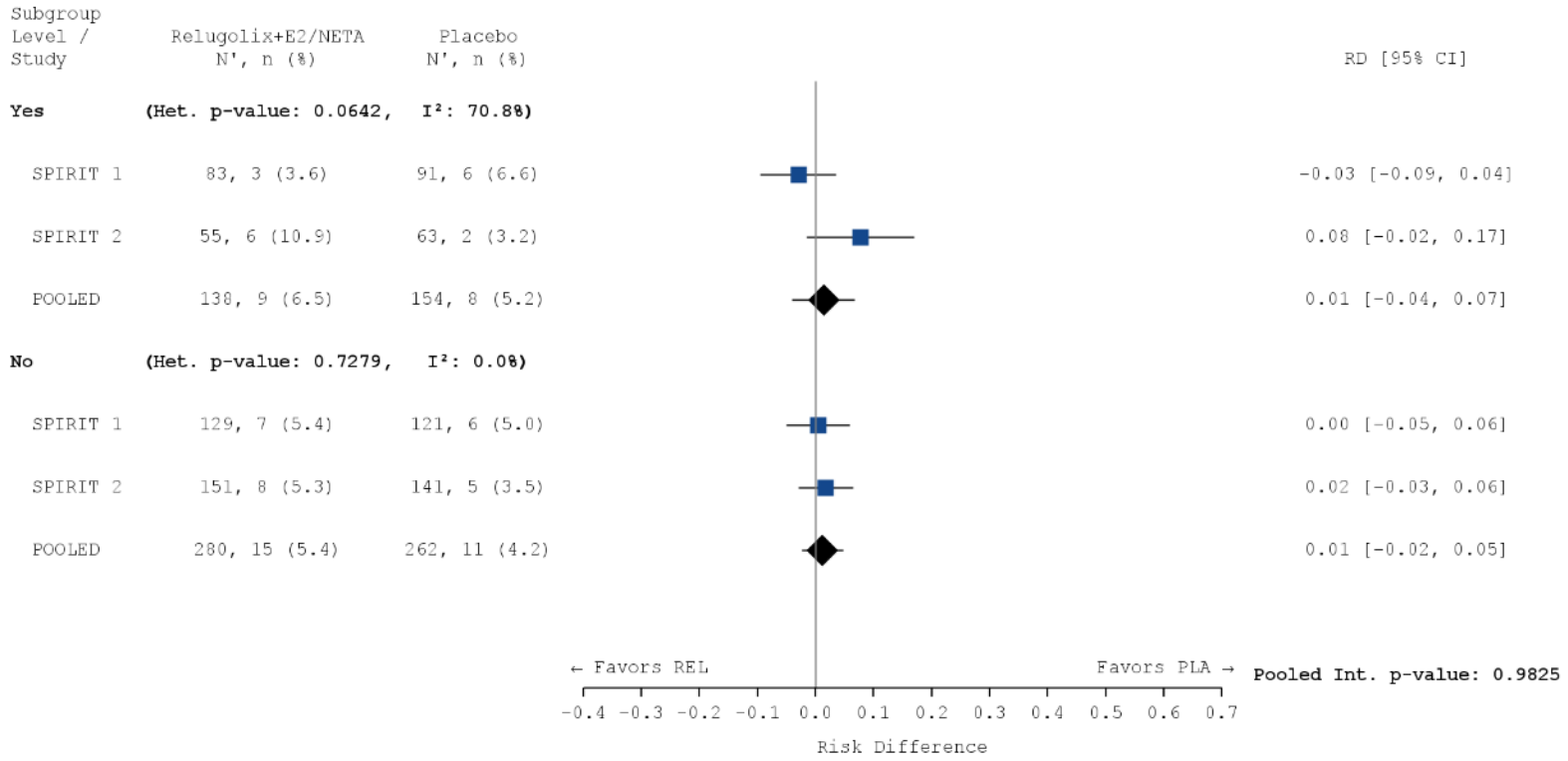
Figure 3.1.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

Figure 3.1.2.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one severe TEAE (CTCAE 3+4) by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior hormonal treatment

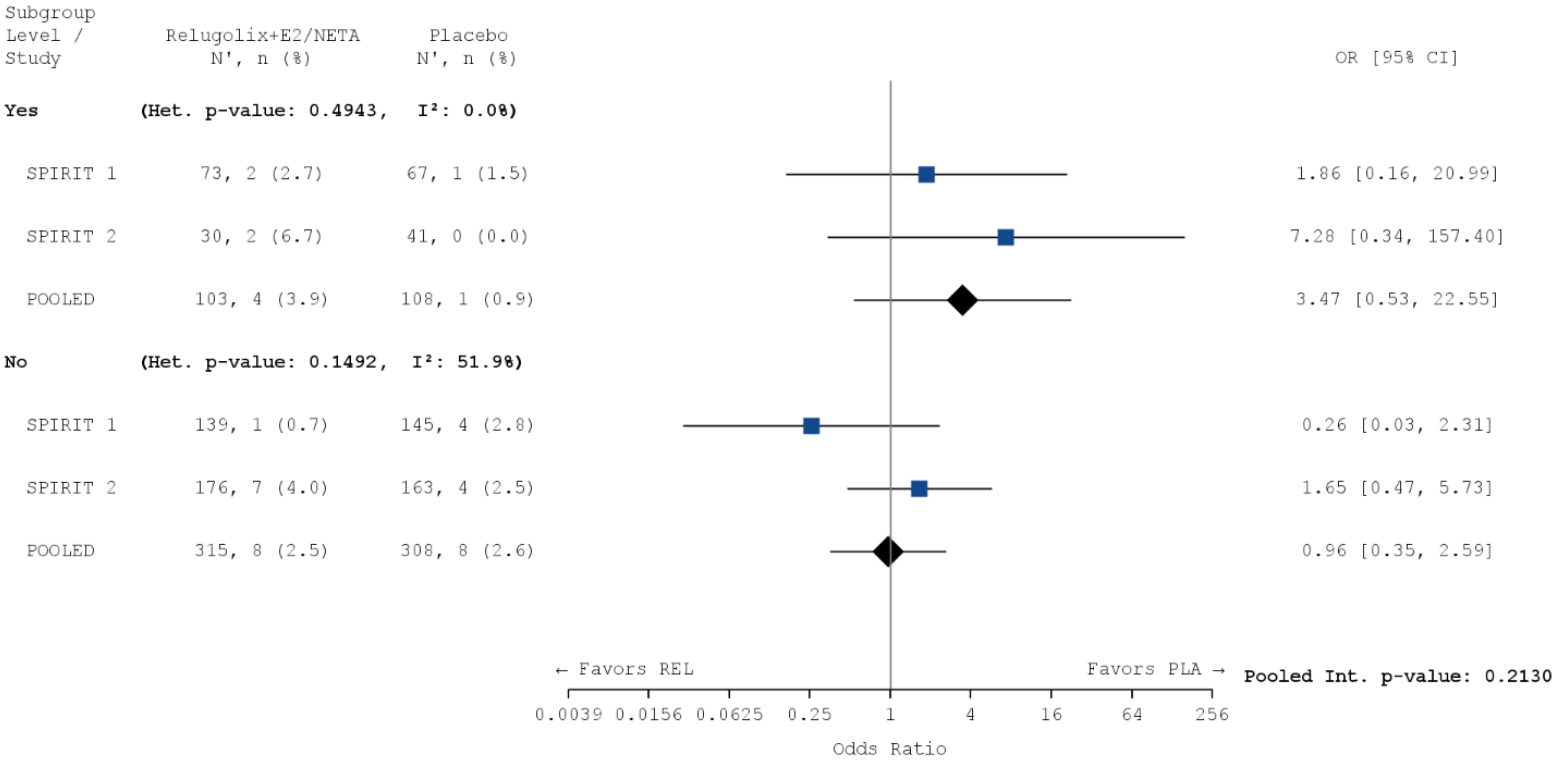


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

2.3.7 Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one serious TEAE by Subgroup (Safety Population)

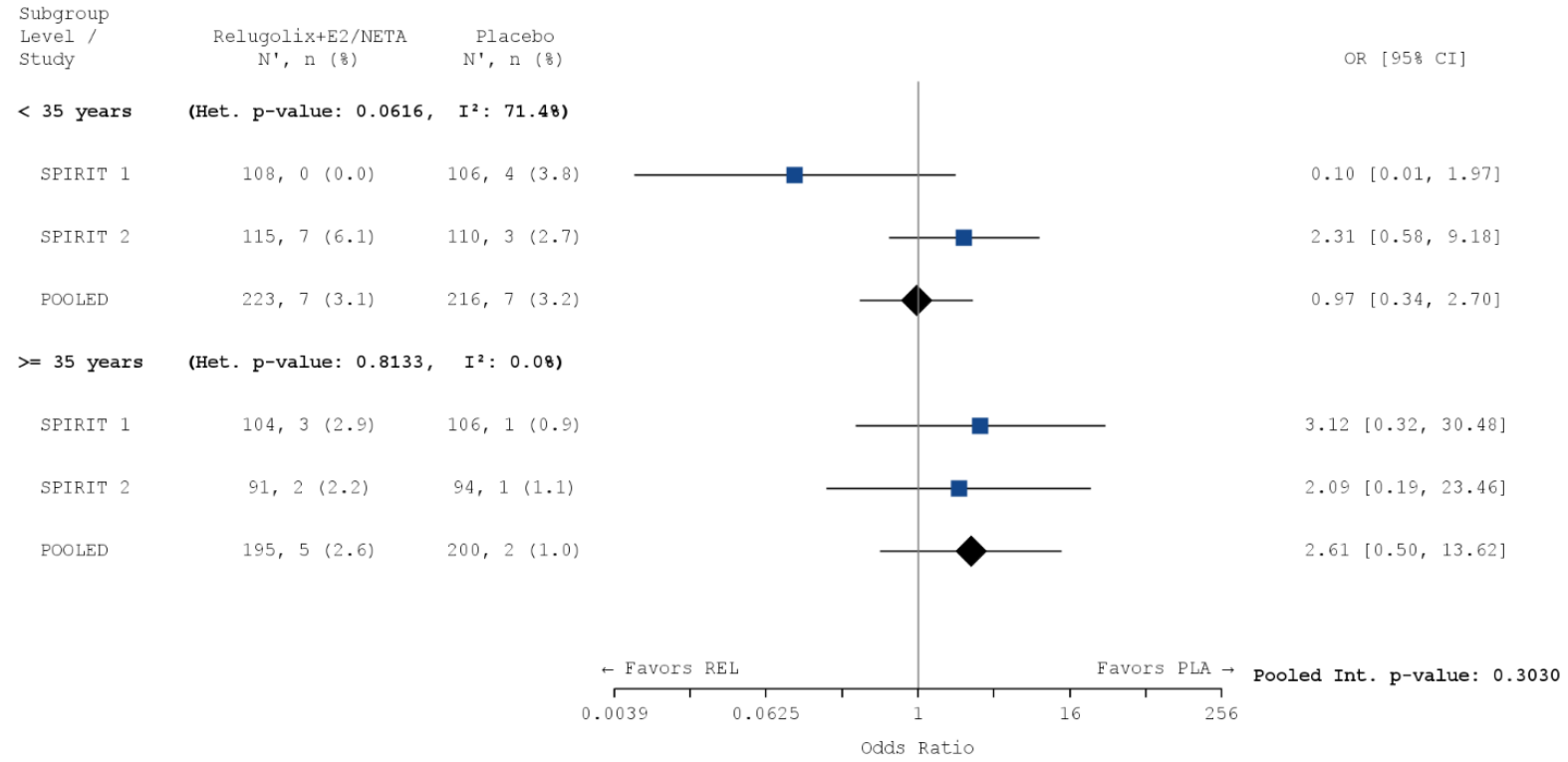
Figure 3.1.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one serious TEAE by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

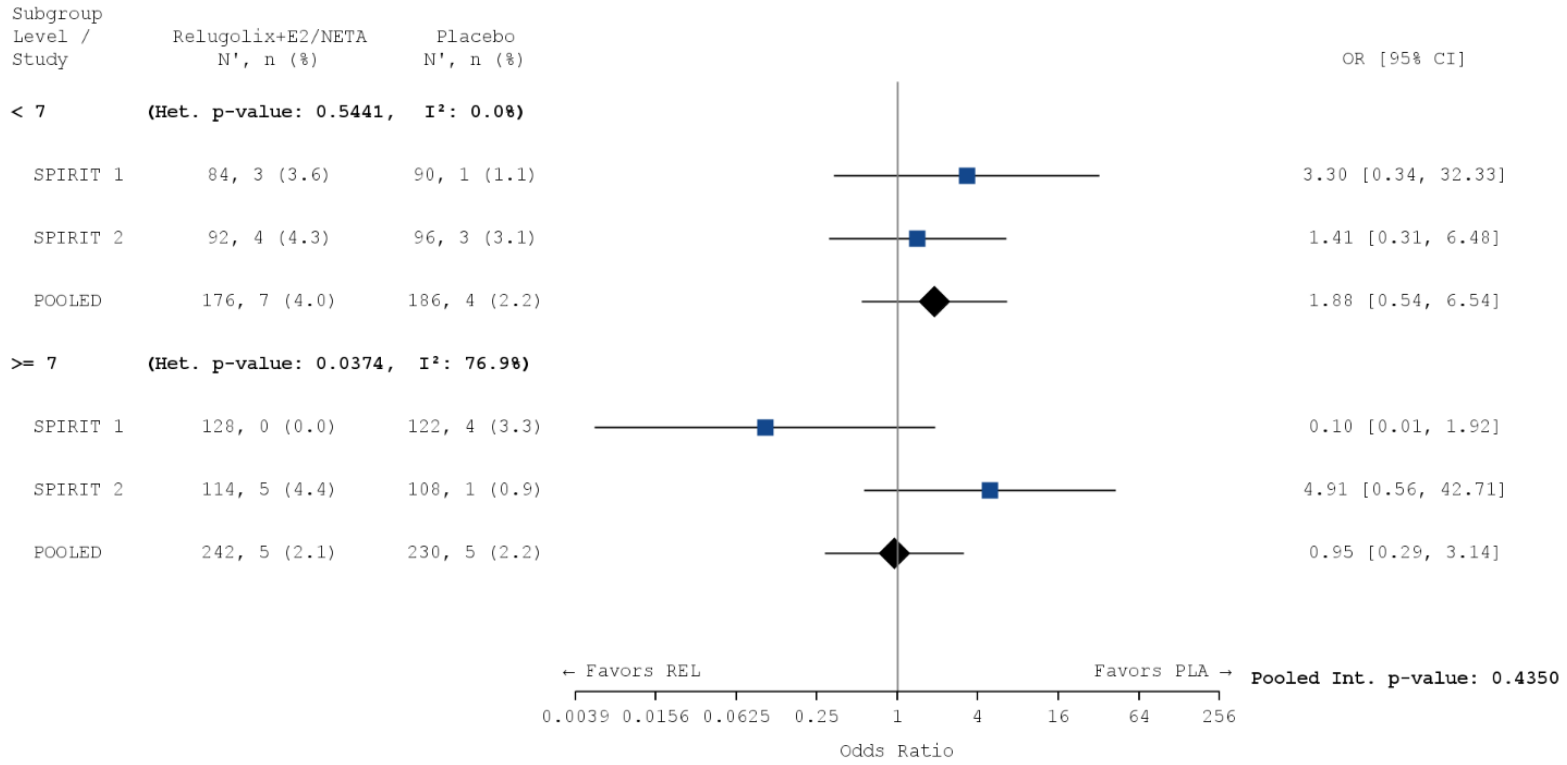
Figure 3.1.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one serious TEAE by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

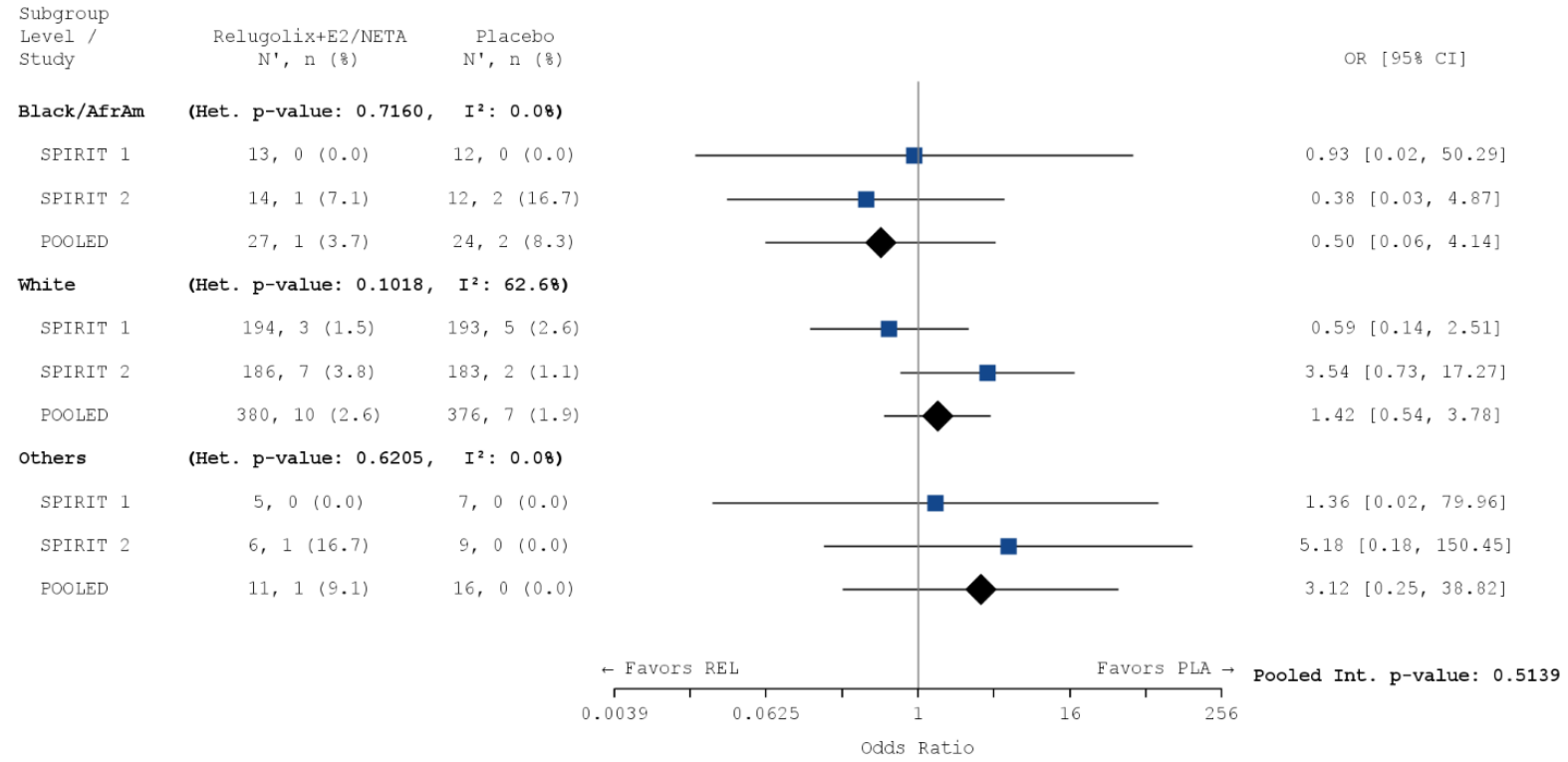
Figure 3.1.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one serious TEAE by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

Figure 3.1.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one serious TEAE by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
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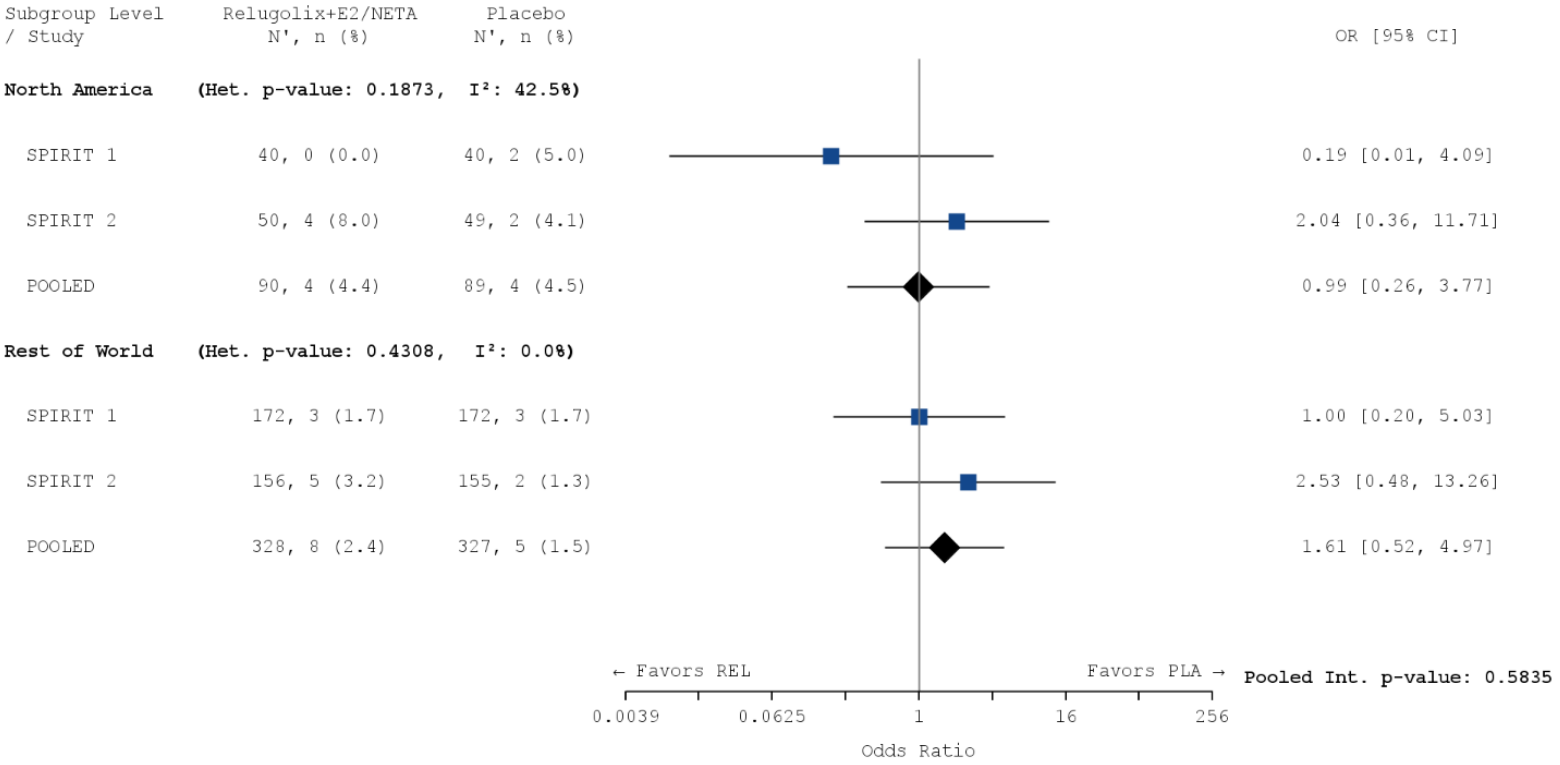
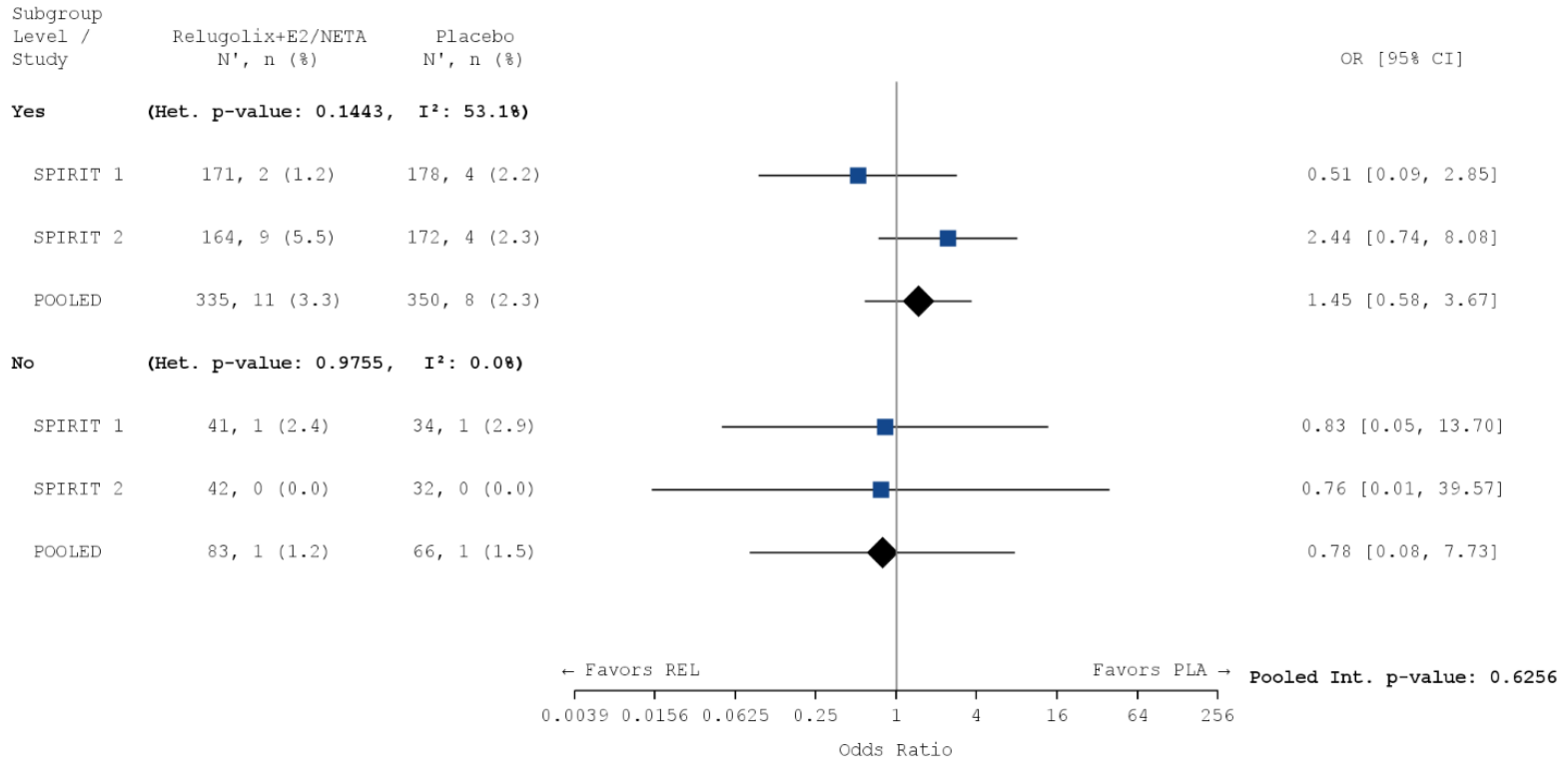
Figure 3.1.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one serious TEAE by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

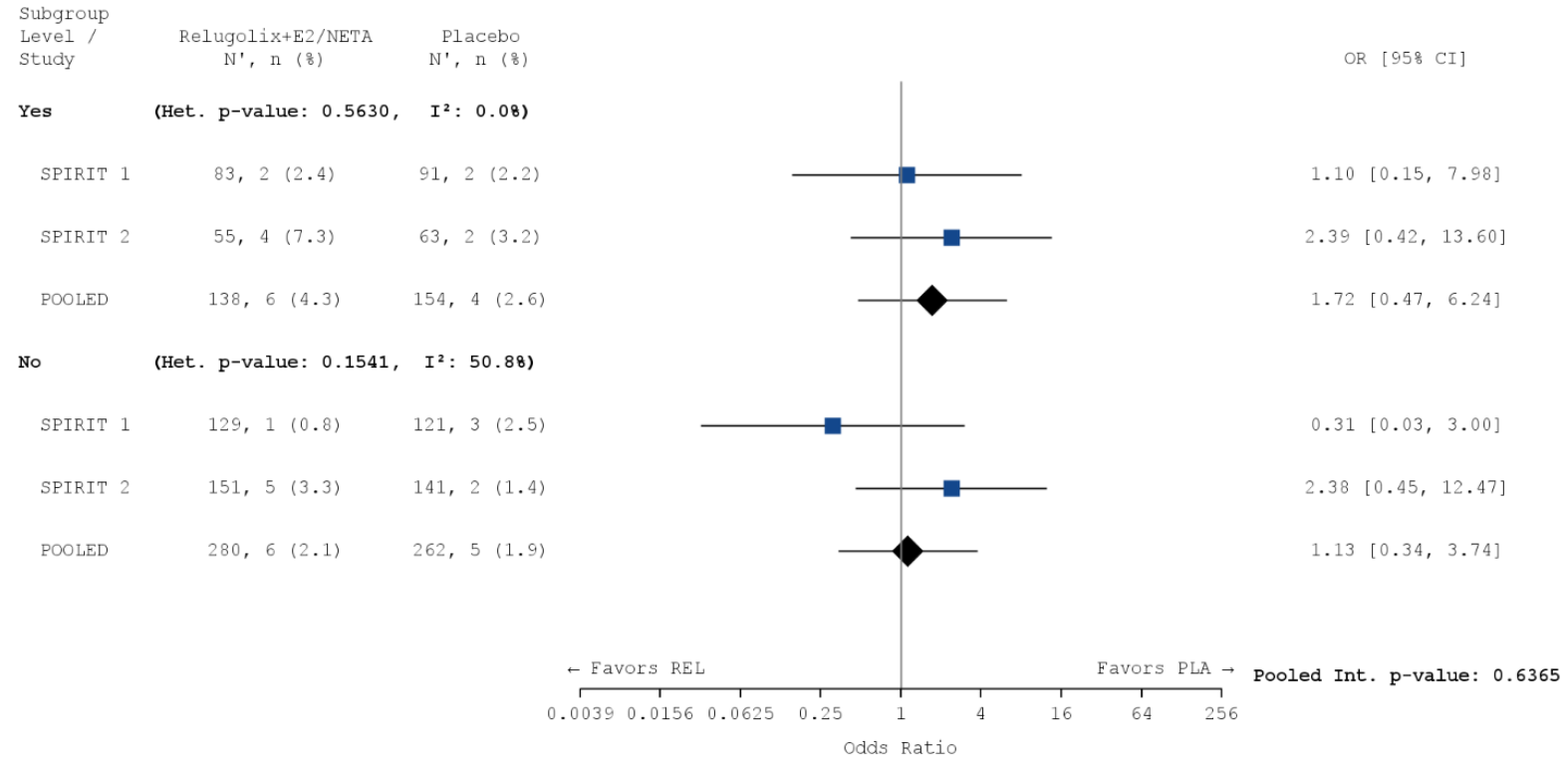
Figure 3.1.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one serious TEAE by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

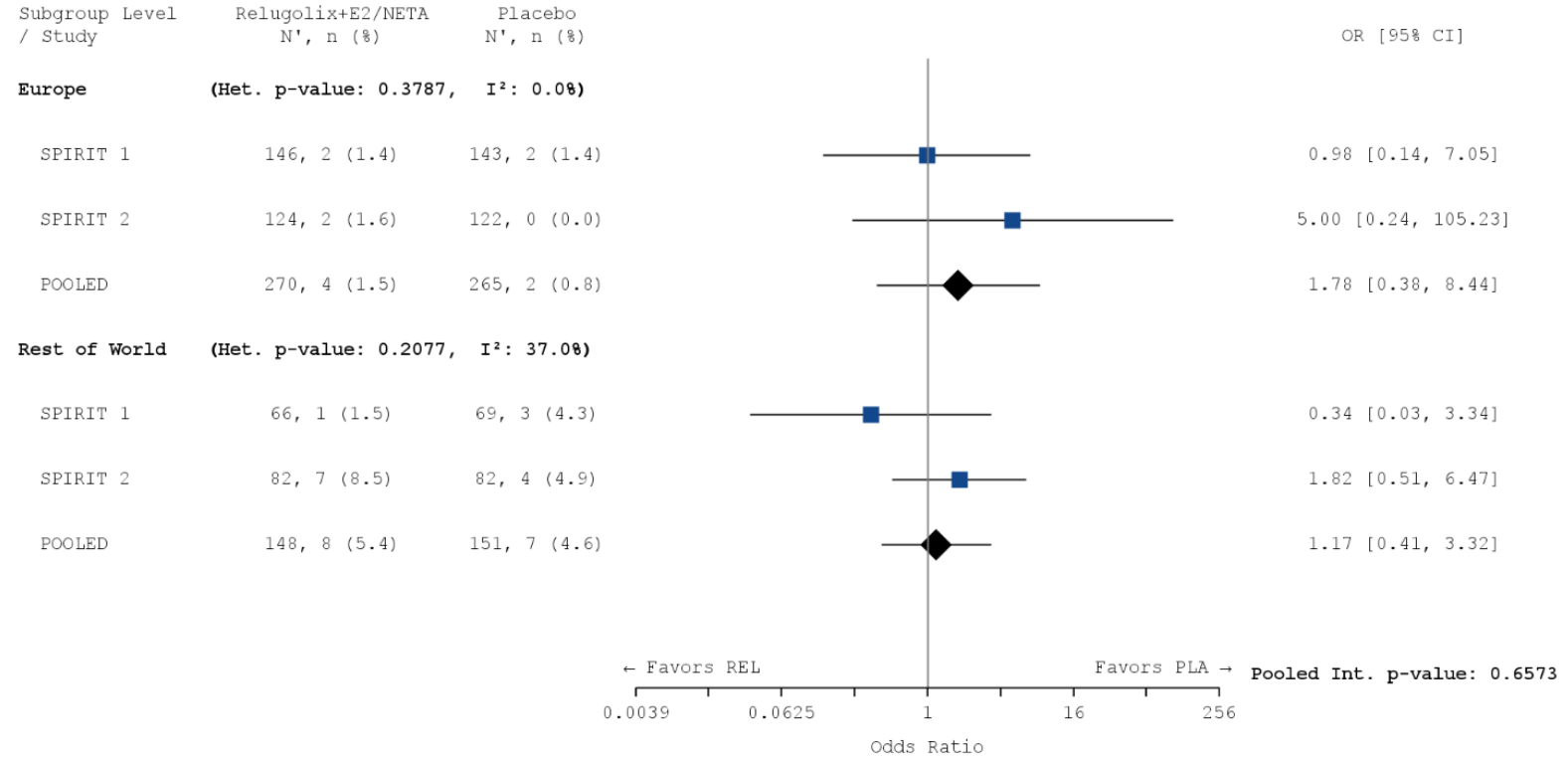
Figure 3.1.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one serious TEAE by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

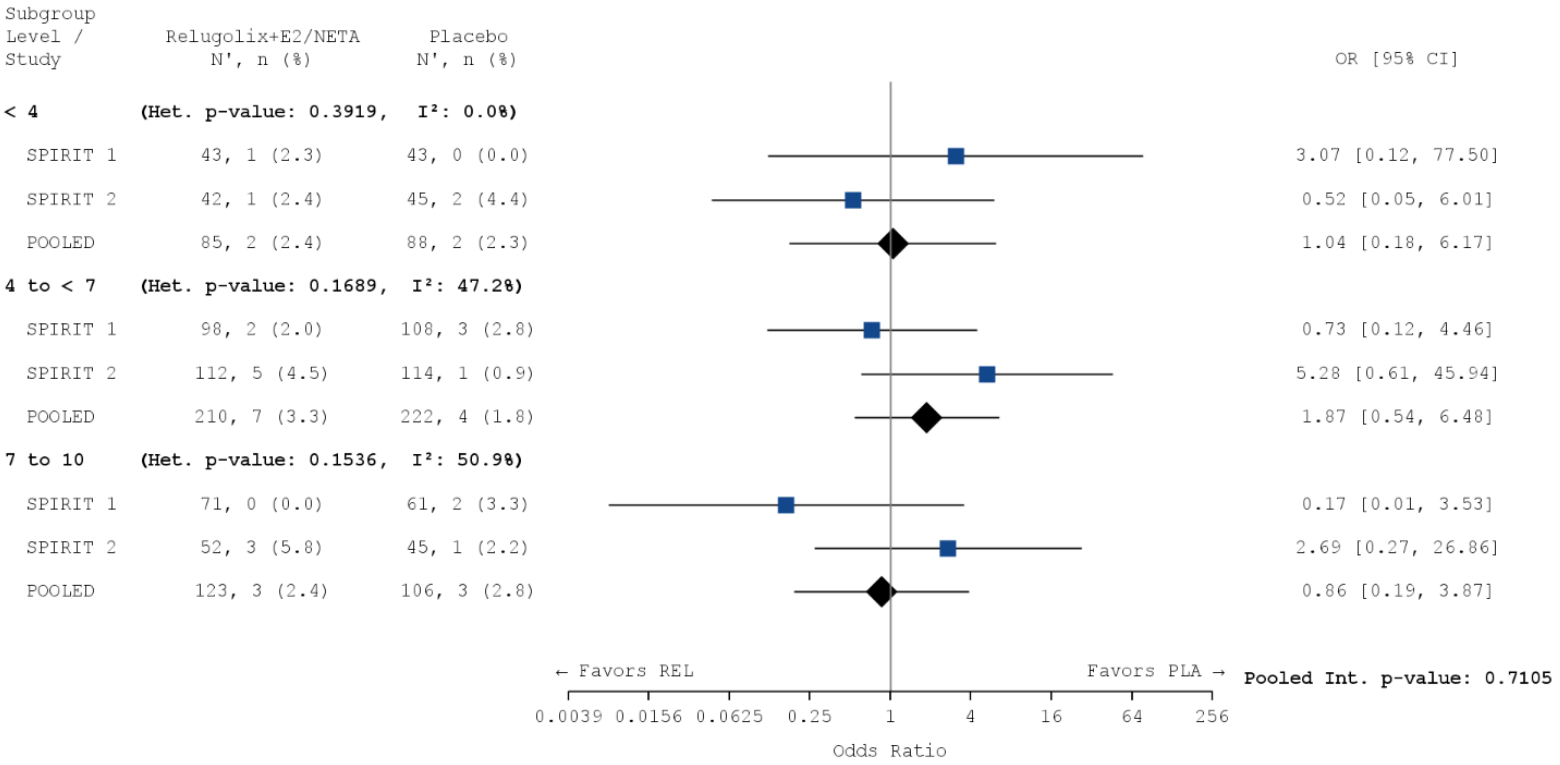
Figure 3.1.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one serious TEAE by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

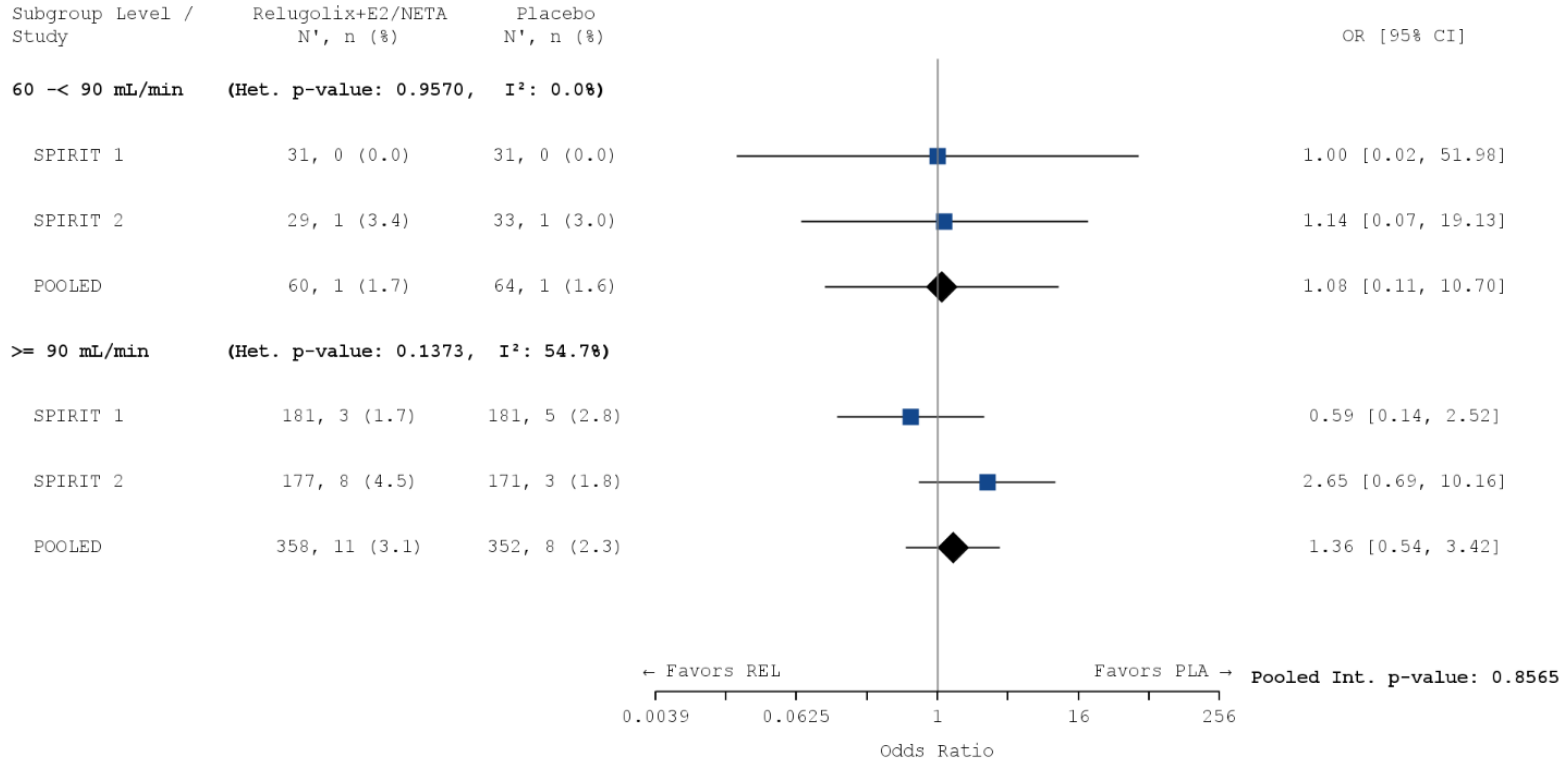
Figure 3.1.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one serious TEAE by Subgroup (Safety Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

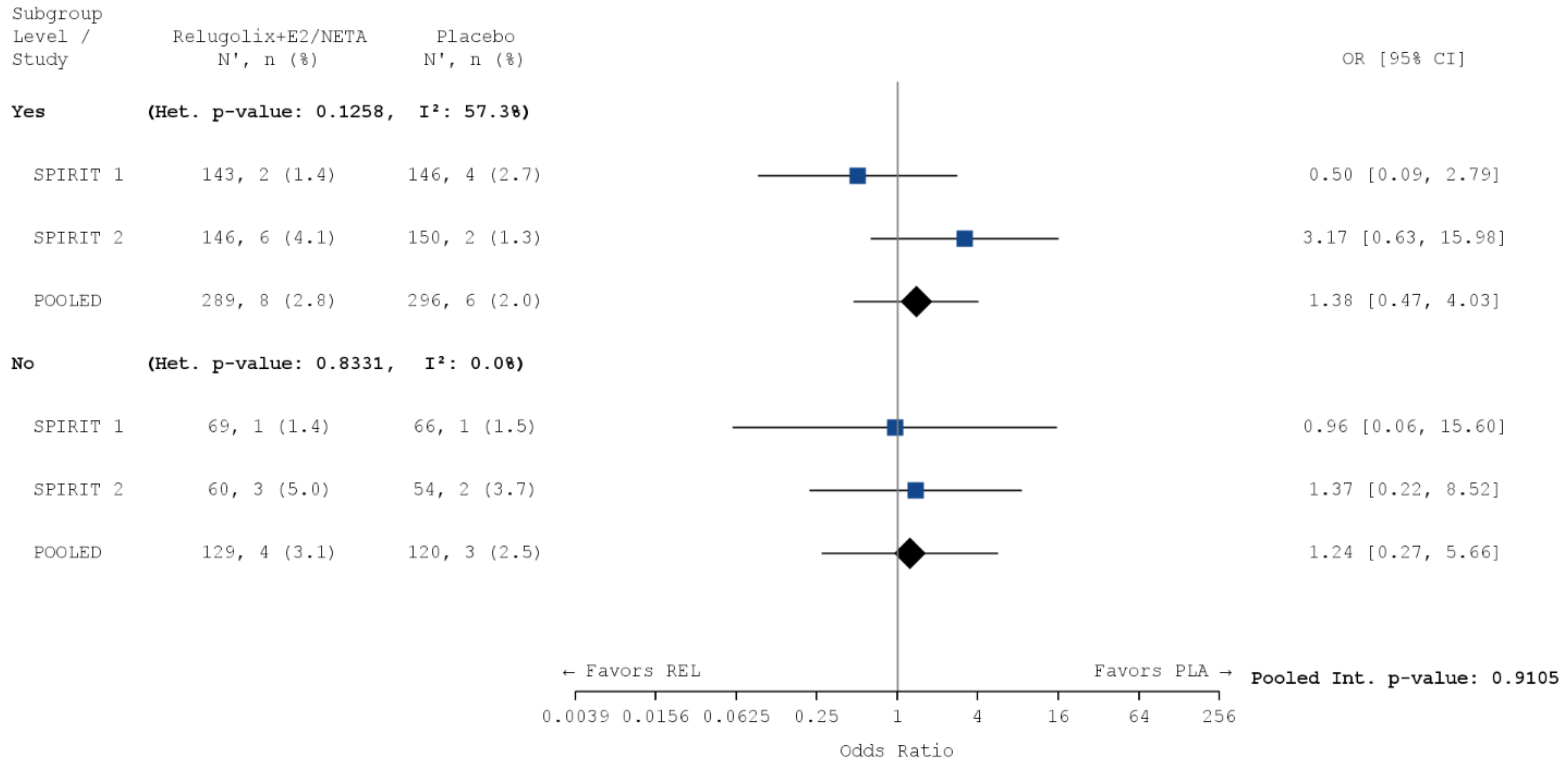
Figure 3.1.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one serious TEAE by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

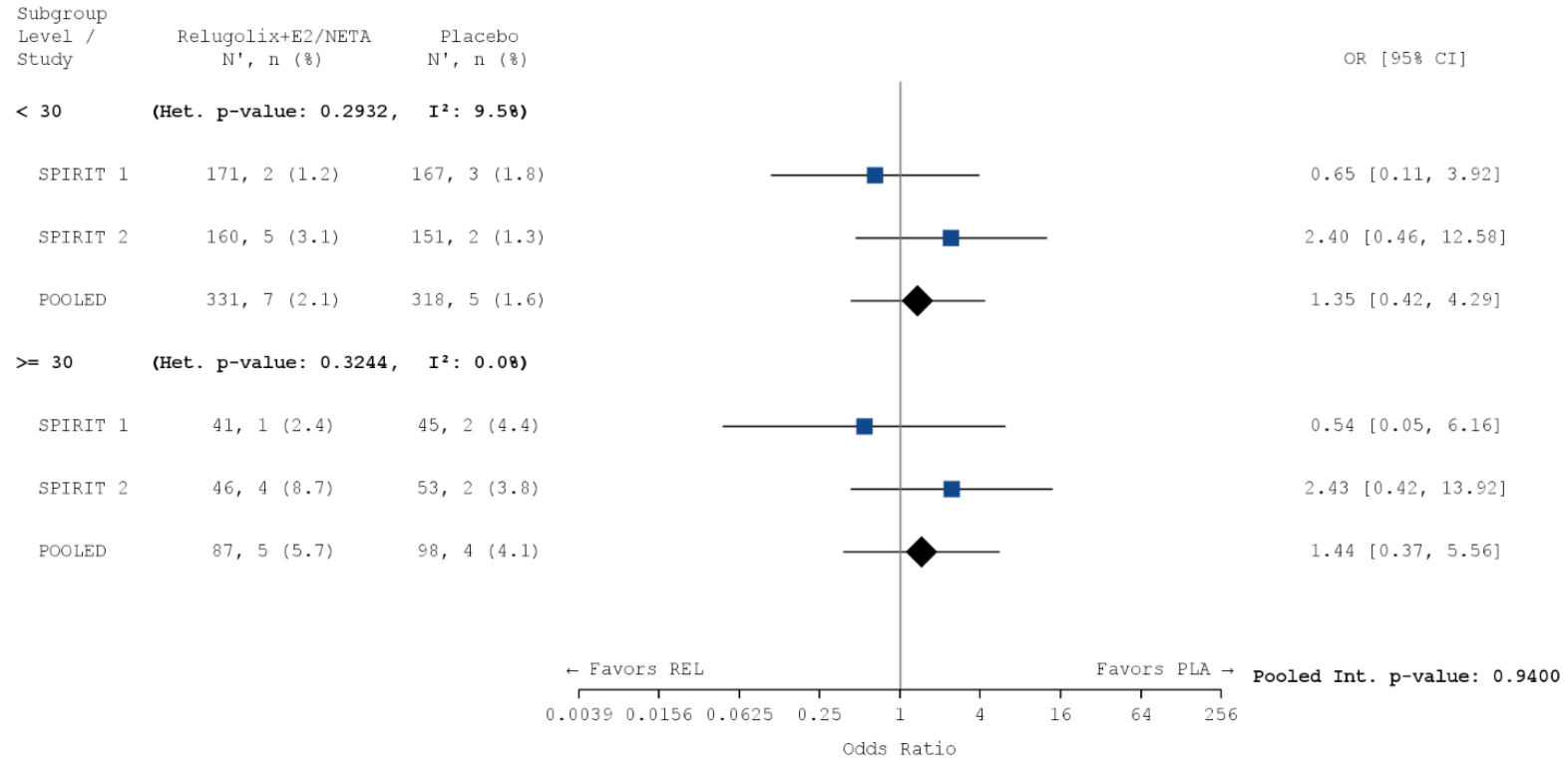
Figure 3.1.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one serious TEAE by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

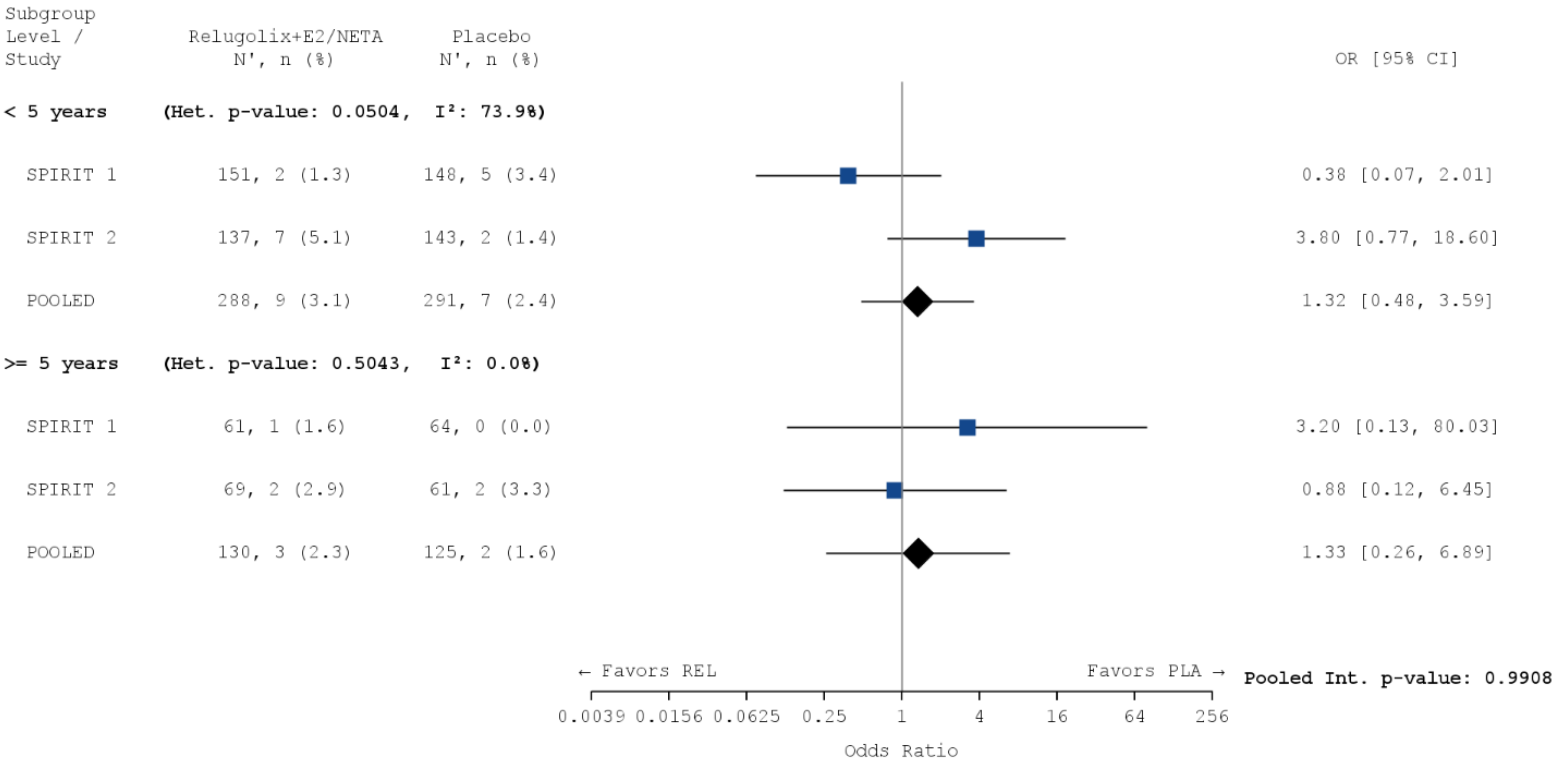
Figure 3.1.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one serious TEAE by Subgroup (Safety Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

Figure 3.1.3.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one serious TEAE by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I

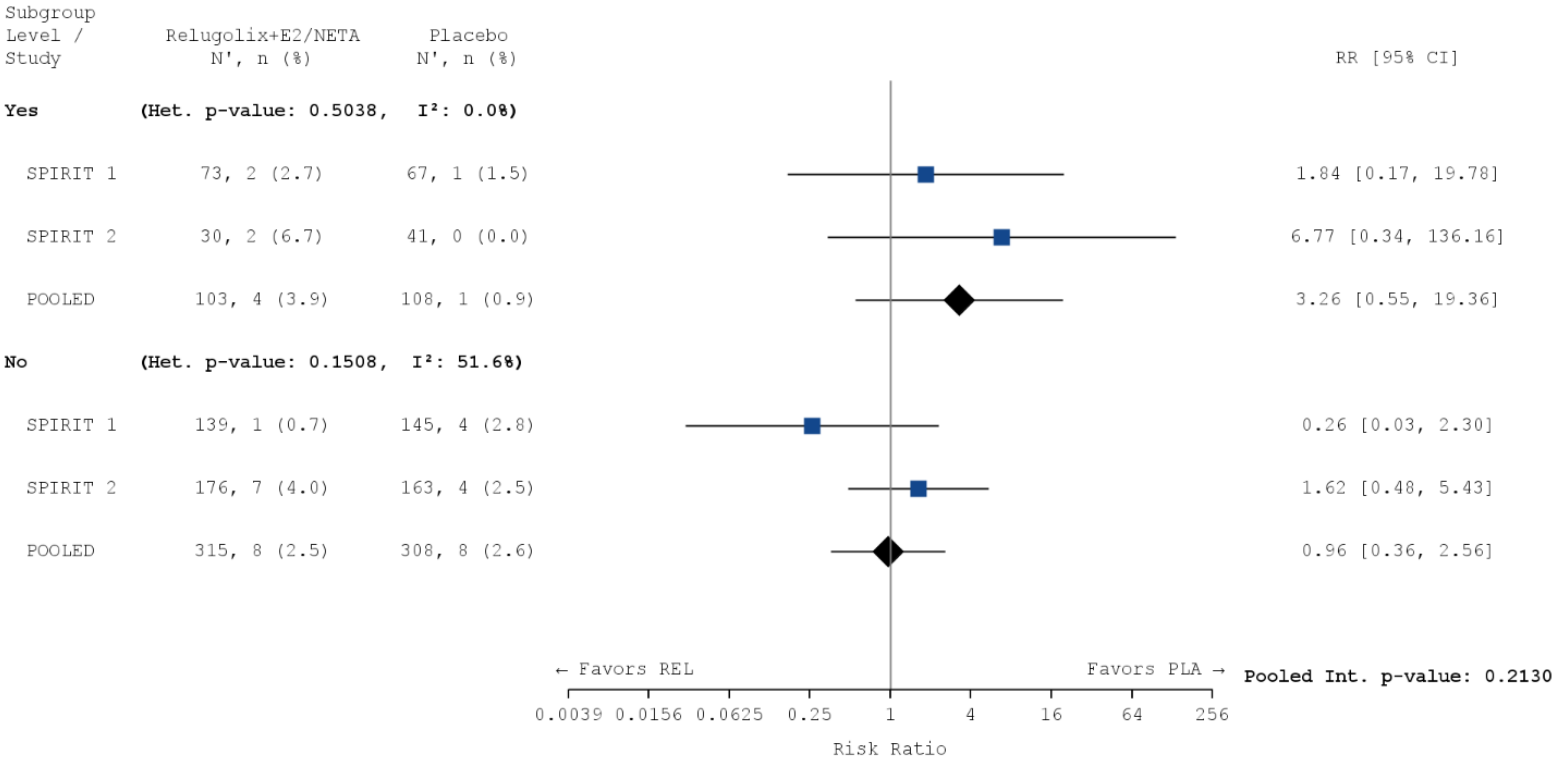


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

2.3.8 Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one serious TEAE by Subgroup (Safety Population

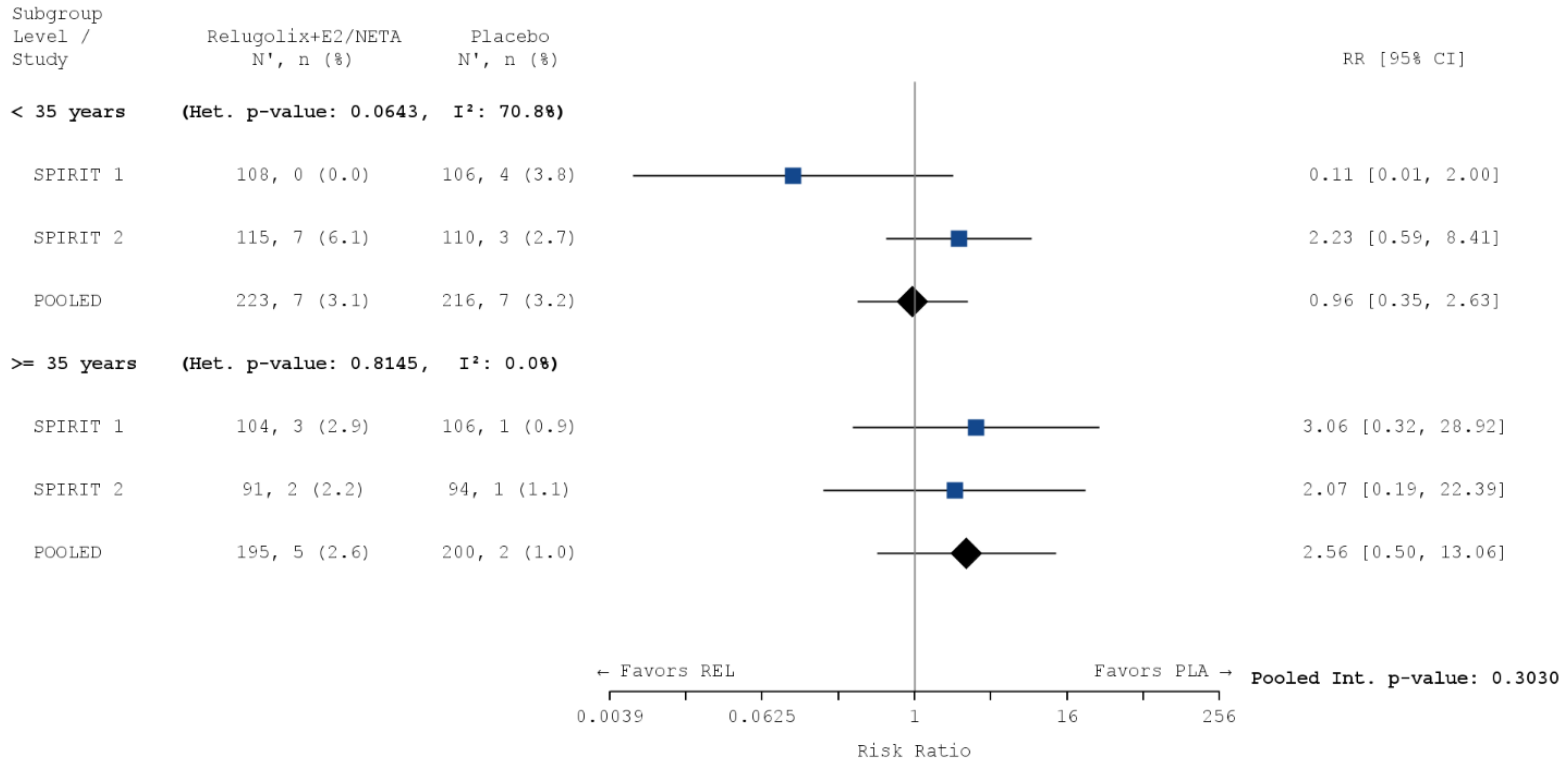
Figure 3.1.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one serious TEAE by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

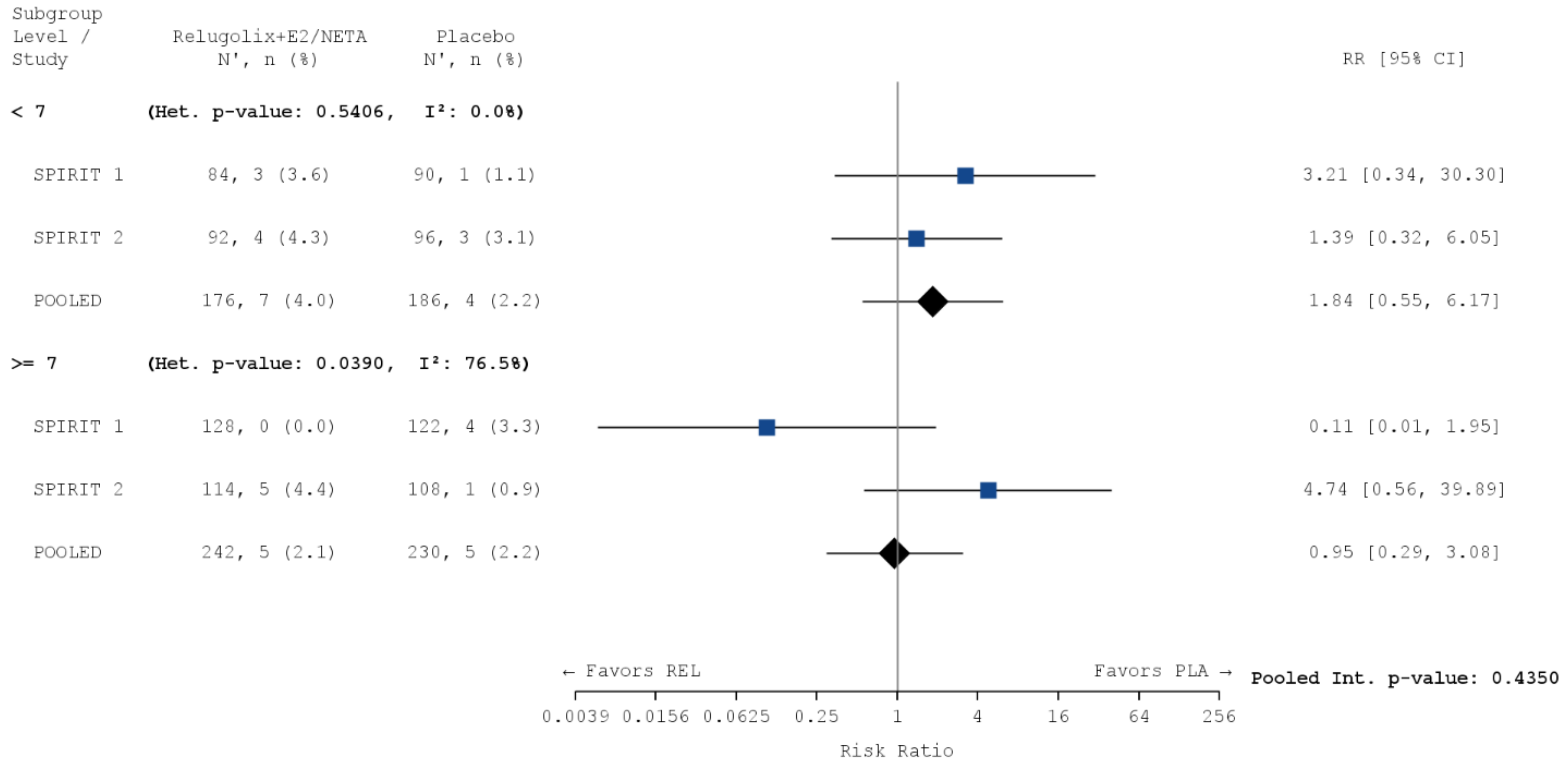
Figure 3.1.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one serious TEAE by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

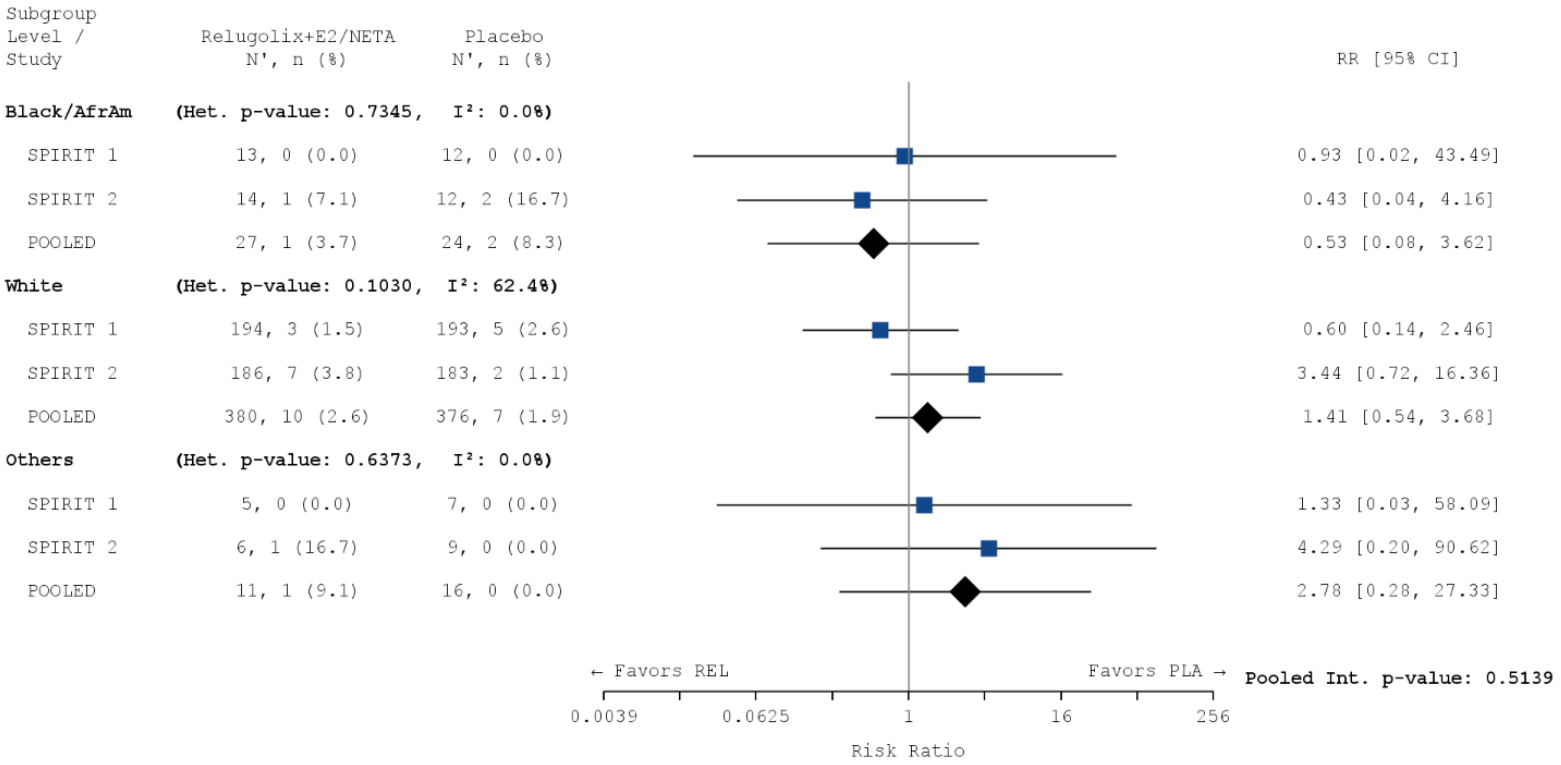
Figure 3.1.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one serious TEAE by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

Figure 3.1.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one serious TEAE by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
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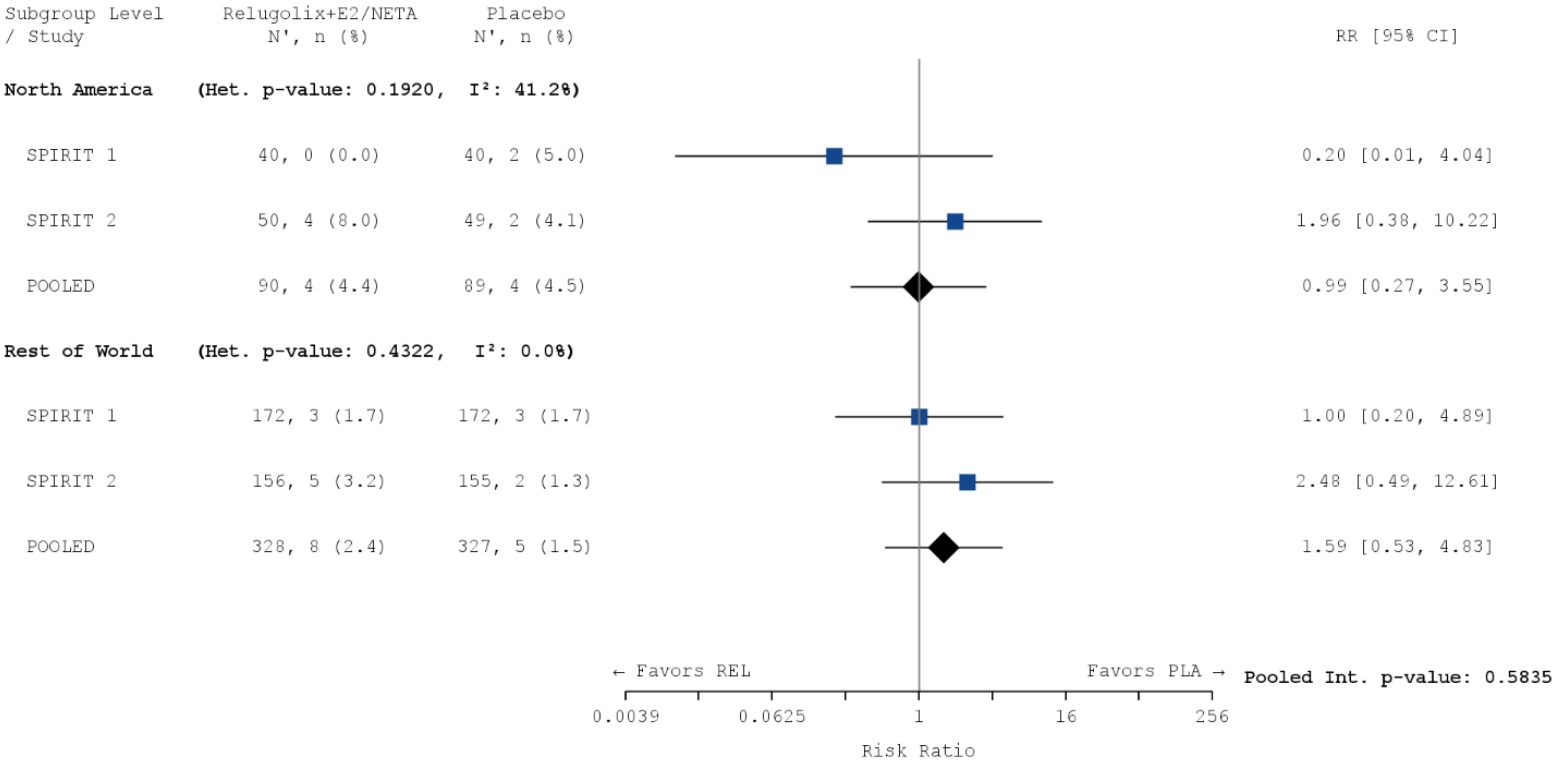
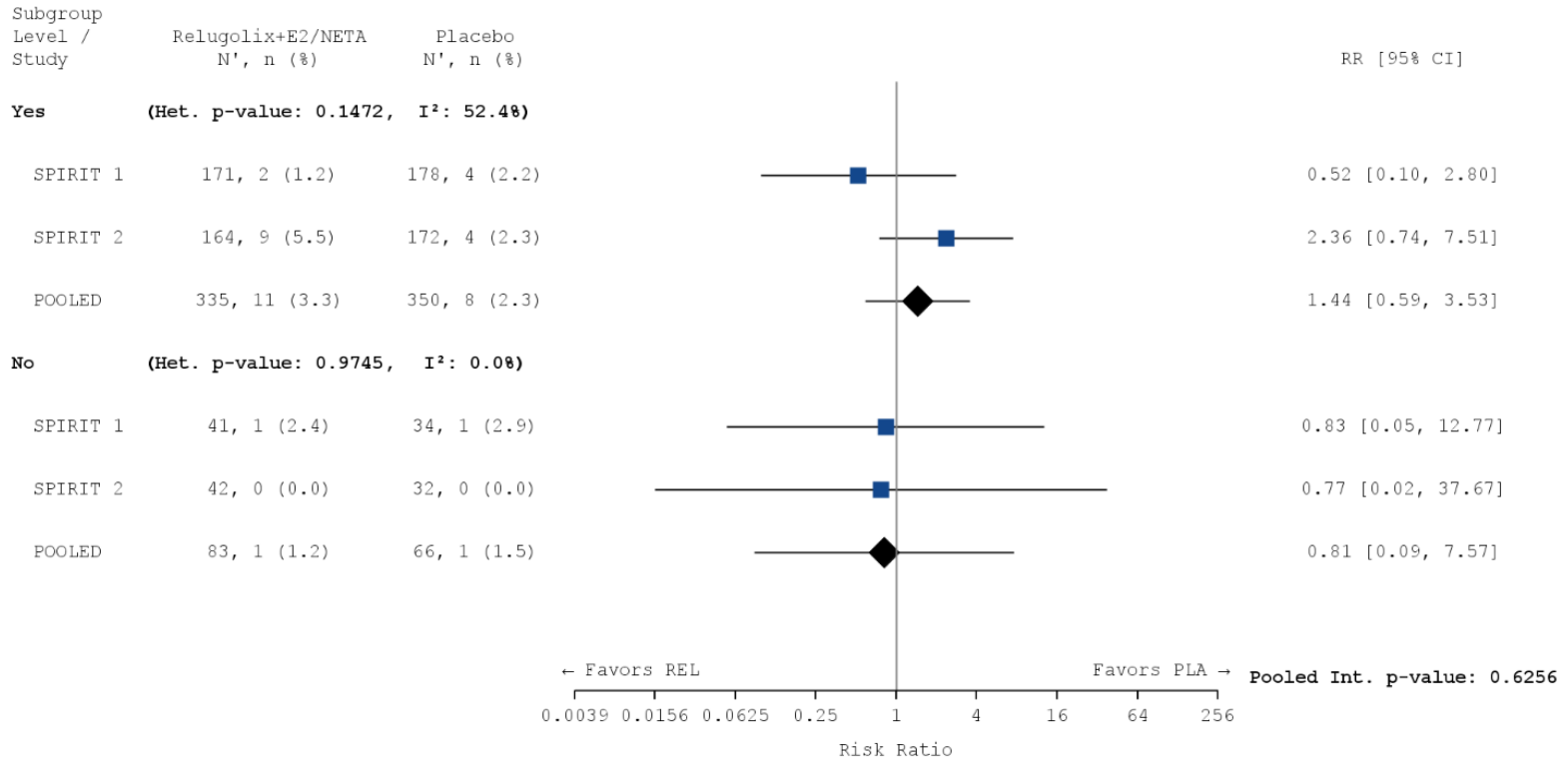
Figure 3.1.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one serious TEAE by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

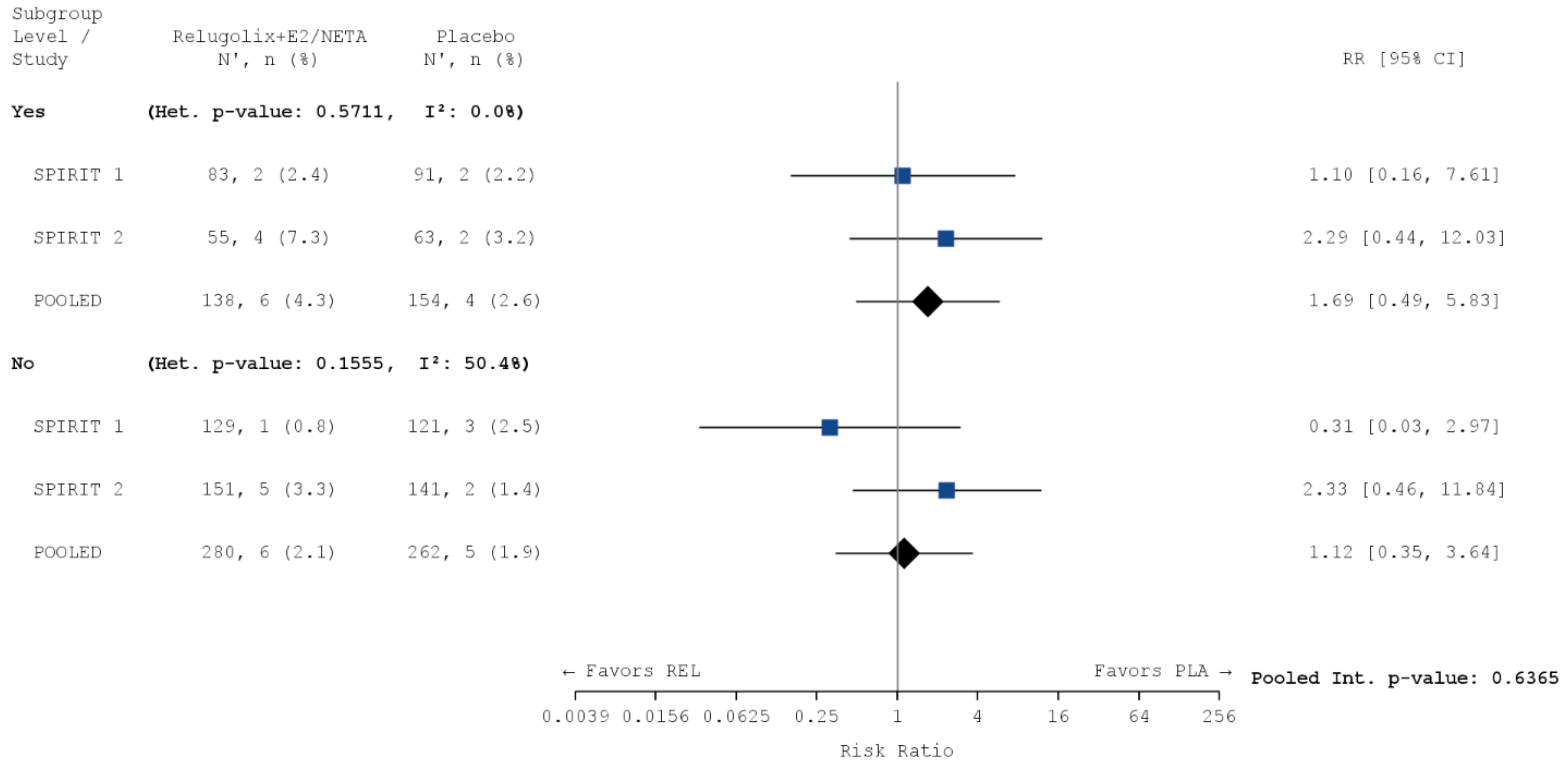
Figure 3.1.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one serious TEAE by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

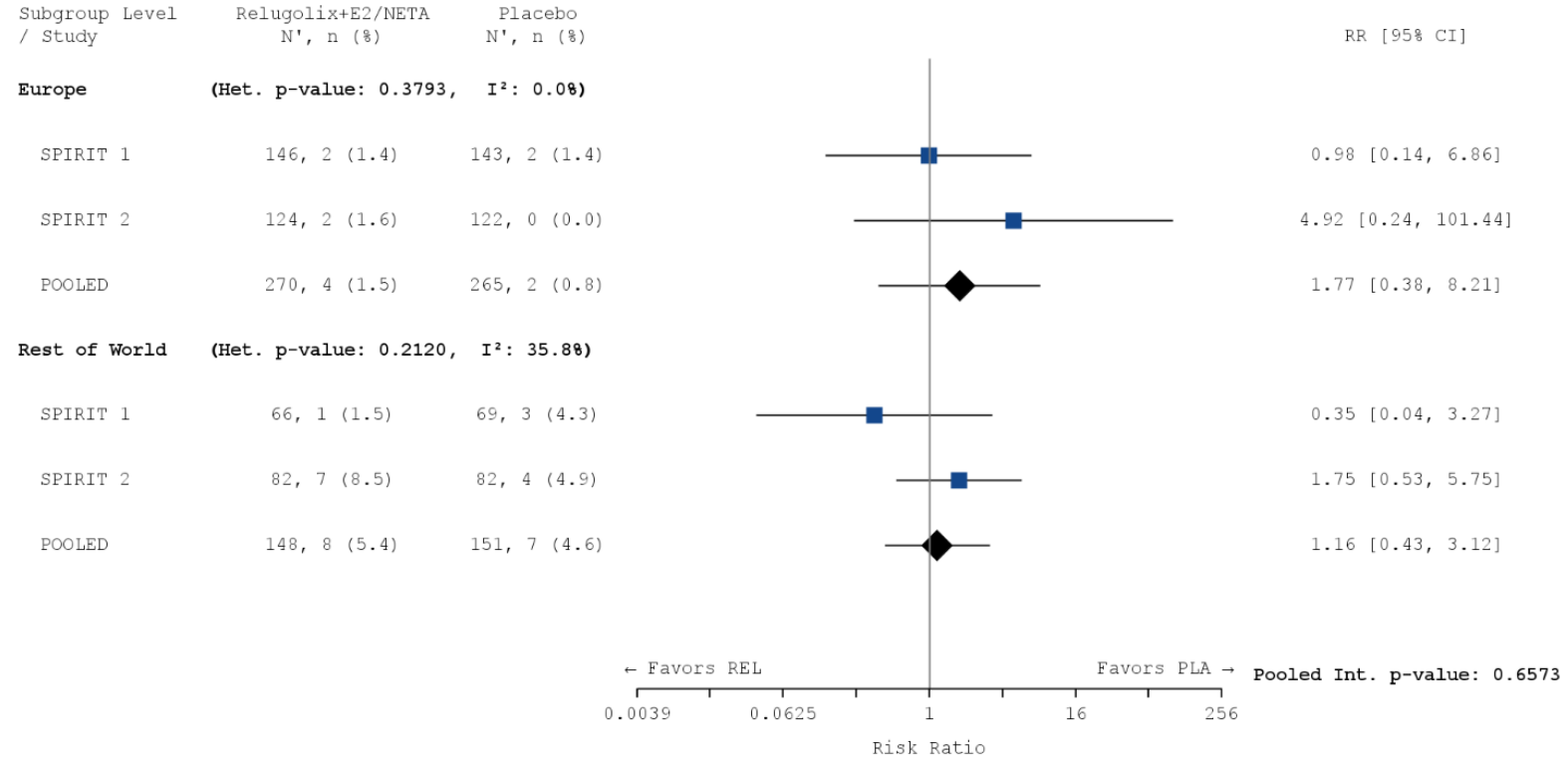
Figure 3.1.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one serious TEAE by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

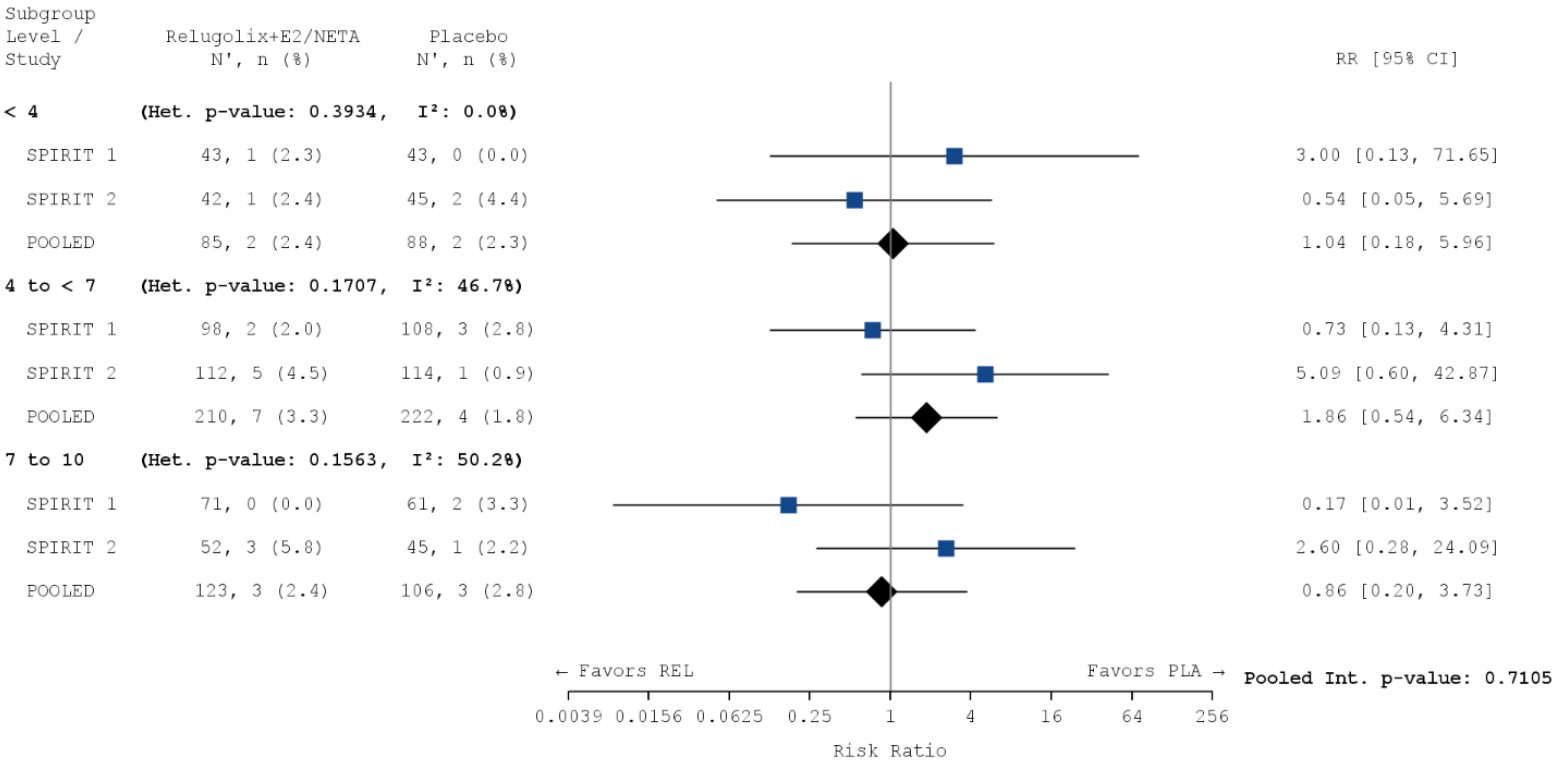
Figure 3.1.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one serious TEAE by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

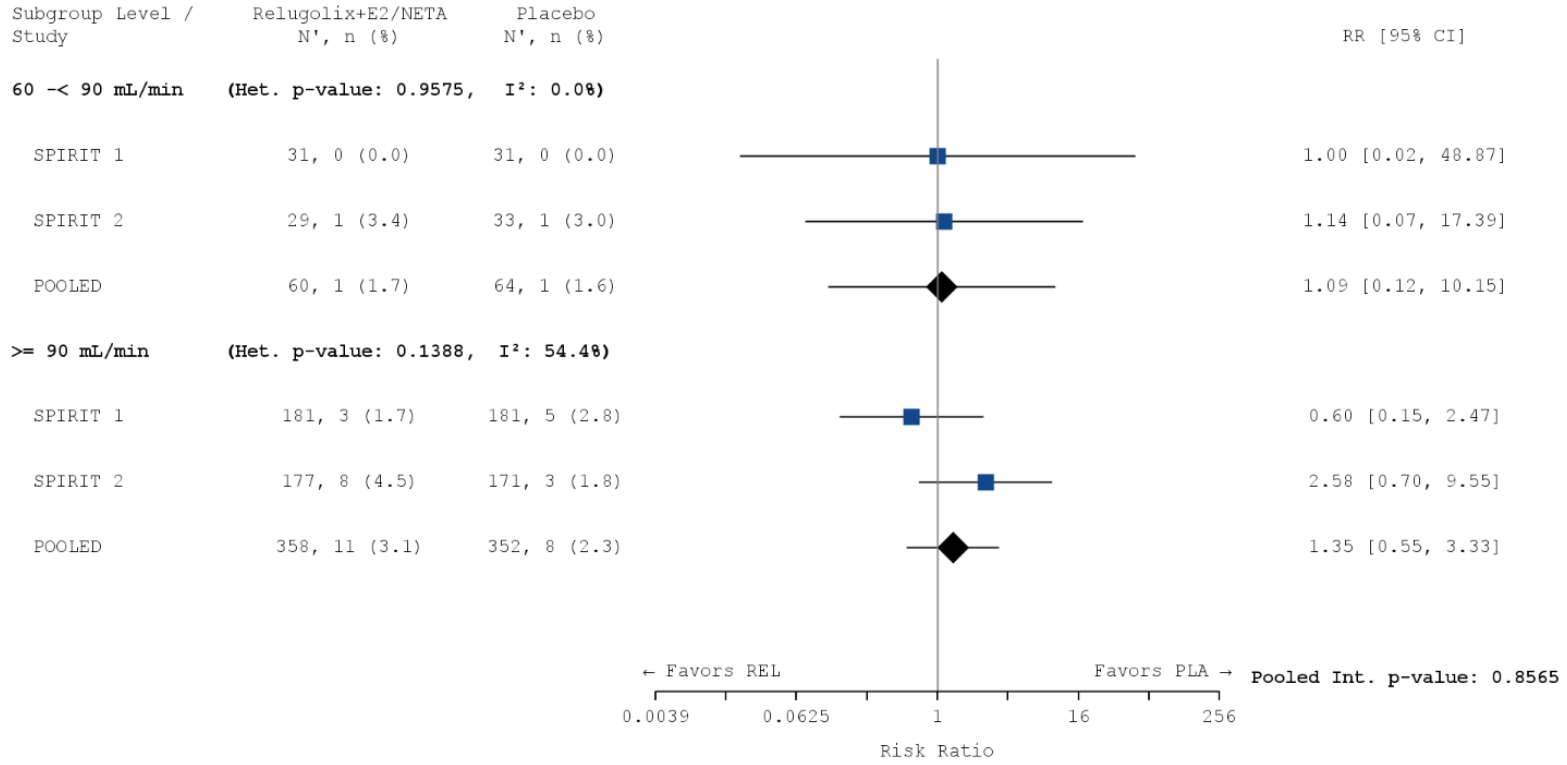
Figure 3.1.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one serious TEAE by Subgroup (Safety Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

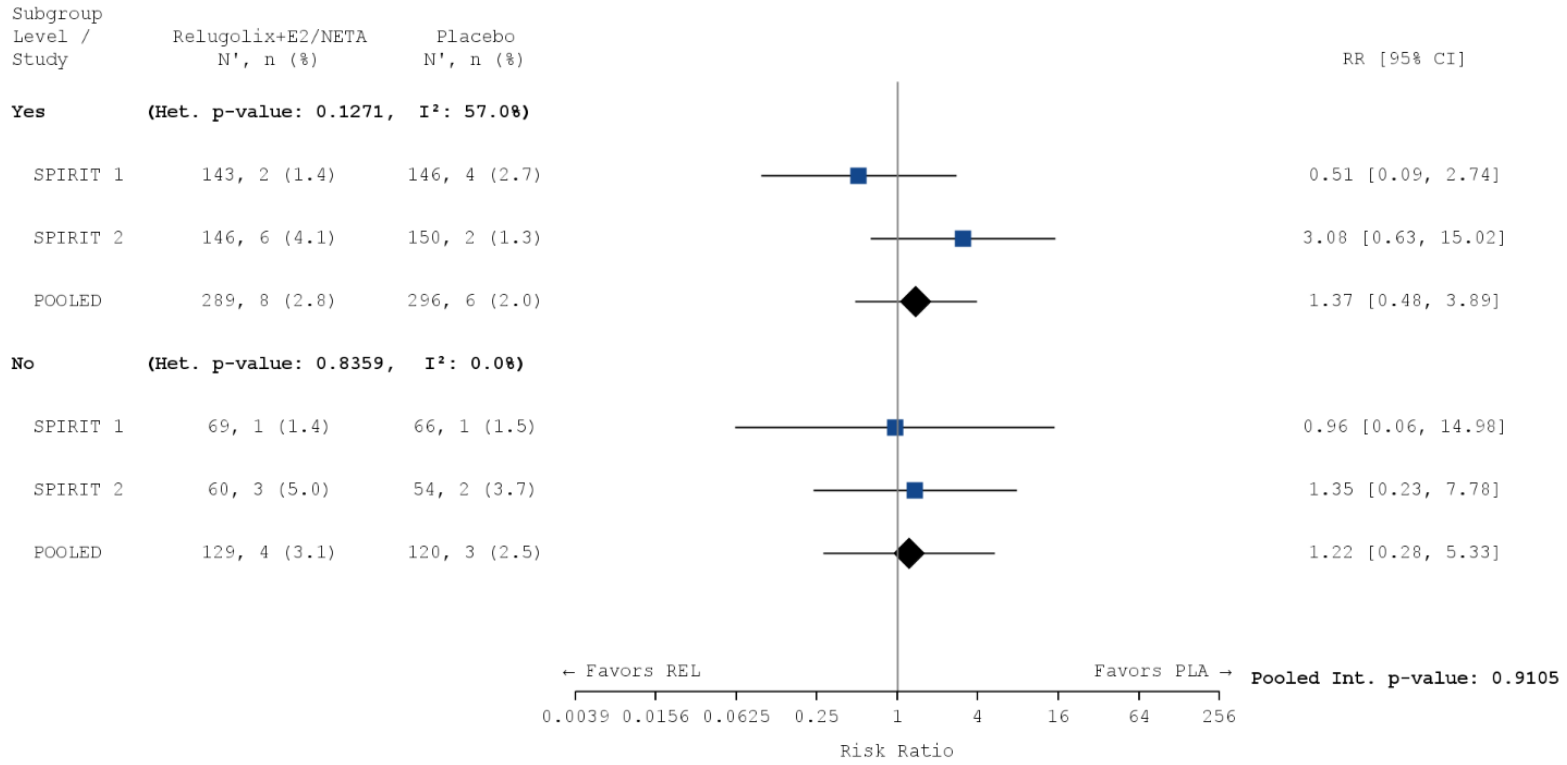
Figure 3.1.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one serious TEAE by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

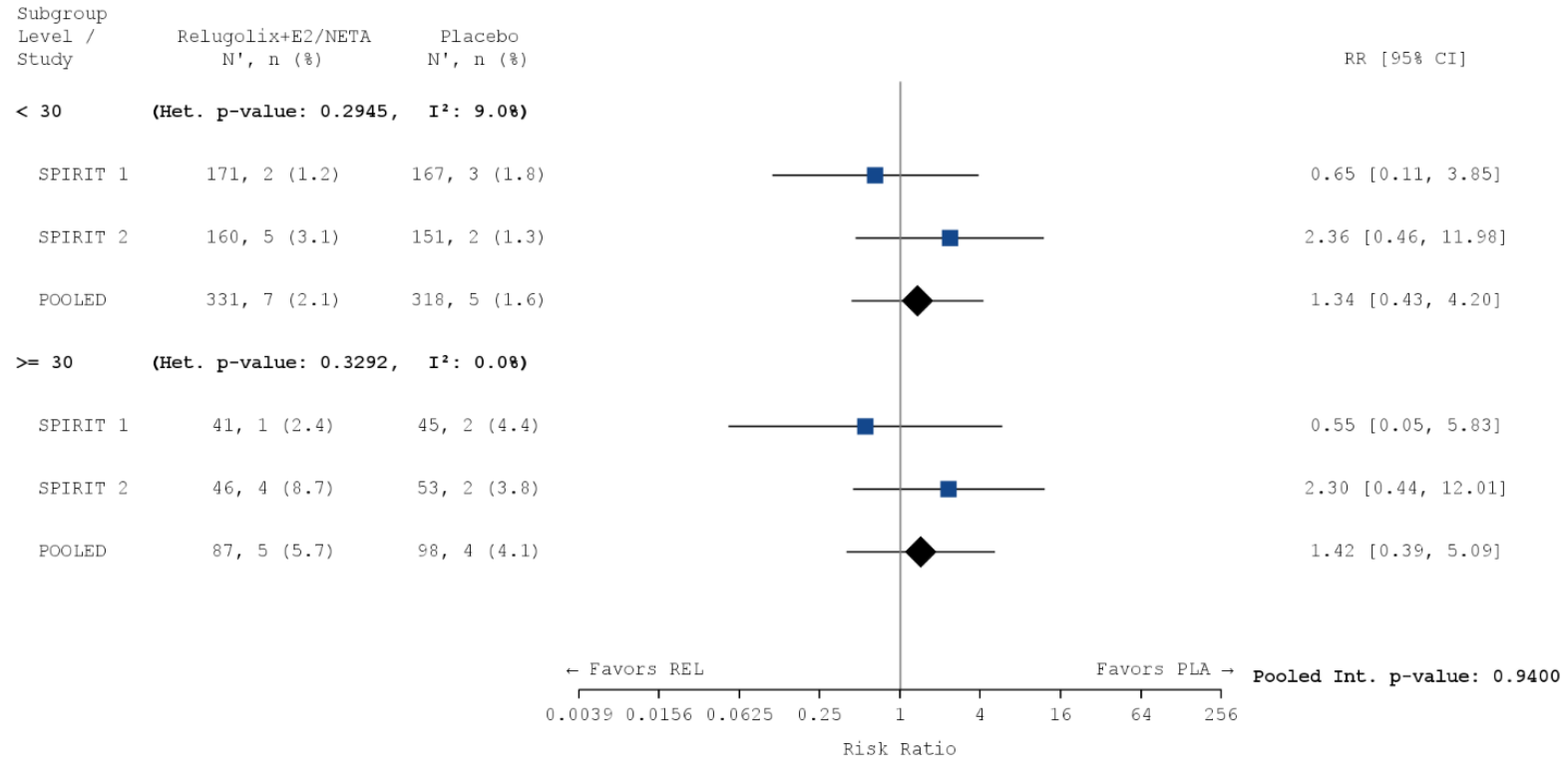
Figure 3.1.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one serious TEAE by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

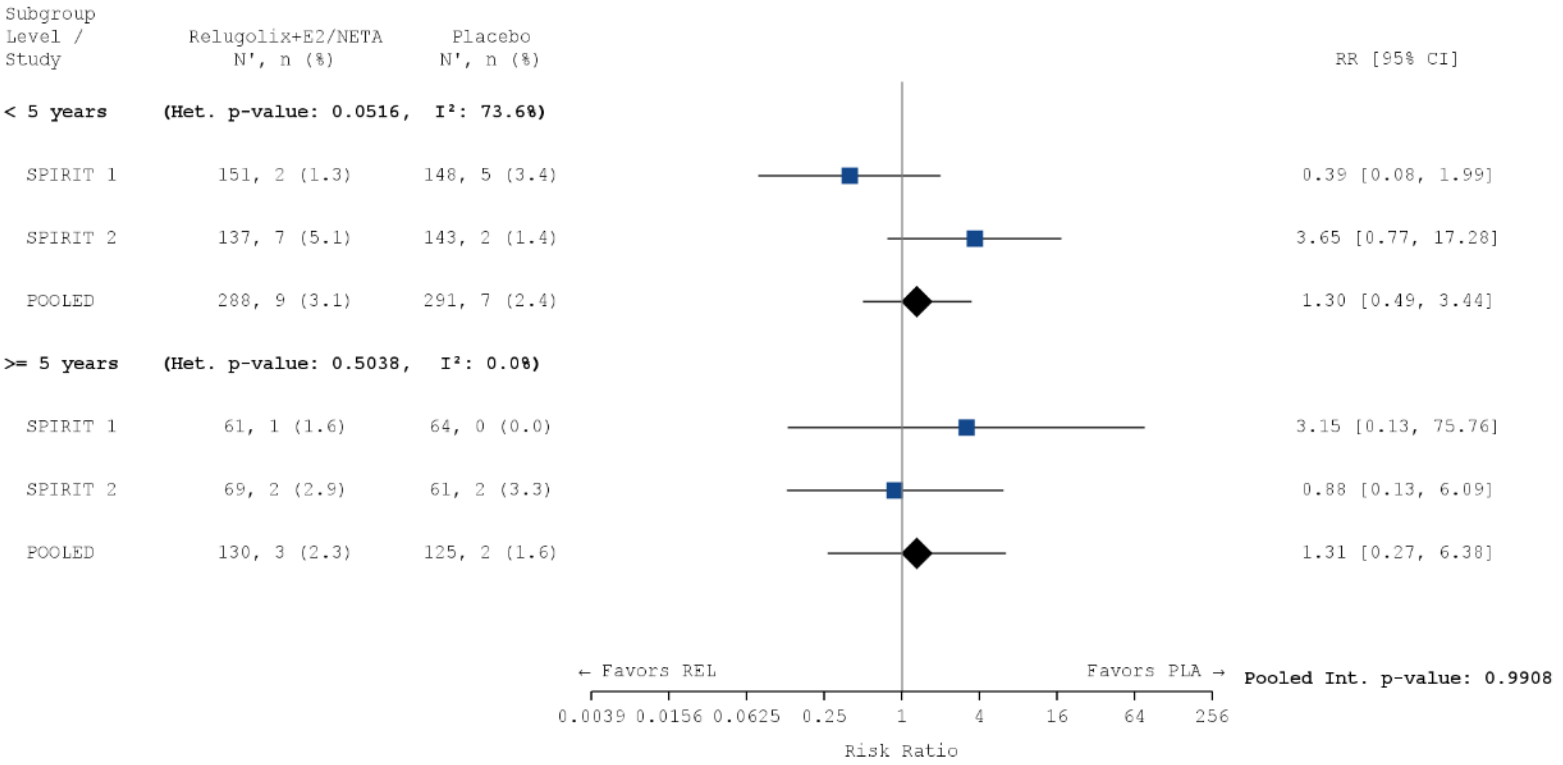
Figure 3.1.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one serious TEAE by Subgroup (Safety Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

Figure 3.1.3.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one serious TEAE by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I

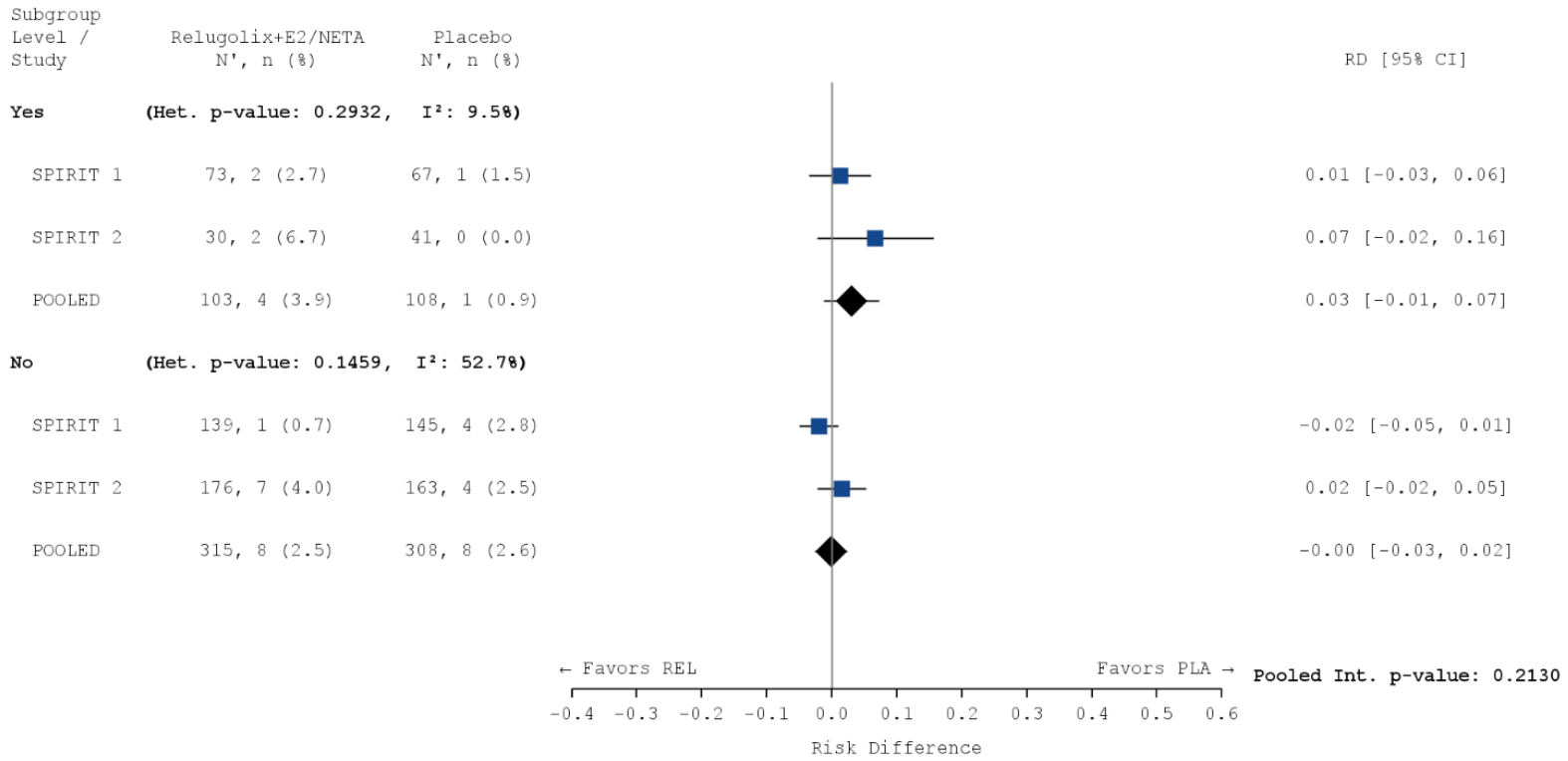


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

2.3.9 Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one serious TEAE by Subgroup (Safety Population)

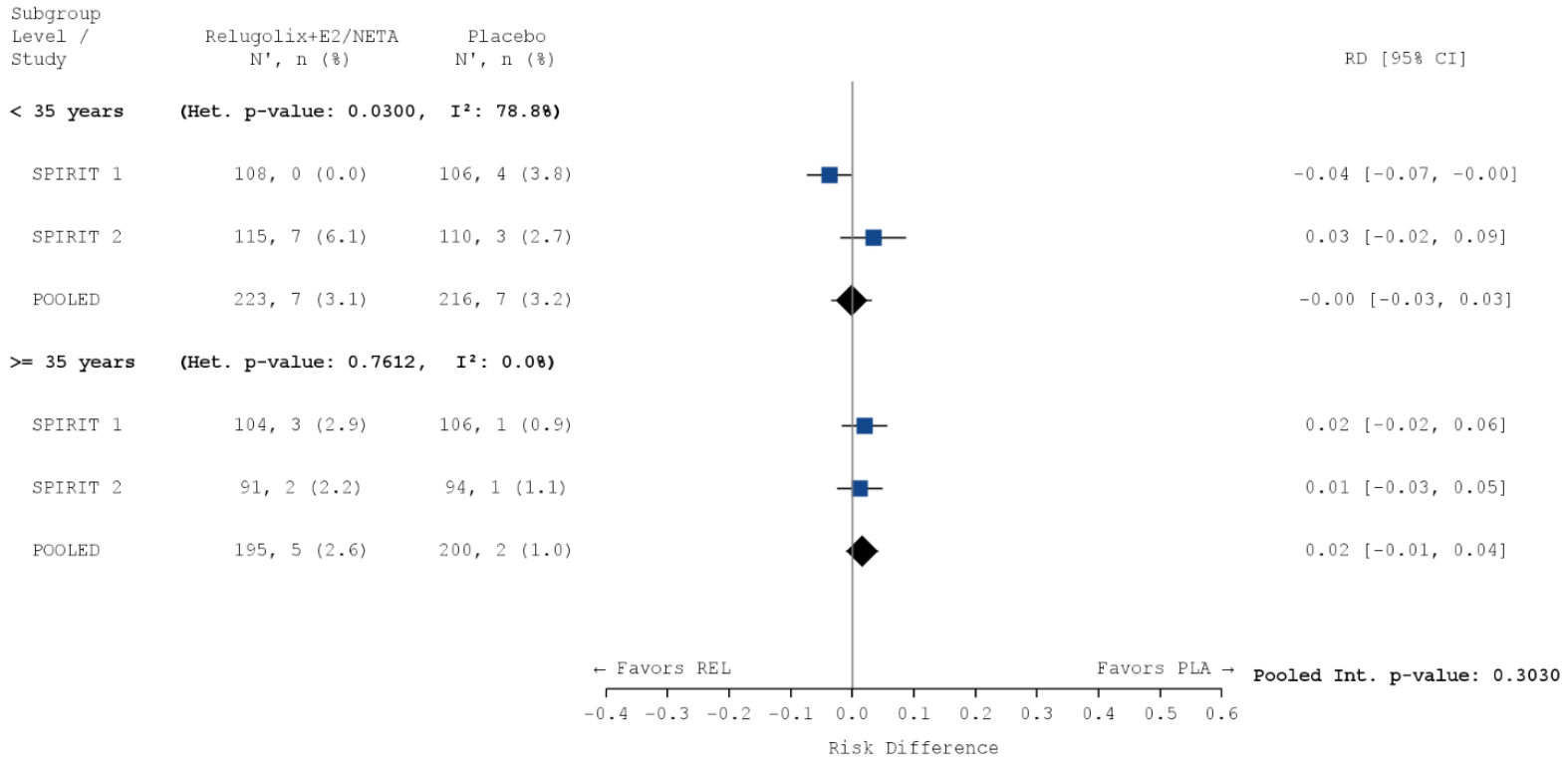
Figure 3.1.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one serious TEAE by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

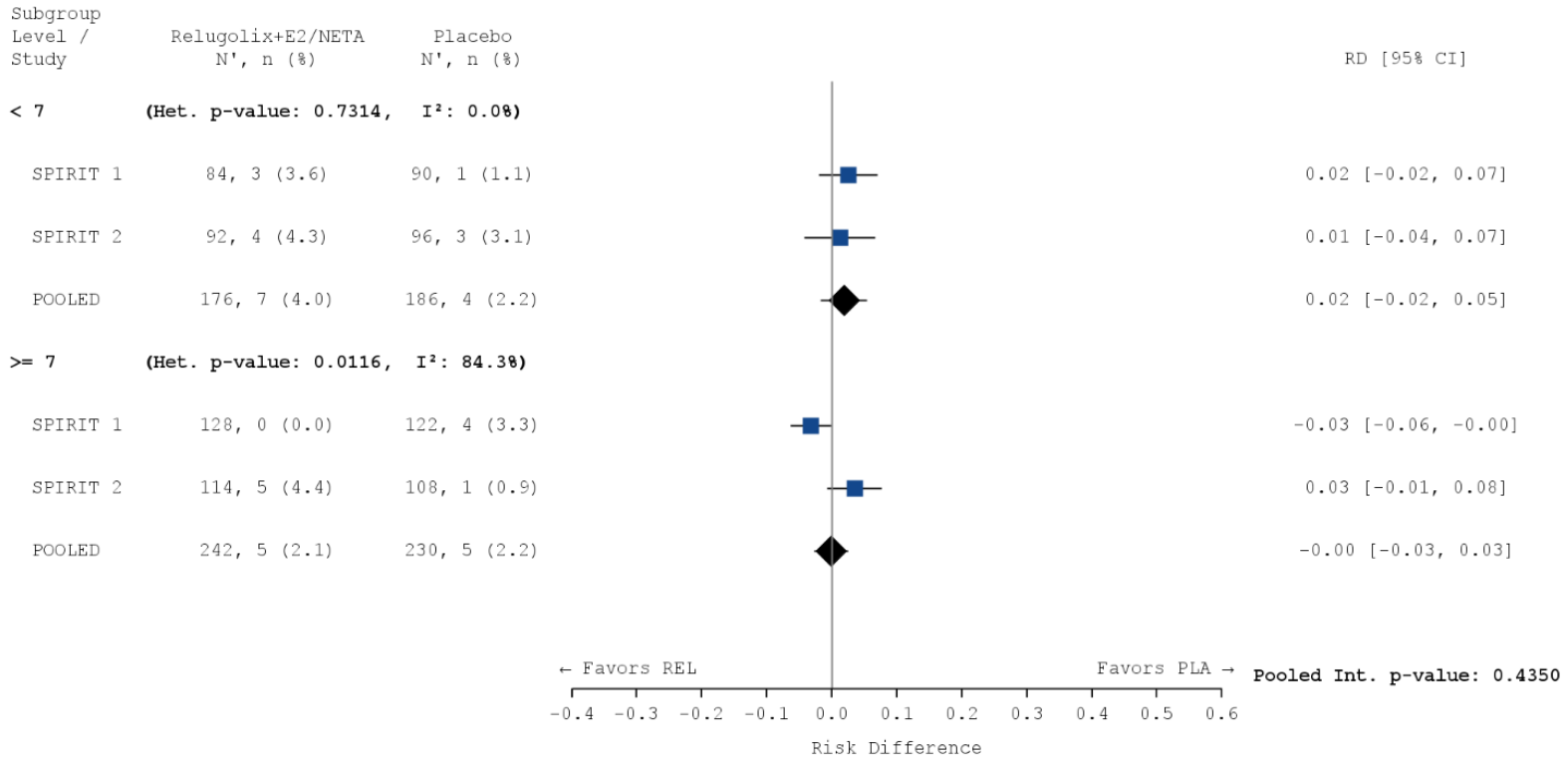
Figure 3.1.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one serious TEAE by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

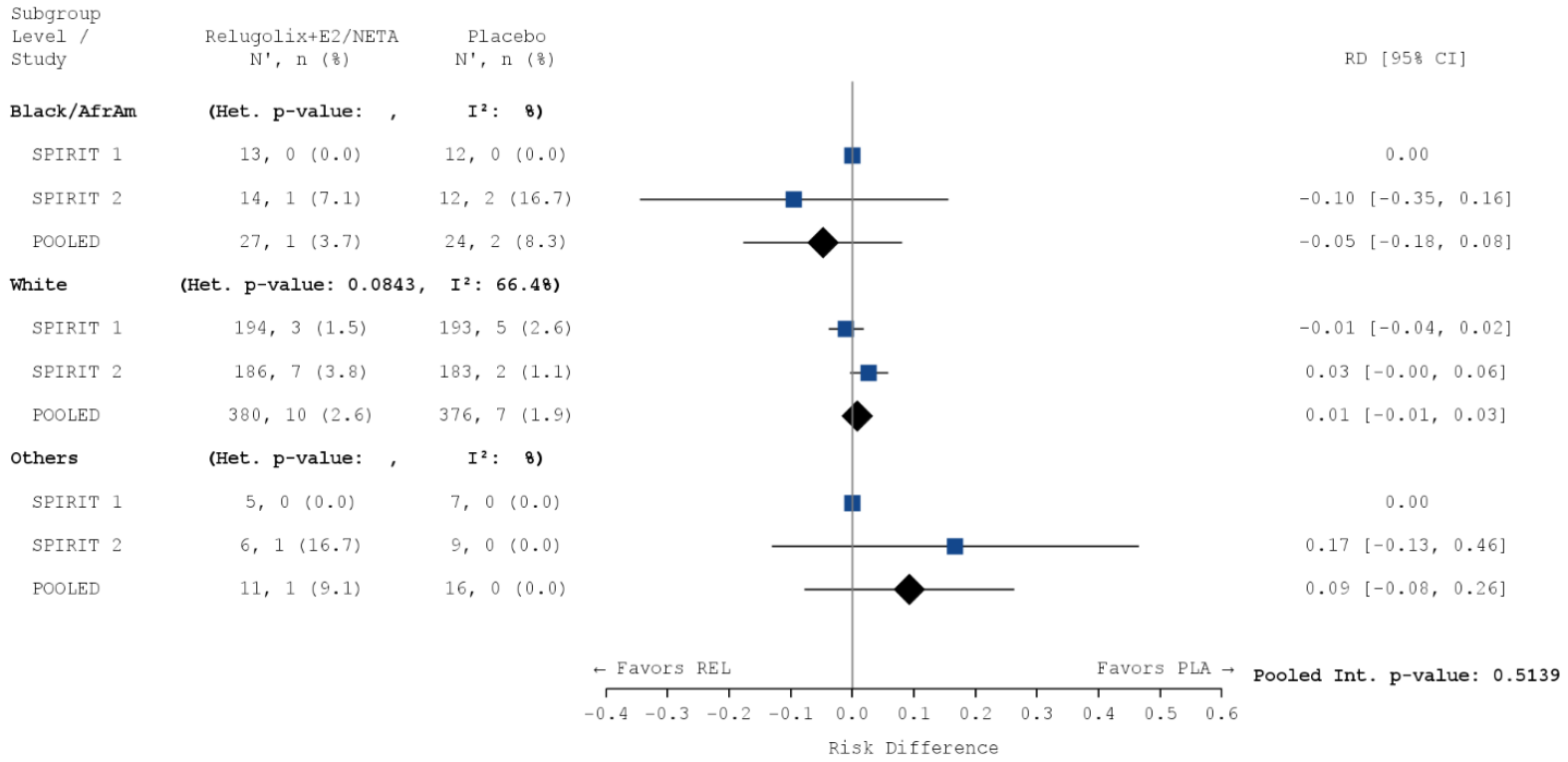
Figure 3.1.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one serious TEAE by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

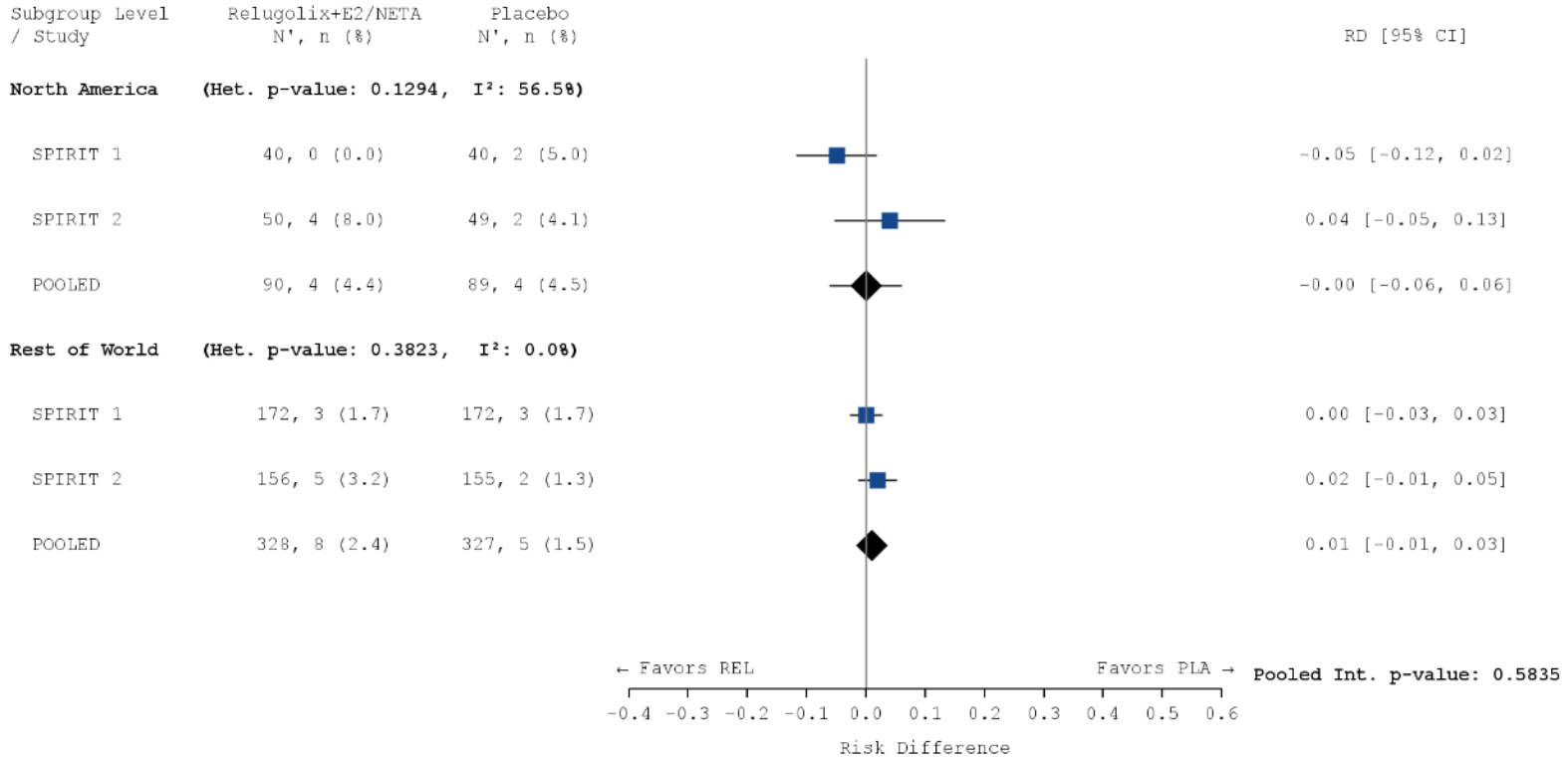
Figure 3.1.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one serious TEAE by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

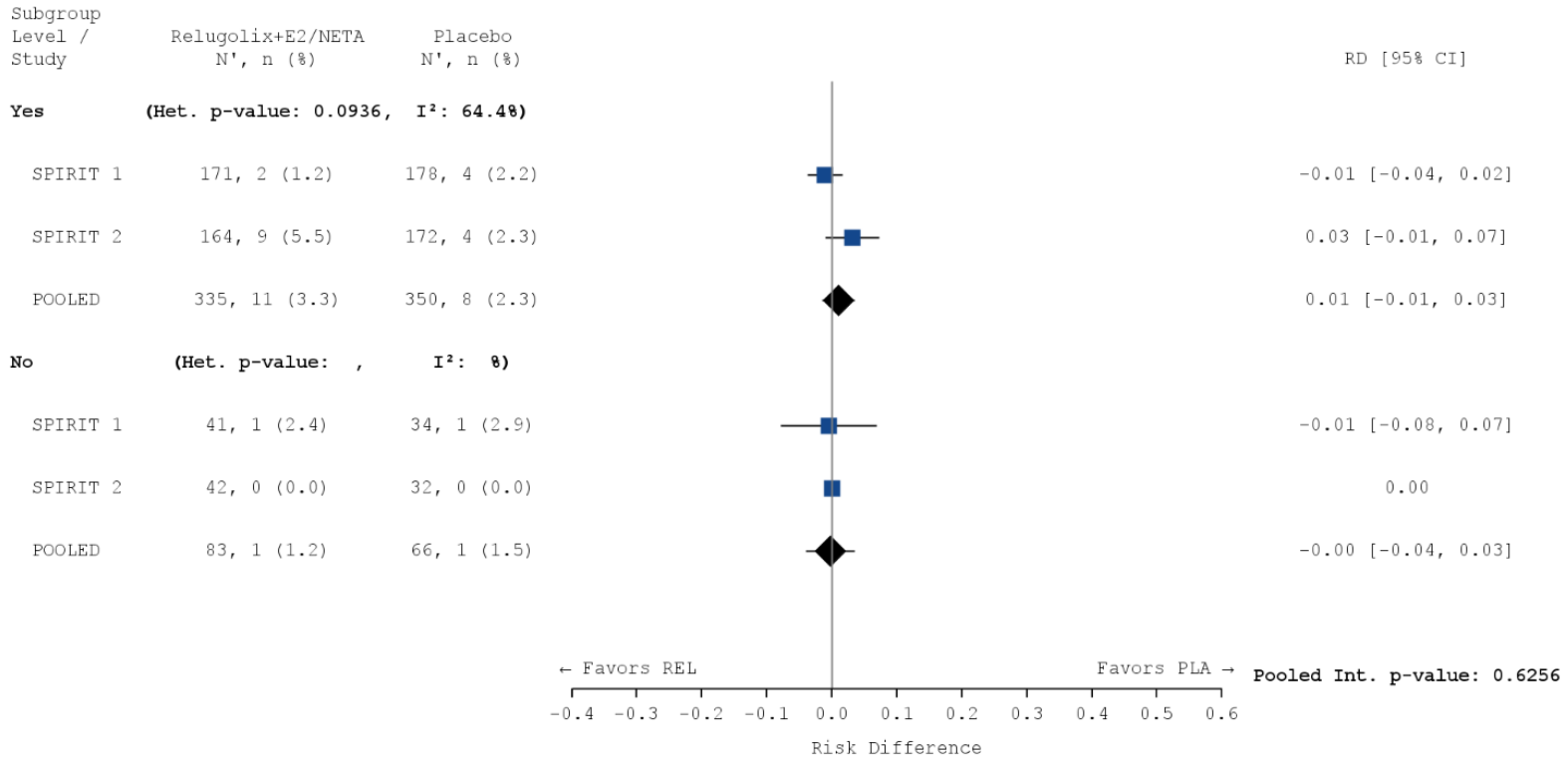
Figure 3.1.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one serious TEAE by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

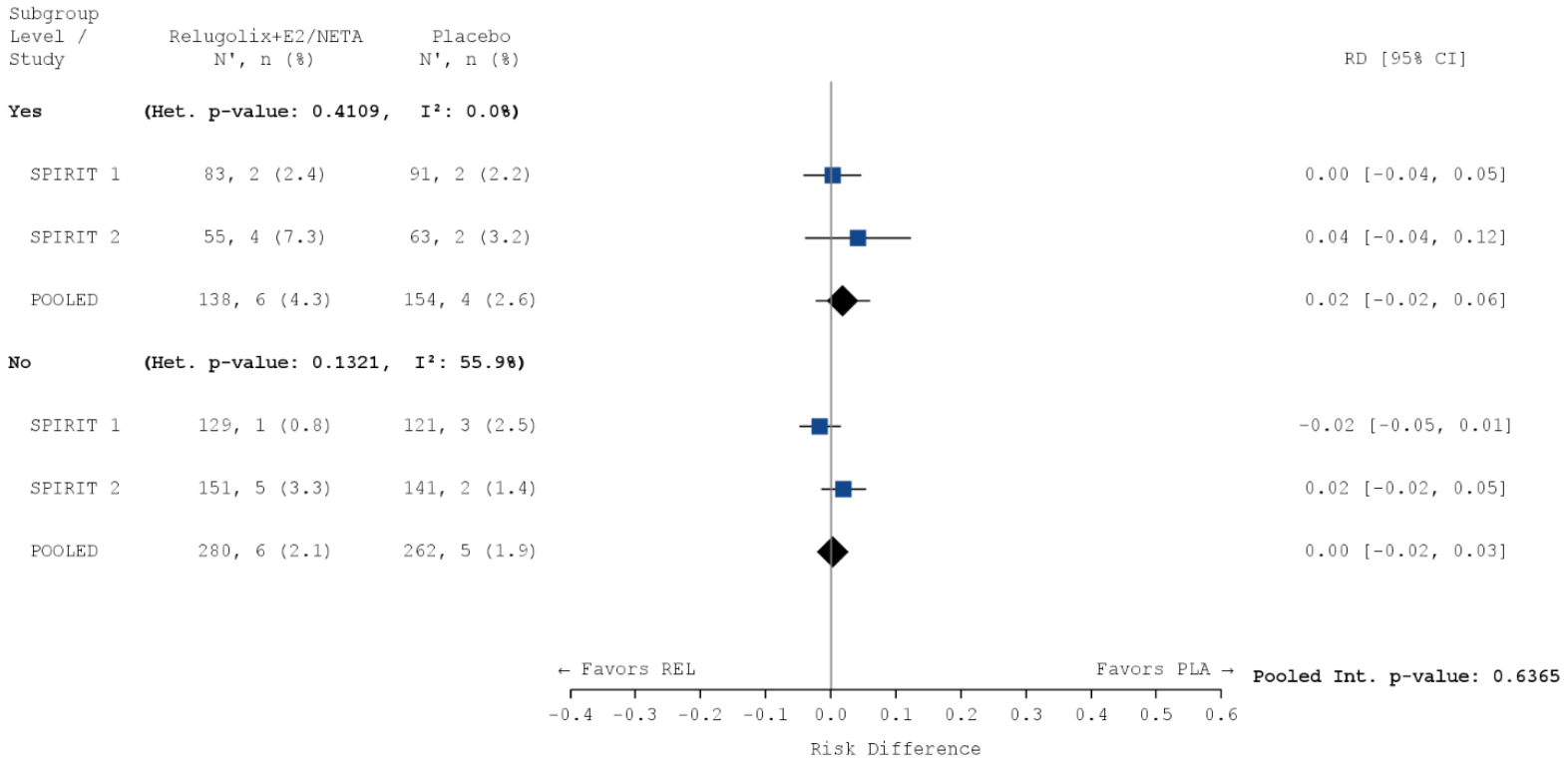
Figure 3.1.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one serious TEAE by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

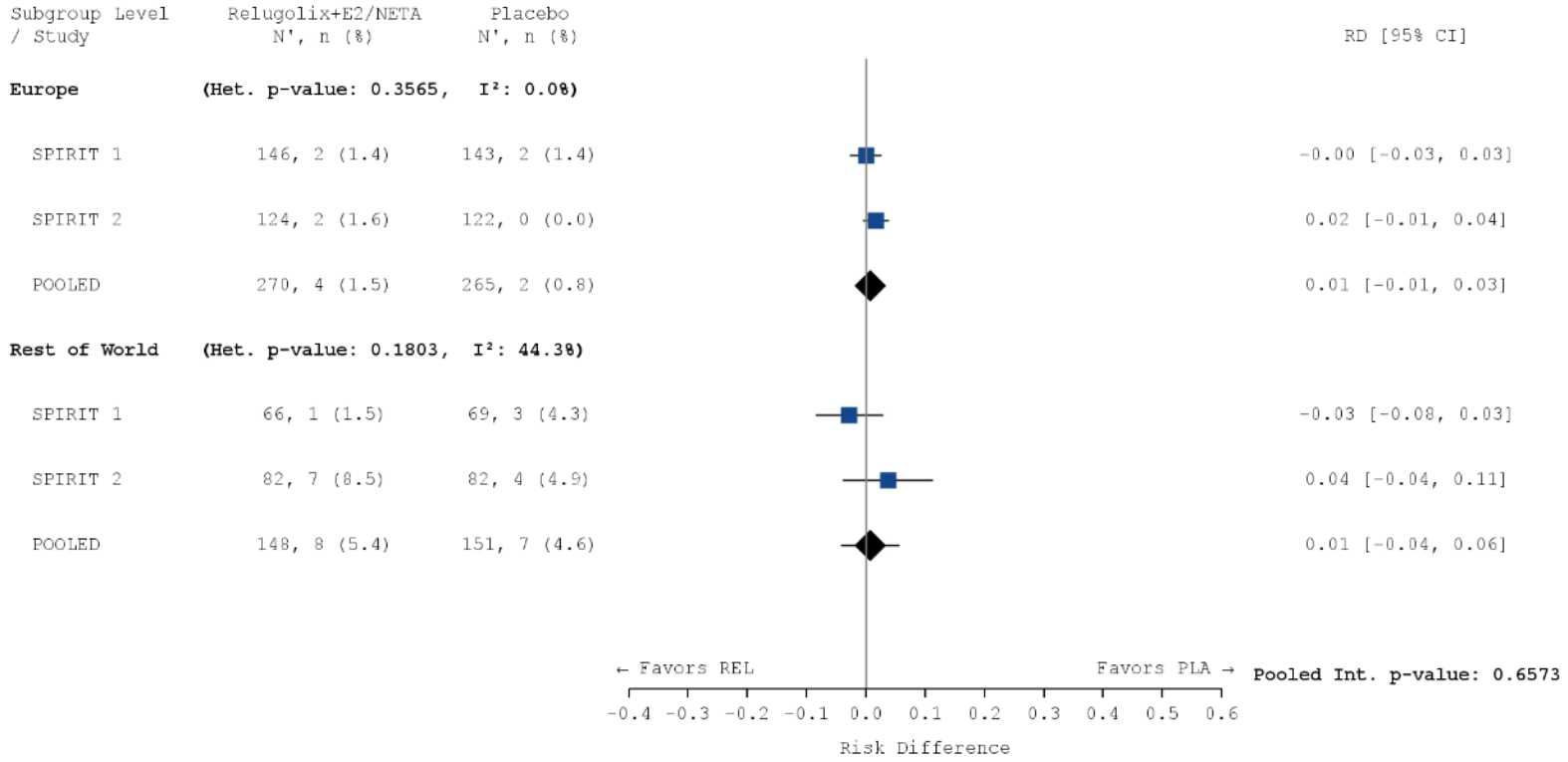
Figure 3.1.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one serious TEAE by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

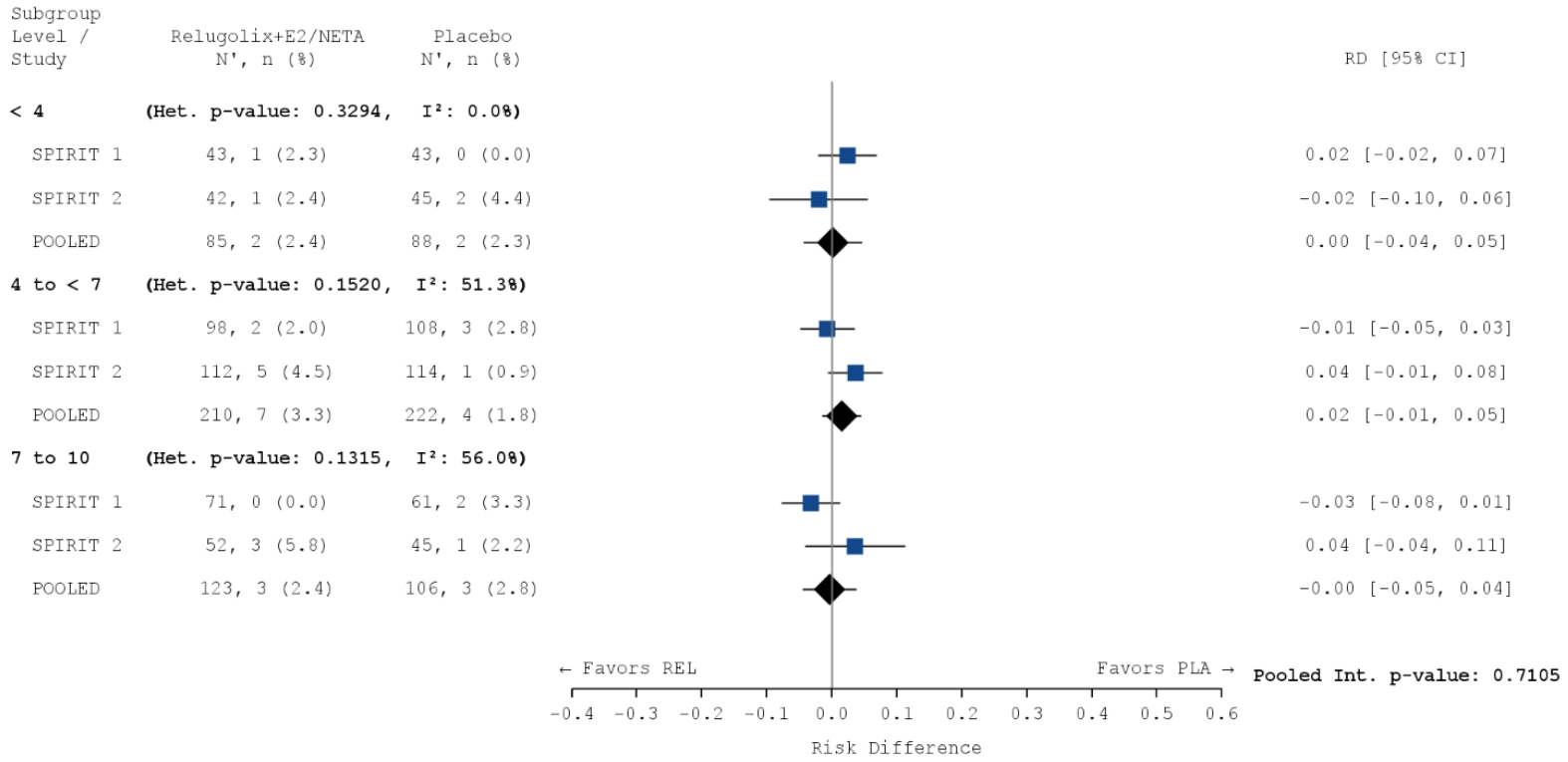
Figure 3.1.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one serious TEAE by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

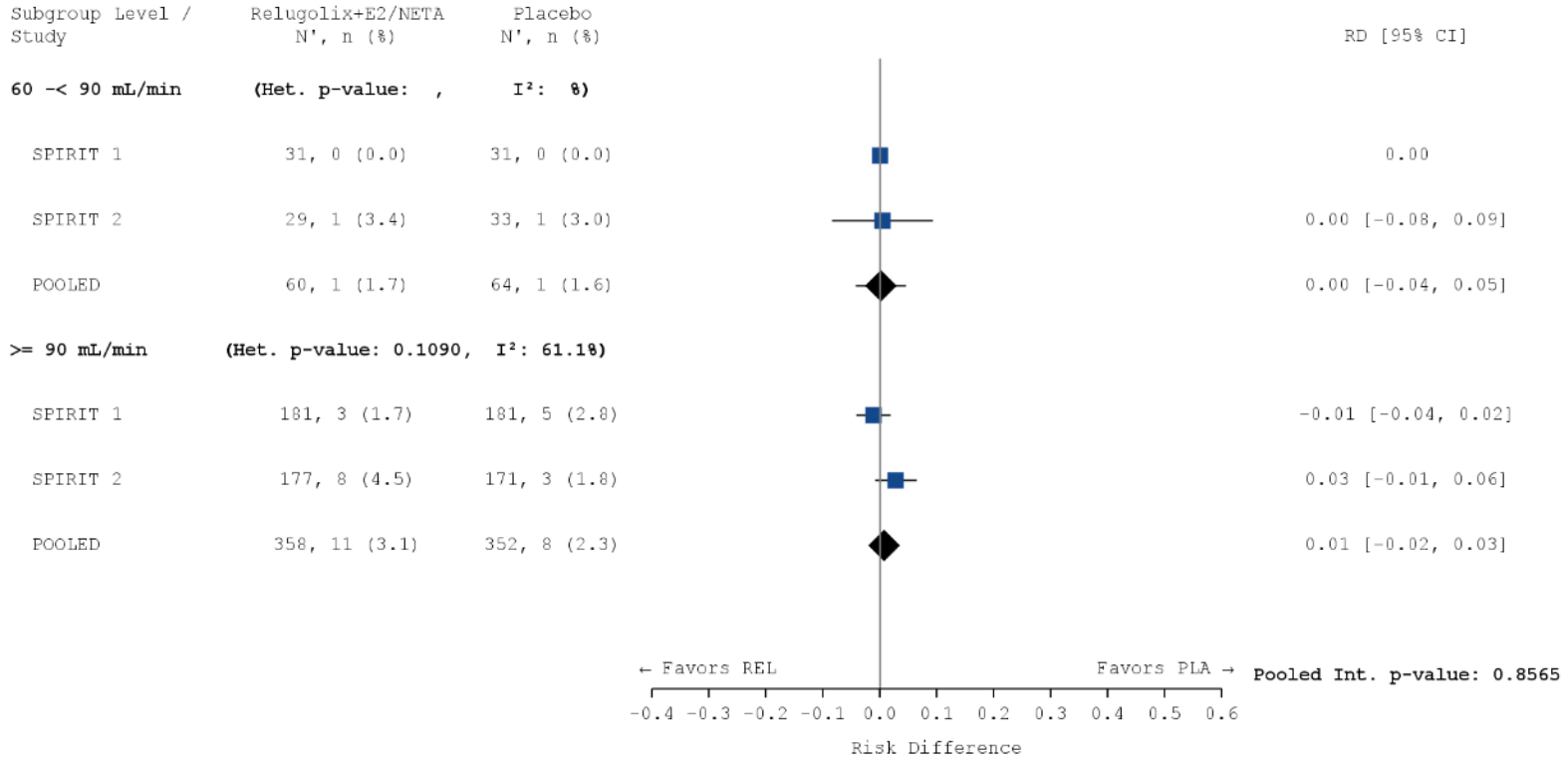
Figure 3.1.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one serious TEAE by Subgroup (Safety Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

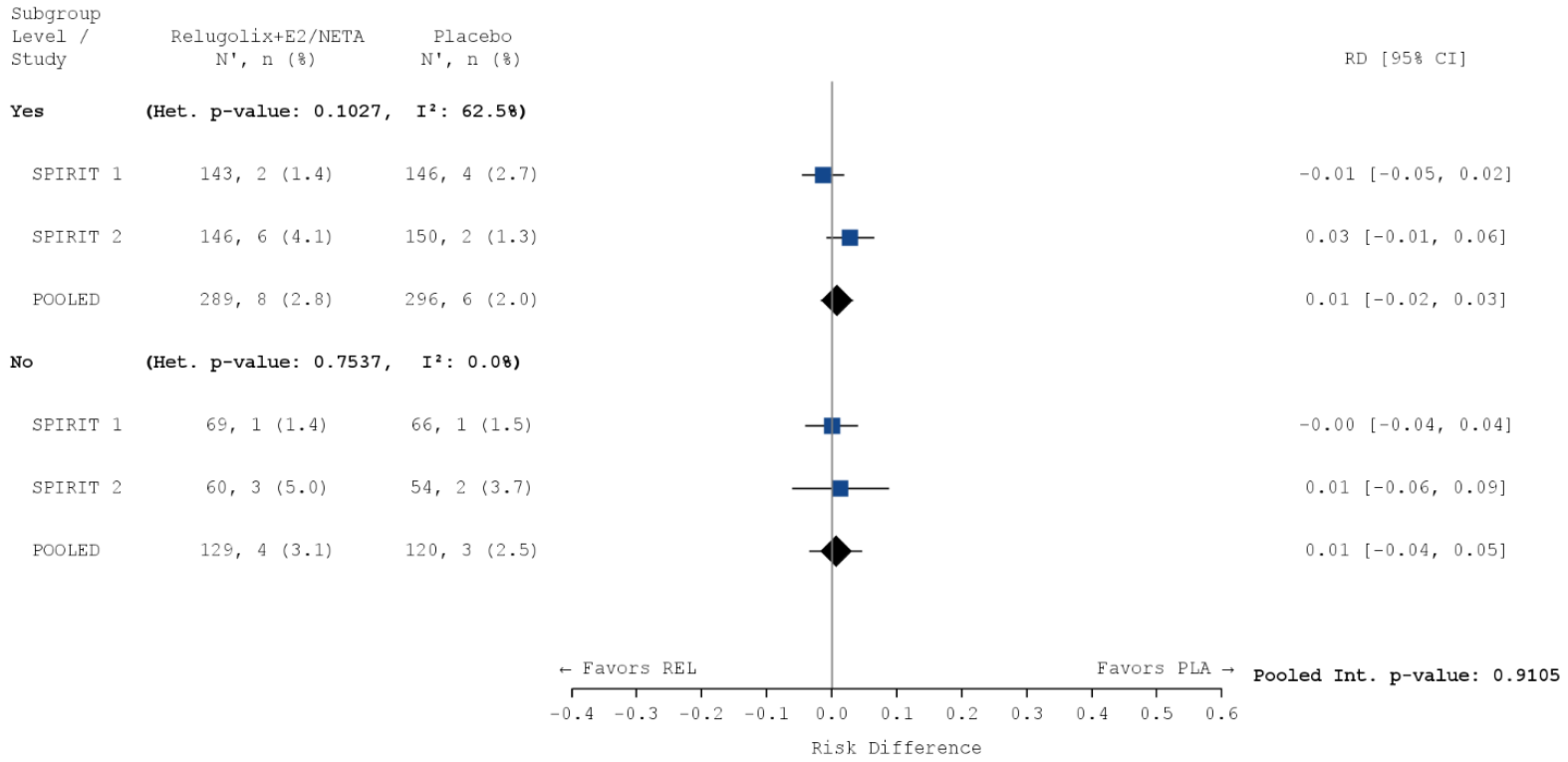
Figure 3.1.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one serious TEAE by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

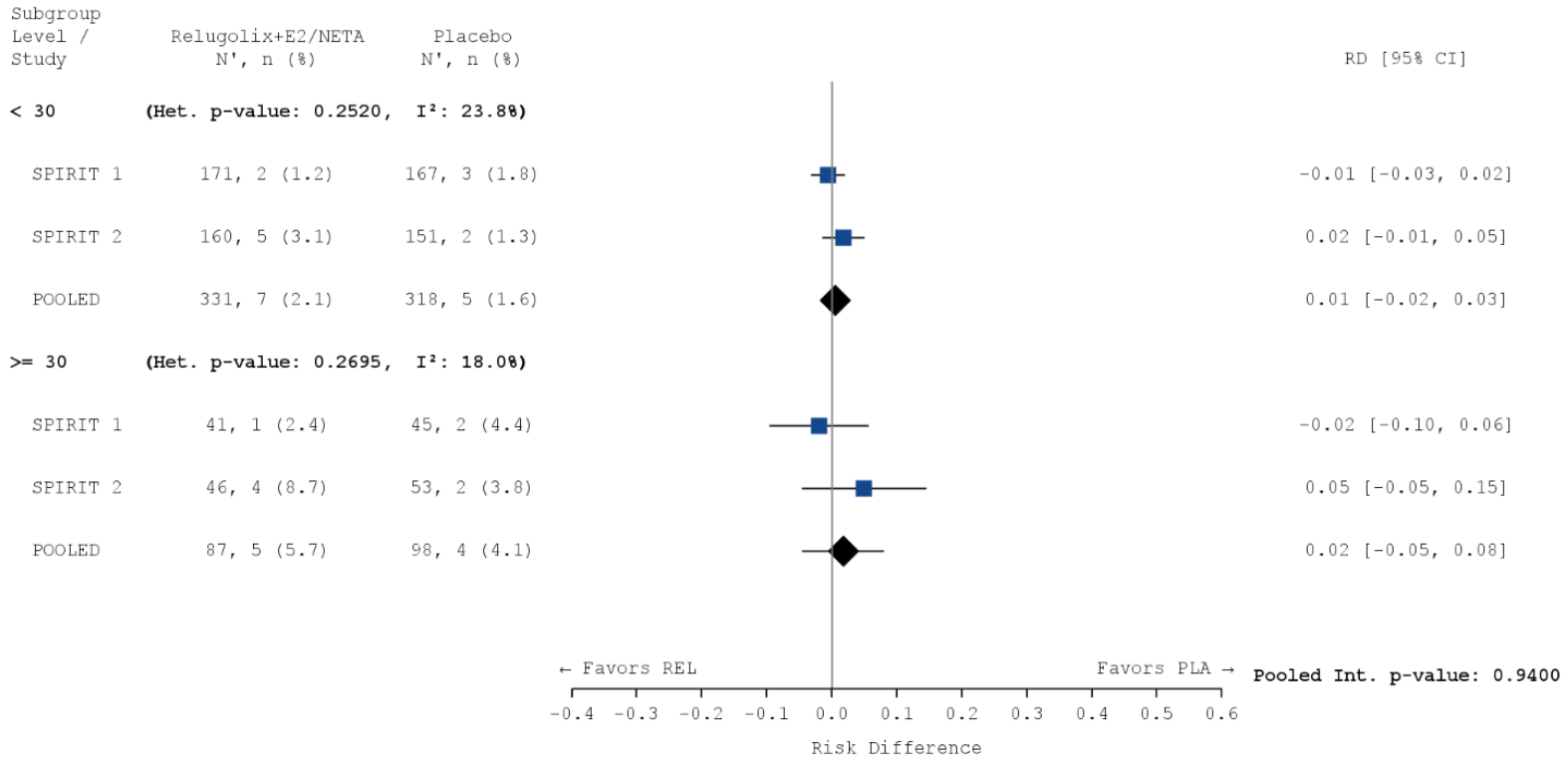
Figure 3.1.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one serious TEAE by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

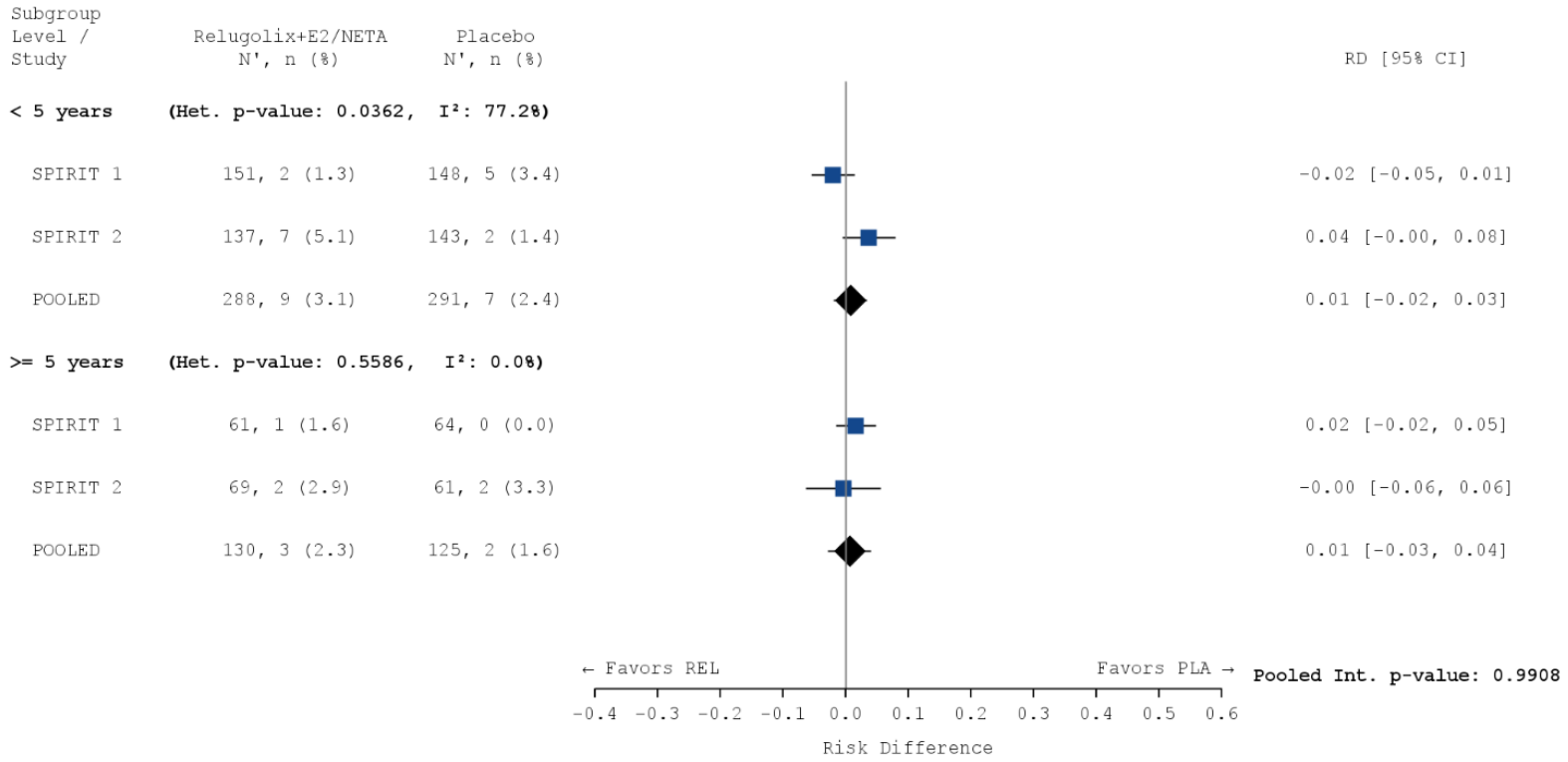
Figure 3.1.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one serious TEAE by Subgroup (Safety Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

Figure 3.1.3.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one serious TEAE by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I

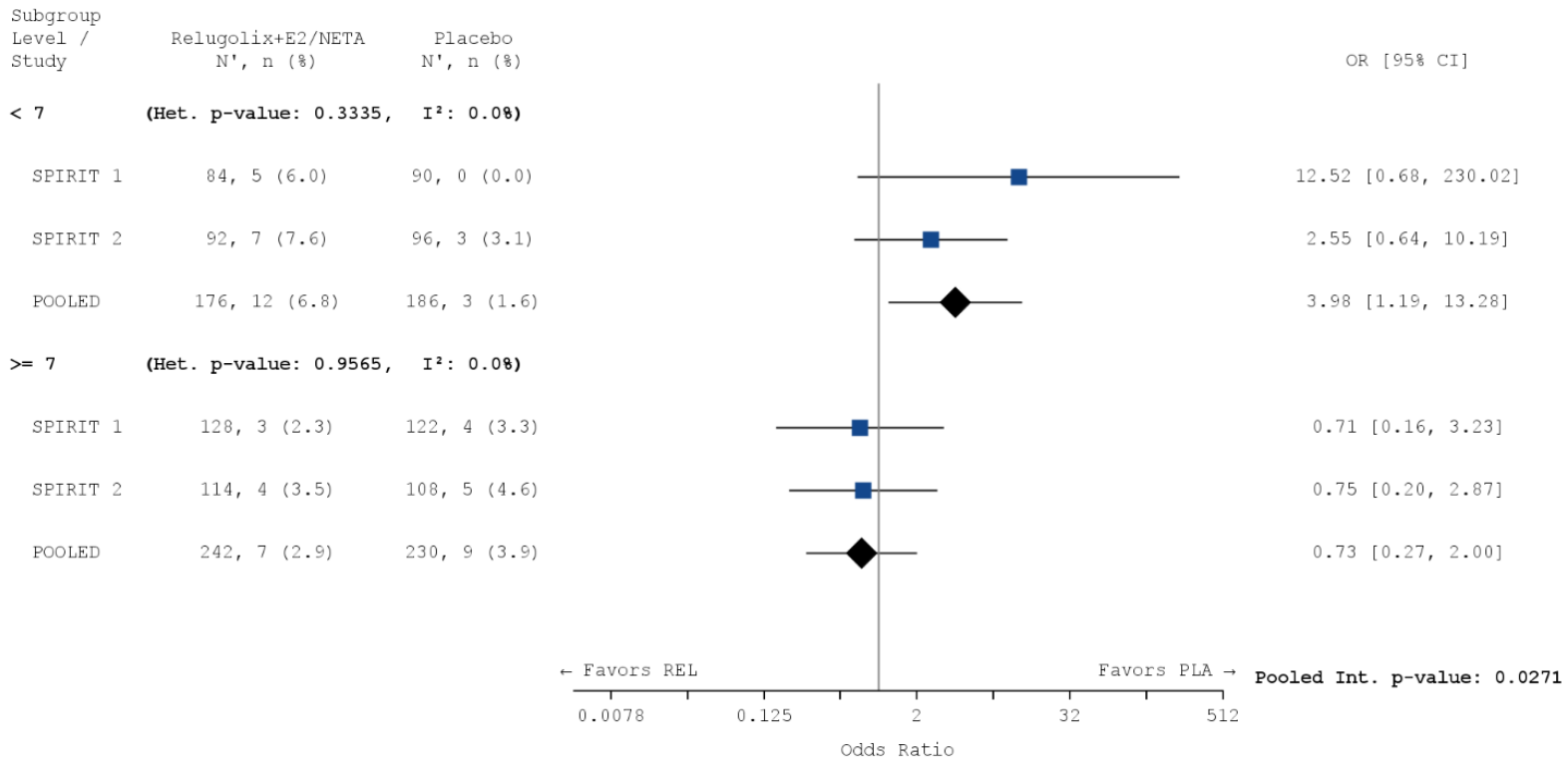


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

2.3.10 Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)

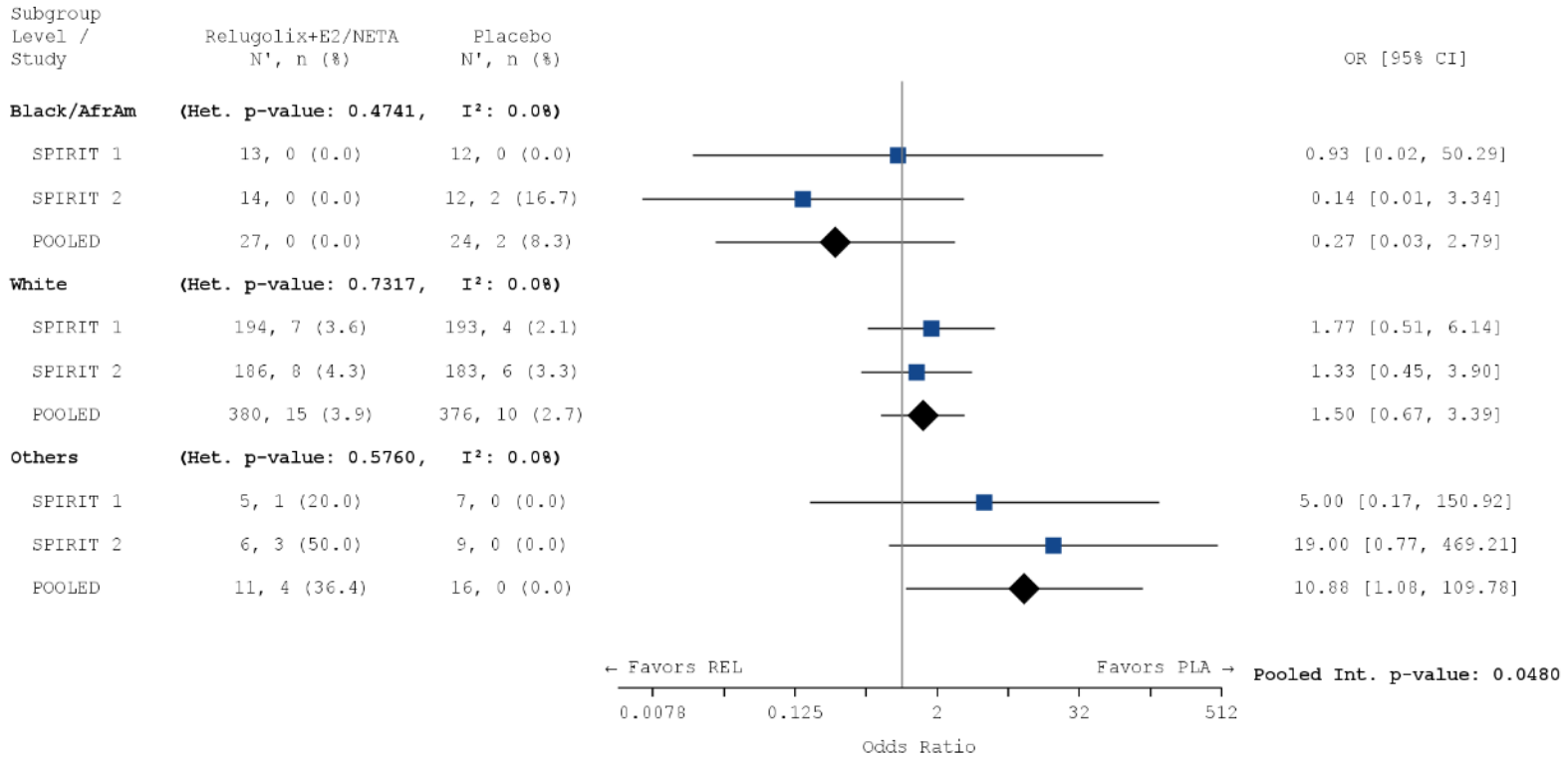
Figure 3.1.4.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

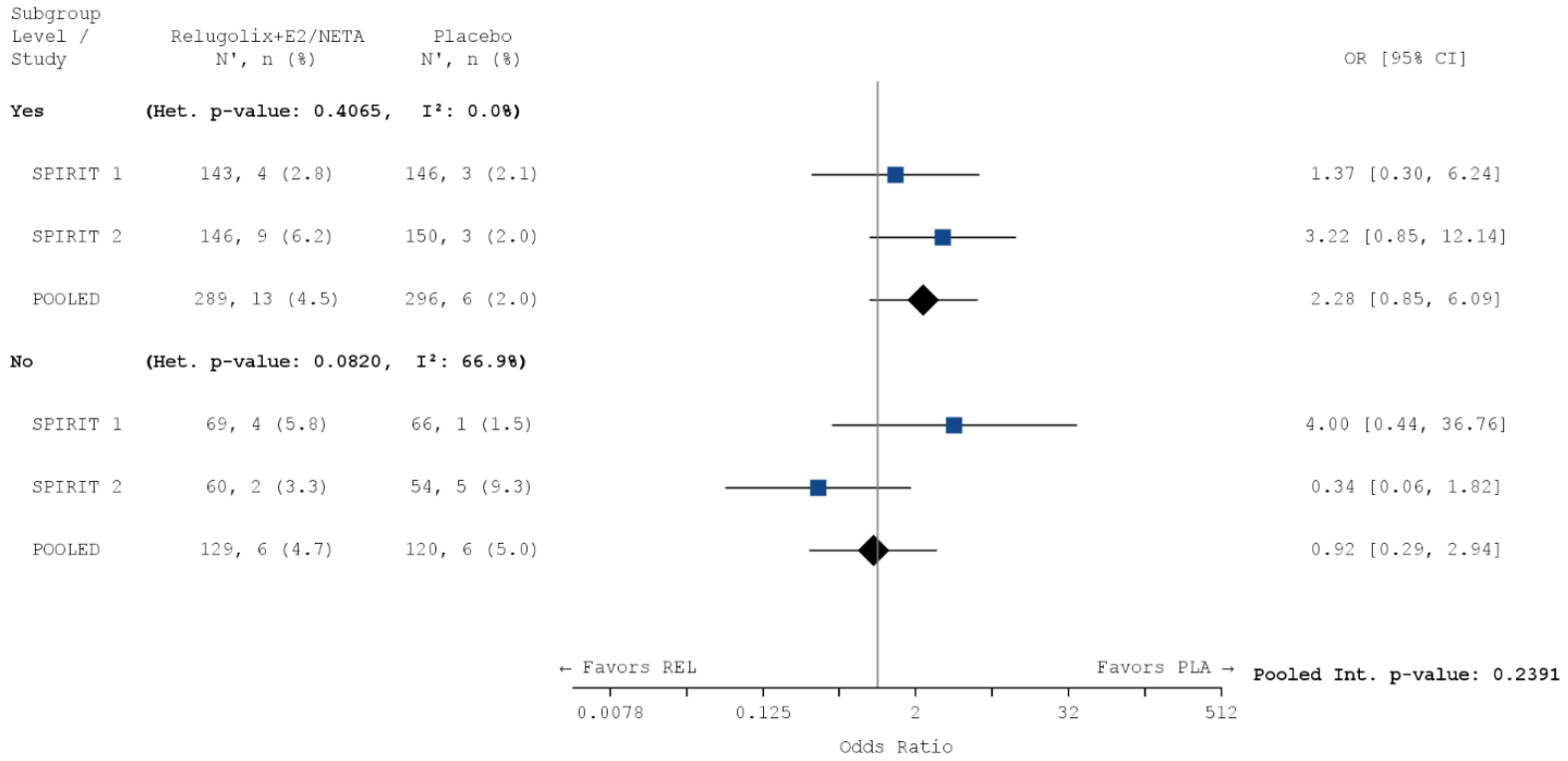
Figure 3.1.4.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

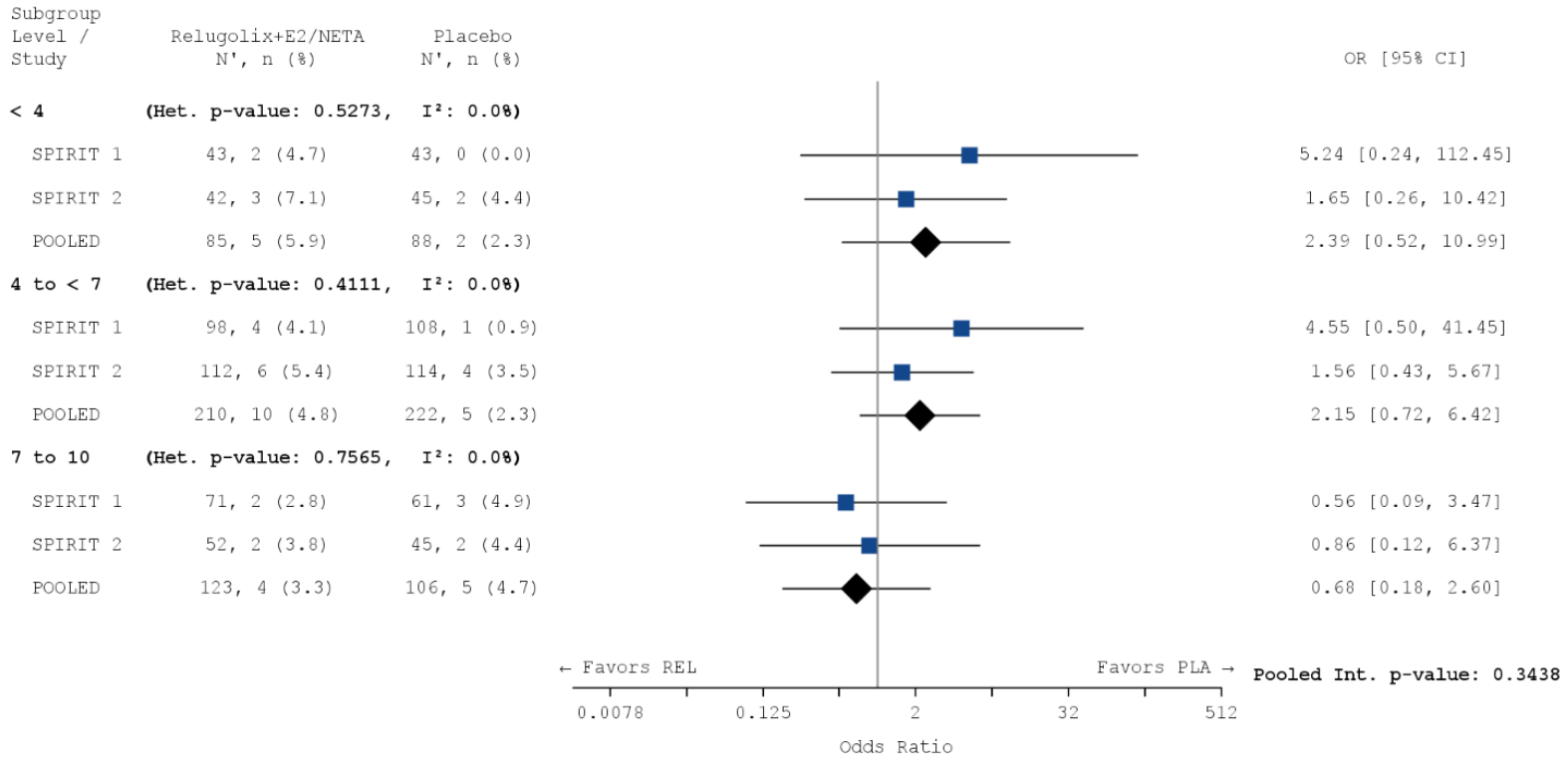
Figure 3.1.4.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

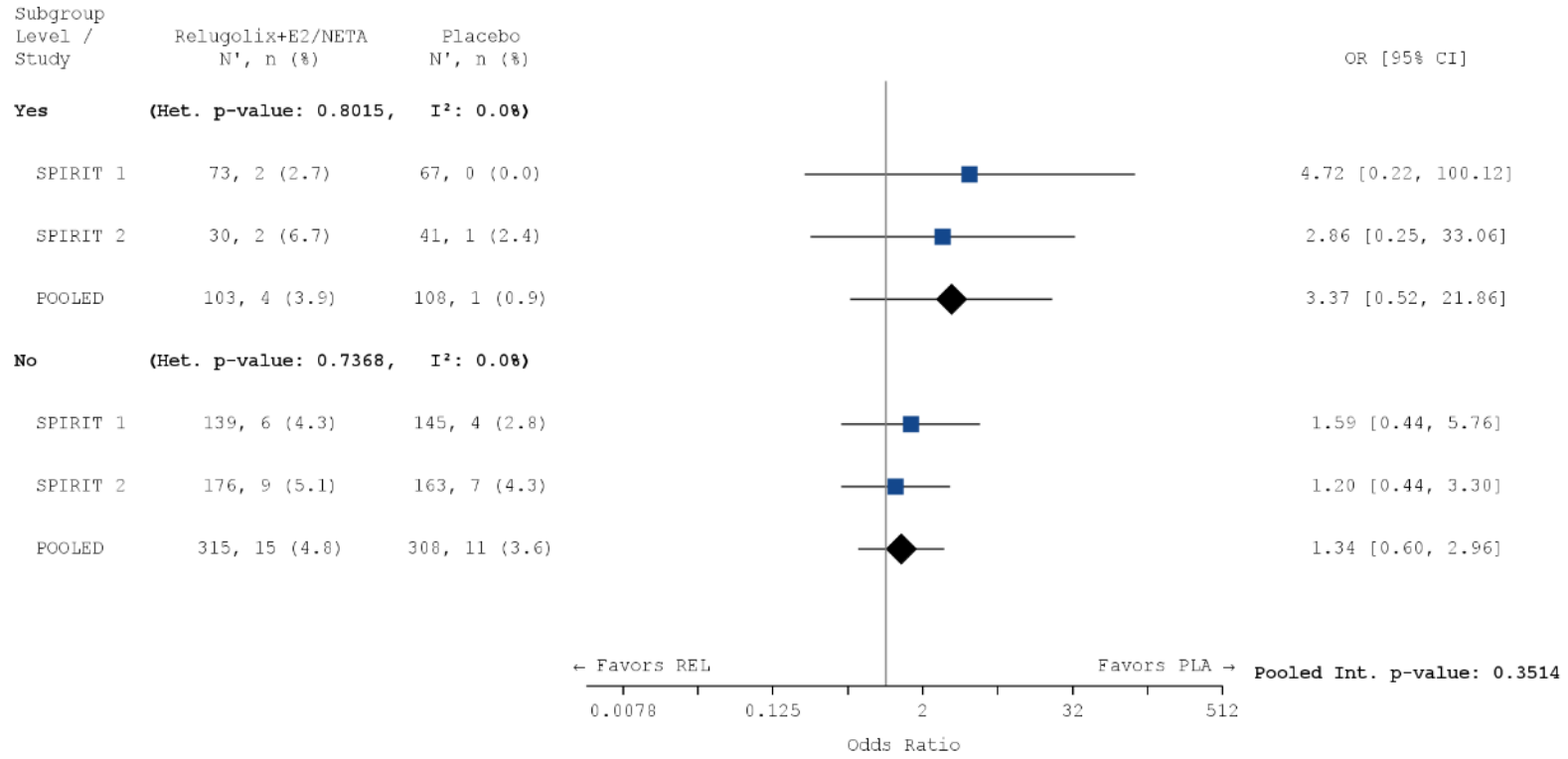
Figure 3.1.4.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

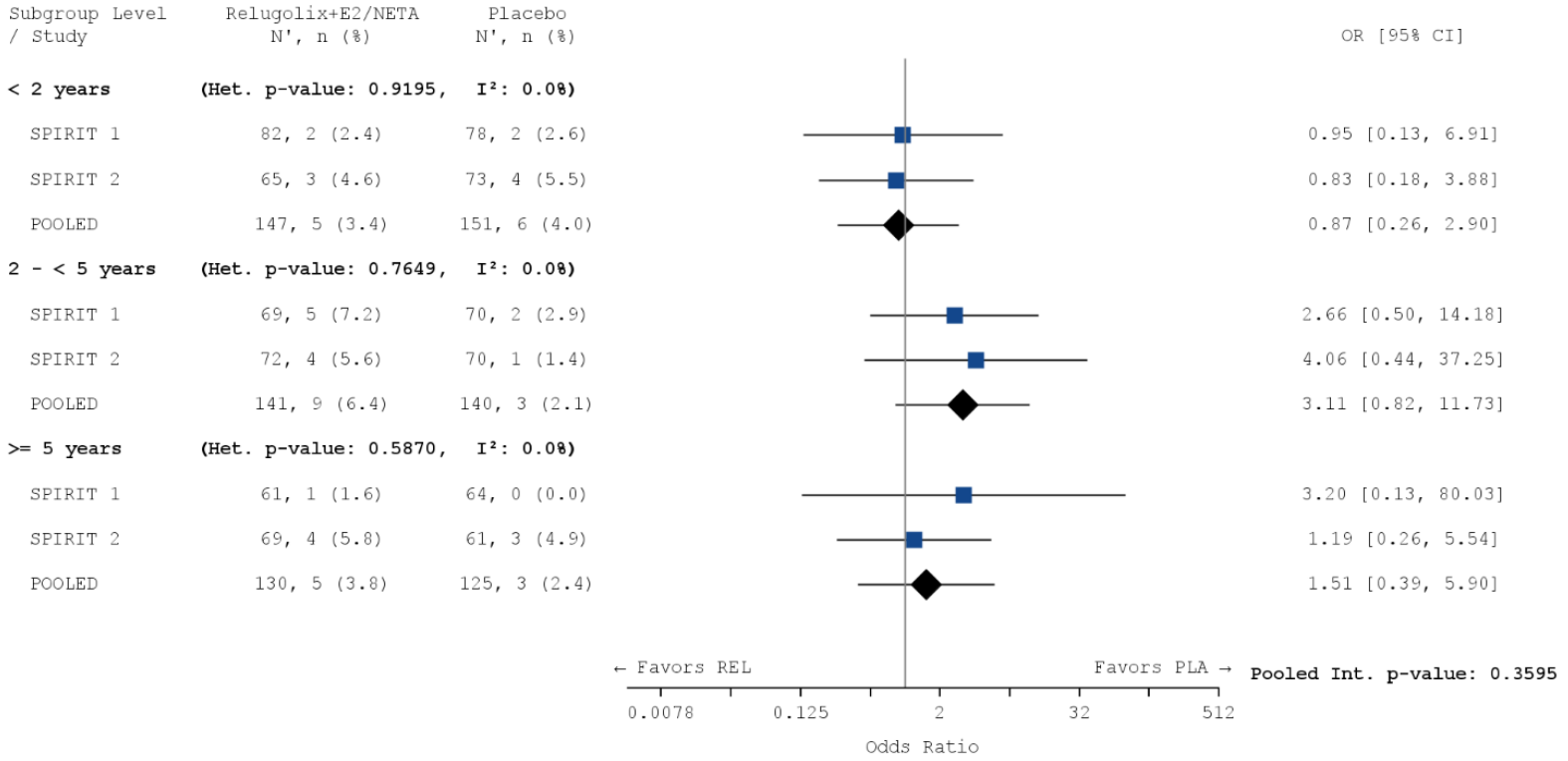
Figure 3.1.4.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

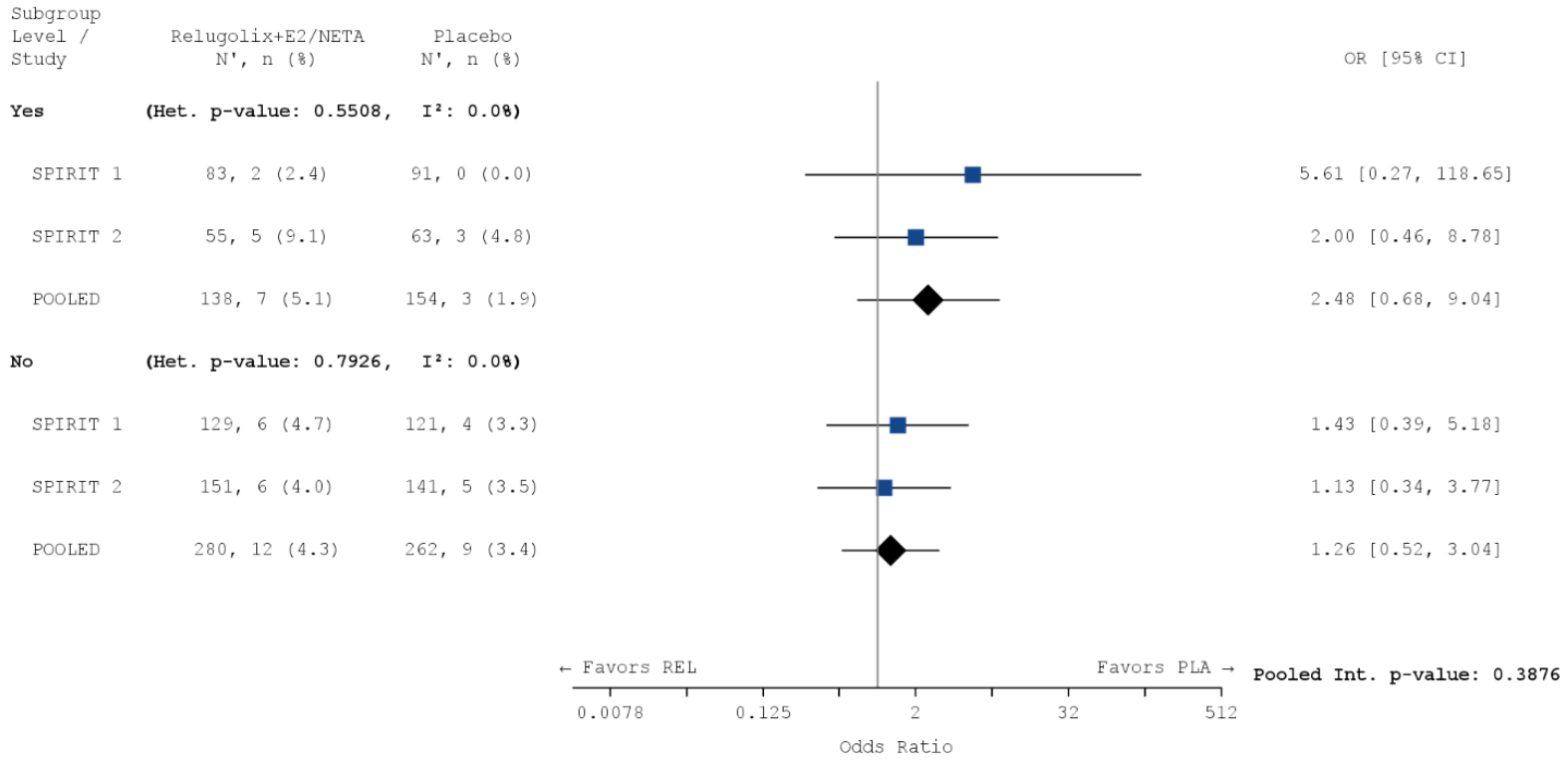
Figure 3.1.4.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

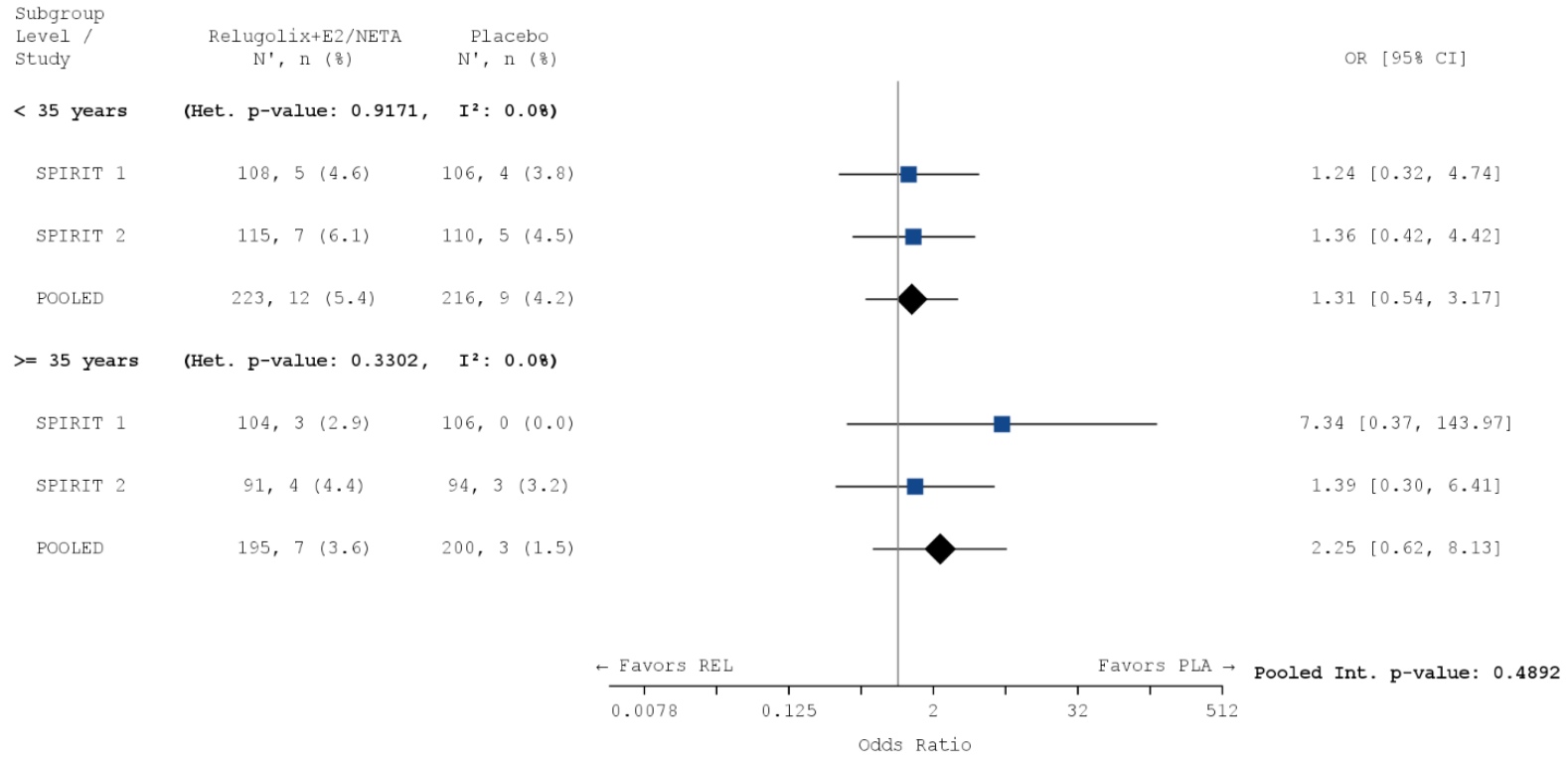
Figure 3.1.4.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

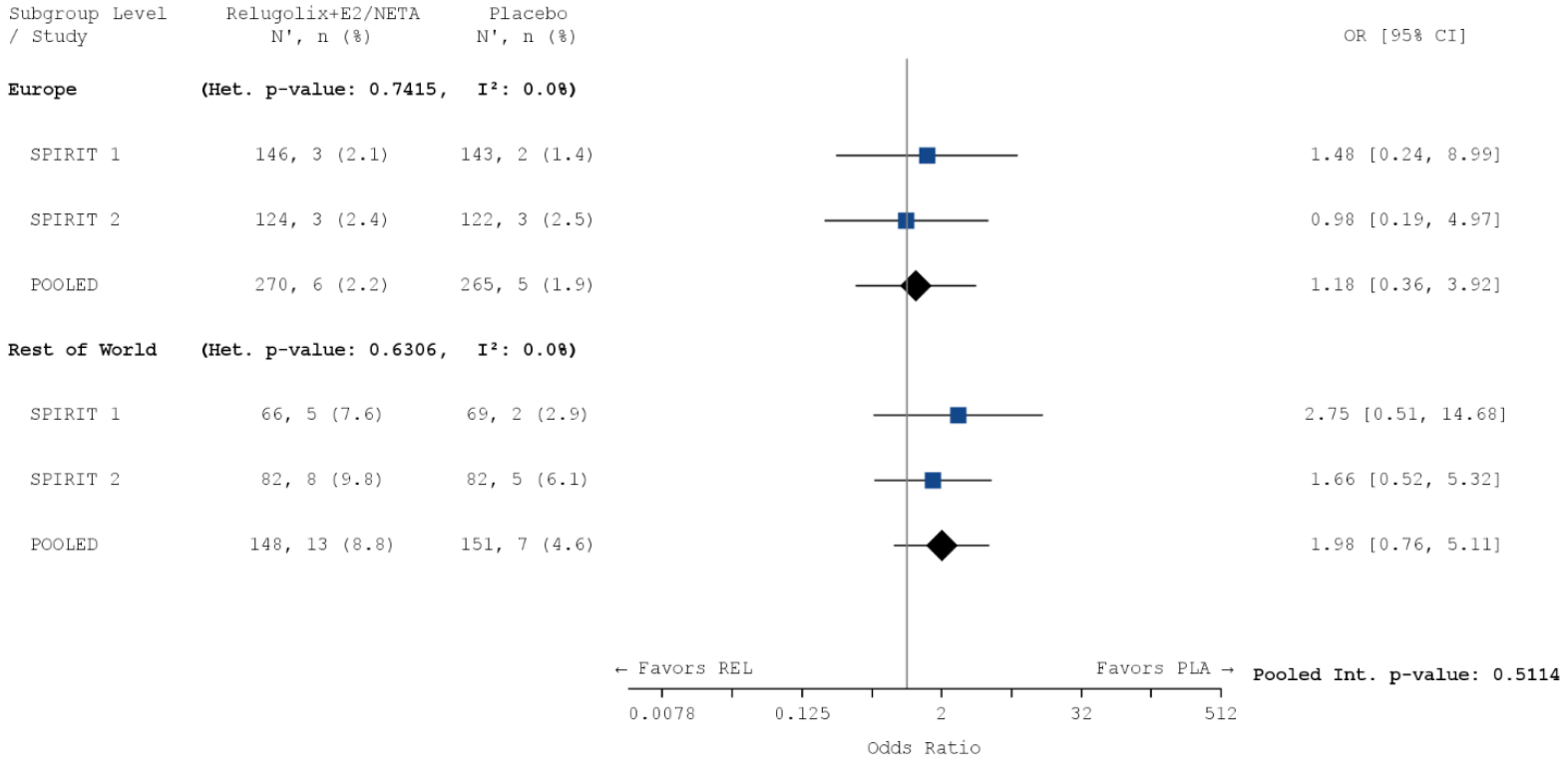
Figure 3.1.4.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

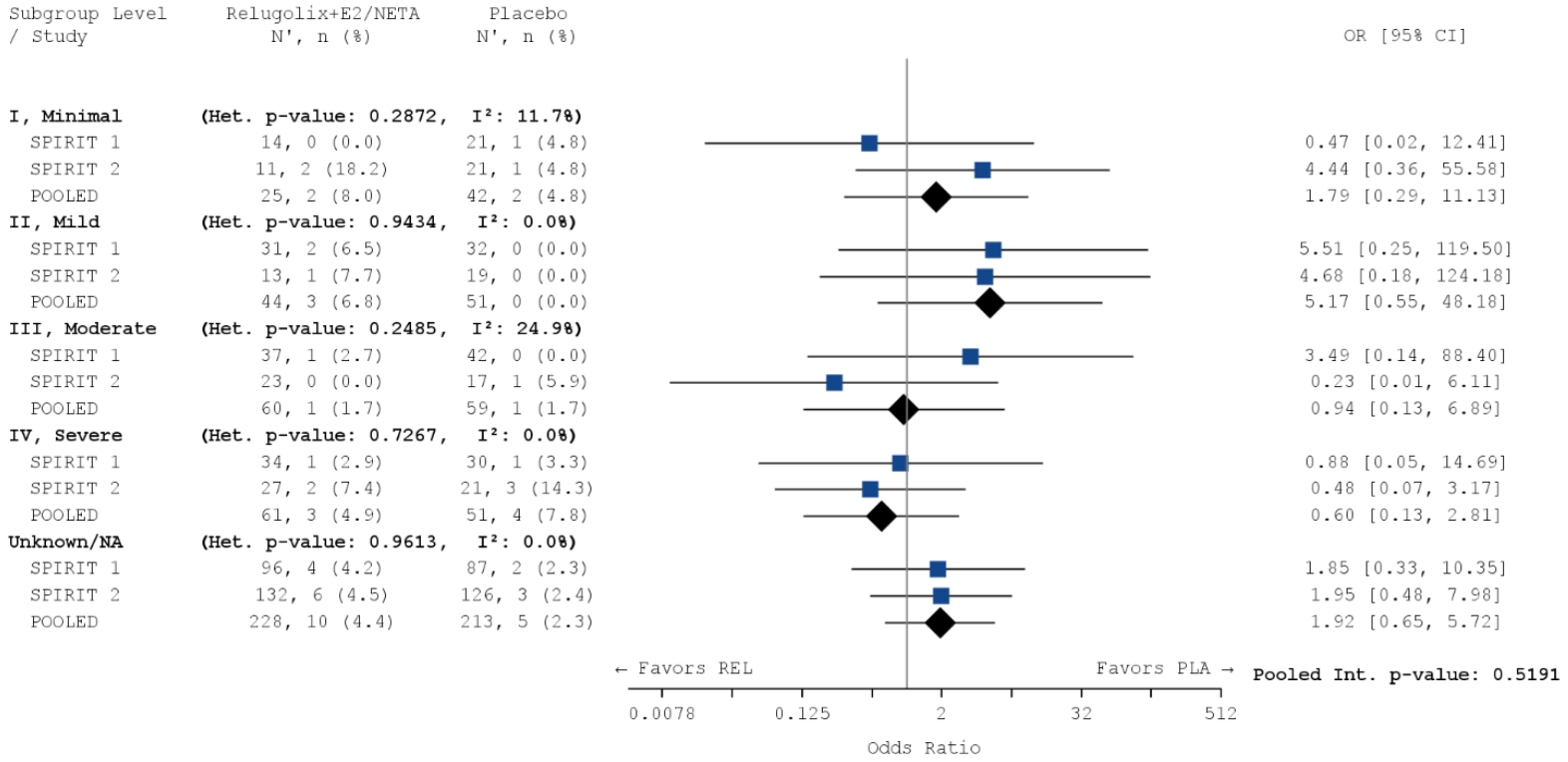
Figure 3.1.4.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

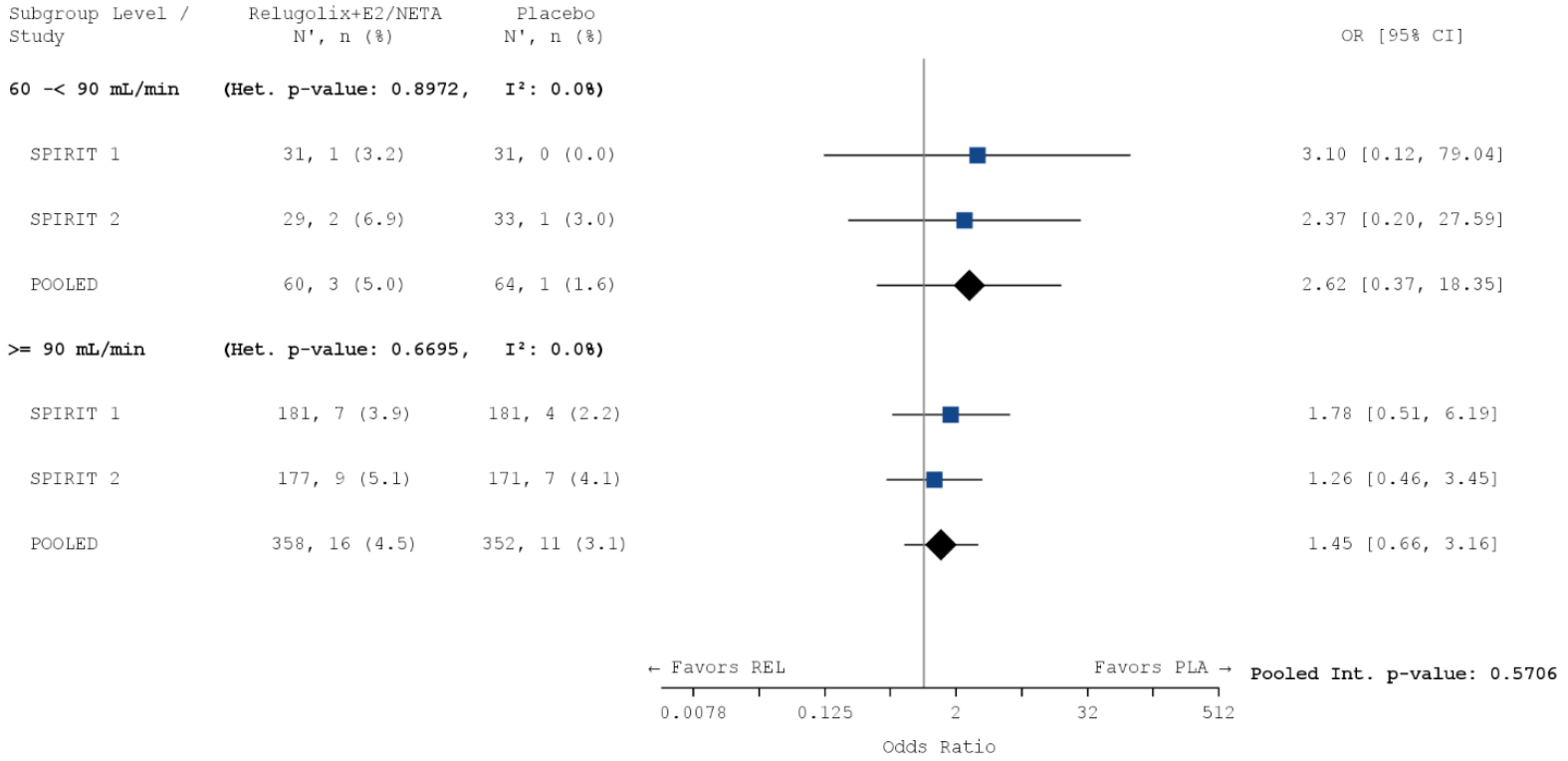
Figure 3.1.4.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

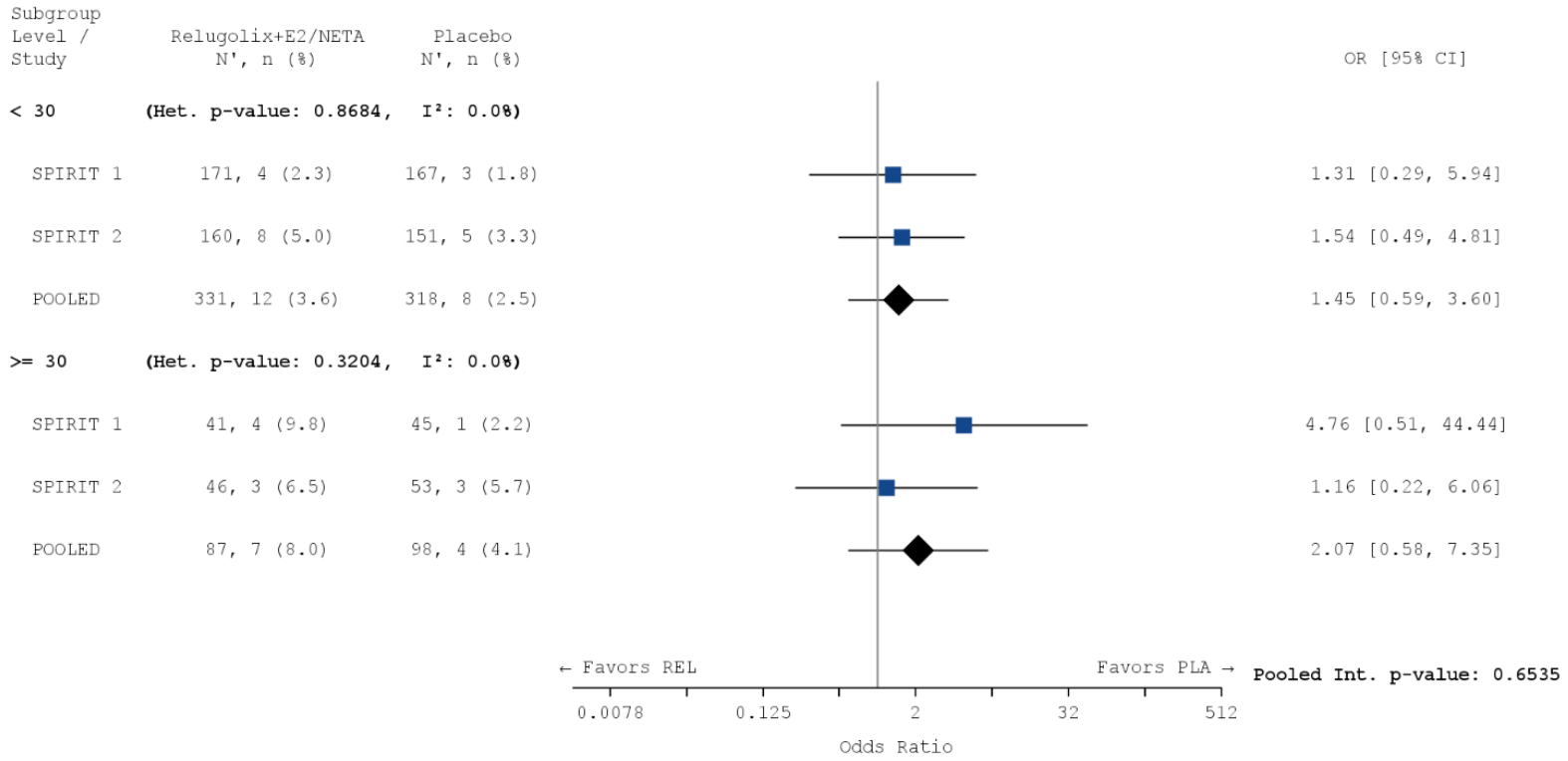
Figure 3.1.4.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

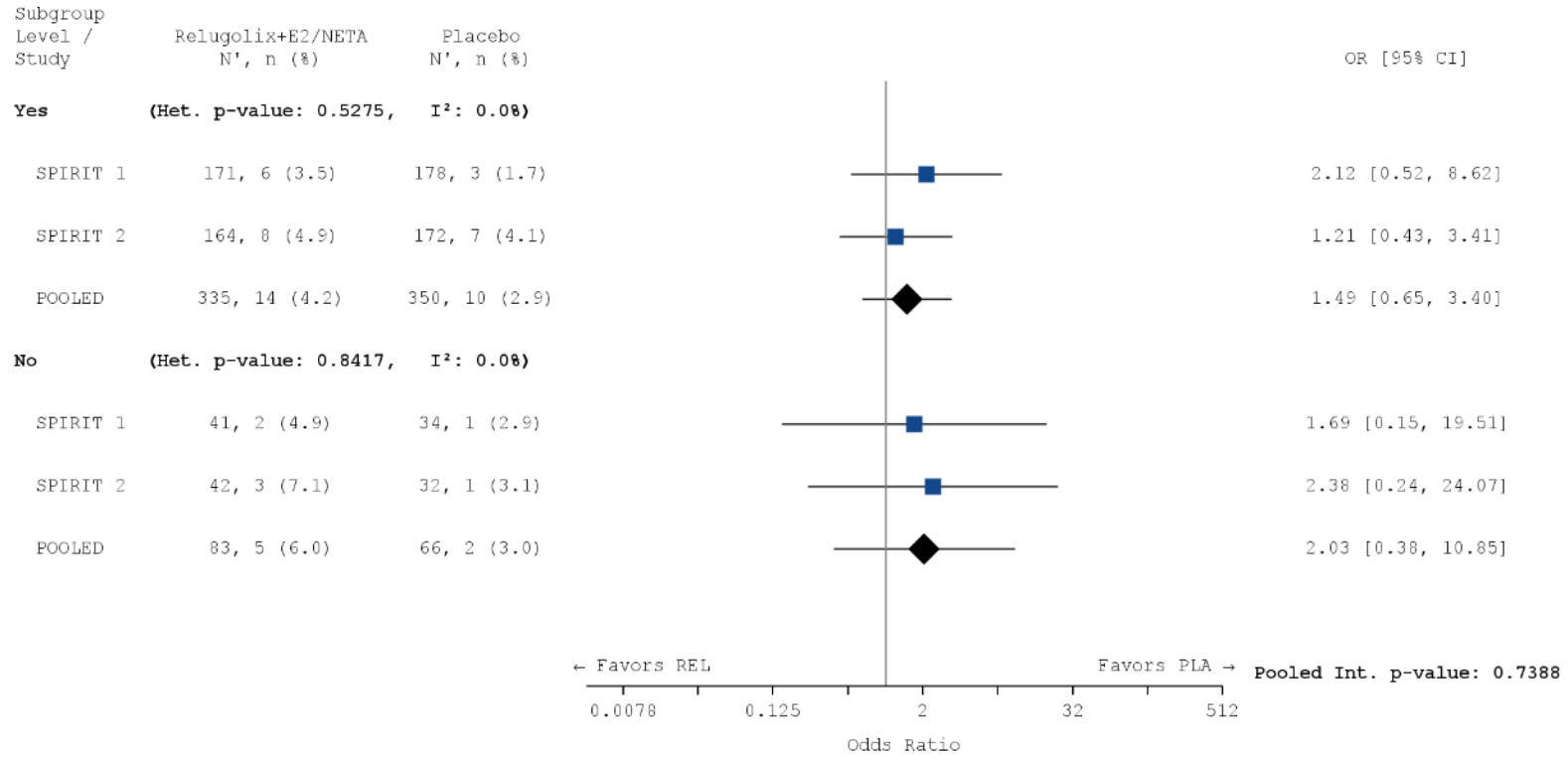
Figure 3.1.4.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

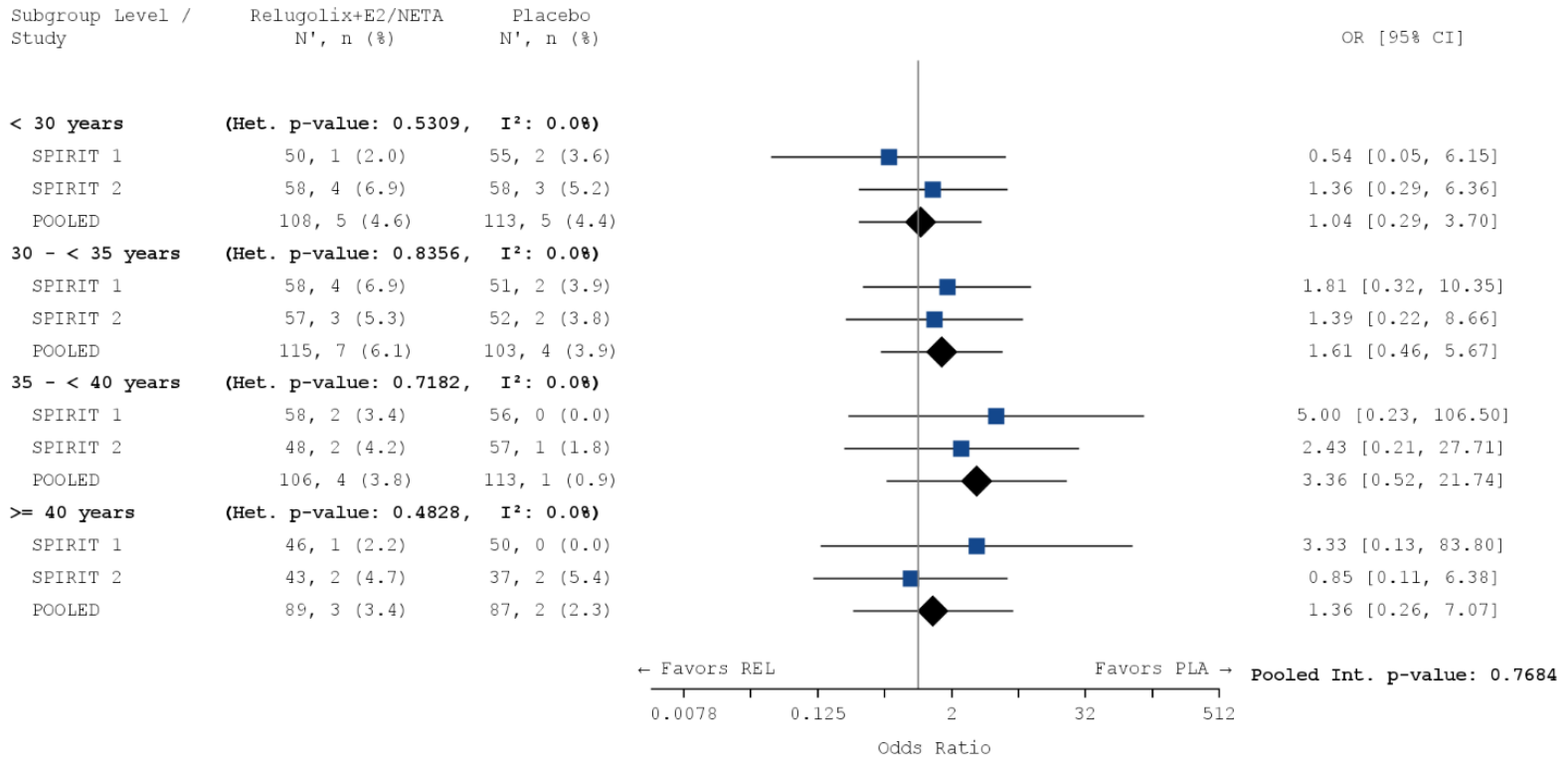
Figure 3.1.4.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

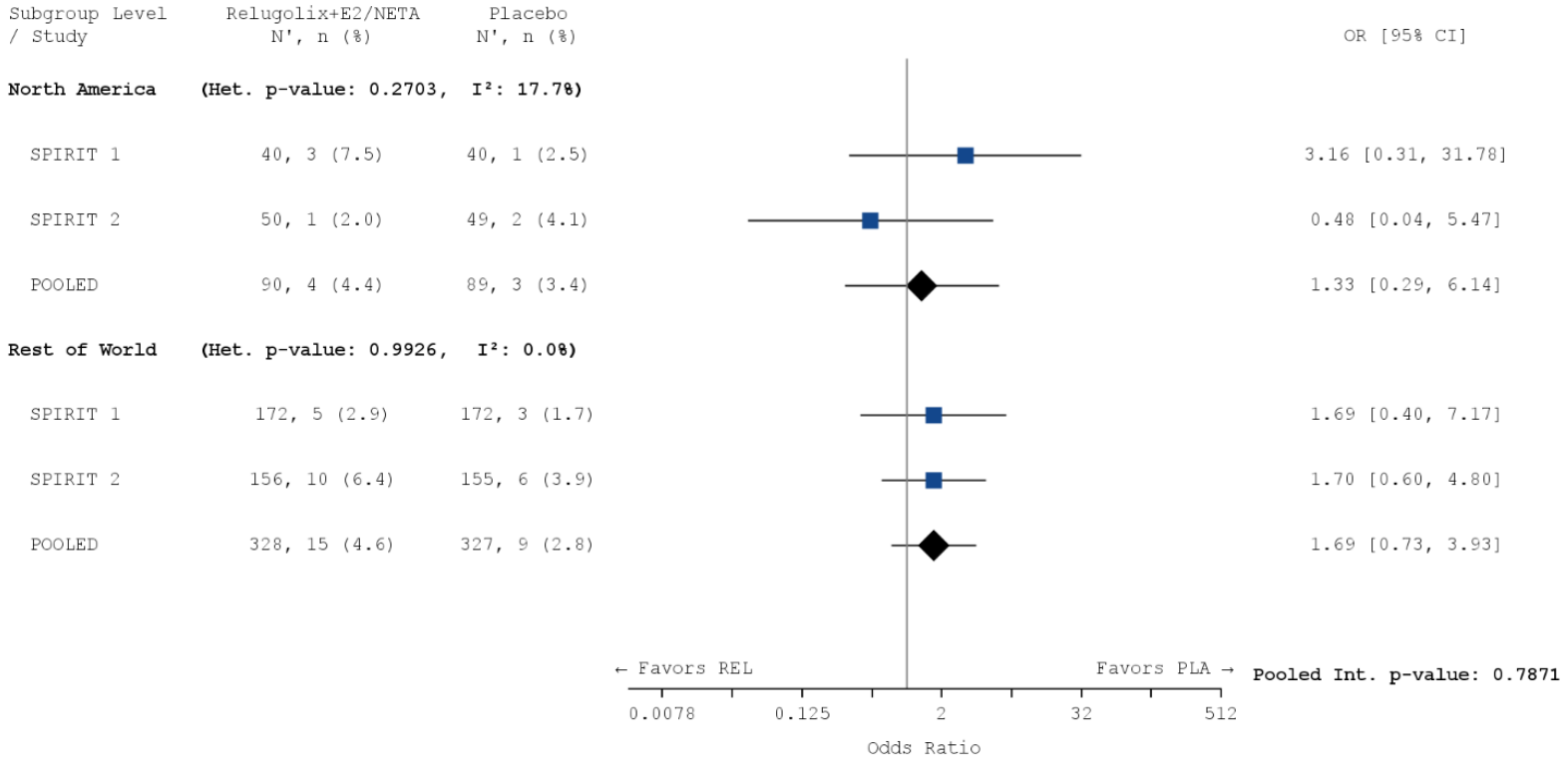
Figure 3.1.4.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

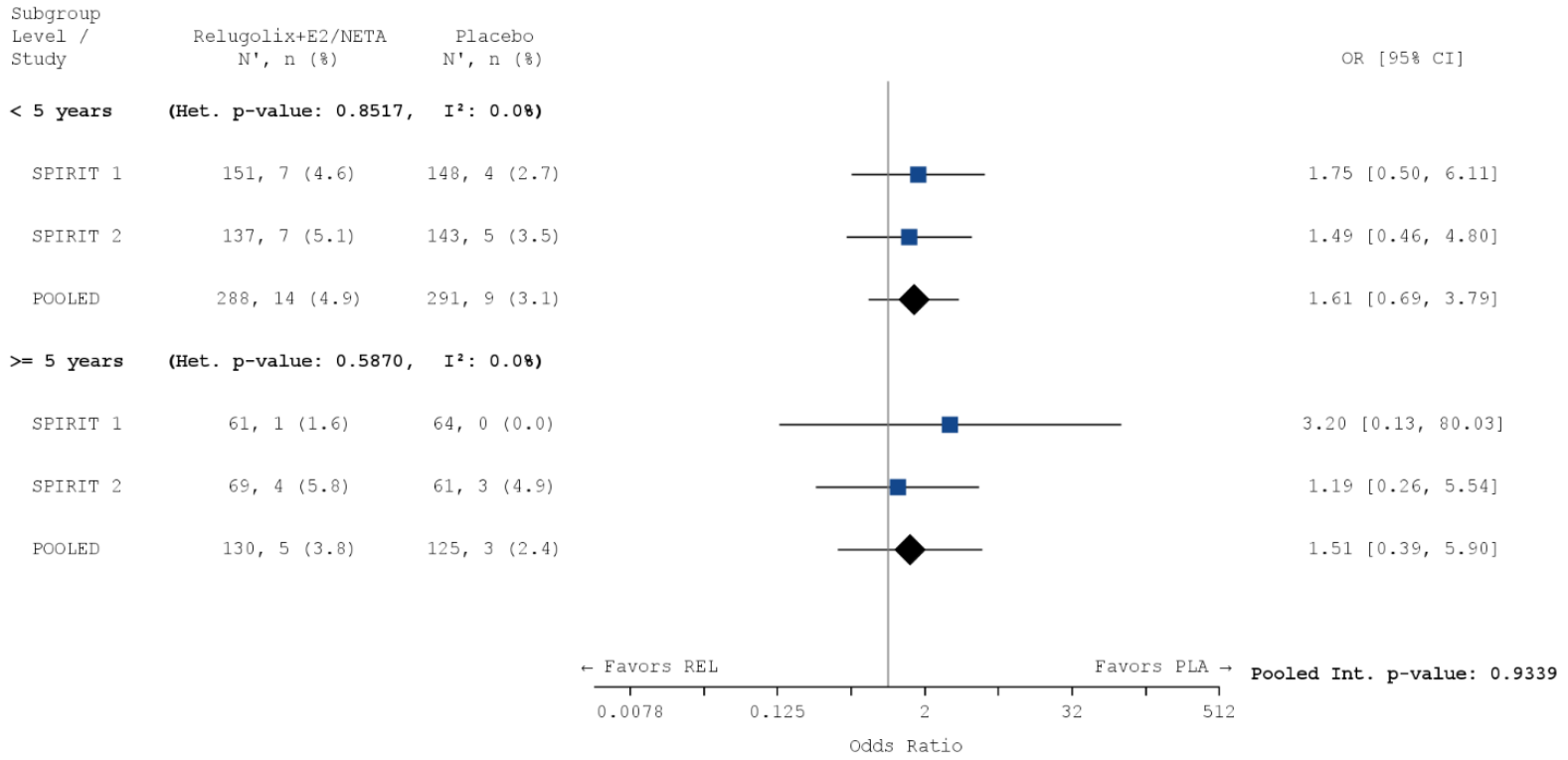
Figure 3.1.4.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

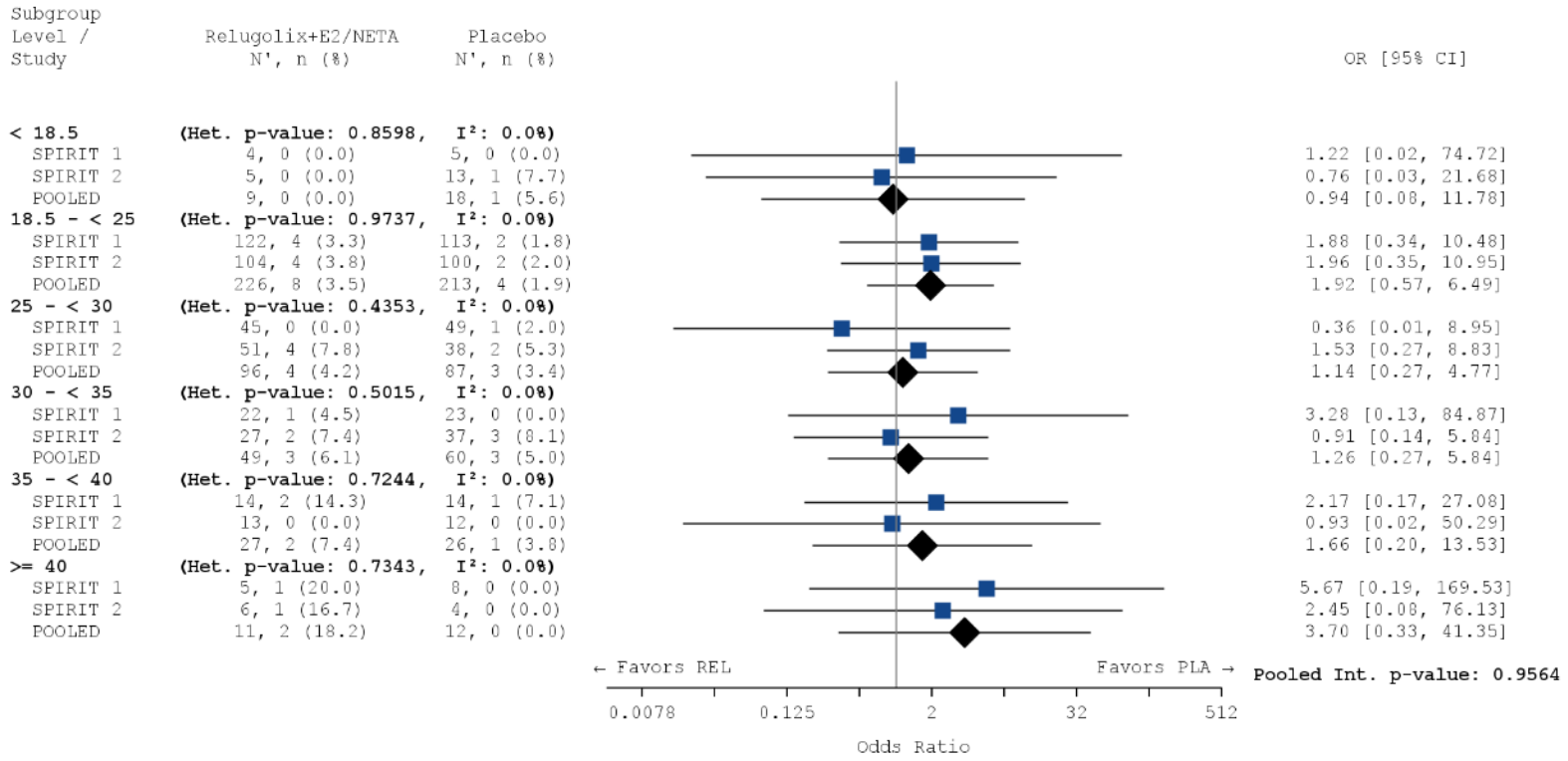
Figure 3.1.4.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

Figure 3.1.4.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II

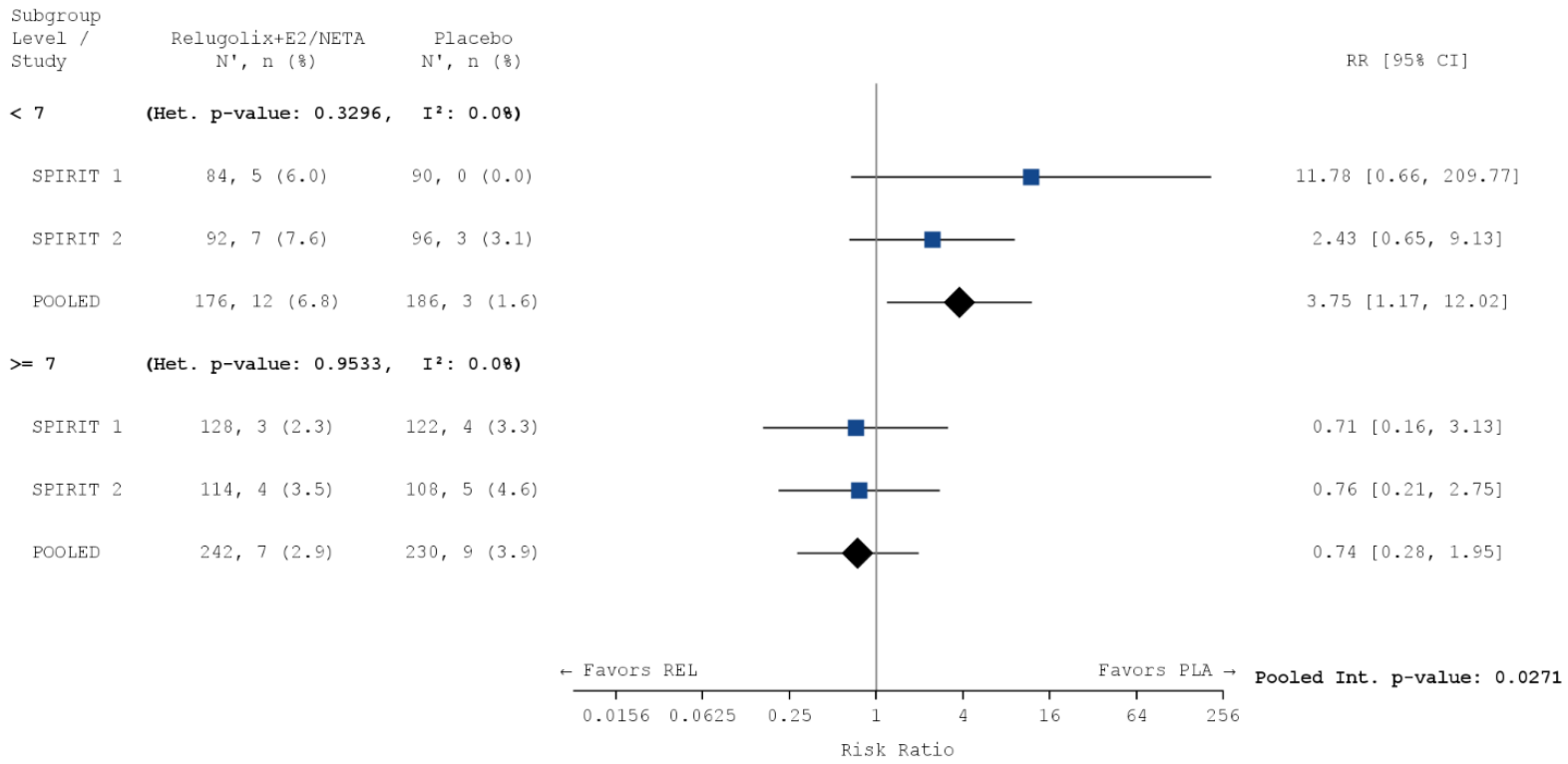


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

2.3.11 Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)

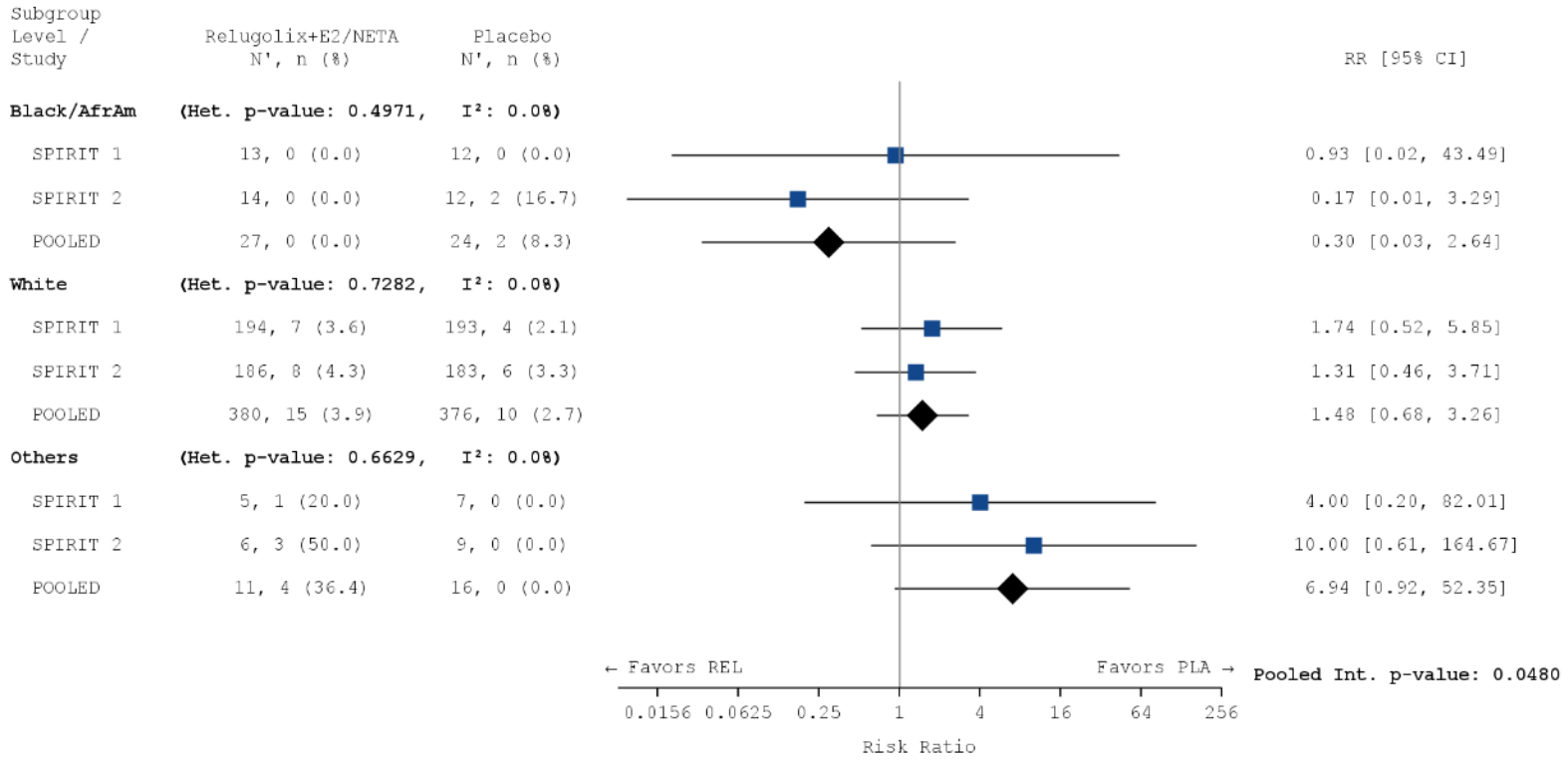
Figure 3.1.4.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

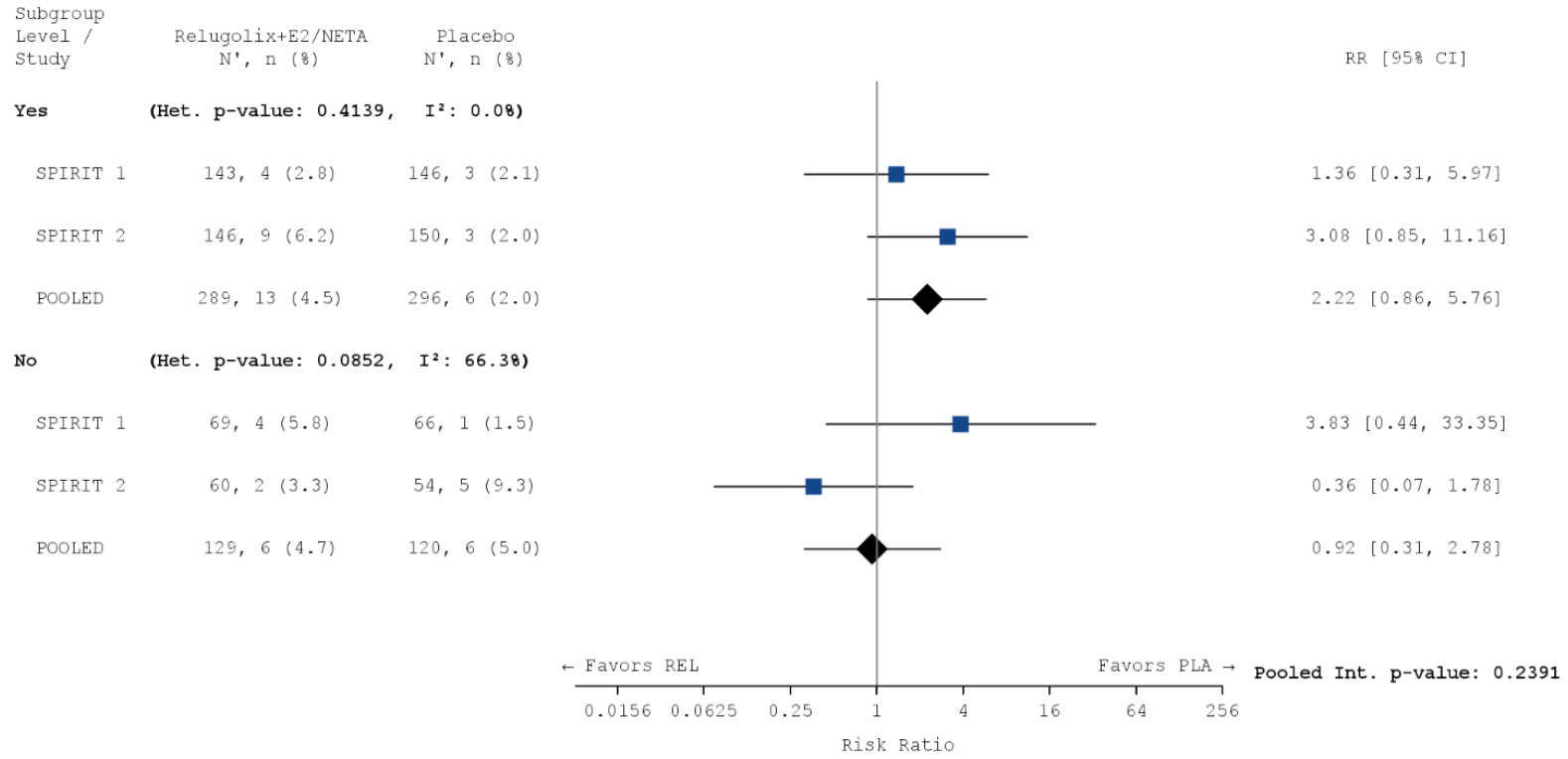
Figure 3.1.4.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

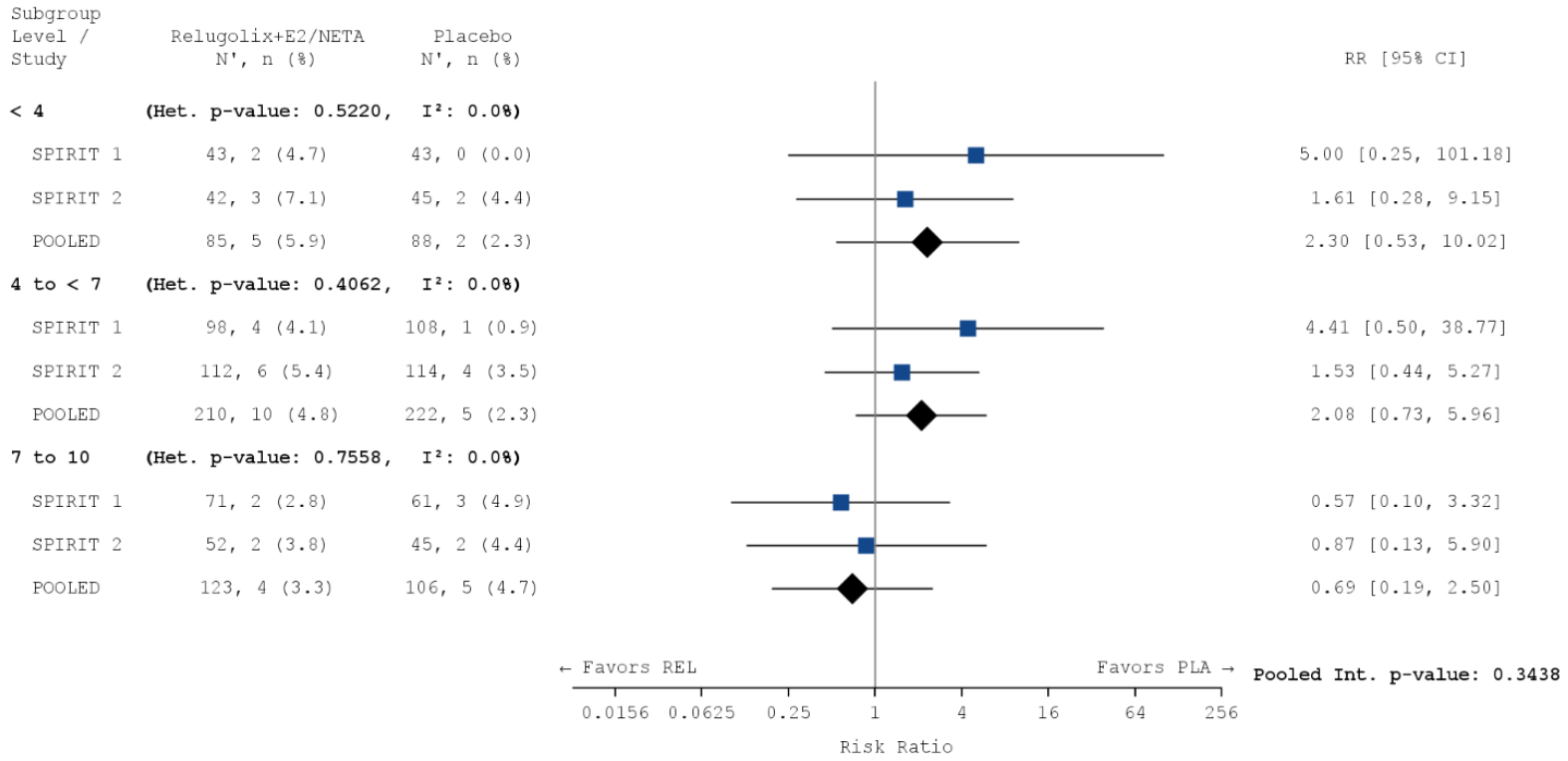
Figure 3.1.4.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

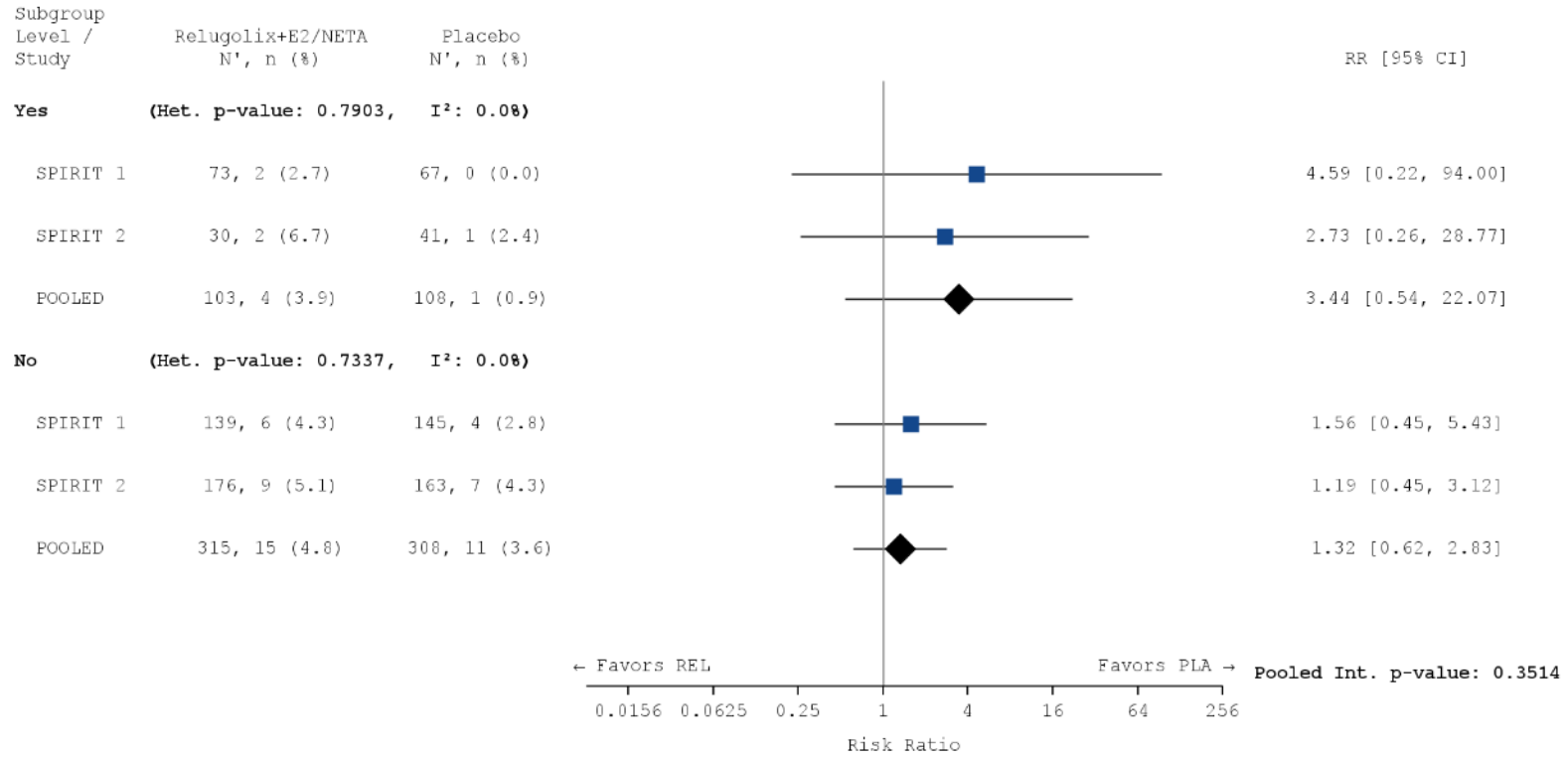
Figure 3.1.4.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

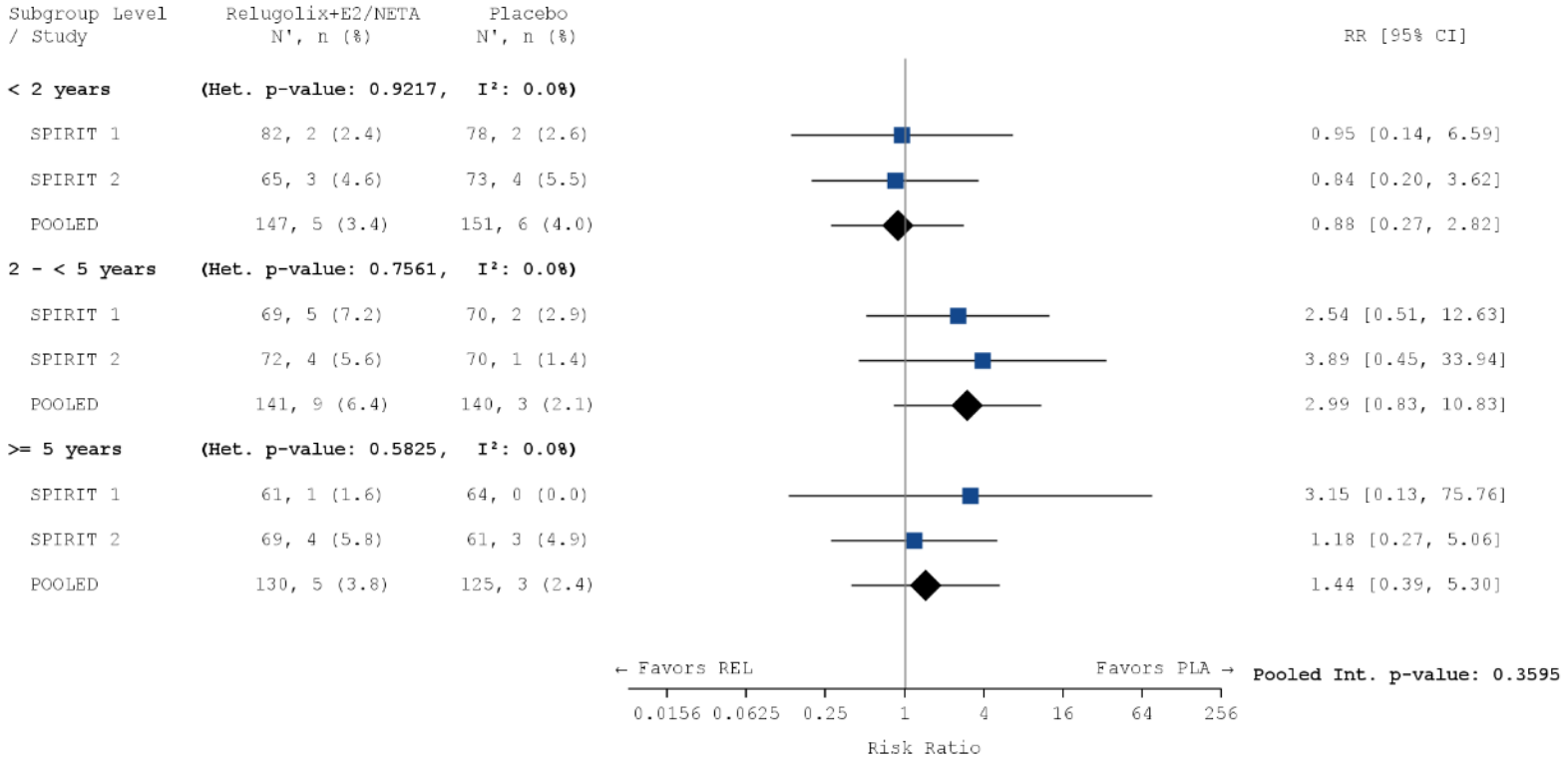
Figure 3.1.4.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

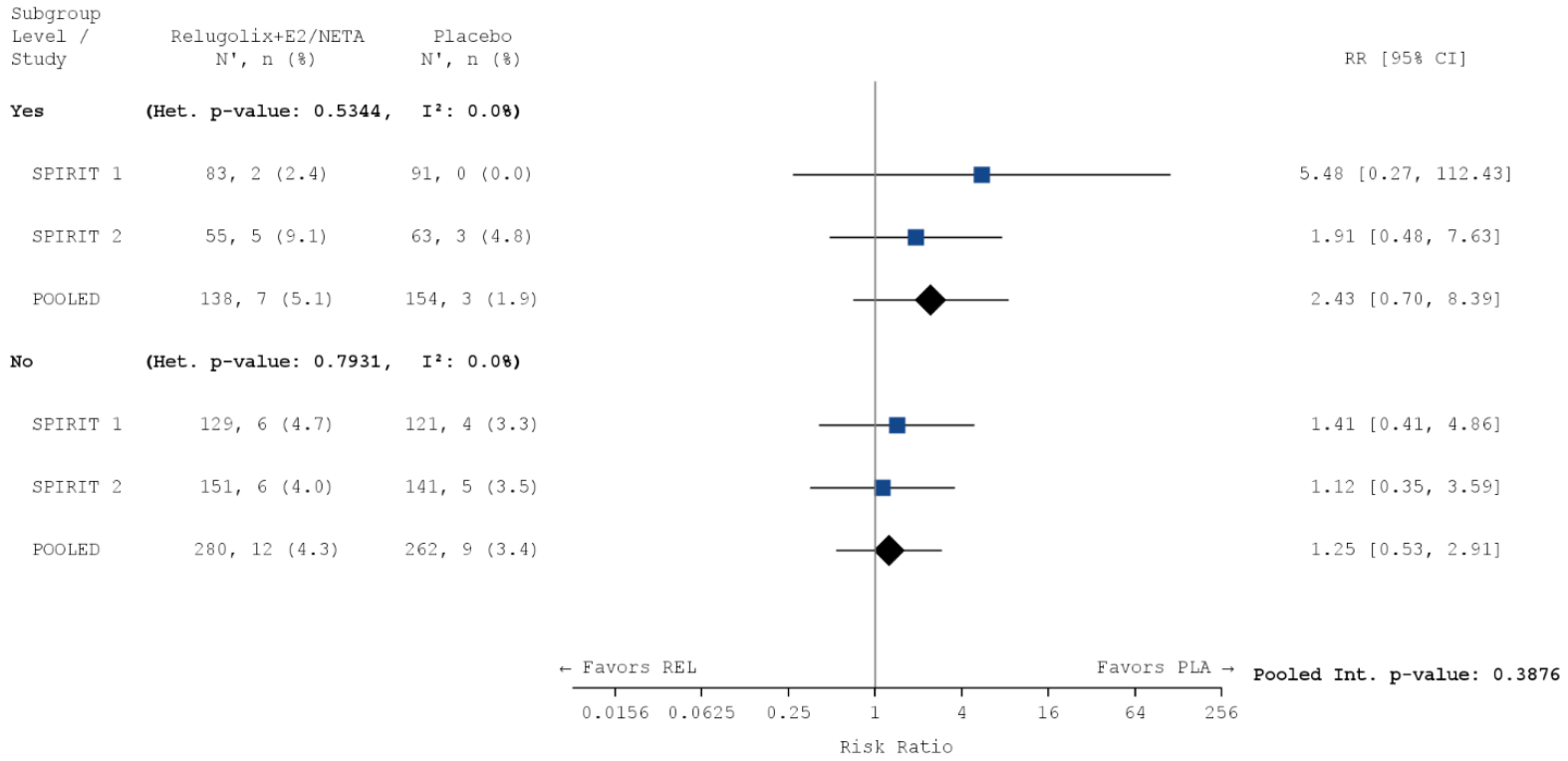
Figure 3.1.4.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

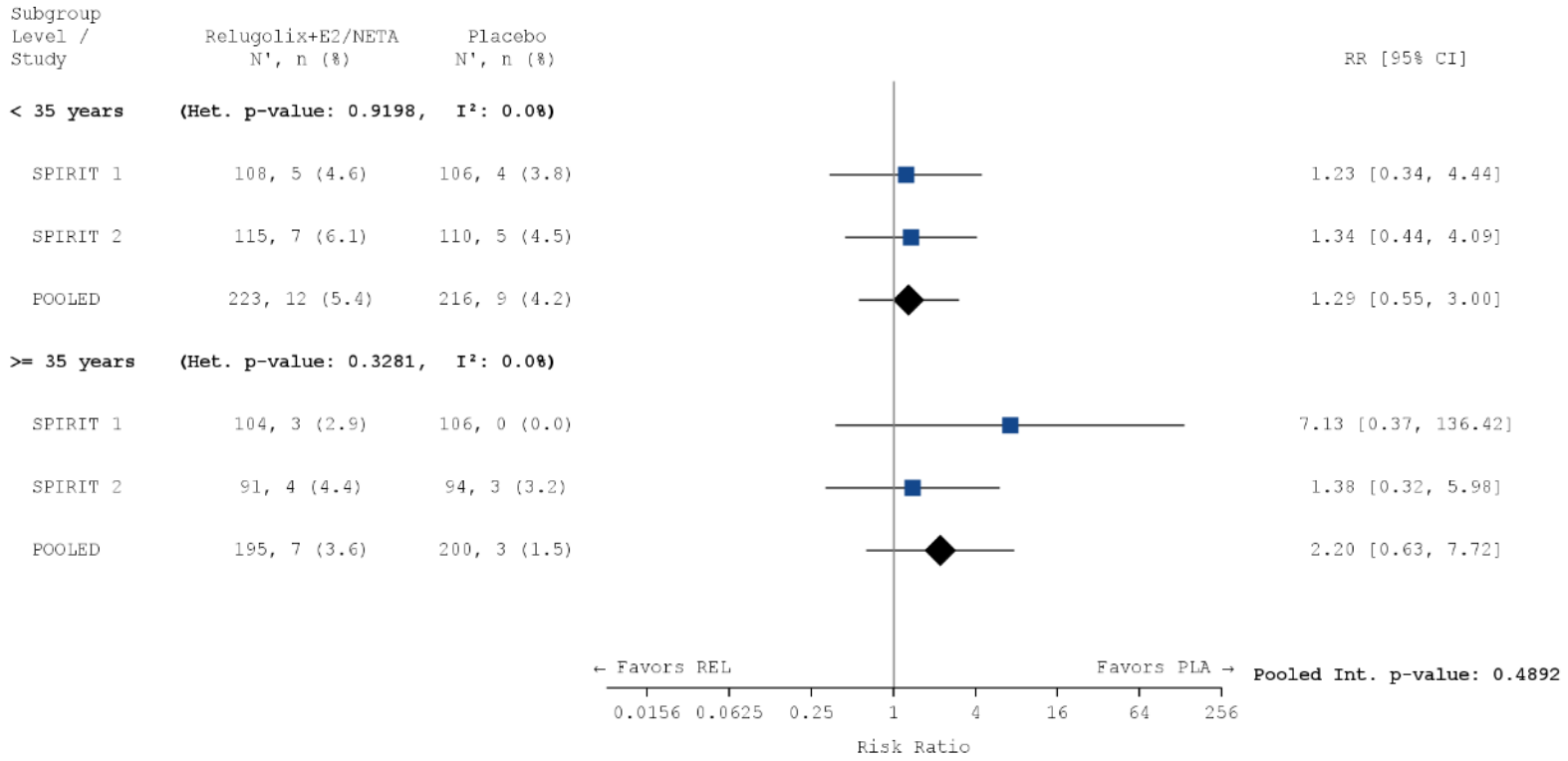
Figure 3.1.4.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

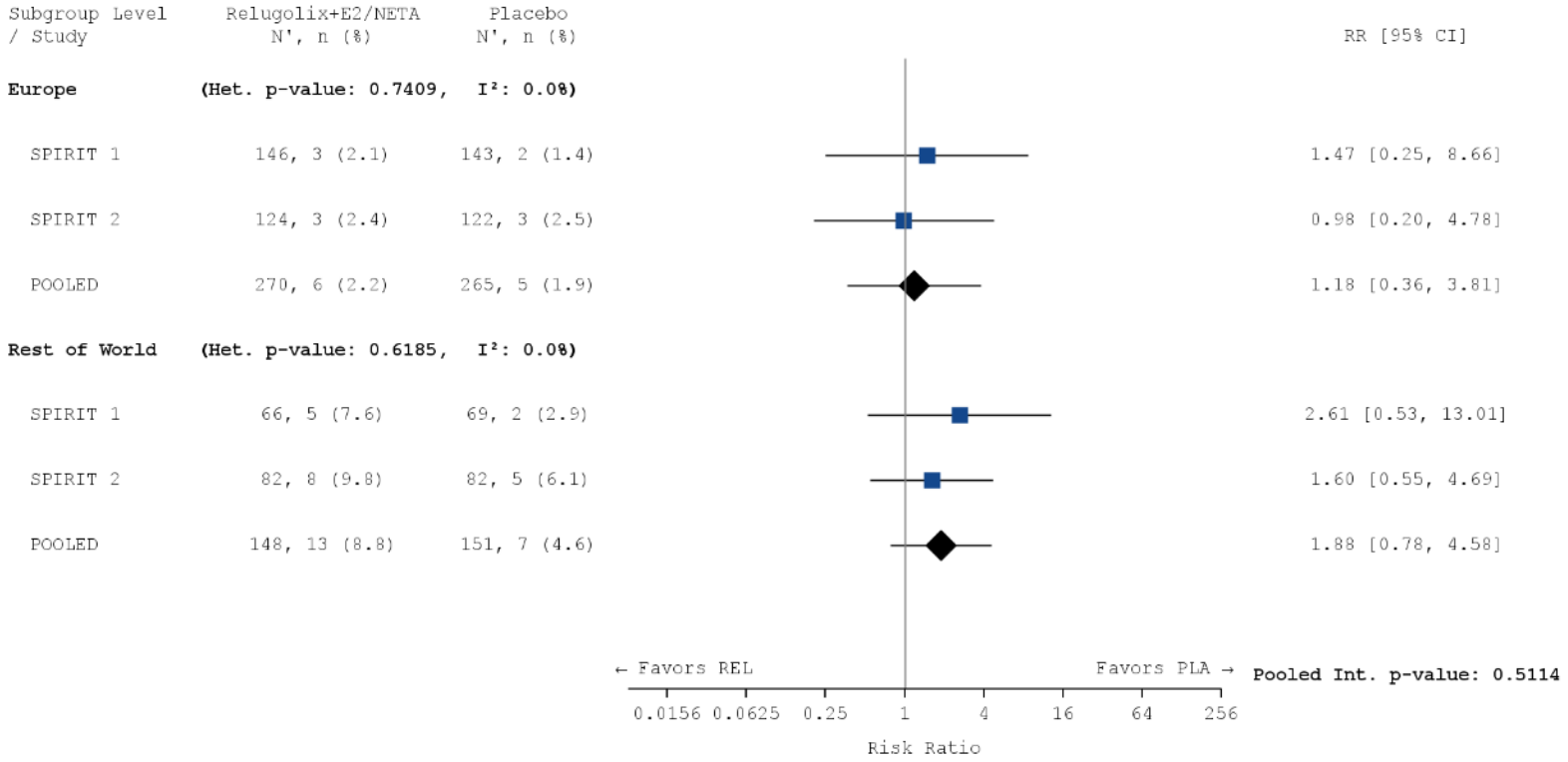
Figure 3.1.4.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

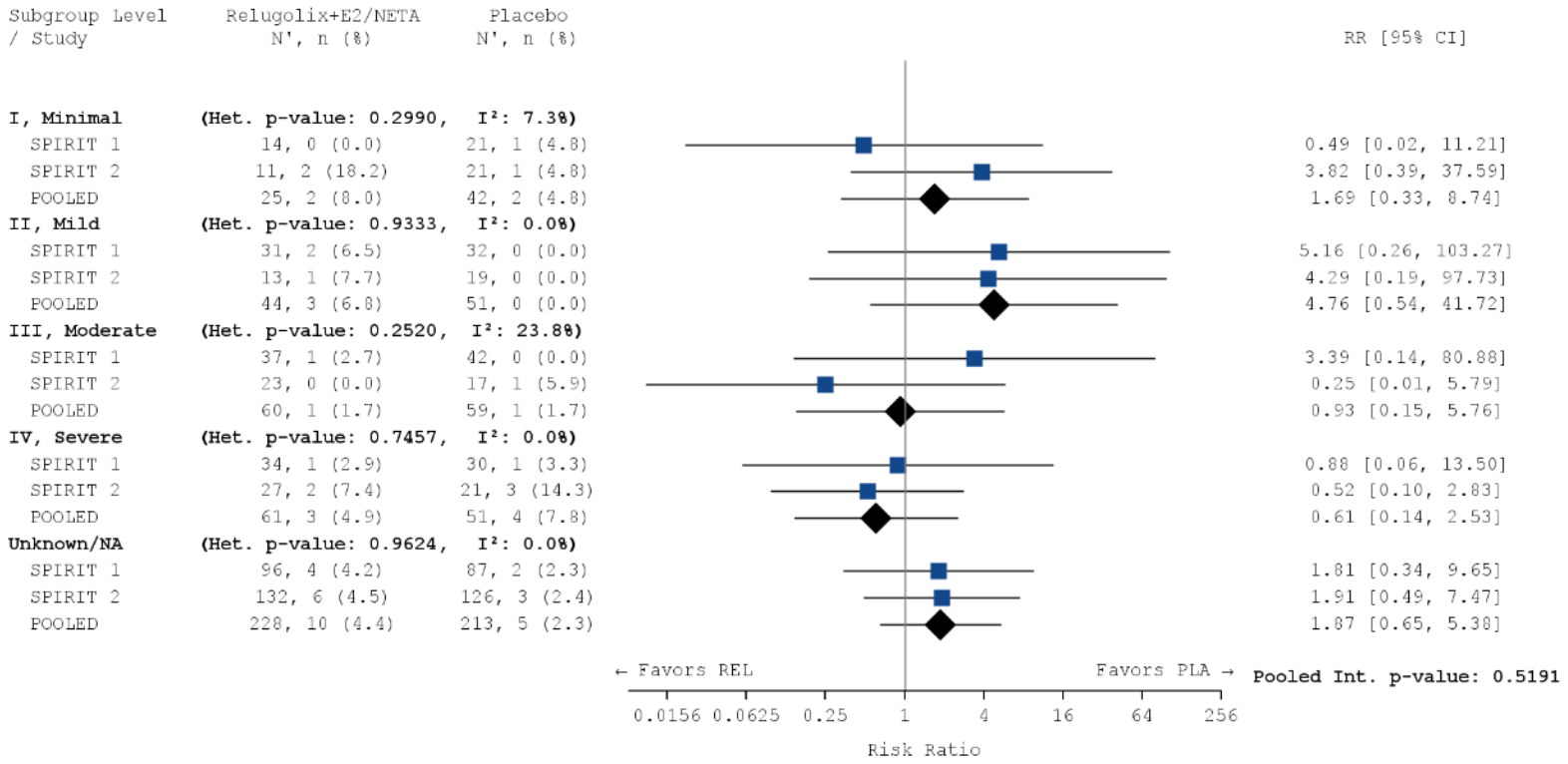
Figure 3.1.4.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

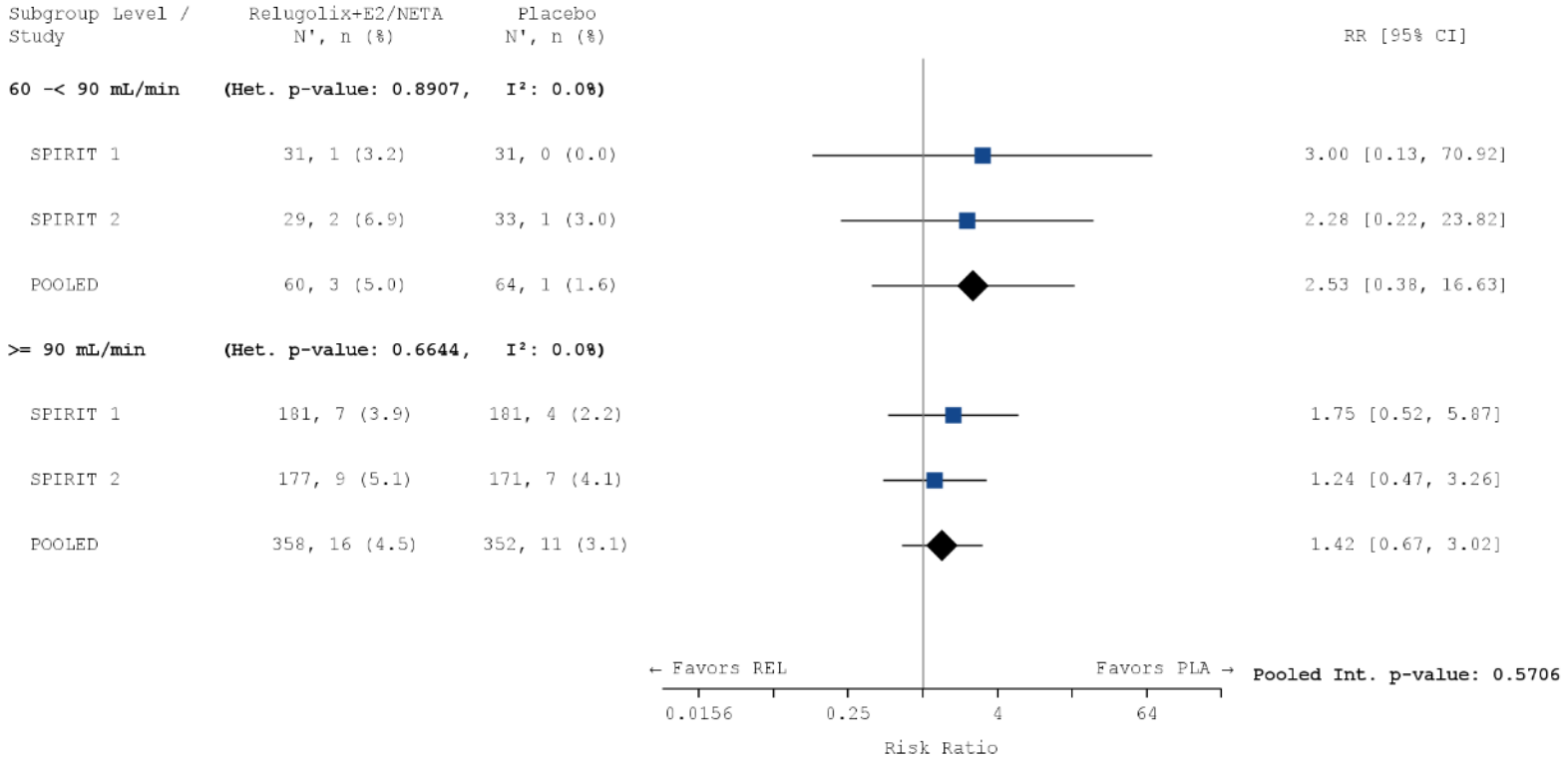
Figure 3.1.4.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

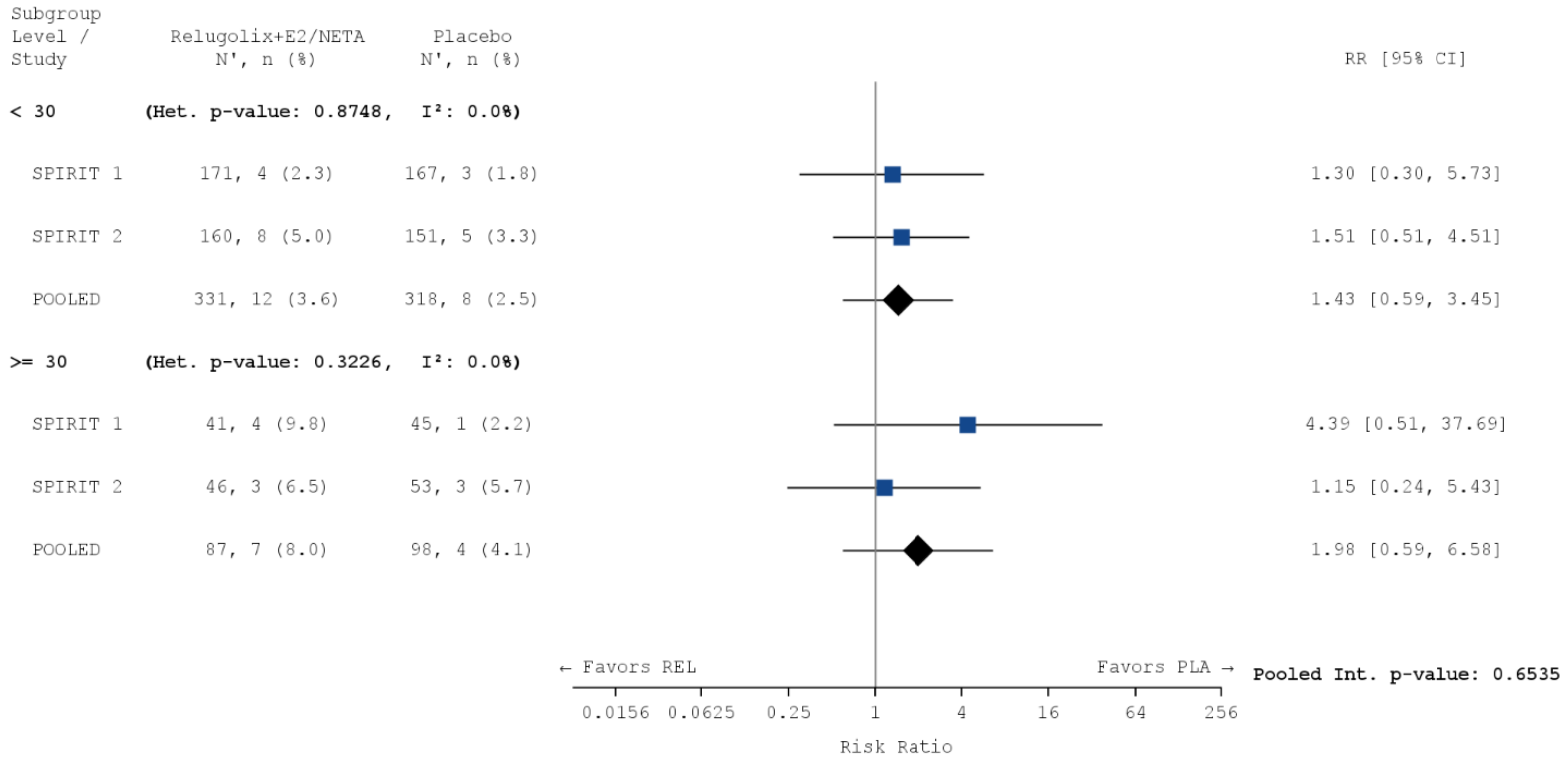
Figure 3.1.4.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

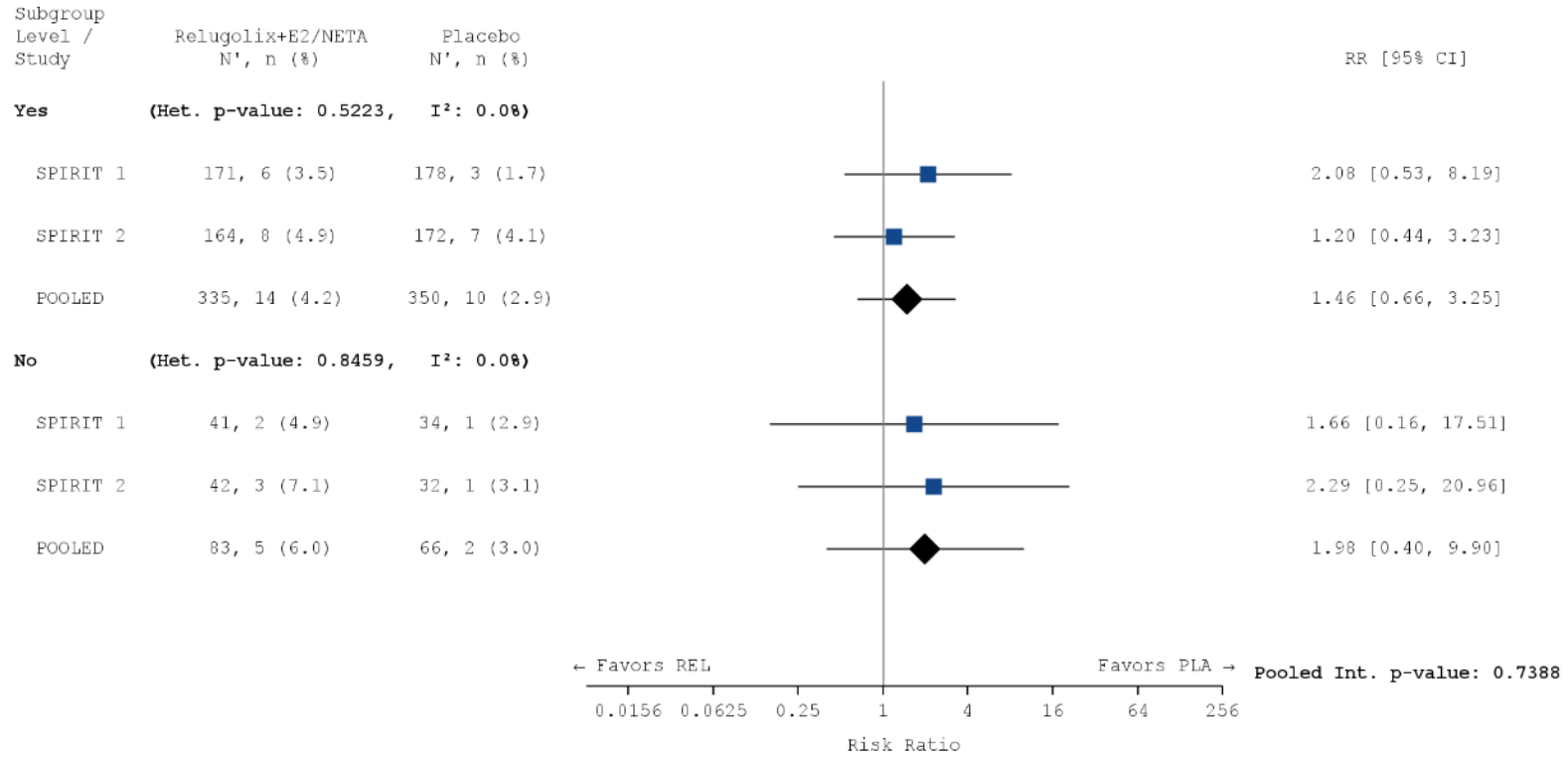
Figure 3.1.4.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

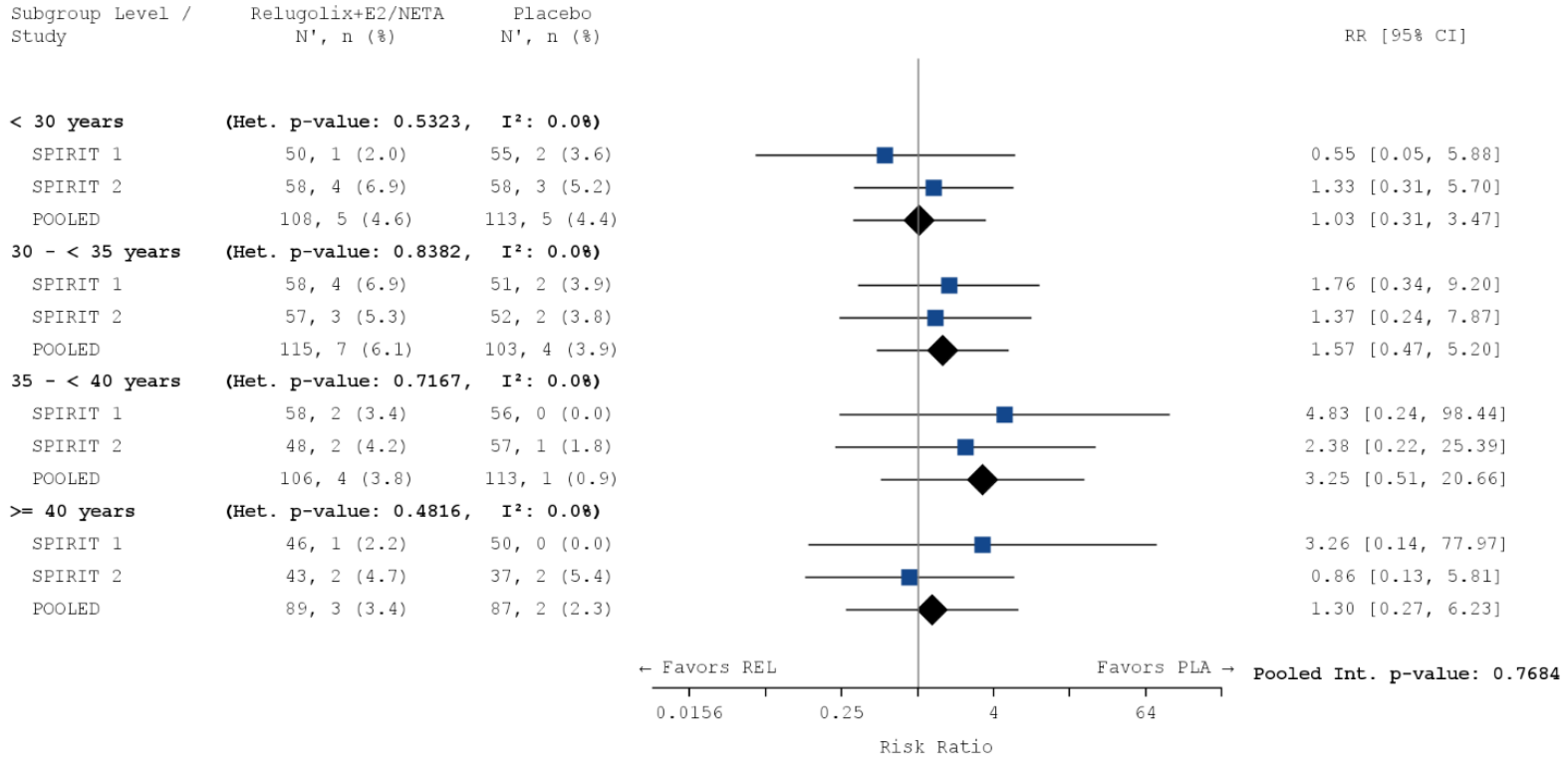
Figure 3.1.4.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

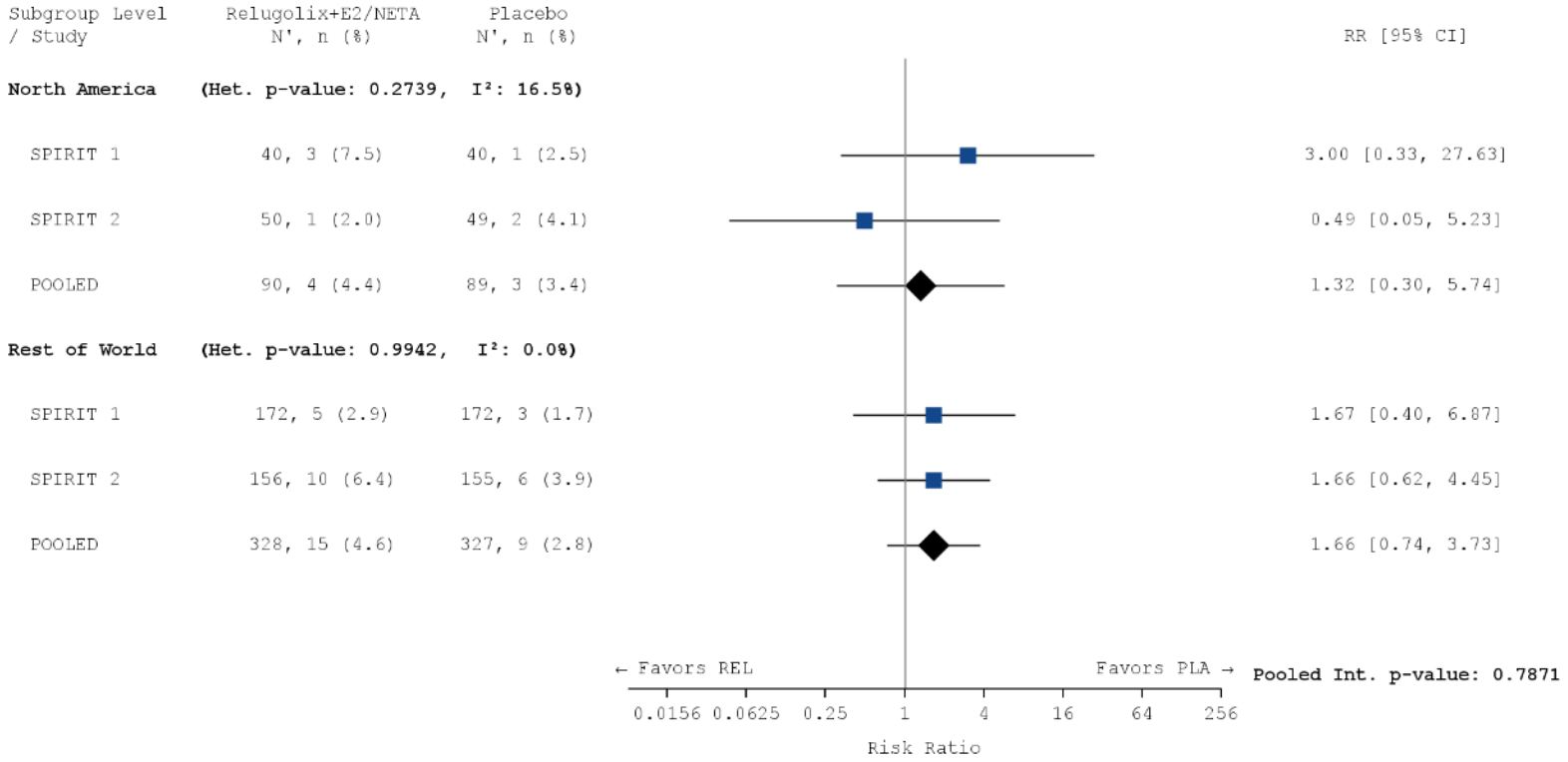
Figure 3.1.4.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

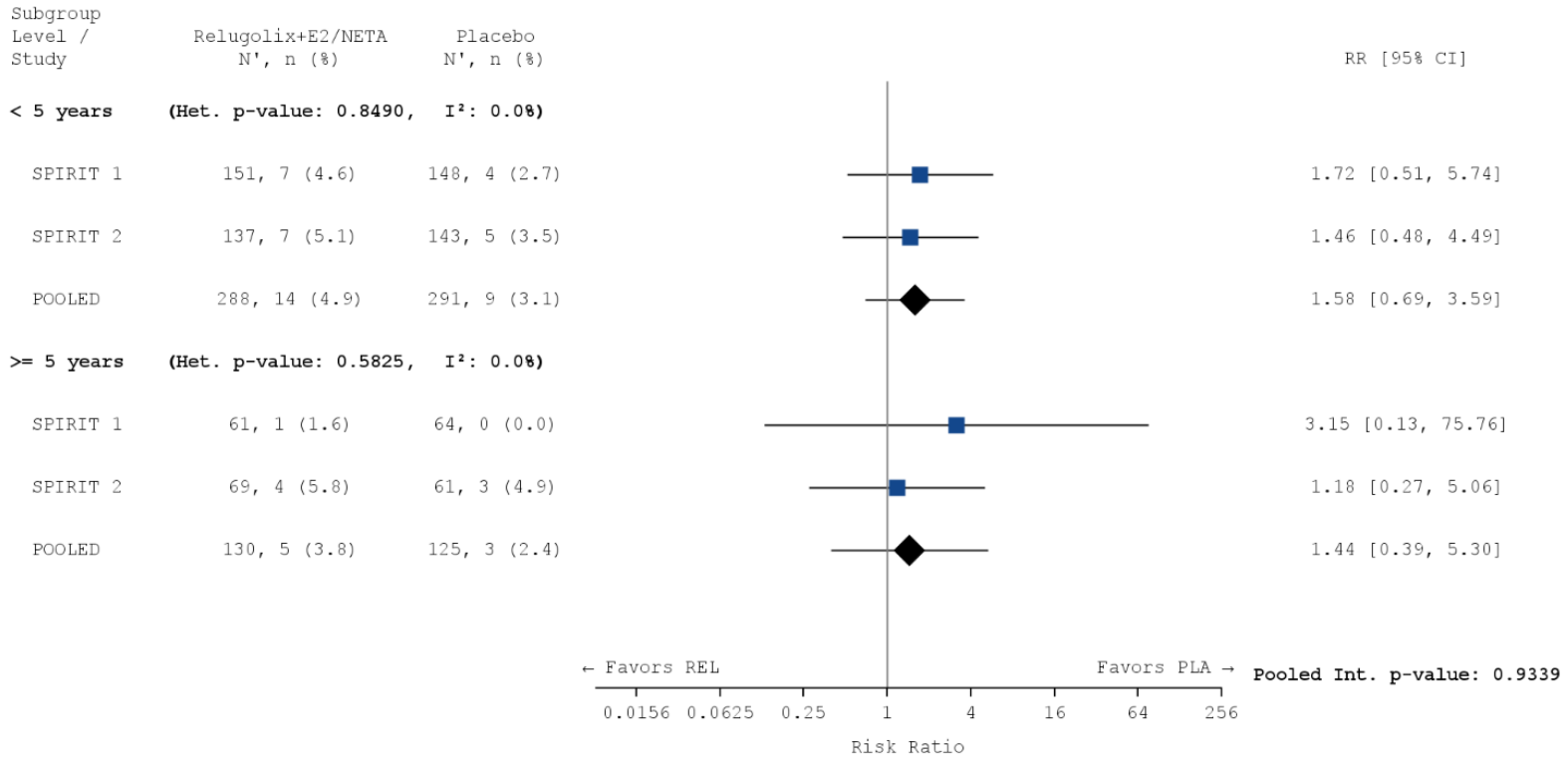
Figure 3.1.4.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

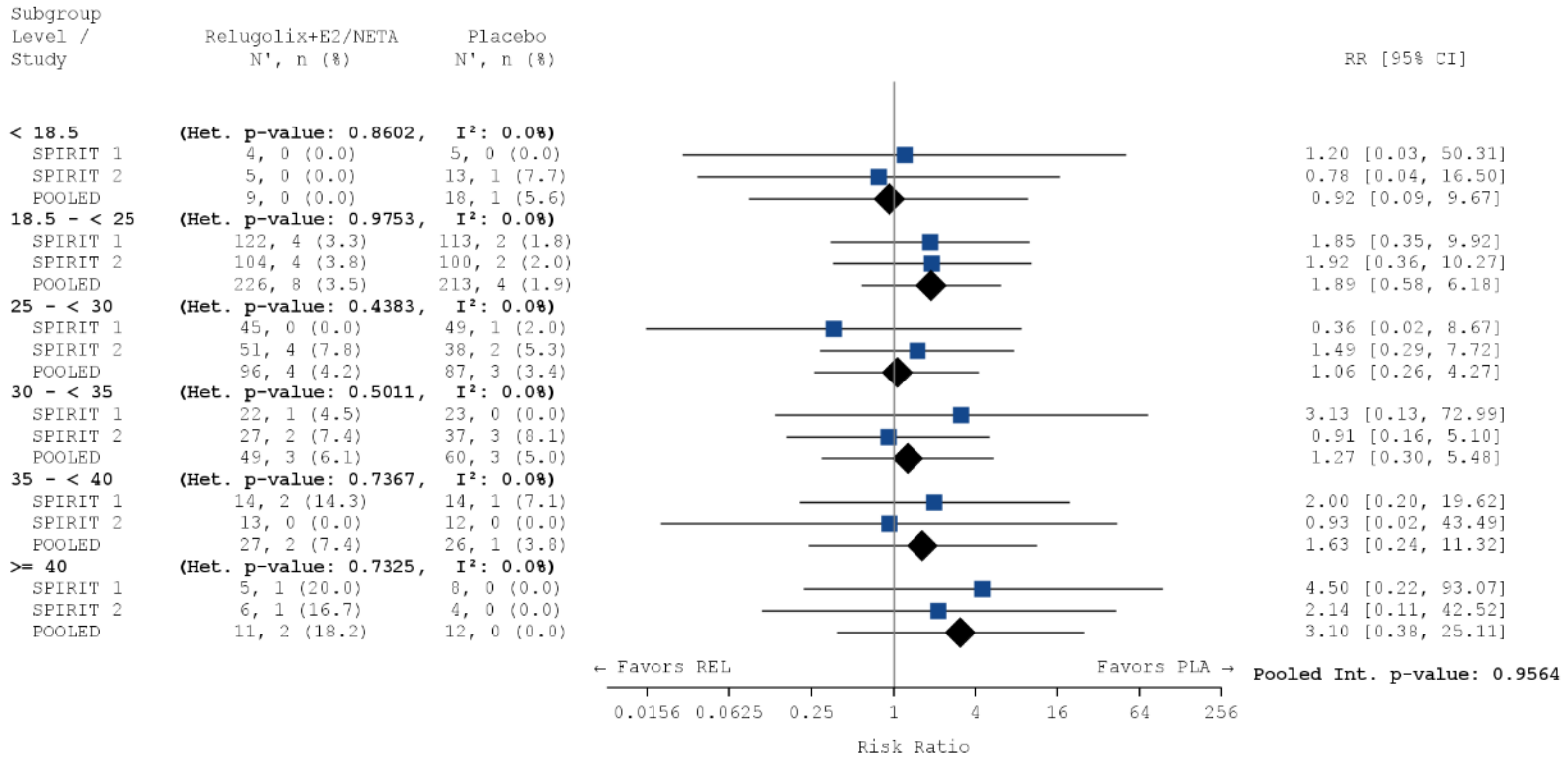
Figure 3.1.4.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

Figure 3.1.4.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II

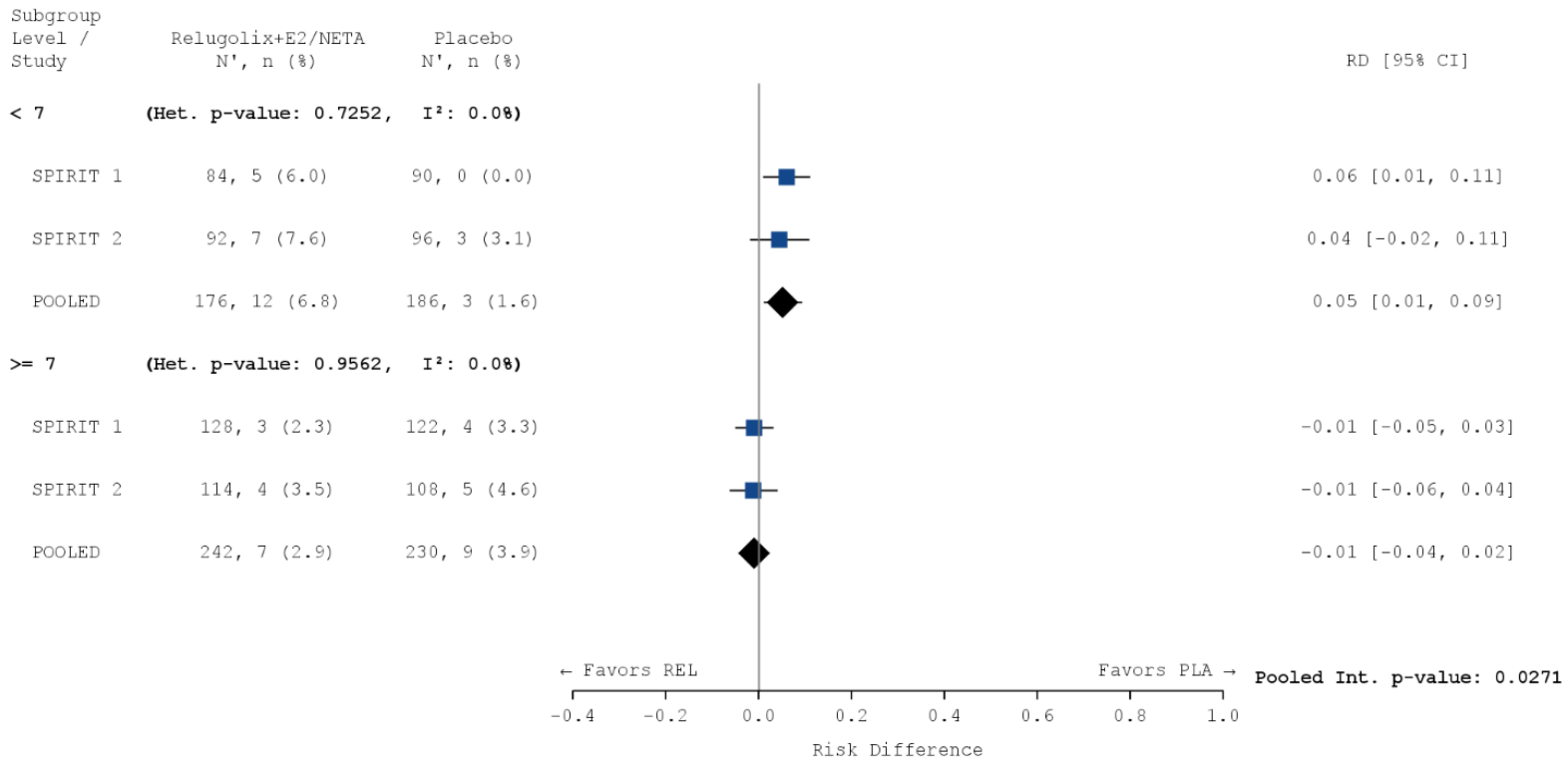


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

2.3.12 Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)

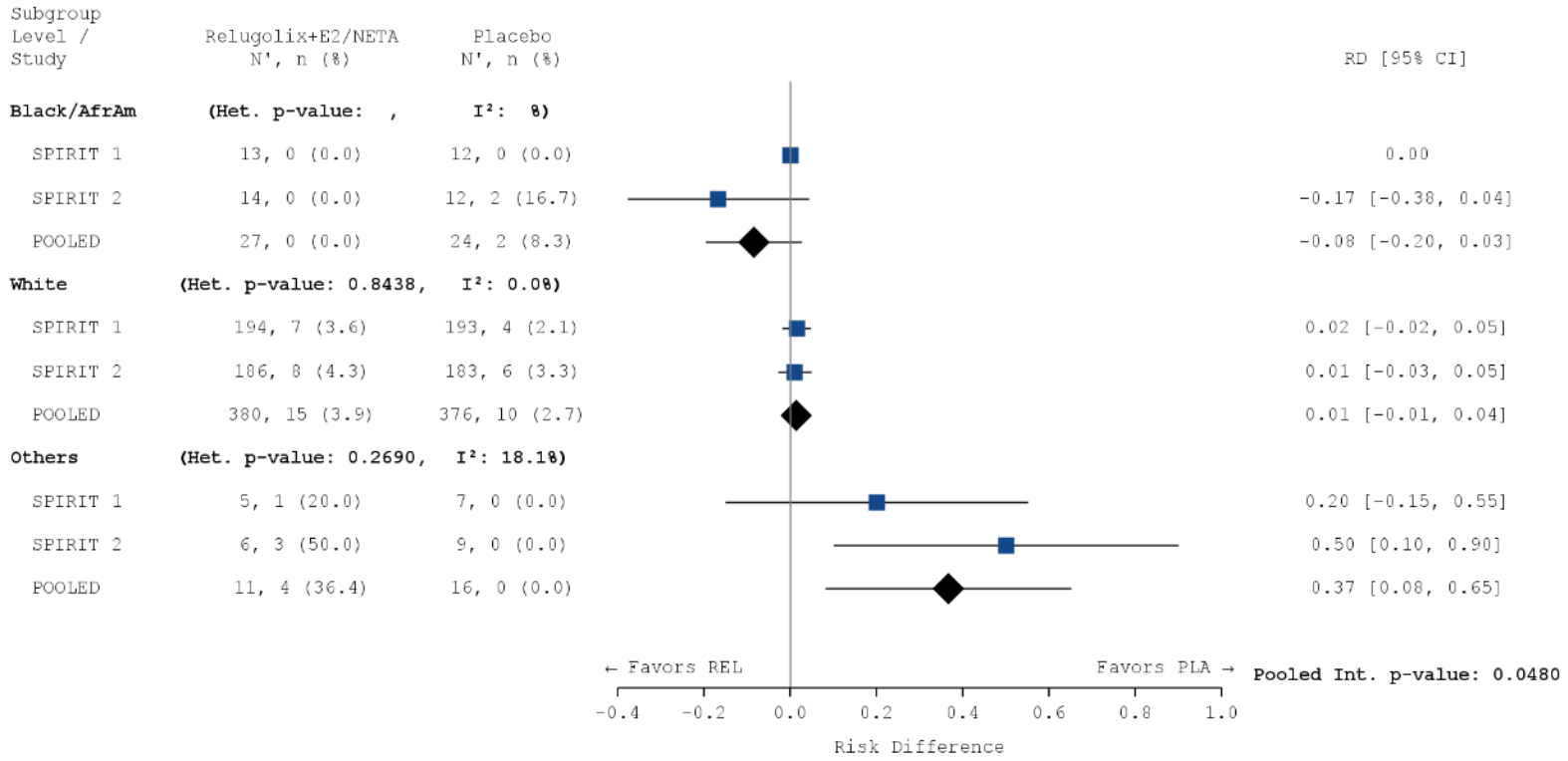
Figure 3.1.4.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

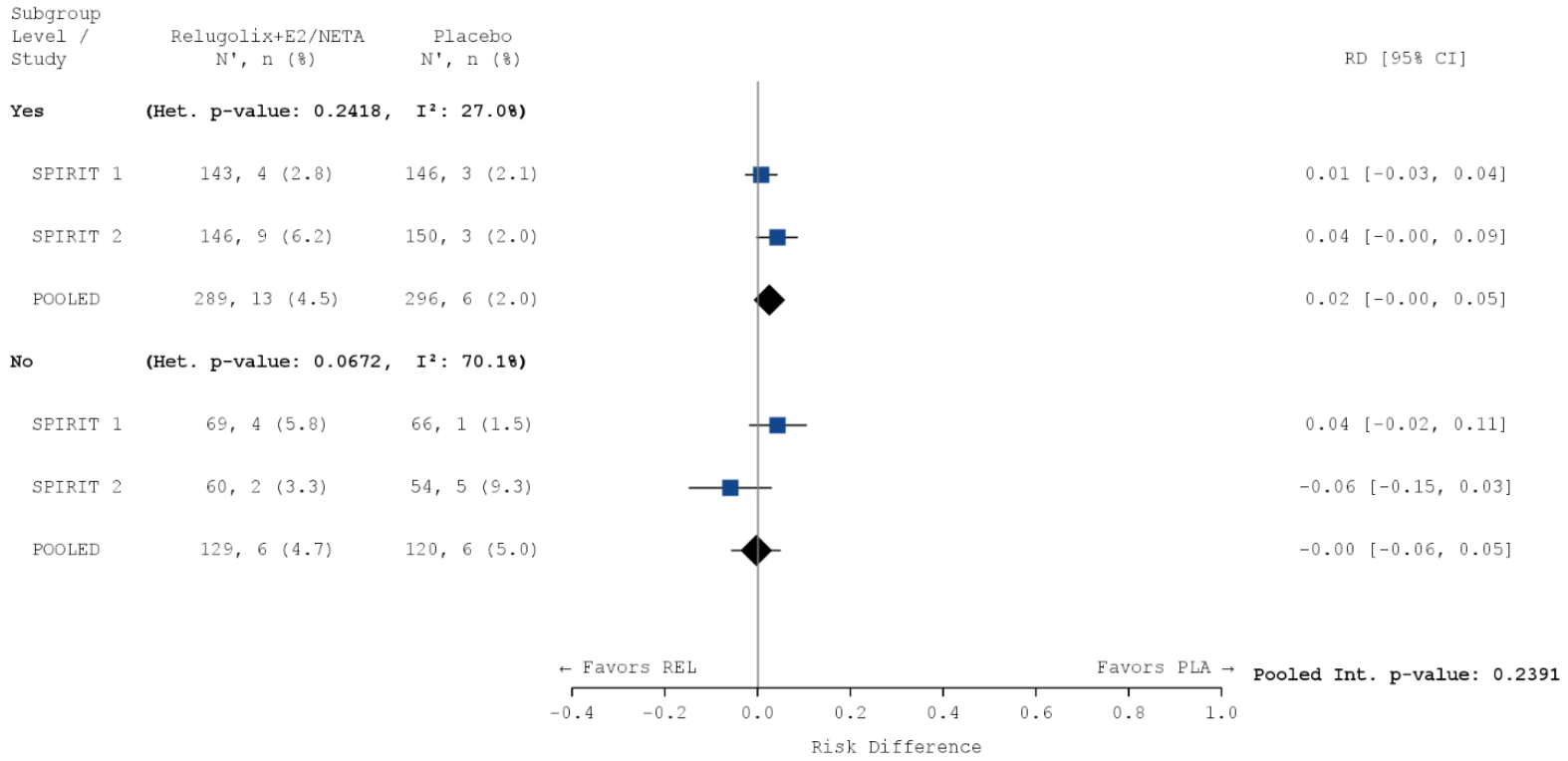
Figure 3.1.4.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

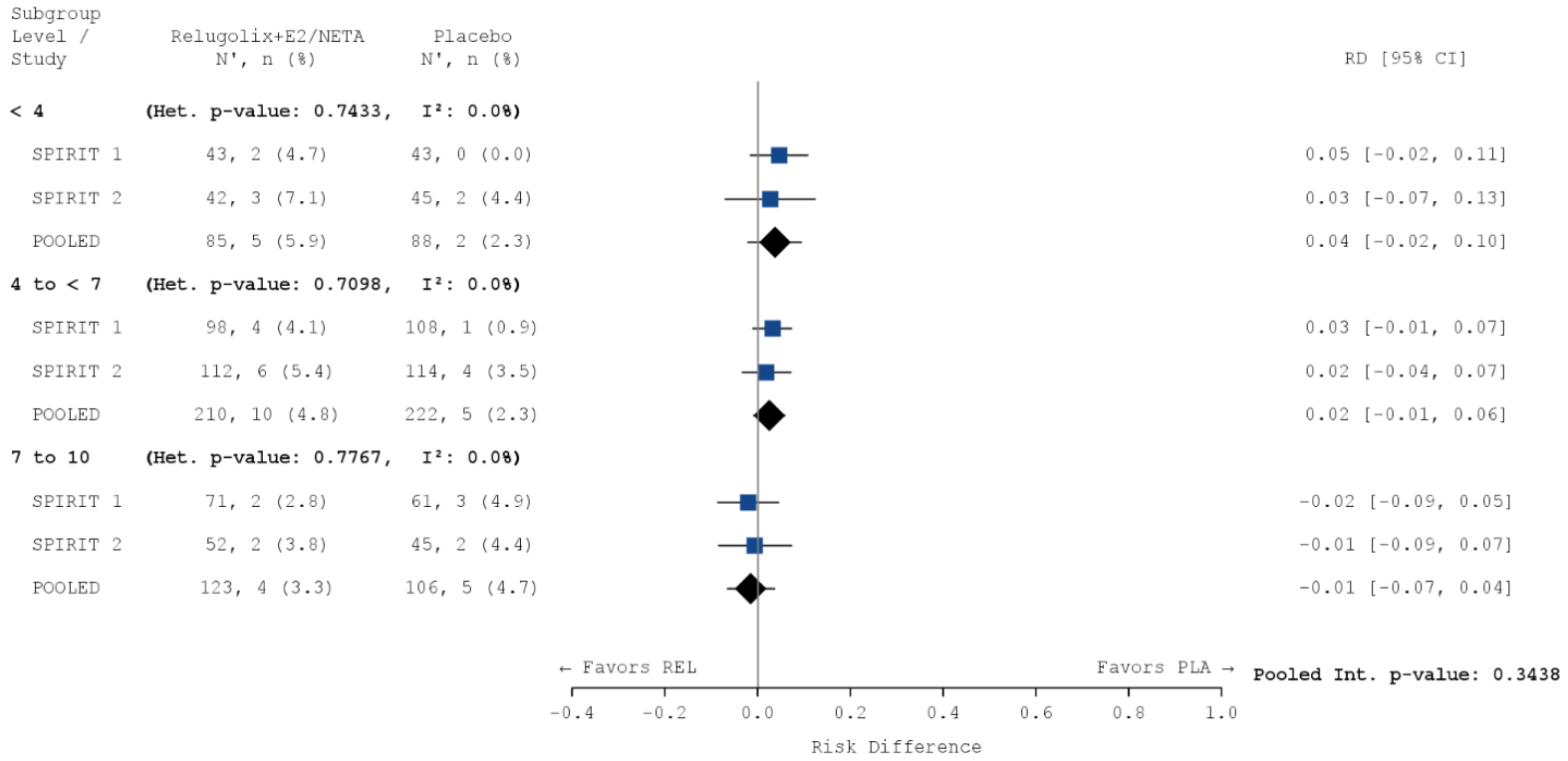
Figure 3.1.4.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

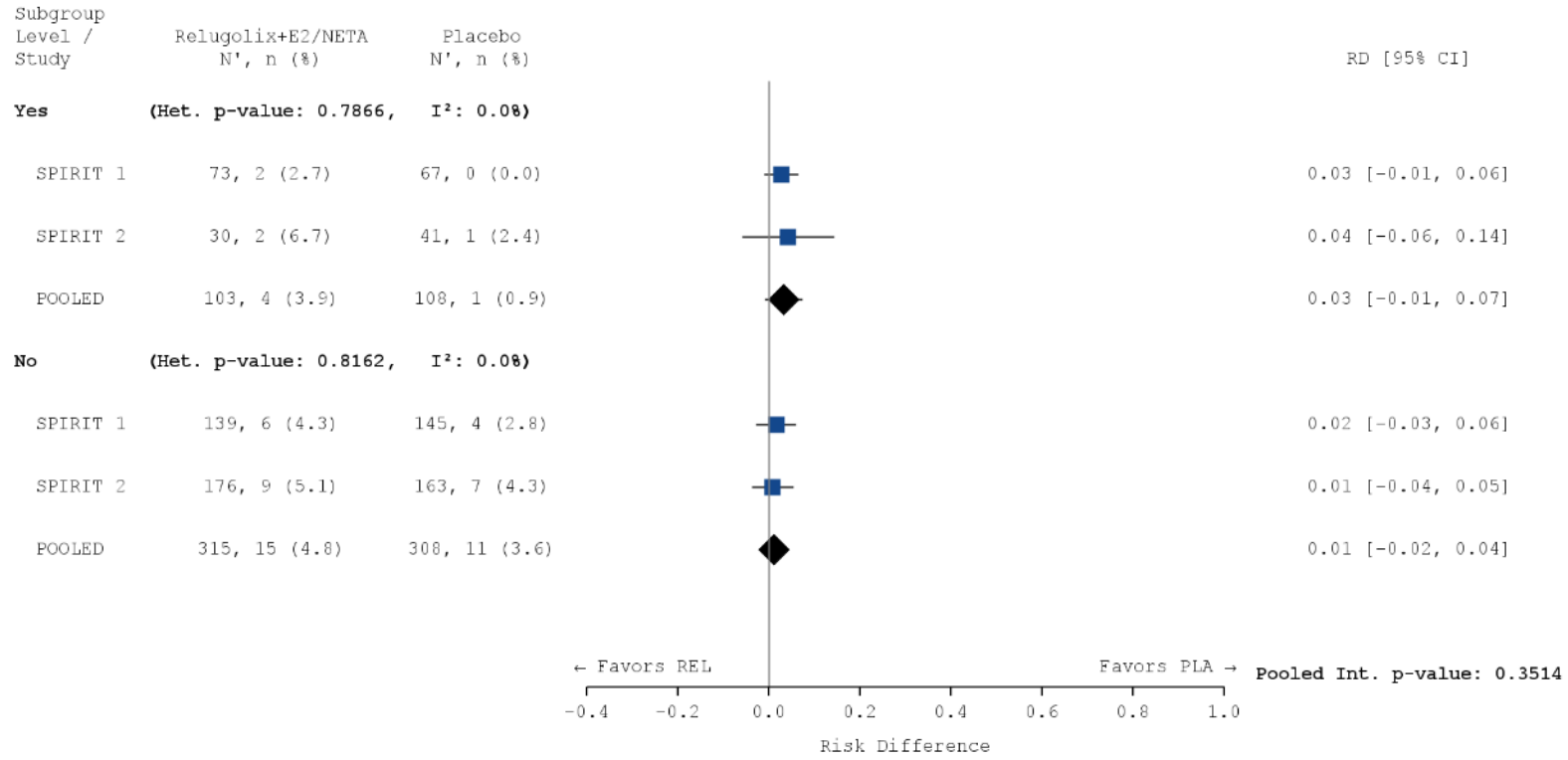
Figure 3.1.4.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

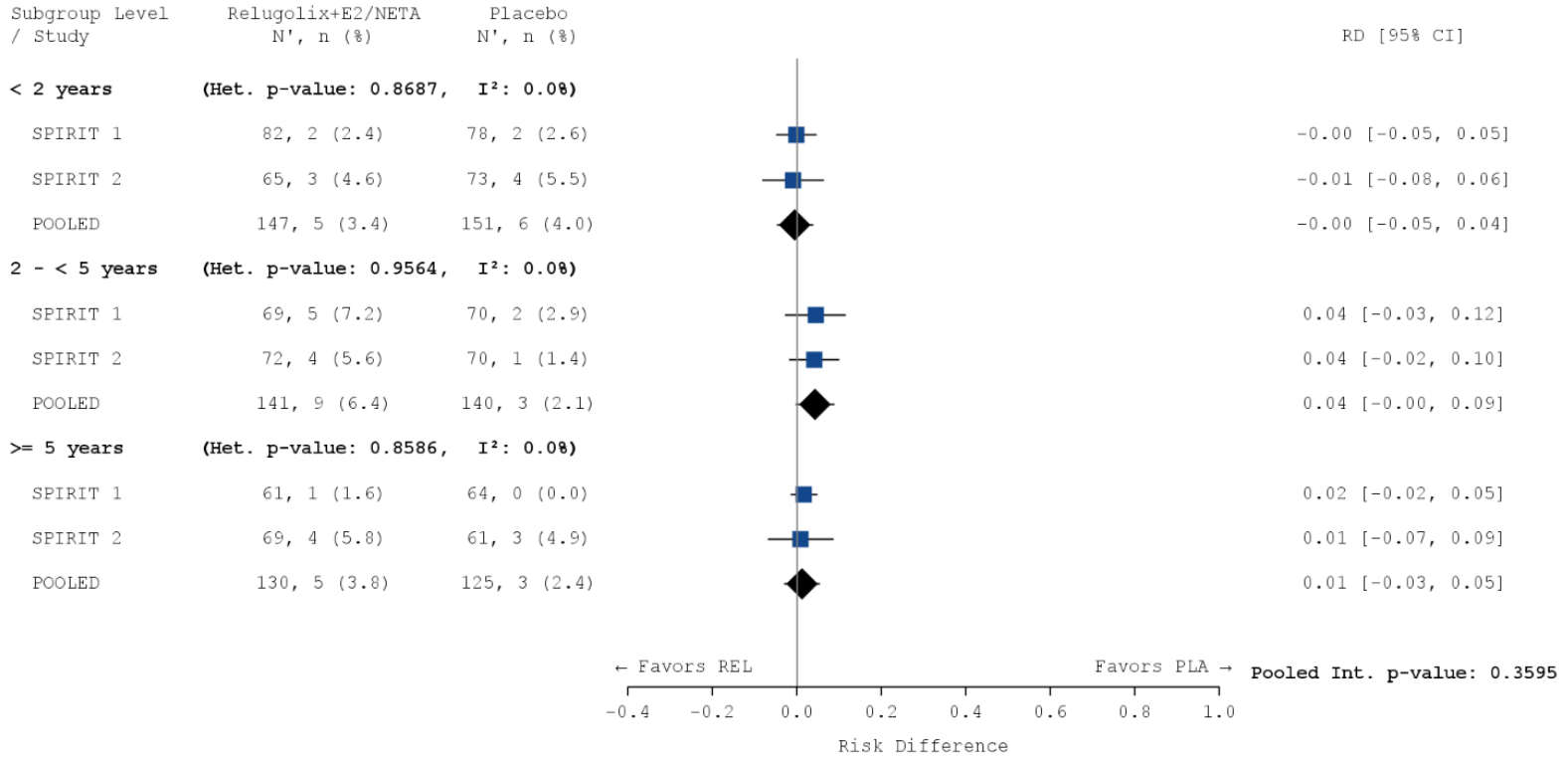
Figure 3.1.4.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

Figure 3.1.4.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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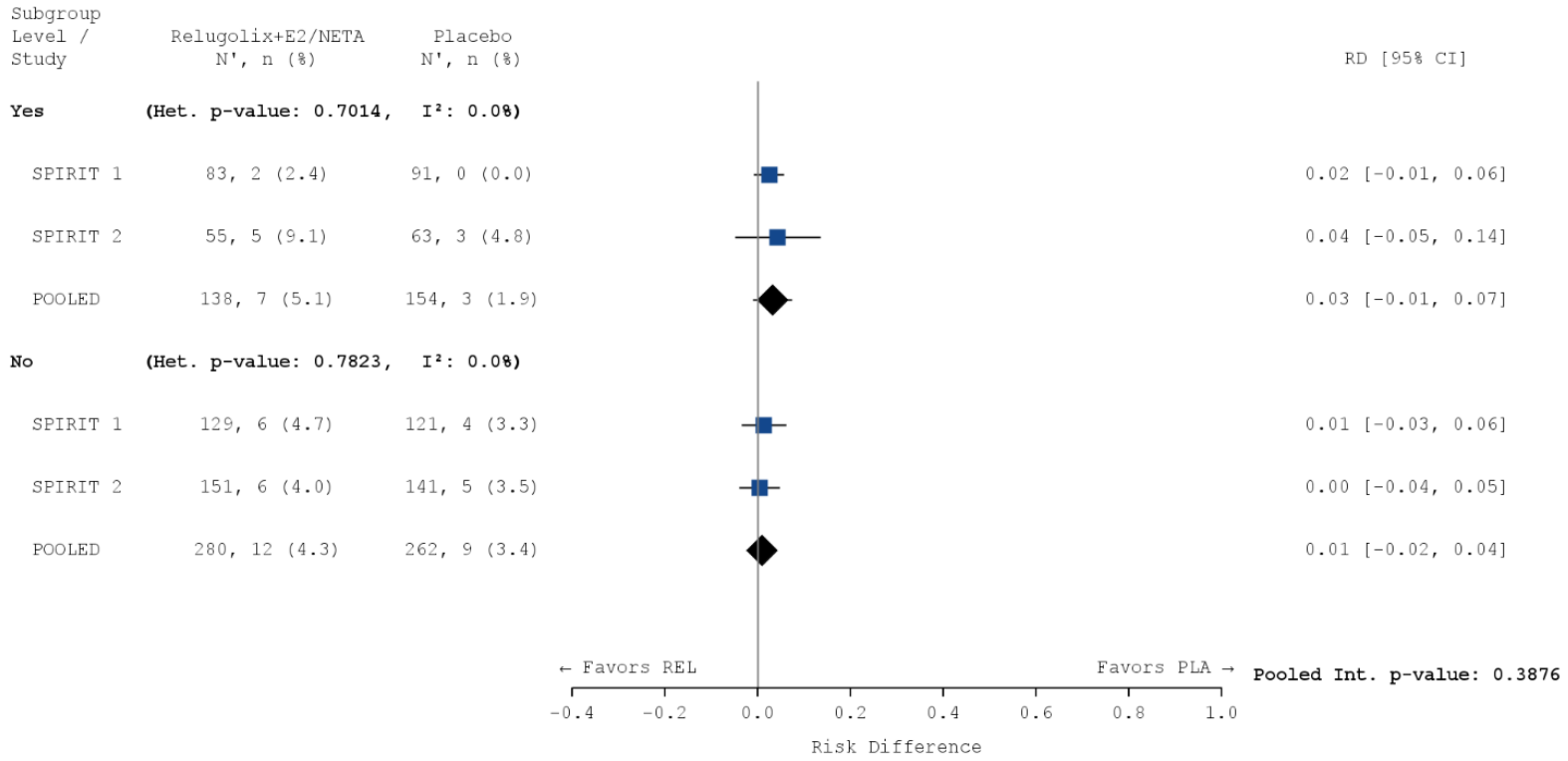
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

Figure 3.1.4.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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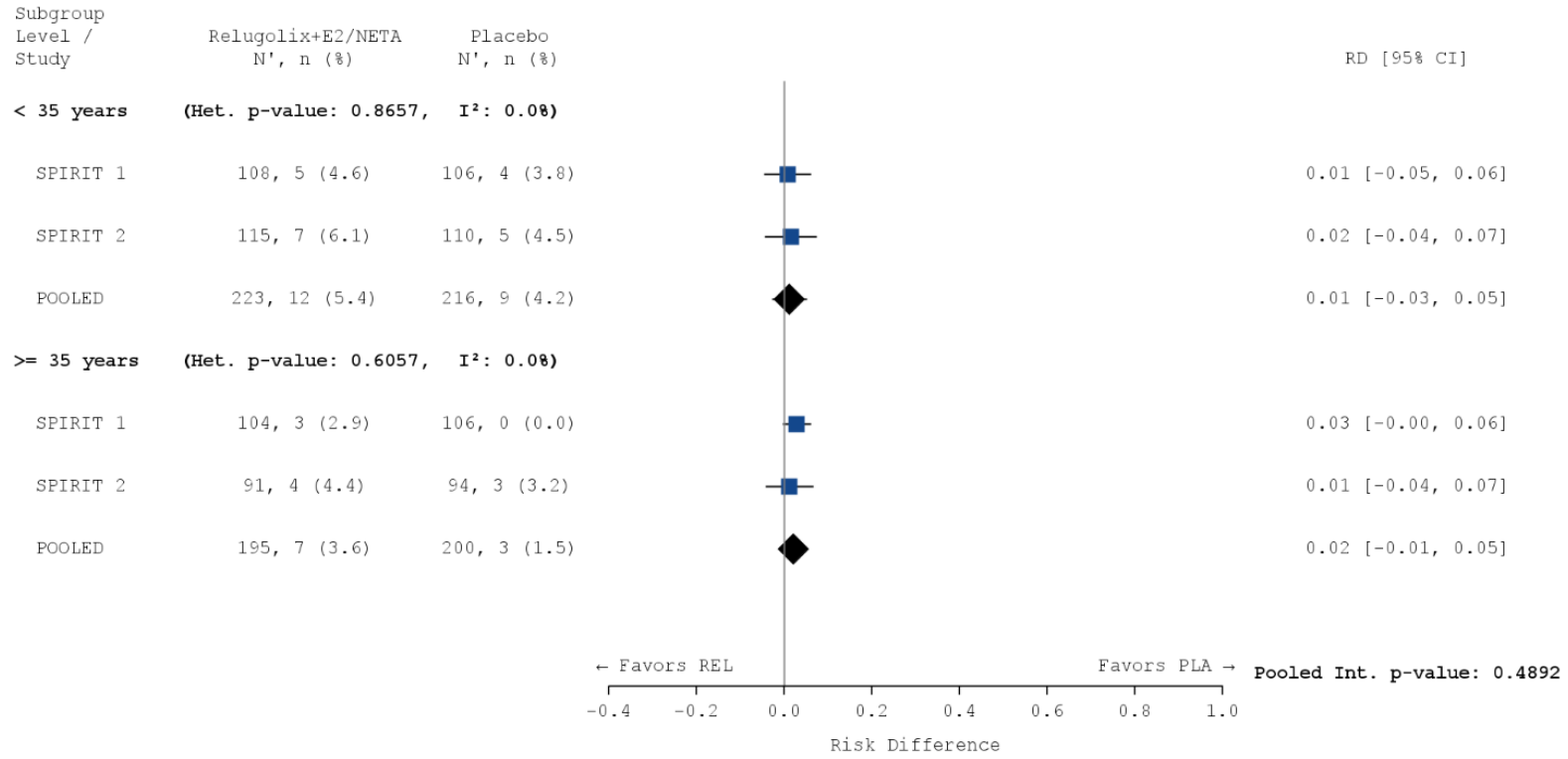
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

Figure 3.1.4.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
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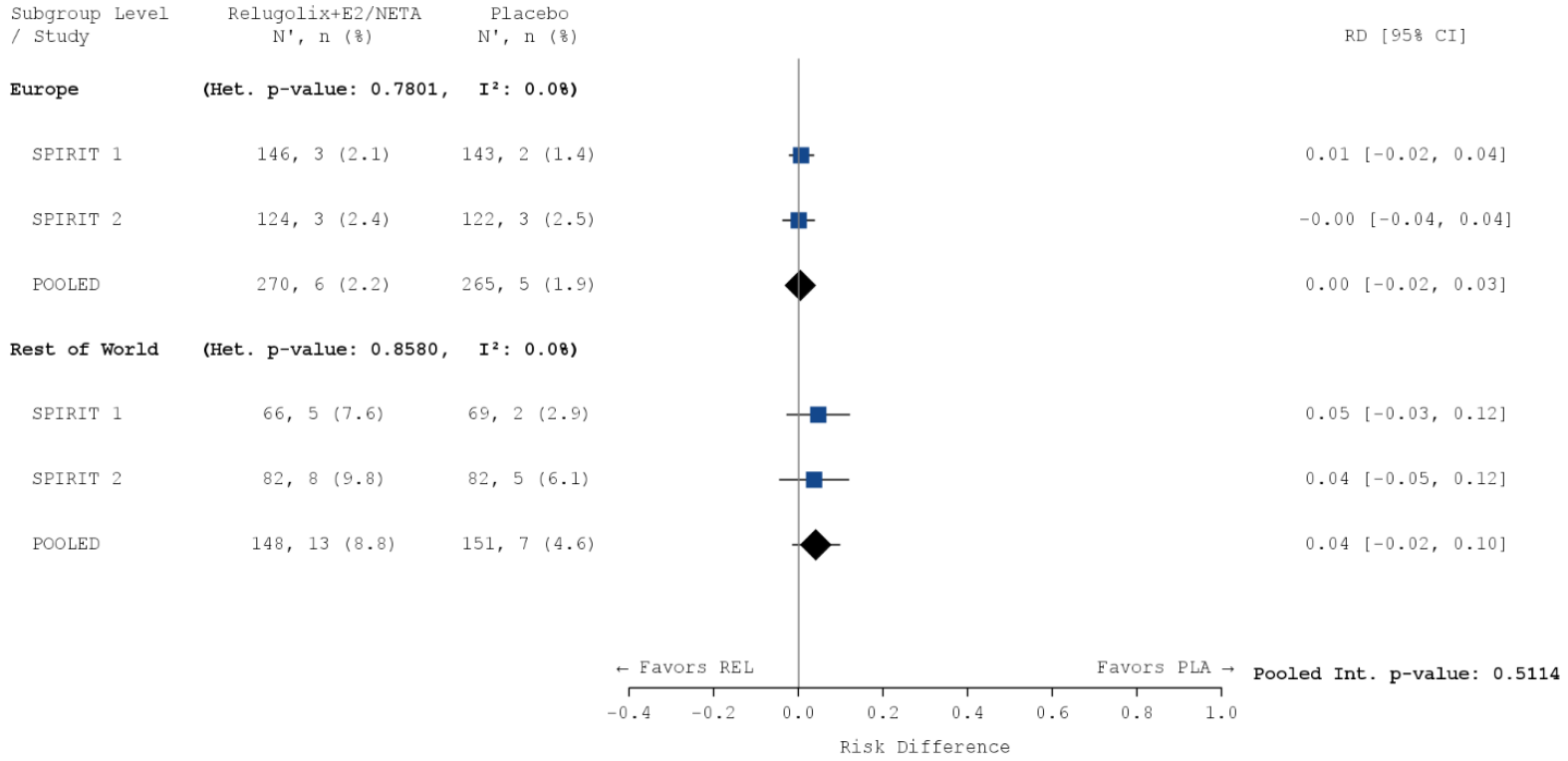
Figure 3.1.4.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
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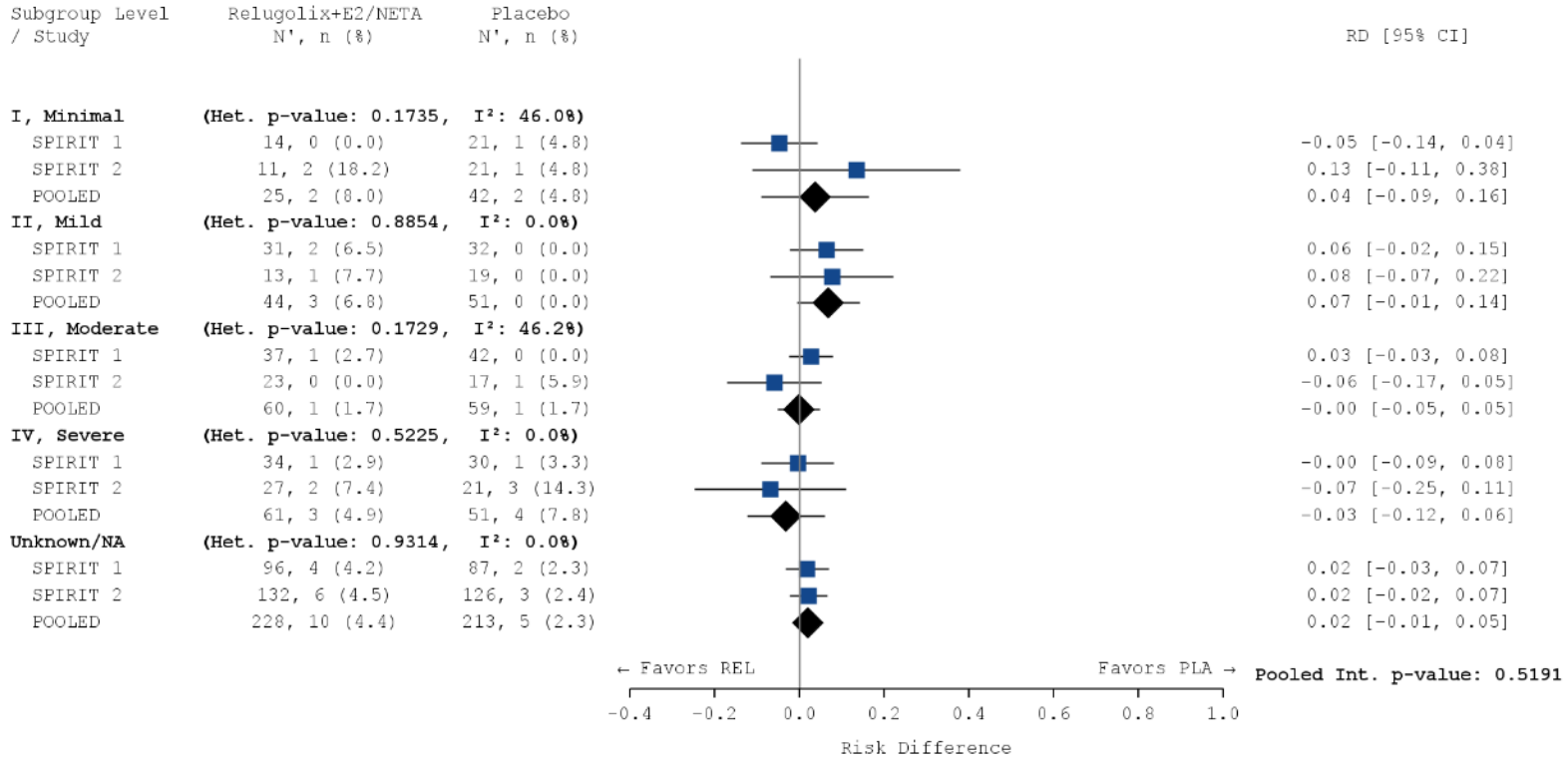
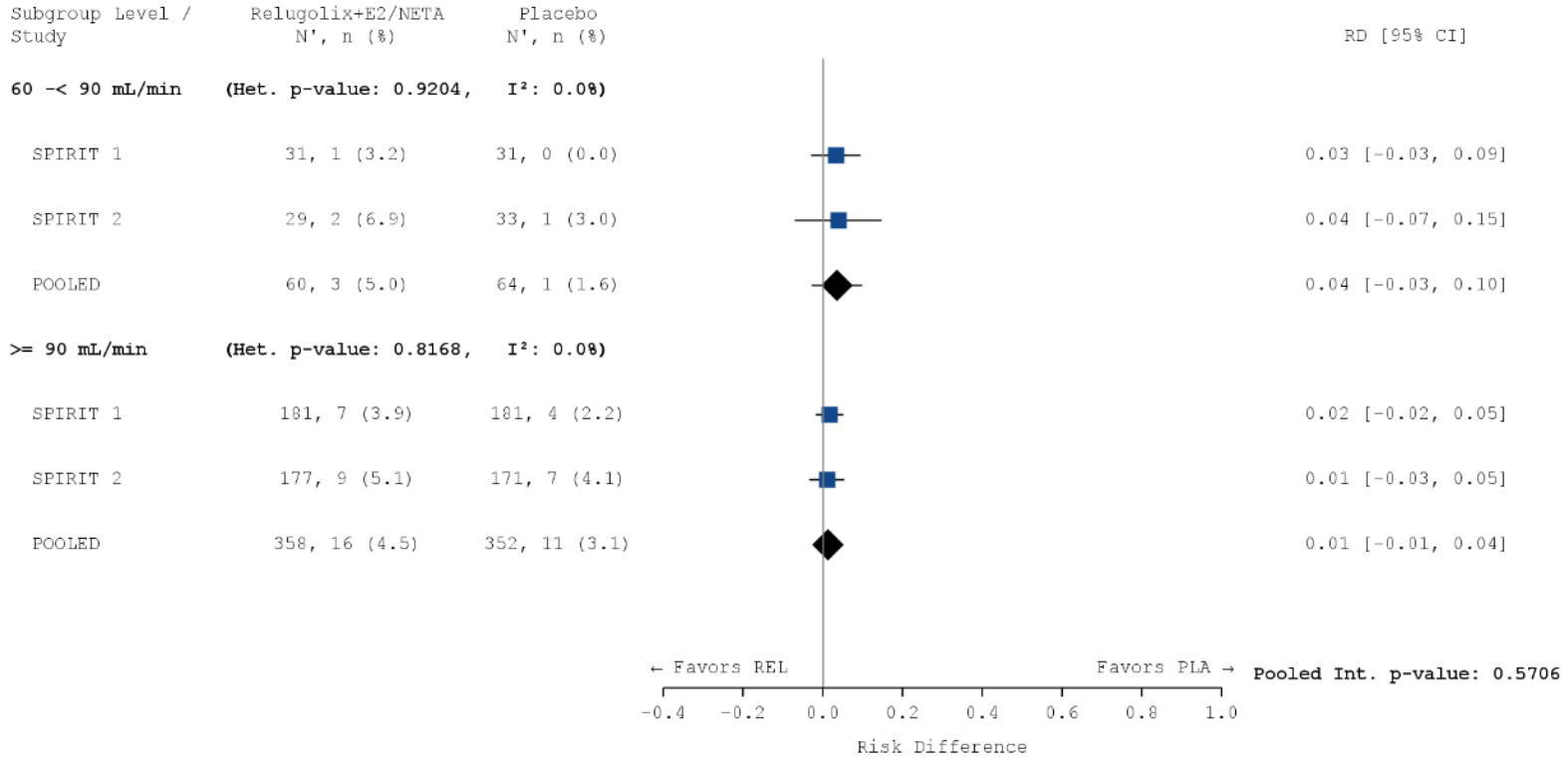
Figure 3.1.4.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

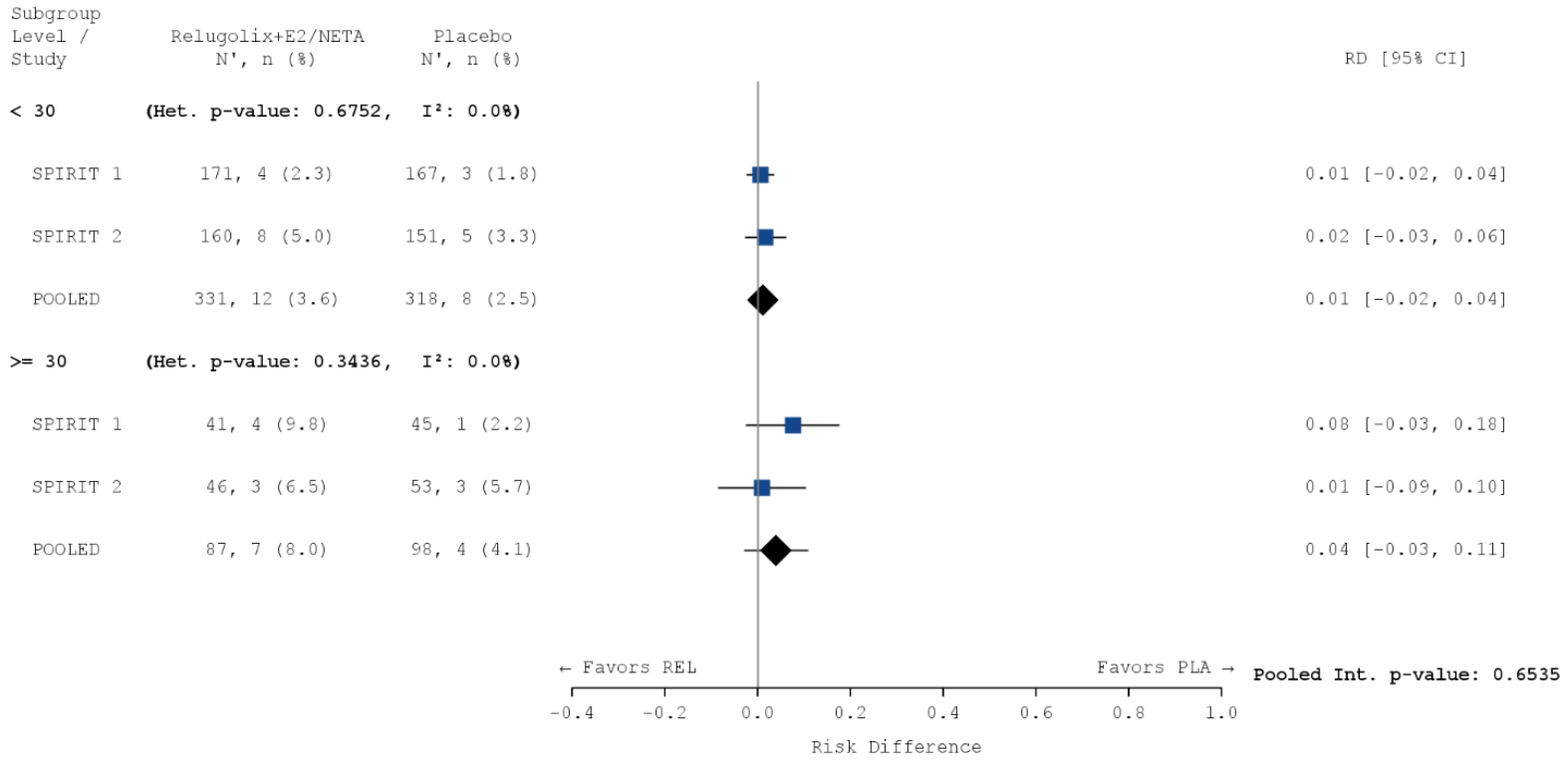
Figure 3.1.4.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

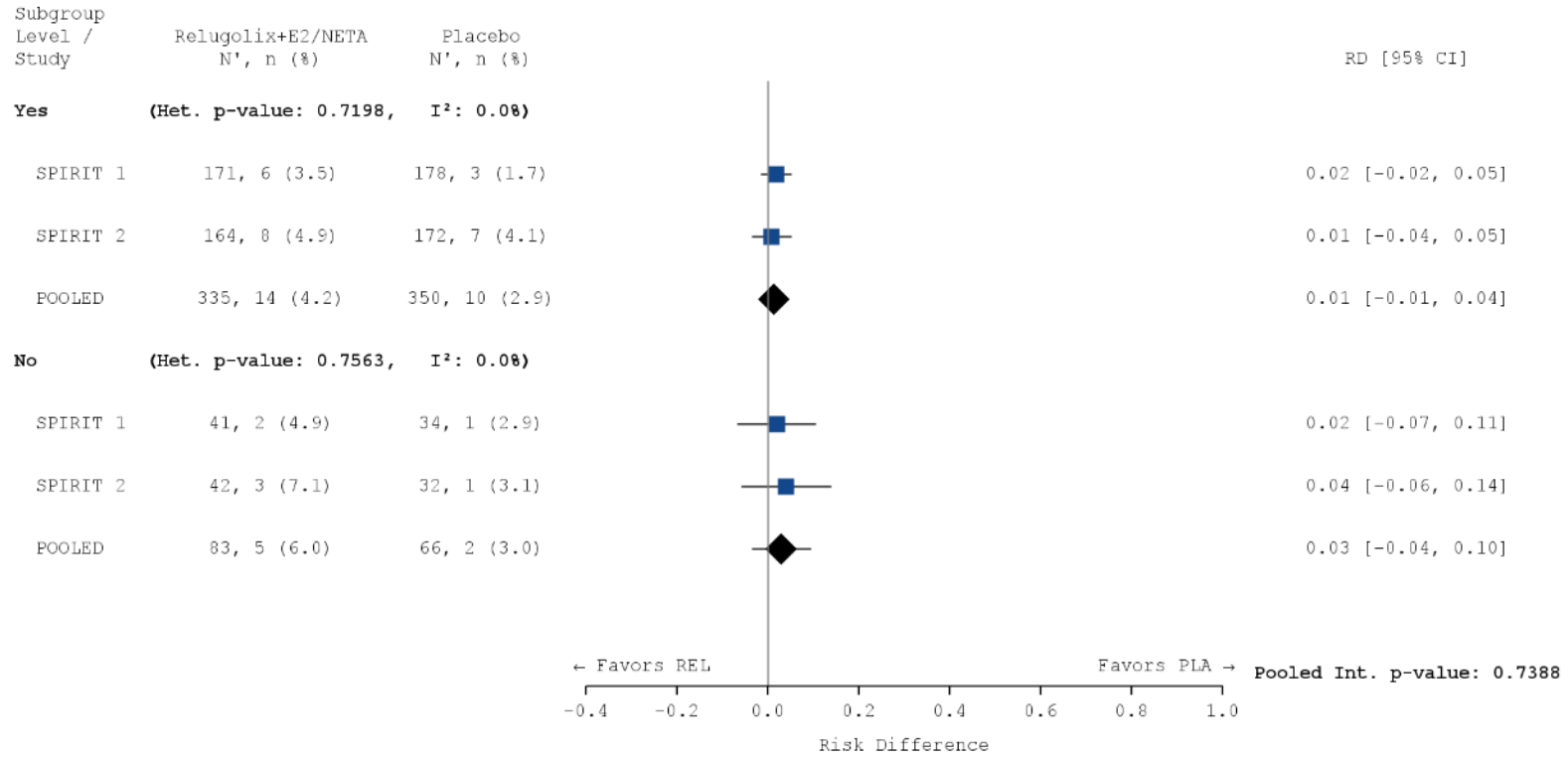
Figure 3.1.4.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

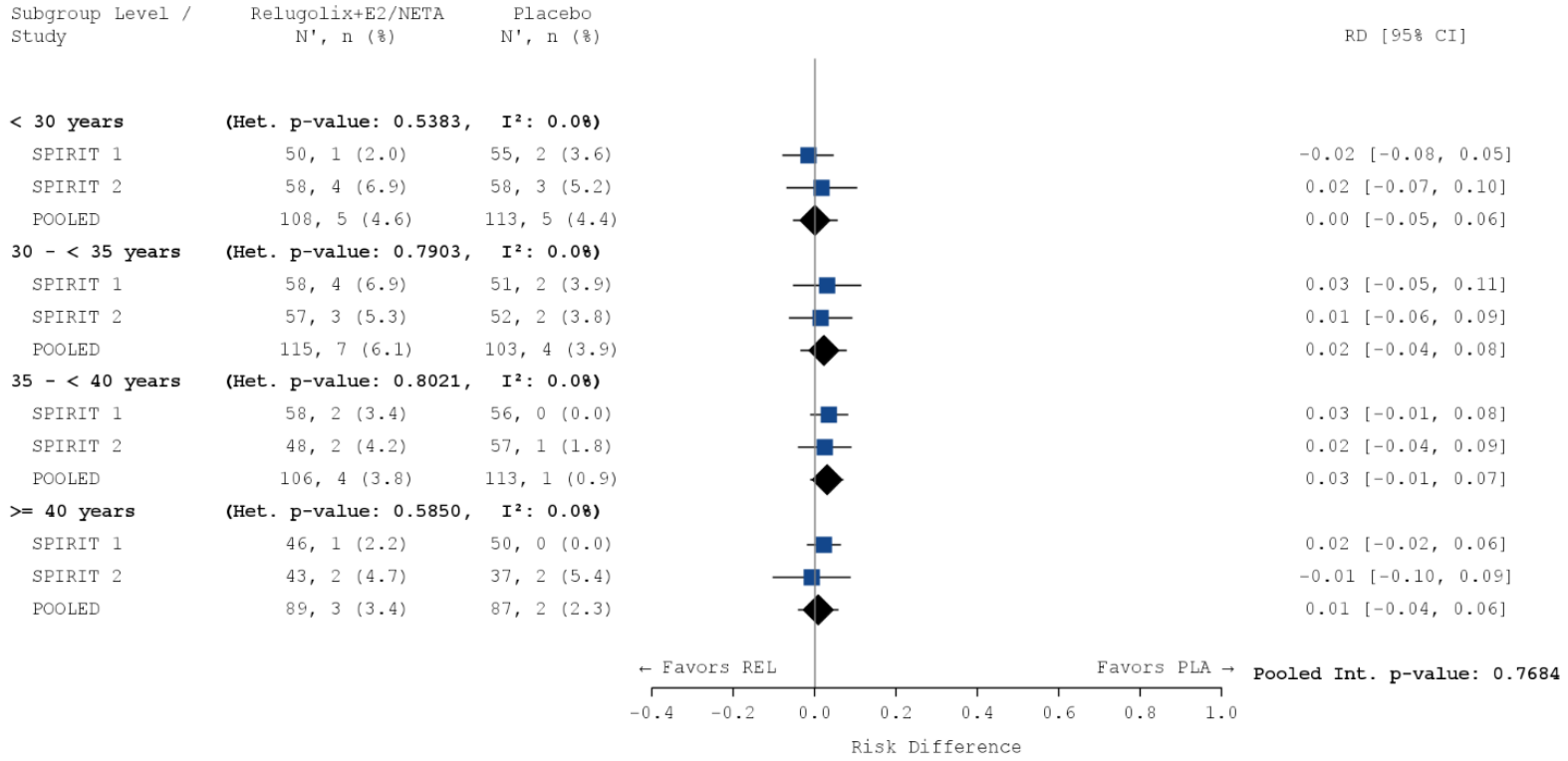
Figure 3.1.4.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

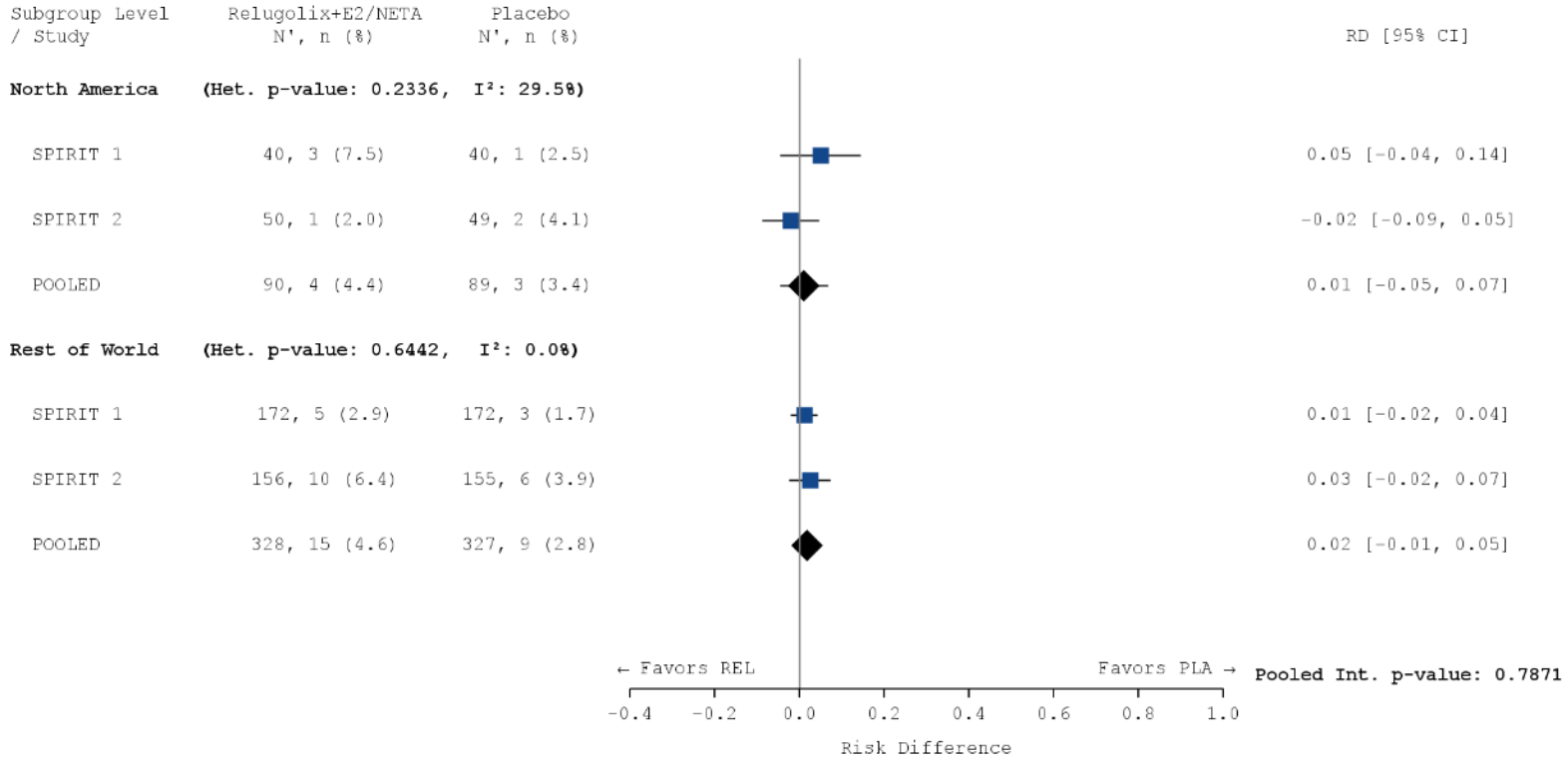
Figure 3.1.4.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

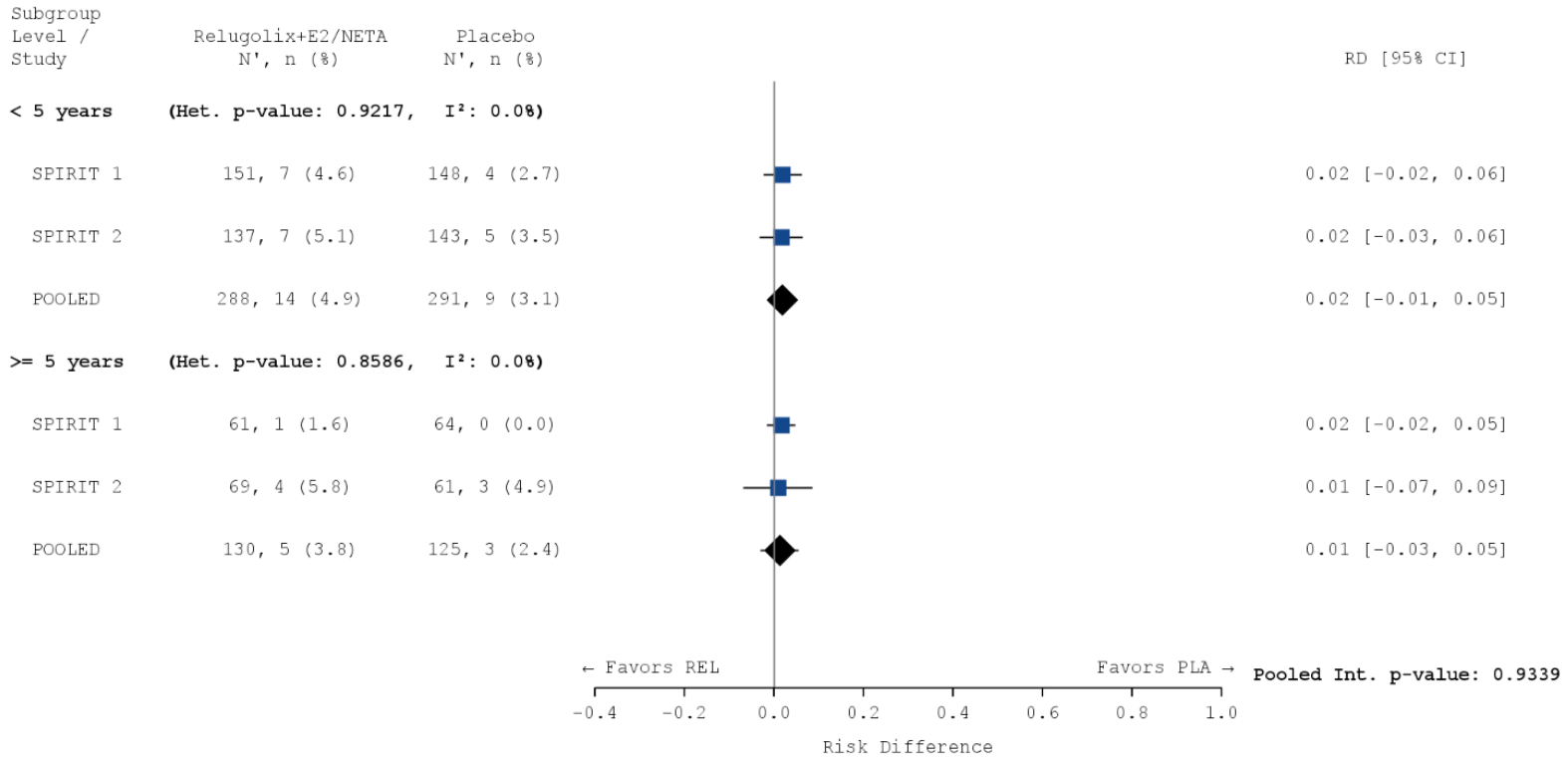
Figure 3.1.4.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

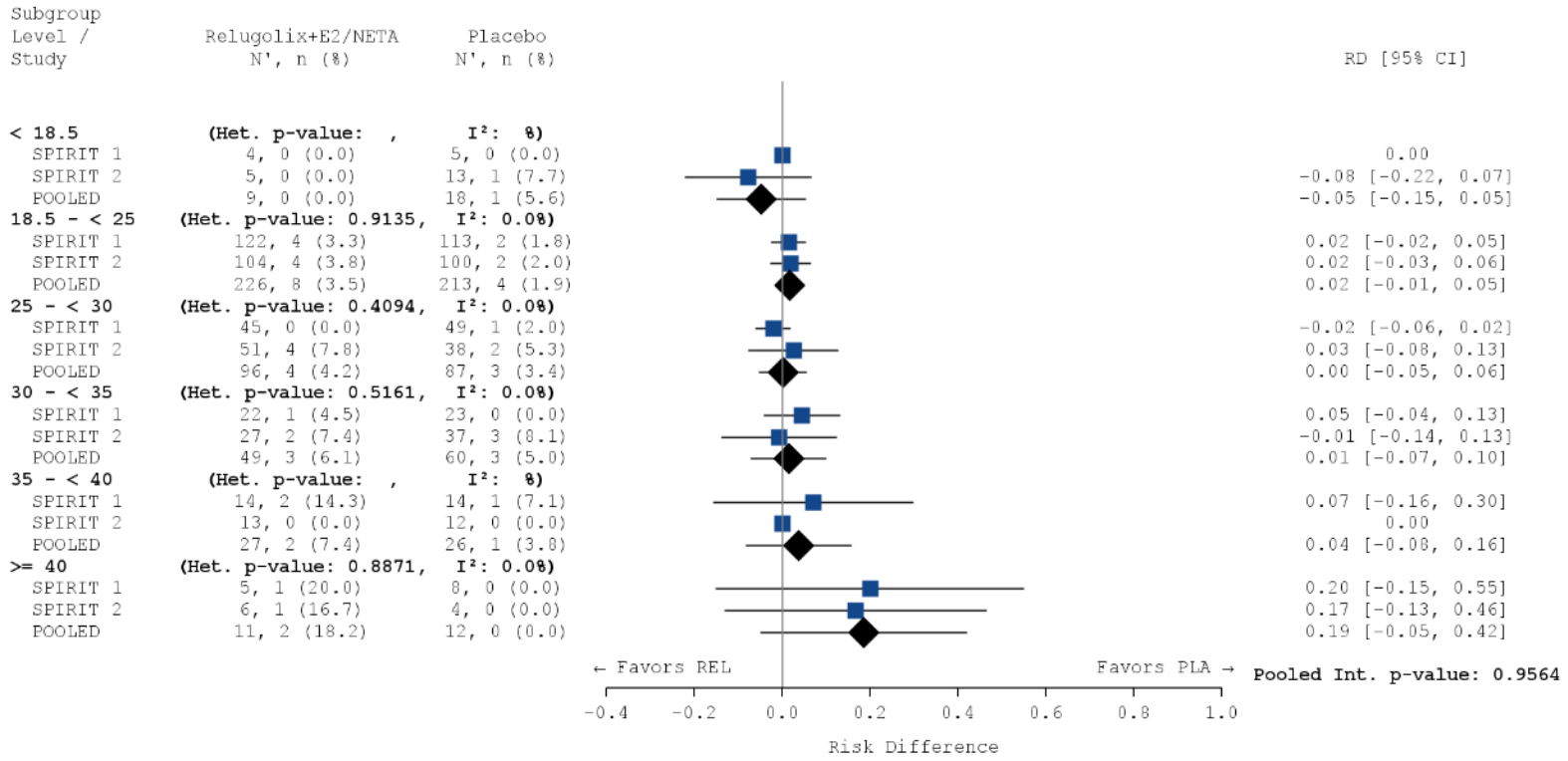
Figure 3.1.4.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

Figure 3.1.4.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Patients with at least one TEAE leading to discontinuation by Subgroup (Safety Population)
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II

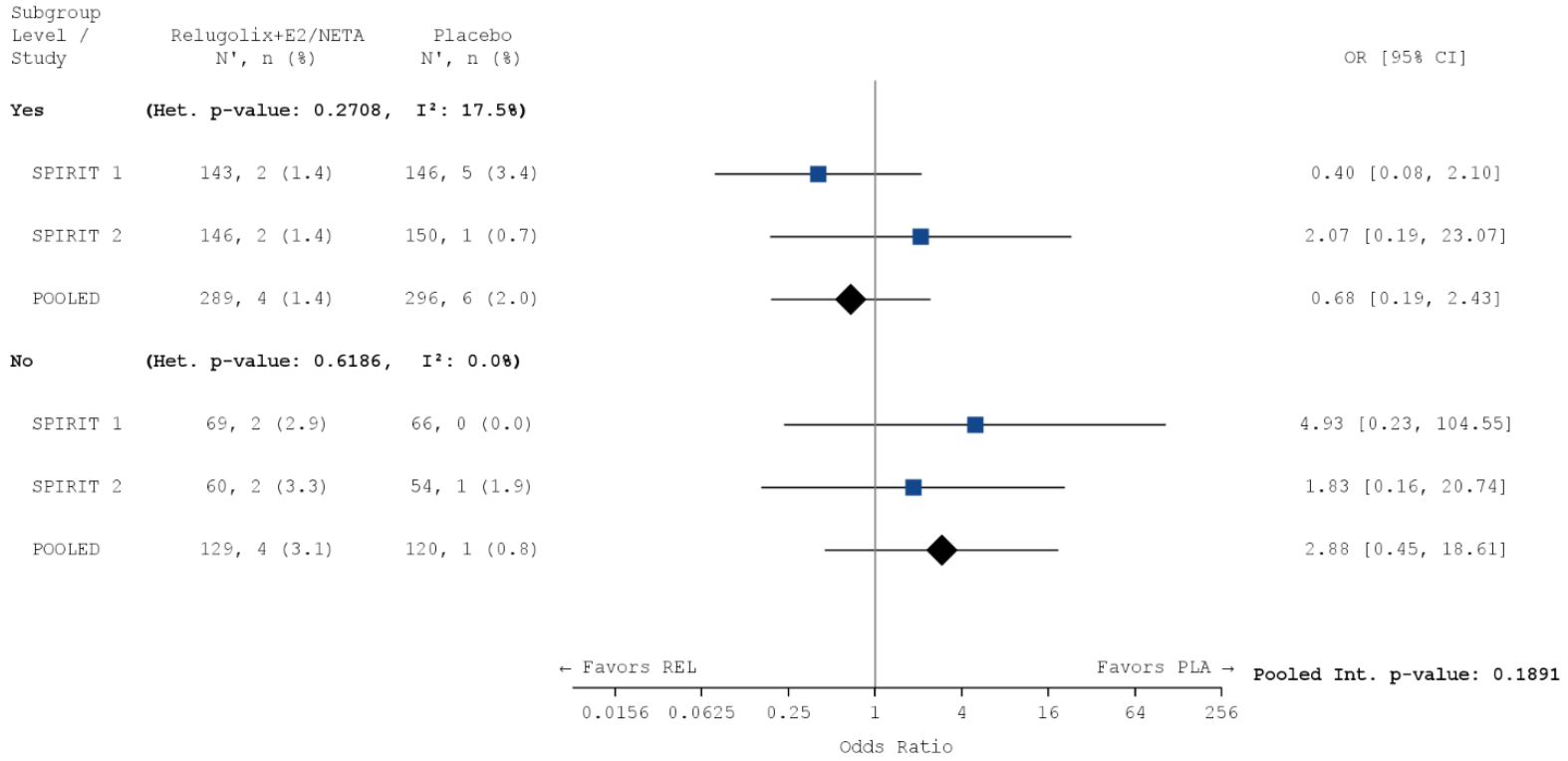


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_1_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:11

2.3.13 Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup

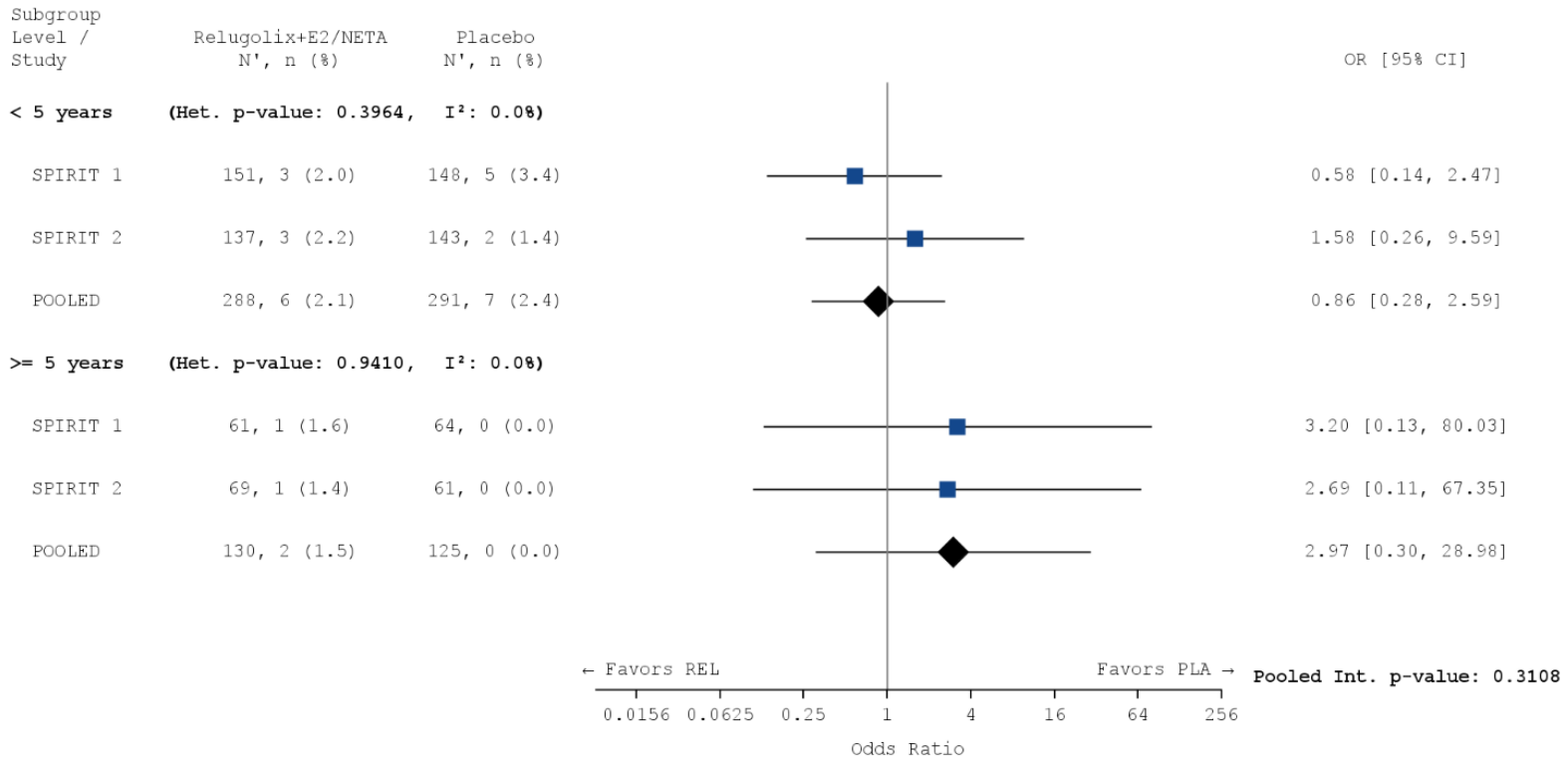
Figure 3.2.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

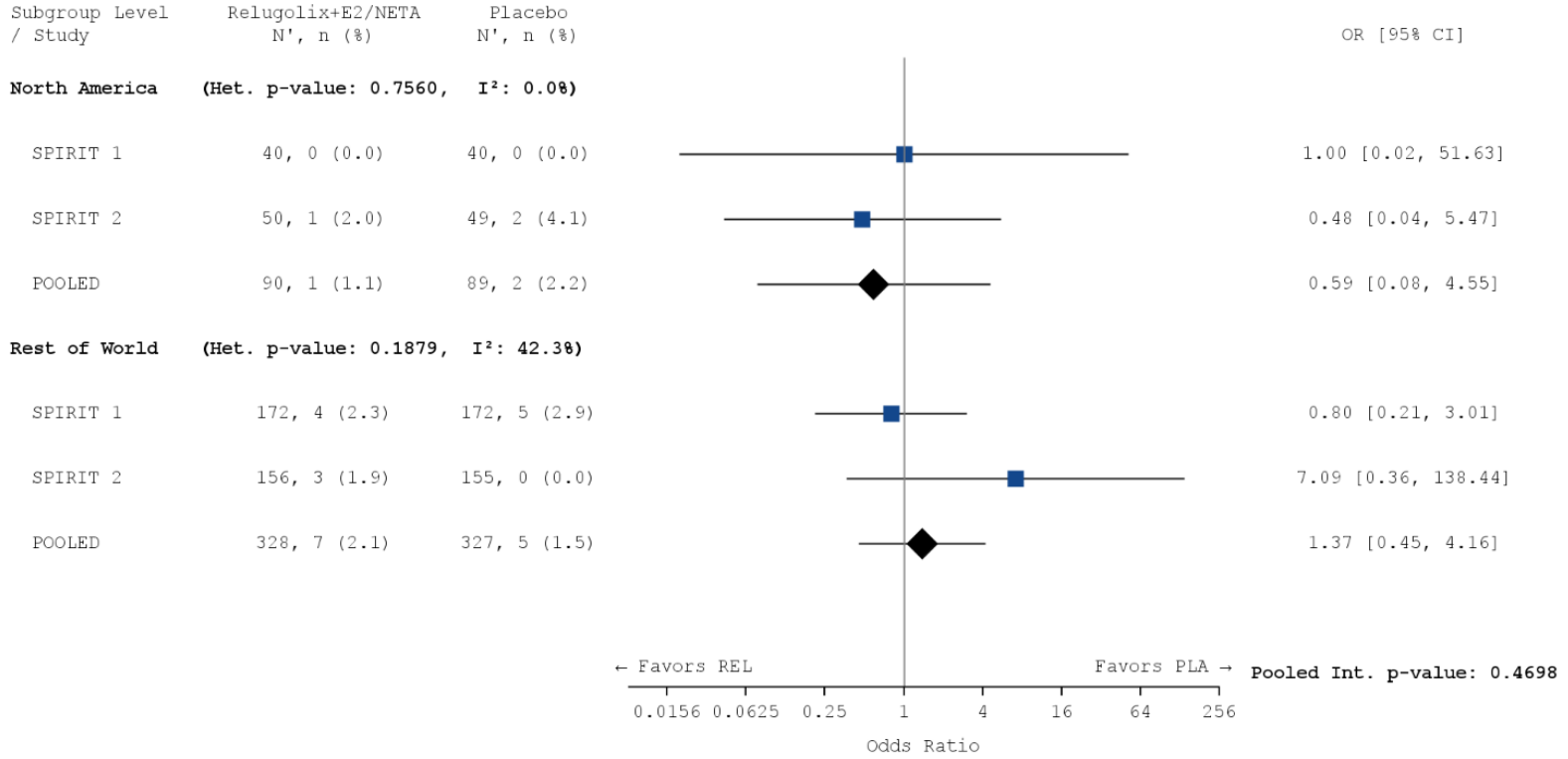
Figure 3.2.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

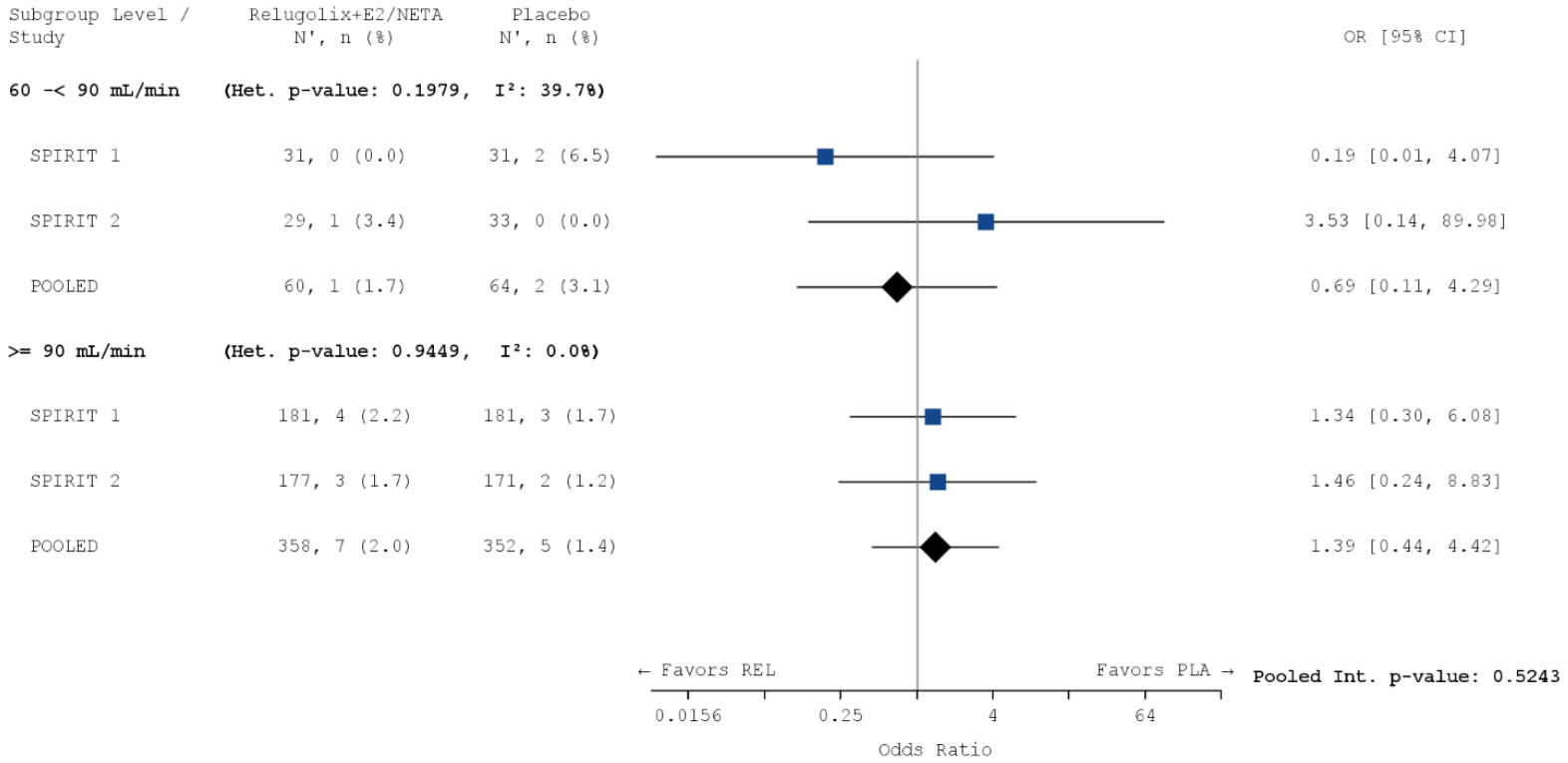
Figure 3.2.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

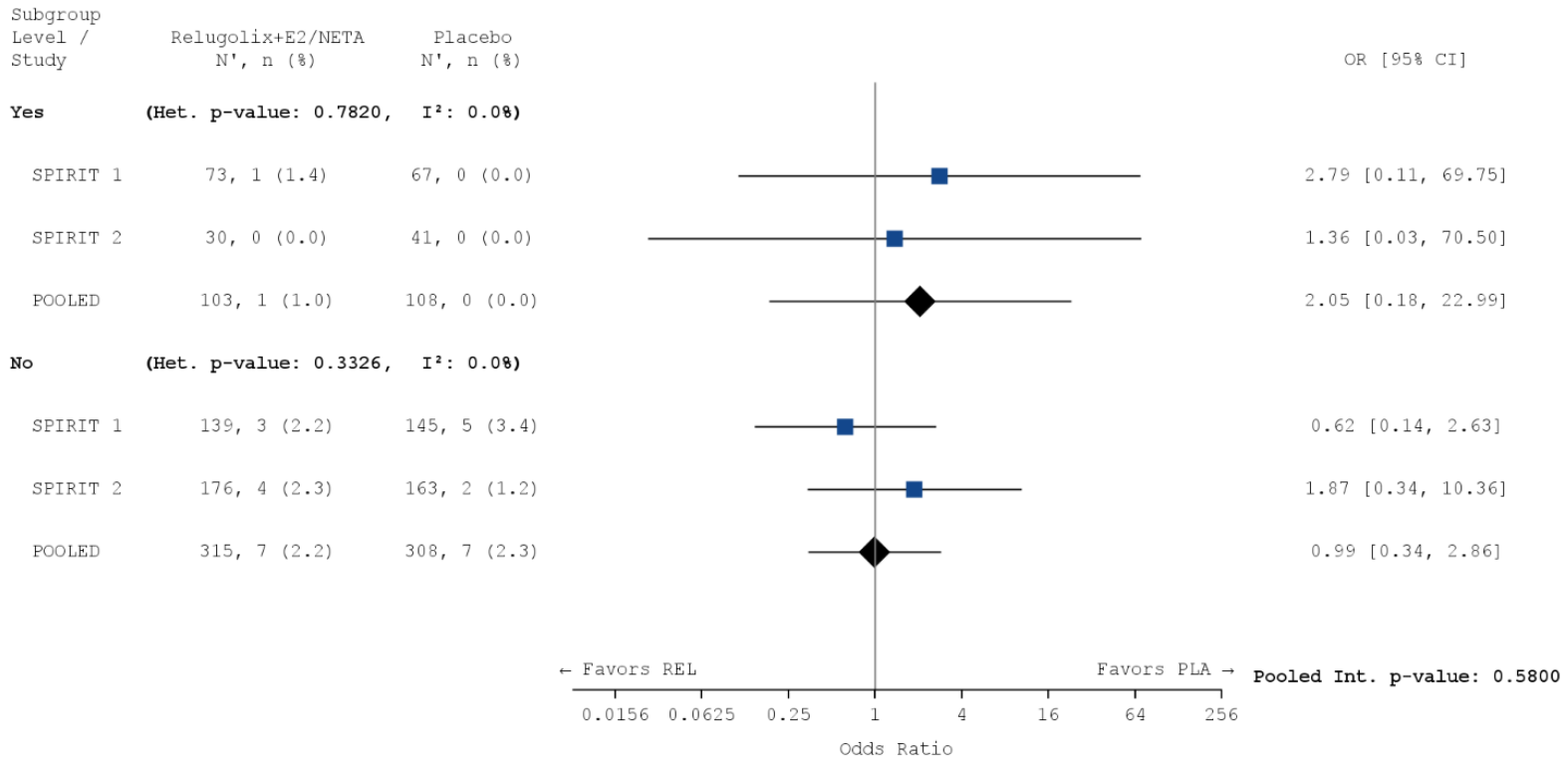
Figure 3.2.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

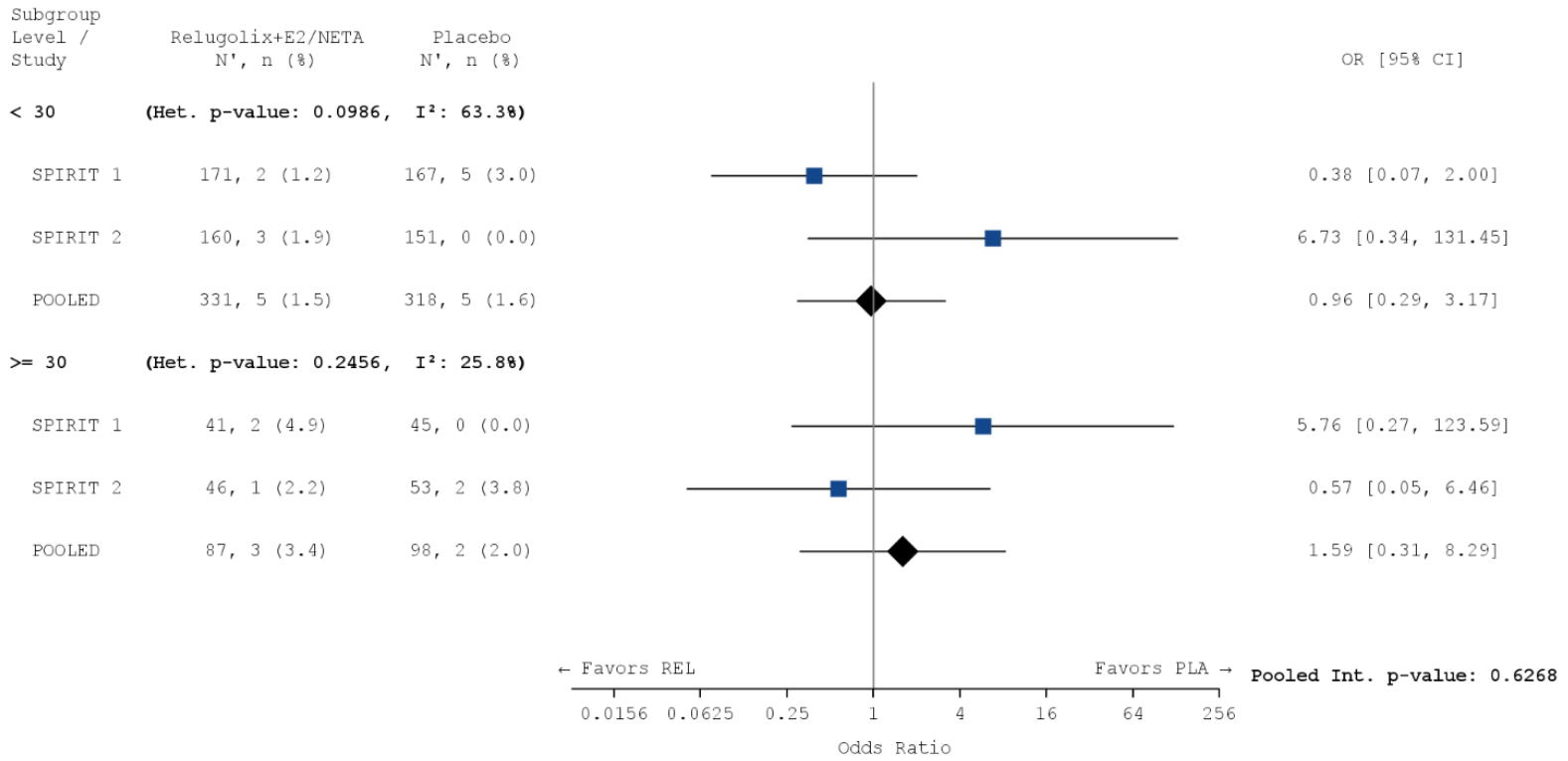
Figure 3.2.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

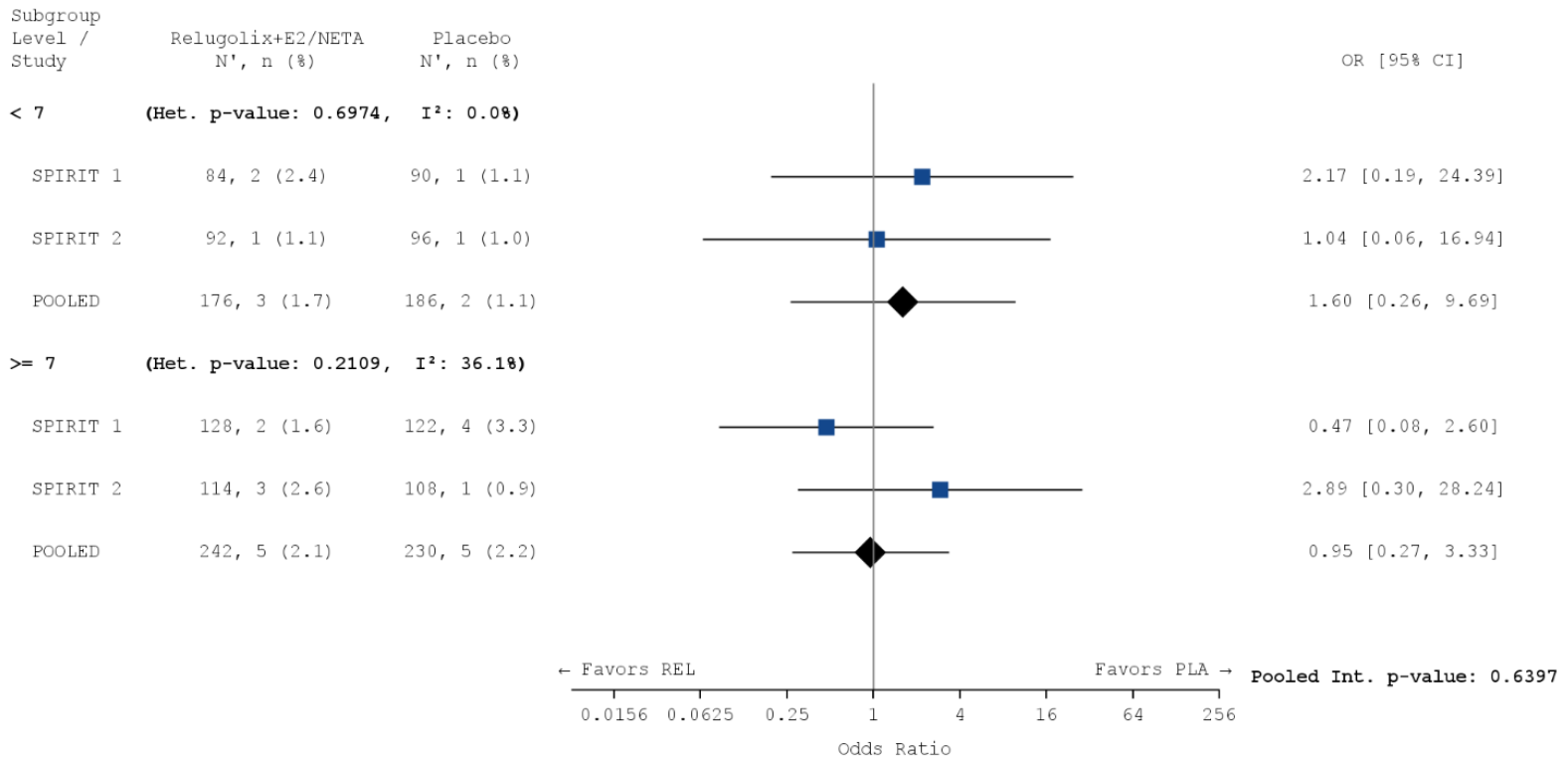
Figure 3.2.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

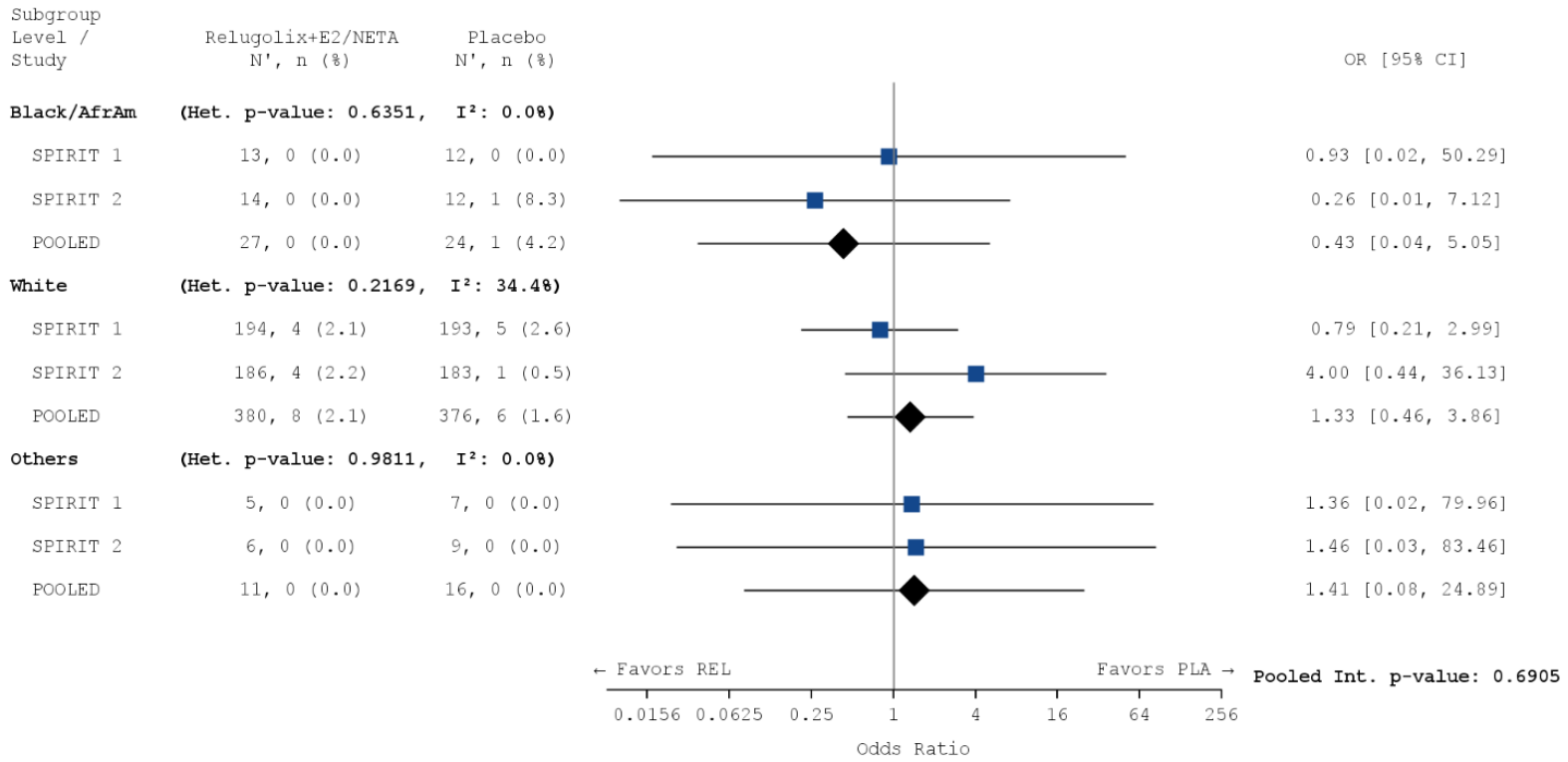
Figure 3.2.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

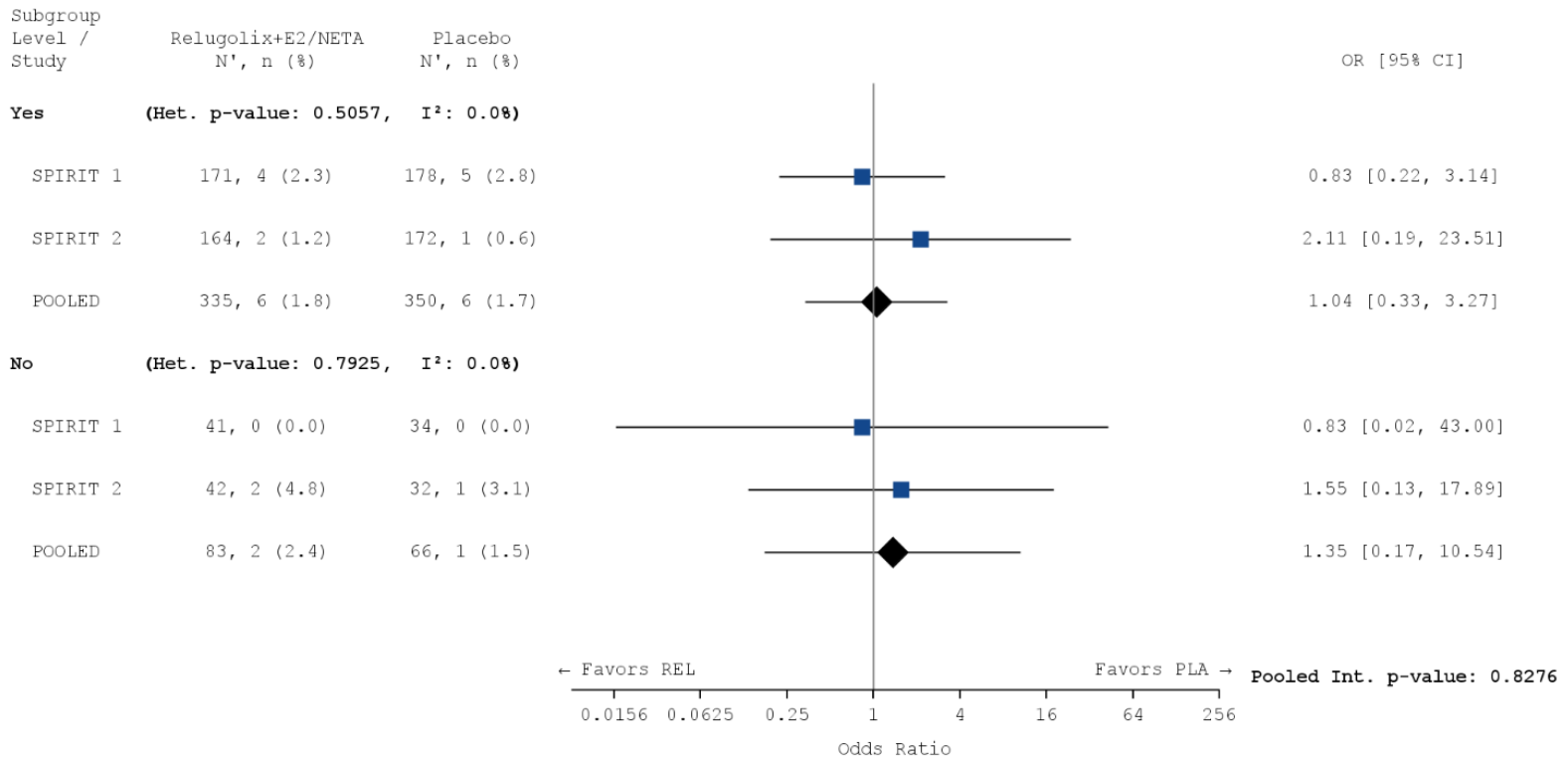
Figure 3.2.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.2.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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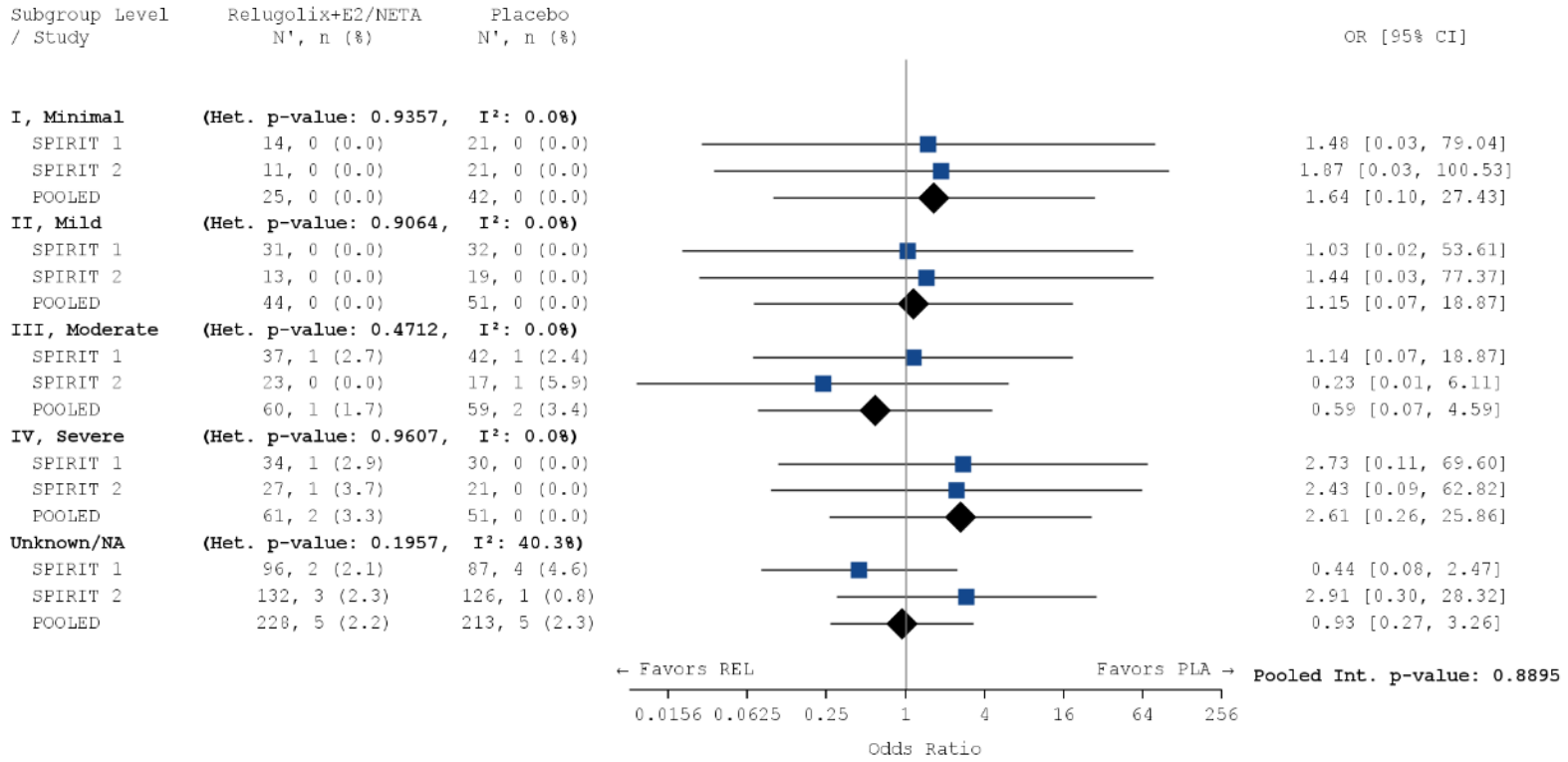
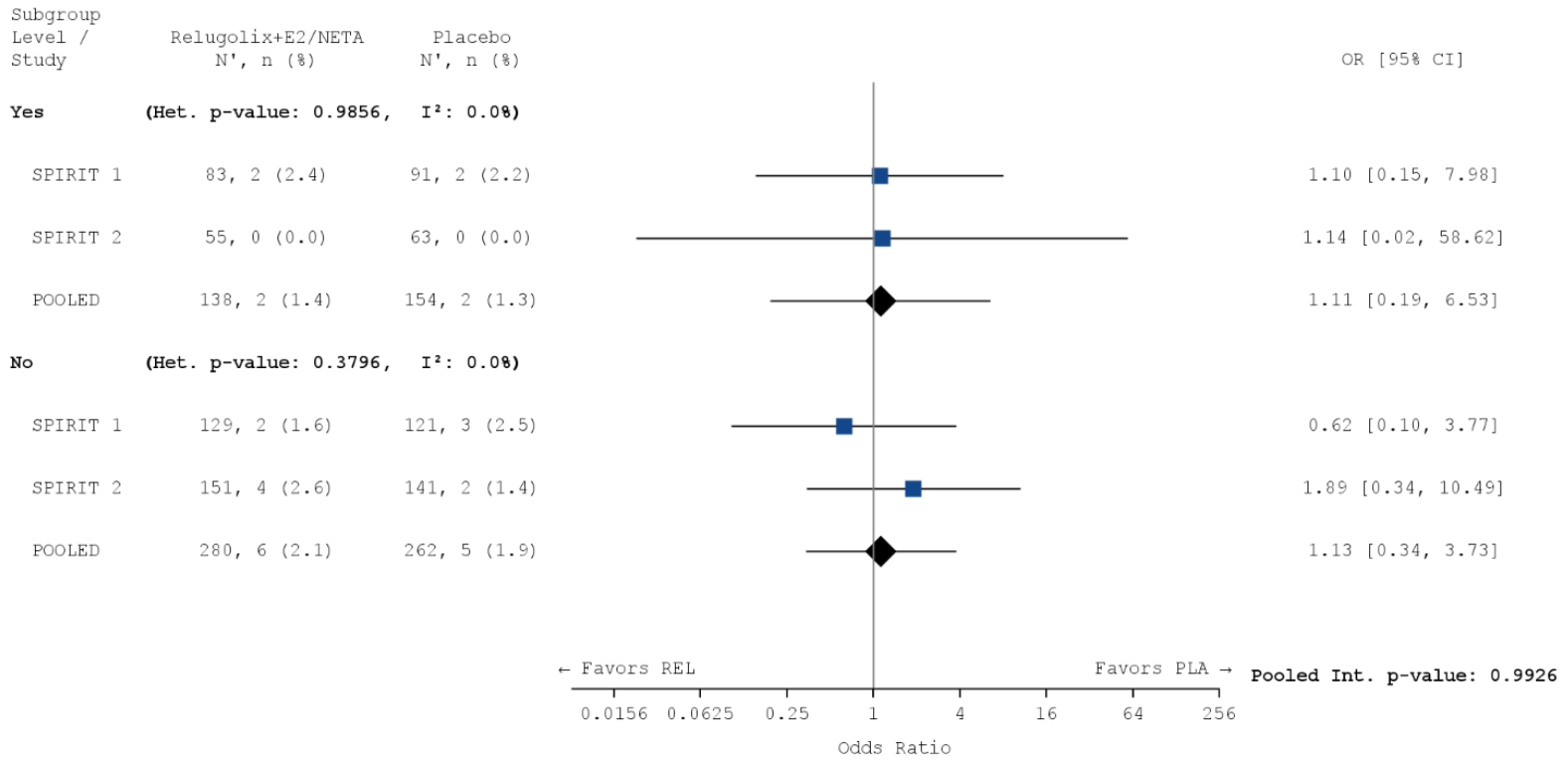
Figure 3.2.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

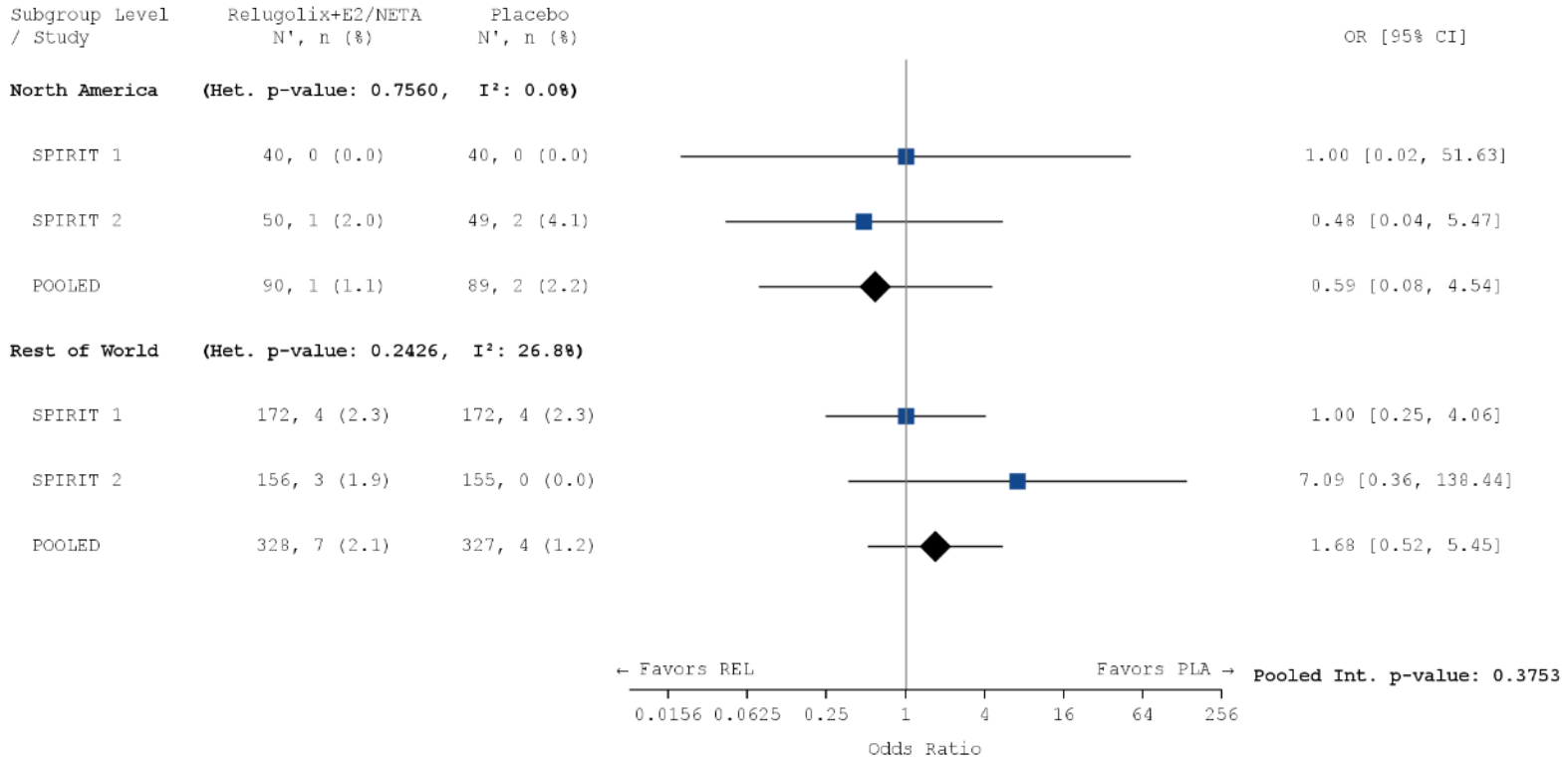
Figure 3.2.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.2.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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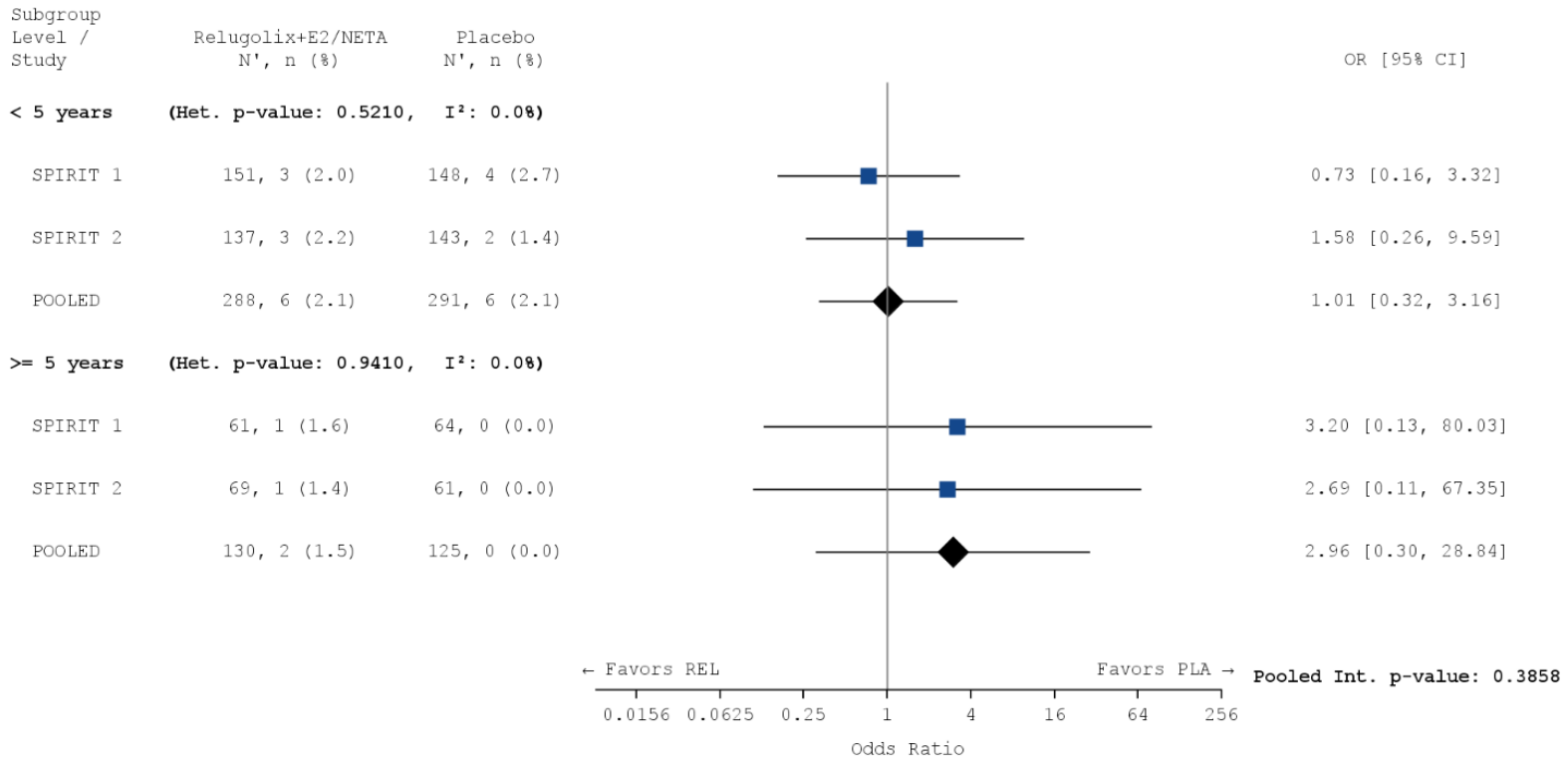
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.2.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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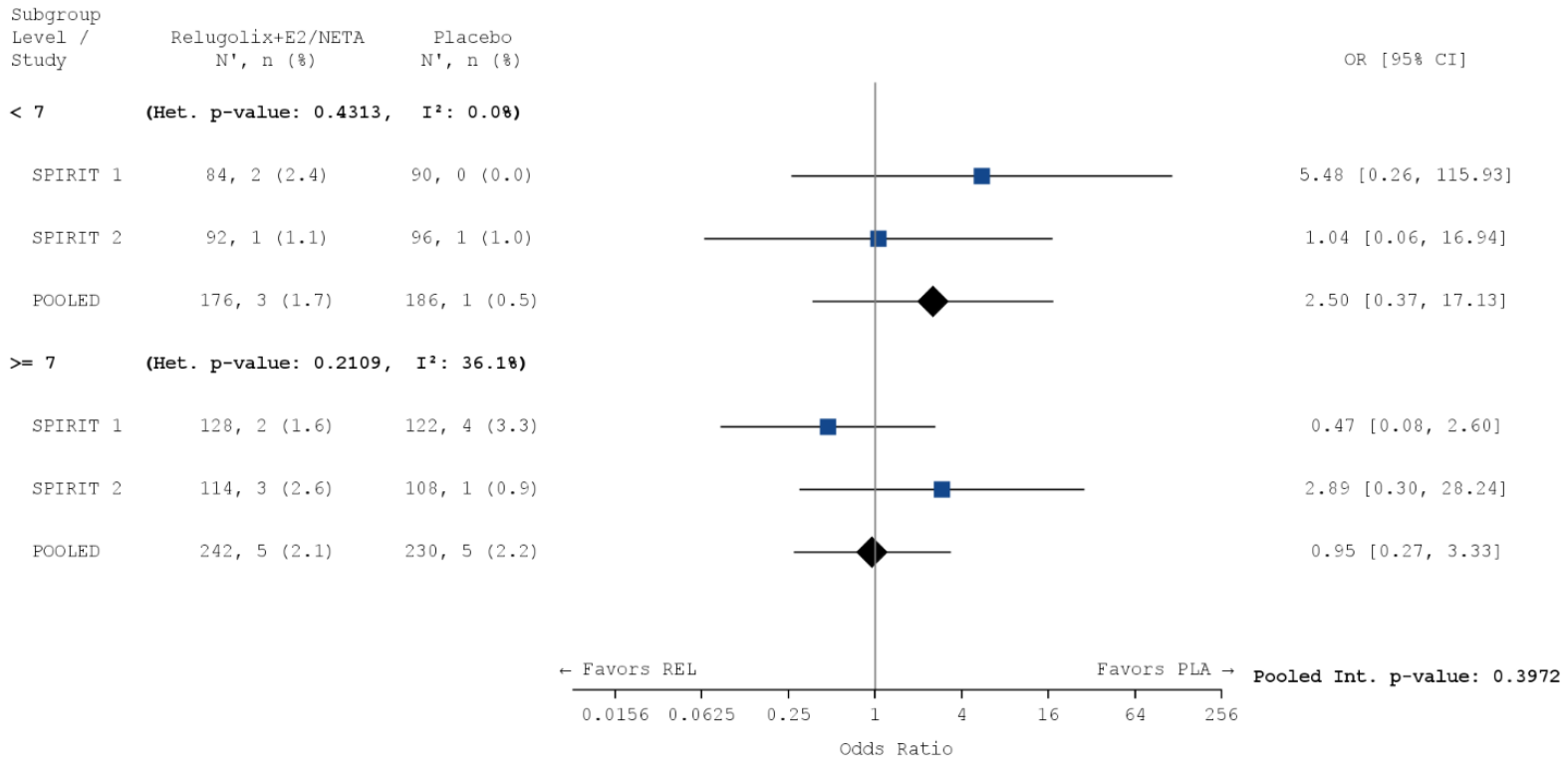
Figure 3.2.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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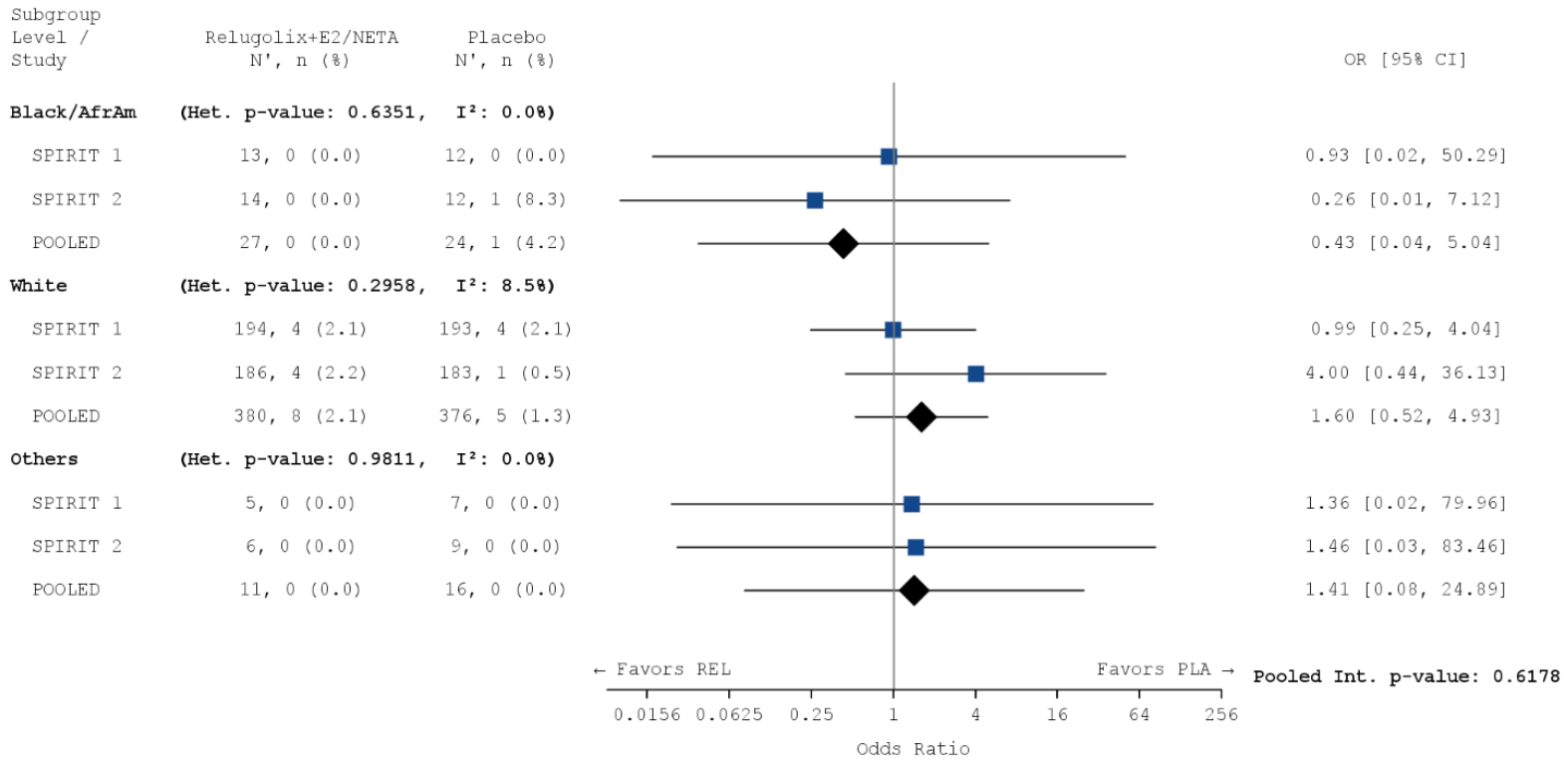
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

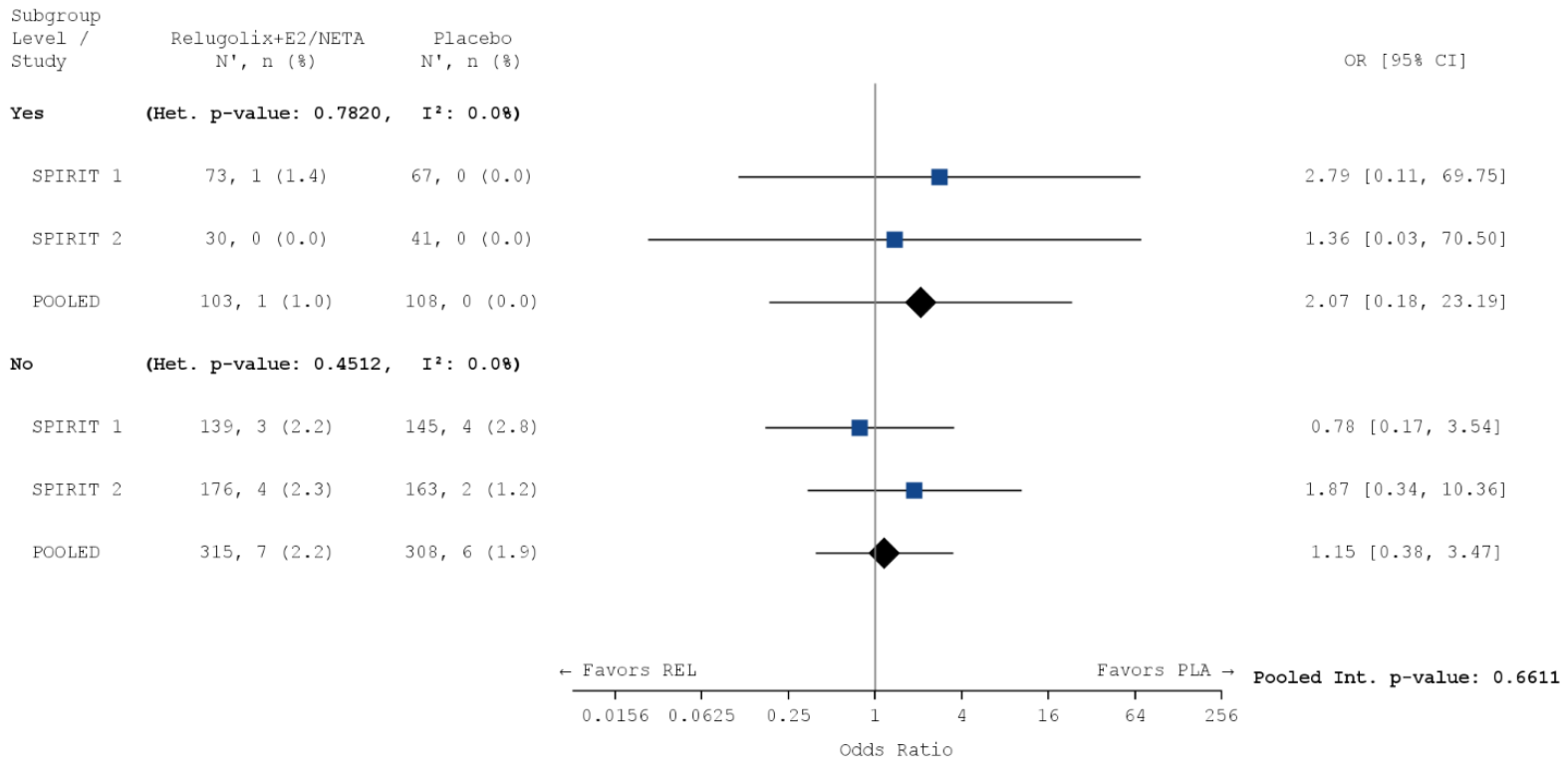
Figure 3.2.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.2.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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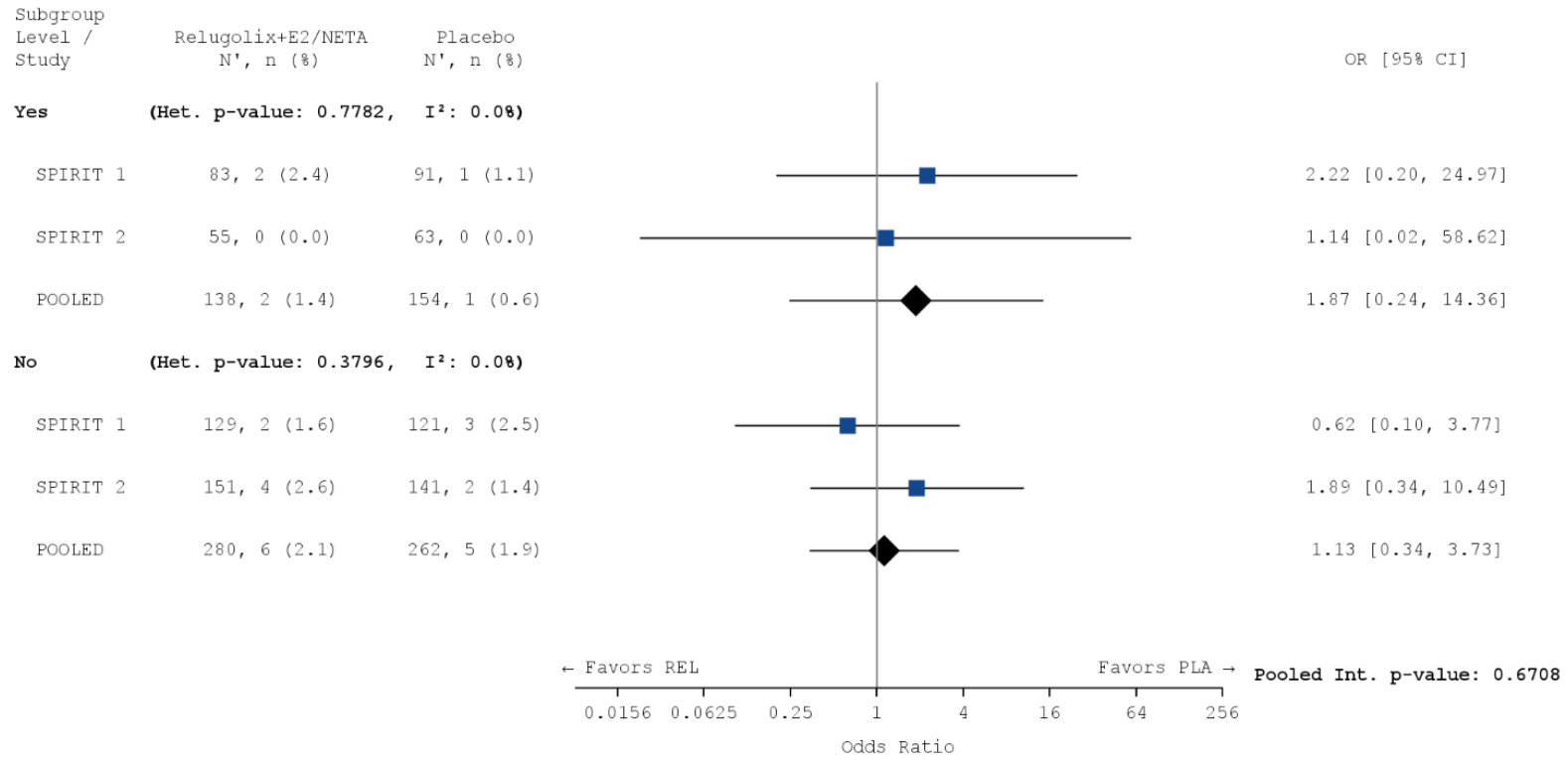
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

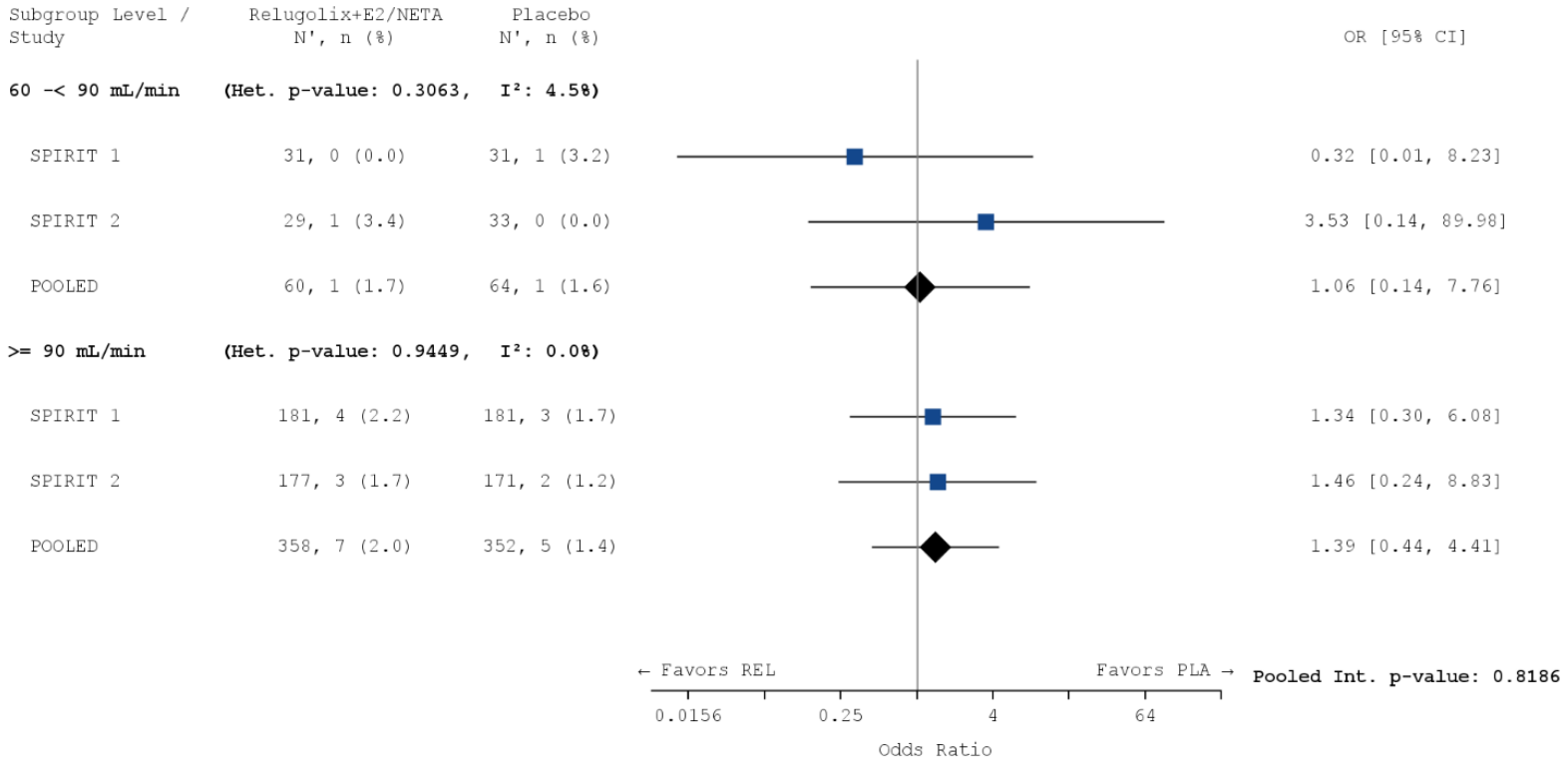
Figure 3.2.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.2.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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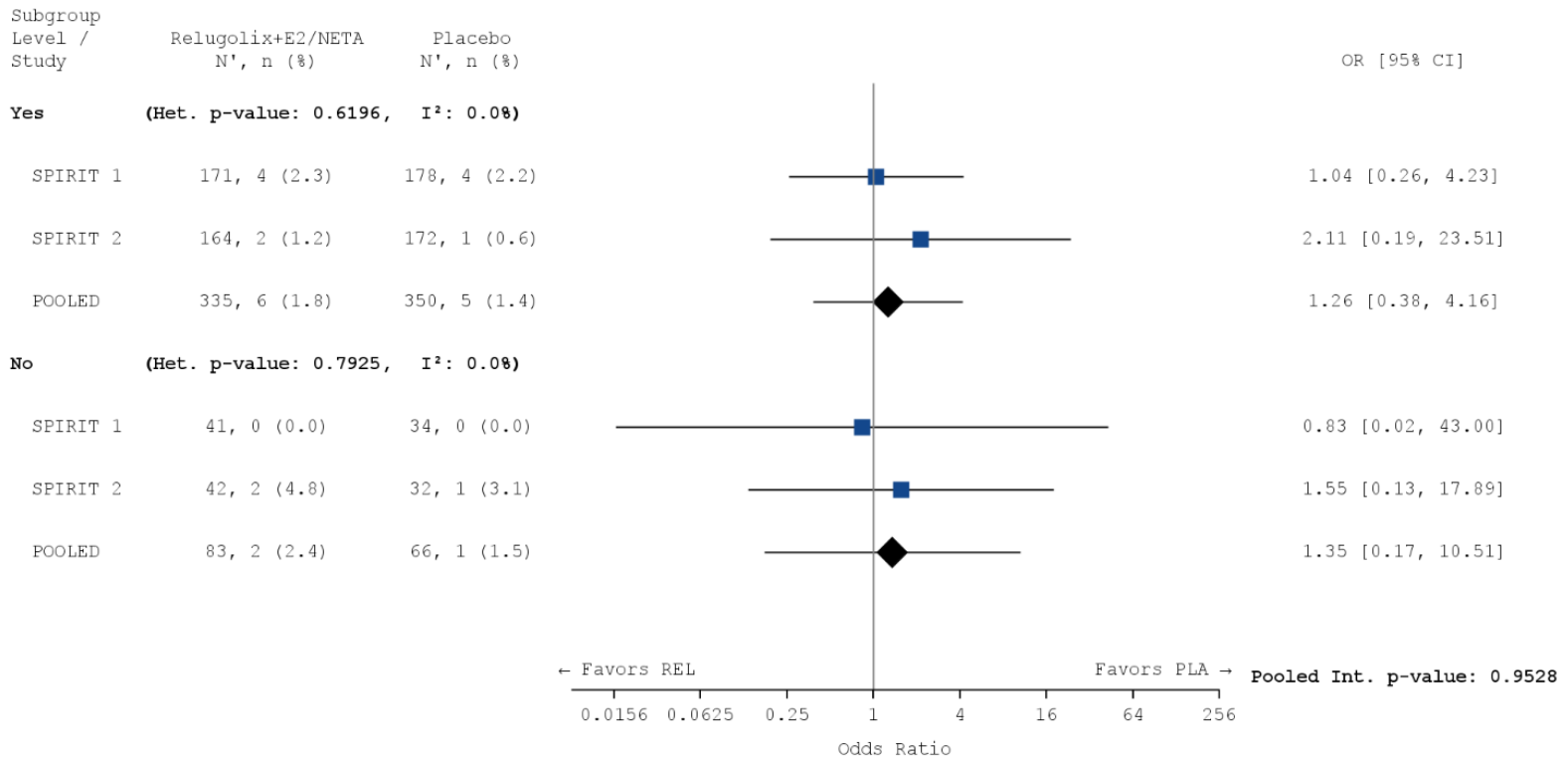
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.2.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Prior surgery for endometriosis

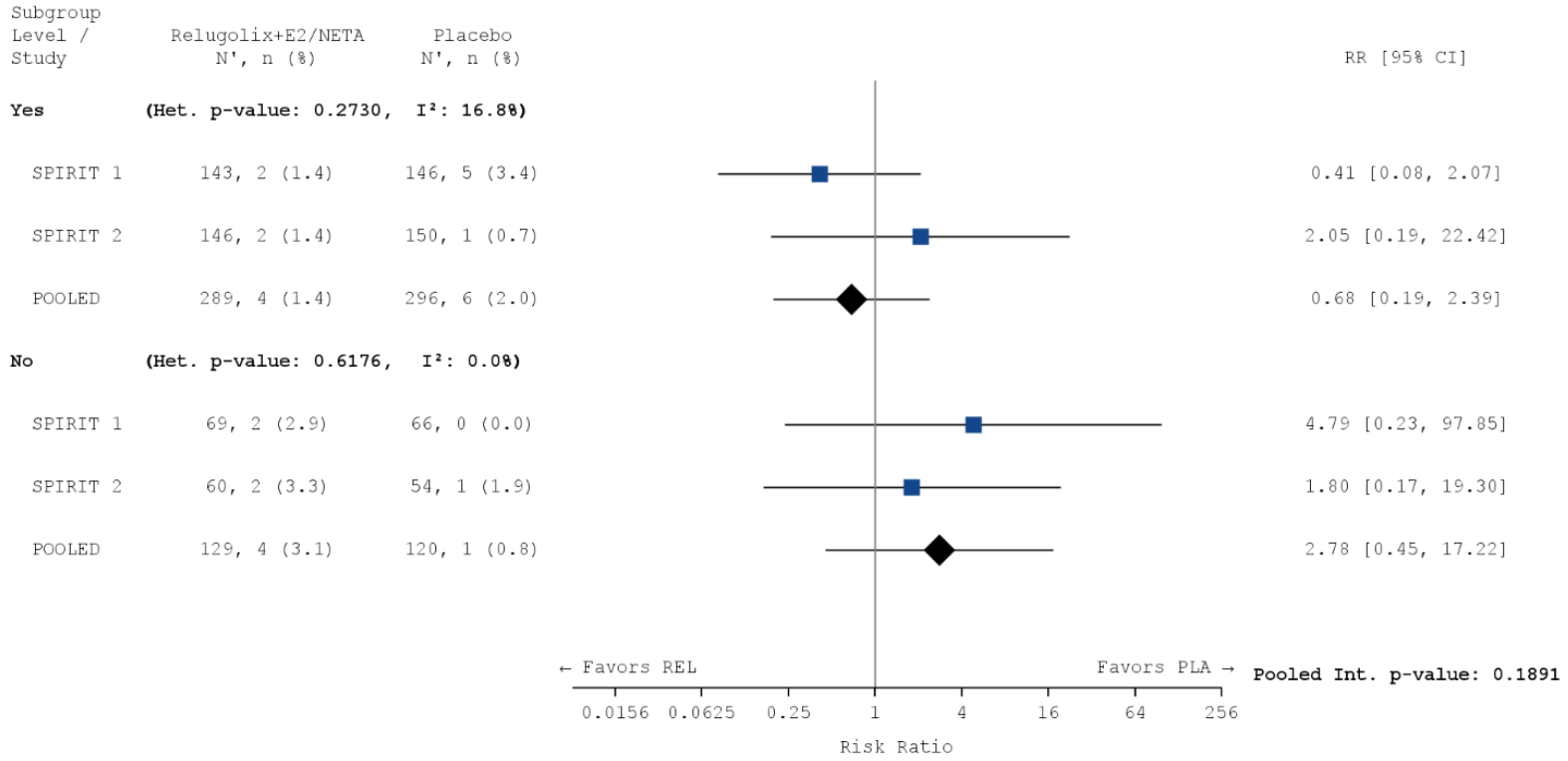


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

2.3.14 Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup

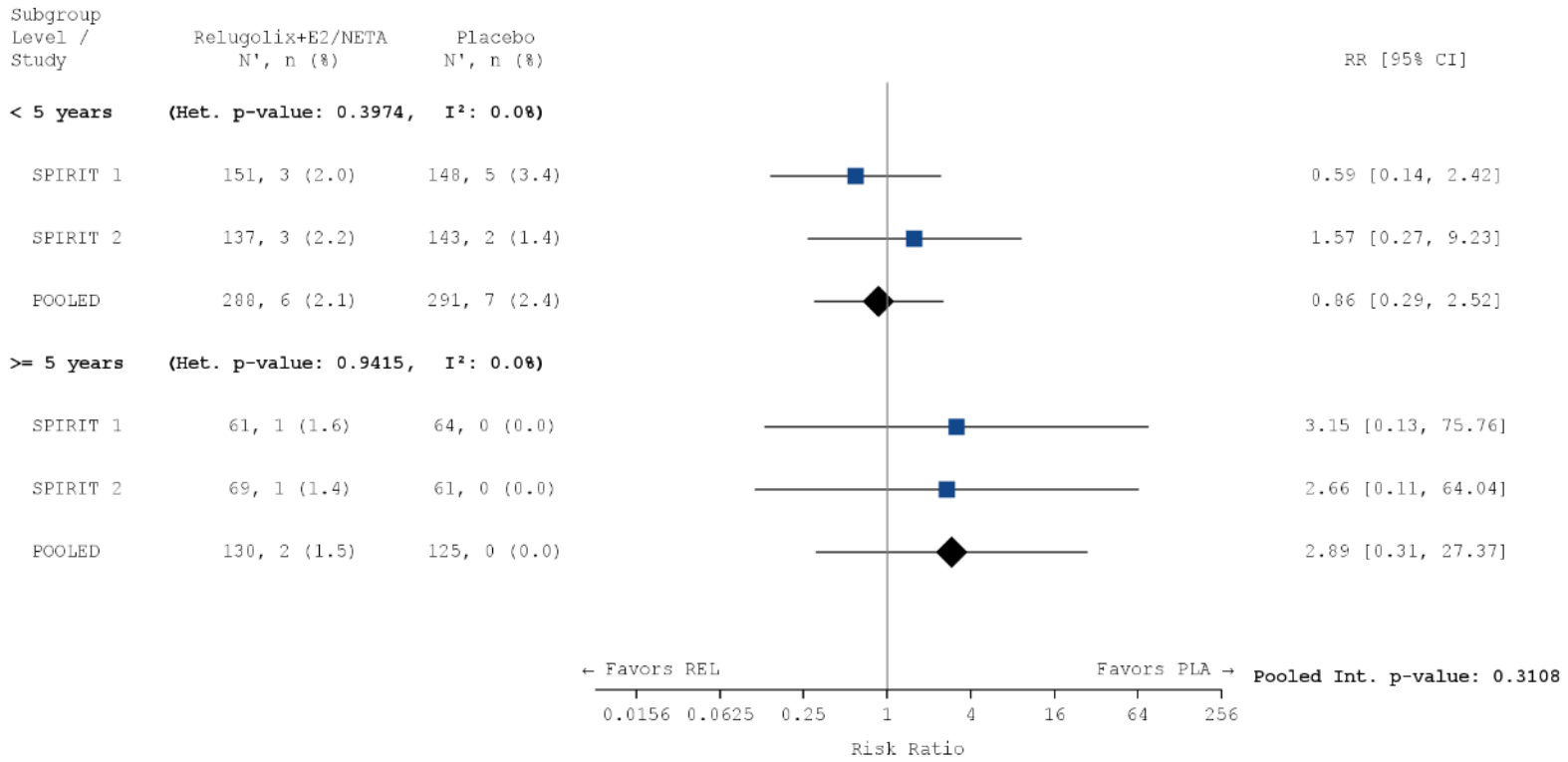
Figure 3.2.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.2.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
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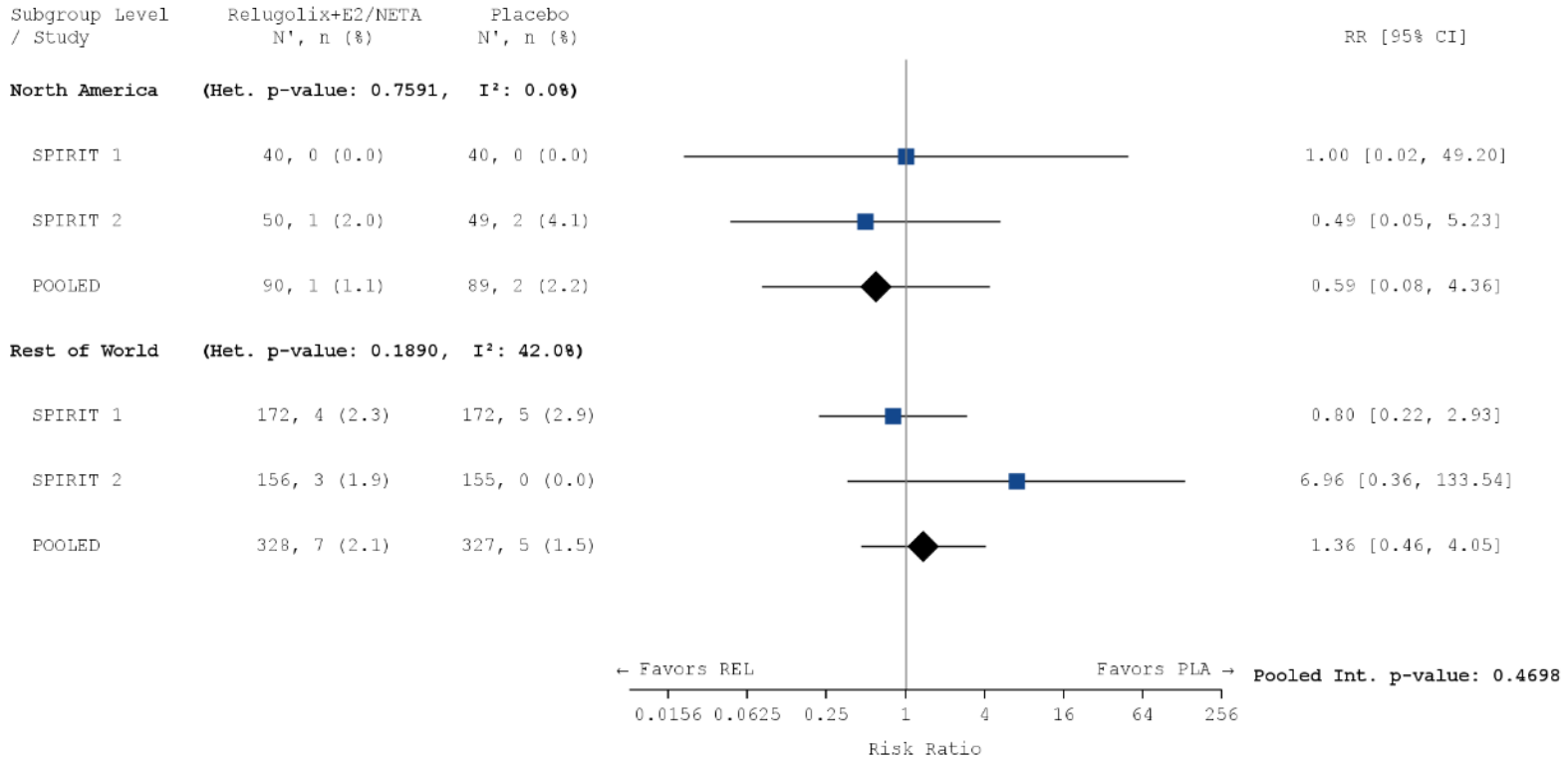
Figure 3.2.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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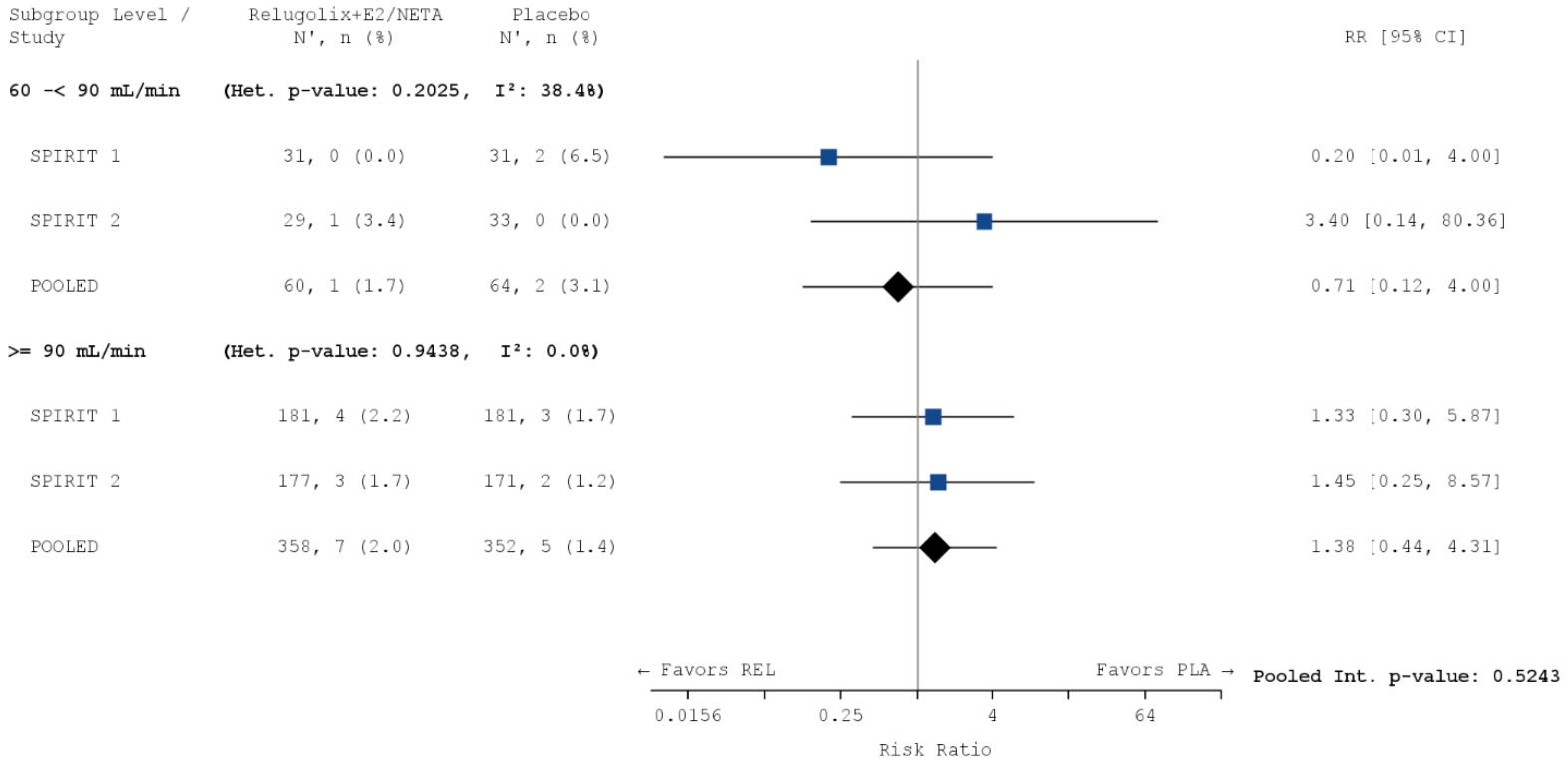
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

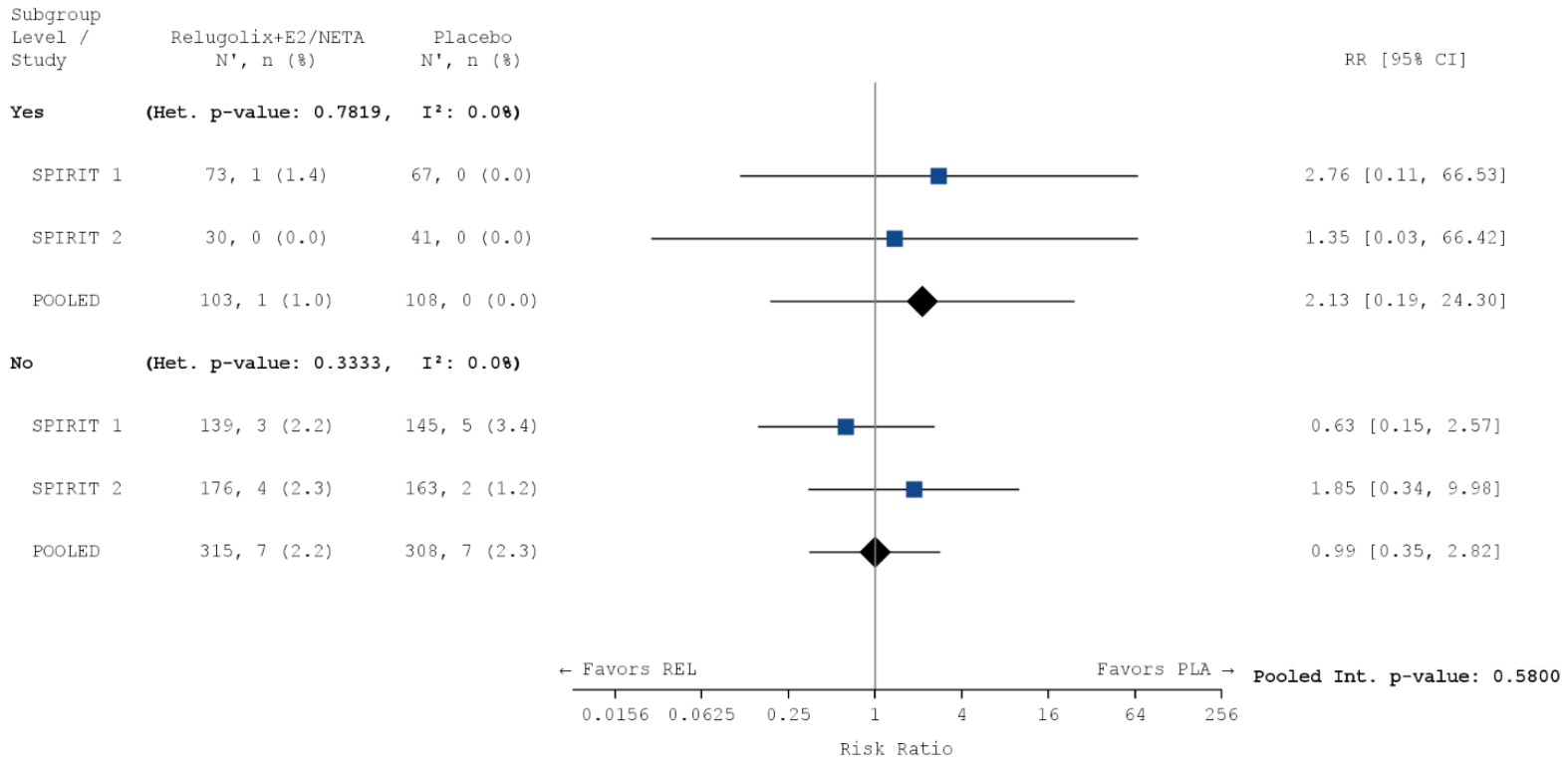
Figure 3.2.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

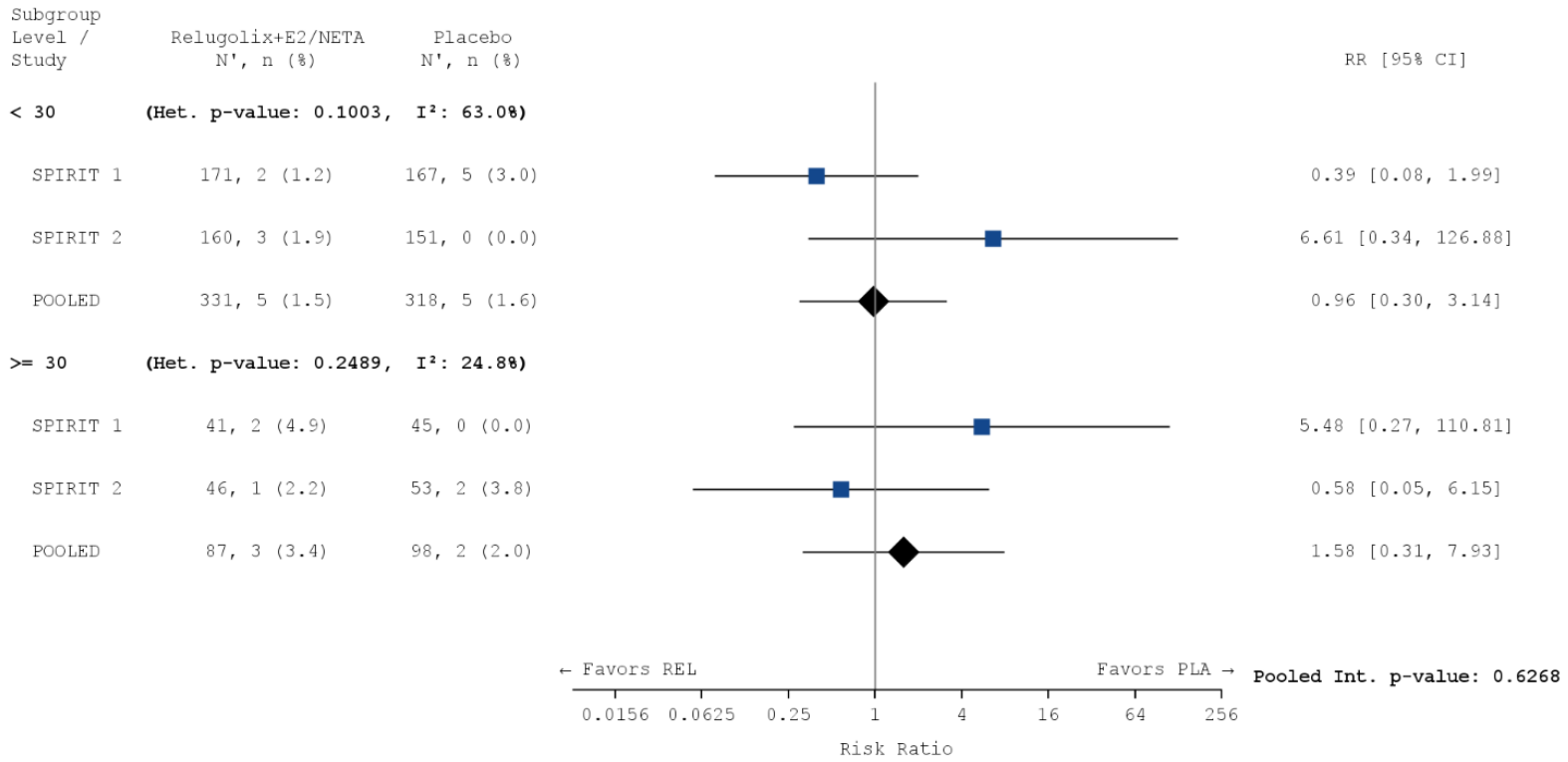
Figure 3.2.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

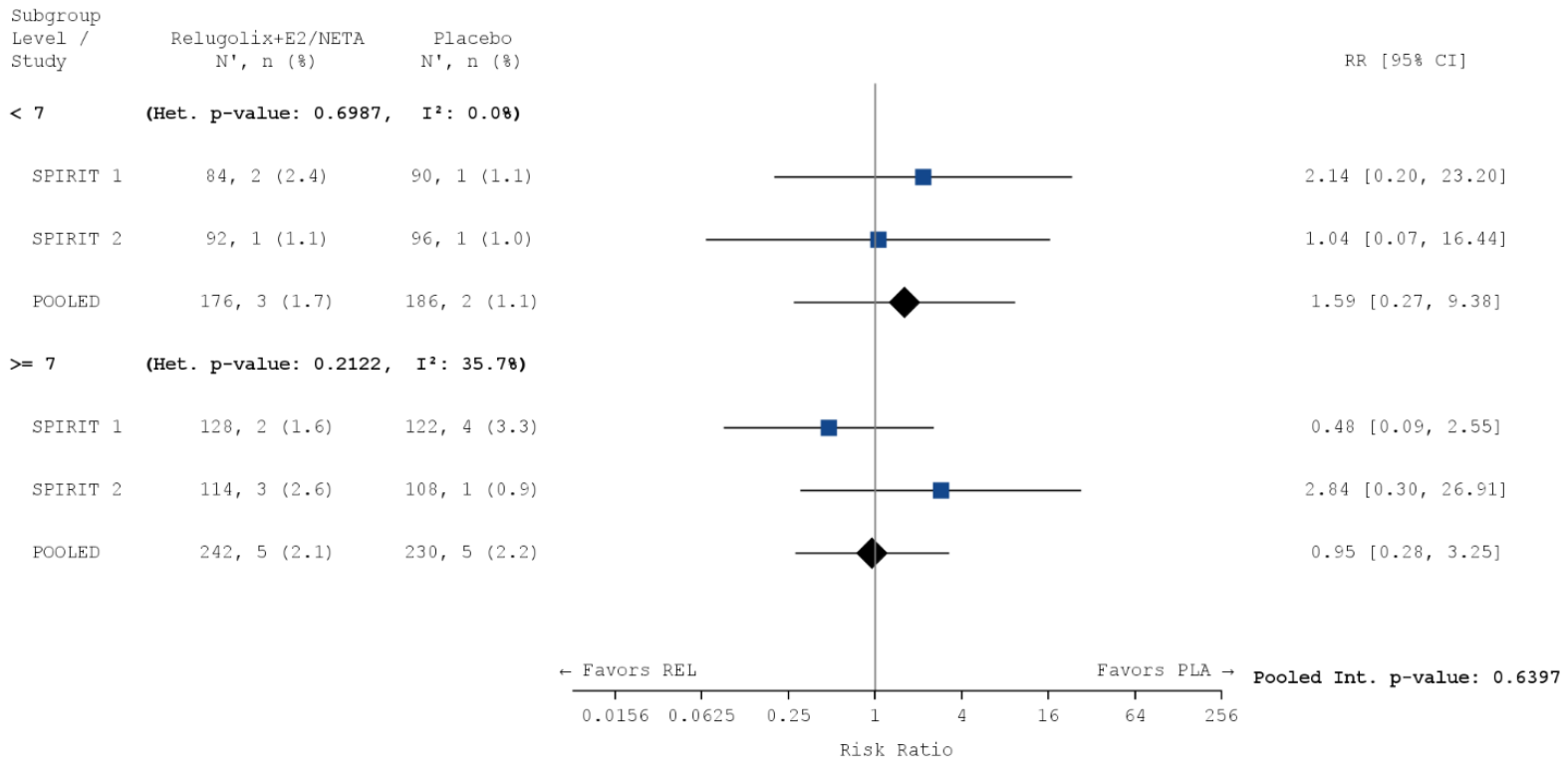
Figure 3.2.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

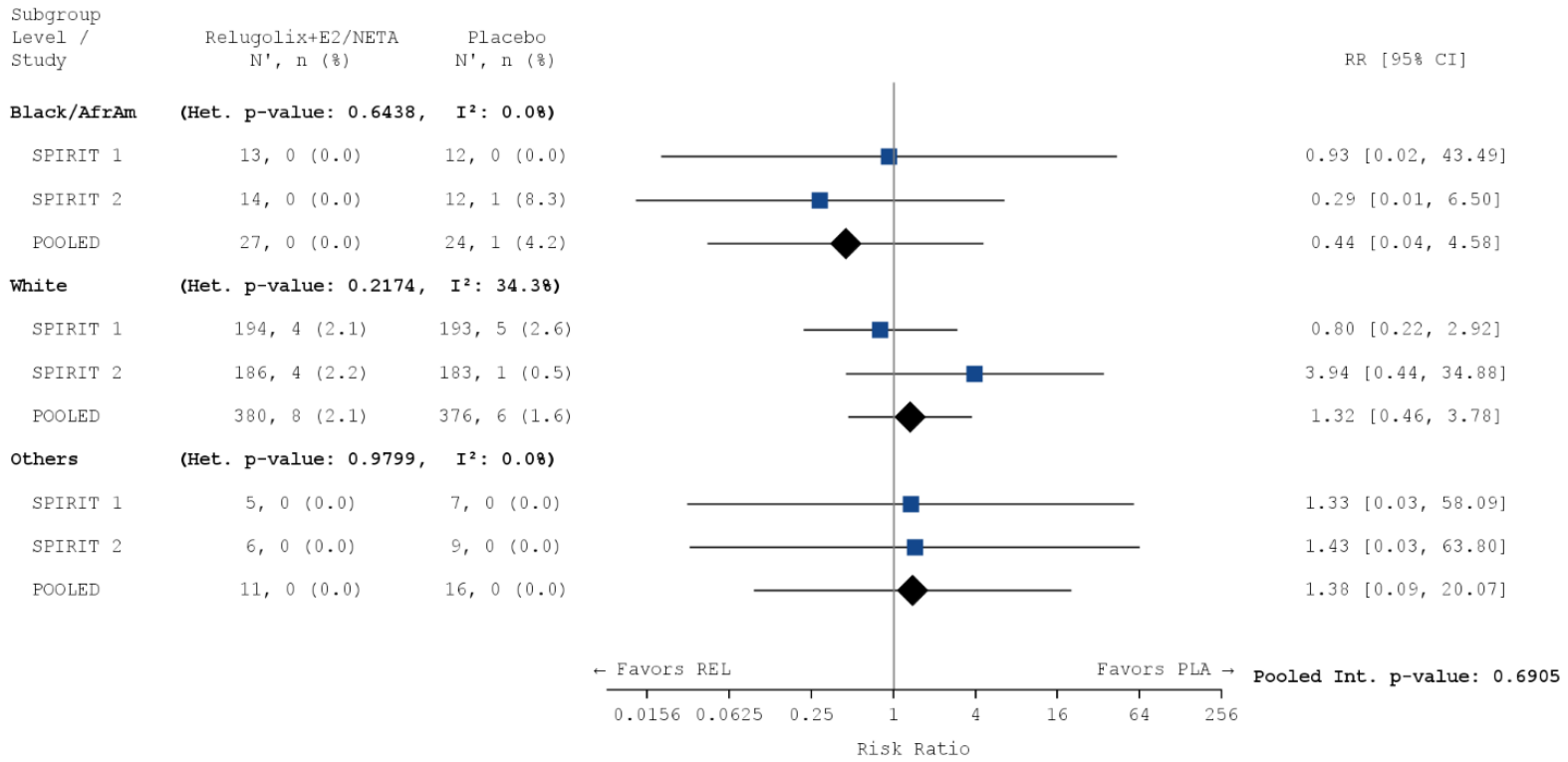
Figure 3.2.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

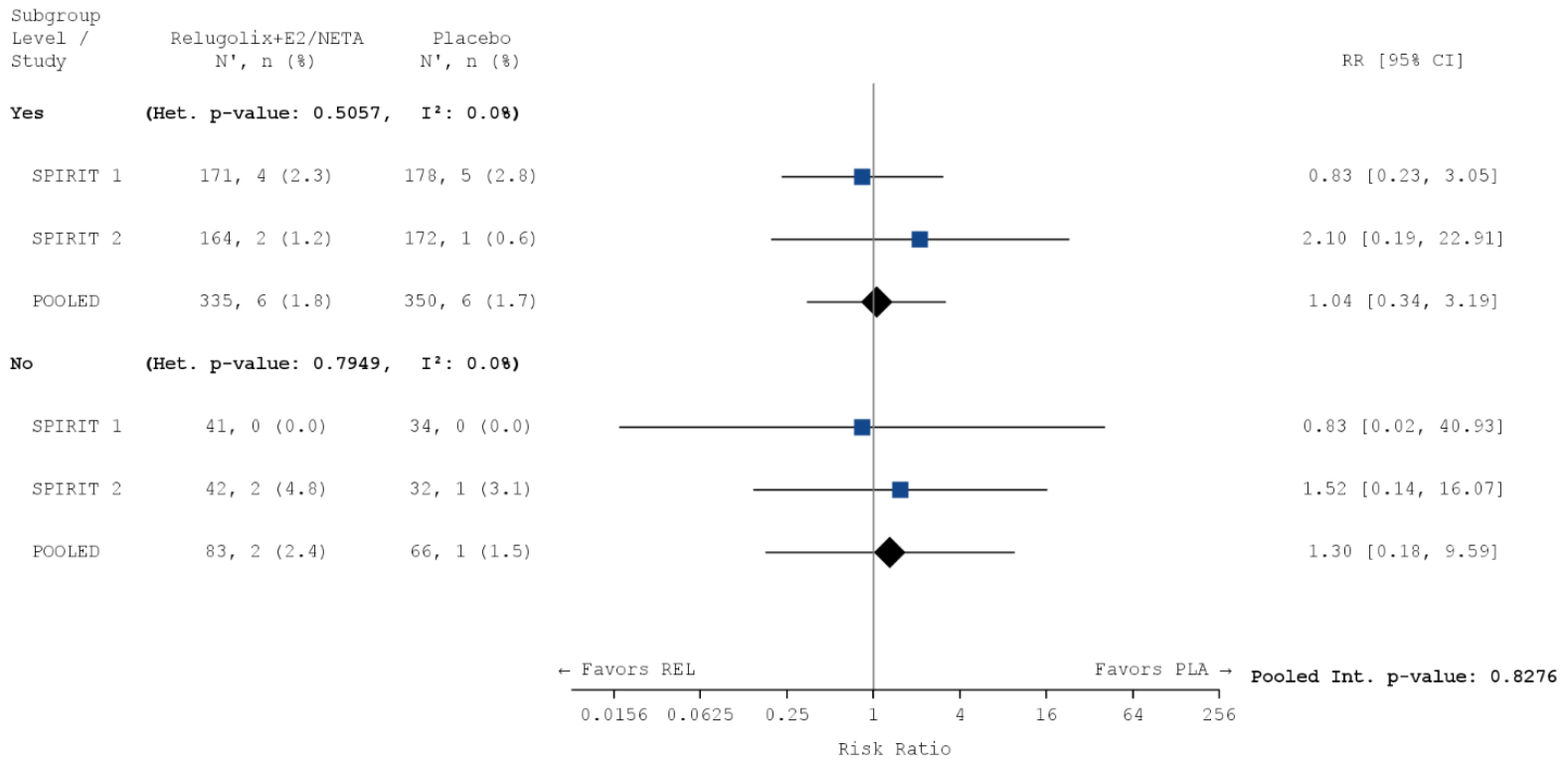
Figure 3.2.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.2.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior surgery for endometriosis

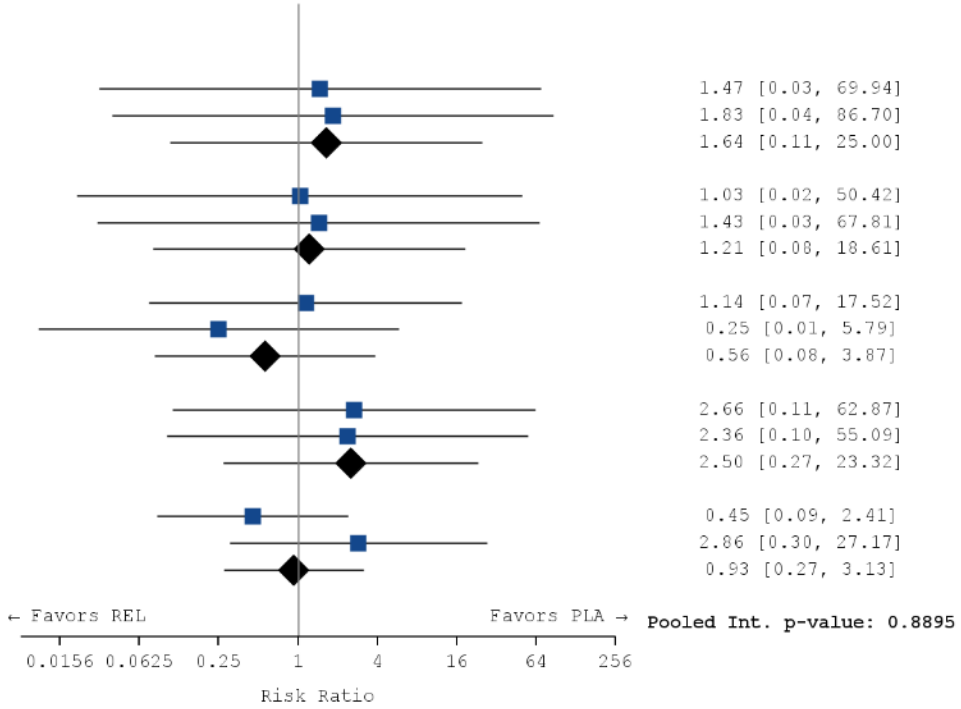


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.2.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
AFSE stage

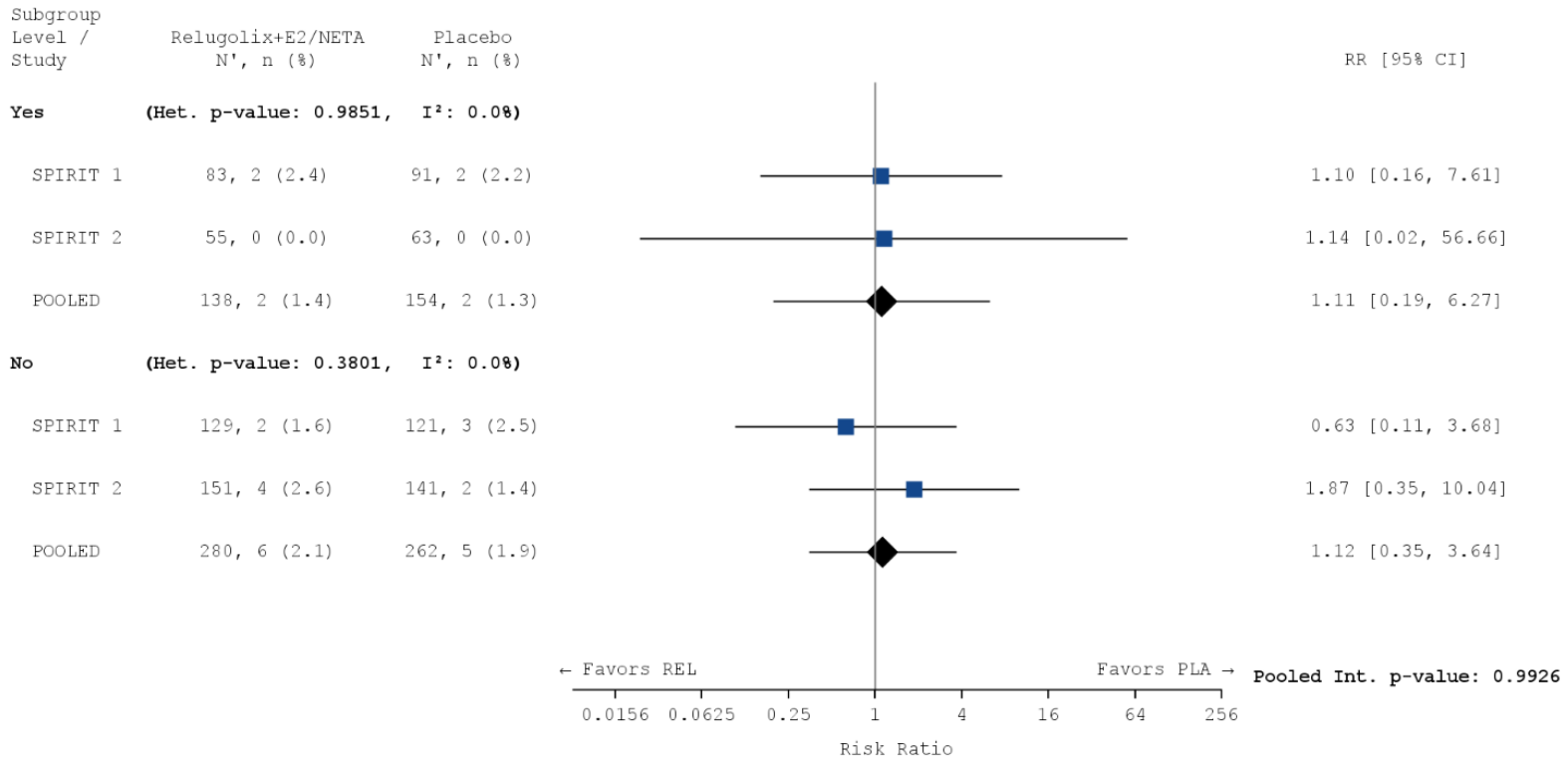
Subgroup Level / Study	Relugolix+E2/NETA N', n (%)	Placebo N', n (%)	RR [95% CI]
I, Minimal	**(Het. p-value: 0.9362, I²: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	14, 0 (0.0)	21, 0 (0.0)	1.47 [0.03, 69.94]
SPIRIT 2	11, 0 (0.0)	21, 0 (0.0)	1.83 [0.04, 86.70]
POOLED	25, 0 (0.0)	42, 0 (0.0)	1.64 [0.11, 25.00]
II, Mild	**(Het. p-value: 0.9072, I²: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	31, 0 (0.0)	32, 0 (0.0)	1.03 [0.02, 50.42]
SPIRIT 2	13, 0 (0.0)	19, 0 (0.0)	1.43 [0.03, 67.81]
POOLED	44, 0 (0.0)	51, 0 (0.0)	1.21 [0.08, 18.61]
III, Moderate	**(Het. p-value: 0.4766, I²: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	37, 1 (2.7)	42, 1 (2.4)	1.14 [0.07, 17.52]
SPIRIT 2	23, 0 (0.0)	17, 1 (5.9)	0.25 [0.01, 5.79]
POOLED	60, 1 (1.7)	59, 2 (3.4)	0.56 [0.08, 3.87]
IV, Severe	**(Het. p-value: 0.9581, I²: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	34, 1 (2.9)	30, 0 (0.0)	2.66 [0.11, 62.87]
SPIRIT 2	27, 1 (3.7)	21, 0 (0.0)	2.36 [0.10, 55.09]
POOLED	61, 2 (3.3)	51, 0 (0.0)	2.50 [0.27, 23.32]
Unknown/NA	**(Het. p-value: 0.1974, I²: 39.8%)**		
SPIRIT 1	96, 2 (2.1)	87, 4 (4.6)	0.45 [0.09, 2.41]
SPIRIT 2	132, 3 (2.3)	126, 1 (0.8)	2.86 [0.30, 27.17]
POOLED	228, 5 (2.2)	213, 5 (2.3)	0.93 [0.27, 3.13]



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

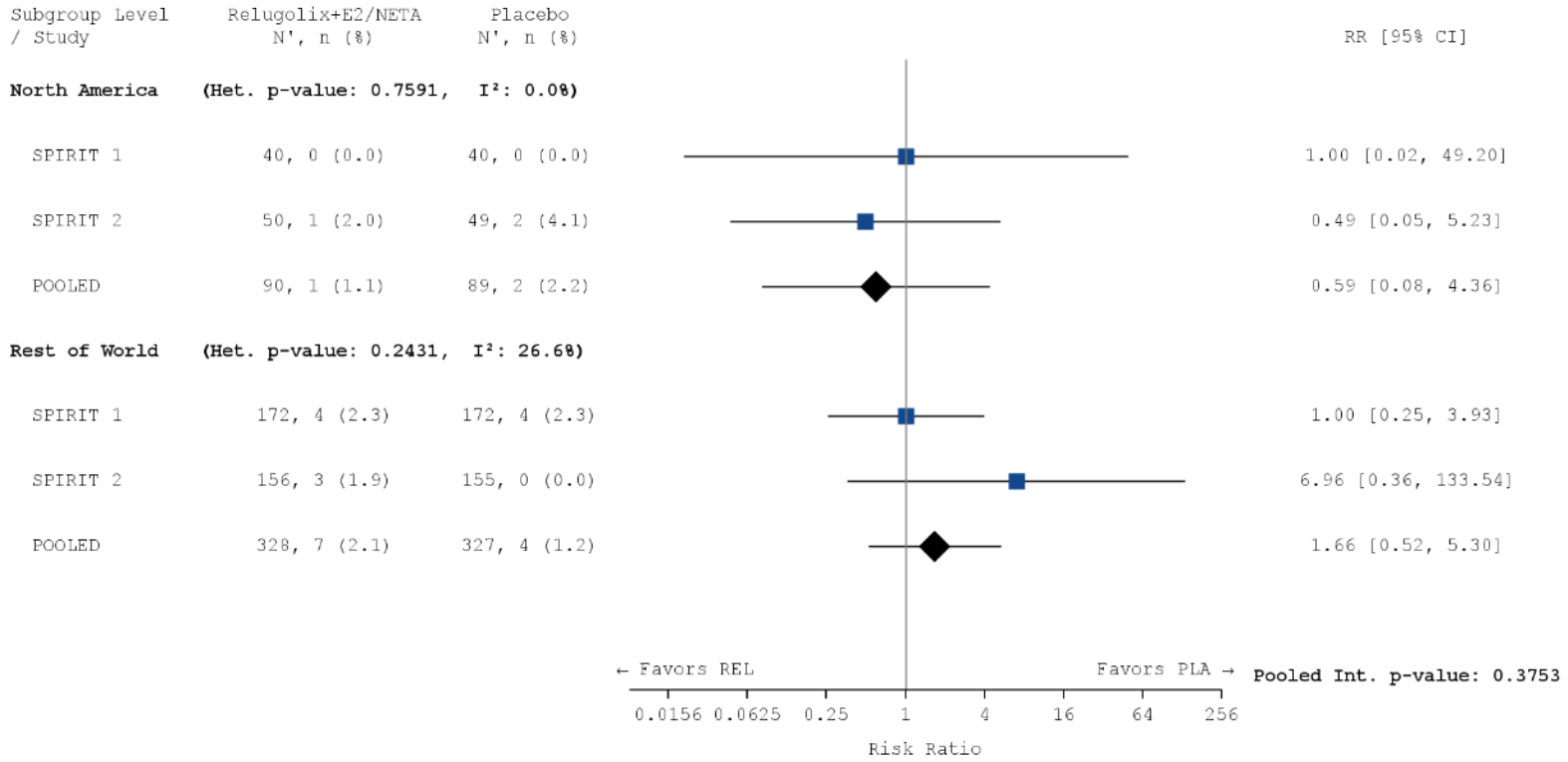
Figure 3.2.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

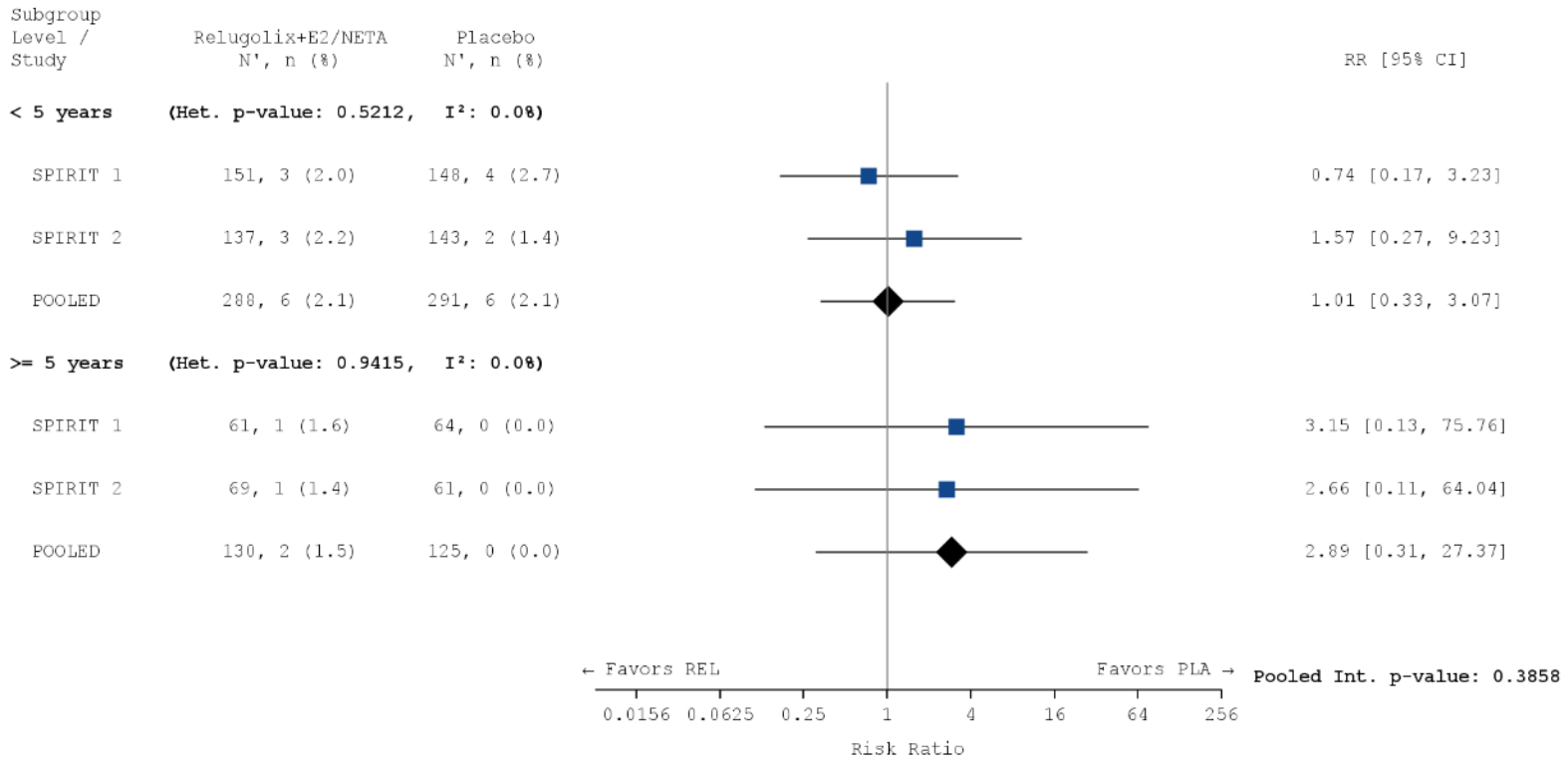
Figure 3.2.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

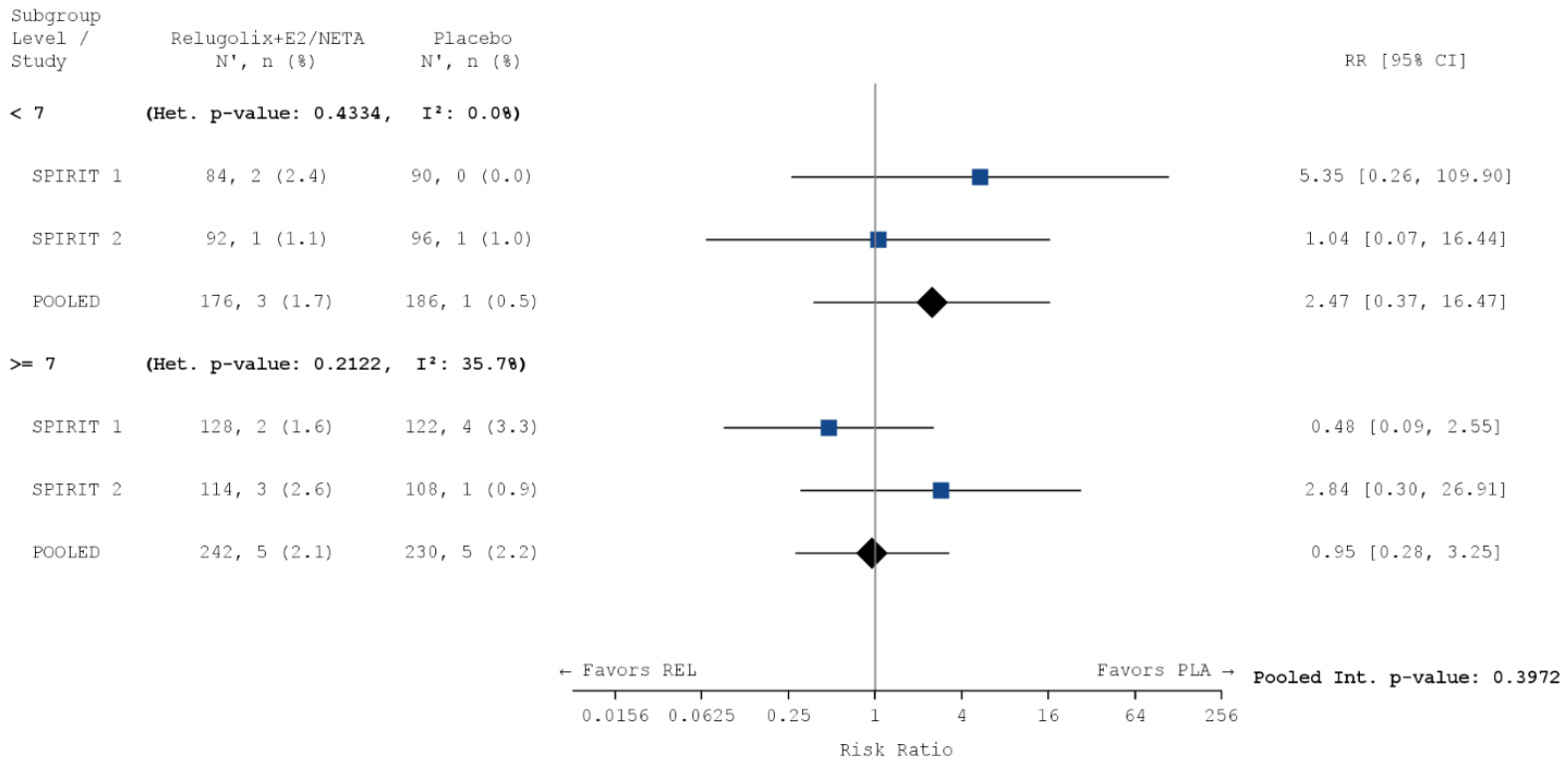
Figure 3.2.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

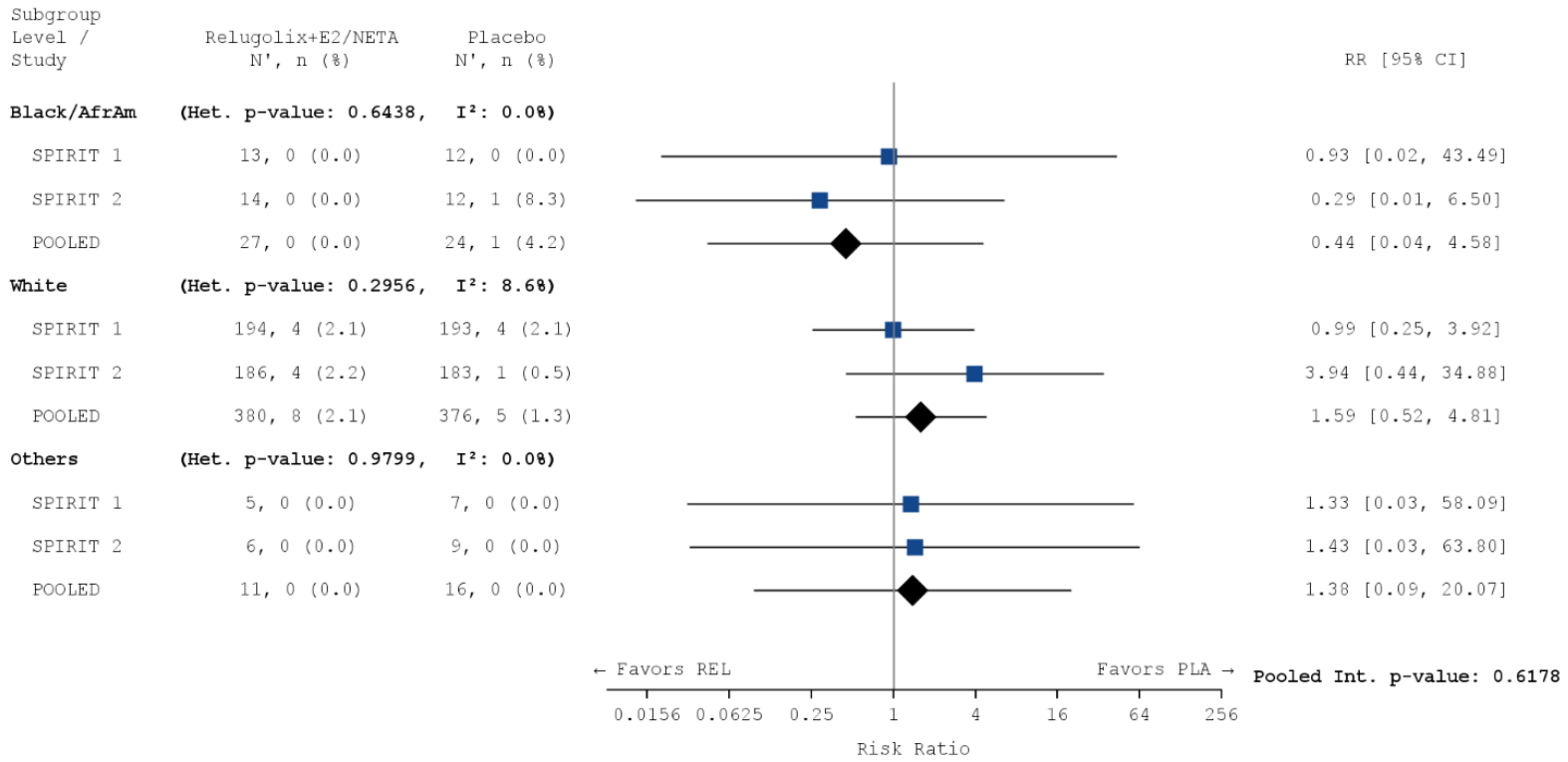
Figure 3.2.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.2.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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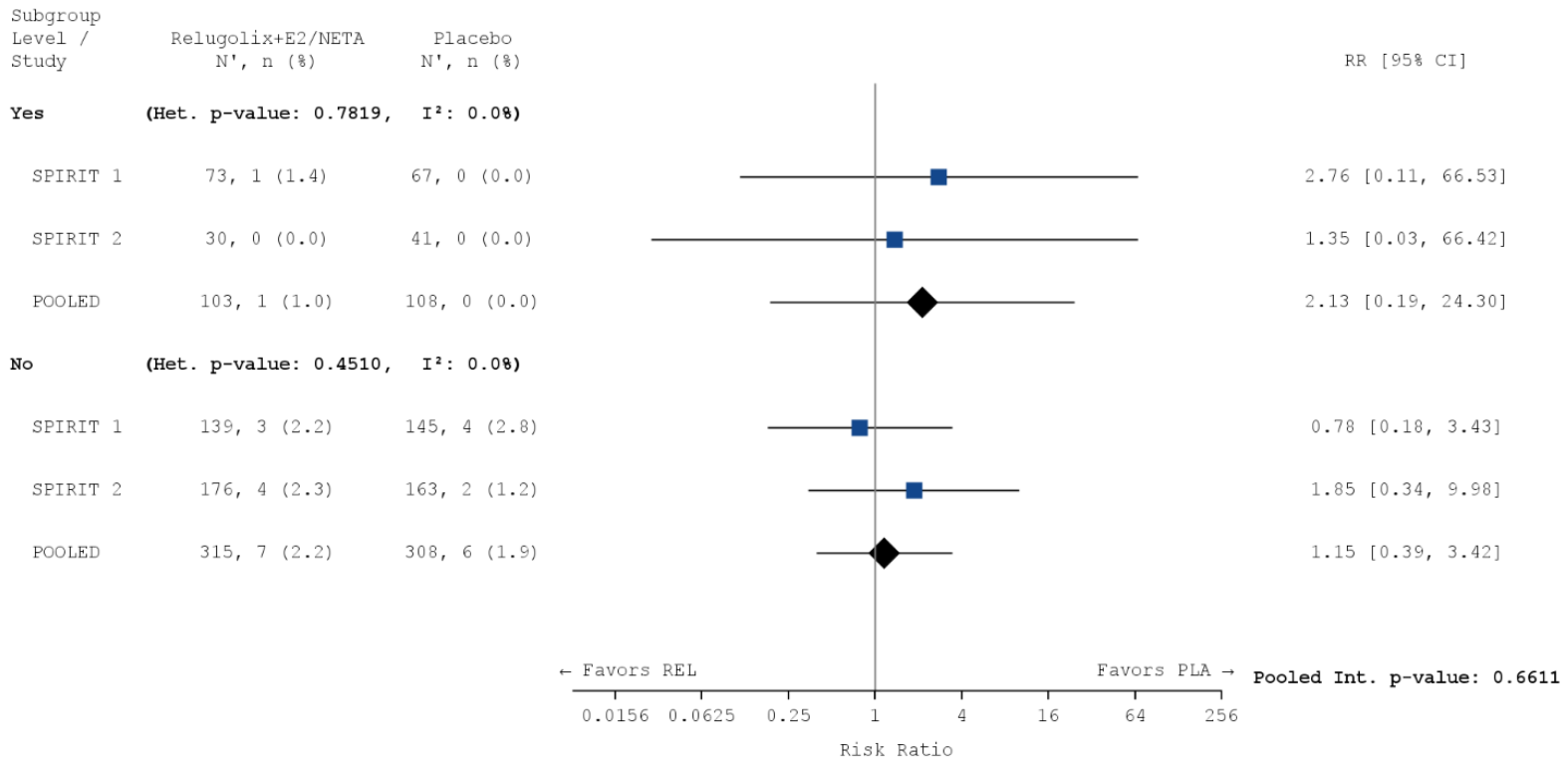
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

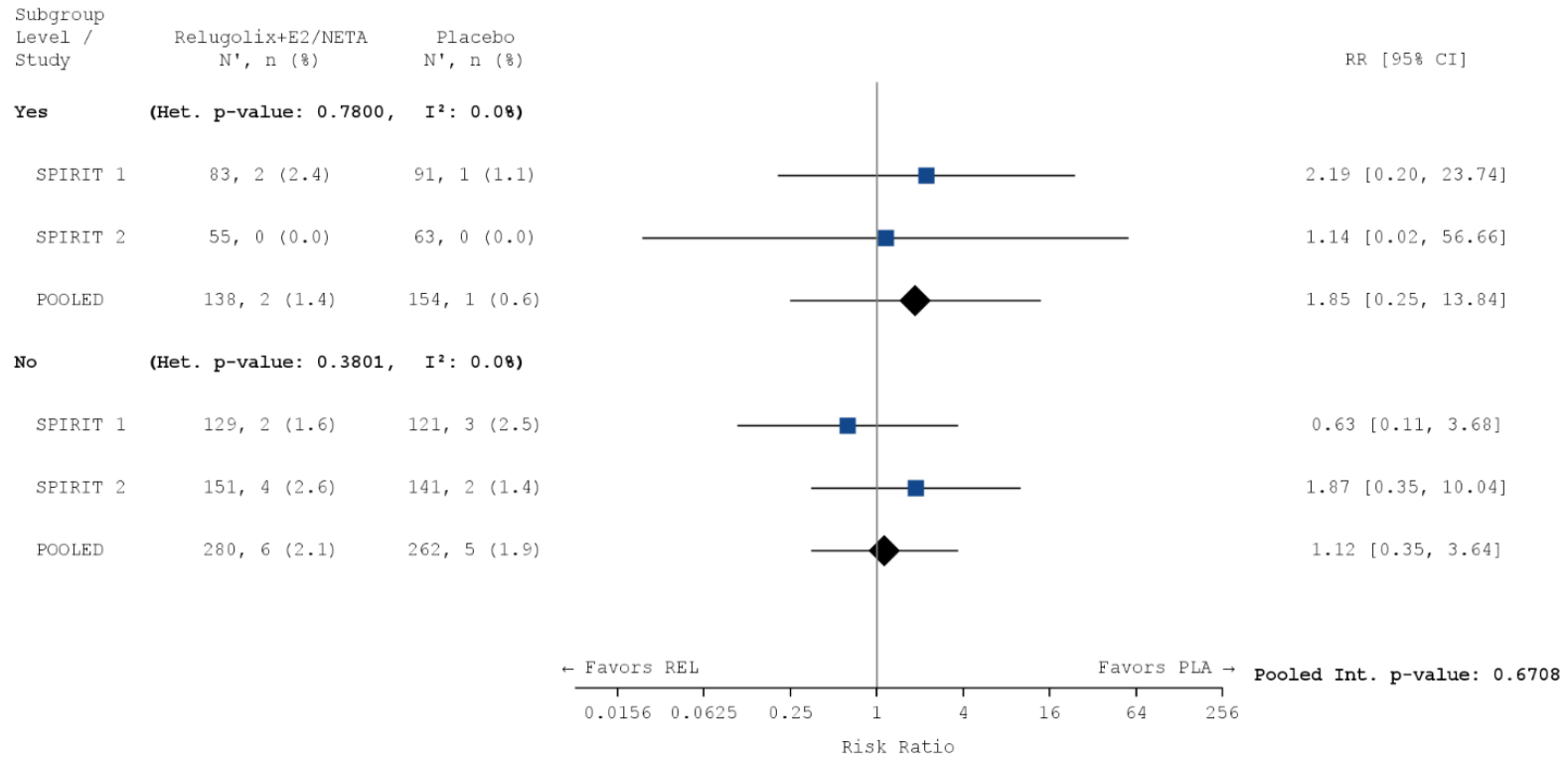
Figure 3.2.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.2.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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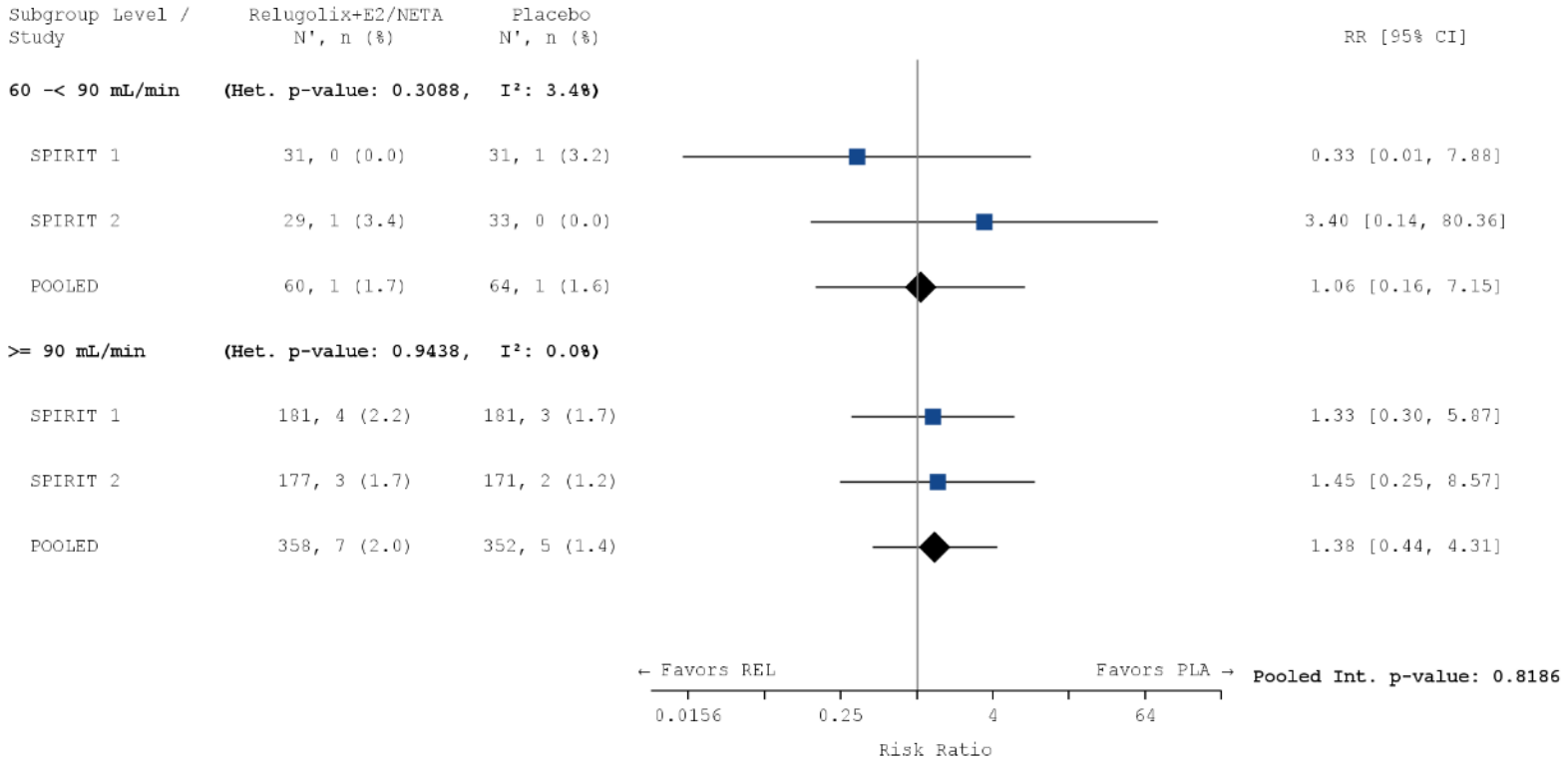
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.2.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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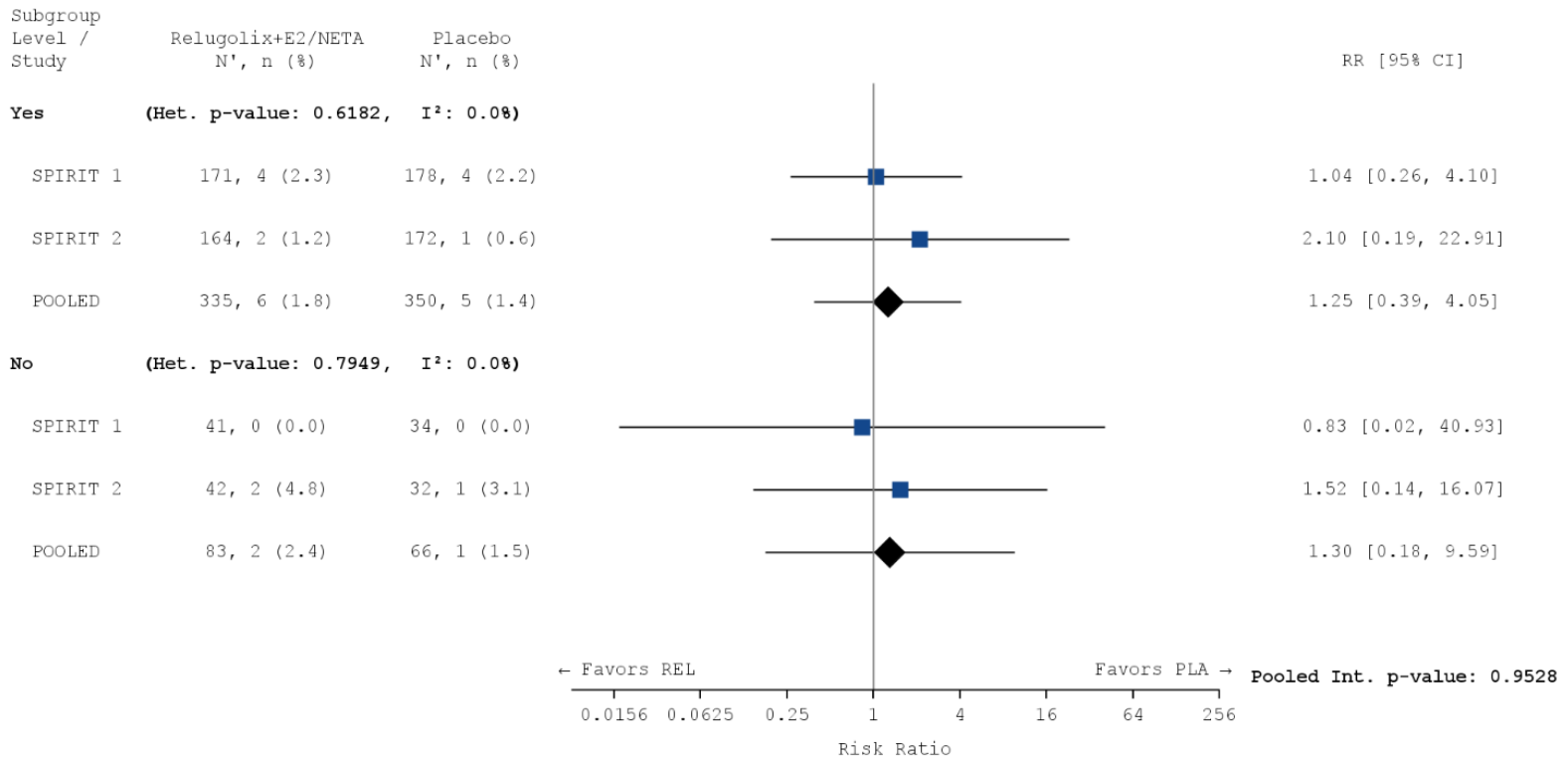
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.2.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Prior surgery for endometriosis

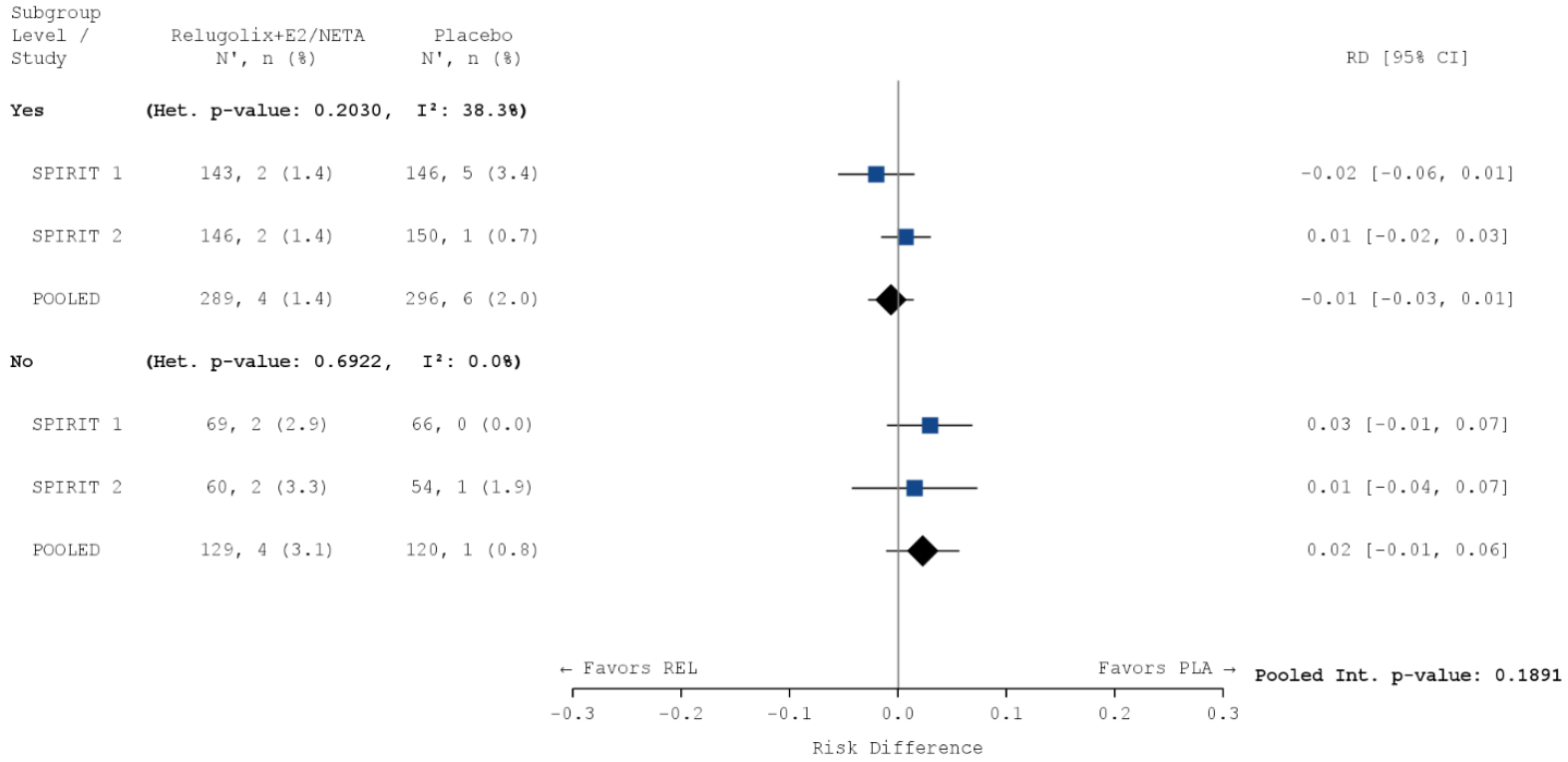


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

2.3.15 Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup

Figure 3.2.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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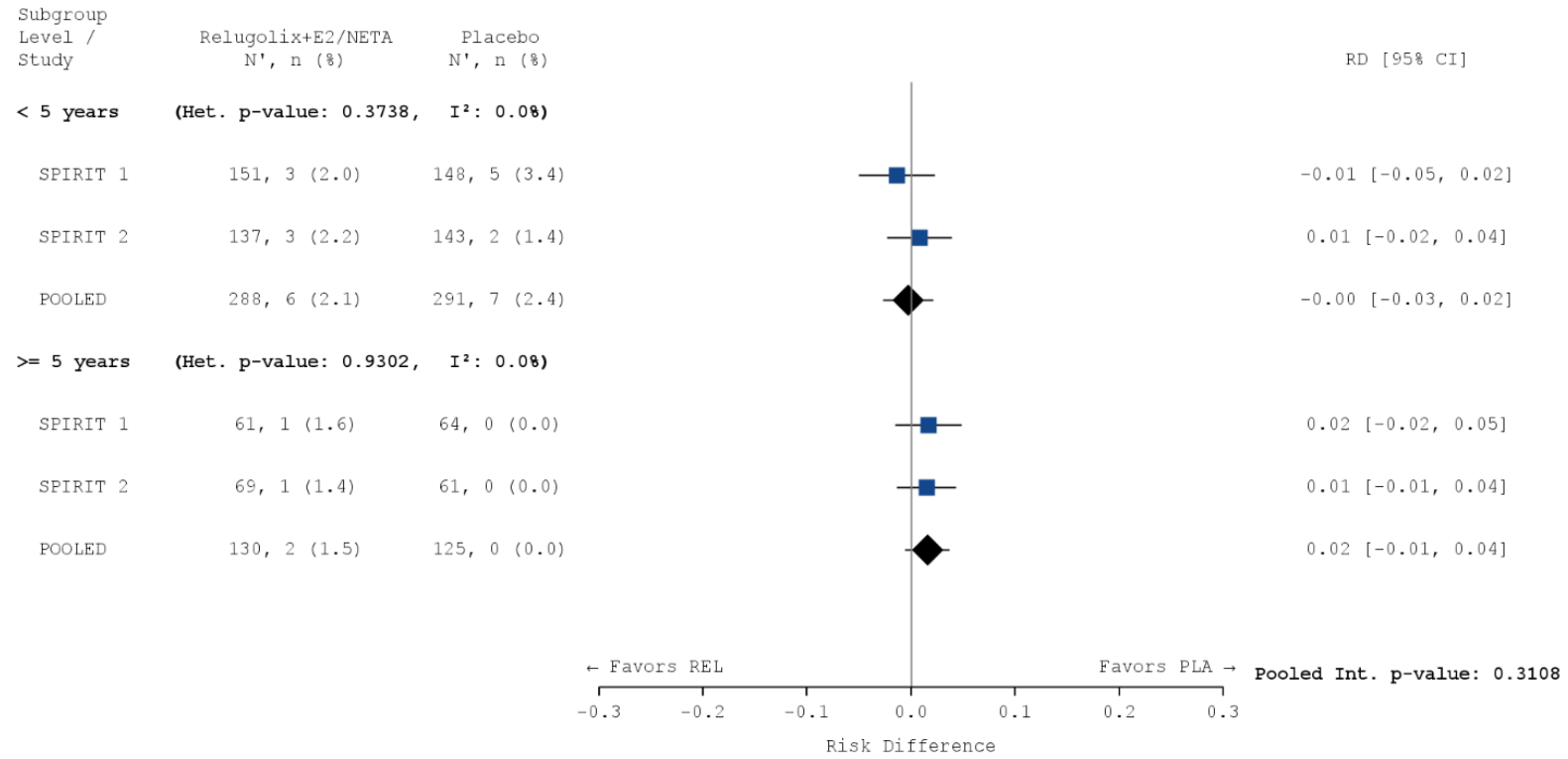
Figure 3.2.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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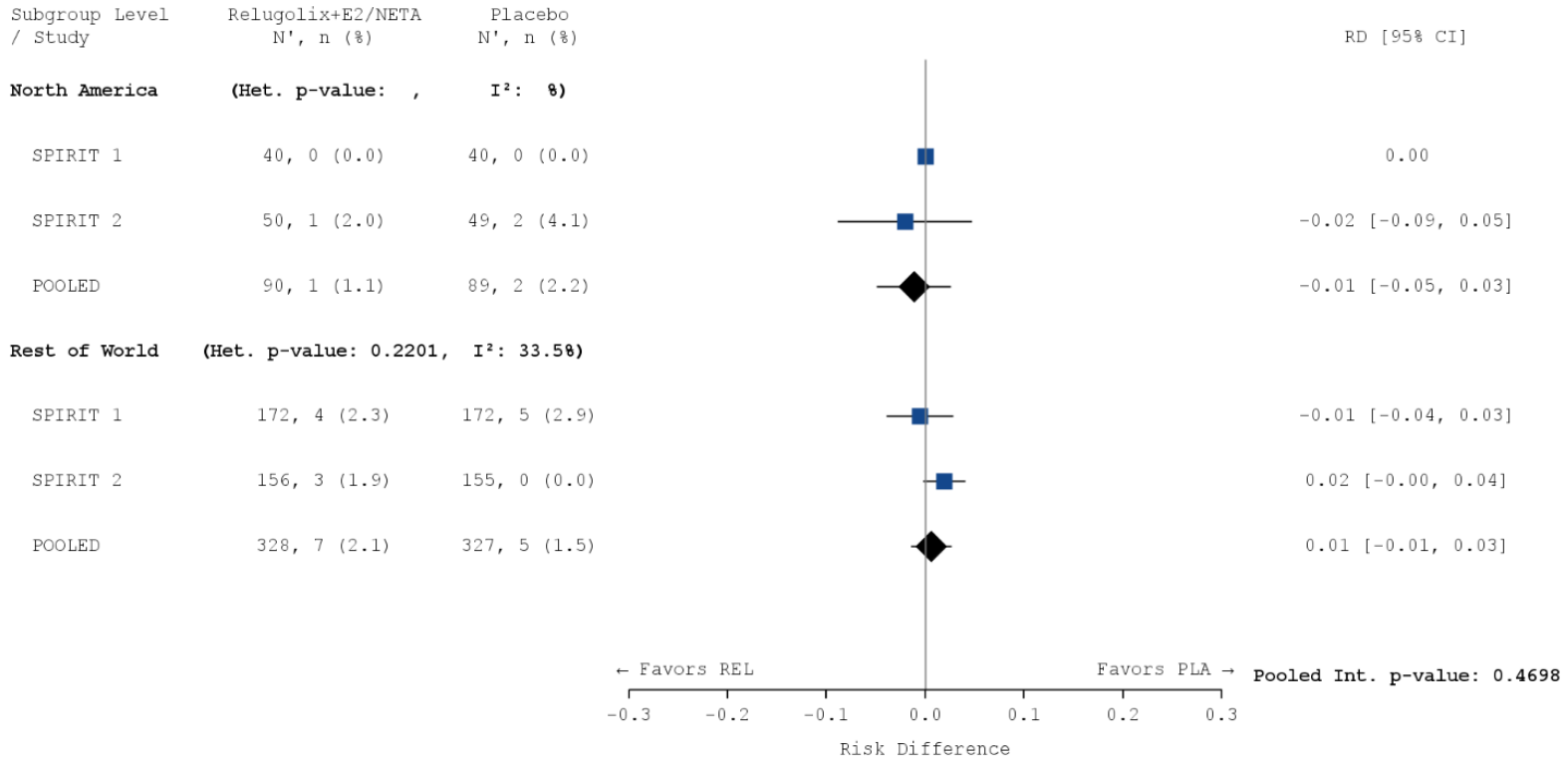
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

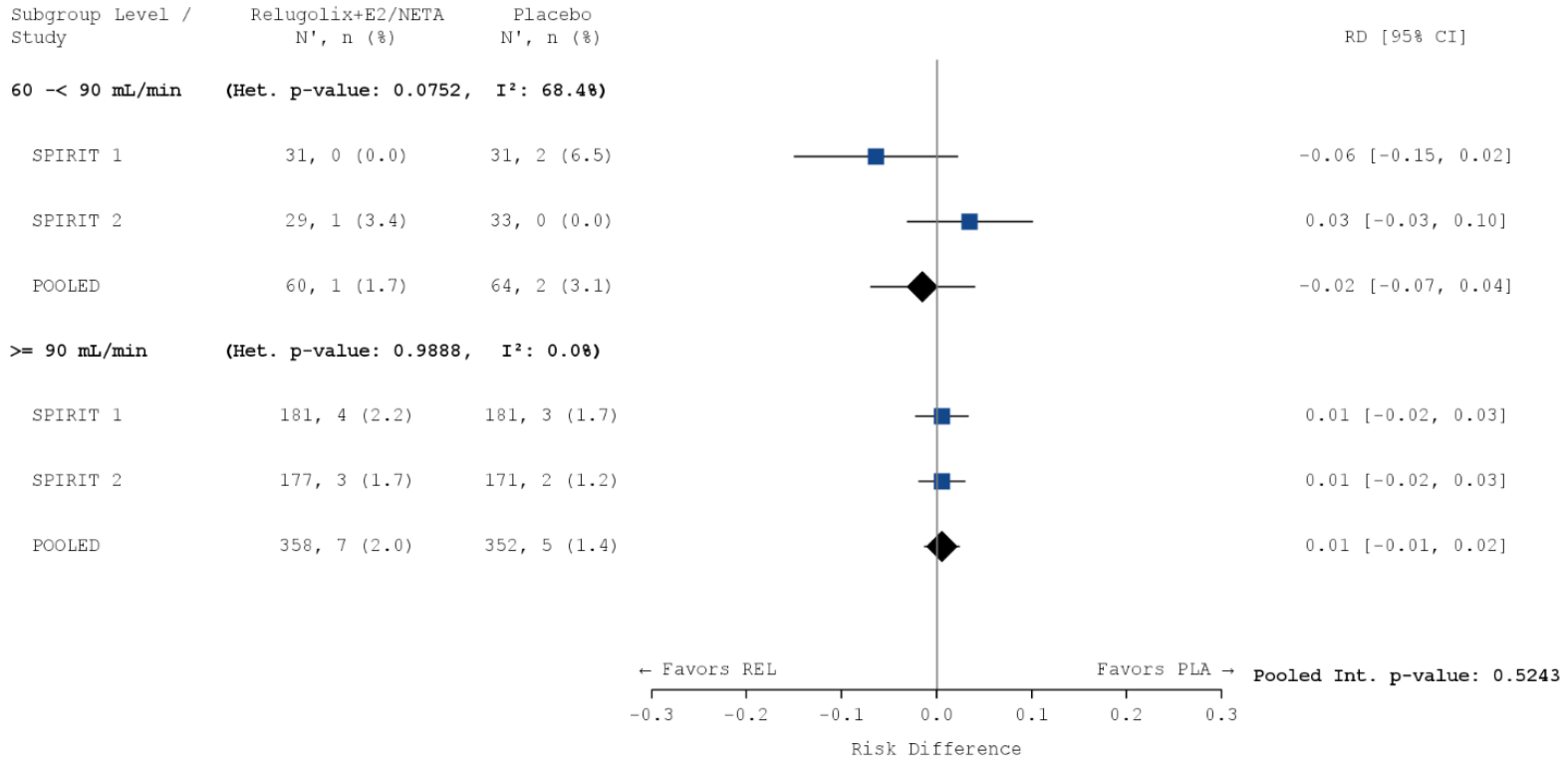
Figure 3.2.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.2.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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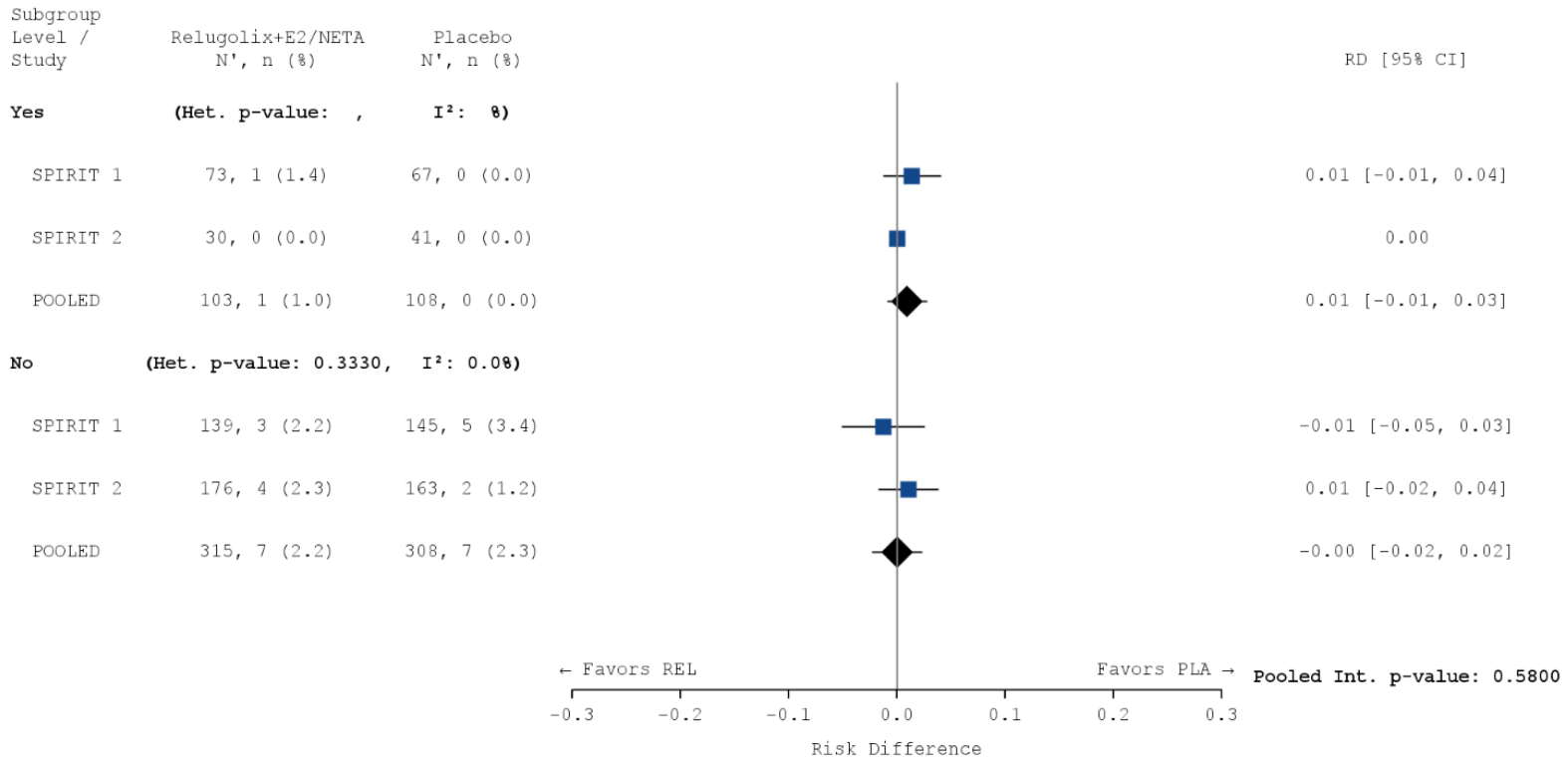
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.2.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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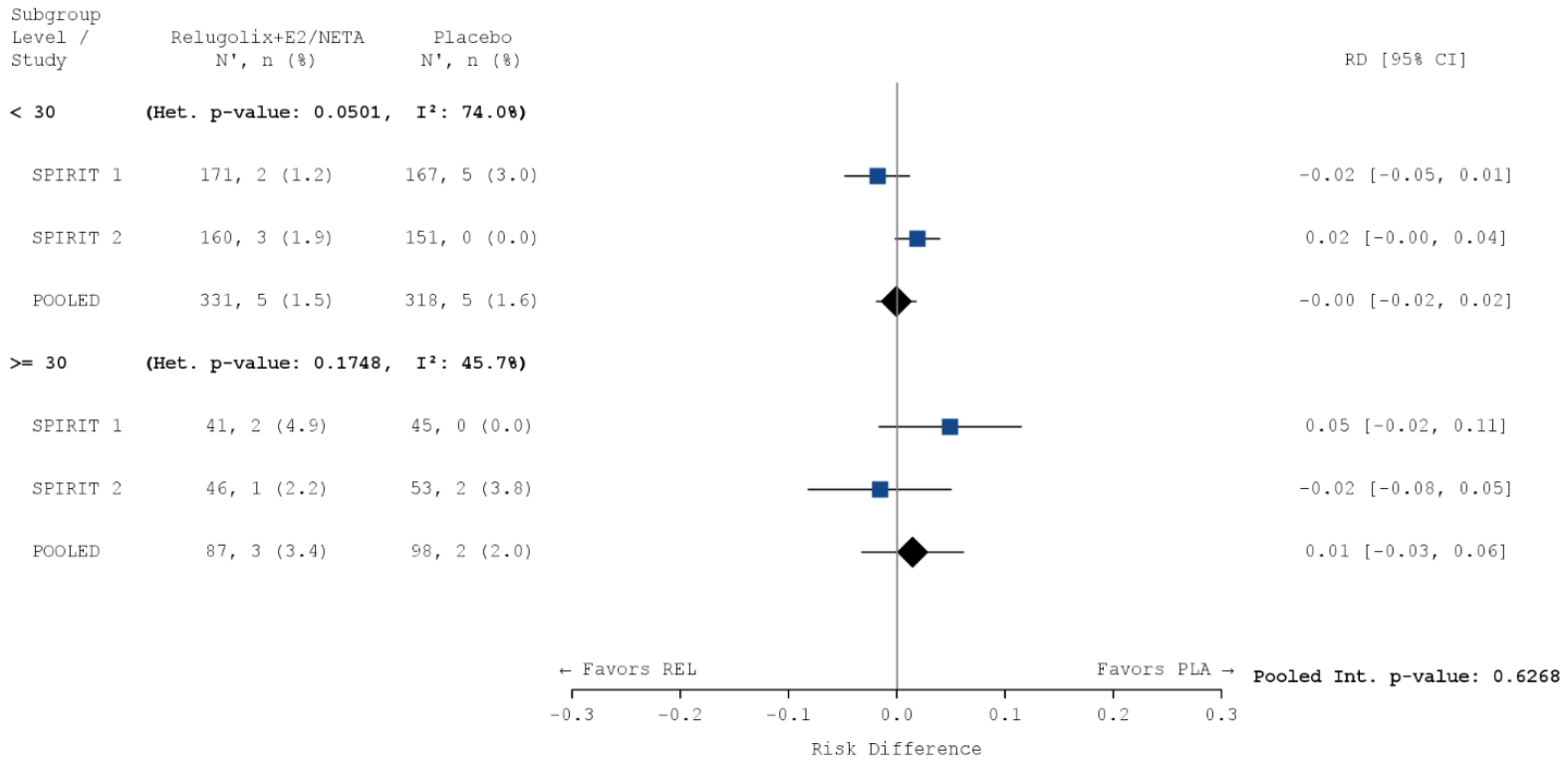
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

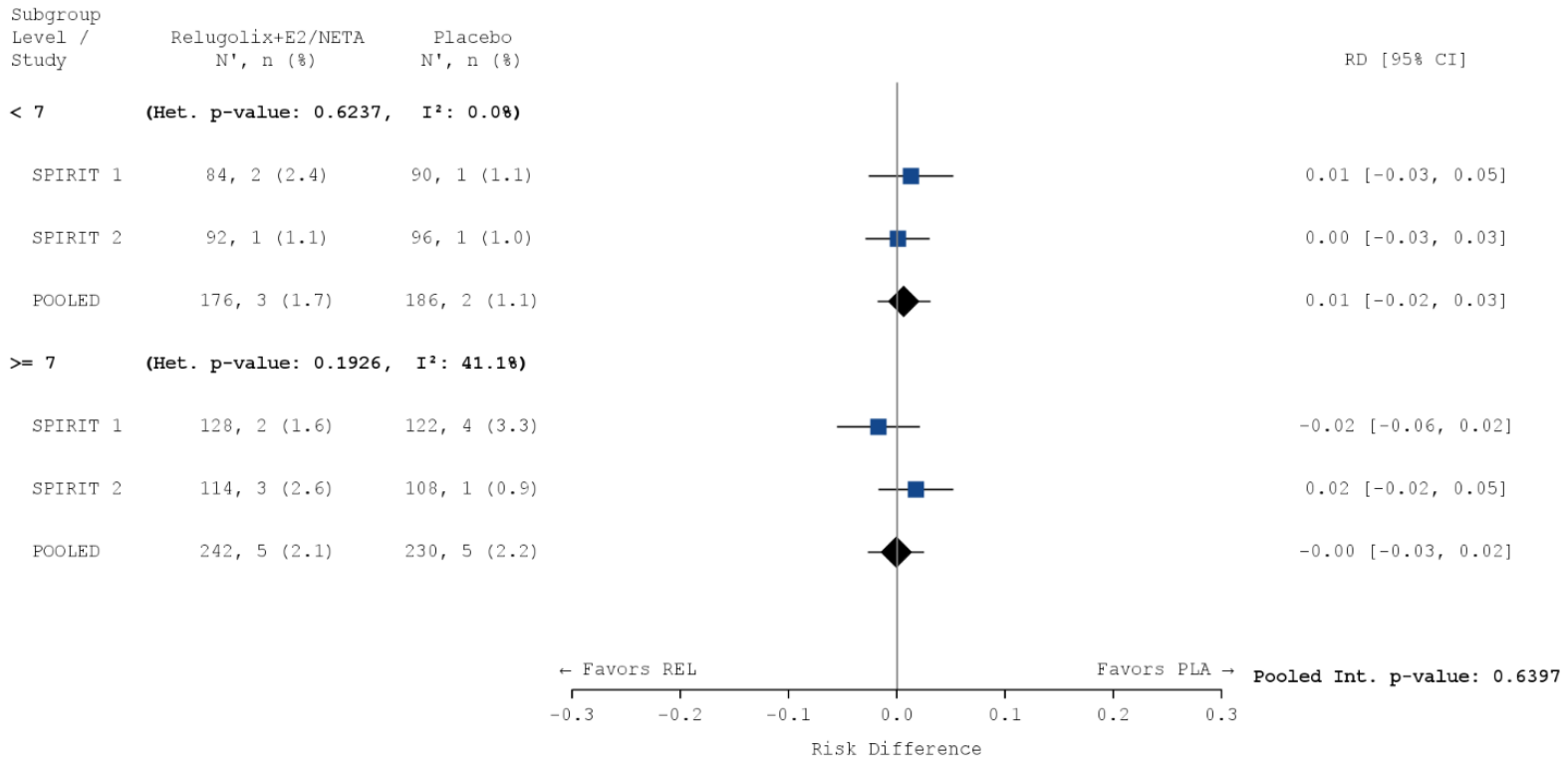
Figure 3.2.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

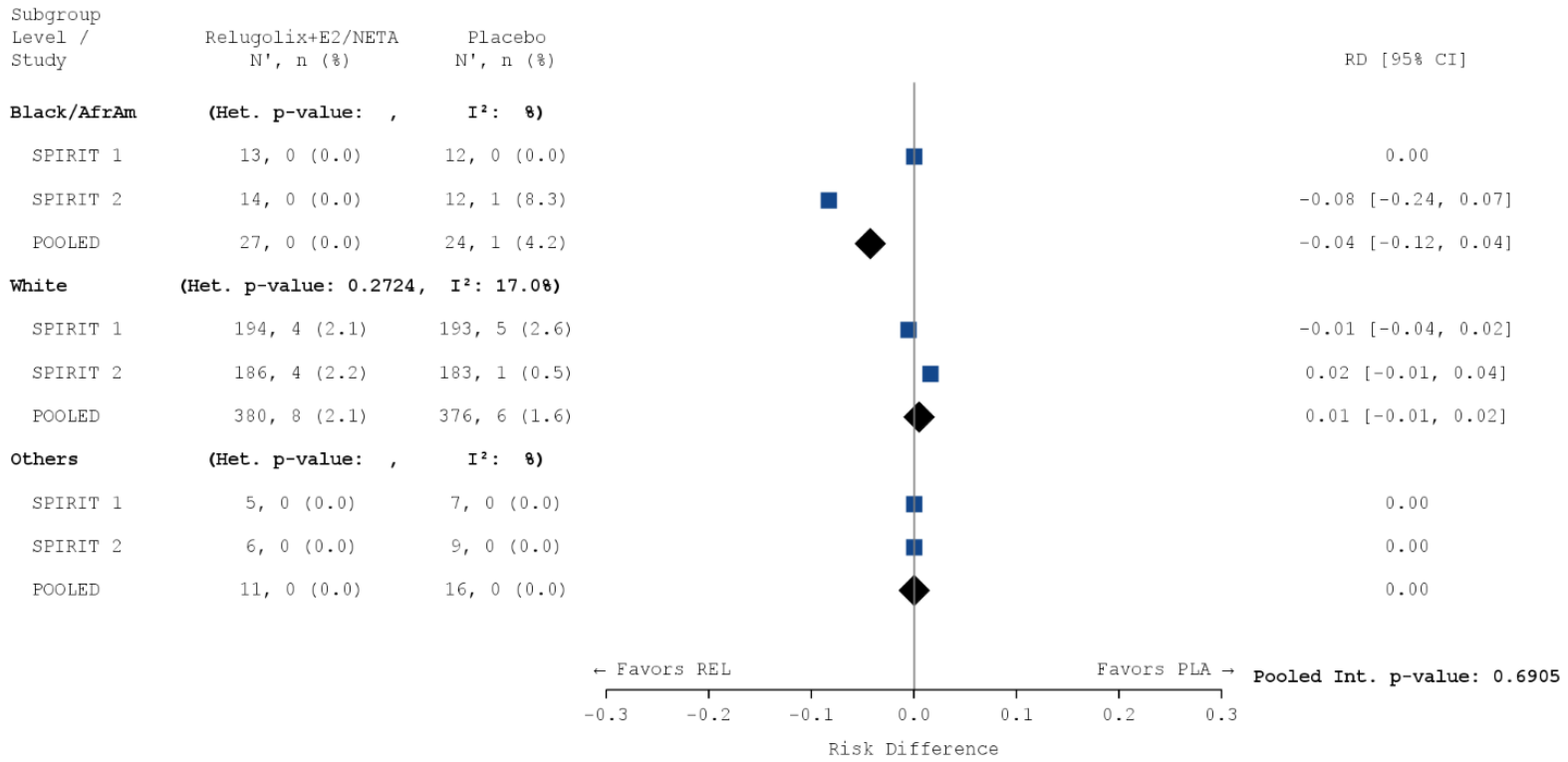
Figure 3.2.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

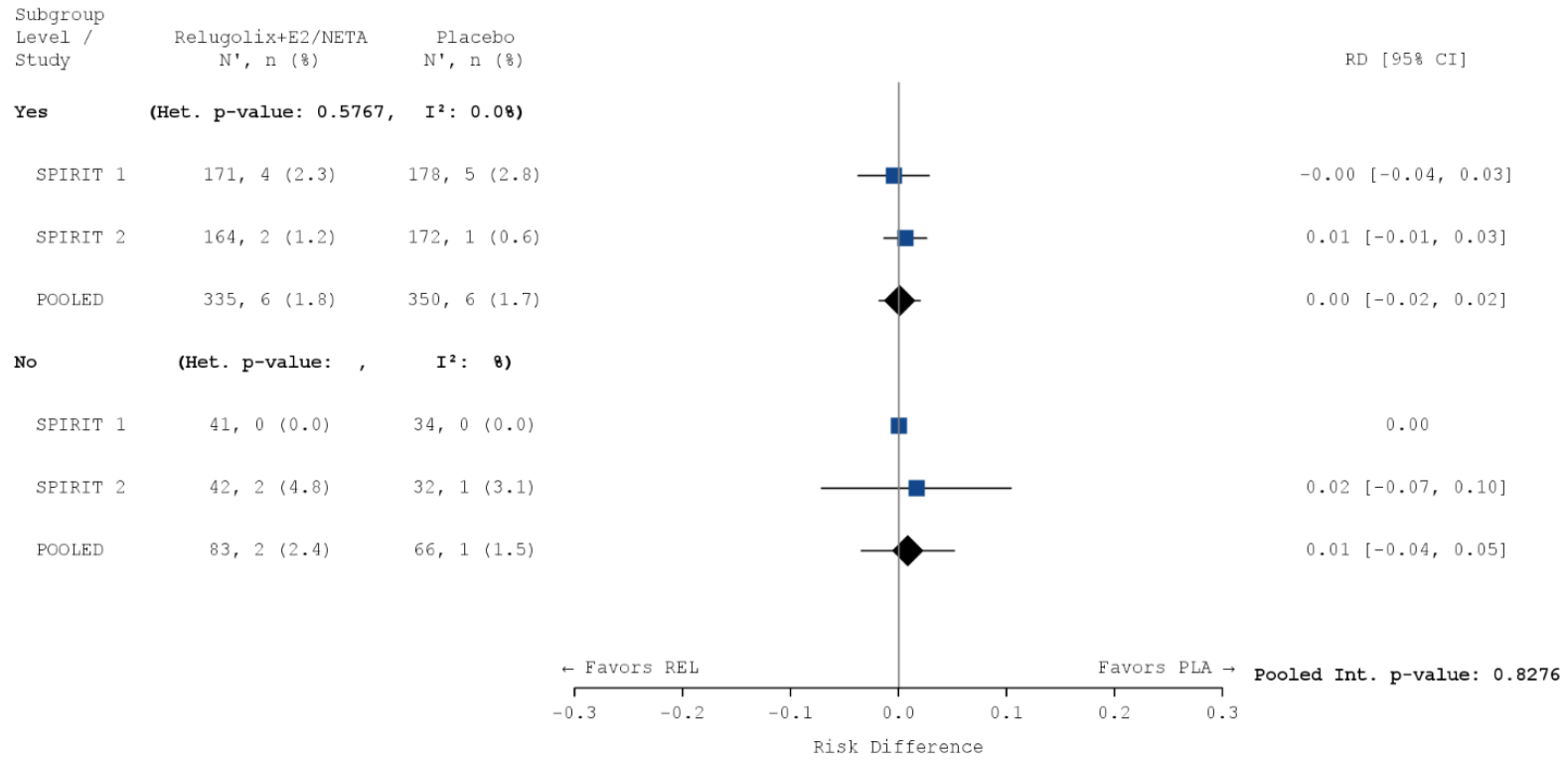
Figure 3.2.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.2.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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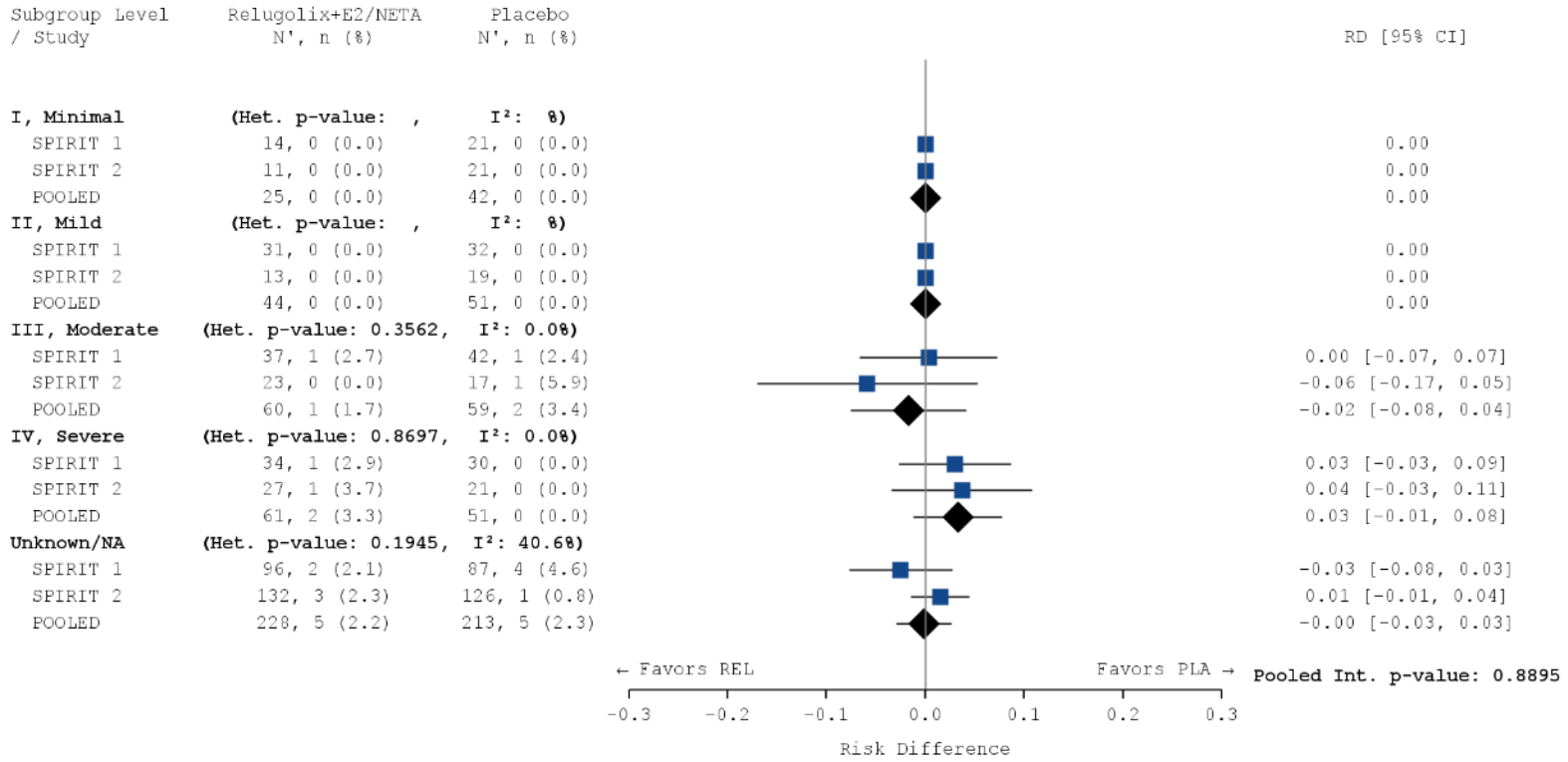
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

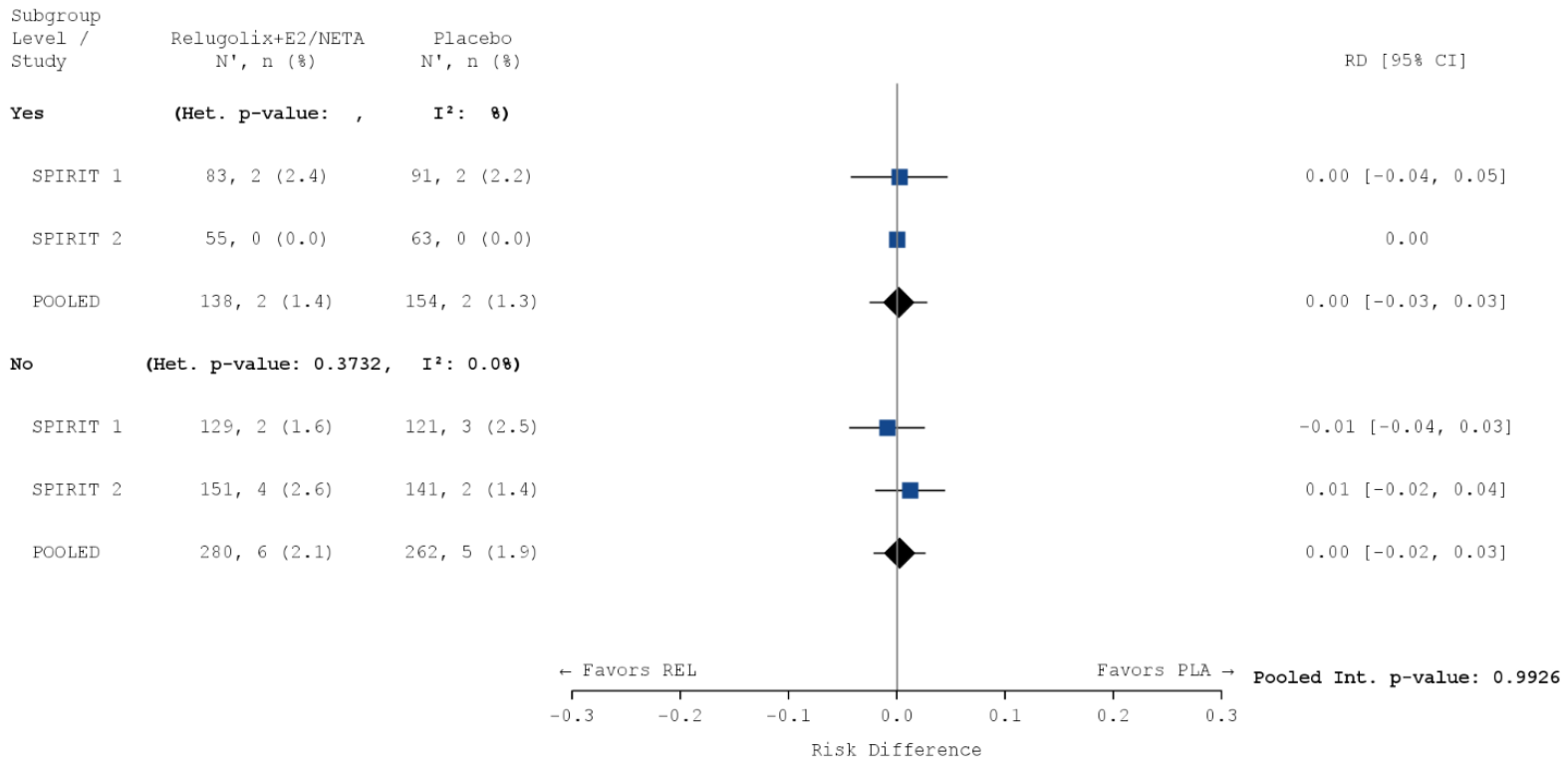
Figure 3.2.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

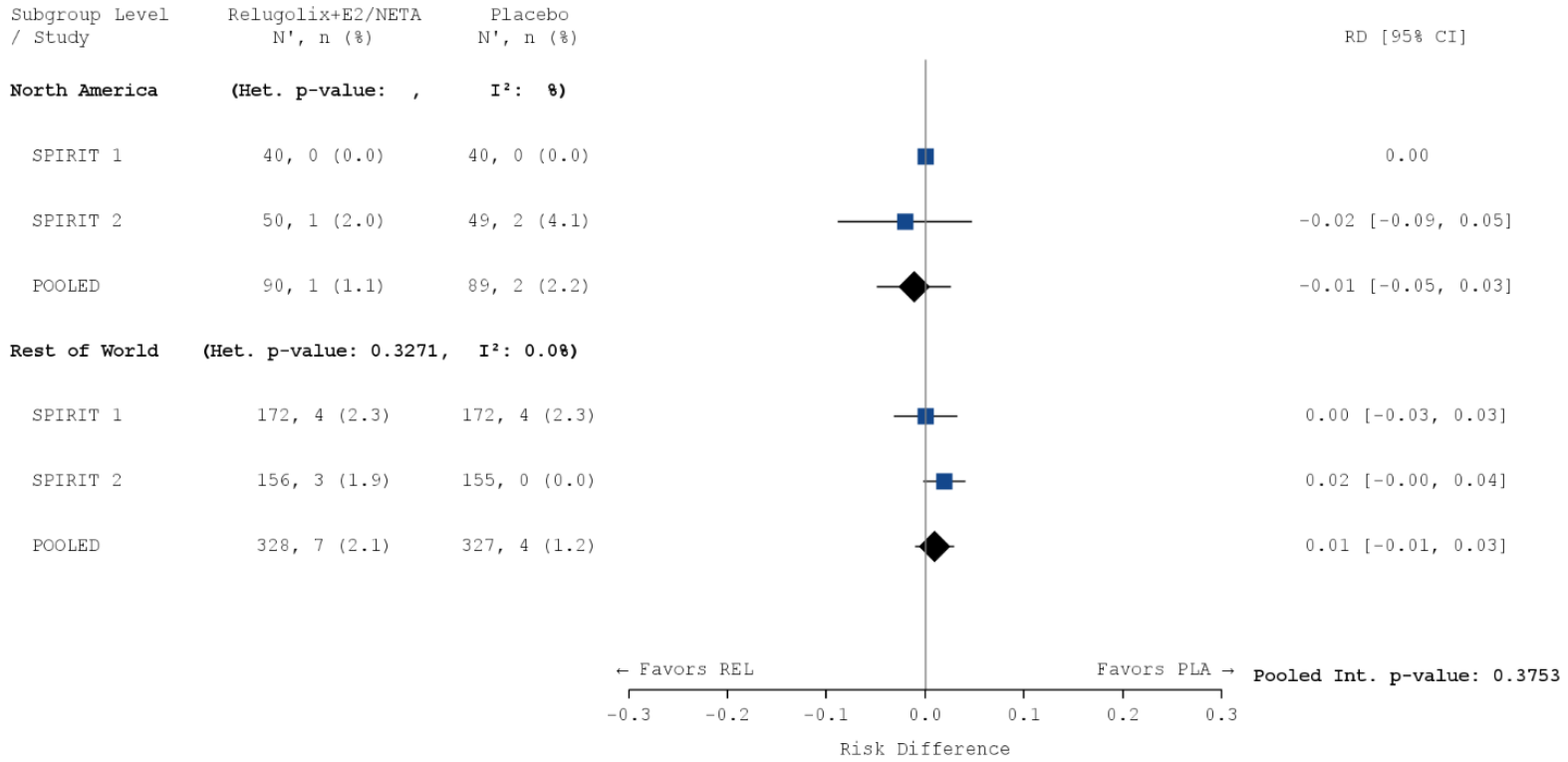
Figure 3.2.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

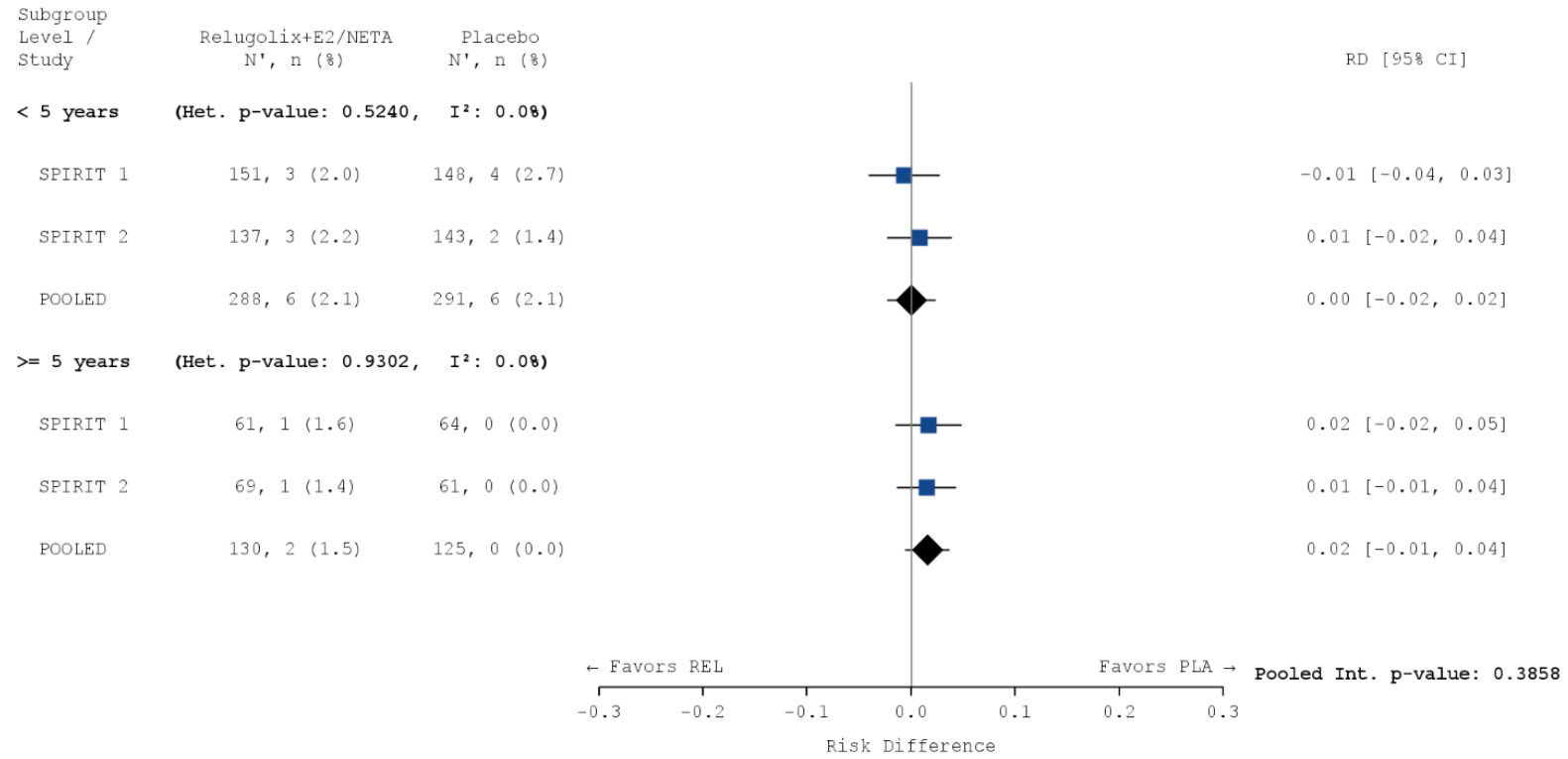
Figure 3.2.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

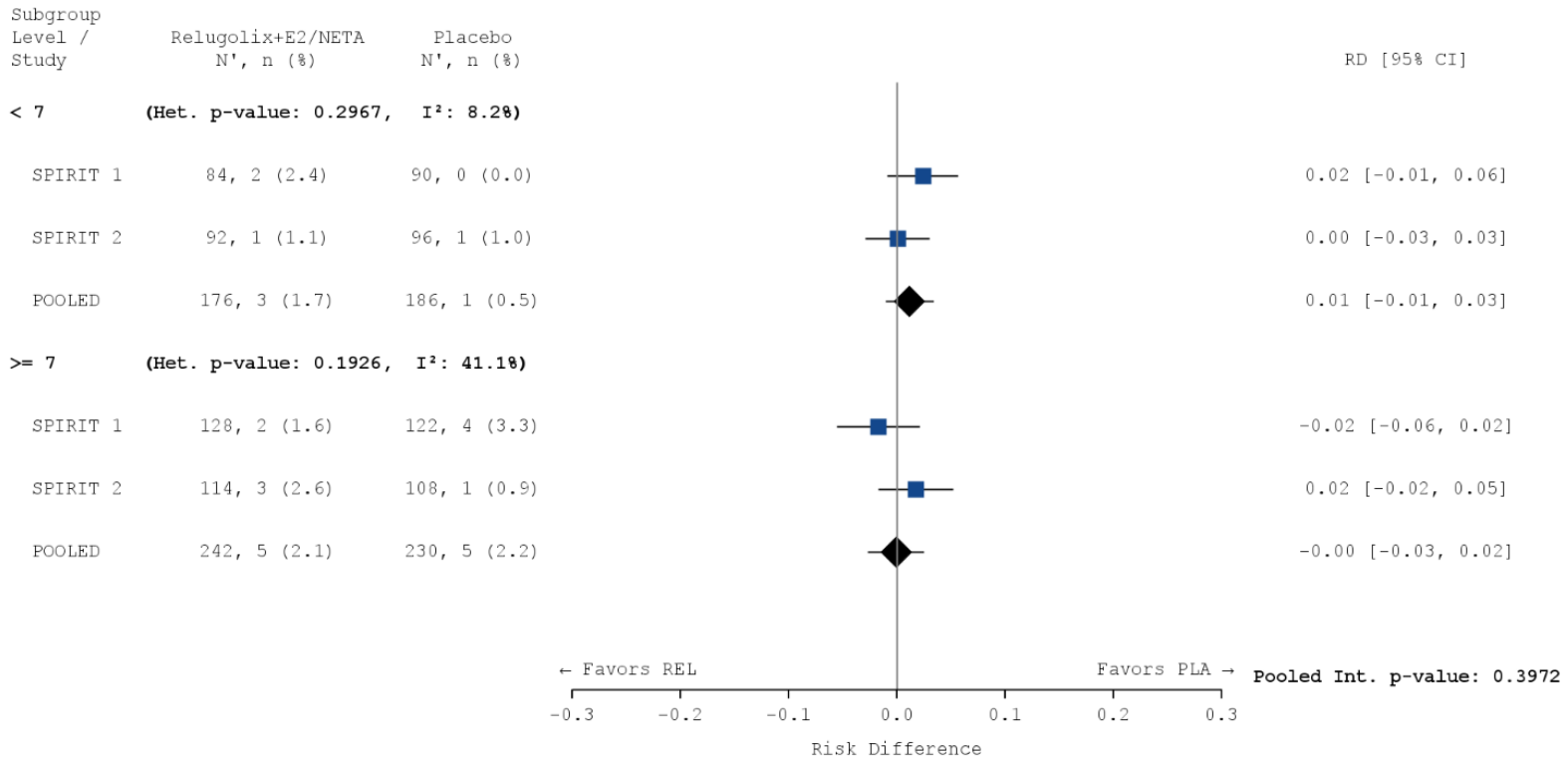
Figure 3.2.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.2.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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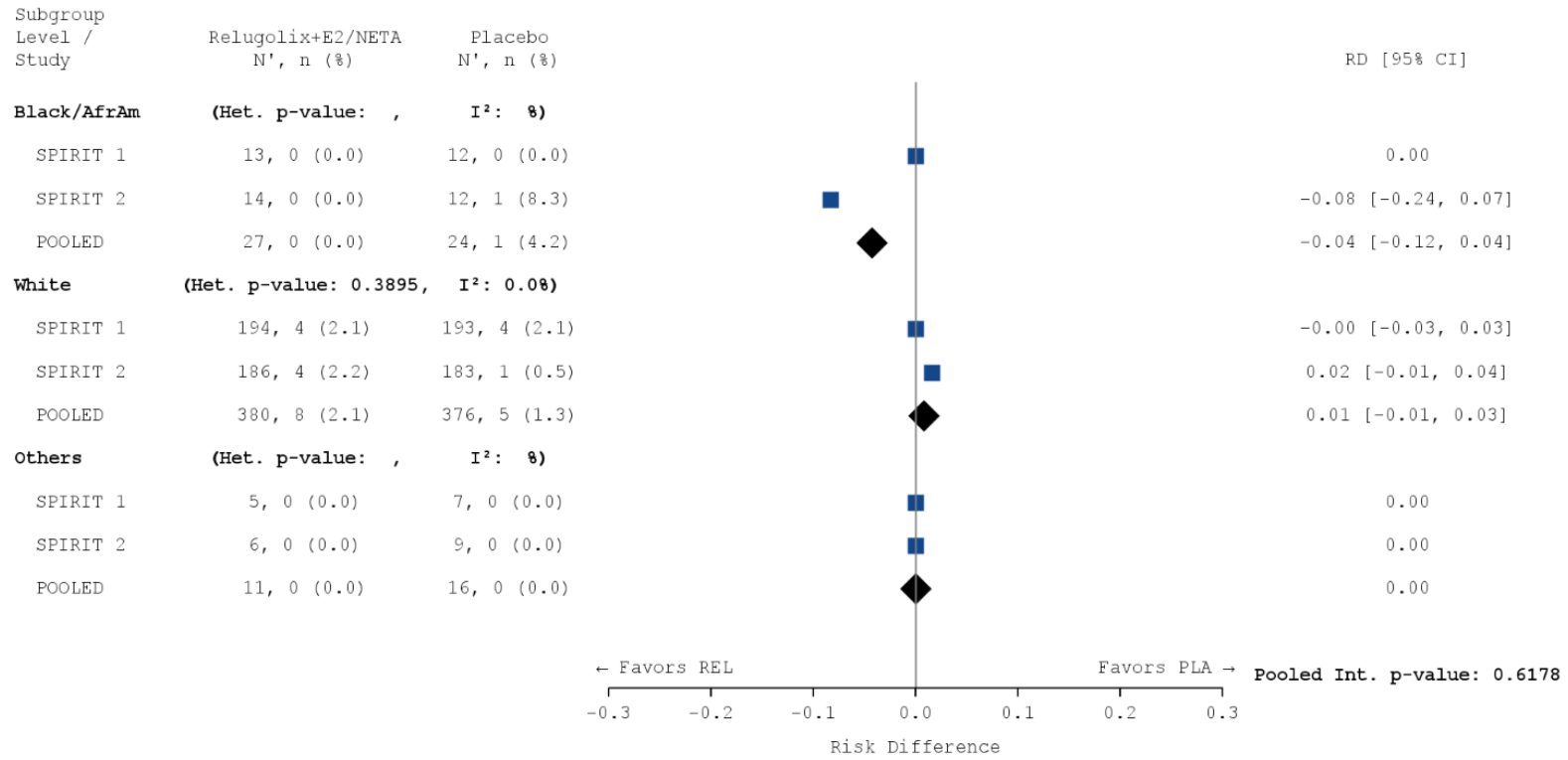
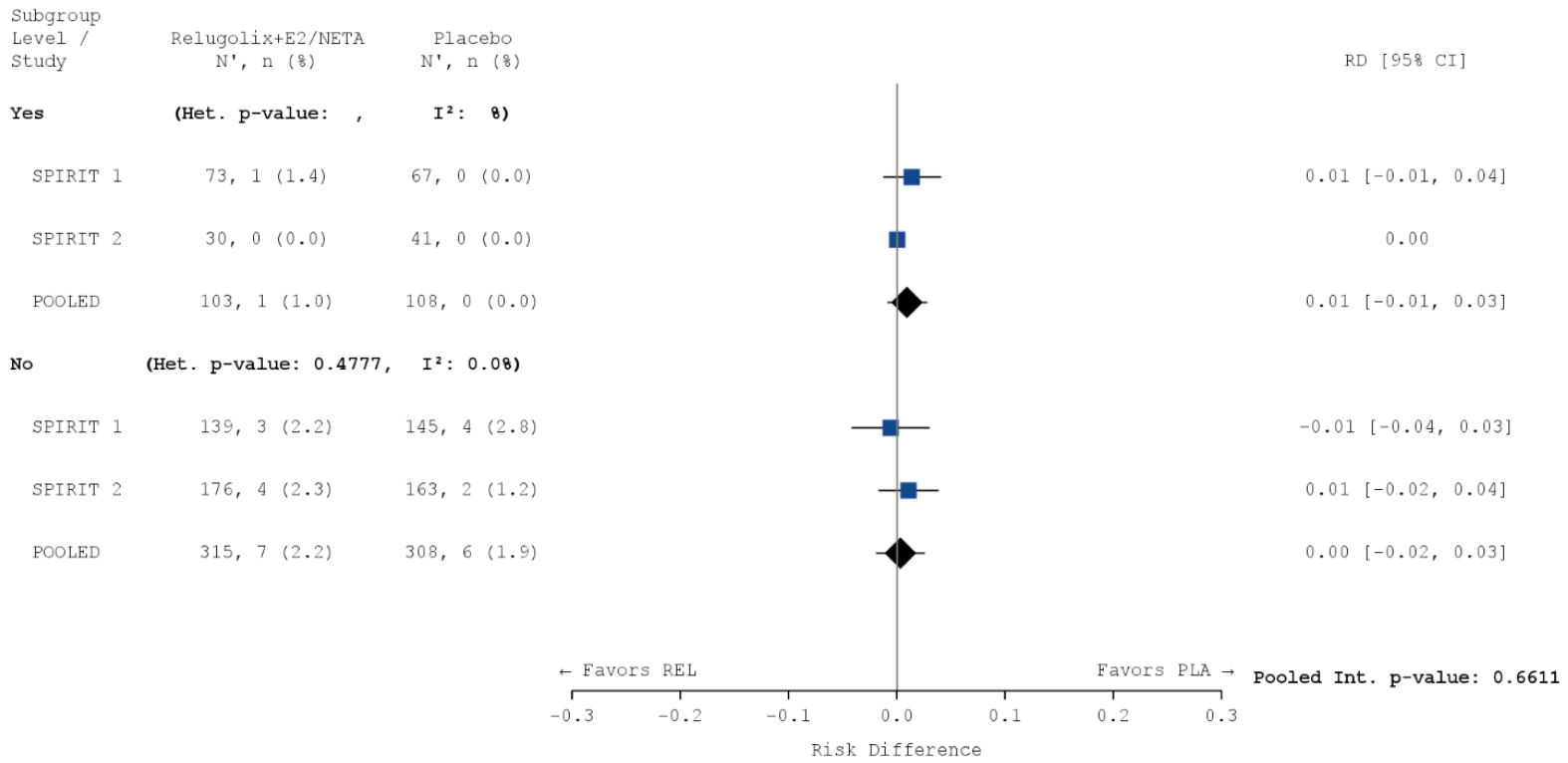
Figure 3.2.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

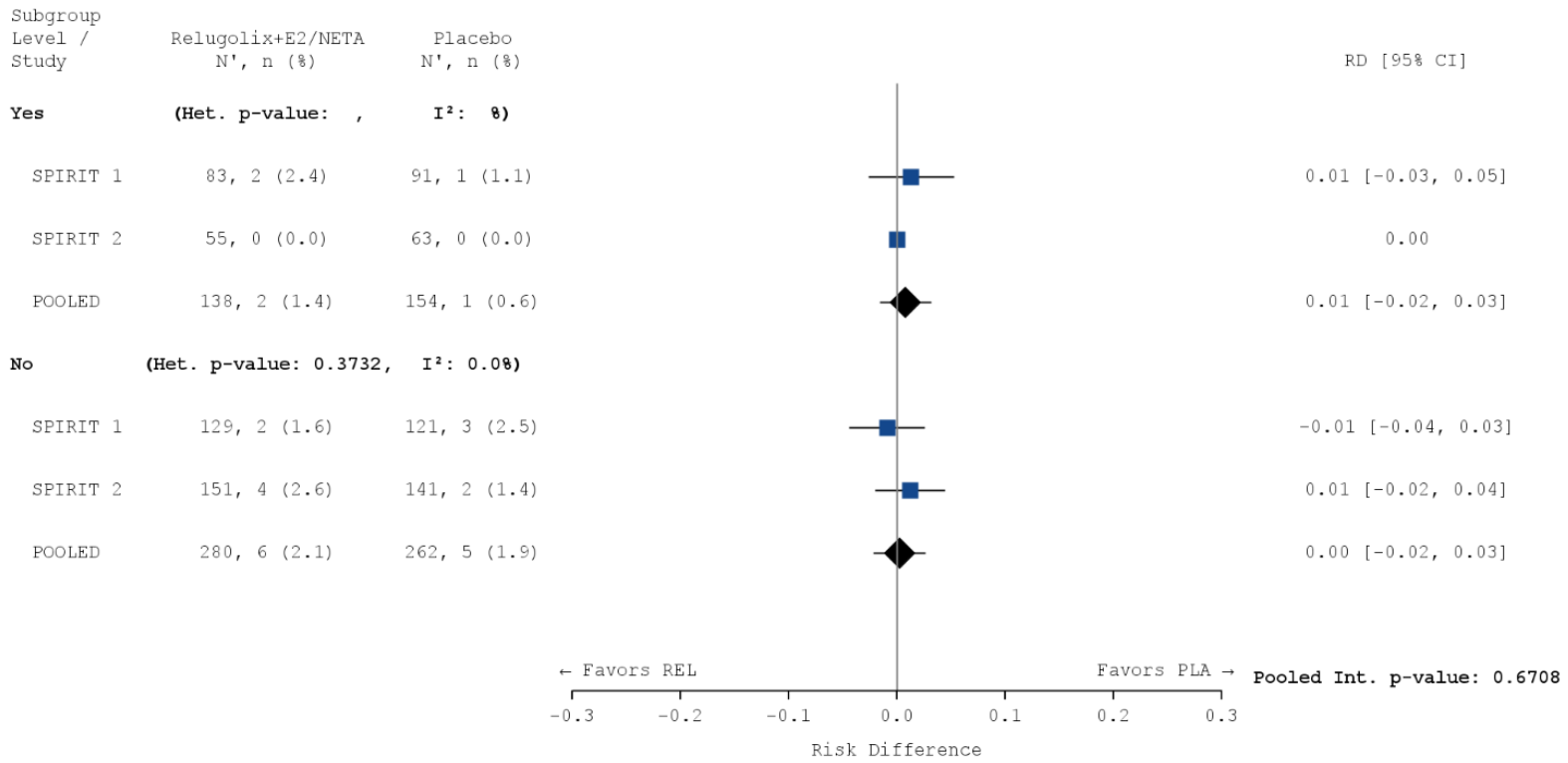
Figure 3.2.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.2.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
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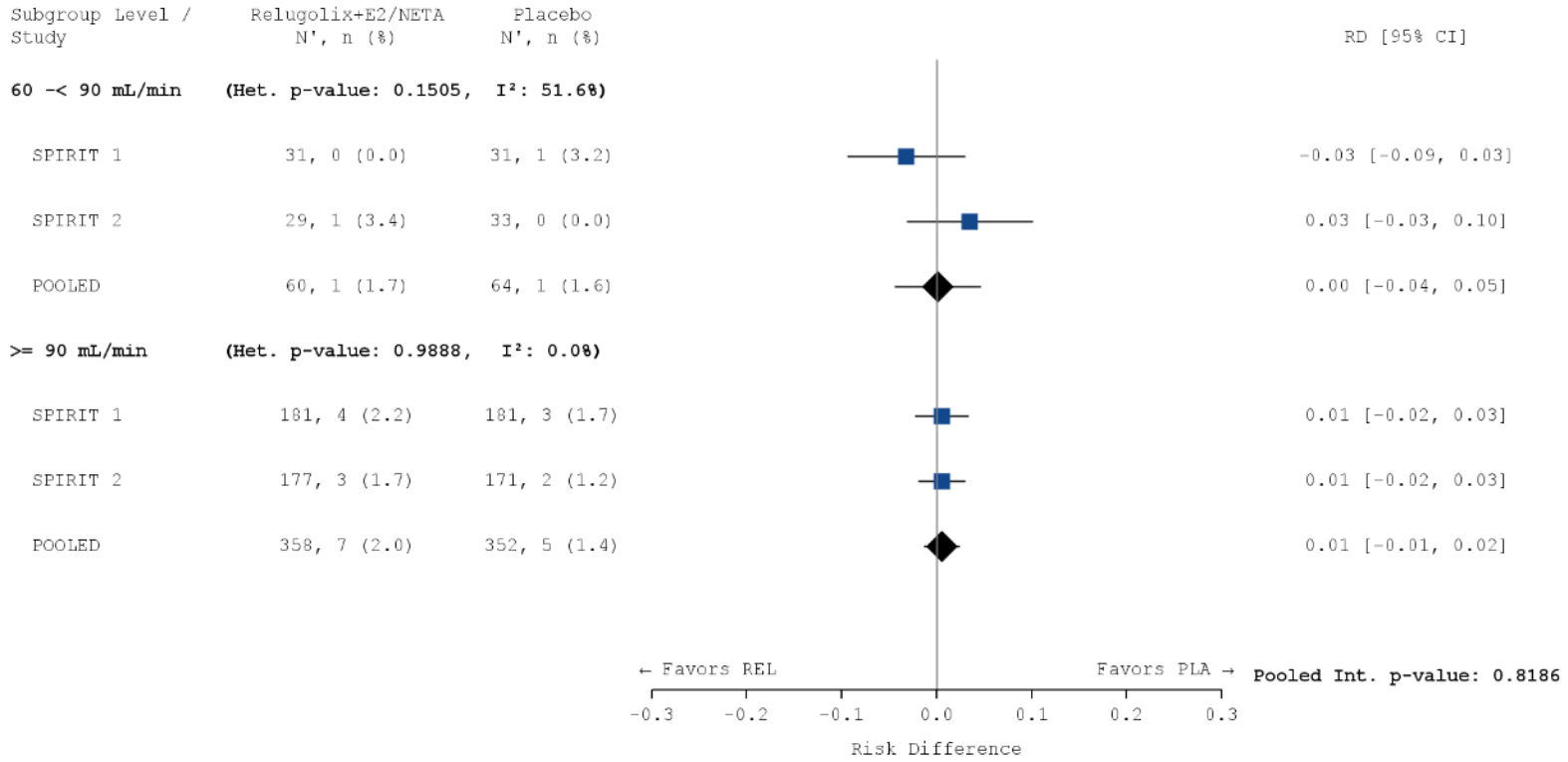
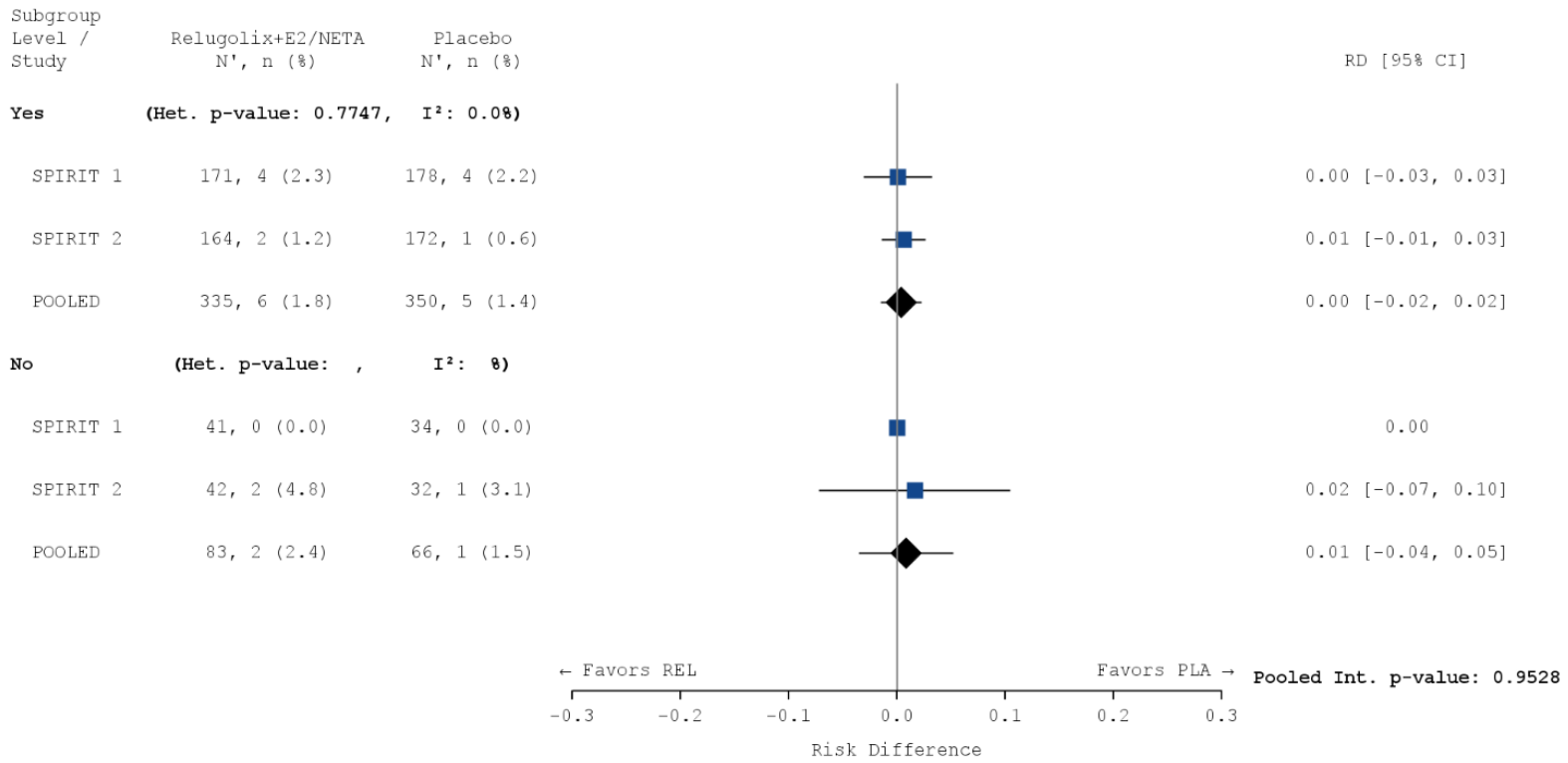
Figure 3.2.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.2.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Hepatic disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Prior surgery for endometriosis

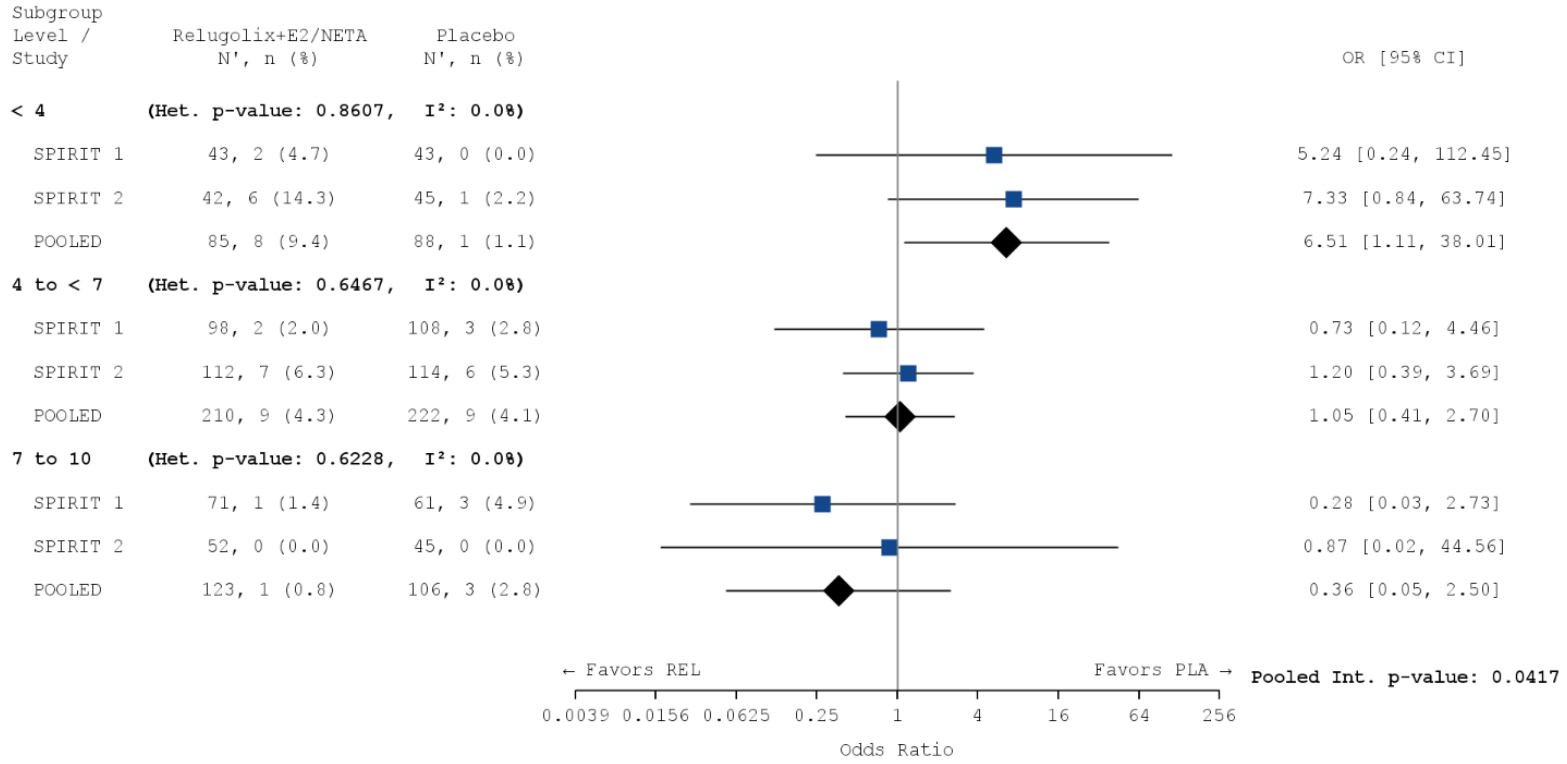


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

2.3.16 Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup

Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
NMPP NRS score at baseline

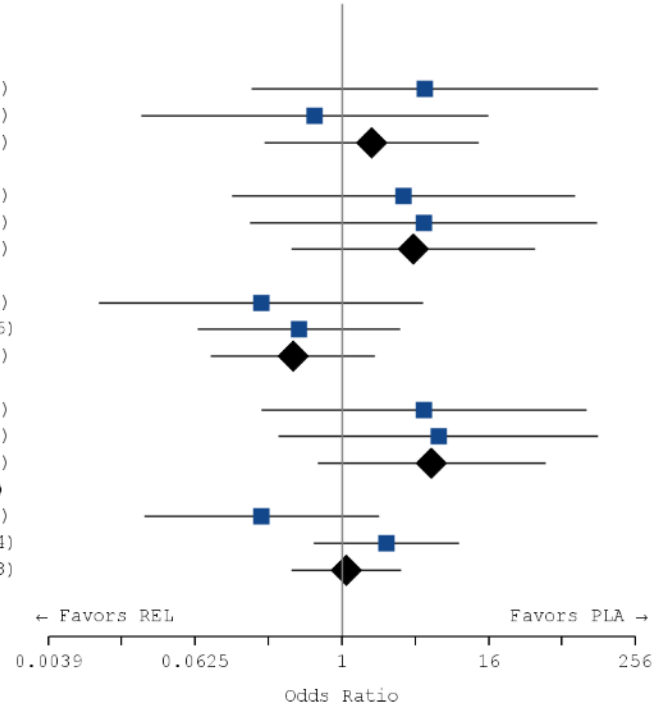


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
AFSE stage

Subgroup Level / Study	Relugolix+E2/NETA N', n (%)	Placebo N', n (%)	OR [95% CI]
I, Minimal	**(Het. p-value: 0.3779,**	**I^2: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	14, 1 (7.1)	21, 0 (0.0)	4.78 [0.18, 125.98]
SPIRIT 2	11, 0 (0.0)	21, 1 (4.8)	0.59 [0.02, 15.81]
POOLED	25, 1 (4.0)	42, 1 (2.4)	1.75 [0.23, 13.27]
II, Mild	**(Het. p-value: 0.8712,**	**I^2: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	31, 1 (3.2)	32, 0 (0.0)	3.20 [0.13, 81.50]
SPIRIT 2	13, 1 (7.7)	19, 0 (0.0)	4.68 [0.18, 124.18]
POOLED	44, 2 (4.5)	51, 0 (0.0)	3.84 [0.38, 38.43]
III, Moderate	**(Het. p-value: 0.6957,**	**I^2: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	37, 0 (0.0)	42, 2 (4.8)	0.22 [0.01, 4.65]
SPIRIT 2	23, 2 (8.7)	17, 3 (17.6)	0.44 [0.07, 3.01]
POOLED	60, 2 (3.3)	59, 5 (8.5)	0.39 [0.08, 1.85]
IV, Severe	**(Het. p-value: 0.9025,**	**I^2: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	34, 2 (5.9)	30, 0 (0.0)	4.69 [0.22, 101.72]
SPIRIT 2	27, 3 (11.1)	21, 0 (0.0)	6.14 [0.30, 125.78]
POOLED	61, 5 (8.2)	51, 0 (0.0)	5.41 [0.63, 46.62]
Unknown/NA	**(Het. p-value: 0.0766,**	**I^2: 68.1%)**	
SPIRIT 1	96, 1 (1.0)	87, 4 (4.6)	0.22 [0.02, 1.99]
SPIRIT 2	132, 7 (5.3)	126, 3 (2.4)	2.30 [0.58, 9.08]
POOLED	228, 8 (3.5)	213, 7 (3.3)	1.08 [0.38, 3.03]

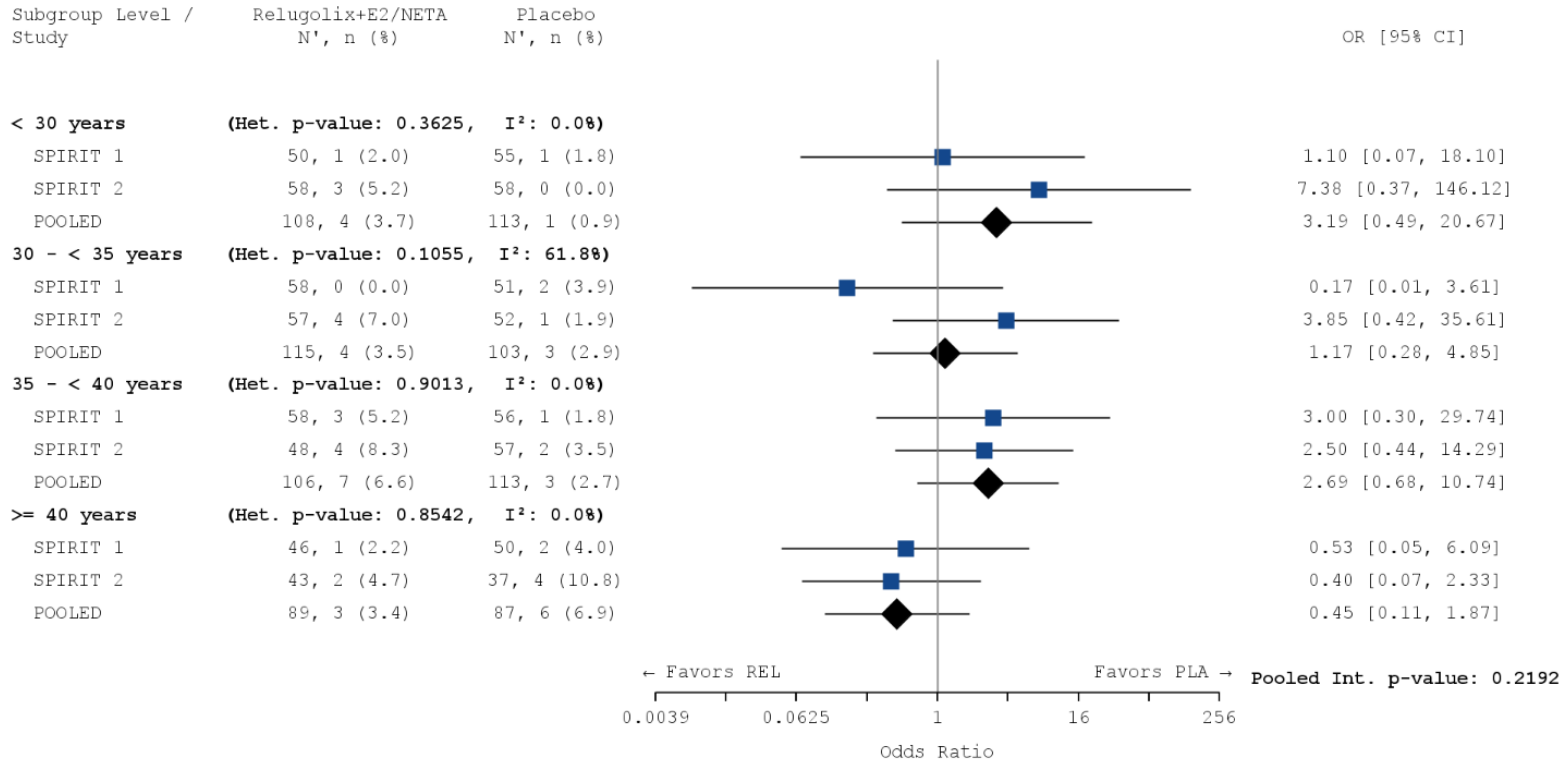


Pooled Int. p-value: 0.2067

N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

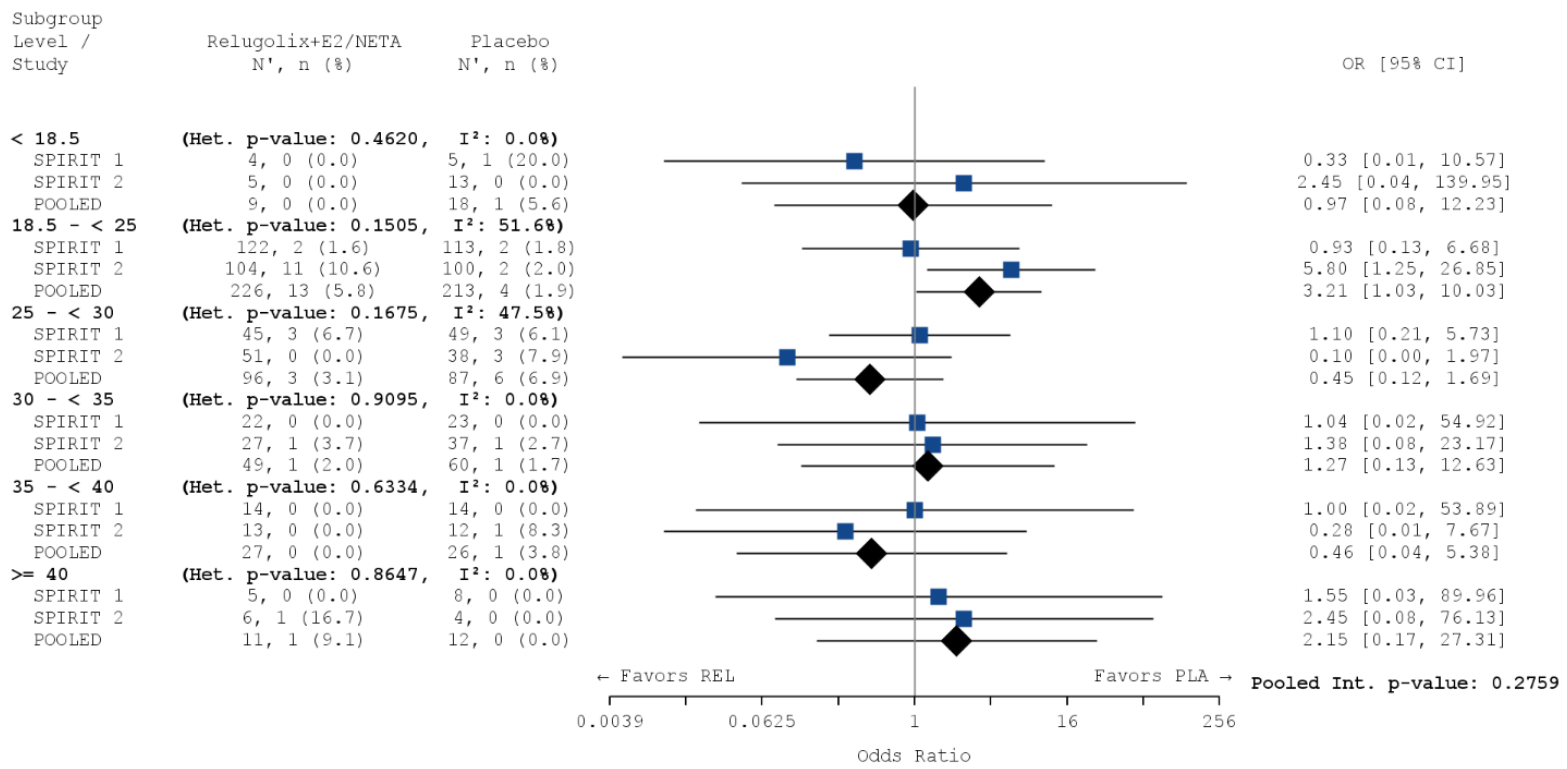
Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



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Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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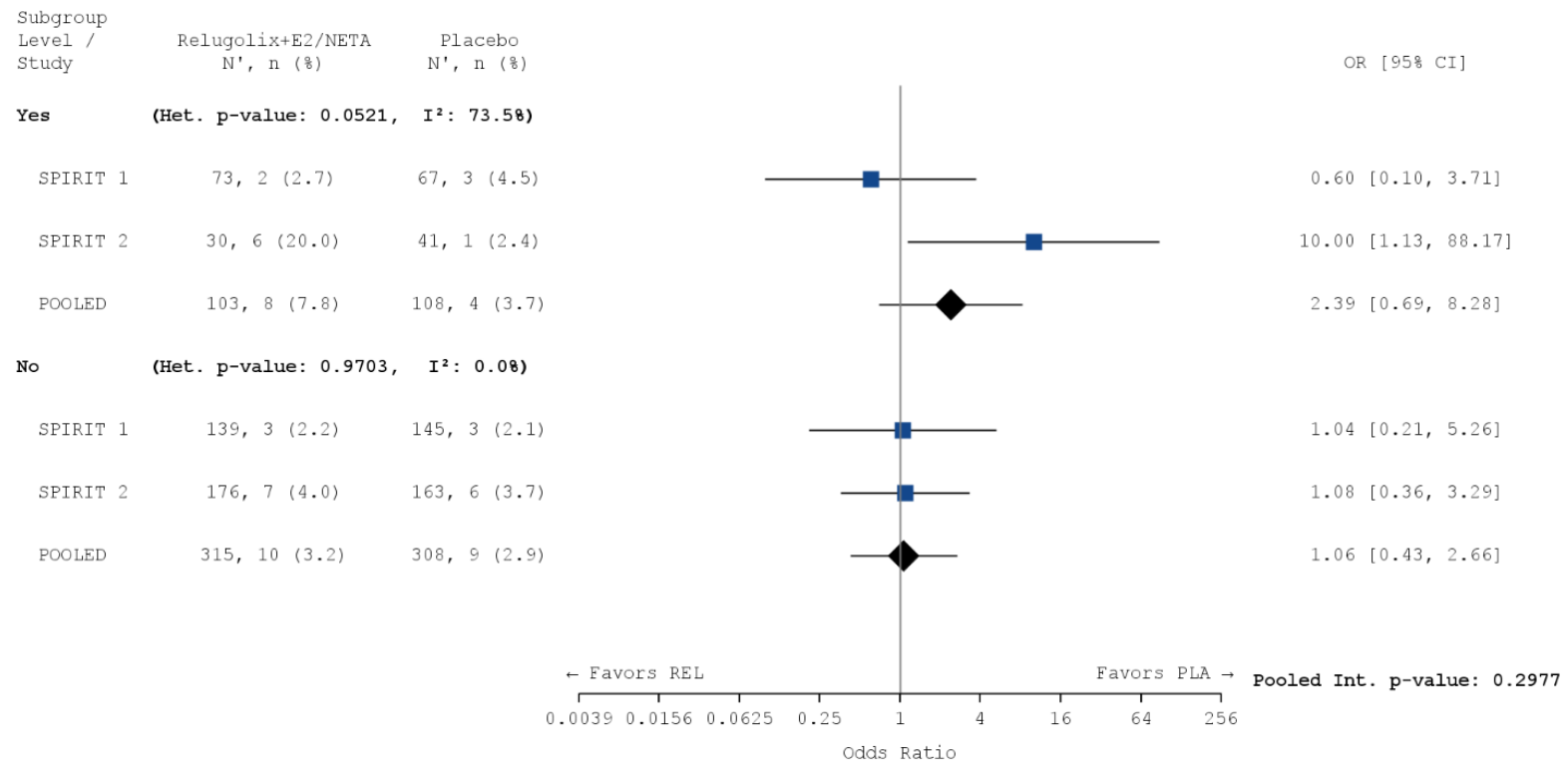
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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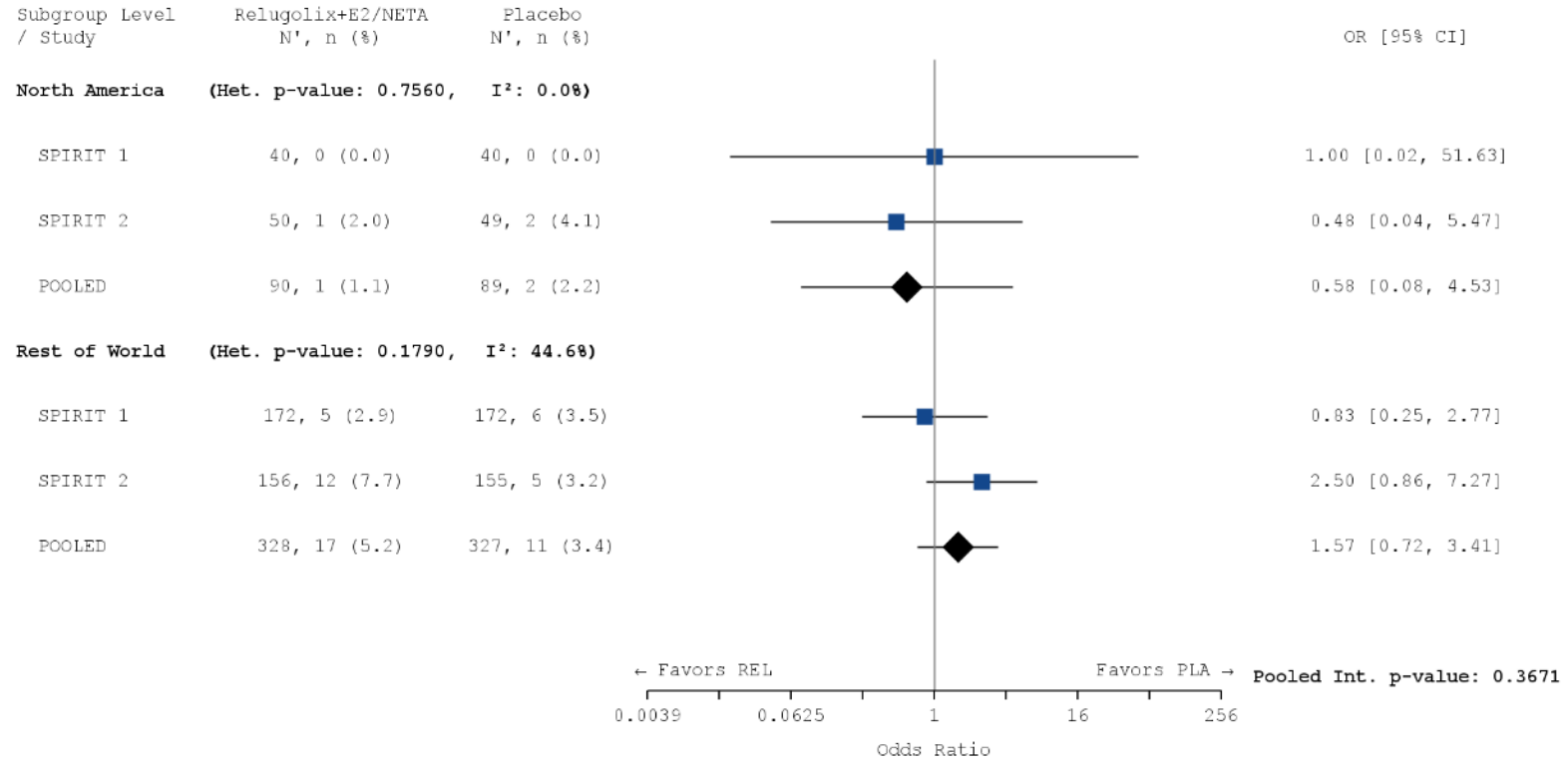
Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline

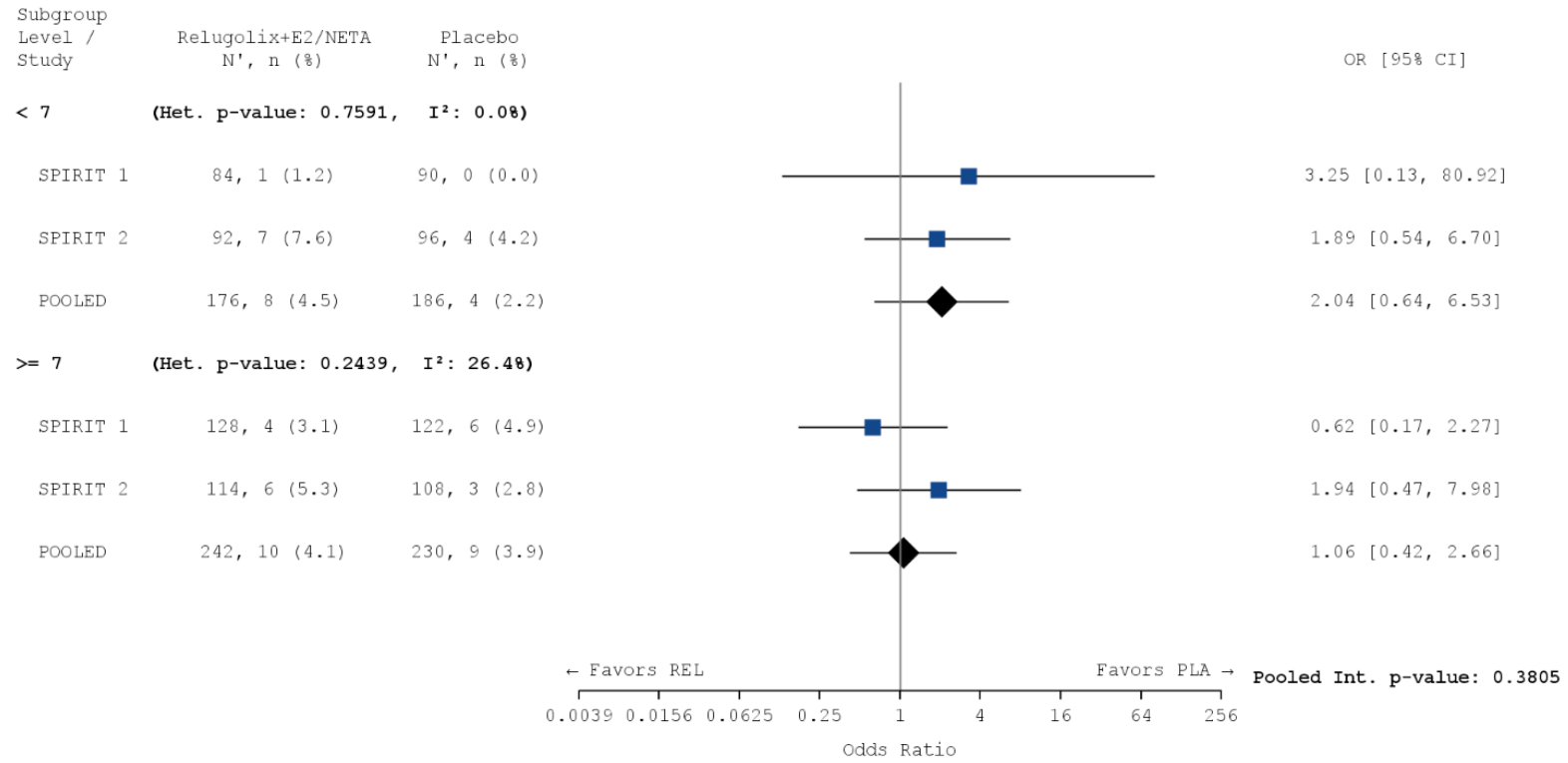

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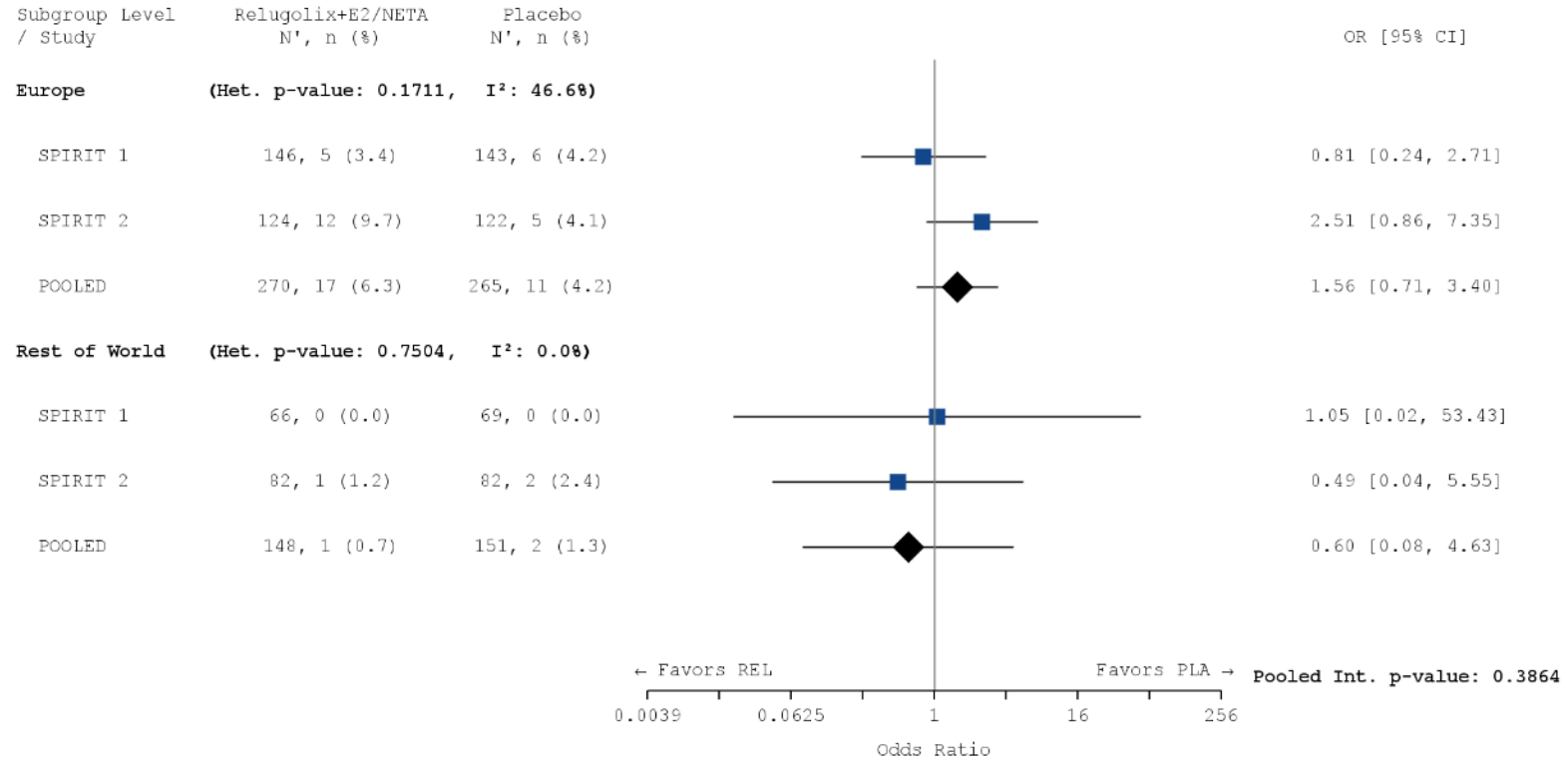
Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Geographic region II



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Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Age category I

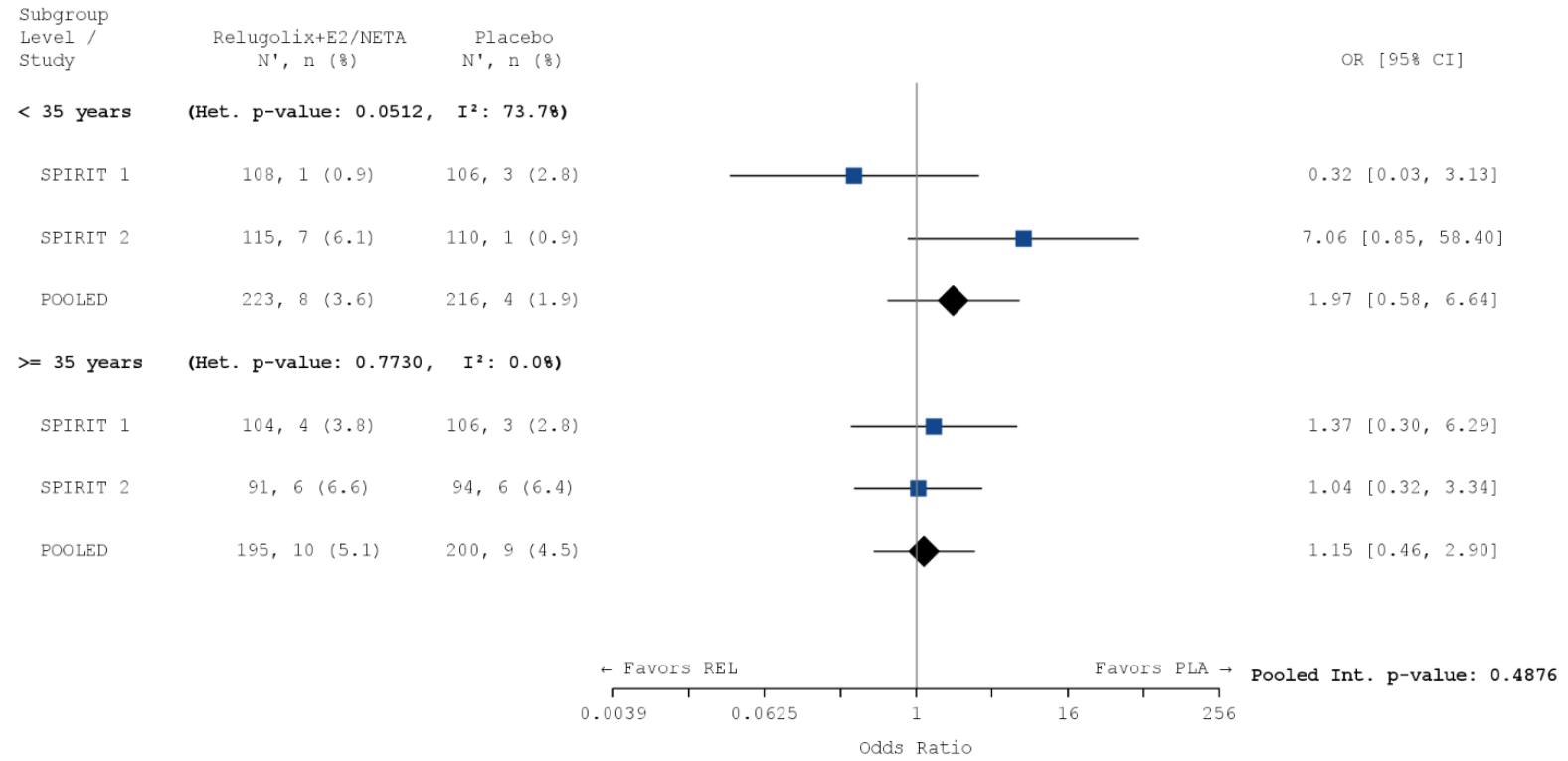

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Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior surgery for endometriosis

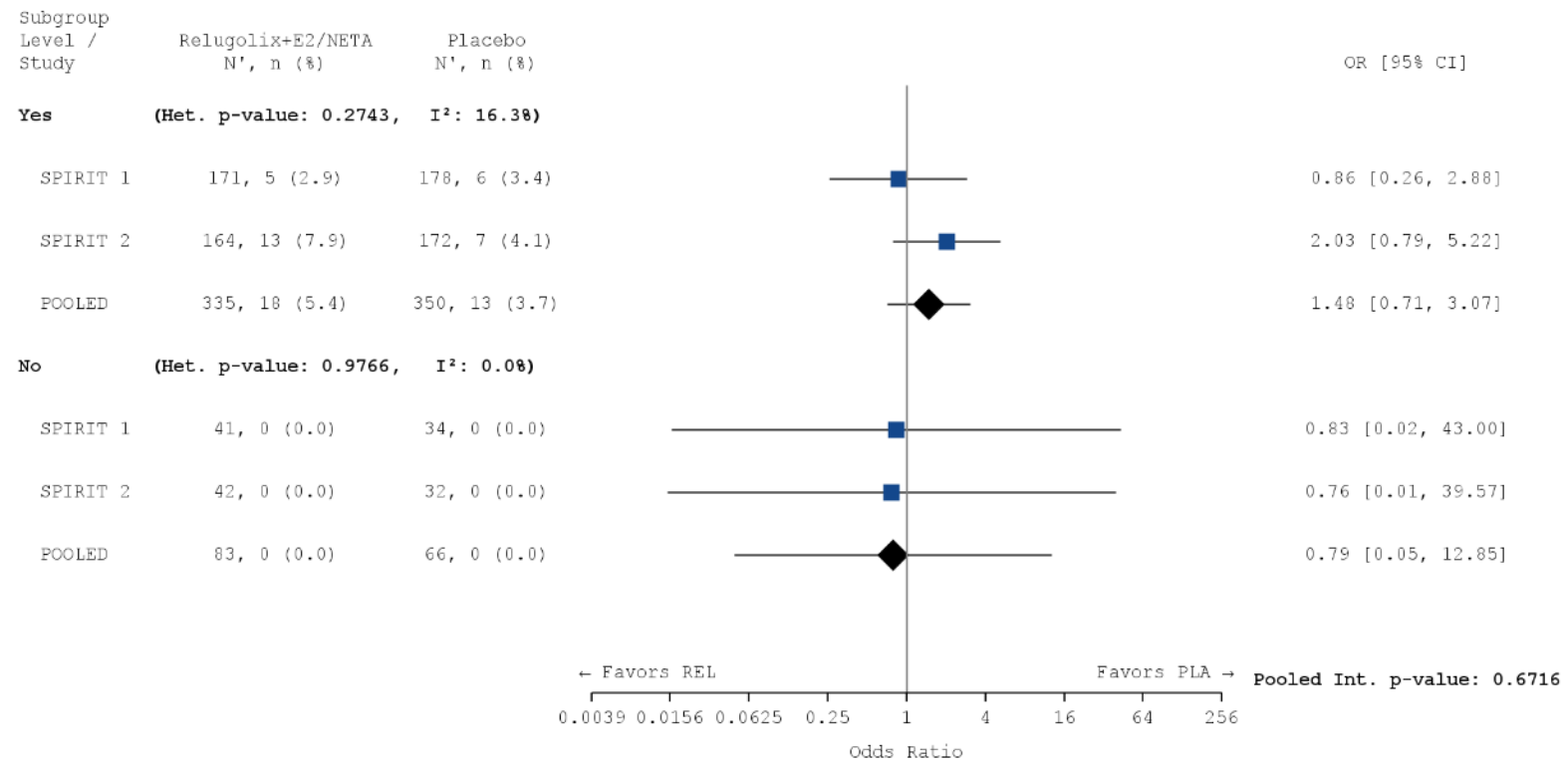

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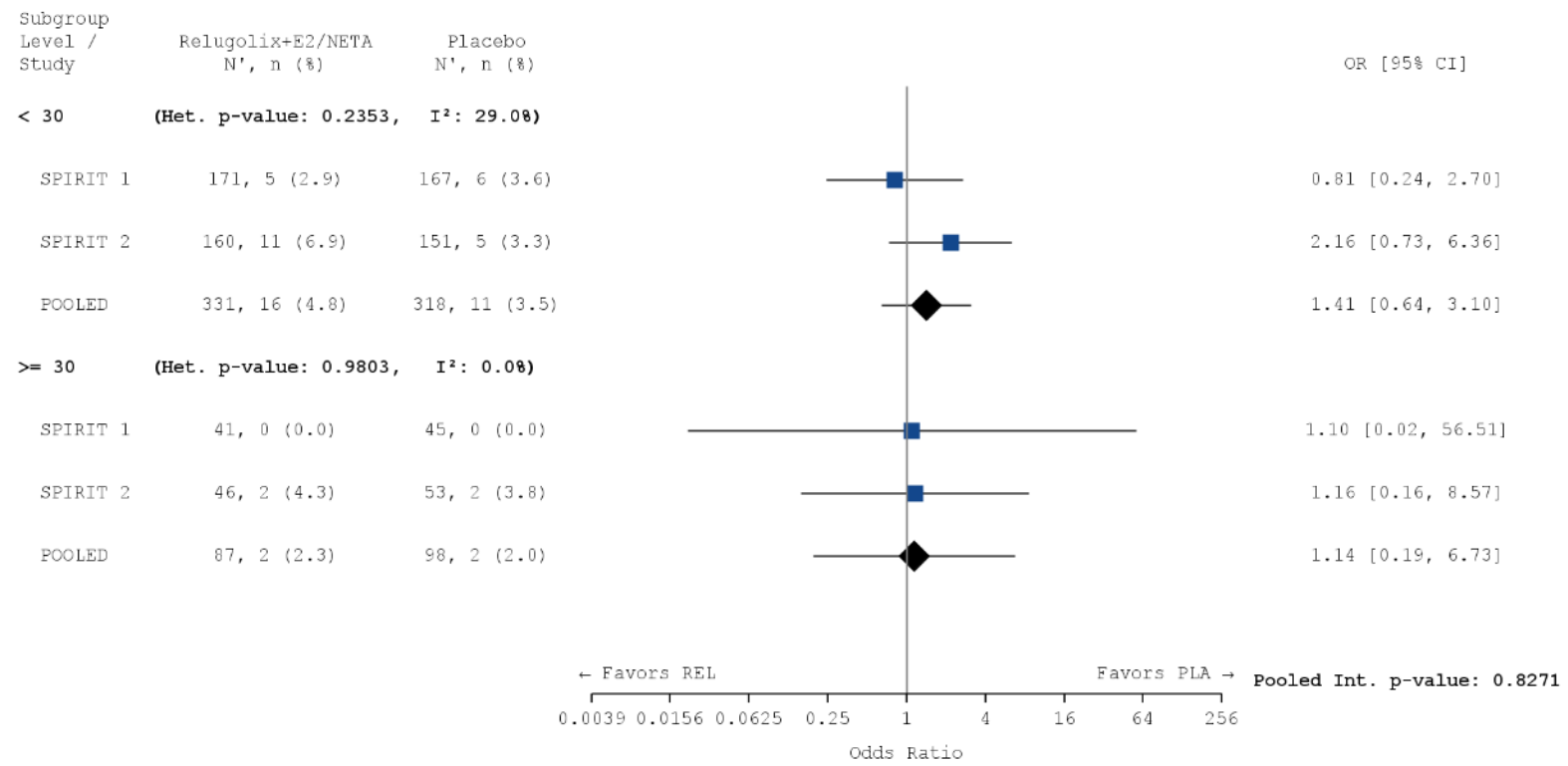
Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



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Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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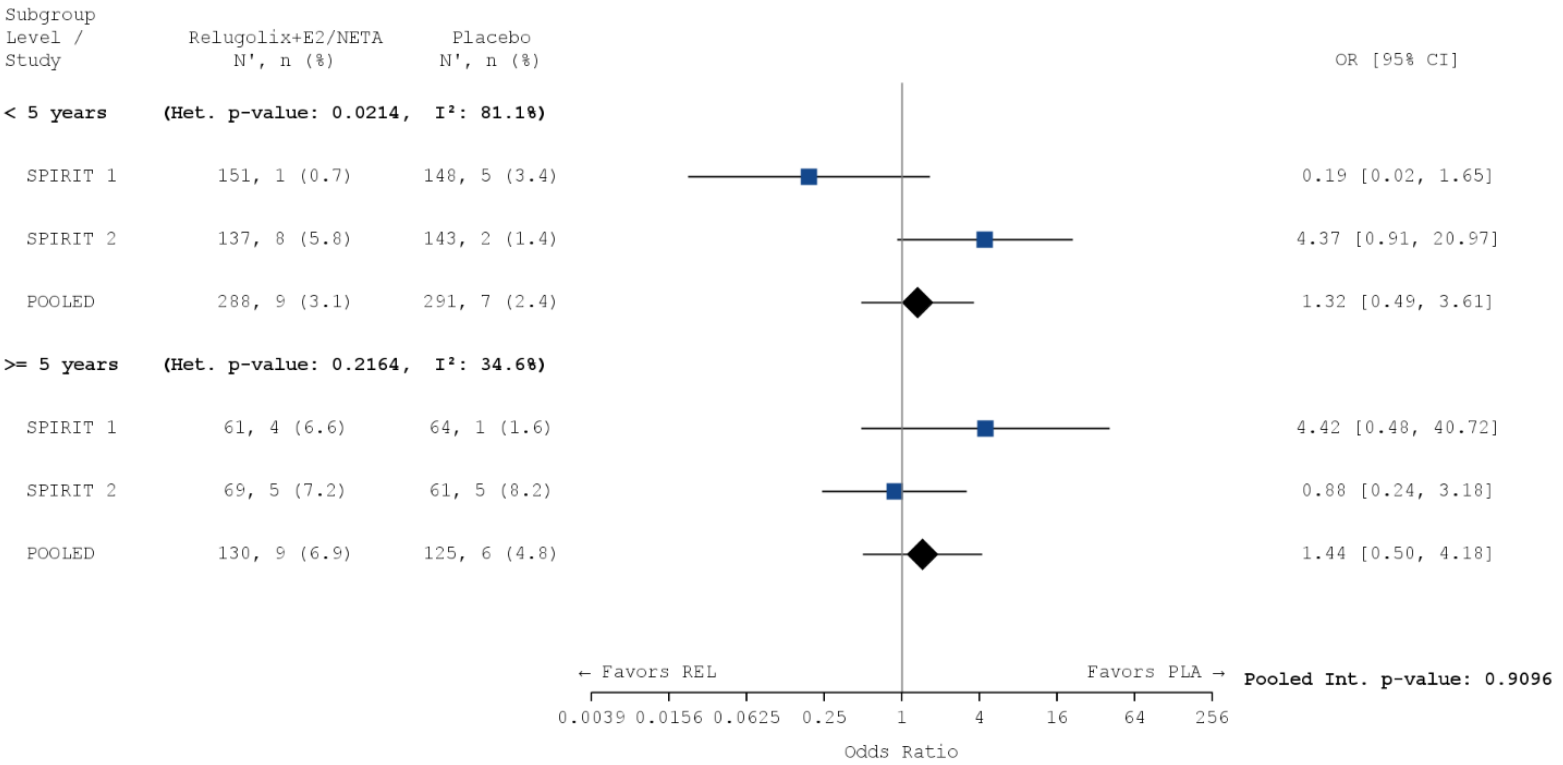
Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



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Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Renal function

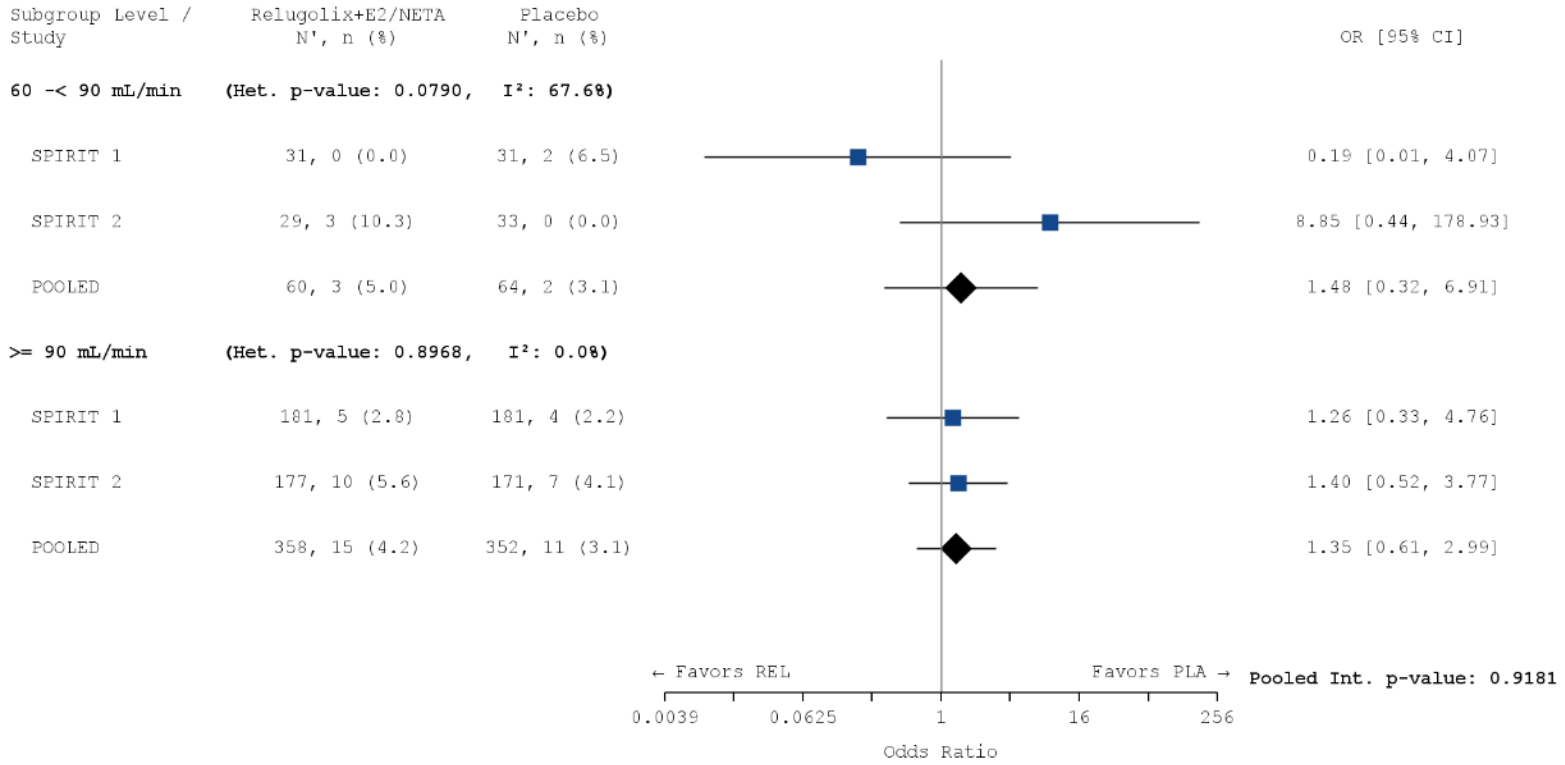

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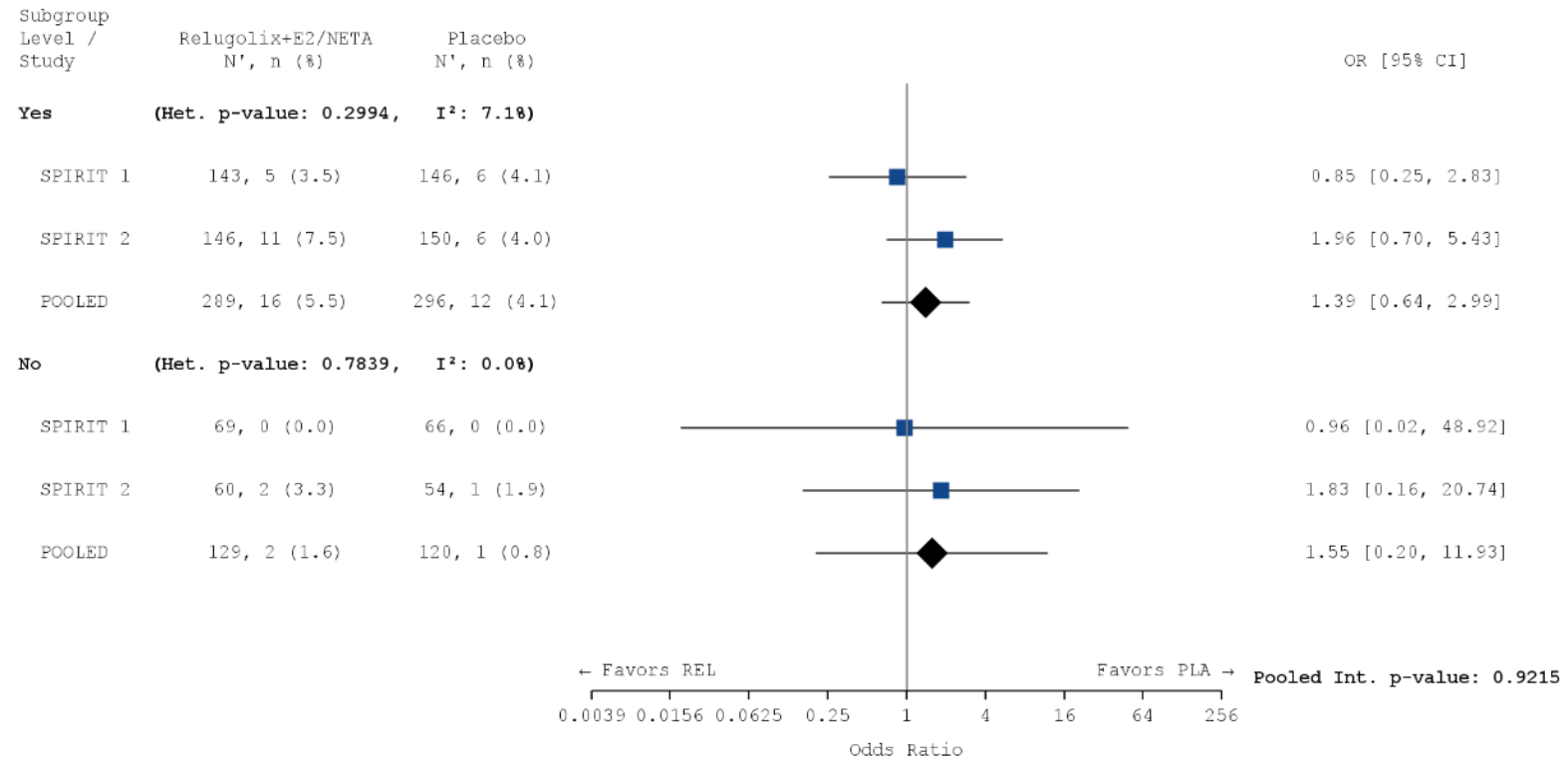
Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior treatment for endometriosis



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Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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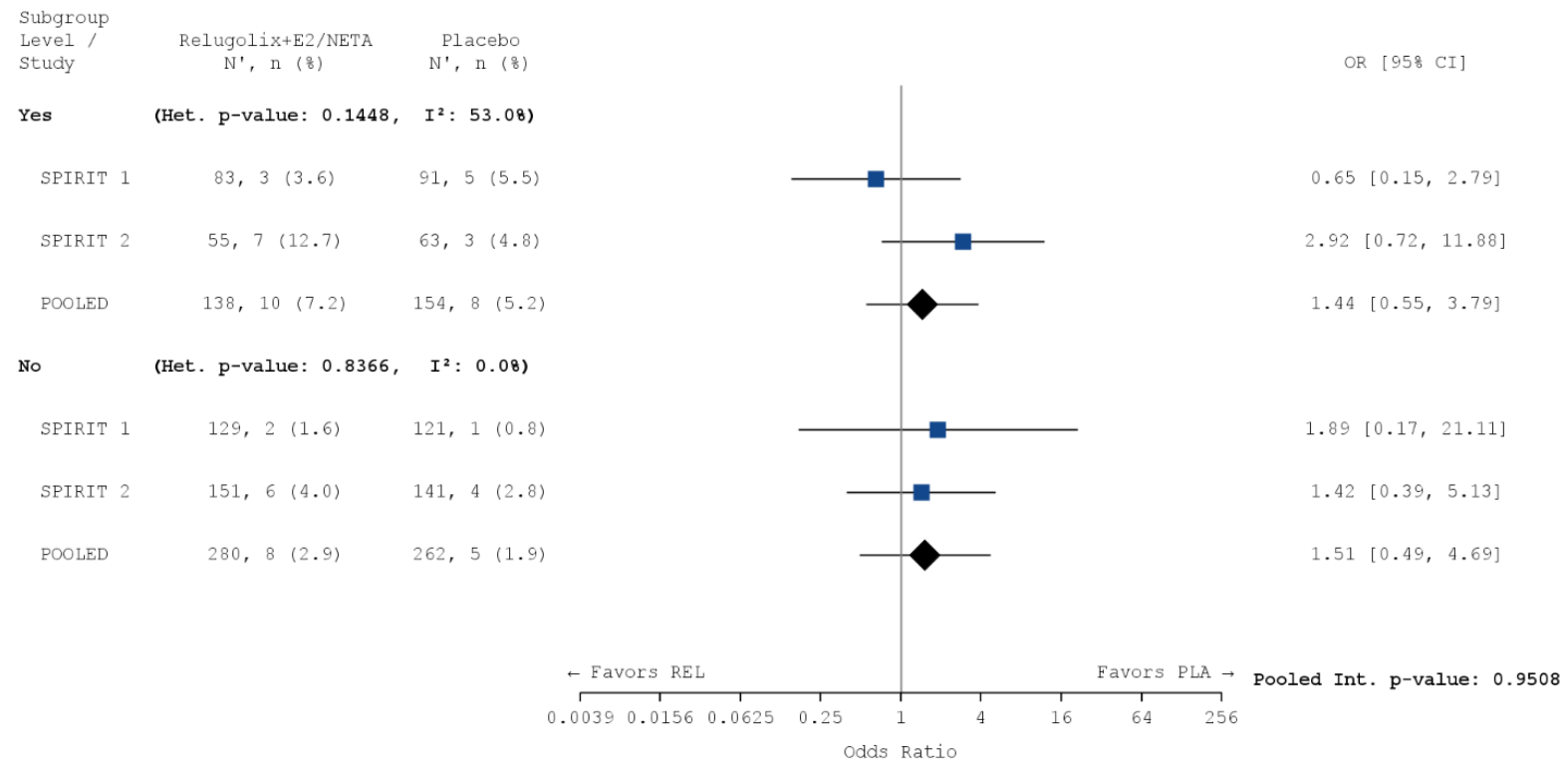
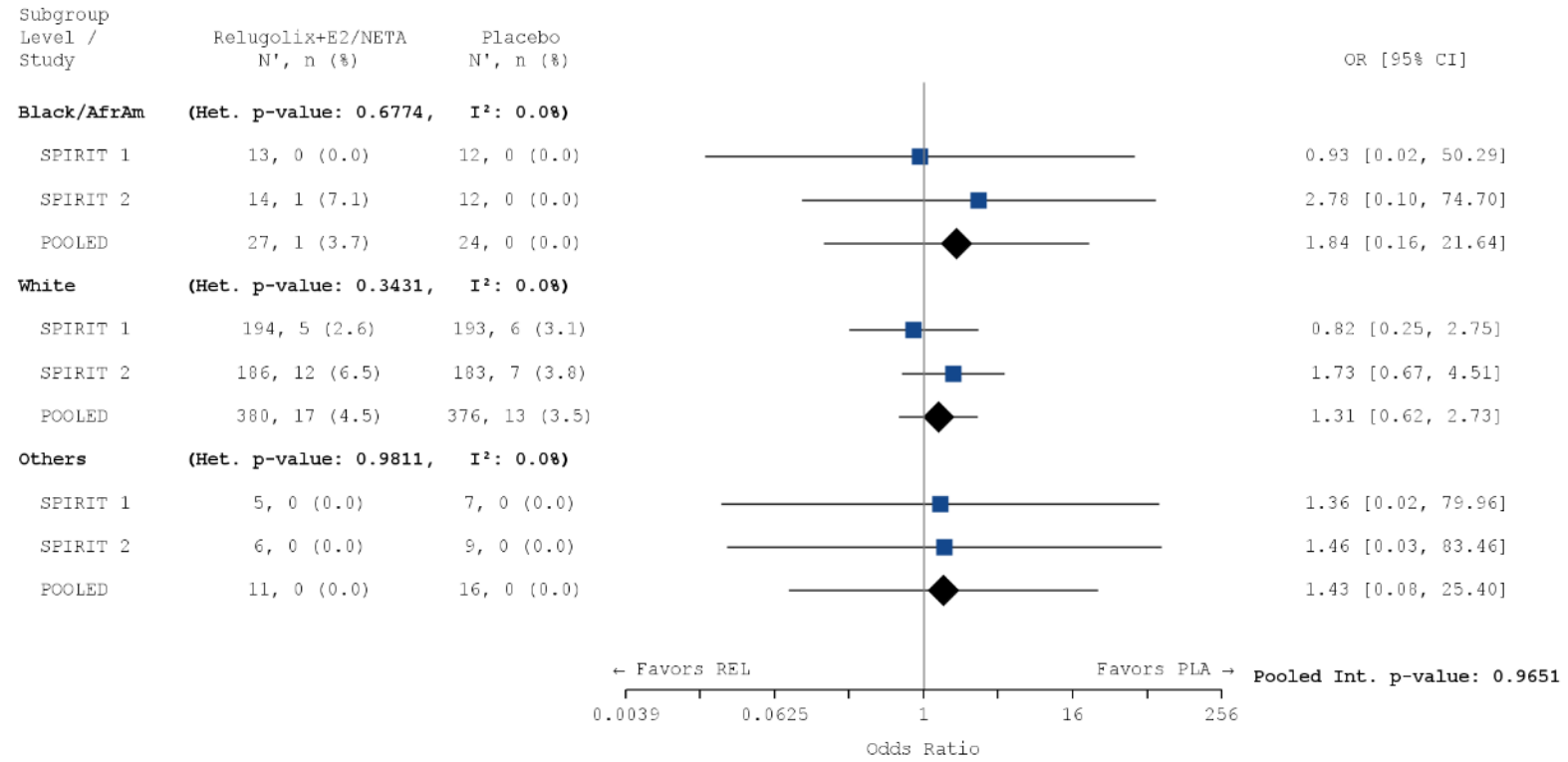
Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

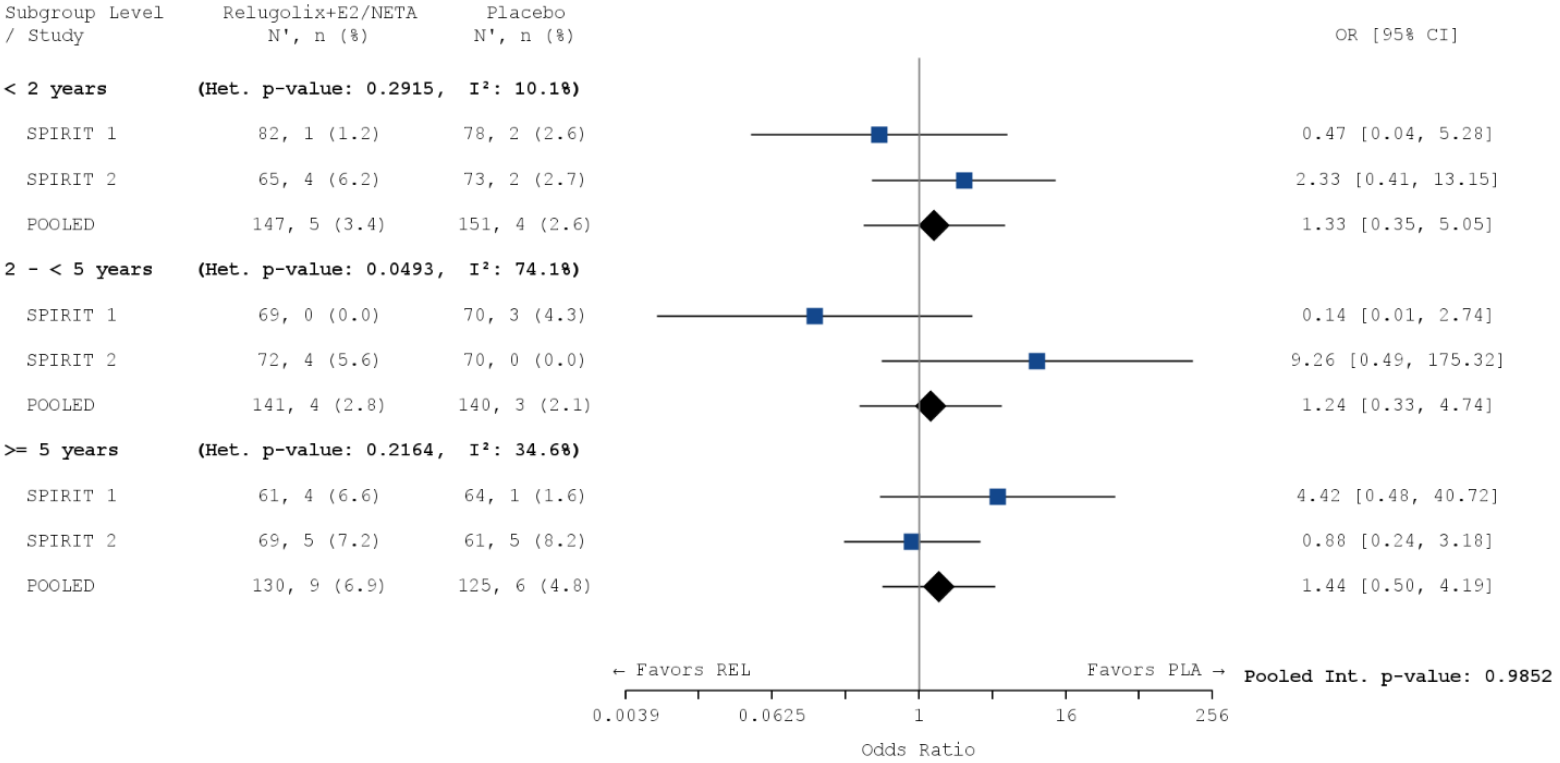
Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

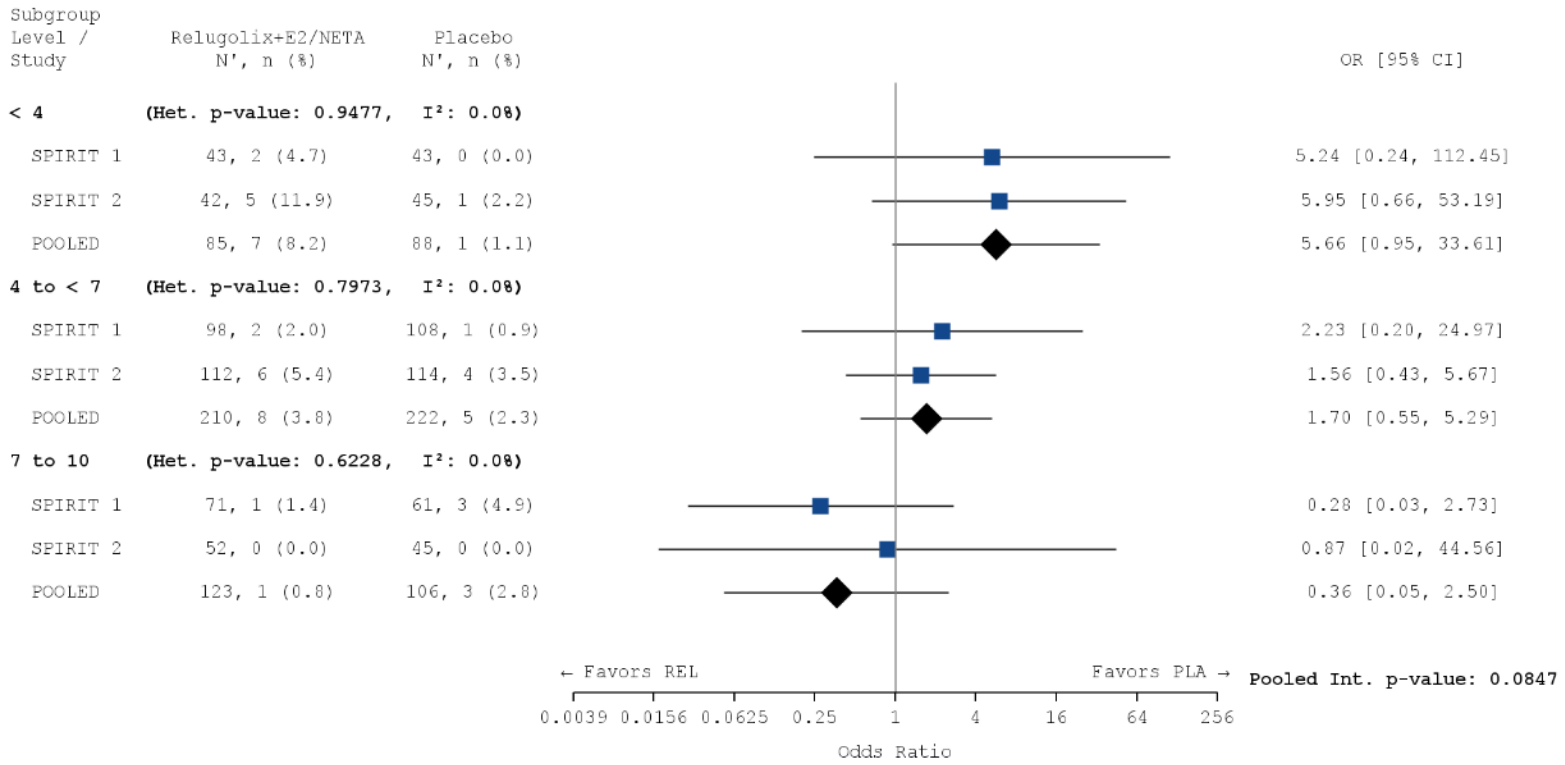
Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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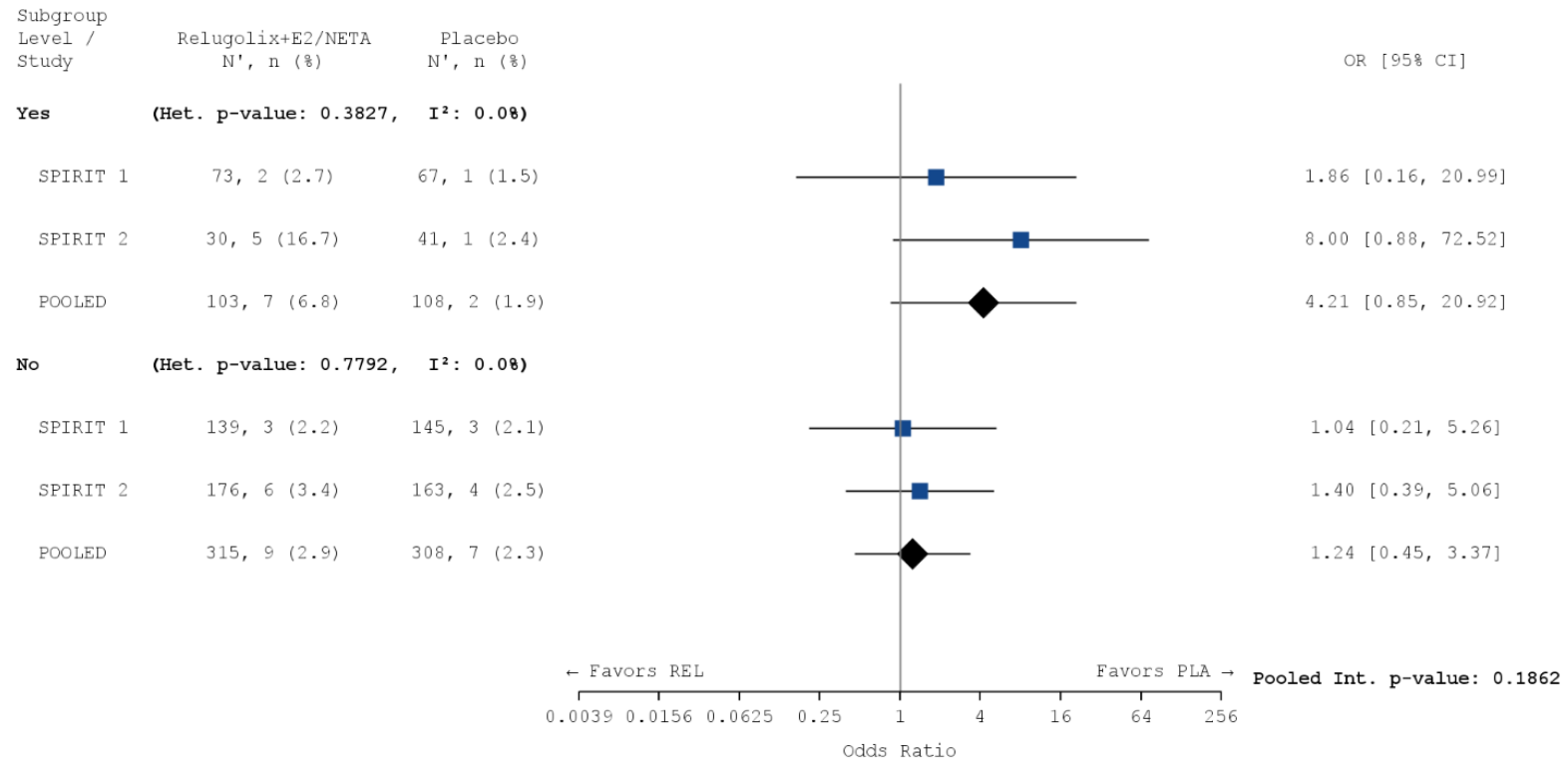
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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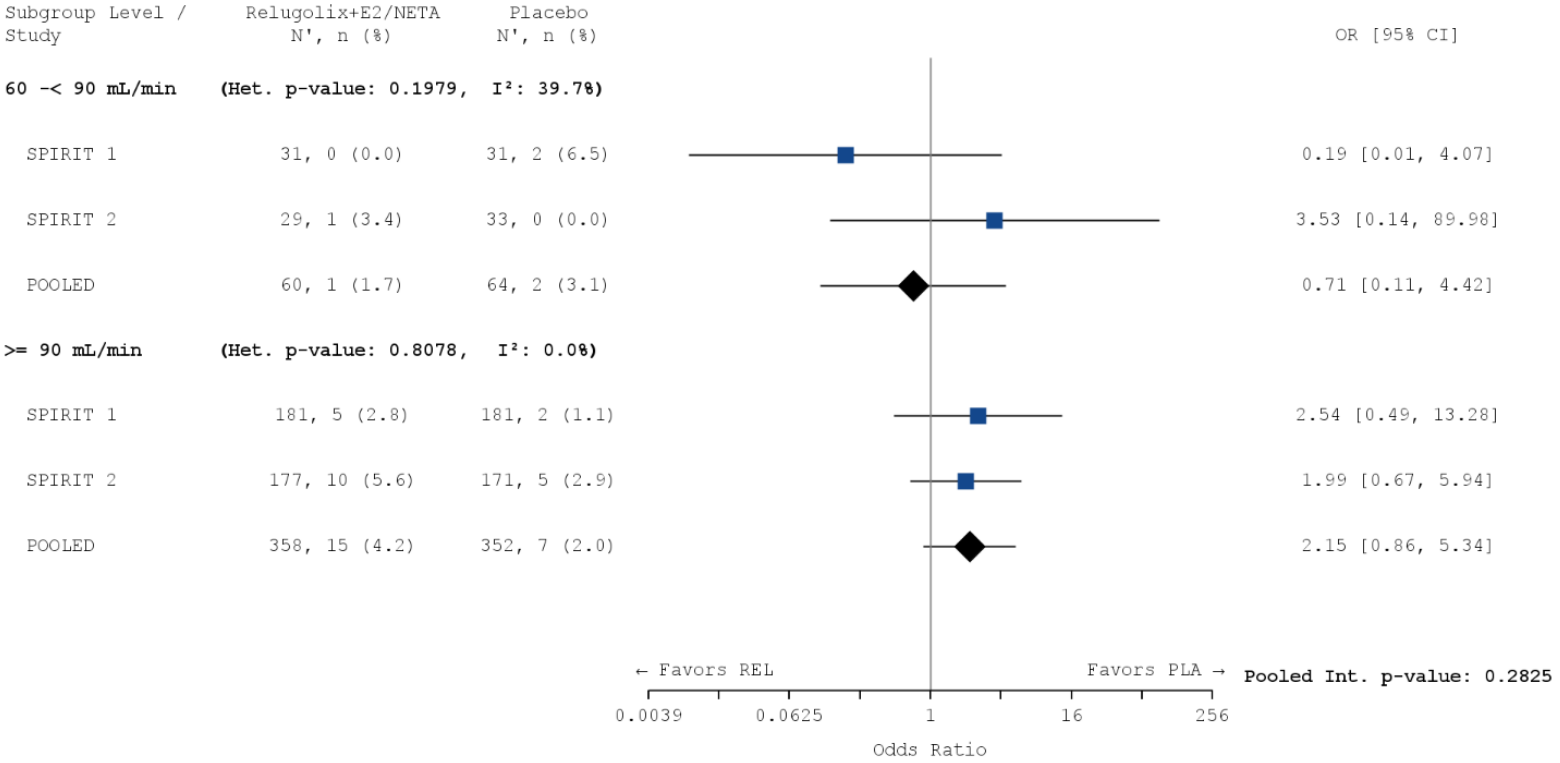
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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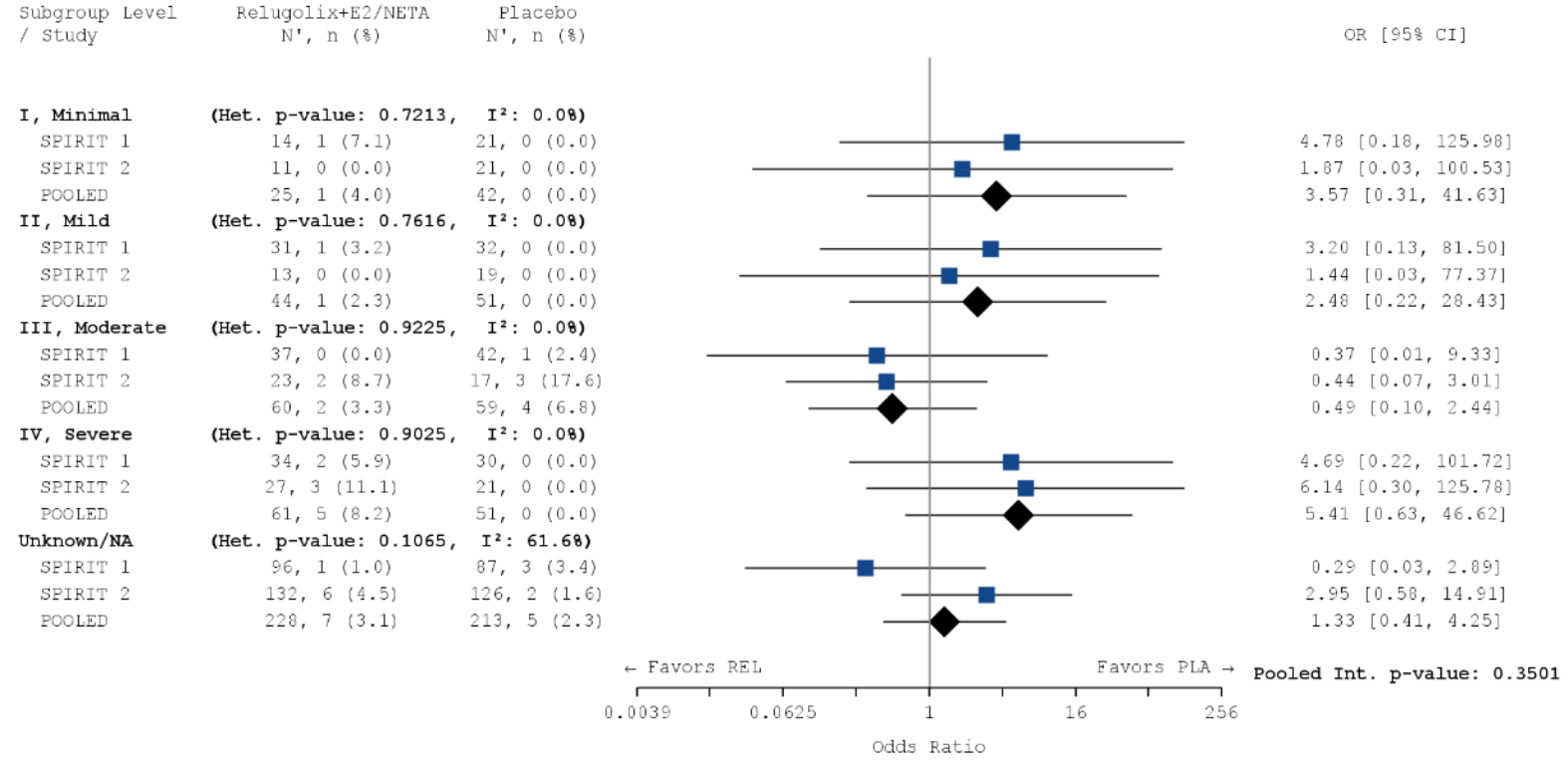
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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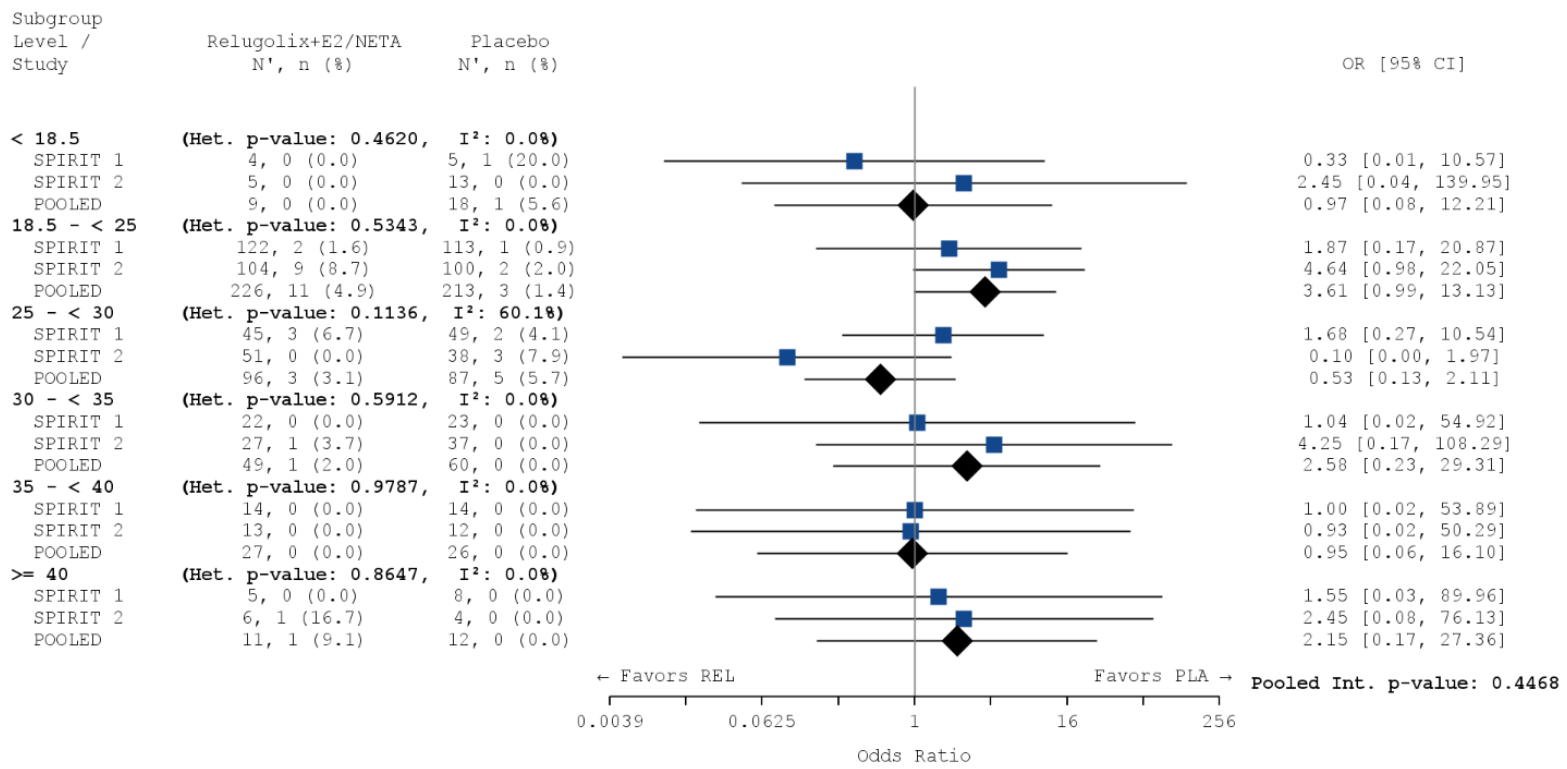
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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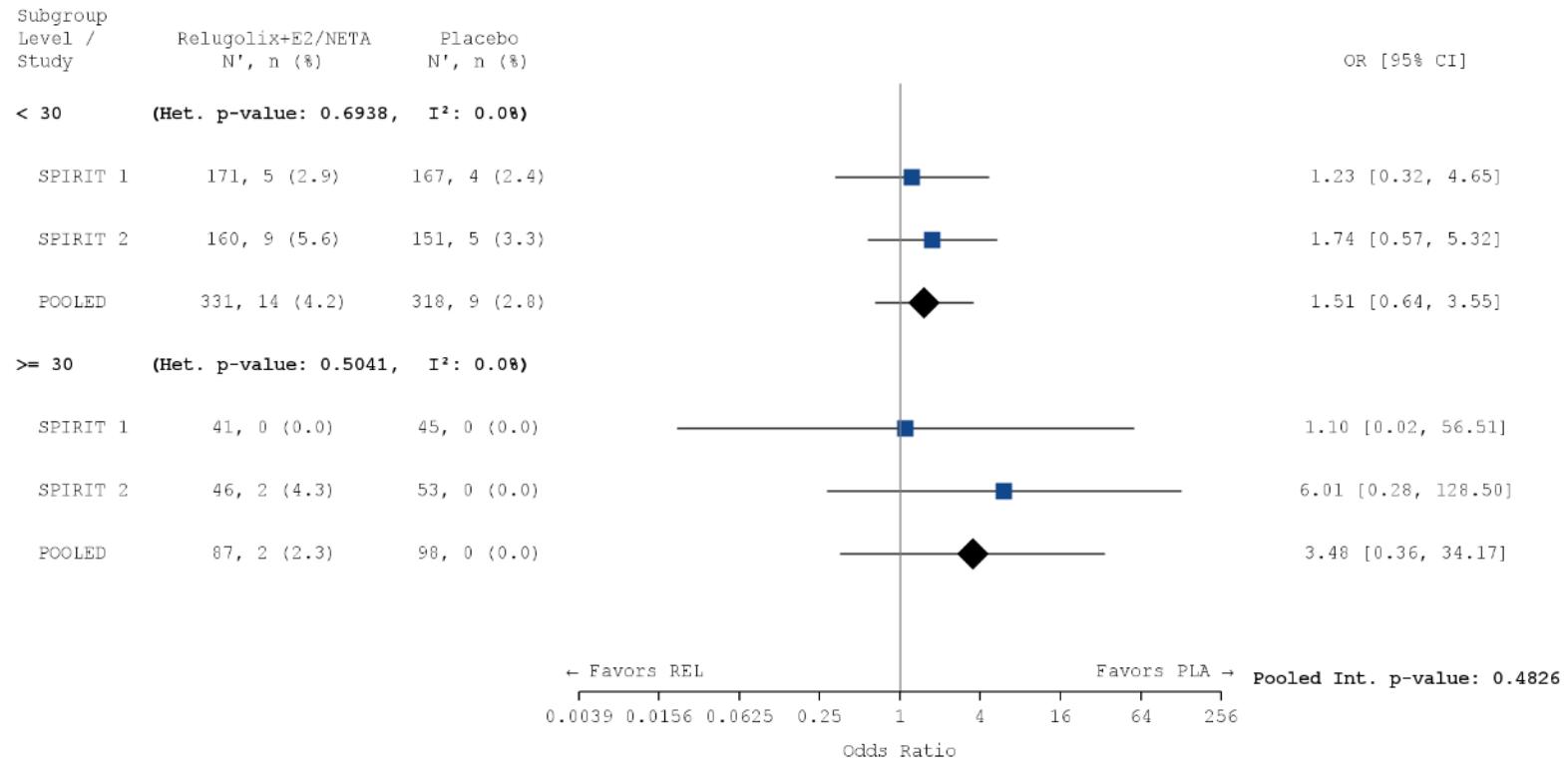
Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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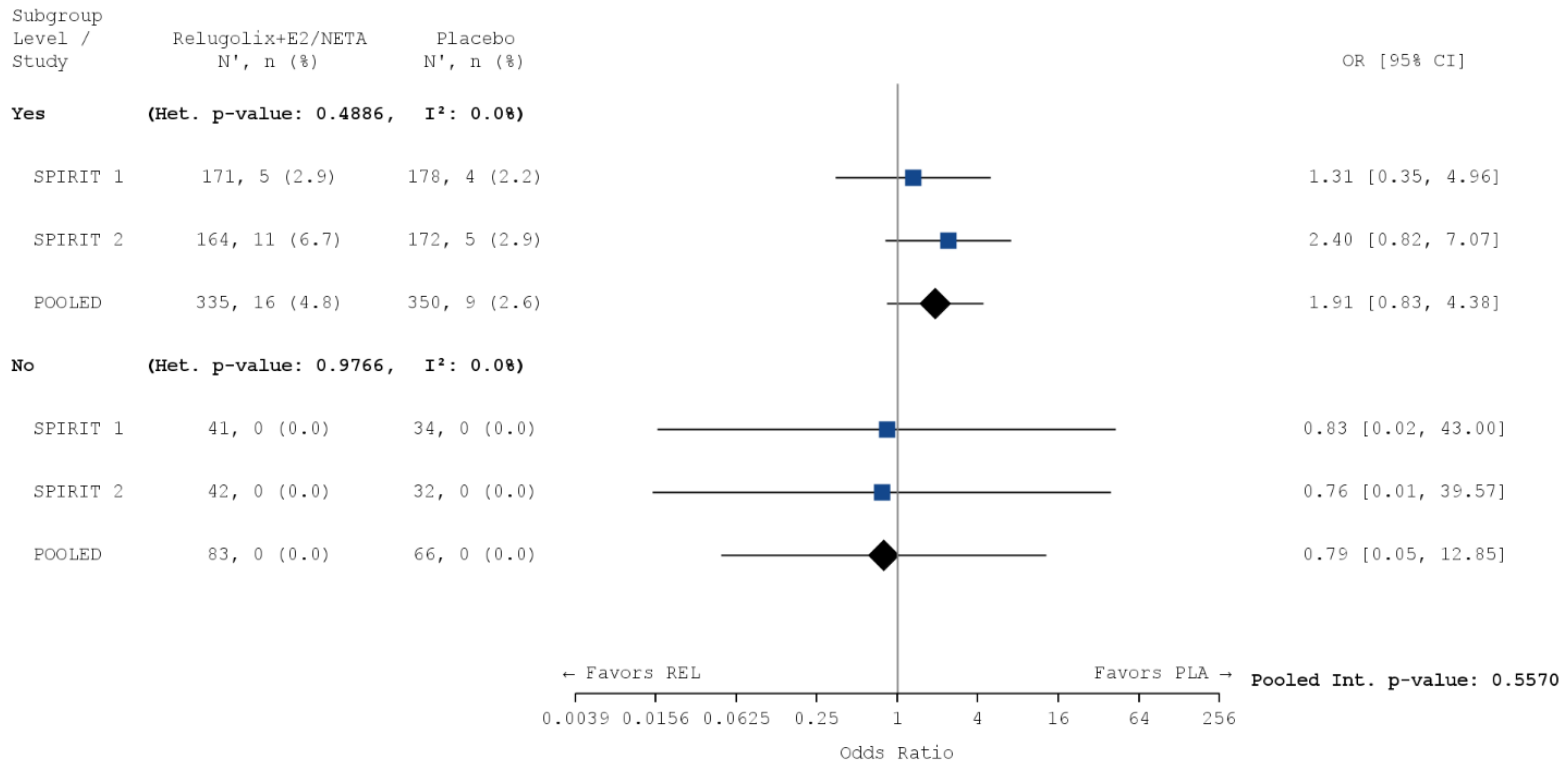
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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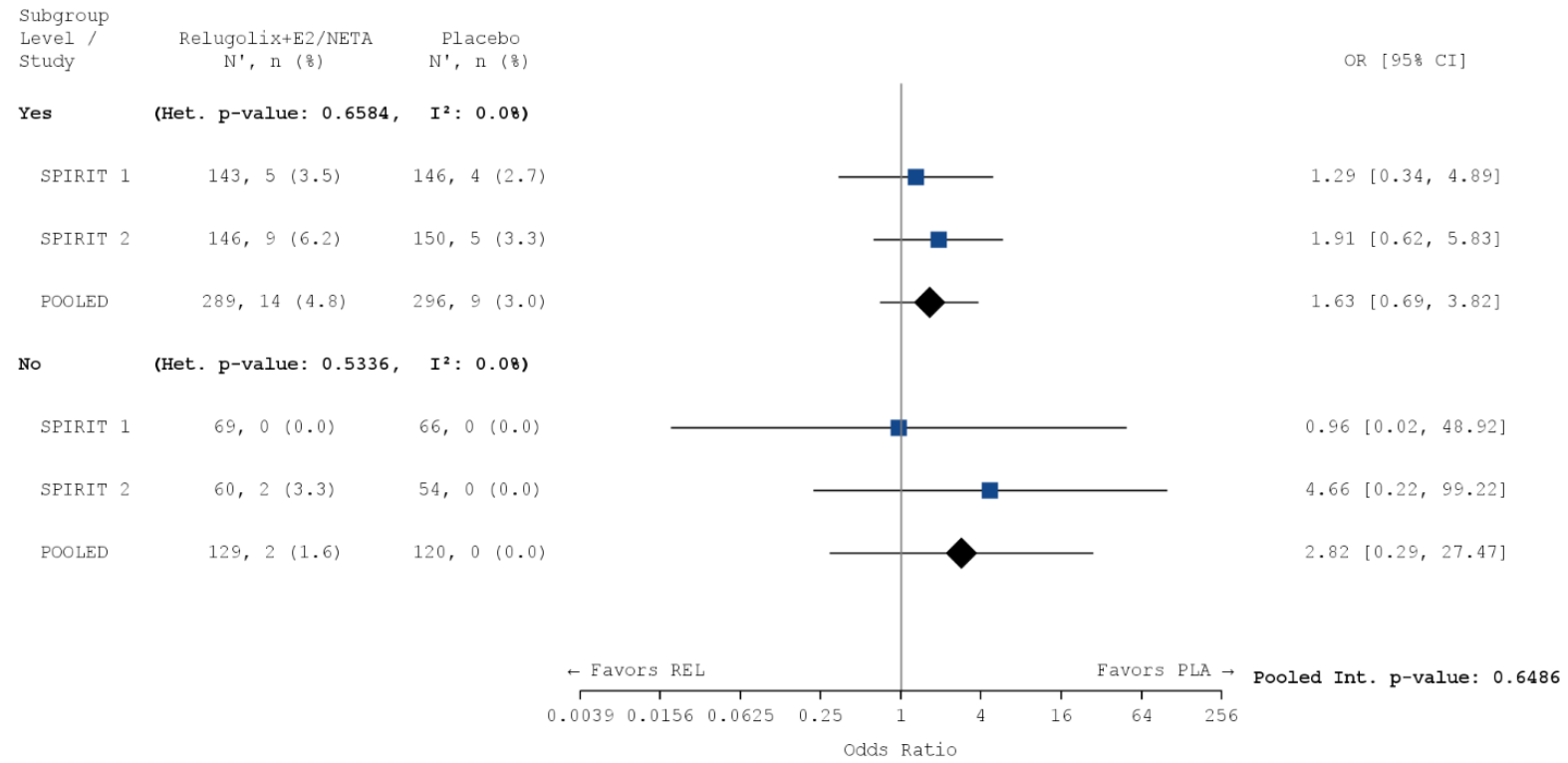
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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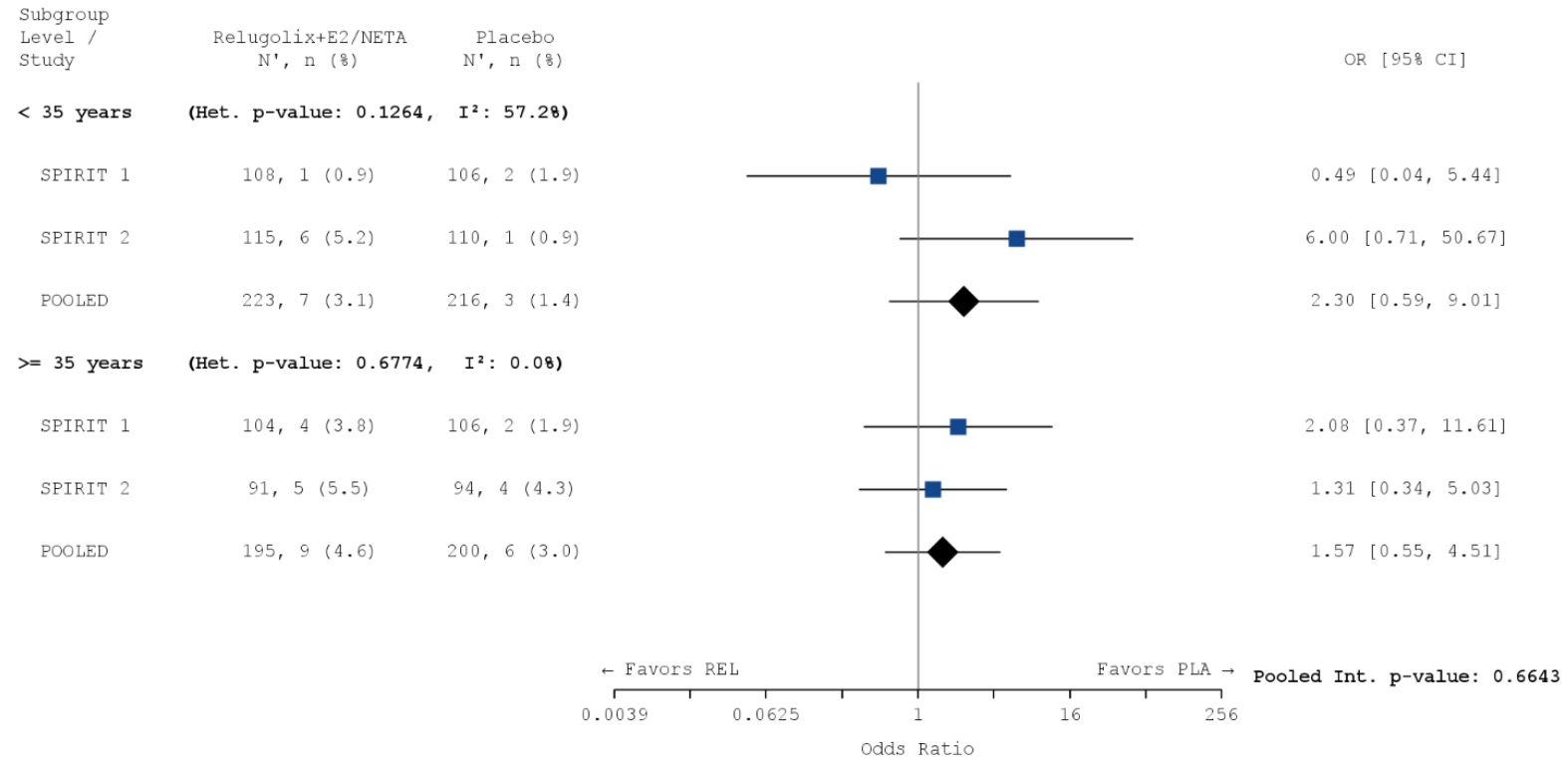
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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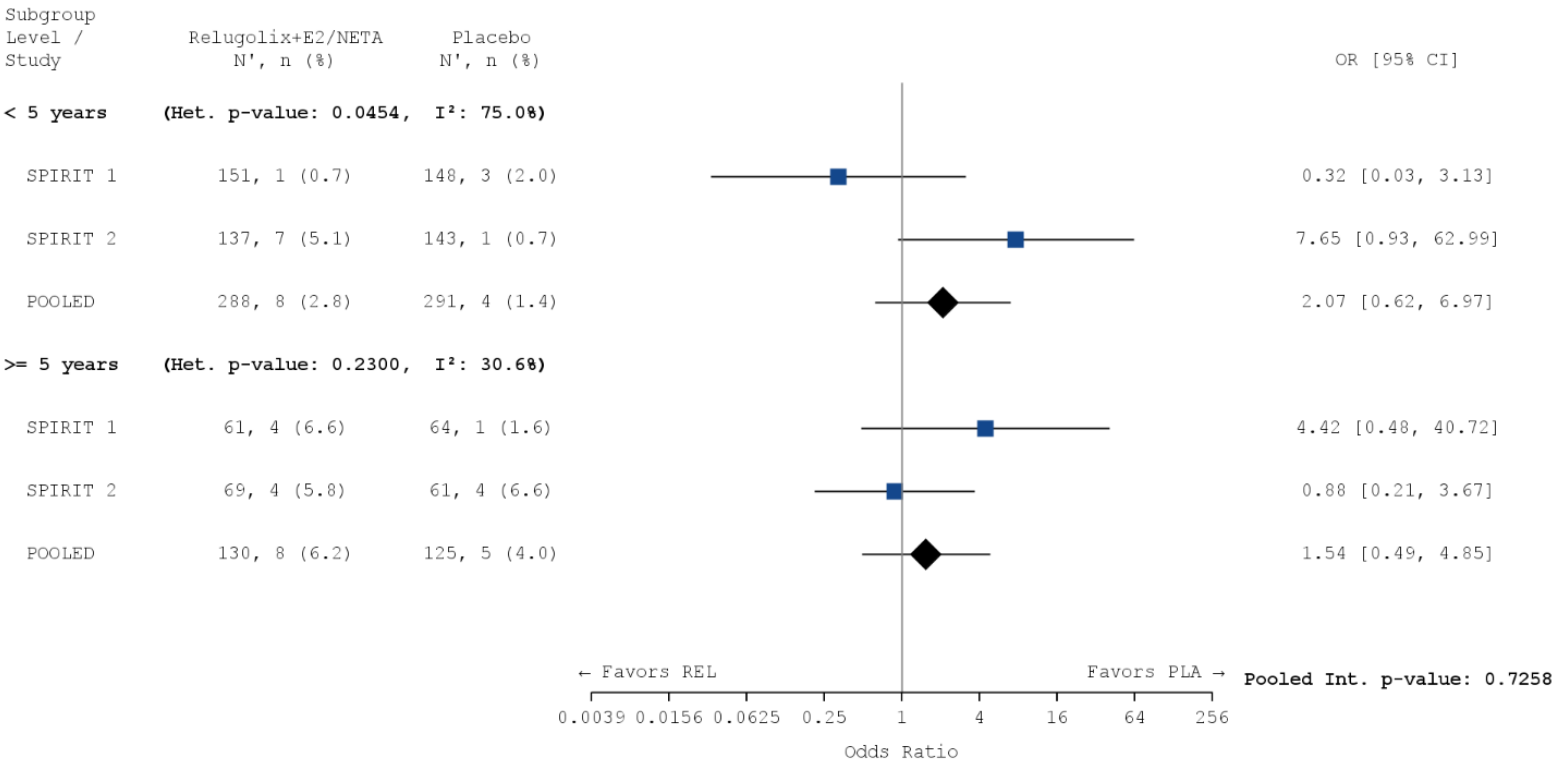
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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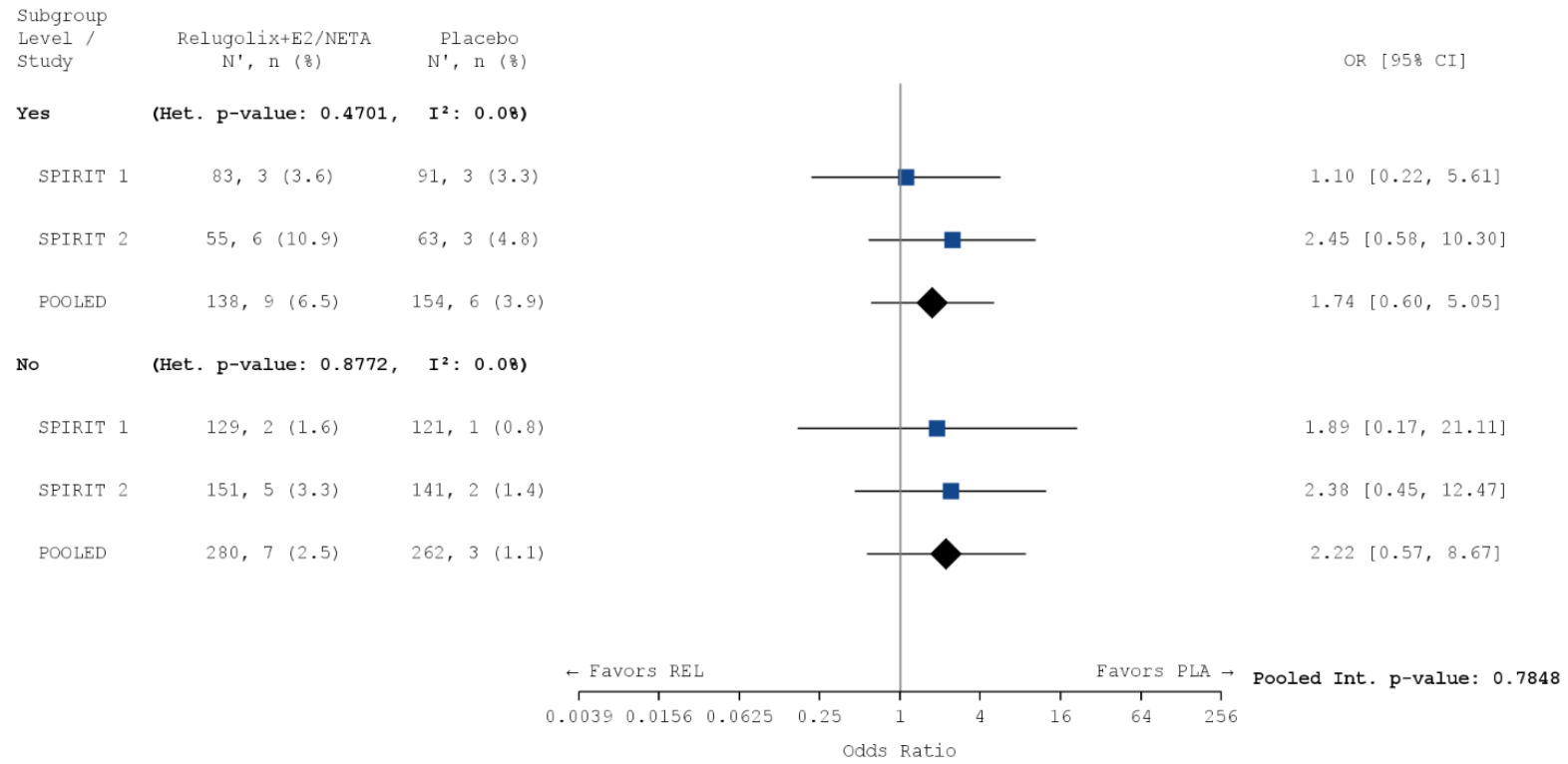
Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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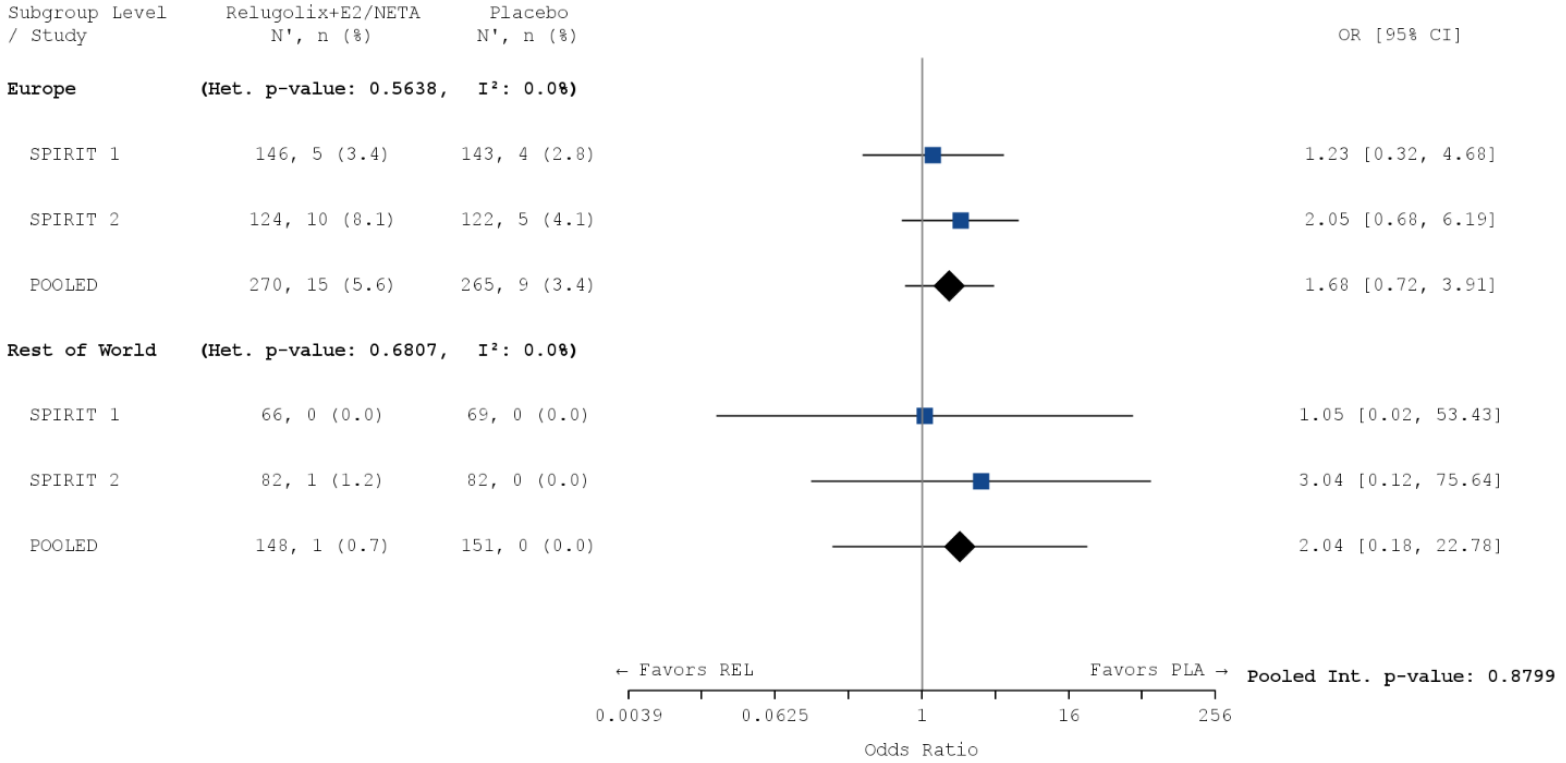
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Geographic region II



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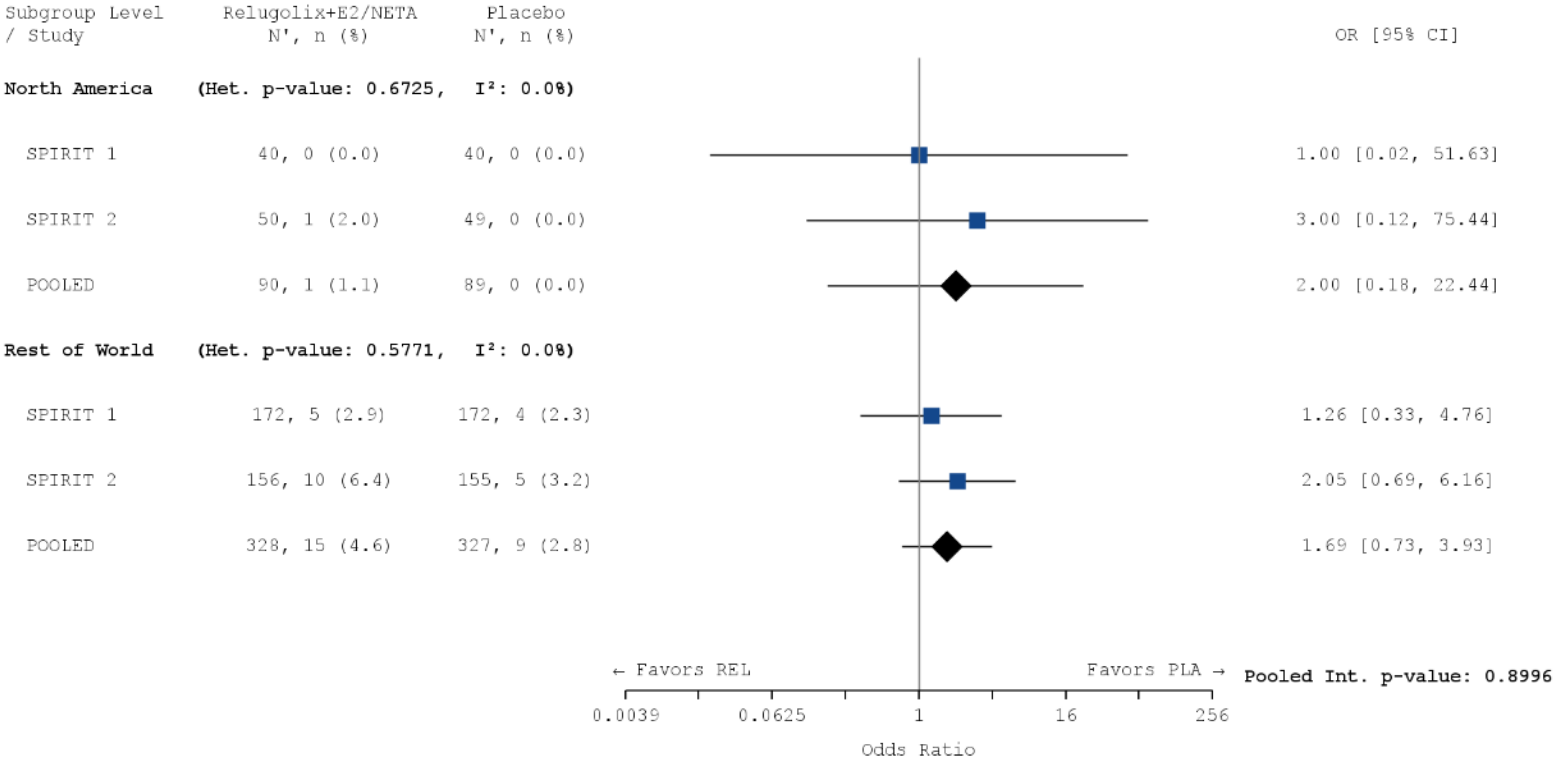
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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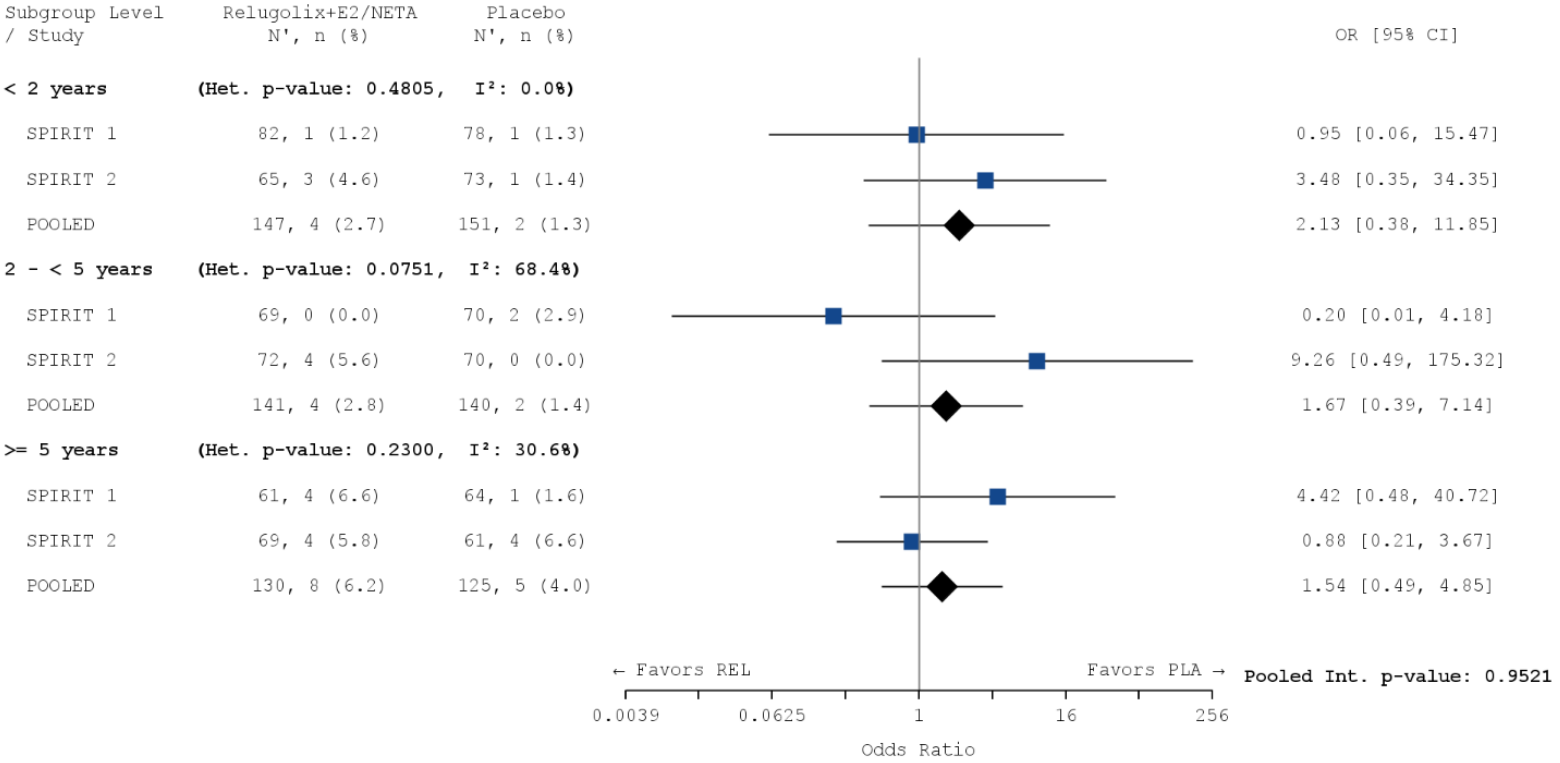
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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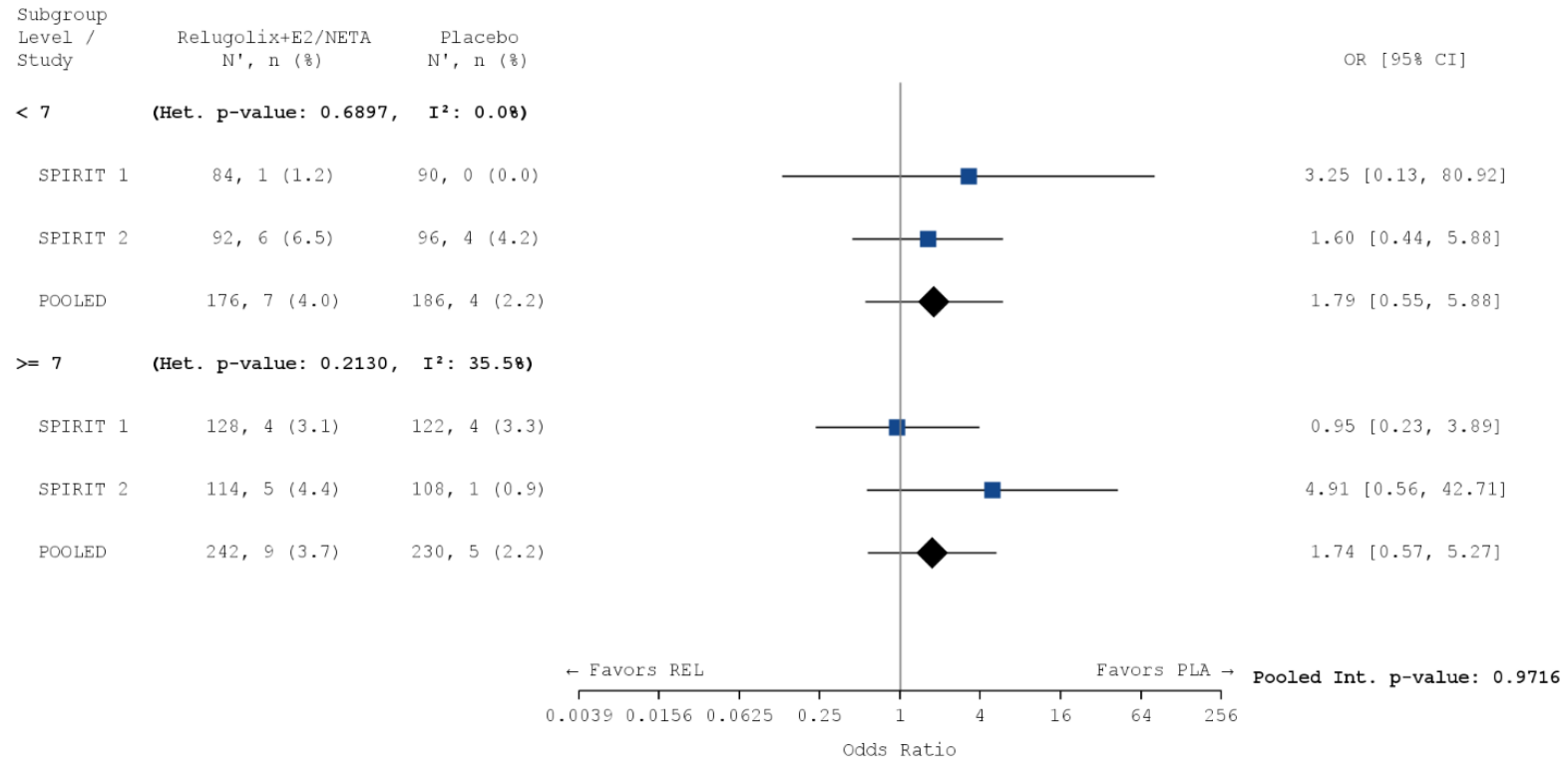
Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
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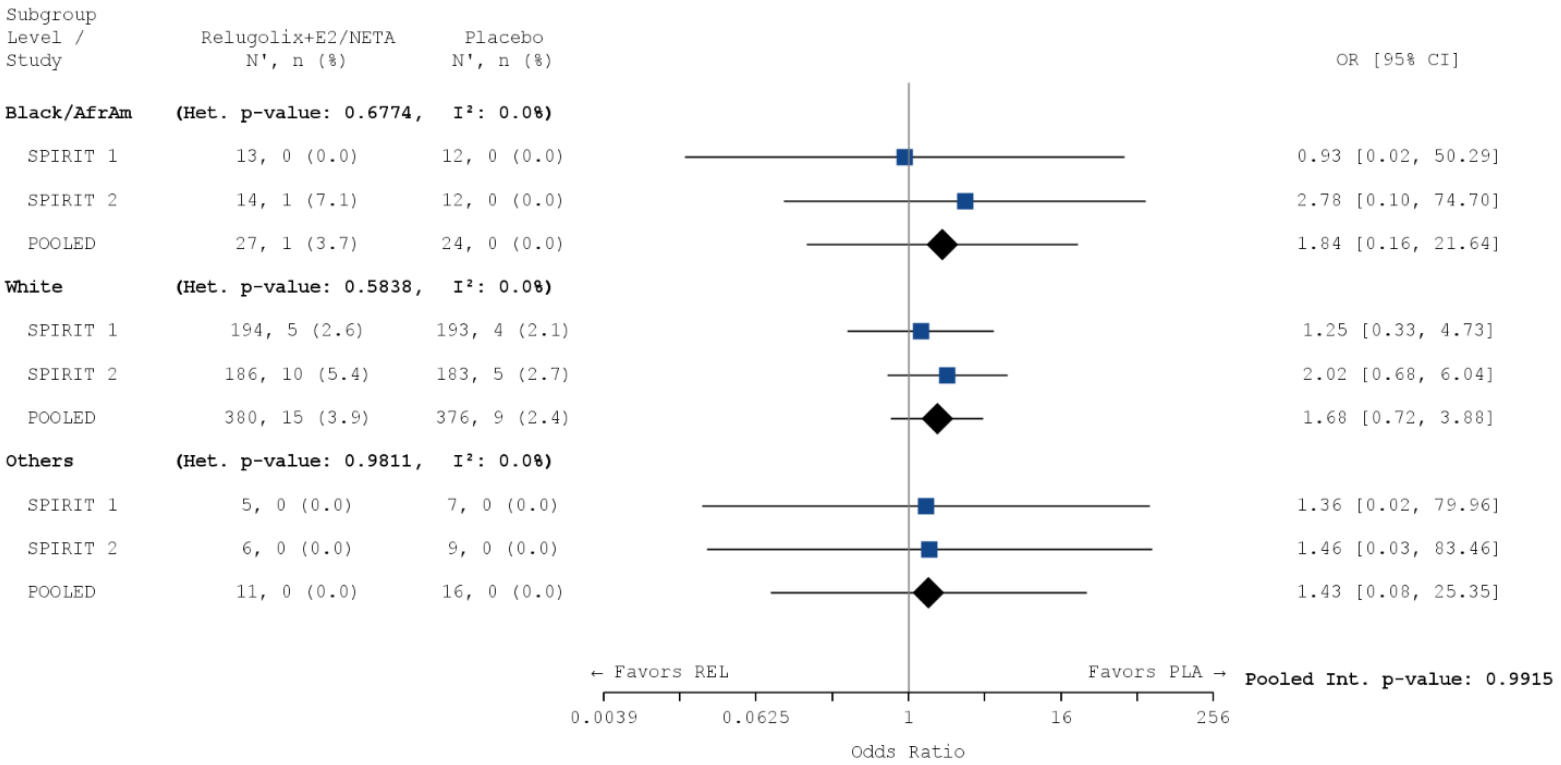
Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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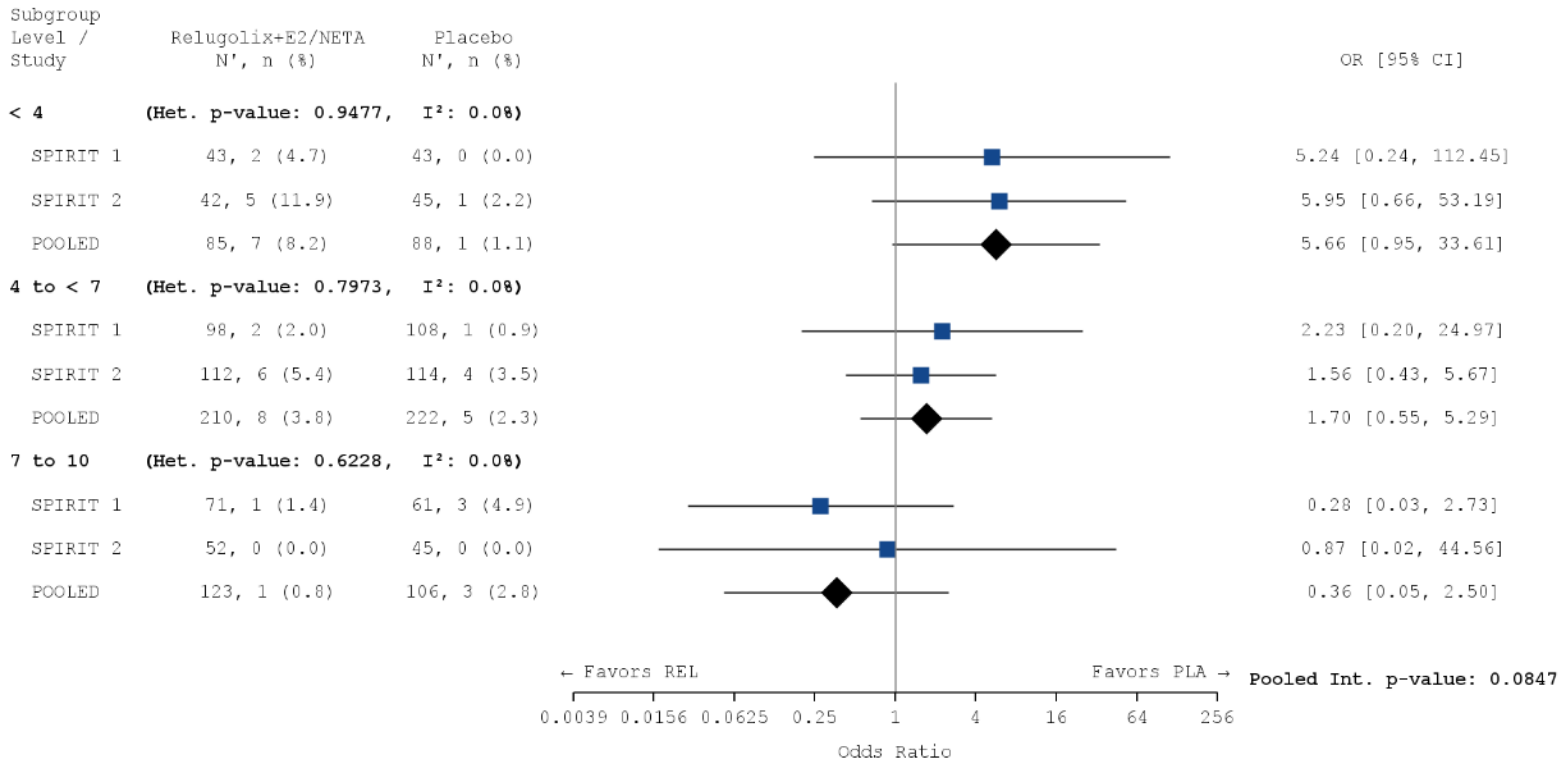
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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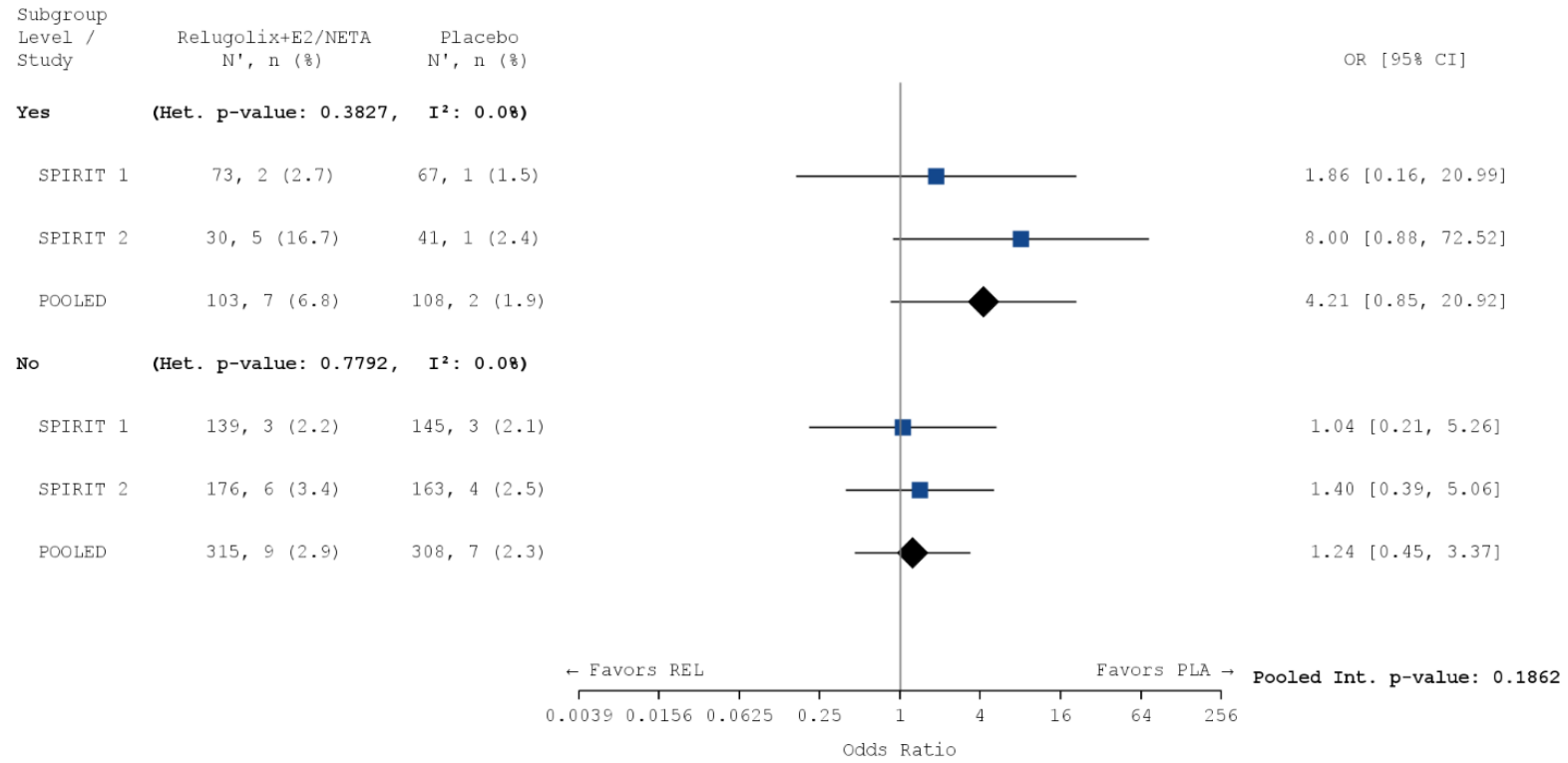
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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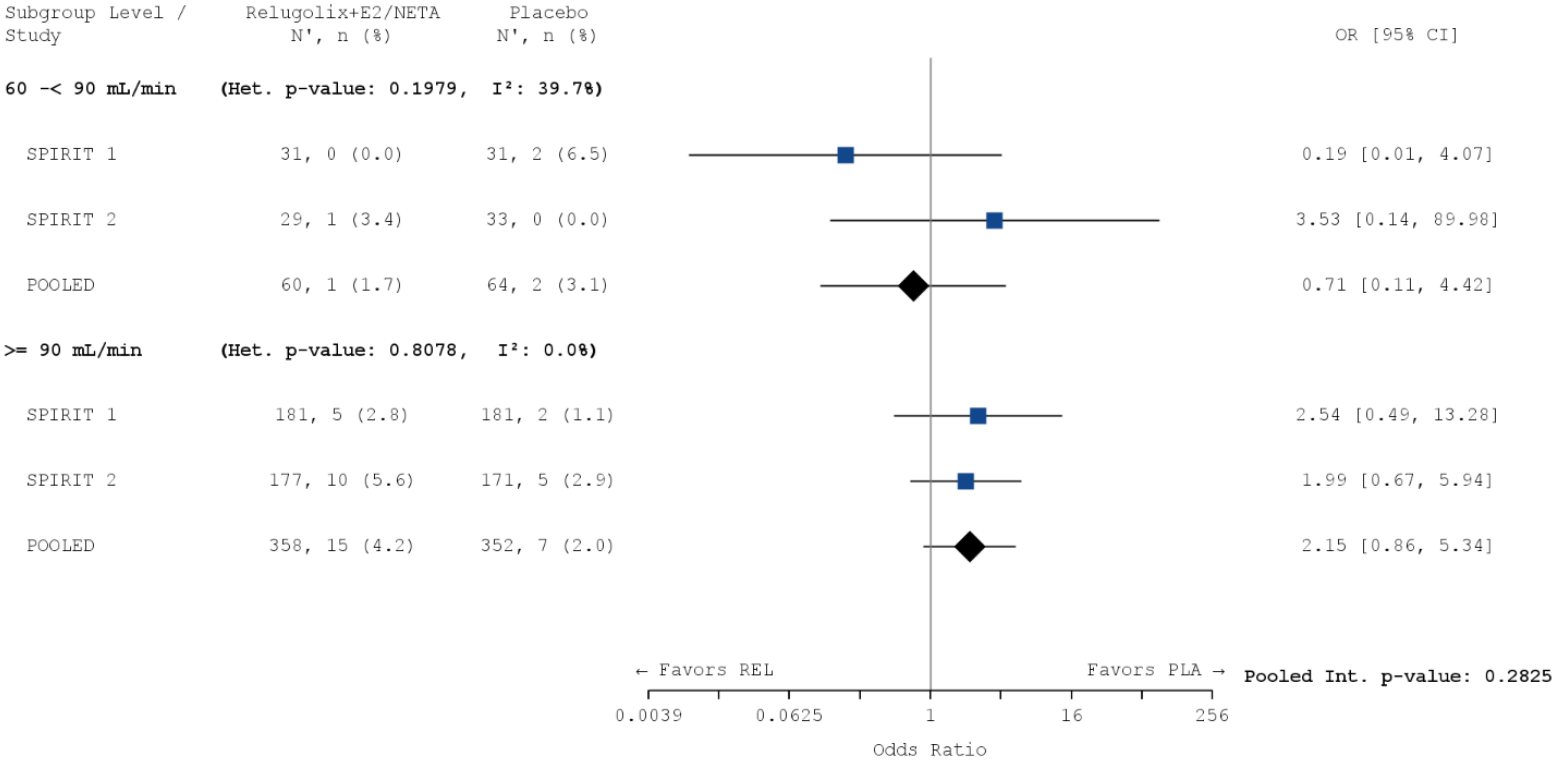
Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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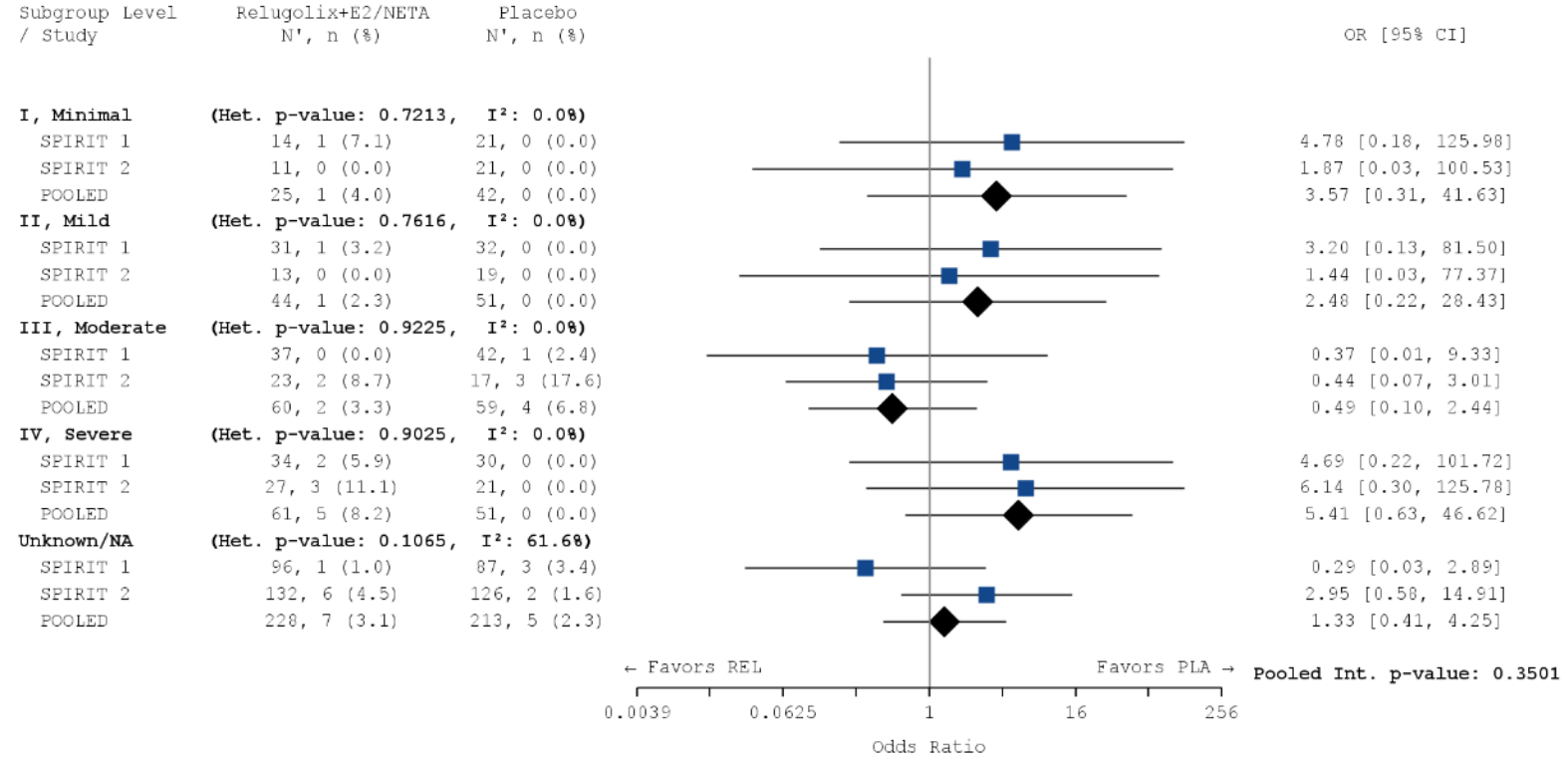
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II

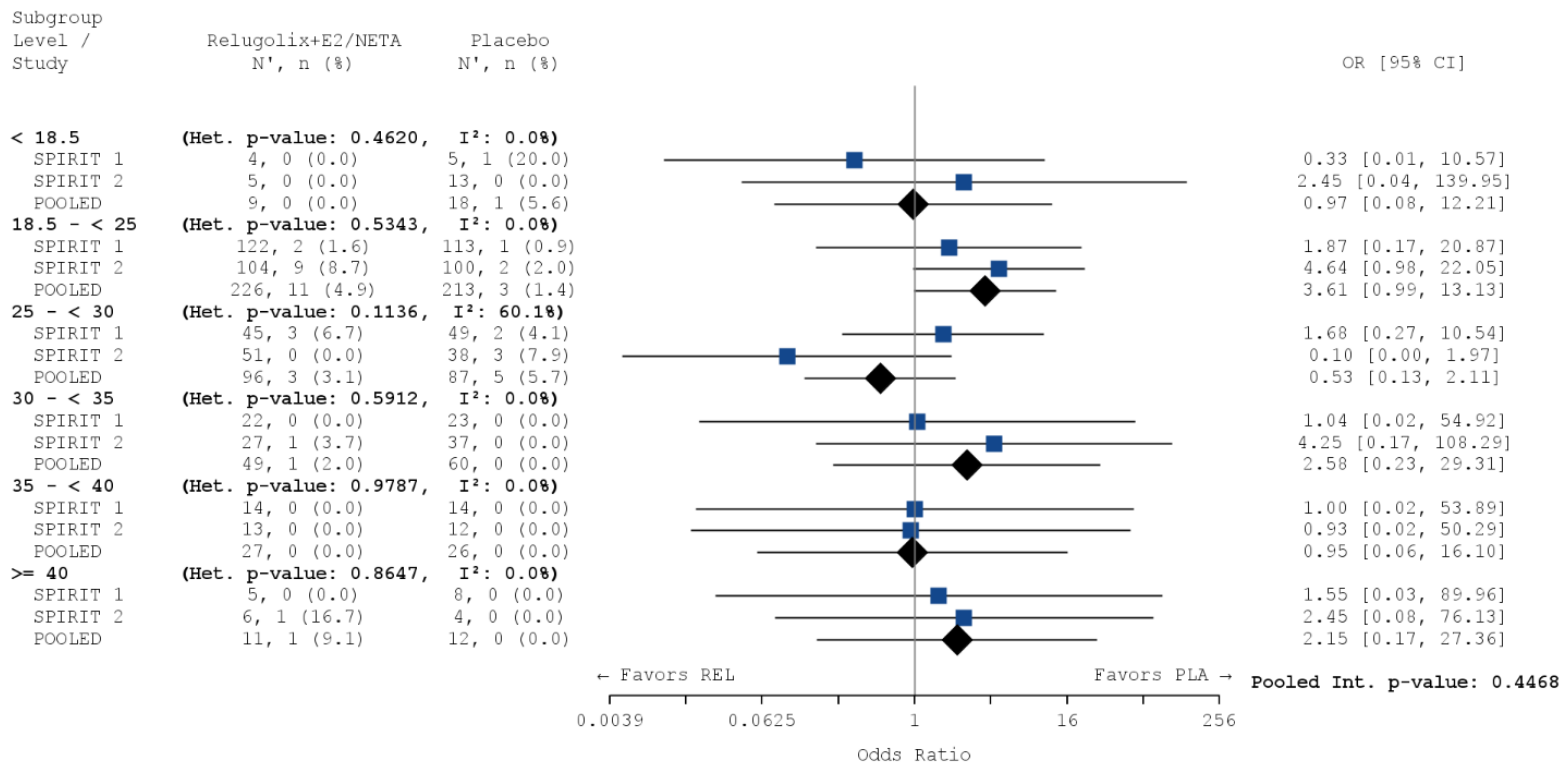

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Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I

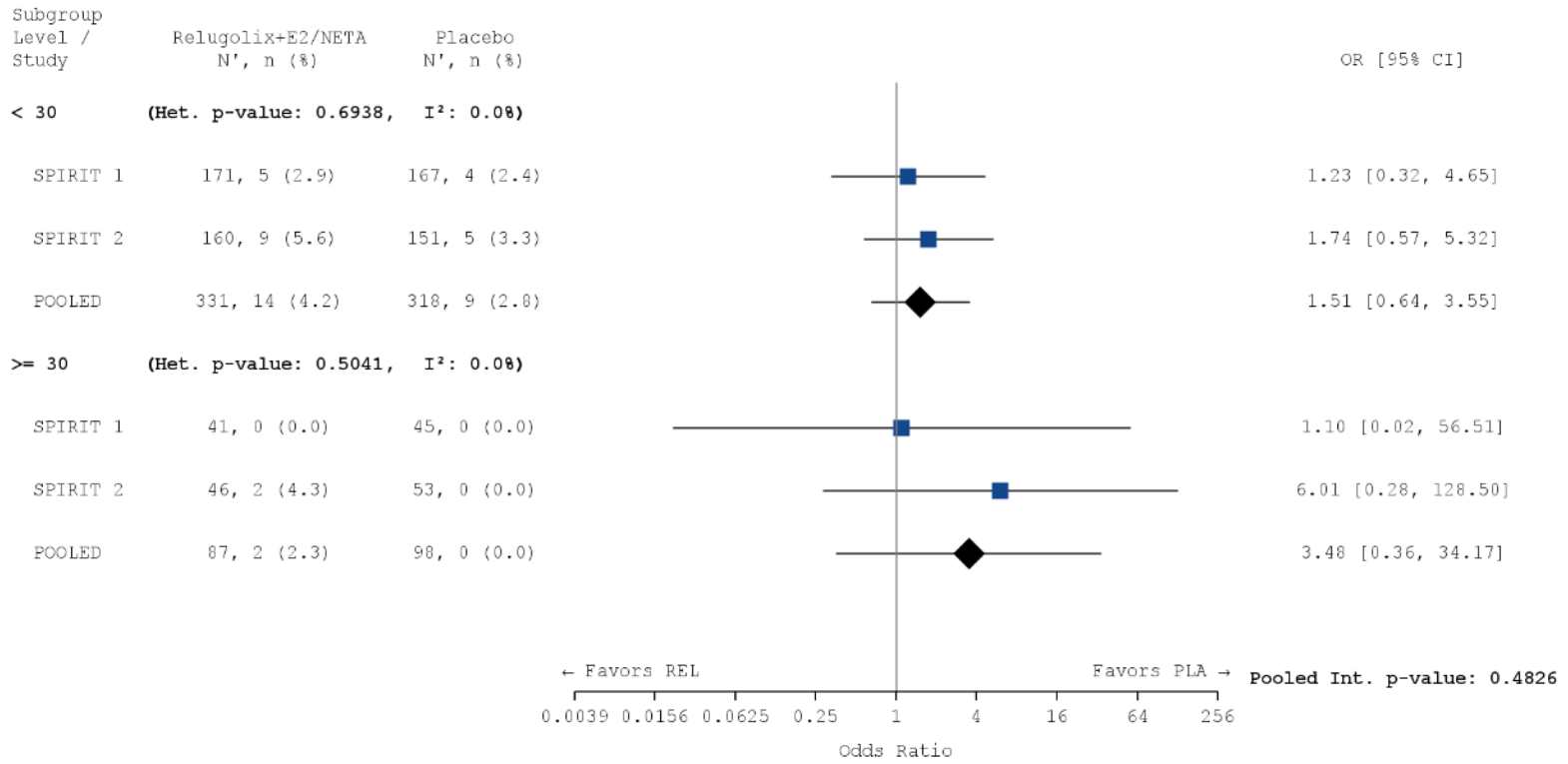

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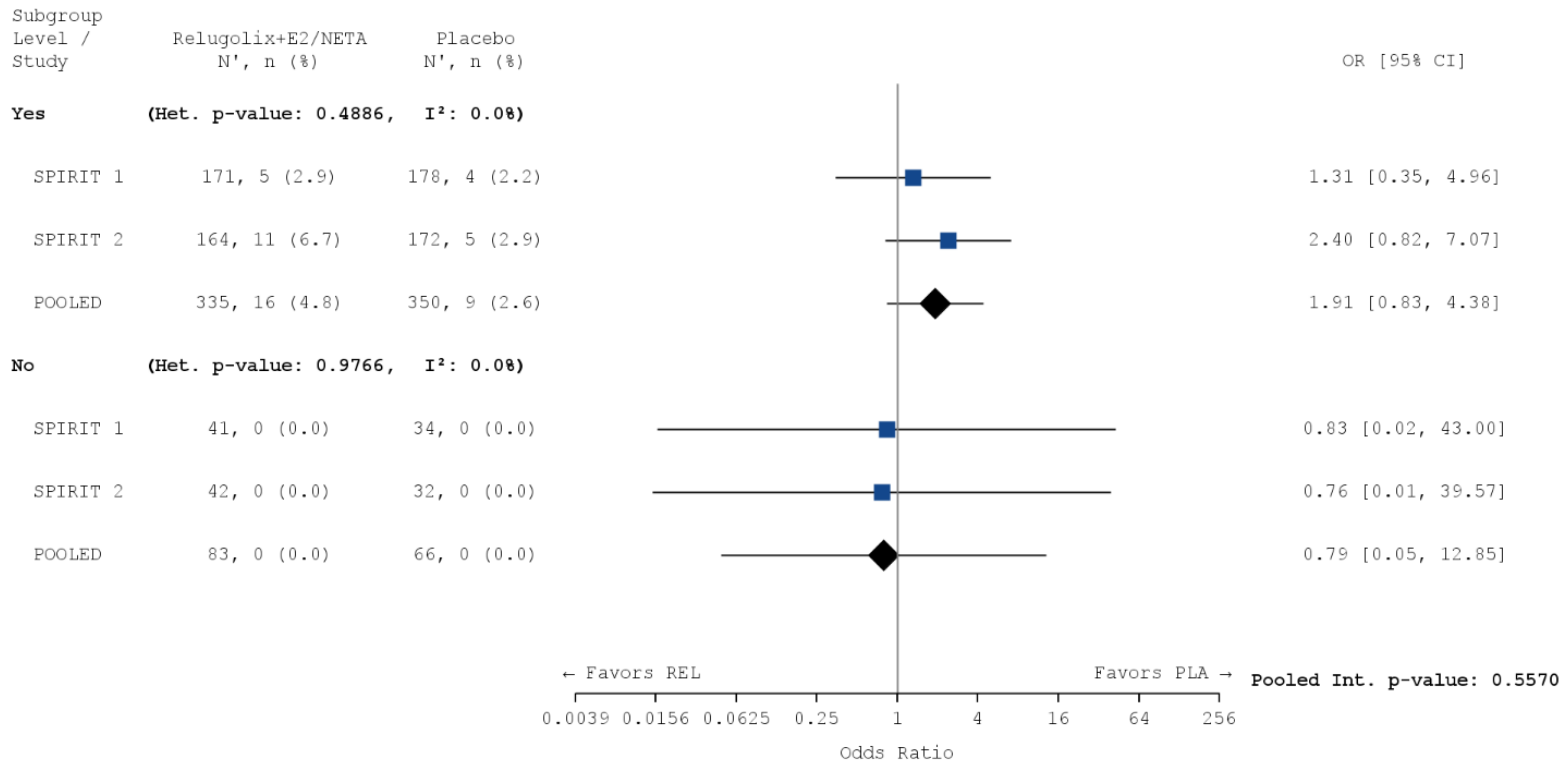
Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
Prior treatment for endometriosis

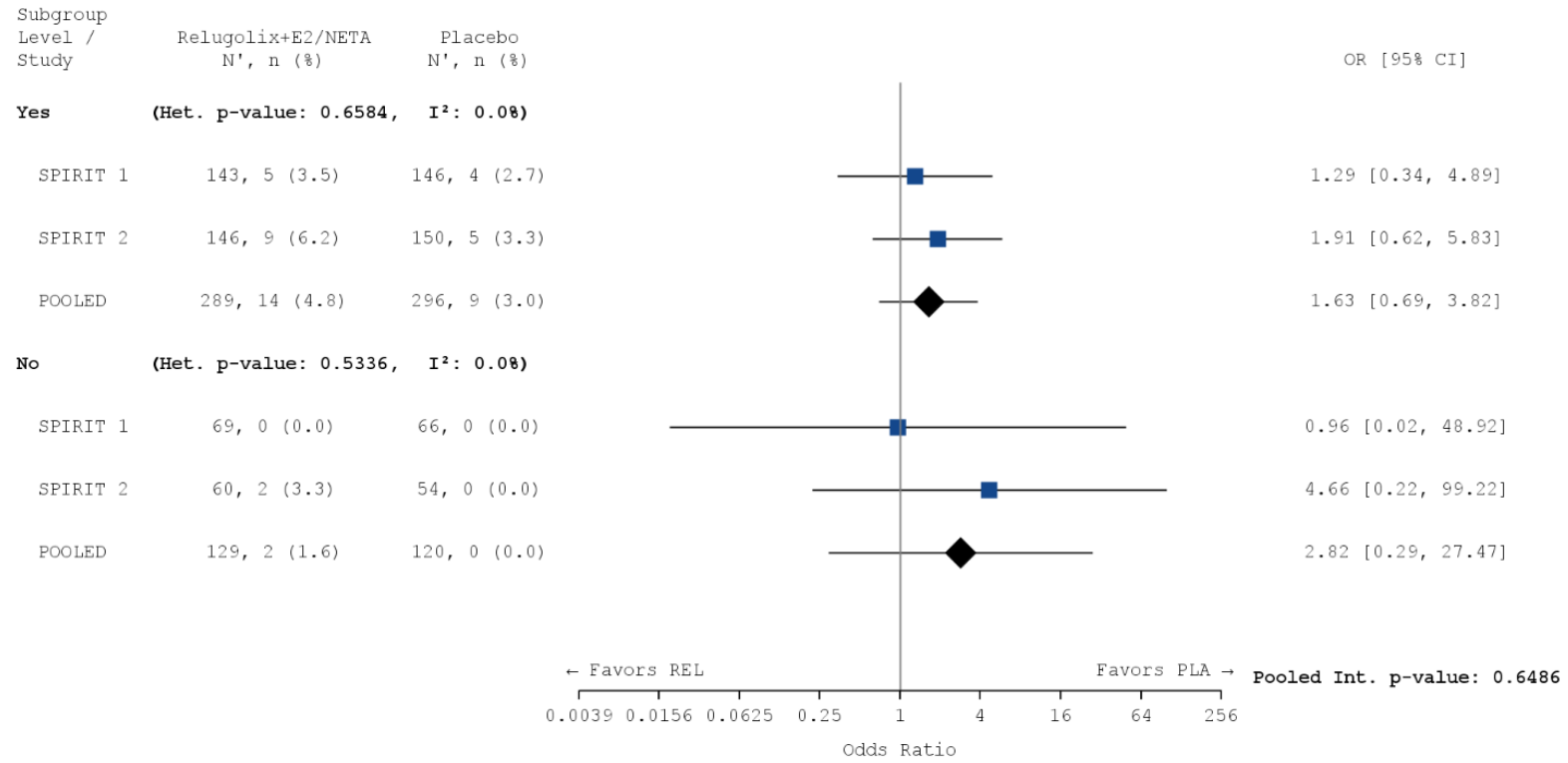

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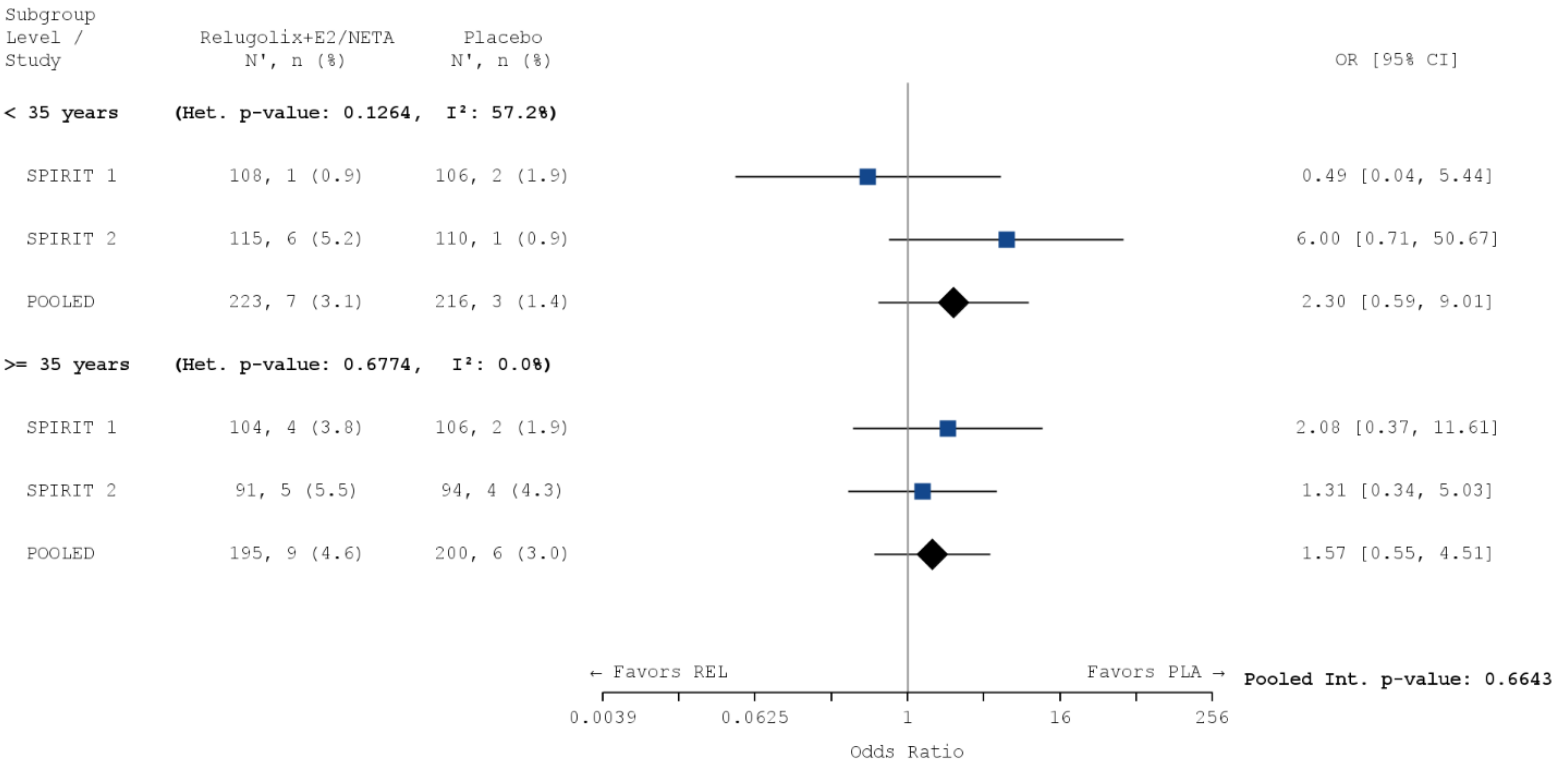
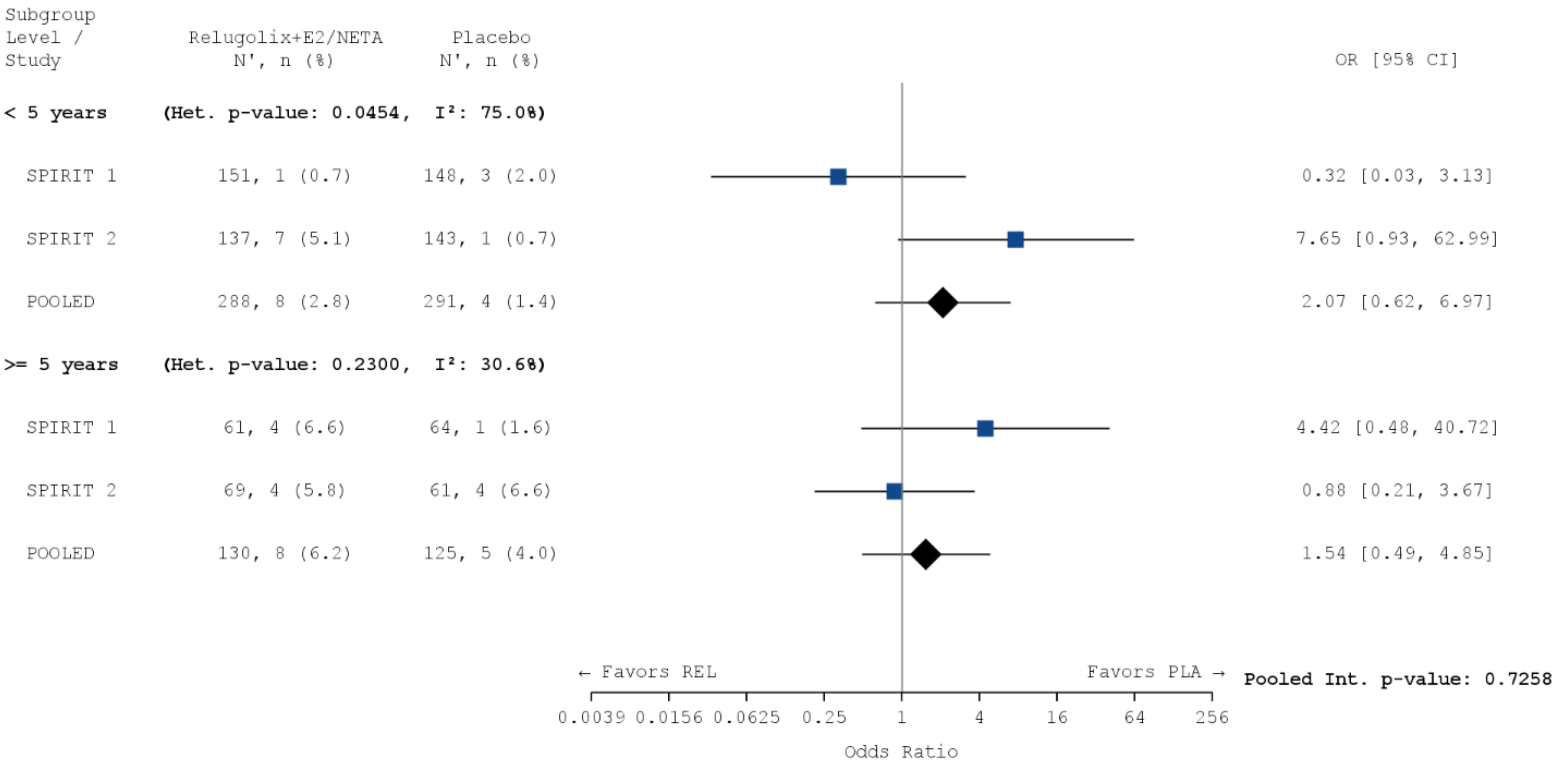
Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

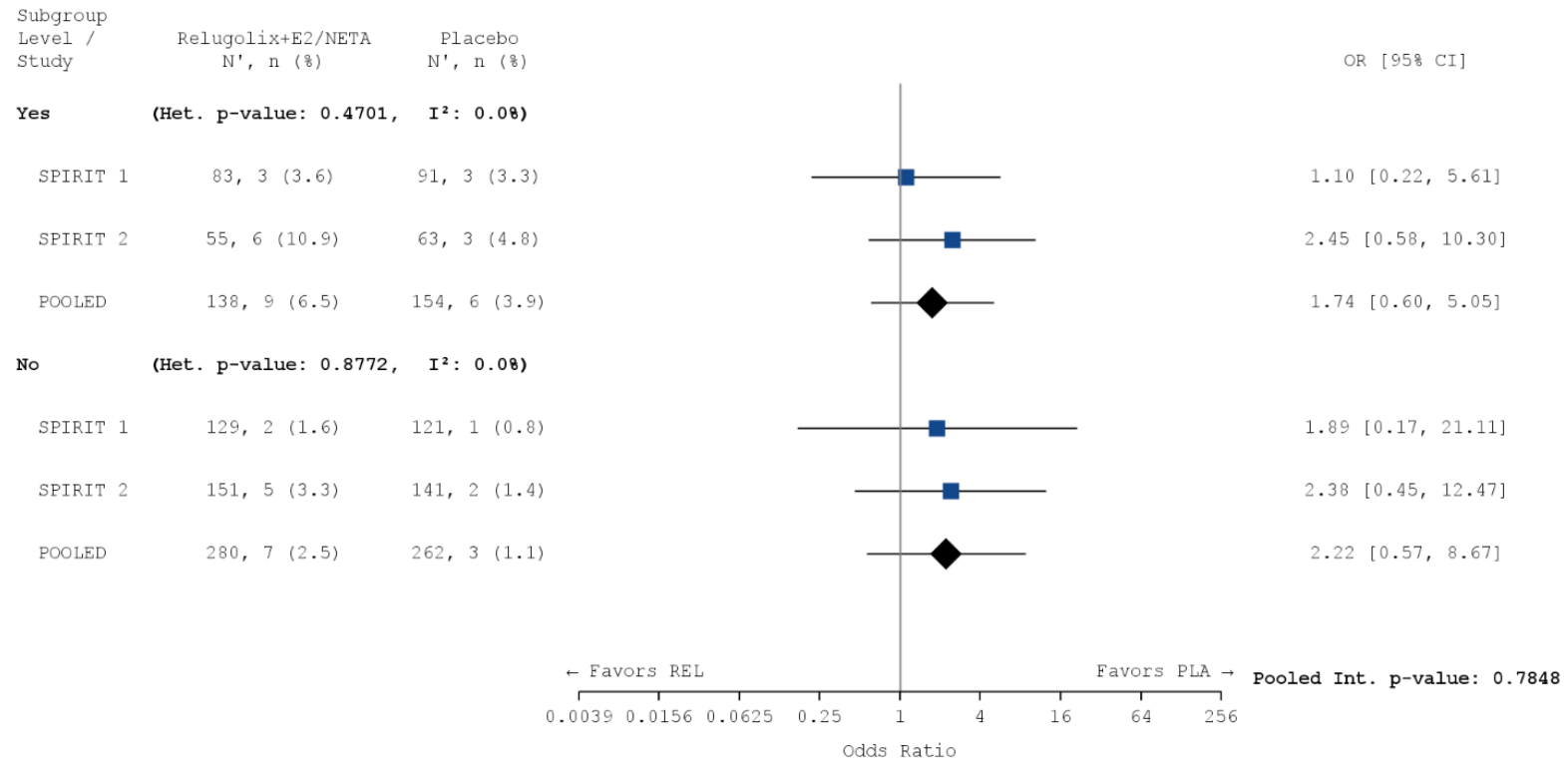
Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

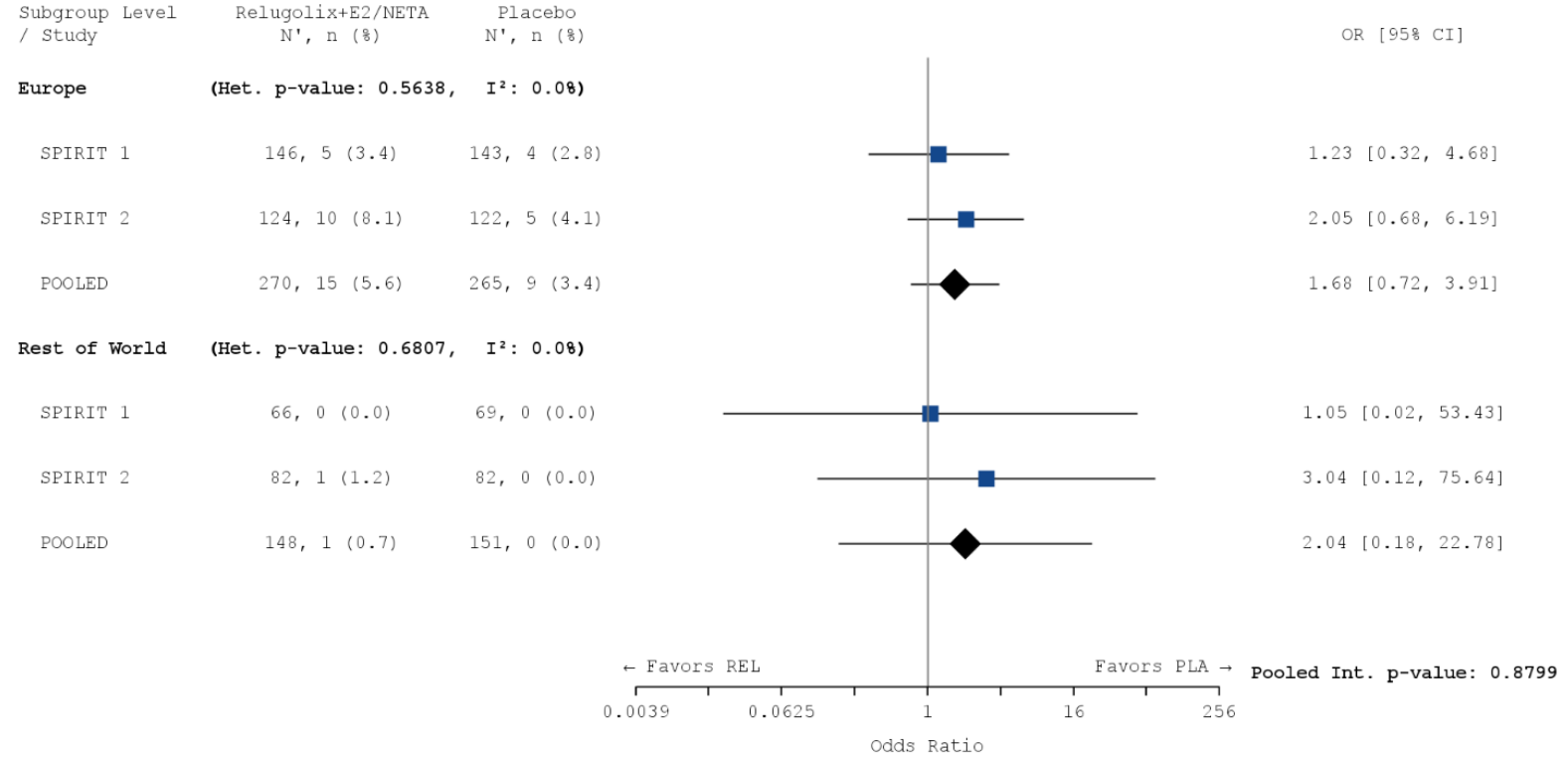
Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

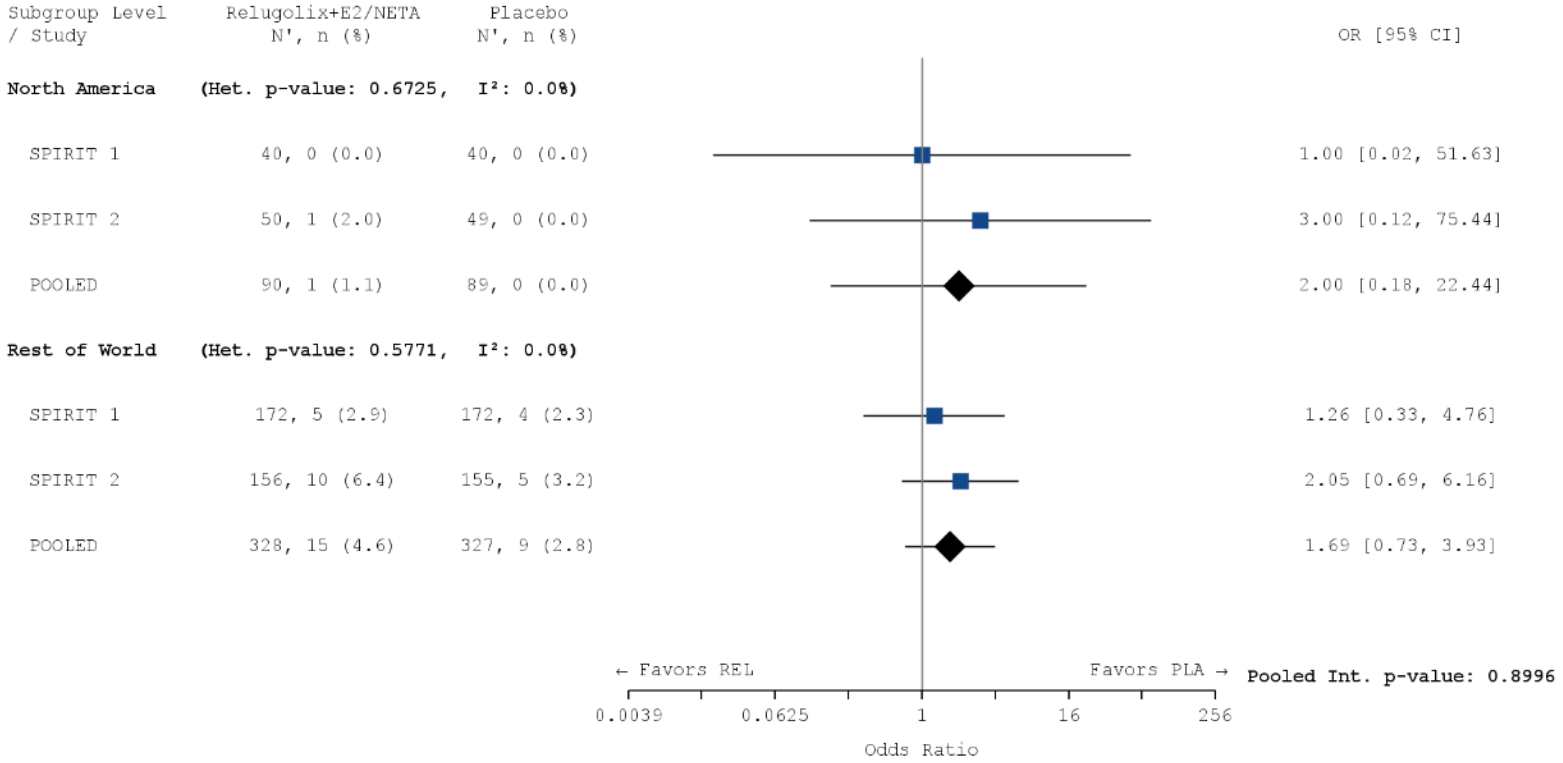
Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

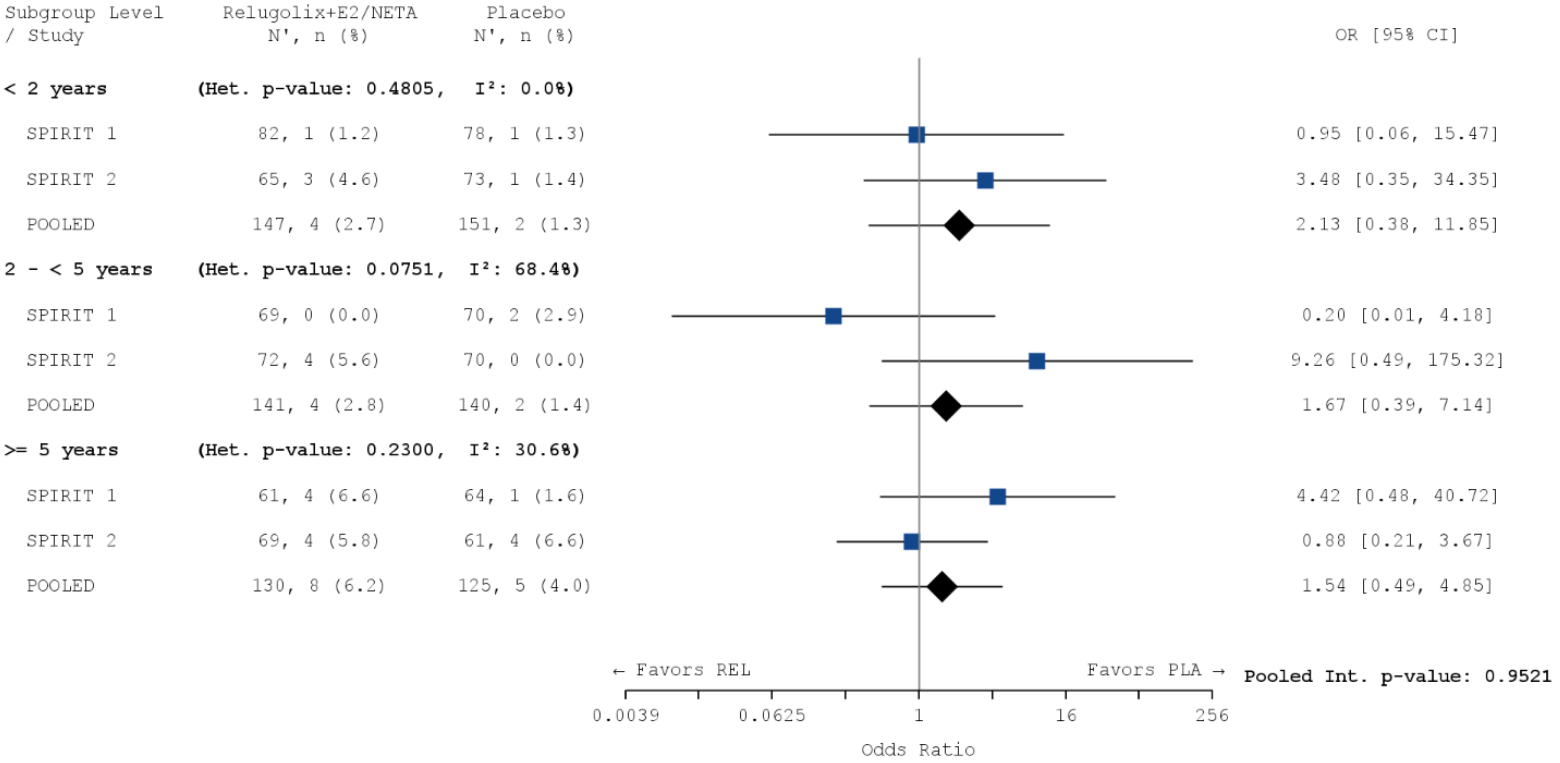
Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

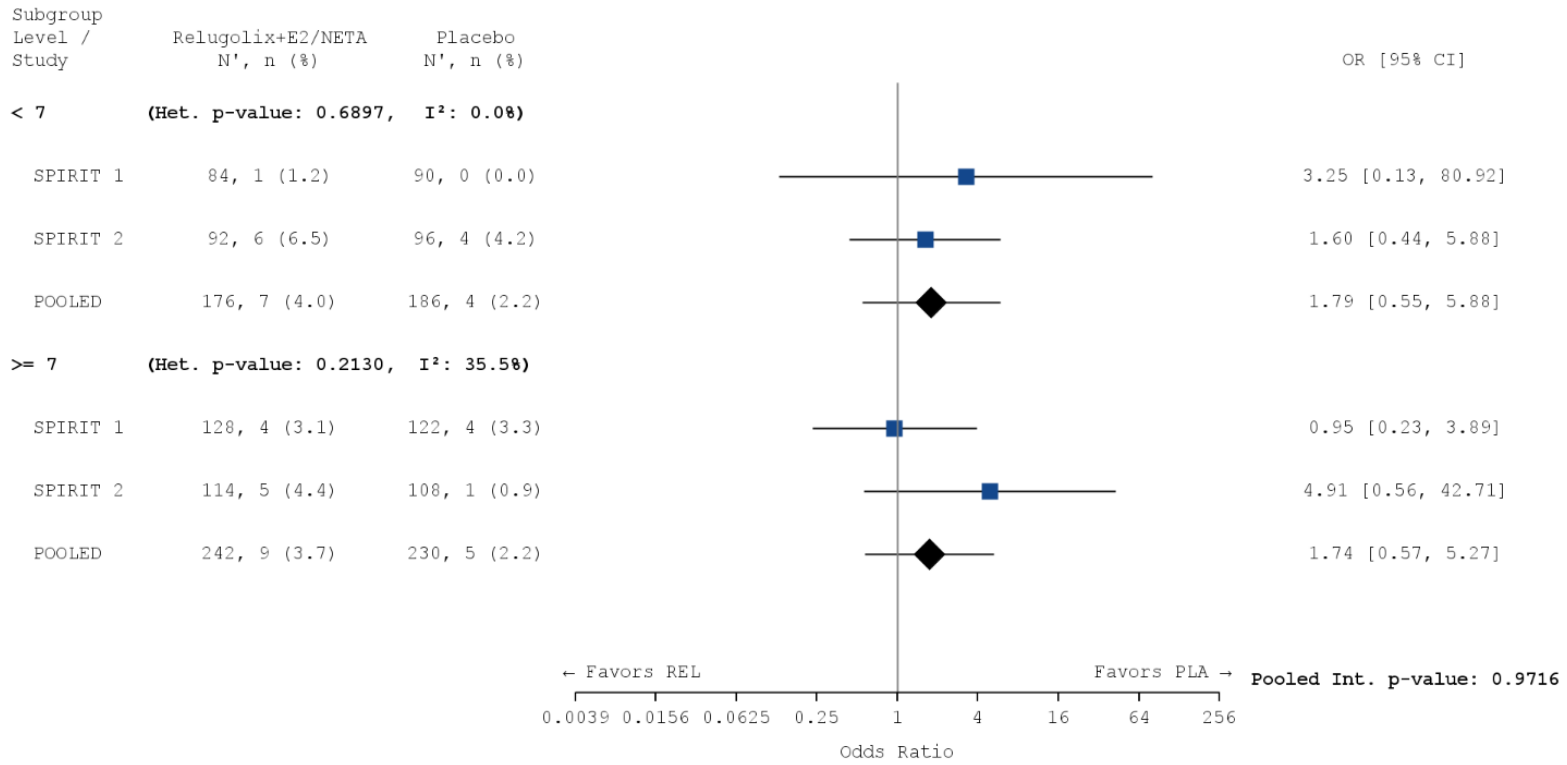
Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

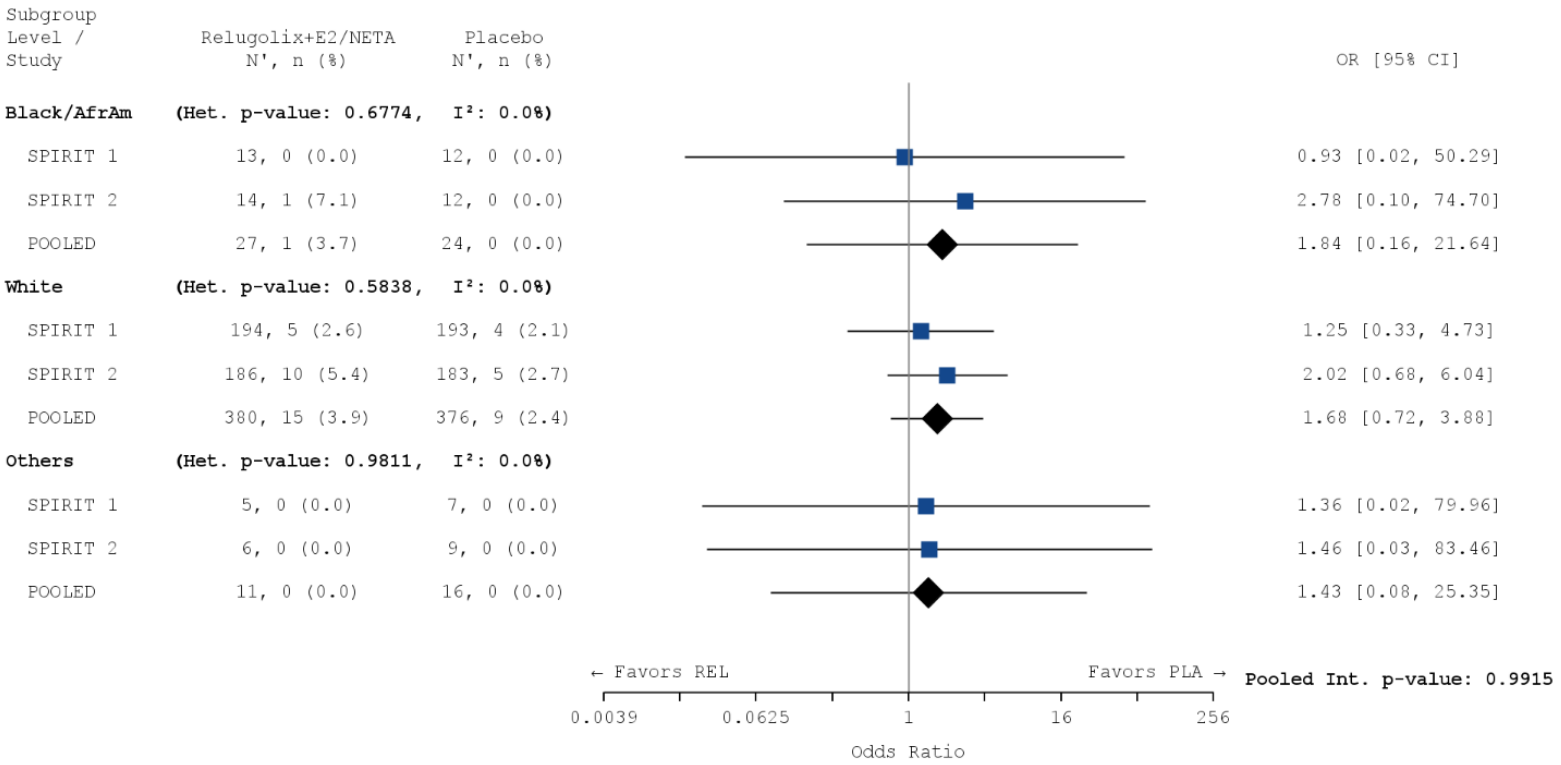
Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
Race

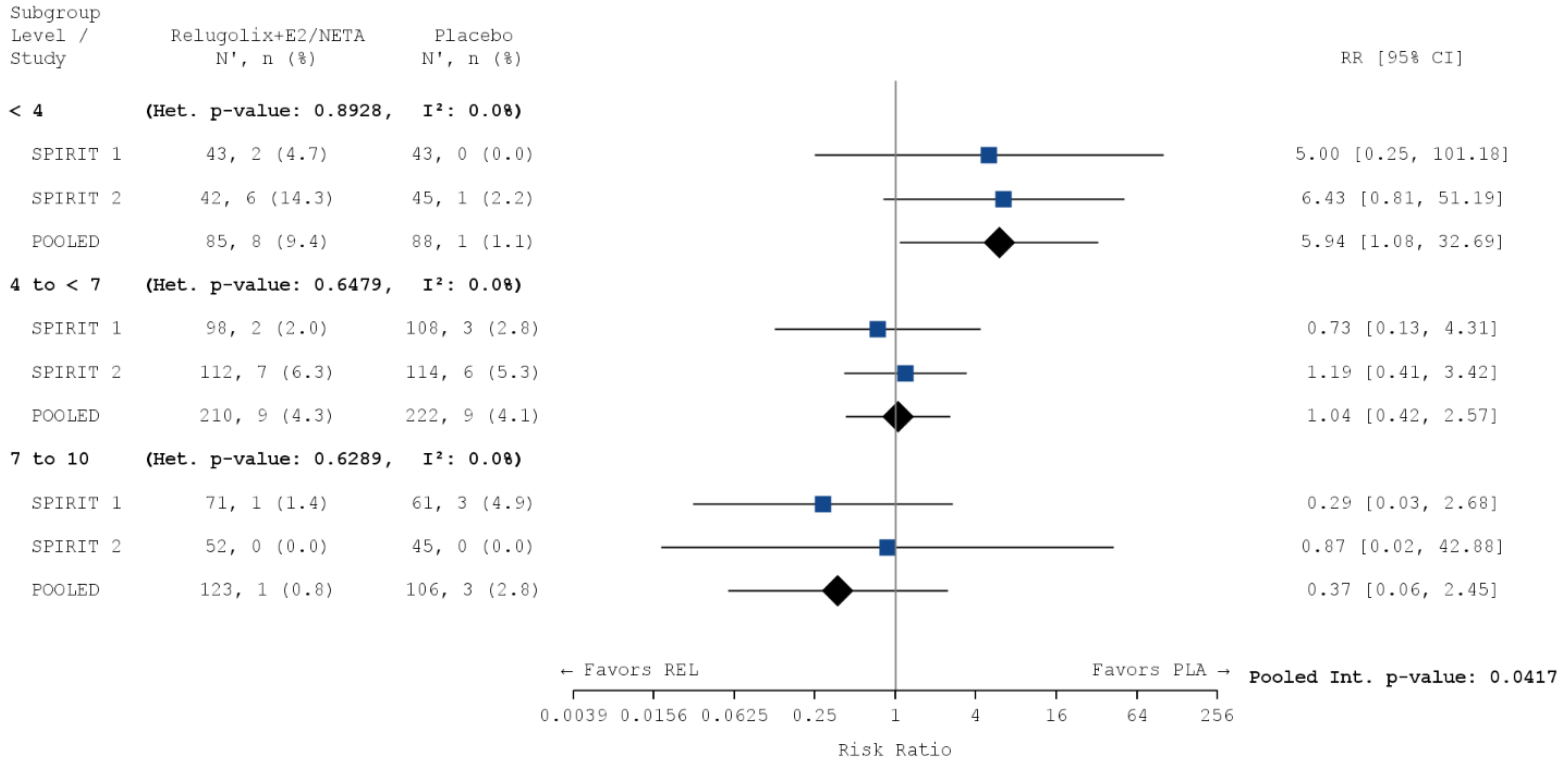


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

2.3.17 Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup

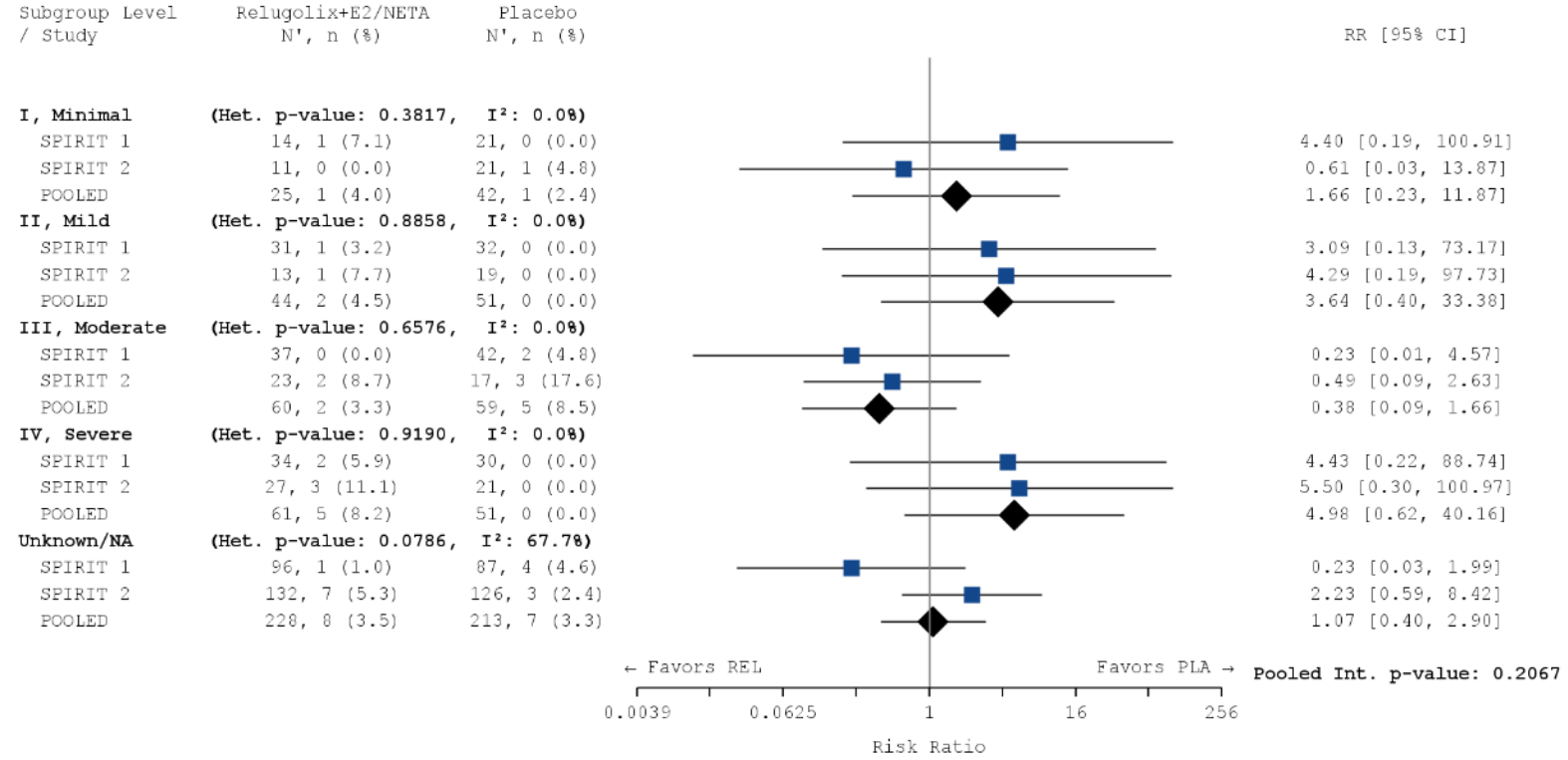
Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

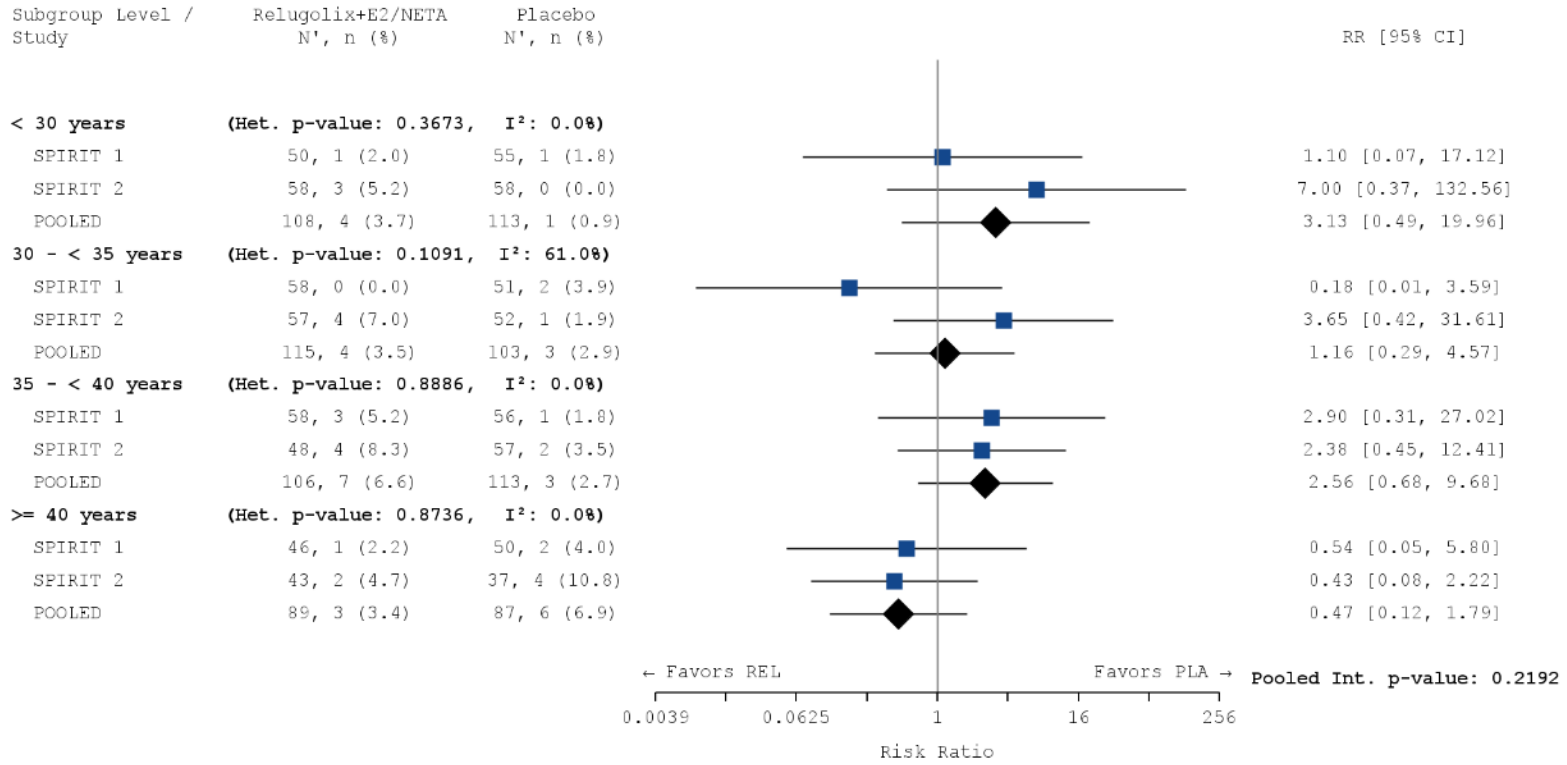
Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

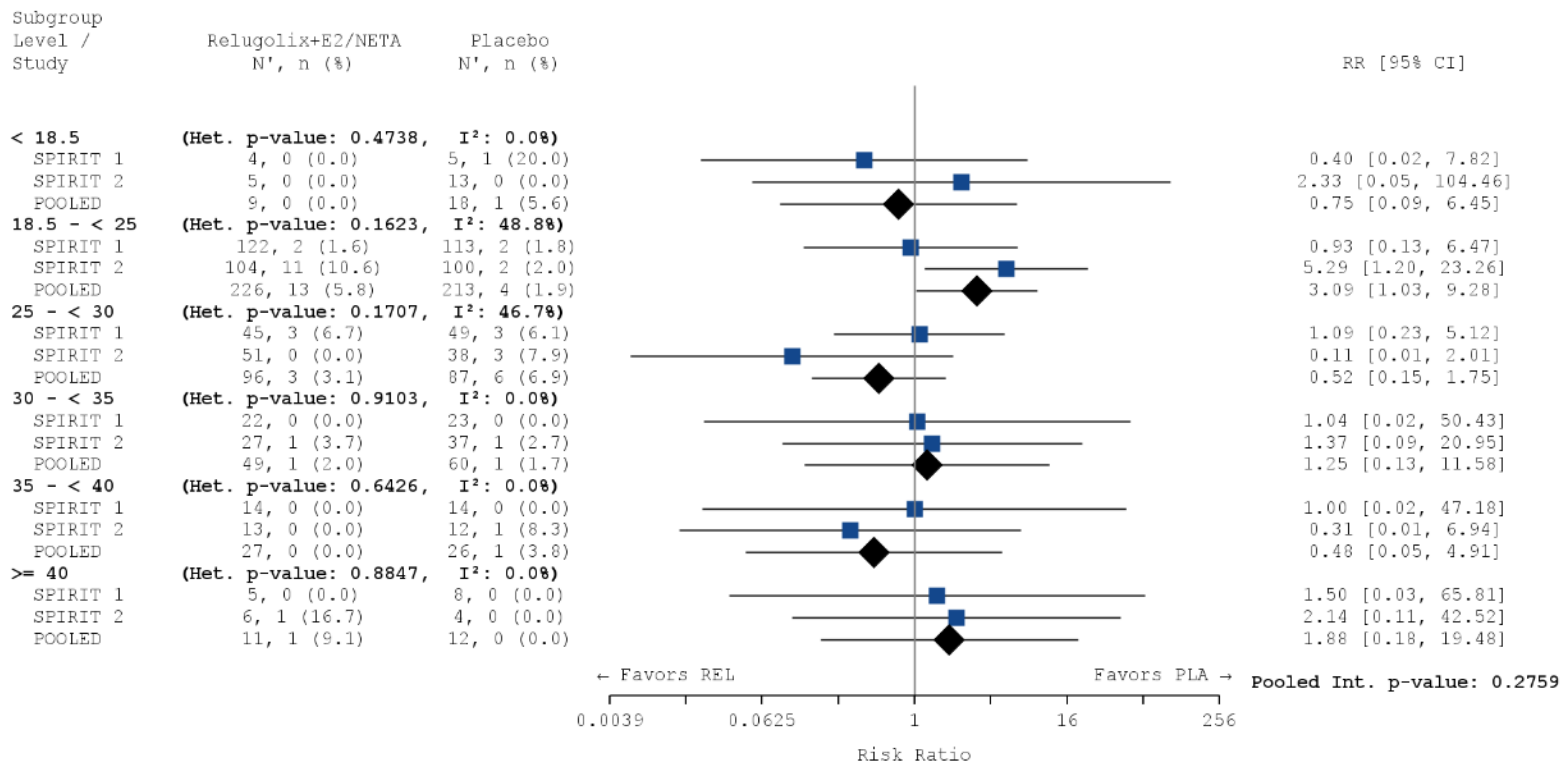
Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

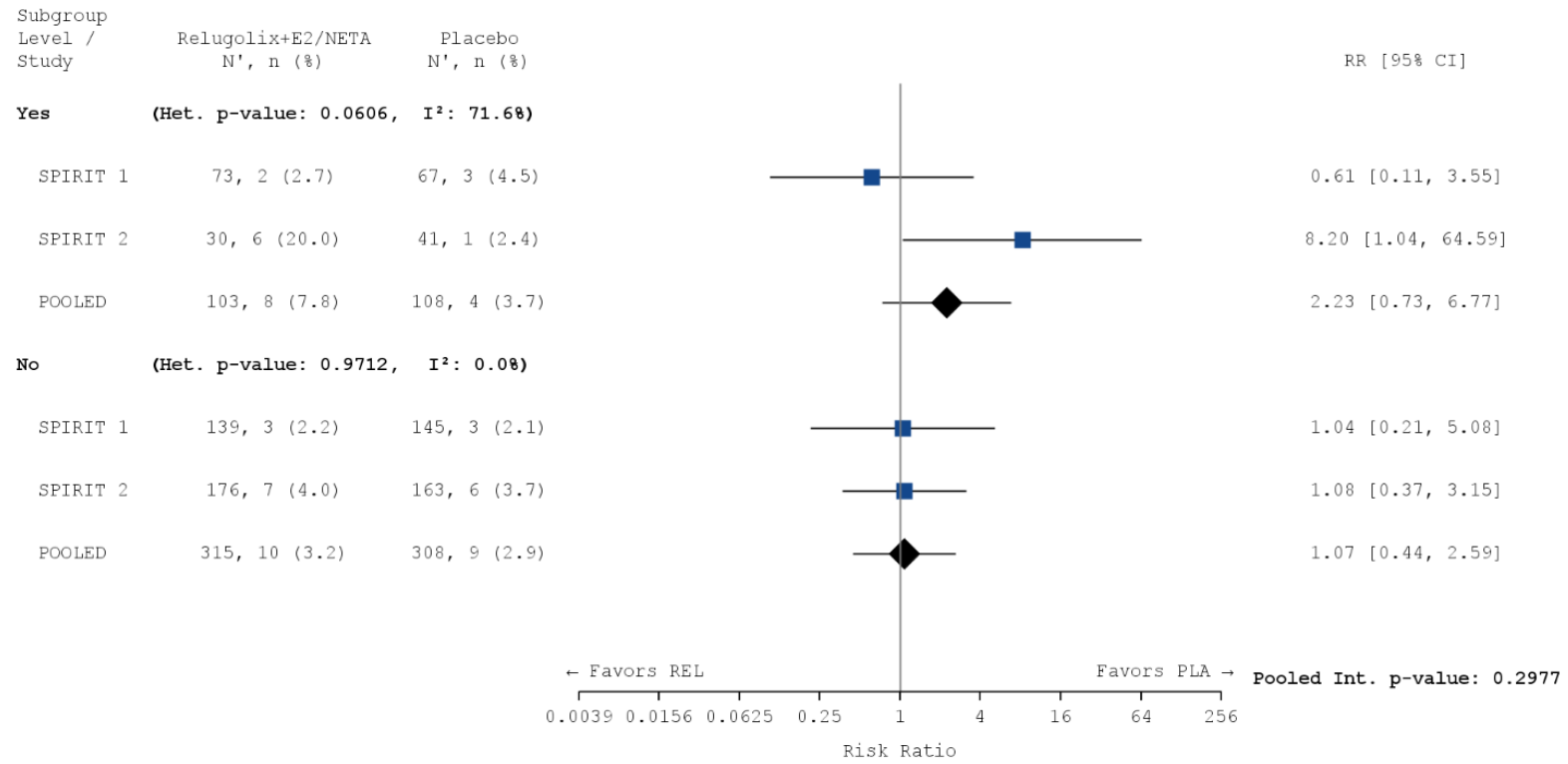
Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

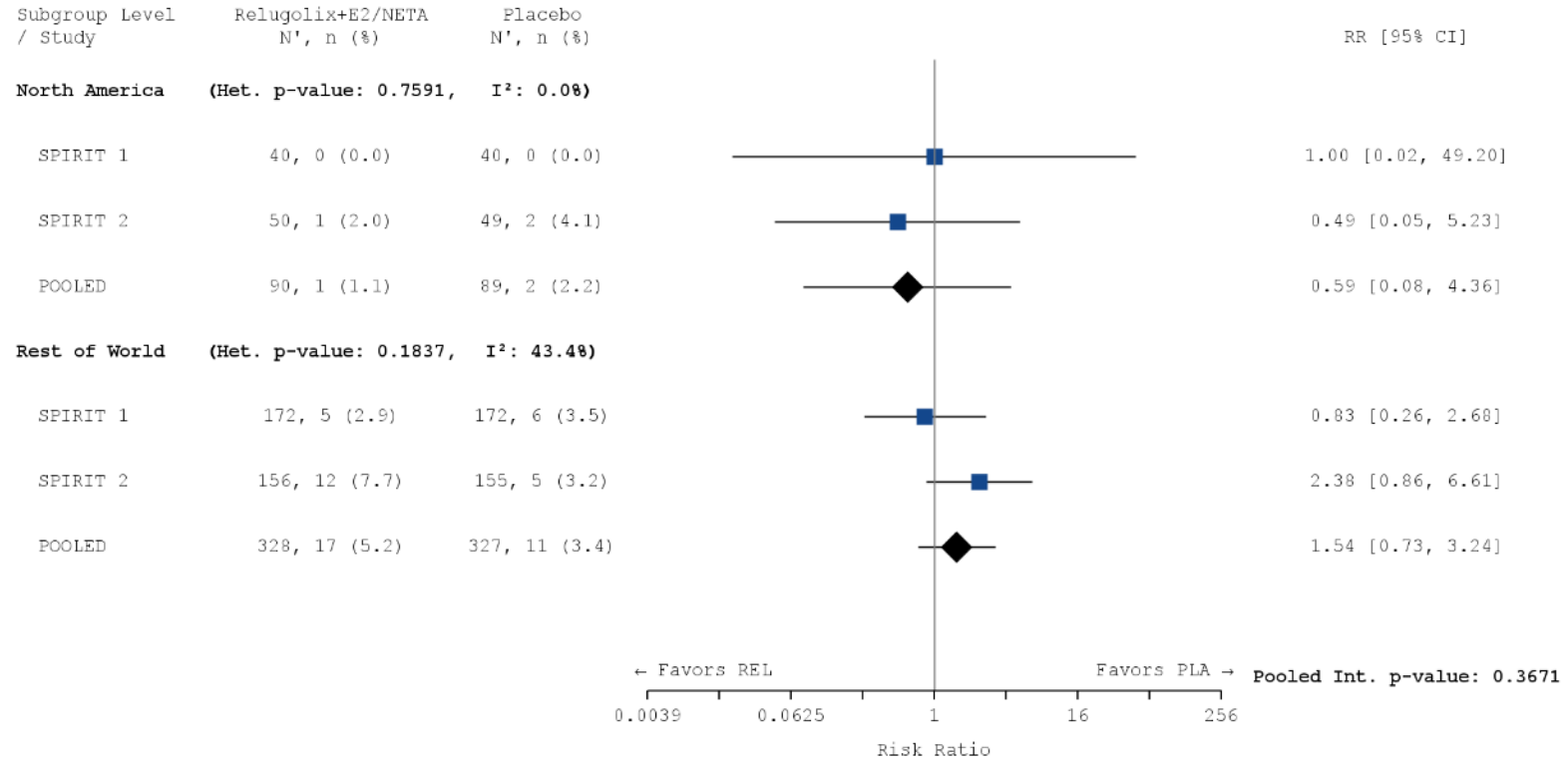
Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

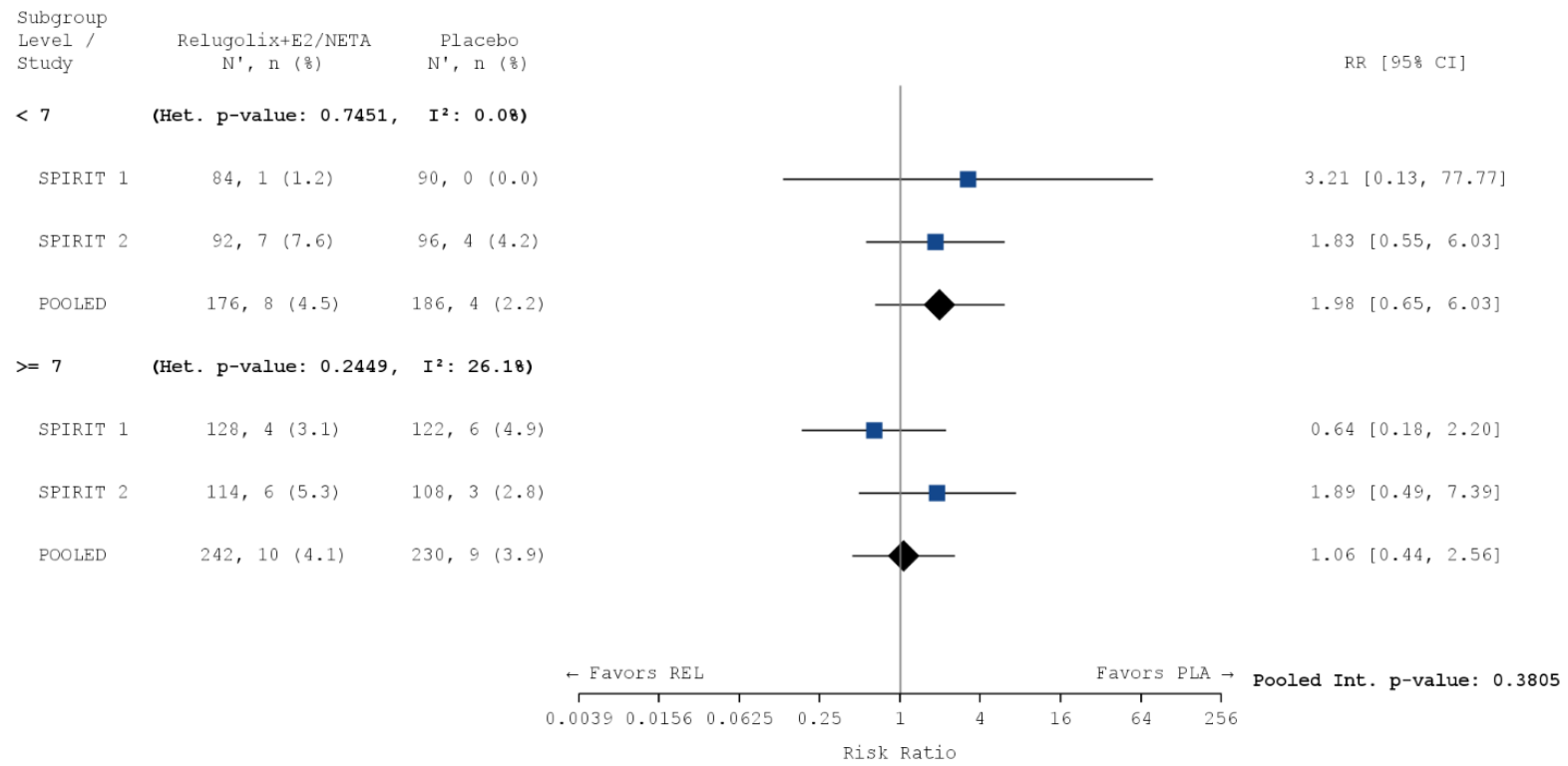
Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

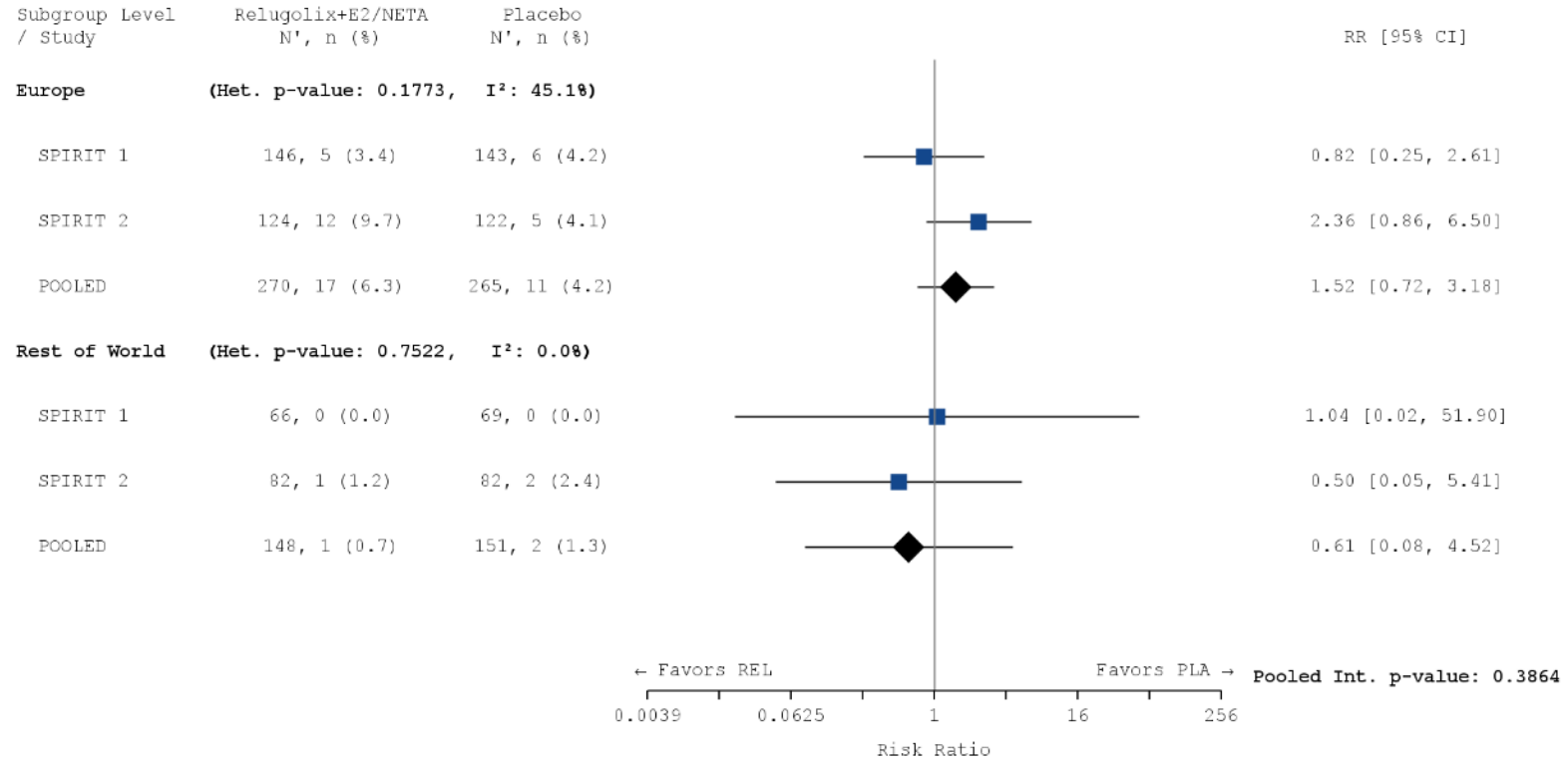
Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

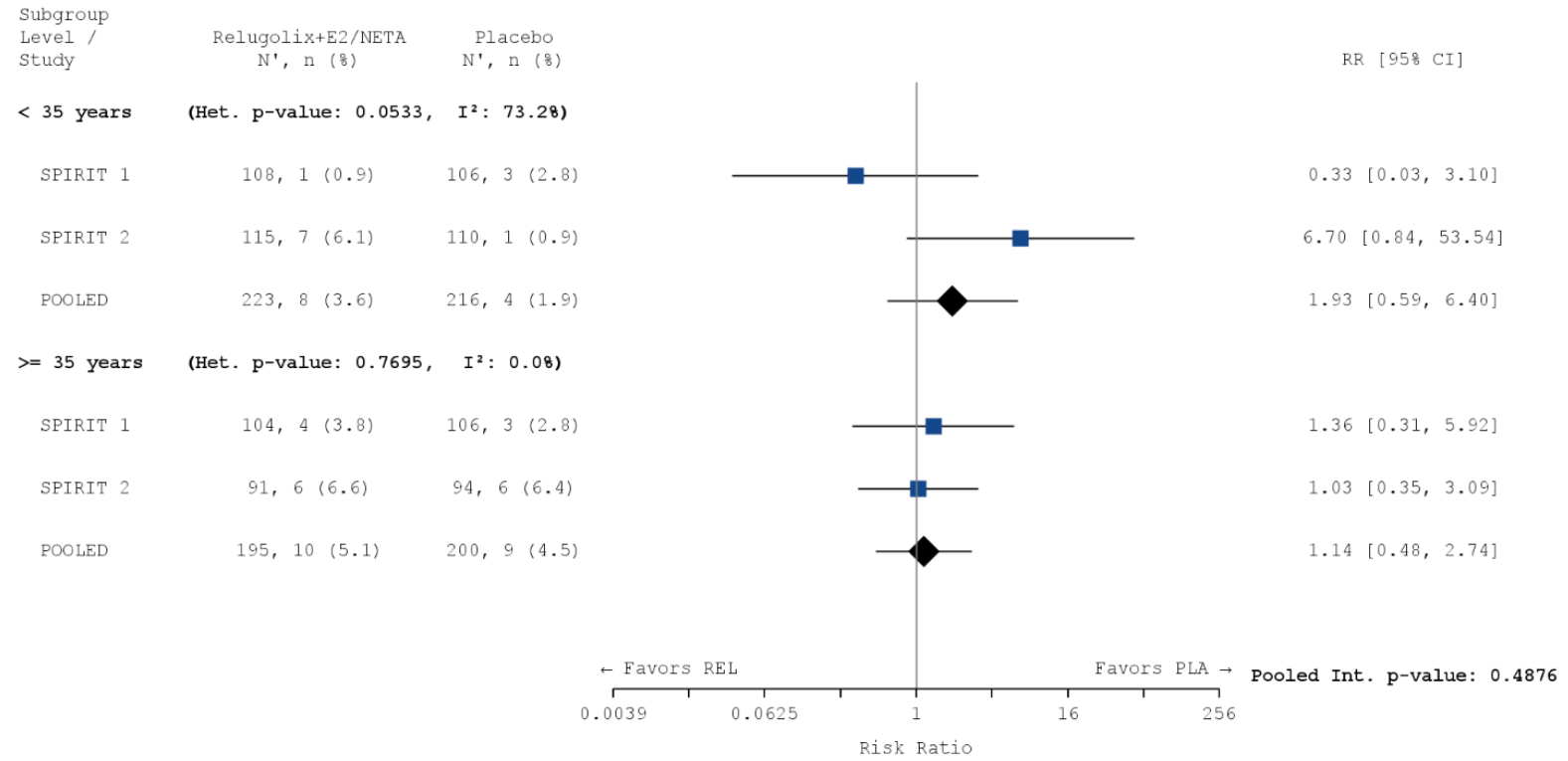
Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

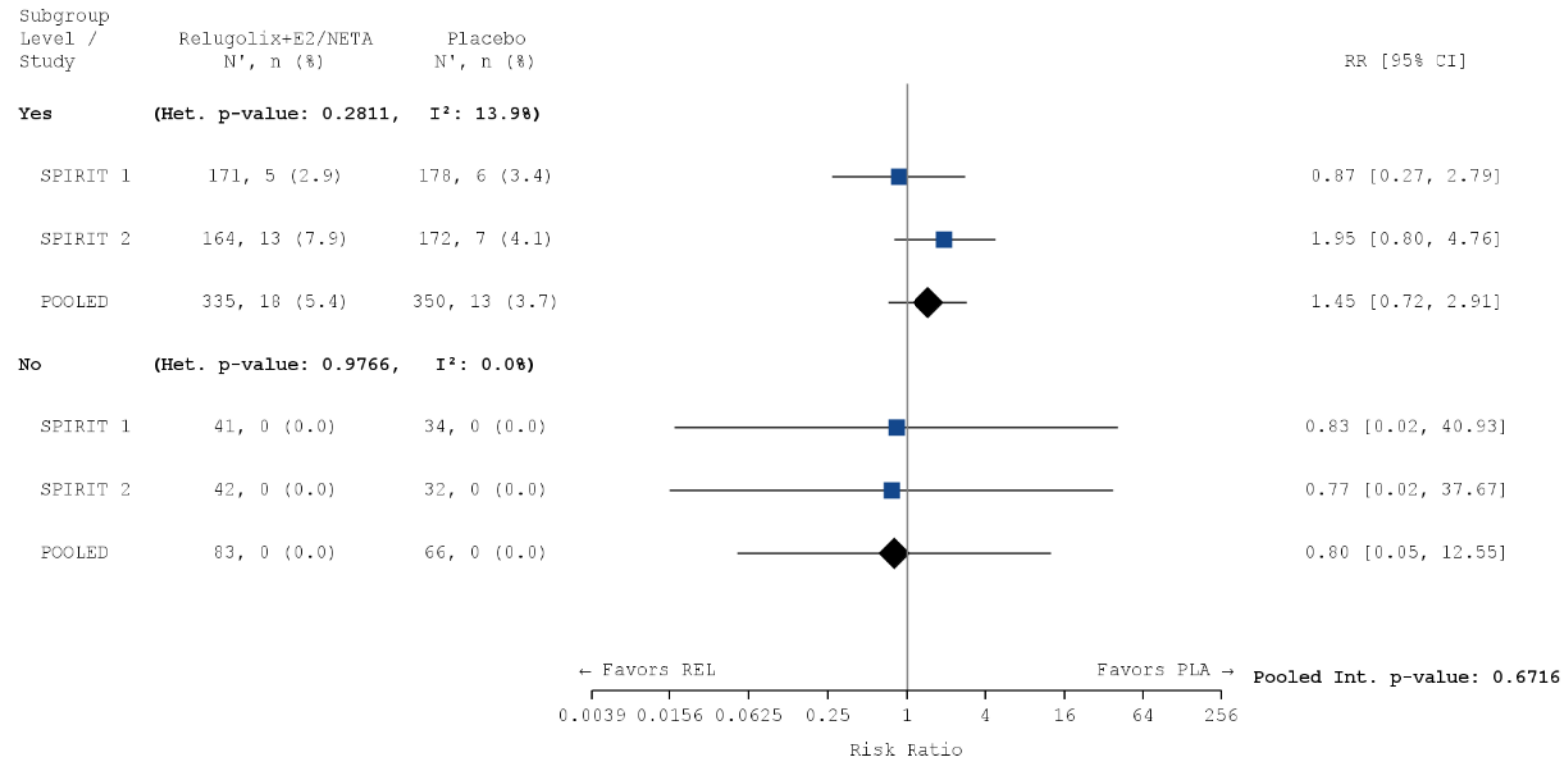
Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

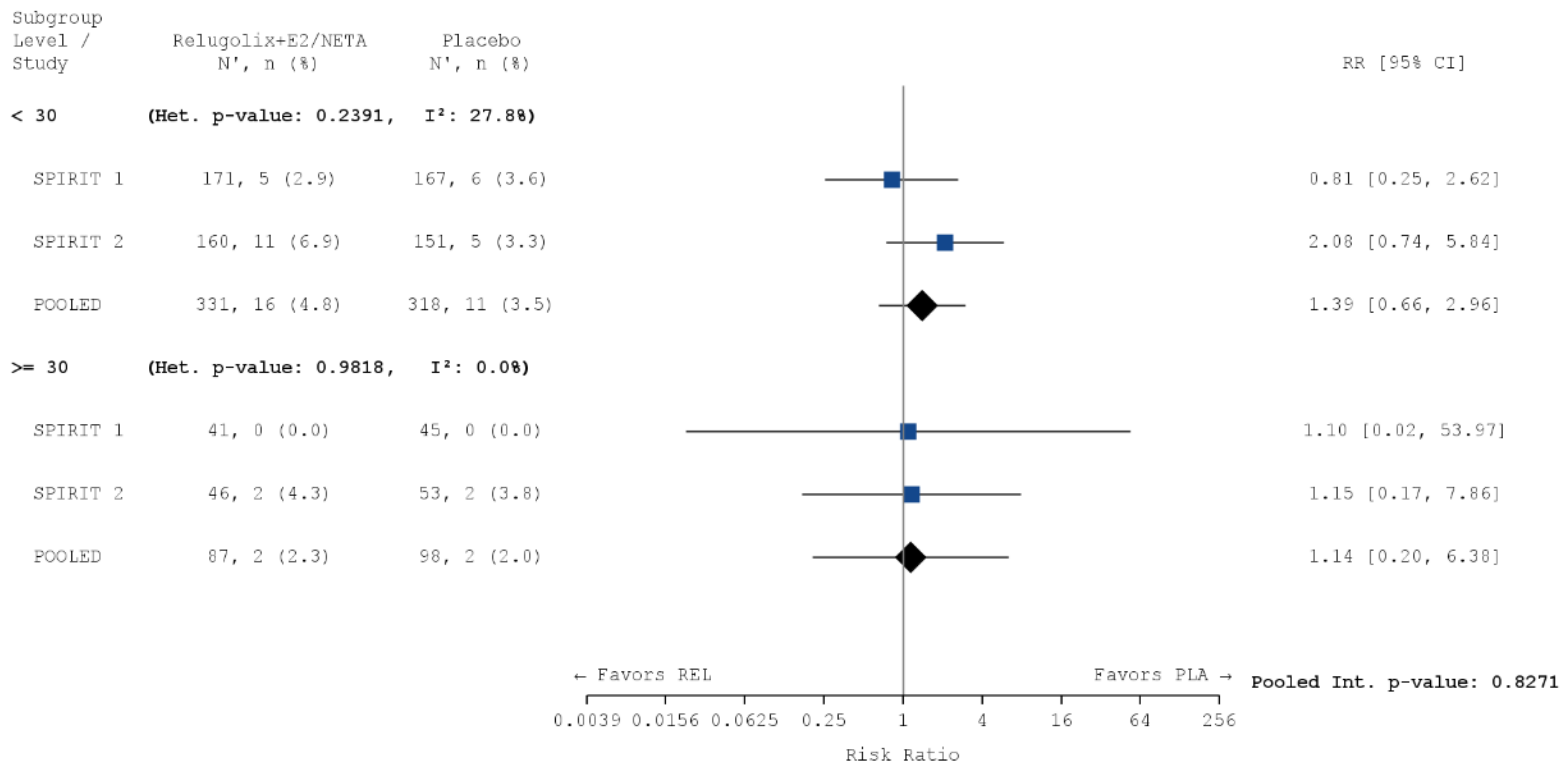
Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

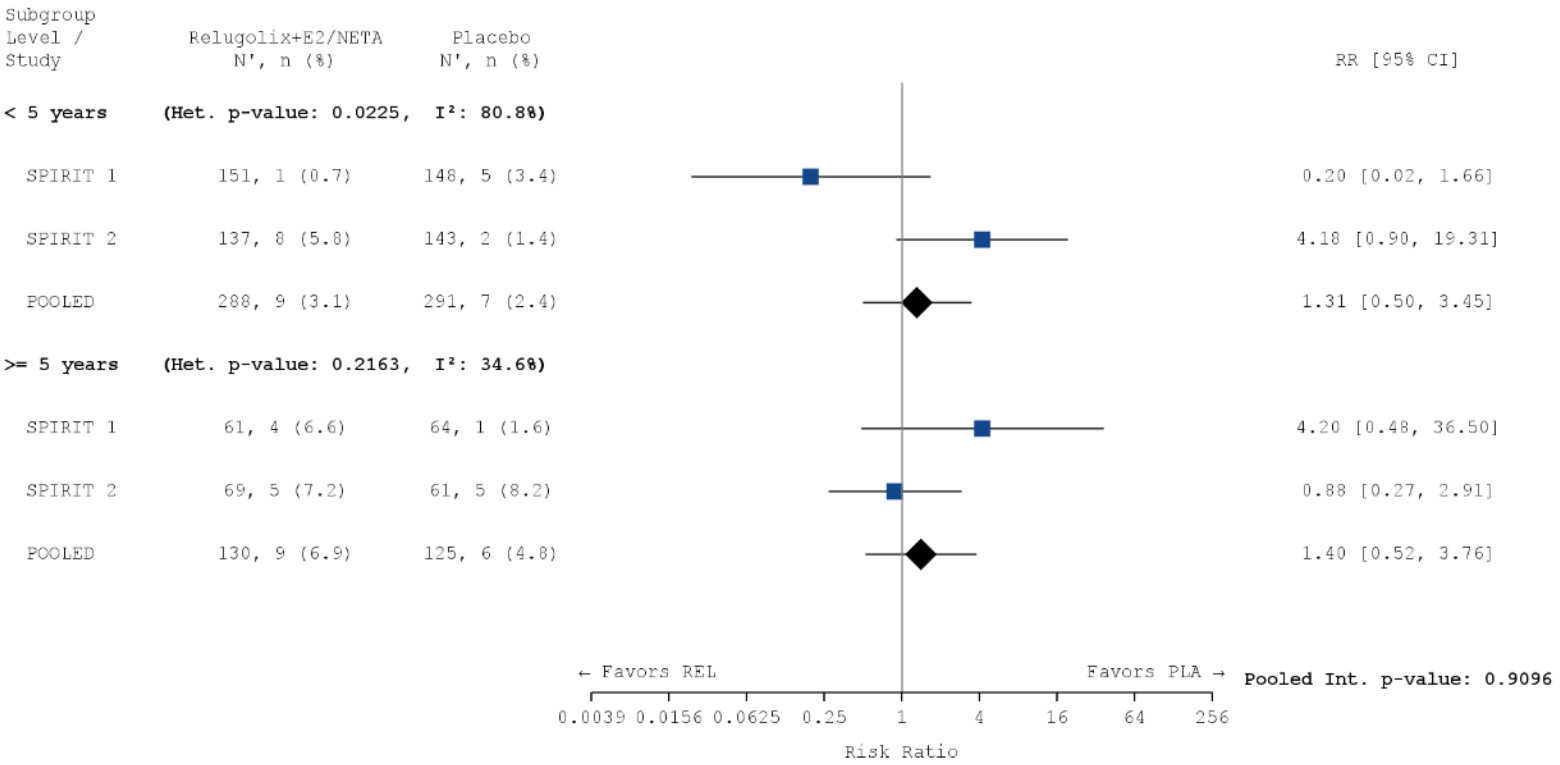
Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

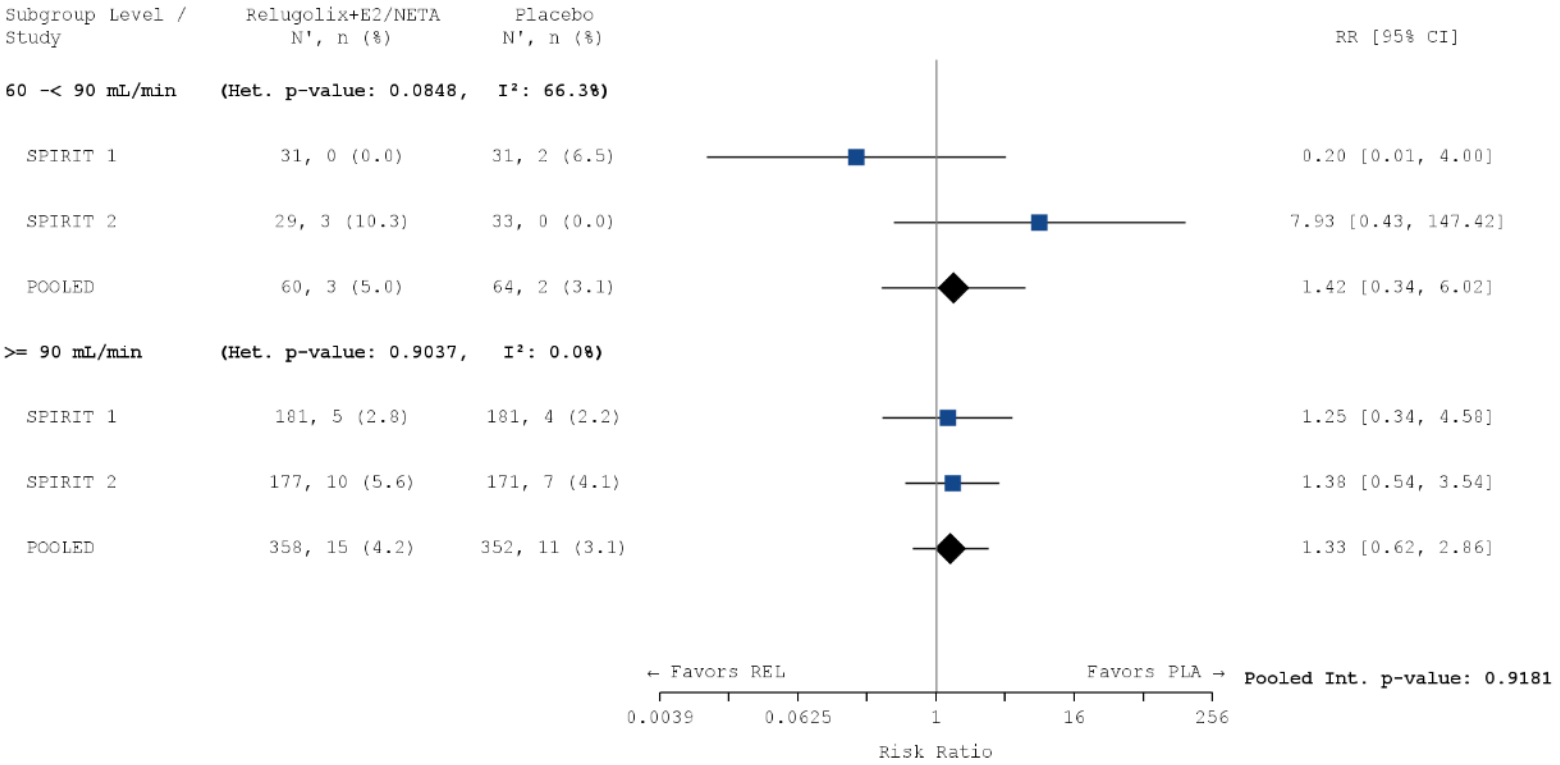
Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

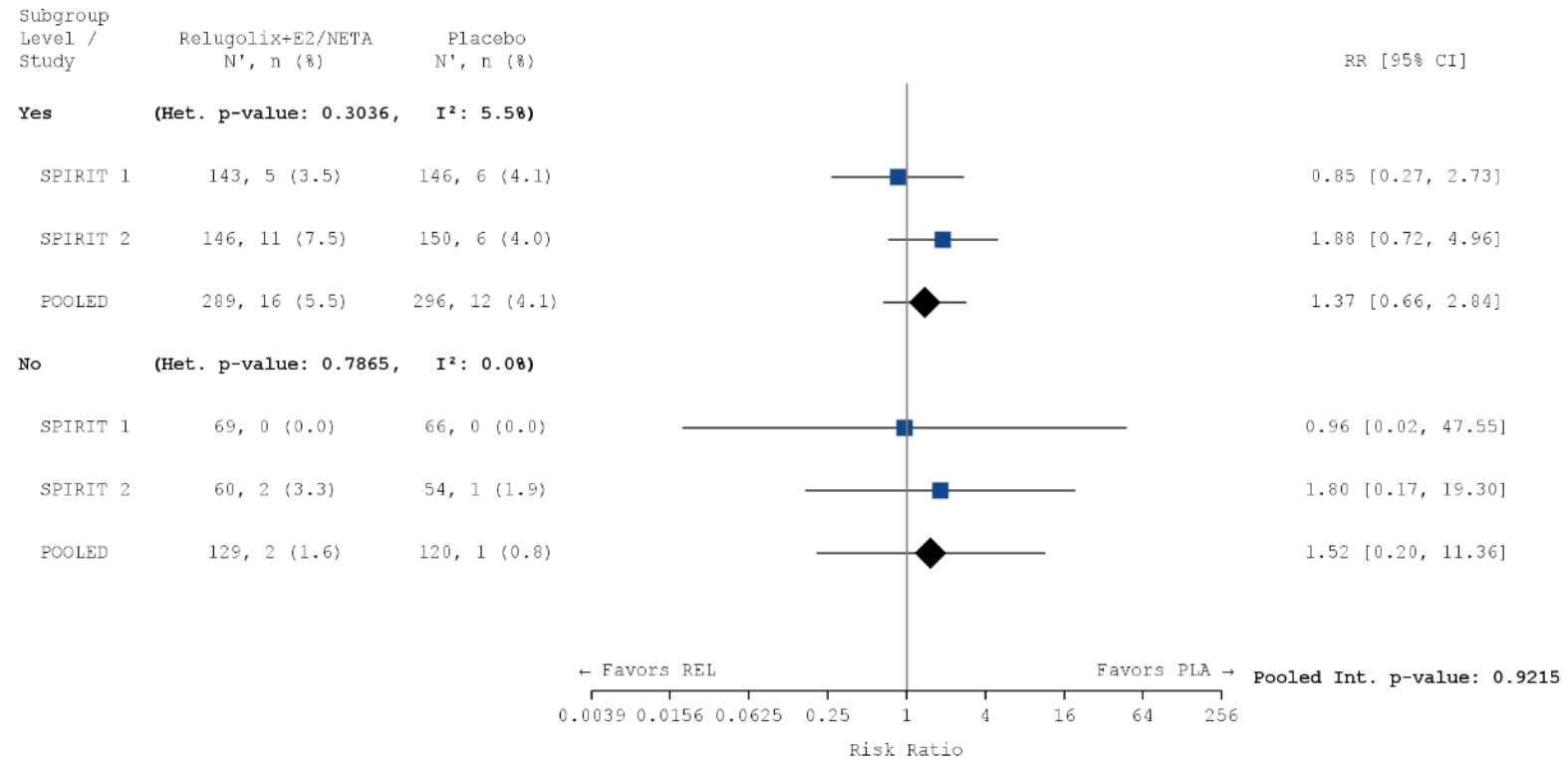
Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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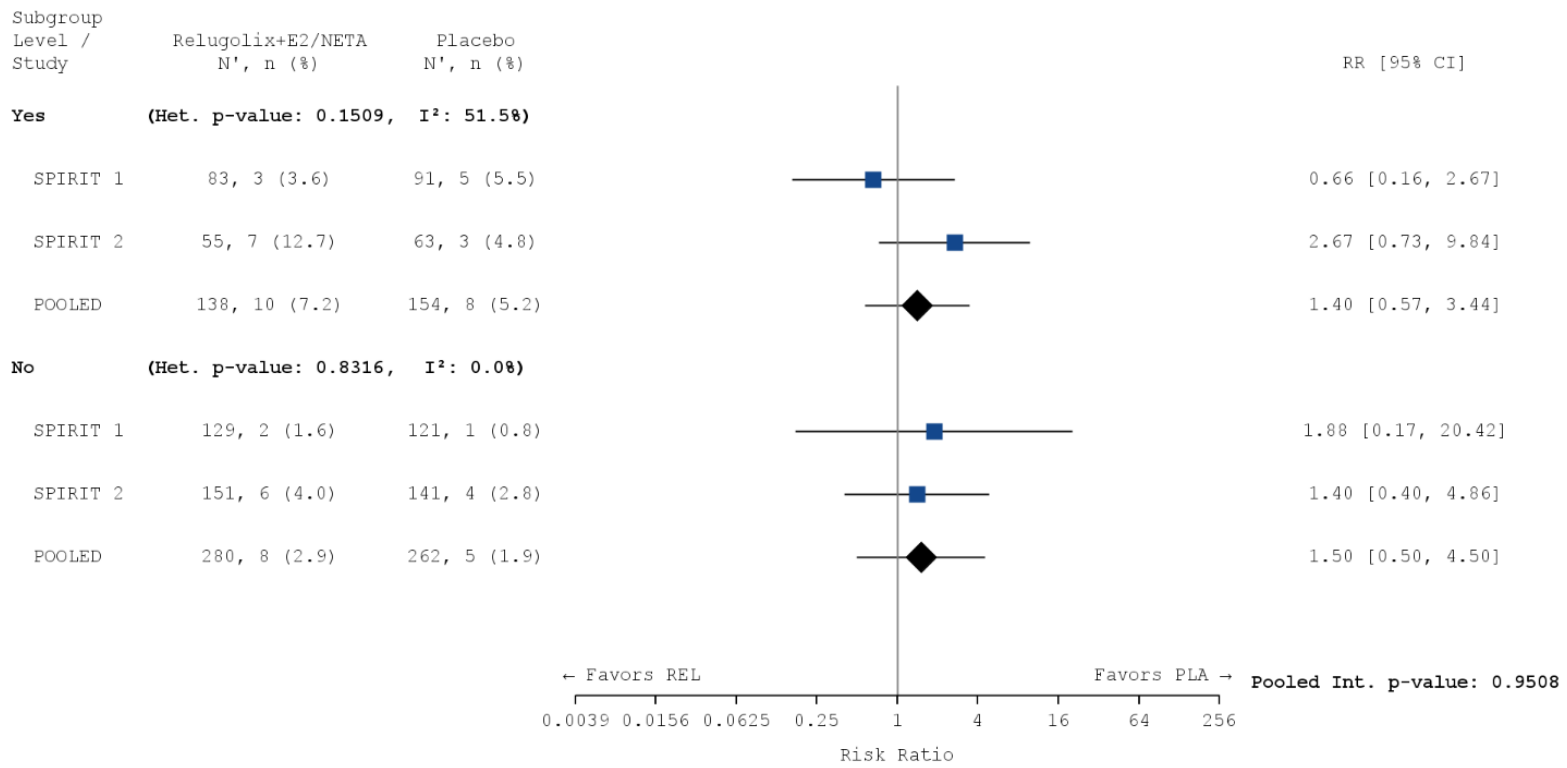
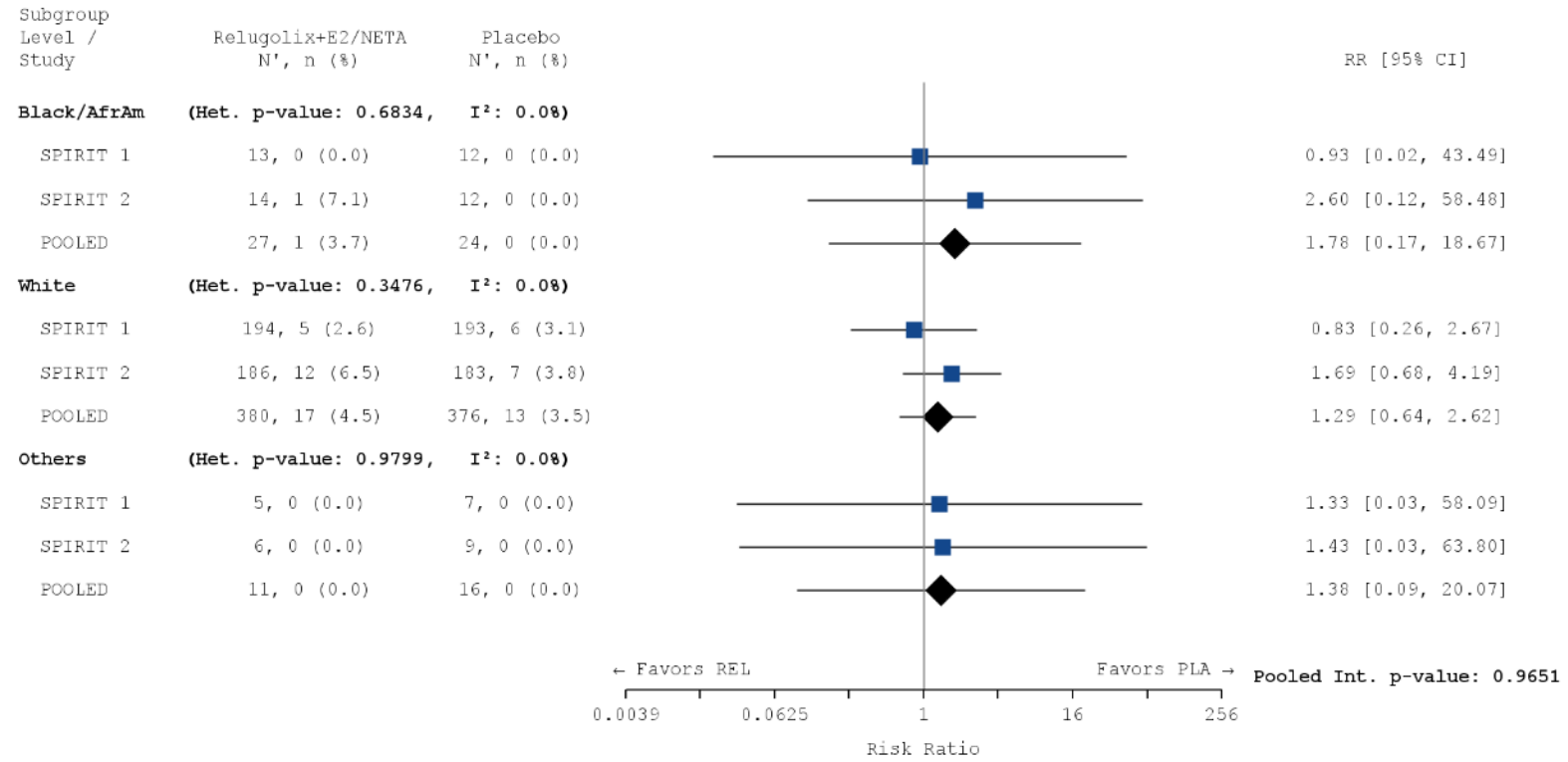
Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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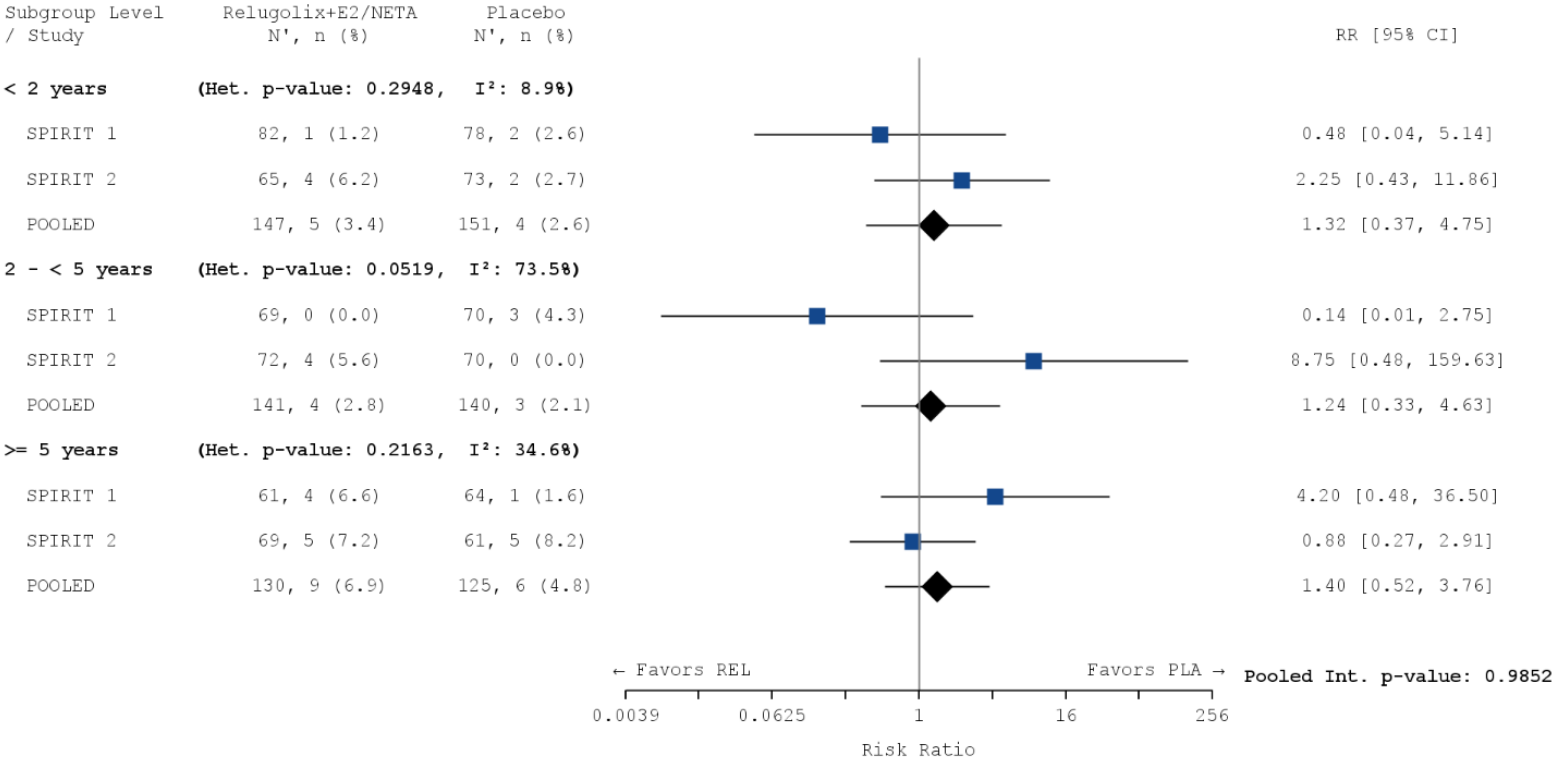
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

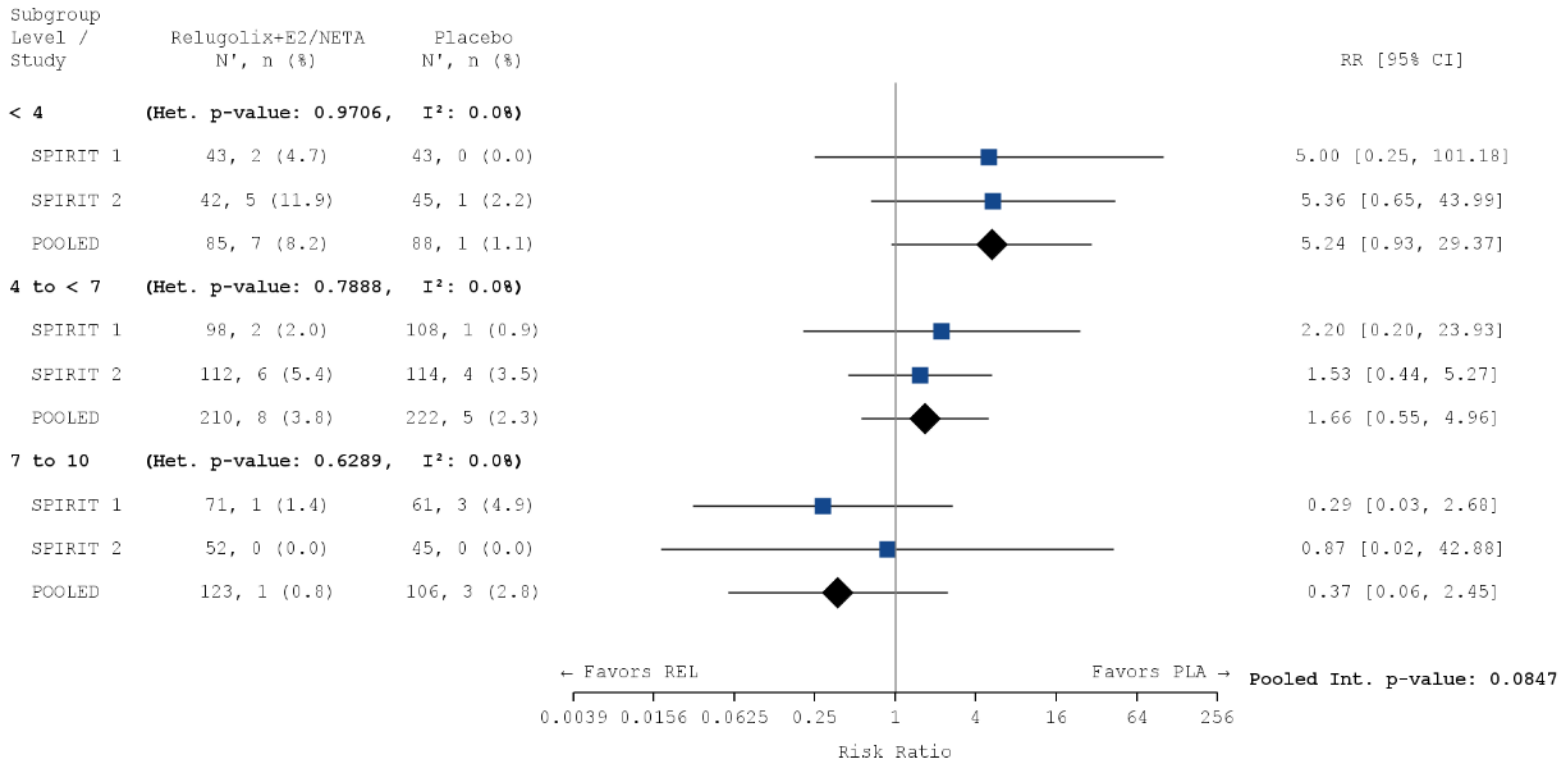
Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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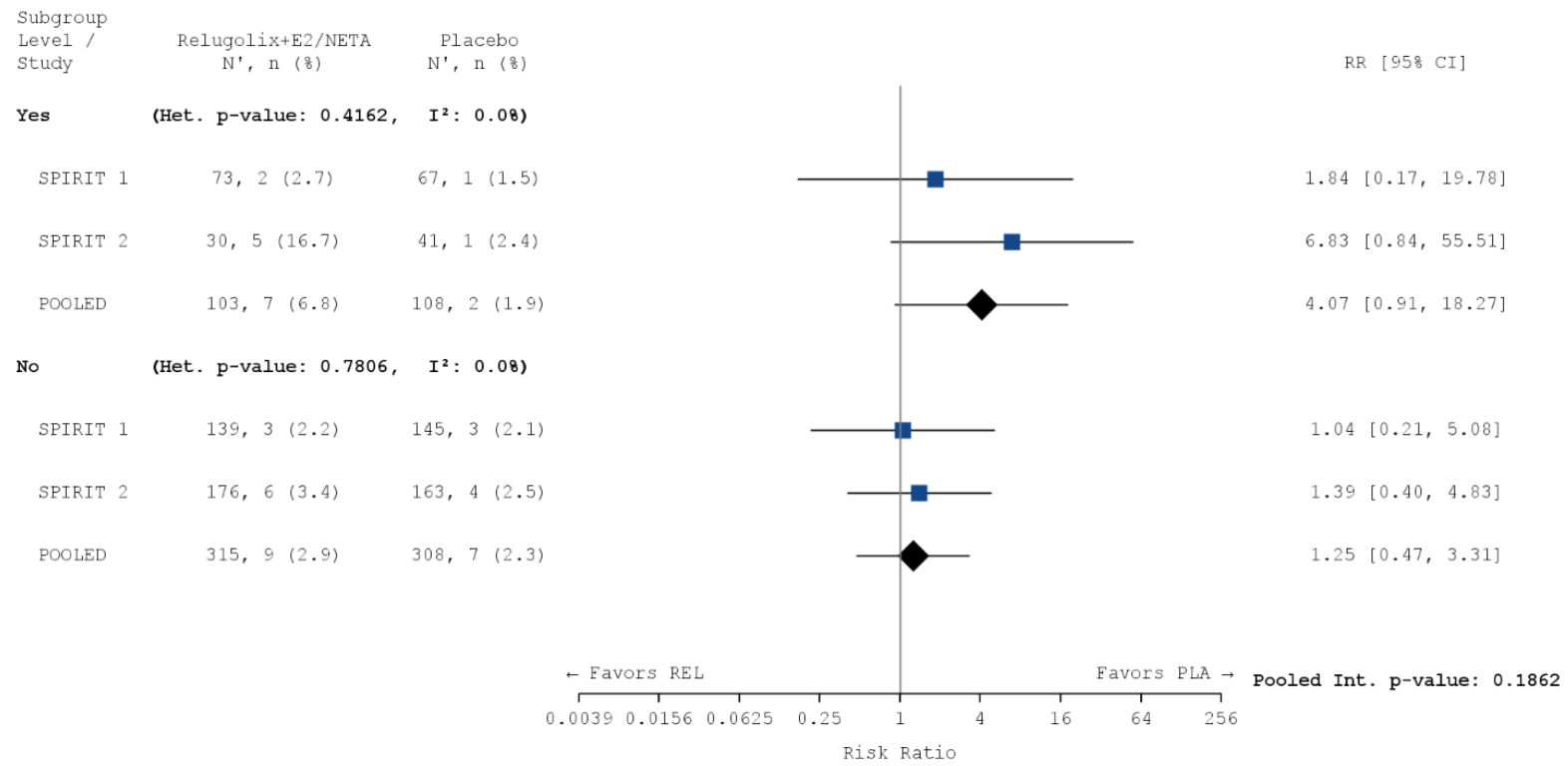
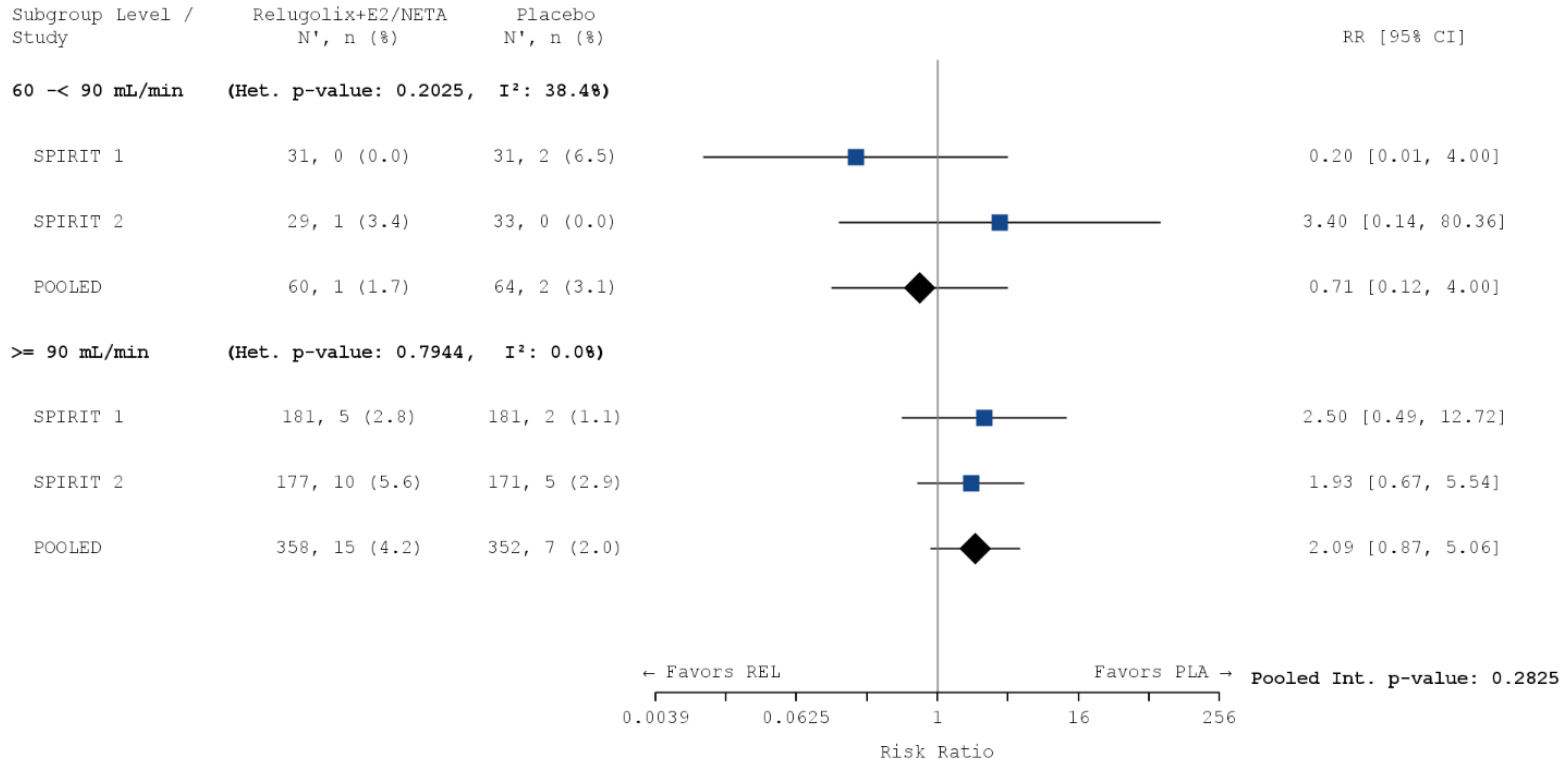
Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Renal function

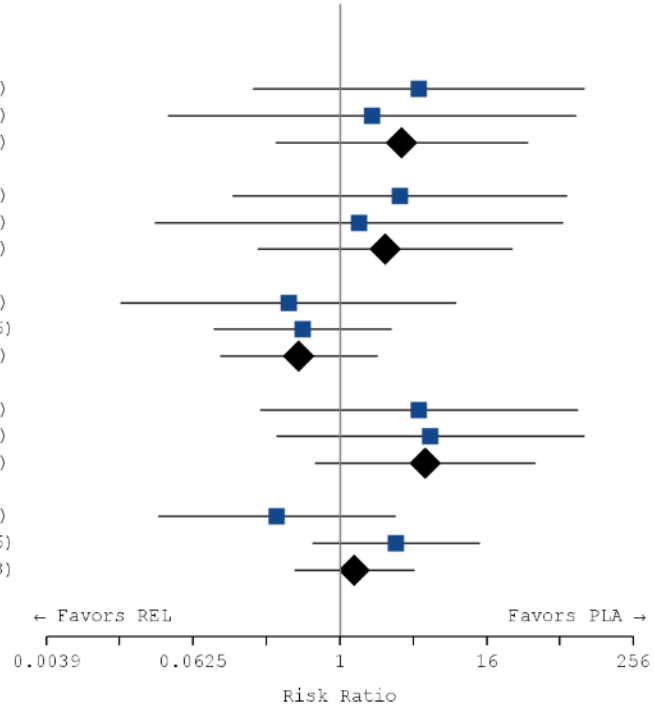


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
AFSE stage

Subgroup Level / Study	Relugolix+E2/NETA N', n (%)	Placebo N', n (%)	RR [95% CI]
I, Minimal	**(Het. p-value: 0.7298, I²: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	14, 1 (7.1)	21, 0 (0.0)	4.40 [0.19, 100.91]
SPIRIT 2	11, 0 (0.0)	21, 0 (0.0)	1.83 [0.04, 86.70]
POOLED	25, 1 (4.0)	42, 0 (0.0)	3.21 [0.29, 34.84]
II, Mild	**(Het. p-value: 0.7615, I²: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	31, 1 (3.2)	32, 0 (0.0)	3.09 [0.13, 73.17]
SPIRIT 2	13, 0 (0.0)	19, 0 (0.0)	1.43 [0.03, 67.81]
POOLED	44, 1 (2.3)	51, 0 (0.0)	2.34 [0.21, 26.08]
III, Moderate	**(Het. p-value: 0.8839, I²: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	37, 0 (0.0)	42, 1 (2.4)	0.38 [0.02, 8.99]
SPIRIT 2	23, 2 (8.7)	17, 3 (17.6)	0.49 [0.09, 2.63]
POOLED	60, 2 (3.3)	59, 4 (6.8)	0.46 [0.10, 2.03]
IV, Severe	**(Het. p-value: 0.9190, I²: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	34, 2 (5.9)	30, 0 (0.0)	4.43 [0.22, 88.74]
SPIRIT 2	27, 3 (11.1)	21, 0 (0.0)	5.50 [0.30, 100.97]
POOLED	61, 5 (8.2)	51, 0 (0.0)	4.98 [0.62, 40.16]
Unknown/NA	**(Het. p-value: 0.1084, I²: 61.2%)**		
SPIRIT 1	96, 1 (1.0)	87, 3 (3.4)	0.30 [0.03, 2.85]
SPIRIT 2	132, 6 (4.5)	126, 2 (1.6)	2.86 [0.59, 13.92]
POOLED	228, 7 (3.1)	213, 5 (2.3)	1.31 [0.42, 4.05]

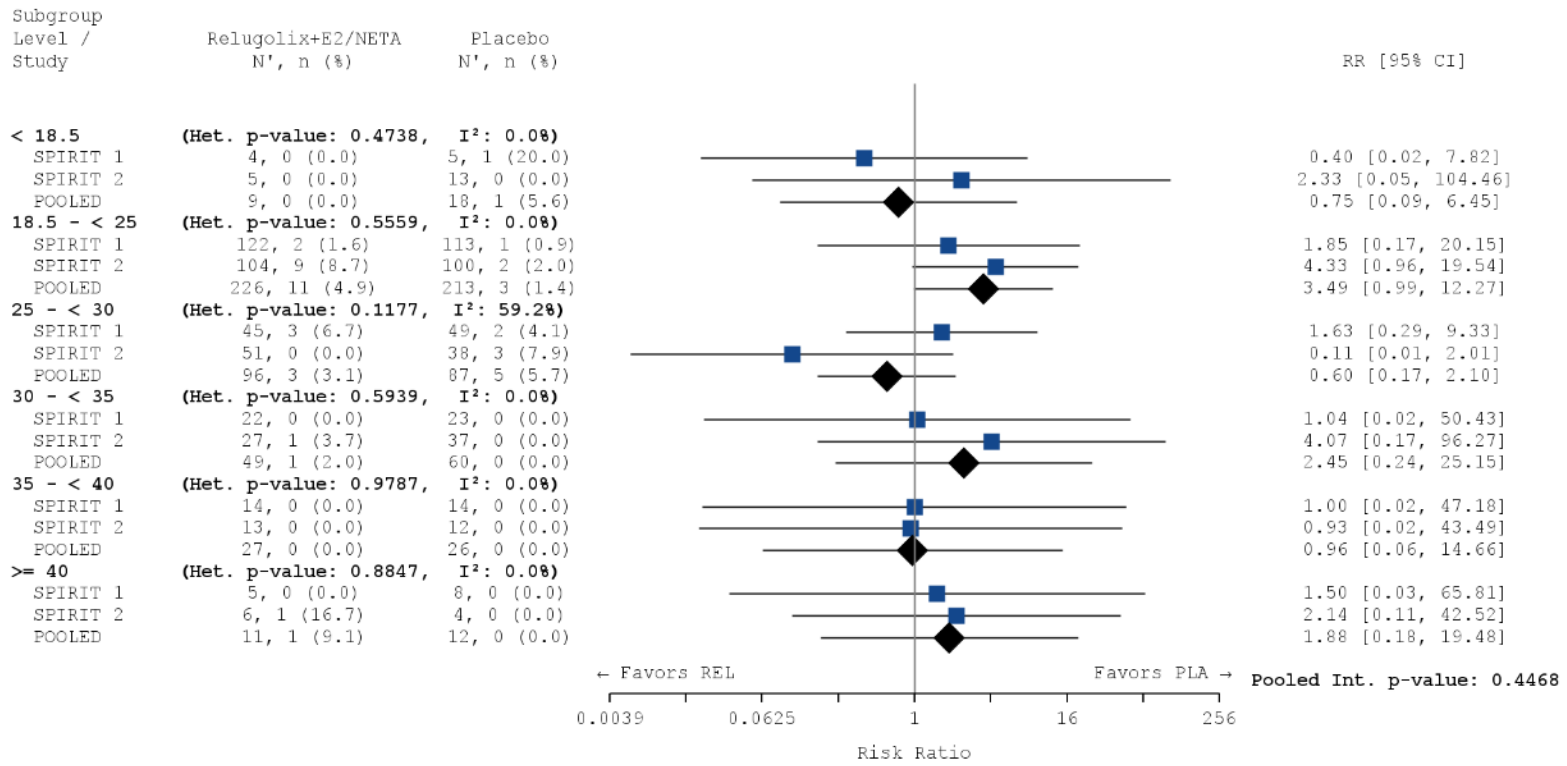


Pooled Int. p-value: 0.3501

N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

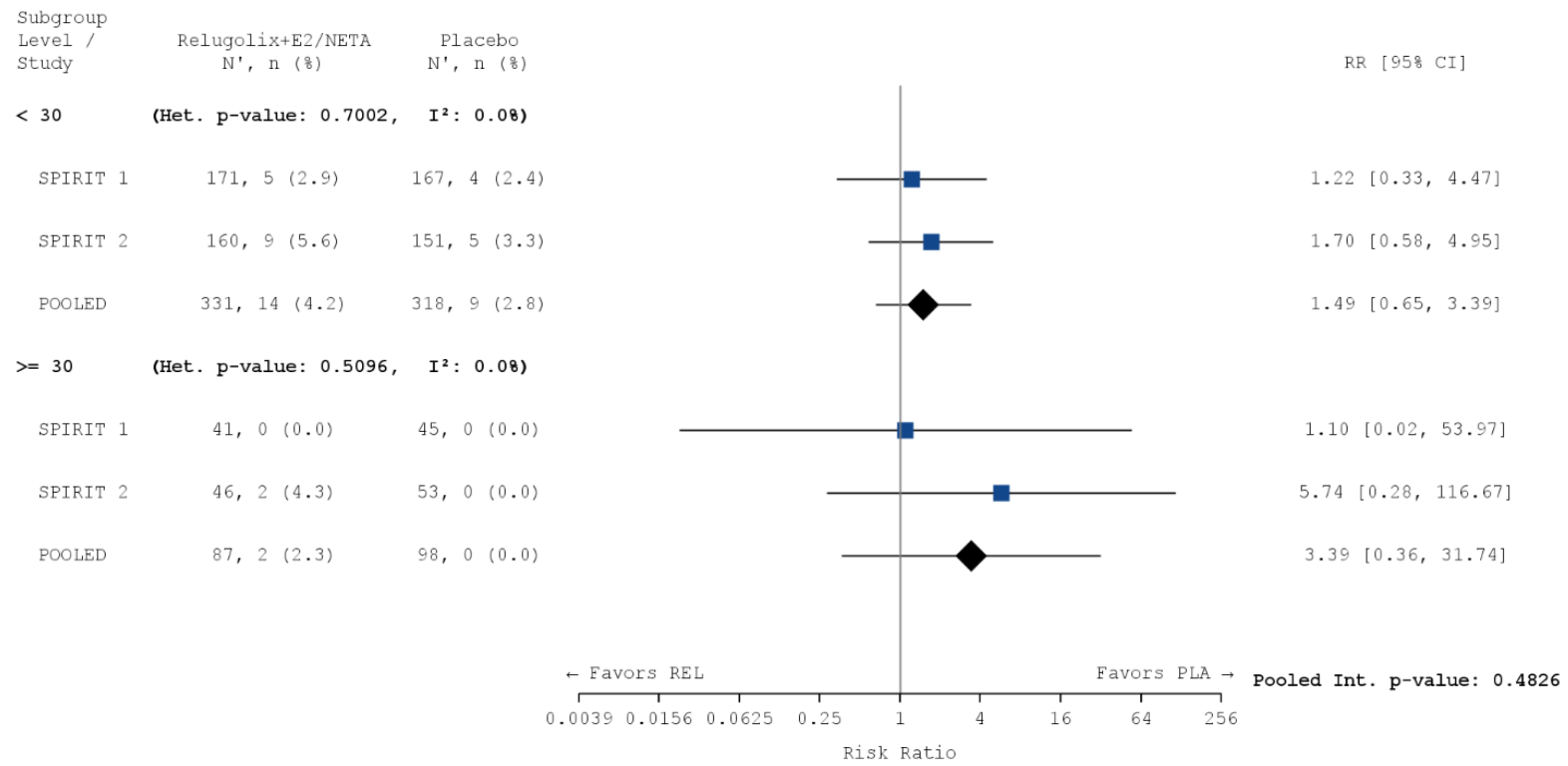
Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

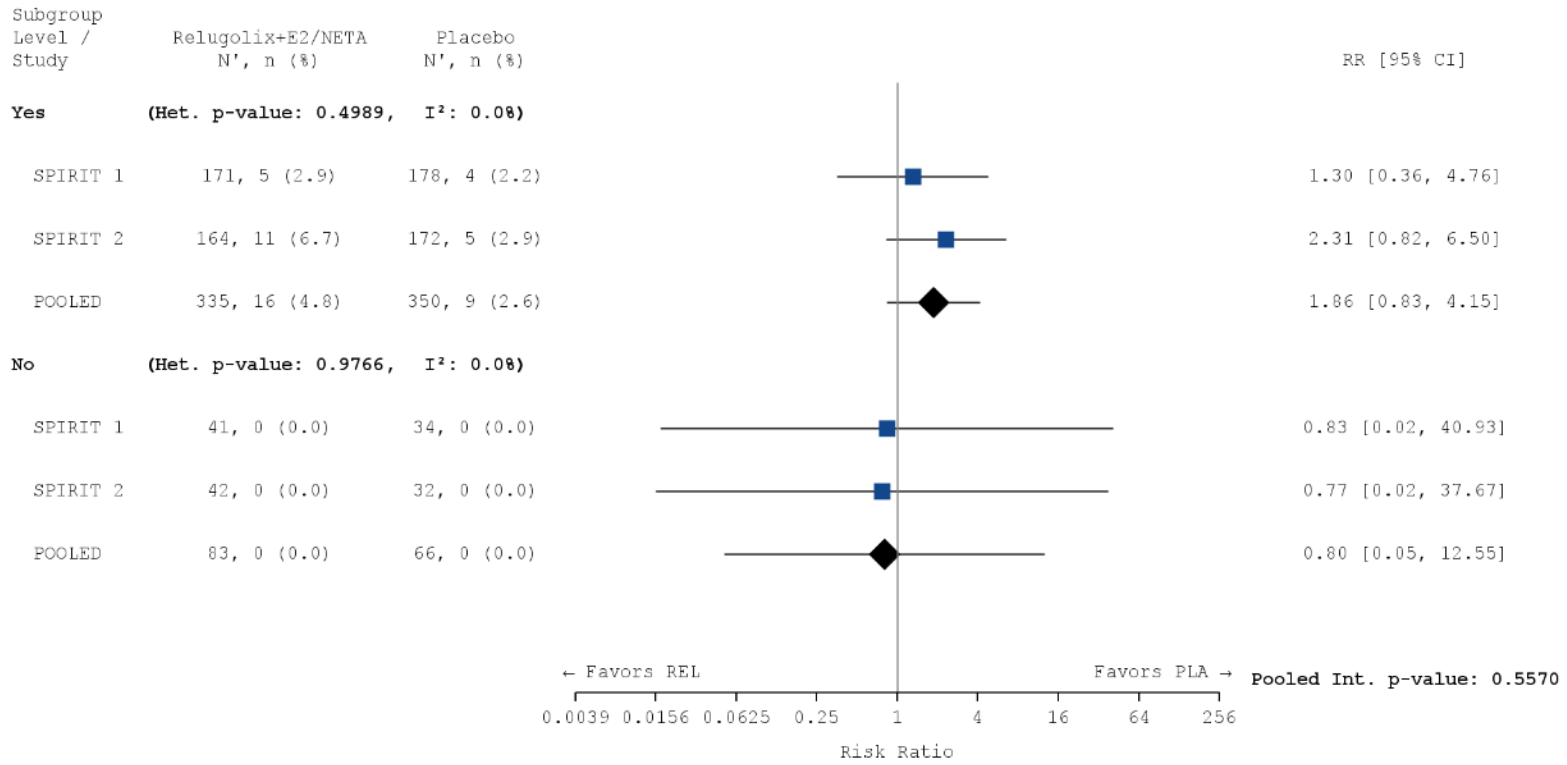
Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

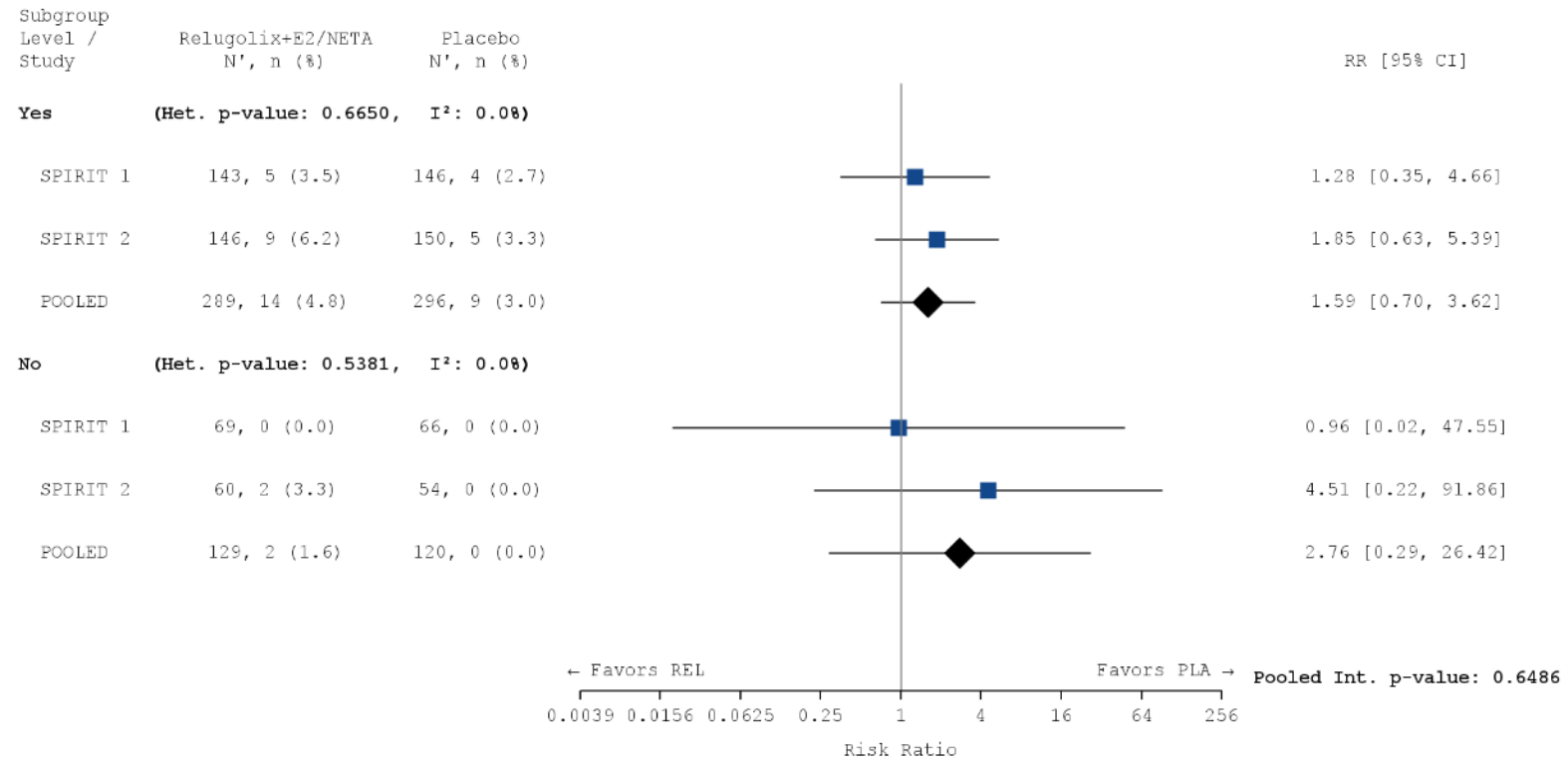
Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

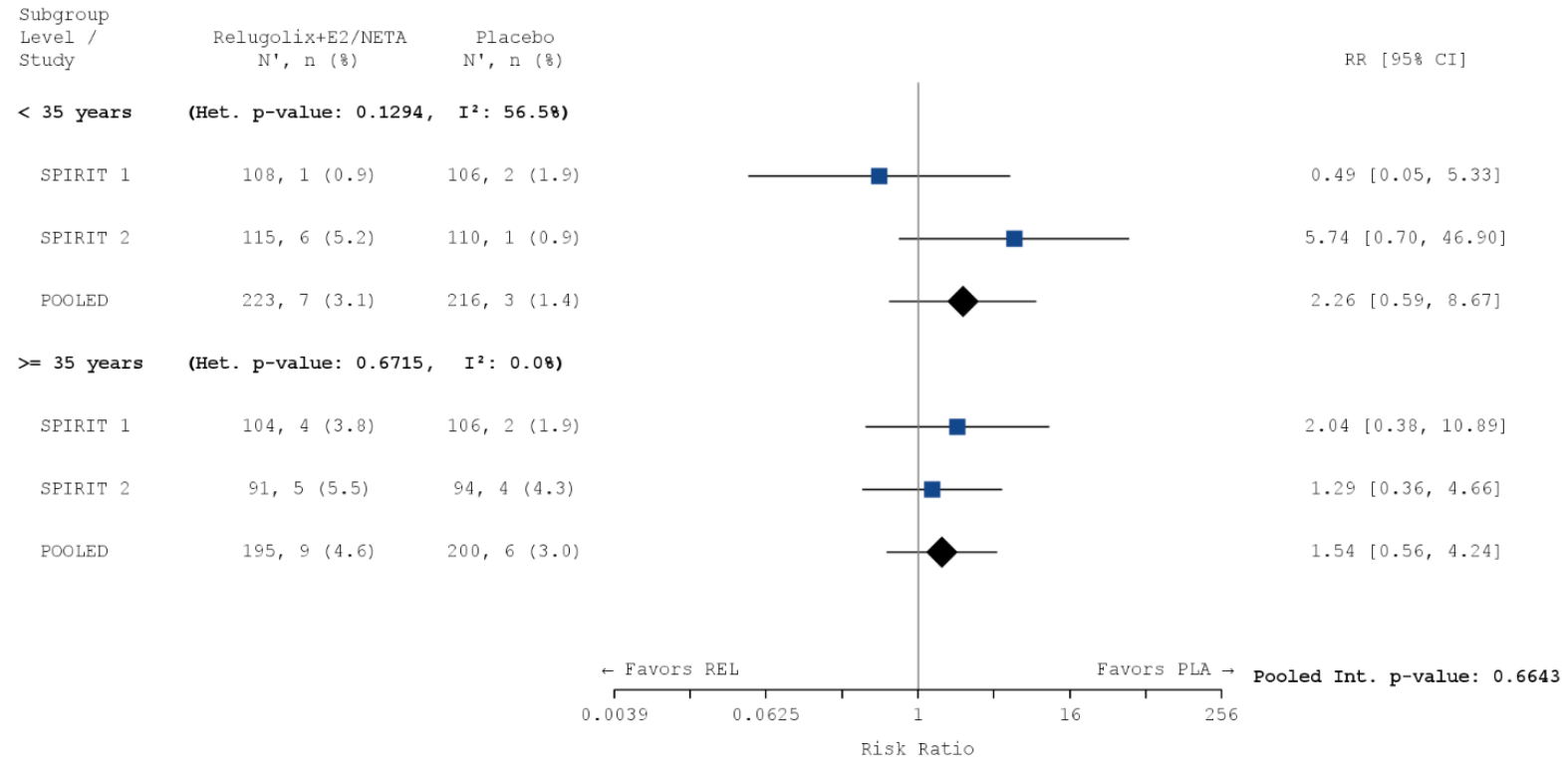
Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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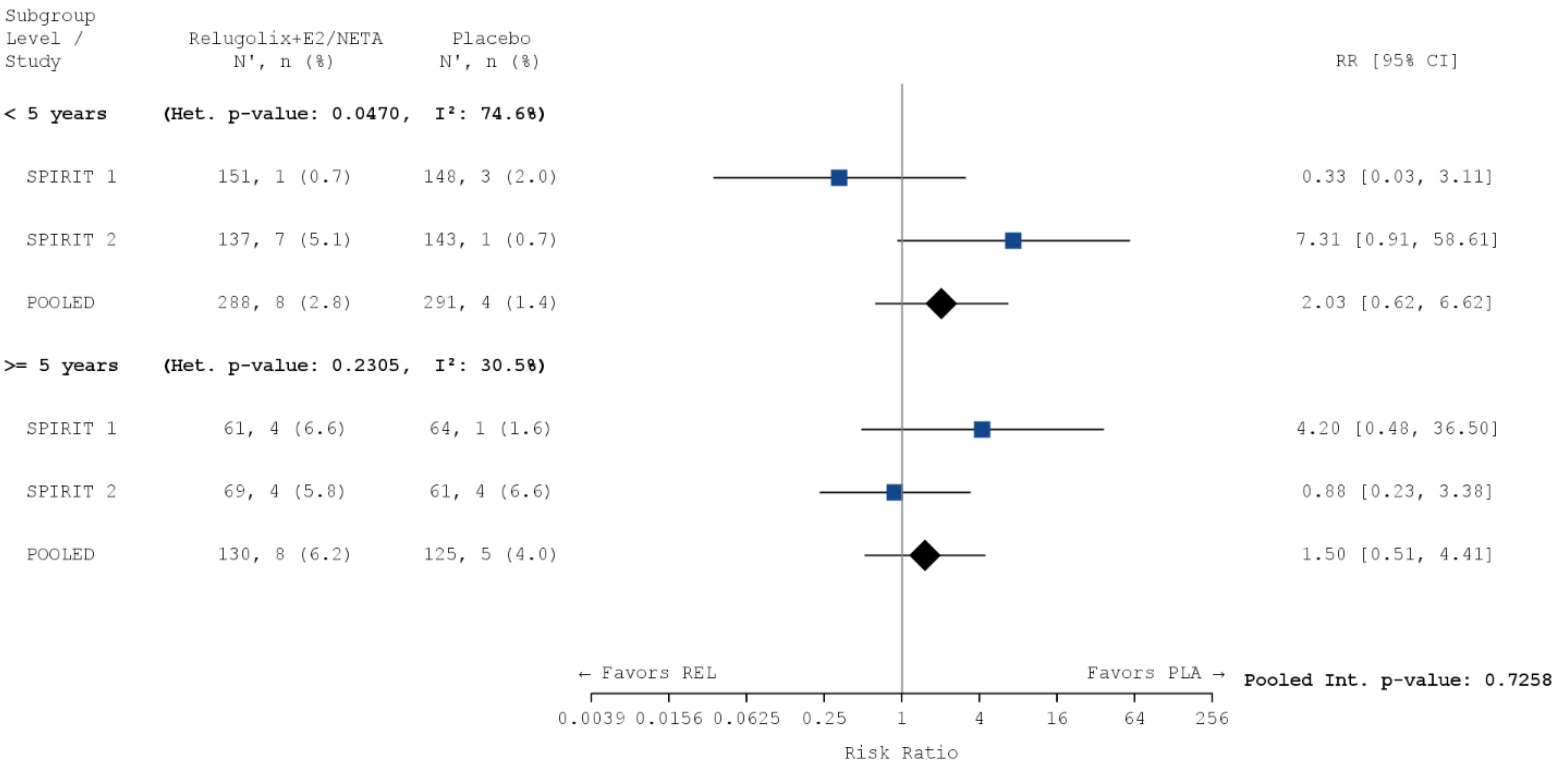
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

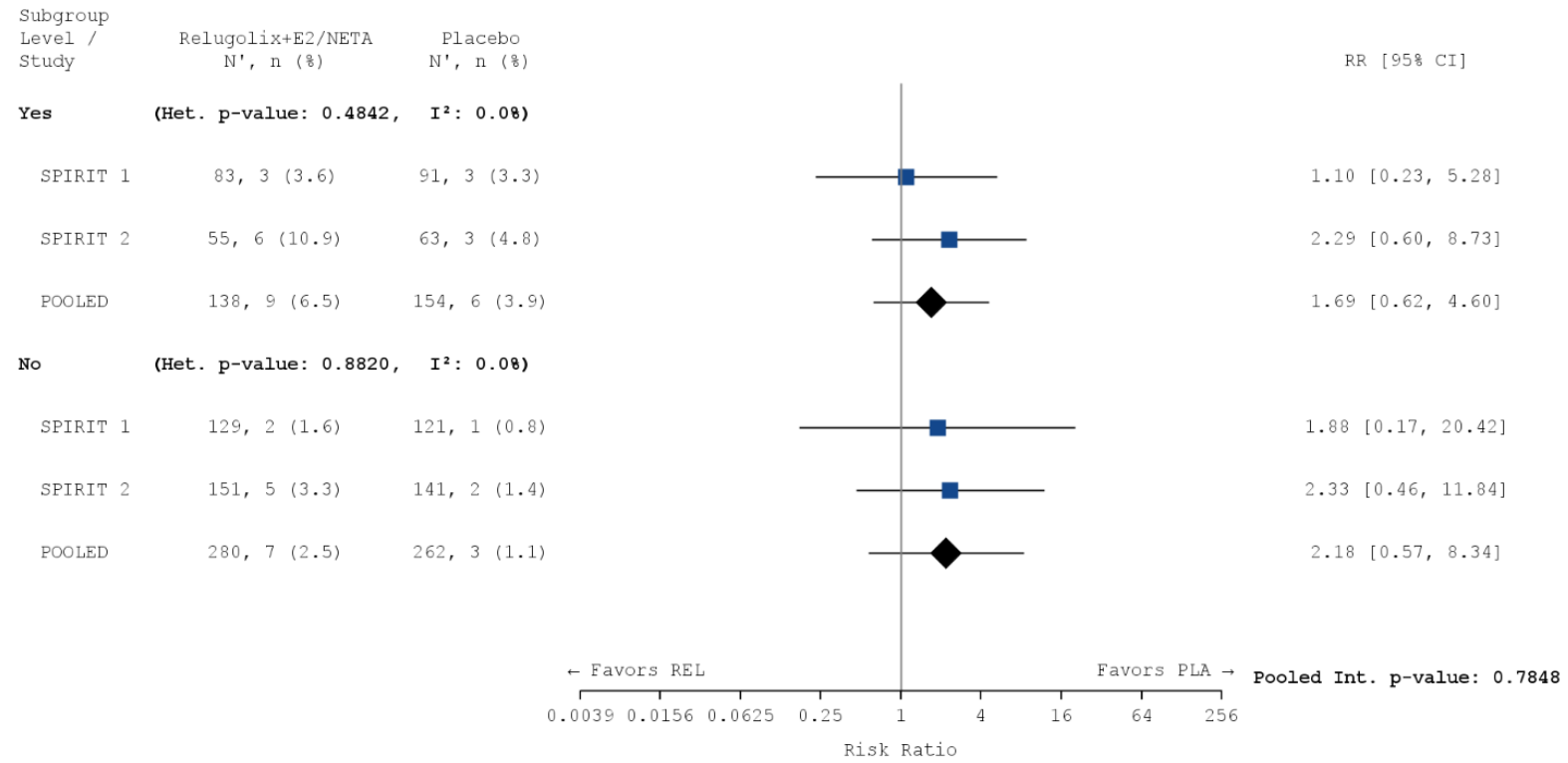
Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

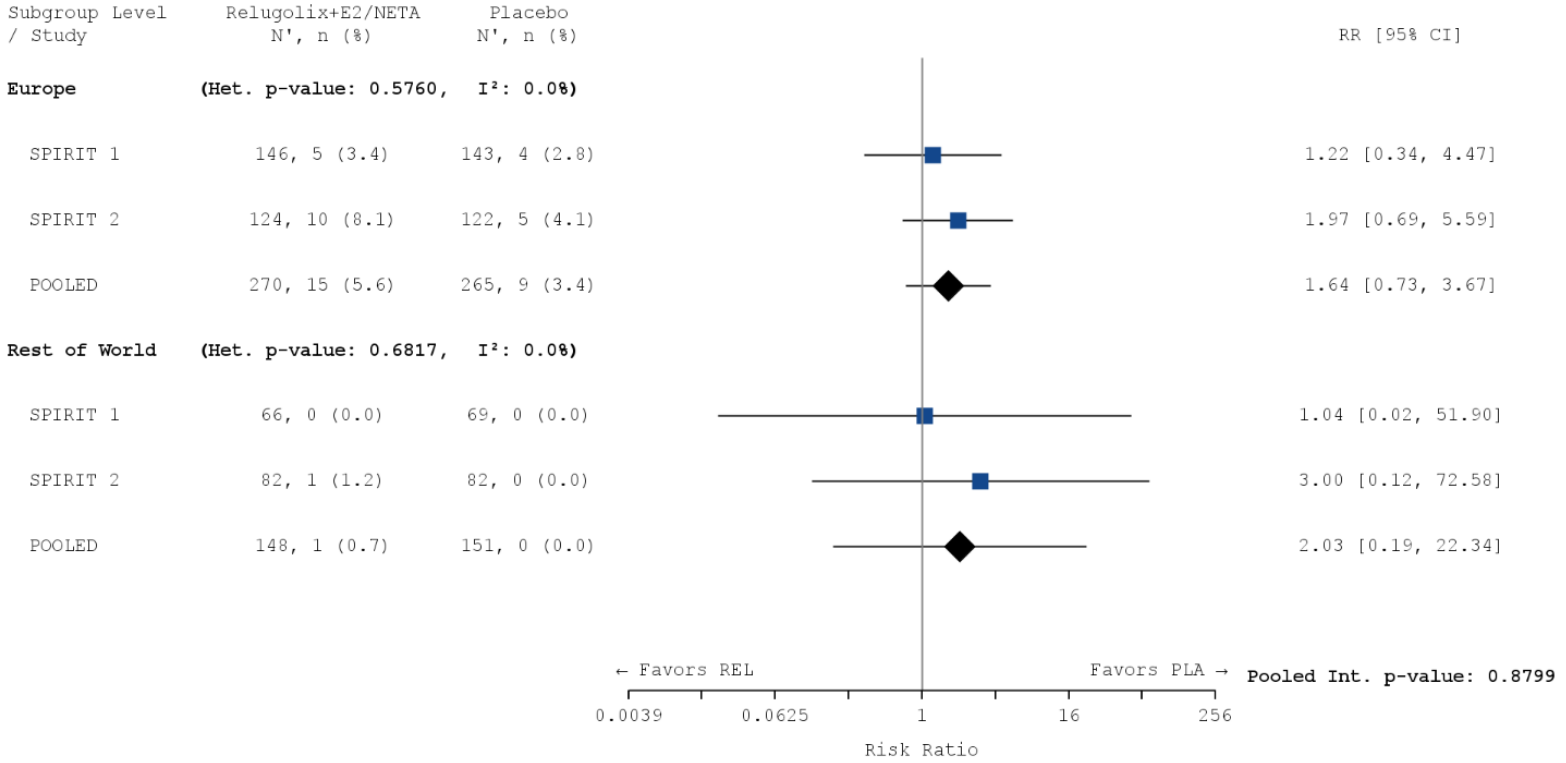
Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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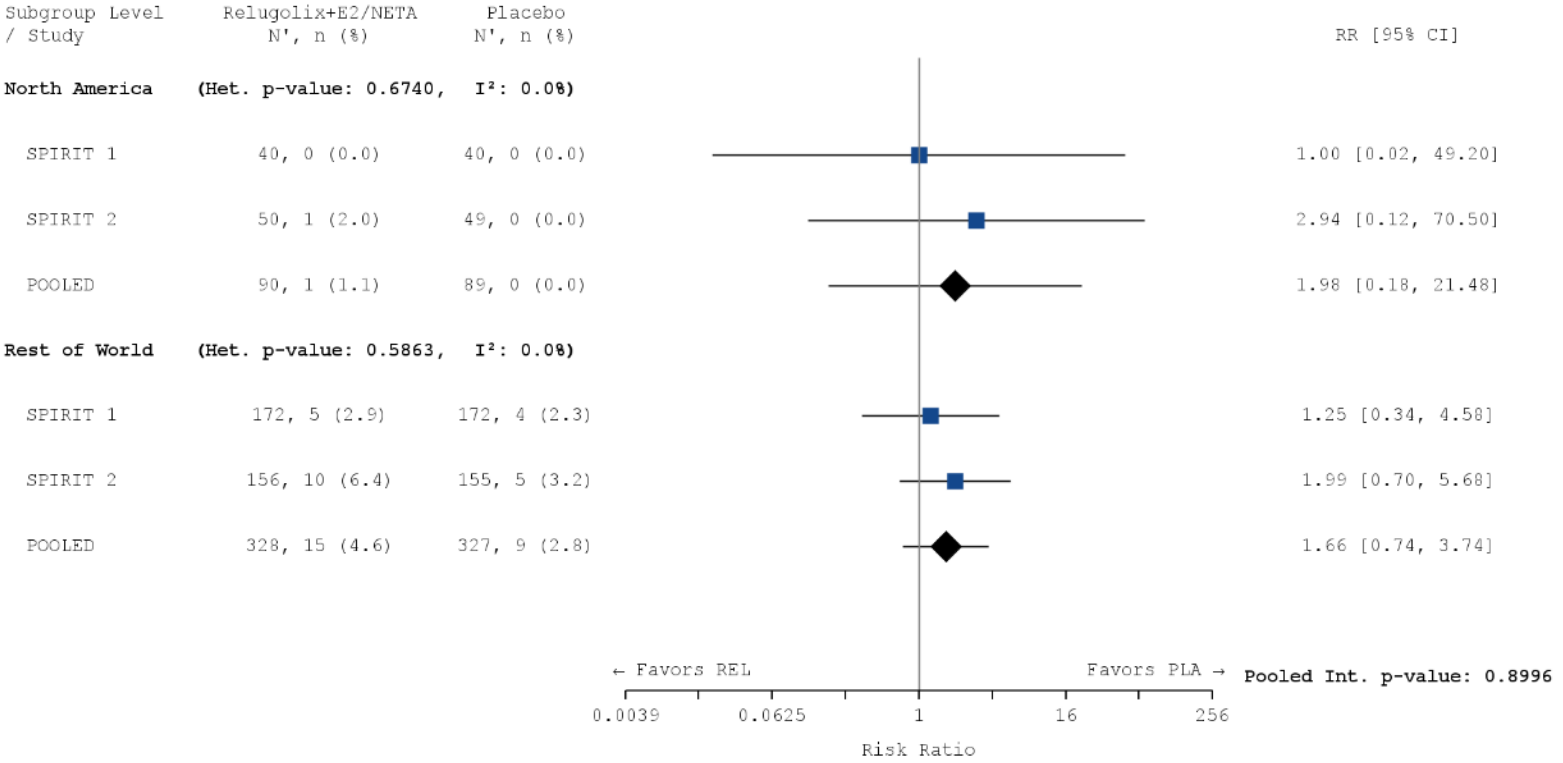
Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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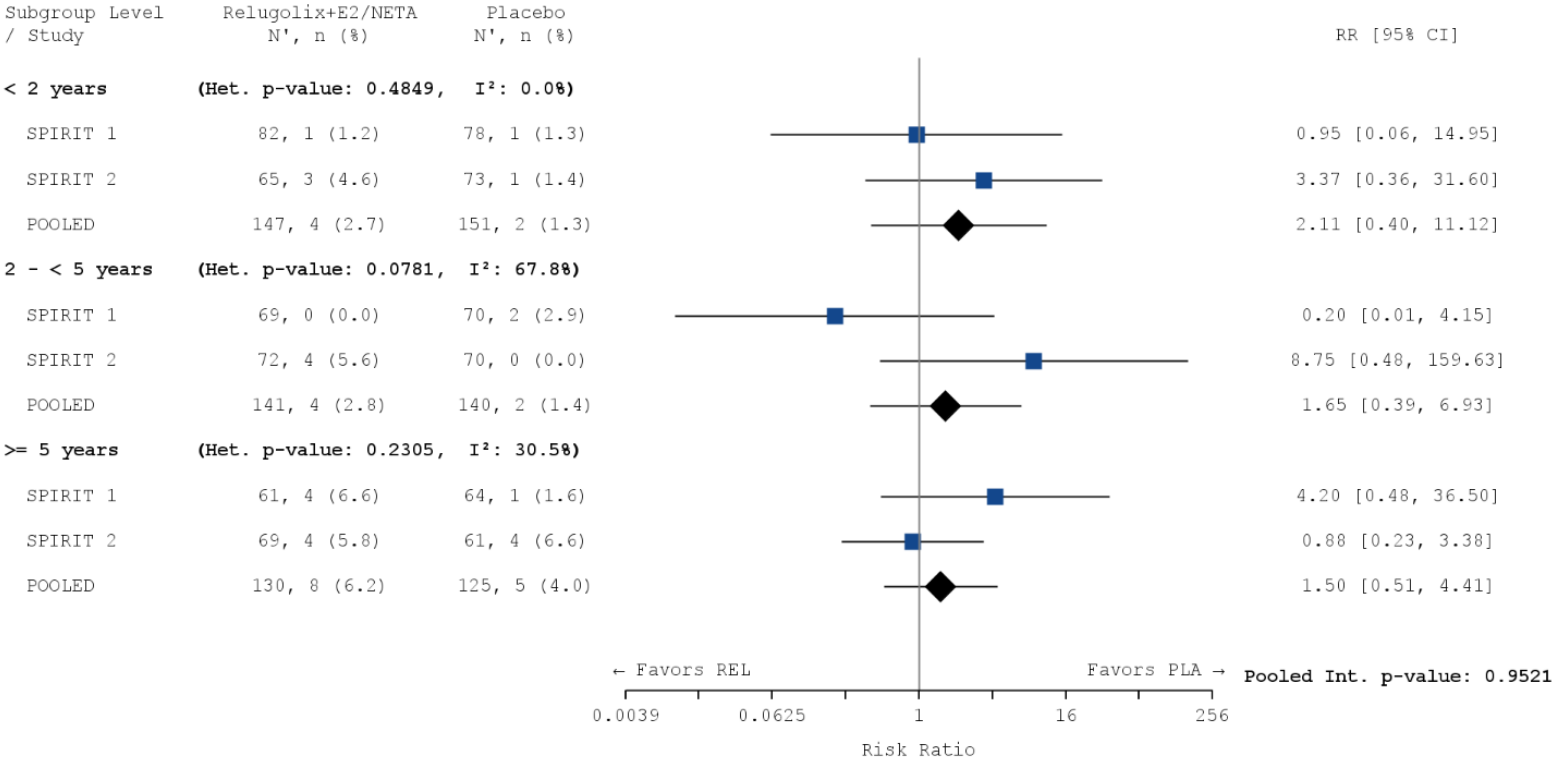
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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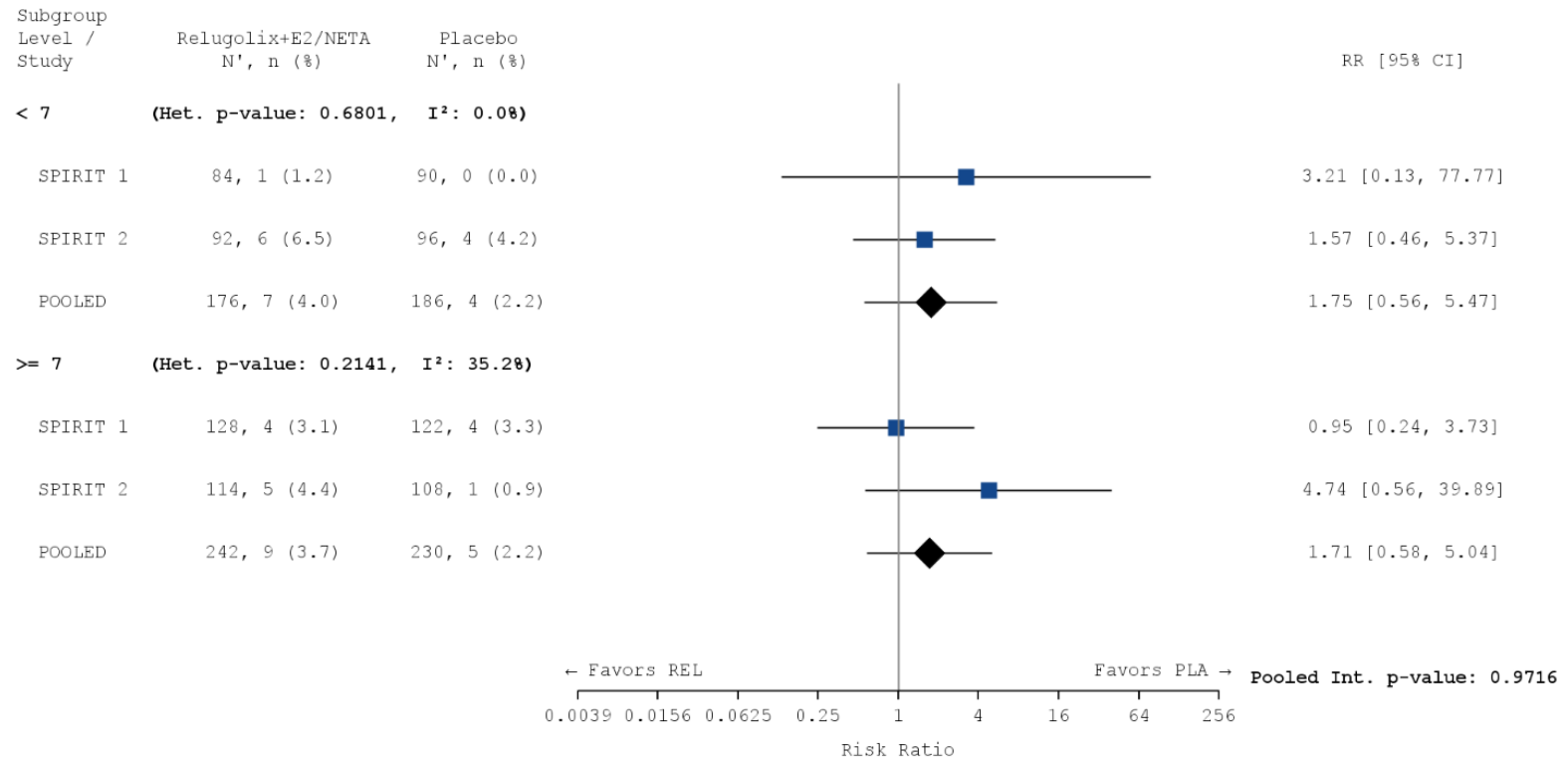
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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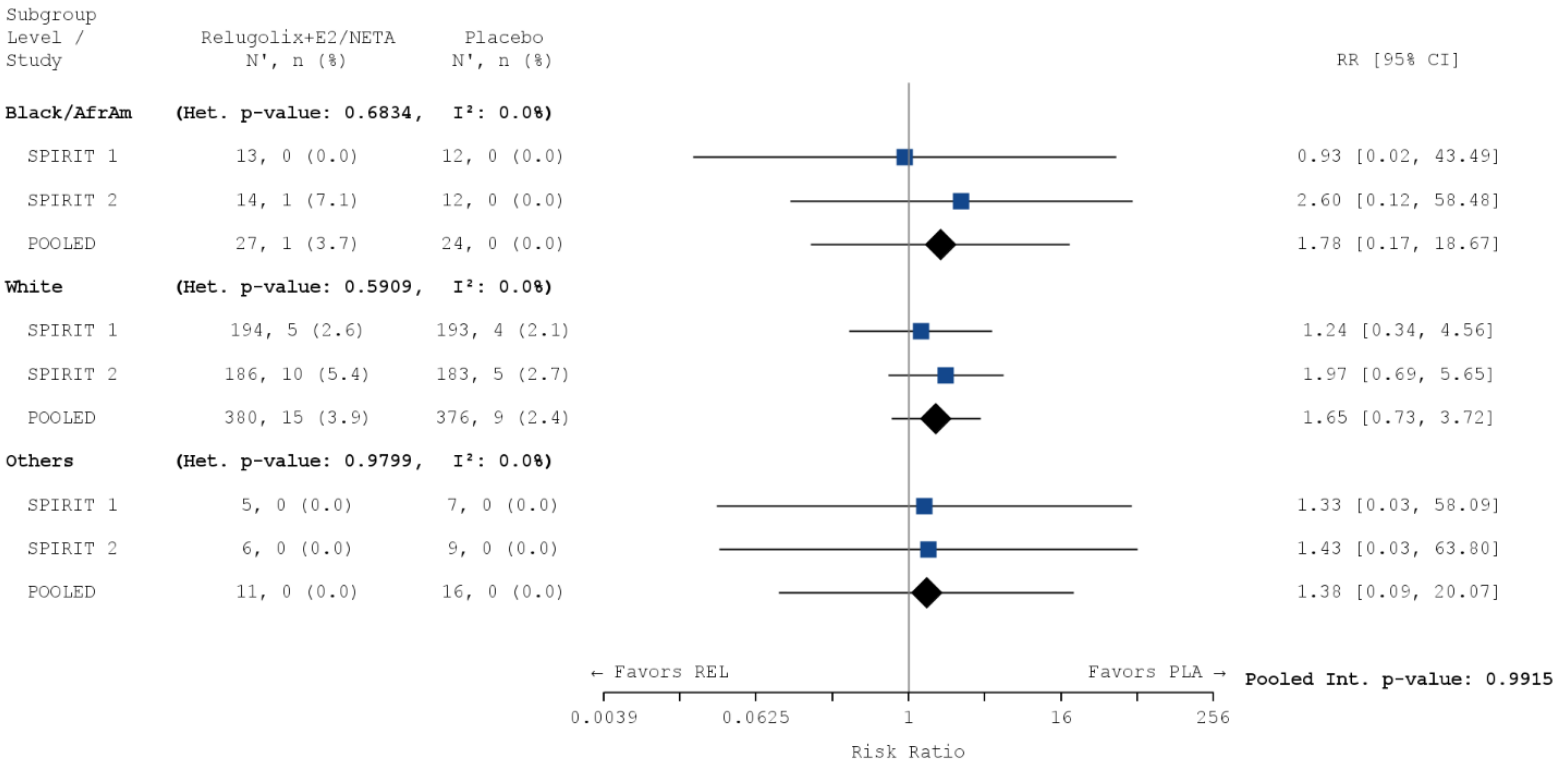
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

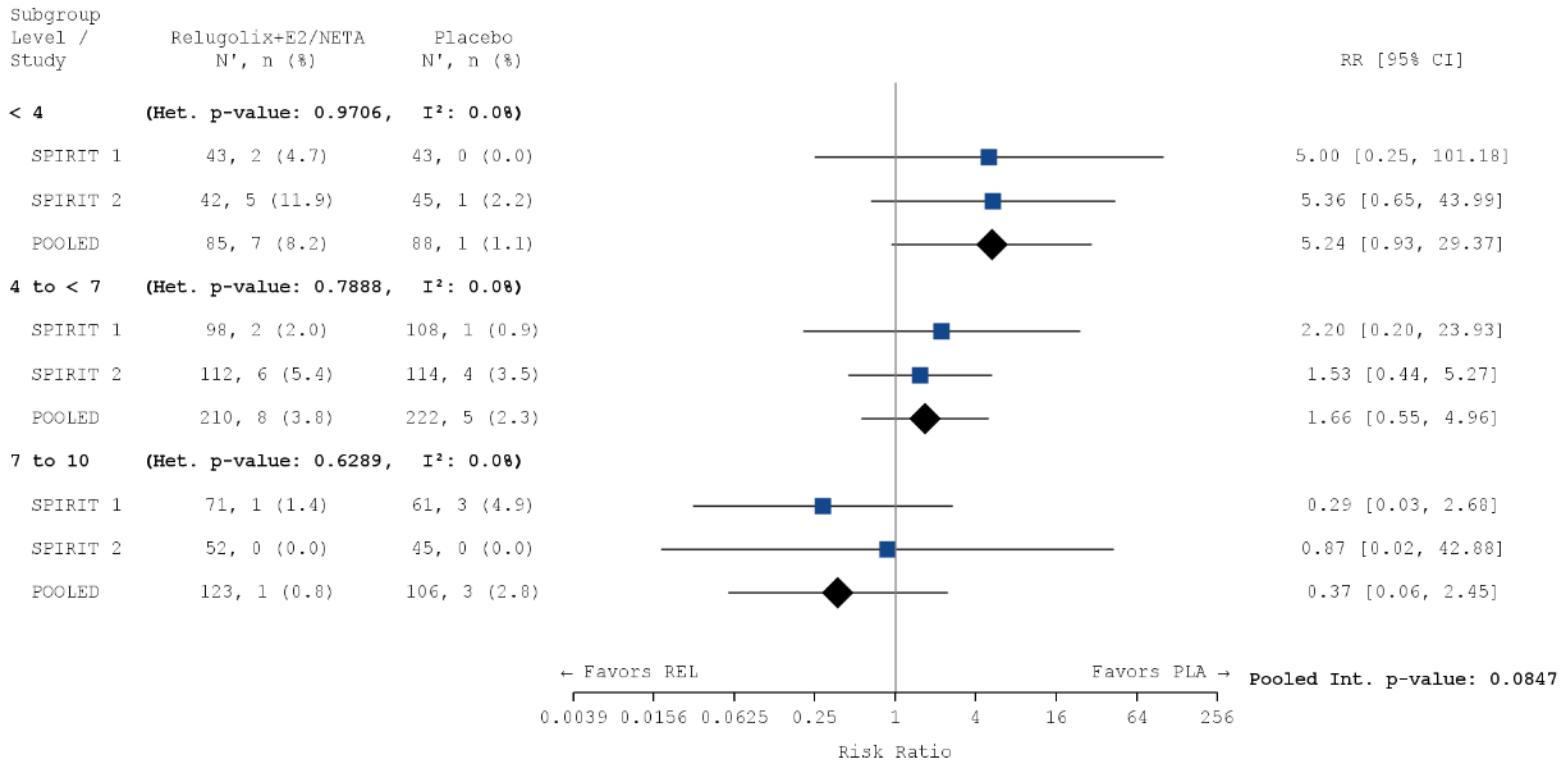
Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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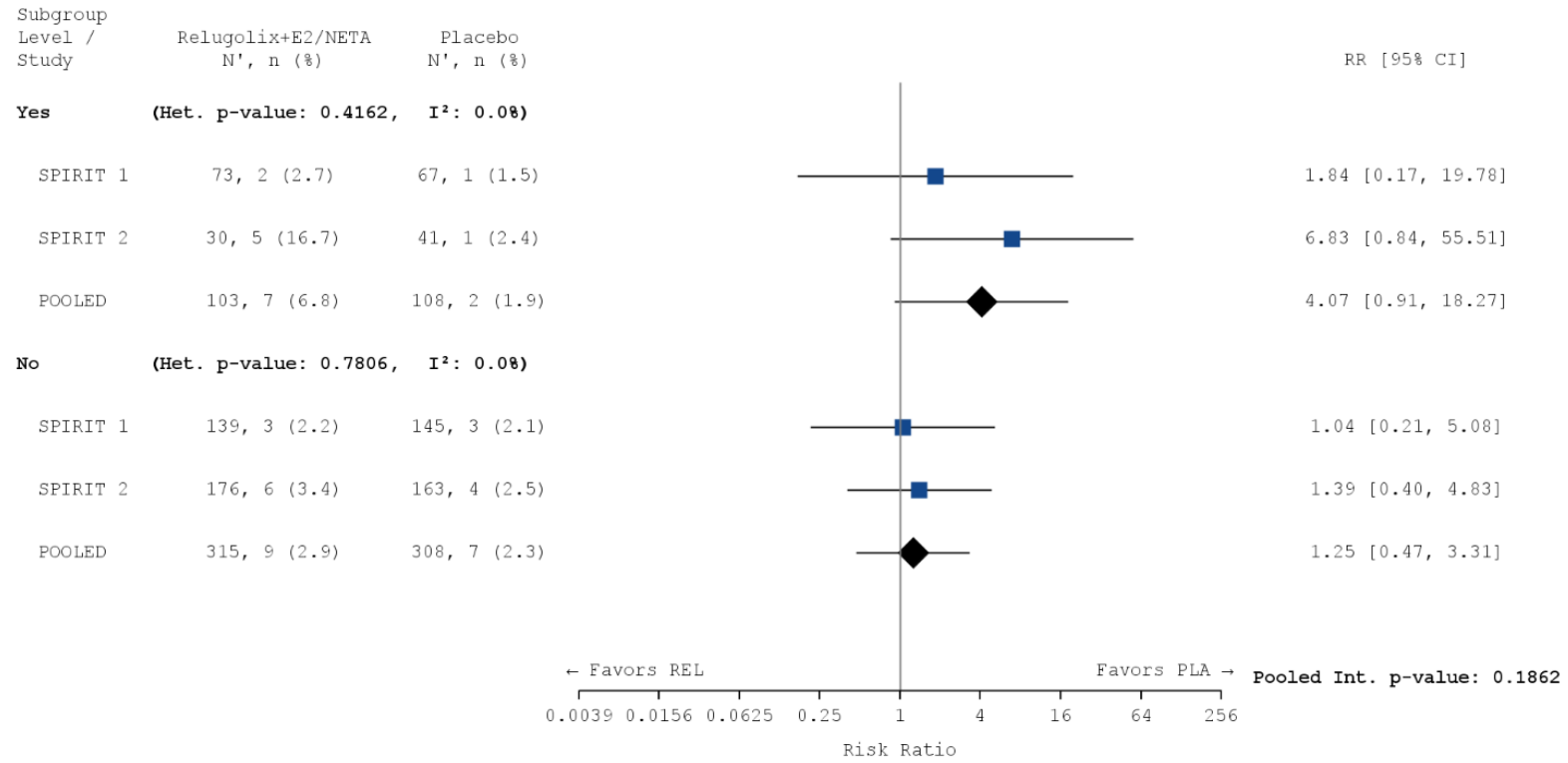
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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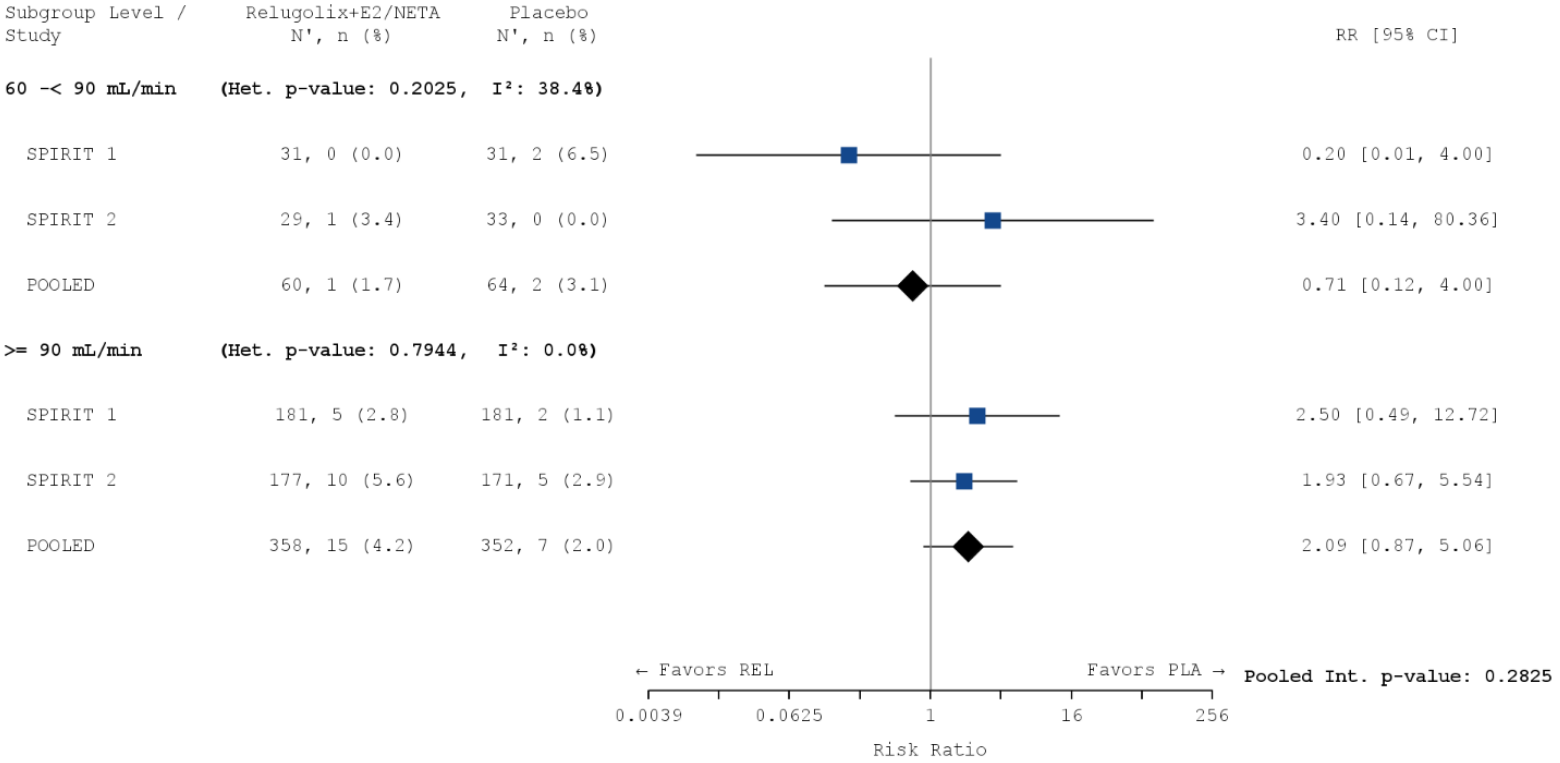
Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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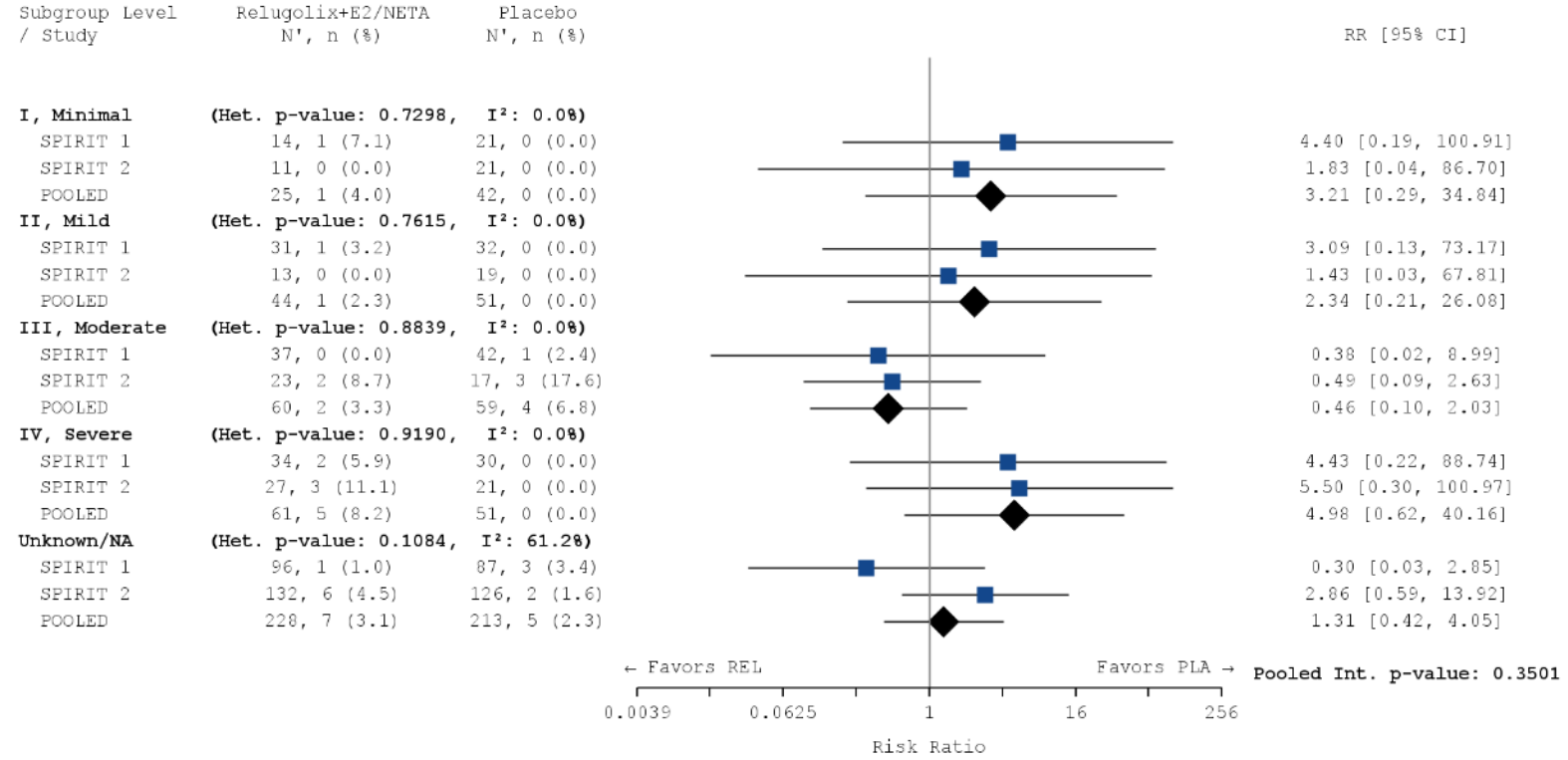
Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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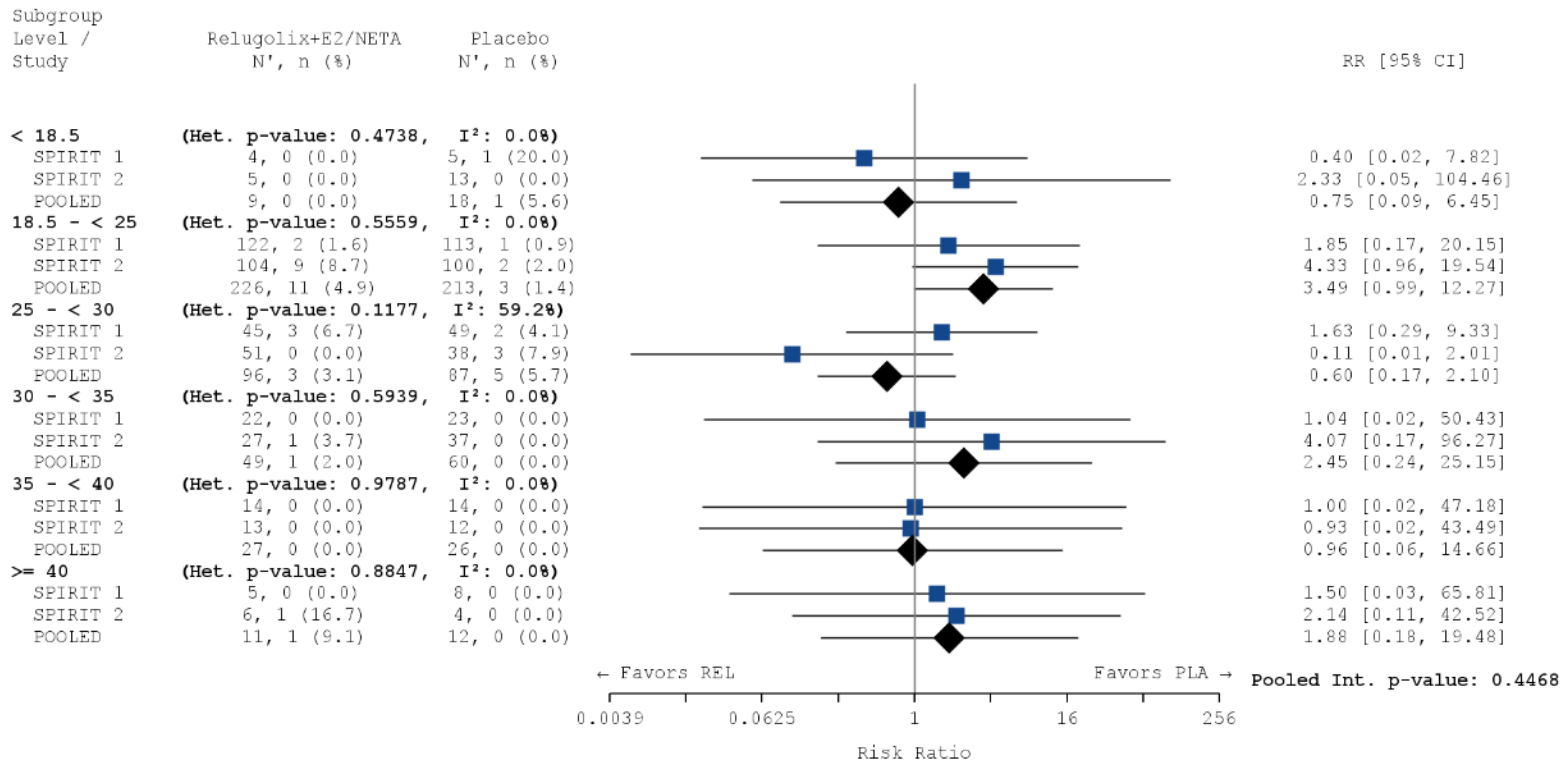
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

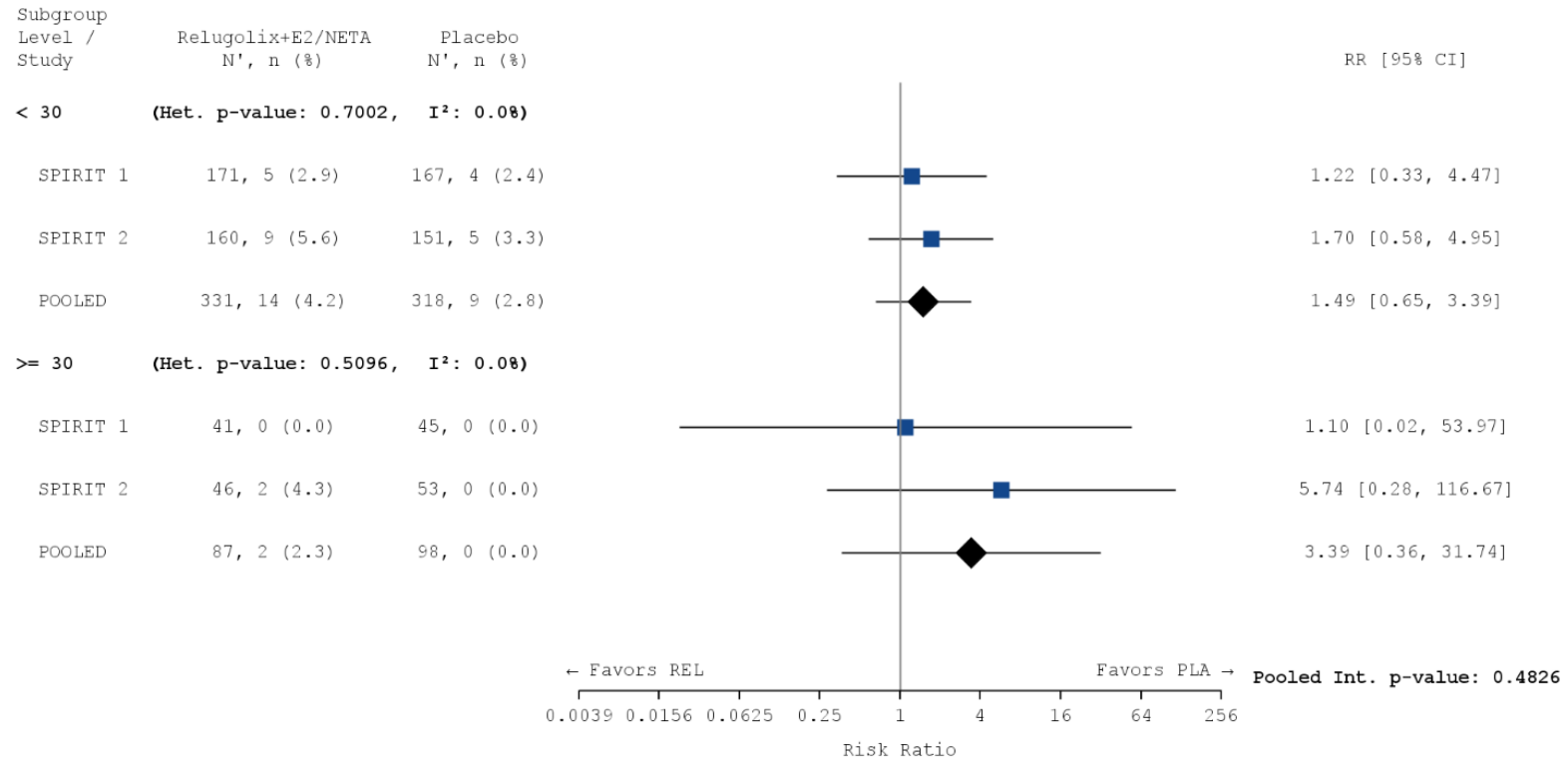
Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

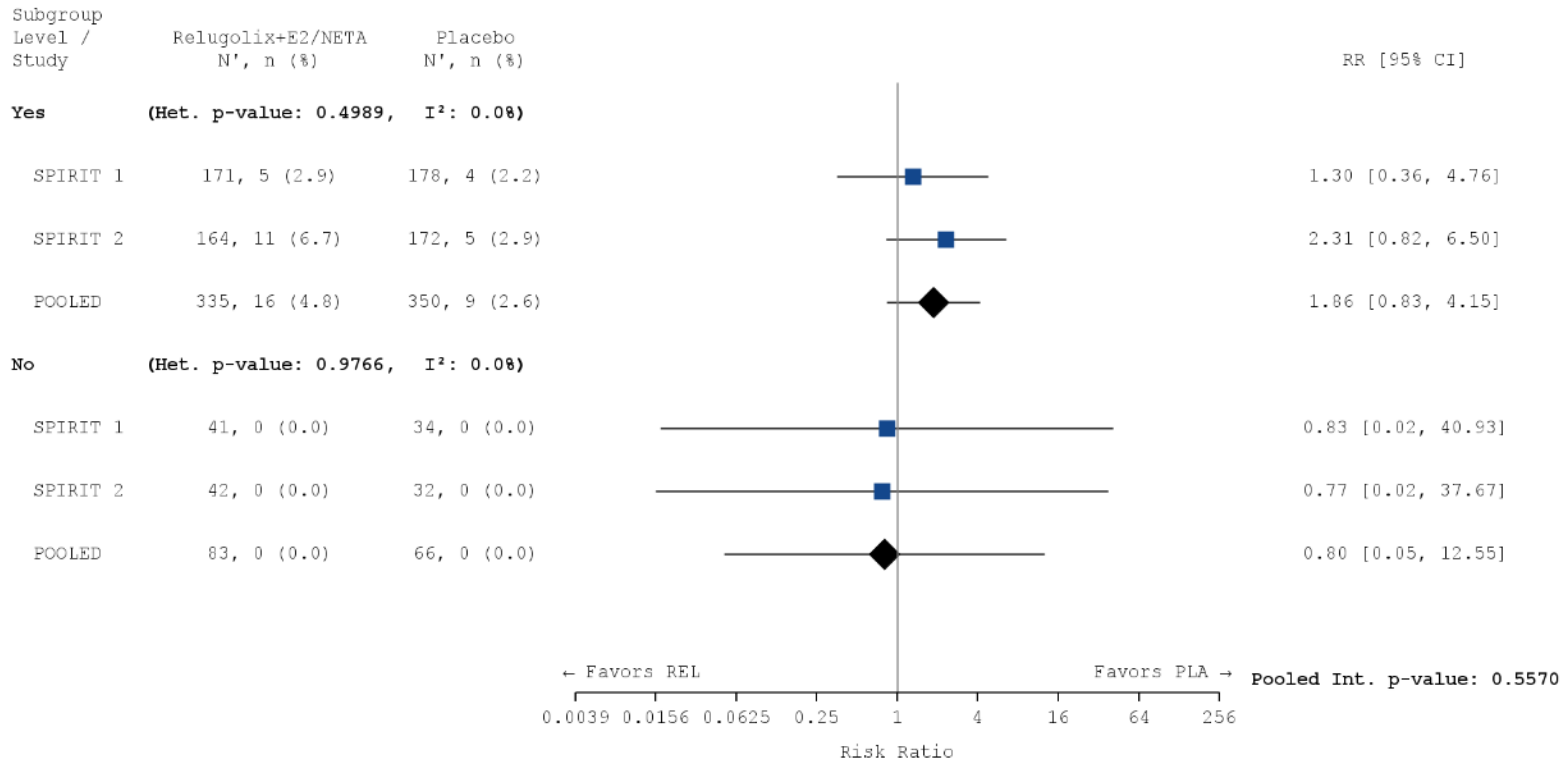
Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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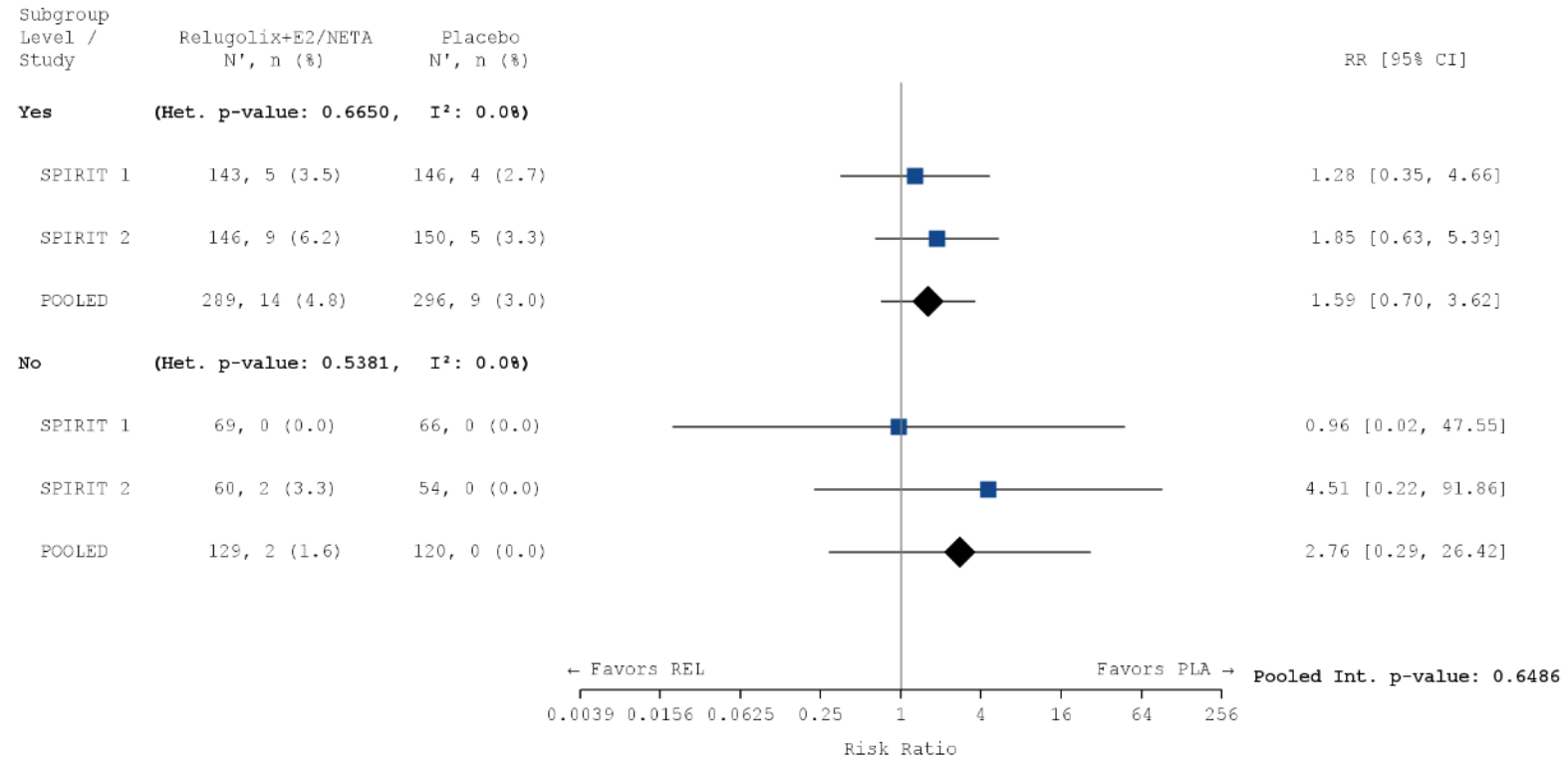
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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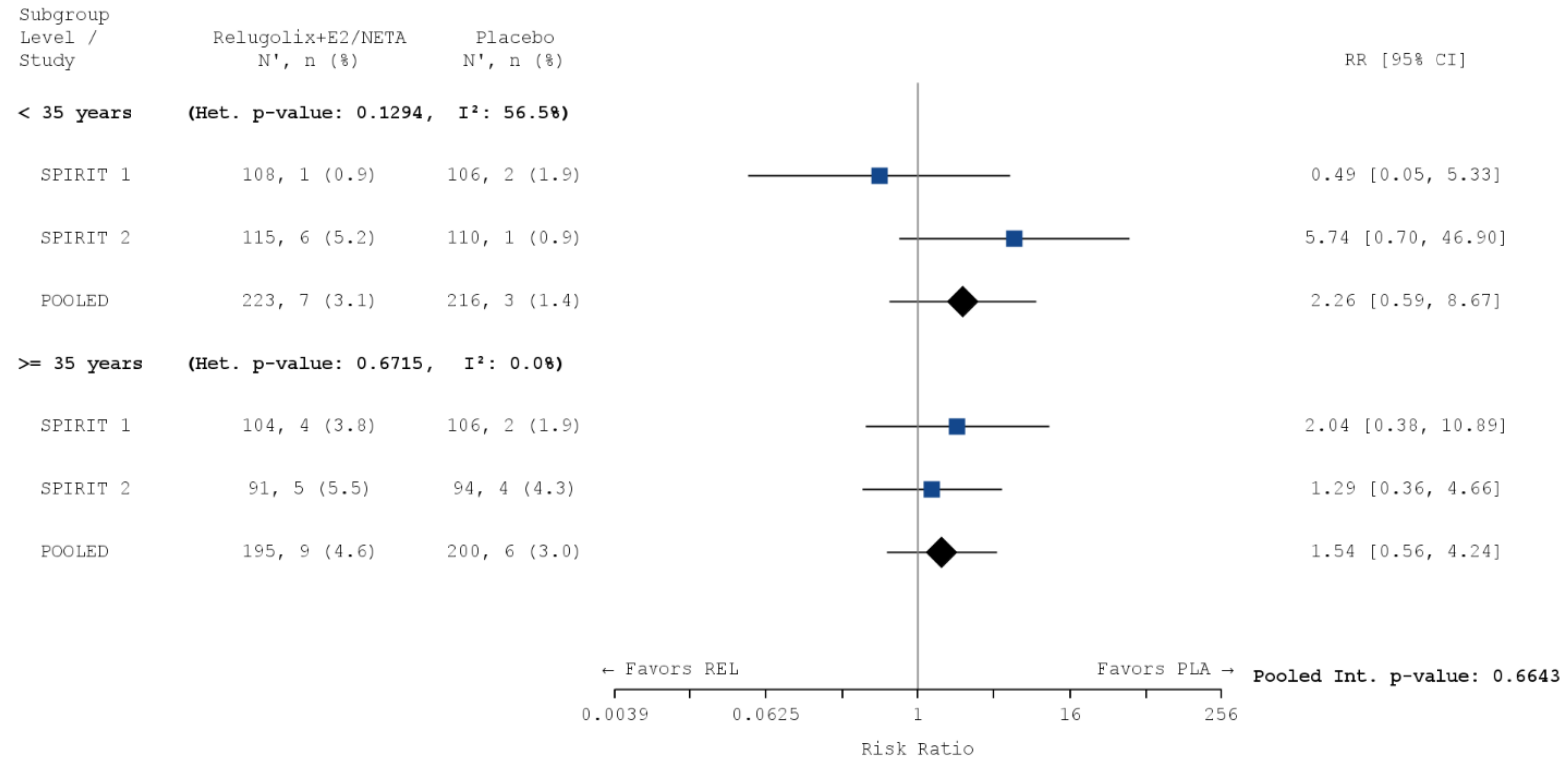
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

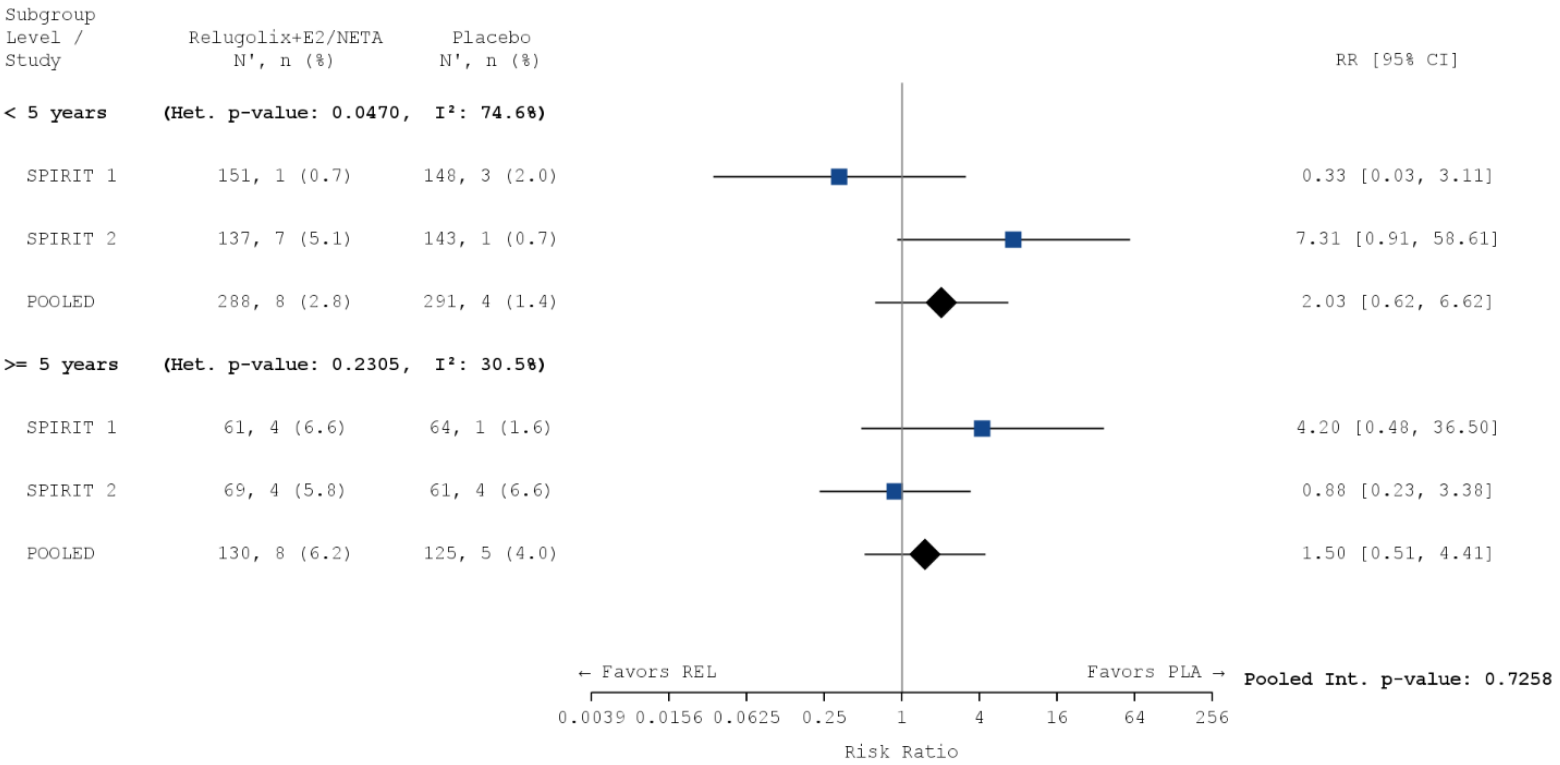
Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

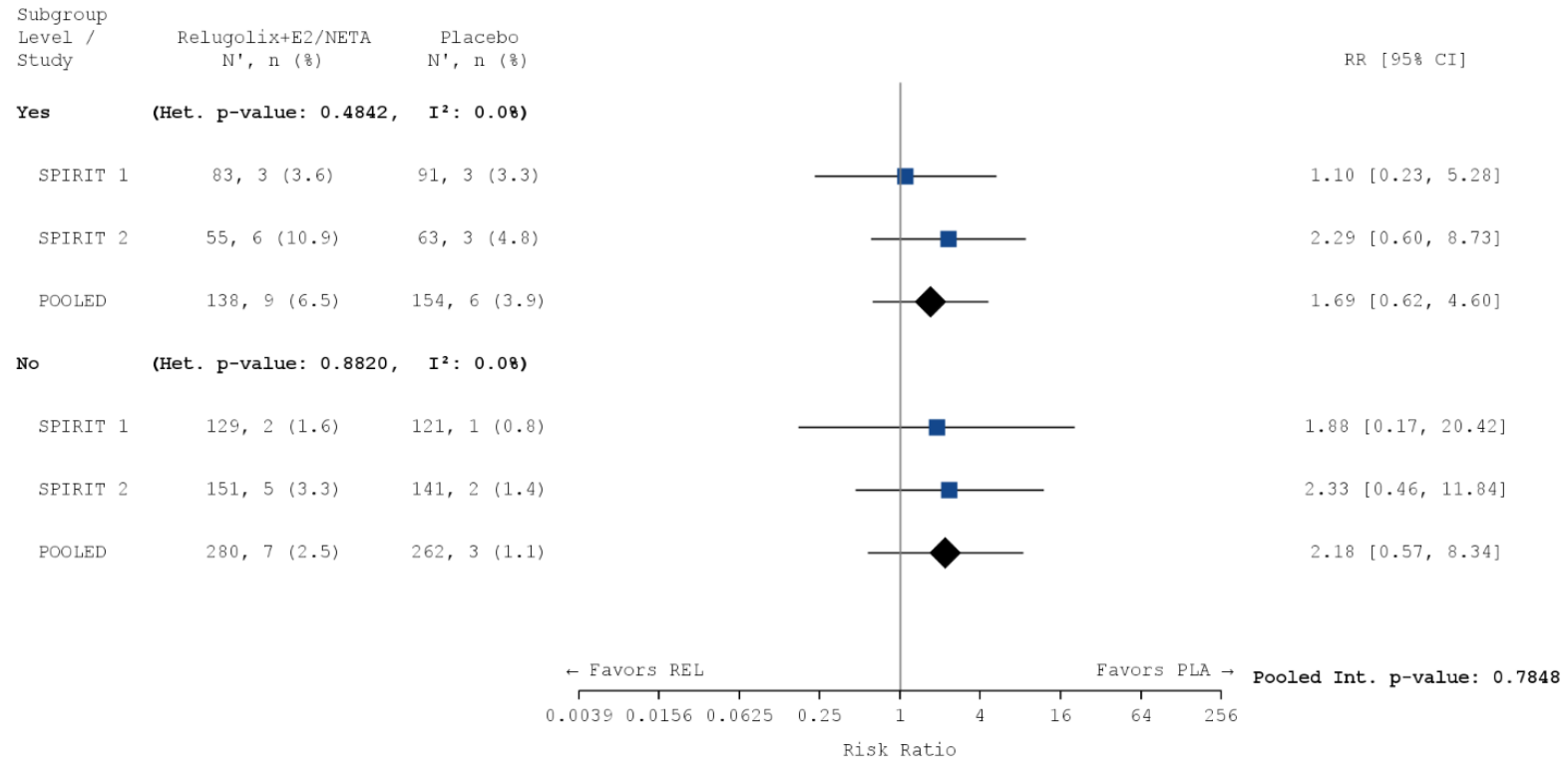
Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

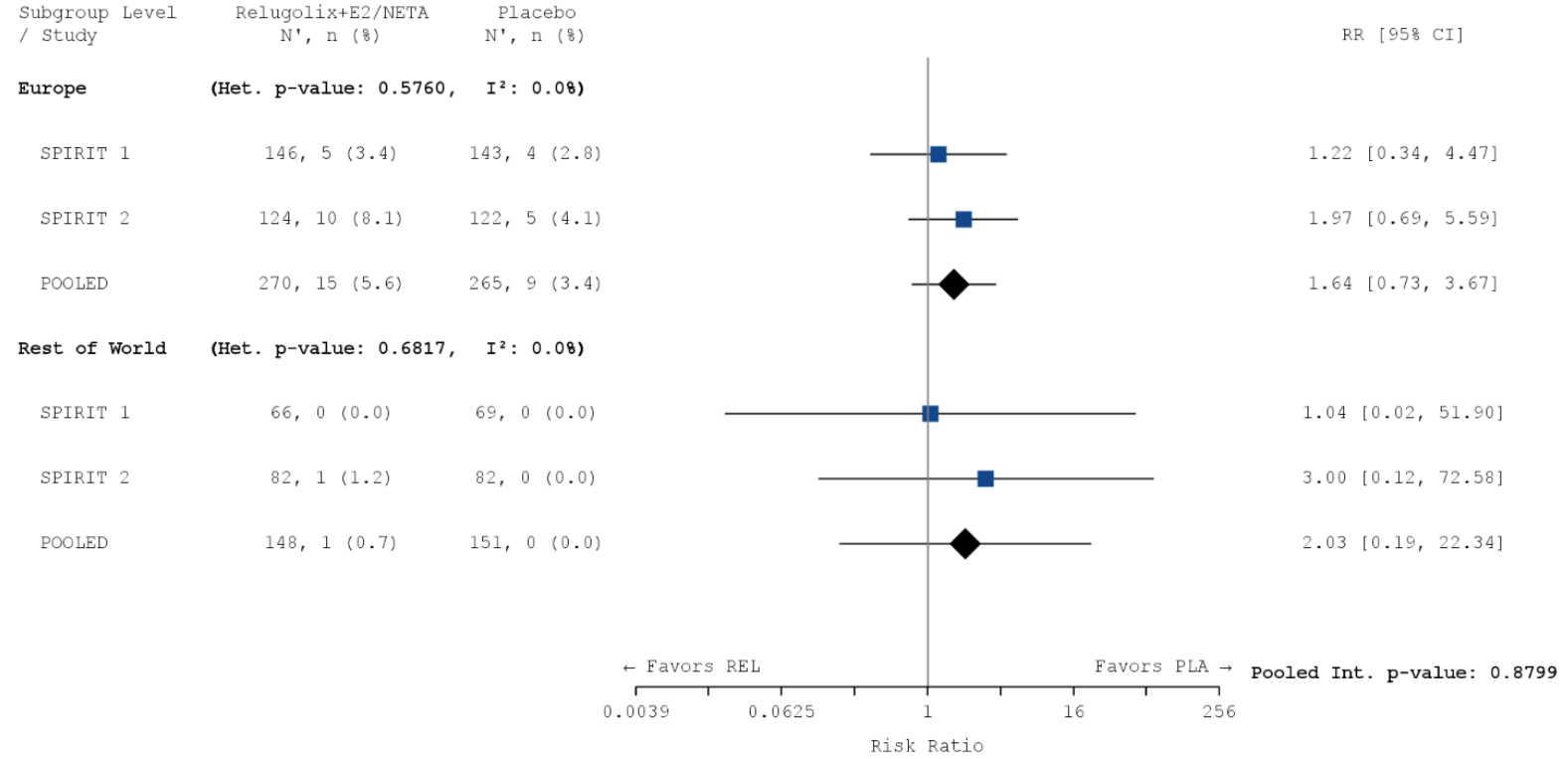
Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
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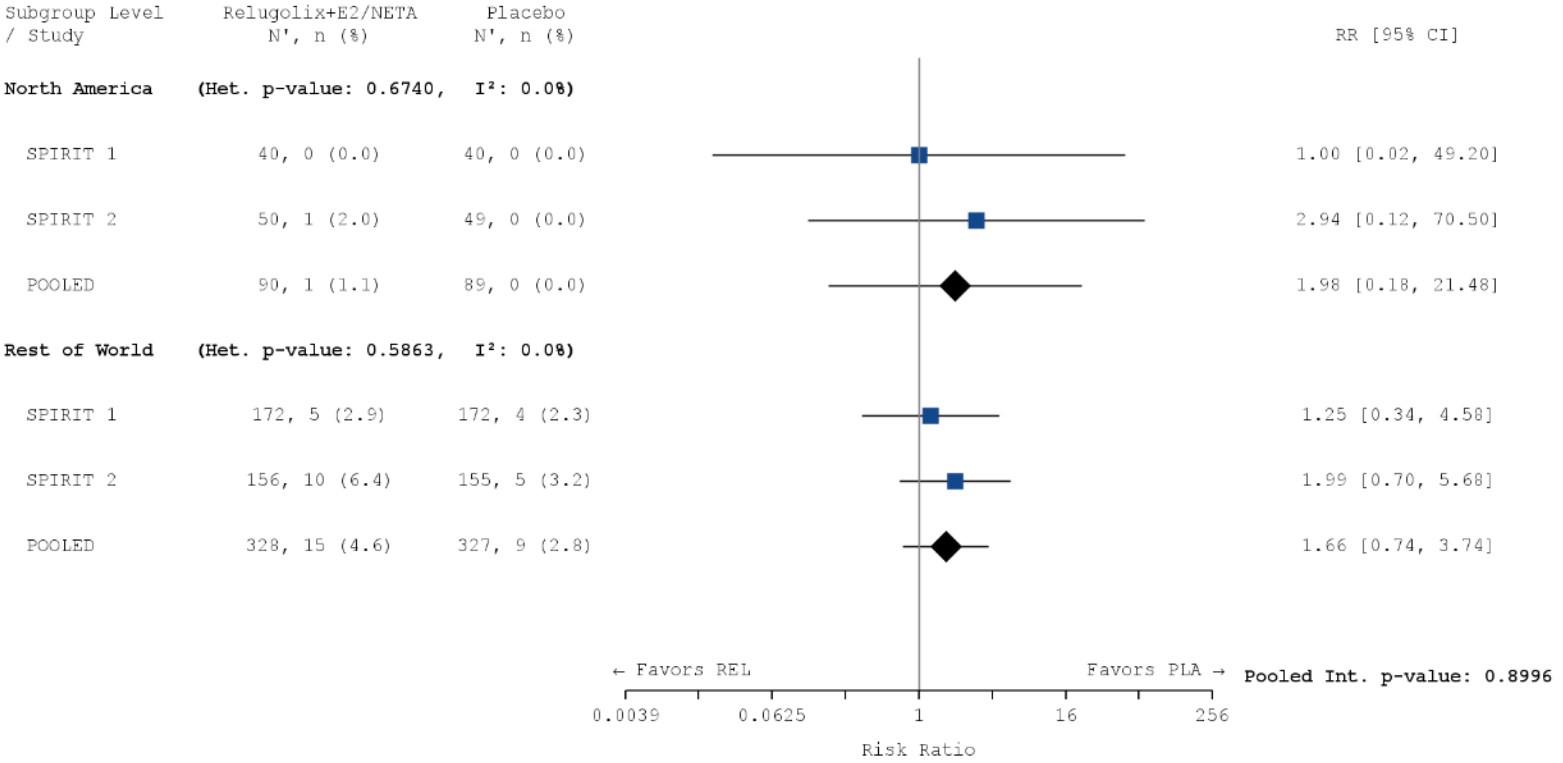
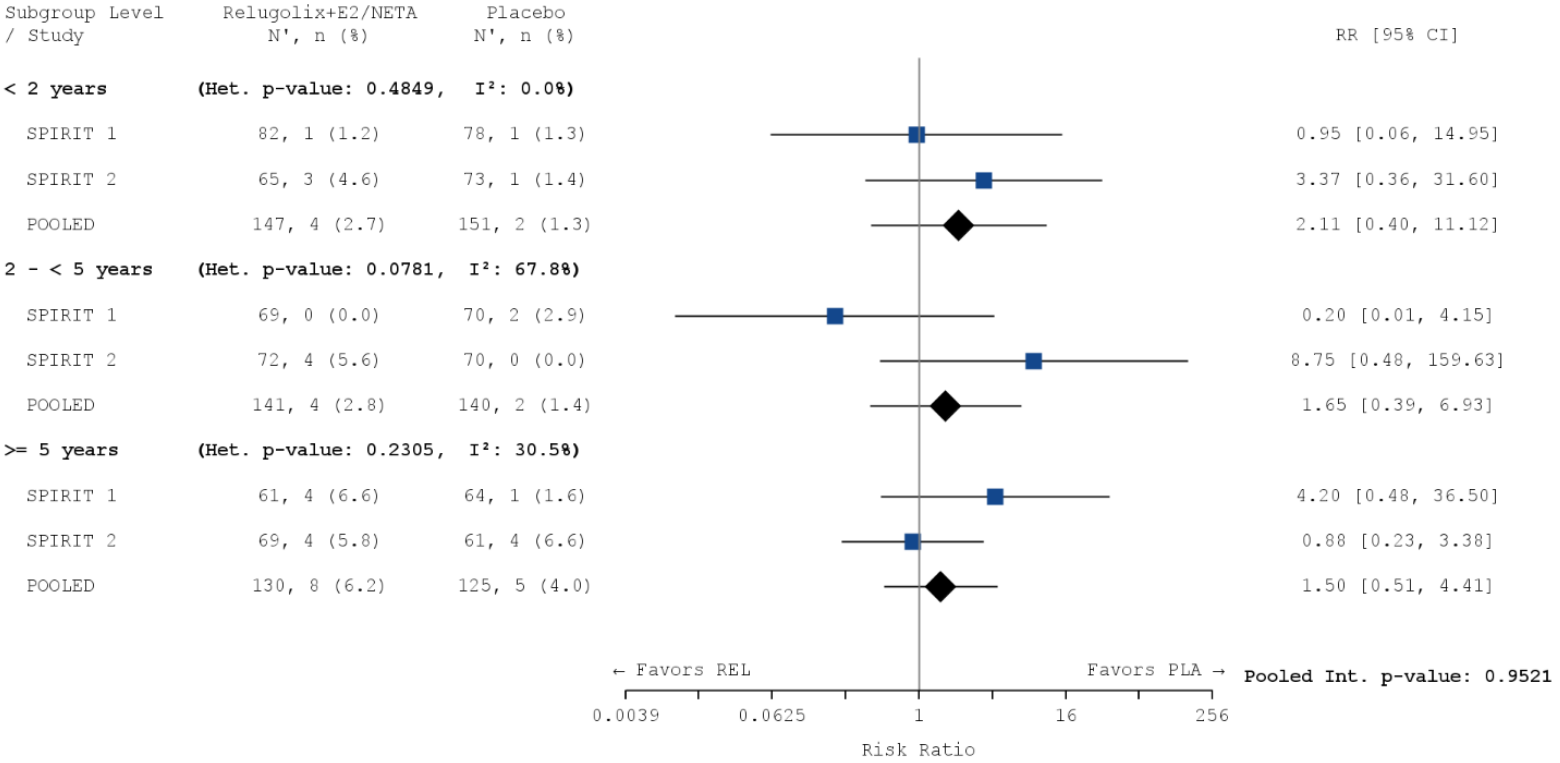
Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

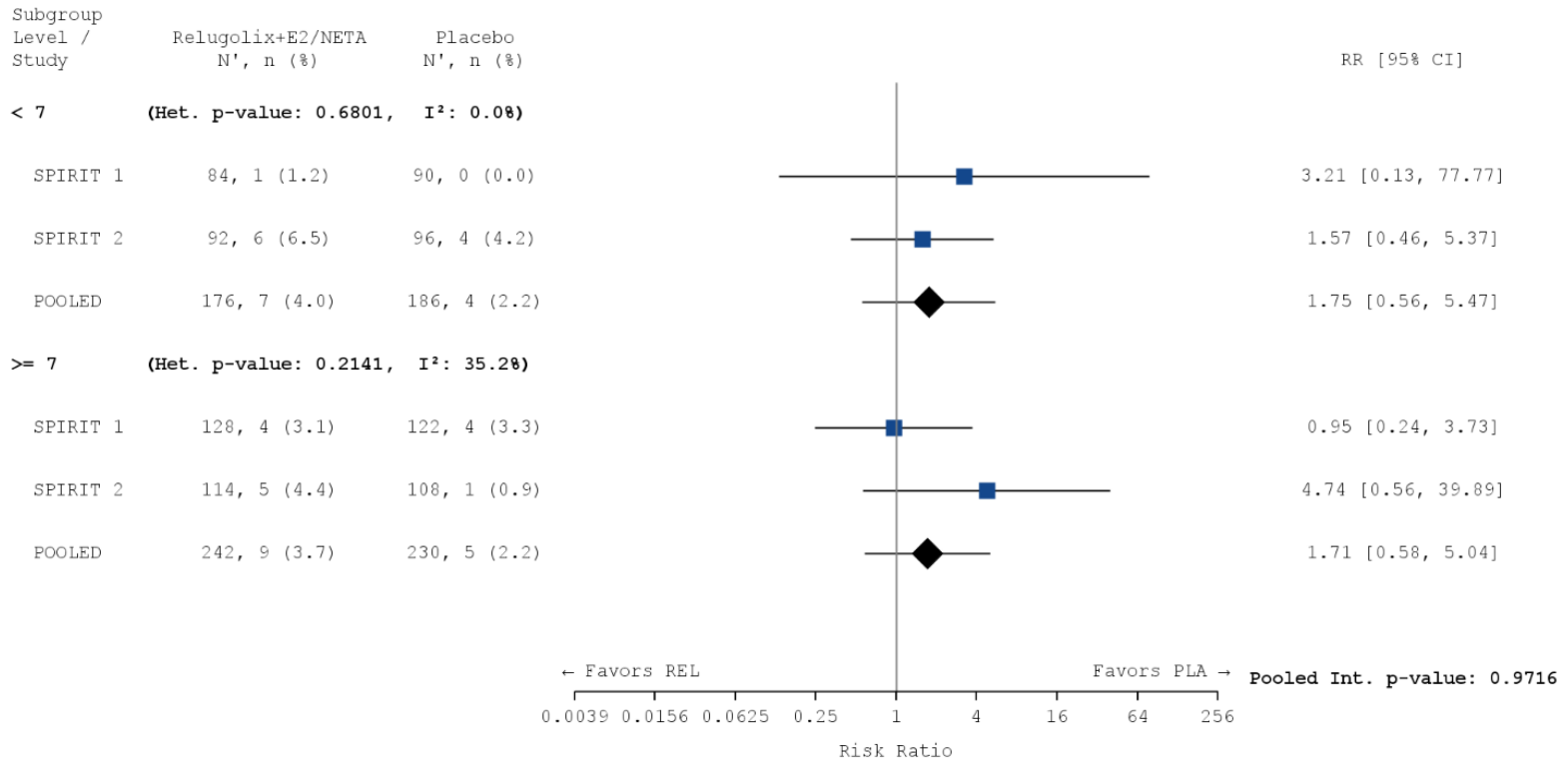
Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

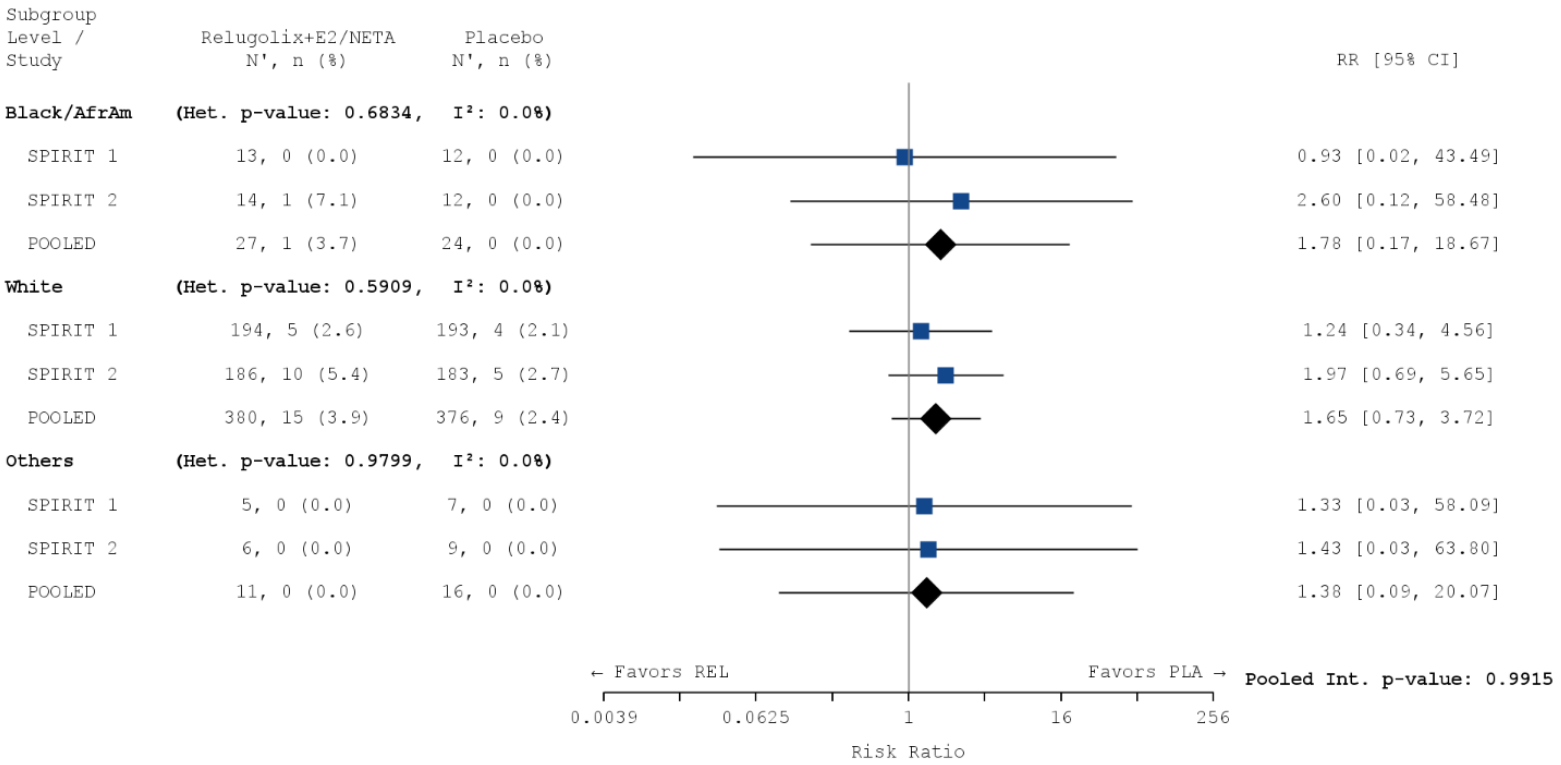
Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
Race

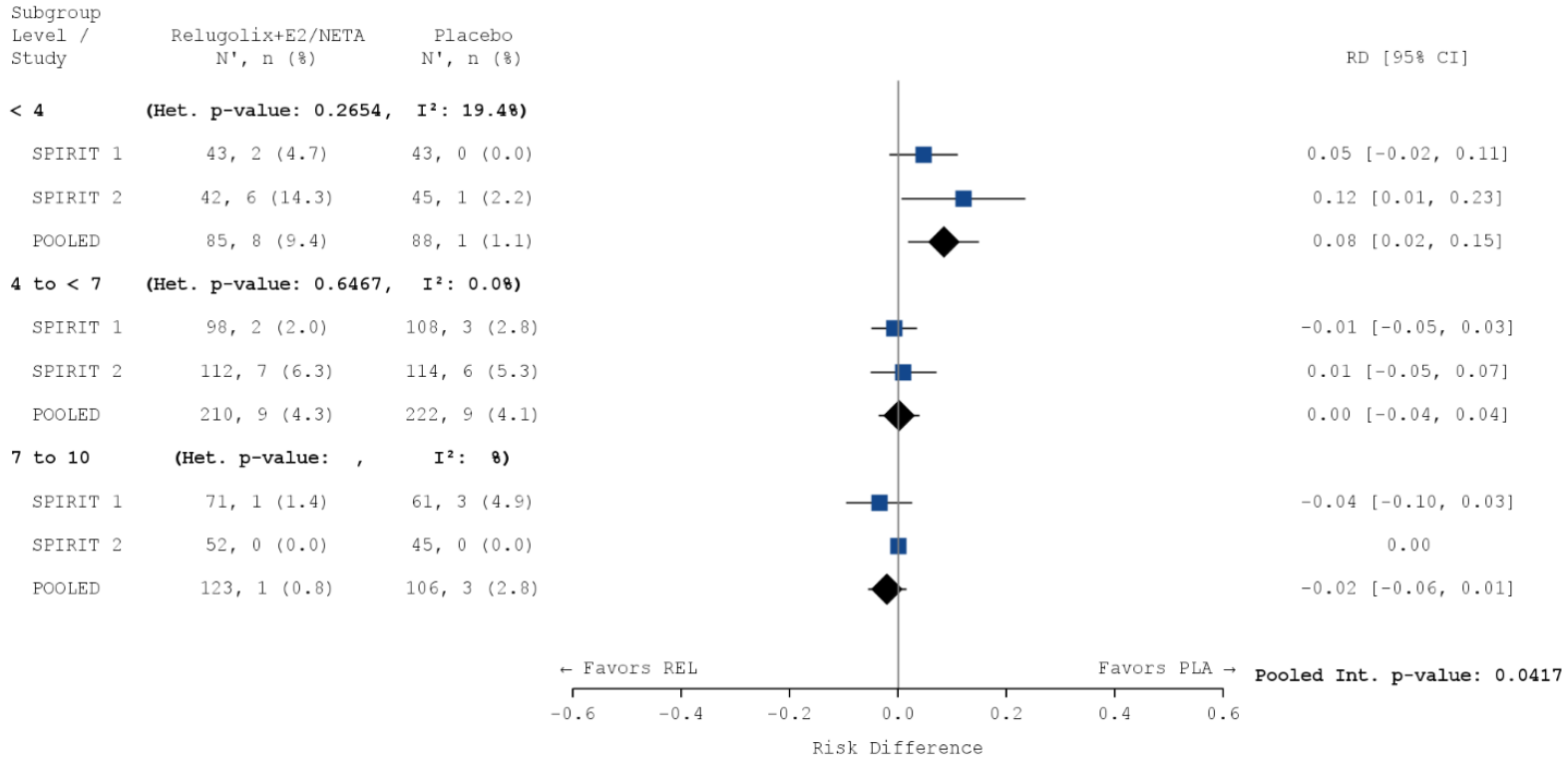


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

2.3.18 Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup

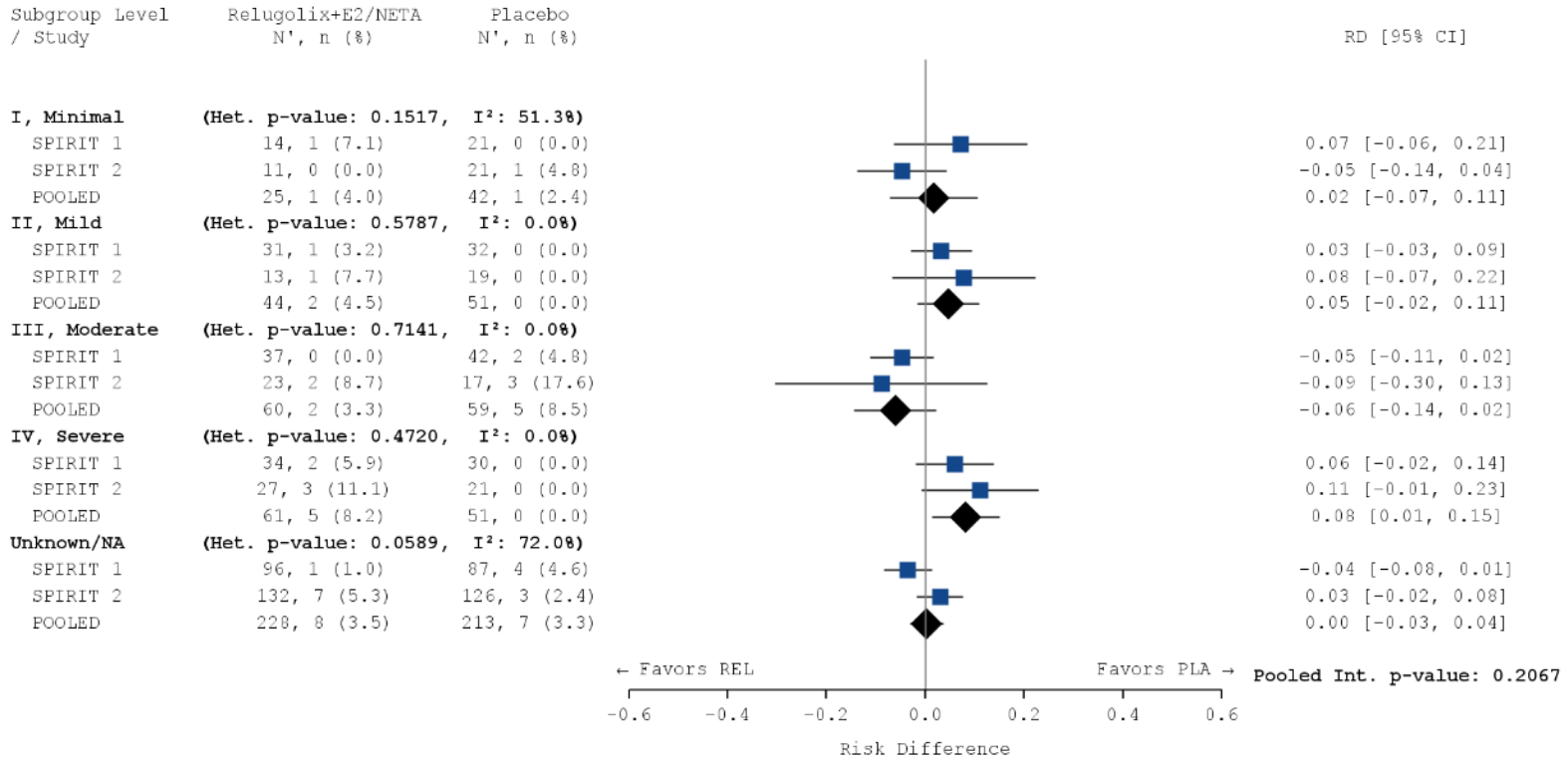
Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

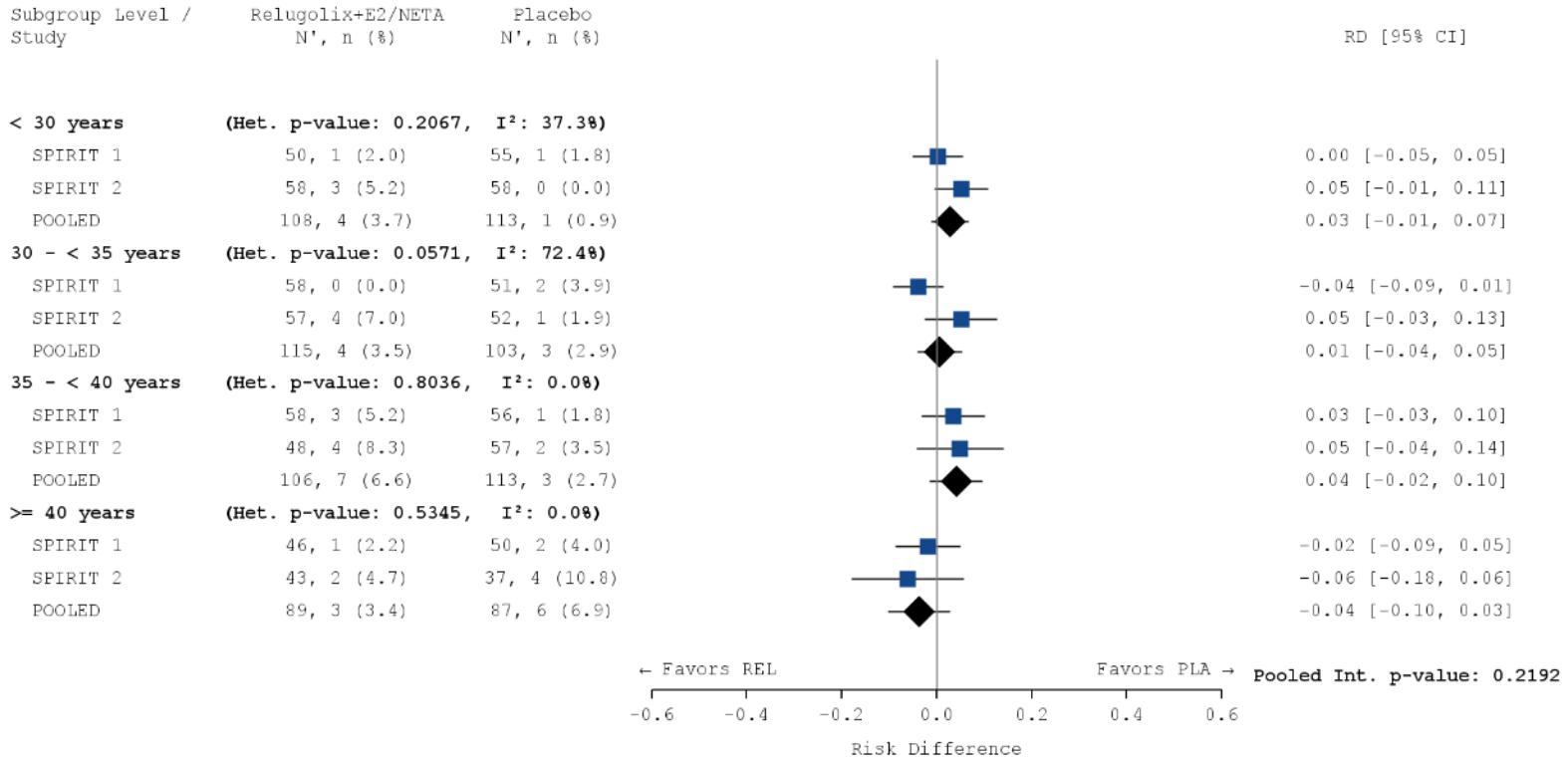
Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

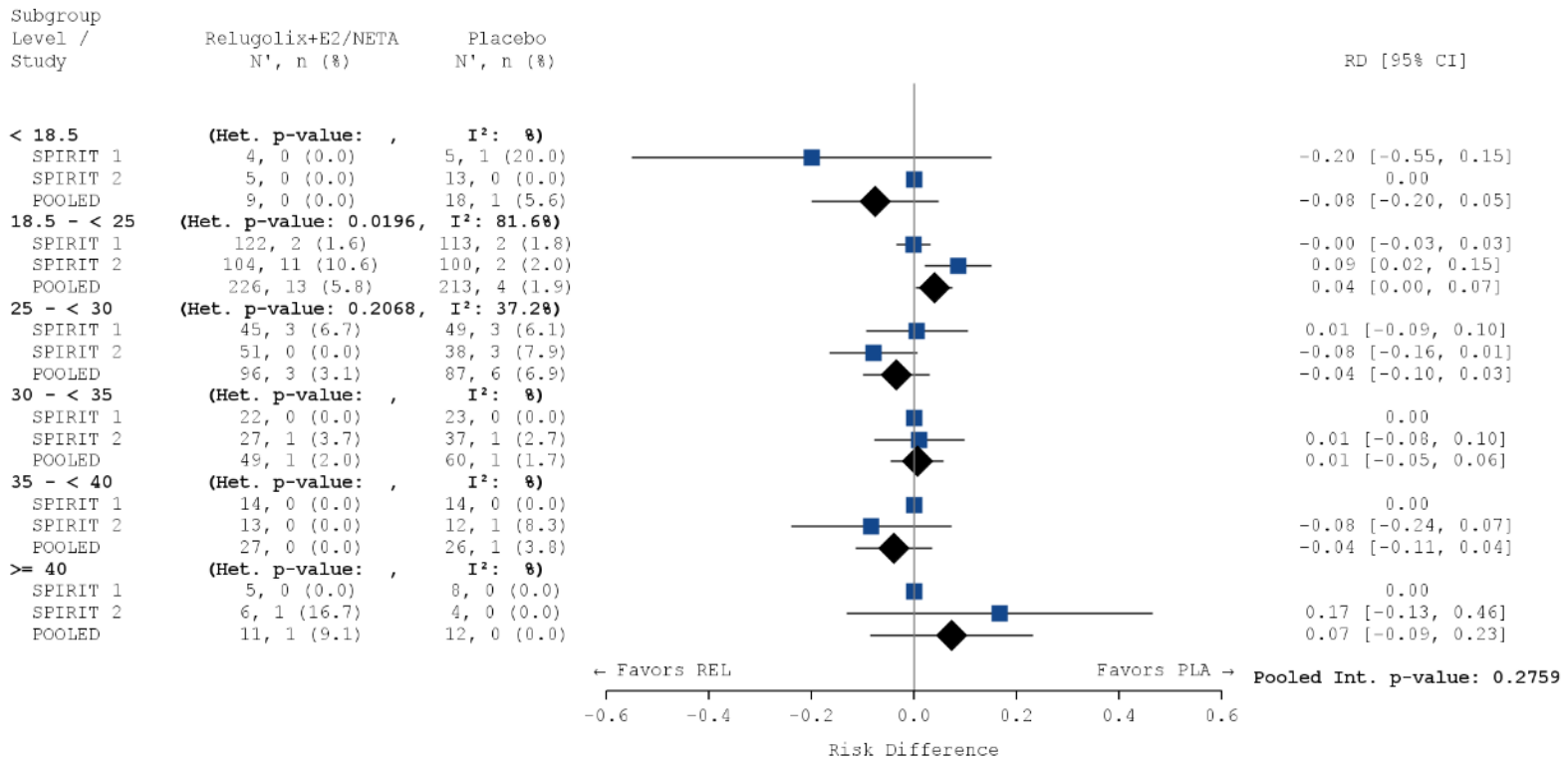
Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

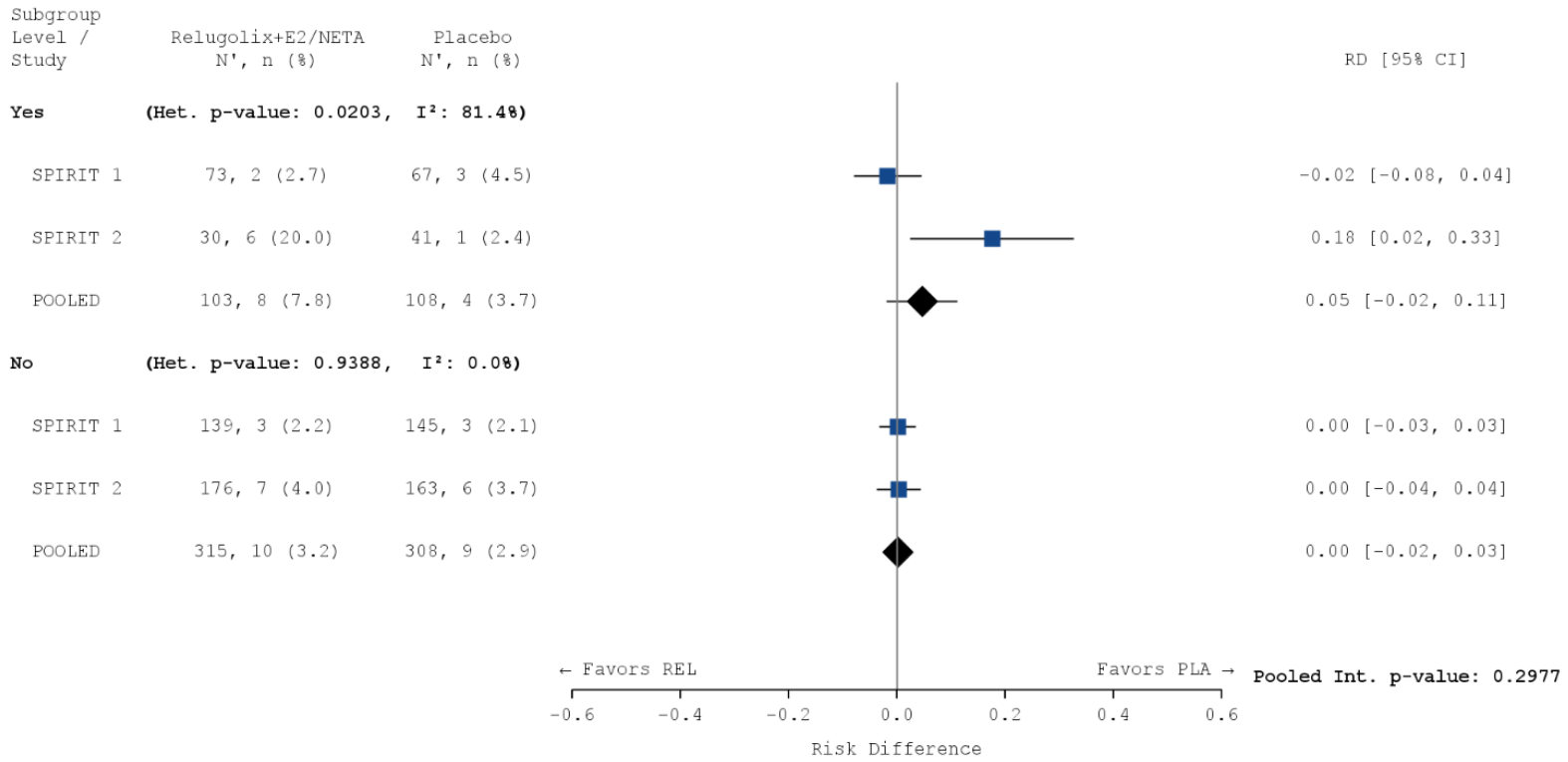
Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

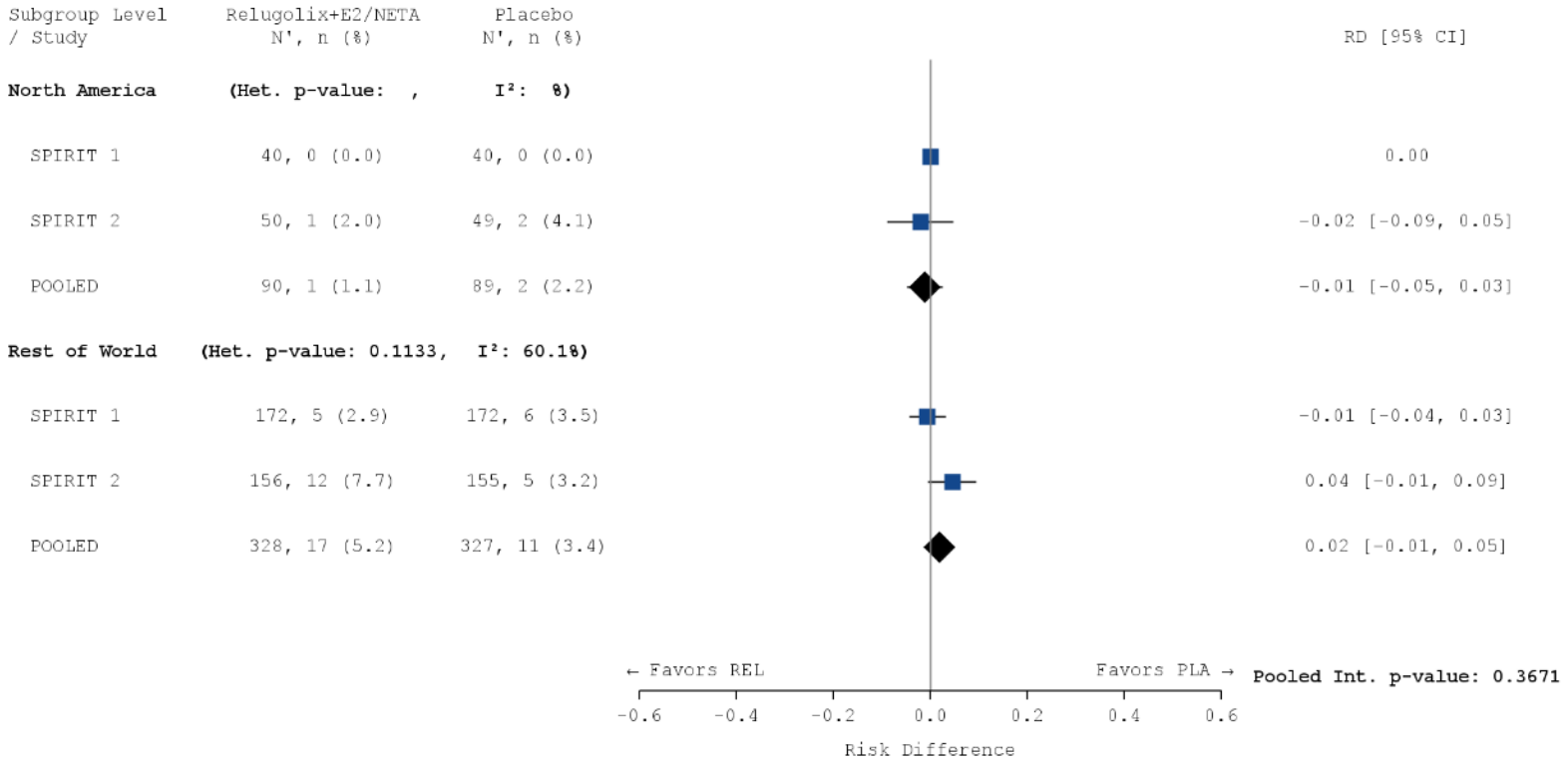
Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

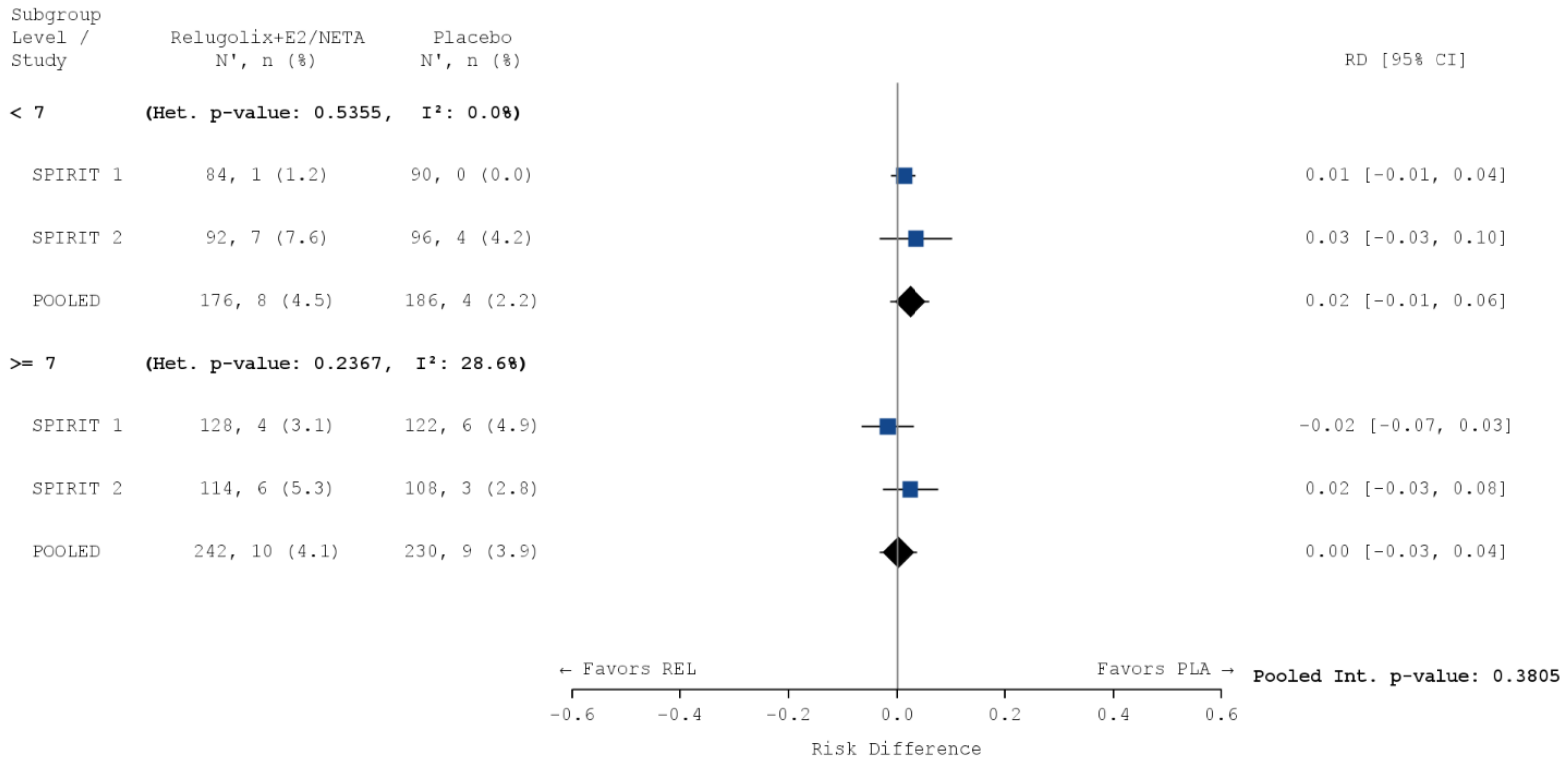
Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

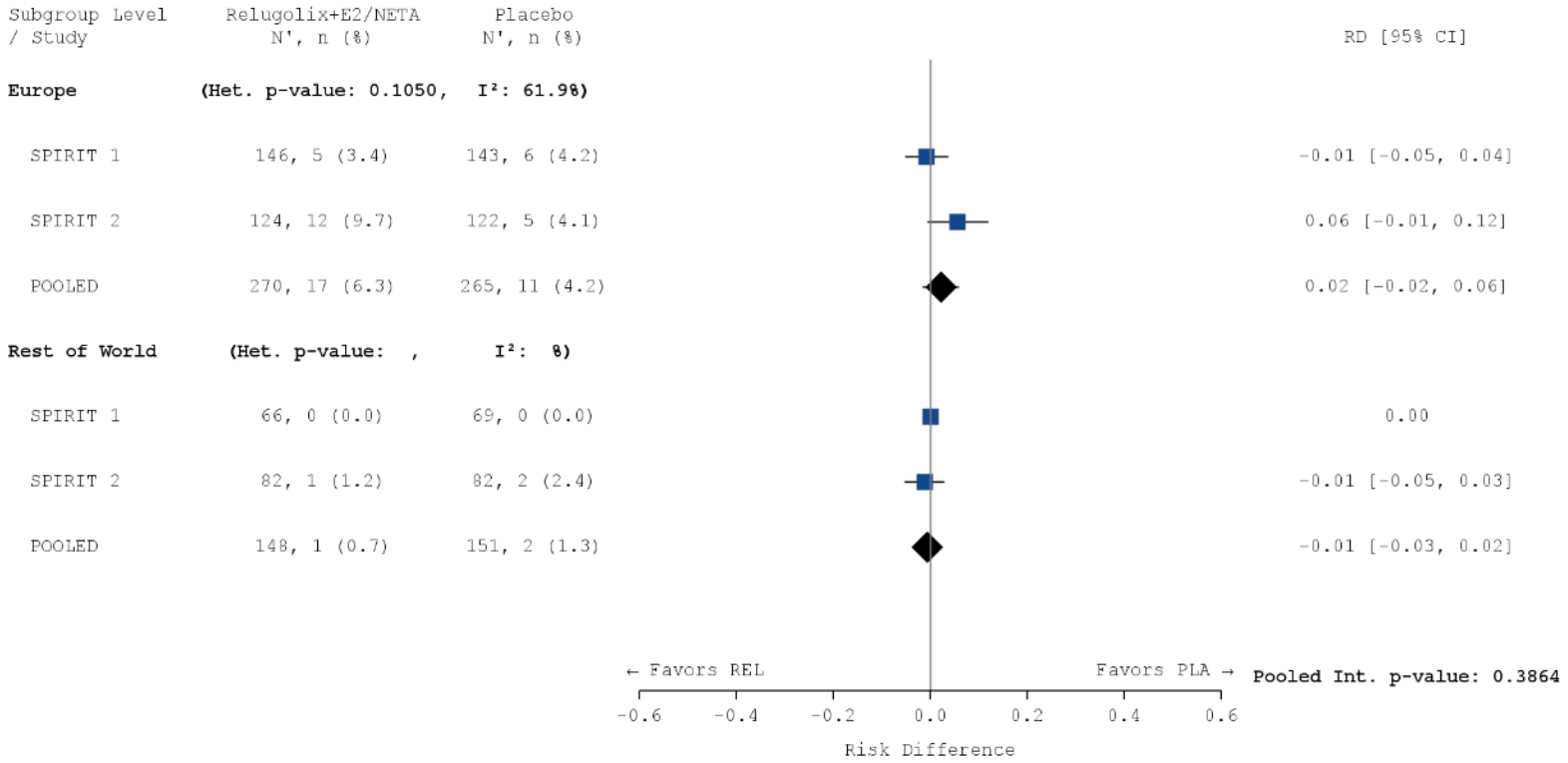
Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

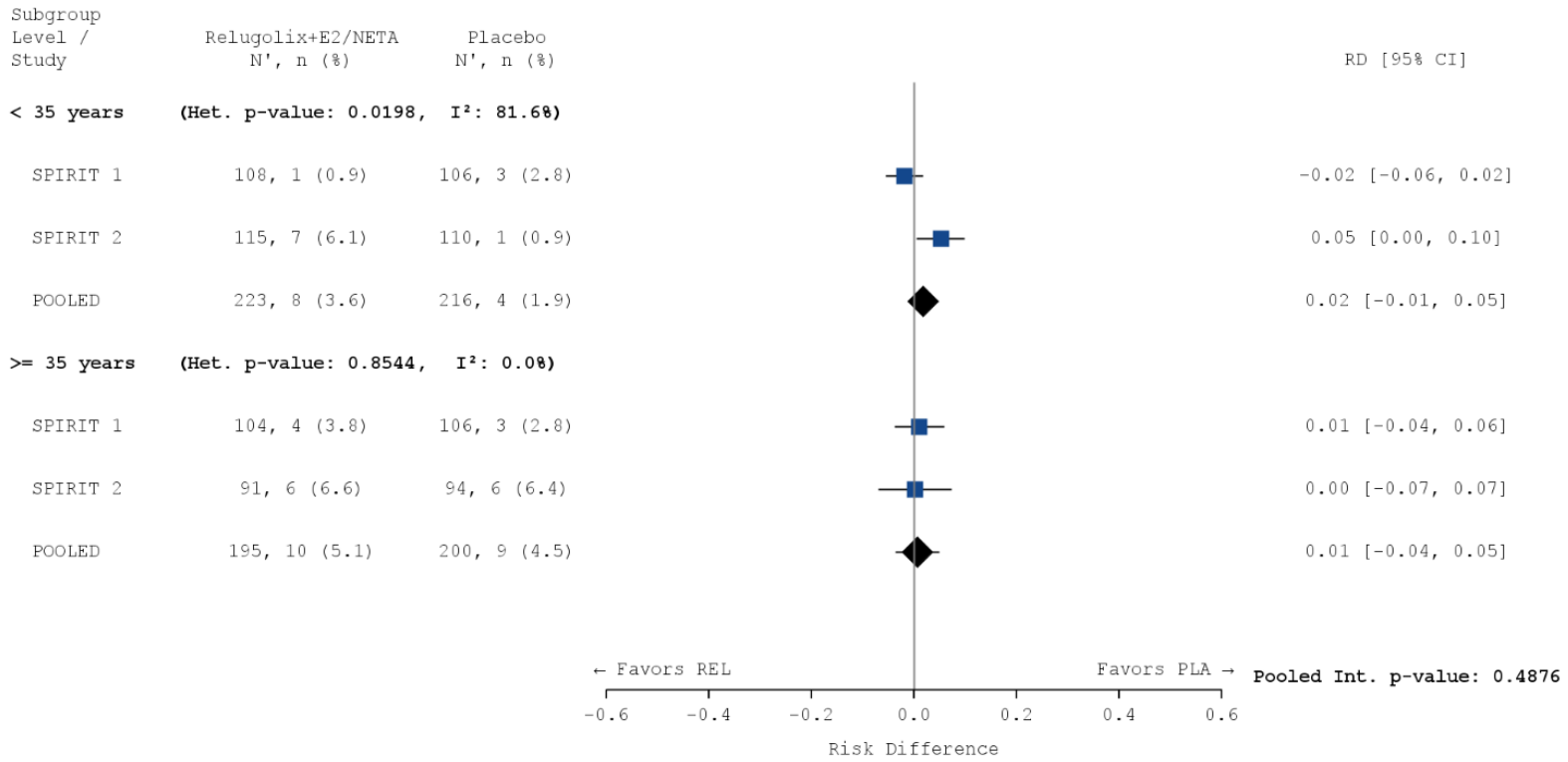
Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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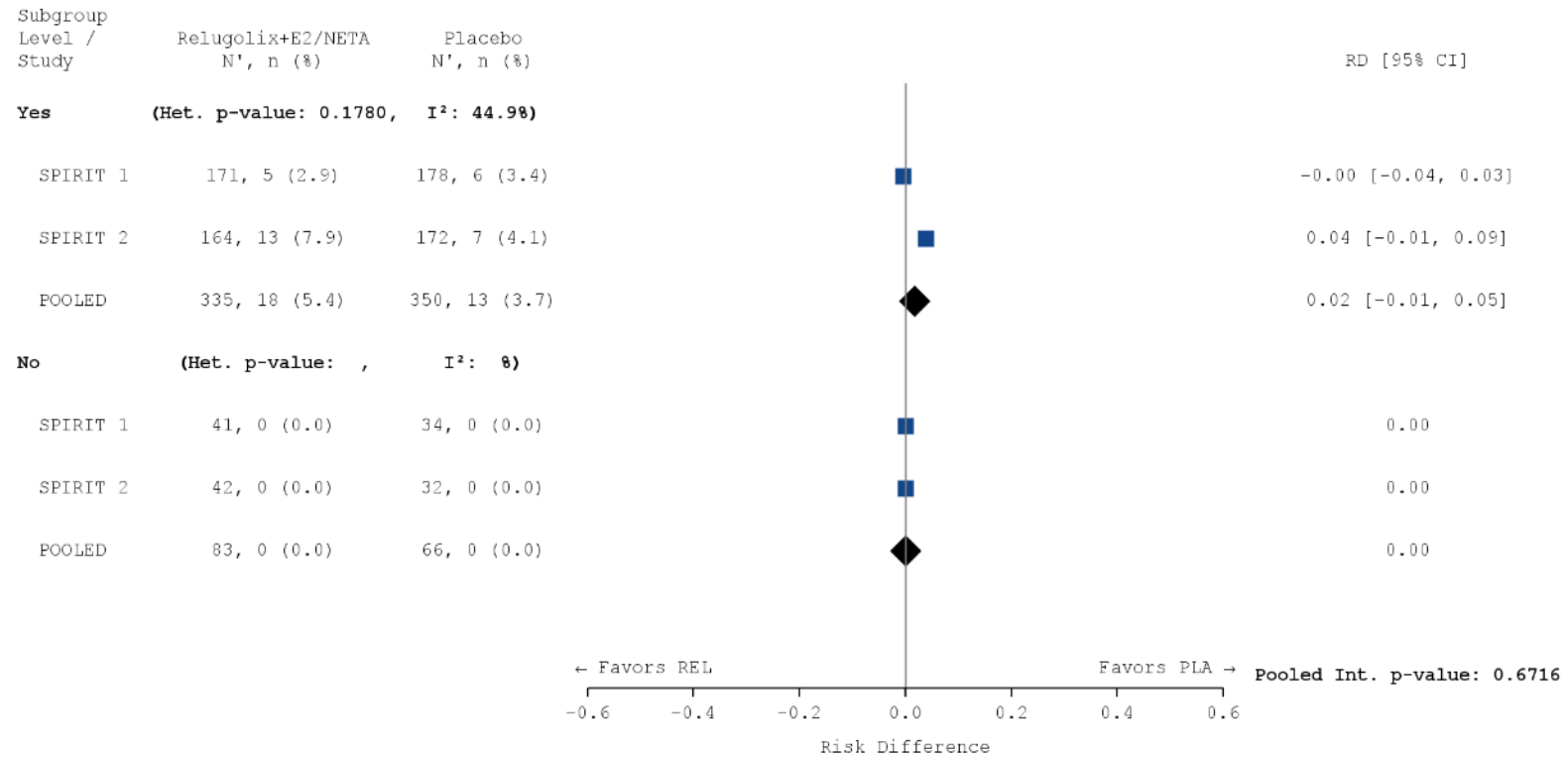
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

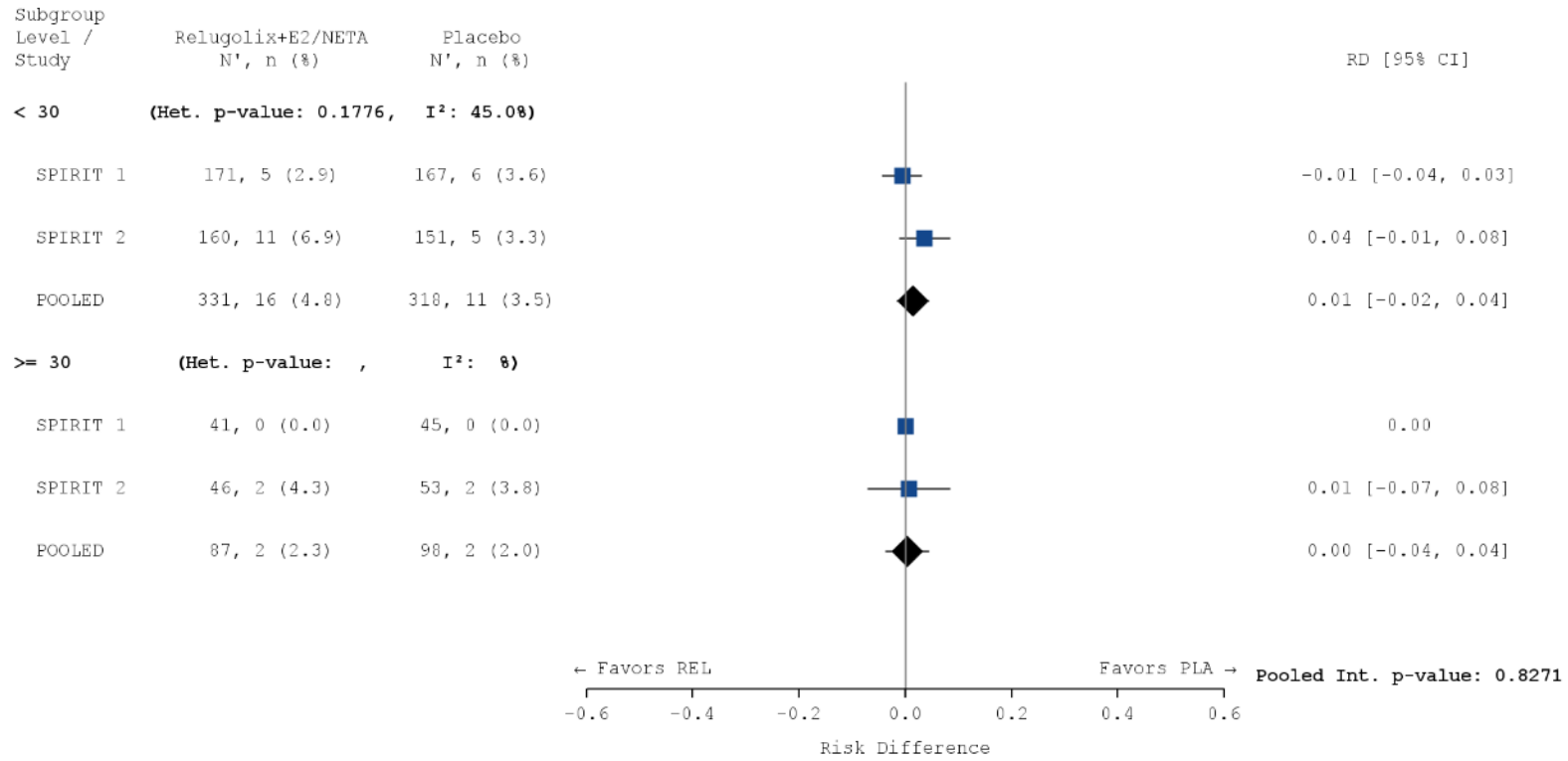
Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

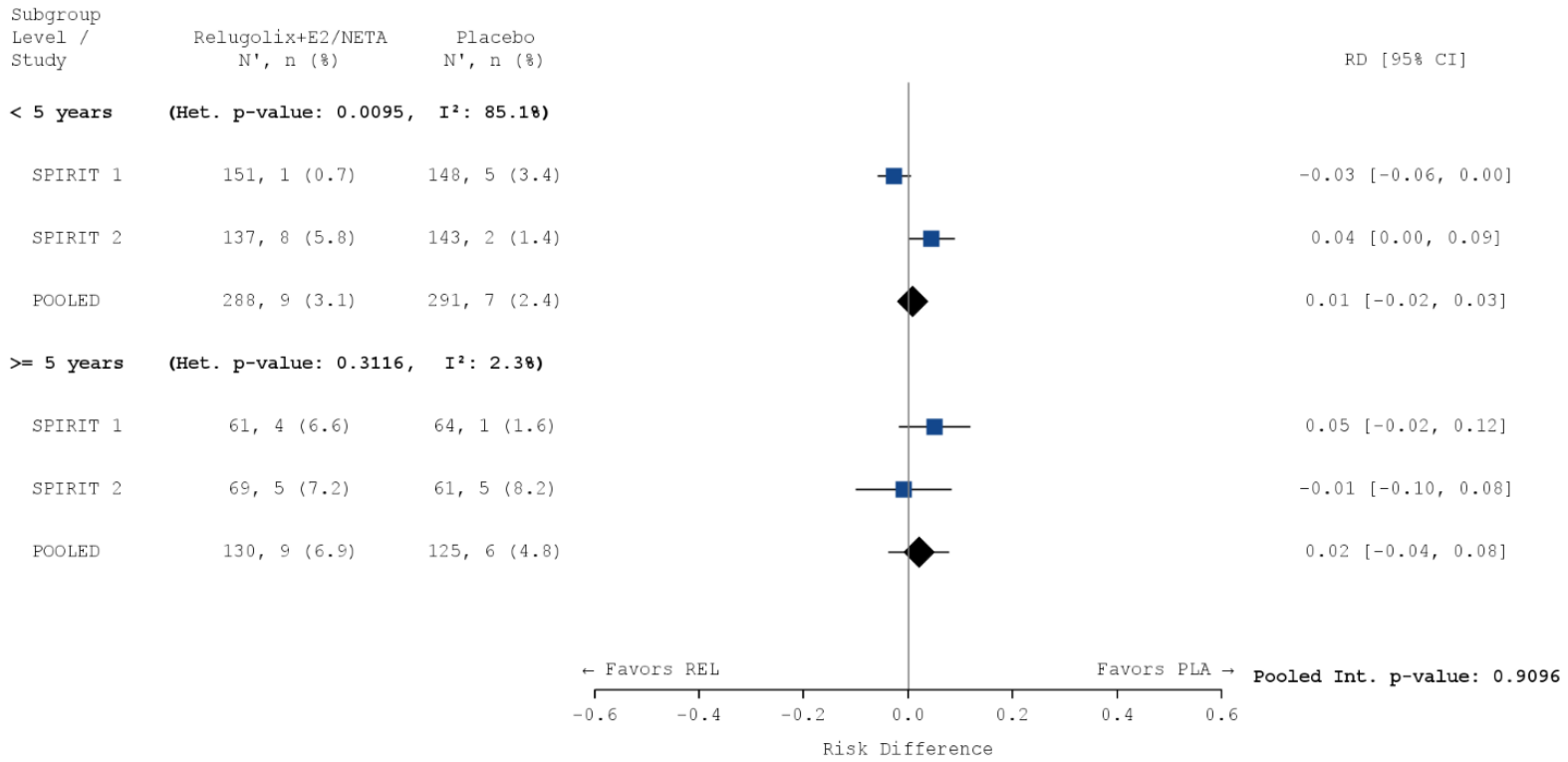
Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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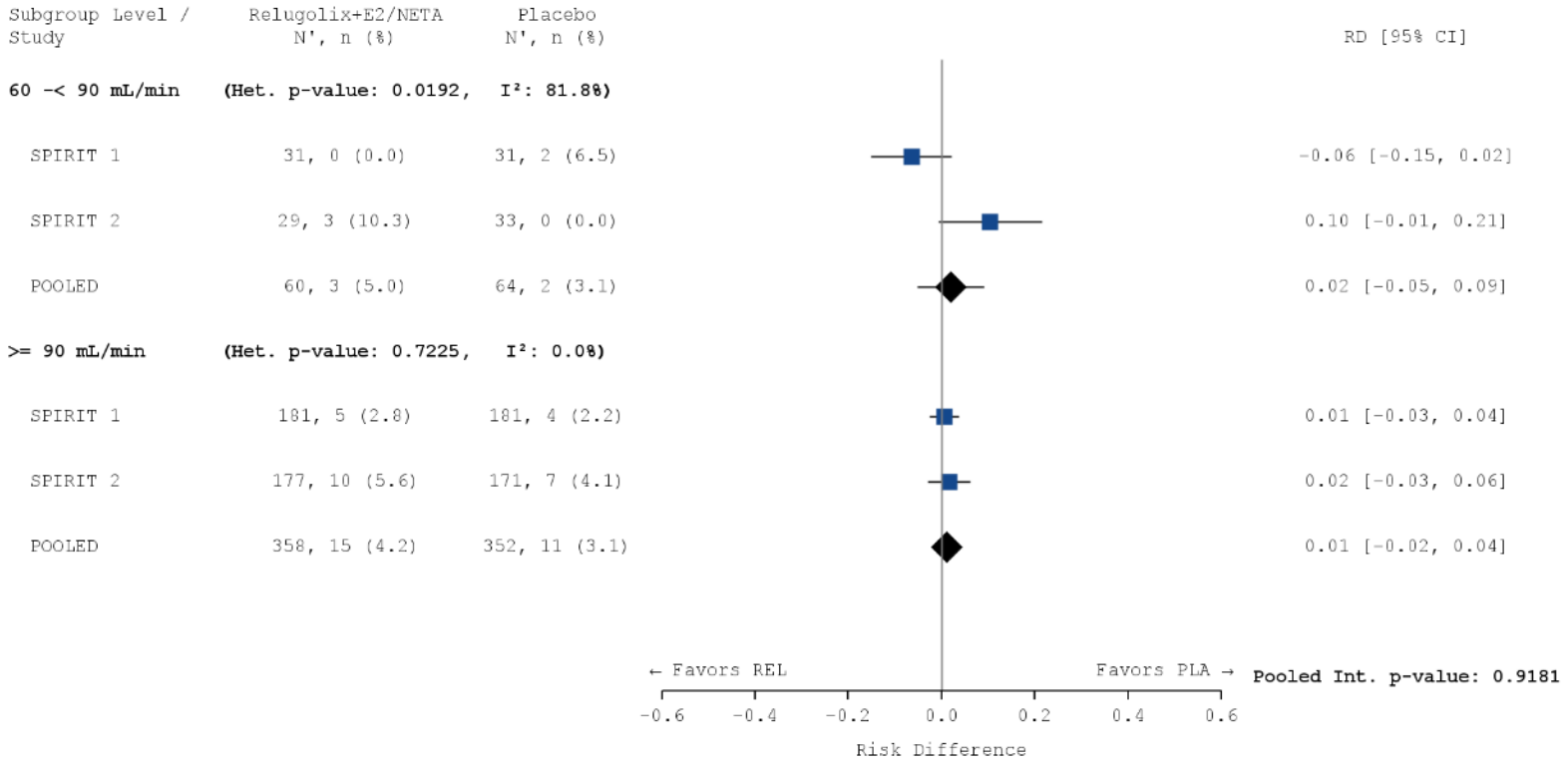
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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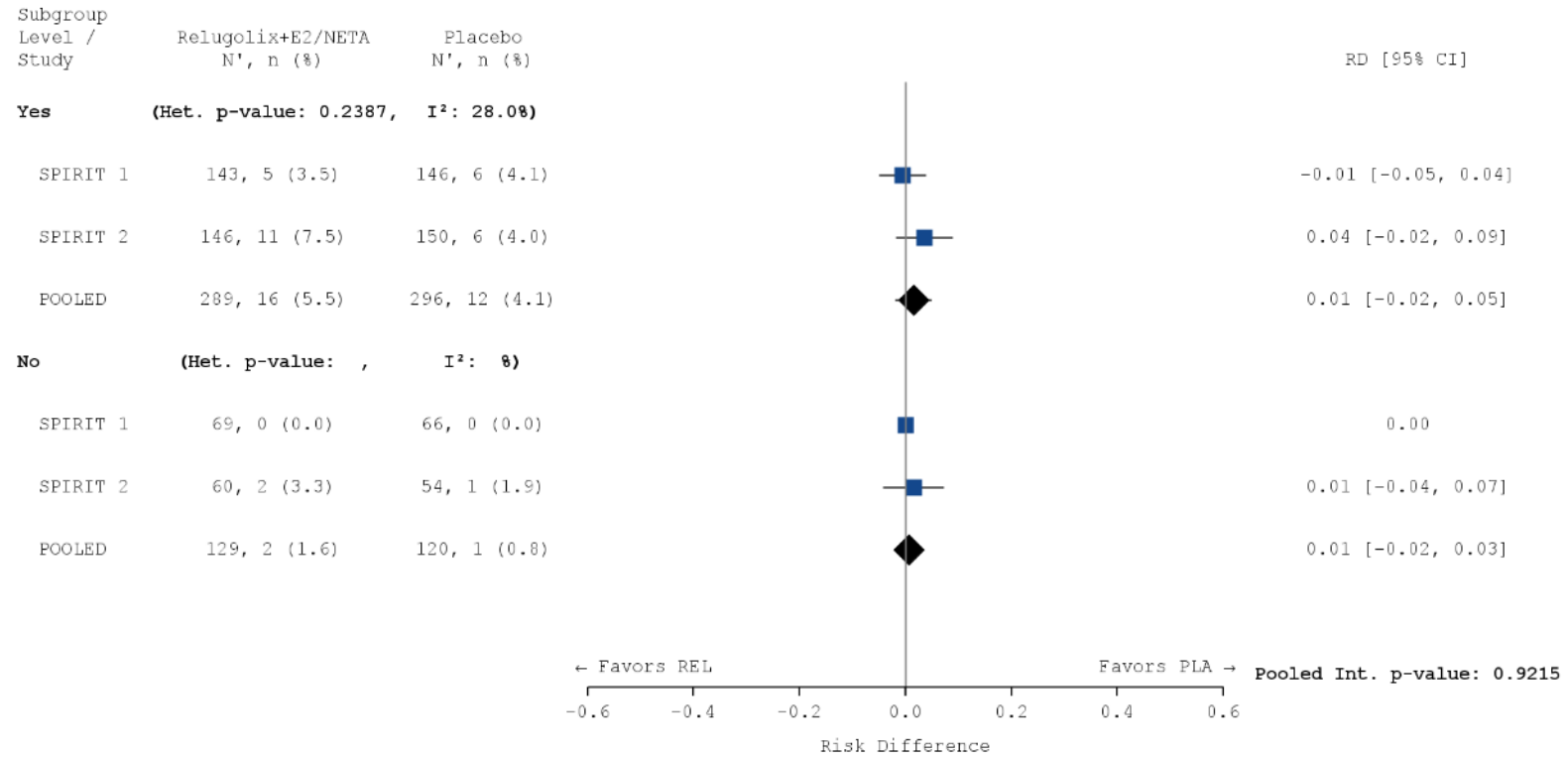
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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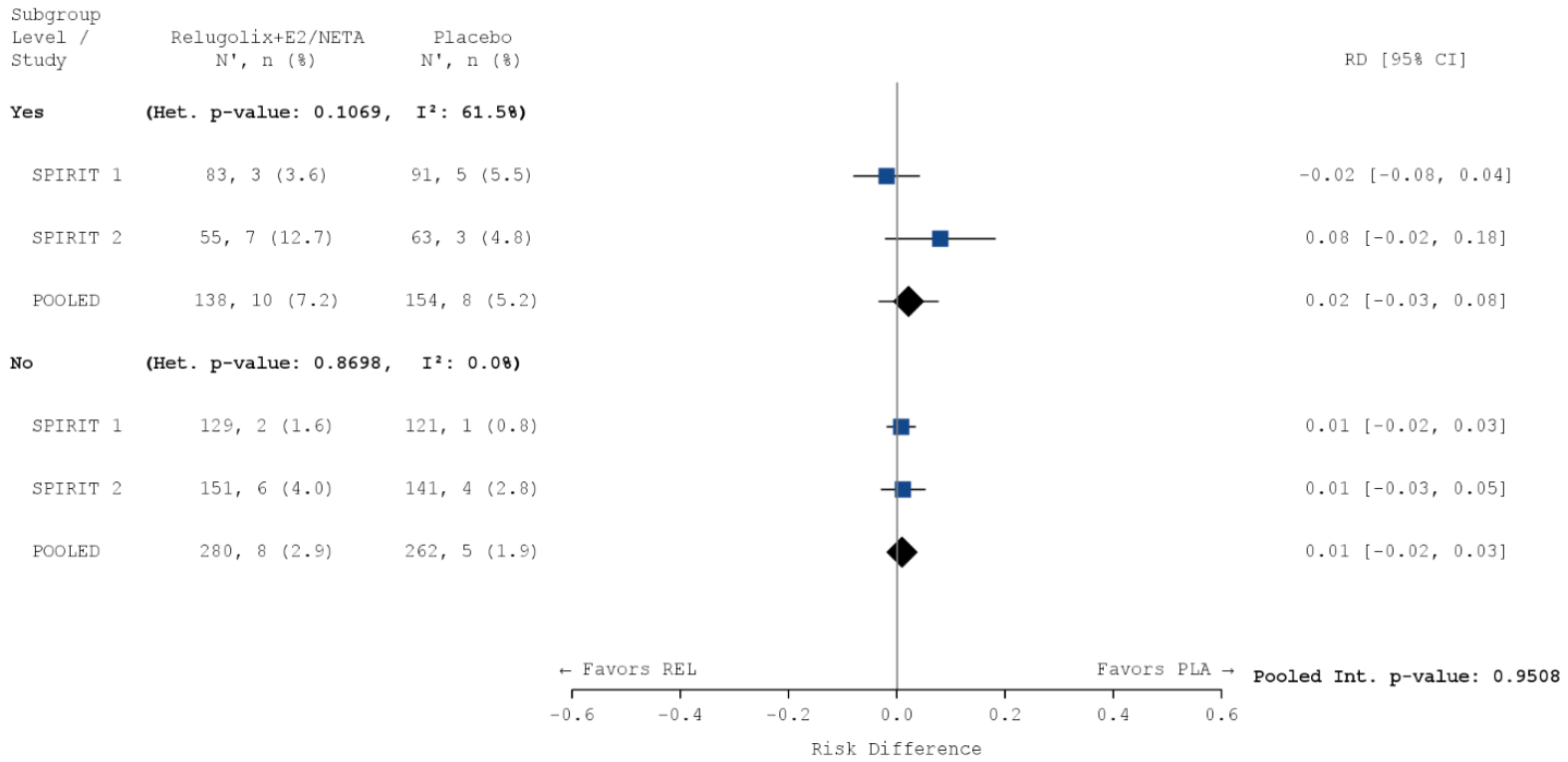
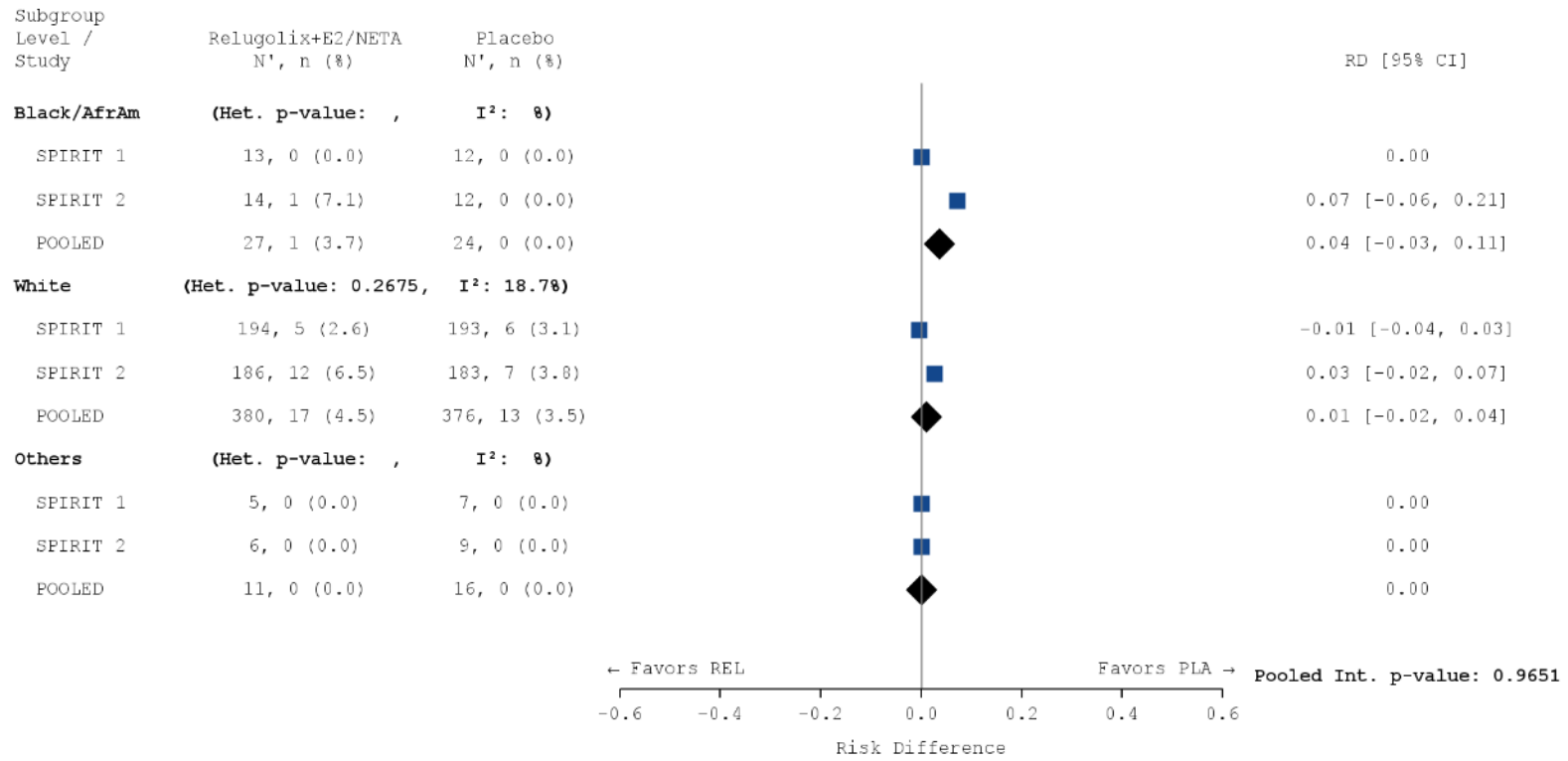
Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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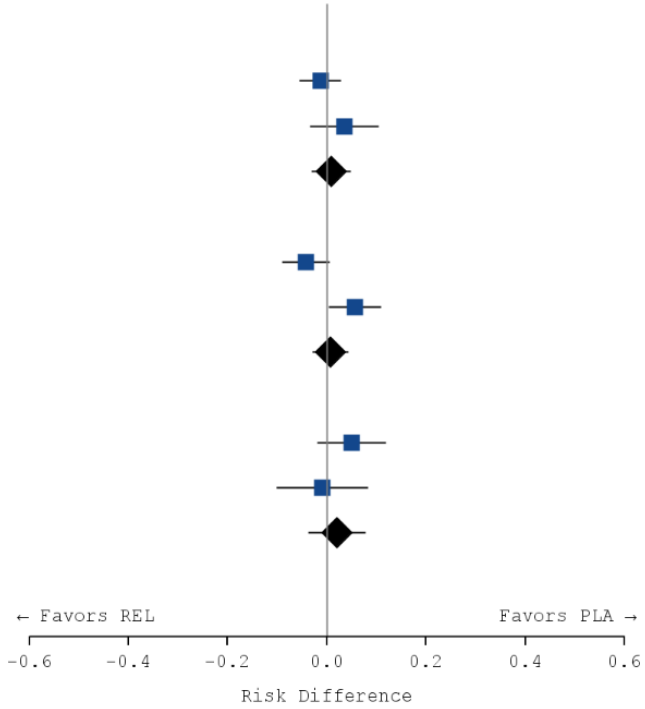
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II

Subgroup Level / Study	Relugolix+E2/NETA N', n (%)	Placebo N', n (%)	RD [95% CI]
< 2 years	**(Het. p-value: 0.2513, I²: 24.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	82, 1 (1.2)	78, 2 (2.6)	-0.01 [-0.06, 0.03]
SPIRIT 2	65, 4 (6.2)	73, 2 (2.7)	0.03 [-0.04, 0.10]
POOLED	147, 5 (3.4)	151, 4 (2.6)	0.01 [-0.03, 0.05]
2 - < 5 years	**(Het. p-value: 0.0066, I²: 86.4%)**		
SPIRIT 1	69, 0 (0.0)	70, 3 (4.3)	-0.04 [-0.09, 0.00]
SPIRIT 2	72, 4 (5.6)	70, 0 (0.0)	0.06 [0.00, 0.11]
POOLED	141, 4 (2.8)	140, 3 (2.1)	0.01 [-0.03, 0.04]
>= 5 years	**(Het. p-value: 0.3116, I²: 2.3%)**		
SPIRIT 1	61, 4 (6.6)	64, 1 (1.6)	0.05 [-0.02, 0.12]
SPIRIT 2	69, 5 (7.2)	61, 5 (8.2)	-0.01 [-0.10, 0.08]
POOLED	130, 9 (6.9)	125, 6 (4.8)	0.02 [-0.04, 0.08]

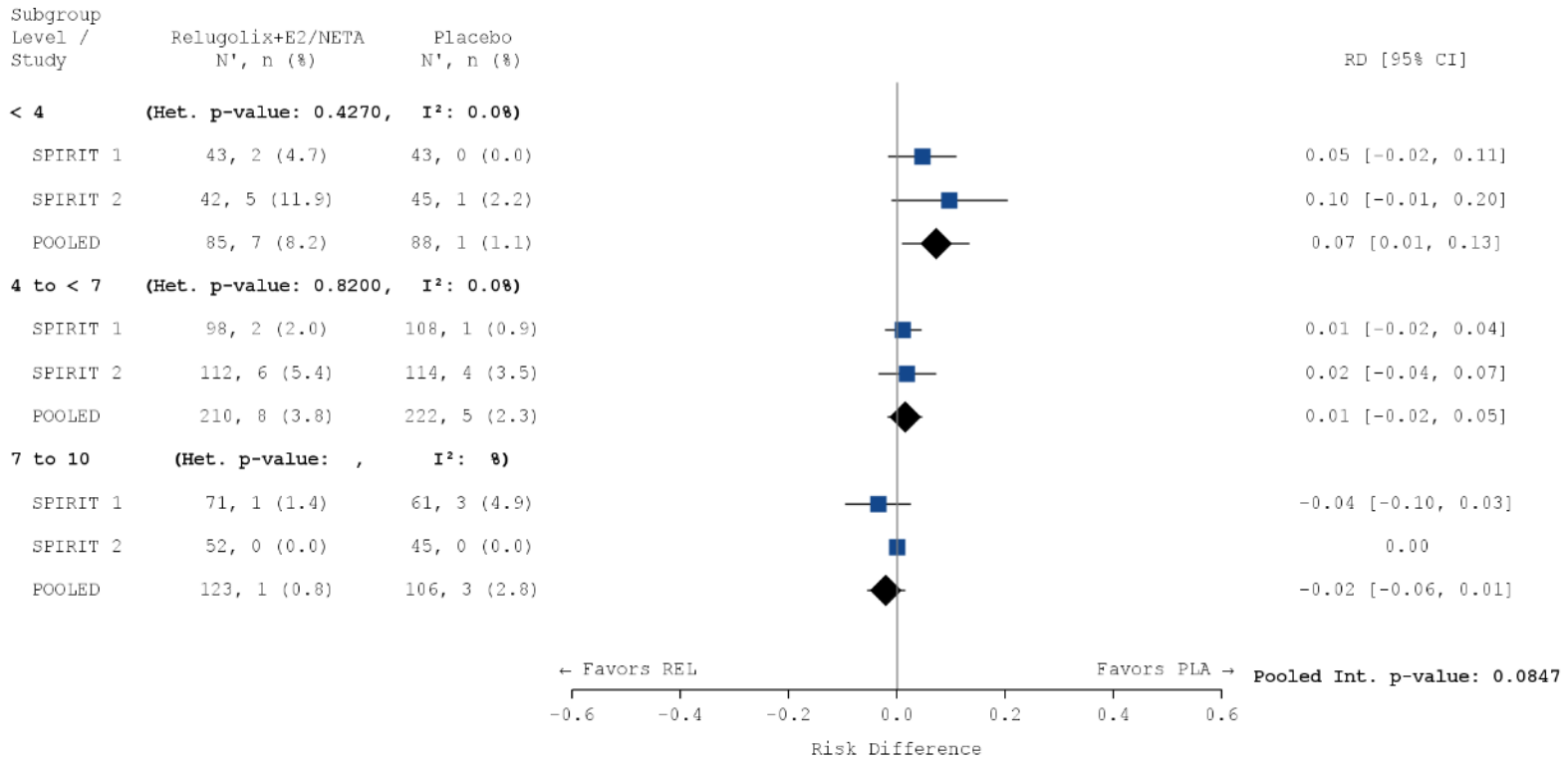


Pooled Int. p-value: 0.9852

N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

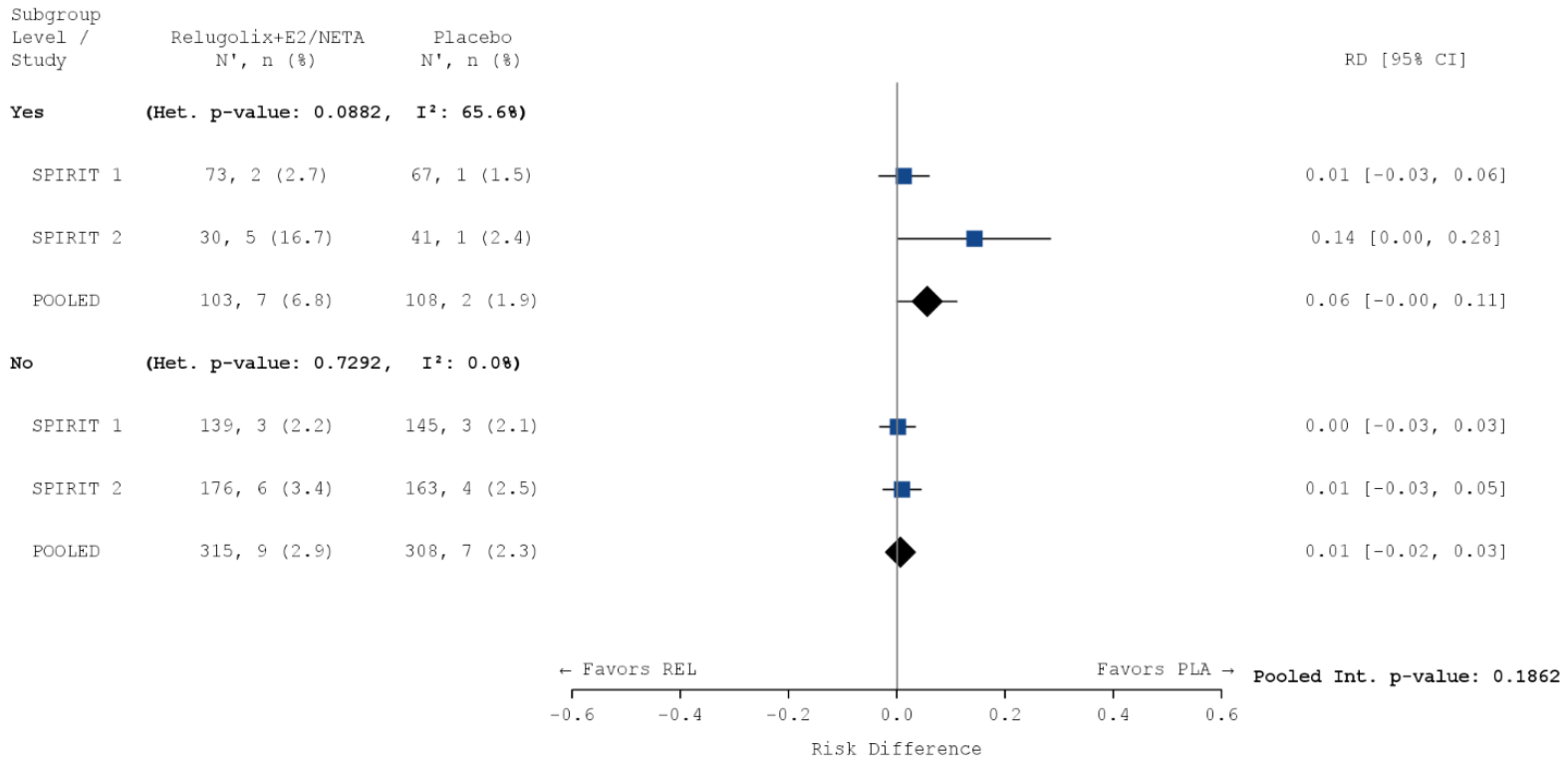
Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
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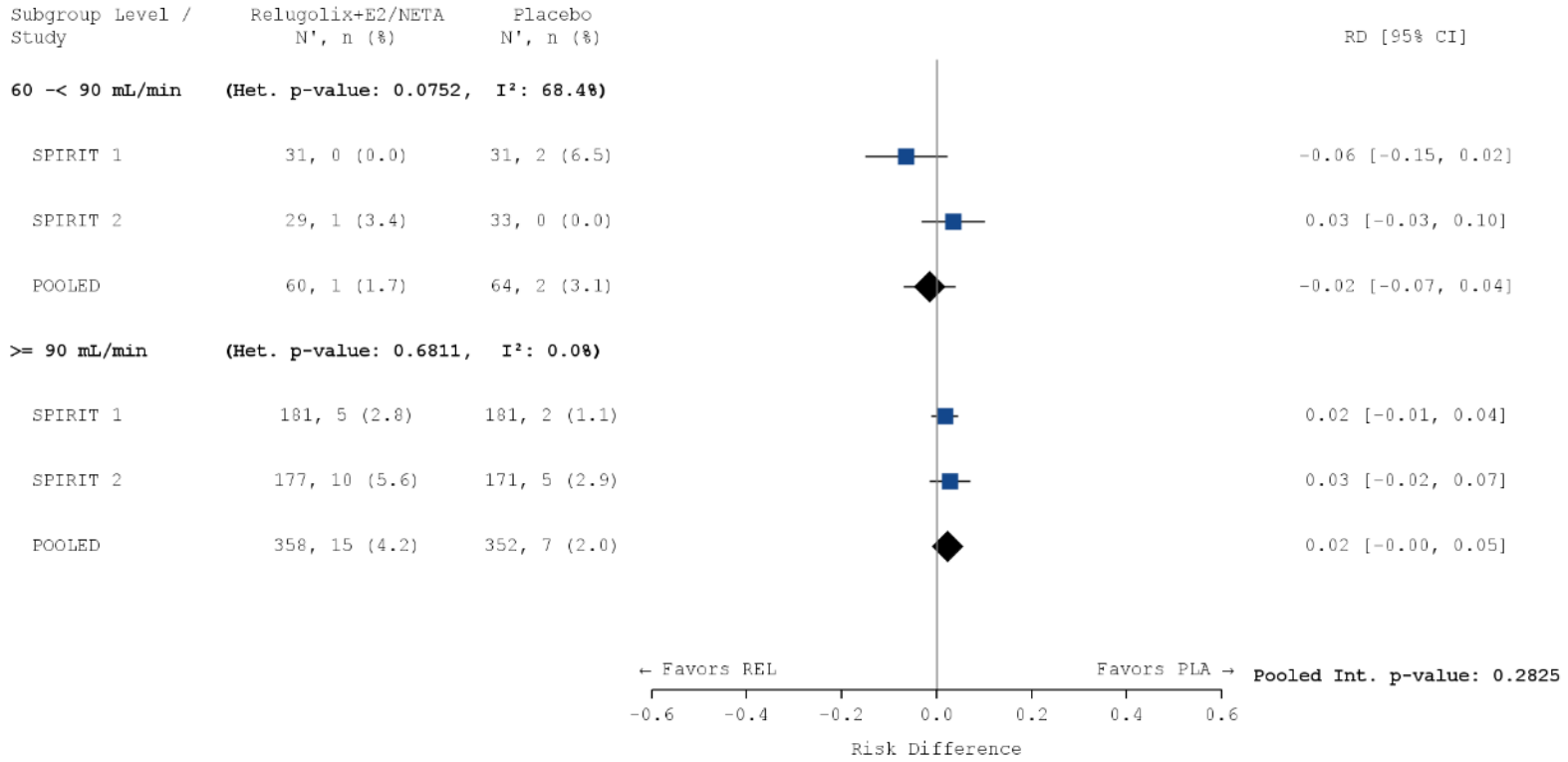
Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
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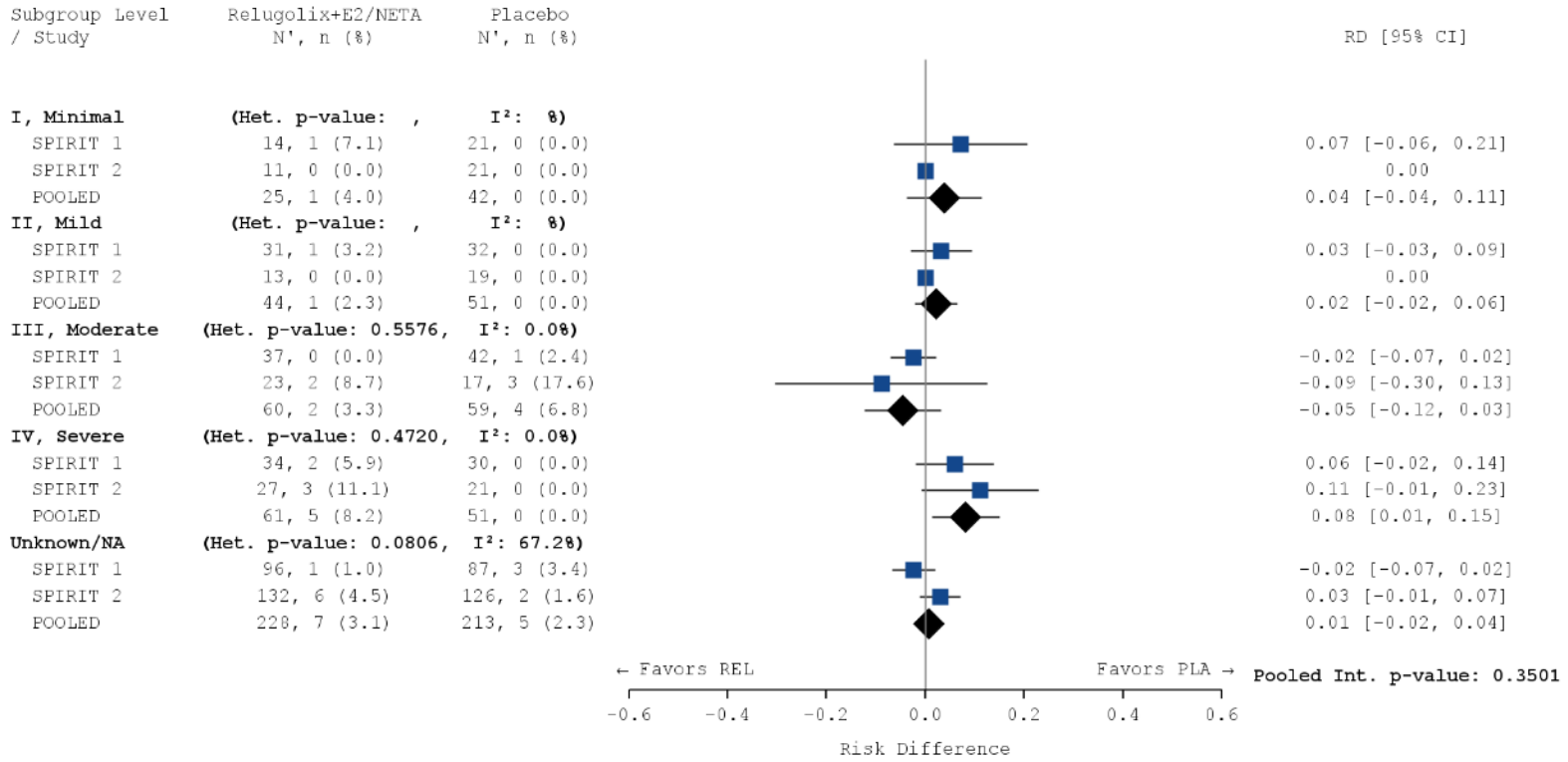
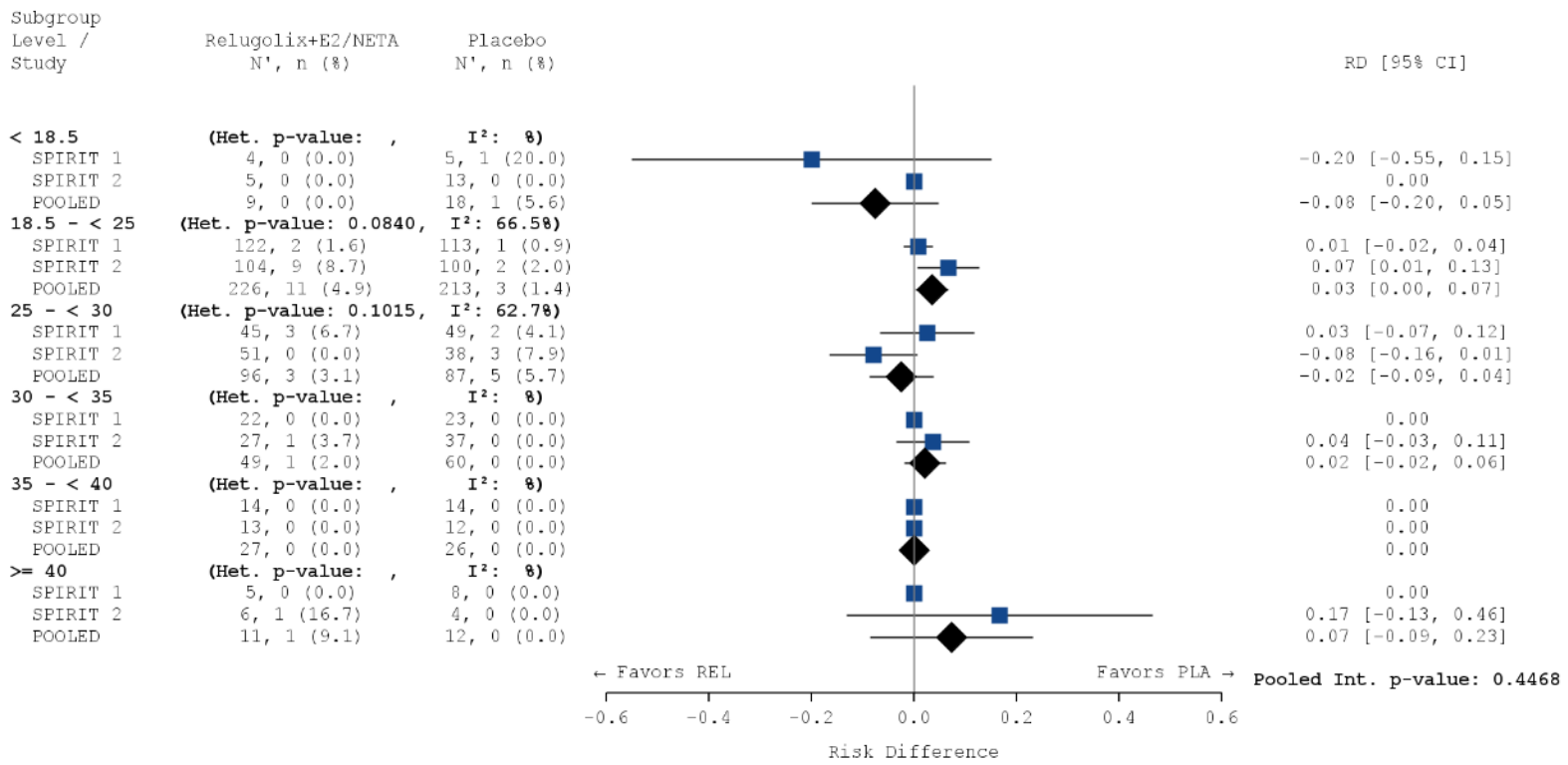
Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

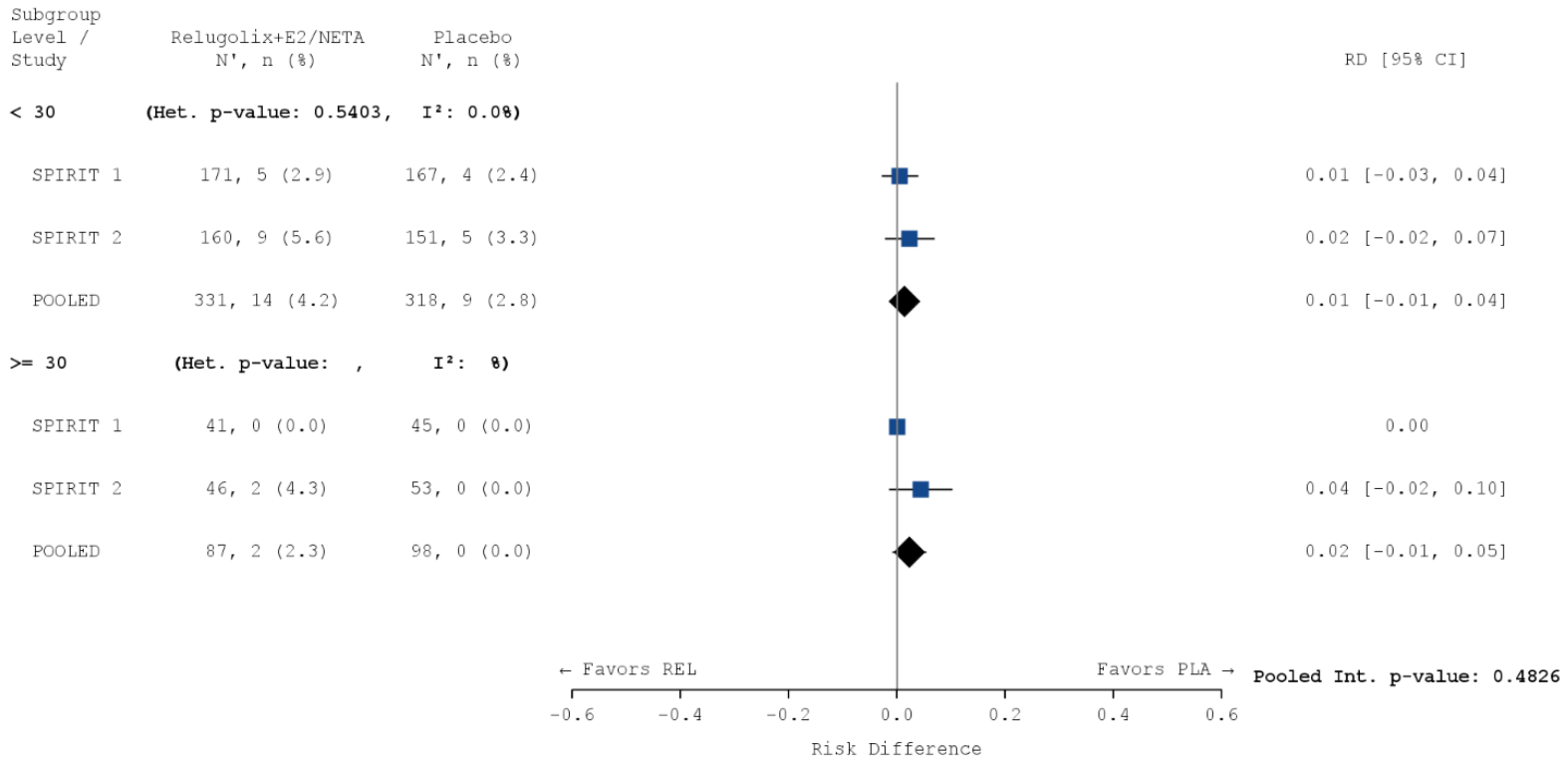
Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

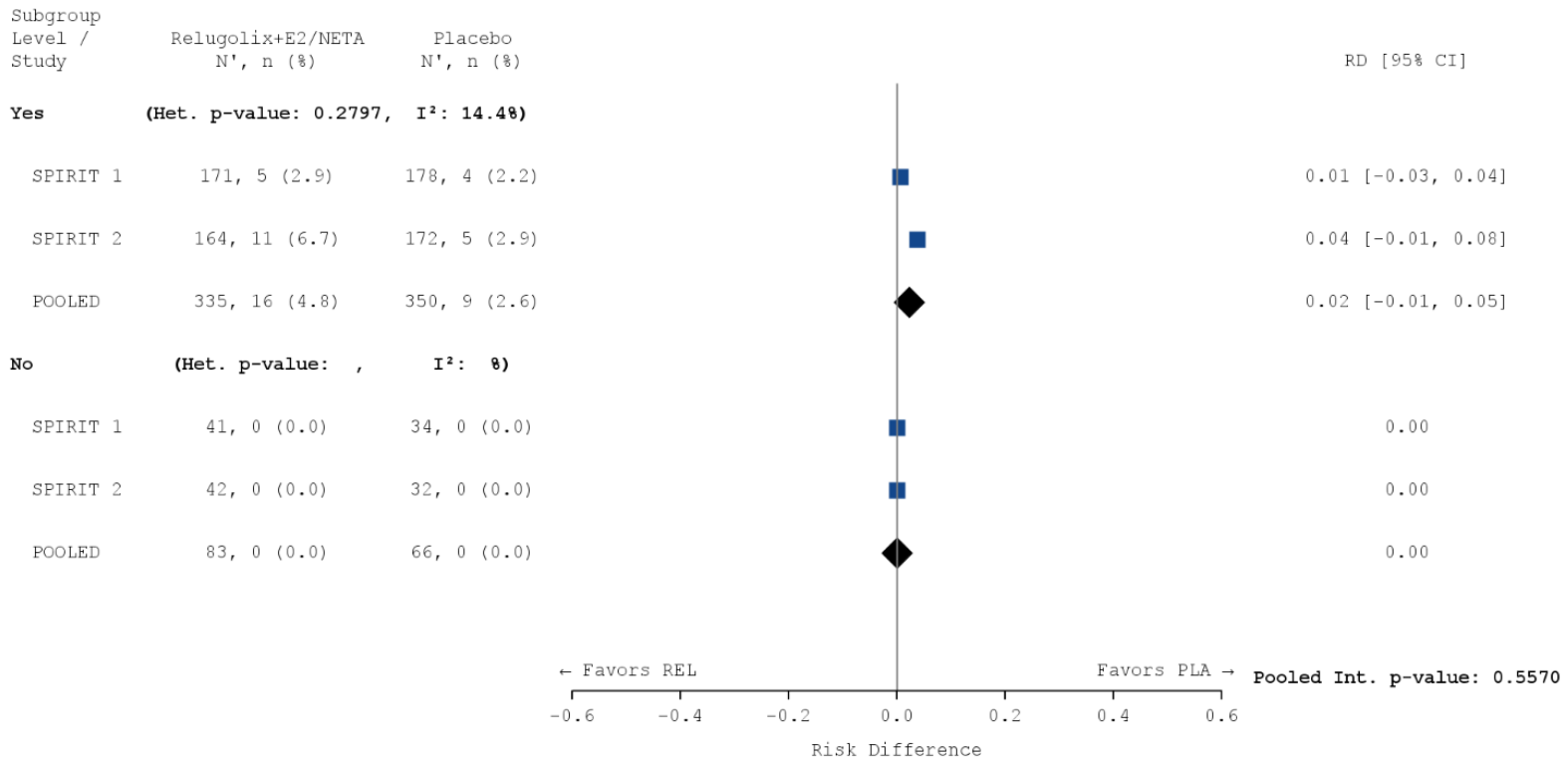
Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

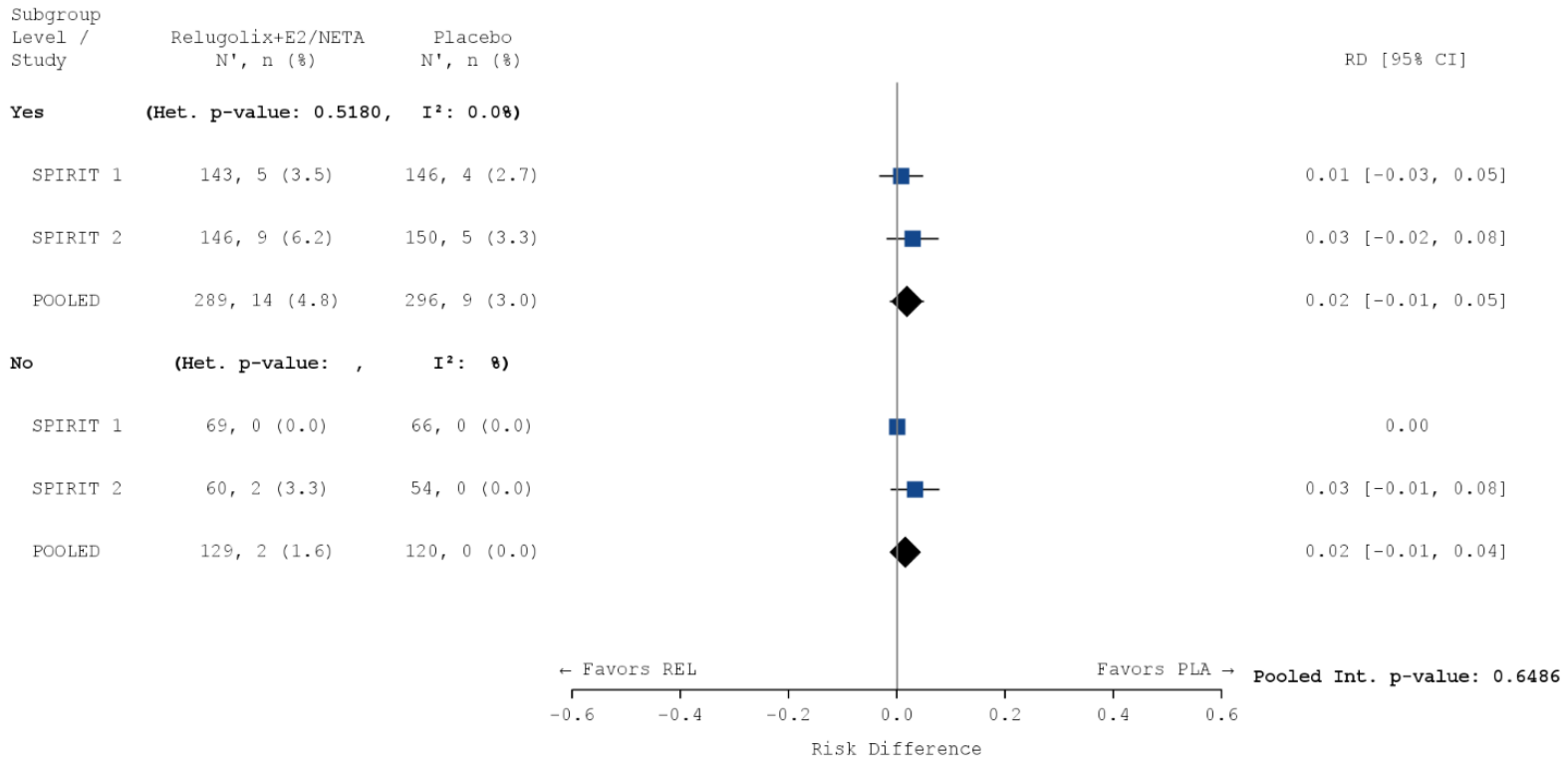
Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Prior treatment for endometriosis



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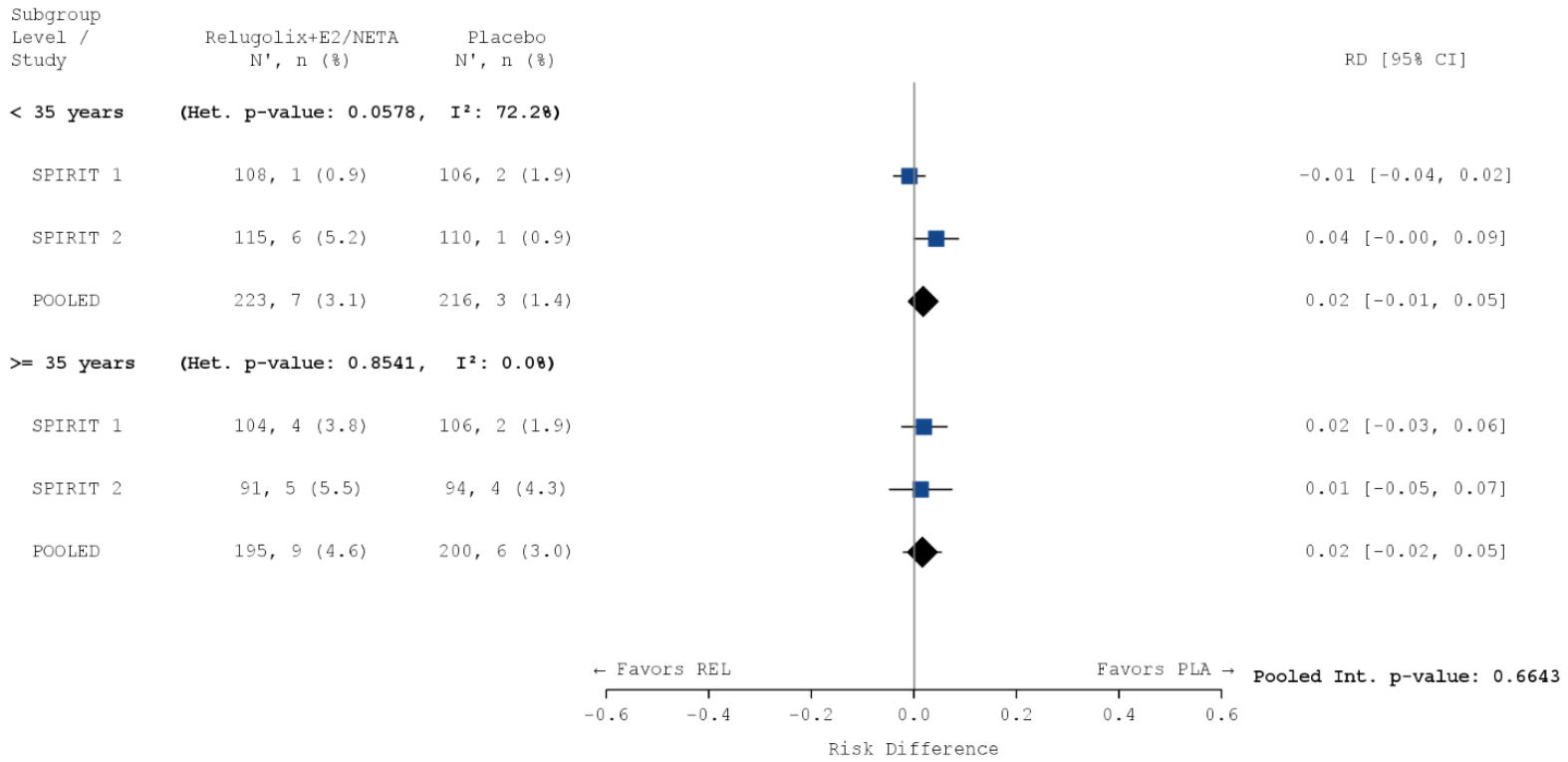
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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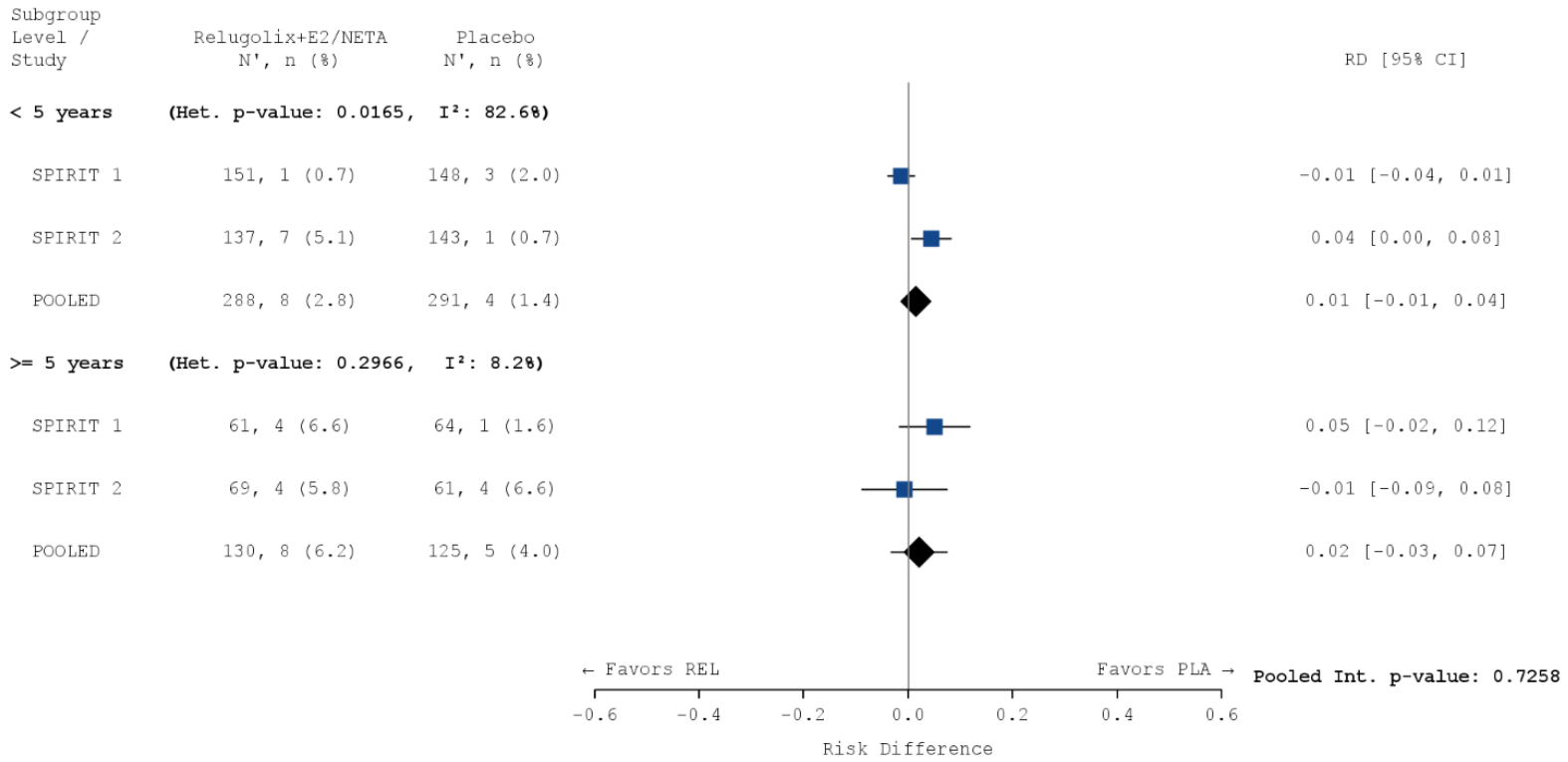
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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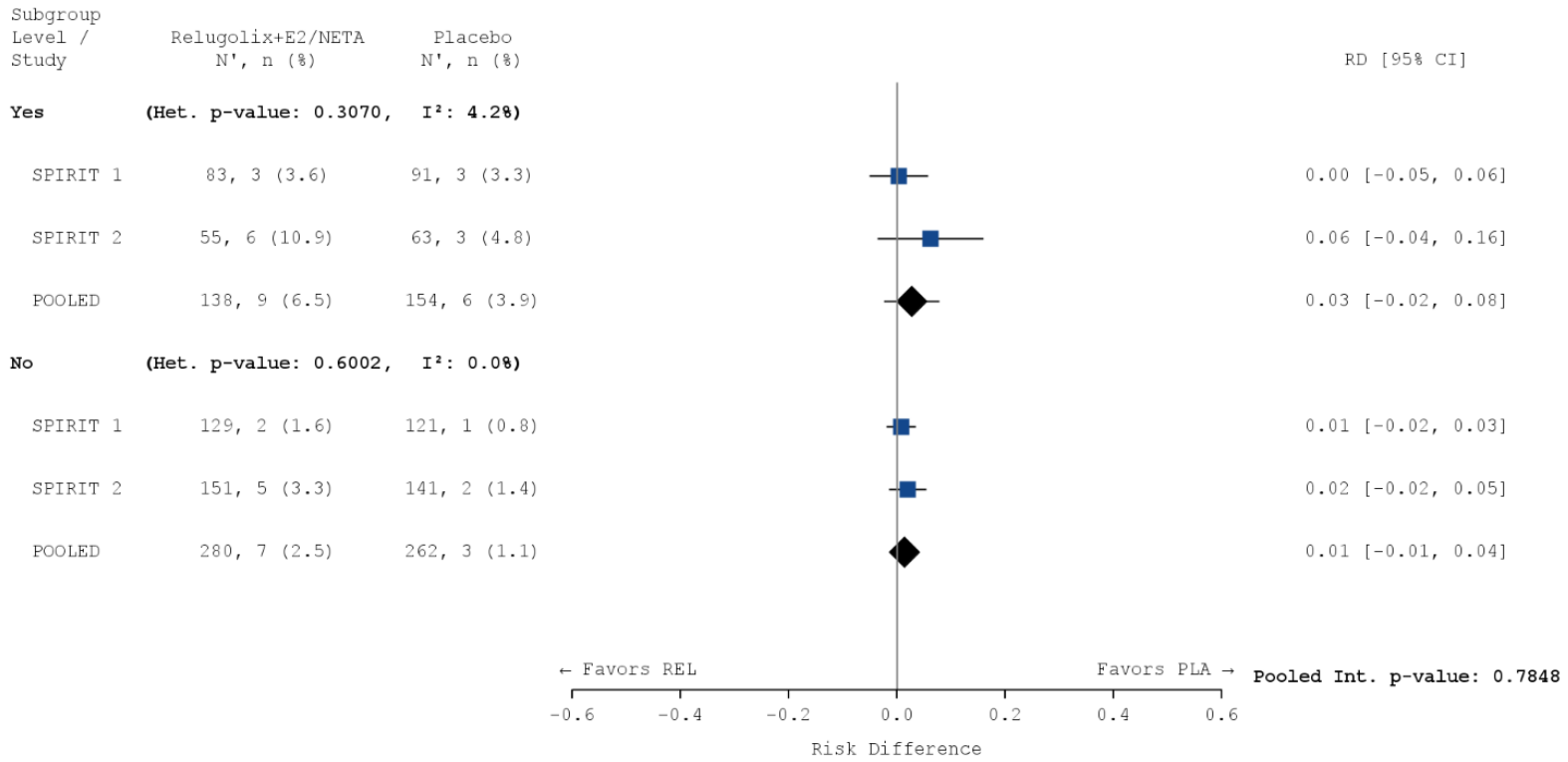
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Prior hormonal treatment



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Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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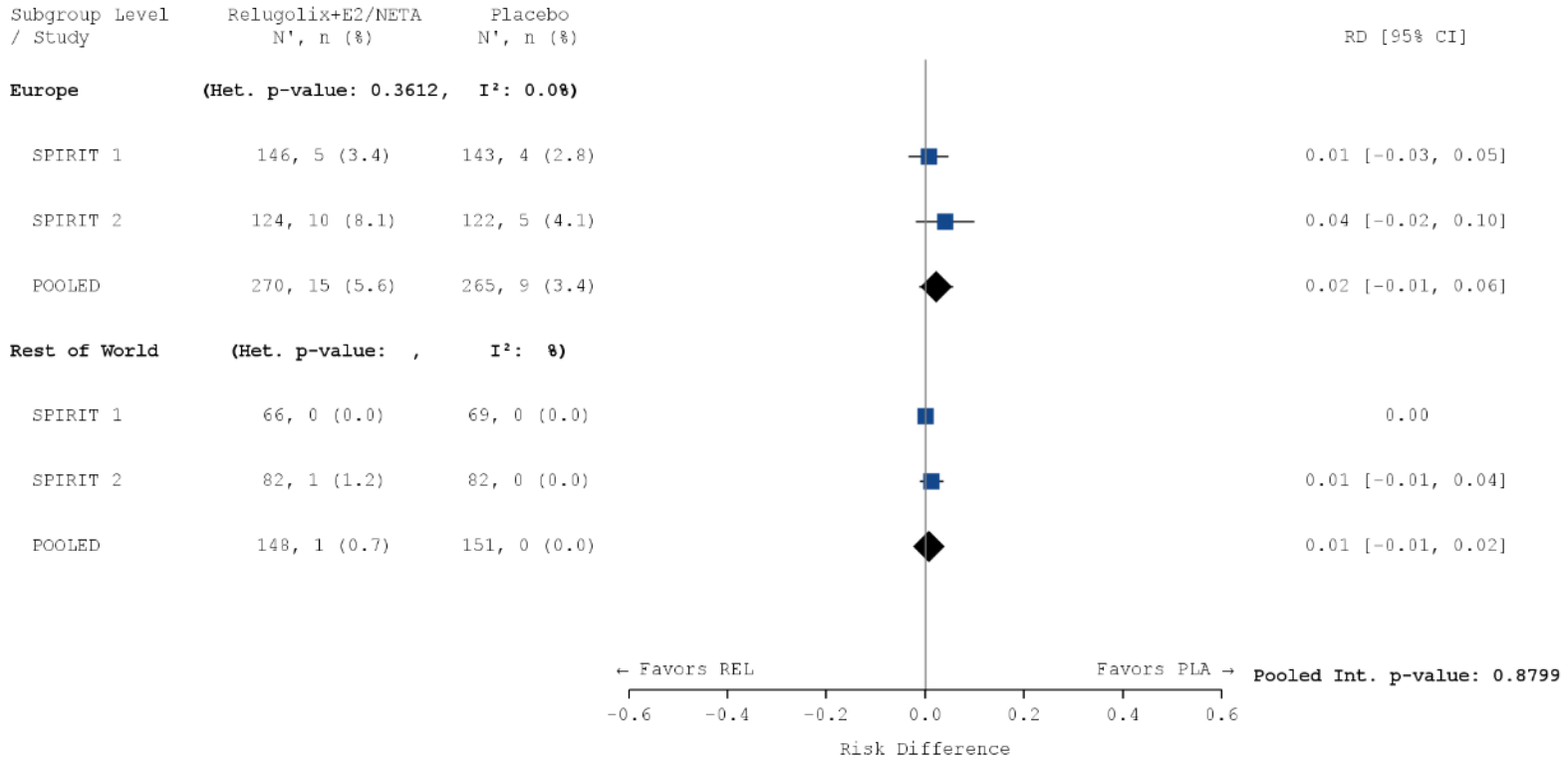
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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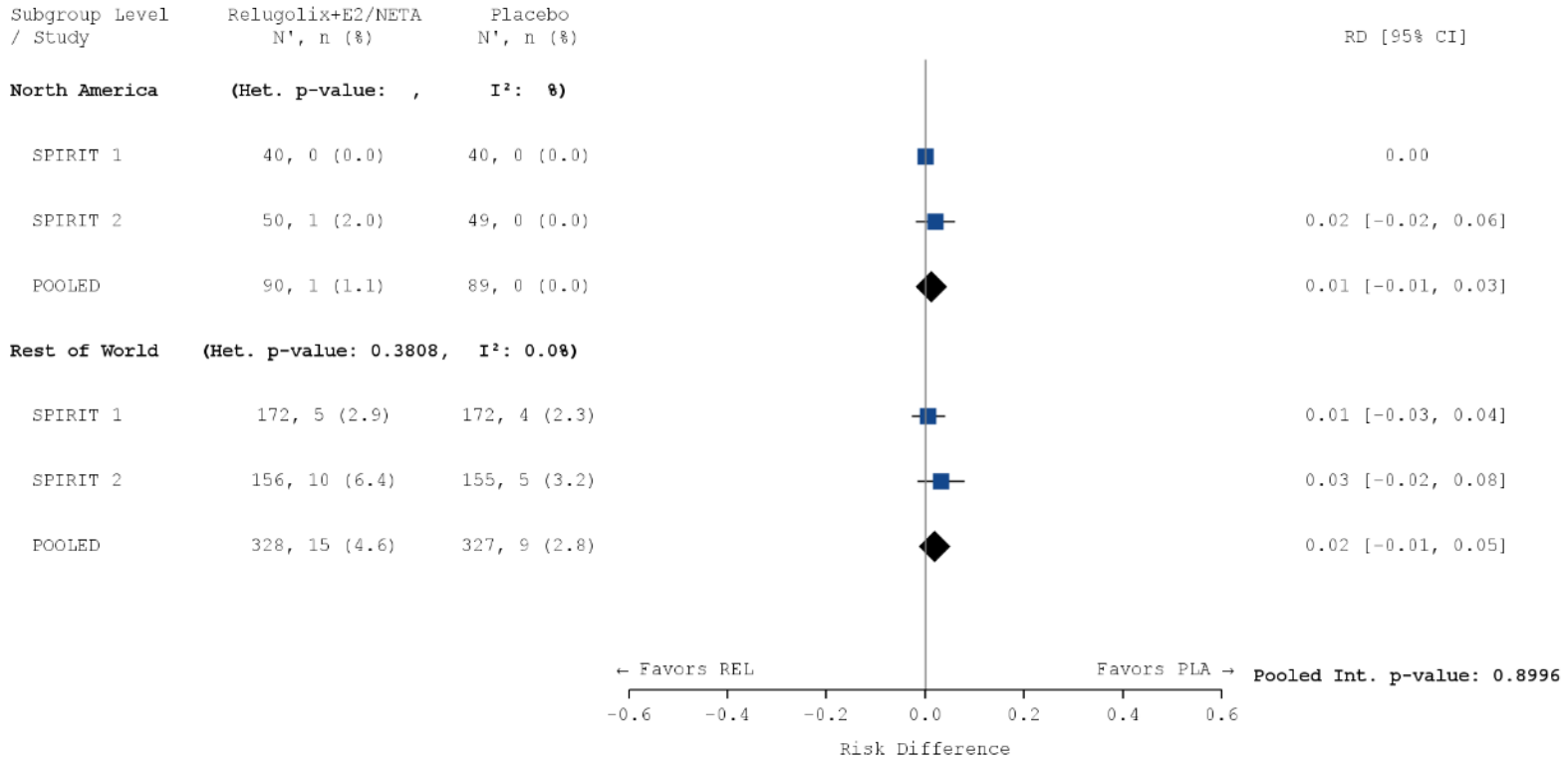
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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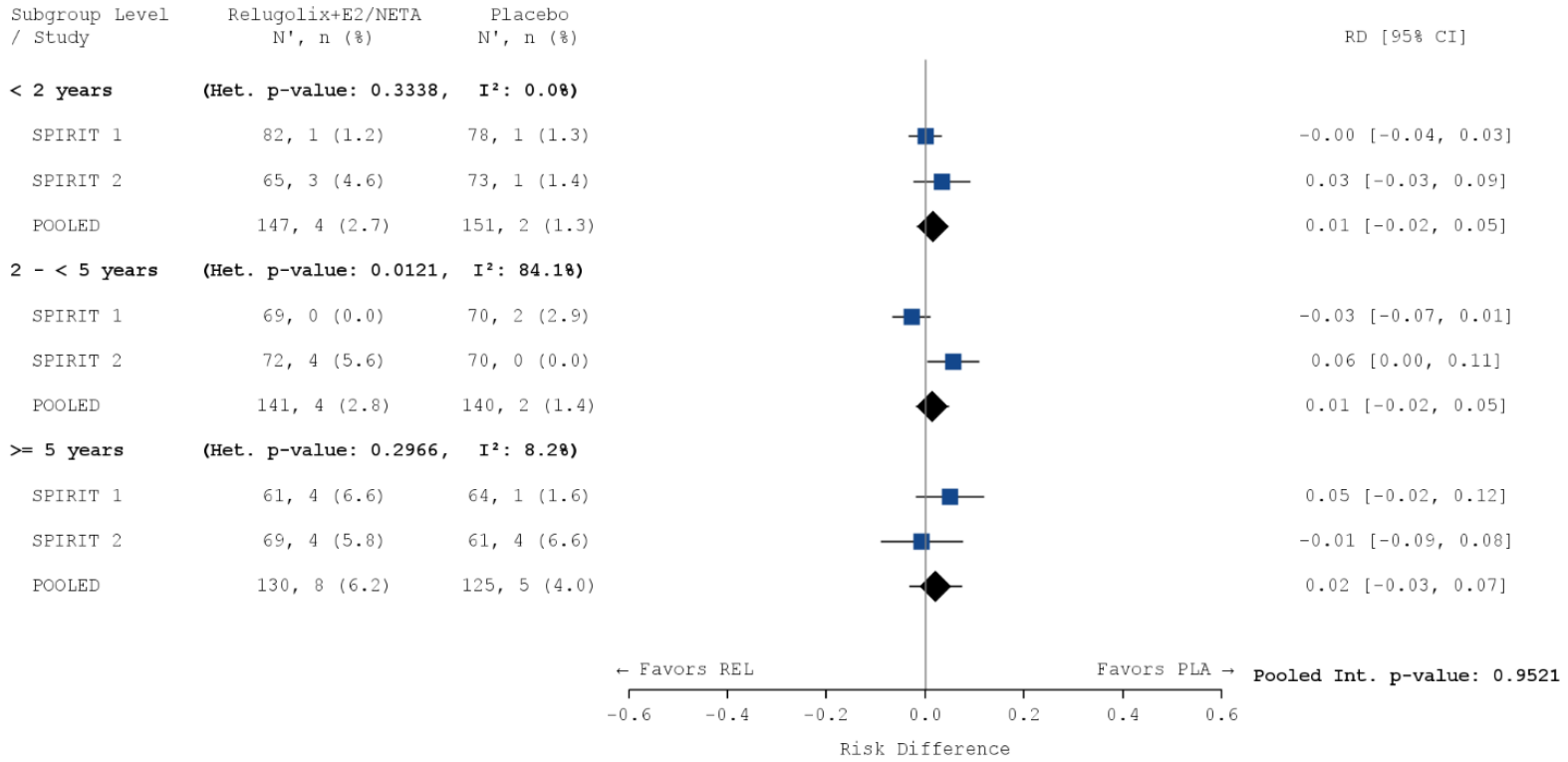
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



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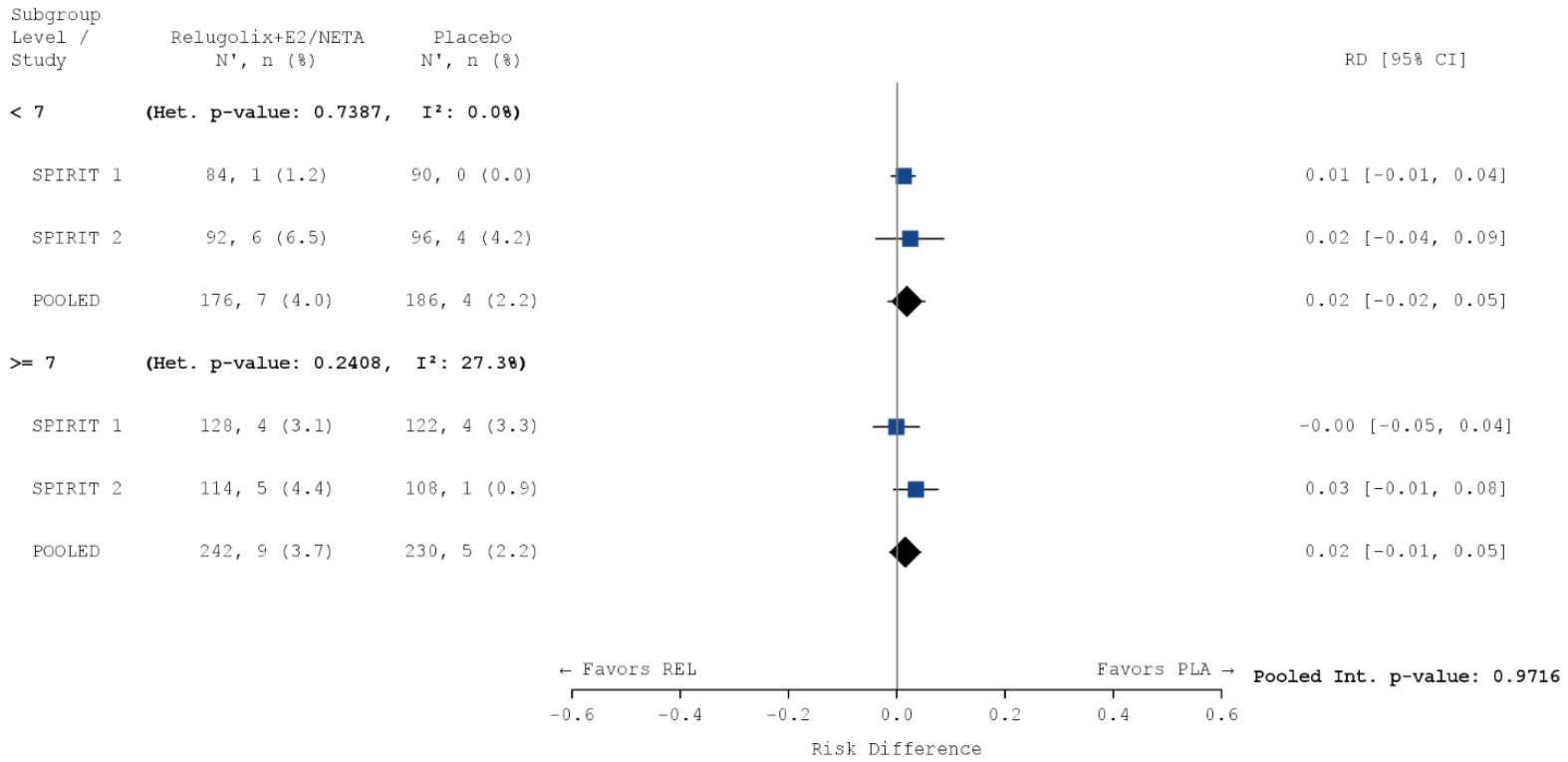
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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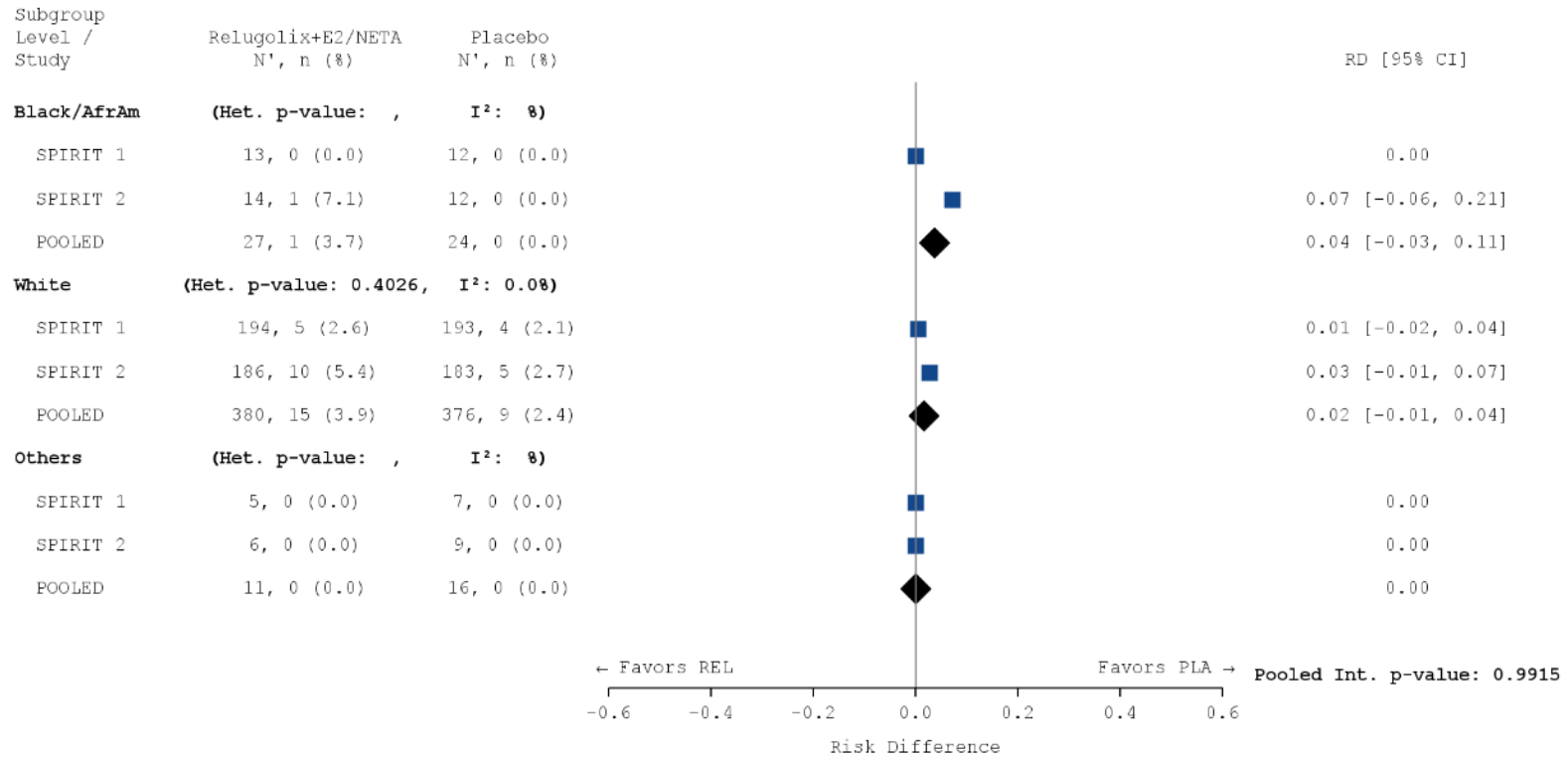
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Any
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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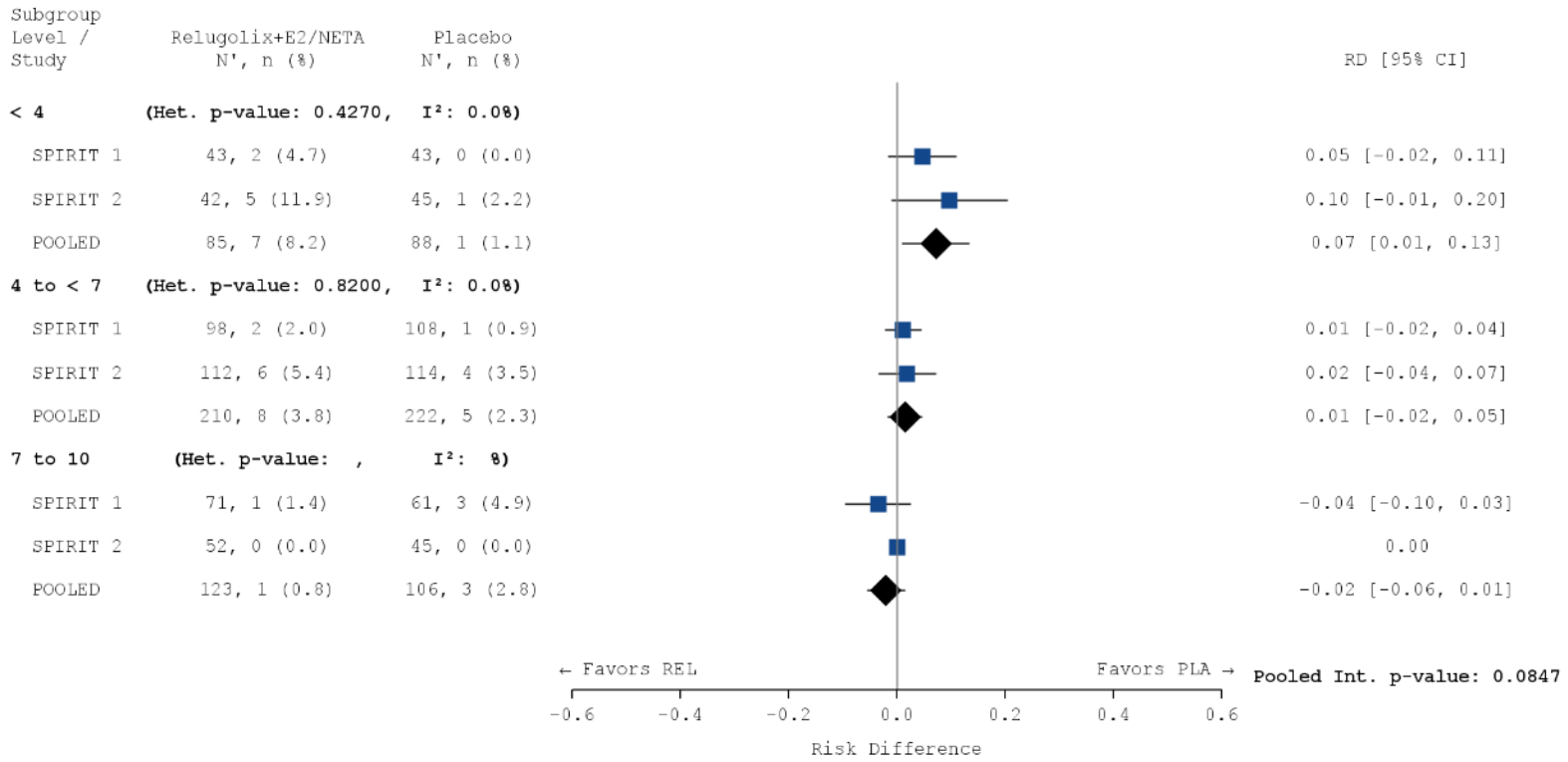
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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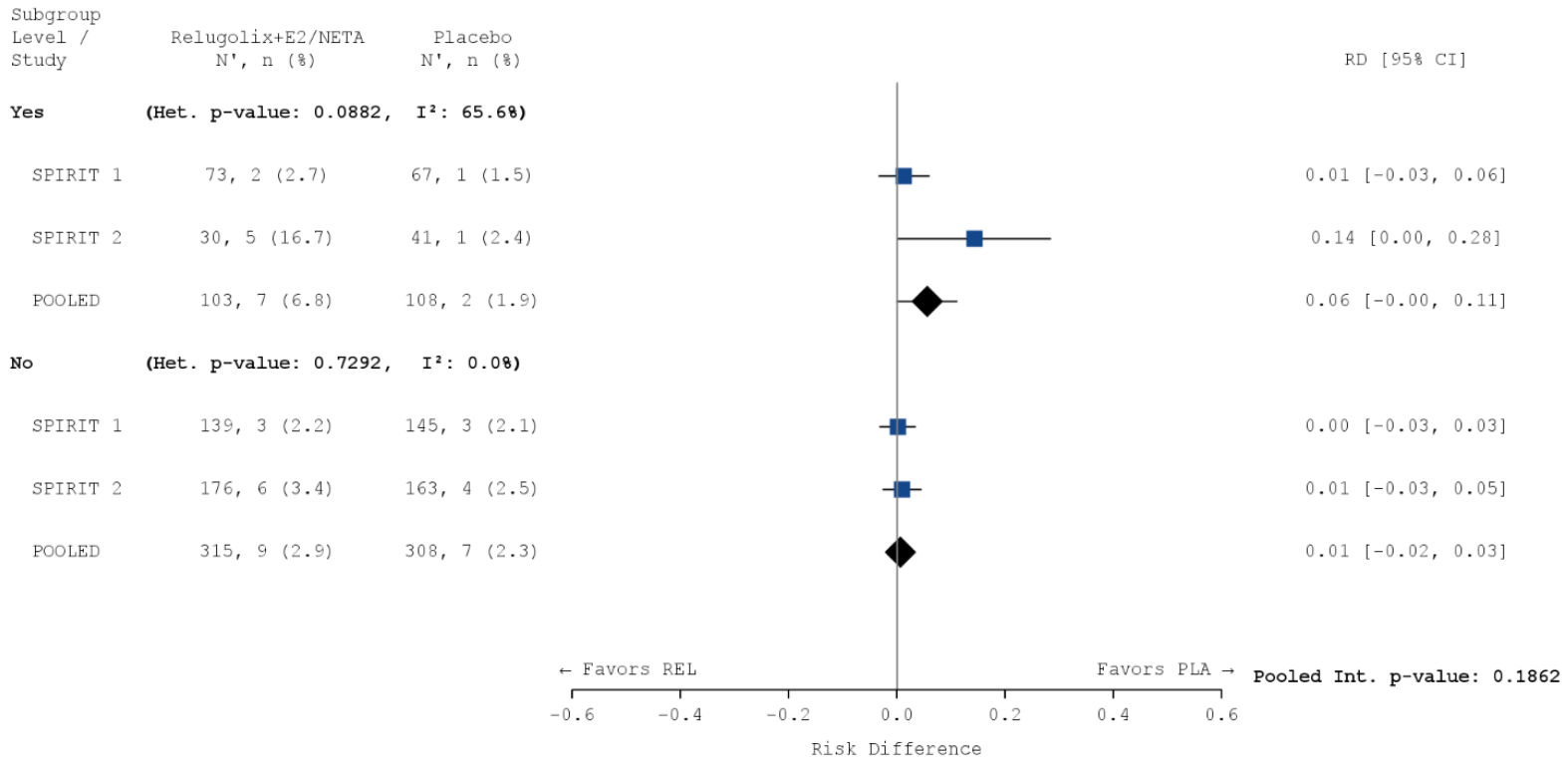
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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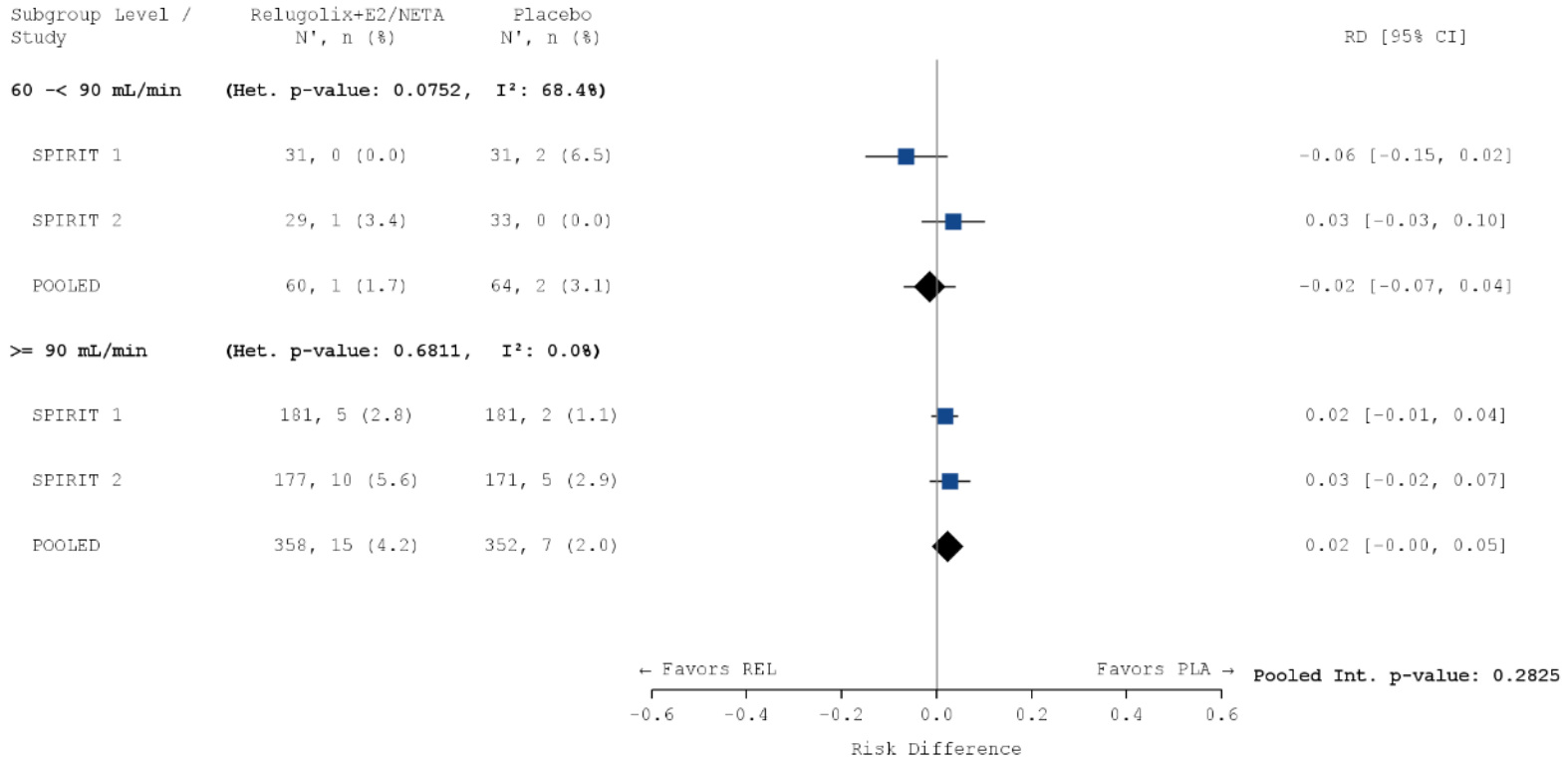
Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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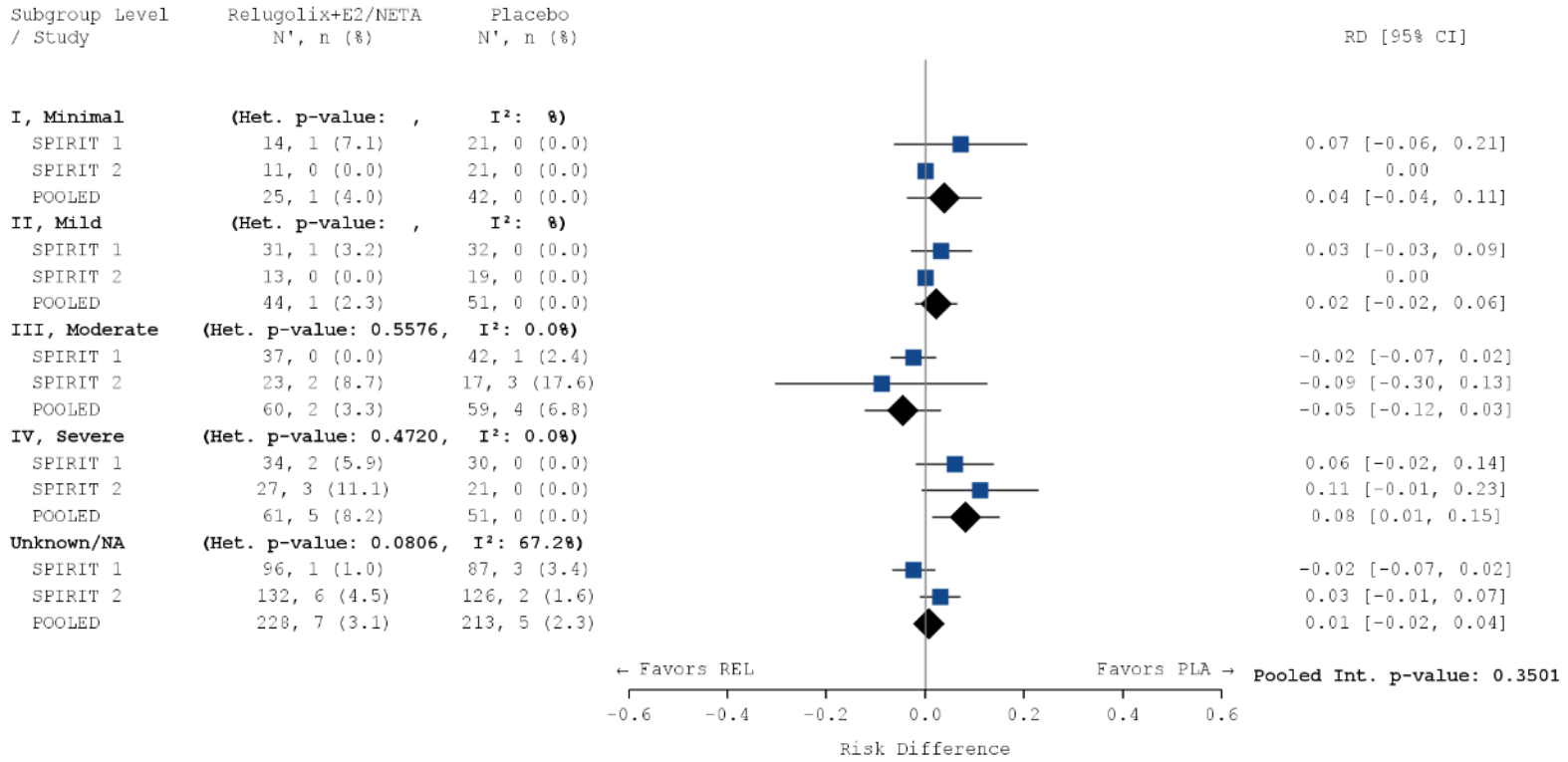
Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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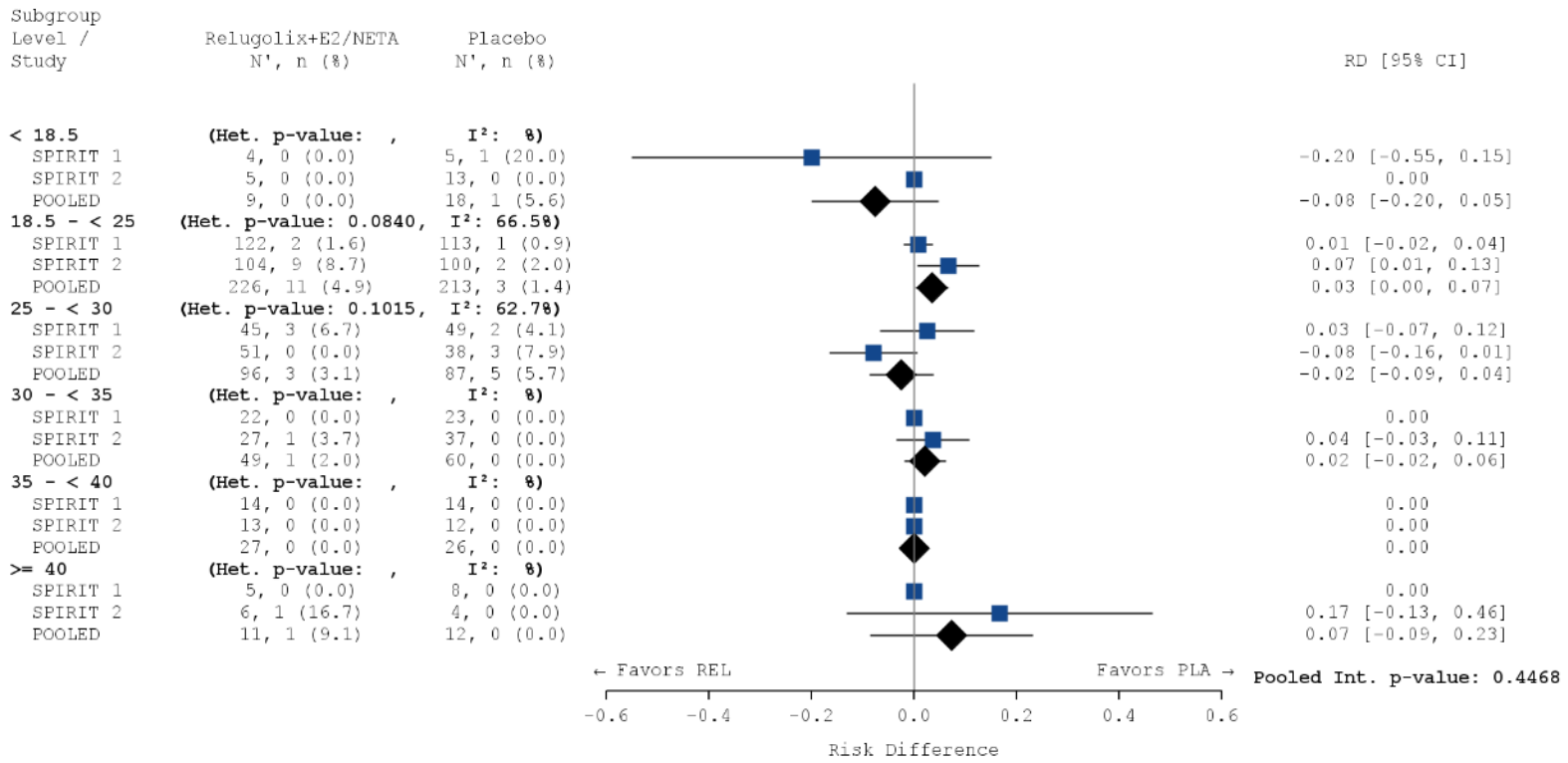
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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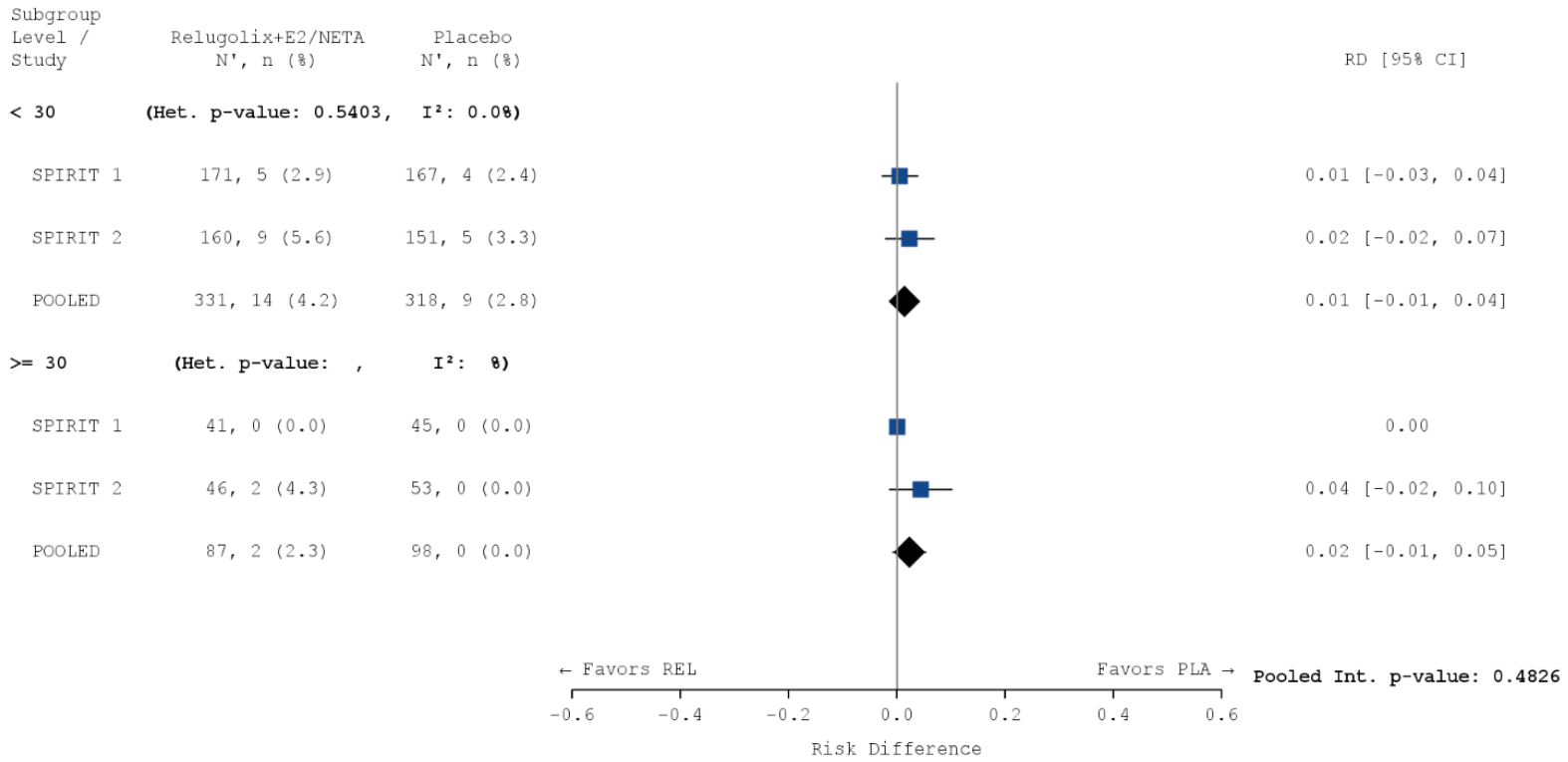
Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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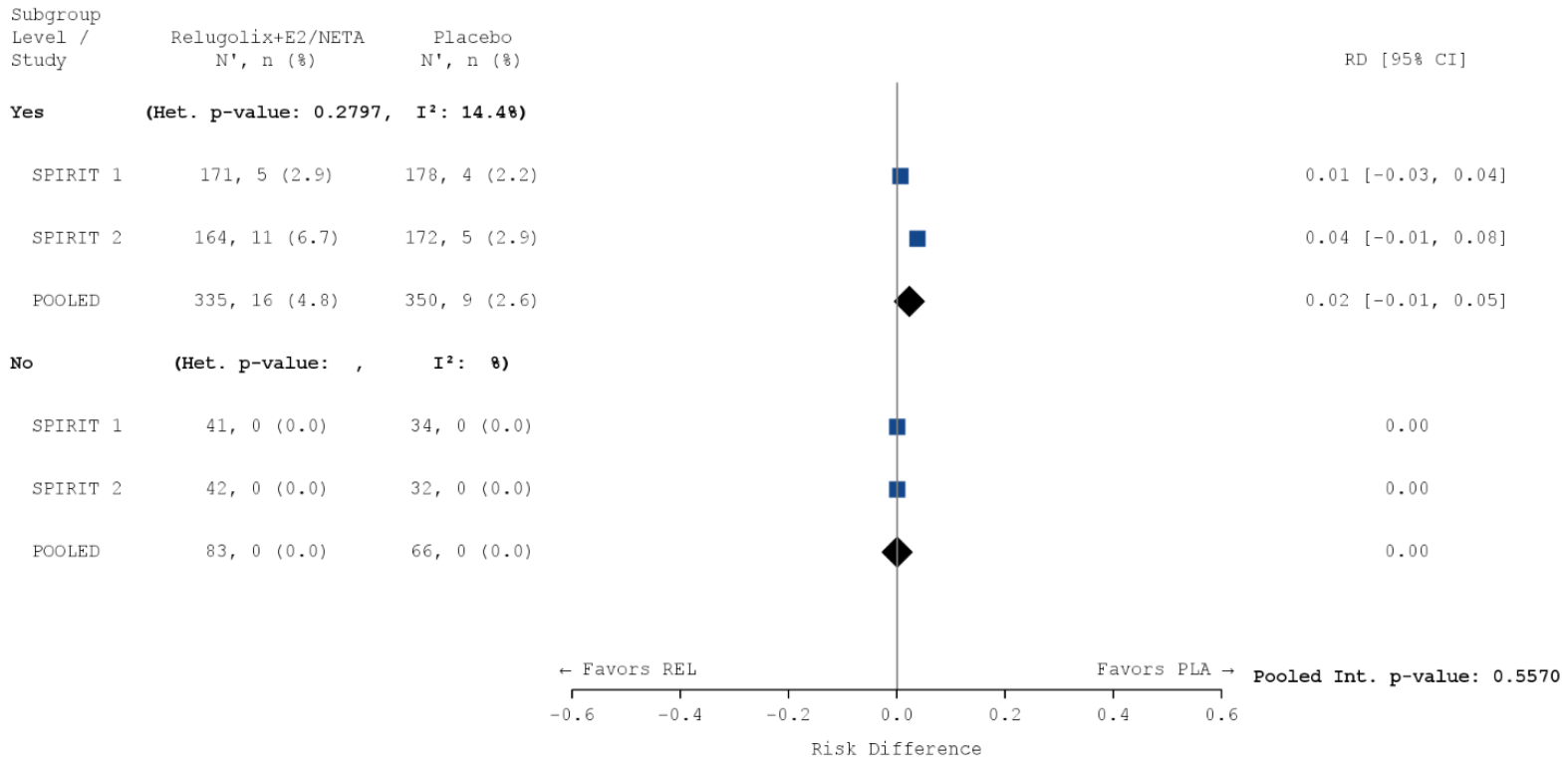
Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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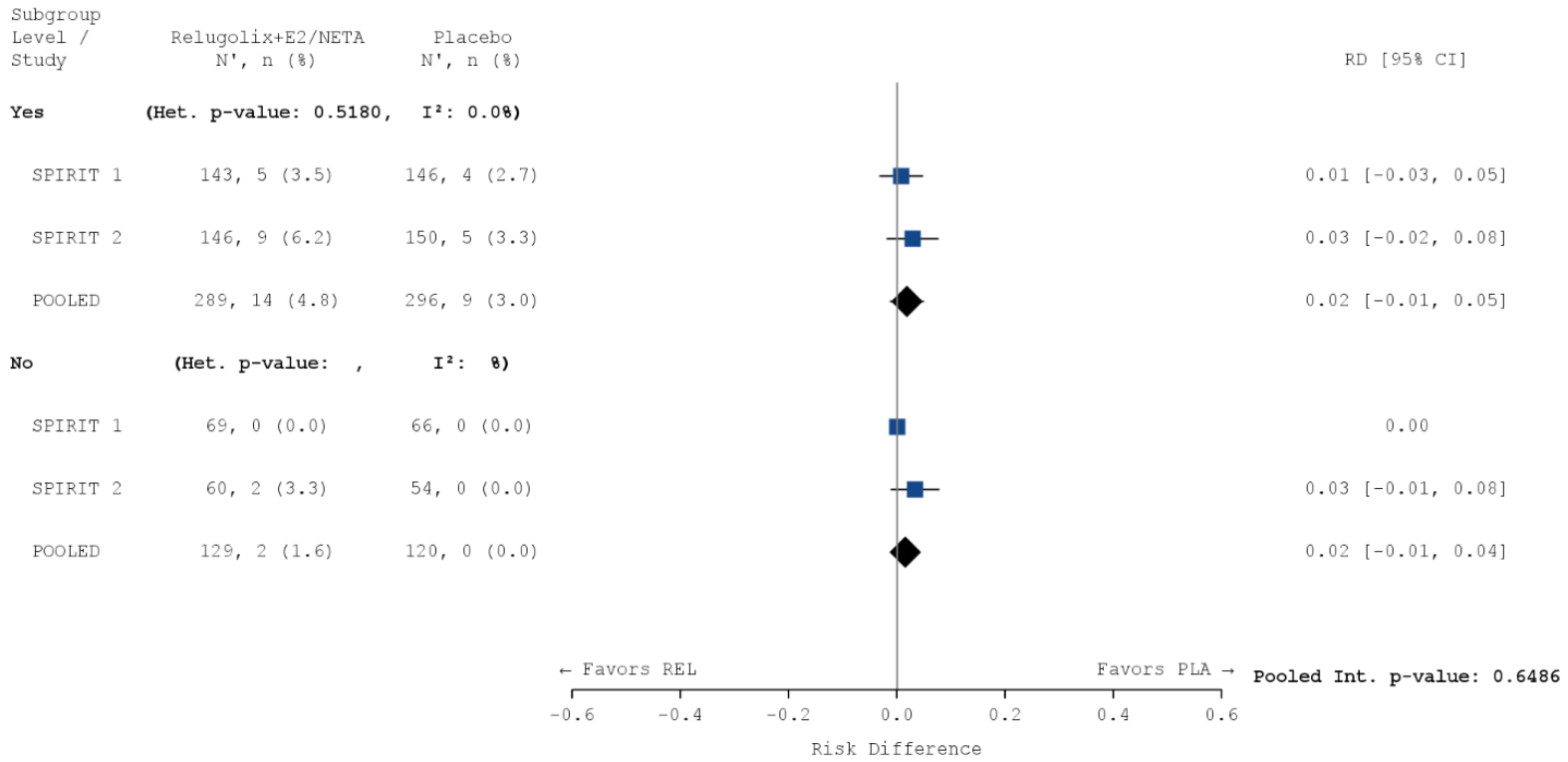
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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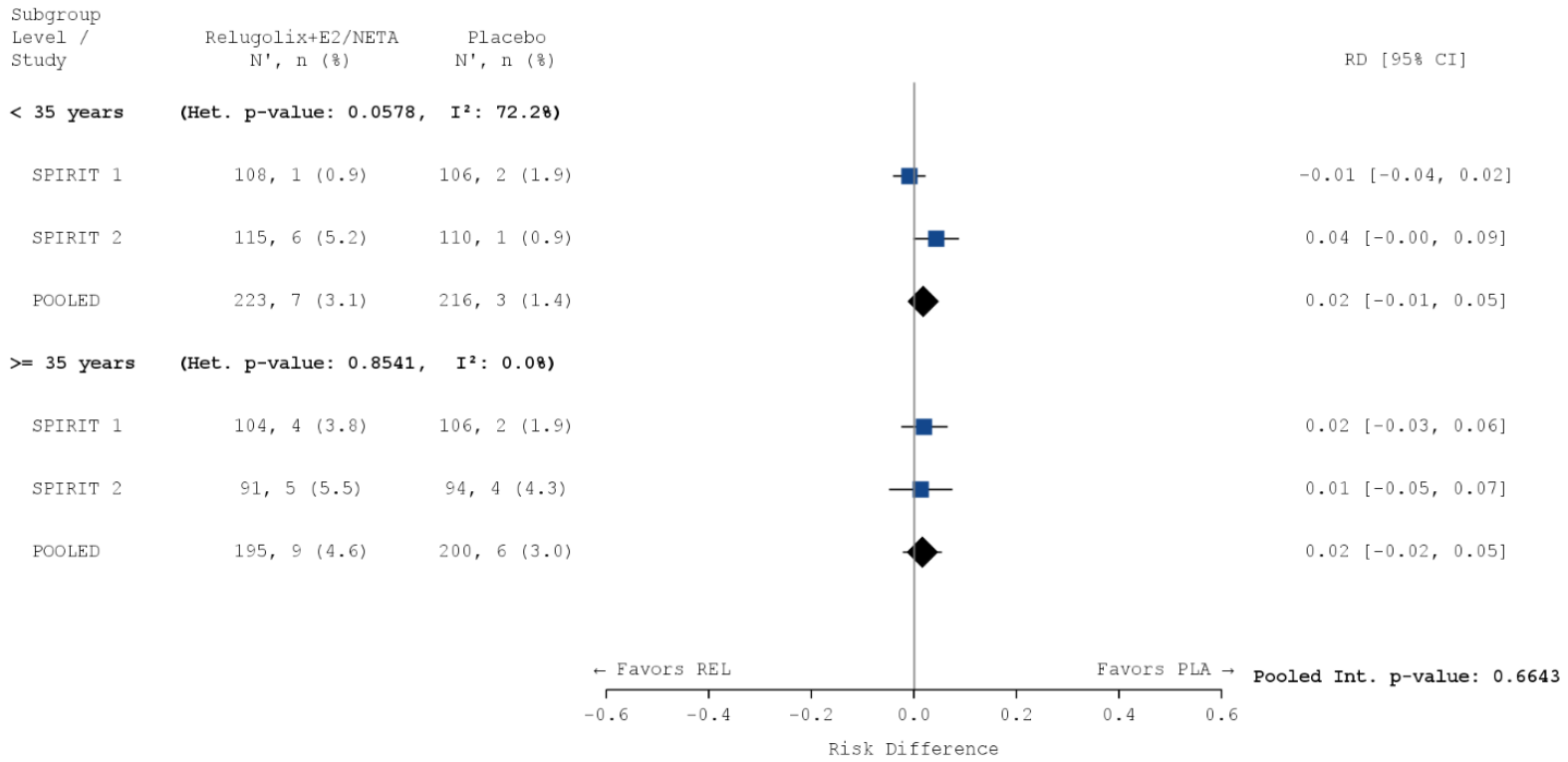
Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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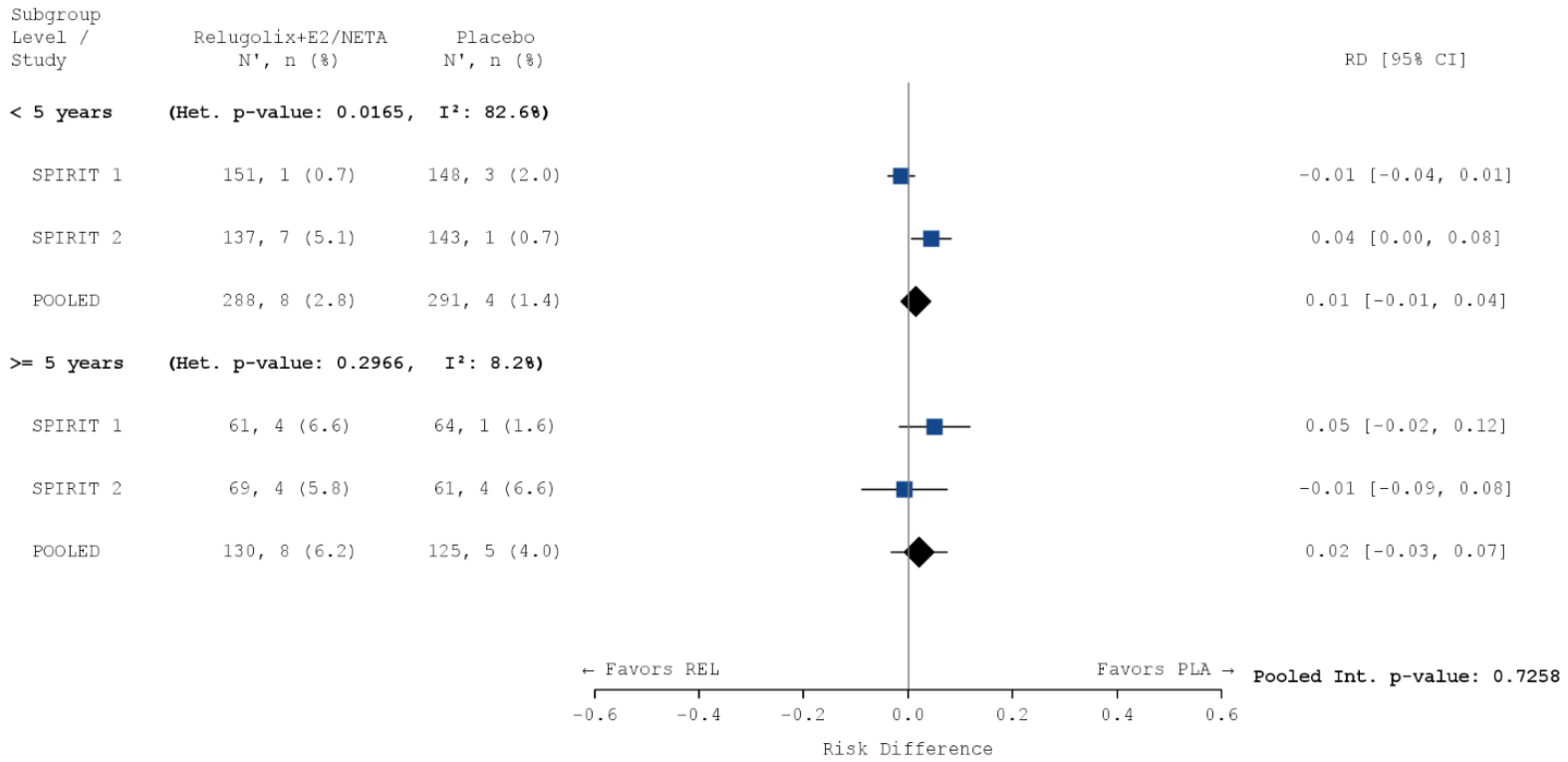
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
Prior hormonal treatment

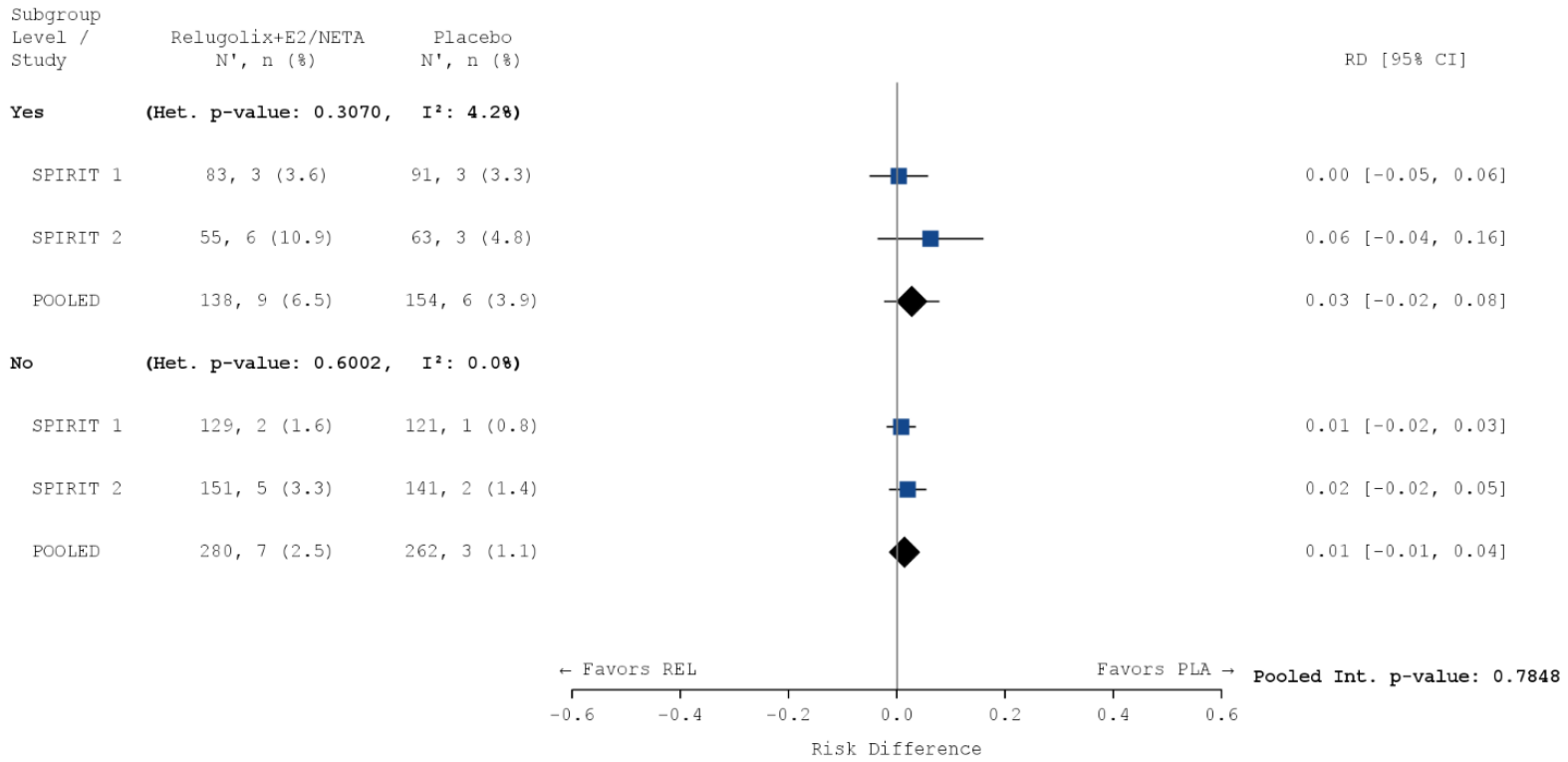

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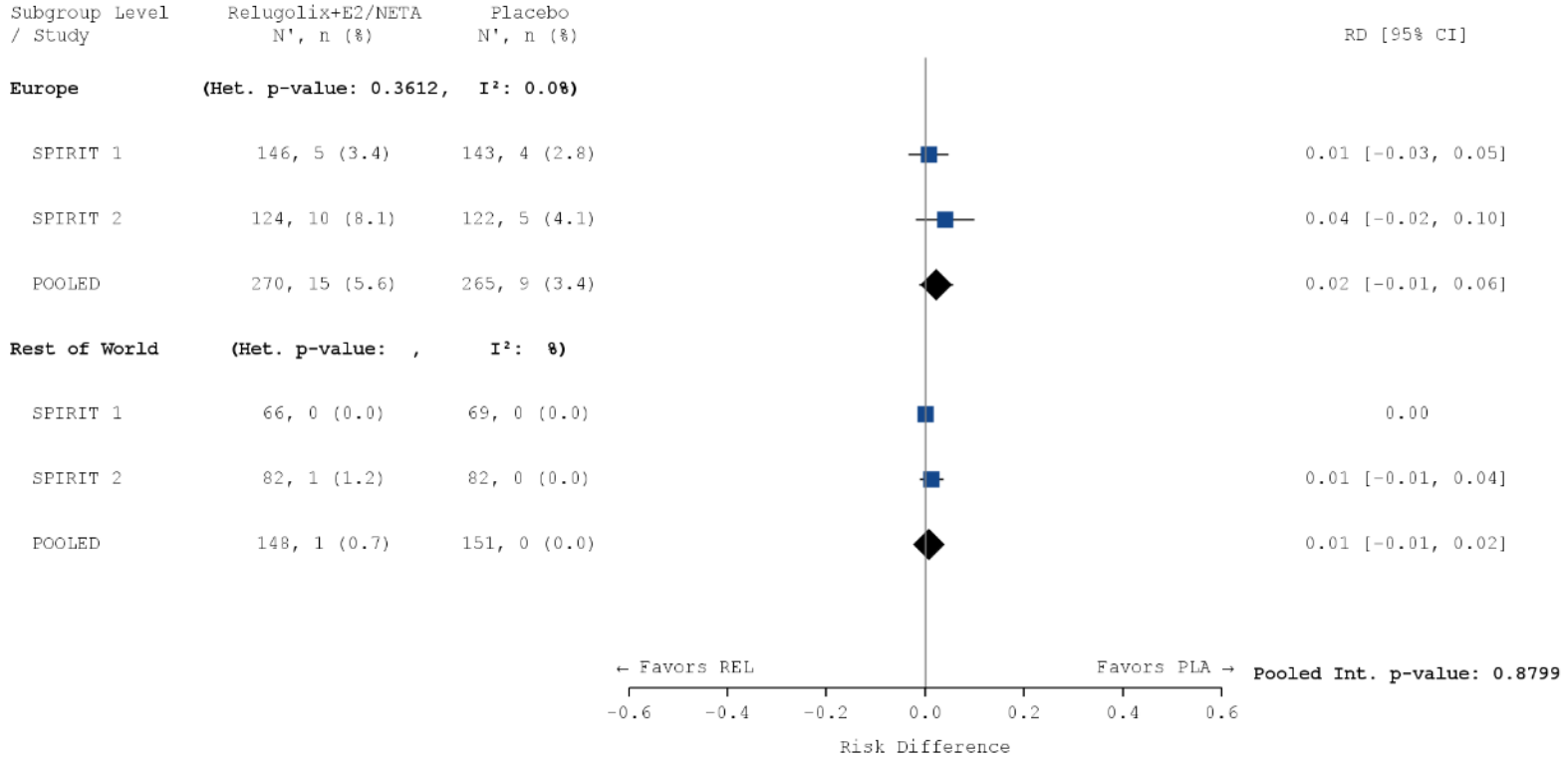
Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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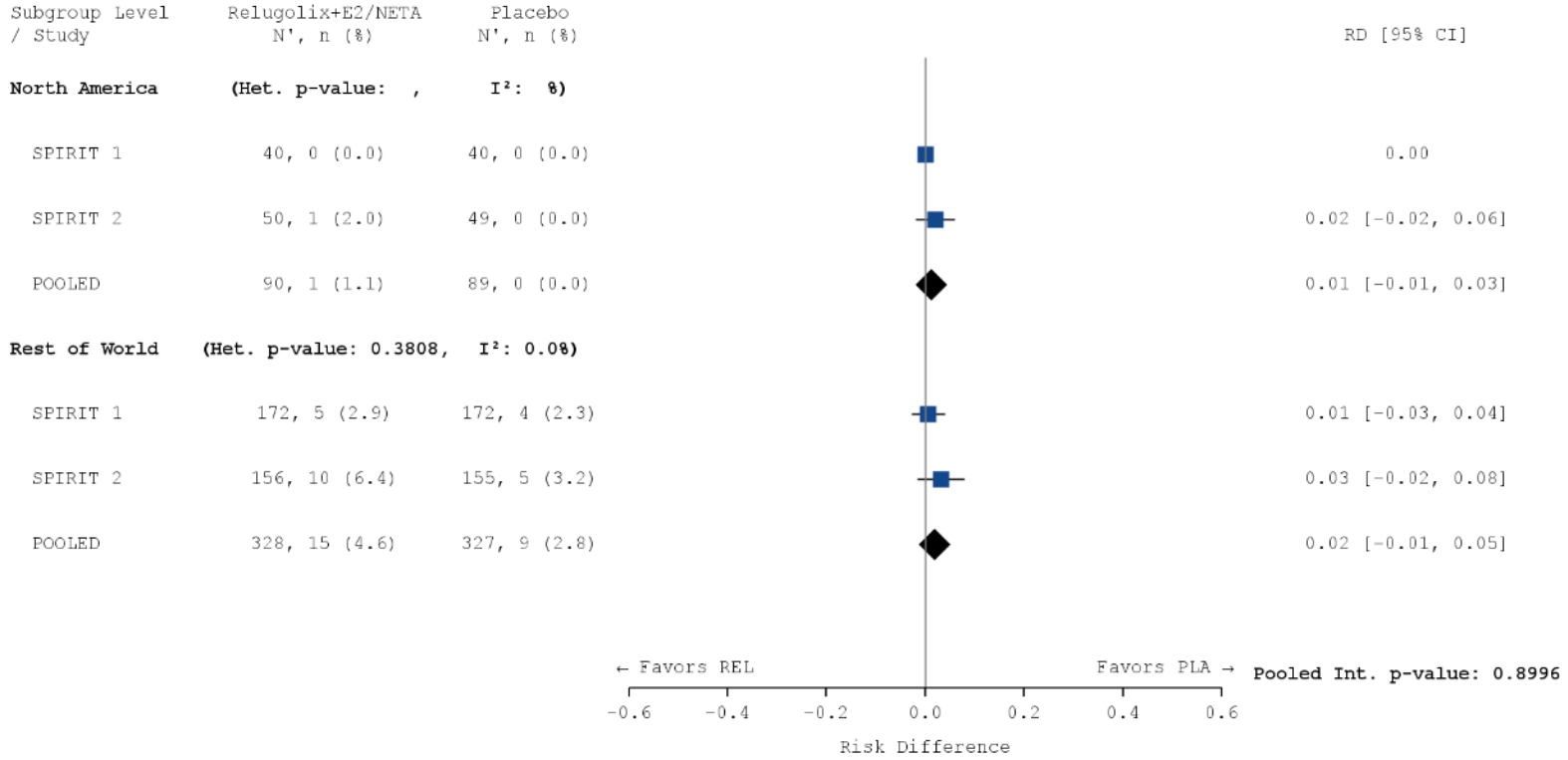
Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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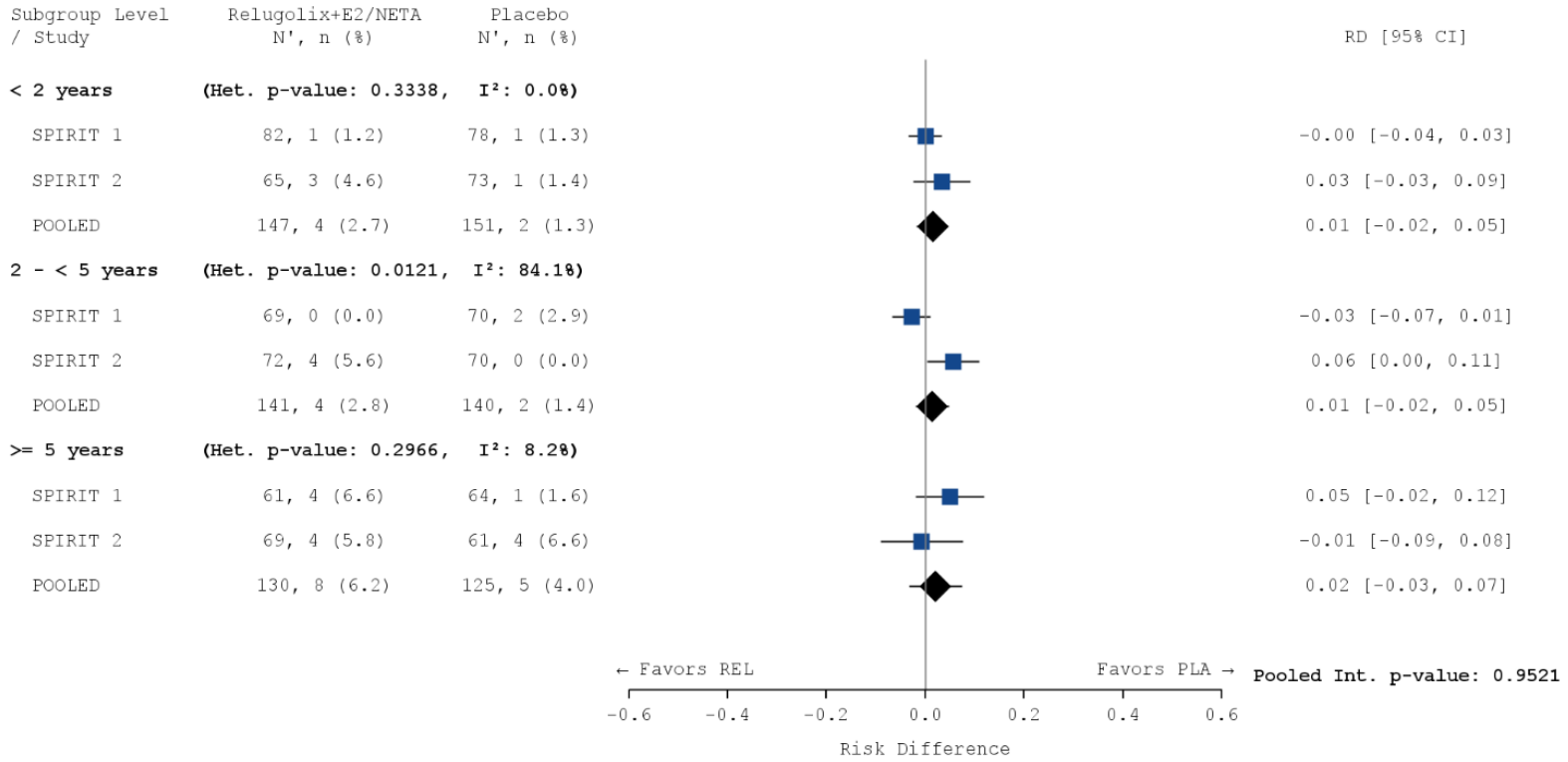
Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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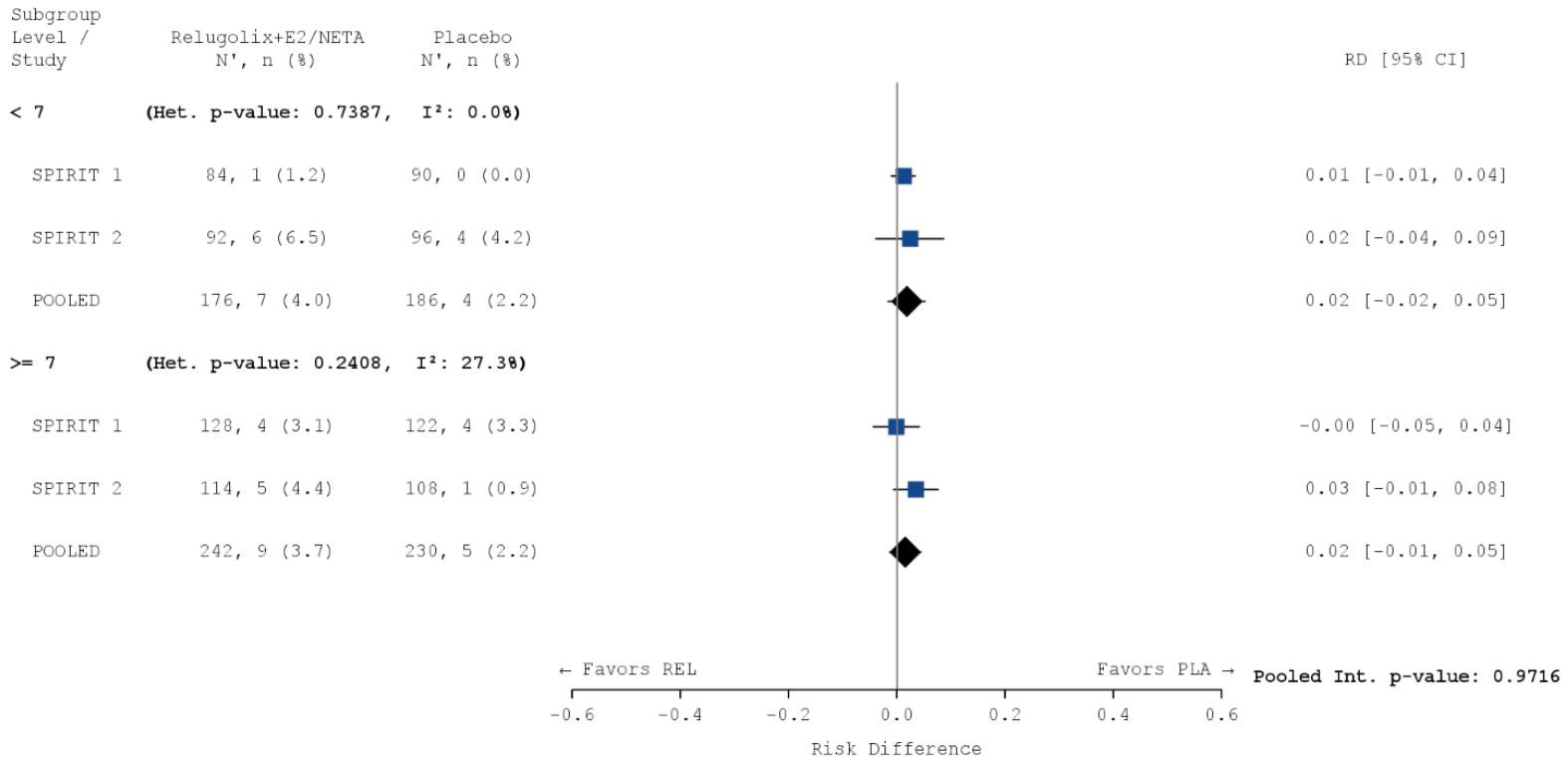
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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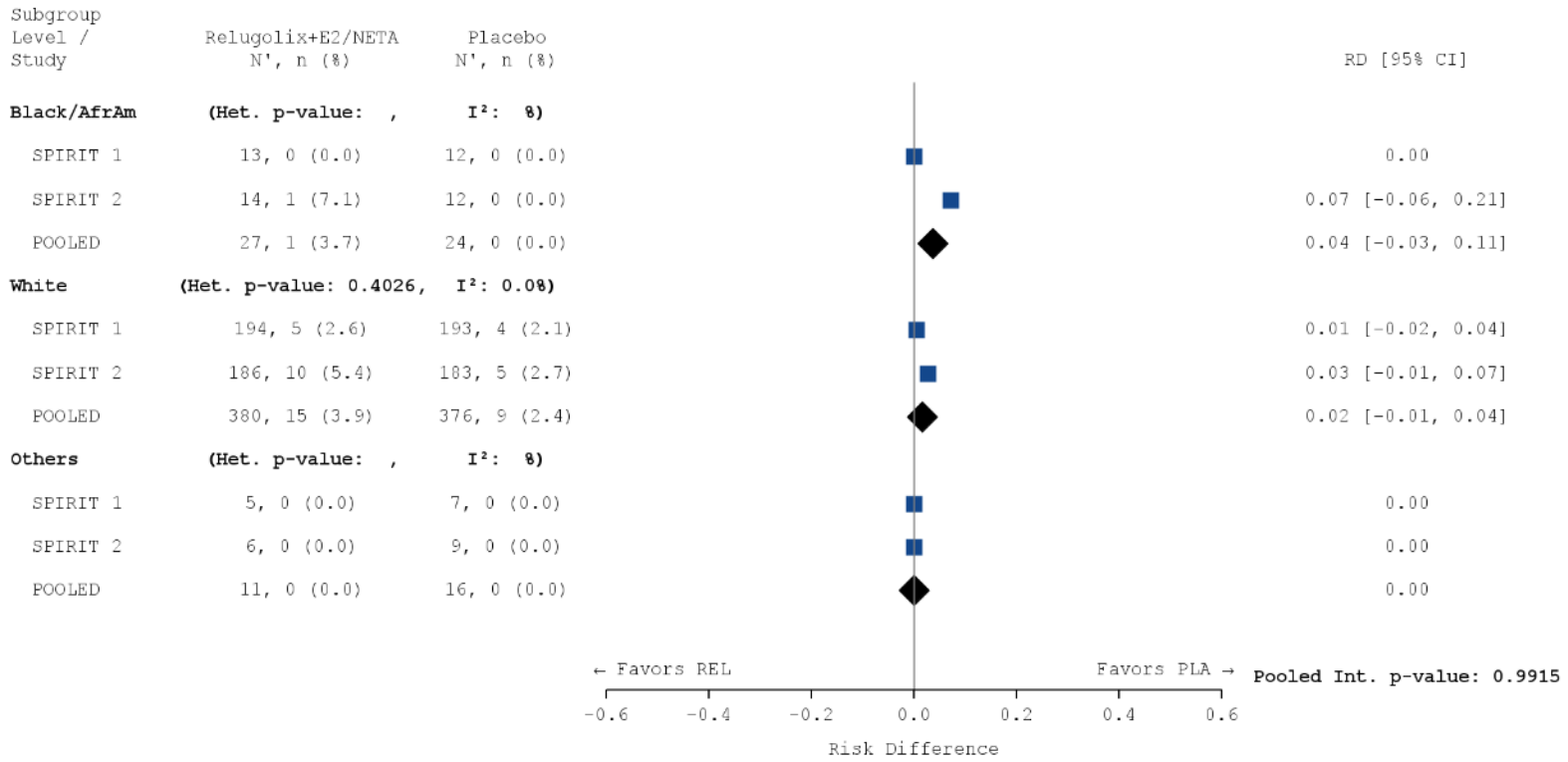
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.3.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Bone health events by Subgroup
SOC: Investigations; PT: Bone density decreased
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
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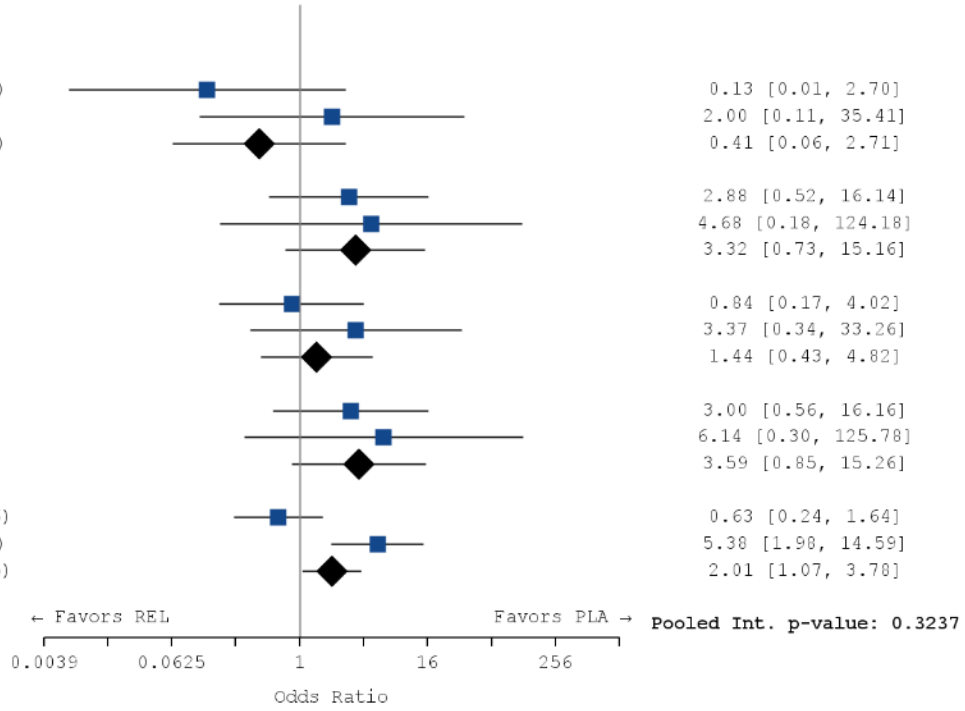
2.3.19 Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup

Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
AFSE stage

Subgroup Level / Study	Relugolix+E2/NETA N', n (%)	Placebo N', n (%)	OR [95% CI]
I, Minimal	**(Het. p-value: 0.2026,**	**I²: 38.4%)**	
SPIRIT 1	14, 0 (0.0)	21, 4 (19.0)	0.13 [0.01, 2.70]
SPIRIT 2	11, 1 (9.1)	21, 1 (4.8)	2.00 [0.11, 35.41]
POOLED	25, 1 (4.0)	42, 5 (11.9)	0.41 [0.06, 2.71]
II, Mild	**(Het. p-value: 0.7979,**	**I²: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	31, 5 (16.1)	32, 2 (6.3)	2.88 [0.52, 16.14]
SPIRIT 2	13, 1 (7.7)	19, 0 (0.0)	4.68 [0.18, 124.18]
POOLED	44, 6 (13.6)	51, 2 (3.9)	3.32 [0.73, 15.16]
III, Moderate	**(Het. p-value: 0.3259,**	**I²: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	37, 3 (8.1)	42, 4 (9.5)	0.84 [0.17, 4.02]
SPIRIT 2	23, 4 (17.4)	17, 1 (5.9)	3.37 [0.34, 33.26]
POOLED	60, 7 (11.7)	59, 5 (8.5)	1.44 [0.43, 4.82]
IV, Severe	**(Het. p-value: 0.6845,**	**I²: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	34, 6 (17.6)	30, 2 (6.7)	3.00 [0.56, 16.16]
SPIRIT 2	27, 3 (11.1)	21, 0 (0.0)	6.14 [0.30, 125.78]
POOLED	61, 9 (14.8)	51, 2 (3.9)	3.59 [0.85, 15.26]
Unknown/NA	**(Het. p-value: 0.0024,**	**I²: 89.2%)**	
SPIRIT 1	96, 8 (8.3)	87, 11 (12.6)	0.63 [0.24, 1.64]
SPIRIT 2	132, 24 (18.2)	126, 5 (4.0)	5.38 [1.98, 14.59]
POOLED	228, 32 (14.0)	213, 16 (7.5)	2.01 [1.07, 3.78]



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
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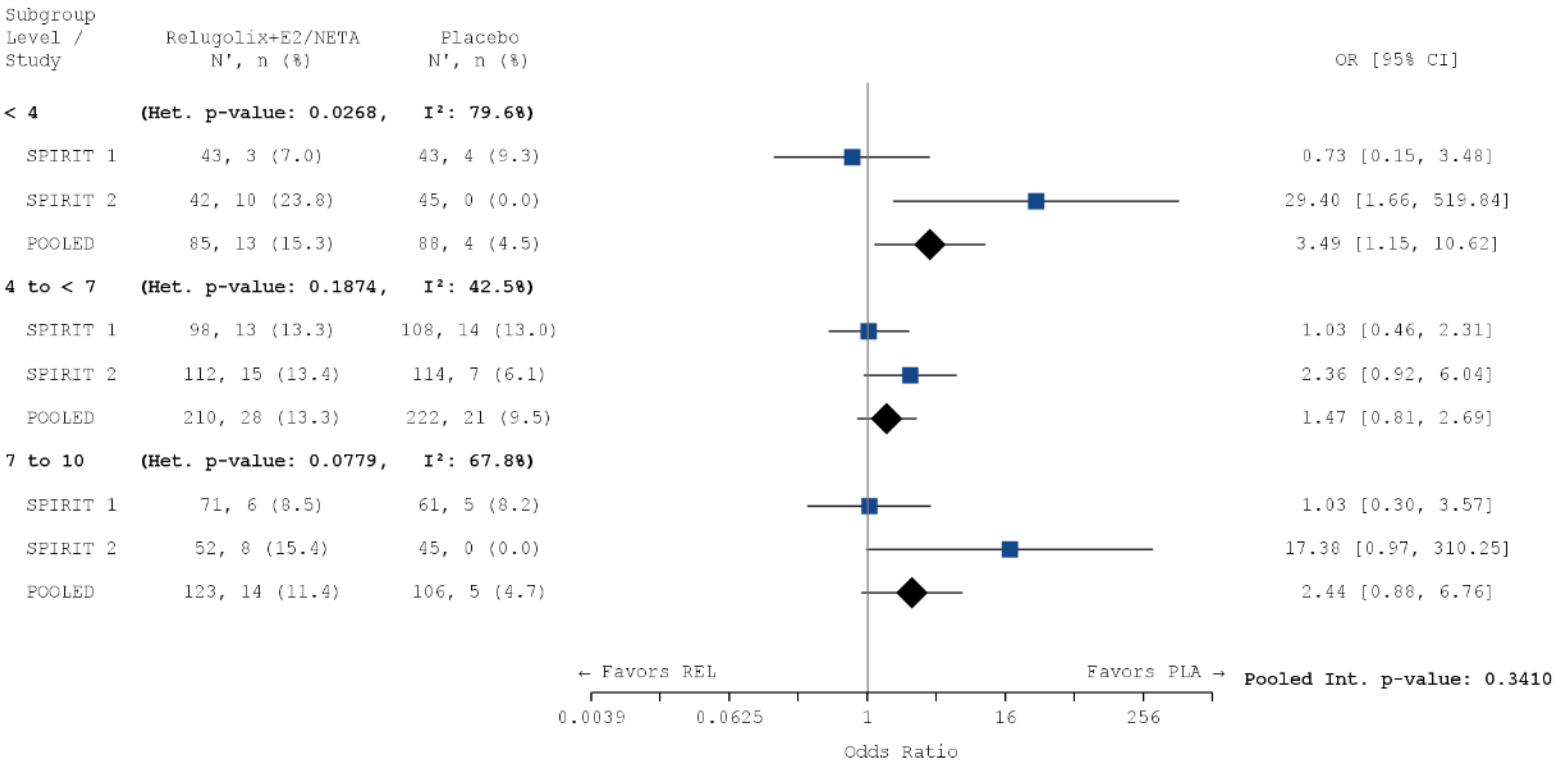
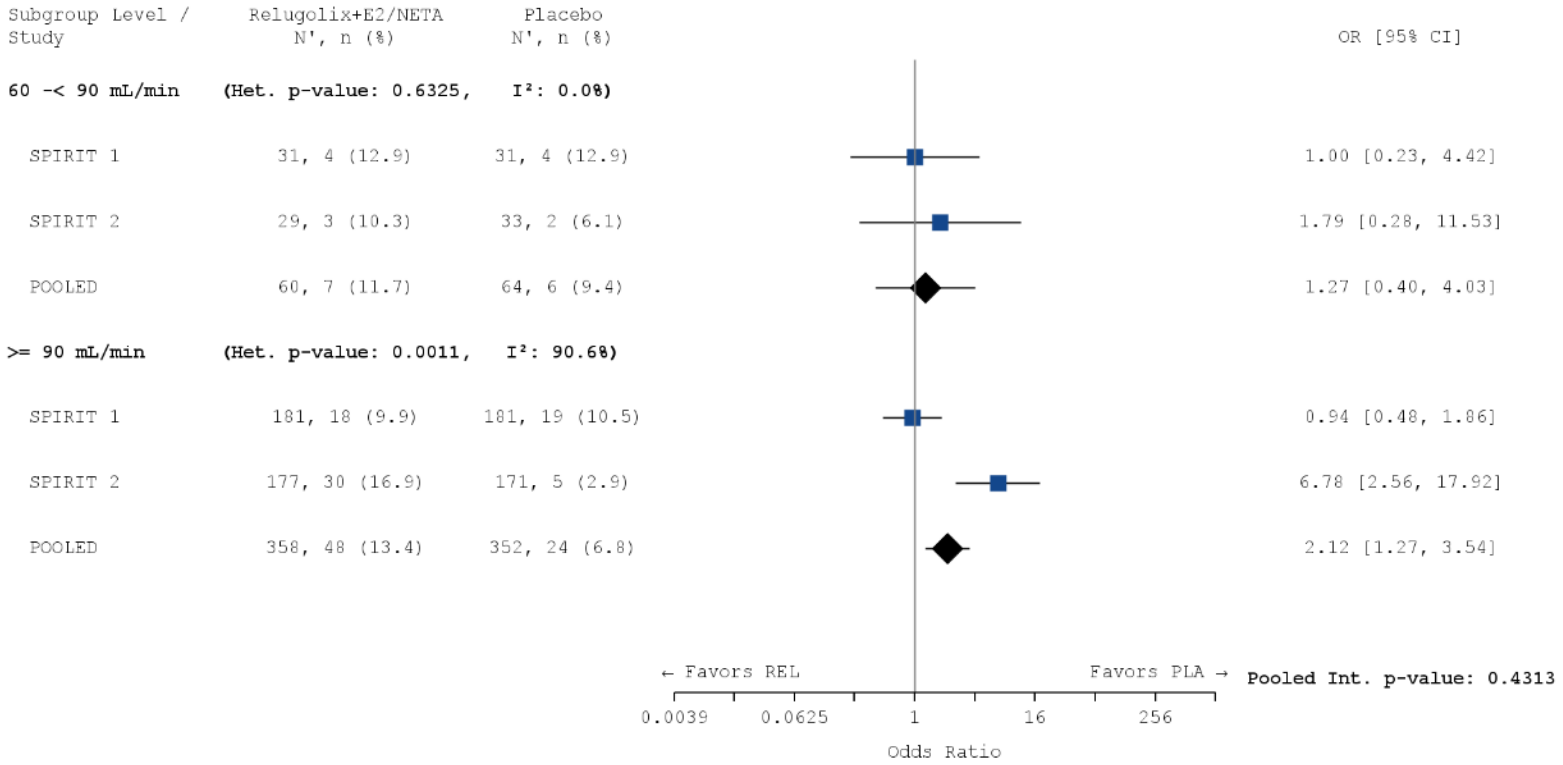
Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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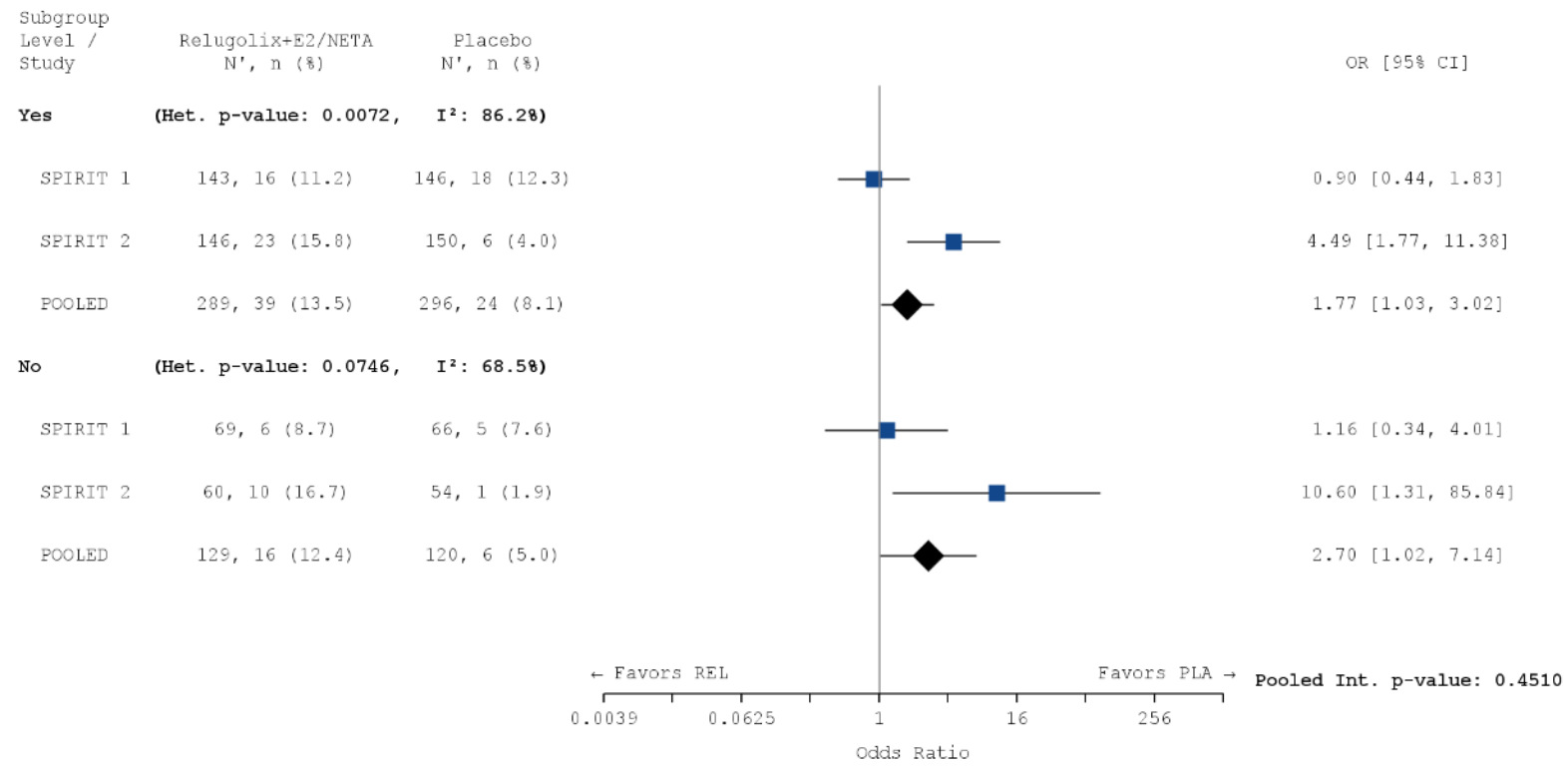
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

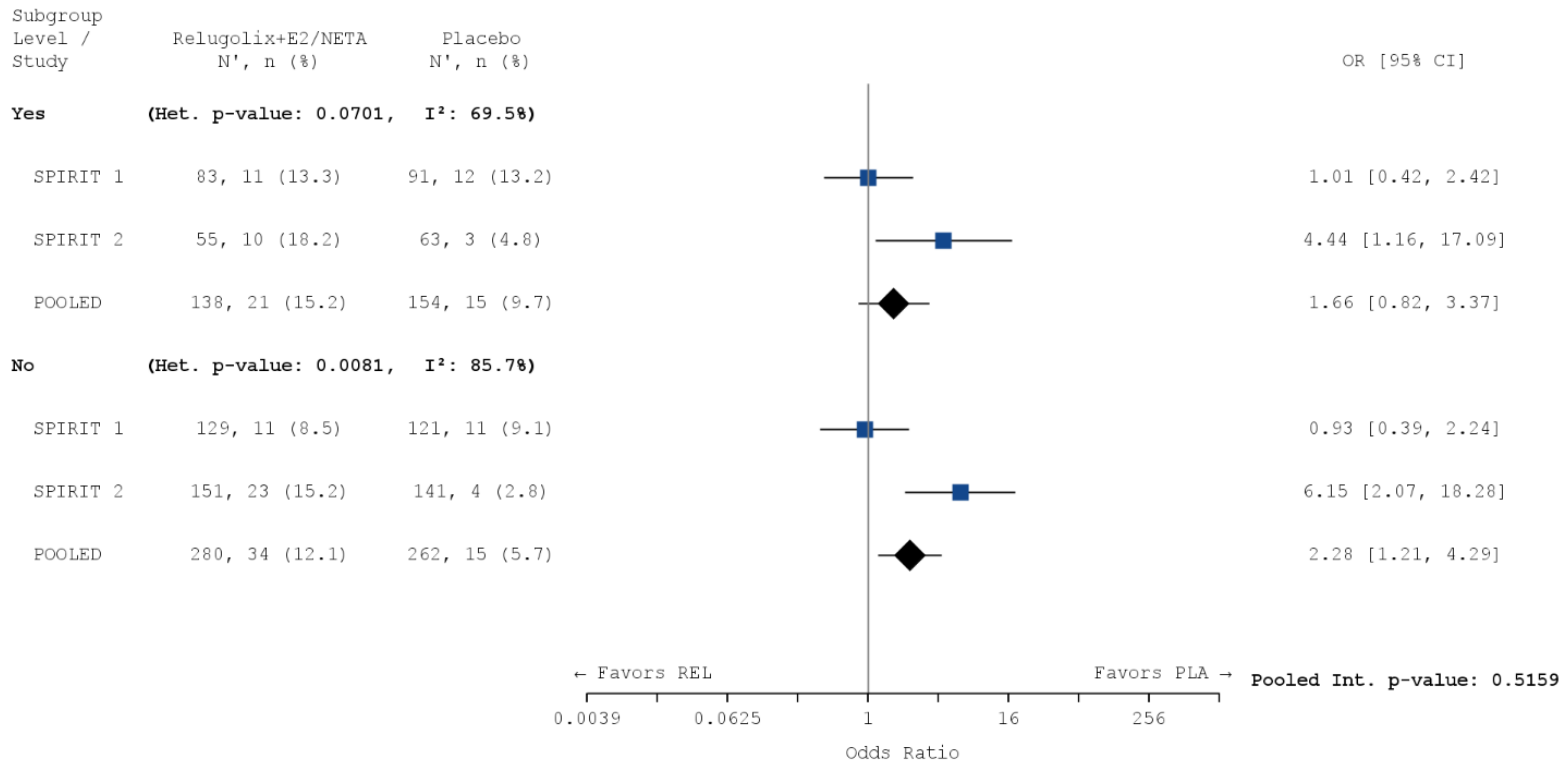
Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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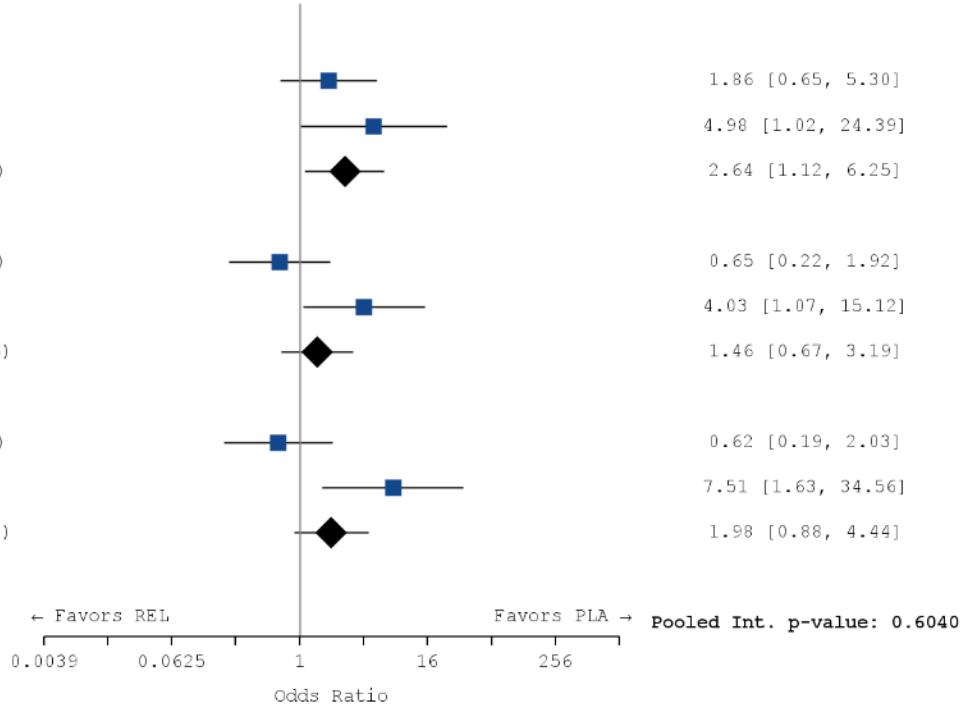
Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II

Subgroup Level / Study	Relugolix+E2/NETA N', n (%)	Placebo N', n (%)	OR [95% CI]
< 2 years	**(Het. p-value: 0.3098, I²: 3.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	82, 11 (13.4)	78, 6 (7.7)	1.86 [0.65, 5.30]
SPIRIT 2	65, 8 (12.3)	73, 2 (2.7)	4.98 [1.02, 24.39]
POOLED	147, 19 (12.9)	151, 8 (5.3)	2.64 [1.12, 6.25]
2 - < 5 years	**(Het. p-value: 0.0364, I²: 77.2%)**		
SPIRIT 1	69, 6 (8.7)	70, 9 (12.9)	0.65 [0.22, 1.92]
SPIRIT 2	72, 11 (15.3)	70, 3 (4.3)	4.03 [1.07, 15.12]
POOLED	141, 17 (12.1)	140, 12 (8.6)	1.46 [0.67, 3.19]
>= 5 years	**(Het. p-value: 0.0115, I²: 84.4%)**		
SPIRIT 1	61, 5 (8.2)	64, 8 (12.5)	0.62 [0.19, 2.03]
SPIRIT 2	69, 14 (20.3)	61, 2 (3.3)	7.51 [1.63, 34.56]
POOLED	130, 19 (14.6)	125, 10 (8.0)	1.98 [0.88, 4.44]



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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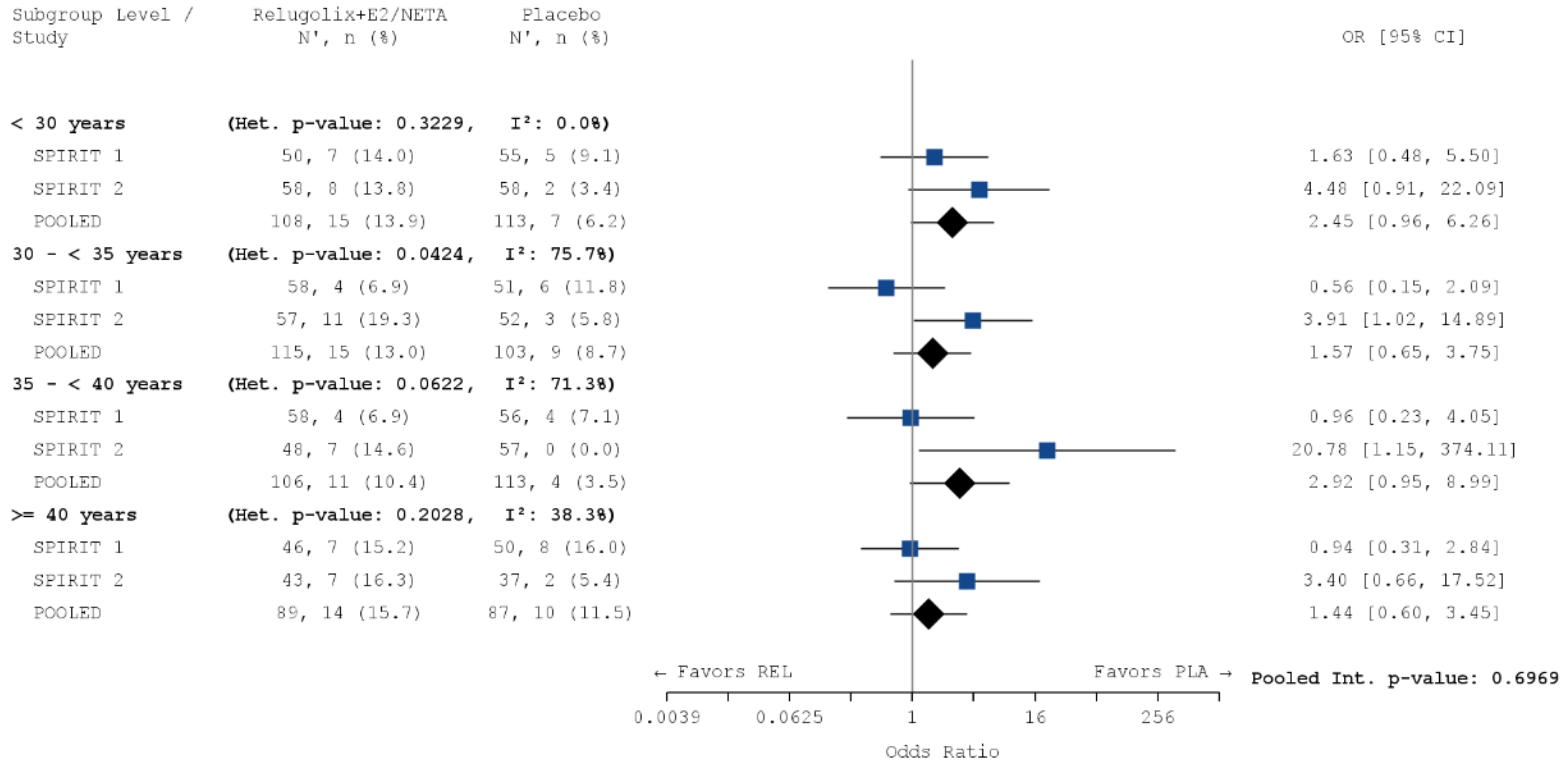
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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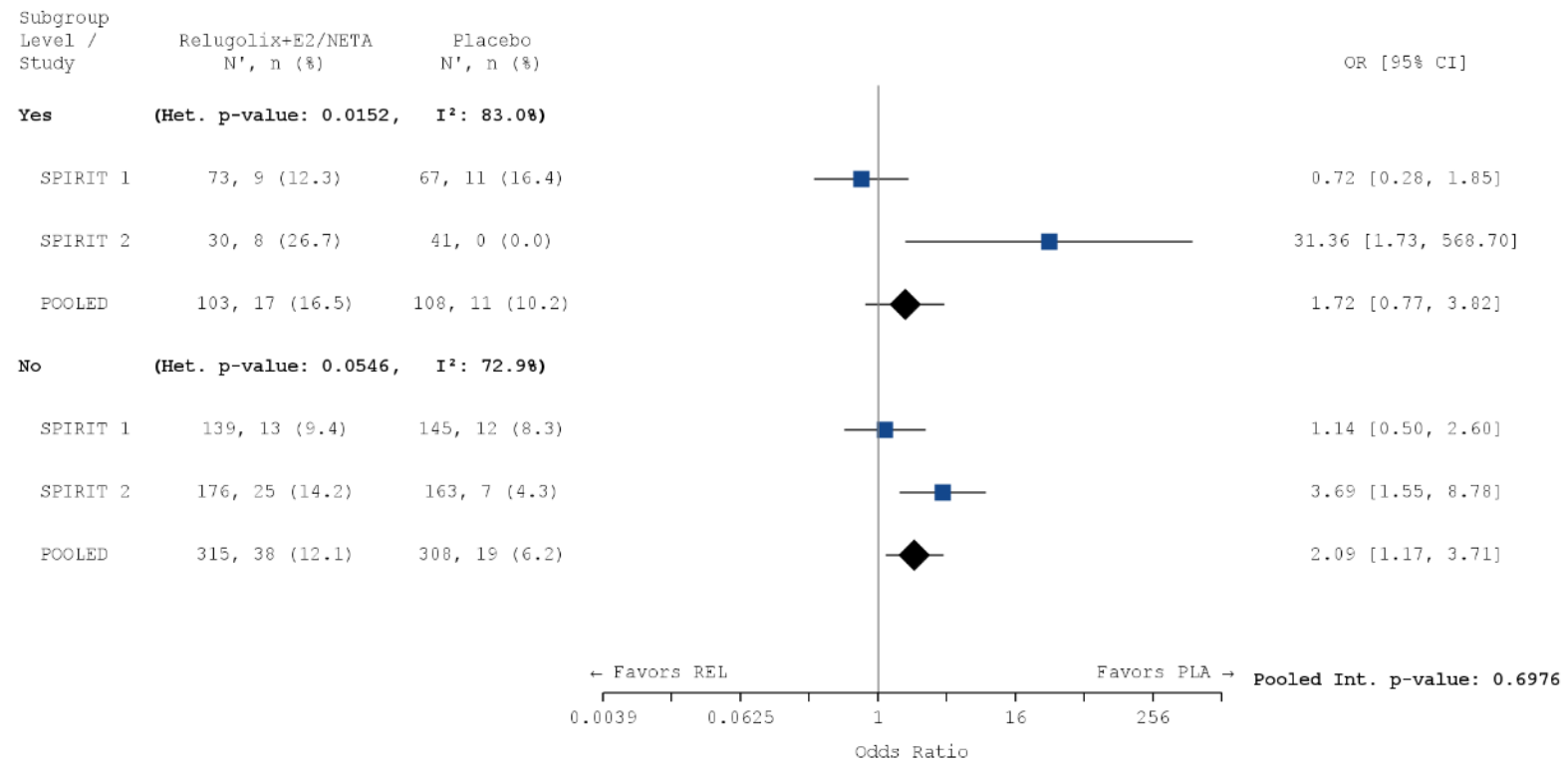
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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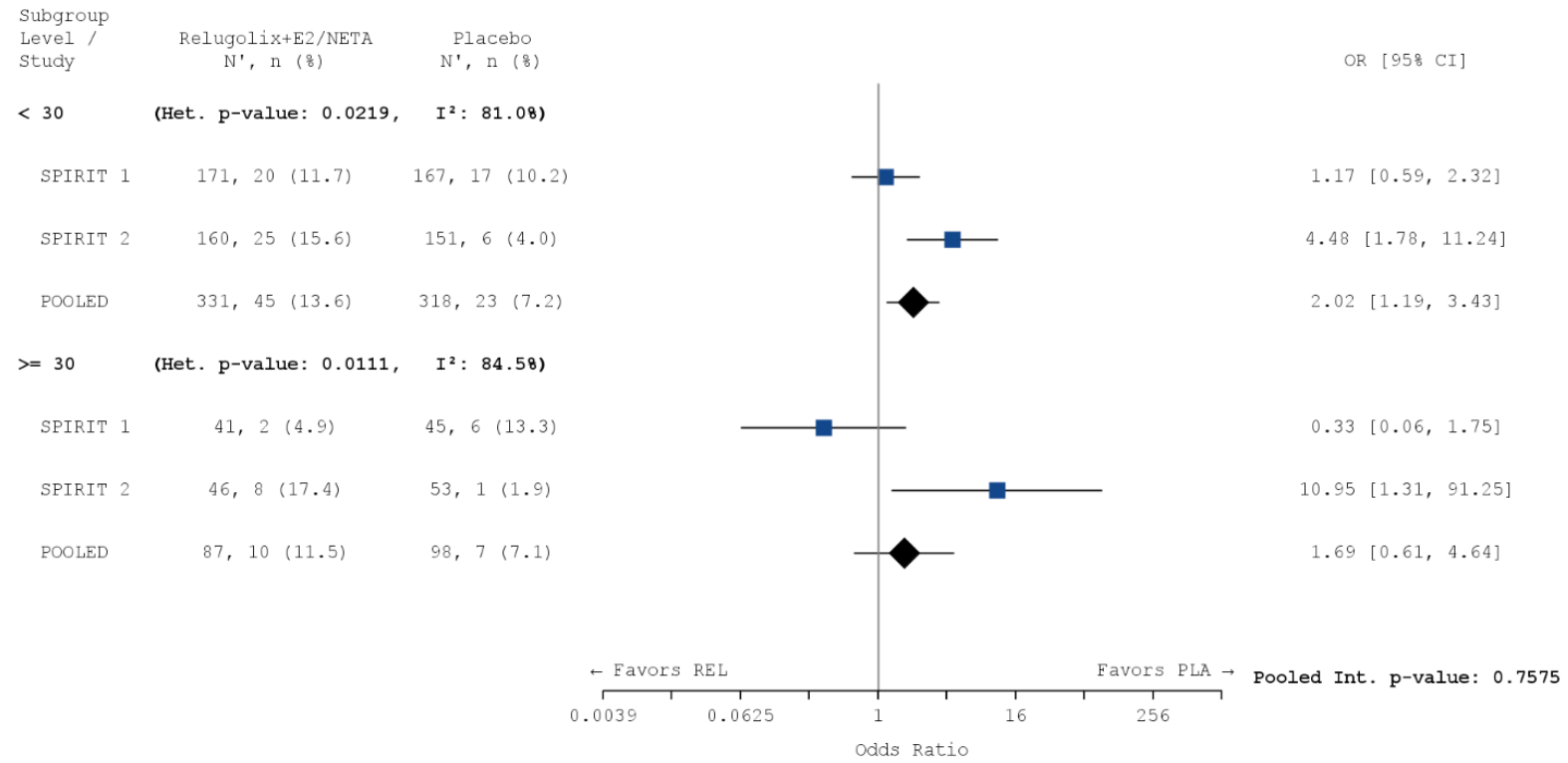
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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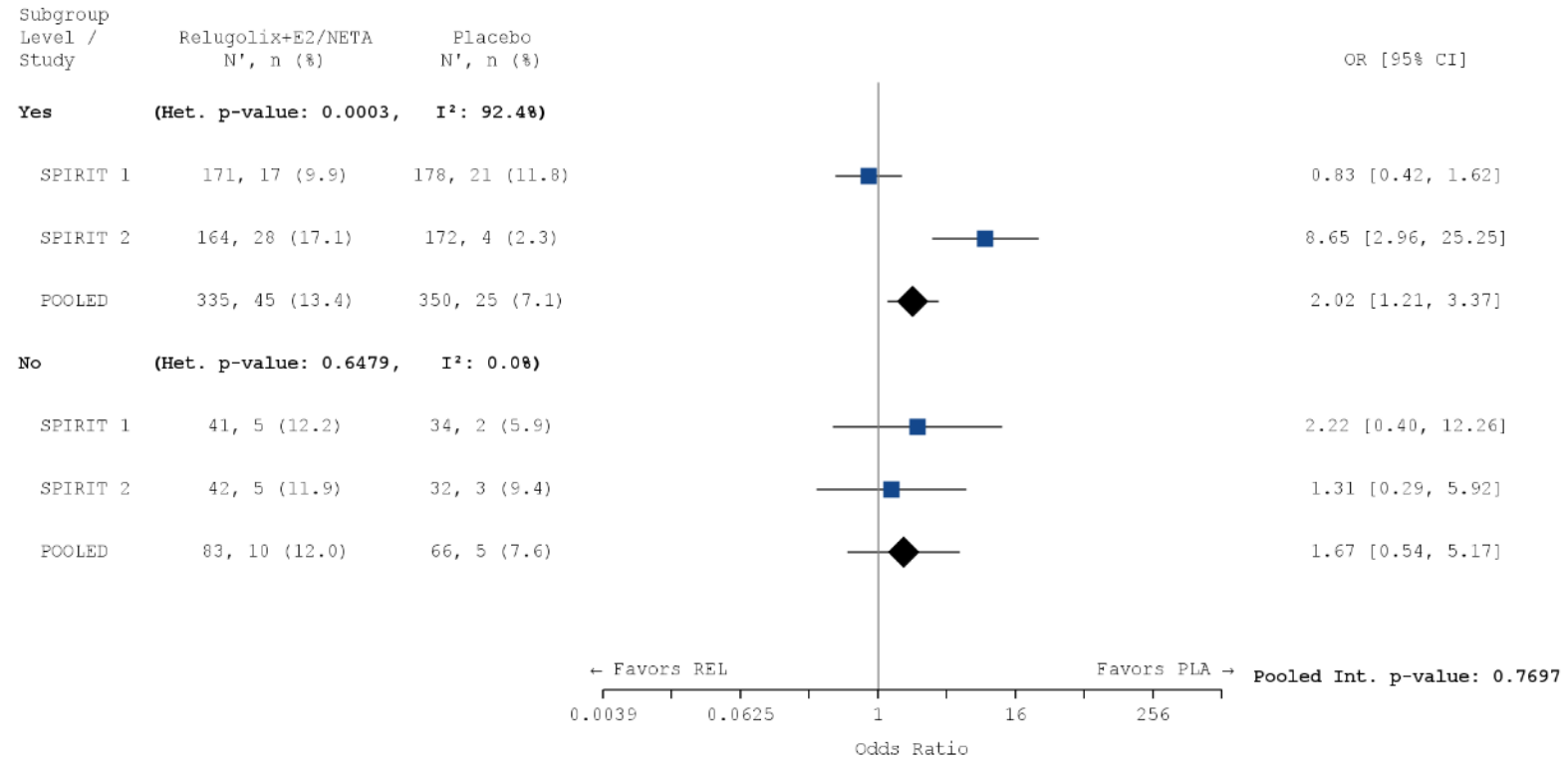
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
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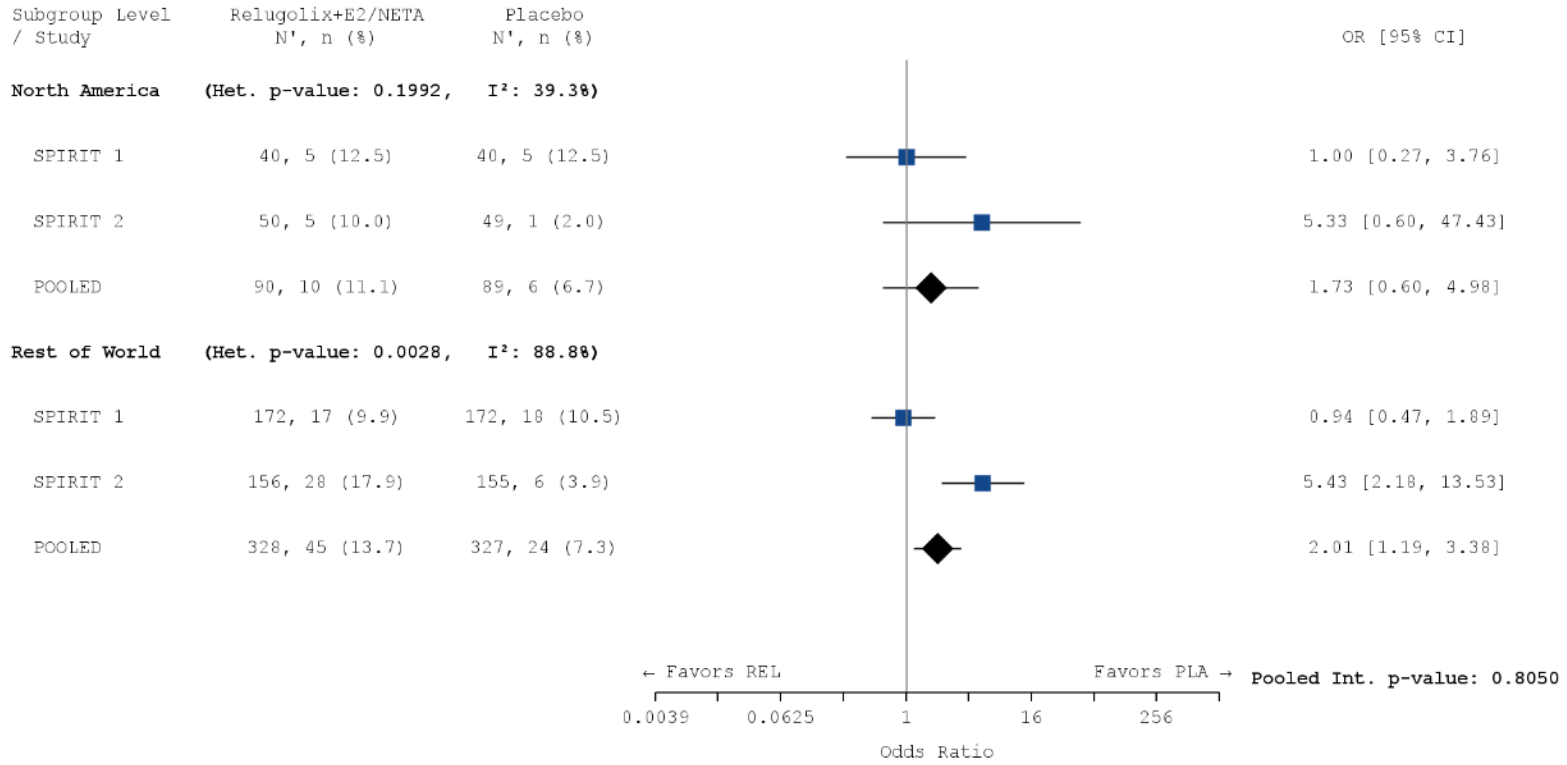
Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
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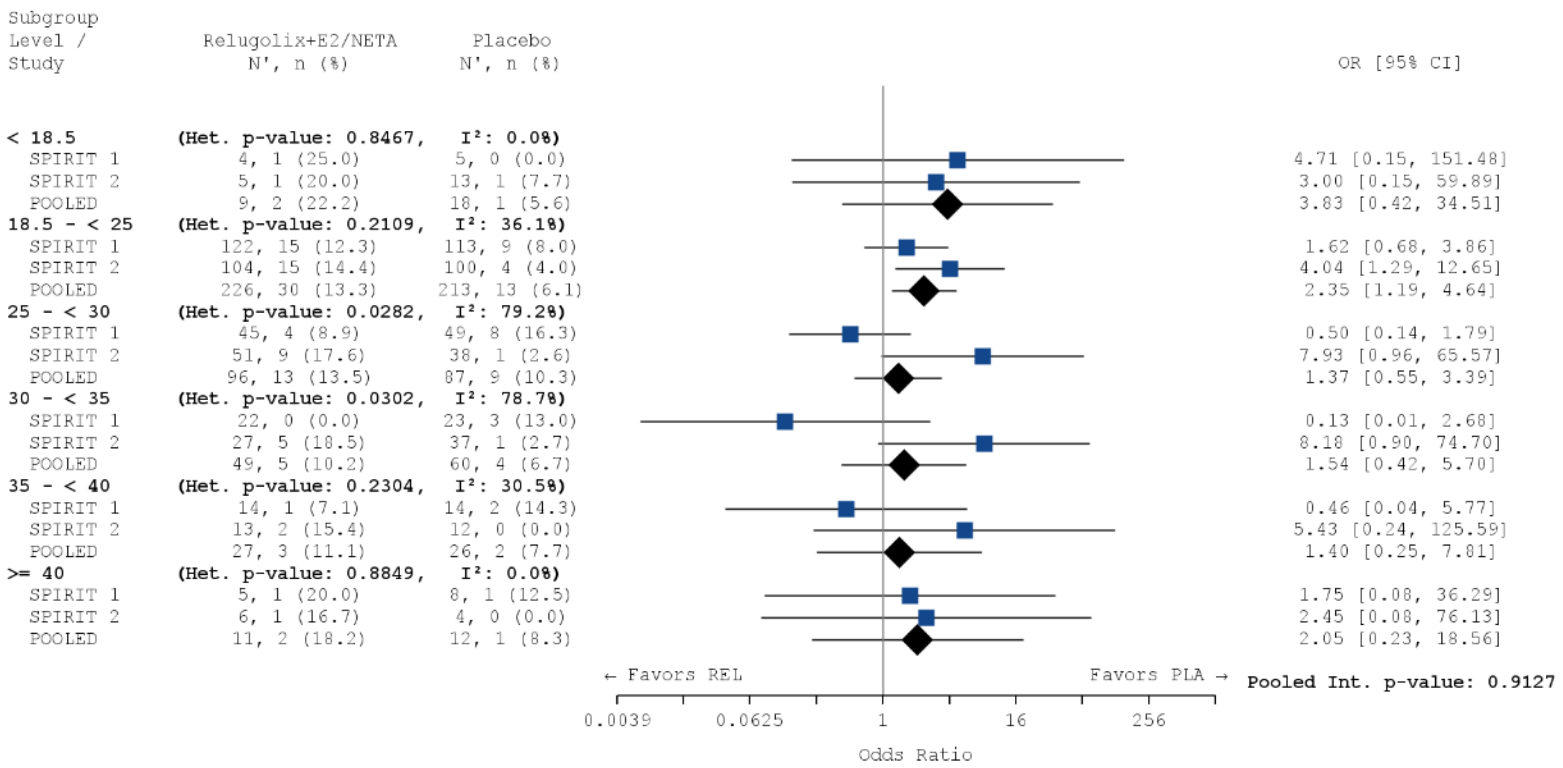
Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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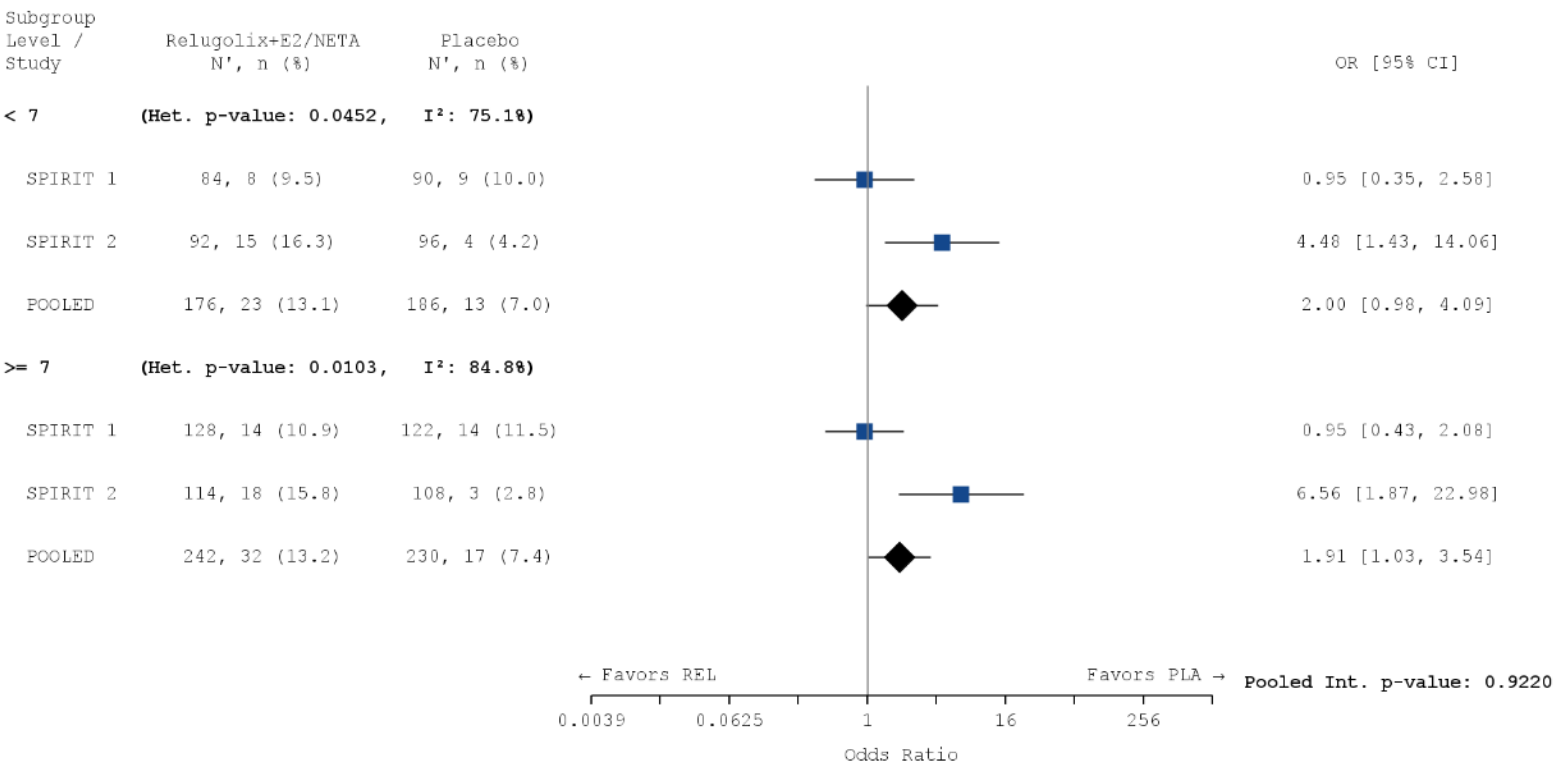
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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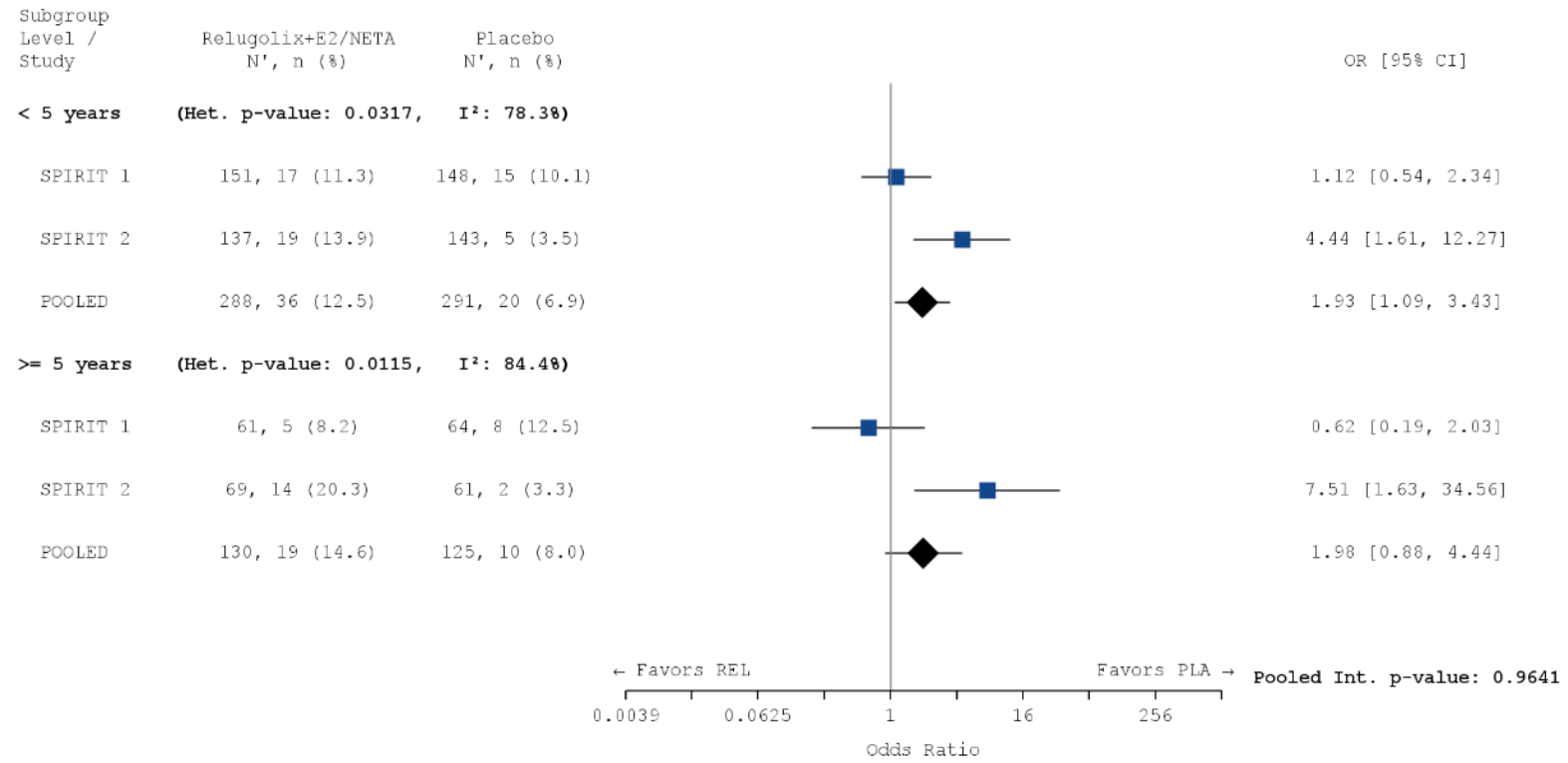
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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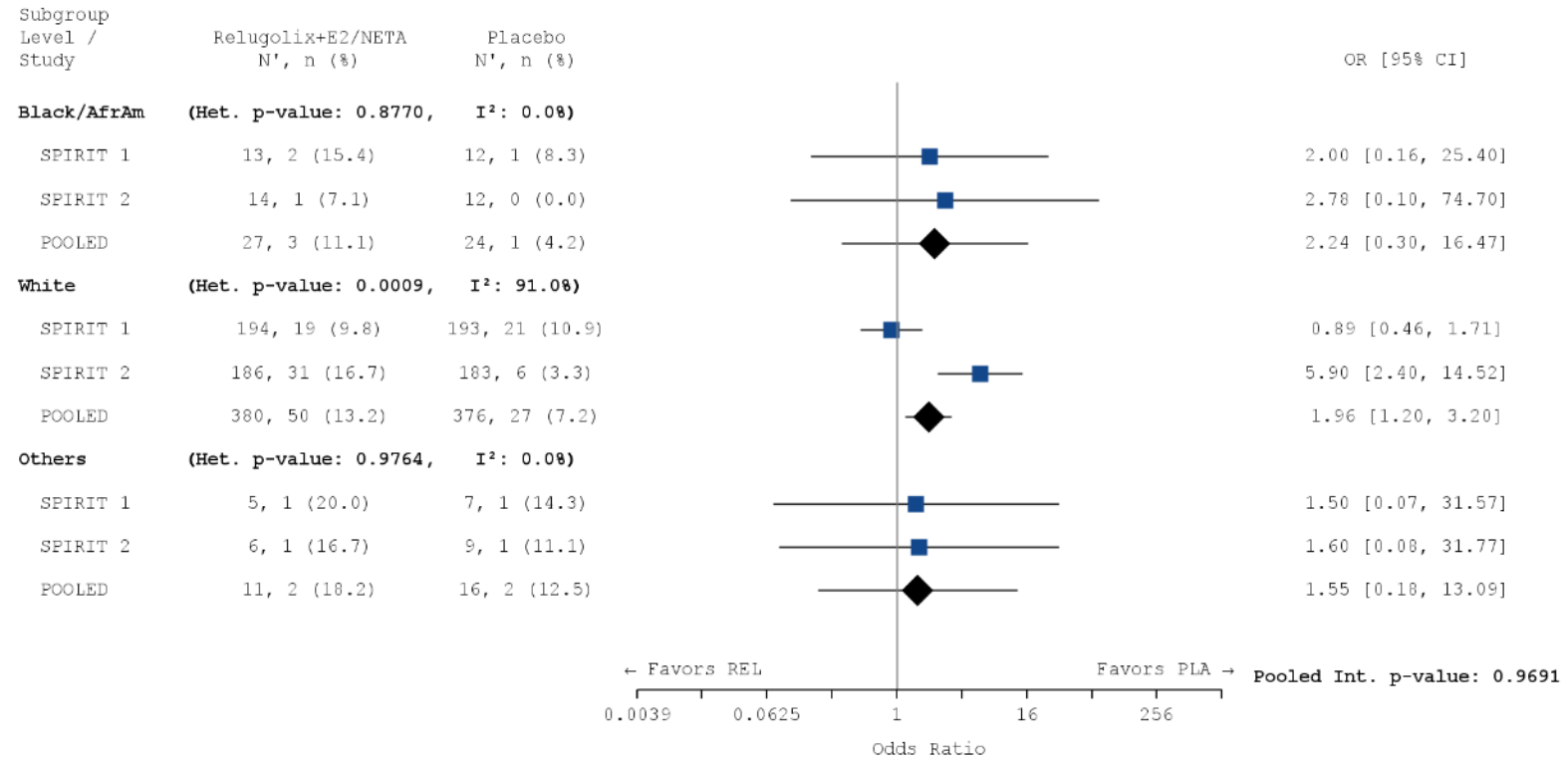
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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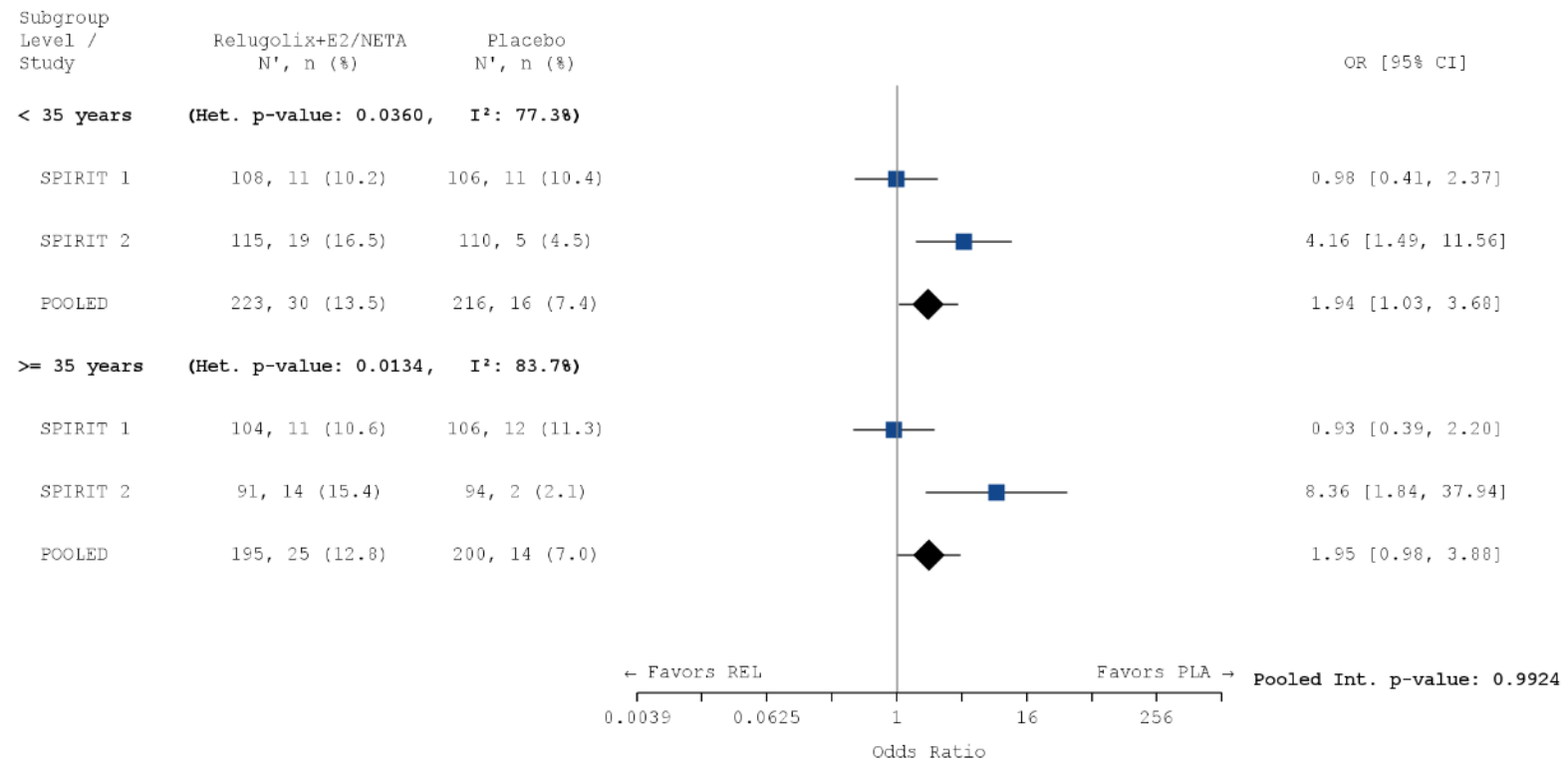
Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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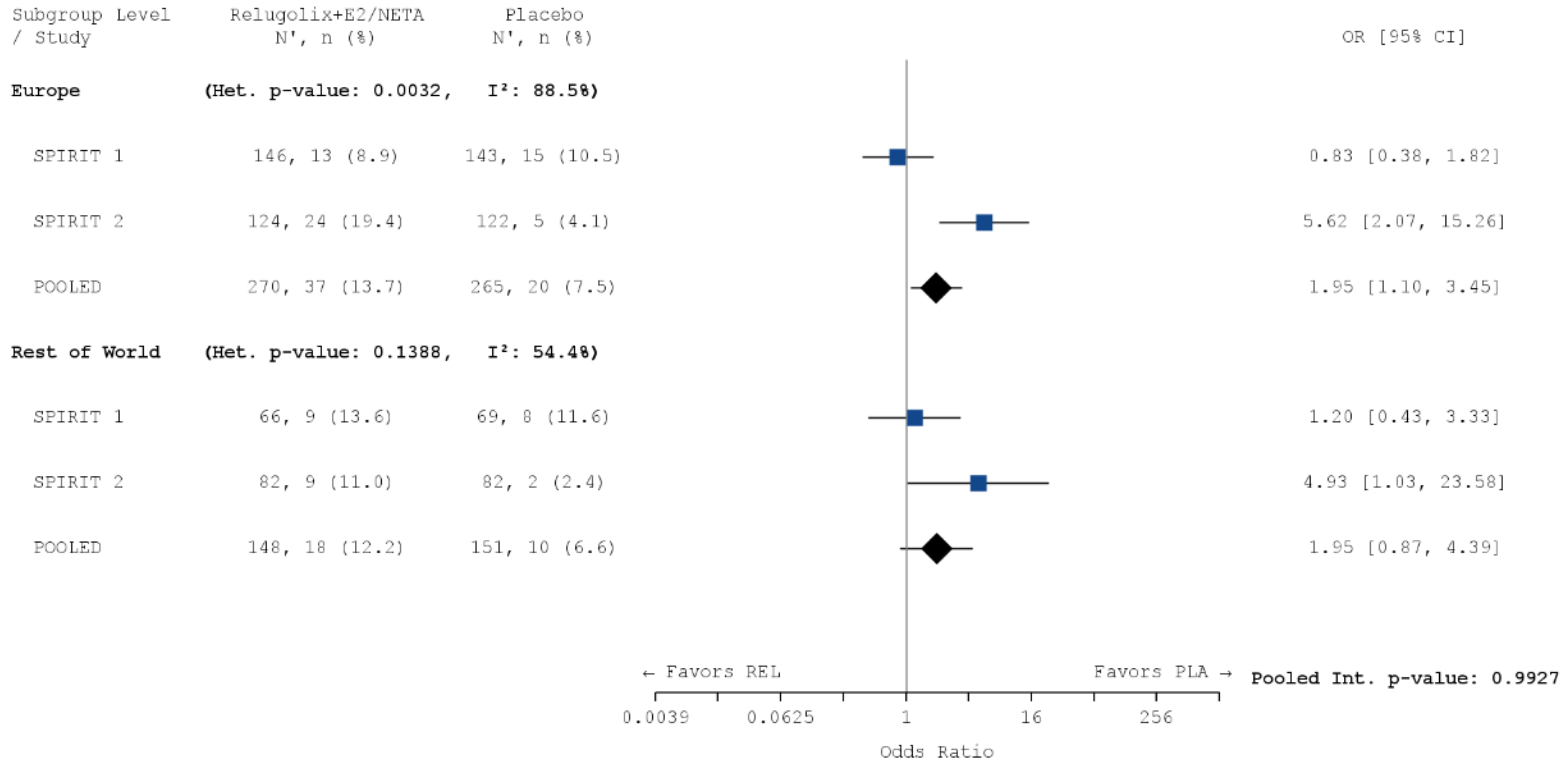
Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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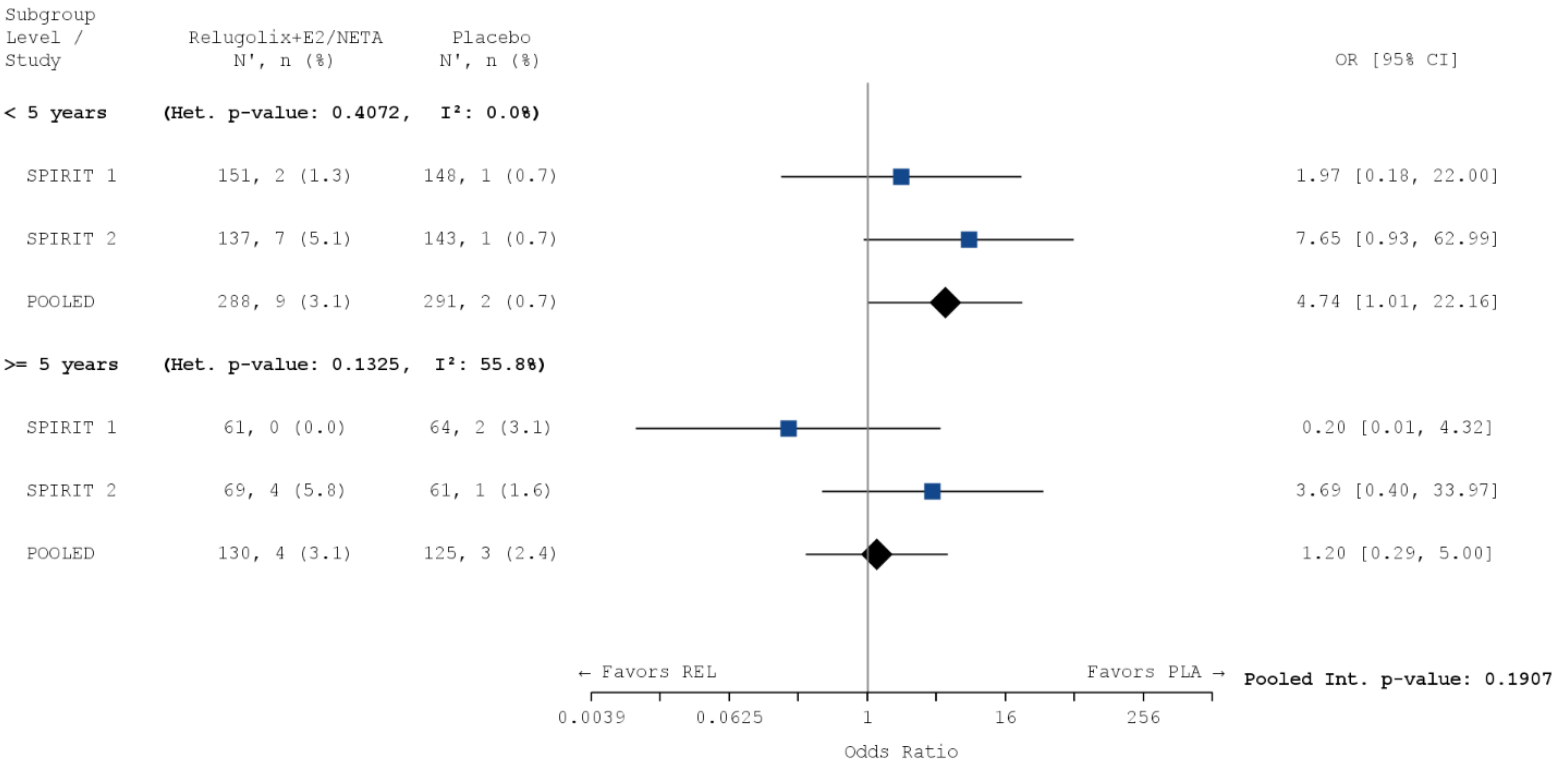
Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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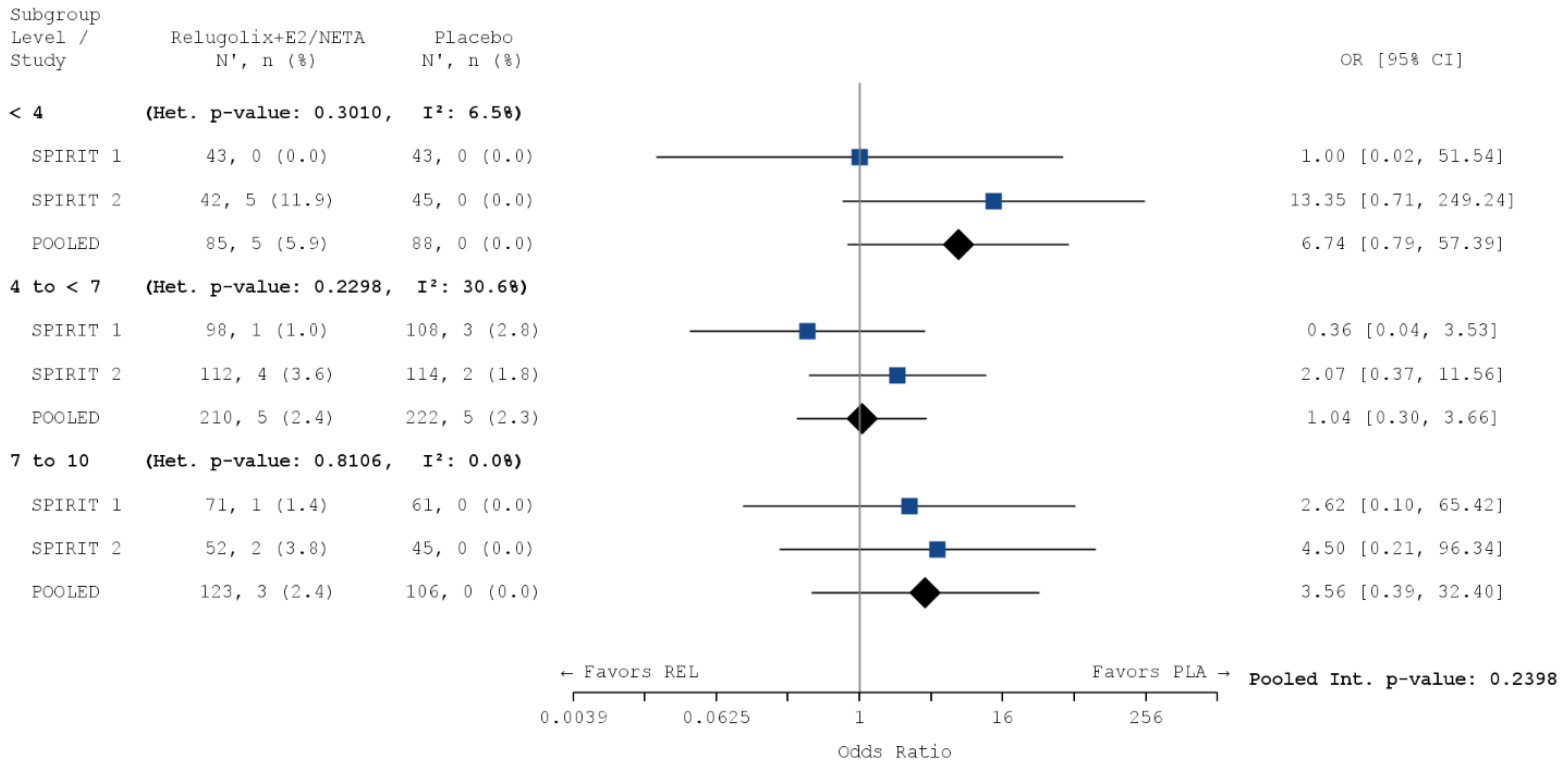
Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Any
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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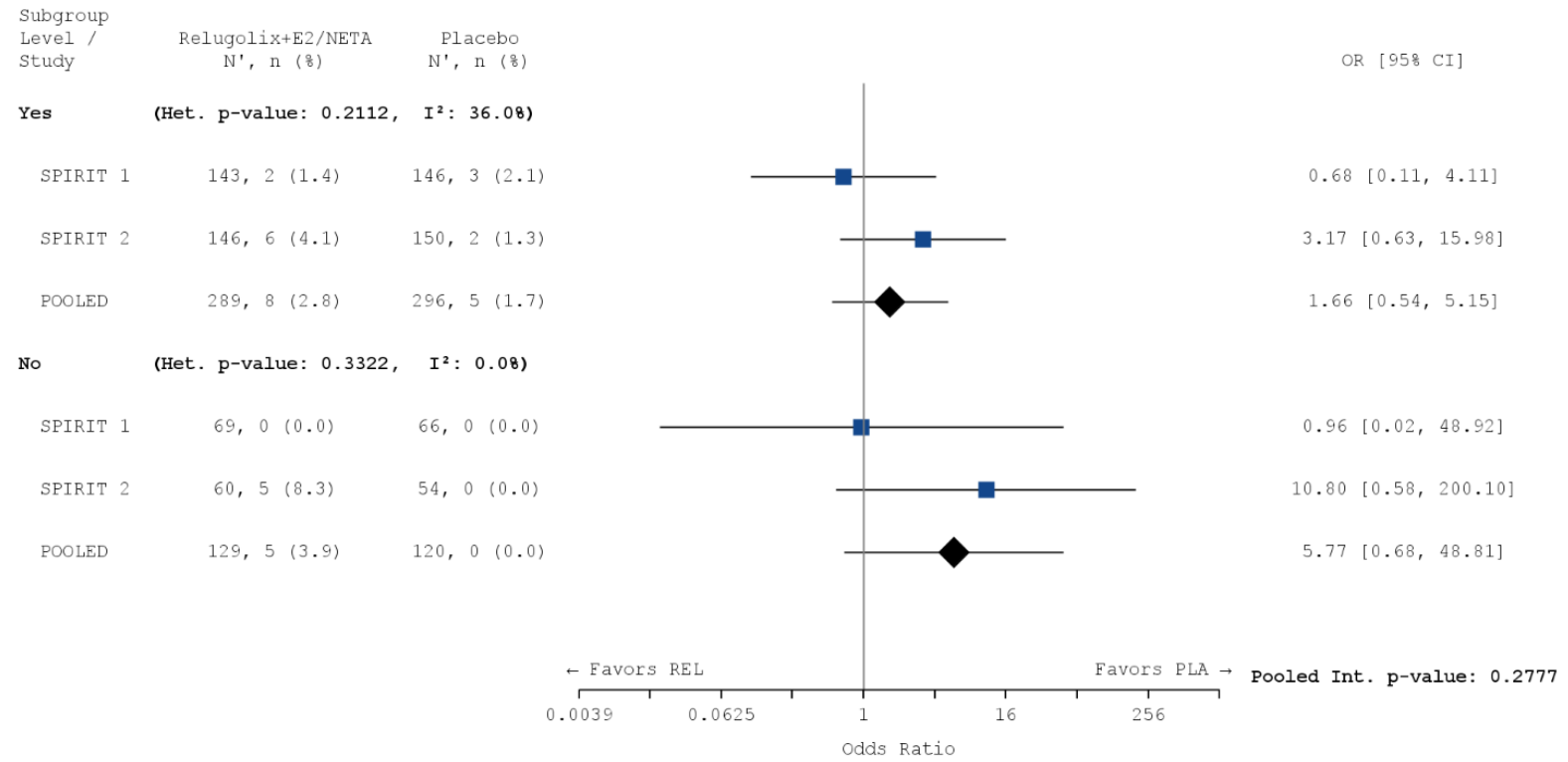
Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Any
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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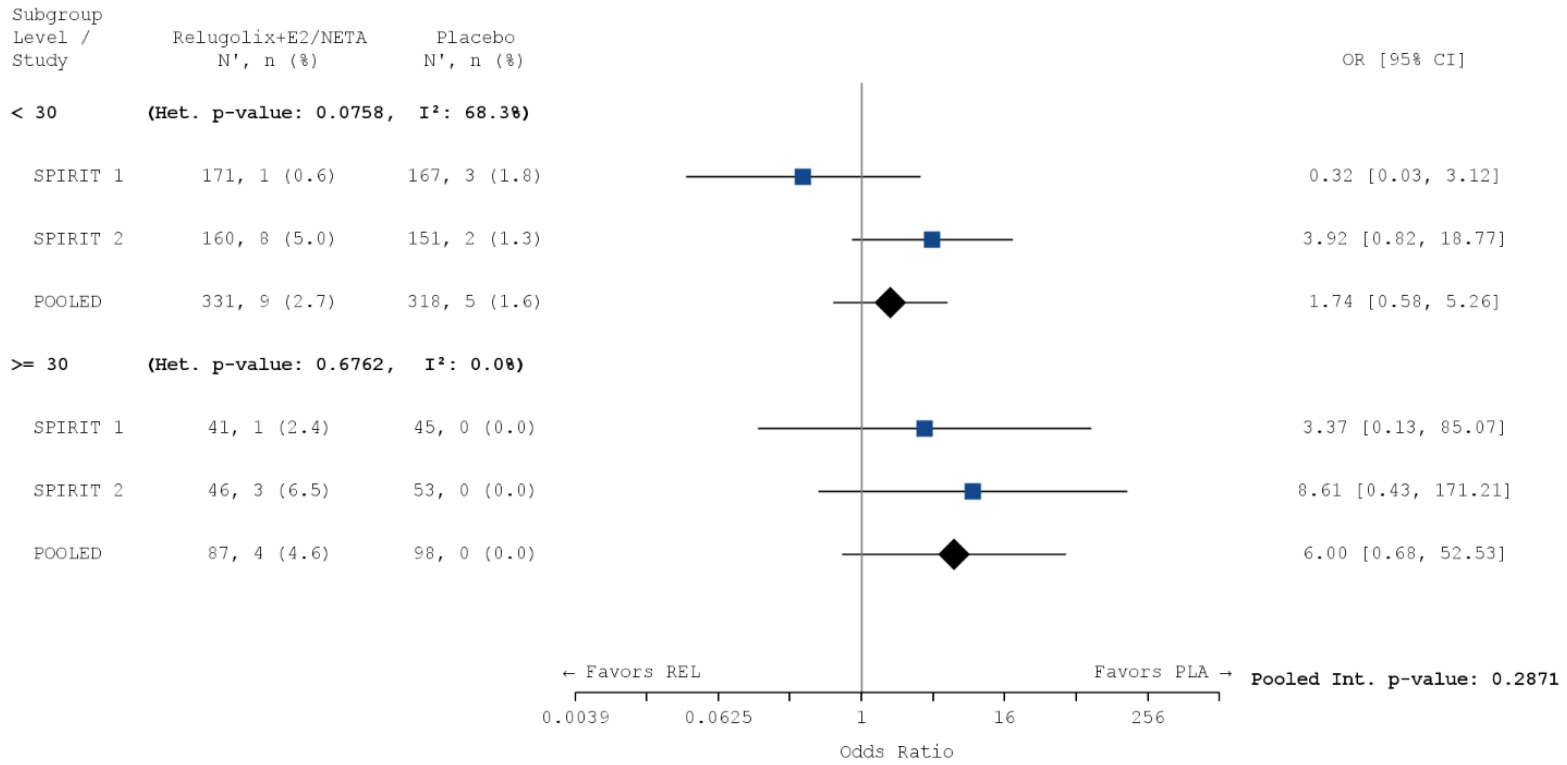
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

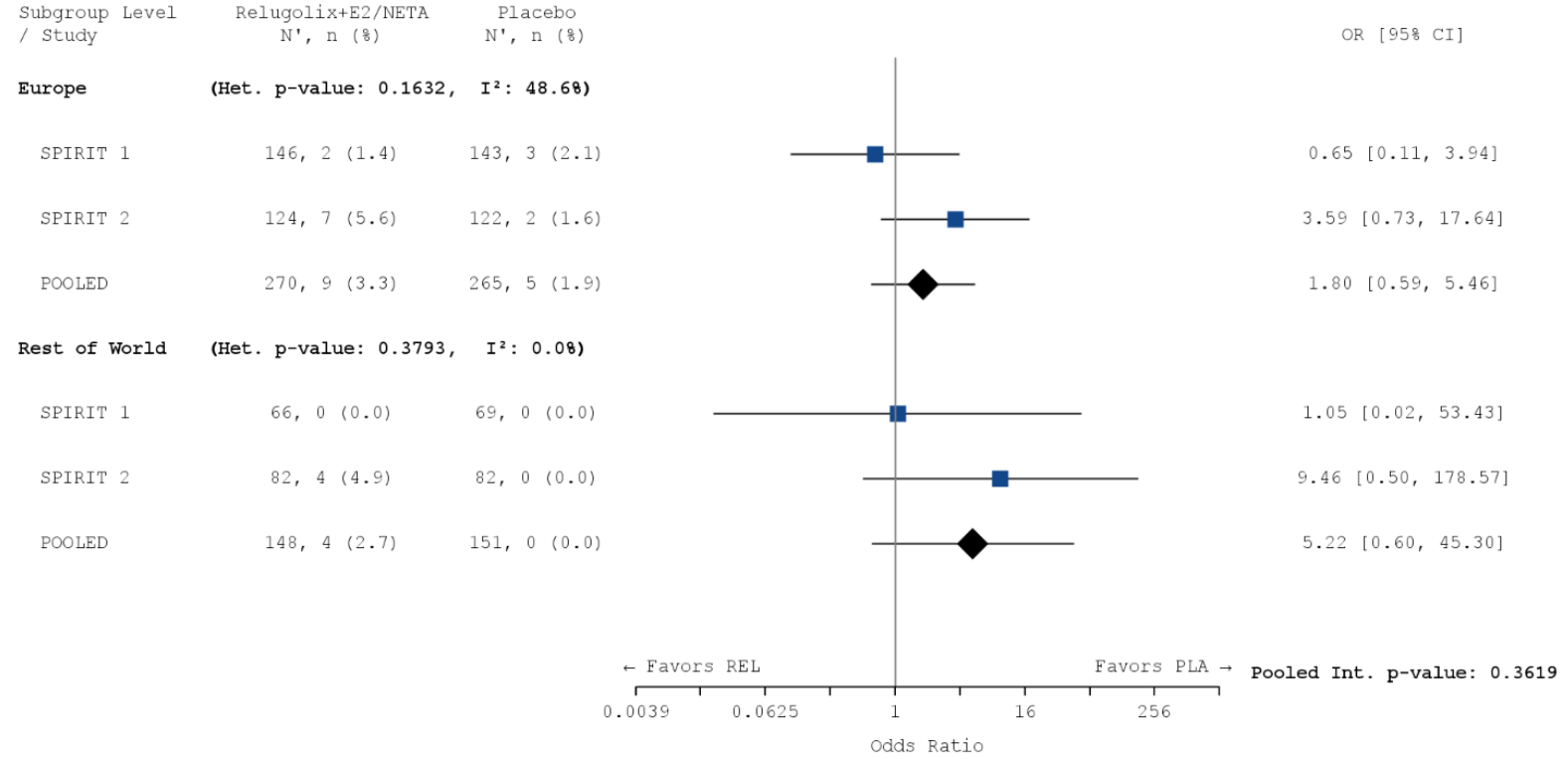
Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Any
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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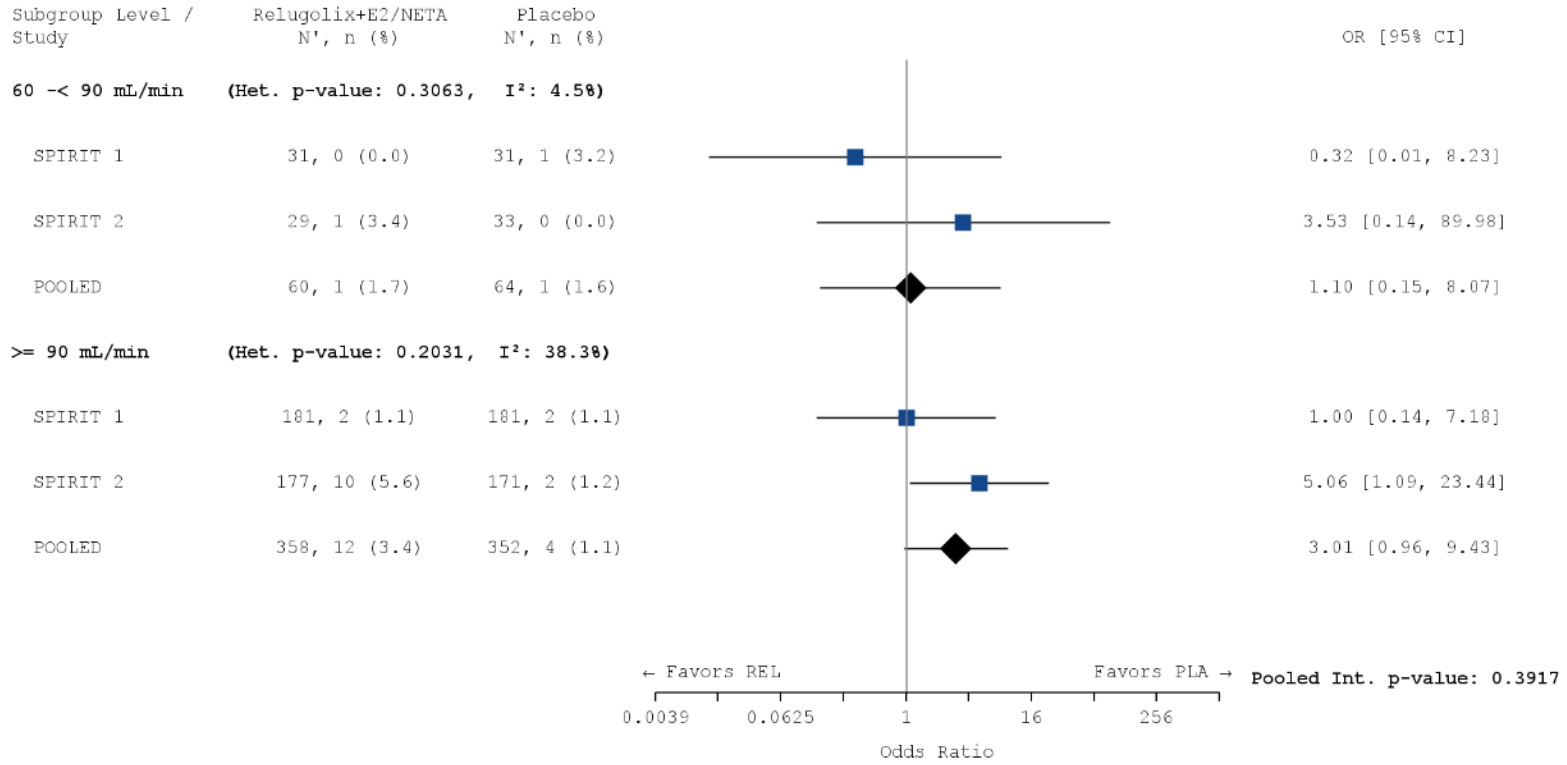
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

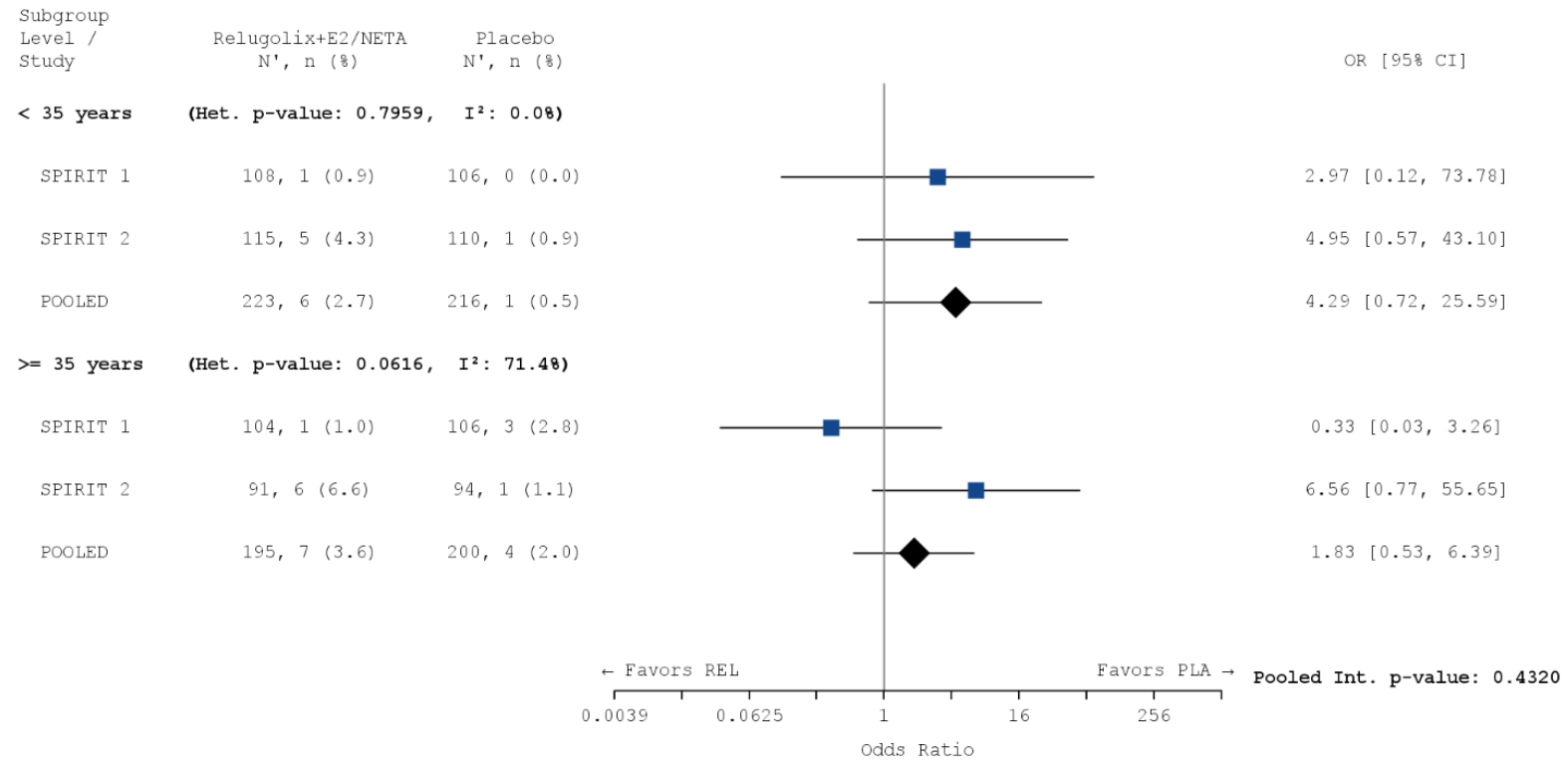
Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Any
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

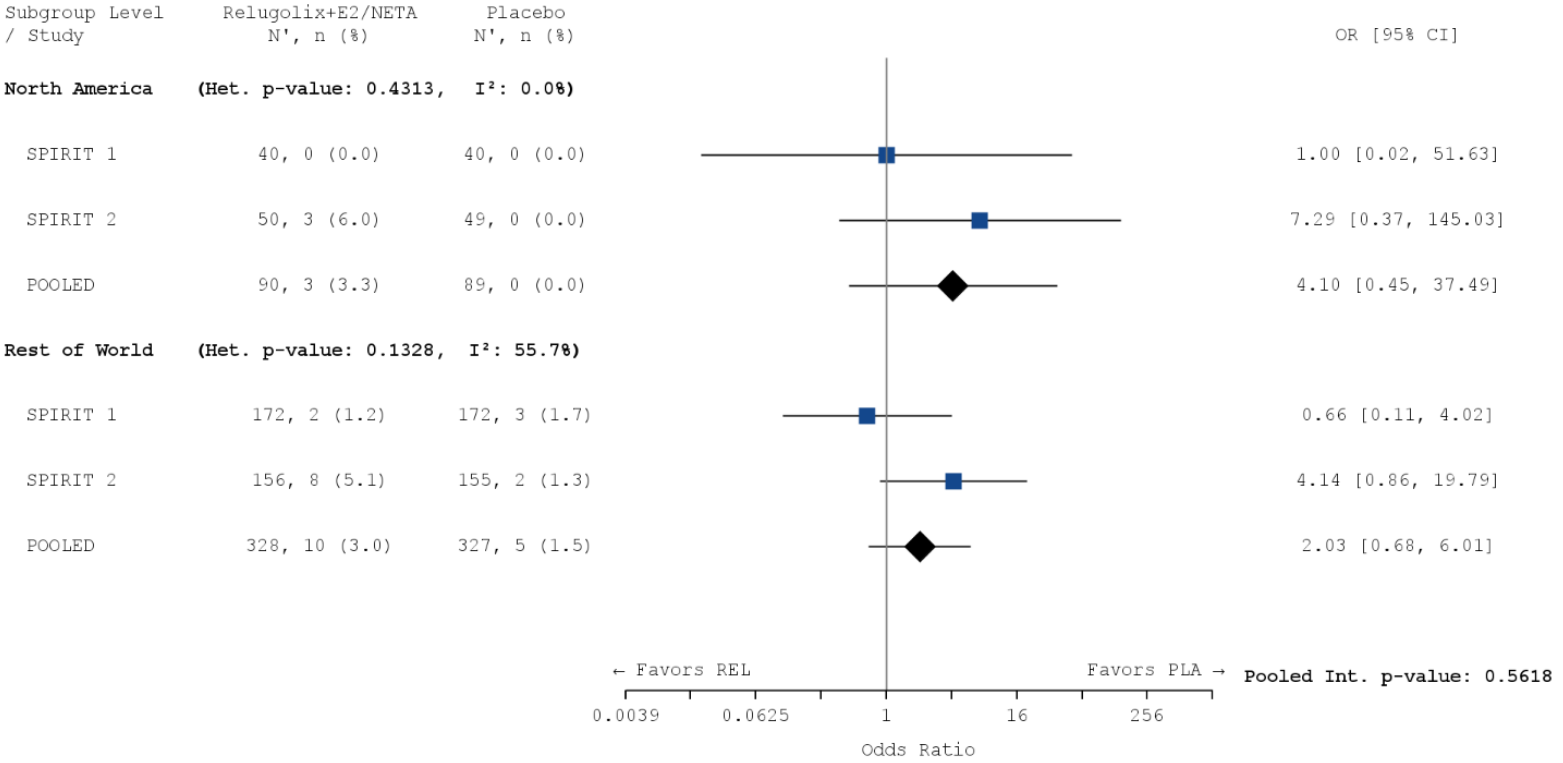
Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Any
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

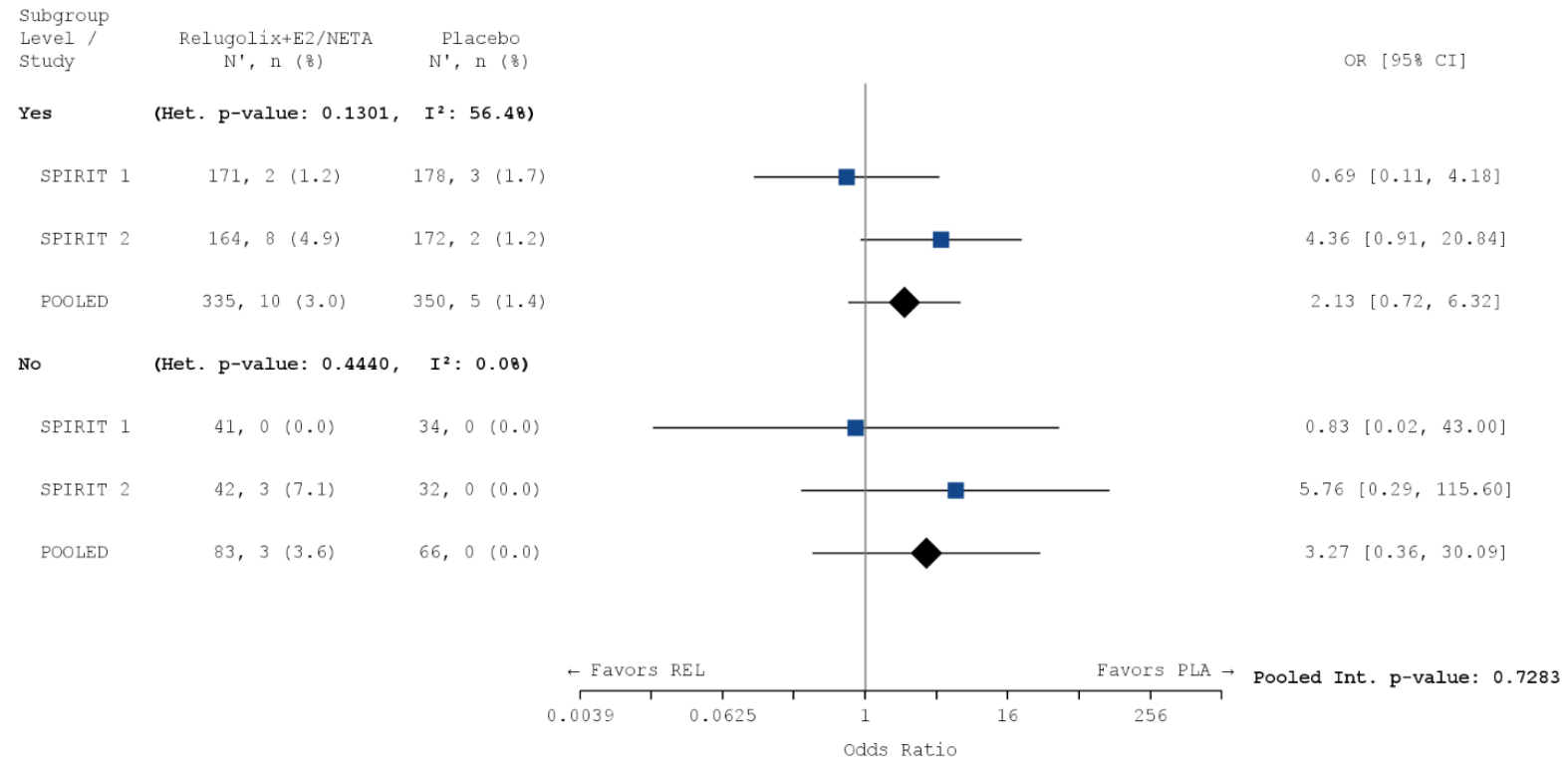
Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Any
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Any
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
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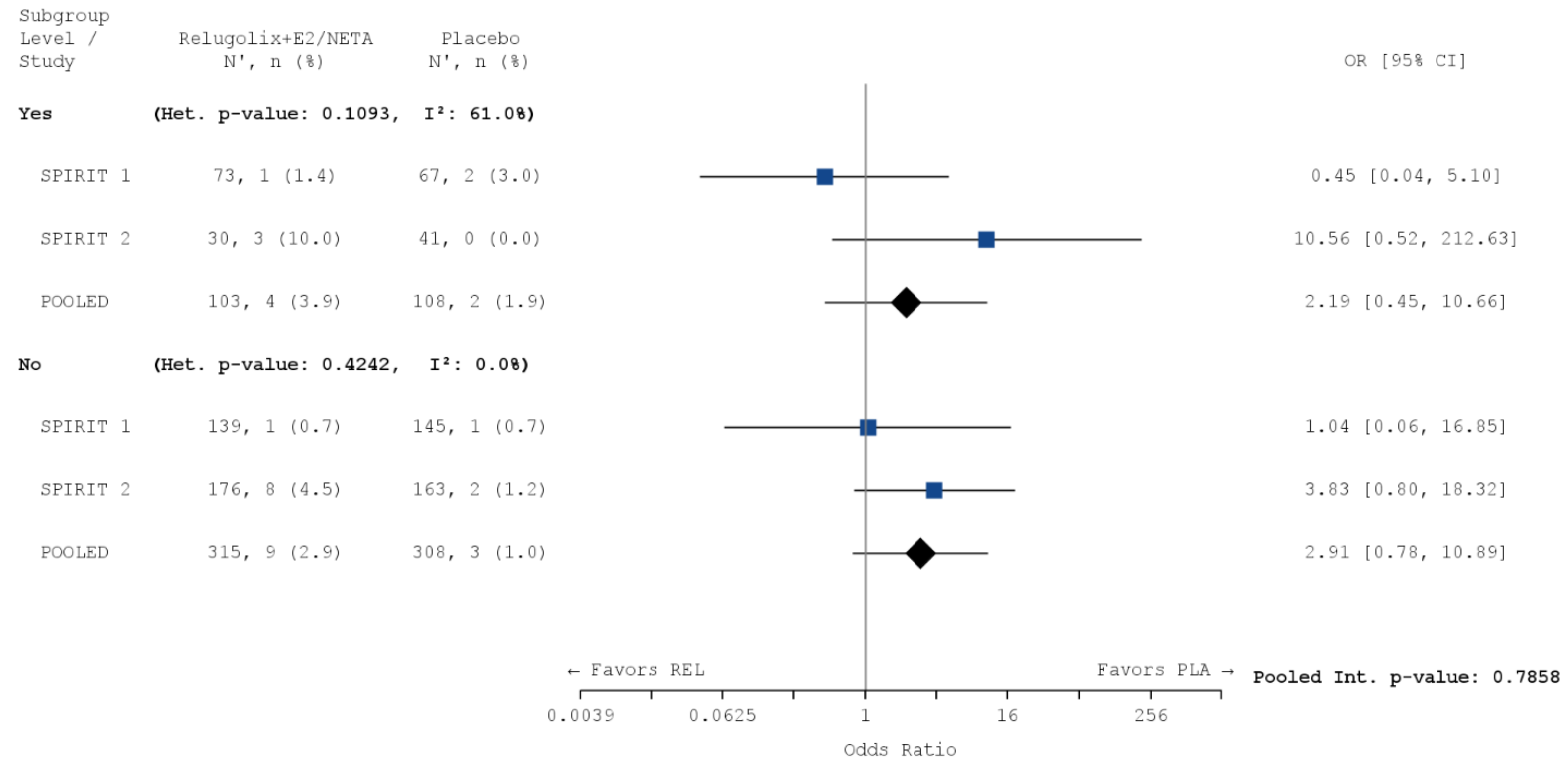
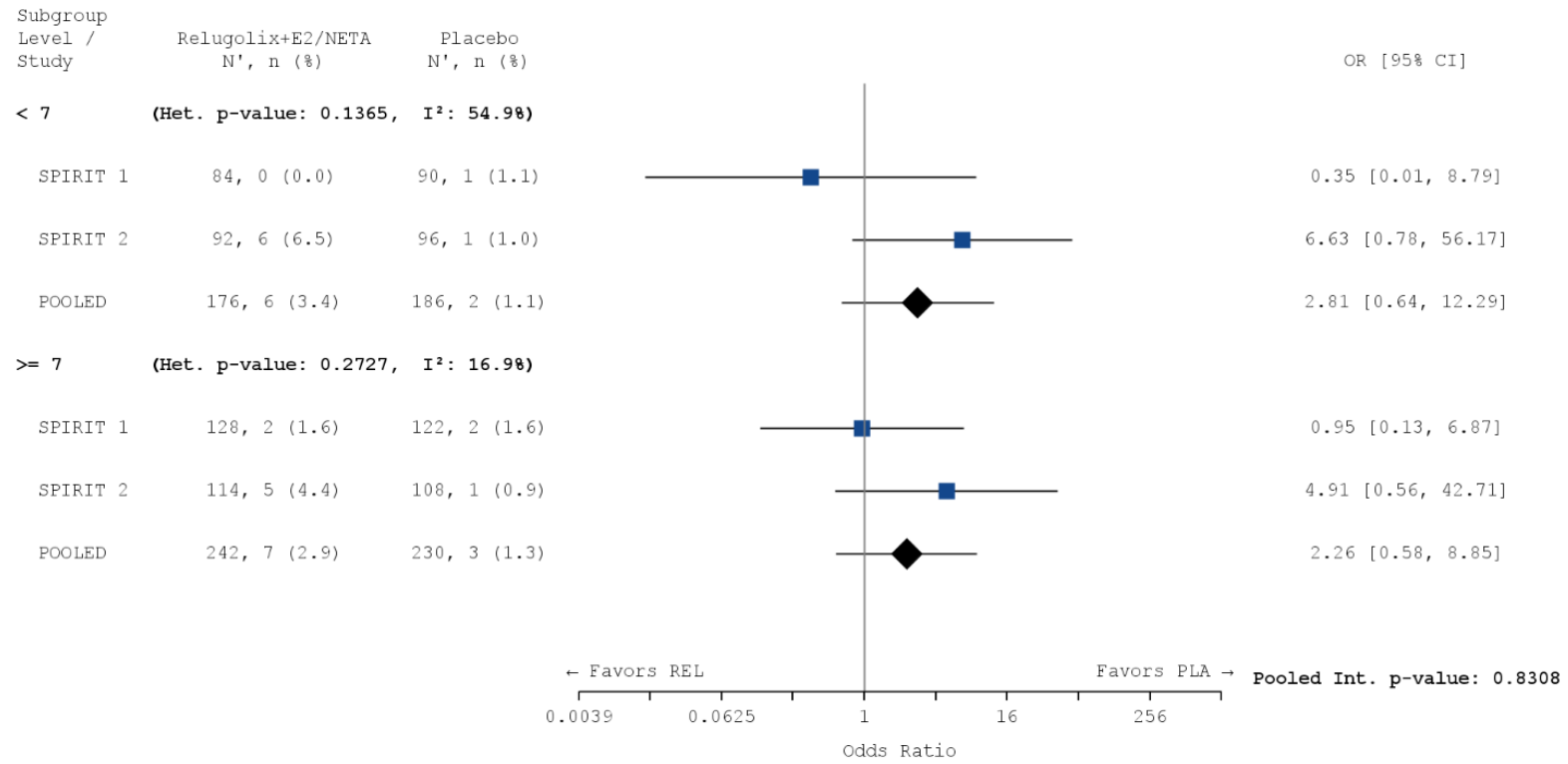
Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Any
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

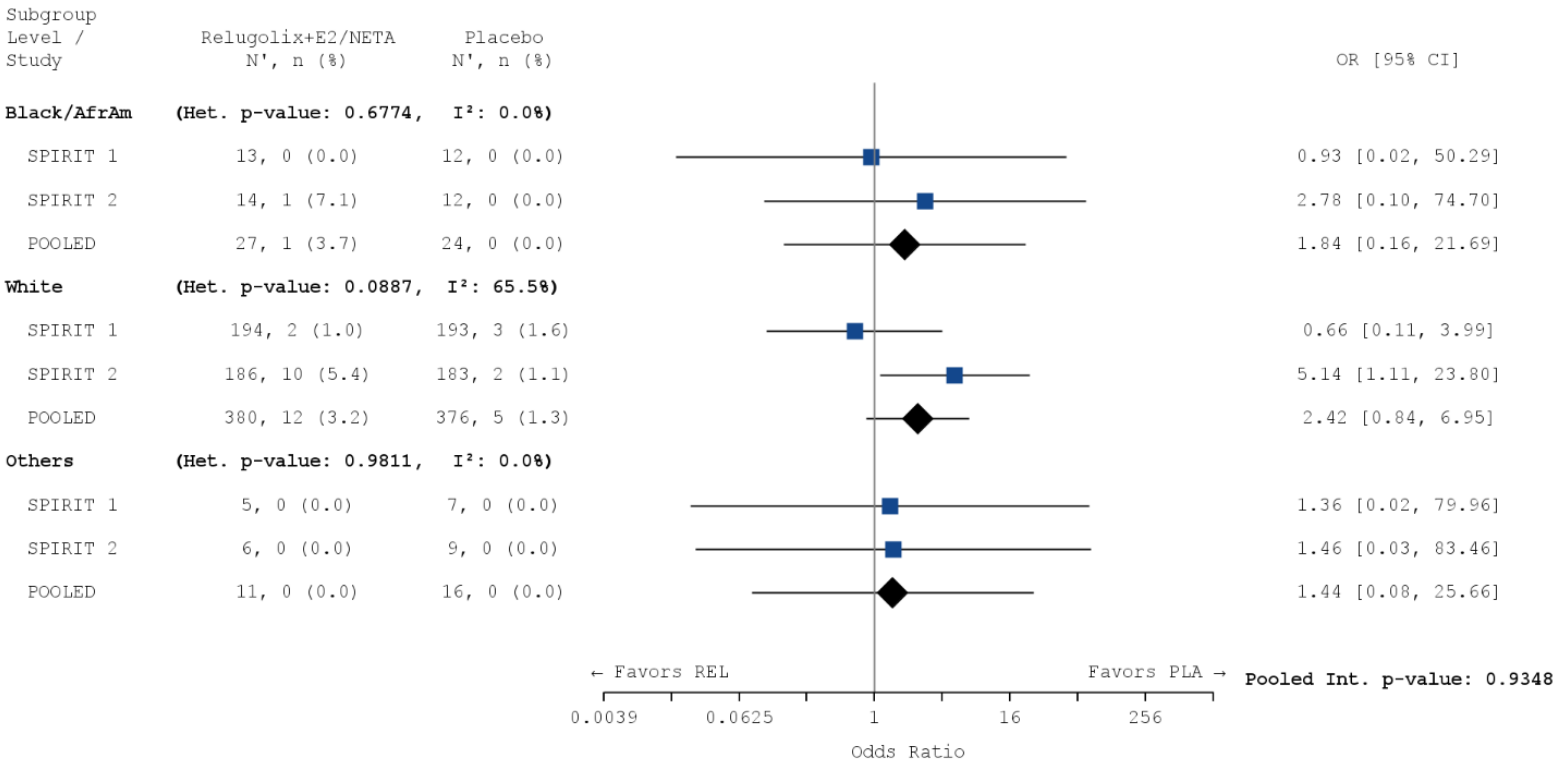
Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Any
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Any
Race

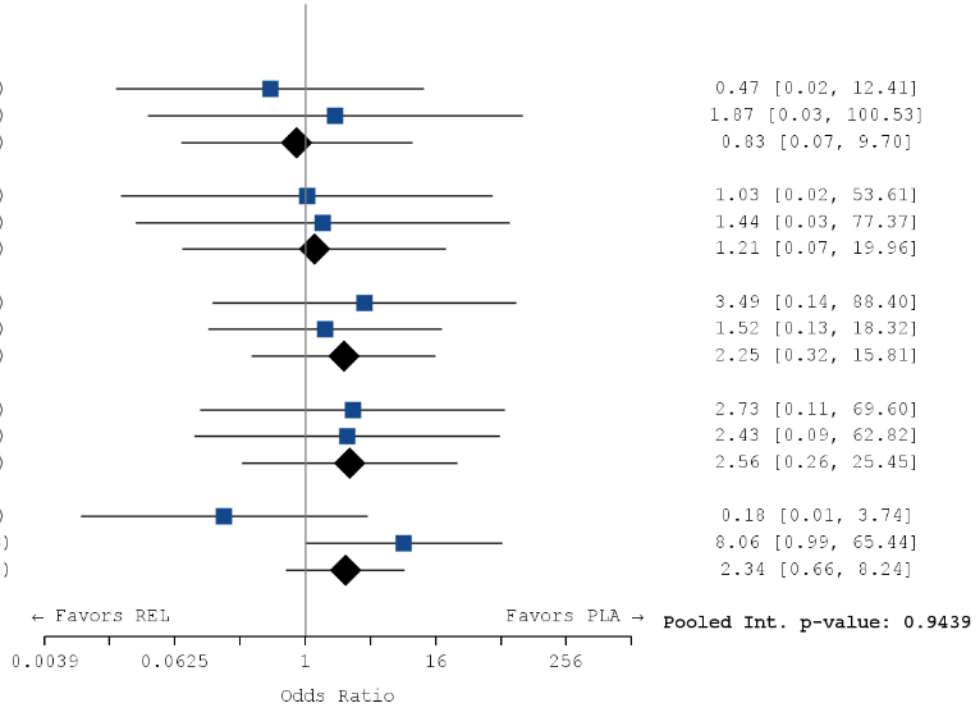


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Any
AFSE stage

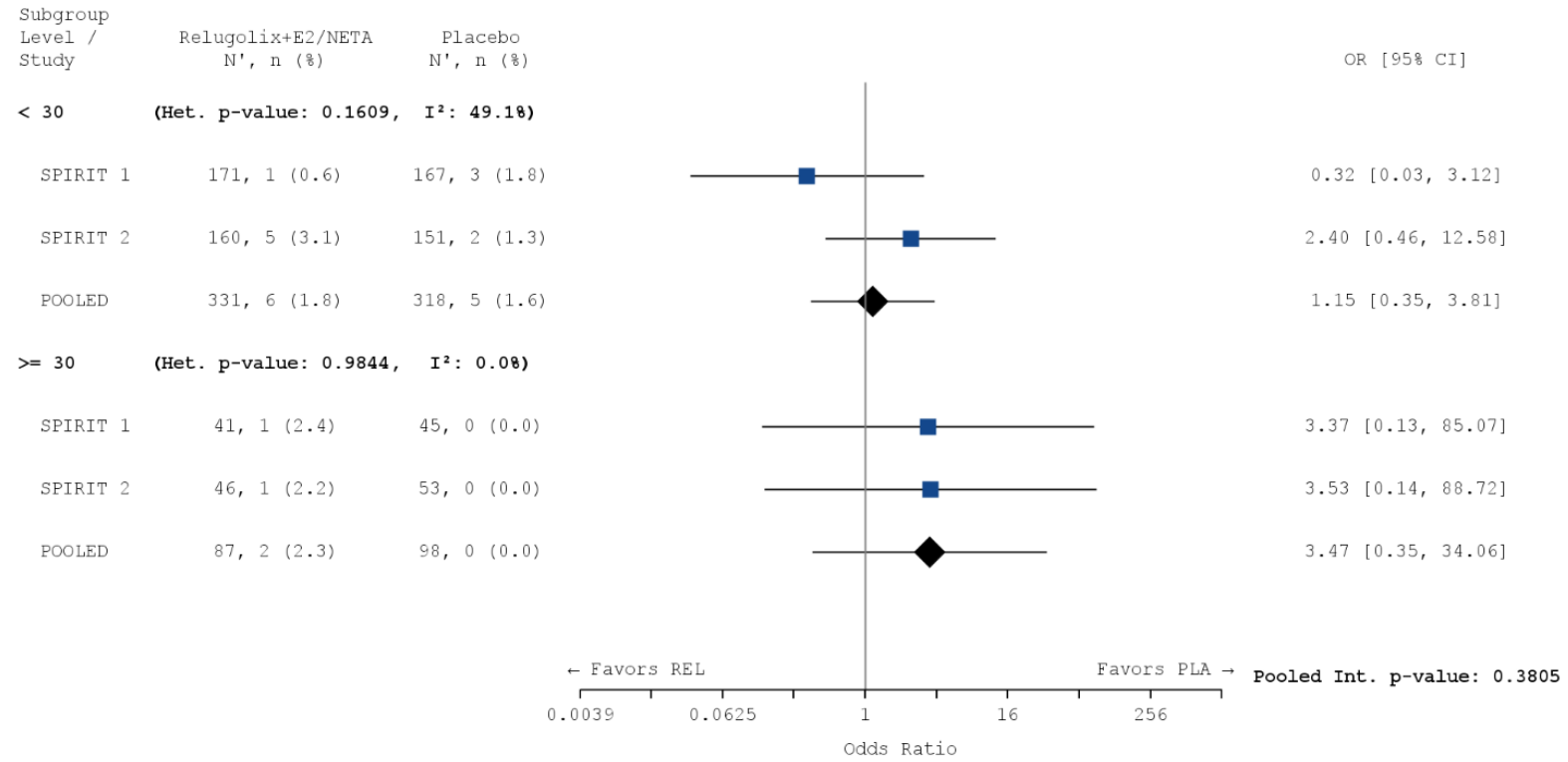
Subgroup Level / Study	Relugolix+E2/NETA N', n (%)	Placebo N', n (%)	OR [95% CI]
I, Minimal	**(Het. p-value: 0.6003, I²: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	14, 0 (0.0)	21, 1 (4.8)	0.47 [0.02, 12.41]
SPIRIT 2	11, 0 (0.0)	21, 0 (0.0)	1.87 [0.03, 100.53]
POOLED	25, 0 (0.0)	42, 1 (2.4)	0.83 [0.07, 9.70]
II, Mild	**(Het. p-value: 0.9064, I²: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	31, 0 (0.0)	32, 0 (0.0)	1.03 [0.02, 53.61]
SPIRIT 2	13, 0 (0.0)	19, 0 (0.0)	1.44 [0.03, 77.37]
POOLED	44, 0 (0.0)	51, 0 (0.0)	1.21 [0.07, 19.96]
III, Moderate	**(Het. p-value: 0.6901, I²: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	37, 1 (2.7)	42, 0 (0.0)	3.49 [0.14, 88.40]
SPIRIT 2	23, 2 (8.7)	17, 1 (5.9)	1.52 [0.13, 18.32]
POOLED	60, 3 (5.0)	59, 1 (1.7)	2.25 [0.32, 15.81]
IV, Severe	**(Het. p-value: 0.9607, I²: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	34, 1 (2.9)	30, 0 (0.0)	2.73 [0.11, 69.60]
SPIRIT 2	27, 1 (3.7)	21, 0 (0.0)	2.43 [0.09, 62.82]
POOLED	61, 2 (3.3)	51, 0 (0.0)	2.56 [0.26, 25.45]
Unknown/NA	**(Het. p-value: 0.0431, I²: 75.6%)**		
SPIRIT 1	96, 0 (0.0)	87, 2 (2.3)	0.18 [0.01, 3.74]
SPIRIT 2	132, 8 (6.1)	126, 1 (0.8)	8.06 [0.99, 65.44]
POOLED	228, 8 (3.5)	213, 3 (1.4)	2.34 [0.66, 8.24]



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

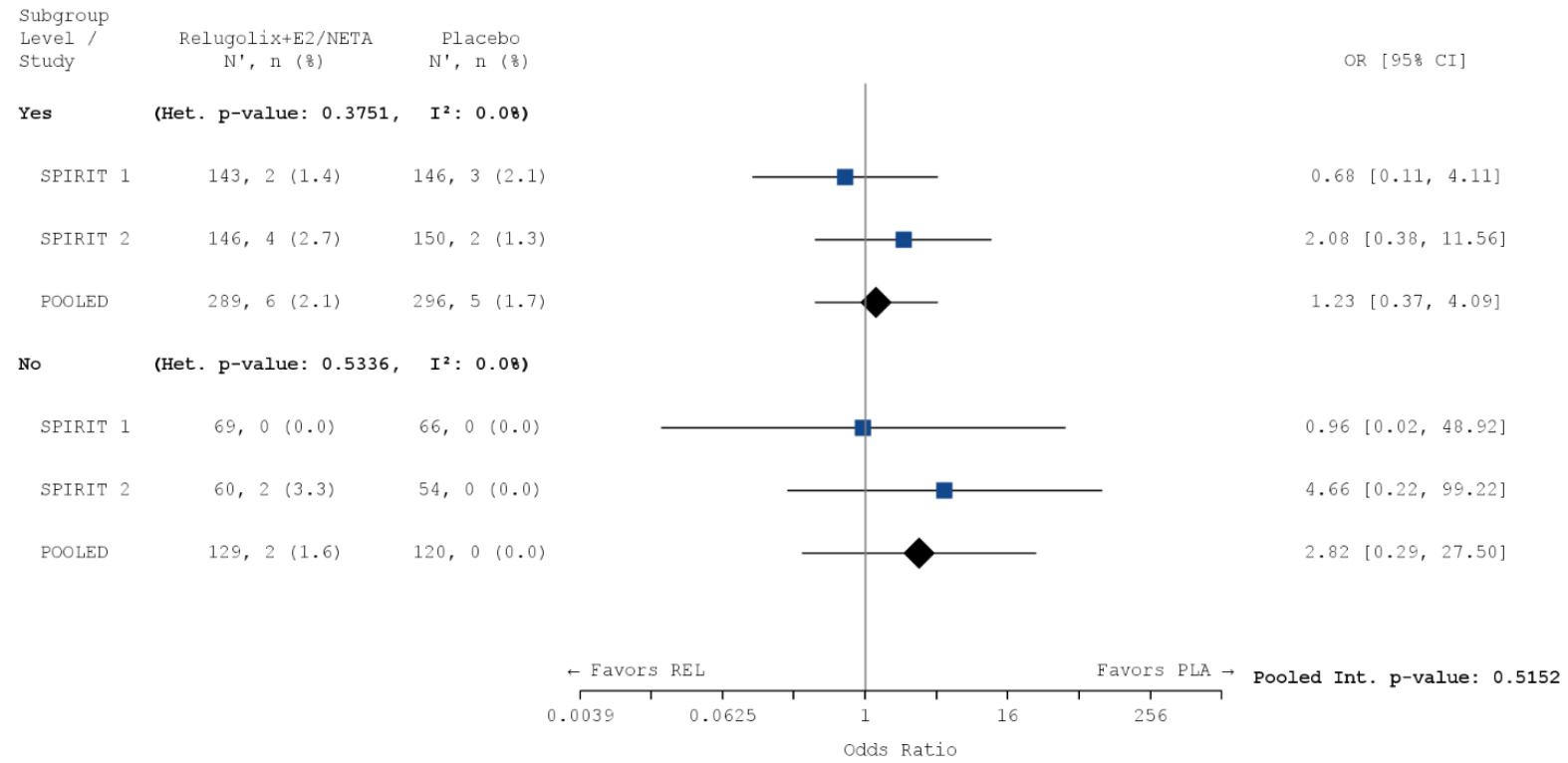
Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Hyperhidrosis
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

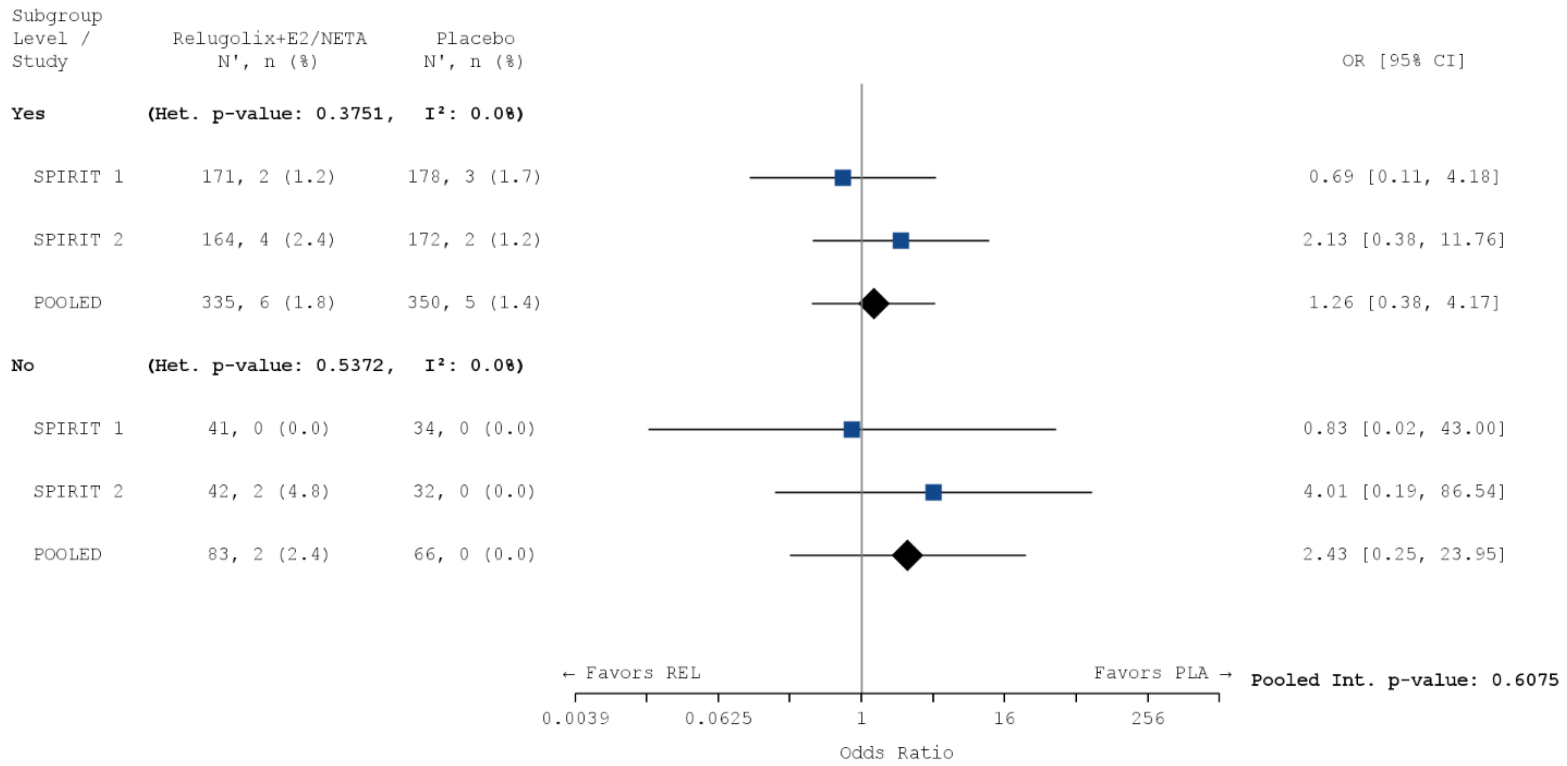
Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Hyperhidrosis
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

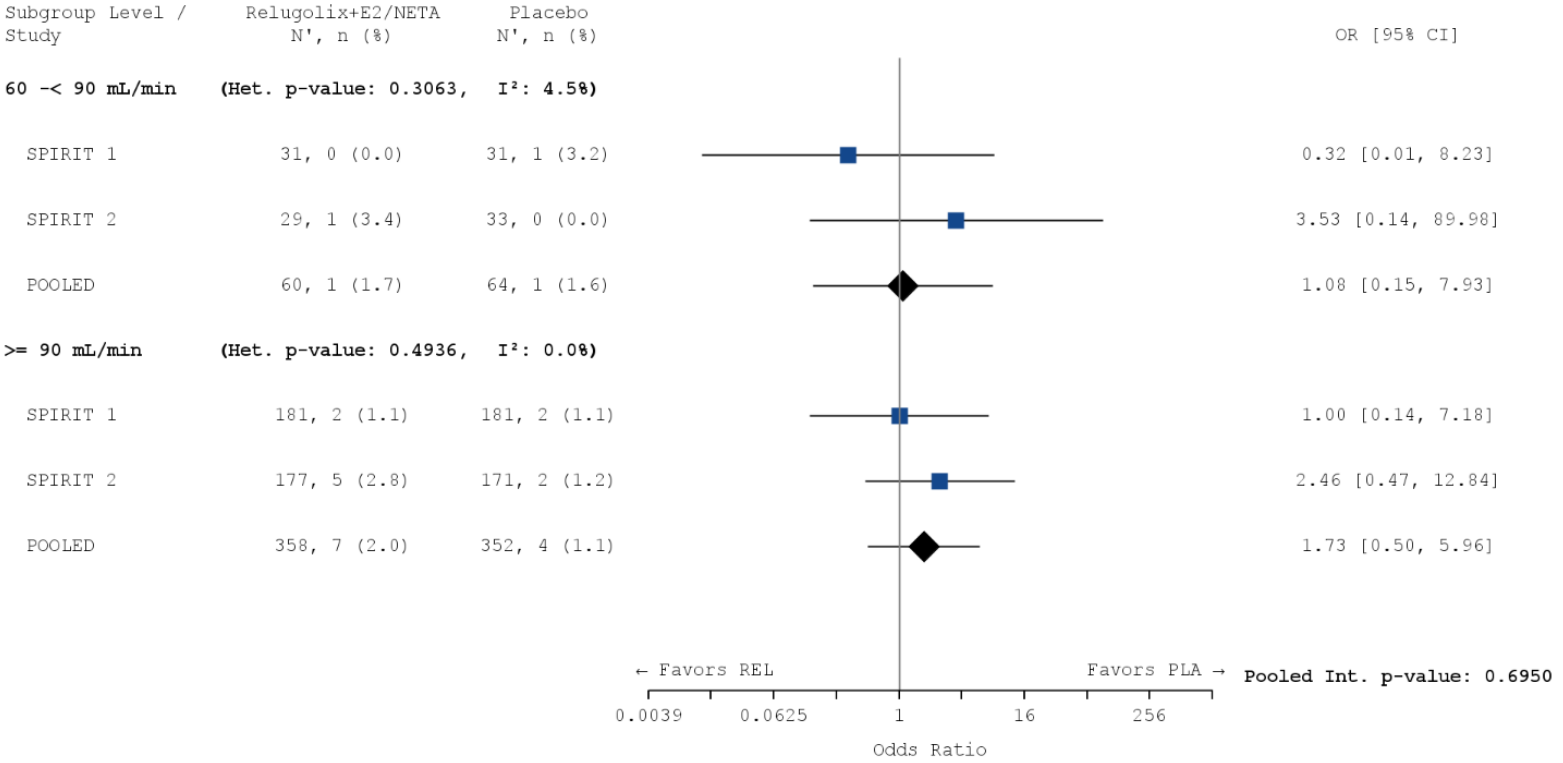
Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Hyperhidrosis
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

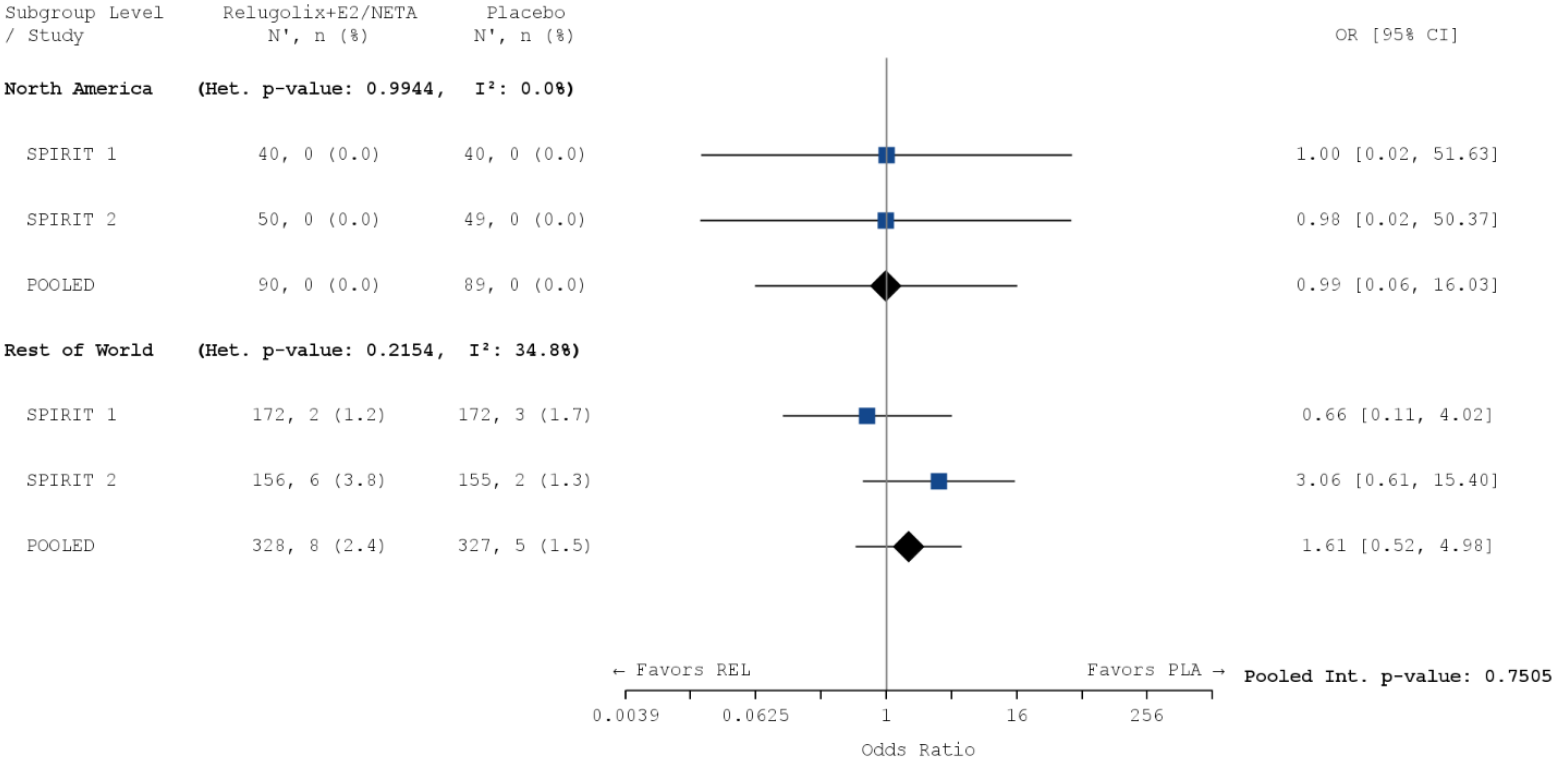
Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Hyperhidrosis
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

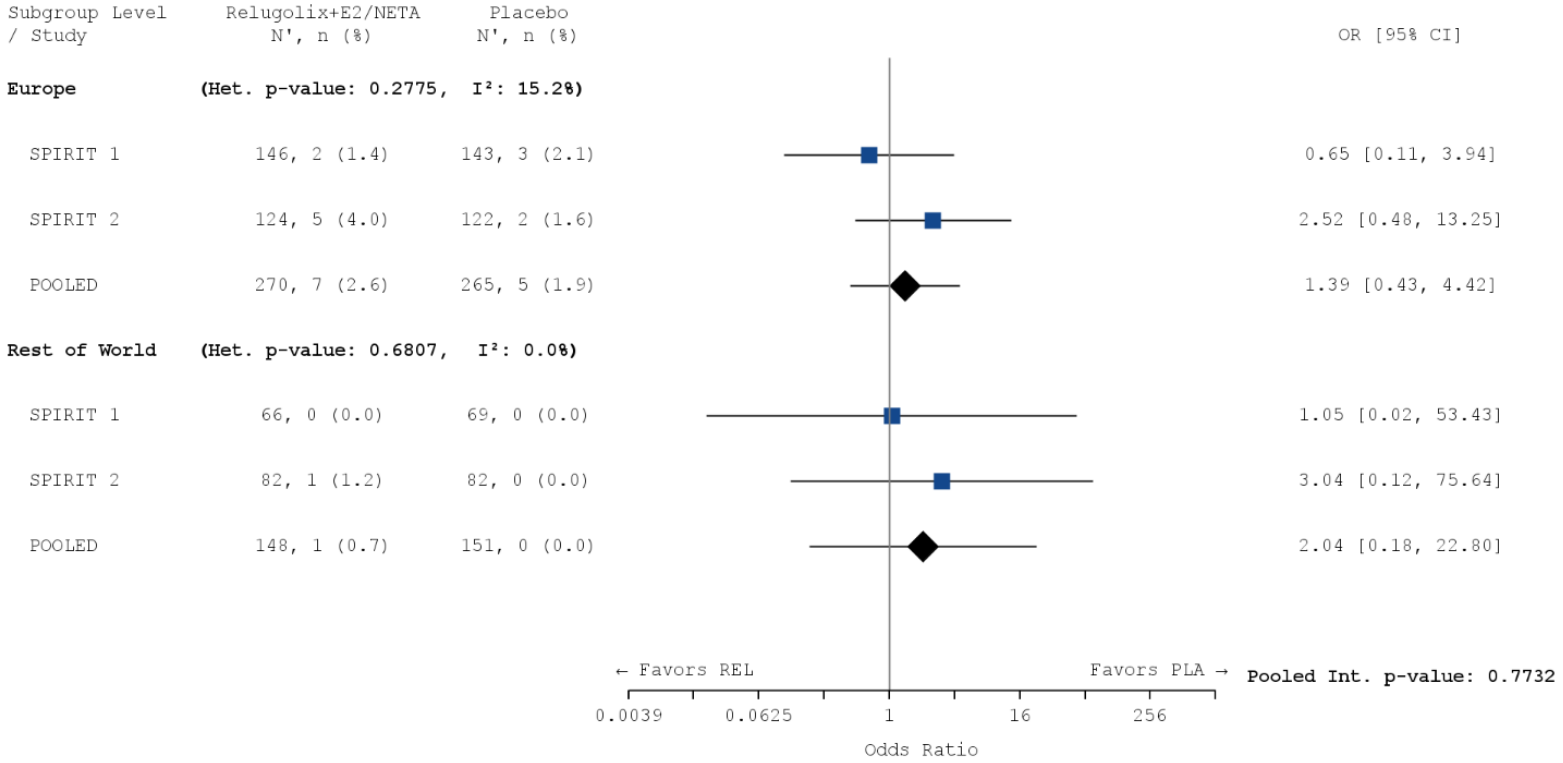
Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Hyperhidrosis
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

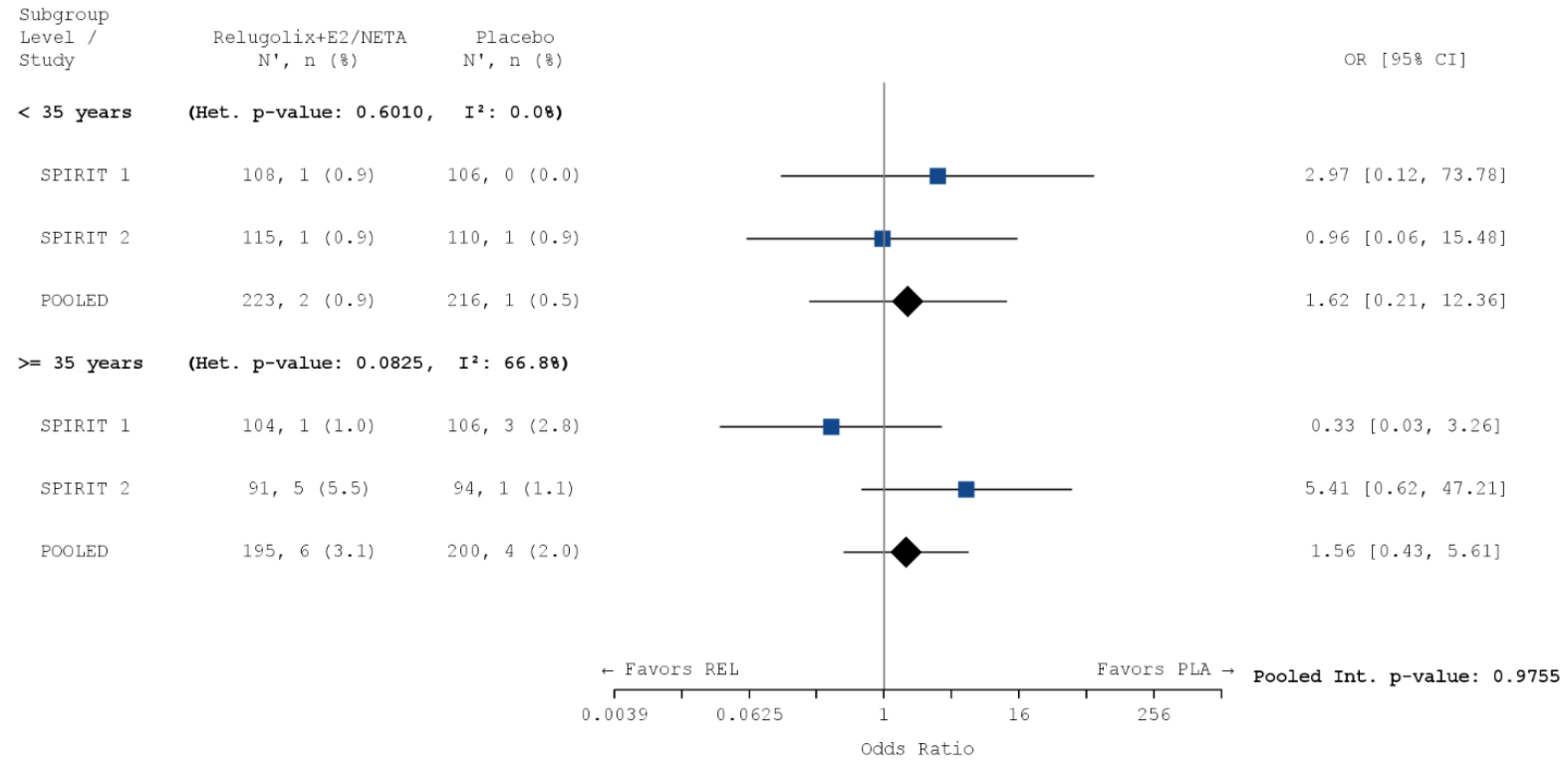
Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Hyperhidrosis
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Hyperhidrosis
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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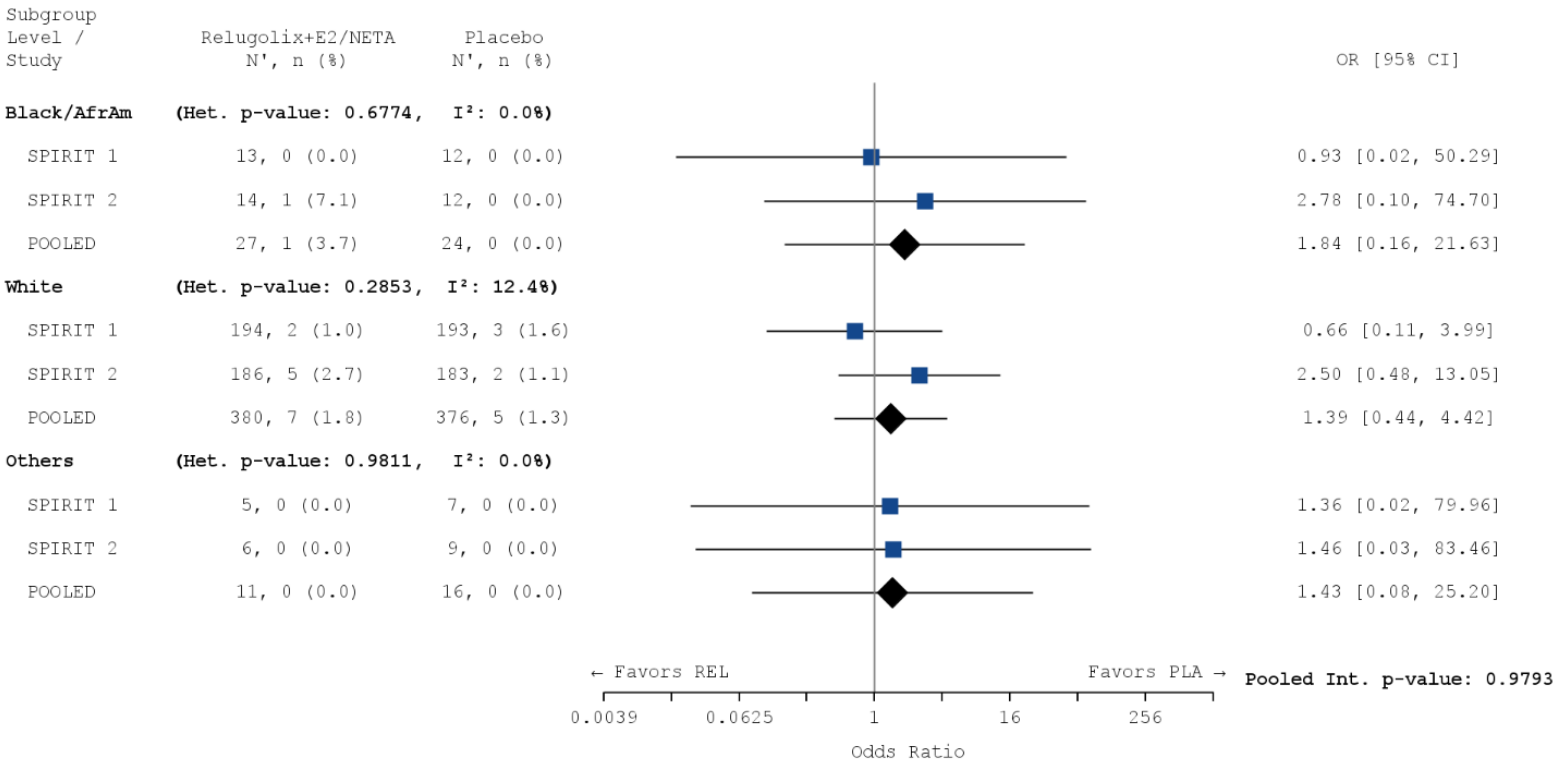
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

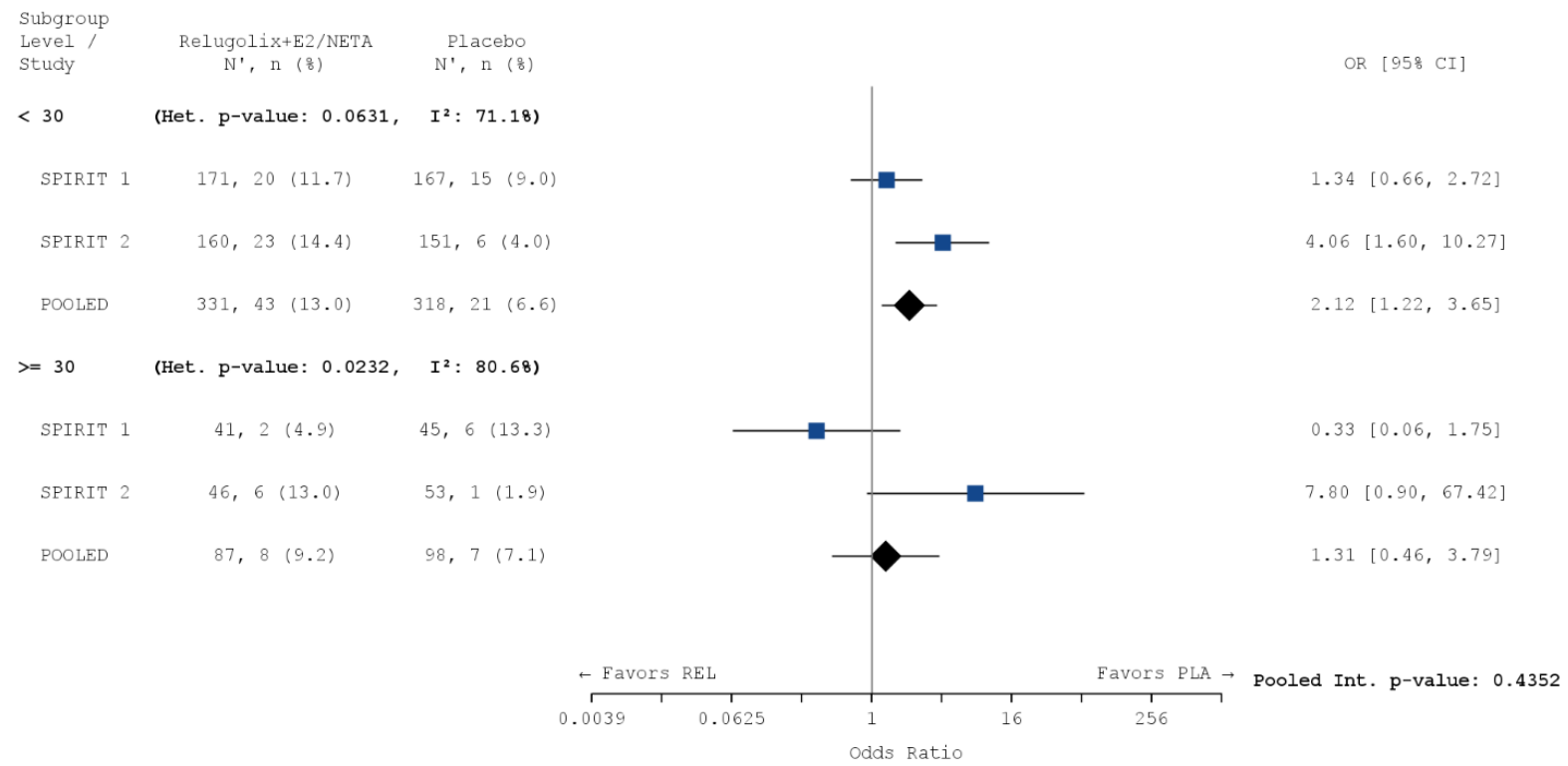
Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Hyperhidrosis
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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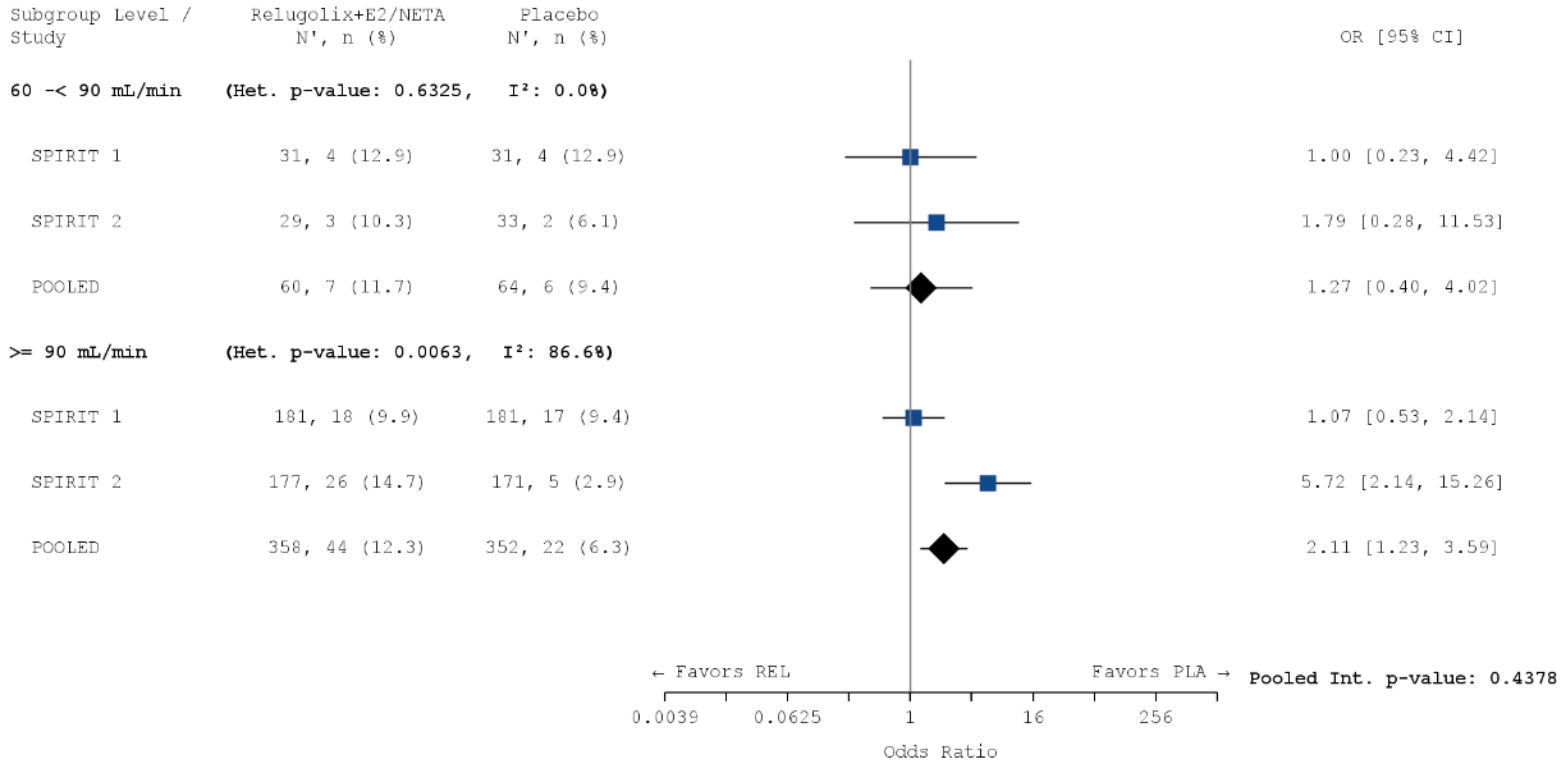
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Renal function

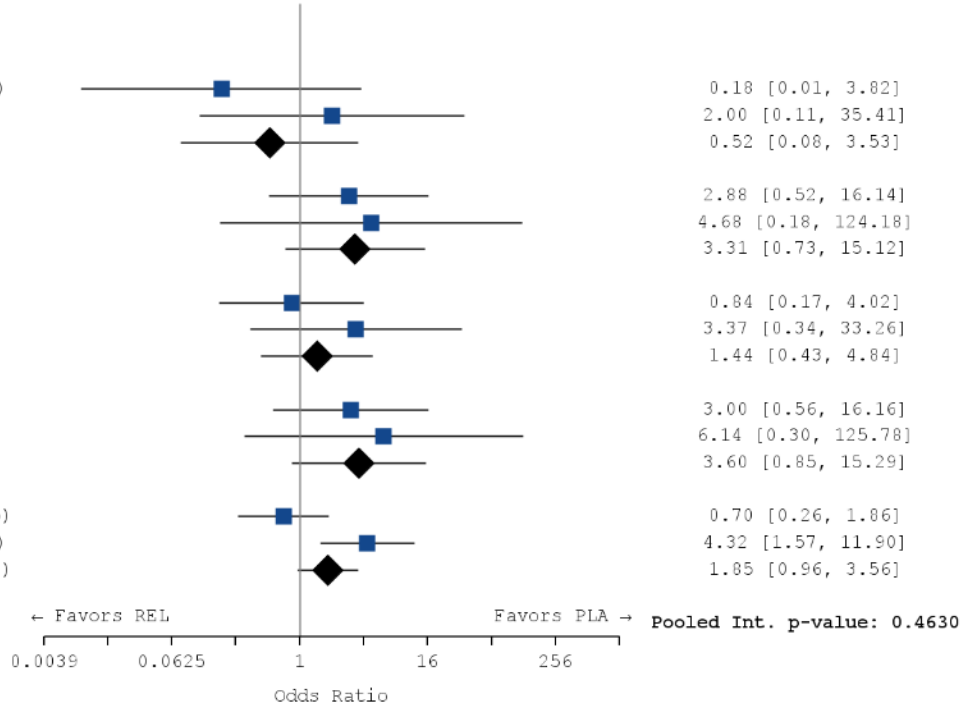


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
AFSE stage

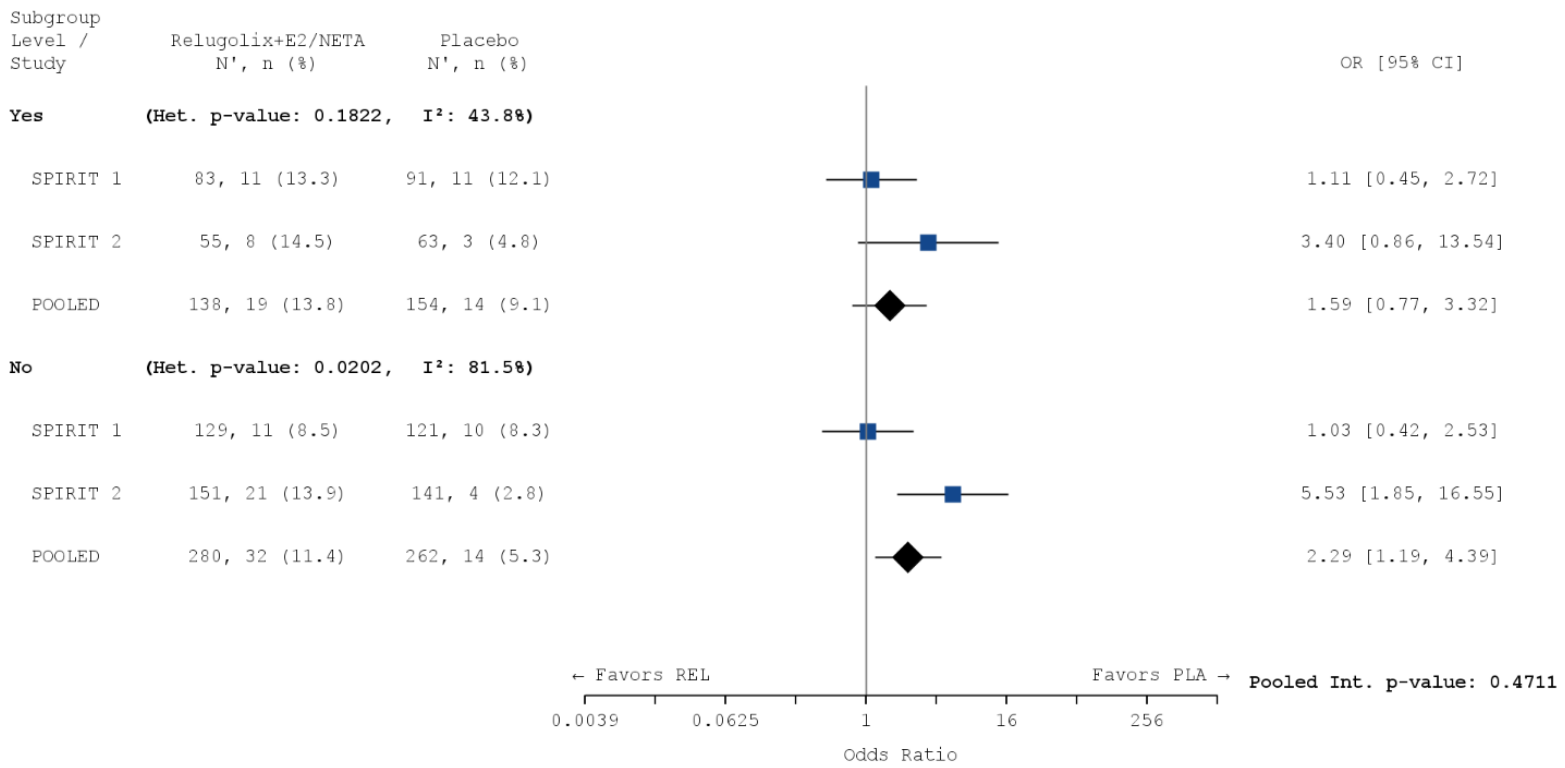
Subgroup Level / Study	Relugolix+E2/NETA N', n (%)	Placebo N', n (%)	OR [95% CI]
I, Minimal	**(Het. p-value: 0.2619,**	**I^2: 20.6%)**	
SPIRIT 1	14, 0 (0.0)	21, 3 (14.3)	0.18 [0.01, 3.82]
SPIRIT 2	11, 1 (9.1)	21, 1 (4.8)	2.00 [0.11, 35.41]
POOLED	25, 1 (4.0)	42, 4 (9.5)	0.52 [0.08, 3.53]
II, Mild	**(Het. p-value: 0.7979,**	**I^2: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	31, 5 (16.1)	32, 2 (6.3)	2.88 [0.52, 16.14]
SPIRIT 2	13, 1 (7.7)	19, 0 (0.0)	4.68 [0.18, 124.18]
POOLED	44, 6 (13.6)	51, 2 (3.9)	3.31 [0.73, 15.12]
III, Moderate	**(Het. p-value: 0.3259,**	**I^2: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	37, 3 (8.1)	42, 4 (9.5)	0.84 [0.17, 4.02]
SPIRIT 2	23, 4 (17.4)	17, 1 (5.9)	3.37 [0.34, 33.26]
POOLED	60, 7 (11.7)	59, 5 (8.5)	1.44 [0.43, 4.84]
IV, Severe	**(Het. p-value: 0.6845,**	**I^2: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	34, 6 (17.6)	30, 2 (6.7)	3.00 [0.56, 16.16]
SPIRIT 2	27, 3 (11.1)	21, 0 (0.0)	6.14 [0.30, 125.78]
POOLED	61, 9 (14.8)	51, 2 (3.9)	3.60 [0.85, 15.29]
Unknown/NA	**(Het. p-value: 0.0113,**	**I^2: 84.4%)**	
SPIRIT 1	96, 8 (8.3)	87, 10 (11.5)	0.70 [0.26, 1.86]
SPIRIT 2	132, 20 (15.2)	126, 5 (4.0)	4.32 [1.57, 11.90]
POOLED	228, 28 (12.3)	213, 15 (7.0)	1.85 [0.96, 3.56]



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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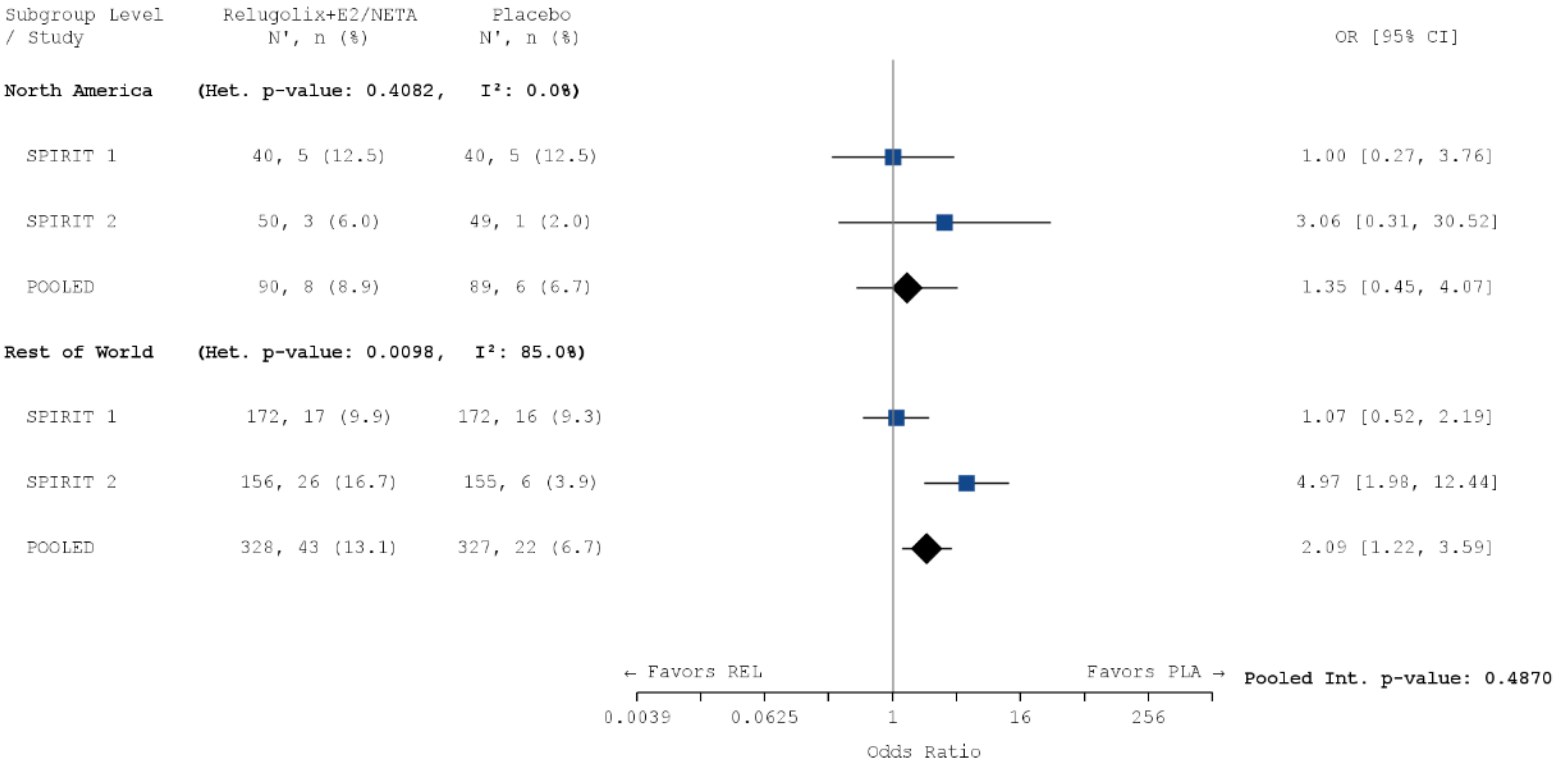
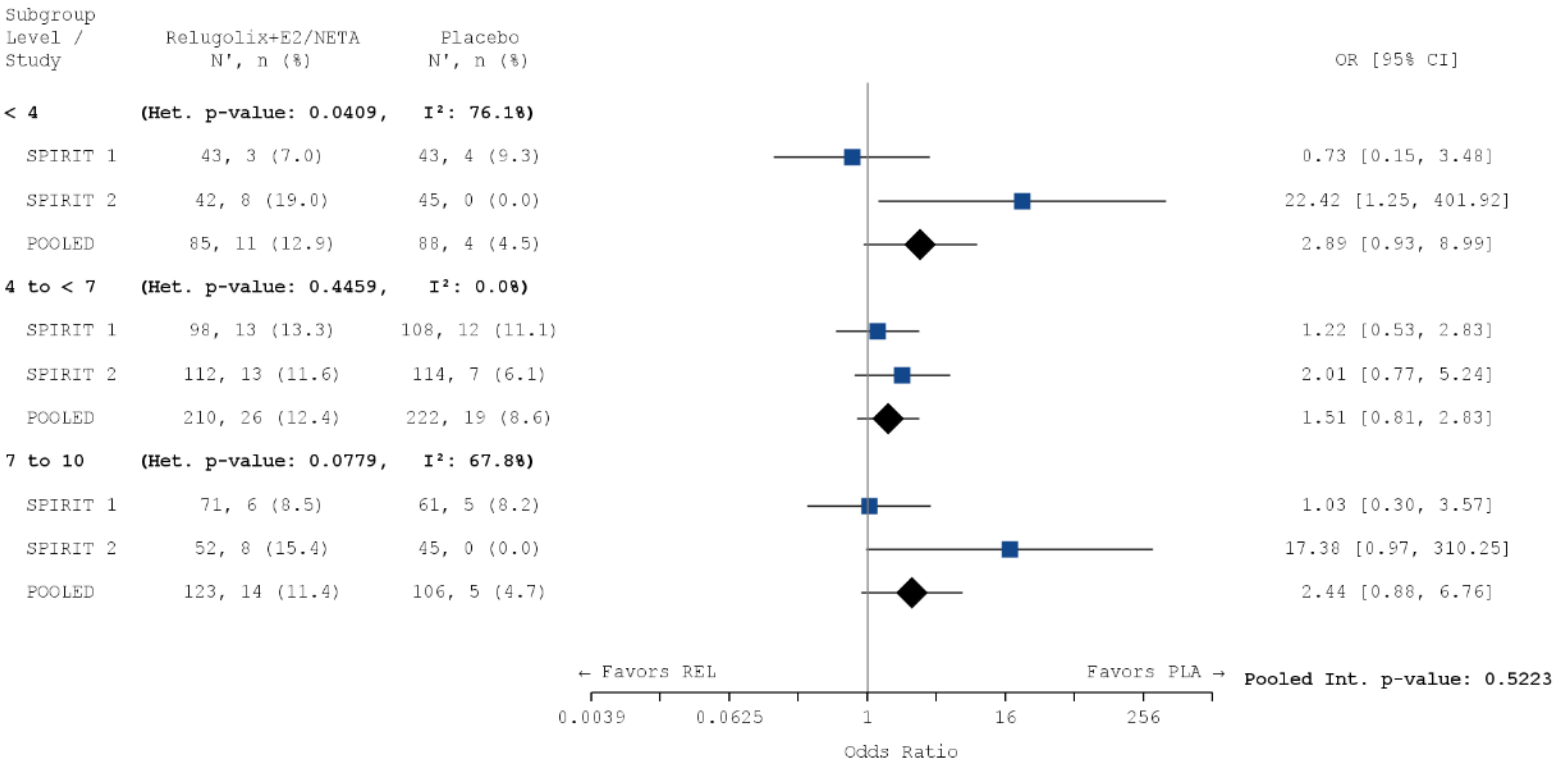
Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

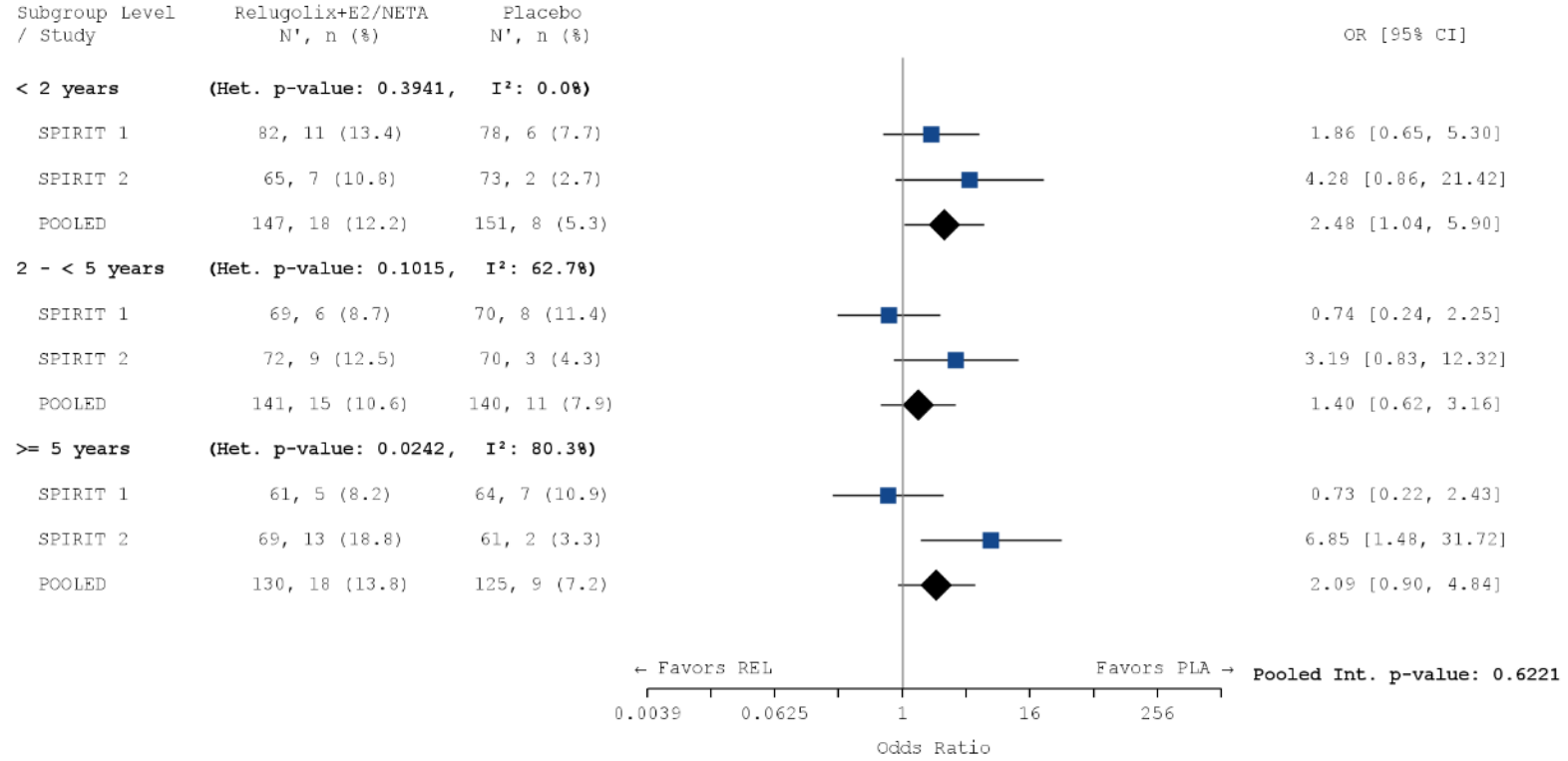
Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

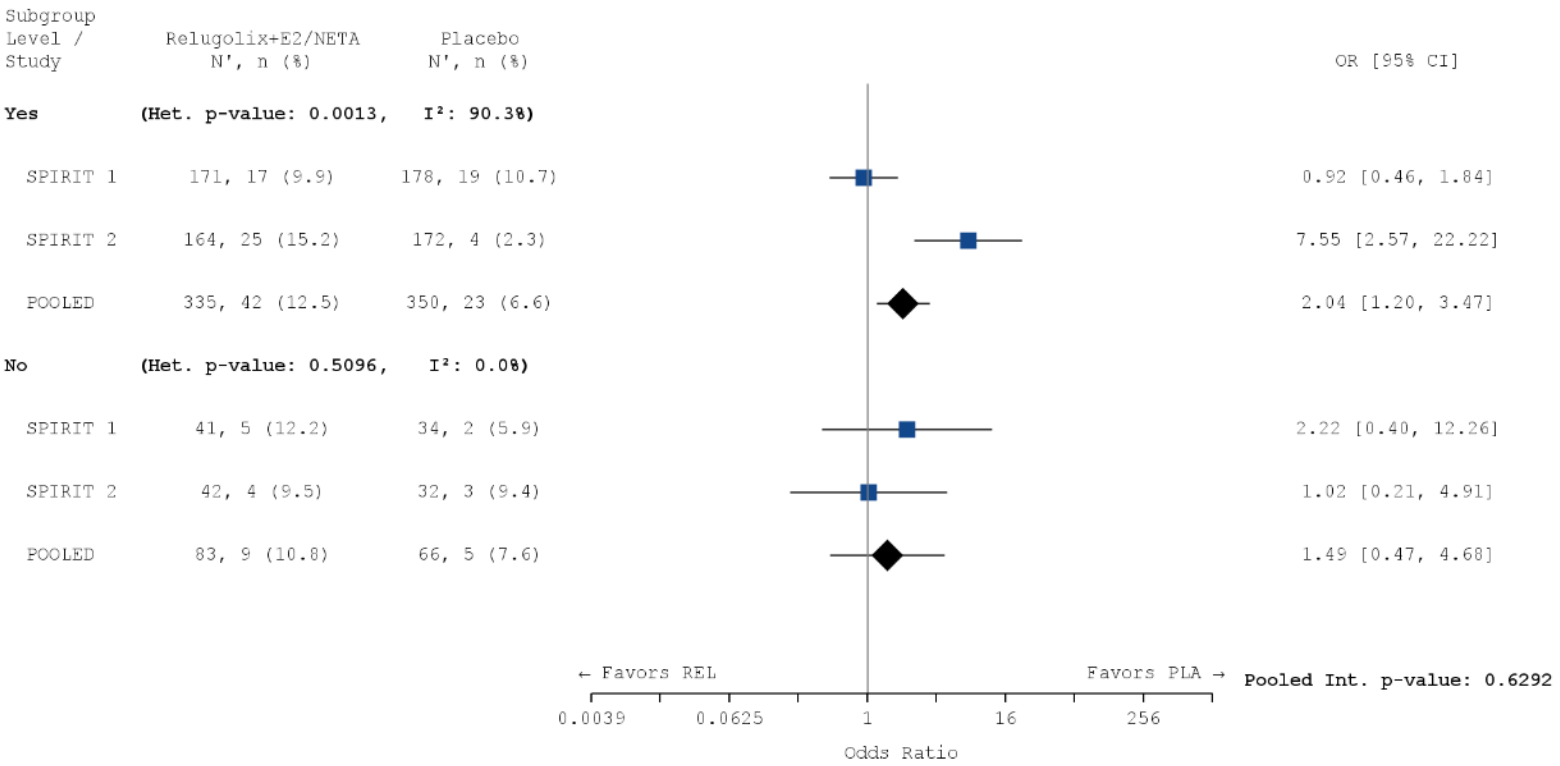
Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Prior surgery for endometriosis



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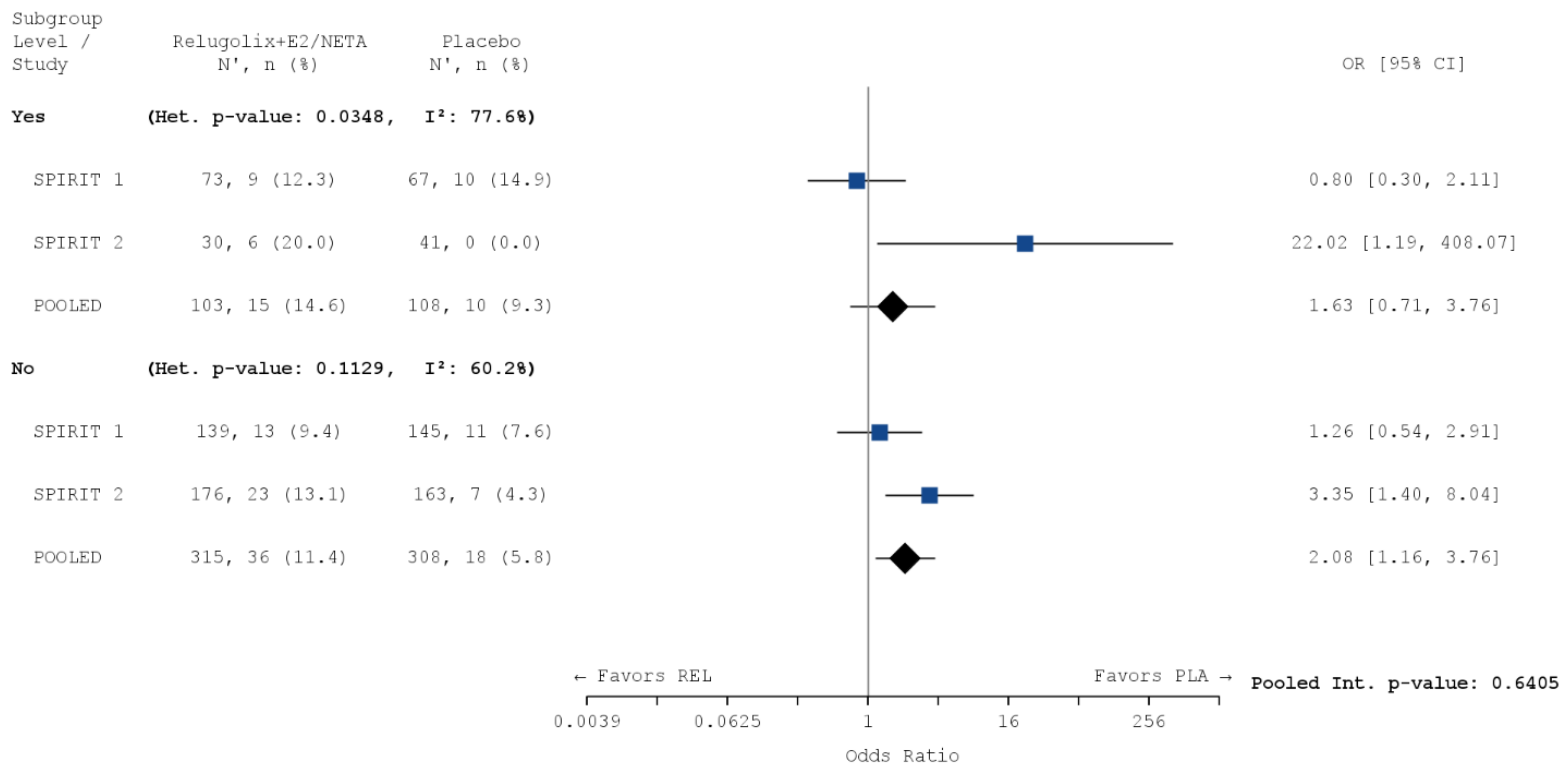
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



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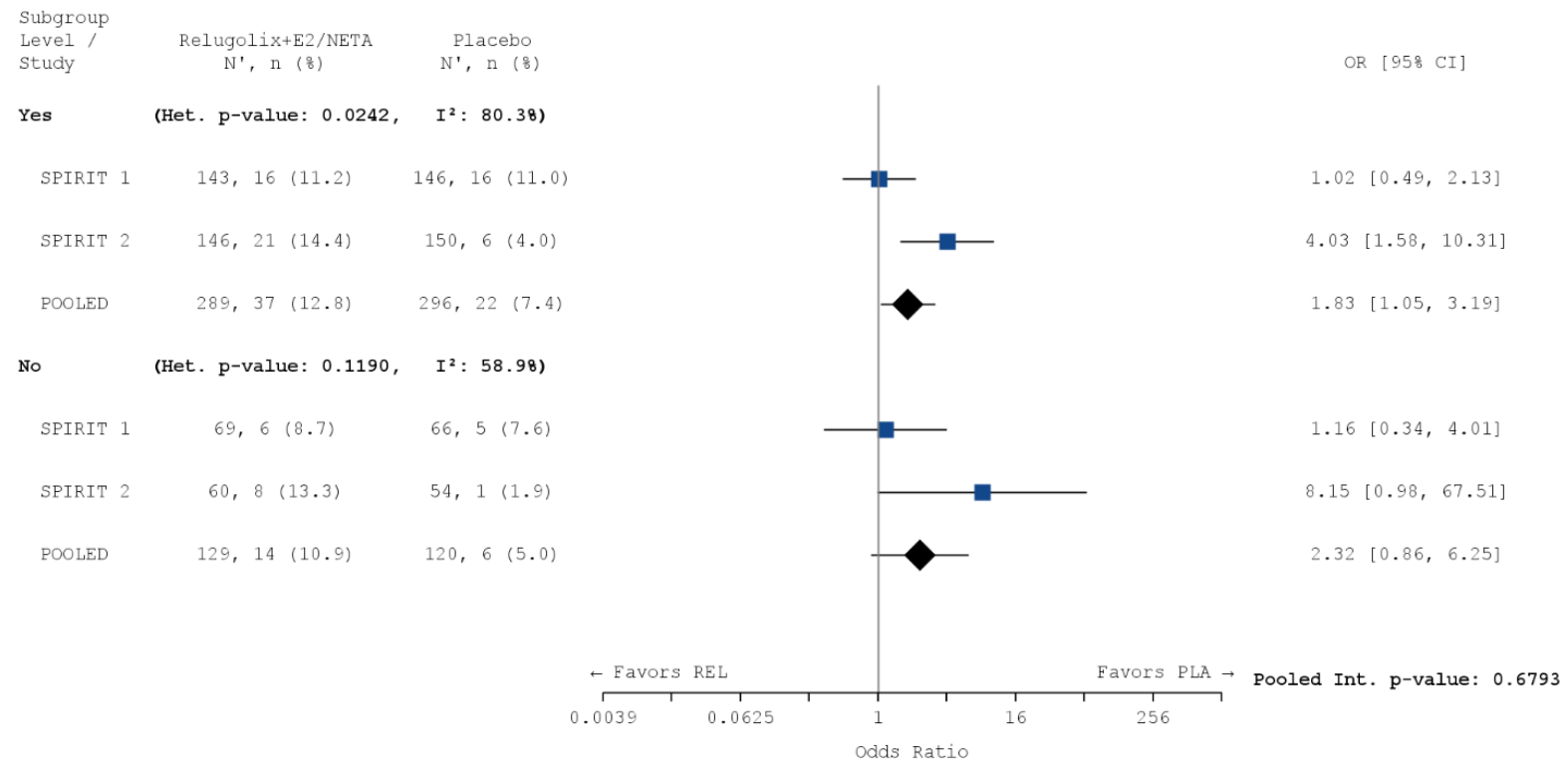
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Prior treatment for endometriosis



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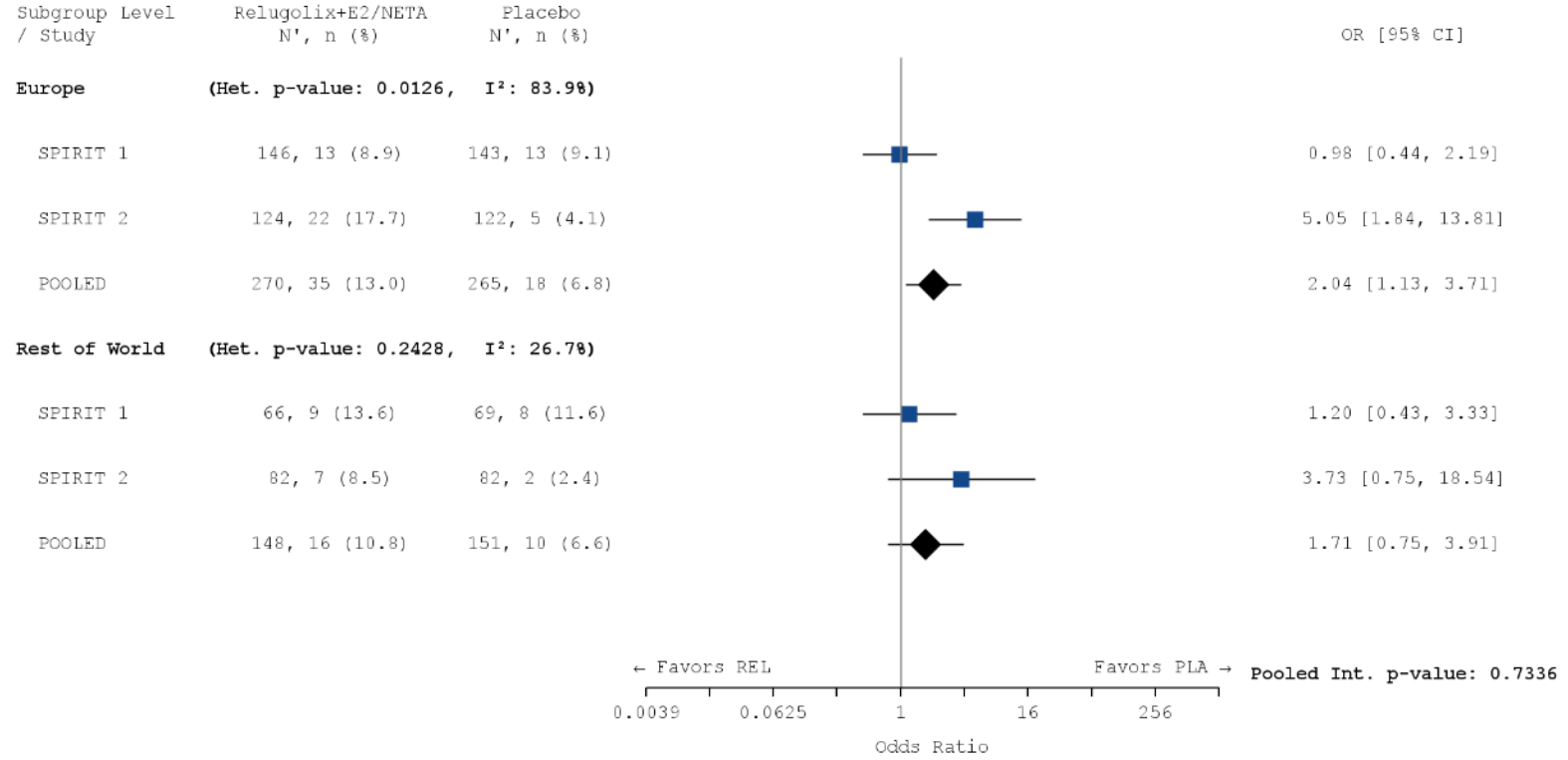
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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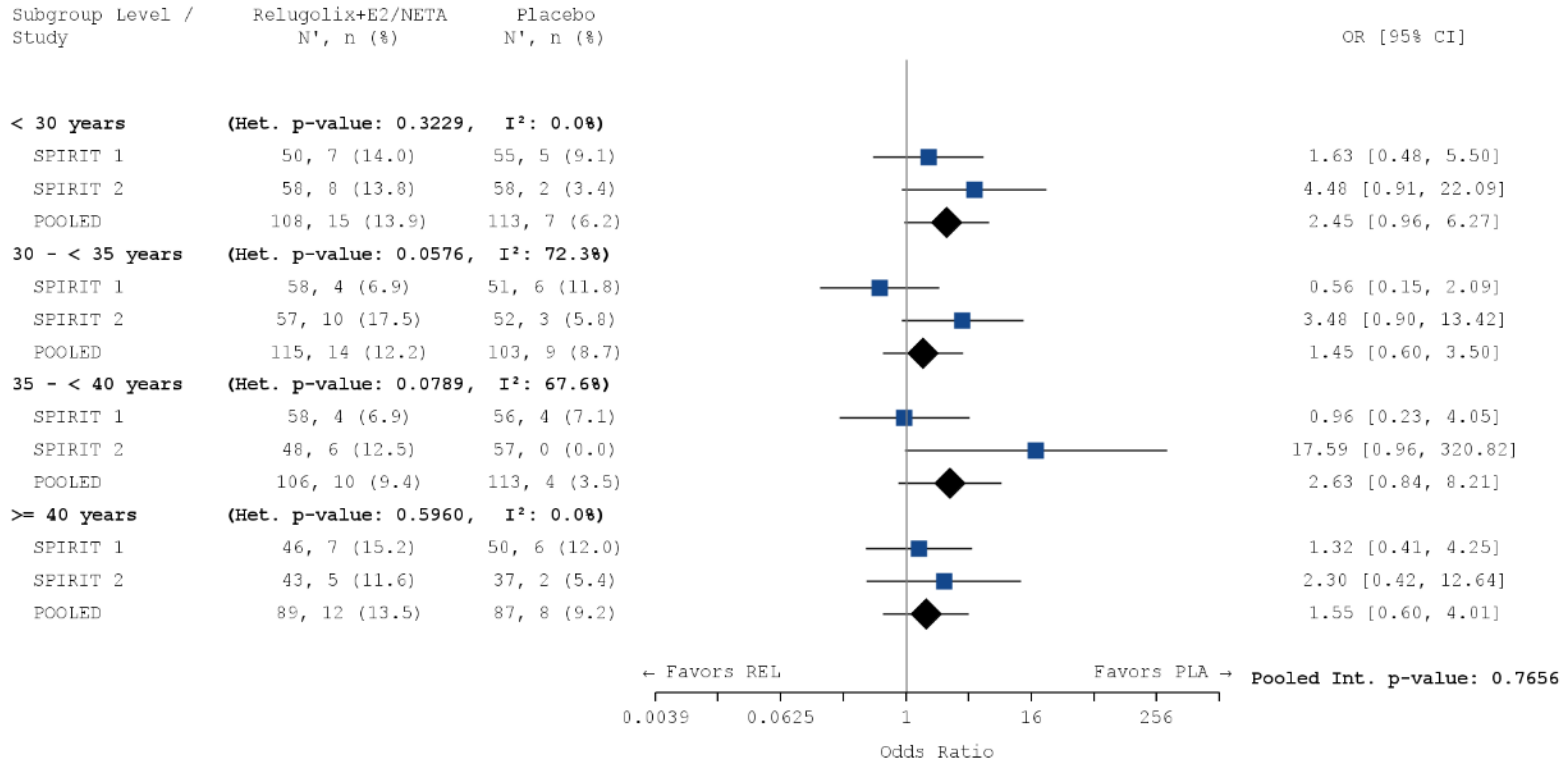
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

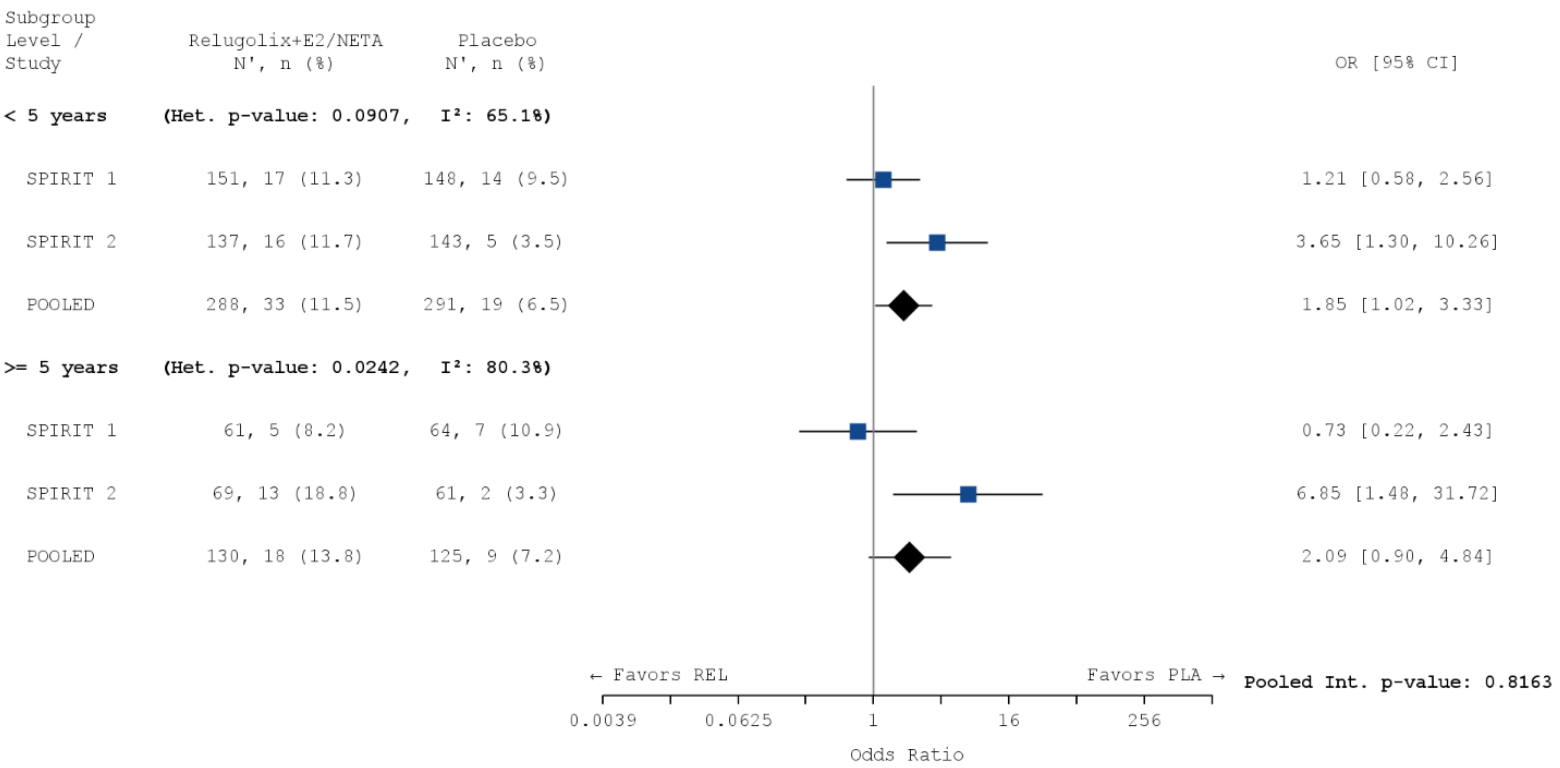
Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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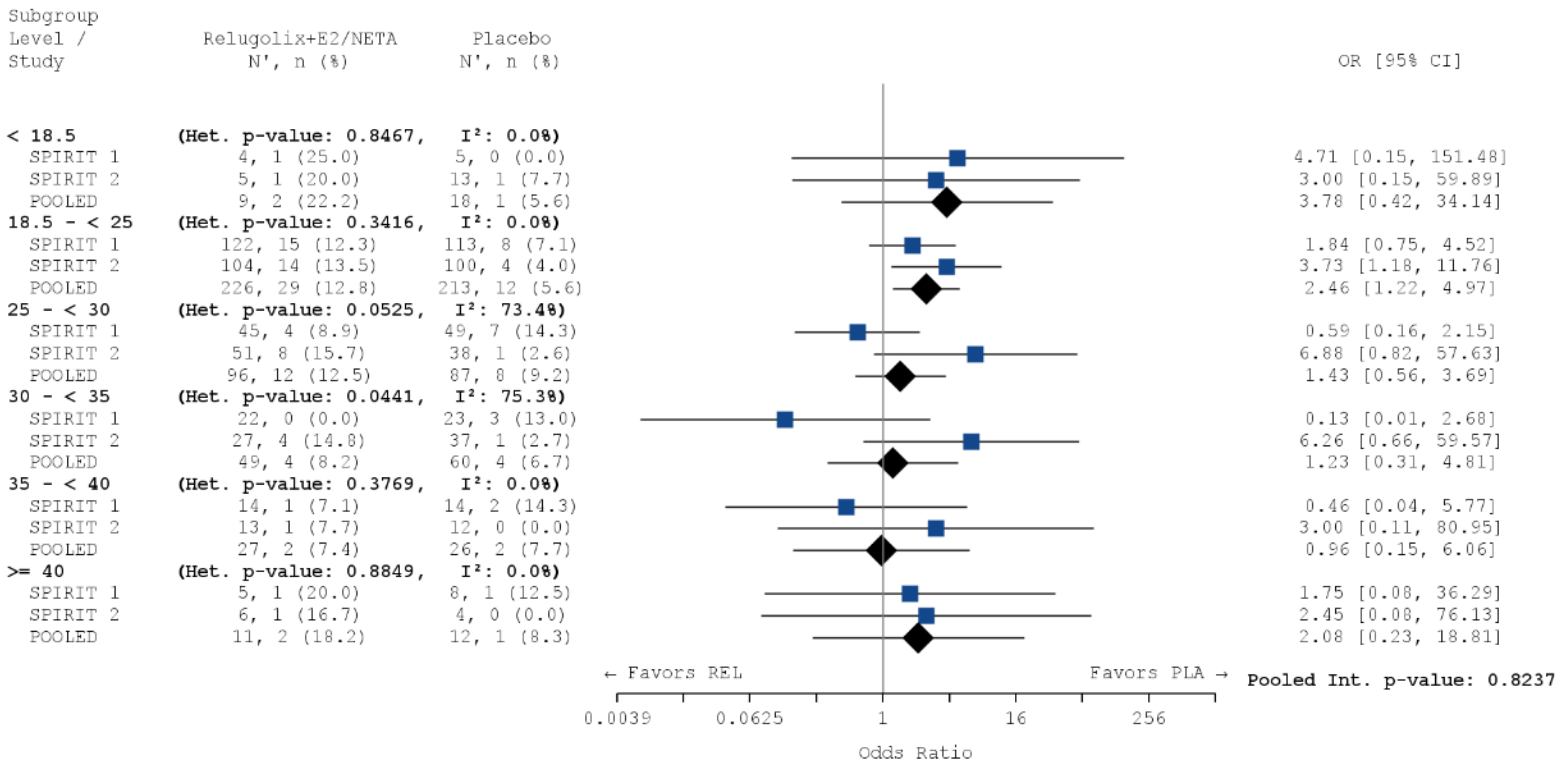
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



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Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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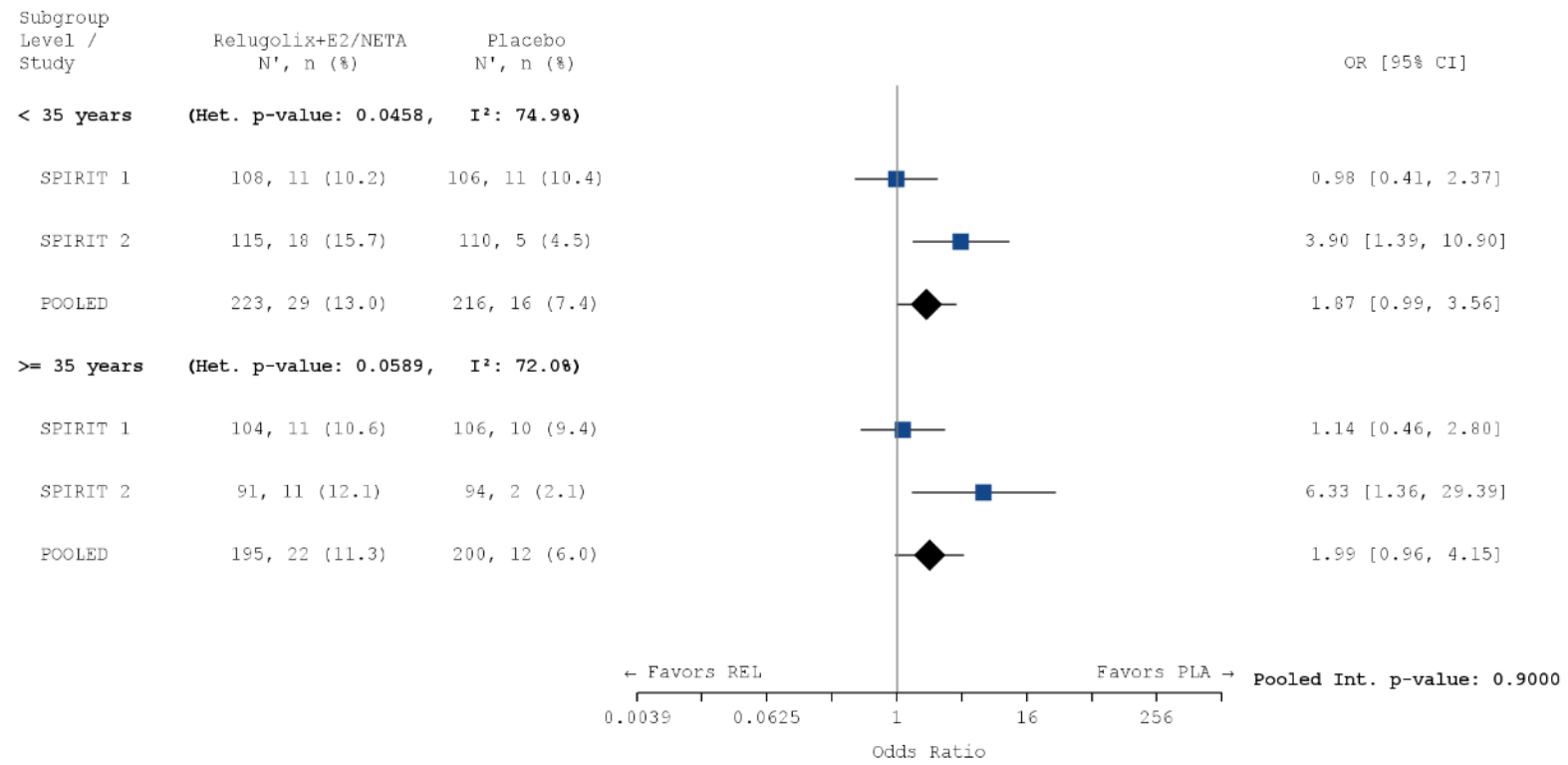
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

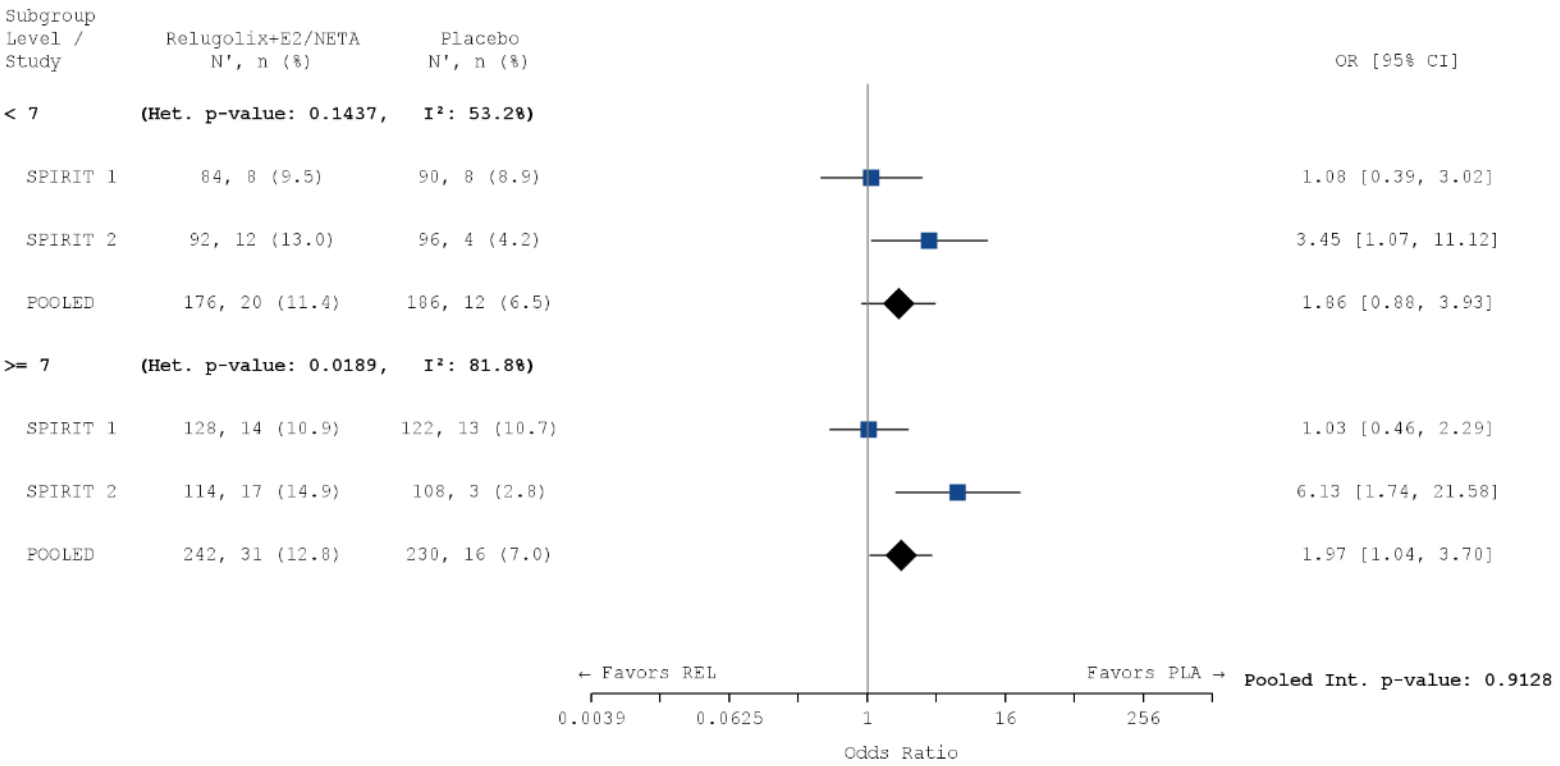
Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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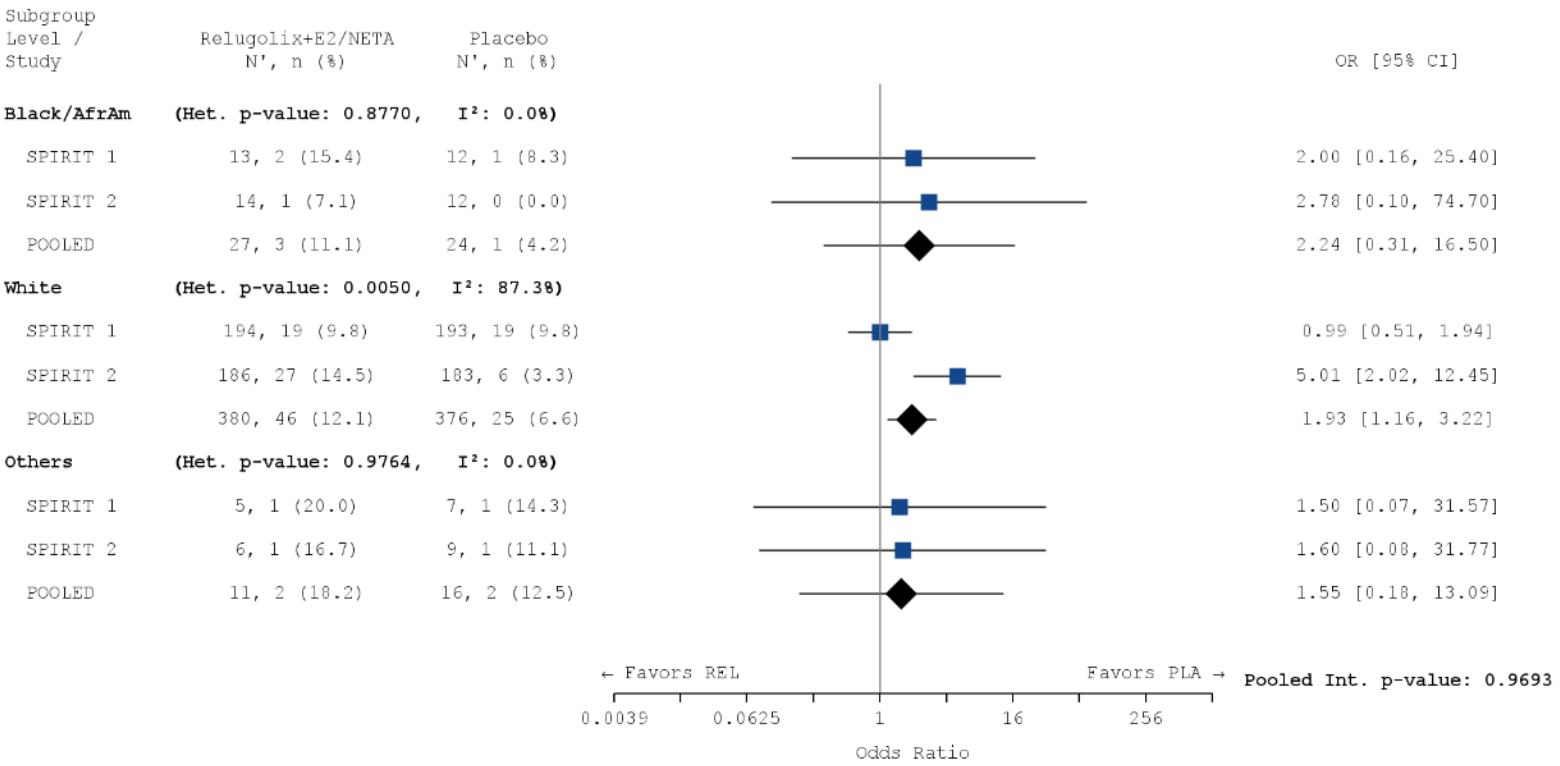
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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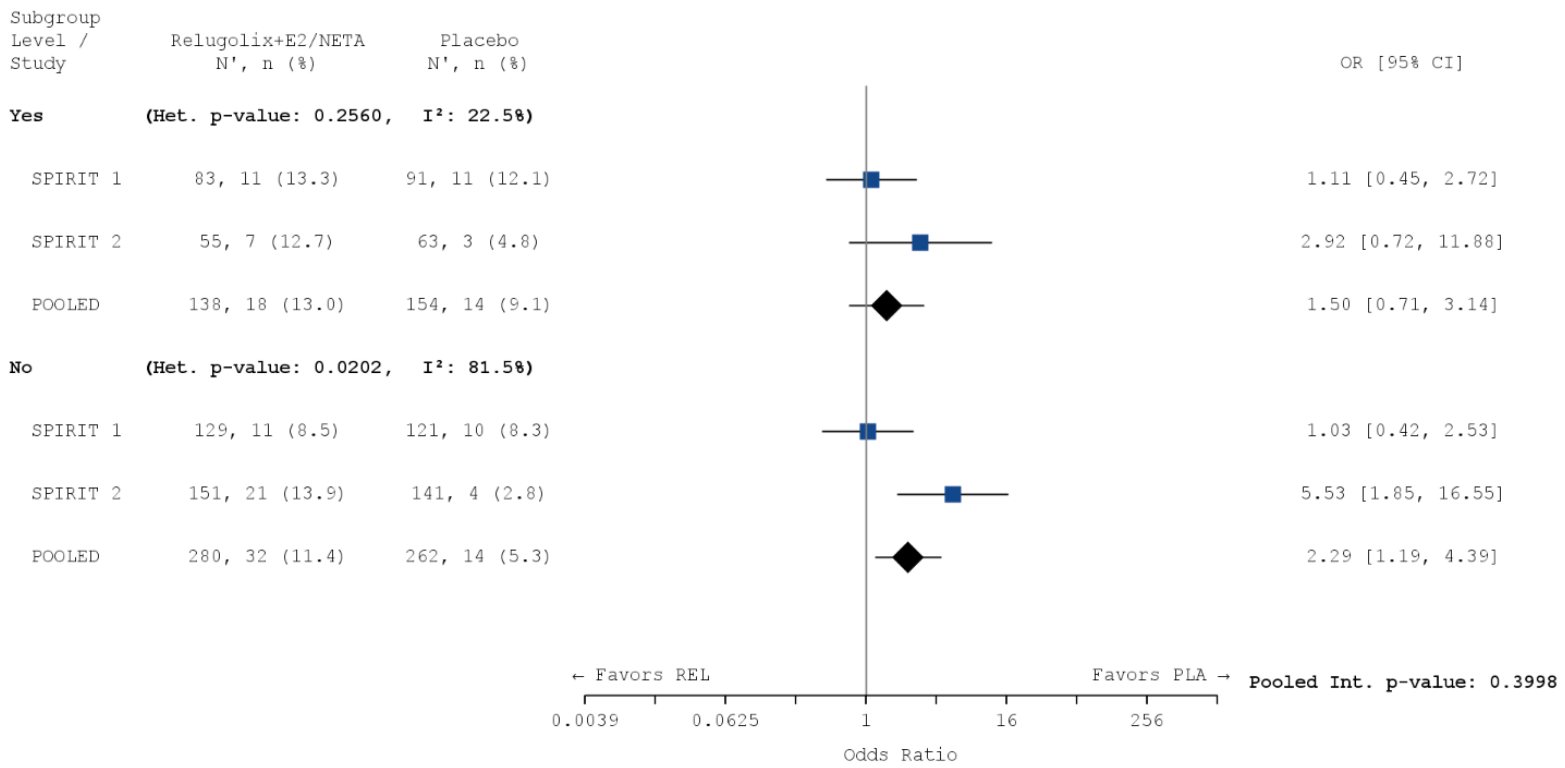
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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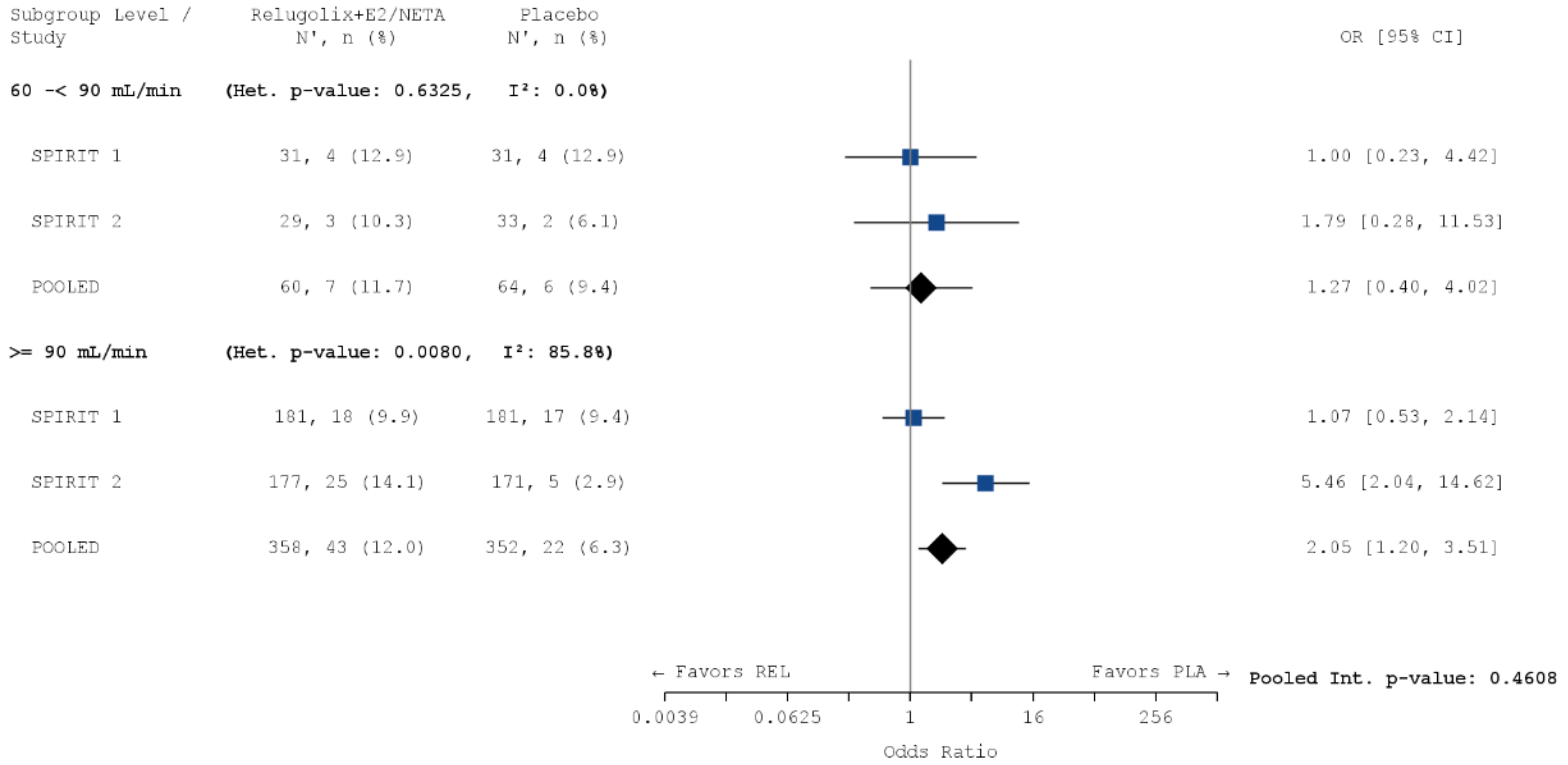
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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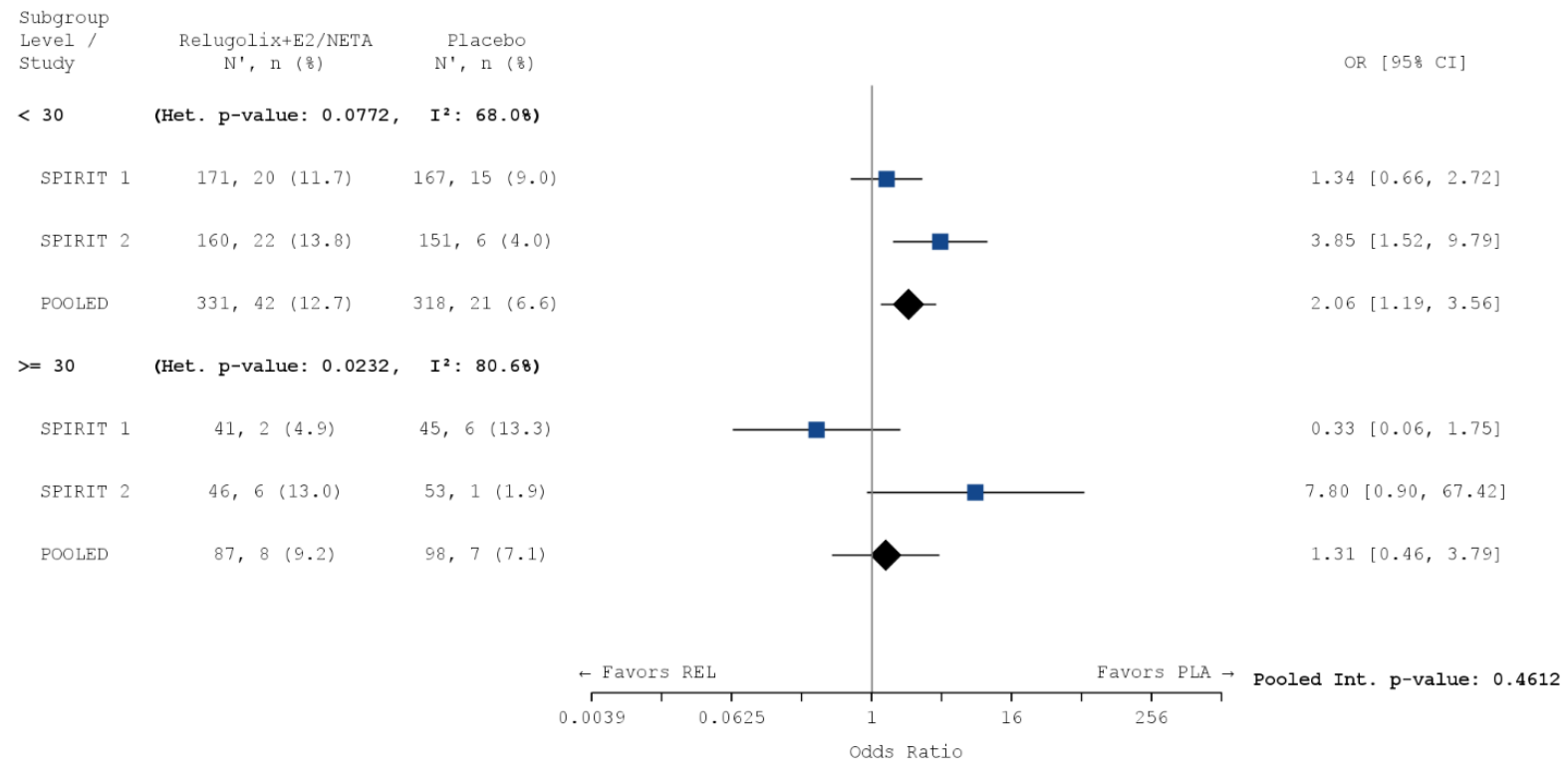
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



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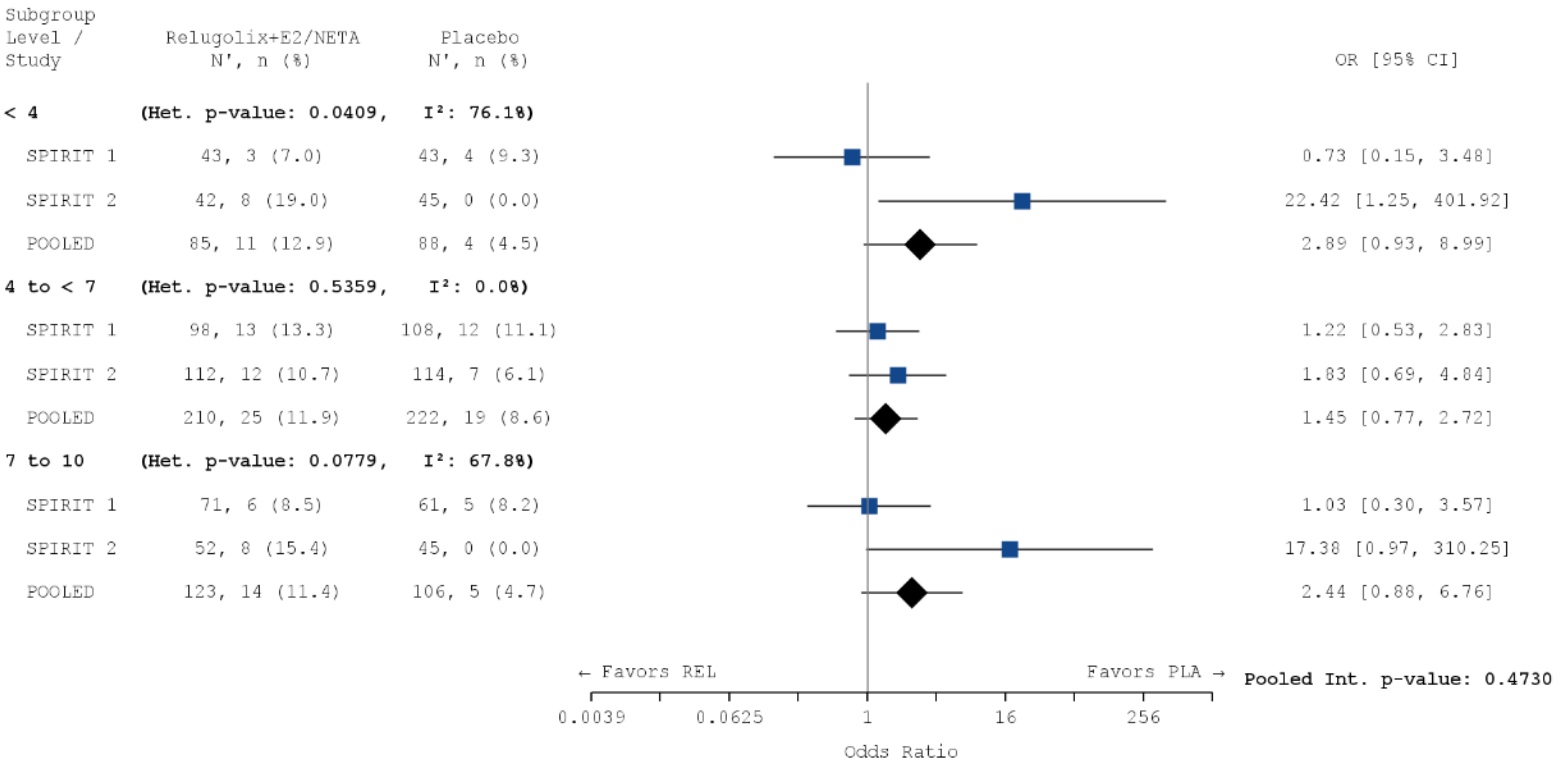
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
NMPP NRS score at baseline



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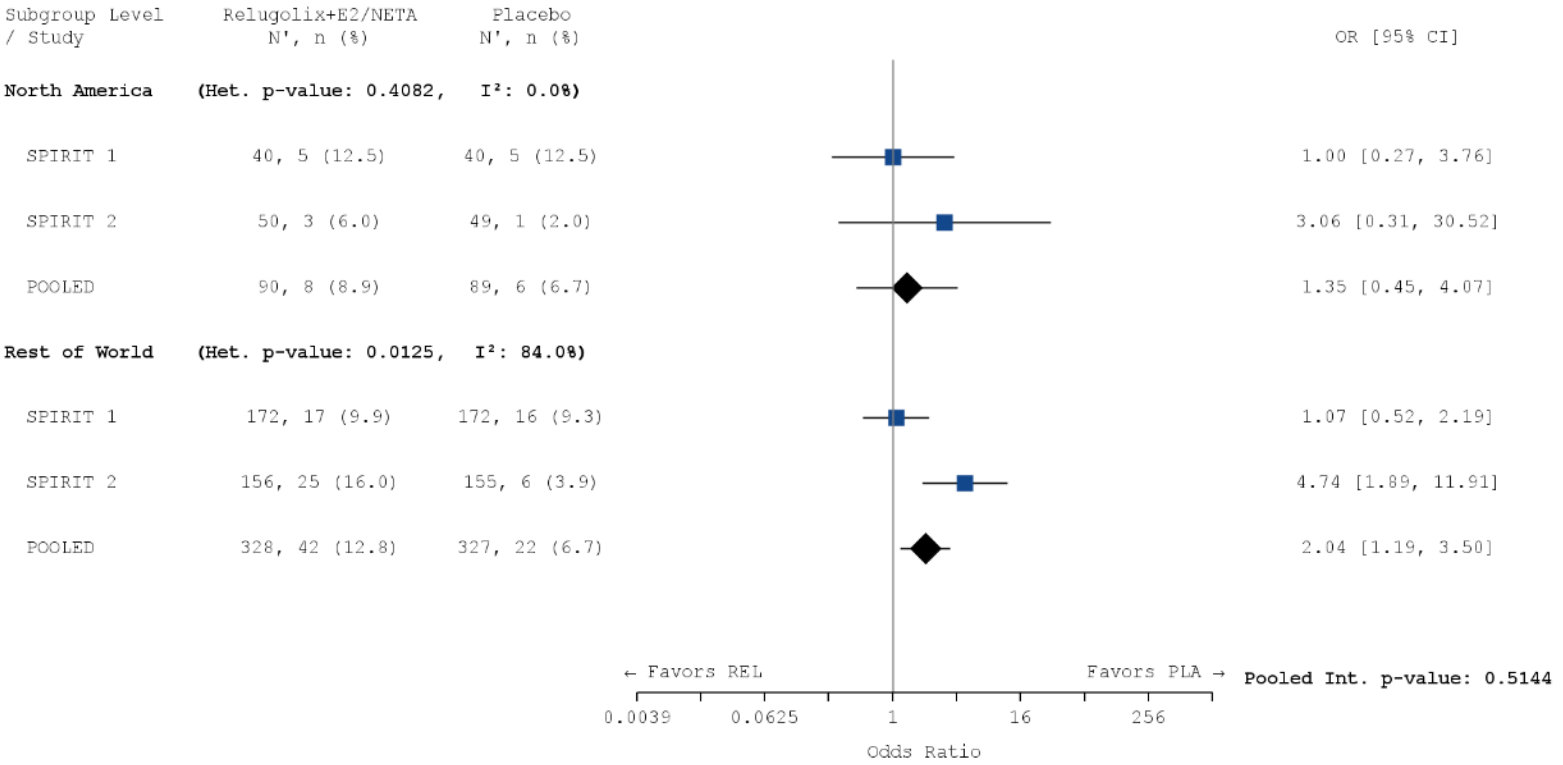
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Geographic region I



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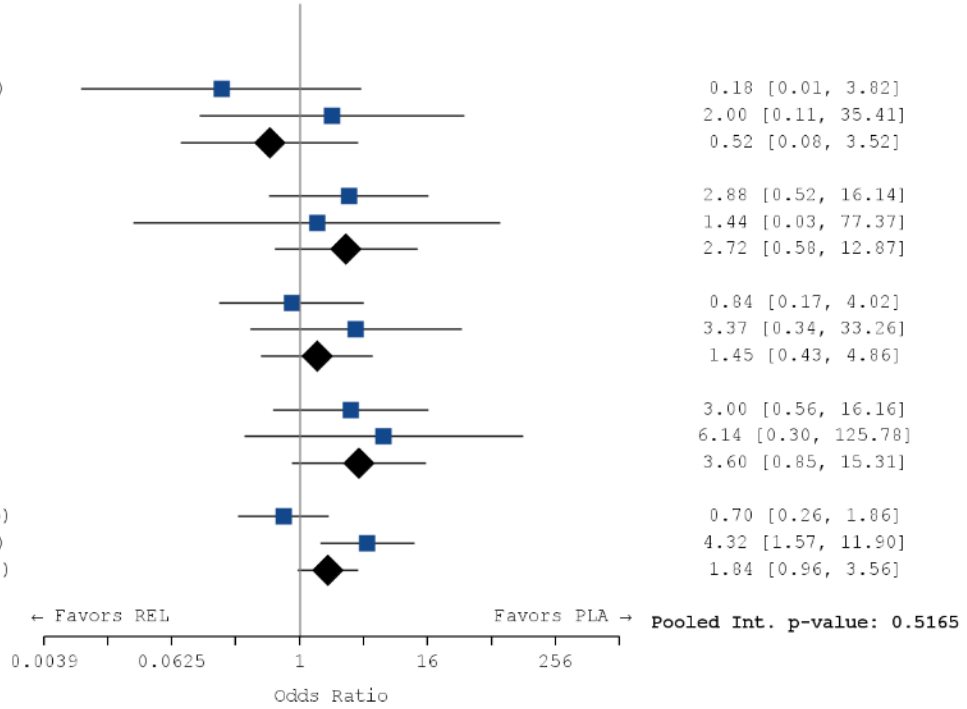
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
AFSE stage

Subgroup Level / Study	Relugolix+E2/NETA N', n (%)	Placebo N', n (%)	OR [95% CI]
I, Minimal	**(Het. p-value: 0.2619,**	**I^2: 20.6%)**	
SPIRIT 1	14, 0 (0.0)	21, 3 (14.3)	0.18 [0.01, 3.82]
SPIRIT 2	11, 1 (9.1)	21, 1 (4.8)	2.00 [0.11, 35.41]
POOLED	25, 1 (4.0)	42, 4 (9.5)	0.52 [0.08, 3.52]
II, Mild	**(Het. p-value: 0.7546,**	**I^2: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	31, 5 (16.1)	32, 2 (6.3)	2.88 [0.52, 16.14]
SPIRIT 2	13, 0 (0.0)	19, 0 (0.0)	1.44 [0.03, 77.37]
POOLED	44, 5 (11.4)	51, 2 (3.9)	2.72 [0.58, 12.87]
III, Moderate	**(Het. p-value: 0.3259,**	**I^2: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	37, 3 (8.1)	42, 4 (9.5)	0.84 [0.17, 4.02]
SPIRIT 2	23, 4 (17.4)	17, 1 (5.9)	3.37 [0.34, 33.26]
POOLED	60, 7 (11.7)	59, 5 (8.5)	1.45 [0.43, 4.86]
IV, Severe	**(Het. p-value: 0.6845,**	**I^2: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	34, 6 (17.6)	30, 2 (6.7)	3.00 [0.56, 16.16]
SPIRIT 2	27, 3 (11.1)	21, 0 (0.0)	6.14 [0.30, 125.78]
POOLED	61, 9 (14.8)	51, 2 (3.9)	3.60 [0.85, 15.31]
Unknown/NA	**(Het. p-value: 0.0113,**	**I^2: 84.4%)**	
SPIRIT 1	96, 8 (8.3)	87, 10 (11.5)	0.70 [0.26, 1.86]
SPIRIT 2	132, 20 (15.2)	126, 5 (4.0)	4.32 [1.57, 11.90]
POOLED	228, 28 (12.3)	213, 15 (7.0)	1.84 [0.96, 3.56]



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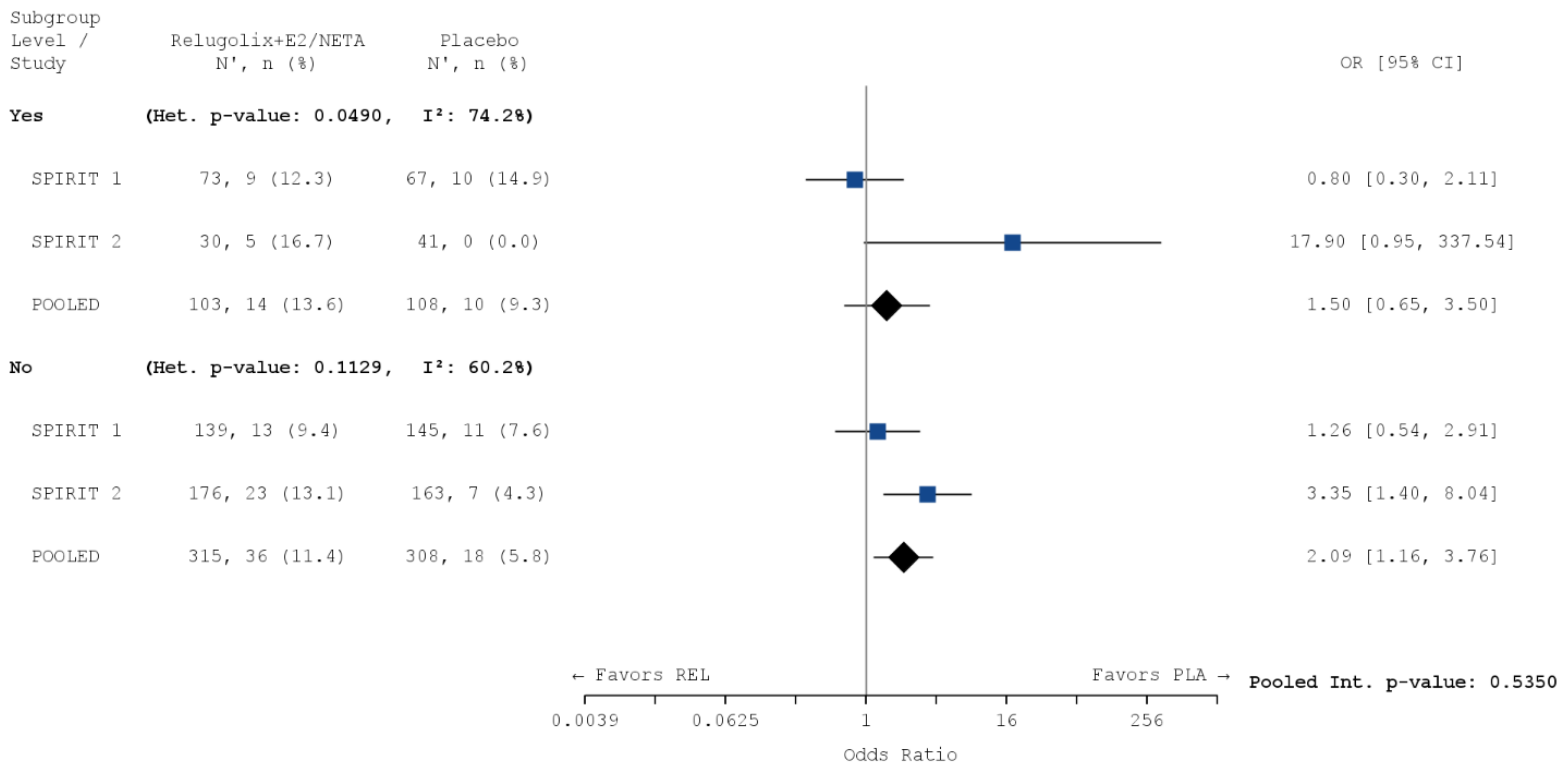
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



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Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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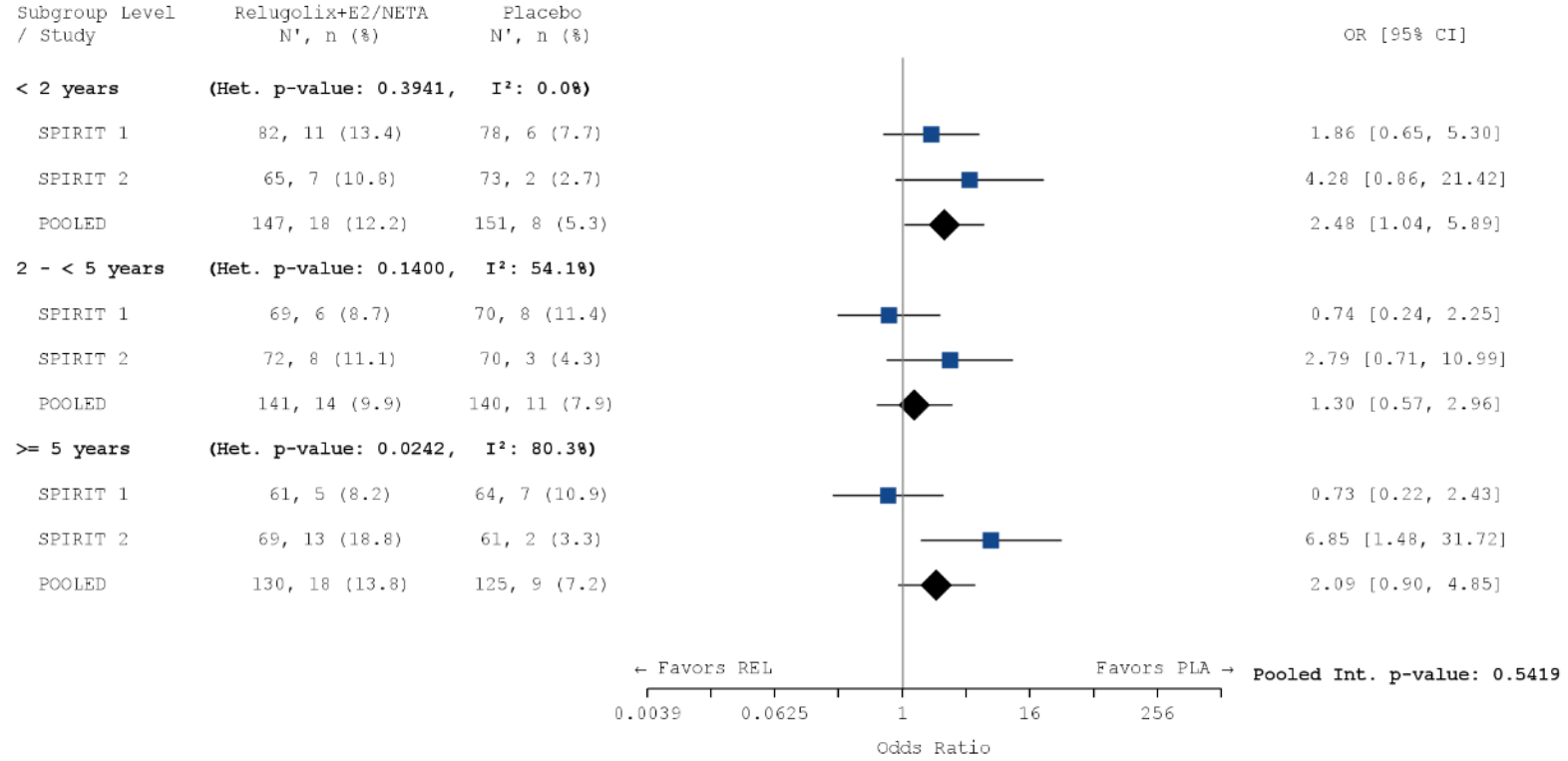
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



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Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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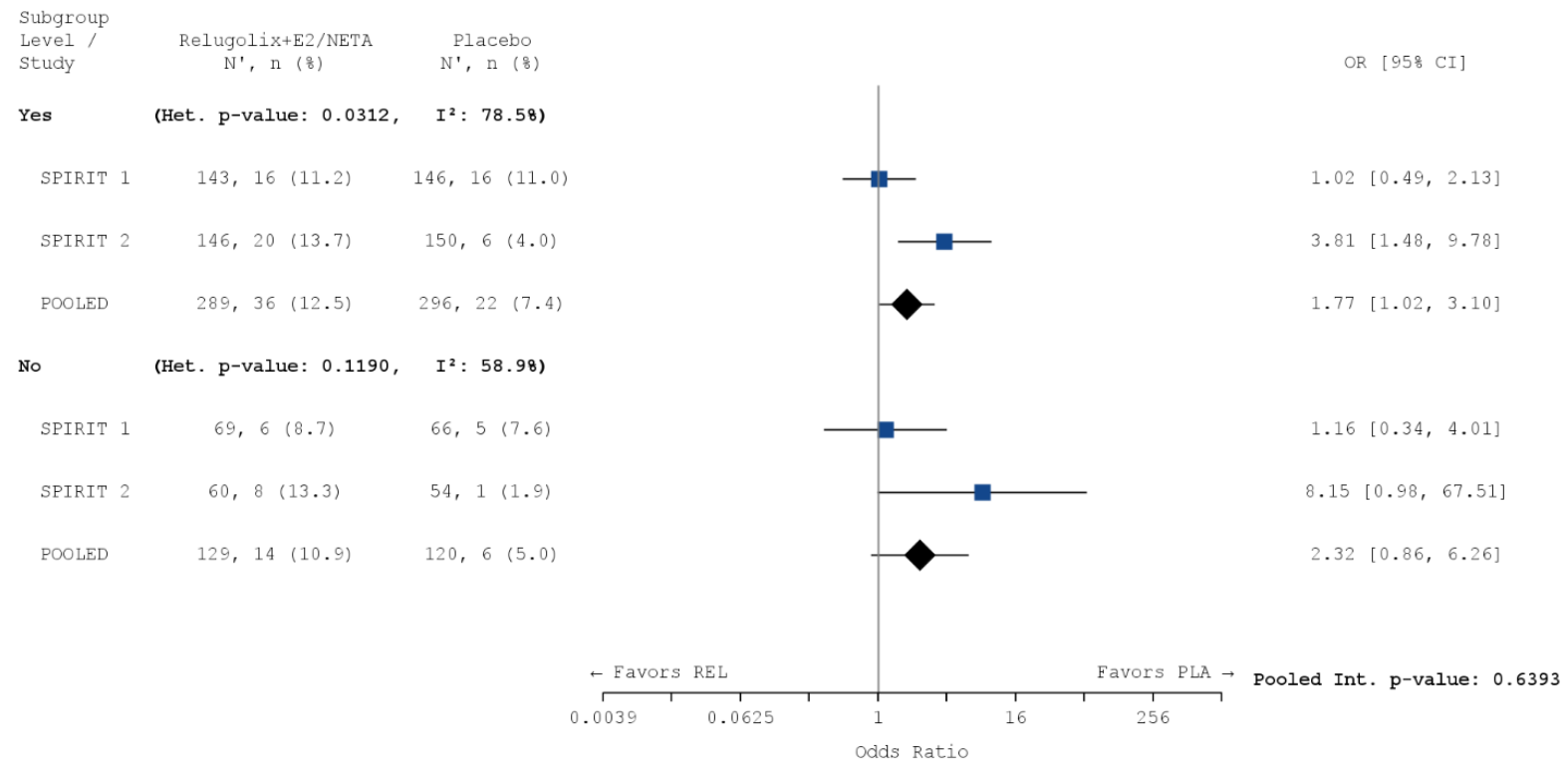
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Prior treatment for endometriosis



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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Prior surgery for endometriosis

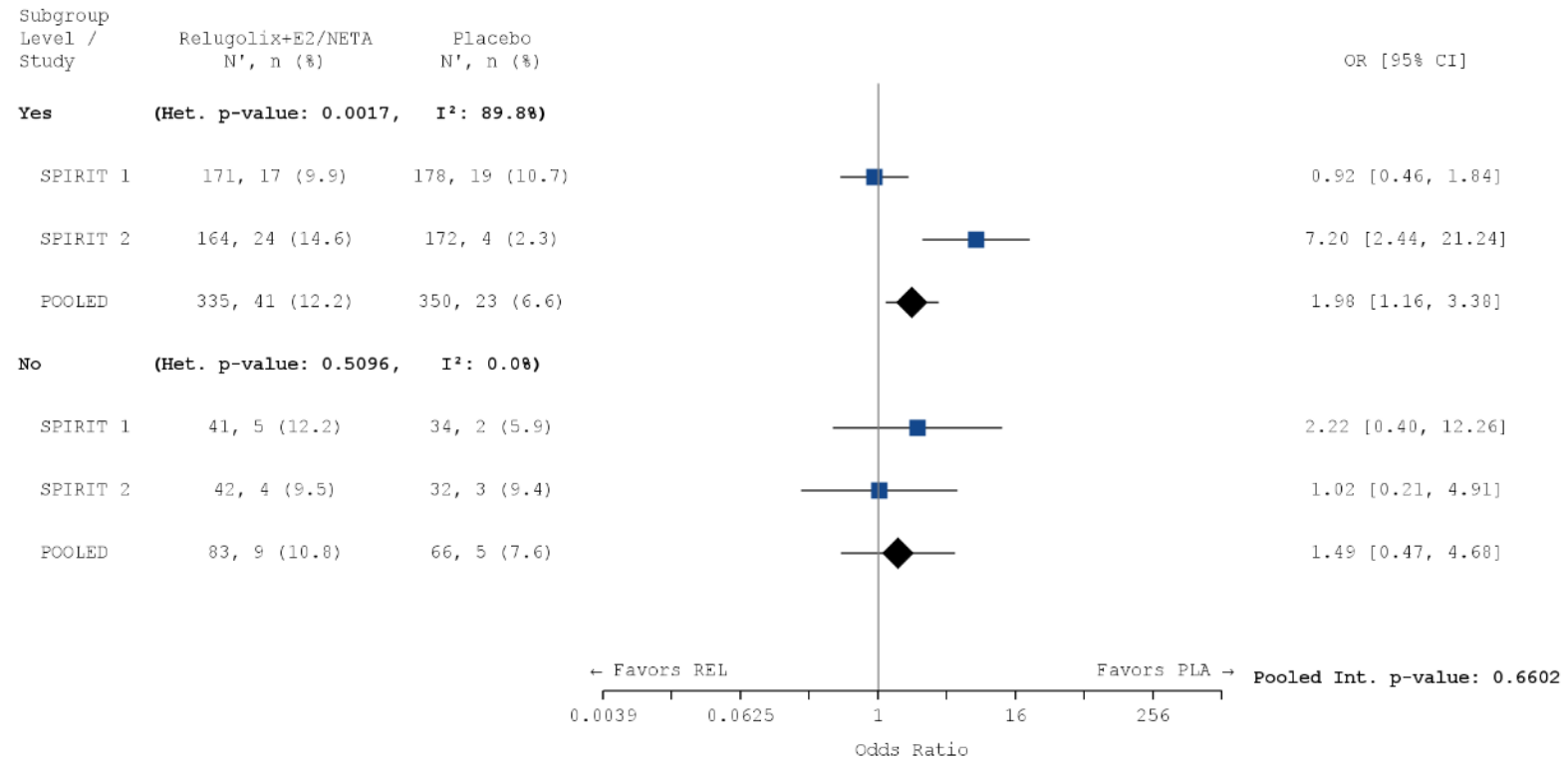

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Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I

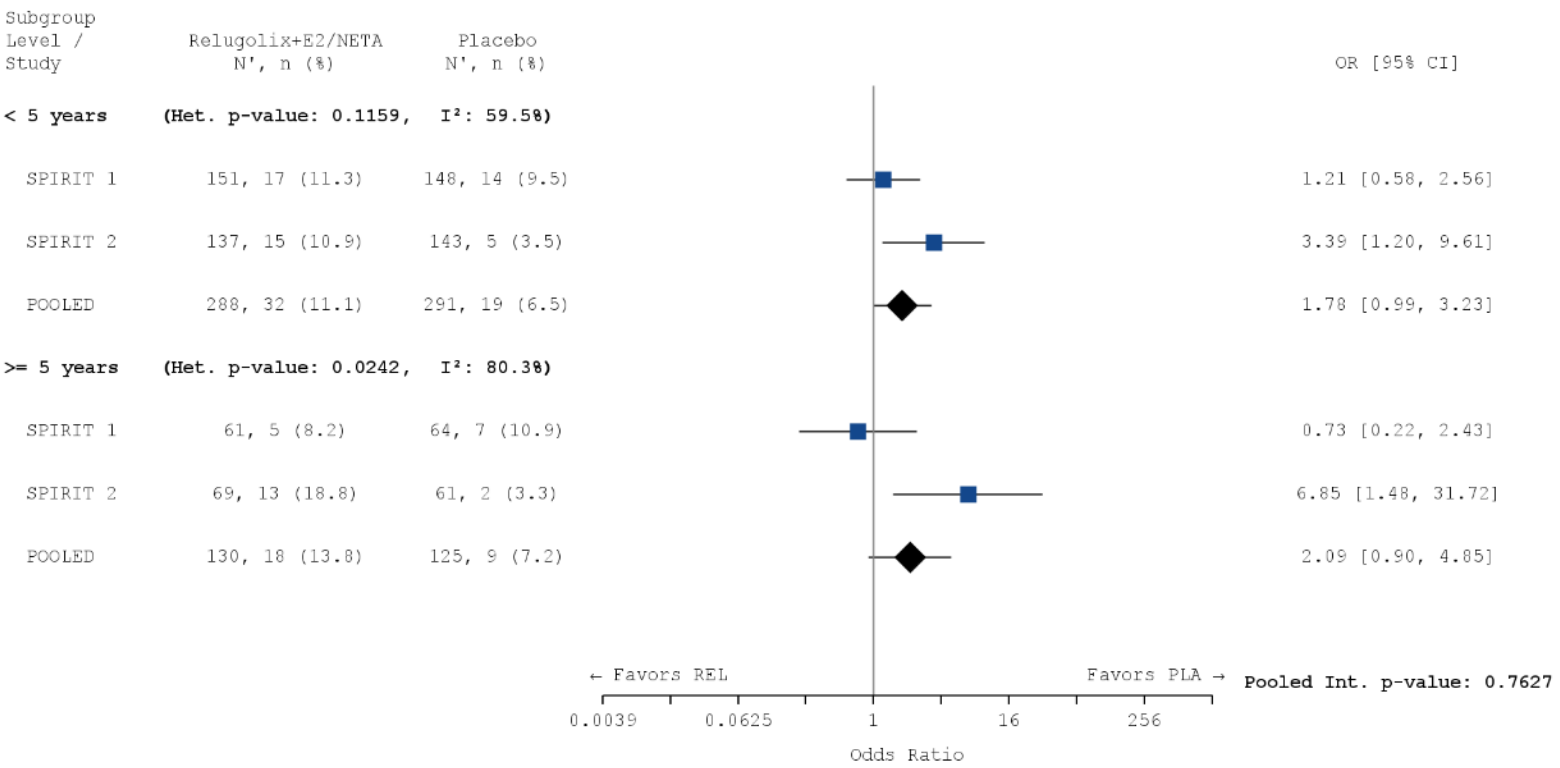

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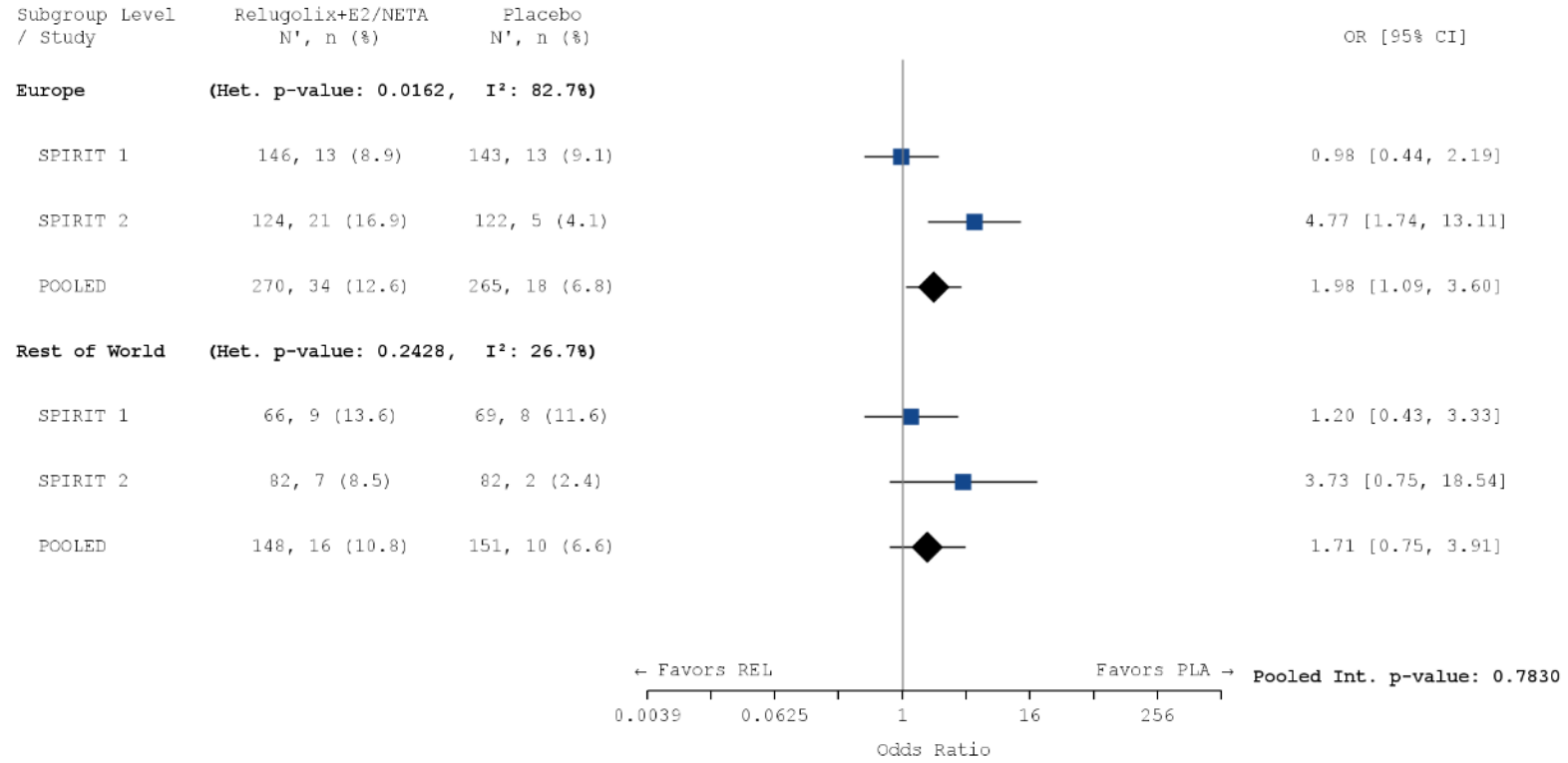
Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Geographic region II



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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Age category II

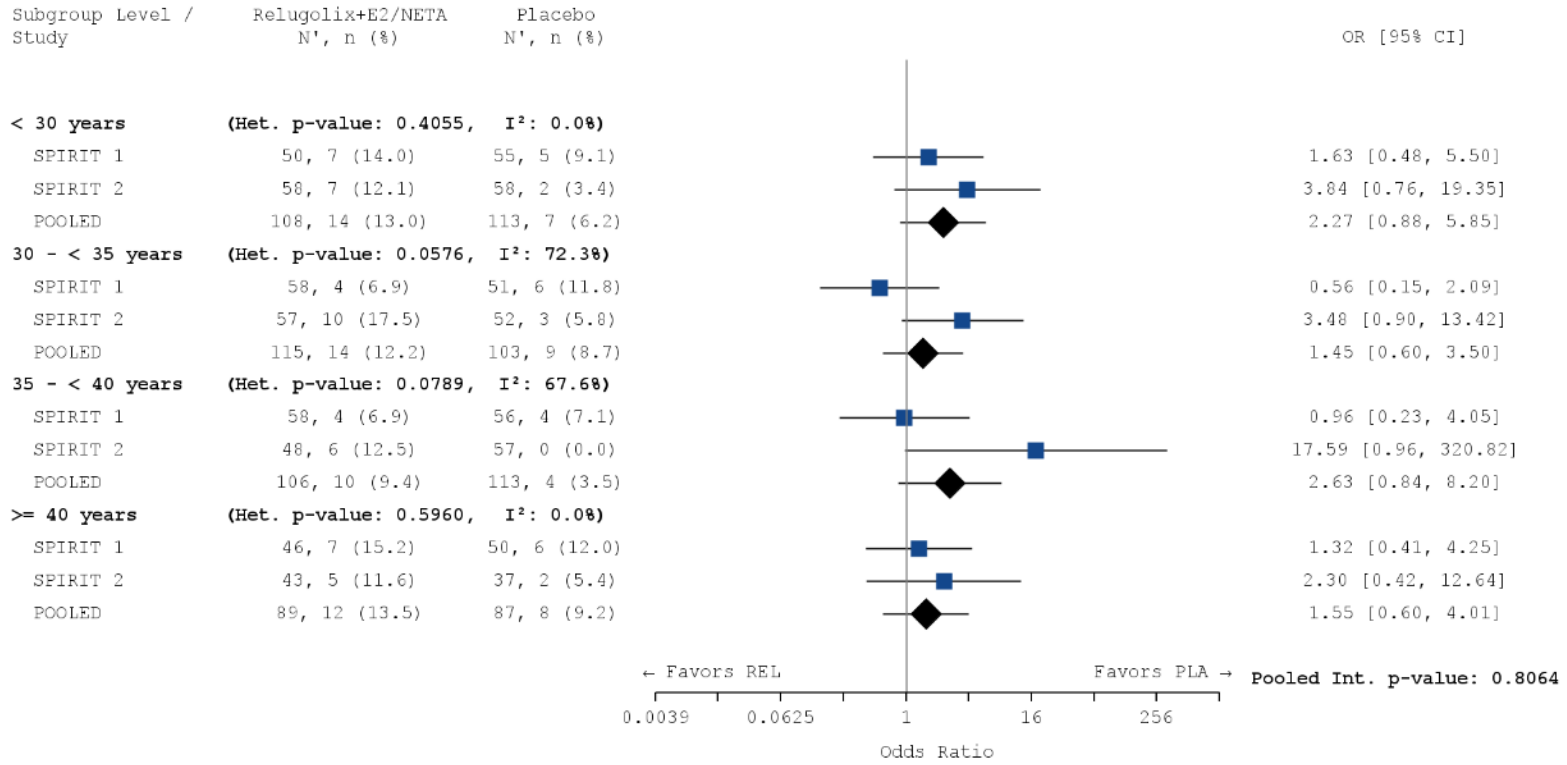

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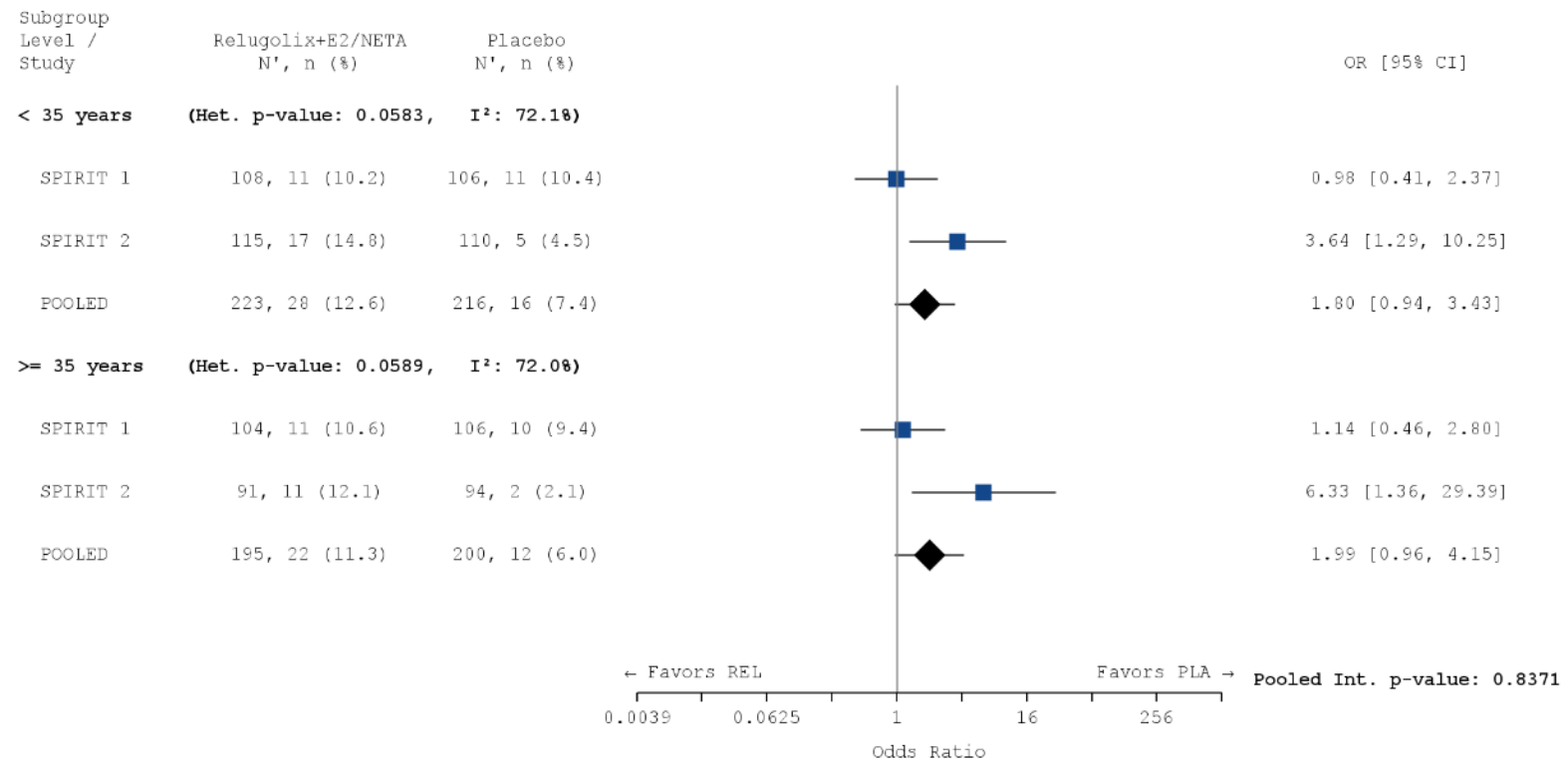
Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
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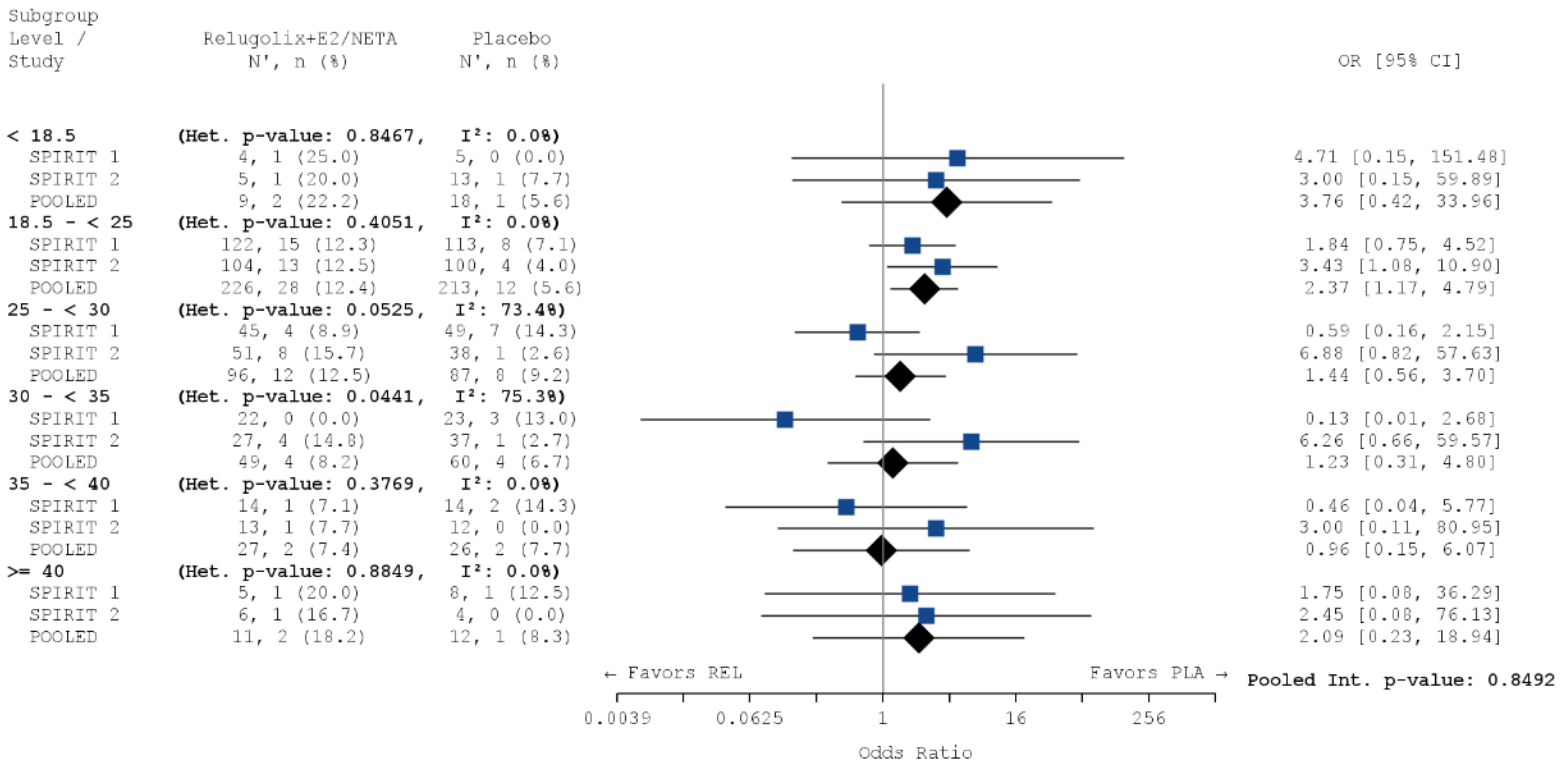
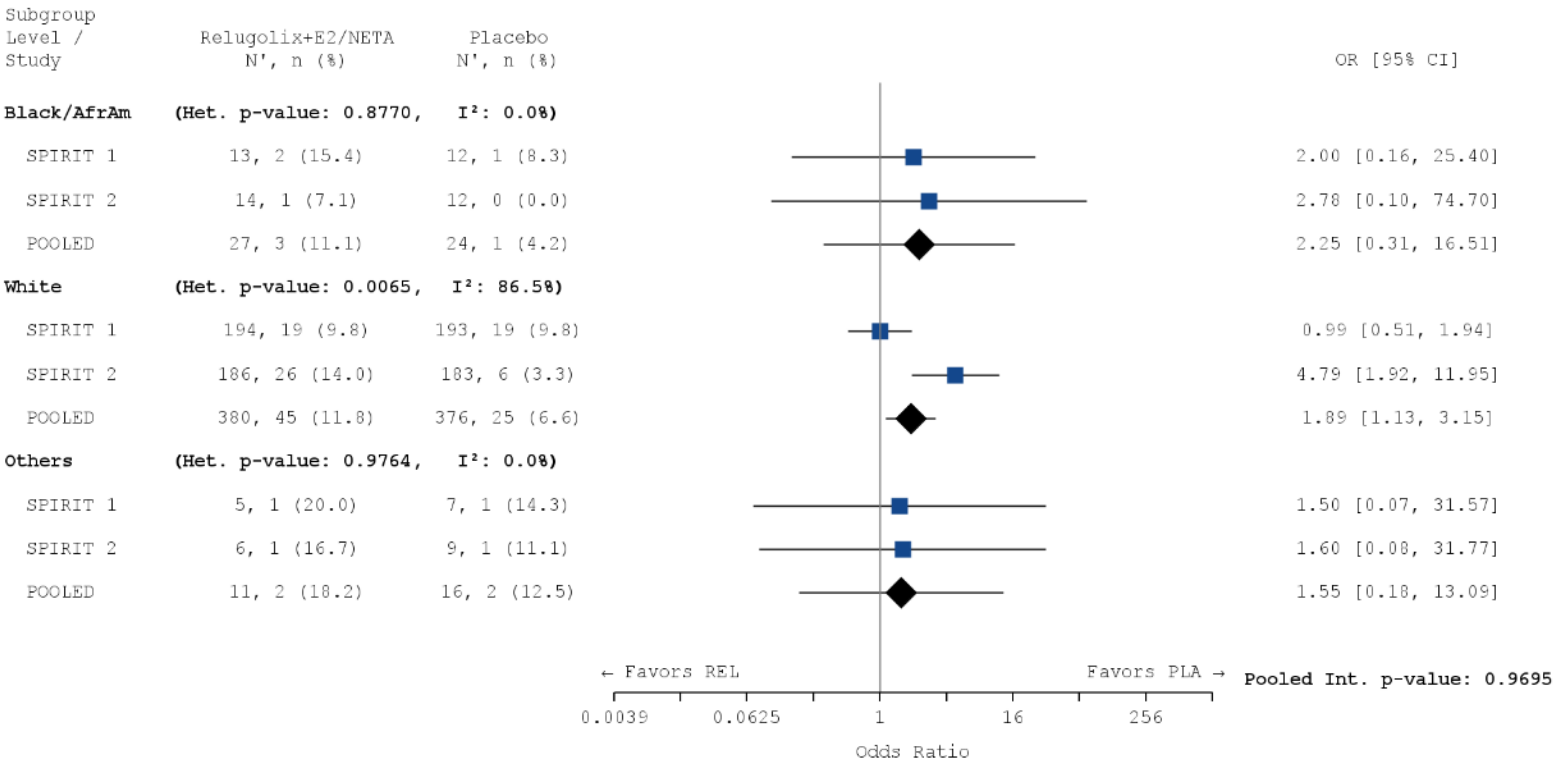
Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

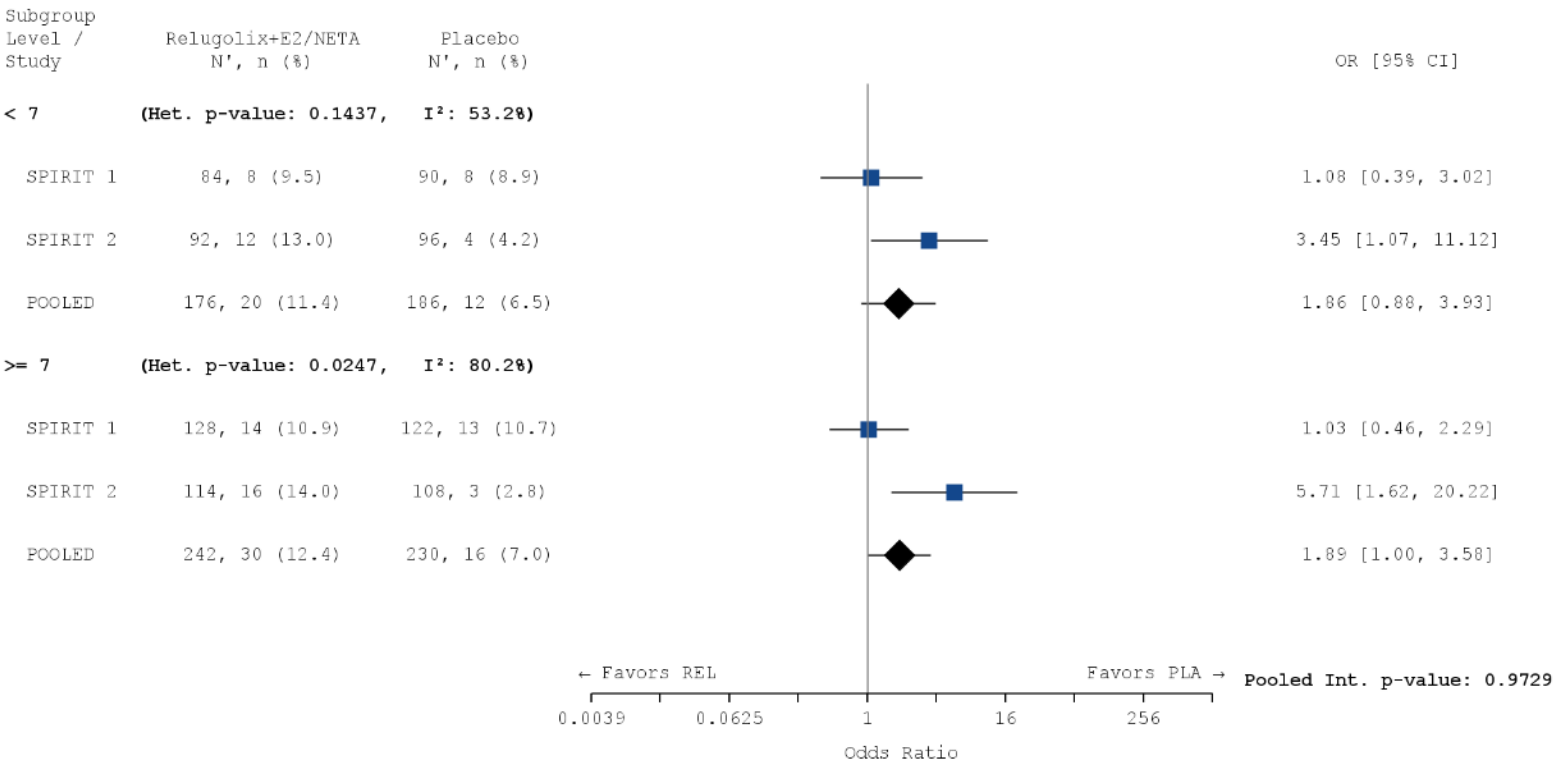
Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



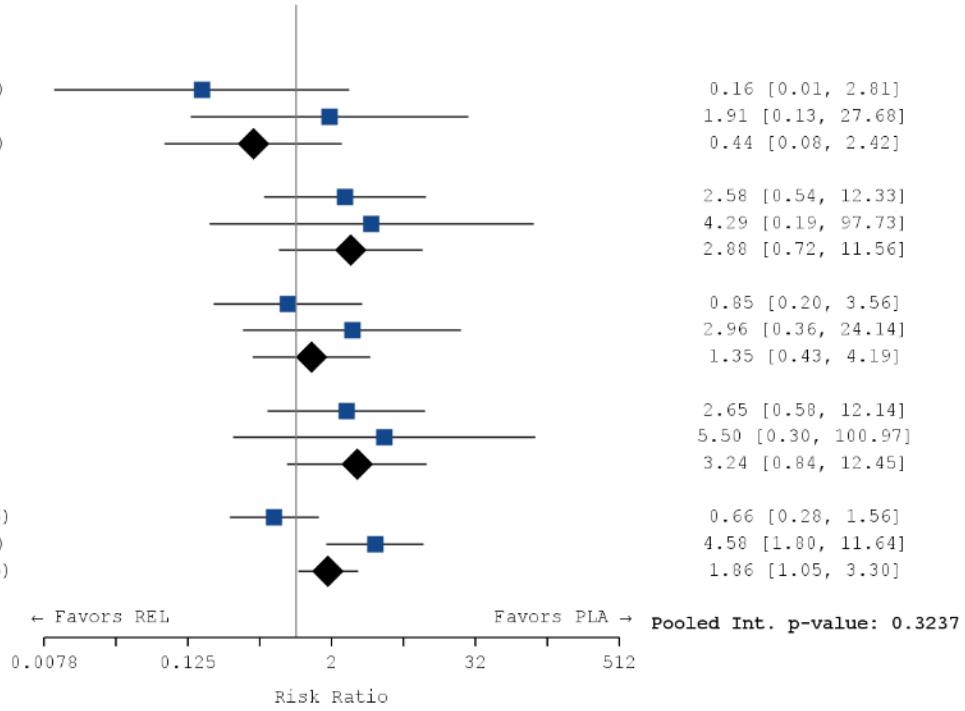
N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

2.3.20 Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup

Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
AFSE stage

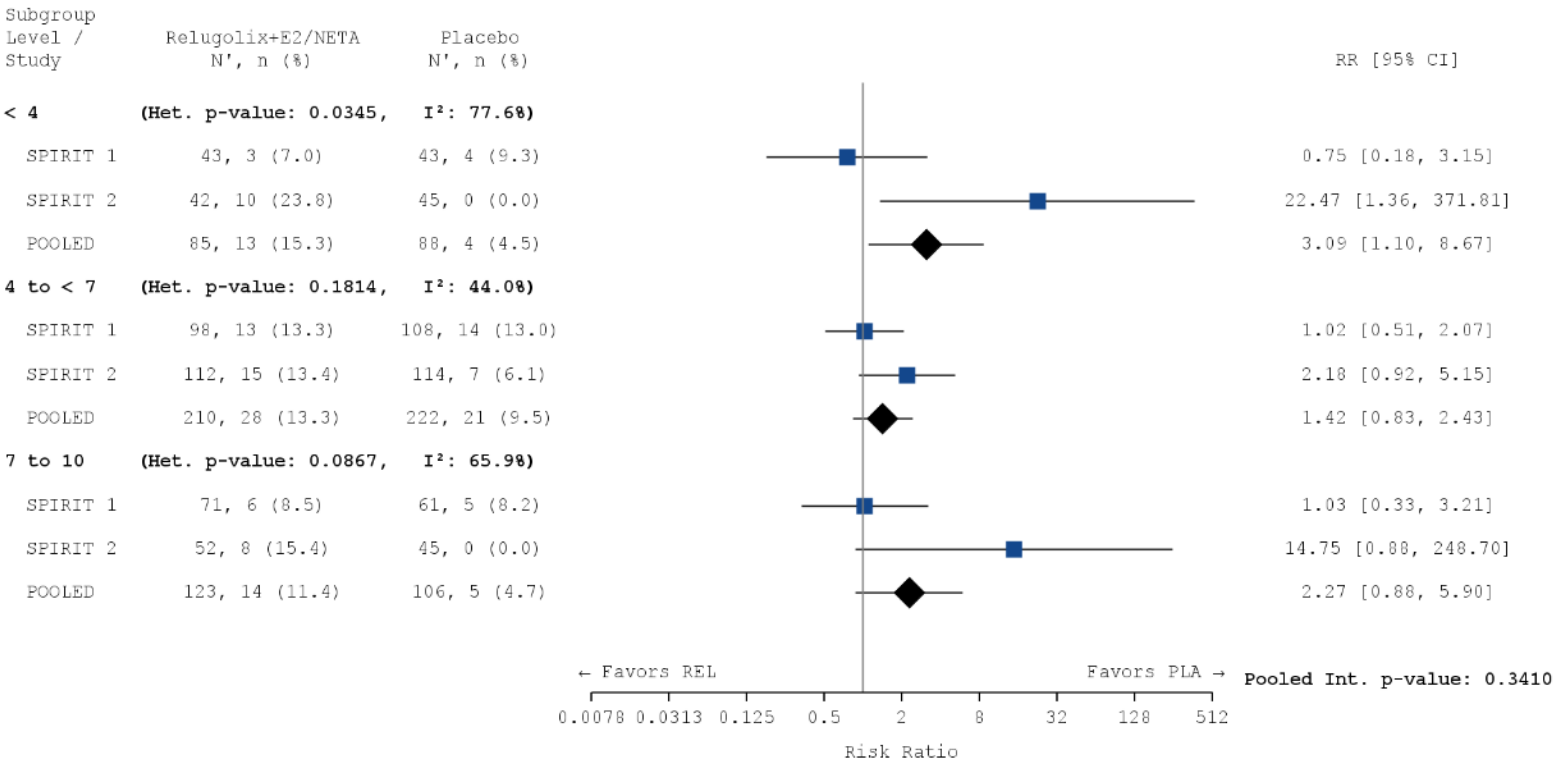
Subgroup Level / Study	Relugolix+E2/NETA N', n (%)	Placebo N', n (%)	RR [95% CI]
I, Minimal	**(Het. p-value: 0.2169,**	**I²: 34.4%)**	
SPIRIT 1	14, 0 (0.0)	21, 4 (19.0)	0.16 [0.01, 2.81]
SPIRIT 2	11, 1 (9.1)	21, 1 (4.8)	1.91 [0.13, 27.68]
POOLED	25, 1 (4.0)	42, 5 (11.9)	0.44 [0.08, 2.42]
II, Mild	**(Het. p-value: 0.7761,**	**I²: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	31, 5 (16.1)	32, 2 (6.3)	2.58 [0.54, 12.33]
SPIRIT 2	13, 1 (7.7)	19, 0 (0.0)	4.29 [0.19, 97.73]
POOLED	44, 6 (13.6)	51, 2 (3.9)	2.88 [0.72, 11.56]
III, Moderate	**(Het. p-value: 0.3368,**	**I²: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	37, 3 (8.1)	42, 4 (9.5)	0.85 [0.20, 3.56]
SPIRIT 2	23, 4 (17.4)	17, 1 (5.9)	2.96 [0.36, 24.14]
POOLED	60, 7 (11.7)	59, 5 (8.5)	1.35 [0.43, 4.19]
IV, Severe	**(Het. p-value: 0.6626,**	**I²: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	34, 6 (17.6)	30, 2 (6.7)	2.65 [0.58, 12.14]
SPIRIT 2	27, 3 (11.1)	21, 0 (0.0)	5.50 [0.30, 100.97]
POOLED	61, 9 (14.8)	51, 2 (3.9)	3.24 [0.84, 12.45]
Unknown/NA	**(Het. p-value: 0.0028,**	**I²: 88.8%)**	
SPIRIT 1	96, 8 (8.3)	87, 11 (12.6)	0.66 [0.28, 1.56]
SPIRIT 2	132, 24 (18.2)	126, 5 (4.0)	4.58 [1.80, 11.64]
POOLED	228, 32 (14.0)	213, 16 (7.5)	1.86 [1.05, 3.30]



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

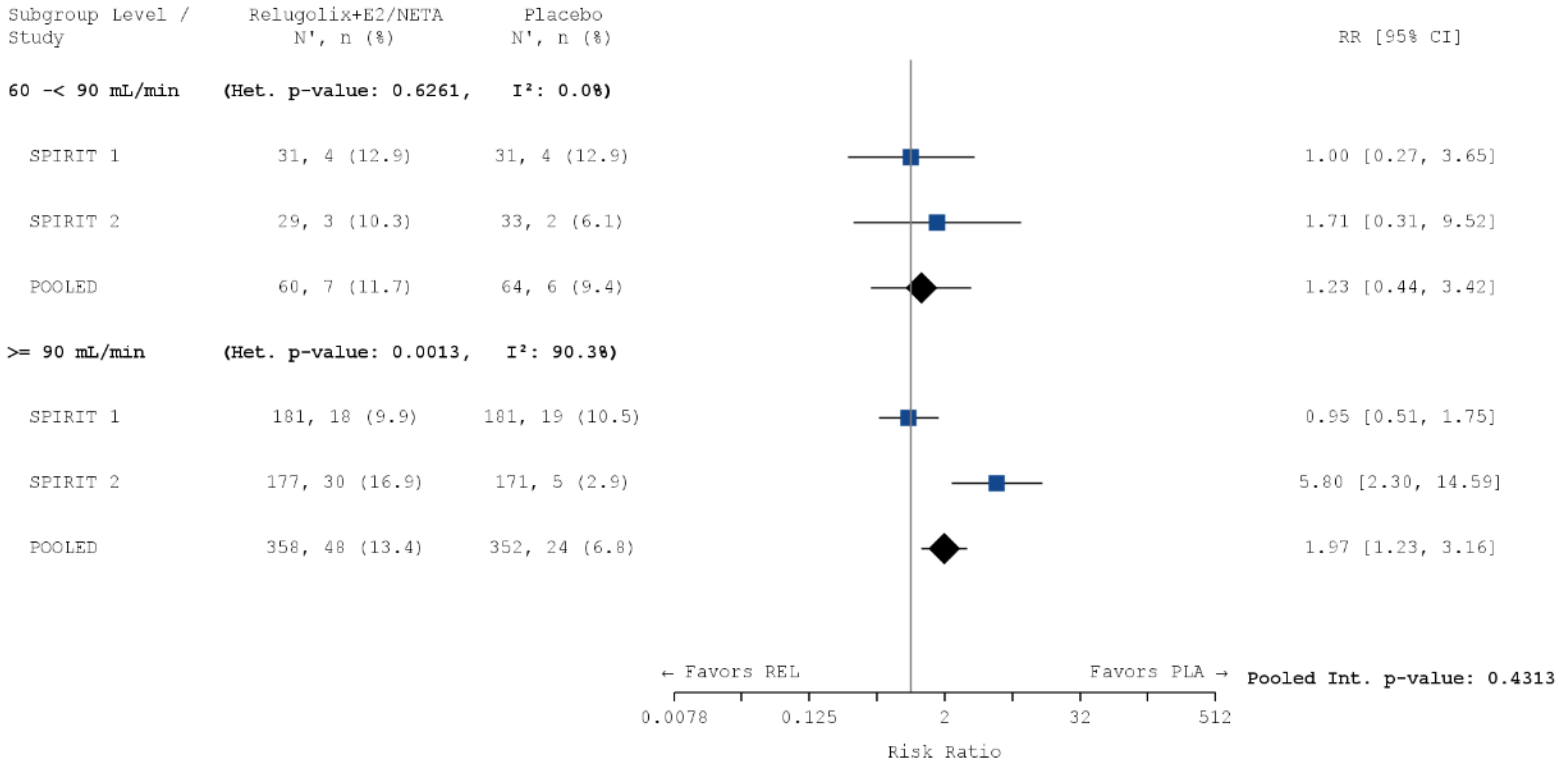
Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

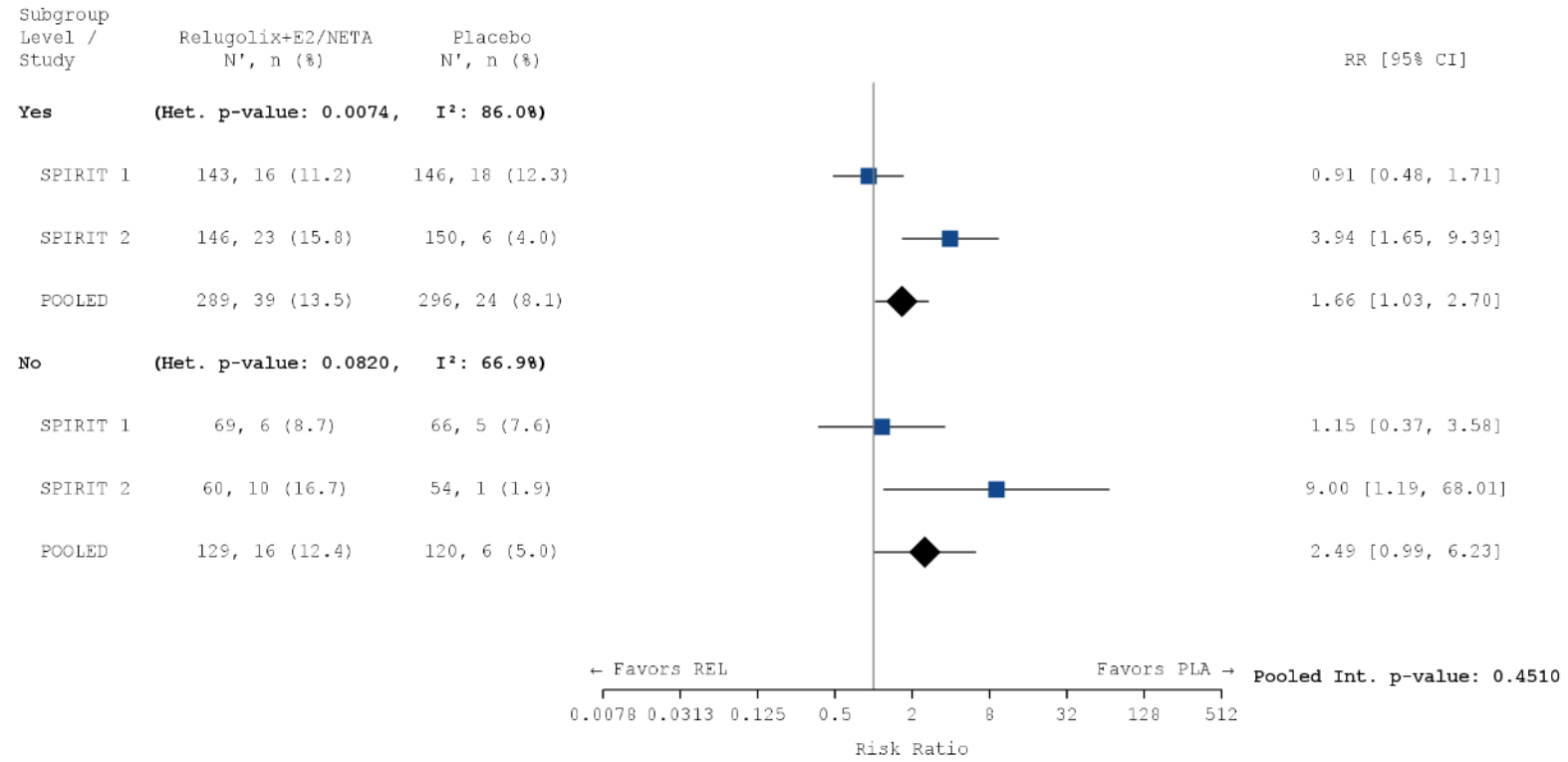
Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

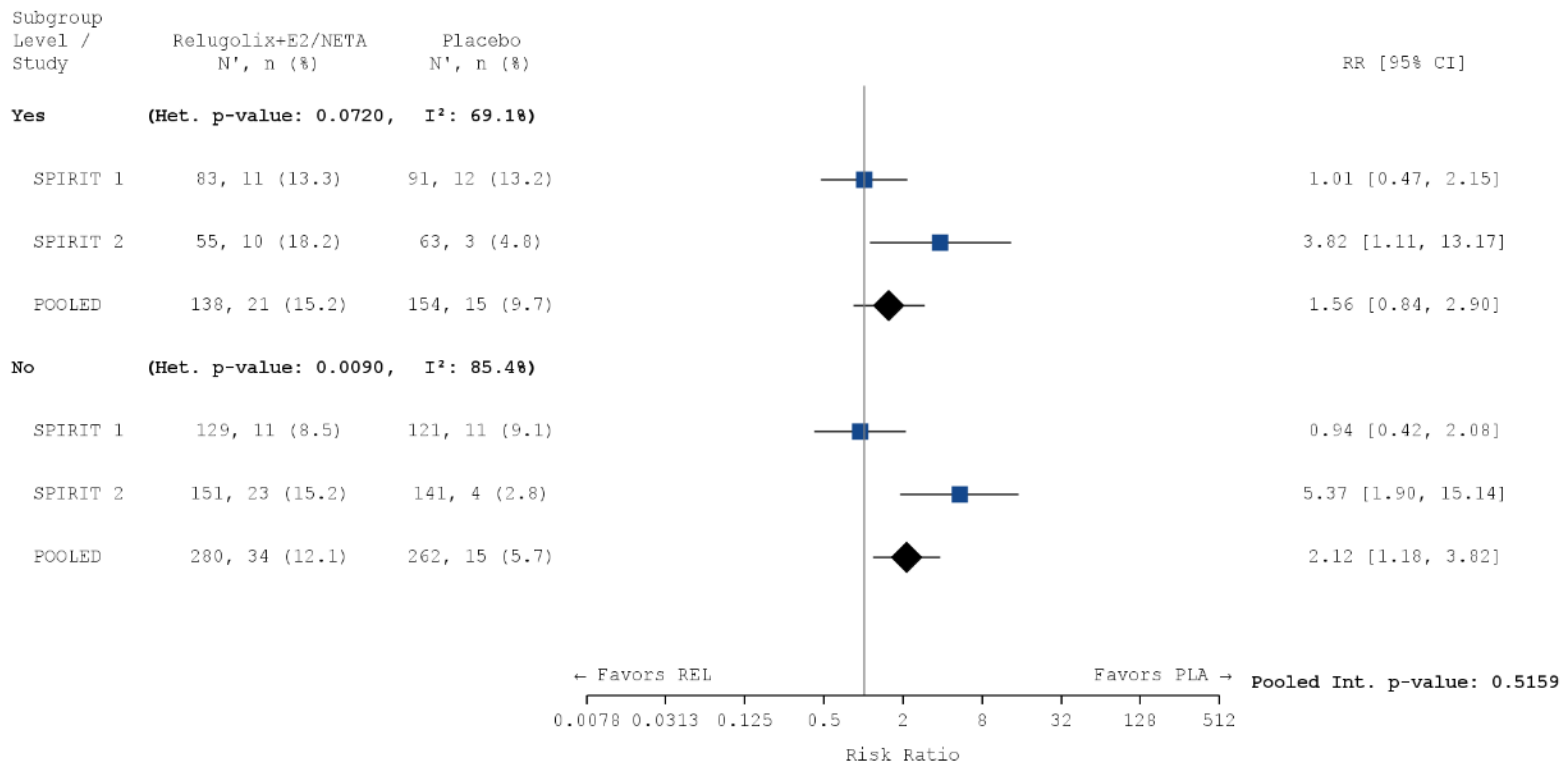
Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior hormonal treatment

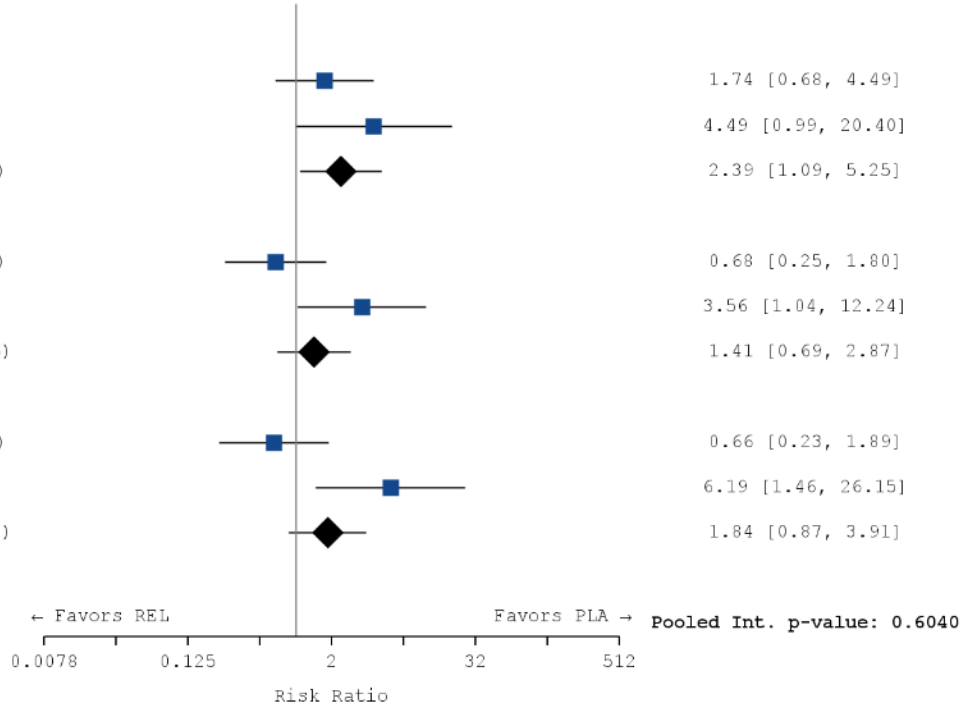


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II

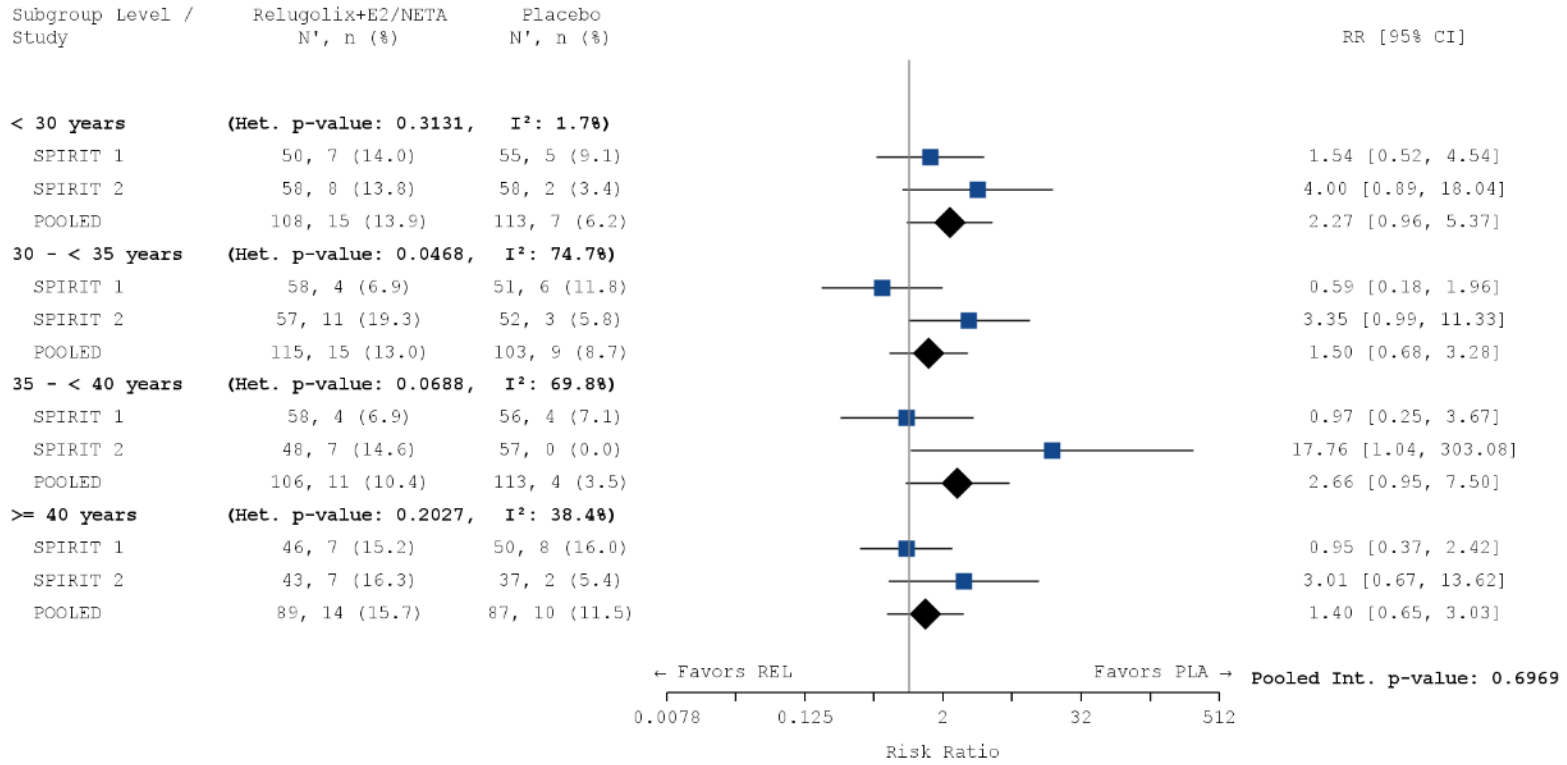
Subgroup Level / Study	Relugolix+E2/NETA N', n (%)	Placebo N', n (%)	RR [95% CI]
< 2 years	**(Het. p-value: 0.2985, I^2: 7.5%)**		
SPIRIT 1	82, 11 (13.4)	78, 6 (7.7)	1.74 [0.68, 4.49]
SPIRIT 2	65, 8 (12.3)	73, 2 (2.7)	4.49 [0.99, 20.40]
POOLED	147, 19 (12.9)	151, 8 (5.3)	2.39 [1.09, 5.25]
2 - < 5 years	**(Het. p-value: 0.0385, I^2: 76.7%)**		
SPIRIT 1	69, 6 (8.7)	70, 9 (12.9)	0.68 [0.25, 1.80]
SPIRIT 2	72, 11 (15.3)	70, 3 (4.3)	3.56 [1.04, 12.24]
POOLED	141, 17 (12.1)	140, 12 (8.6)	1.41 [0.69, 2.87]
>= 5 years	**(Het. p-value: 0.0139, I^2: 83.5%)**		
SPIRIT 1	61, 5 (8.2)	64, 8 (12.5)	0.66 [0.23, 1.89]
SPIRIT 2	69, 14 (20.3)	61, 2 (3.3)	6.19 [1.46, 26.15]
POOLED	130, 19 (14.6)	125, 10 (8.0)	1.84 [0.87, 3.91]



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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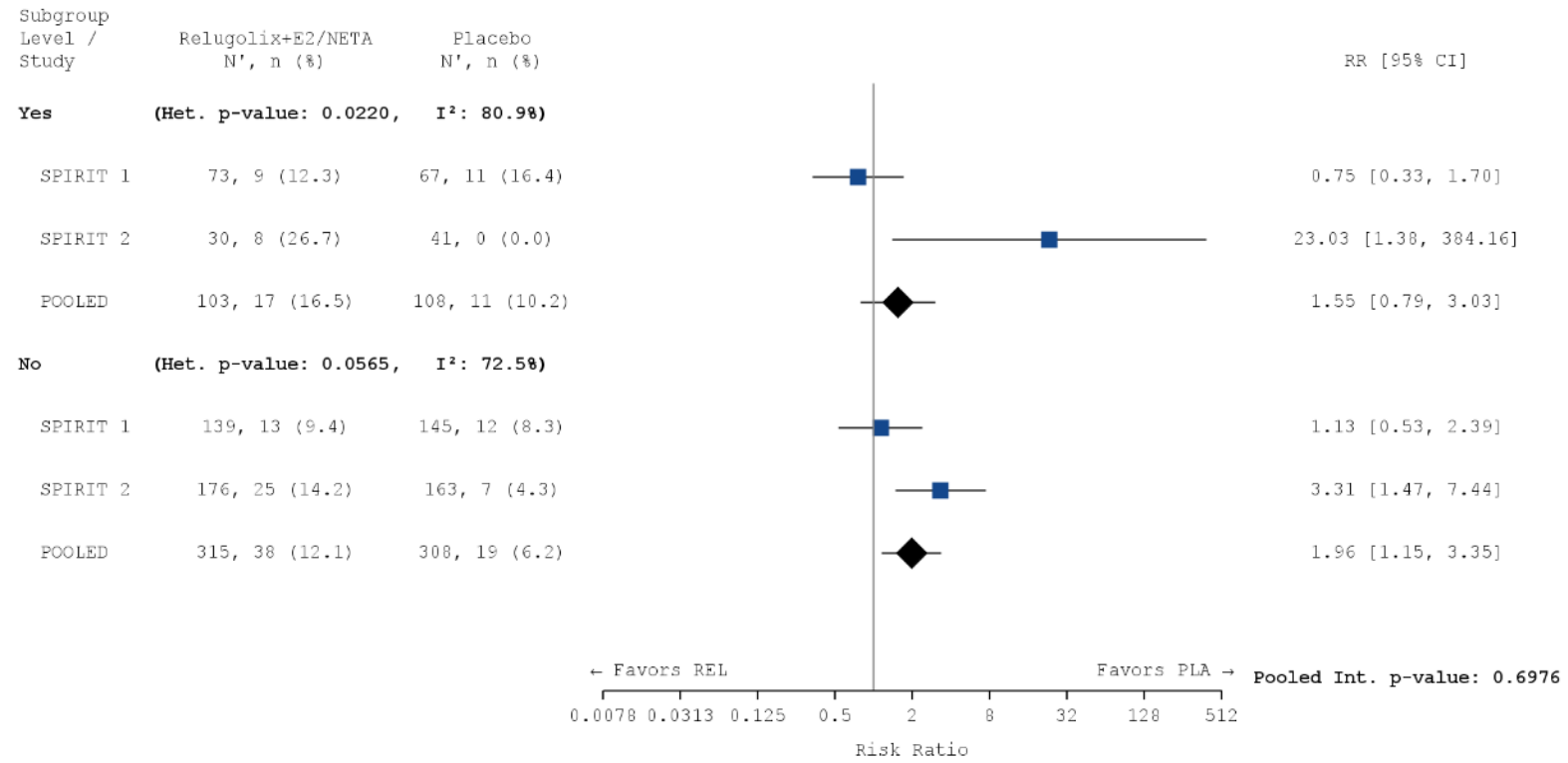
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

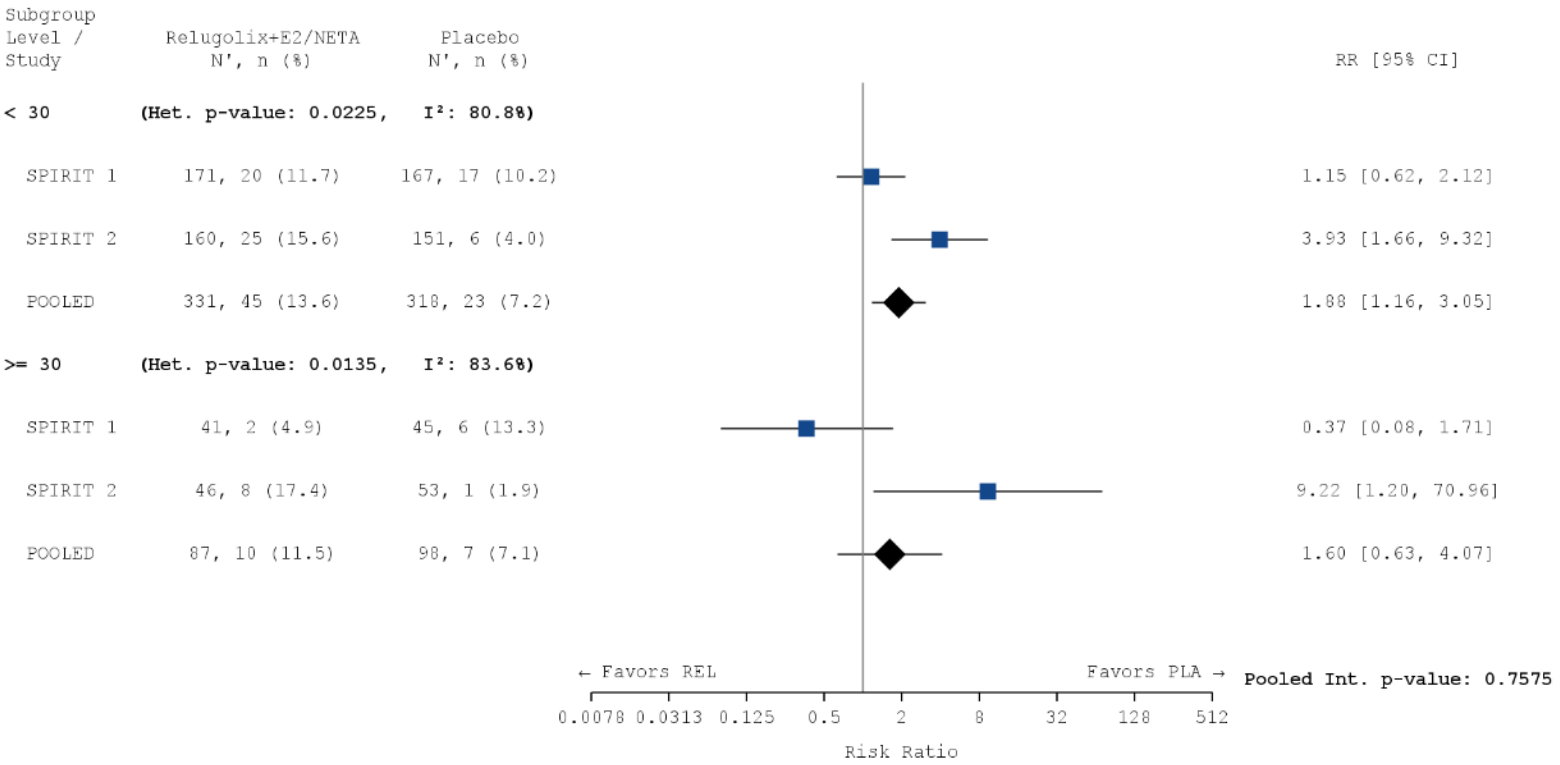
Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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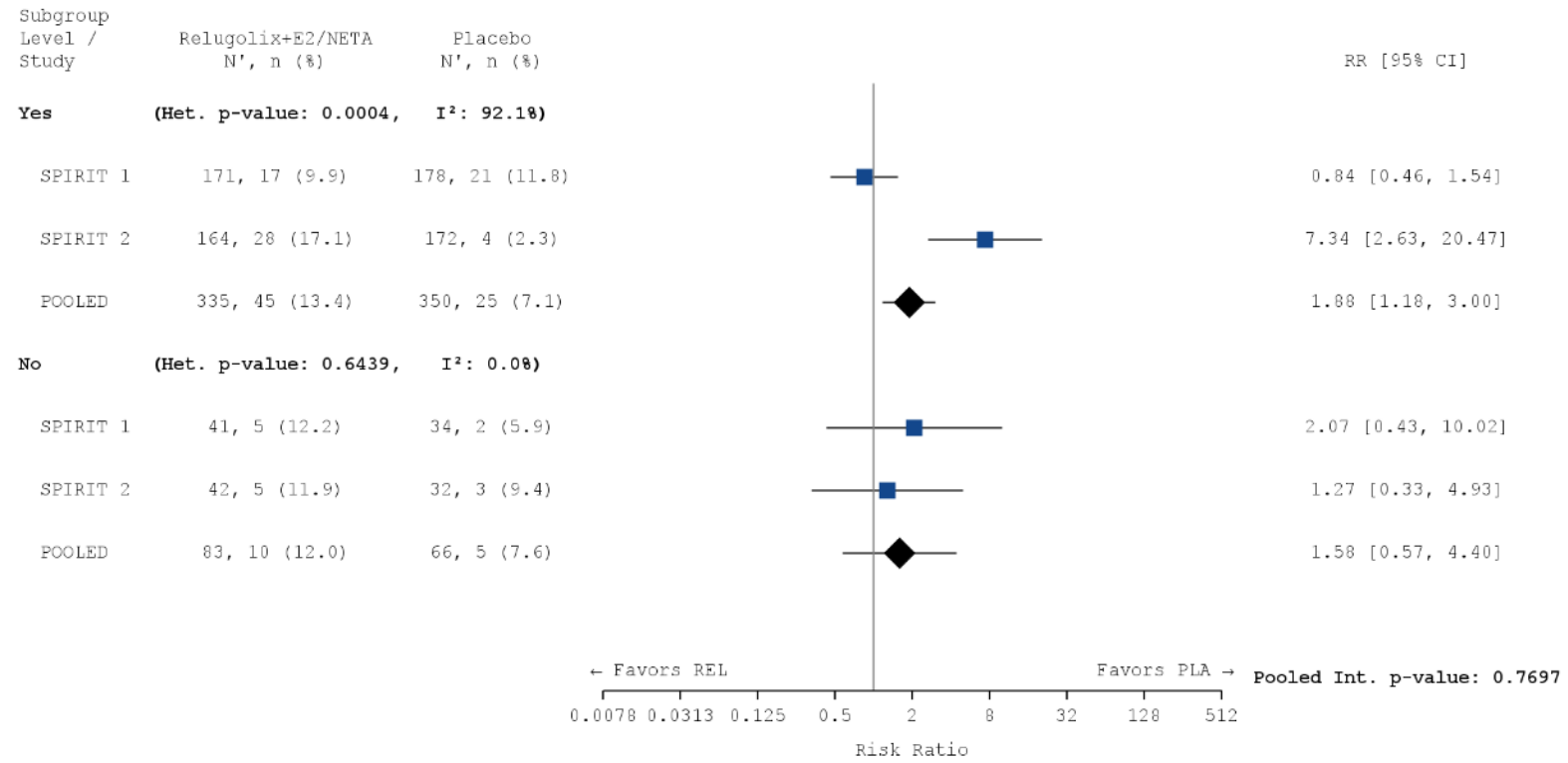
Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
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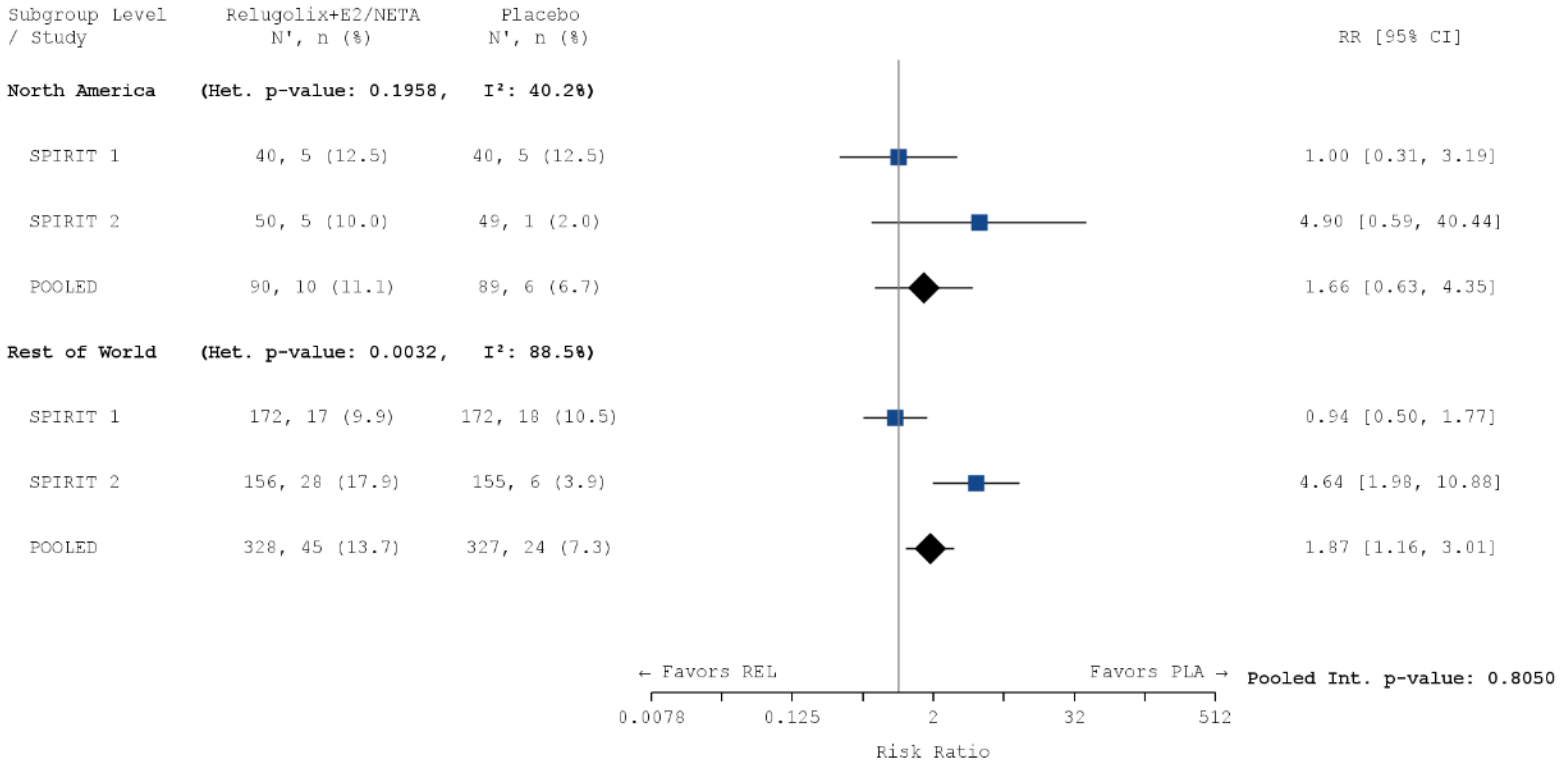
Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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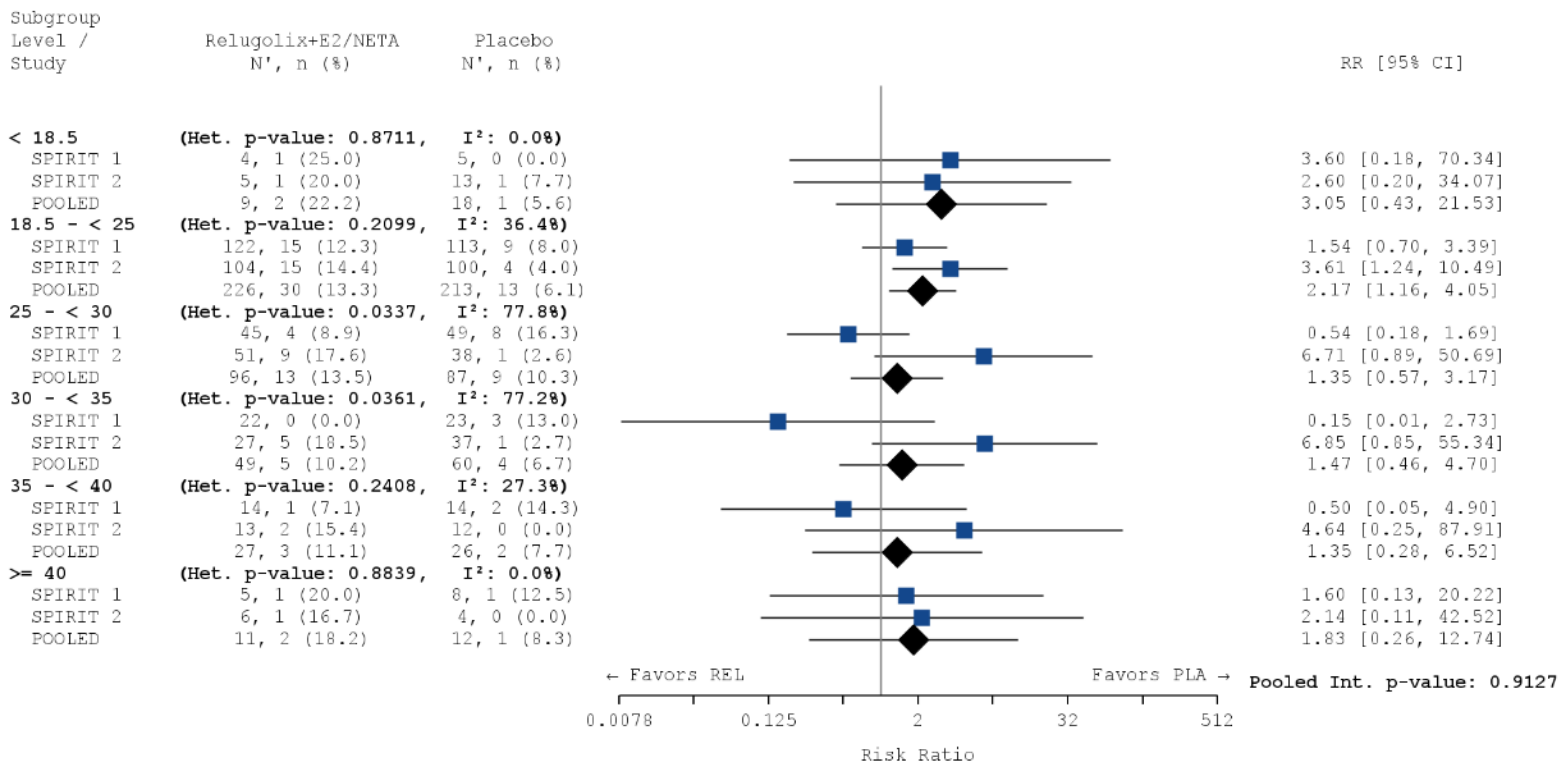
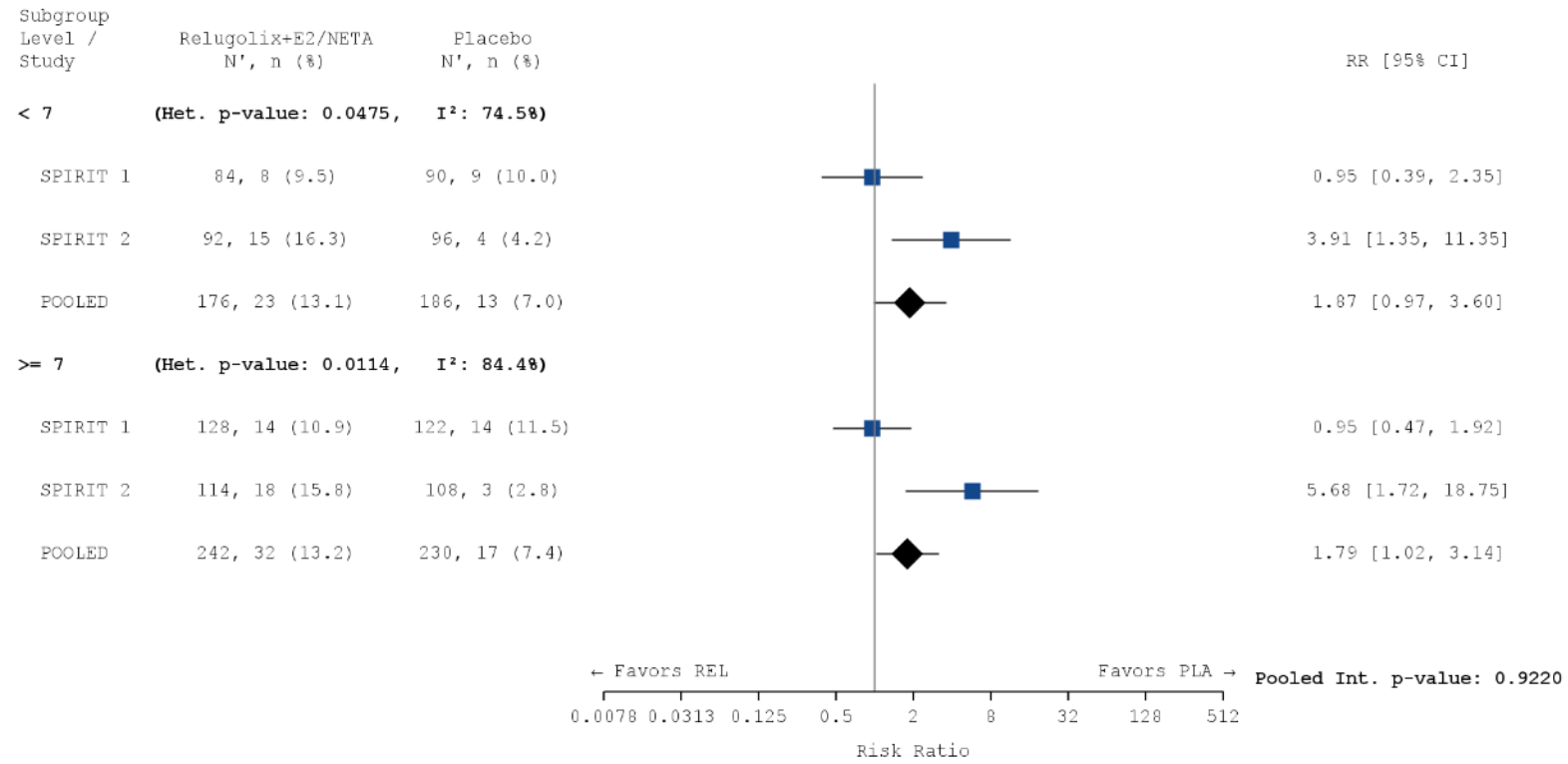
Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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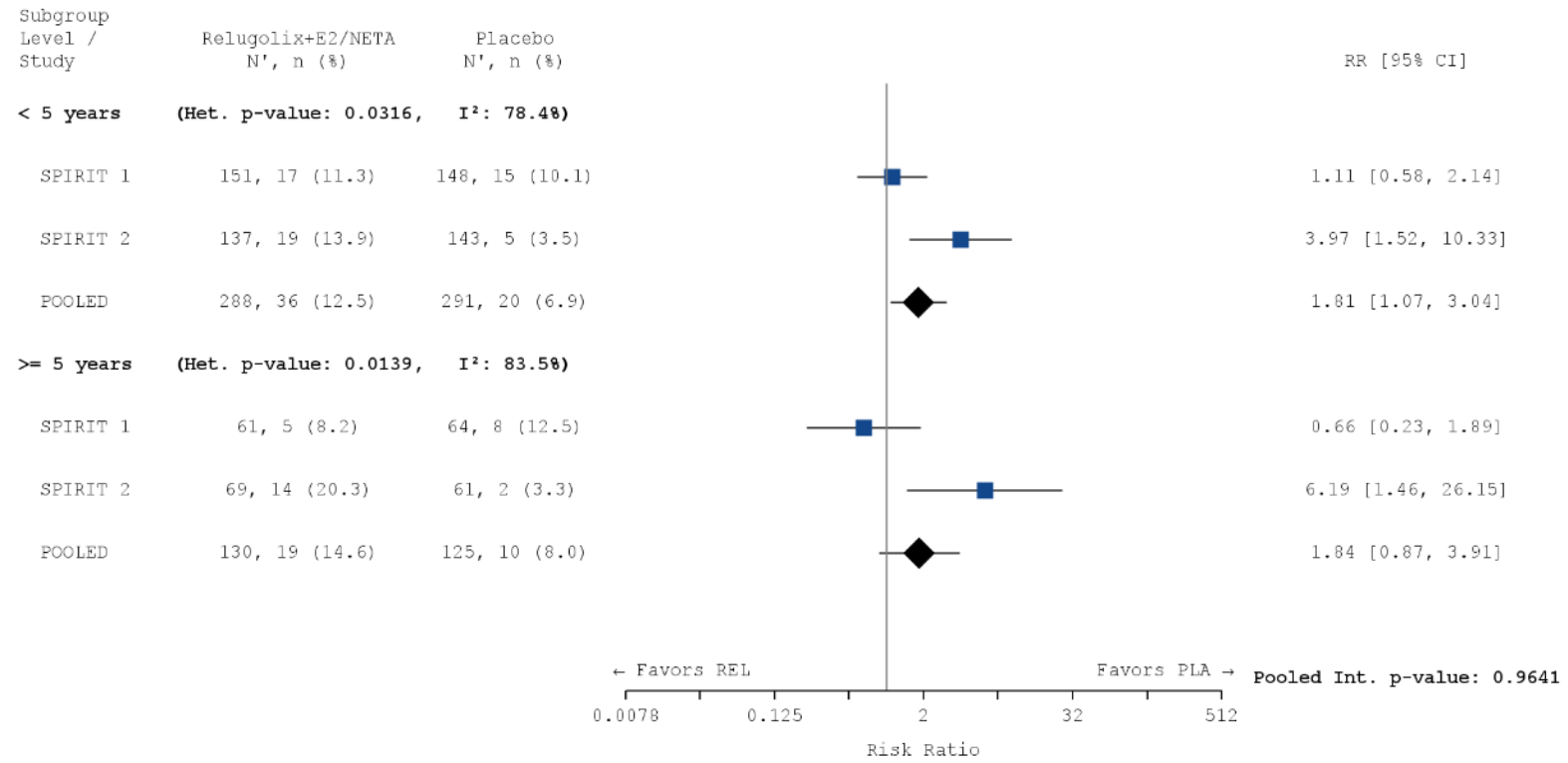
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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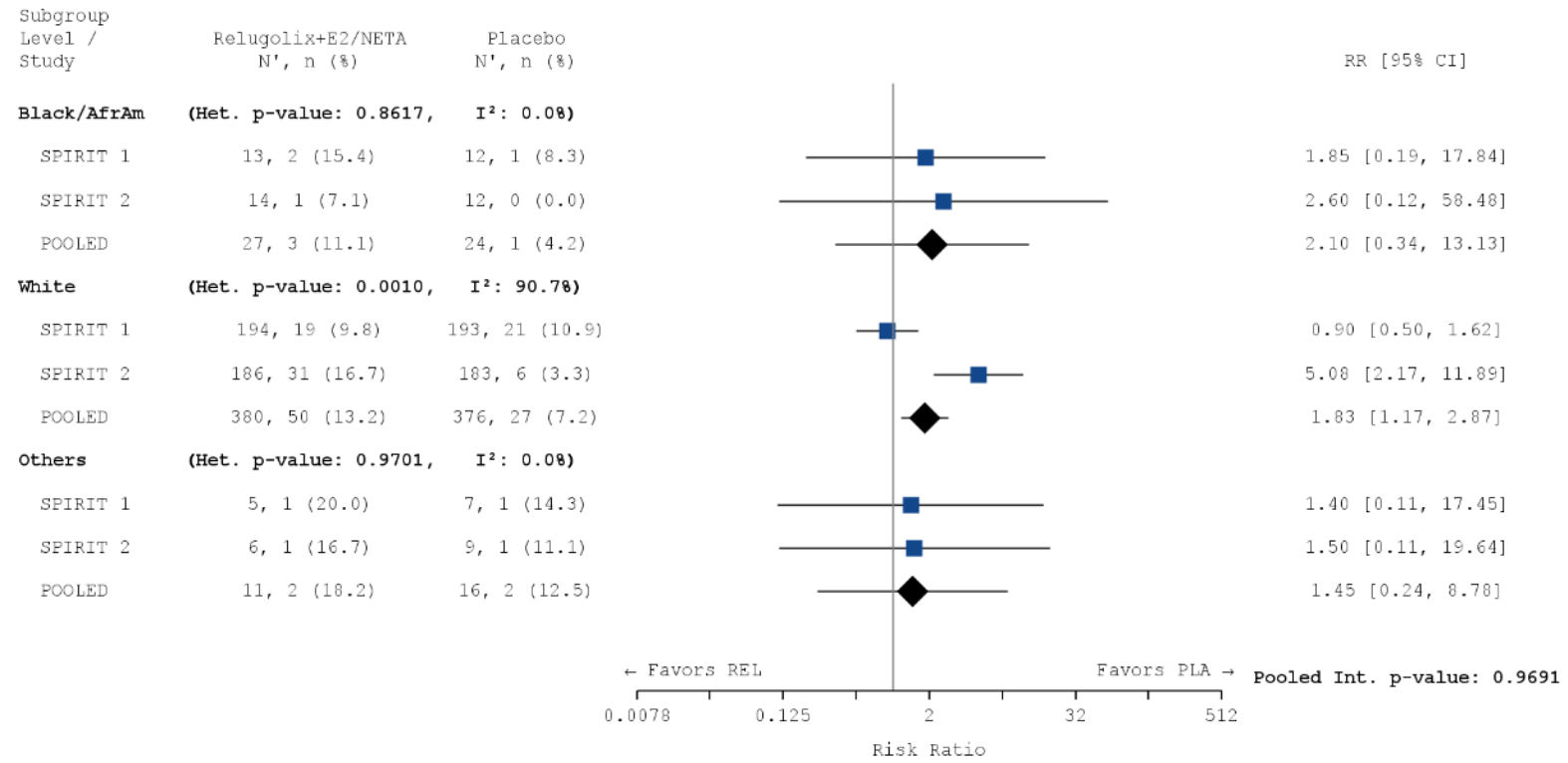
Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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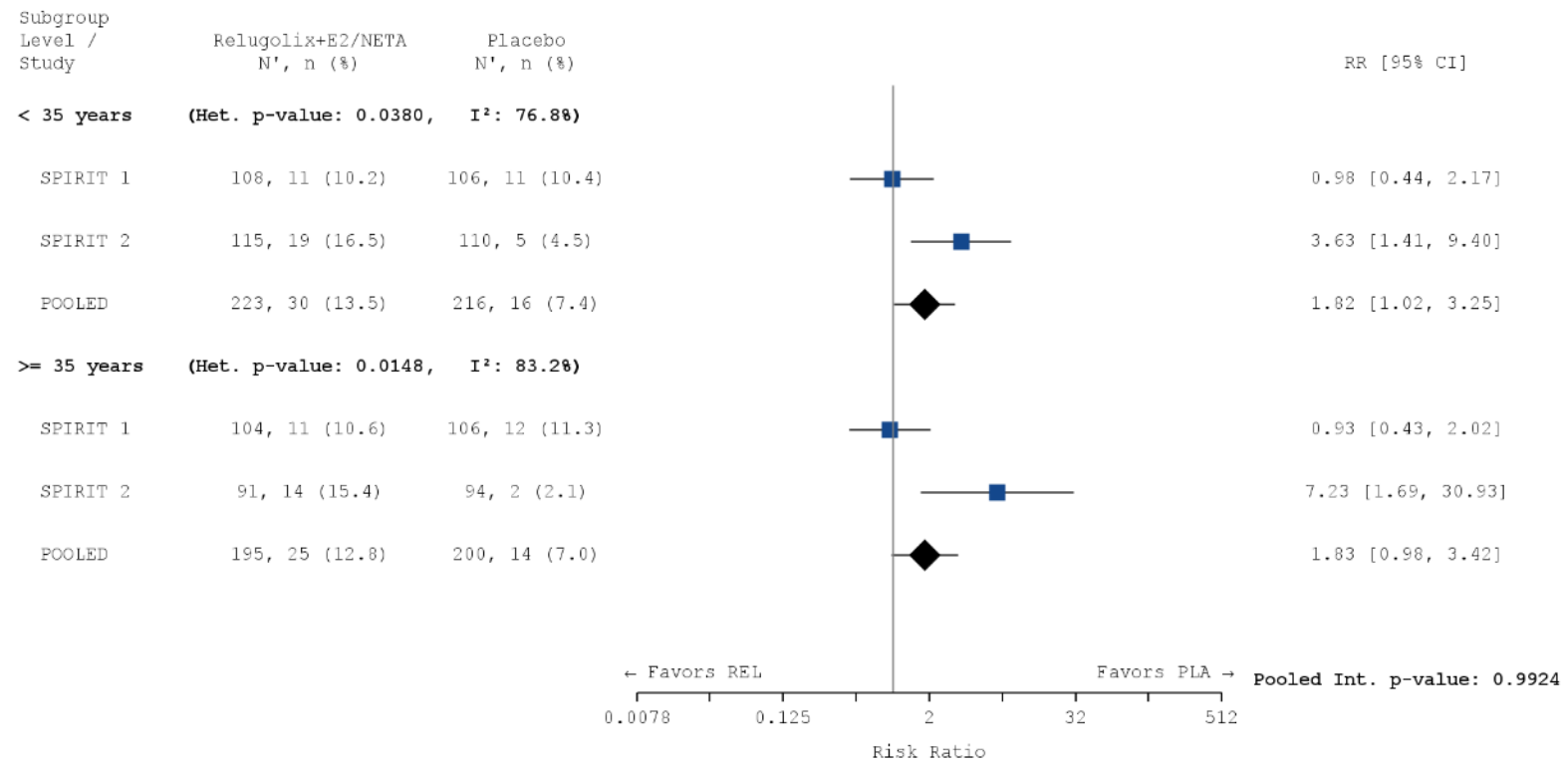
Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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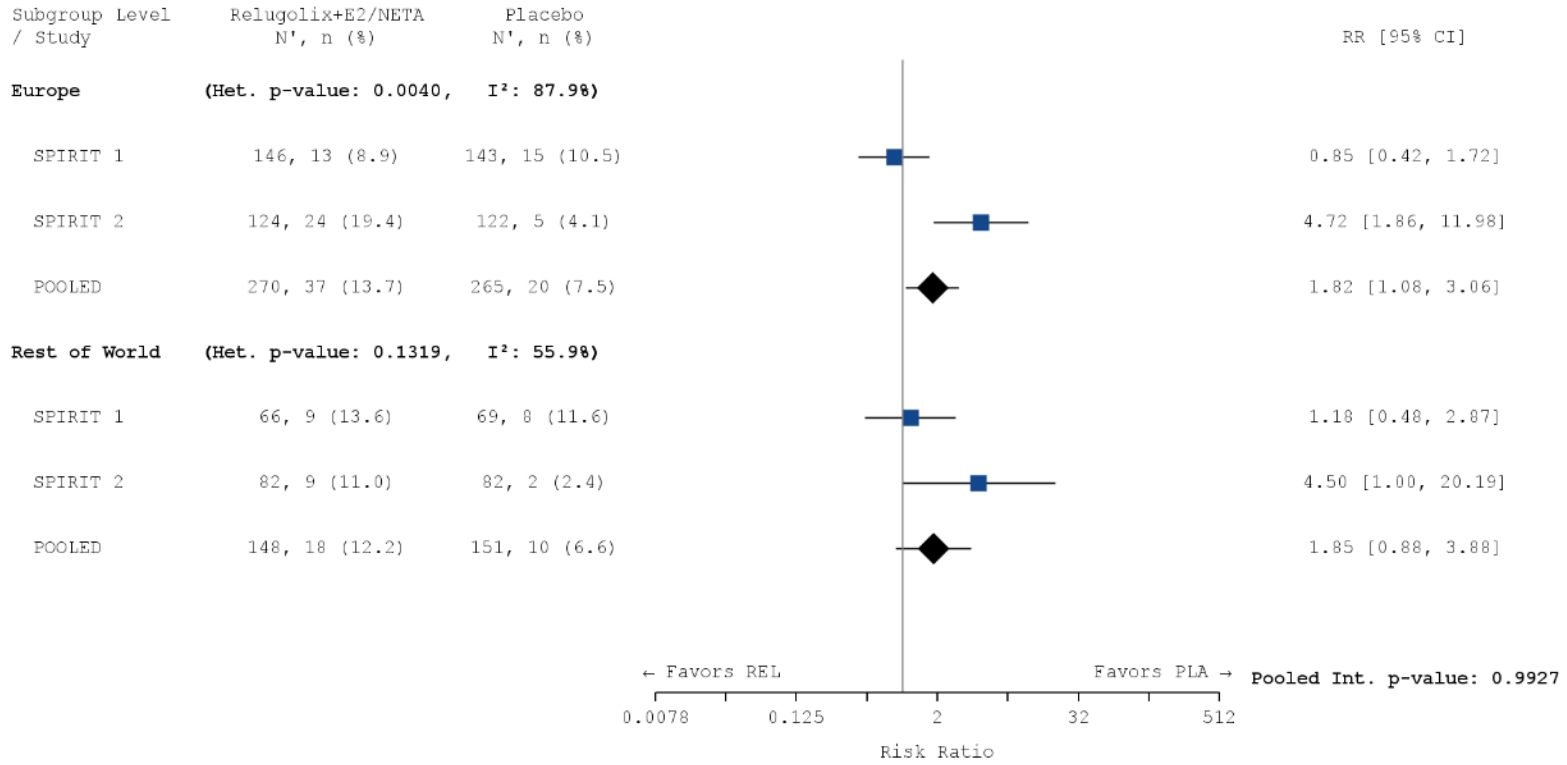
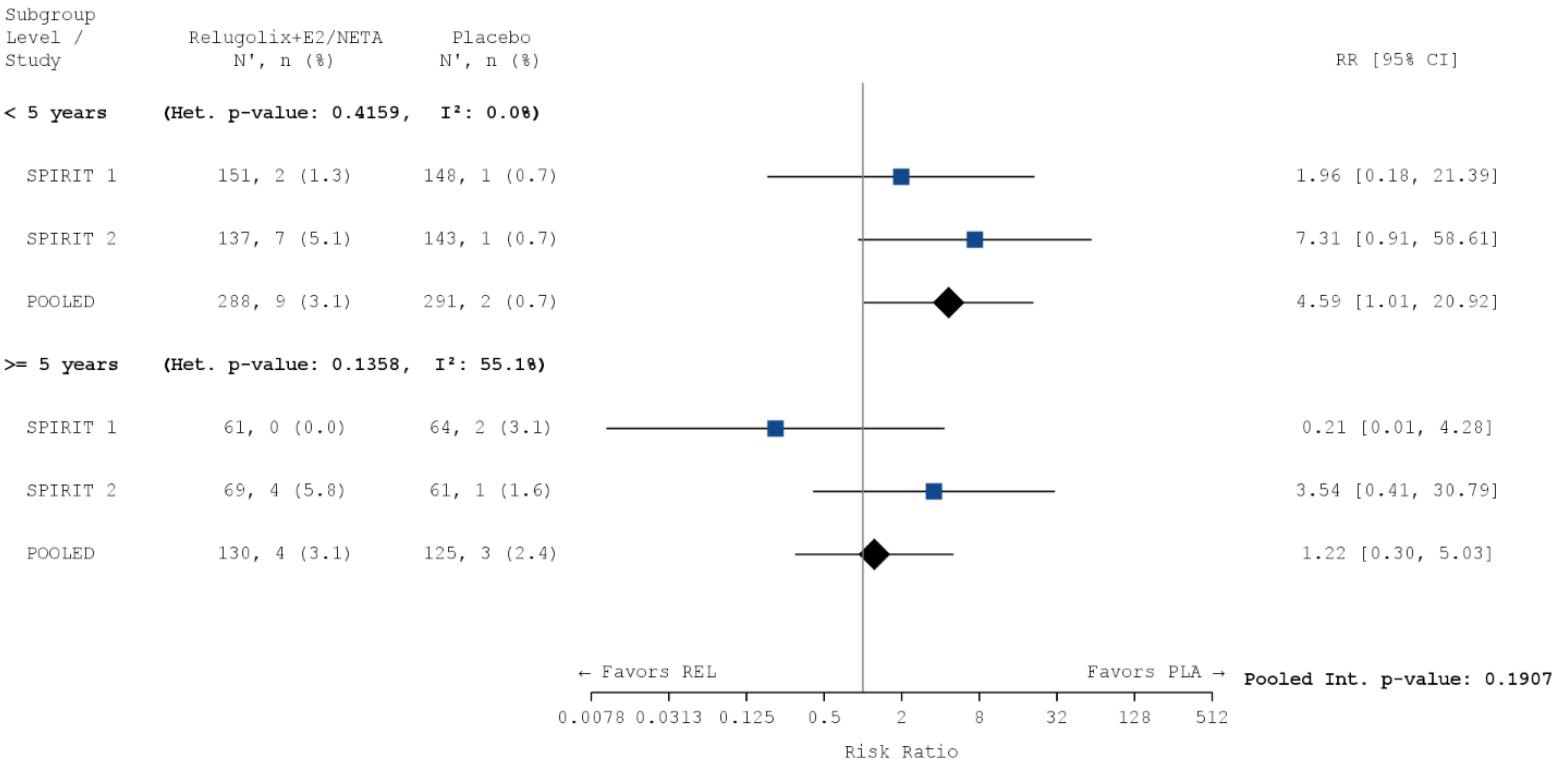
Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

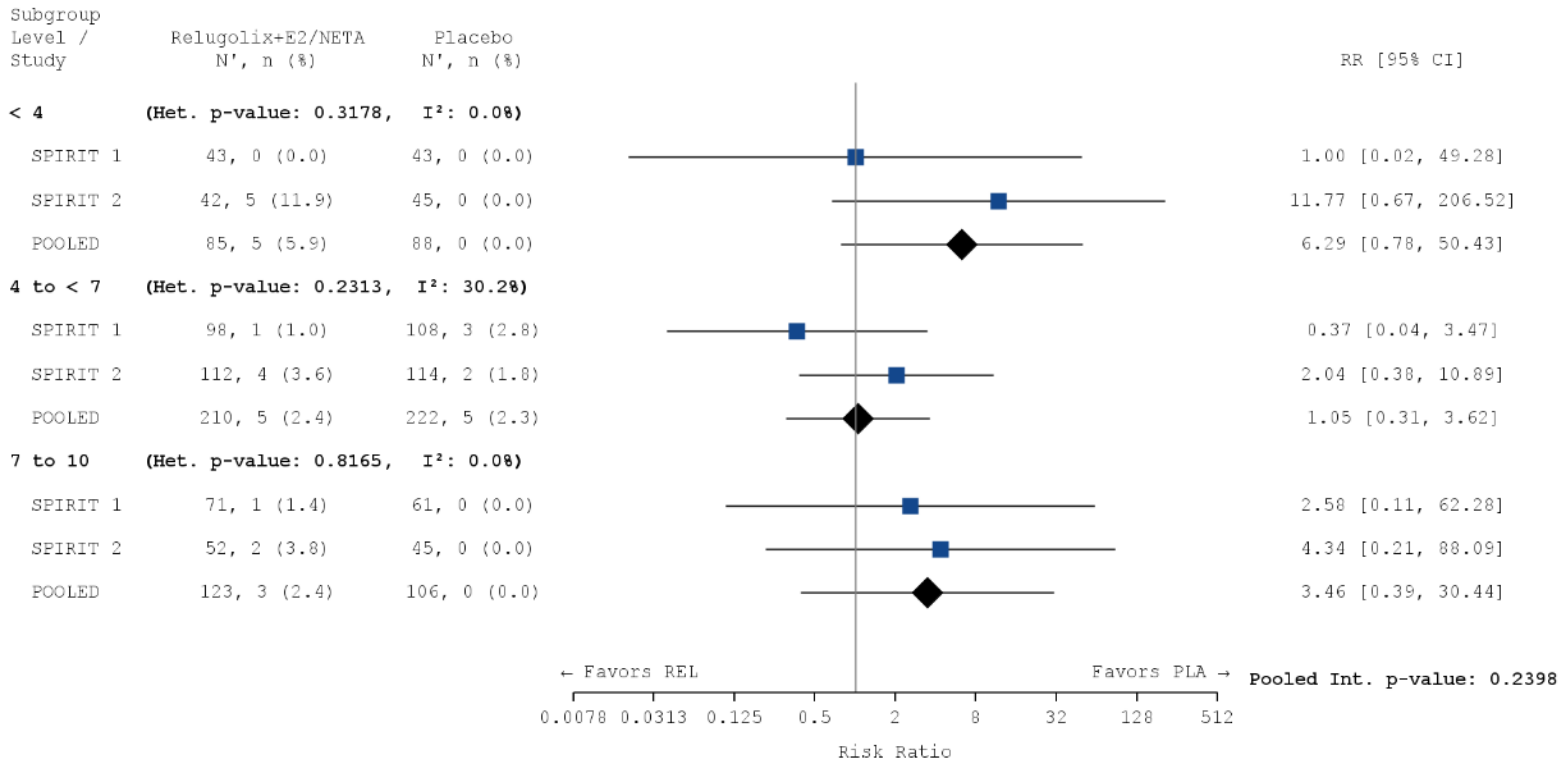
Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

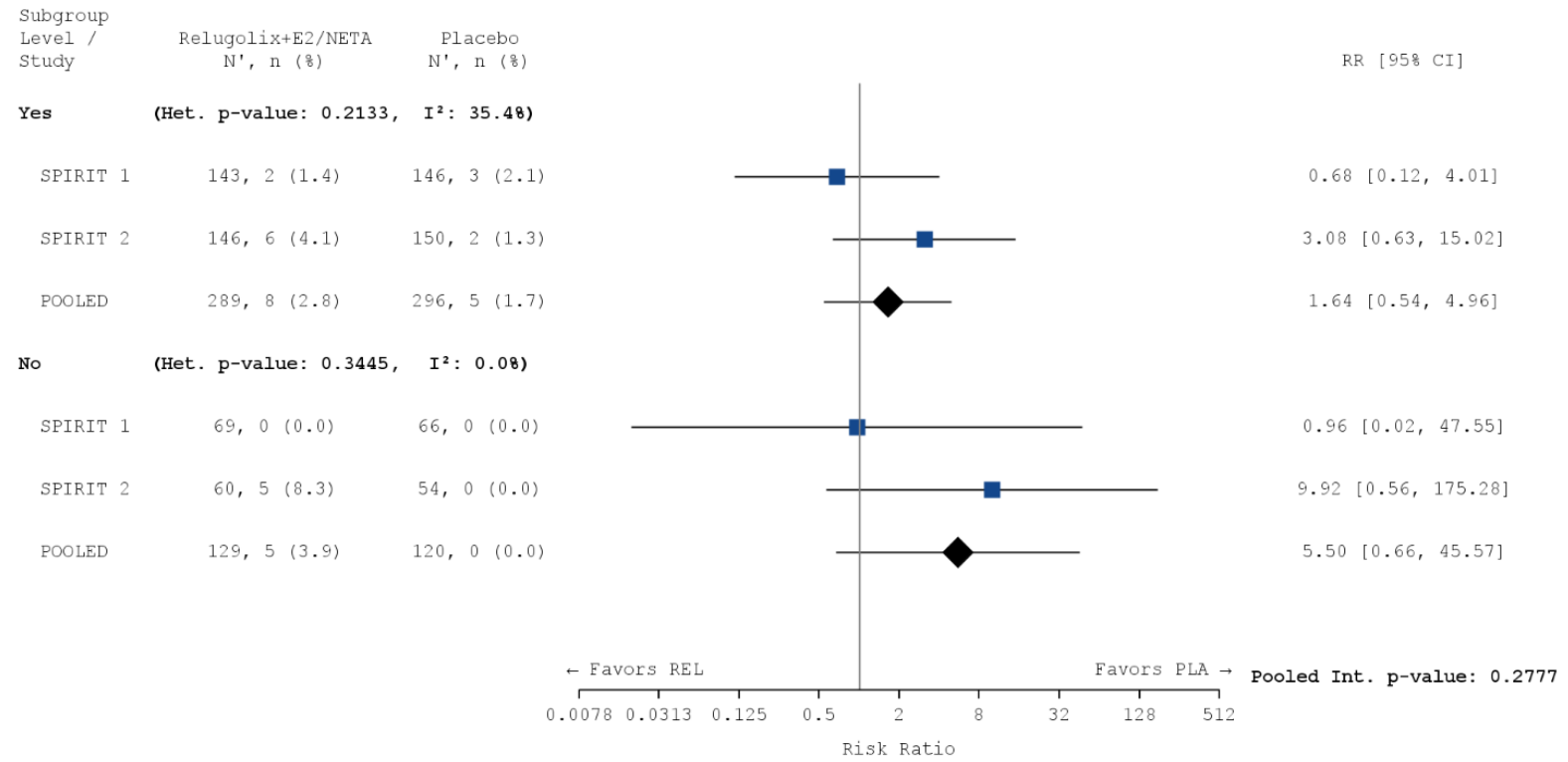
Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Any
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Any
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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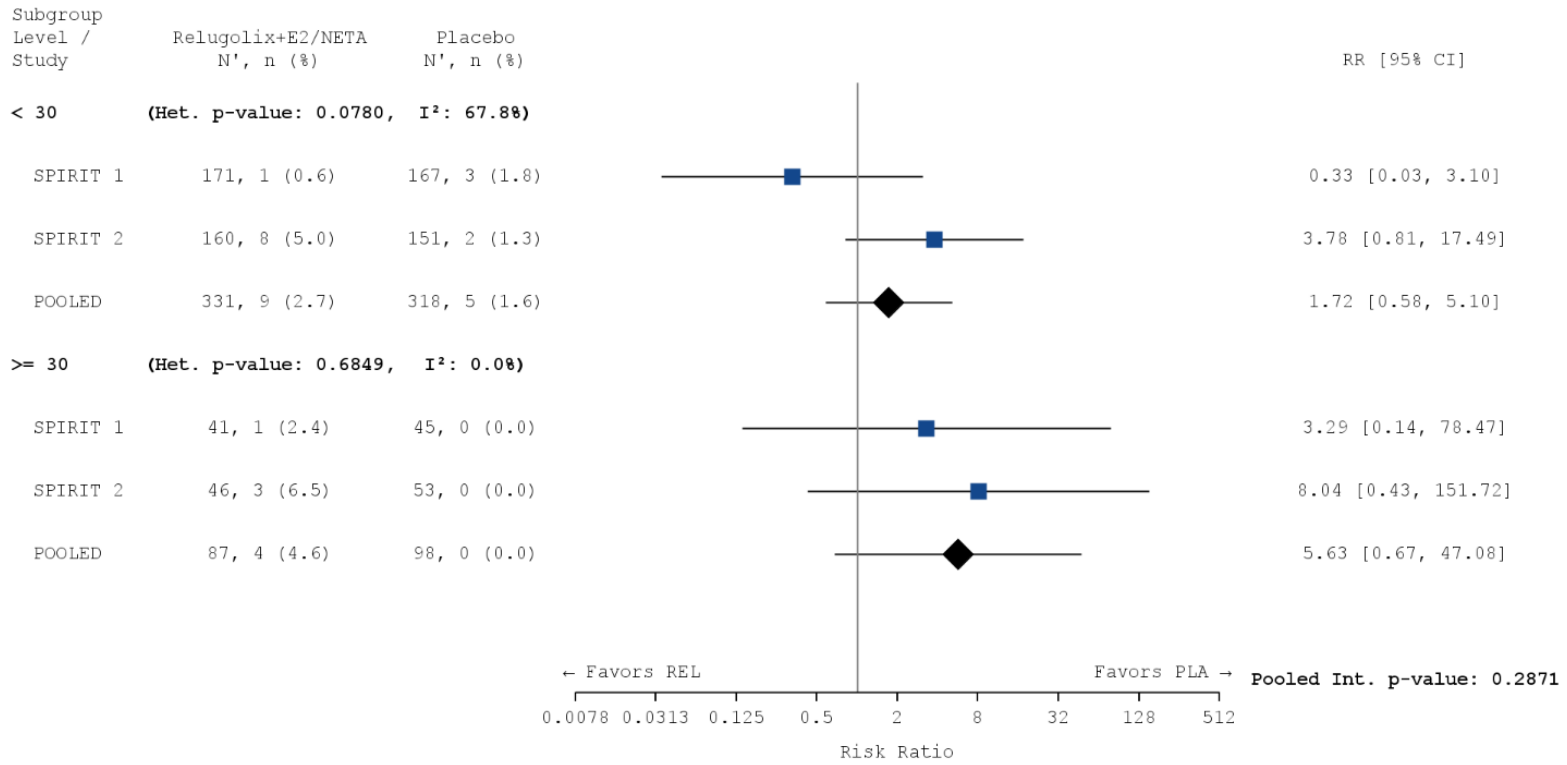
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

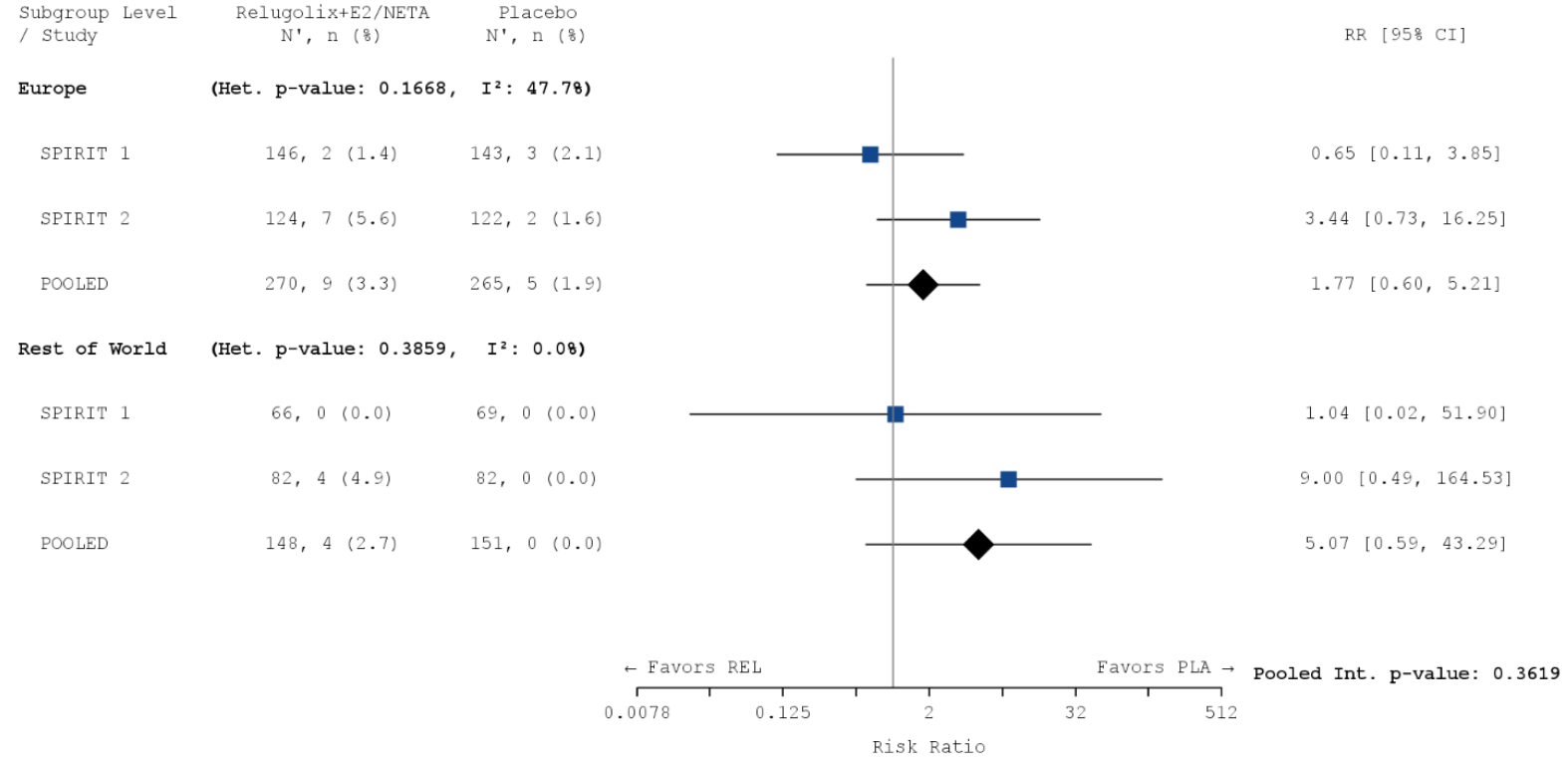
Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Any
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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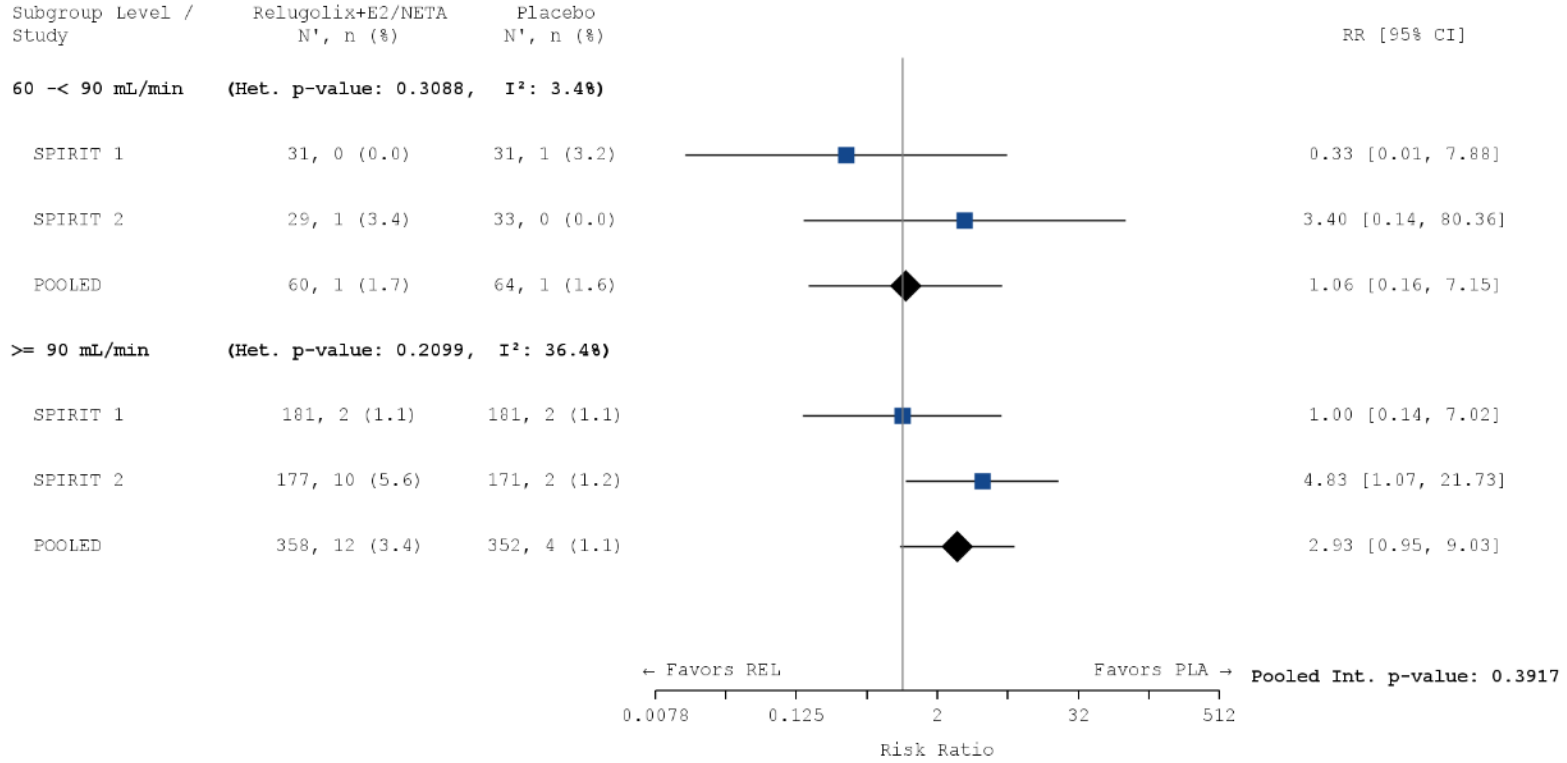
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Any
Renal function



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Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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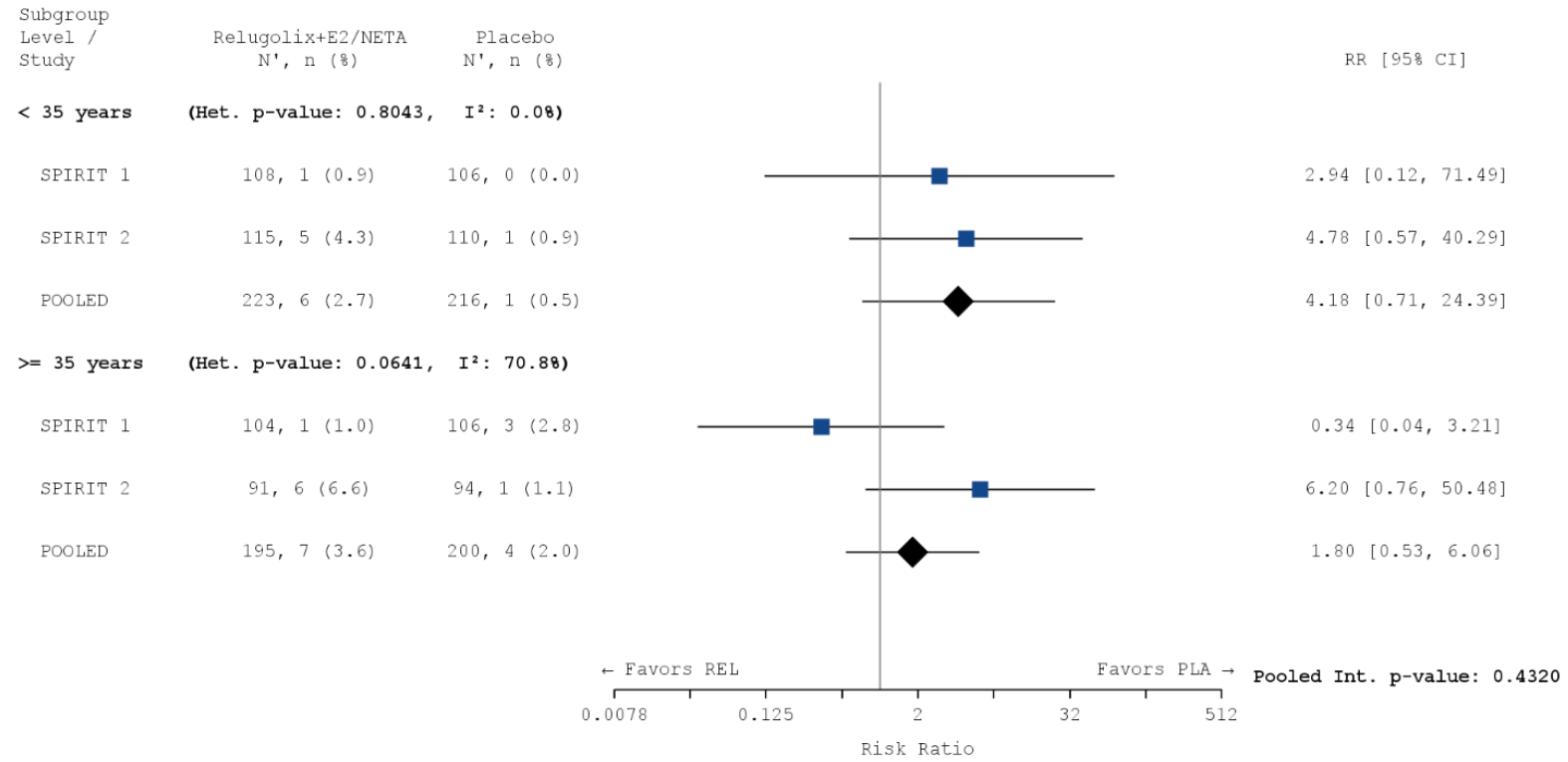
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Any
Age category I



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Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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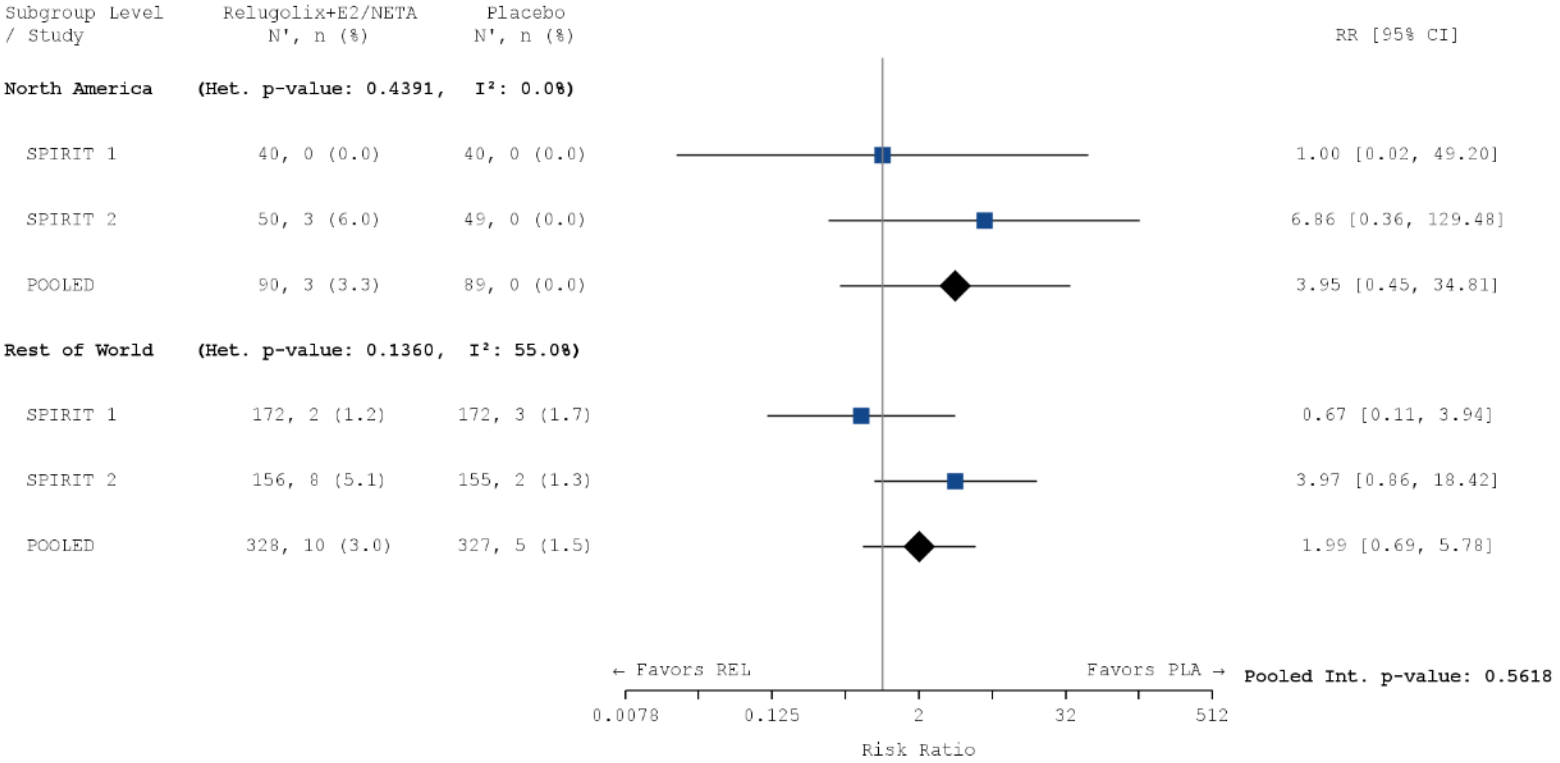
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Any
Geographic region I



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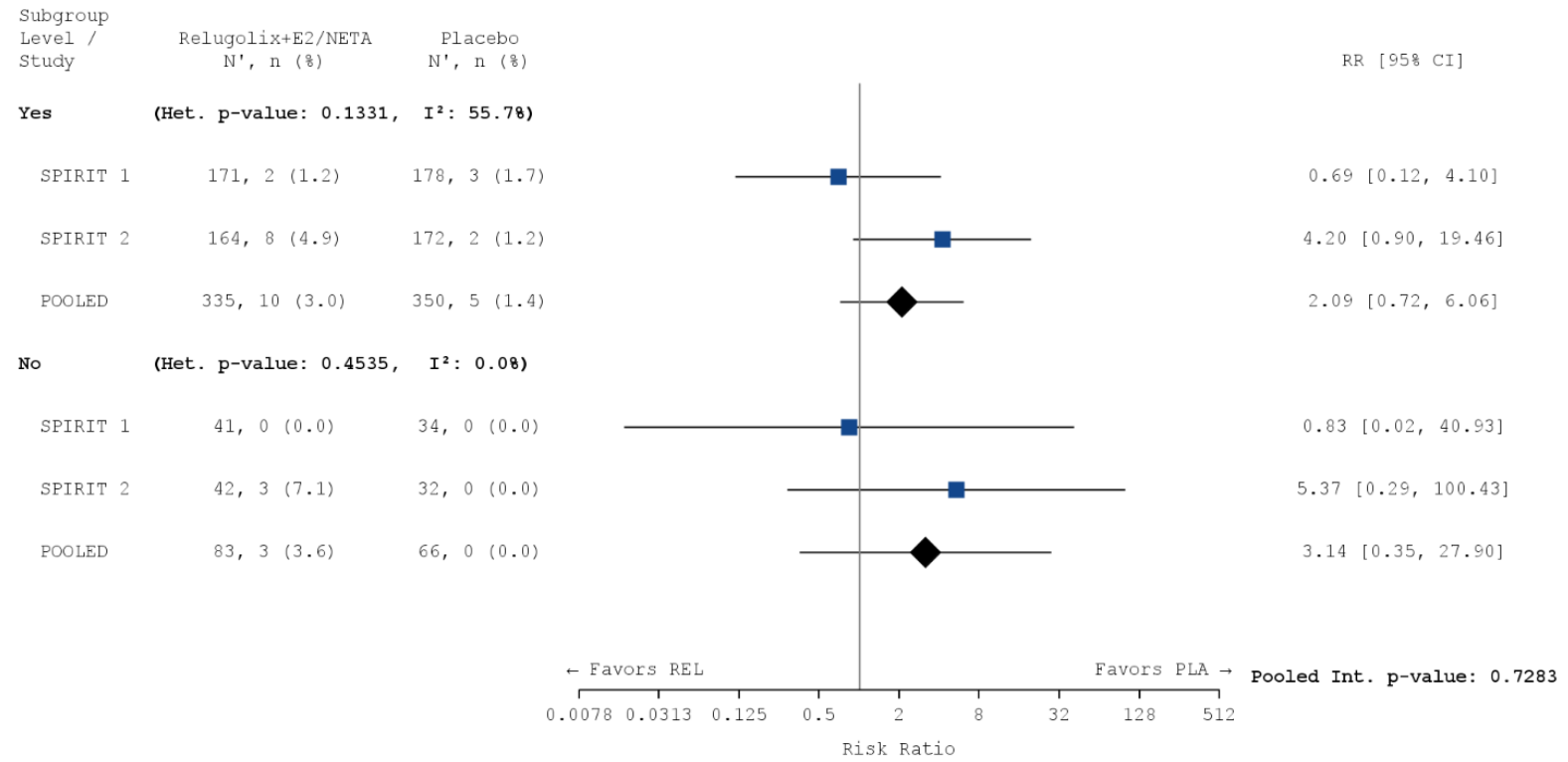
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Any
Prior surgery for endometriosis



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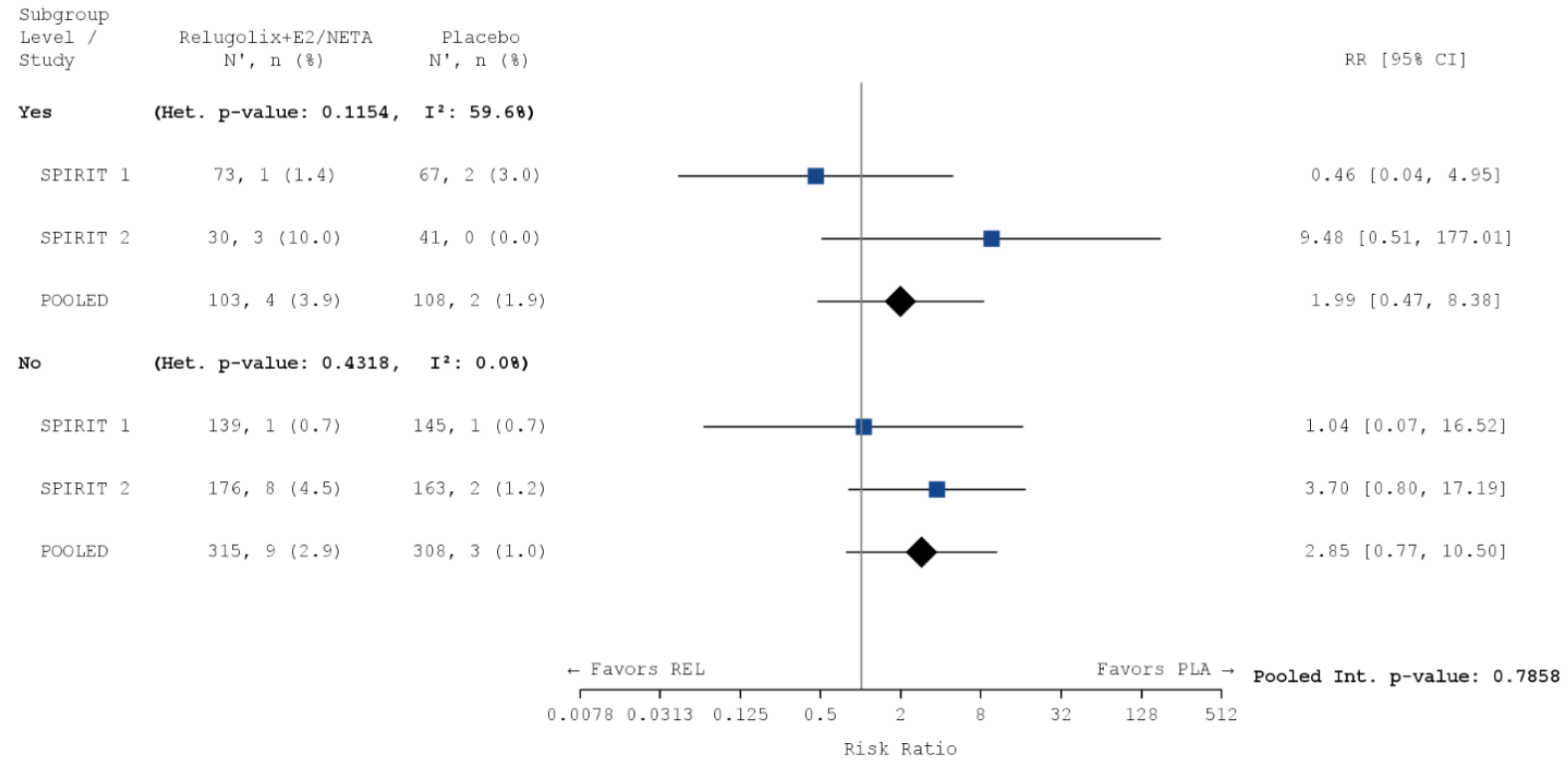
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Any
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



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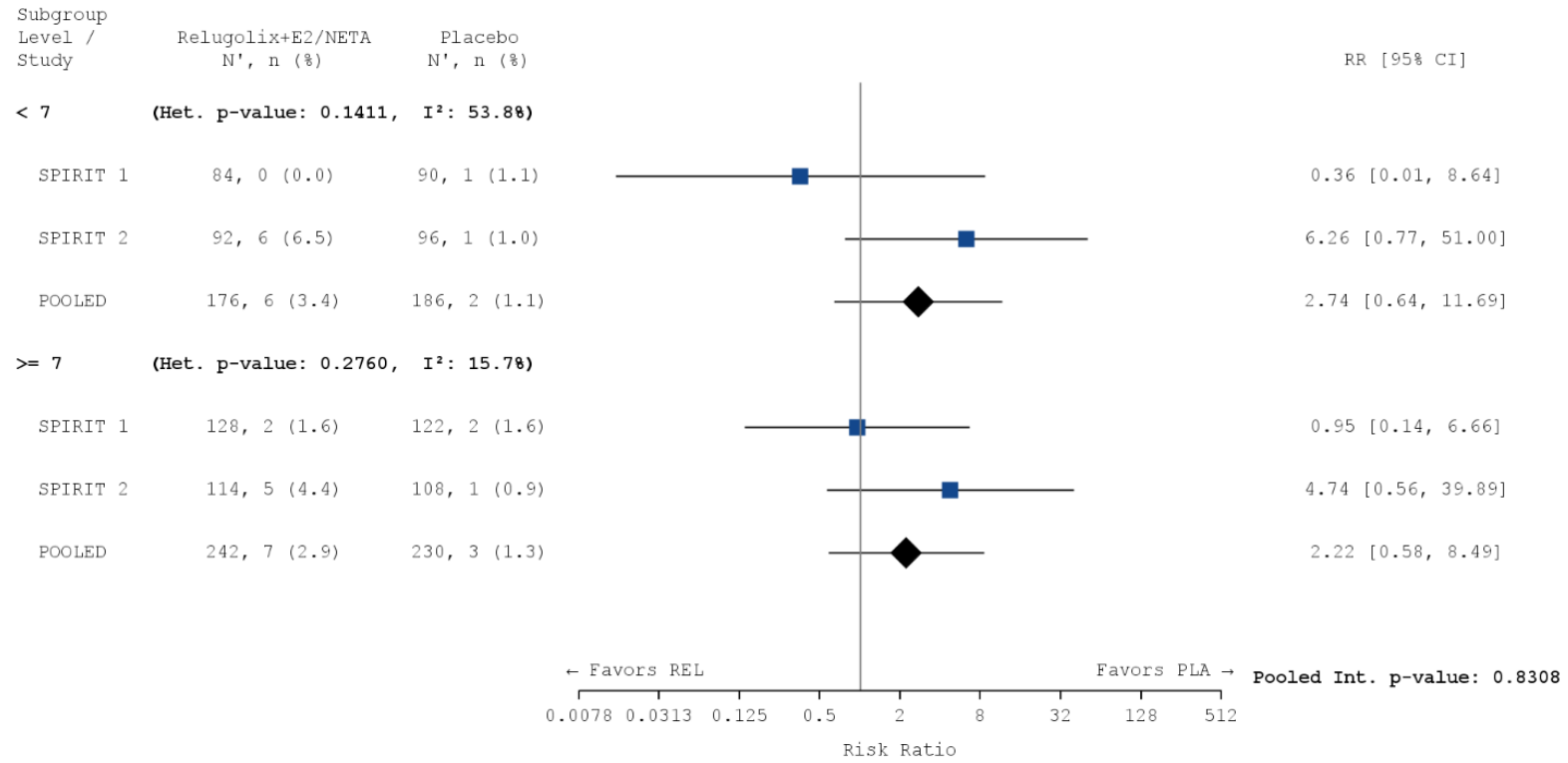
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Any
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



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Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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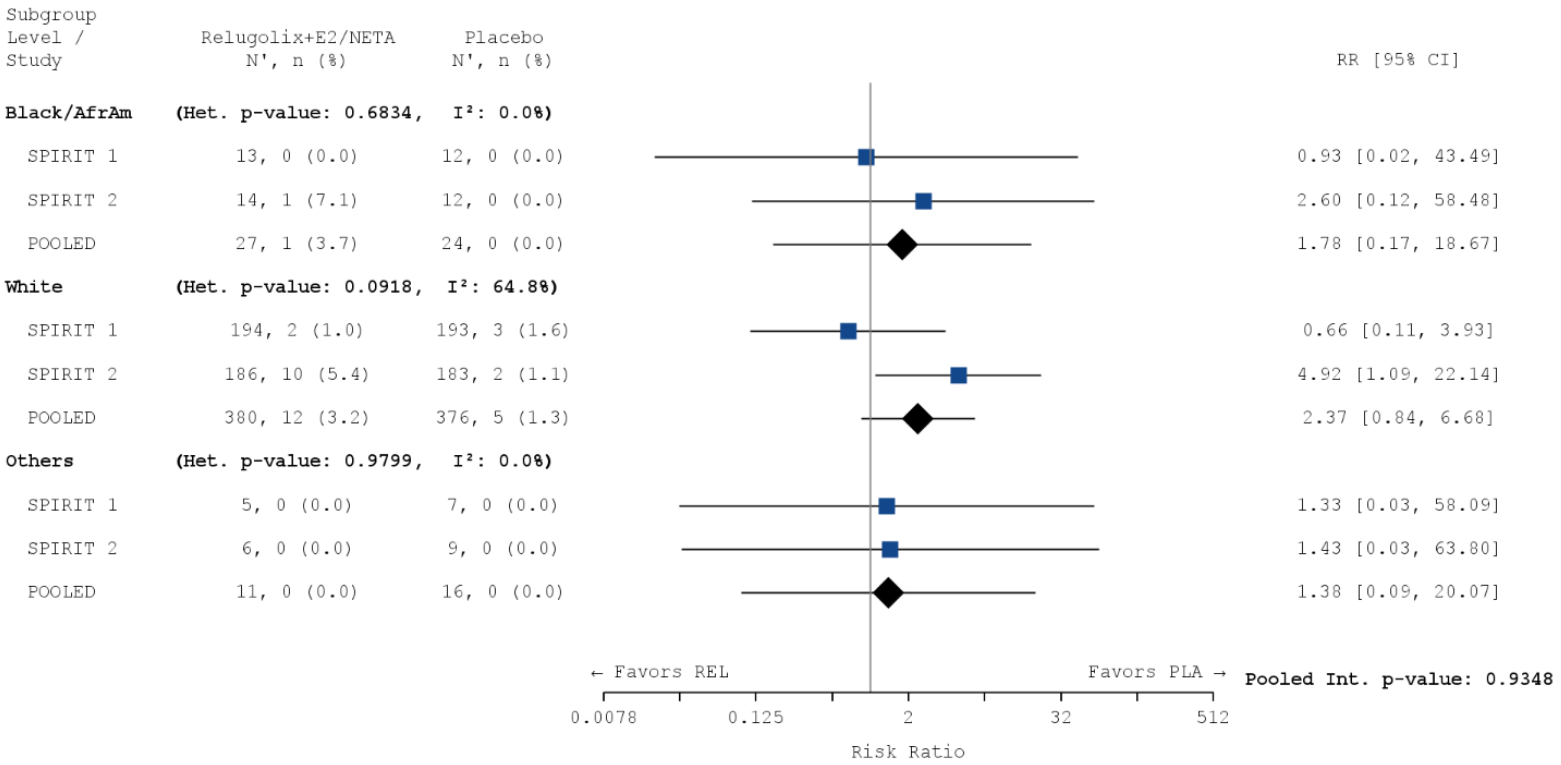
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Any
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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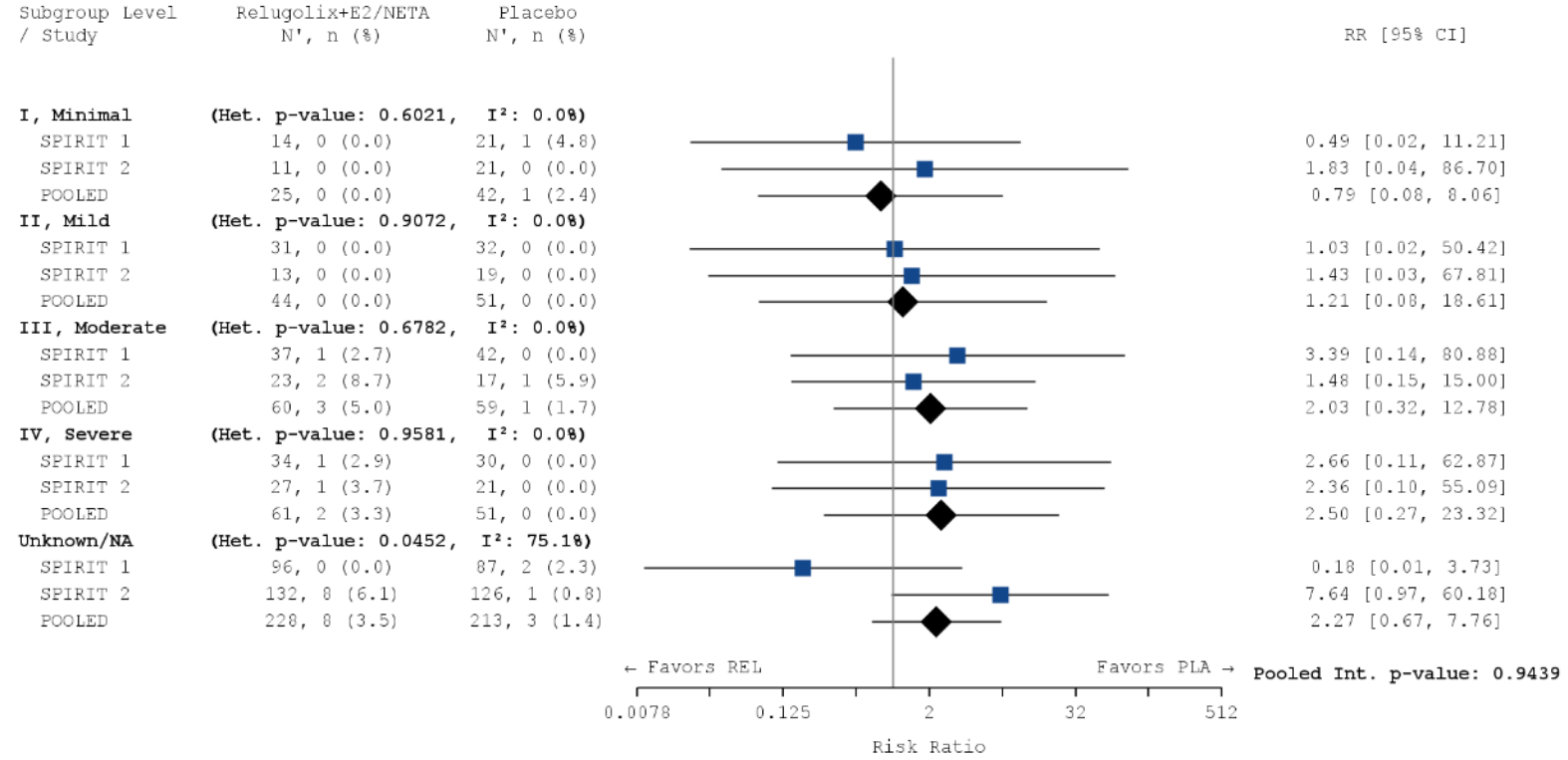
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Any
AFSE stage



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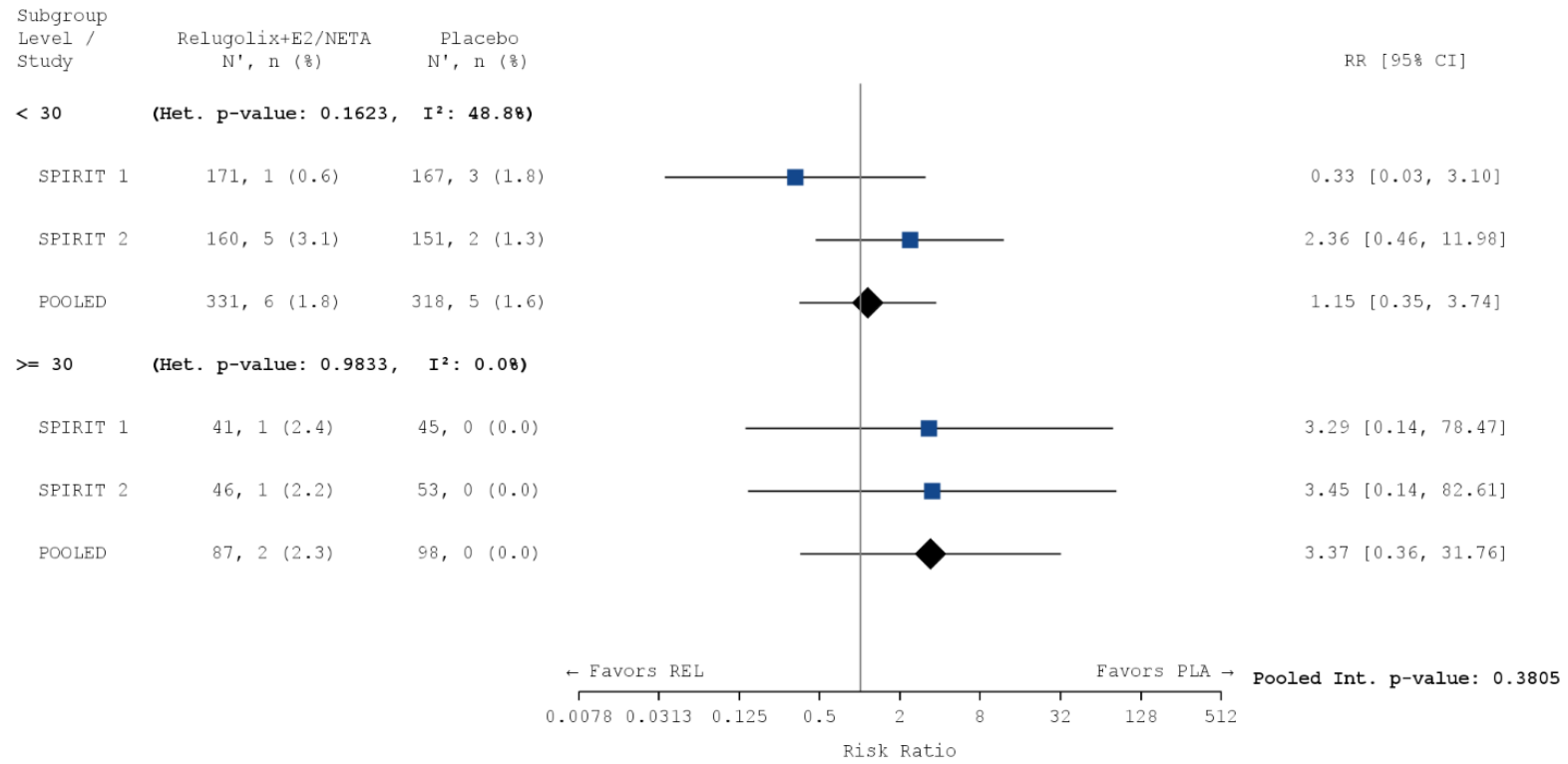
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Hyperhidrosis
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Hyperhidrosis
Prior treatment for endometriosis

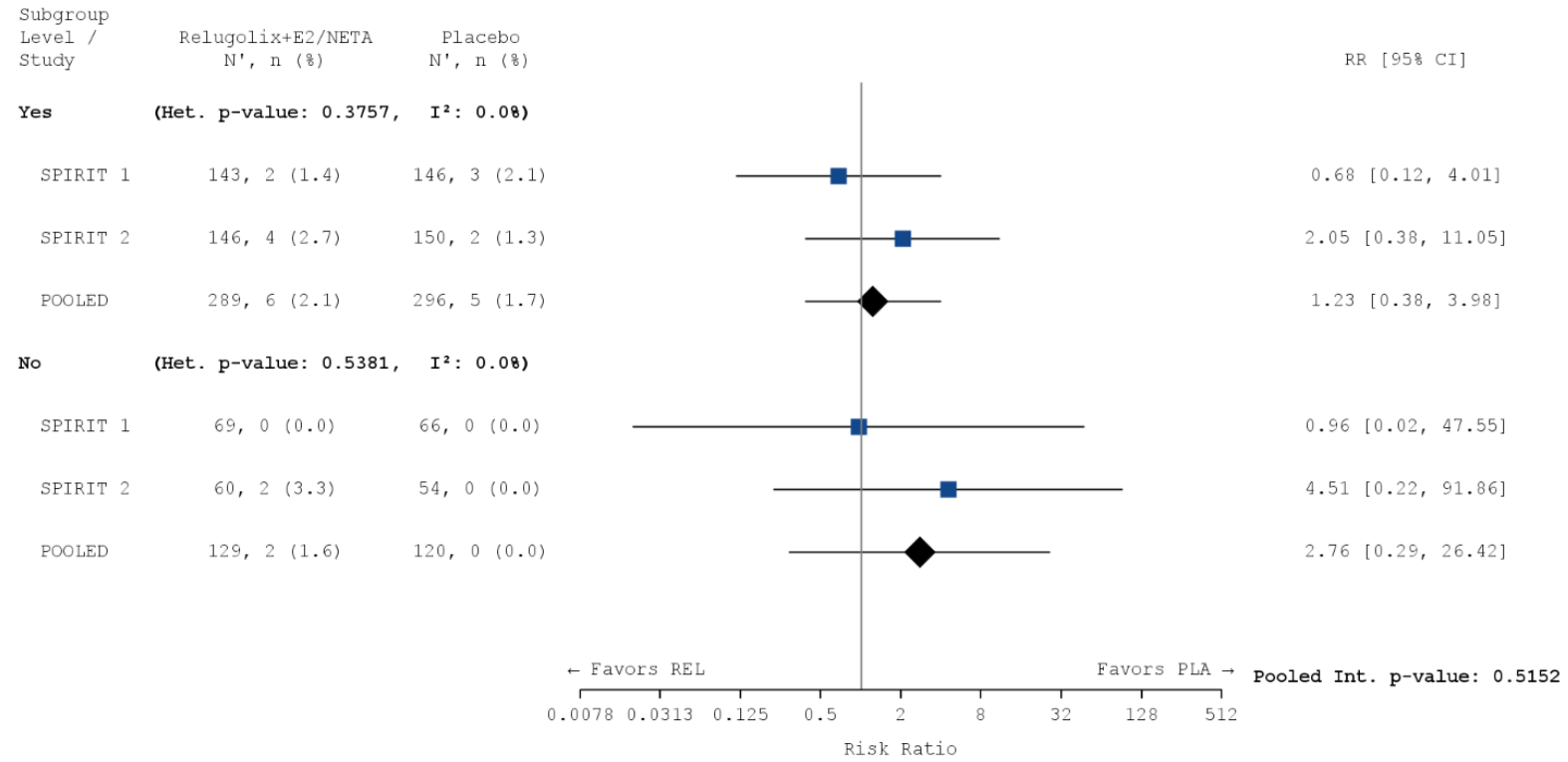

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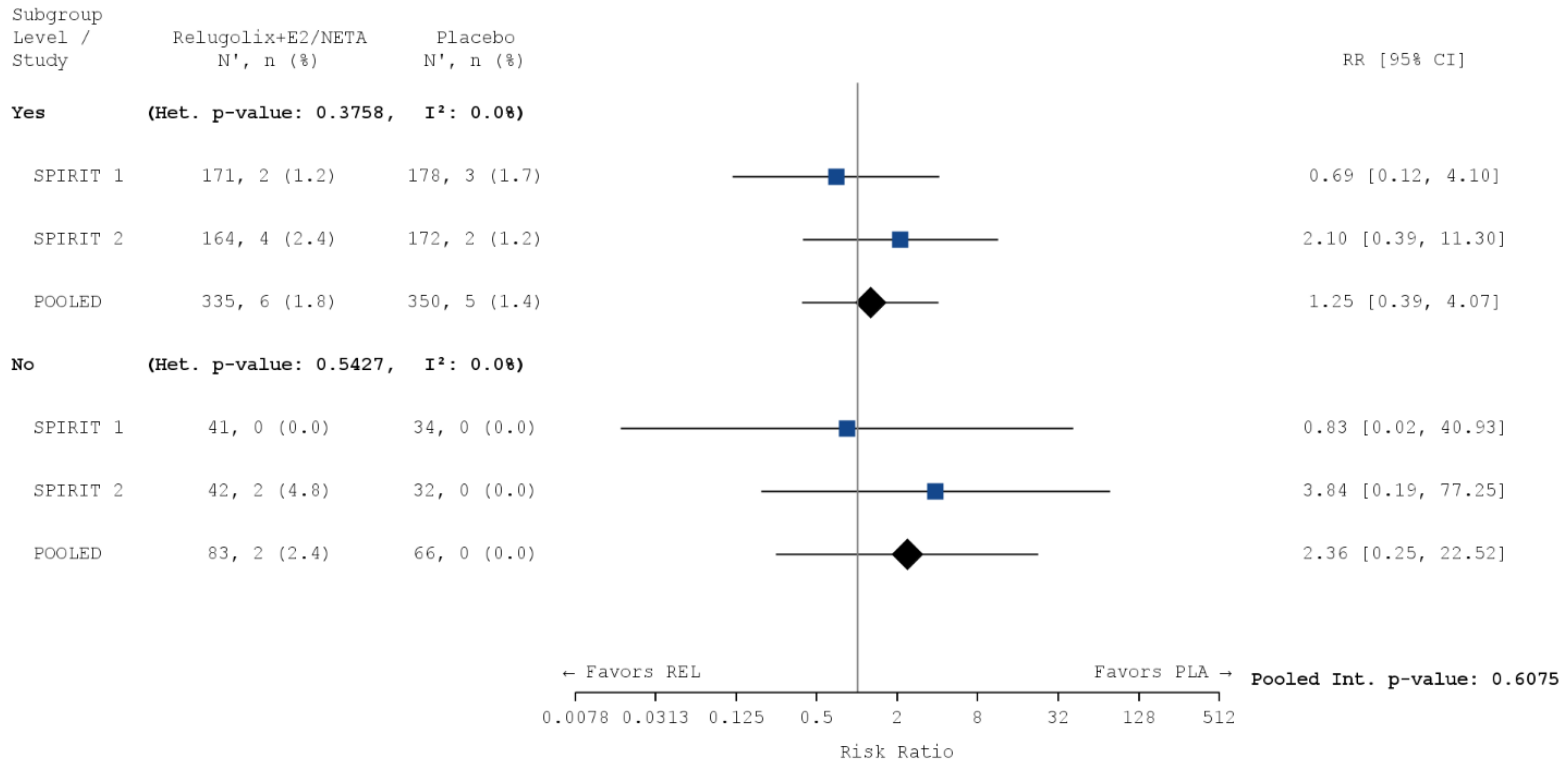
Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Hyperhidrosis
Prior surgery for endometriosis



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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Hyperhidrosis
Renal function

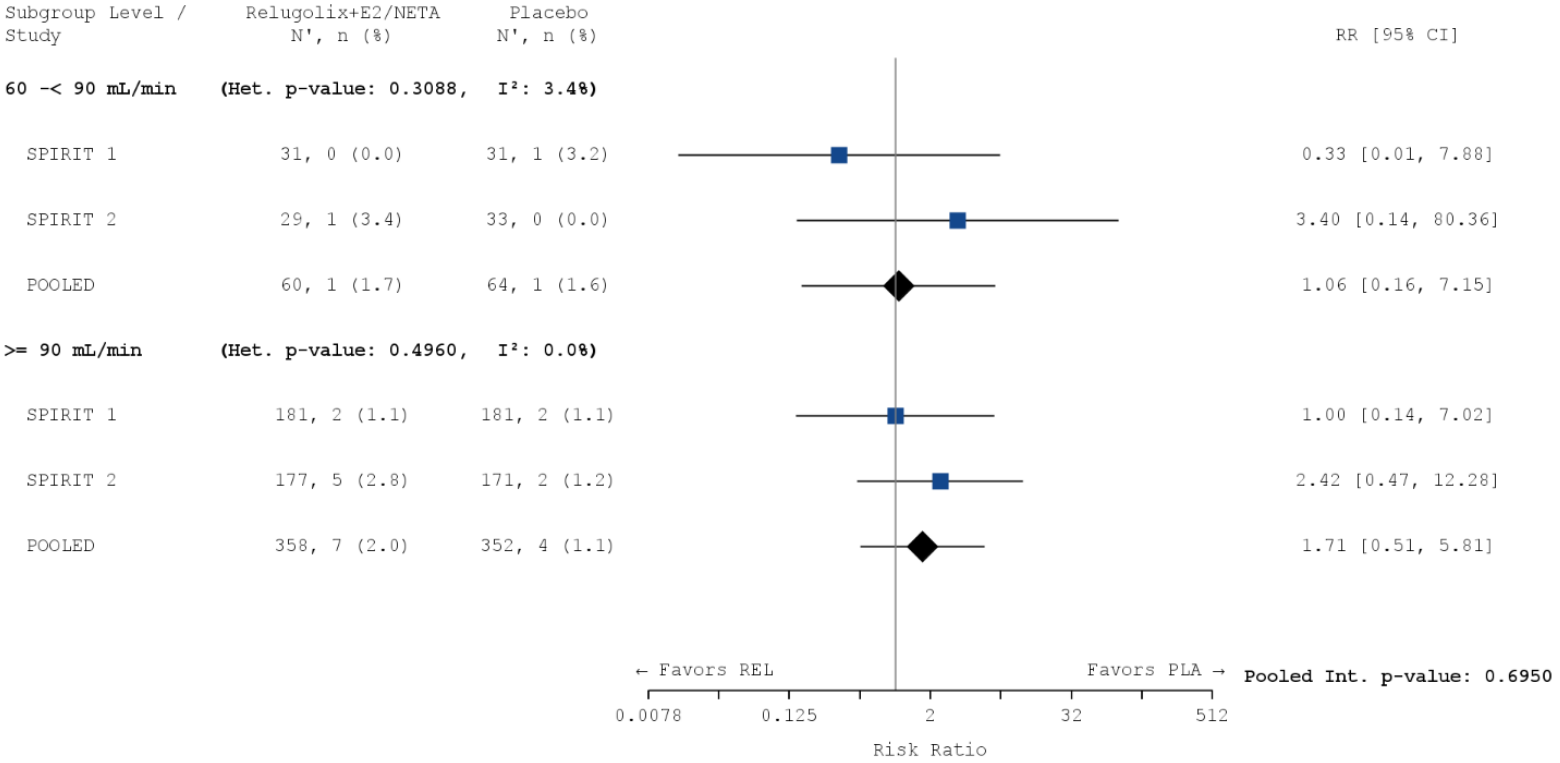

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Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Hyperhidrosis
Geographic region I

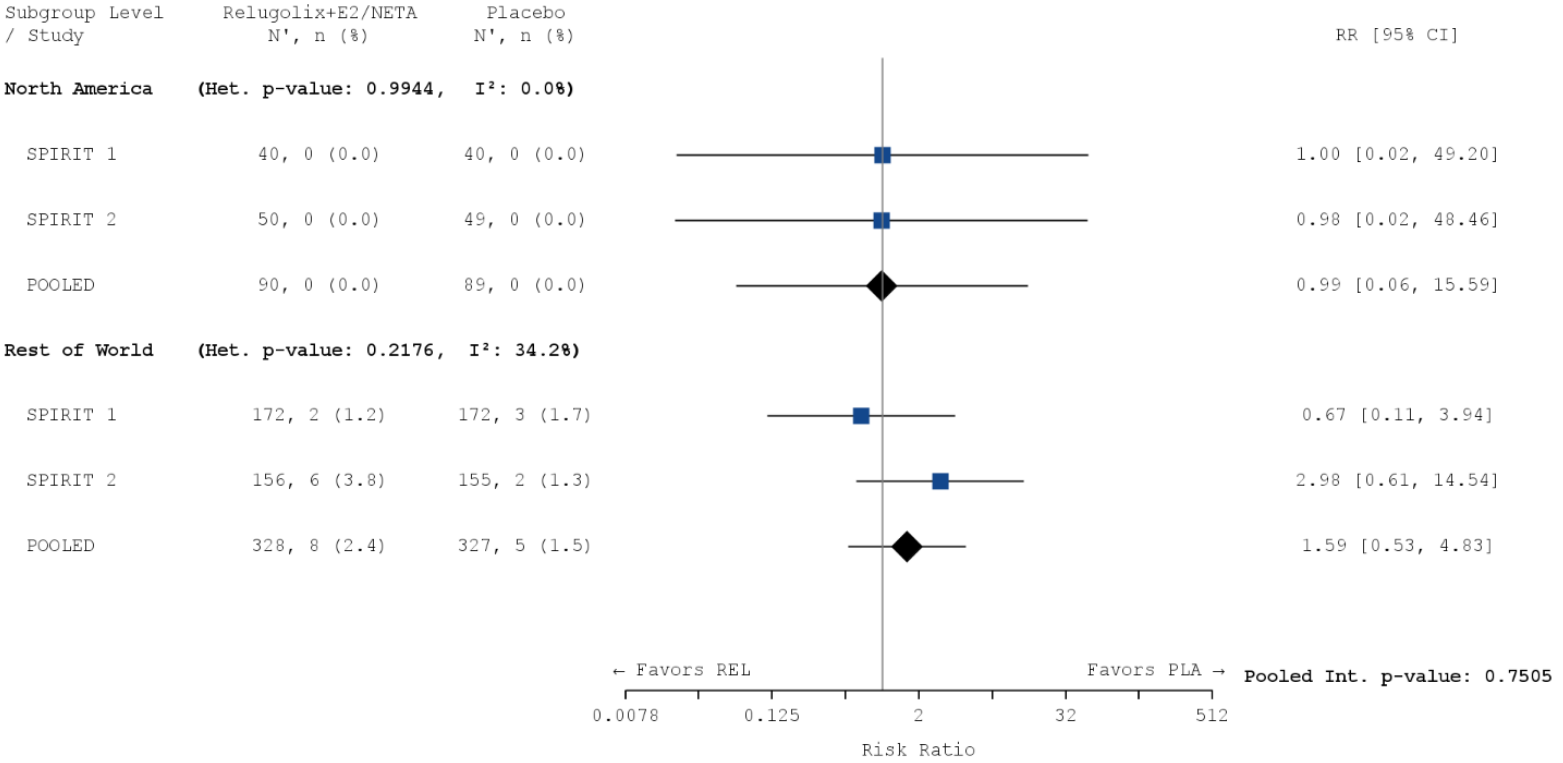

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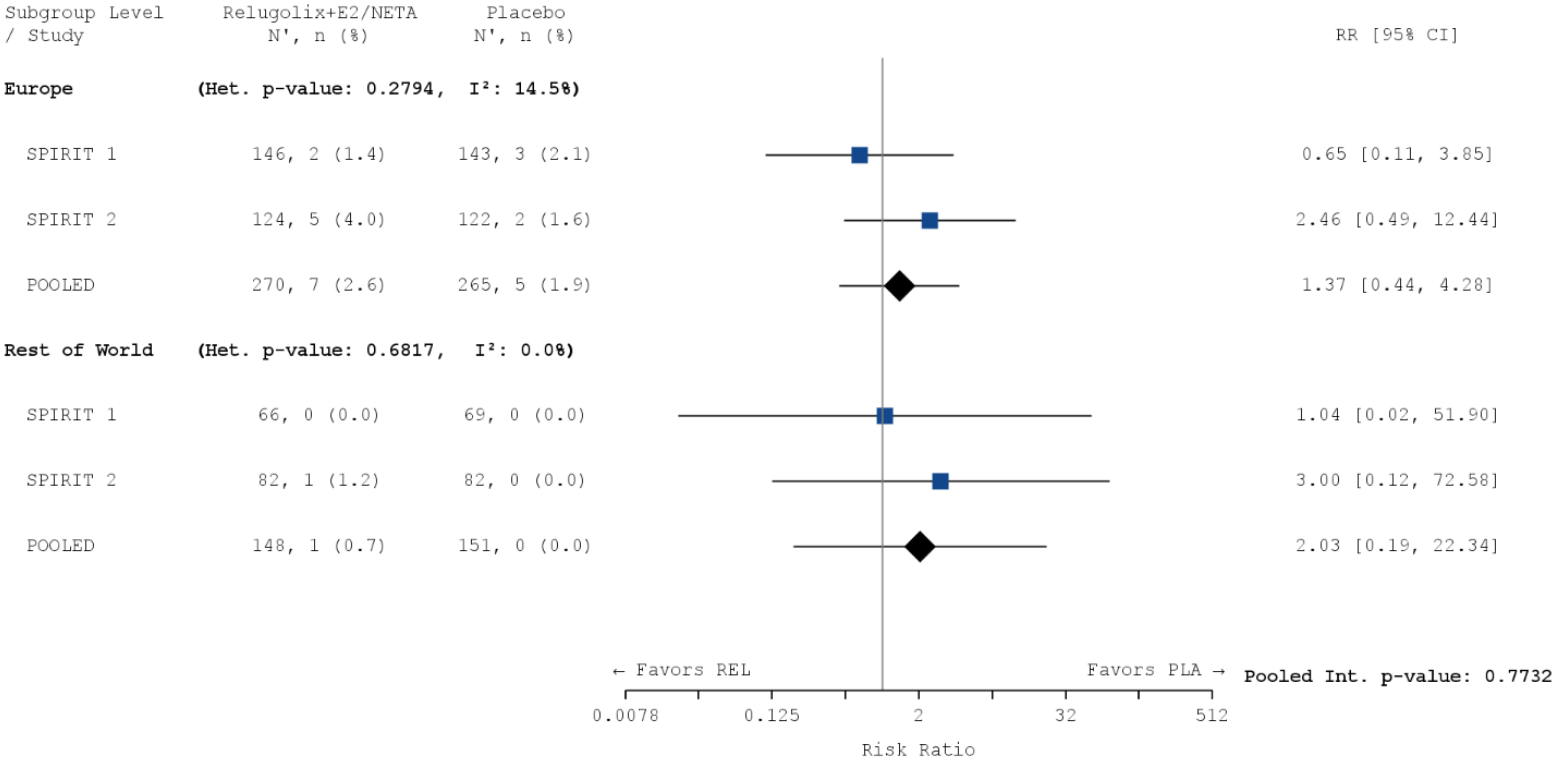
Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Hyperhidrosis
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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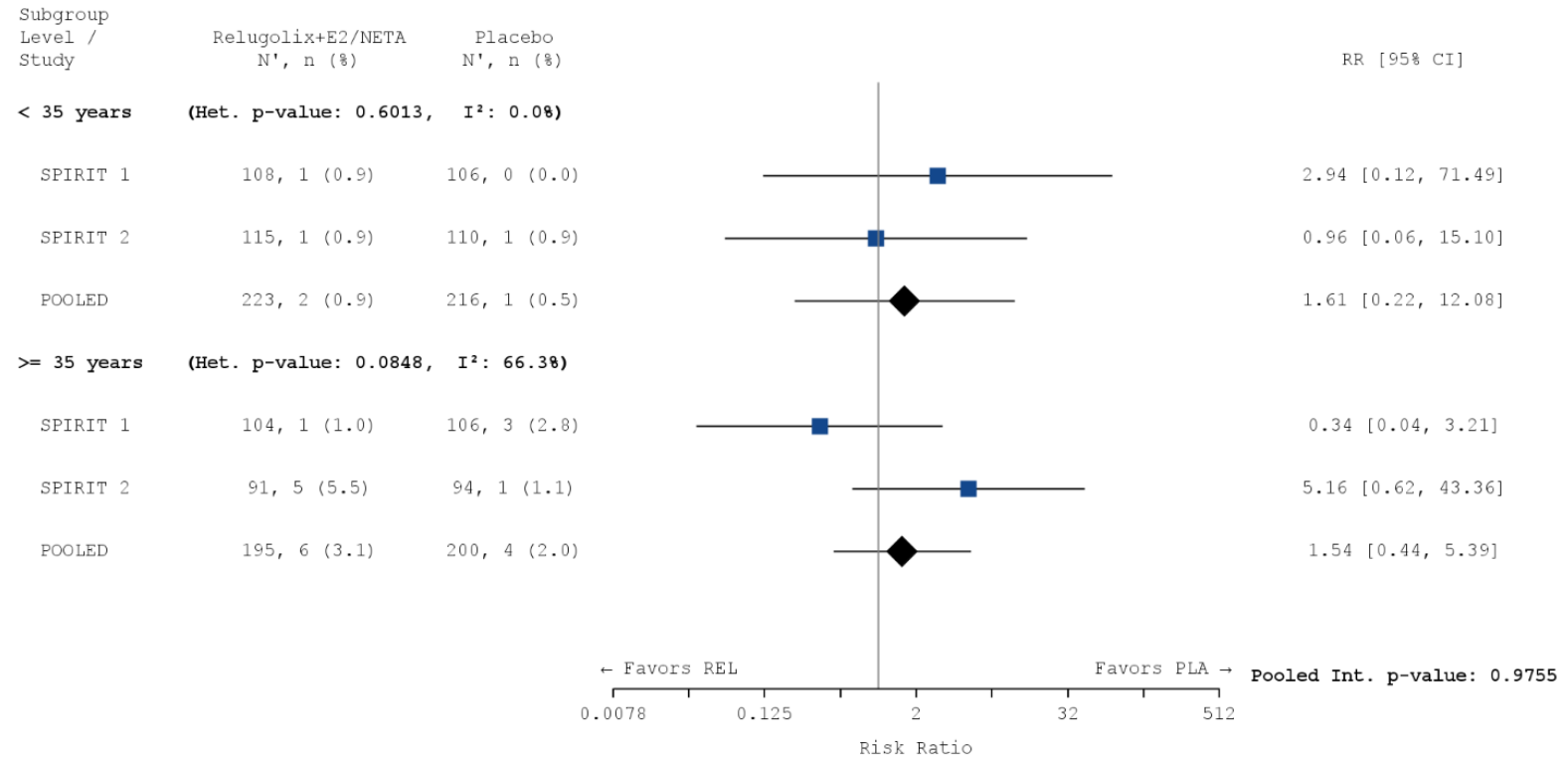
Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Hyperhidrosis
Age category I



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Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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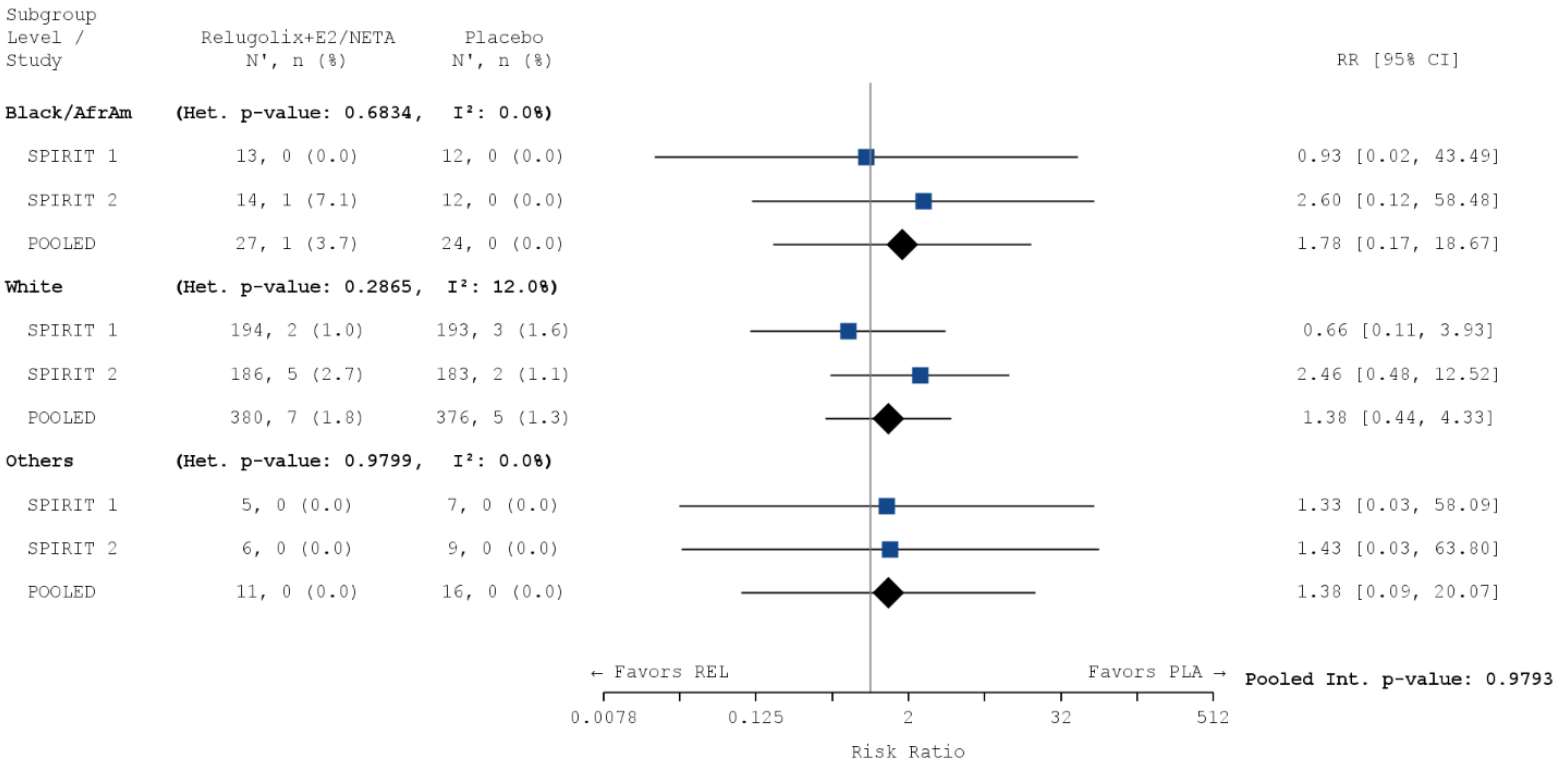
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Hyperhidrosis
Race



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Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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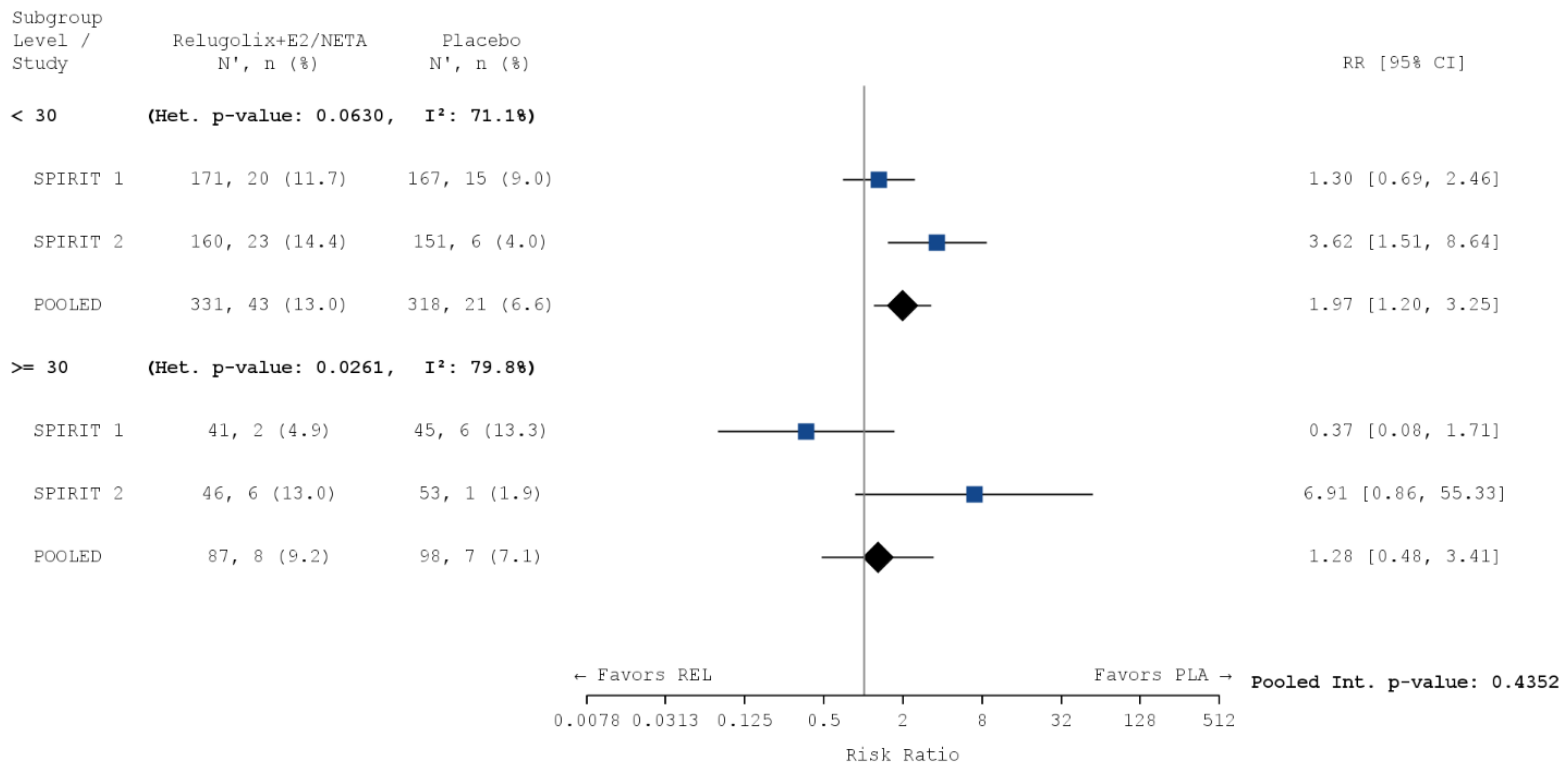
Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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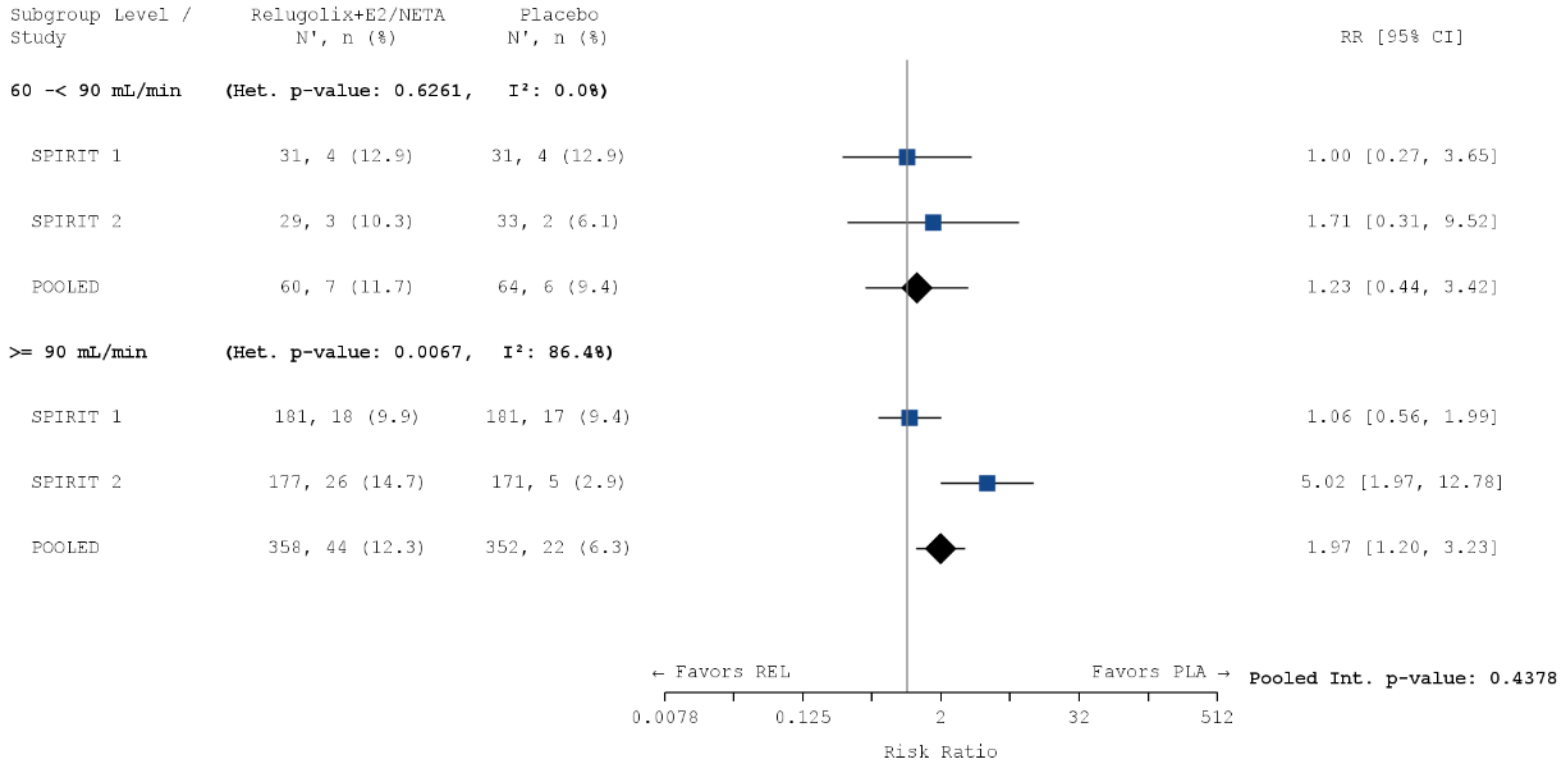
Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
AFSE stage

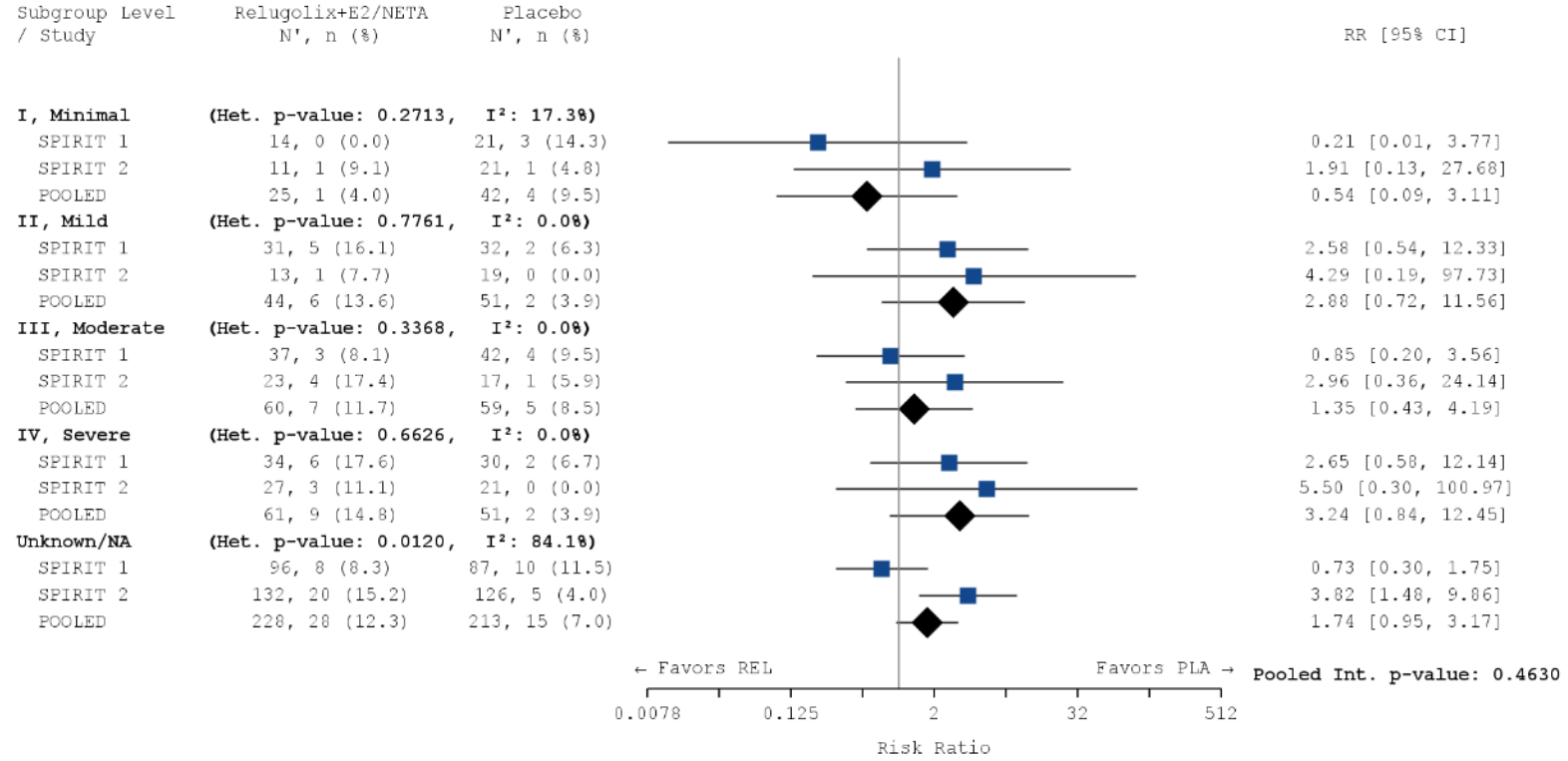

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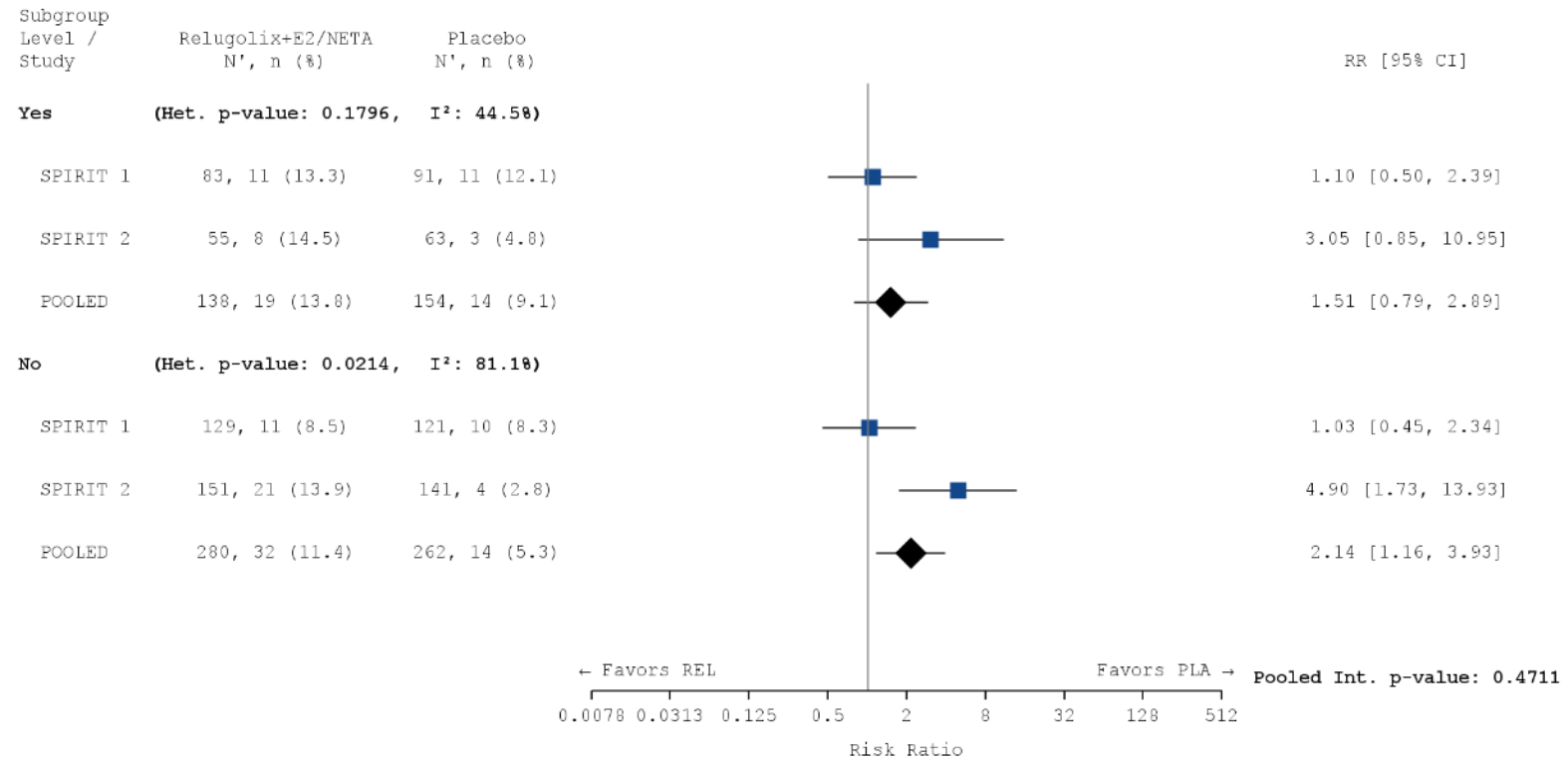
Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Geographic region I

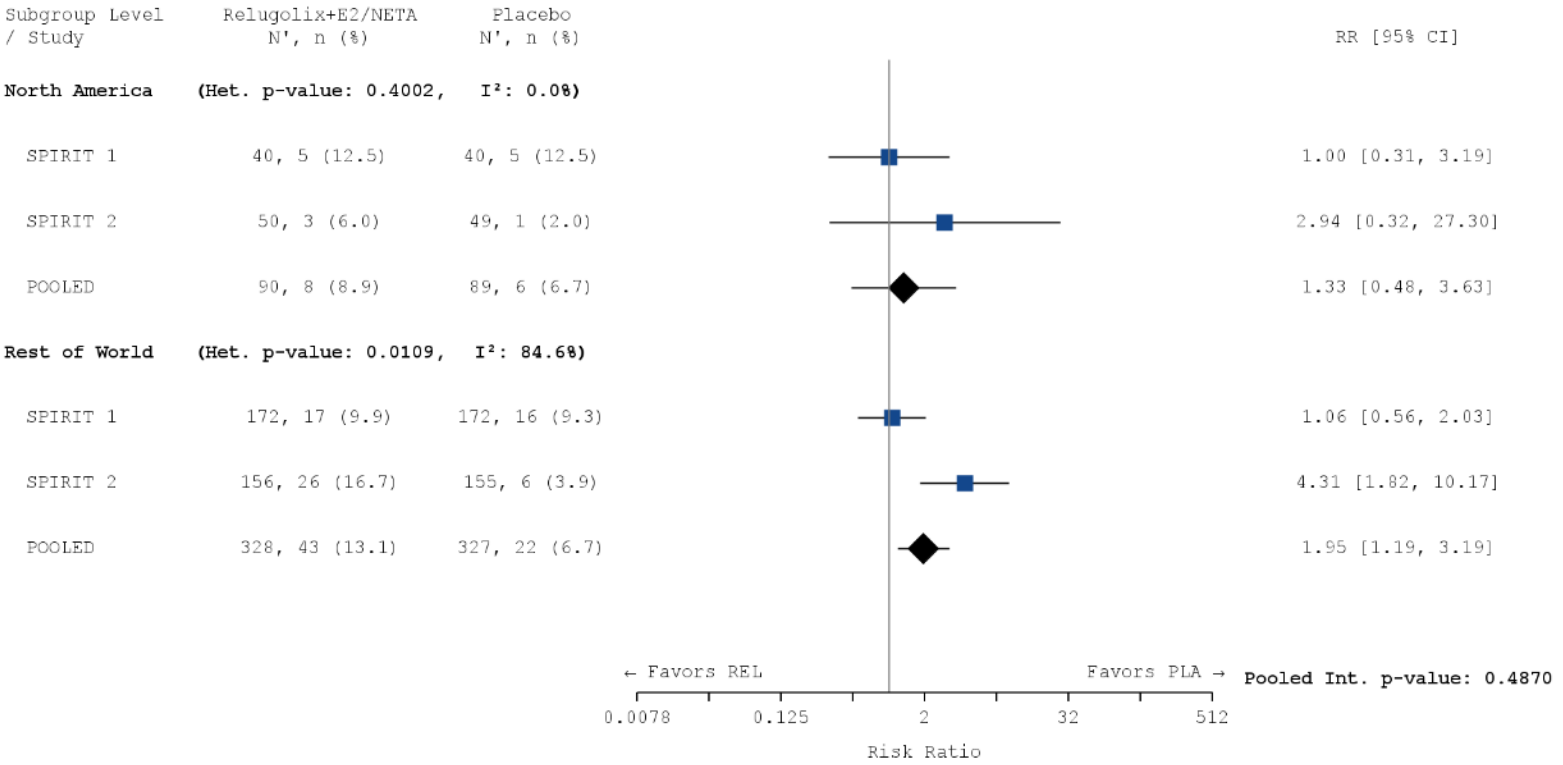

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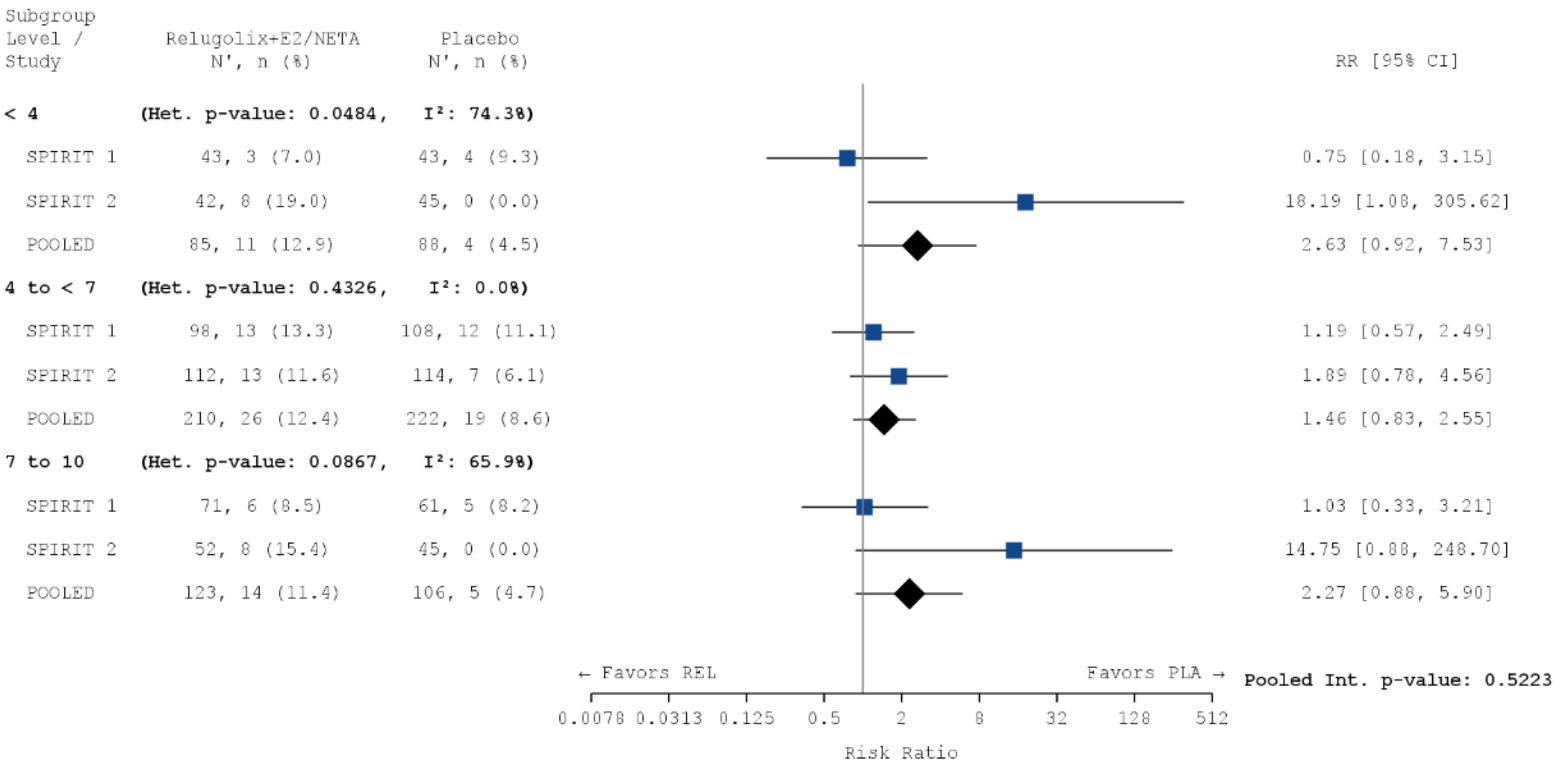
Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II

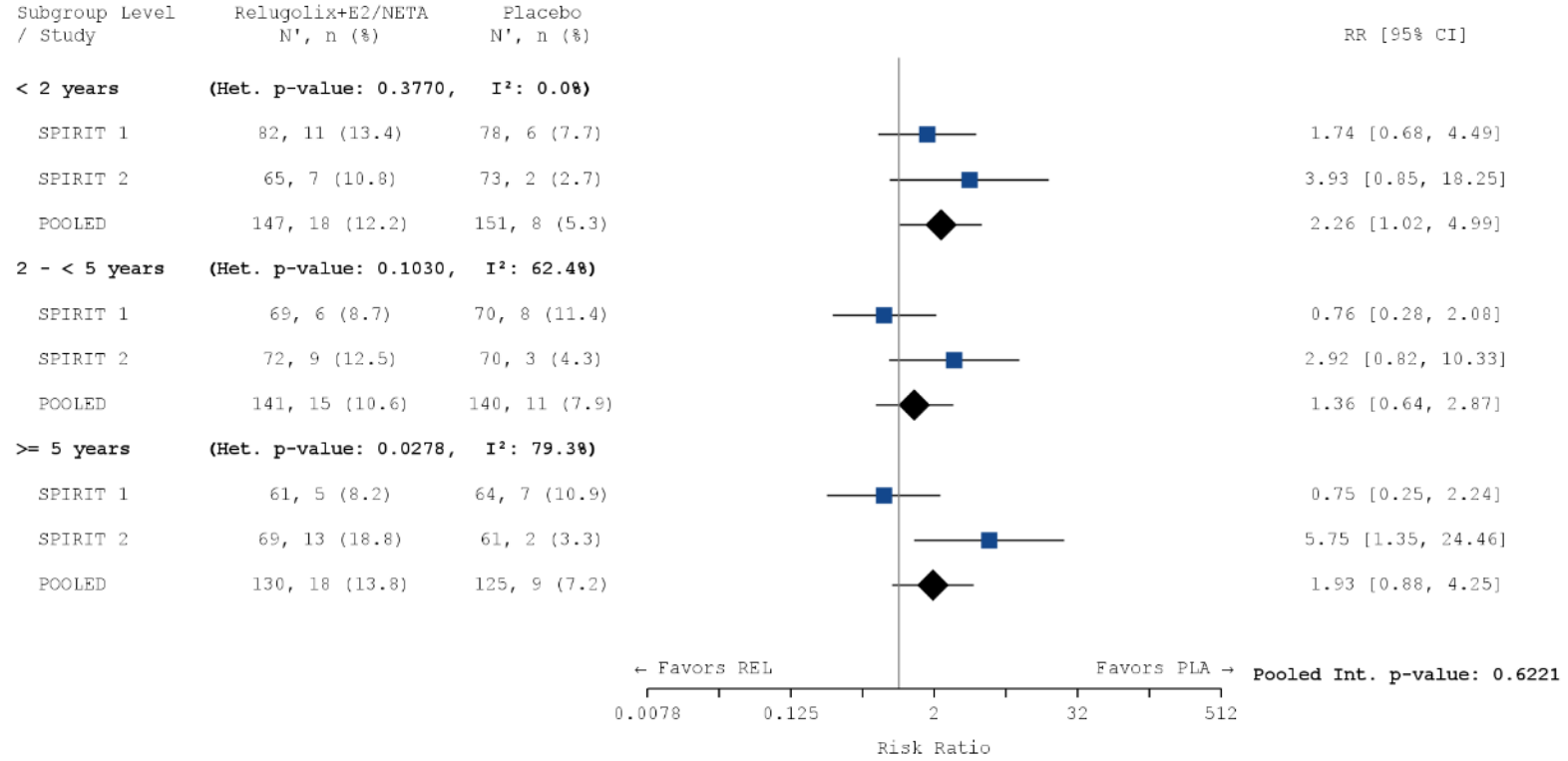

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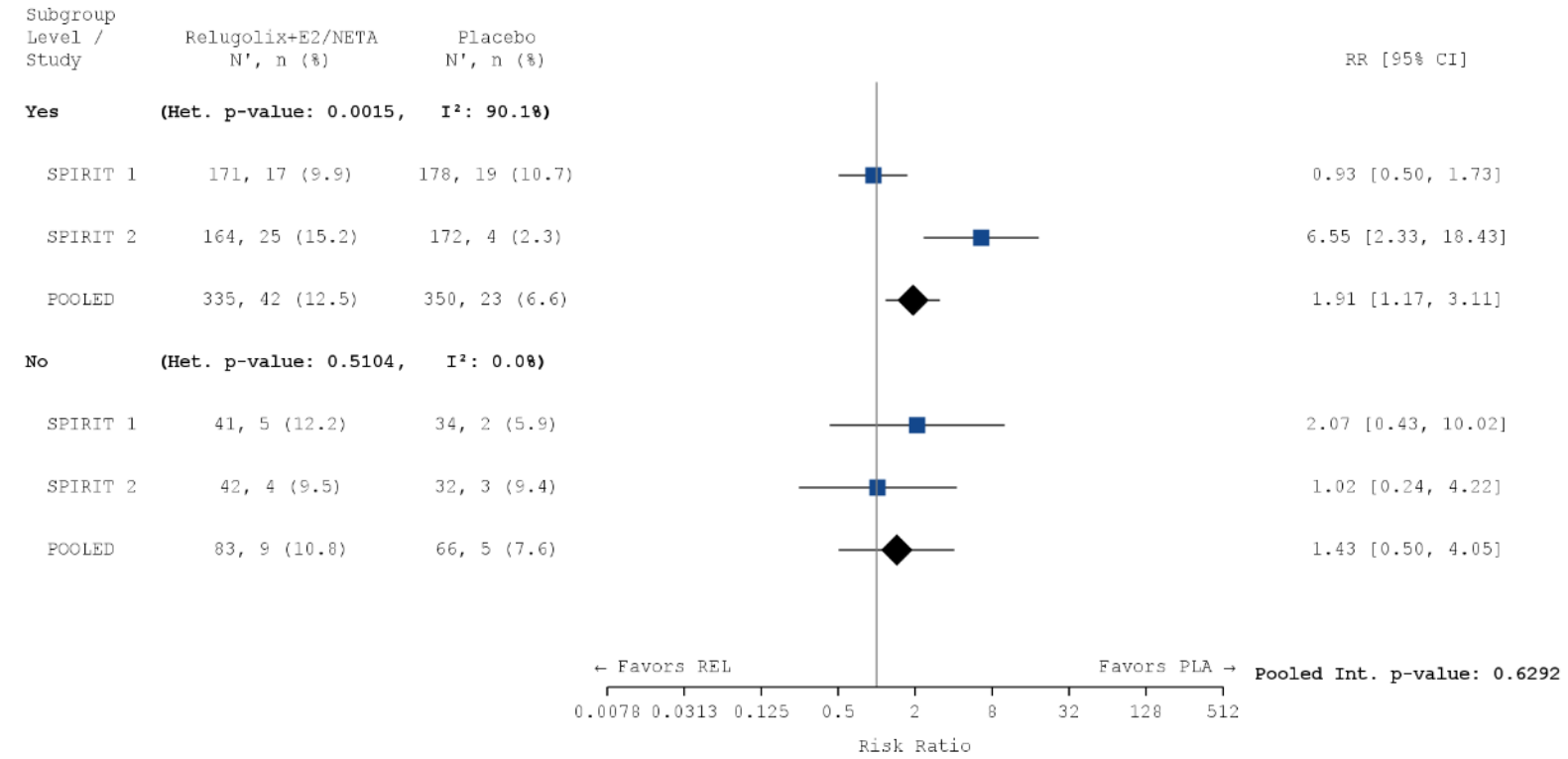
Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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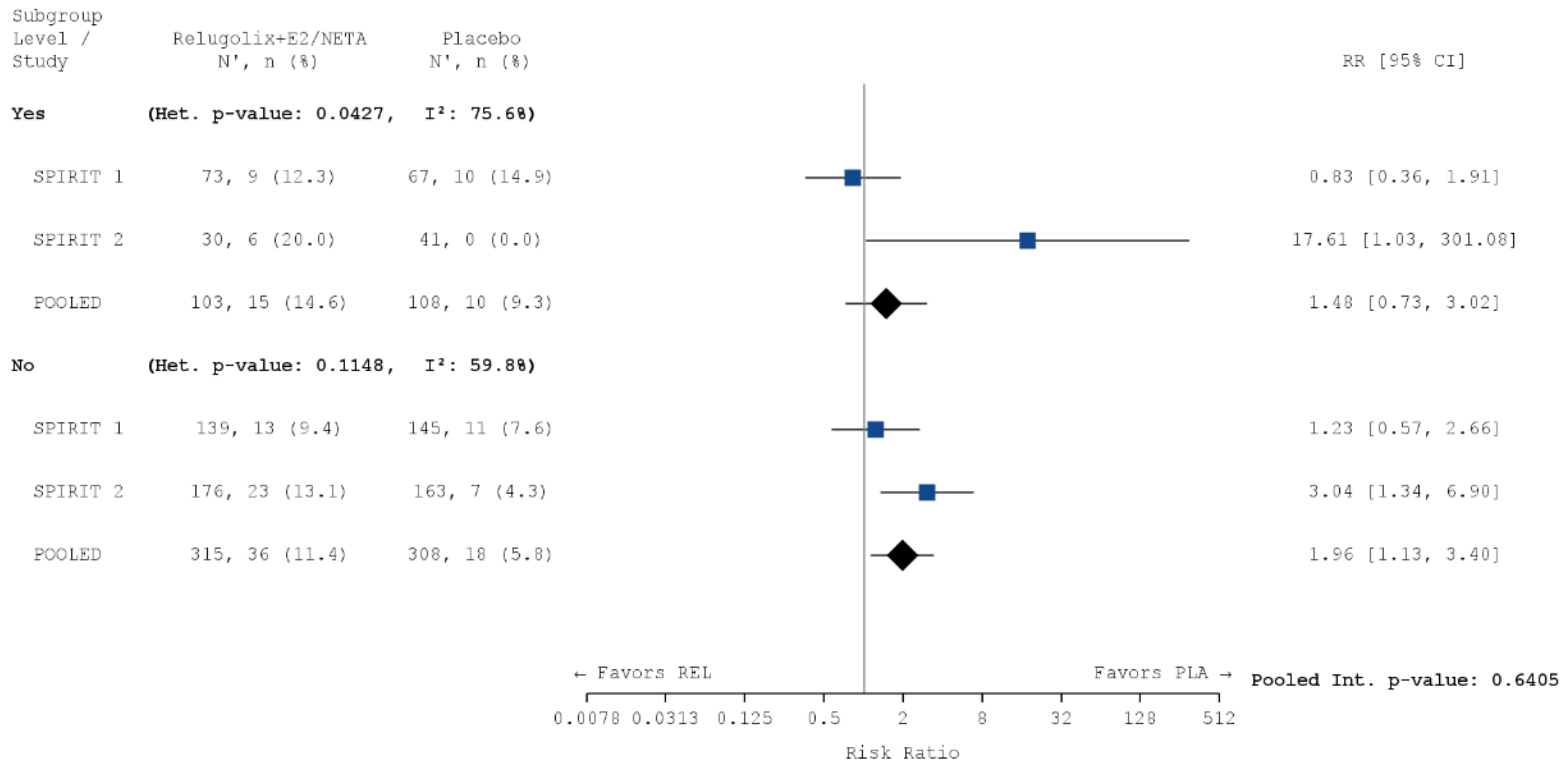
Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



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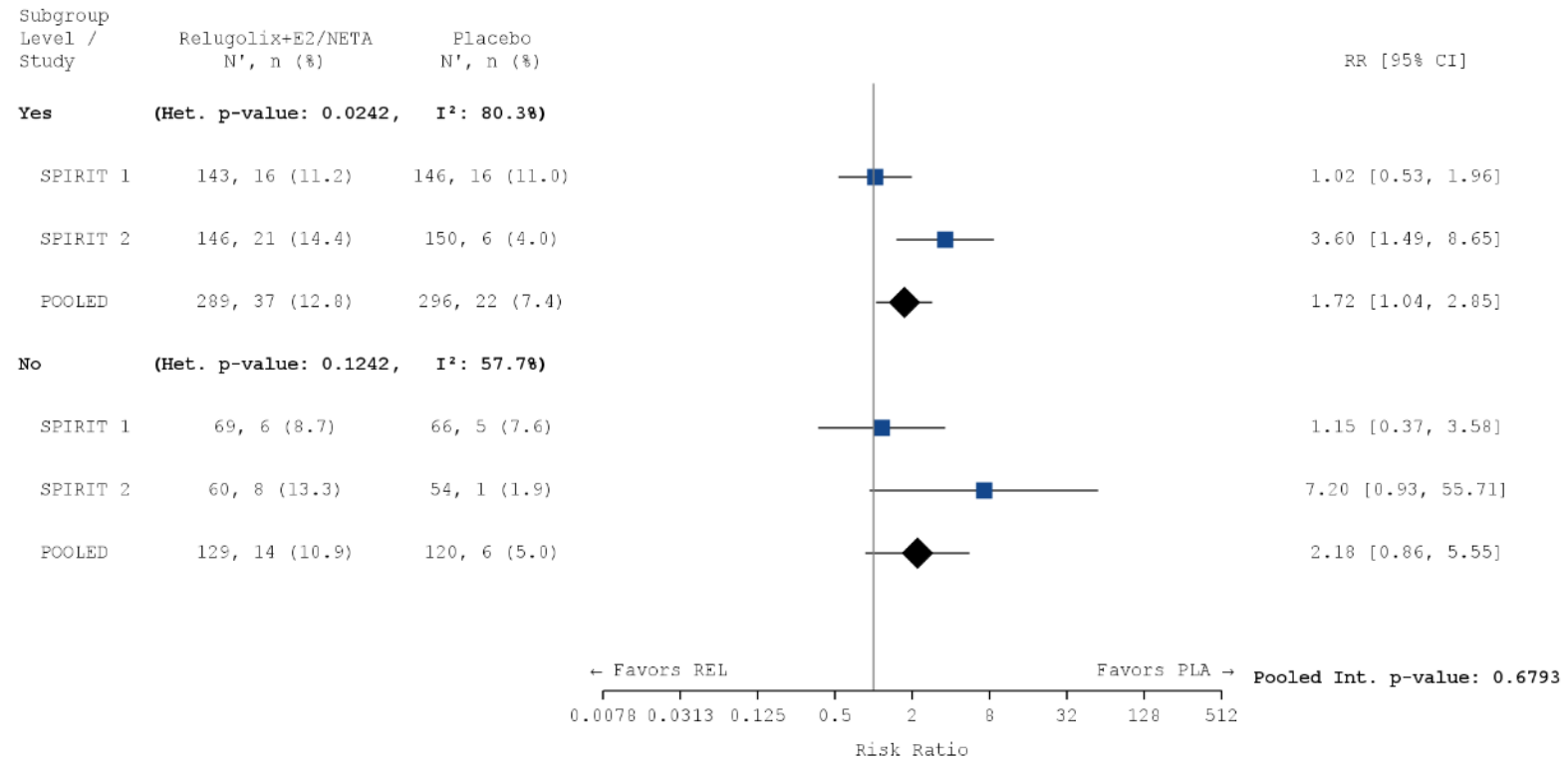
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

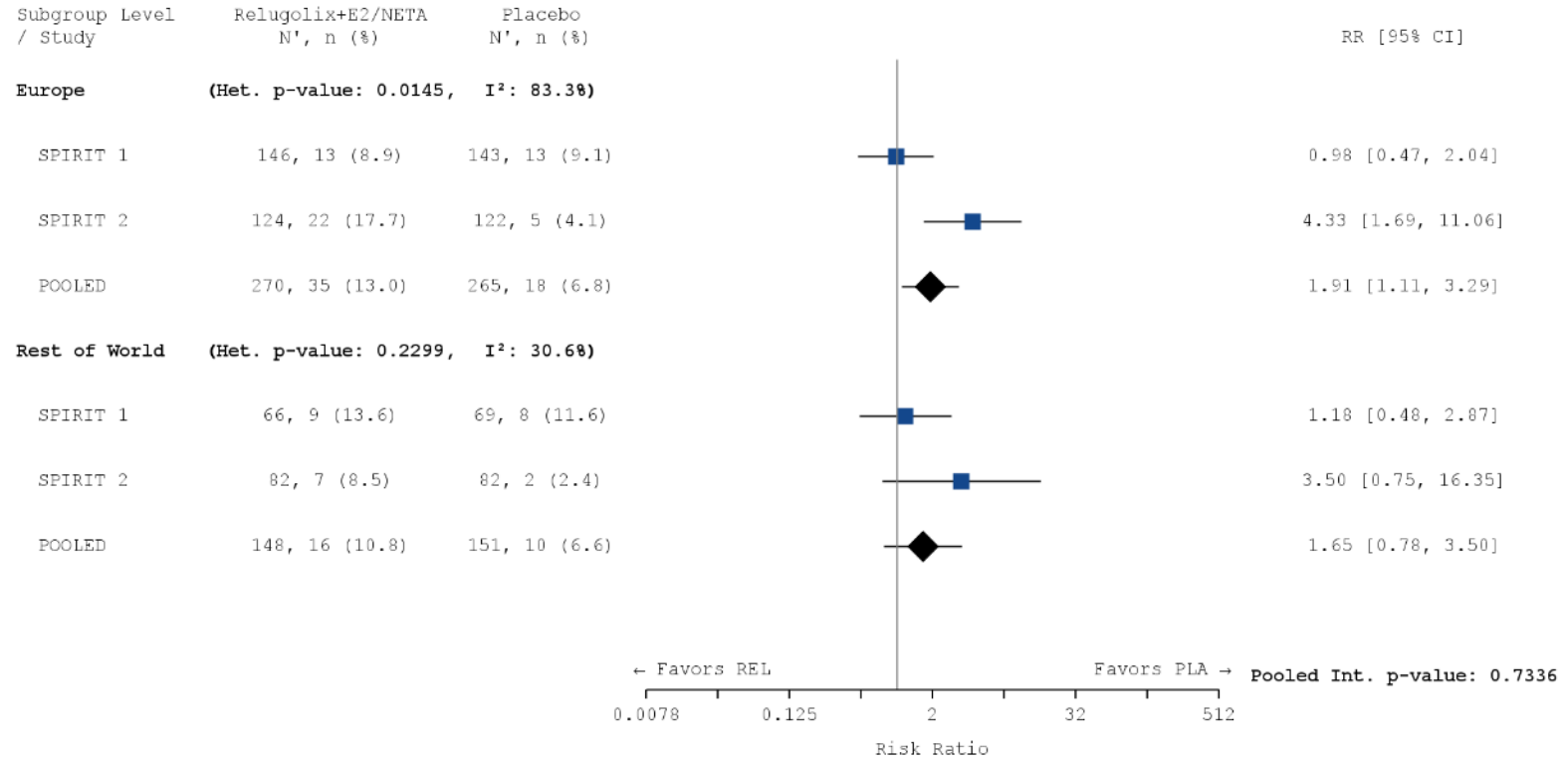
Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

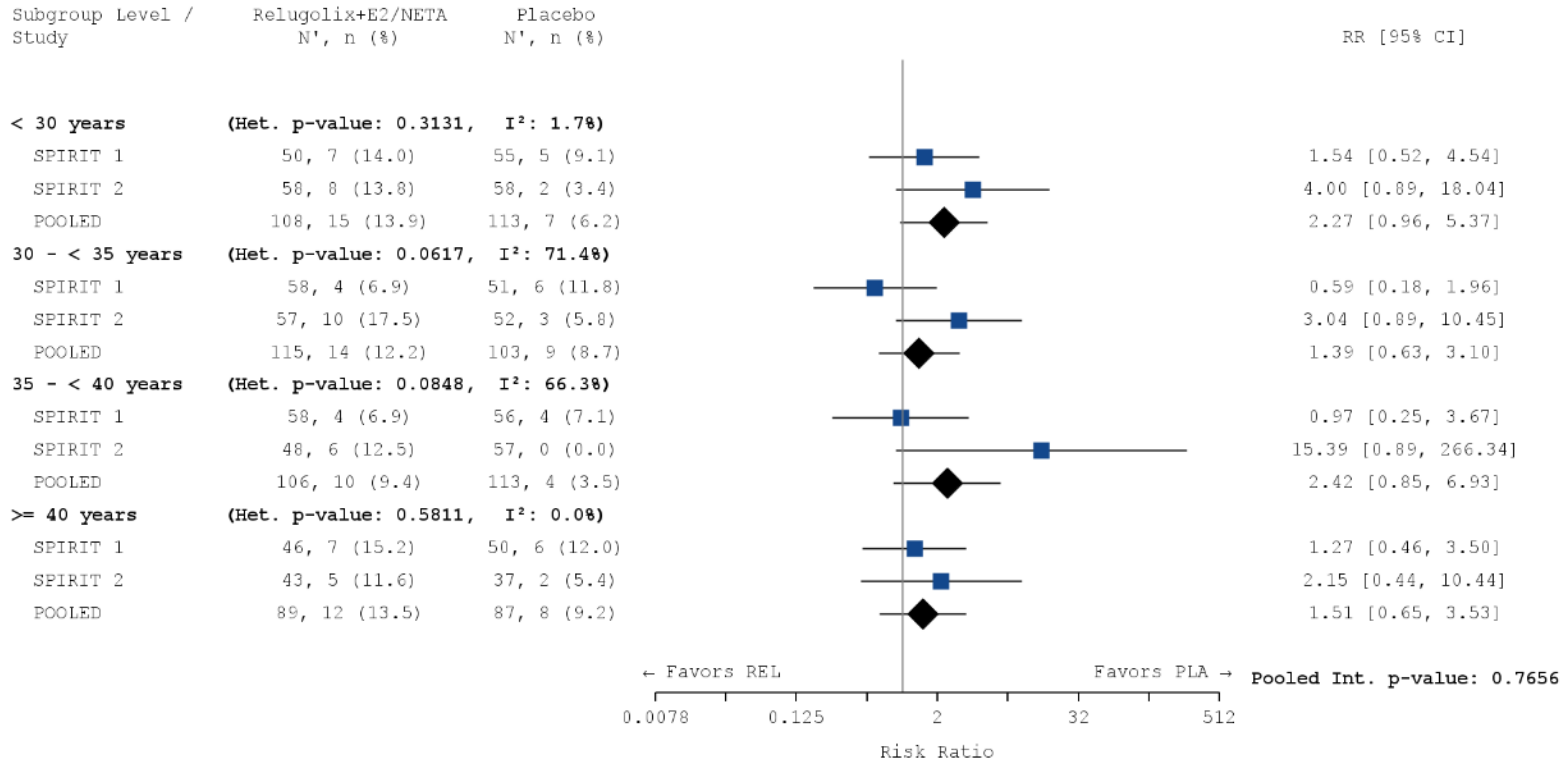
Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

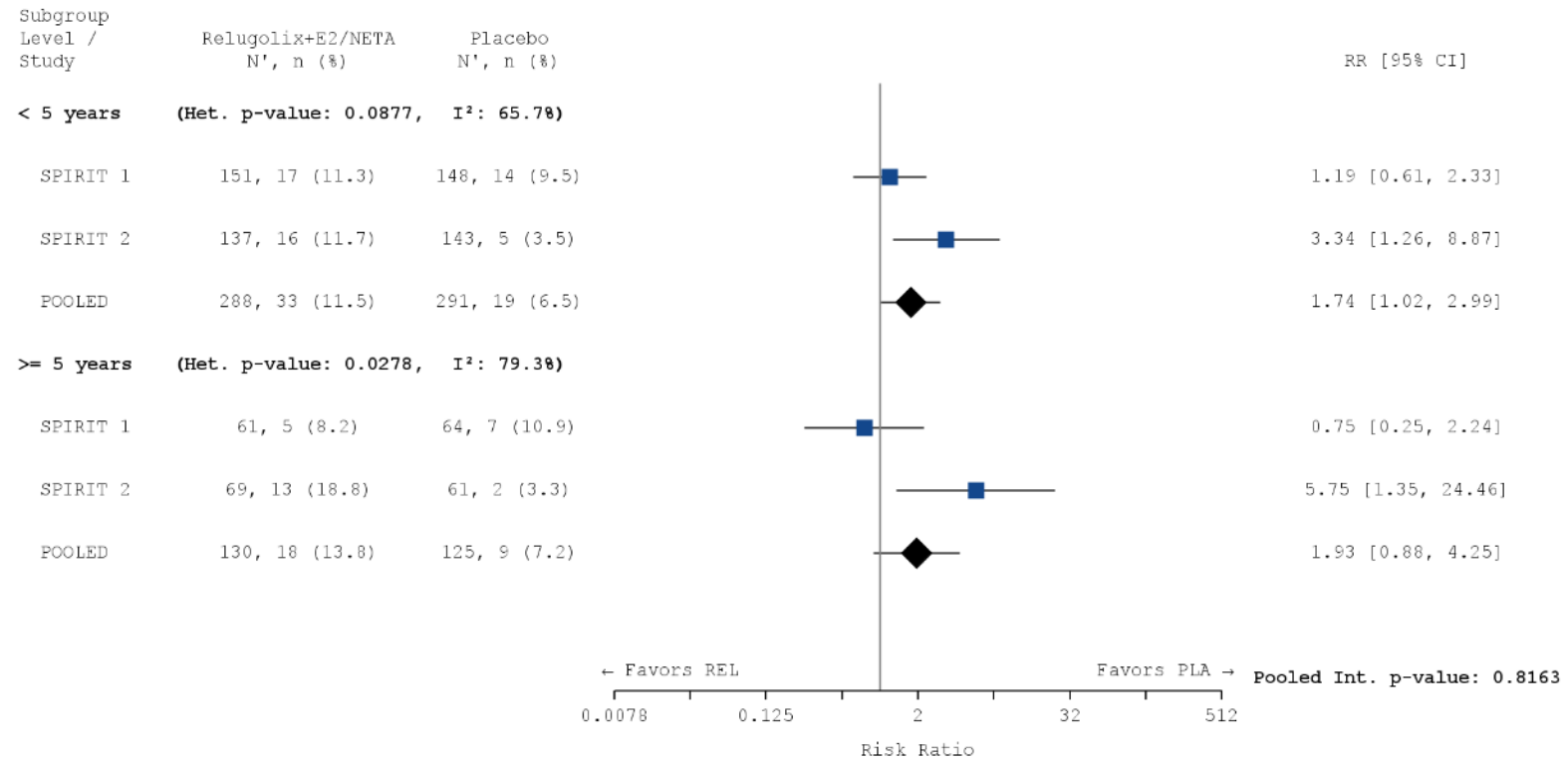
Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

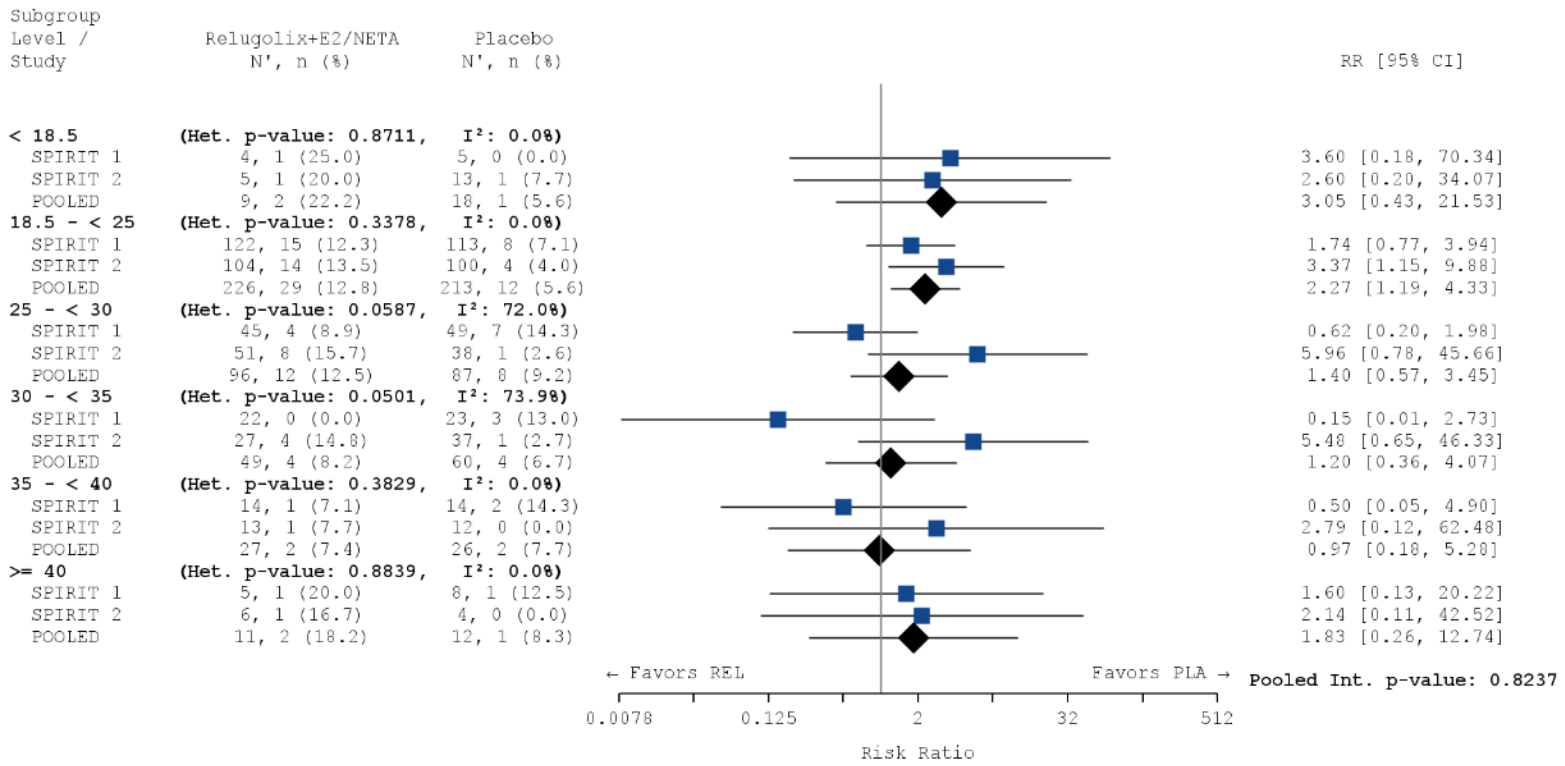
Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

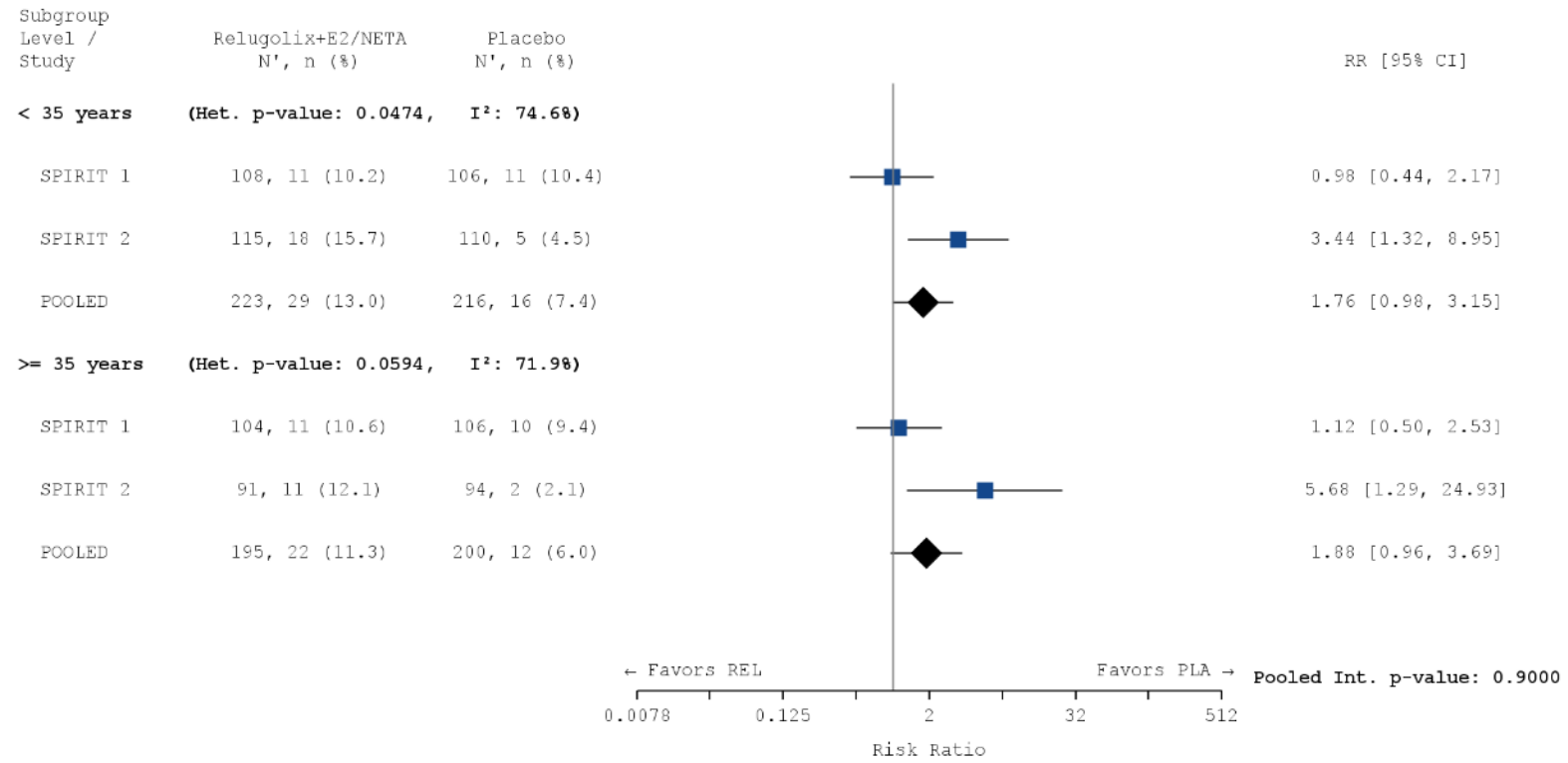
Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

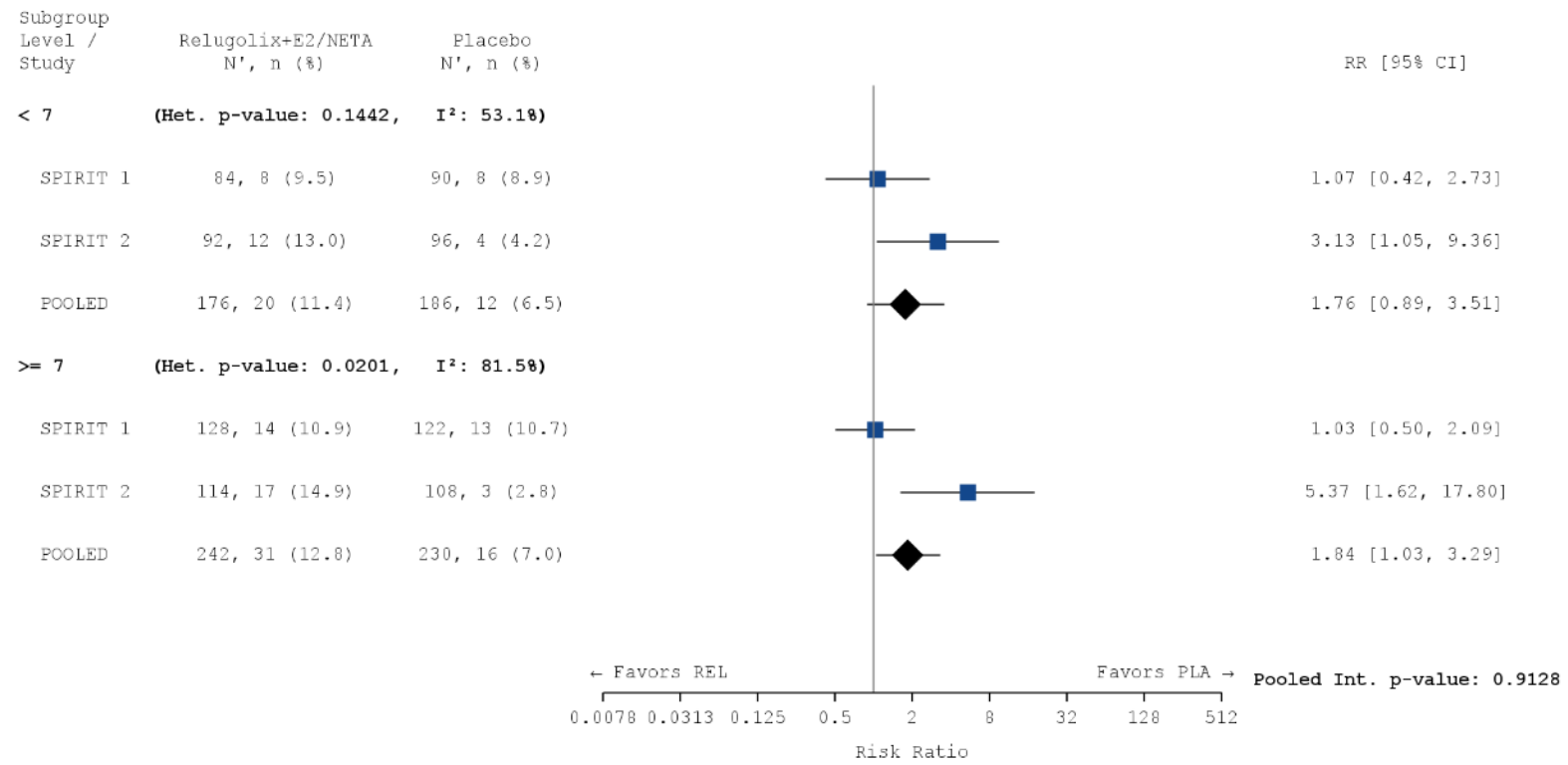
Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

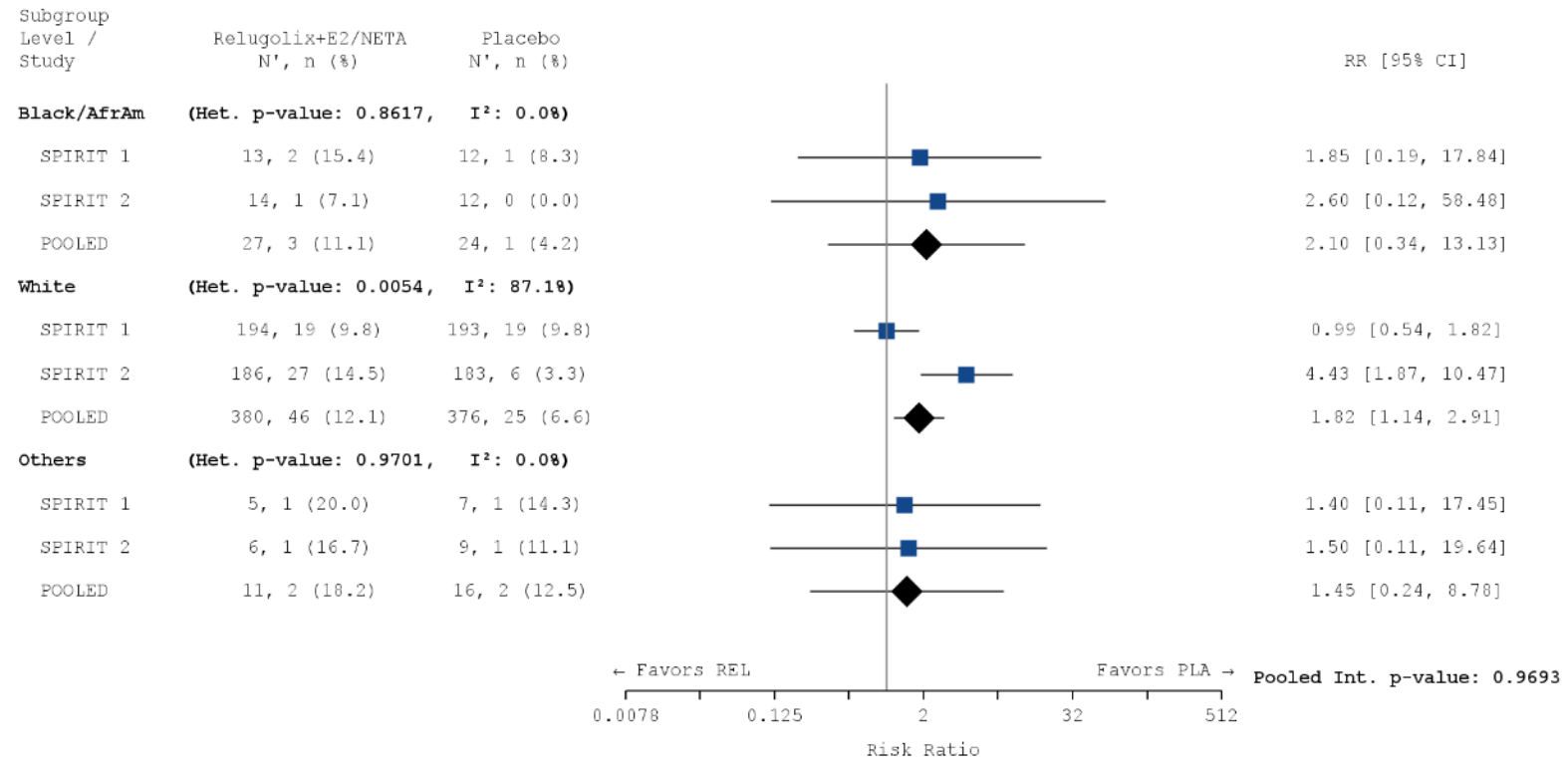
Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

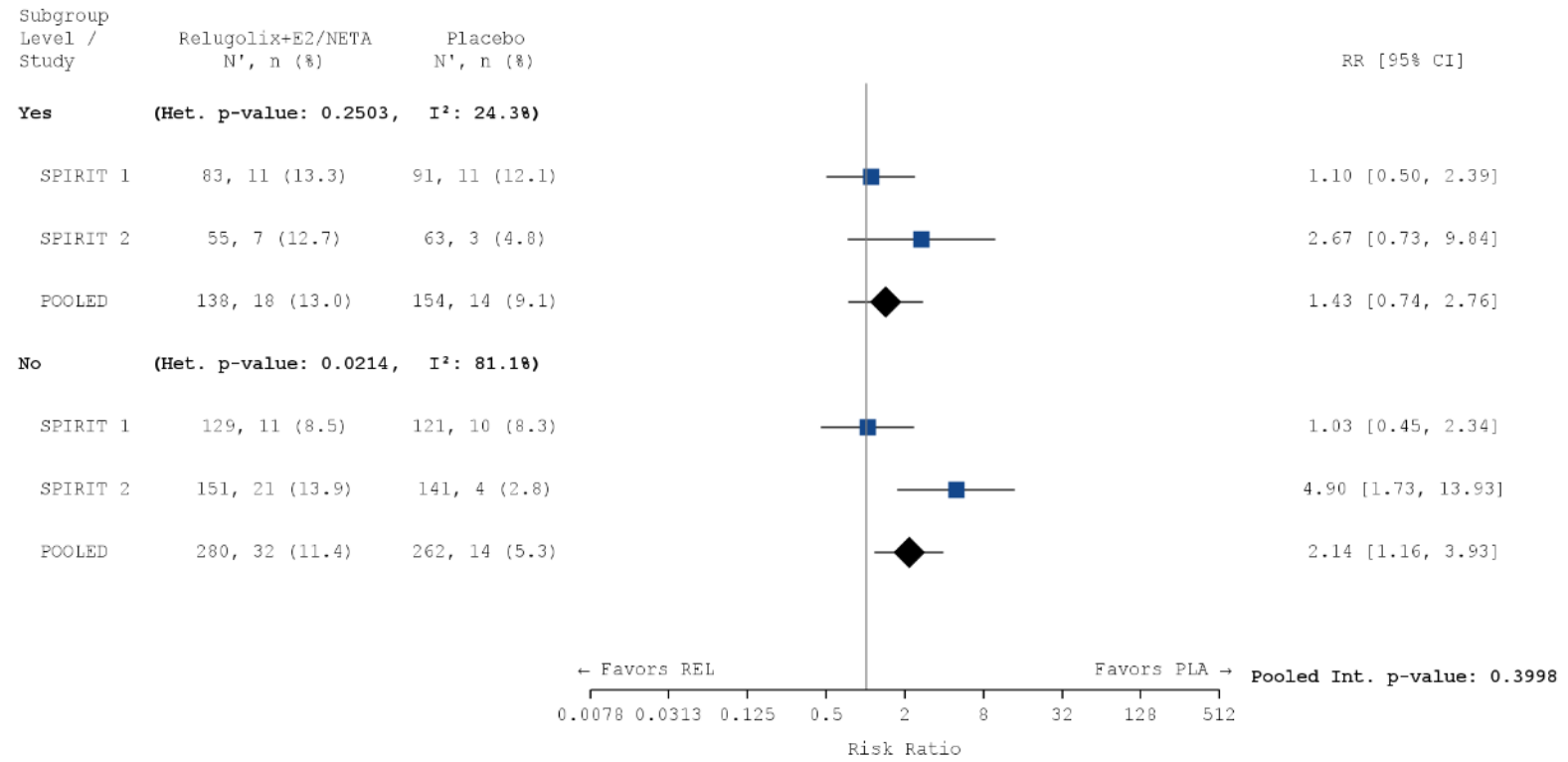
Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

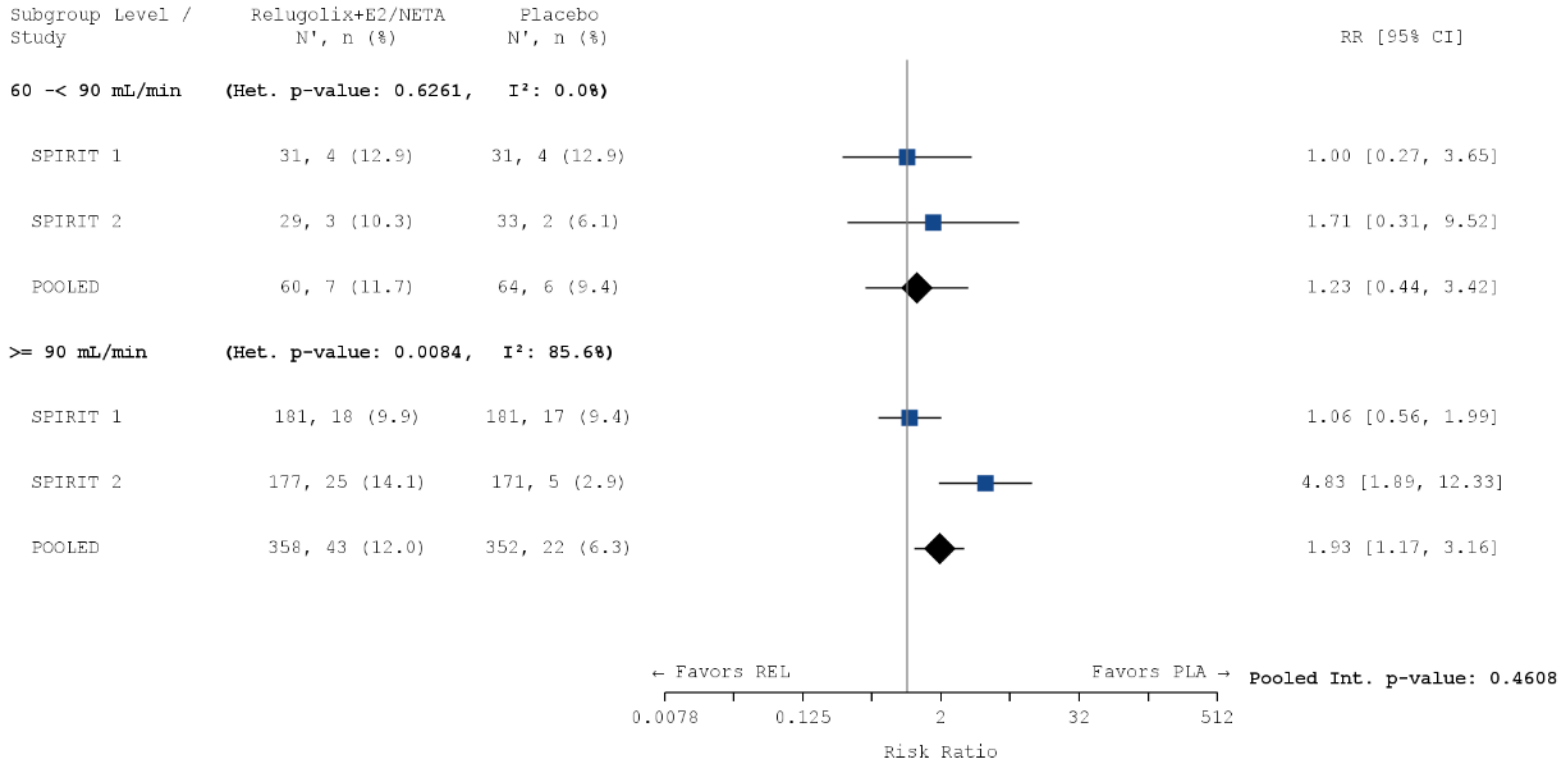
Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

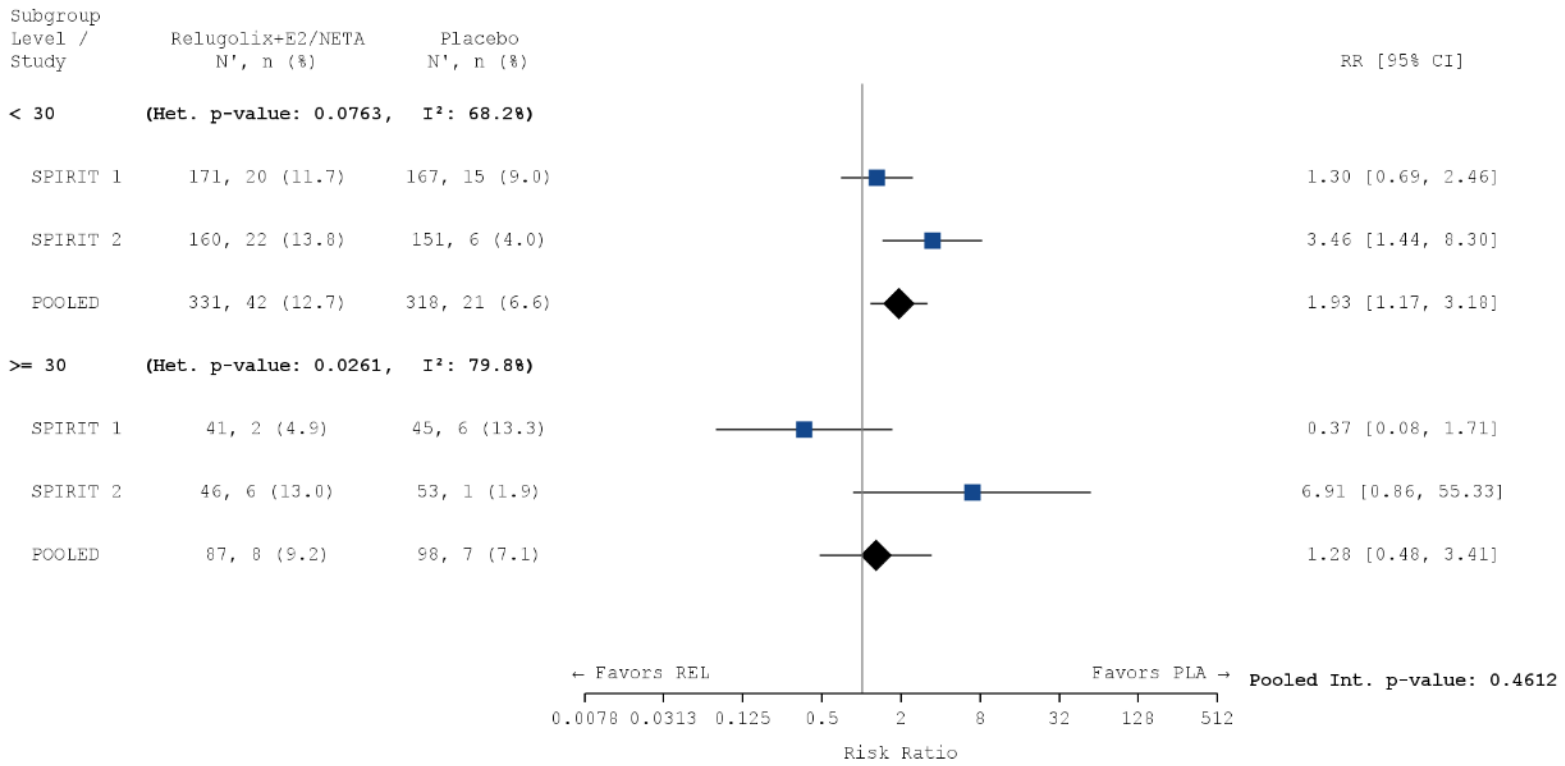
Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

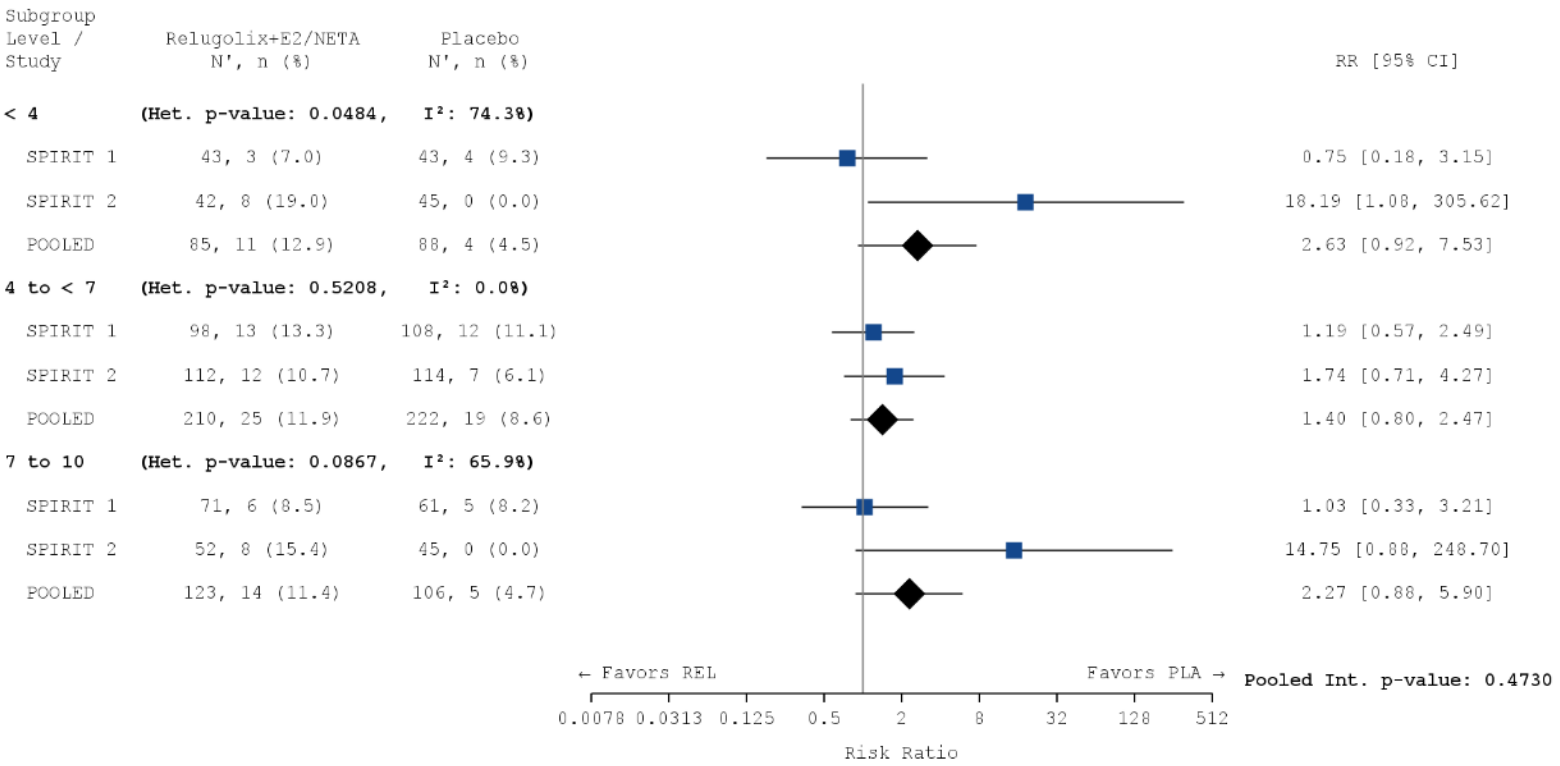
Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

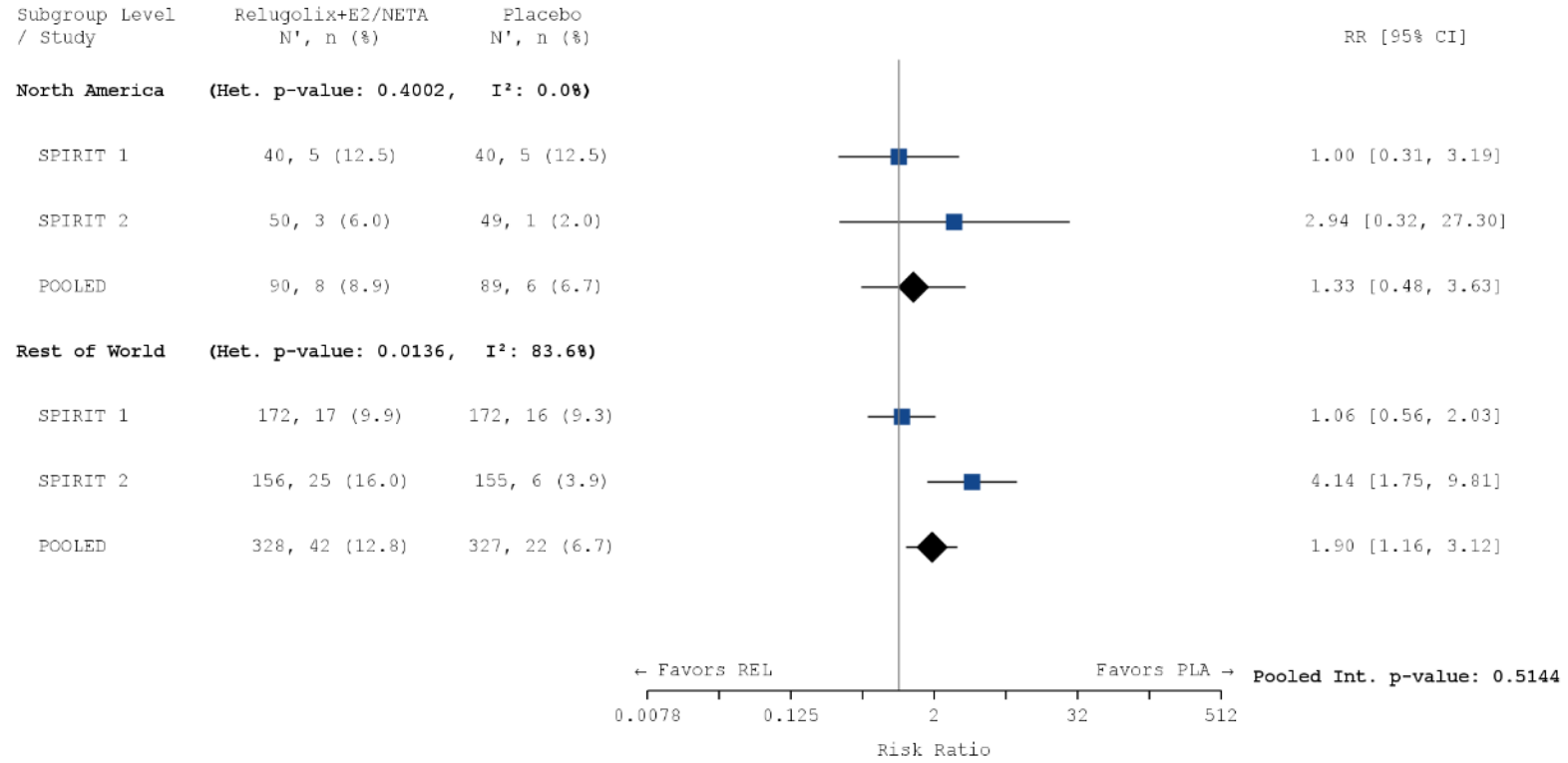
Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Geographic region I

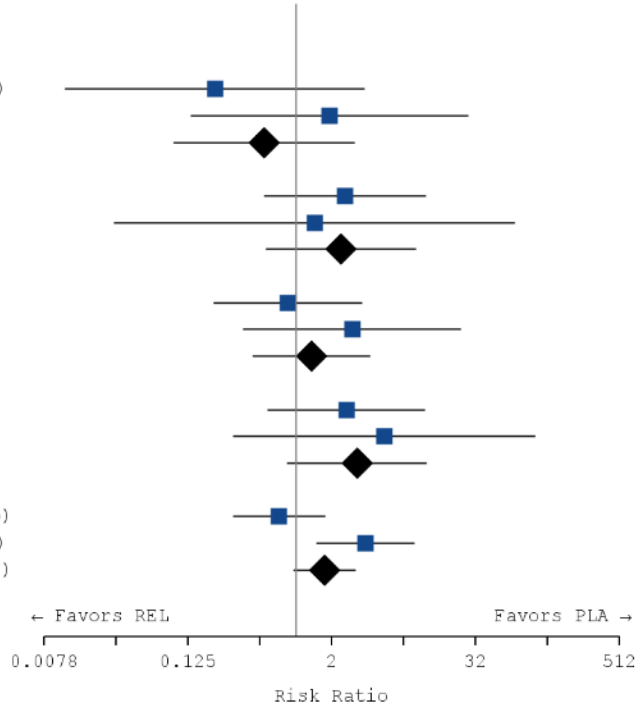


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
AFSE stage

Subgroup Level / Study	Relugolix+E2/NETA N', n (%)	Placebo N', n (%)	RR [95% CI]
I, Minimal	**(Het. p-value: 0.2713, I^2: 17.3%)**		
SPIRIT 1	14, 0 (0.0)	21, 3 (14.3)	0.21 [0.01, 3.77]
SPIRIT 2	11, 1 (9.1)	21, 1 (4.8)	1.91 [0.13, 27.68]
POOLED	25, 1 (4.0)	42, 4 (9.5)	0.54 [0.09, 3.11]
II, Mild	**(Het. p-value: 0.7808, I^2: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	31, 5 (16.1)	32, 2 (6.3)	2.58 [0.54, 12.33]
SPIRIT 2	13, 0 (0.0)	19, 0 (0.0)	1.43 [0.03, 67.81]
POOLED	44, 5 (11.4)	51, 2 (3.9)	2.38 [0.56, 10.07]
III, Moderate	**(Het. p-value: 0.3368, I^2: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	37, 3 (8.1)	42, 4 (9.5)	0.85 [0.20, 3.56]
SPIRIT 2	23, 4 (17.4)	17, 1 (5.9)	2.96 [0.36, 24.14]
POOLED	60, 7 (11.7)	59, 5 (8.5)	1.35 [0.43, 4.19]
IV, Severe	**(Het. p-value: 0.6626, I^2: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	34, 6 (17.6)	30, 2 (6.7)	2.65 [0.58, 12.14]
SPIRIT 2	27, 3 (11.1)	21, 0 (0.0)	5.50 [0.30, 100.97]
POOLED	61, 9 (14.8)	51, 2 (3.9)	3.24 [0.84, 12.45]
Unknown/NA	**(Het. p-value: 0.0120, I^2: 84.1%)**		
SPIRIT 1	96, 8 (8.3)	87, 10 (11.5)	0.73 [0.30, 1.75]
SPIRIT 2	132, 20 (15.2)	126, 5 (4.0)	3.82 [1.48, 9.86]
POOLED	228, 28 (12.3)	213, 15 (7.0)	1.74 [0.95, 3.17]

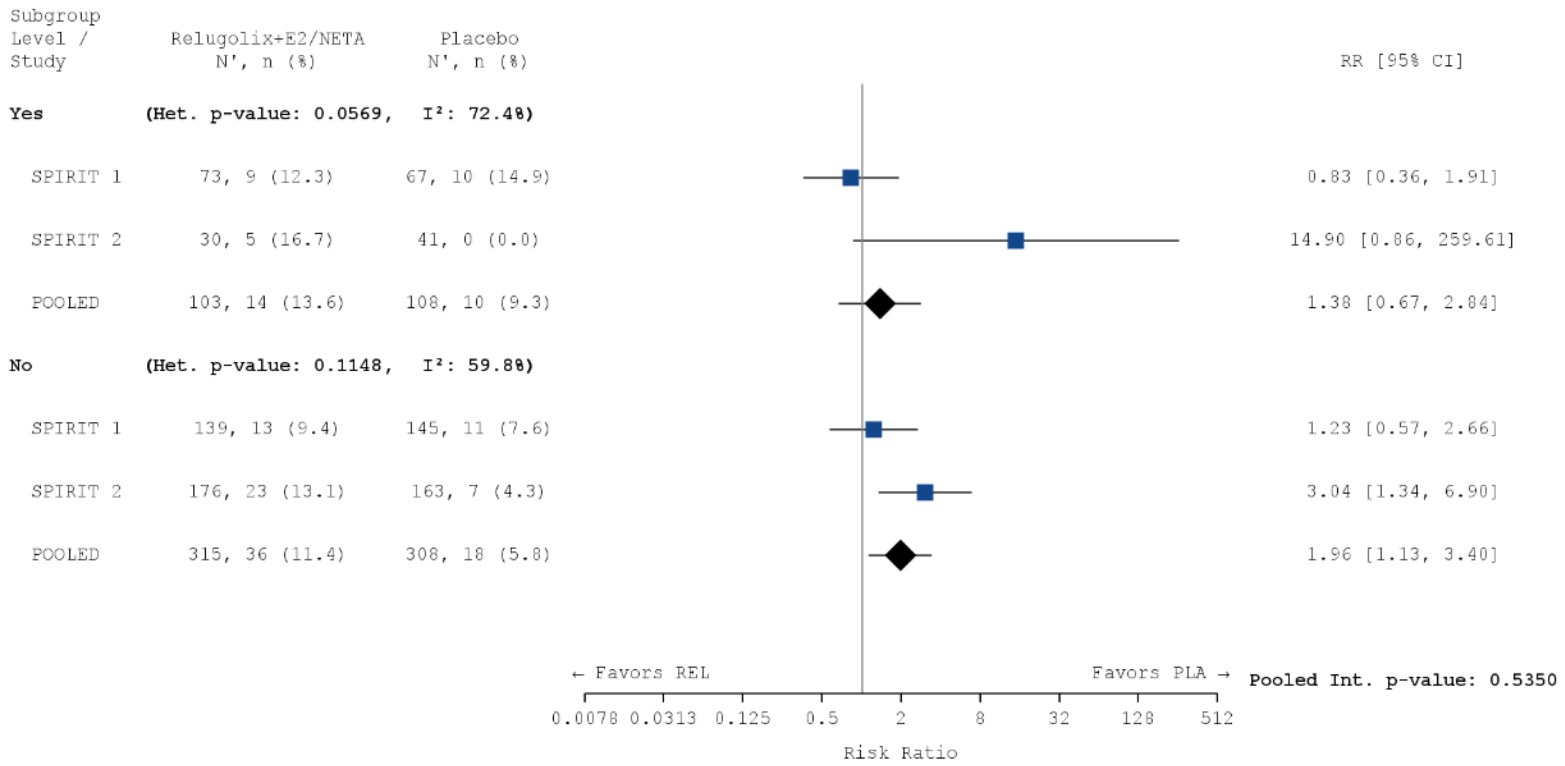


Pooled Int. p-value: 0.5165

N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

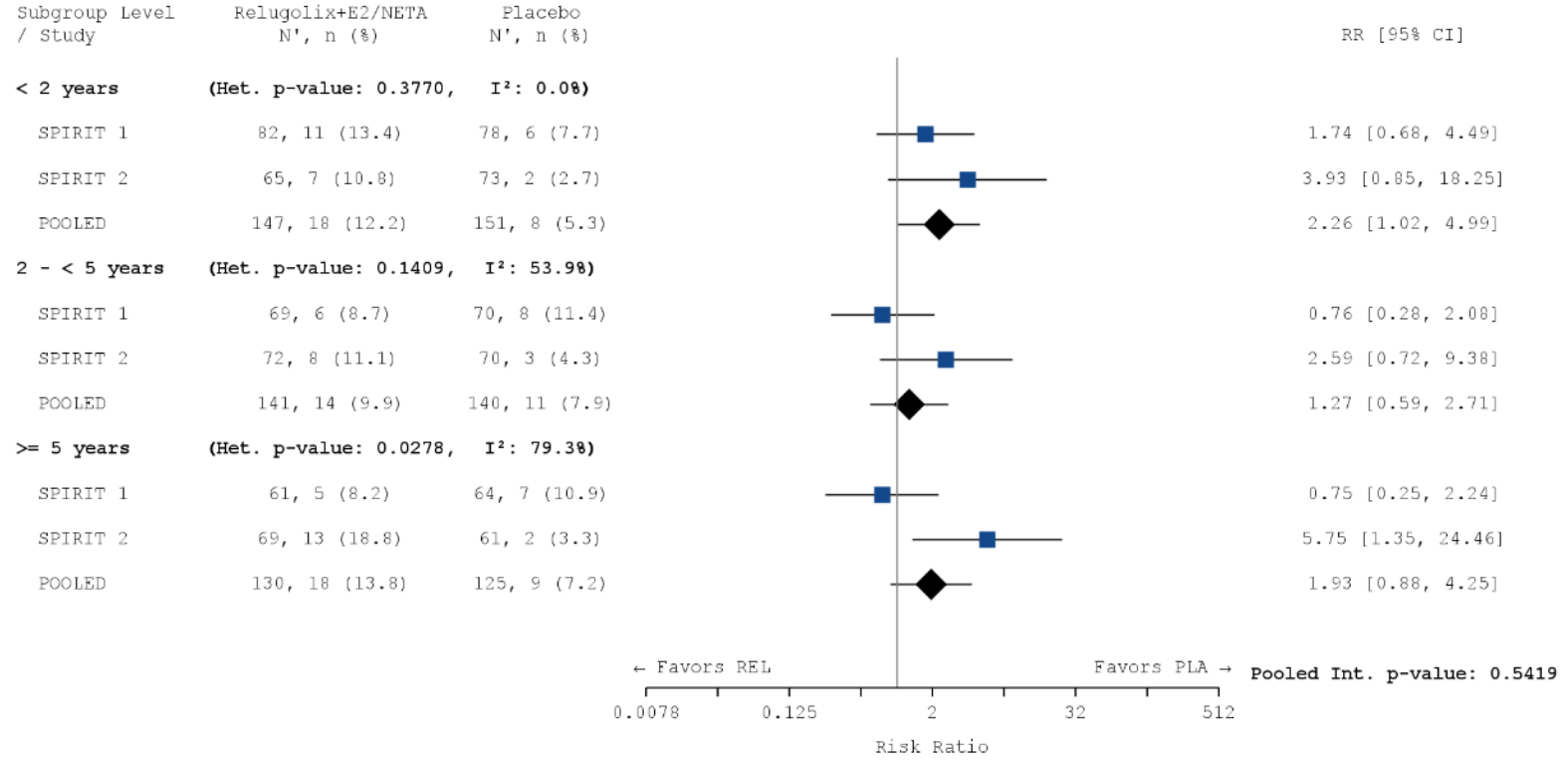
Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

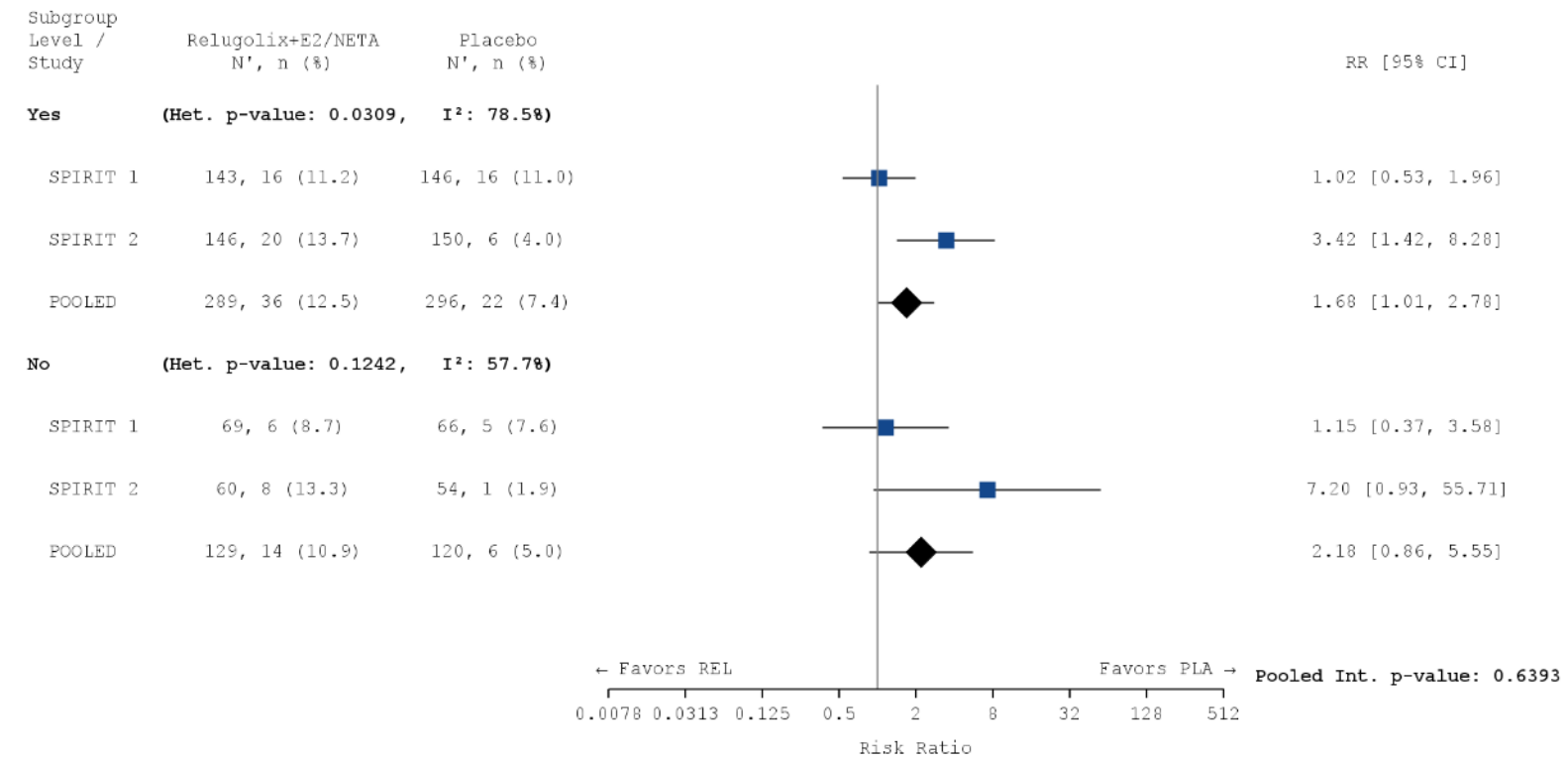
Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

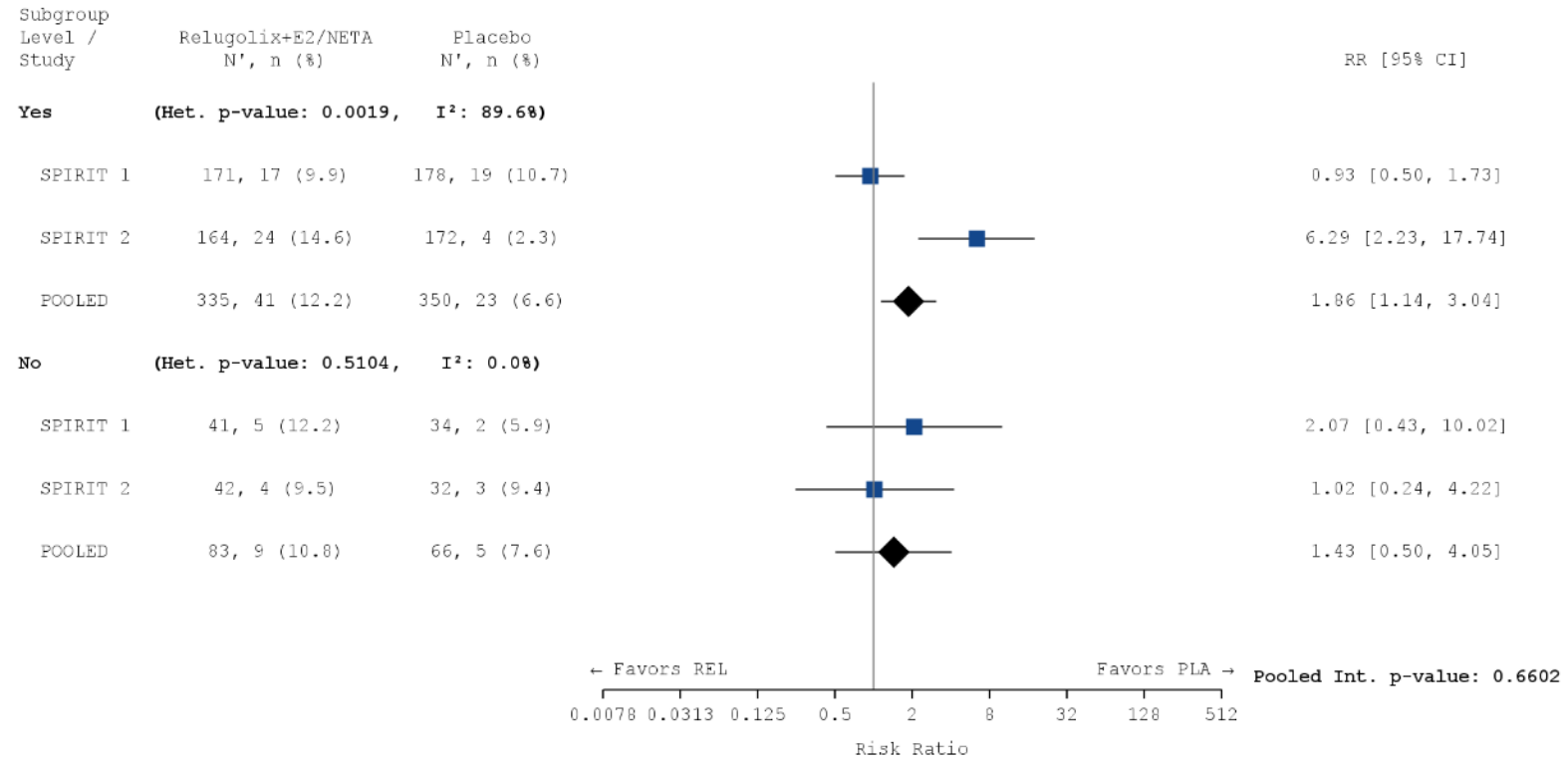
Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

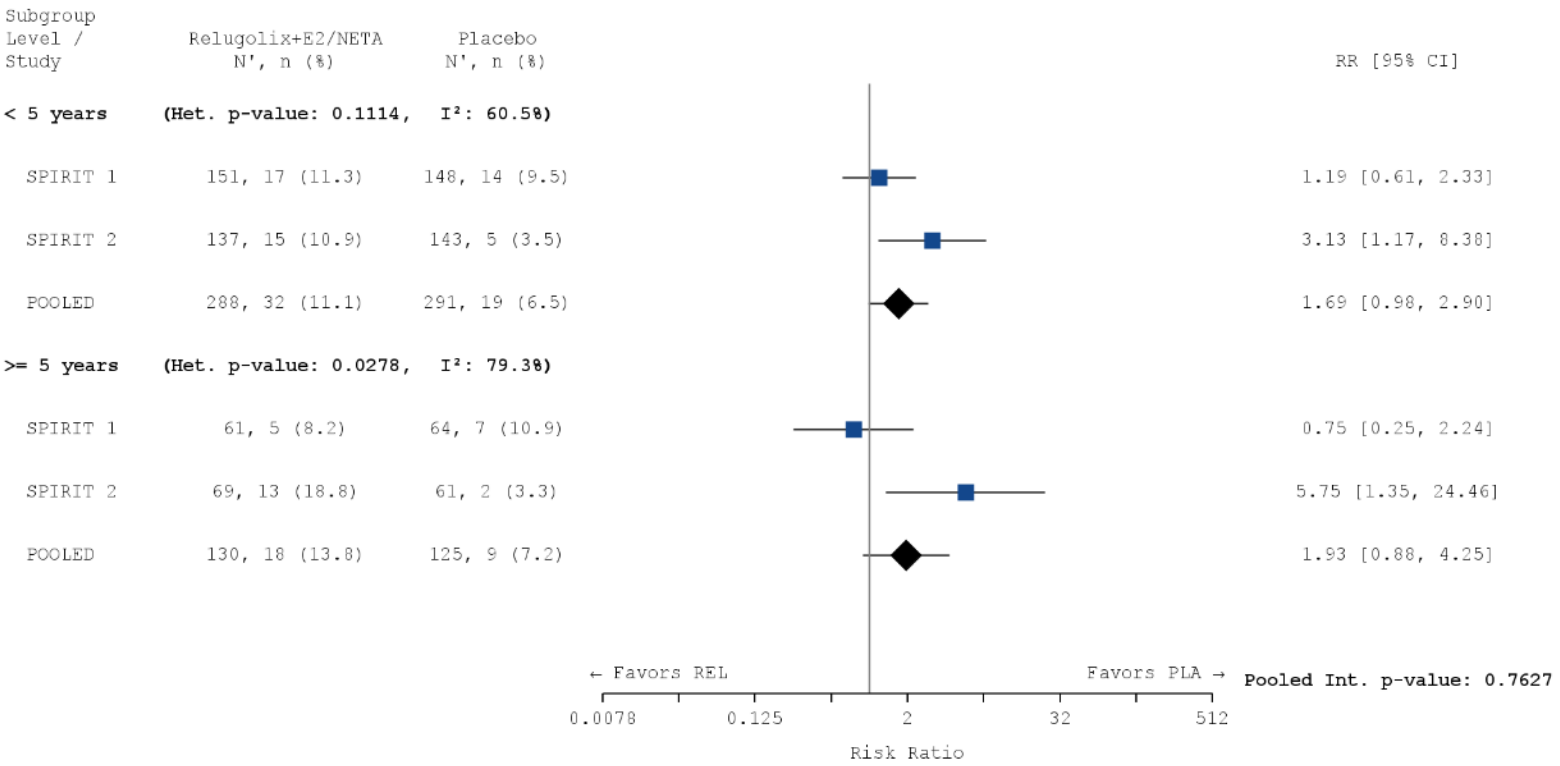
Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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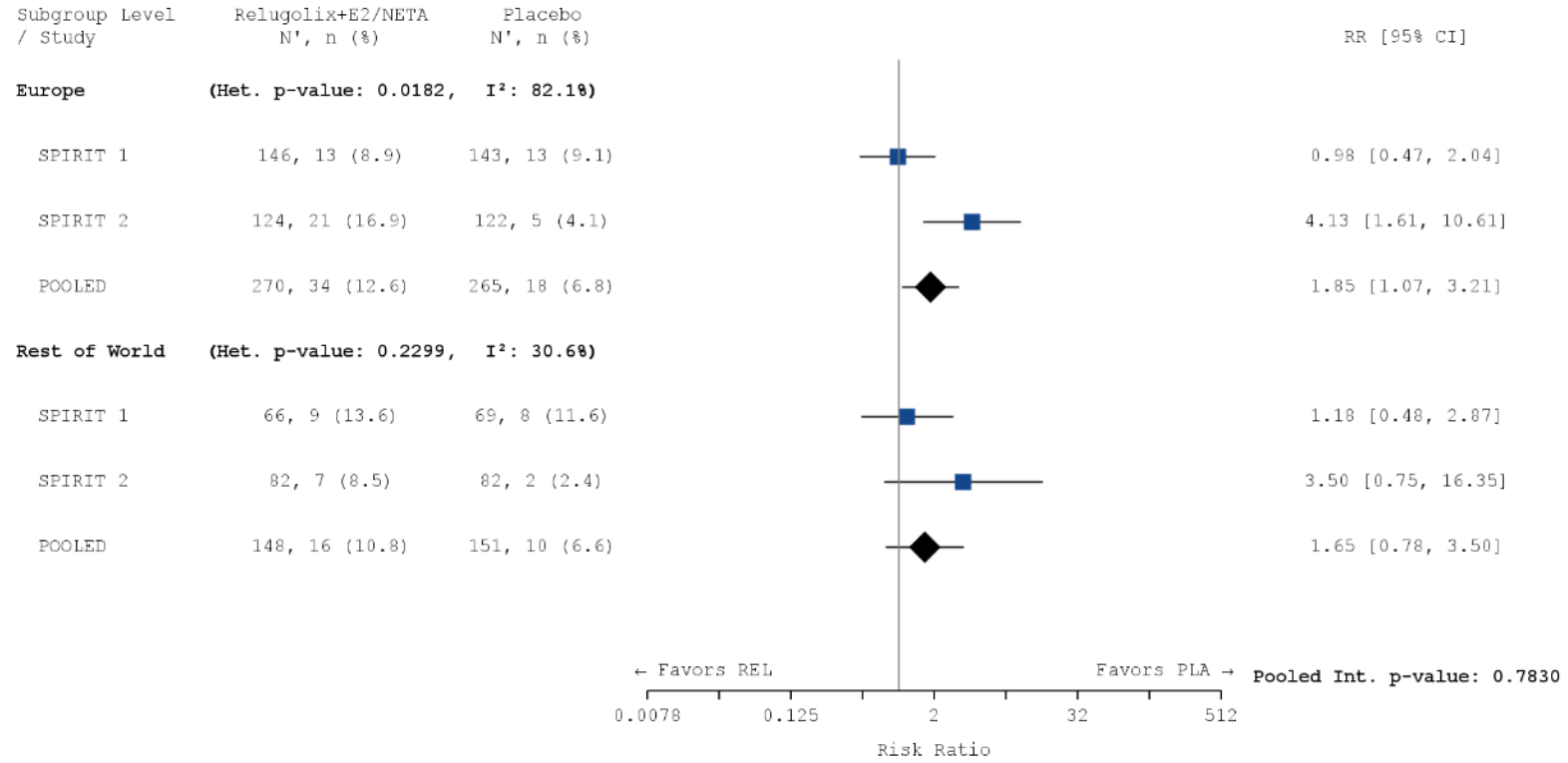
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

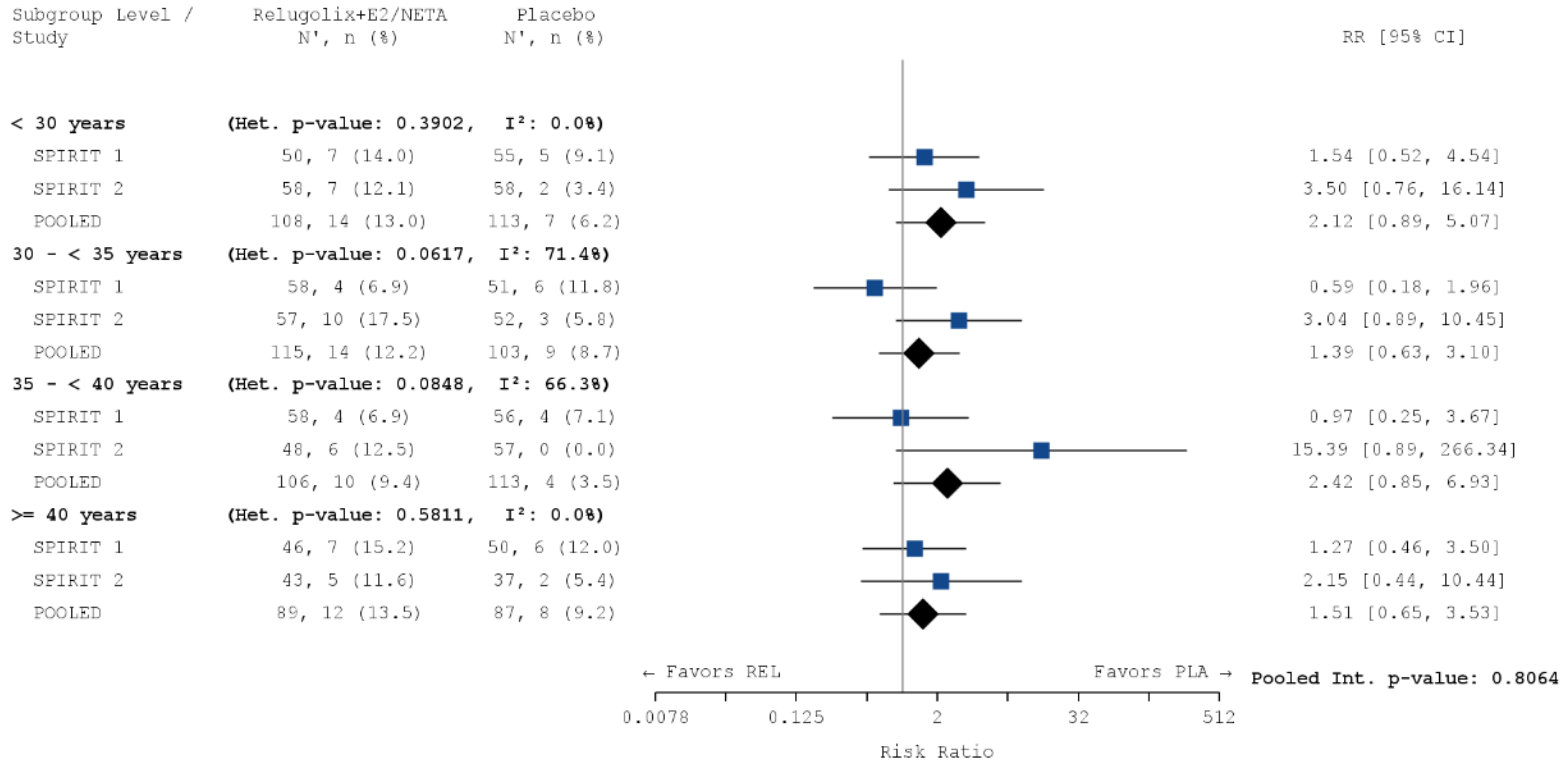
Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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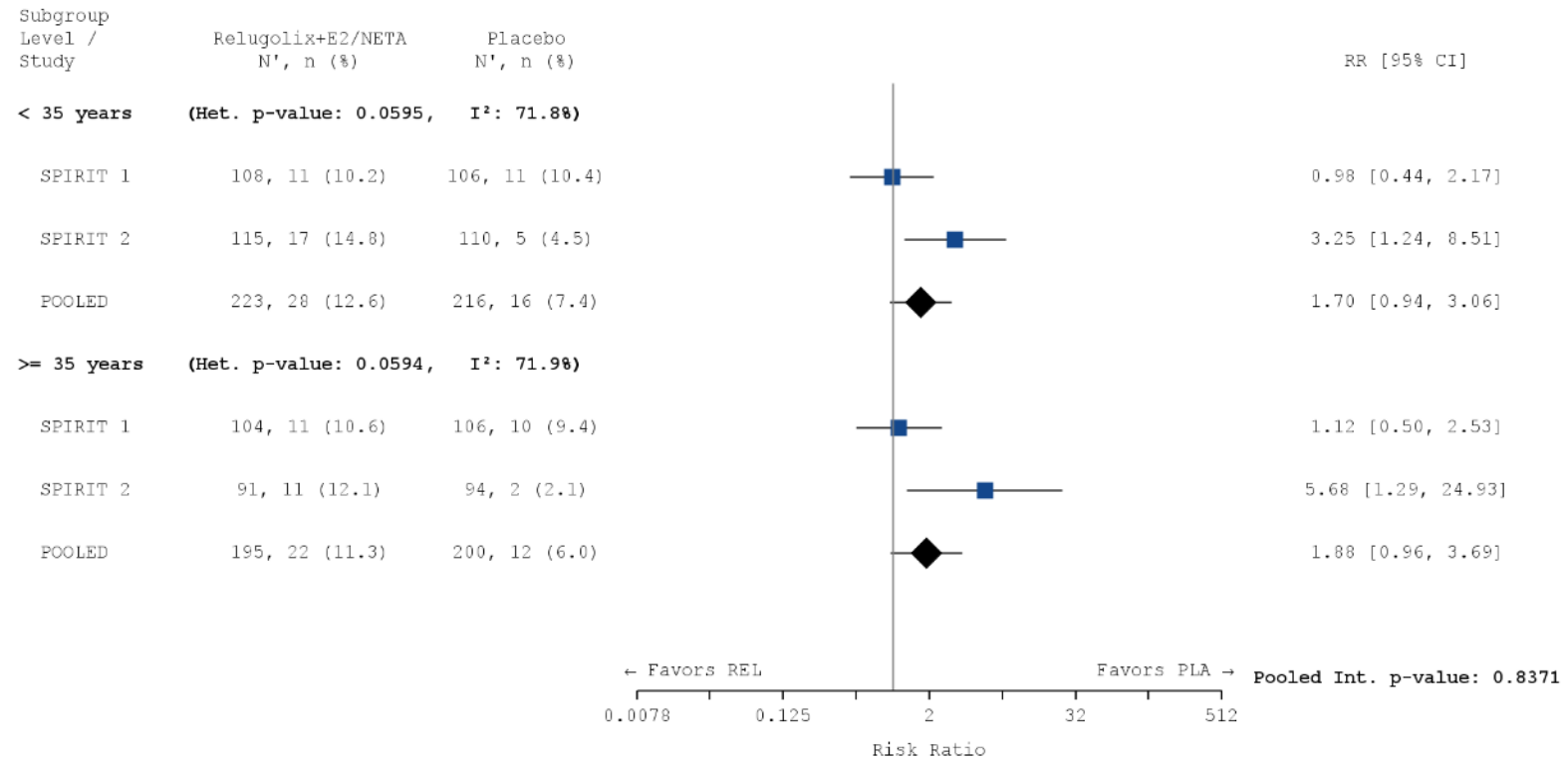
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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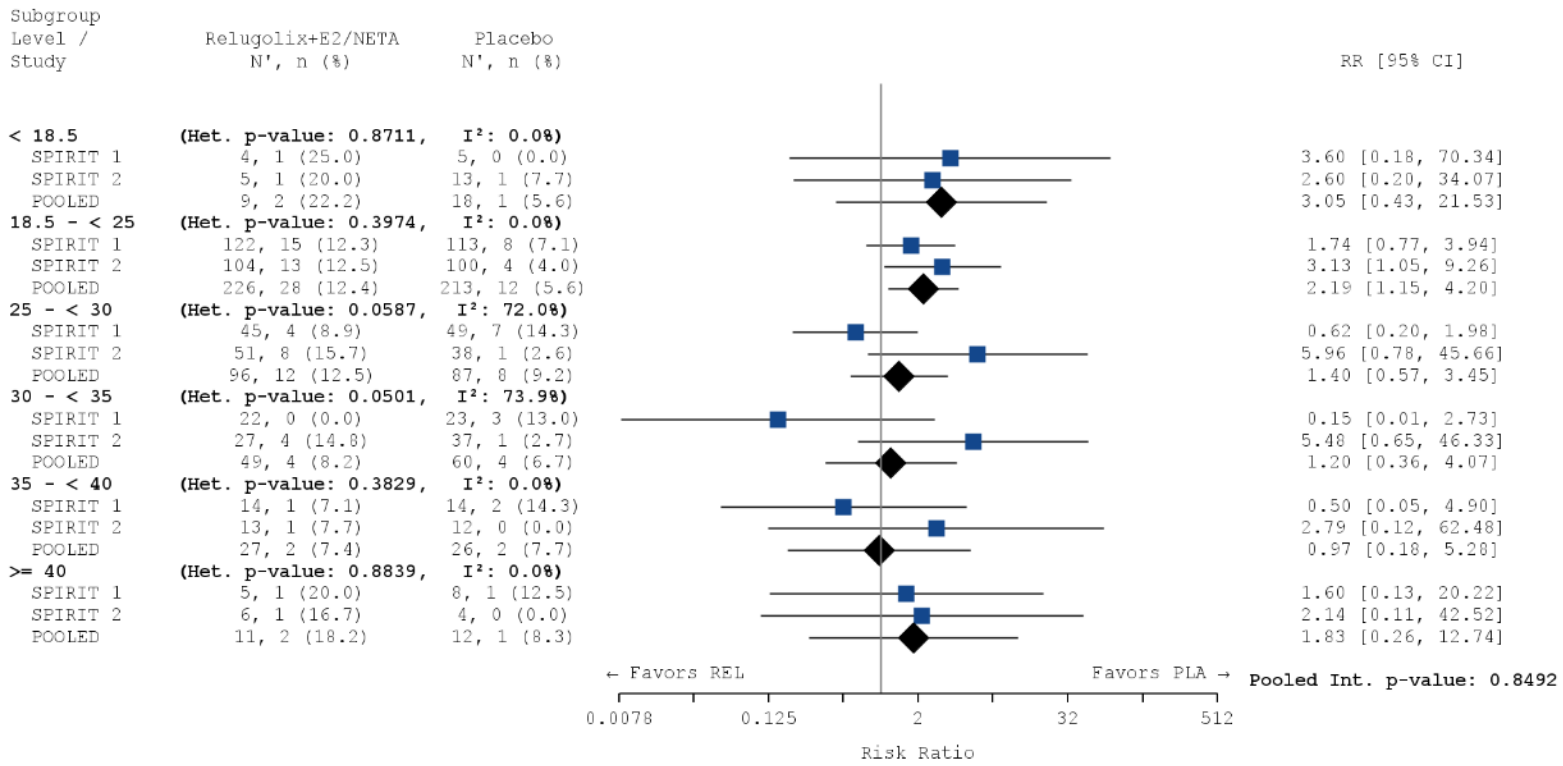
Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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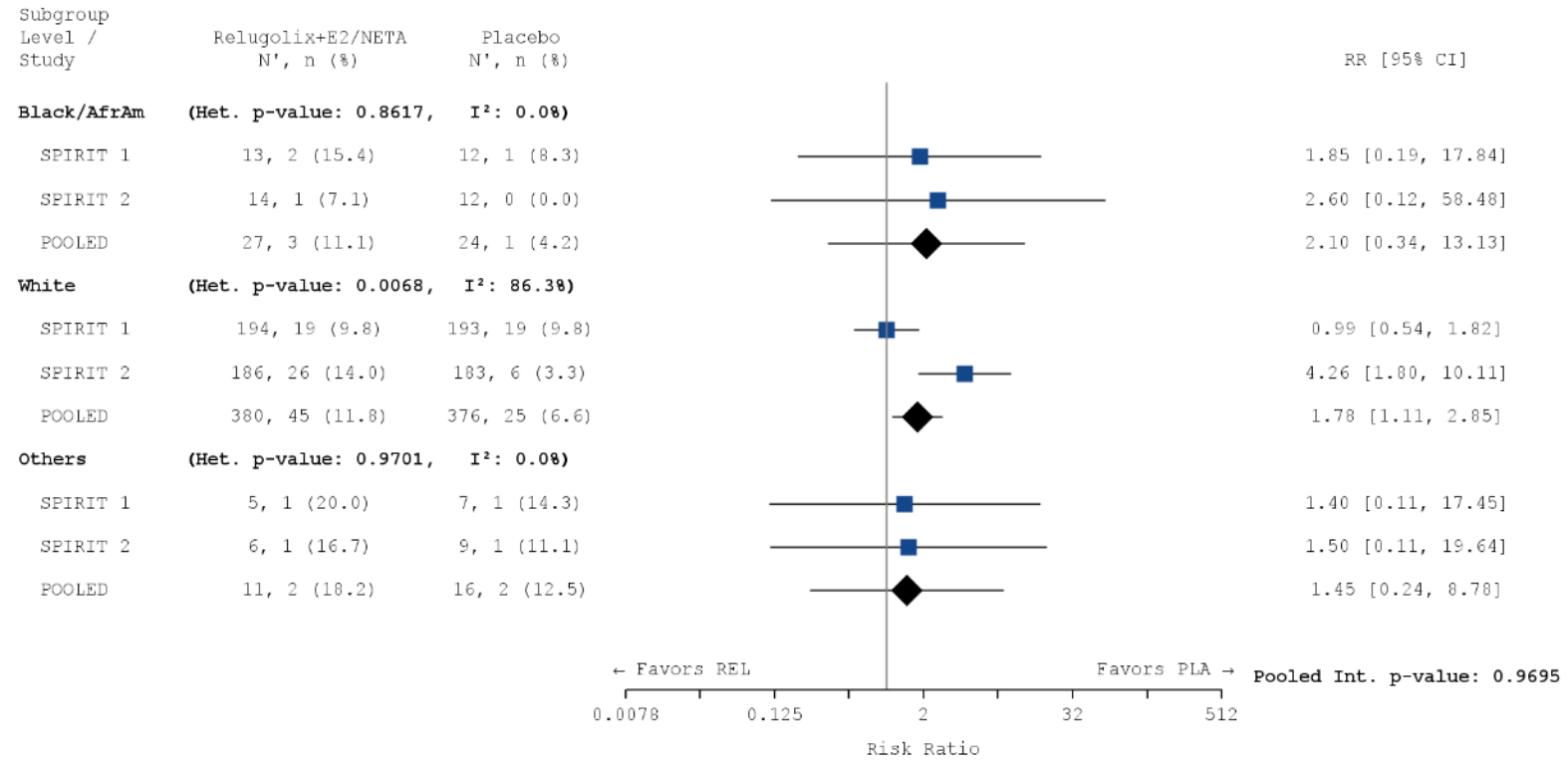
Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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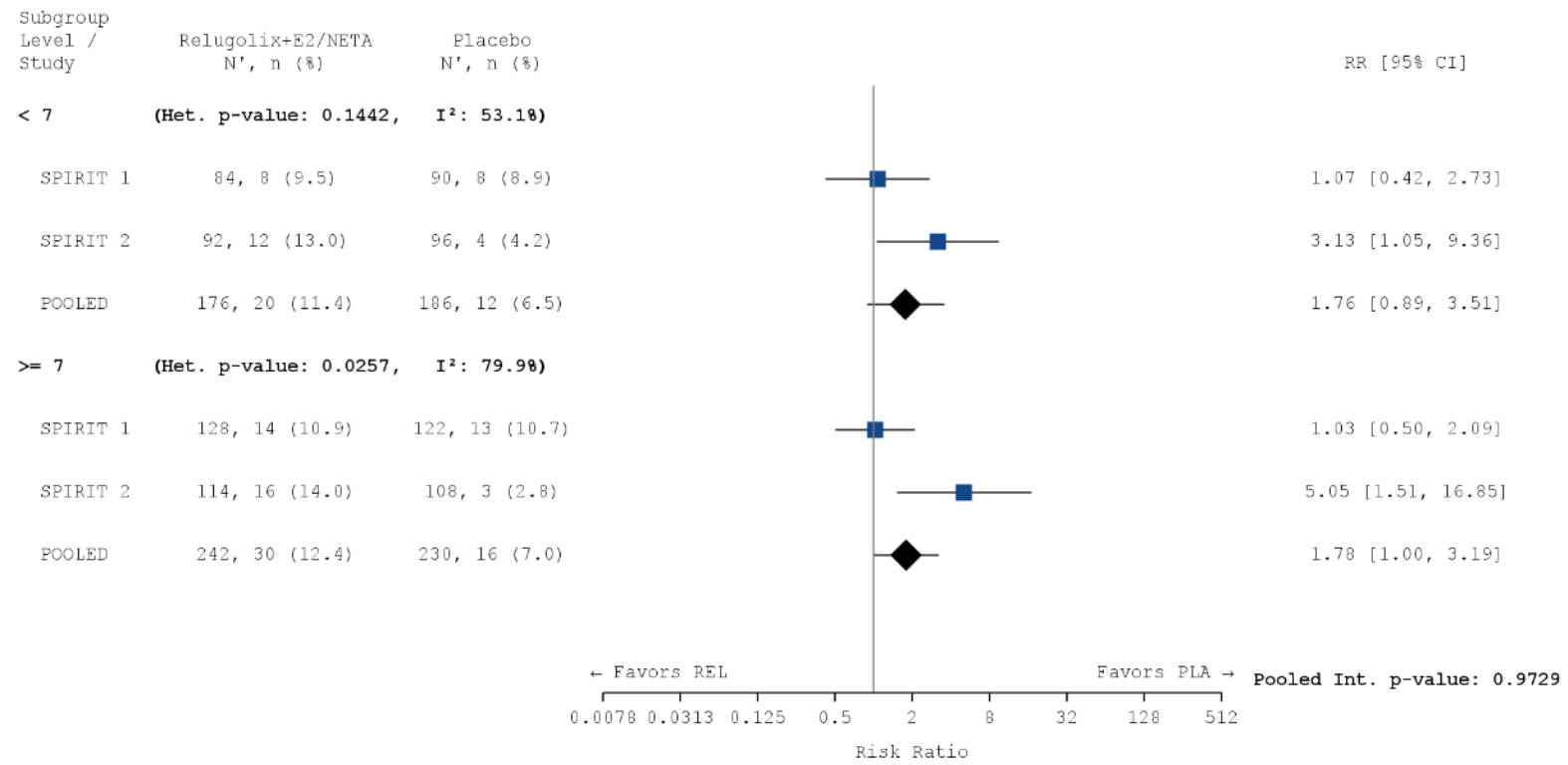
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



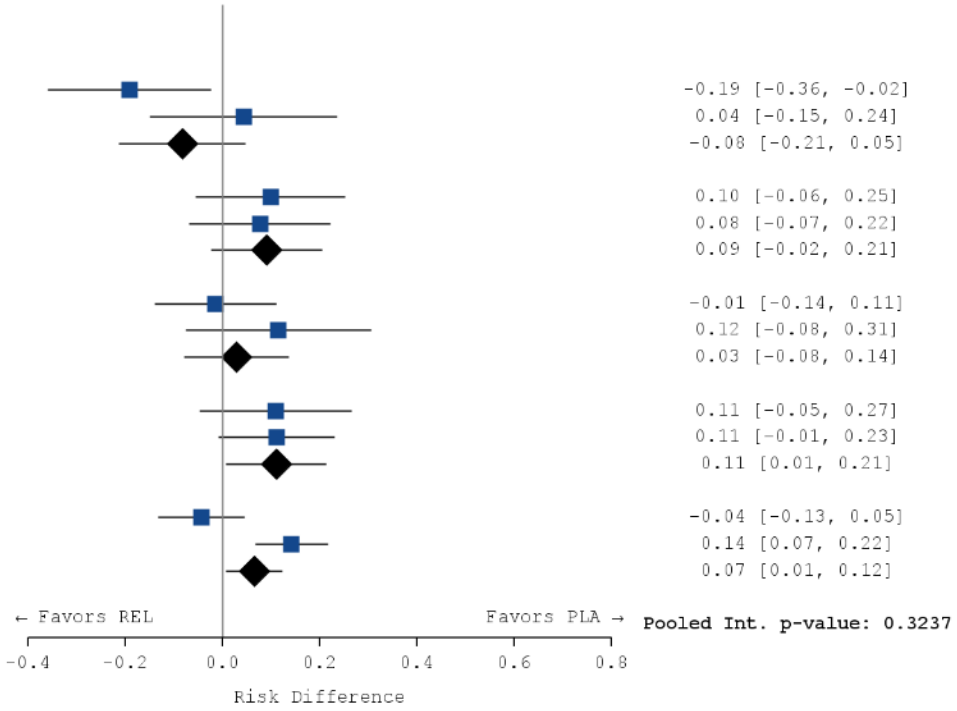
N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

2.3.21 Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup

Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
AFSE stage

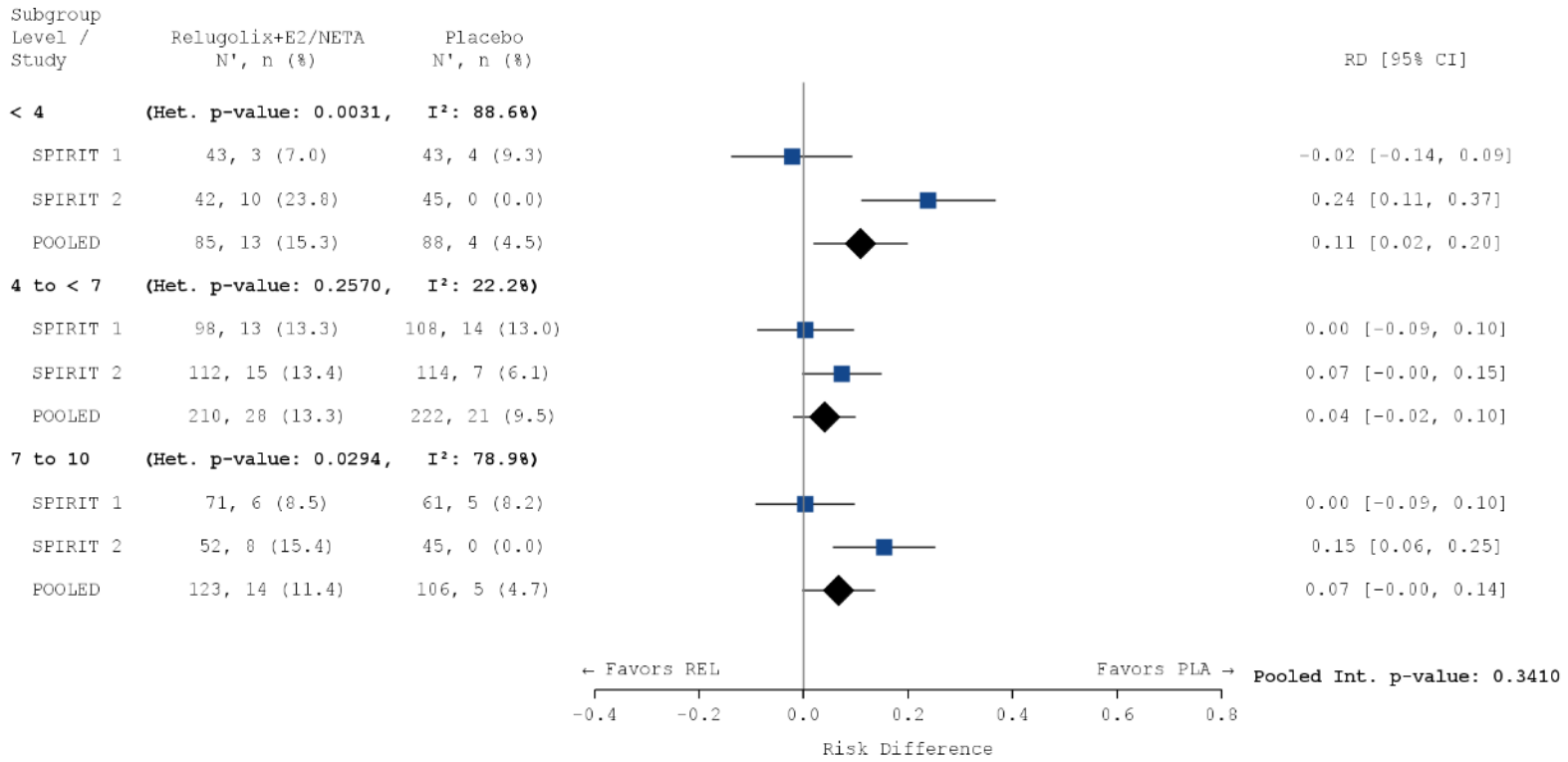
Subgroup Level / Study	Relugolix+E2/NETA N', n (%)	Placebo N', n (%)	RD [95% CI]
I, Minimal	**(Het. p-value: 0.0731, I²: 68.9%)**		
SPIRIT 1	14, 0 (0.0)	21, 4 (19.0)	-0.19 [-0.36, -0.02]
SPIRIT 2	11, 1 (9.1)	21, 1 (4.8)	0.04 [-0.15, 0.24]
POOLED	25, 1 (4.0)	42, 5 (11.9)	-0.08 [-0.21, 0.05]
II, Mild	**(Het. p-value: 0.8395, I²: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	31, 5 (16.1)	32, 2 (6.3)	0.10 [-0.06, 0.25]
SPIRIT 2	13, 1 (7.7)	19, 0 (0.0)	0.08 [-0.07, 0.22]
POOLED	44, 6 (13.6)	51, 2 (3.9)	0.09 [-0.02, 0.21]
III, Moderate	**(Het. p-value: 0.2672, I²: 18.8%)**		
SPIRIT 1	37, 3 (8.1)	42, 4 (9.5)	-0.01 [-0.14, 0.11]
SPIRIT 2	23, 4 (17.4)	17, 1 (5.9)	0.12 [-0.08, 0.31]
POOLED	60, 7 (11.7)	59, 5 (8.5)	0.03 [-0.08, 0.14]
IV, Severe	**(Het. p-value: 0.9896, I²: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	34, 6 (17.6)	30, 2 (6.7)	0.11 [-0.05, 0.27]
SPIRIT 2	27, 3 (11.1)	21, 0 (0.0)	0.11 [-0.01, 0.23]
POOLED	61, 9 (14.8)	51, 2 (3.9)	0.11 [0.01, 0.21]
Unknown/NA	**(Het. p-value: 0.0017, I²: 89.8%)**		
SPIRIT 1	96, 8 (8.3)	87, 11 (12.6)	-0.04 [-0.13, 0.05]
SPIRIT 2	132, 24 (18.2)	126, 5 (4.0)	0.14 [0.07, 0.22]
POOLED	228, 32 (14.0)	213, 16 (7.5)	0.07 [0.01, 0.12]



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

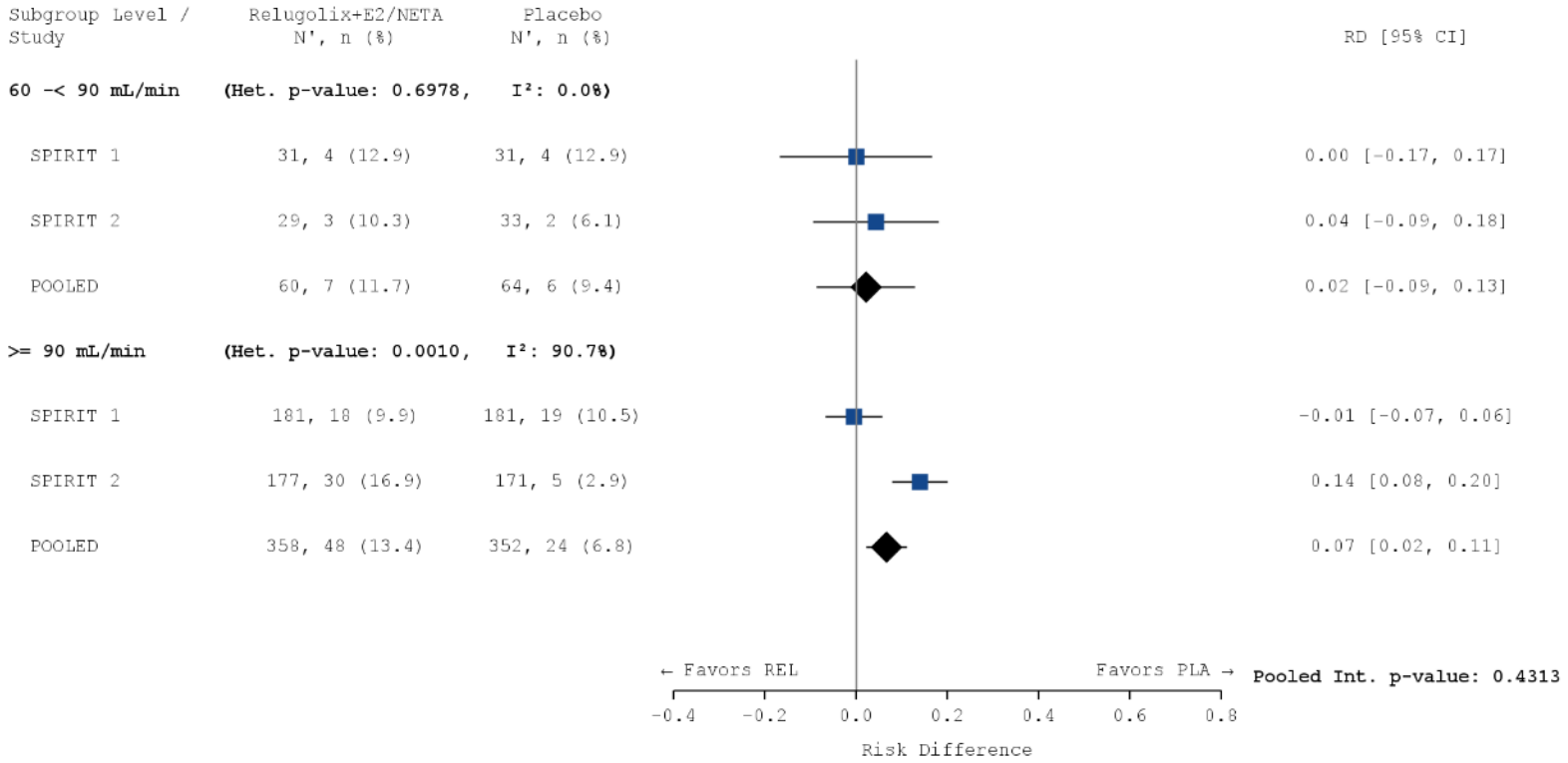
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

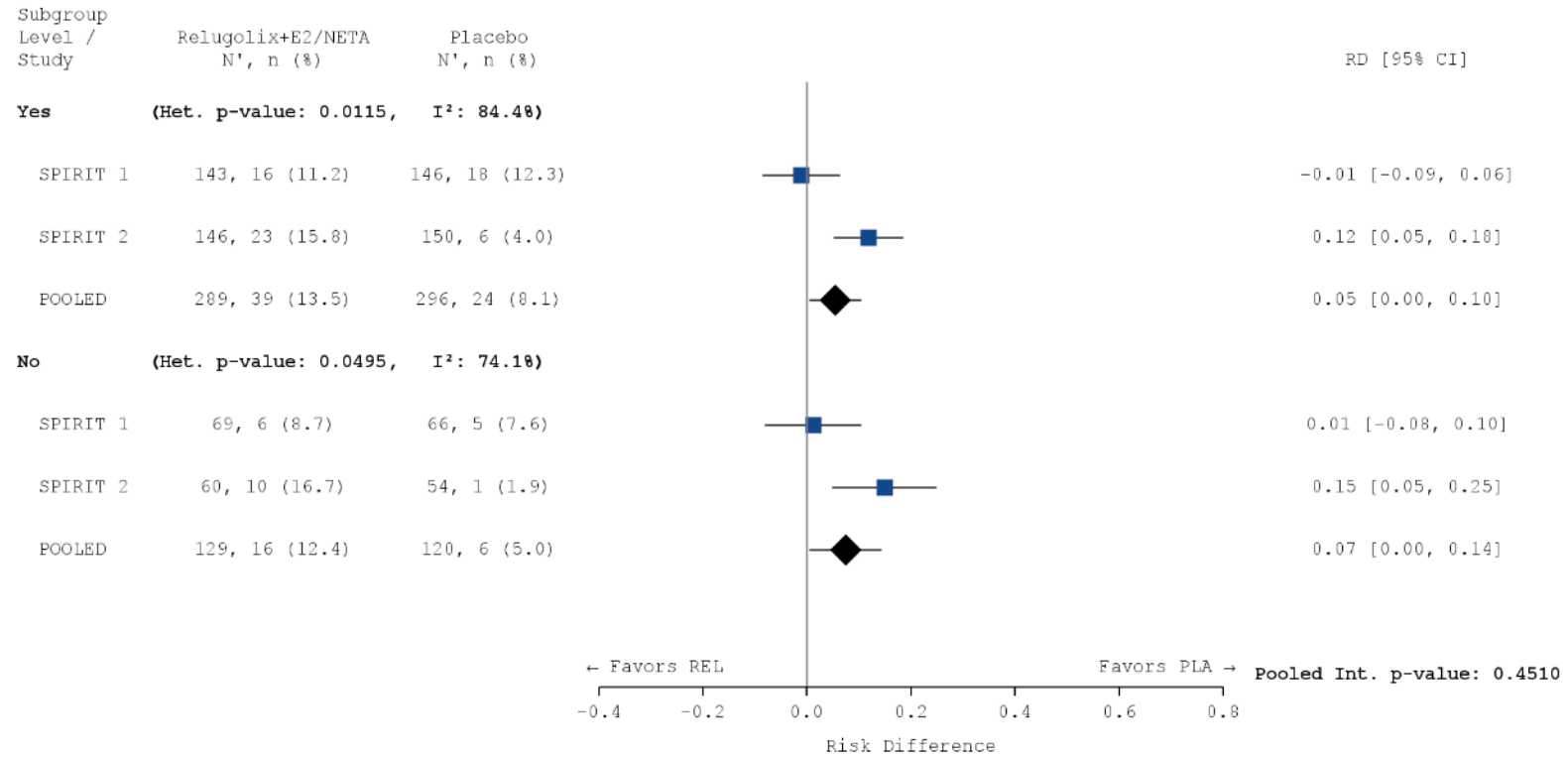
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

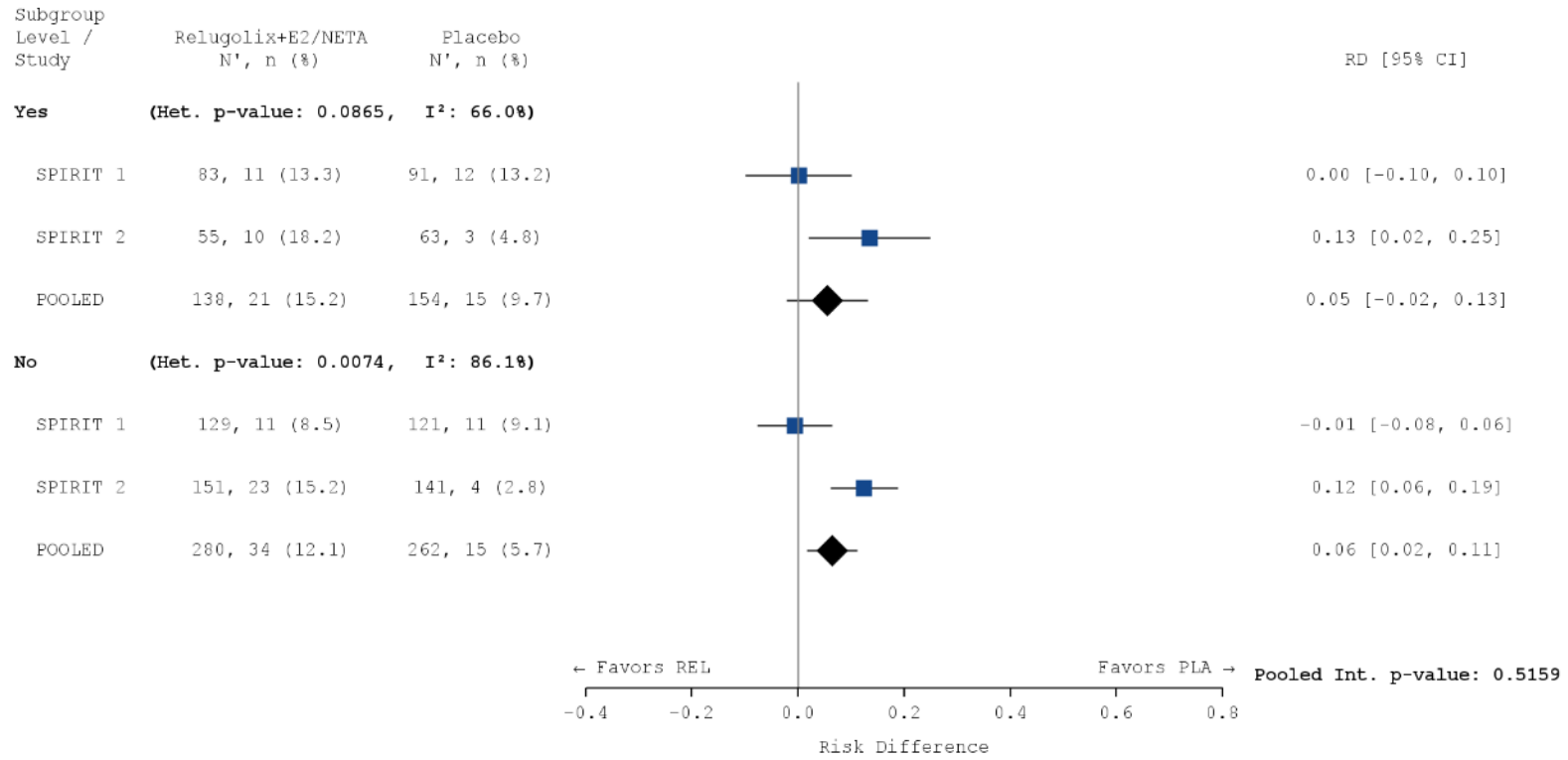
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

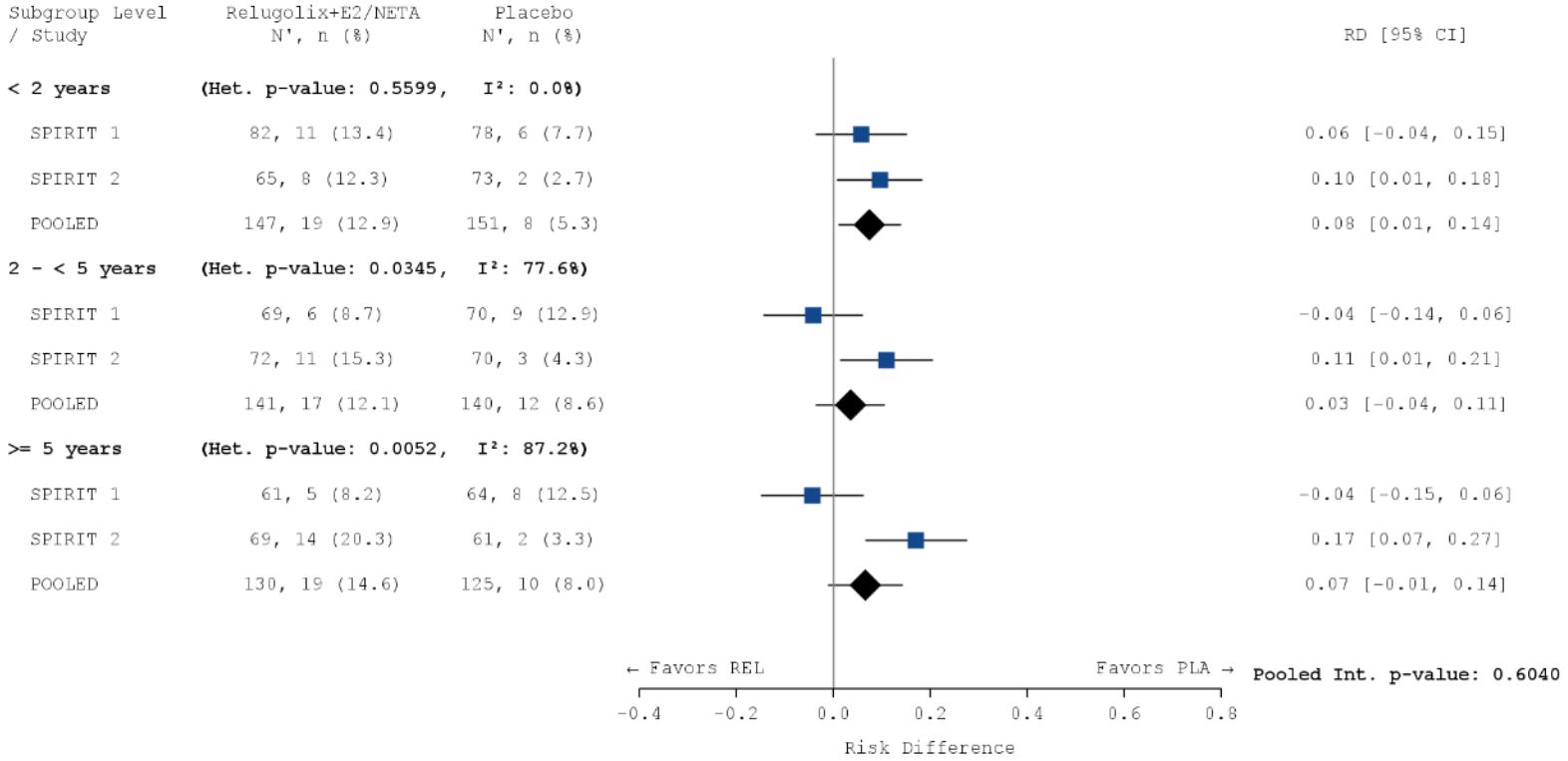
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

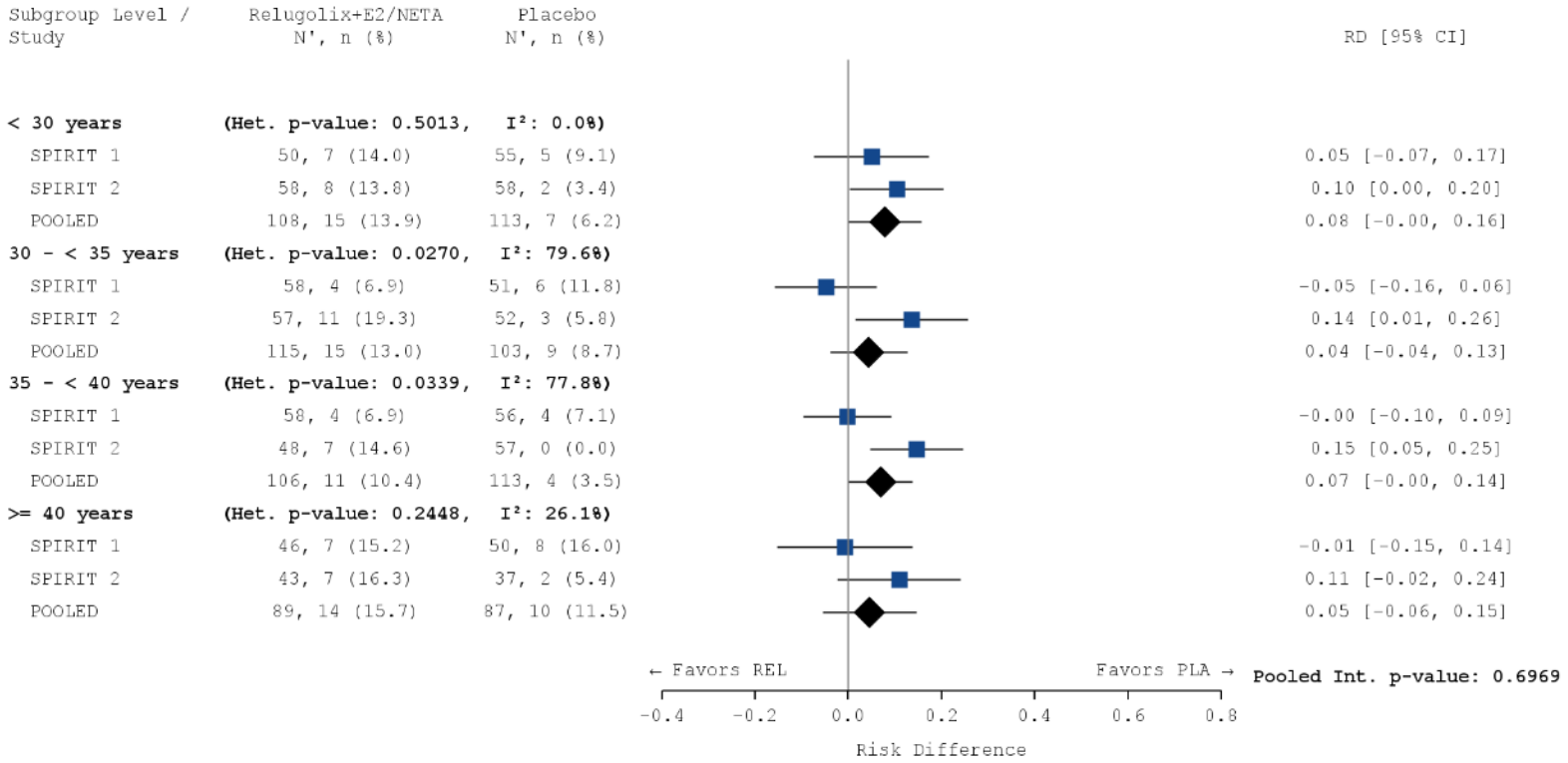
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

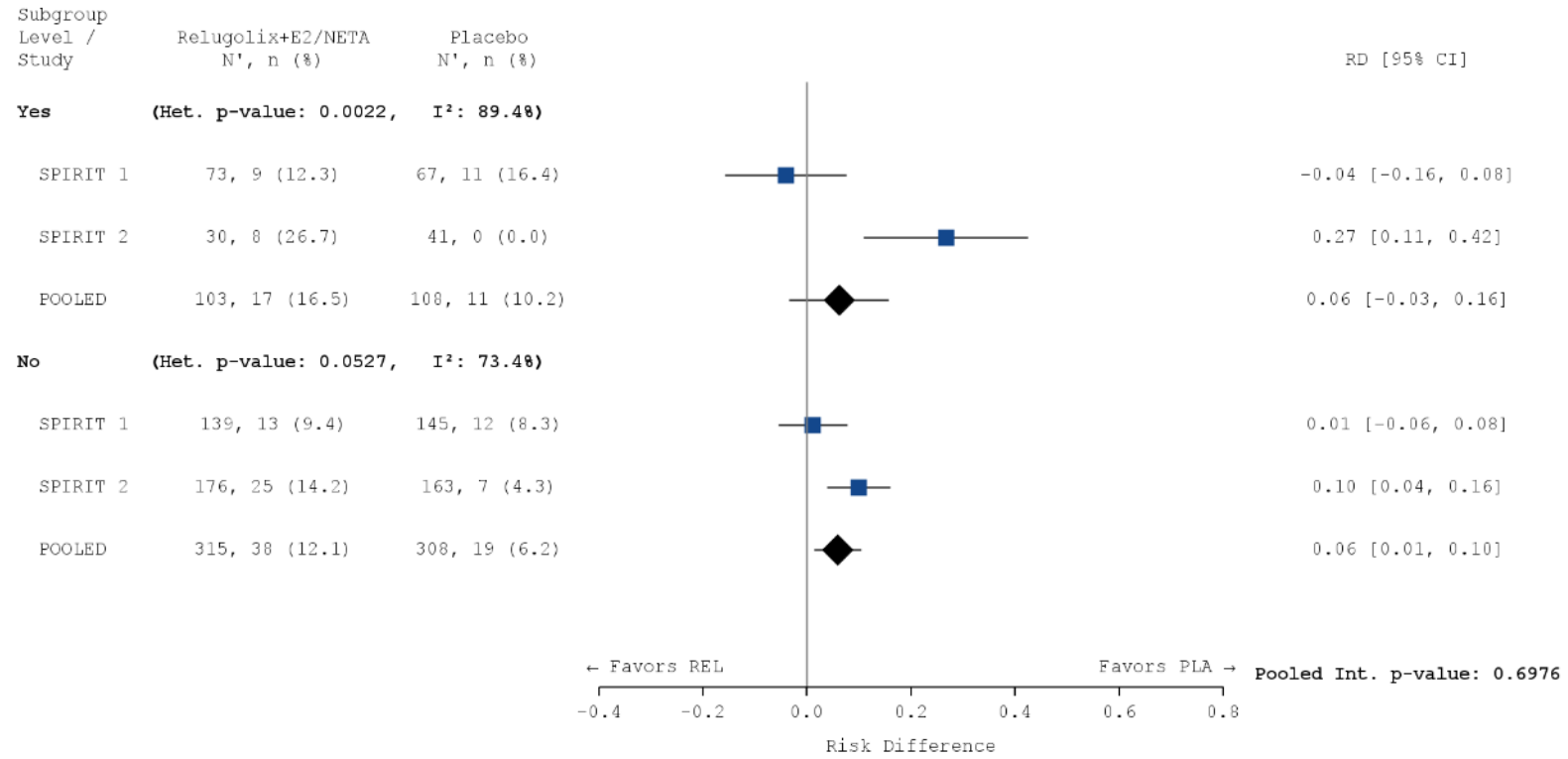
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

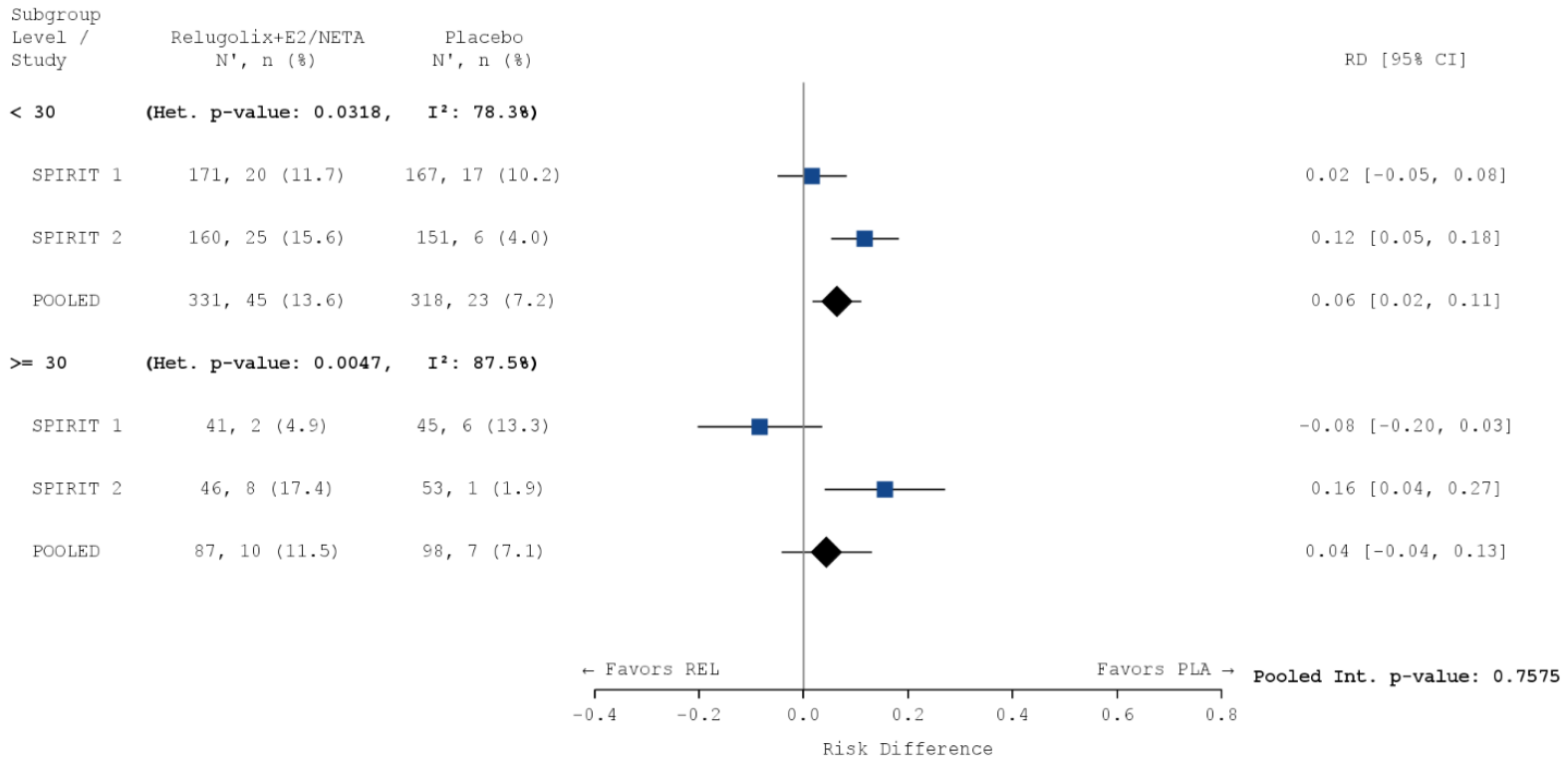
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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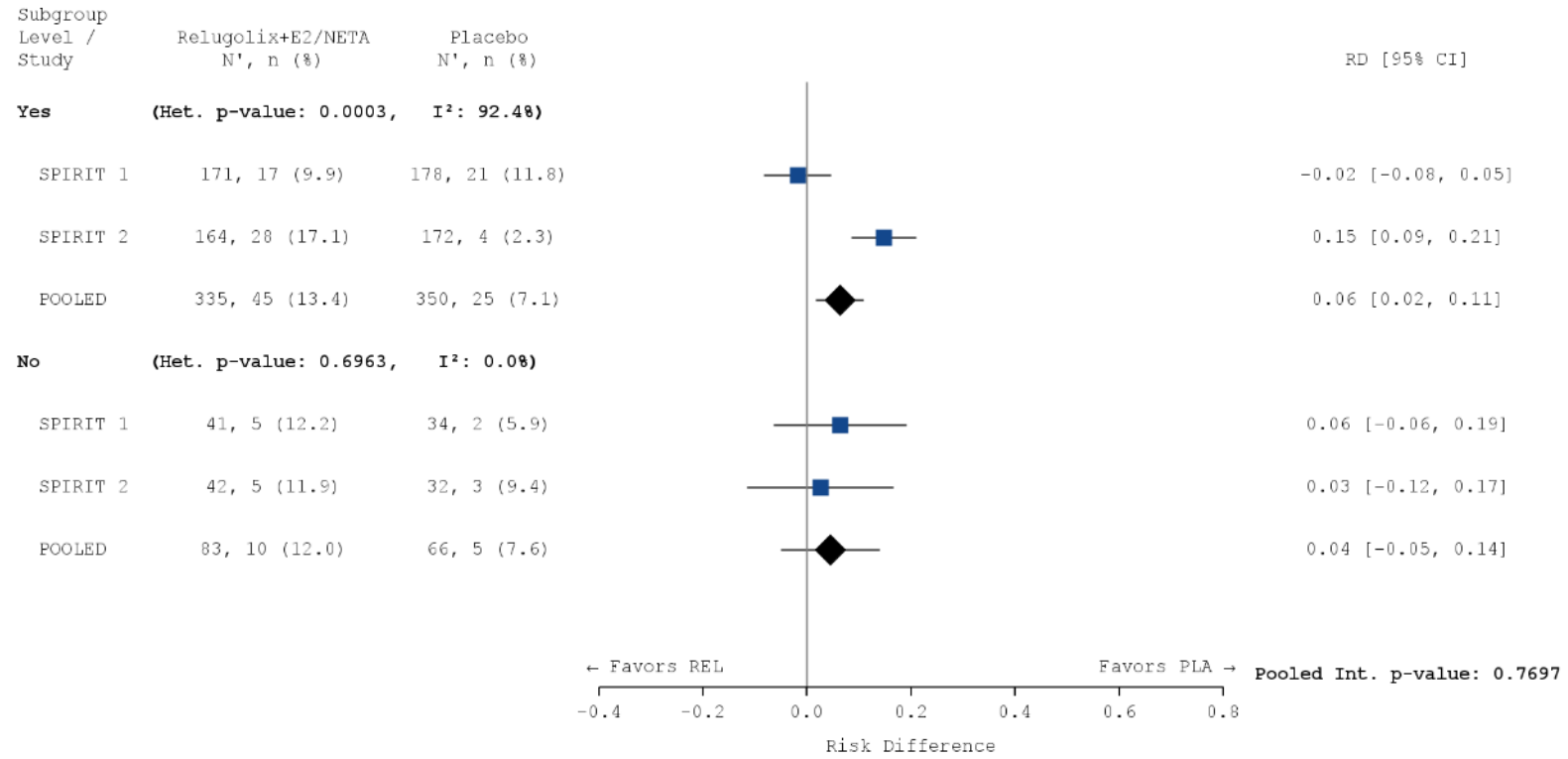
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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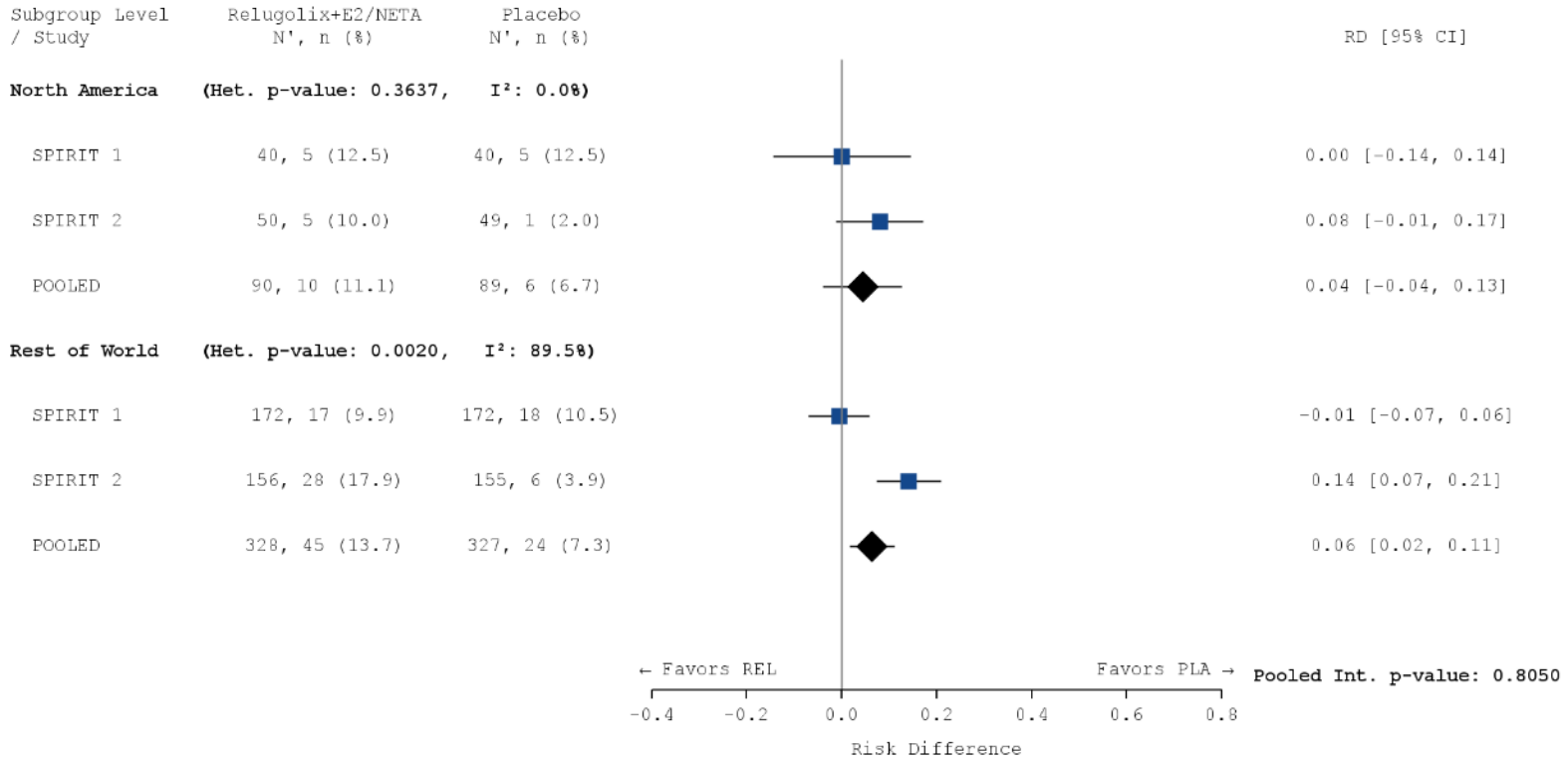
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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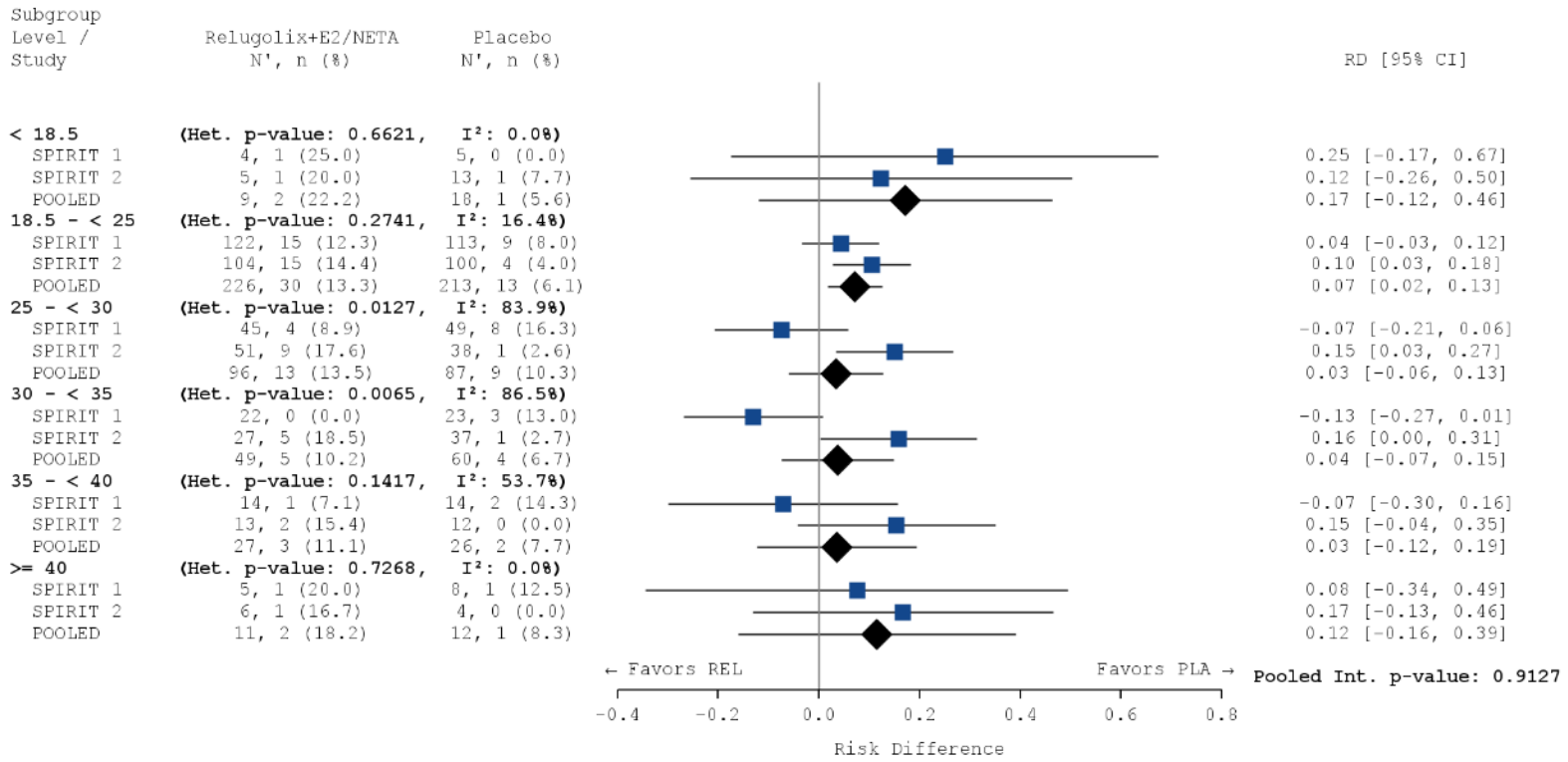
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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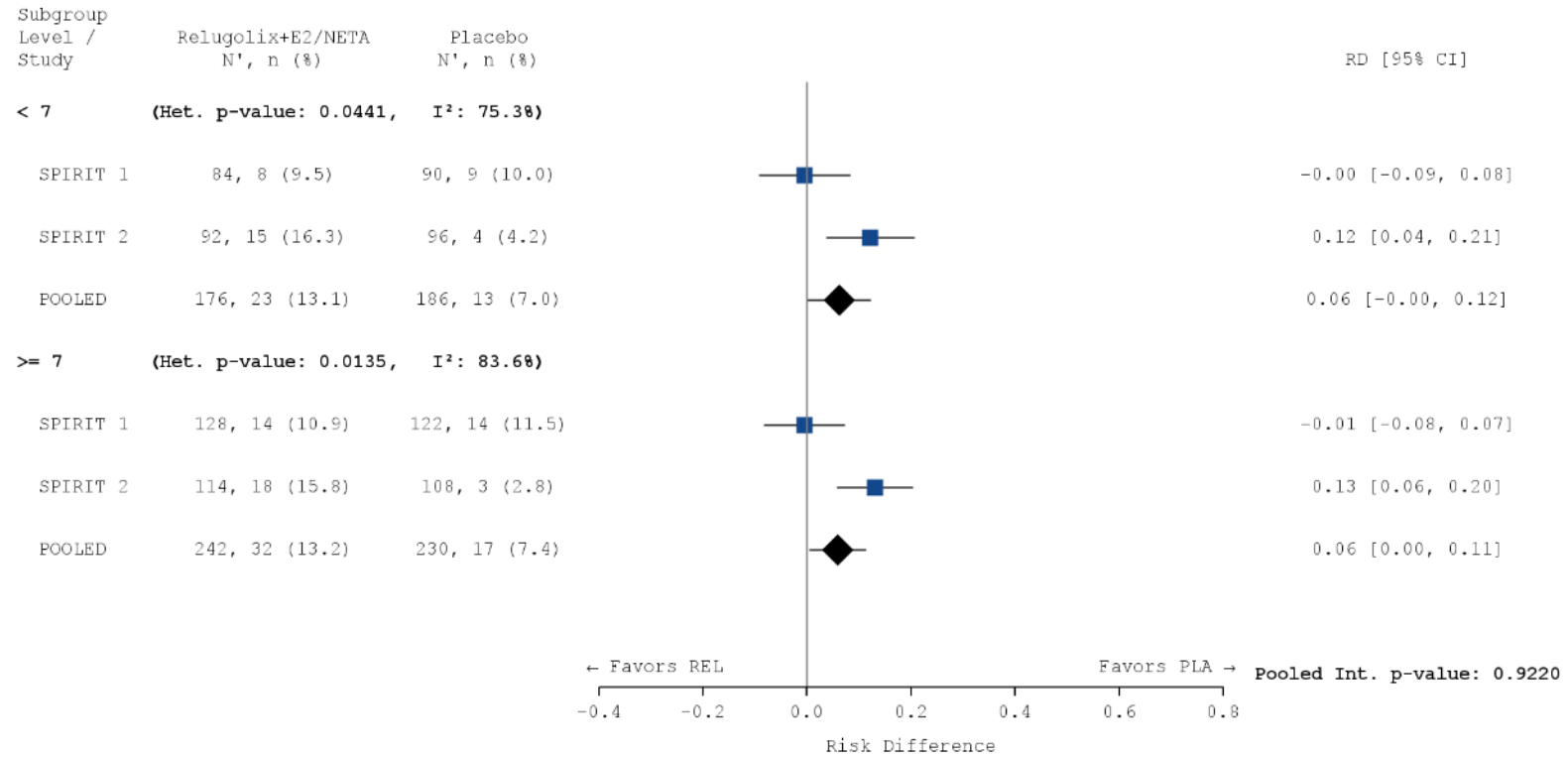
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

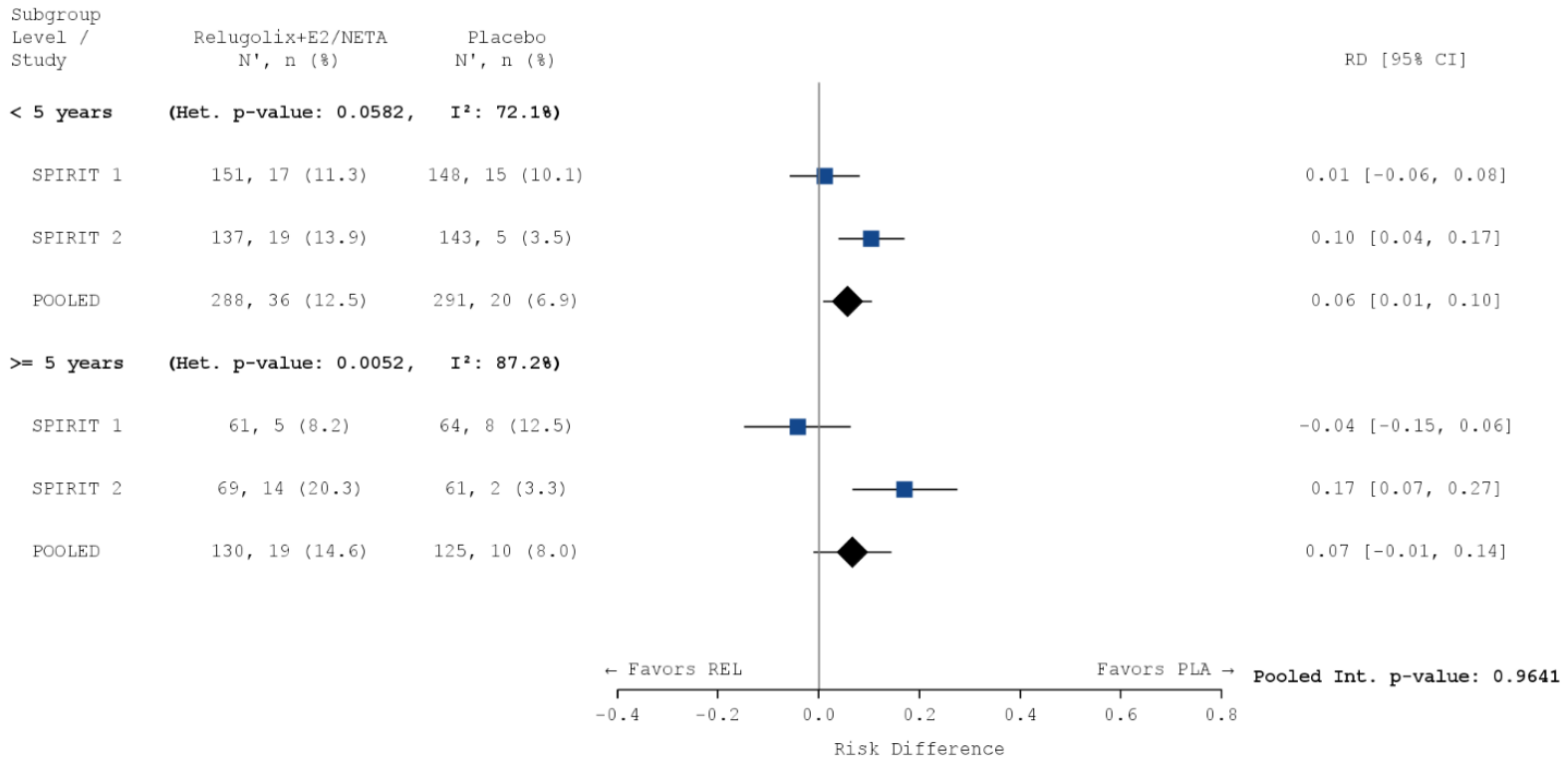
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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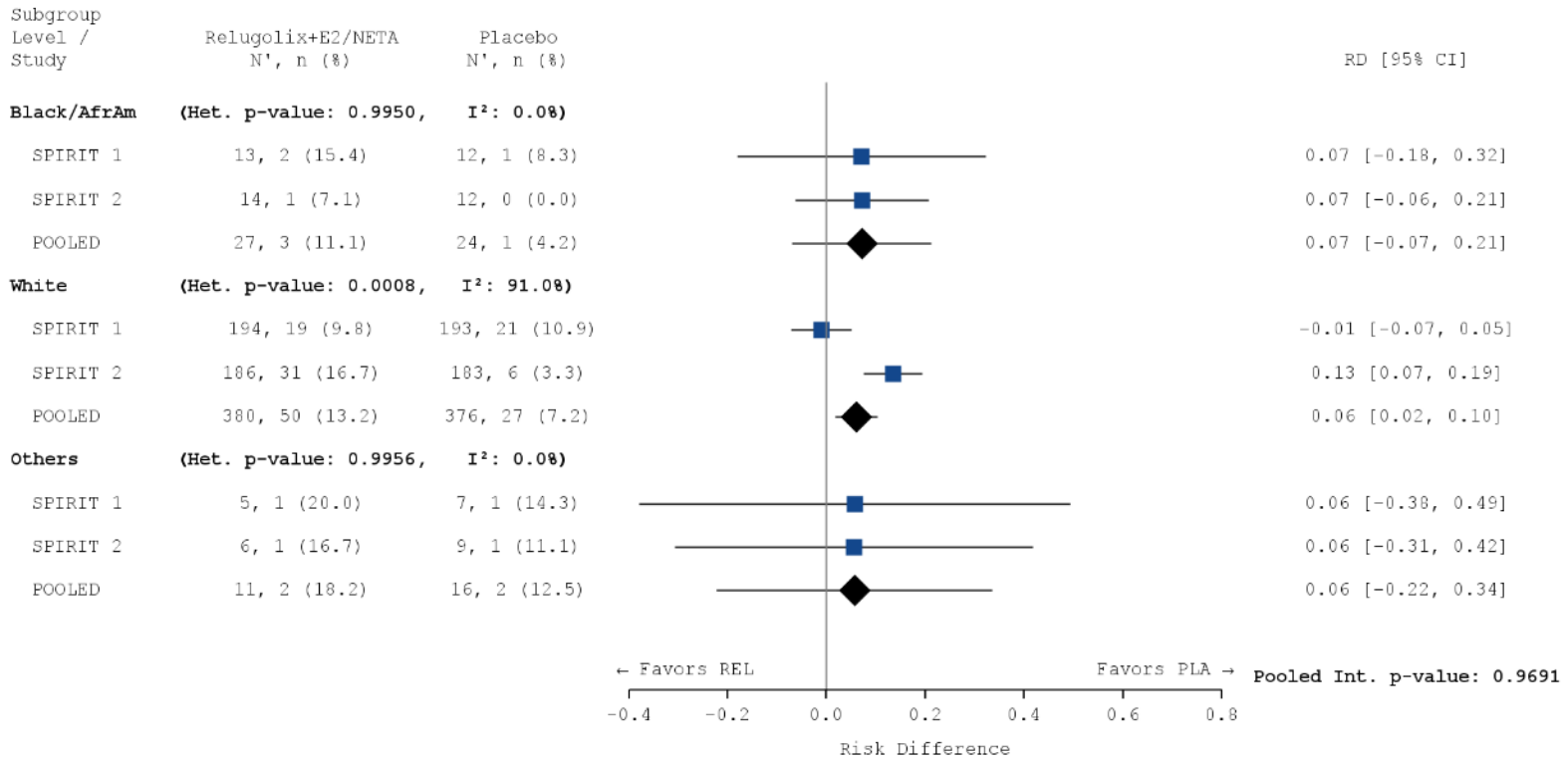
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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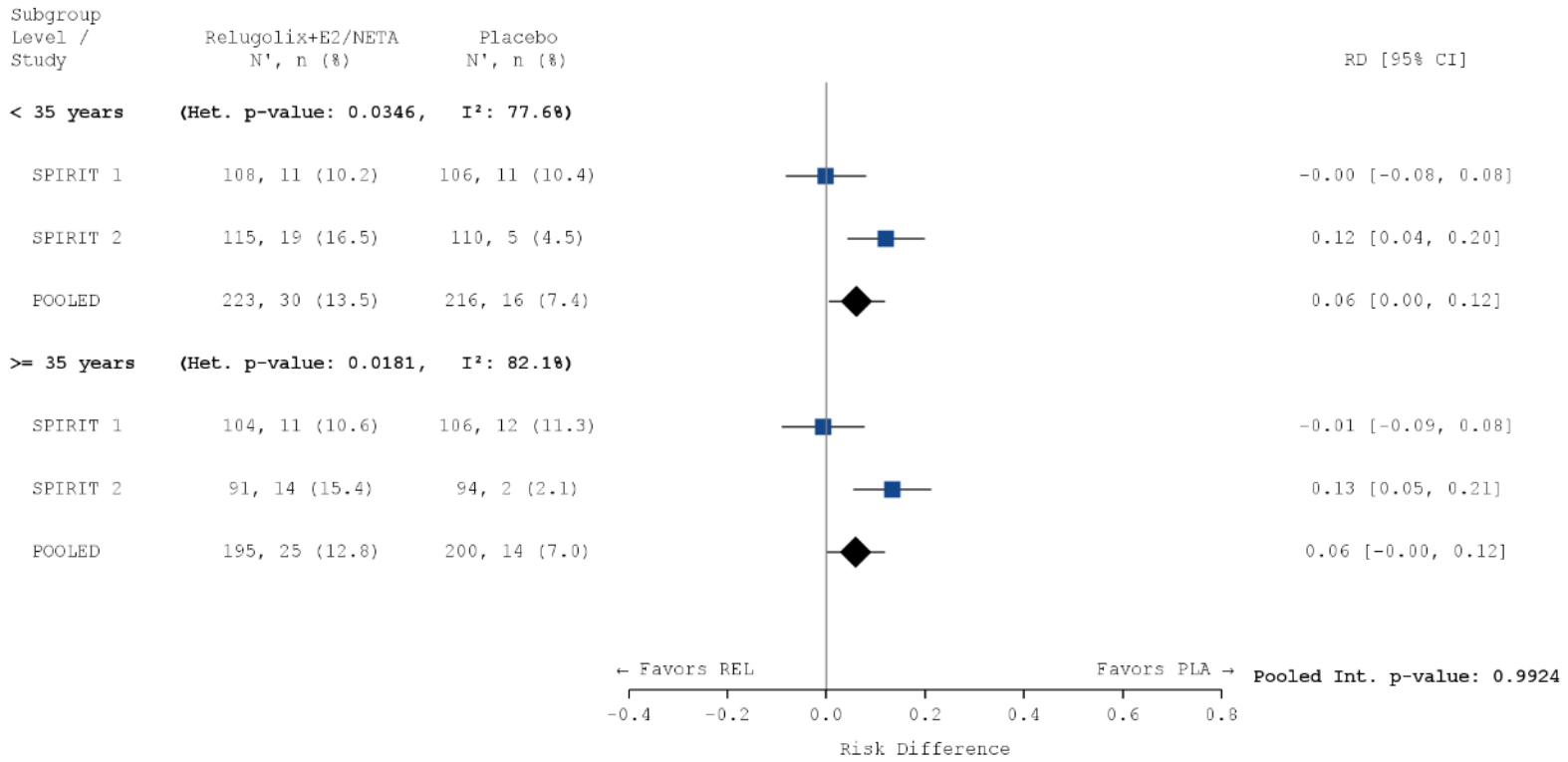
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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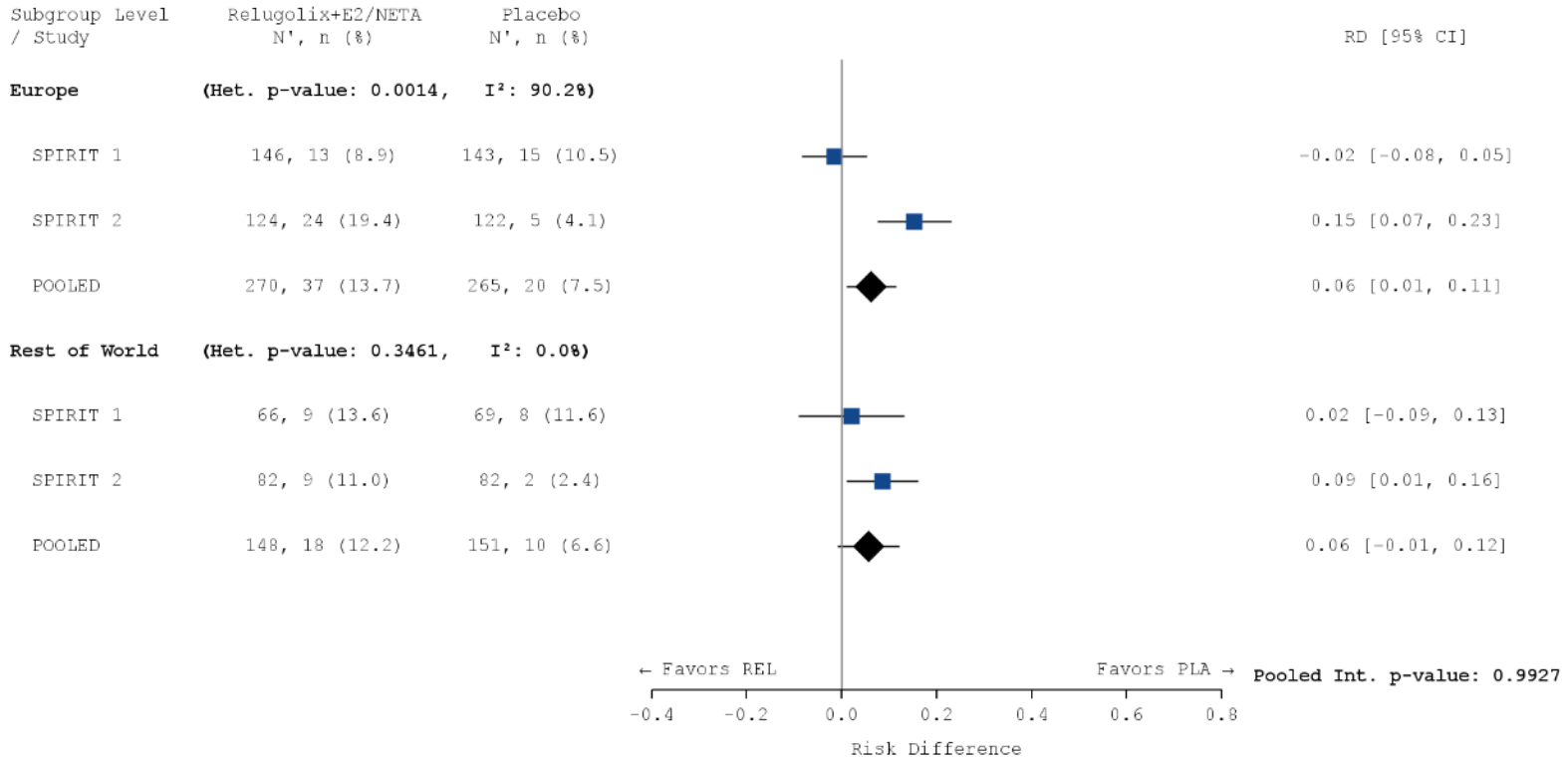
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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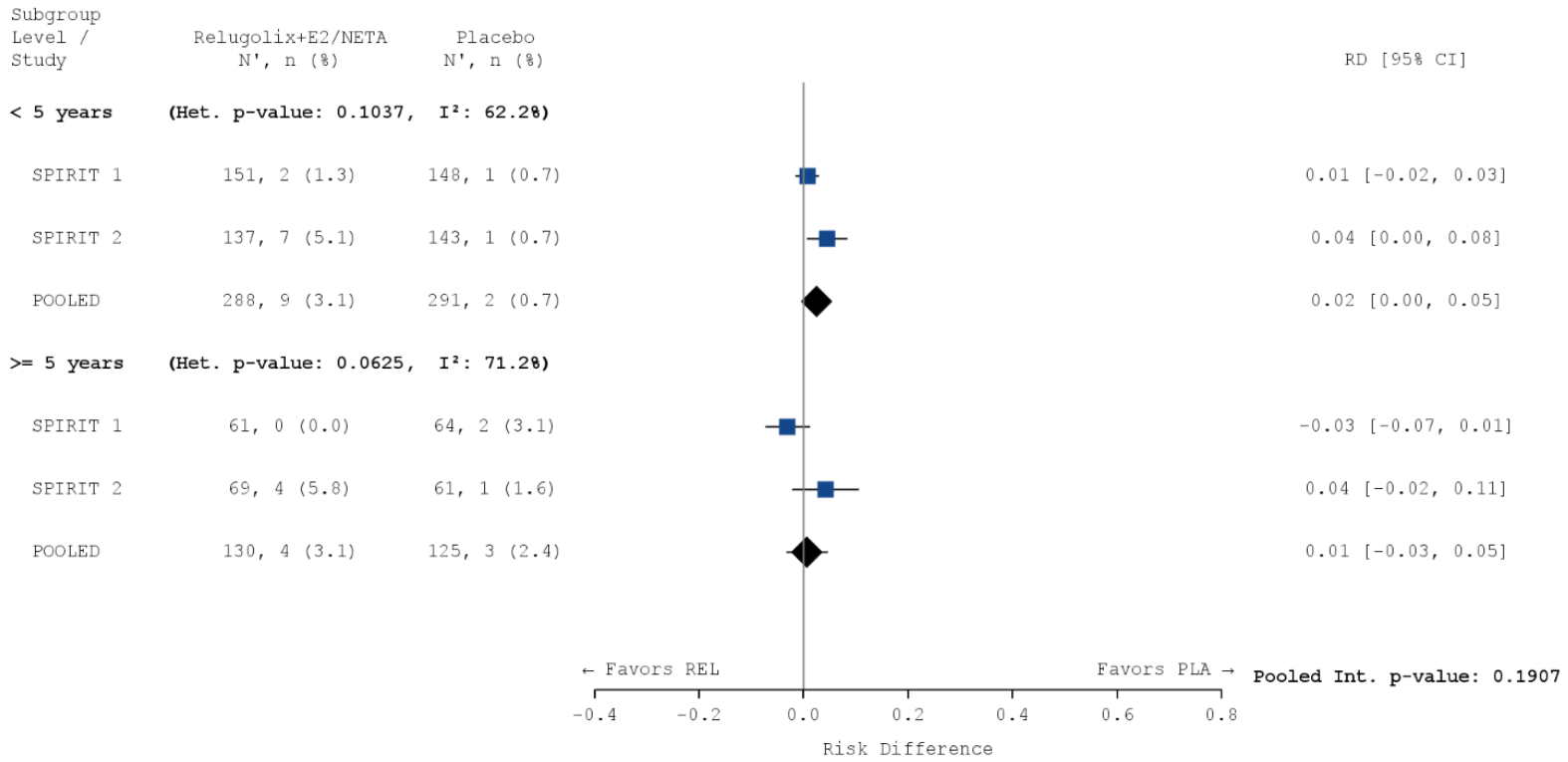
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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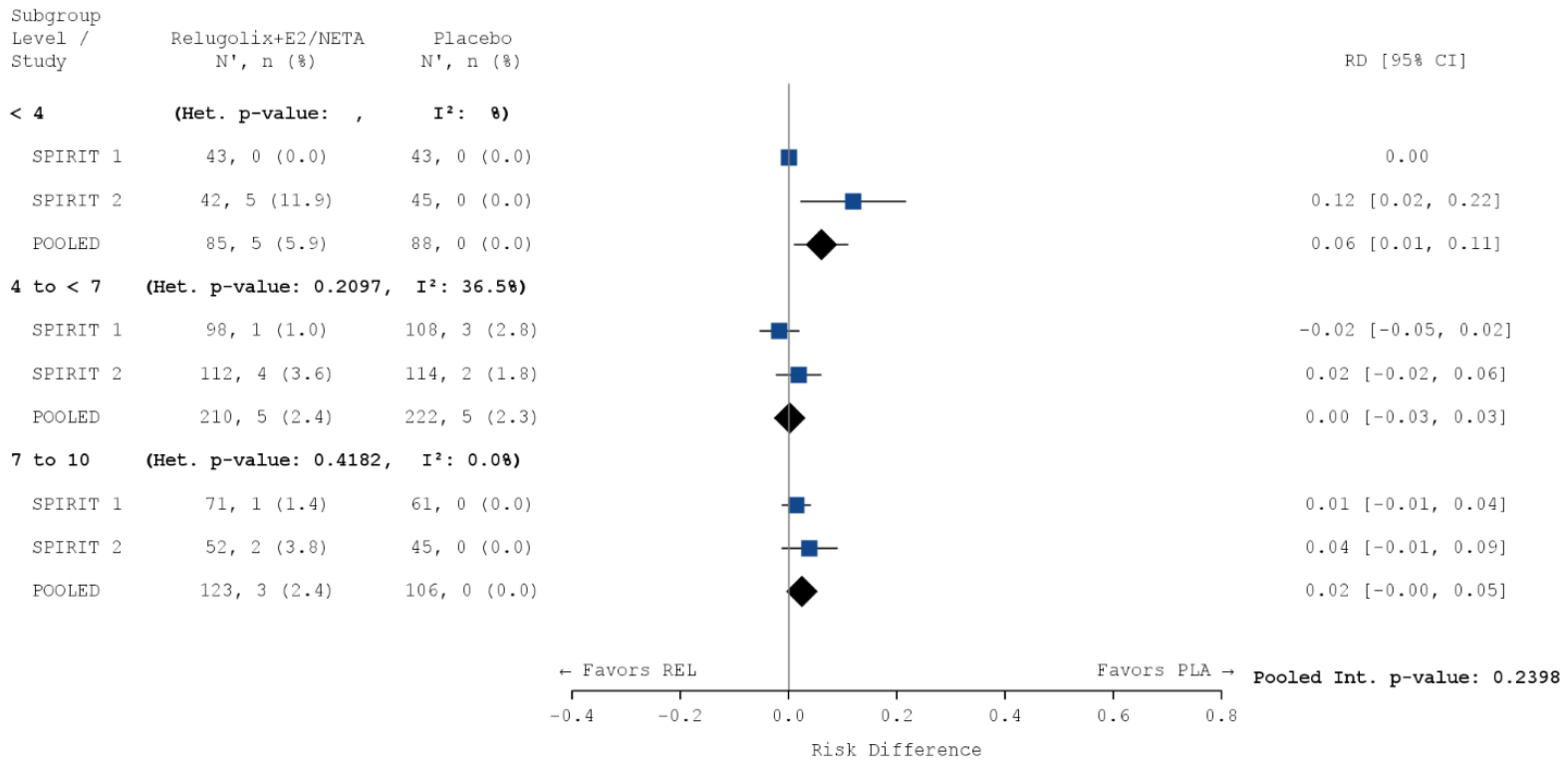
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Any
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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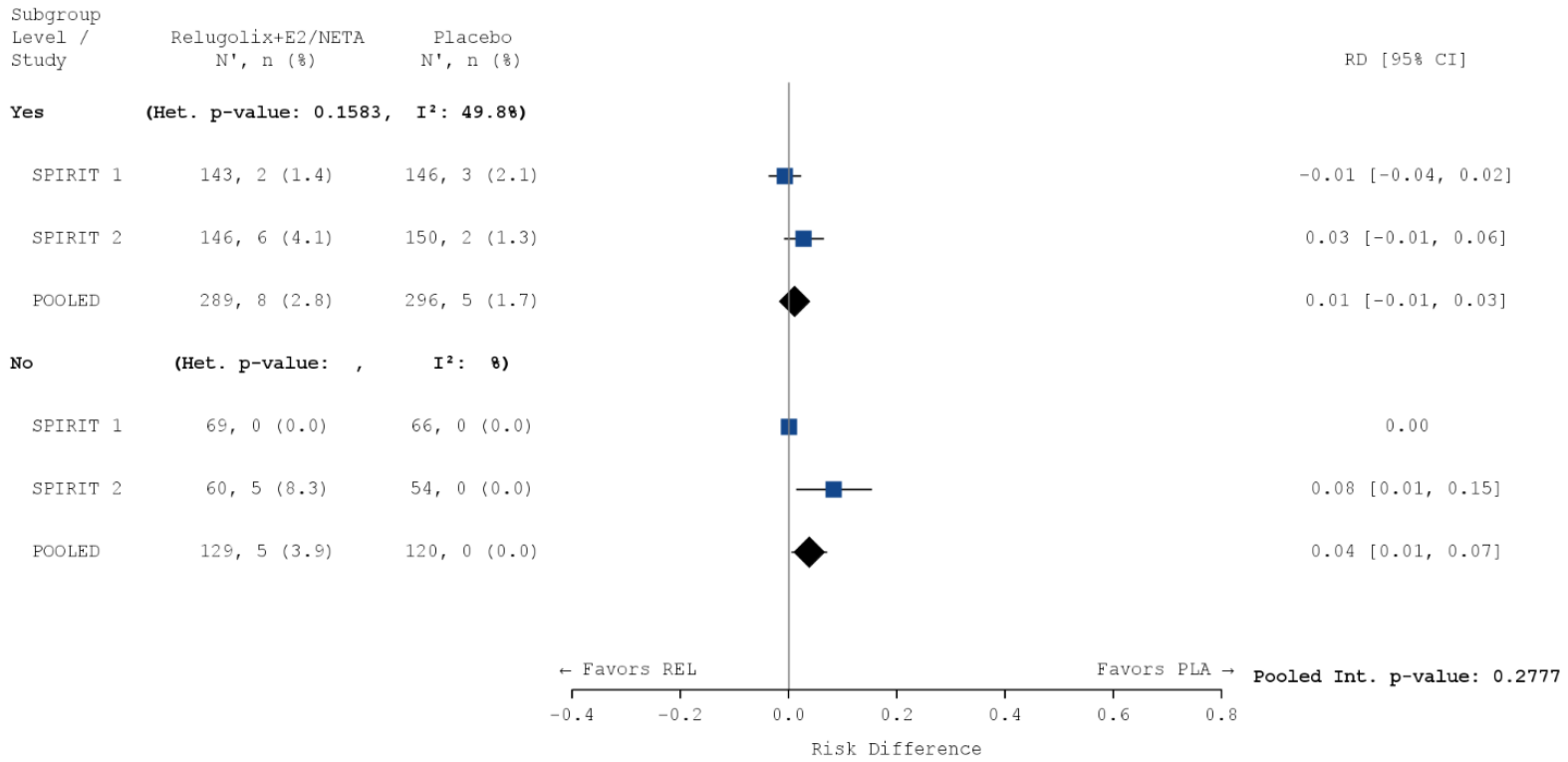
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Any
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
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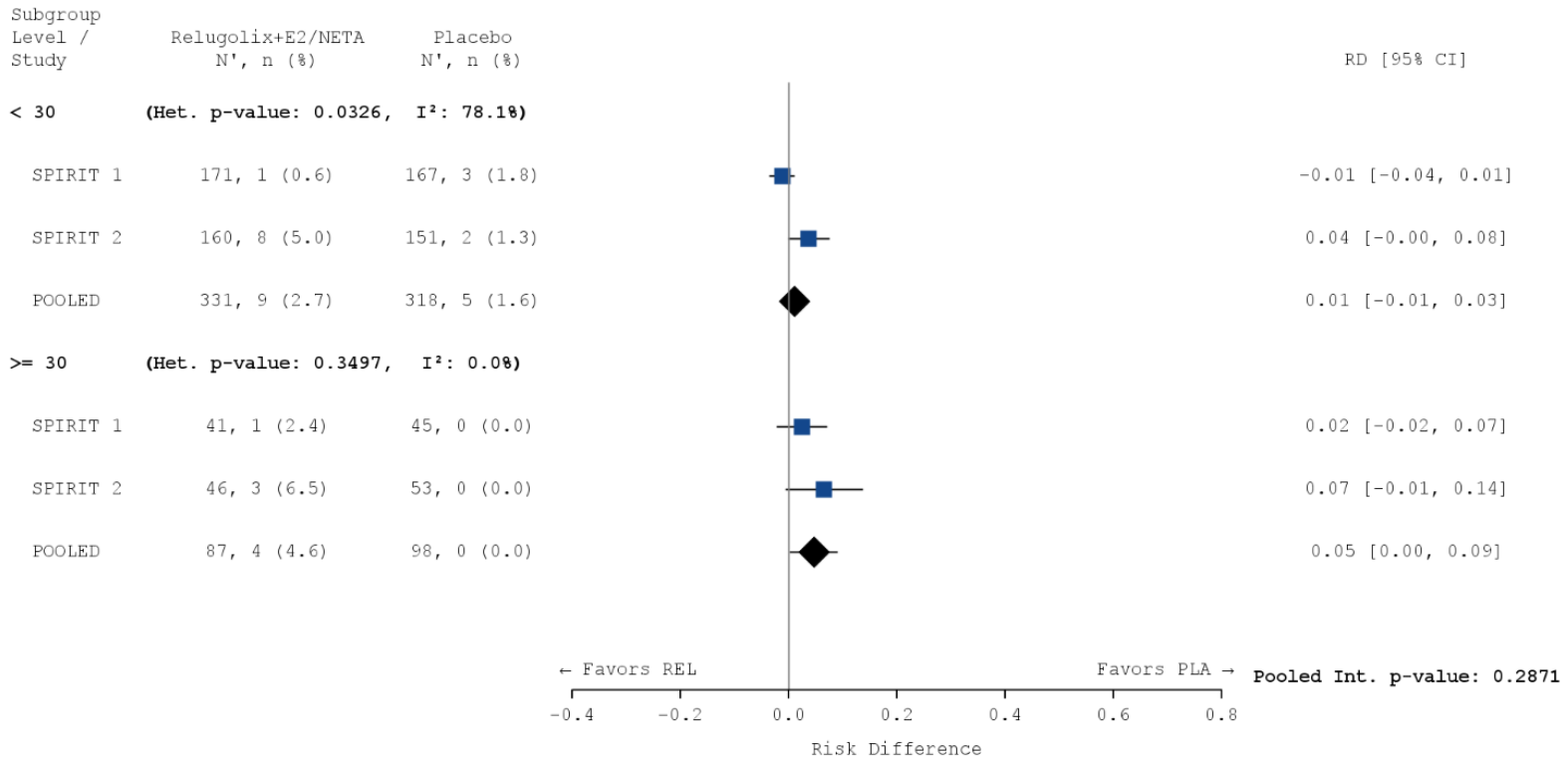
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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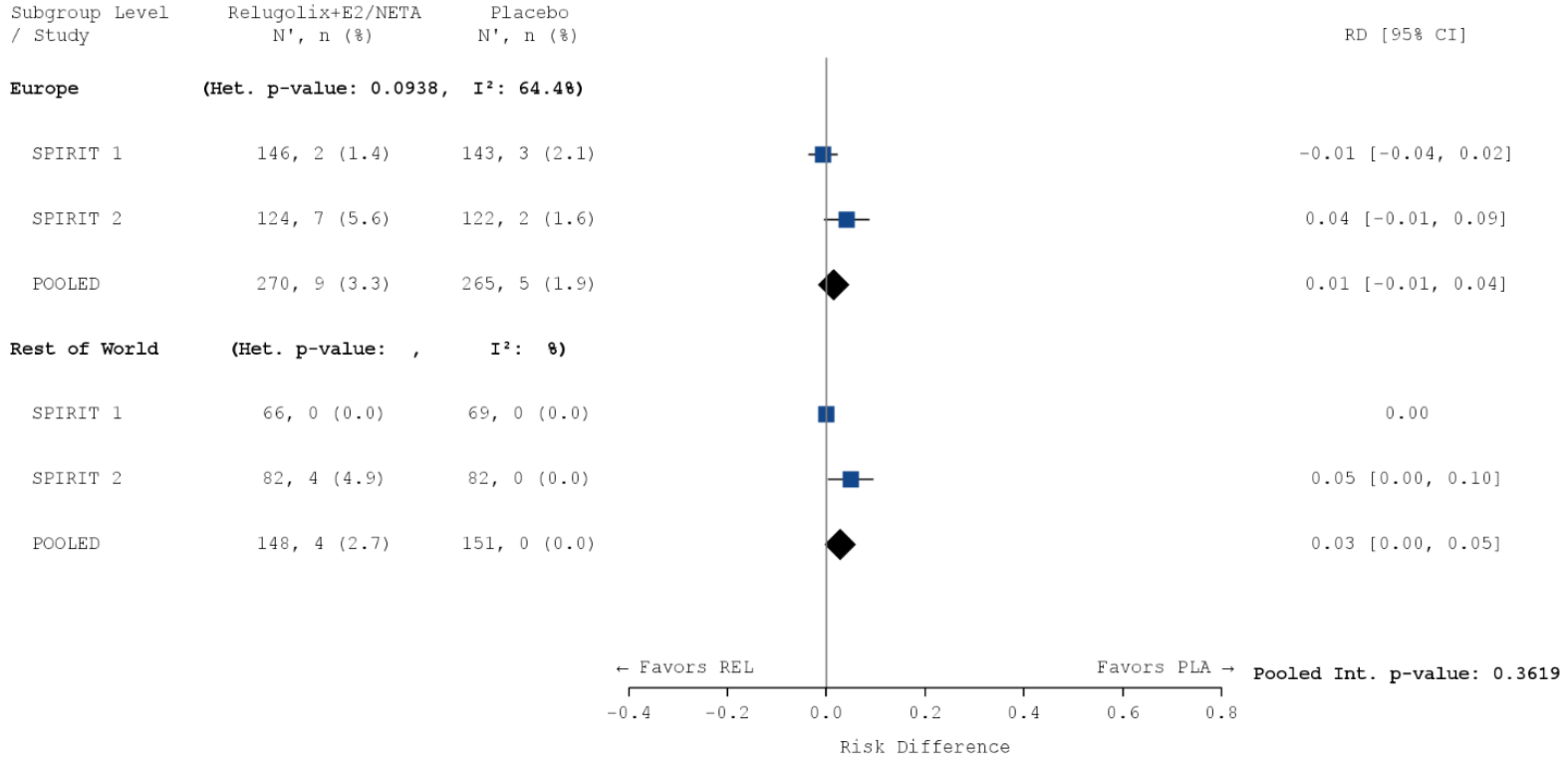
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Any
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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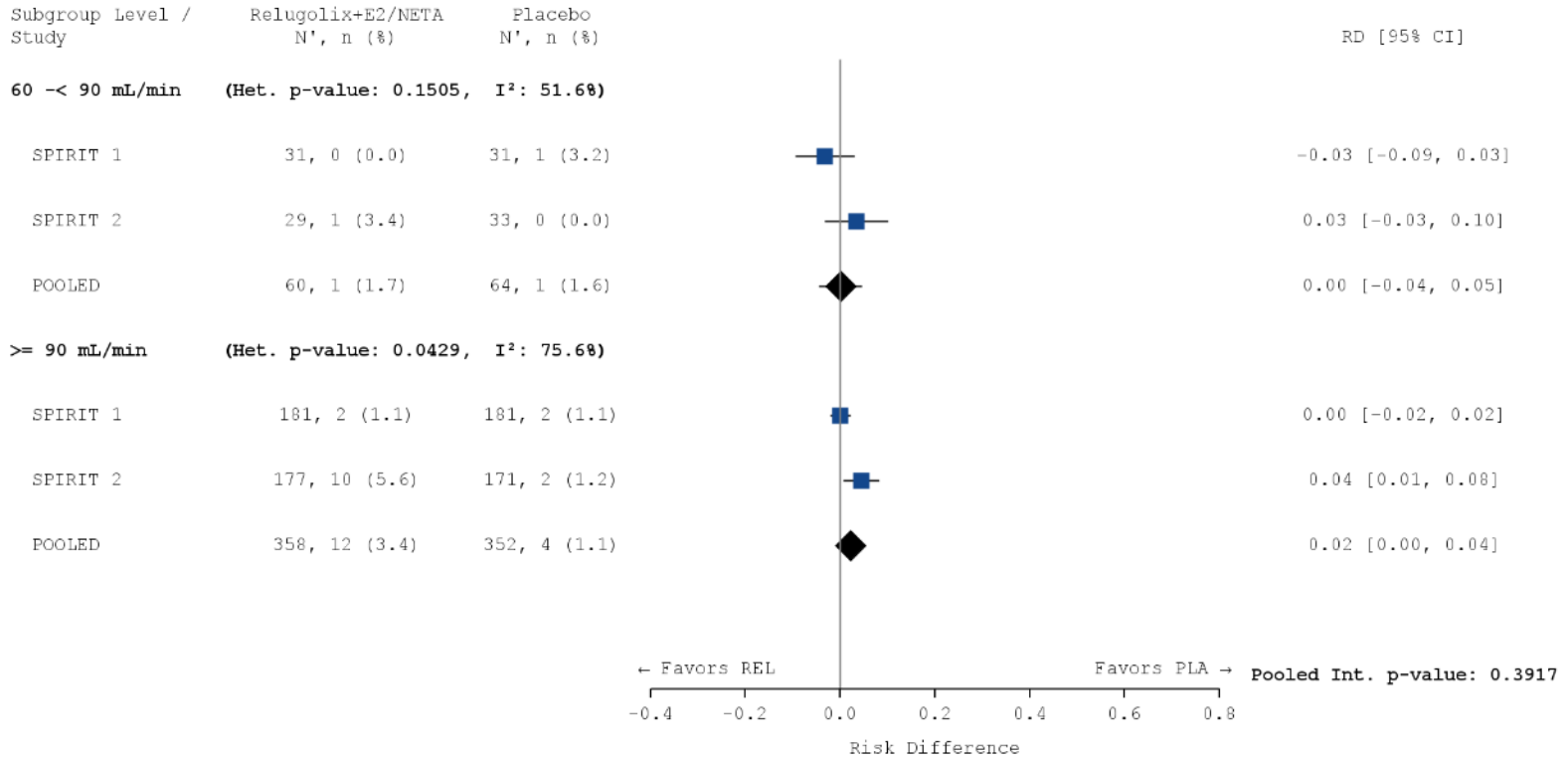
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

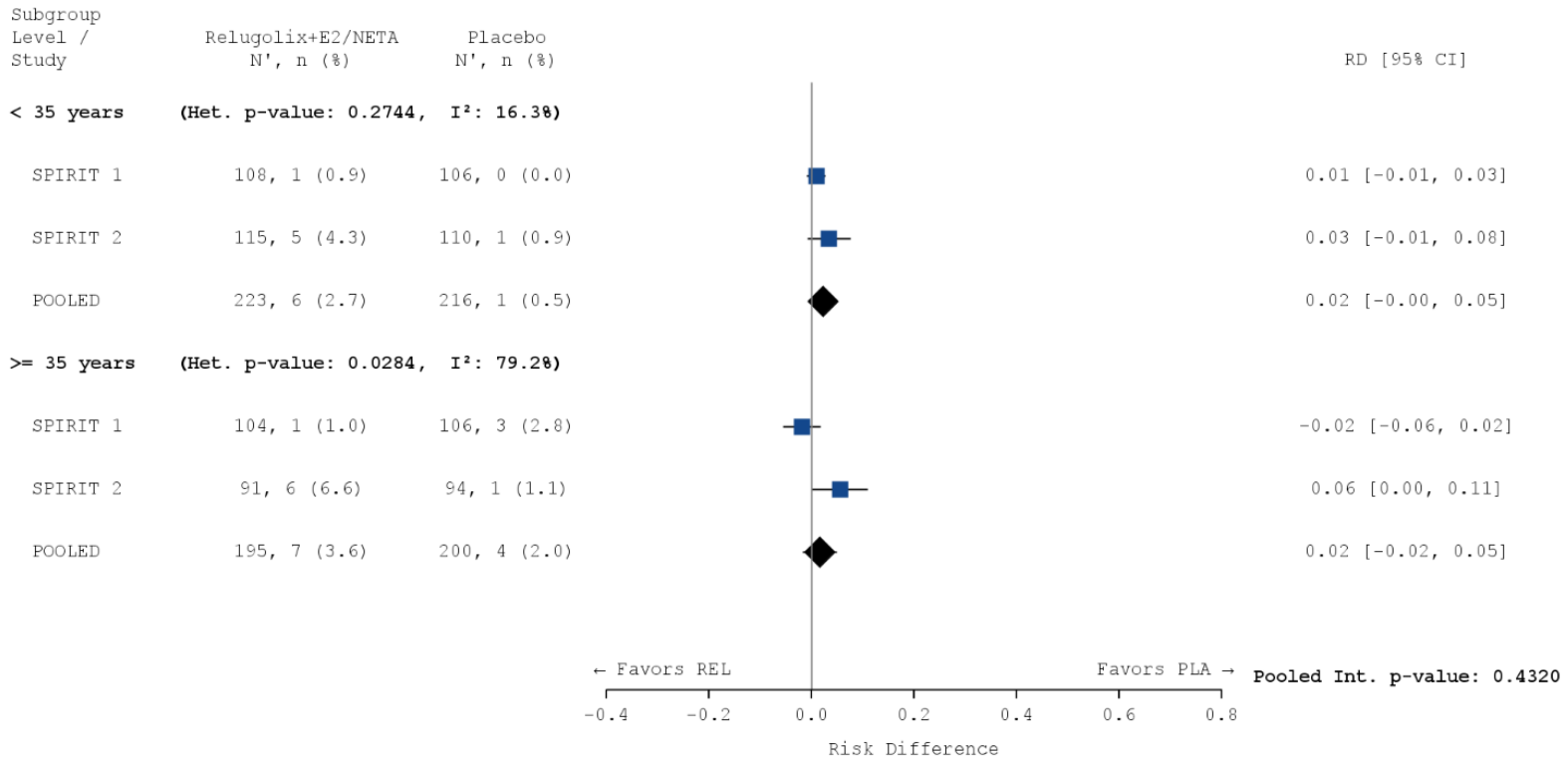
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Any
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

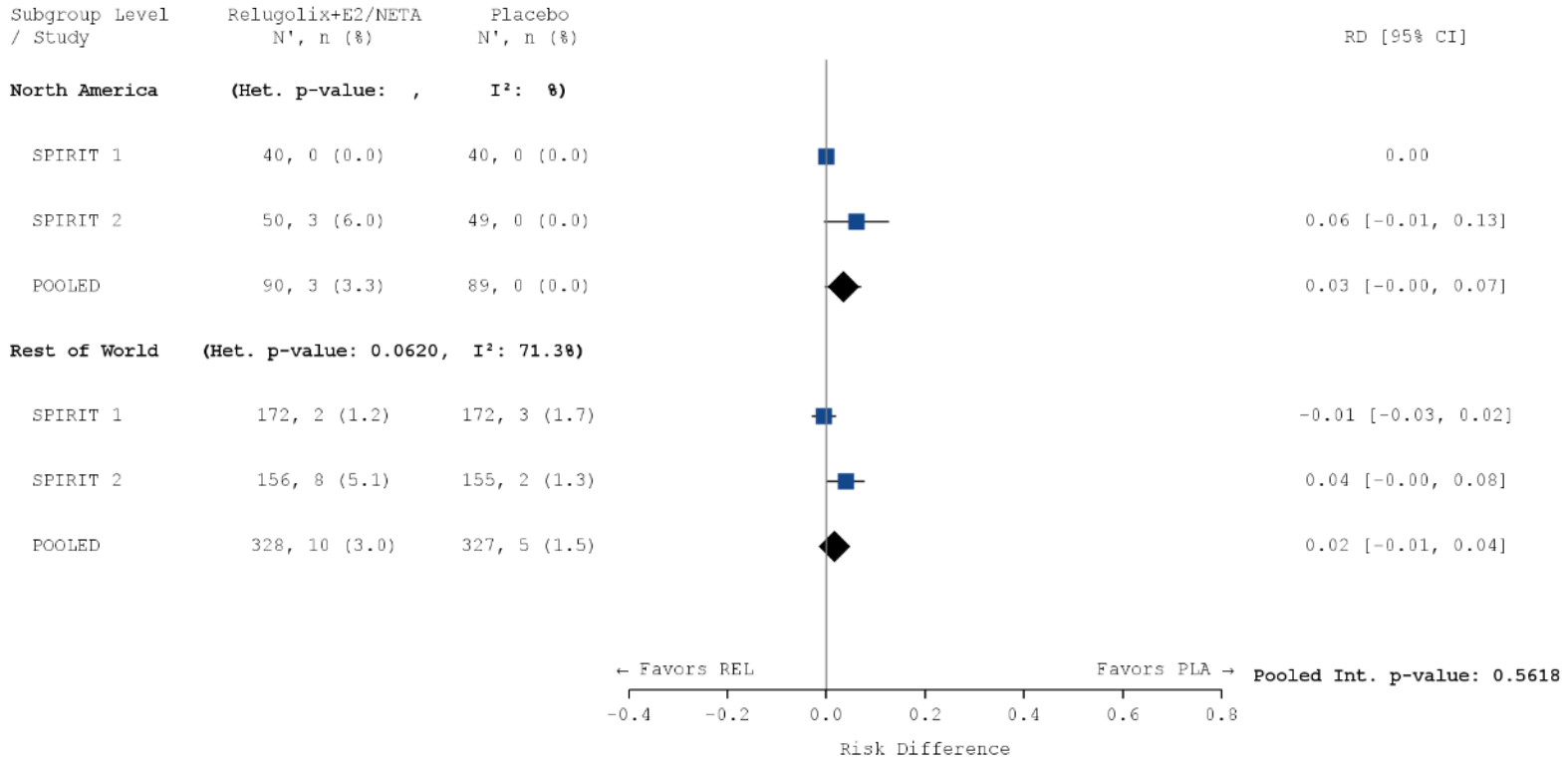
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Any
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

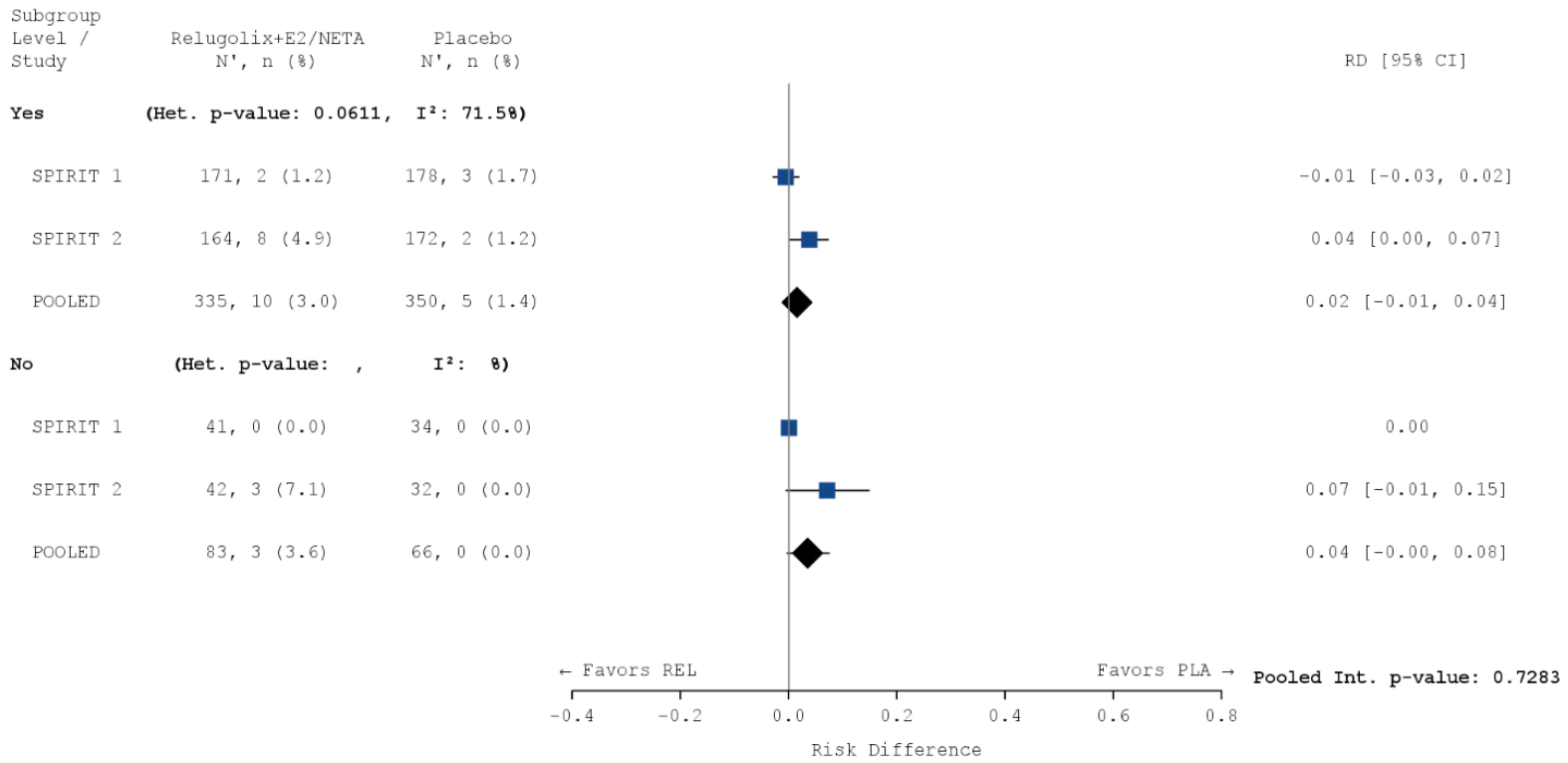
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Any
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

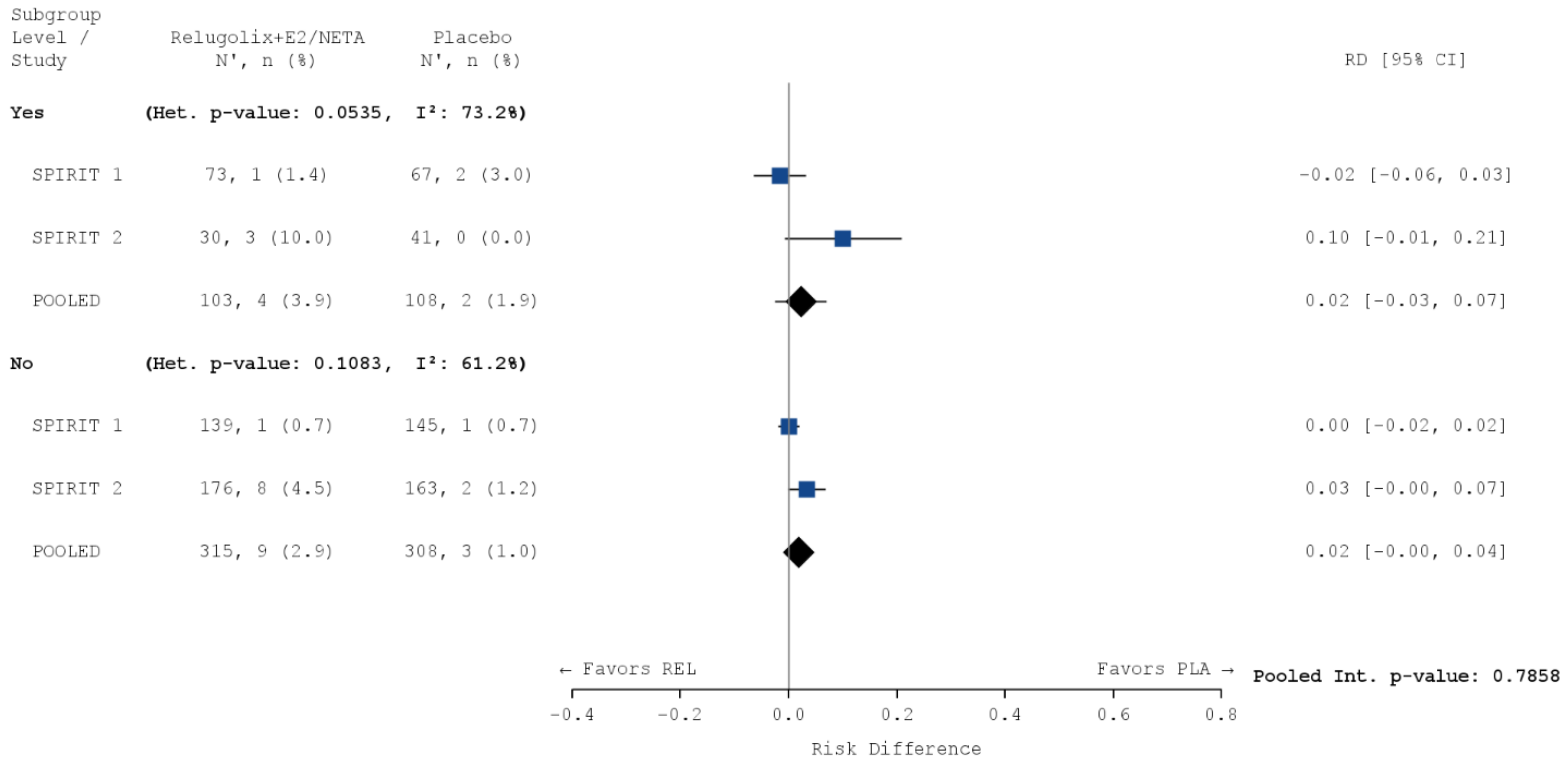
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Any
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

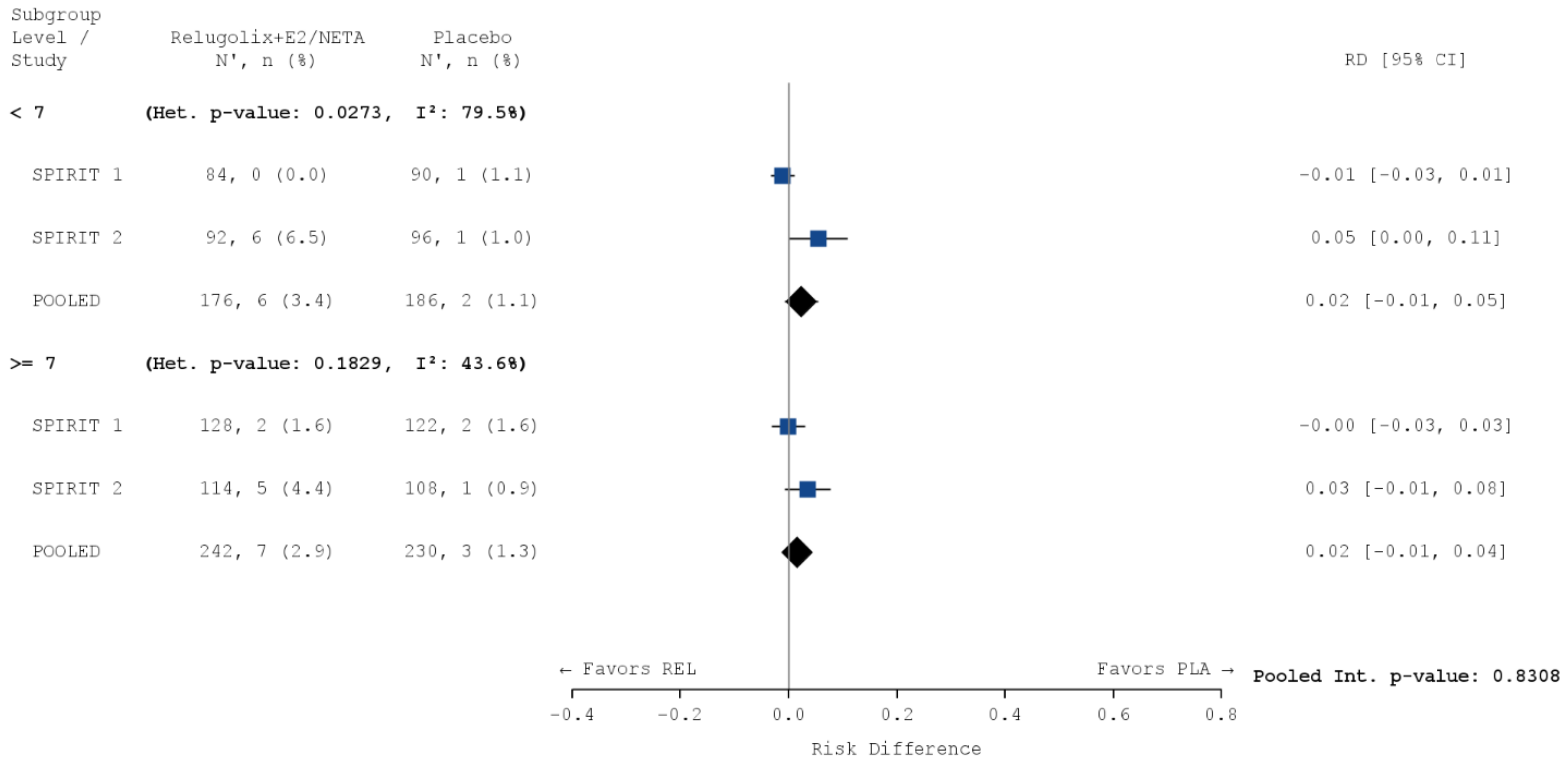
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Any
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

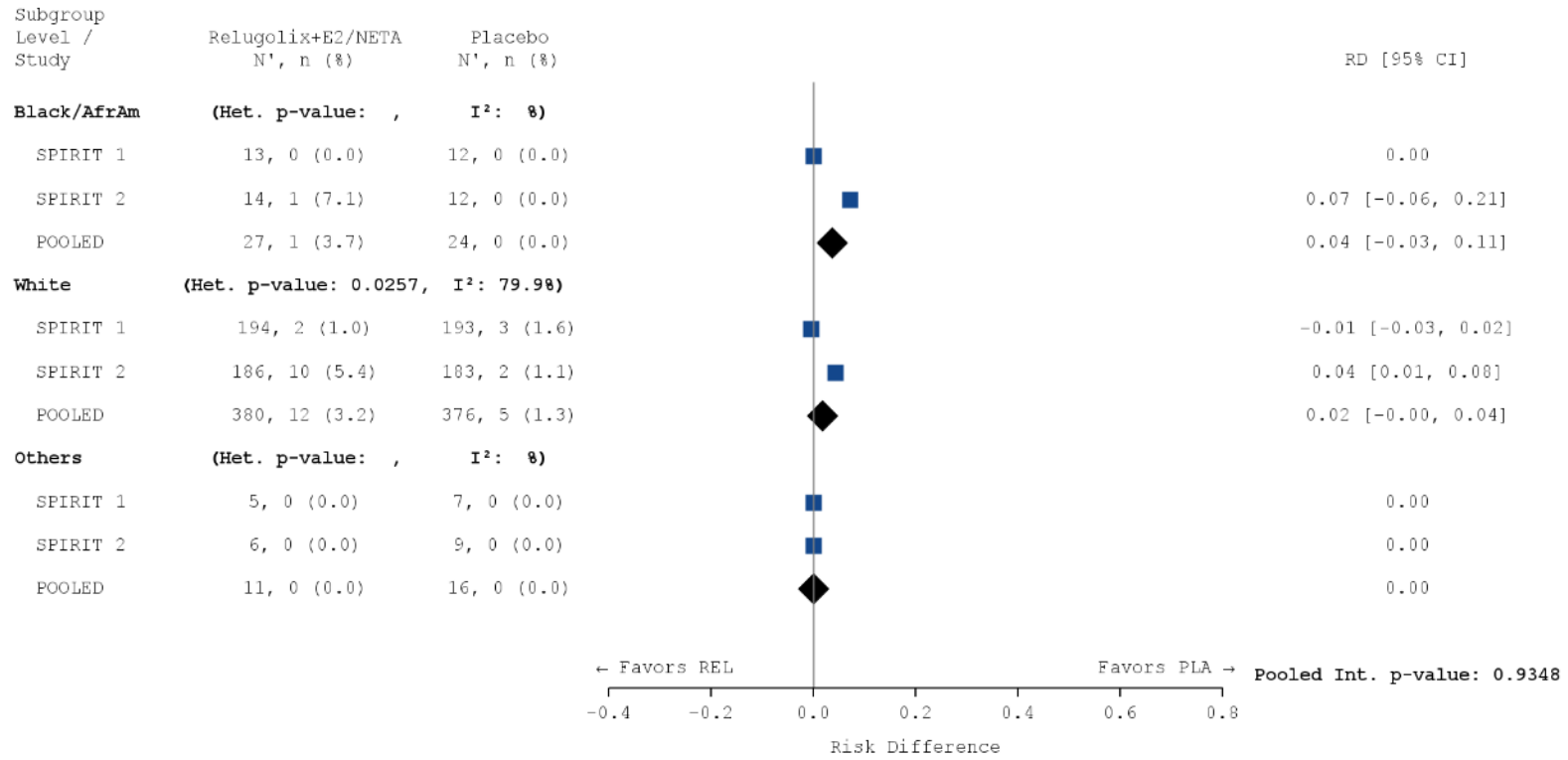
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Any
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Any
Race

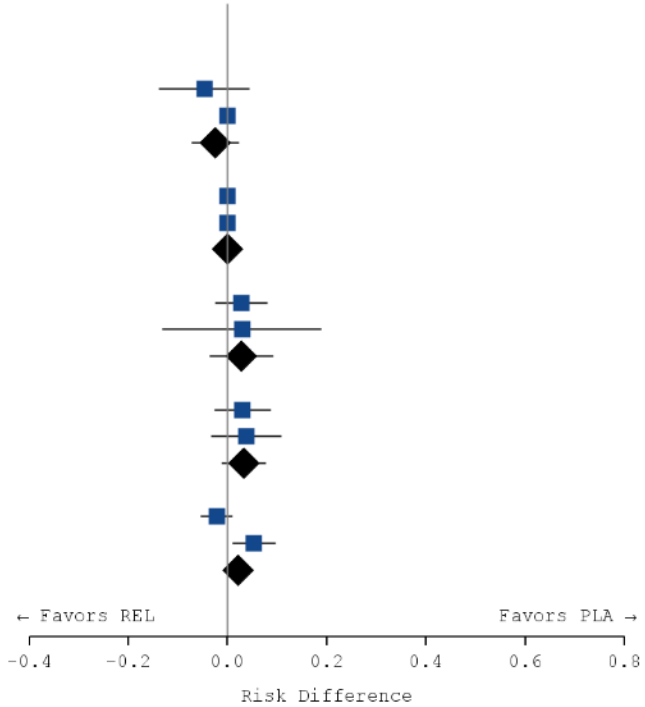


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Any
AFSE stage

Subgroup Level / Study	Relugolix+E2/NETA N', n (%)	Placebo N', n (%)	RD [95% CI]
I, Minimal	**(Het. p-value: , I²: %)**		
SPIRIT 1	14, 0 (0.0)	21, 1 (4.8)	-0.05 [-0.14, 0.04]
SPIRIT 2	11, 0 (0.0)	21, 0 (0.0)	0.00
POOLED	25, 0 (0.0)	42, 1 (2.4)	-0.03 [-0.07, 0.02]
II, Mild	**(Het. p-value: , I²: %)**		
SPIRIT 1	31, 0 (0.0)	32, 0 (0.0)	0.00
SPIRIT 2	13, 0 (0.0)	19, 0 (0.0)	0.00
POOLED	44, 0 (0.0)	51, 0 (0.0)	0.00
III, Moderate	**(Het. p-value: 0.9898, I²: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	37, 1 (2.7)	42, 0 (0.0)	0.03 [-0.03, 0.08]
SPIRIT 2	23, 2 (8.7)	17, 1 (5.9)	0.03 [-0.13, 0.19]
POOLED	60, 3 (5.0)	59, 1 (1.7)	0.03 [-0.04, 0.09]
IV, Severe	**(Het. p-value: 0.8697, I²: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	34, 1 (2.9)	30, 0 (0.0)	0.03 [-0.03, 0.09]
SPIRIT 2	27, 1 (3.7)	21, 0 (0.0)	0.04 [-0.03, 0.11]
POOLED	61, 2 (3.3)	51, 0 (0.0)	0.03 [-0.01, 0.08]
Unknown/NA	**(Het. p-value: 0.0058, I²: 86.9%)**		
SPIRIT 1	96, 0 (0.0)	87, 2 (2.3)	-0.02 [-0.05, 0.01]
SPIRIT 2	132, 8 (6.1)	126, 1 (0.8)	0.05 [0.01, 0.10]
POOLED	228, 8 (3.5)	213, 3 (1.4)	0.02 [-0.01, 0.05]

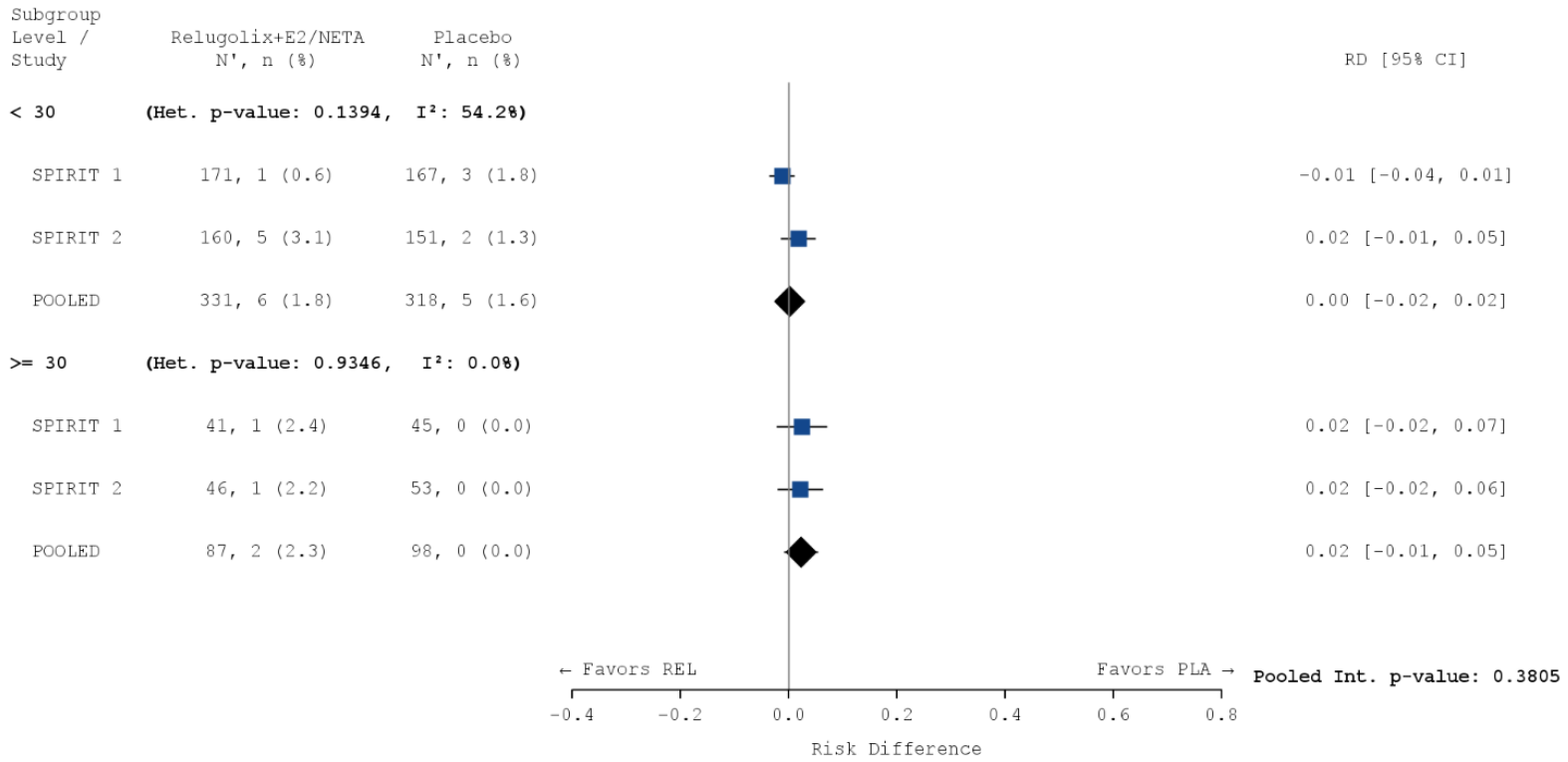


Pooled Int. p-value: 0.9439

N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

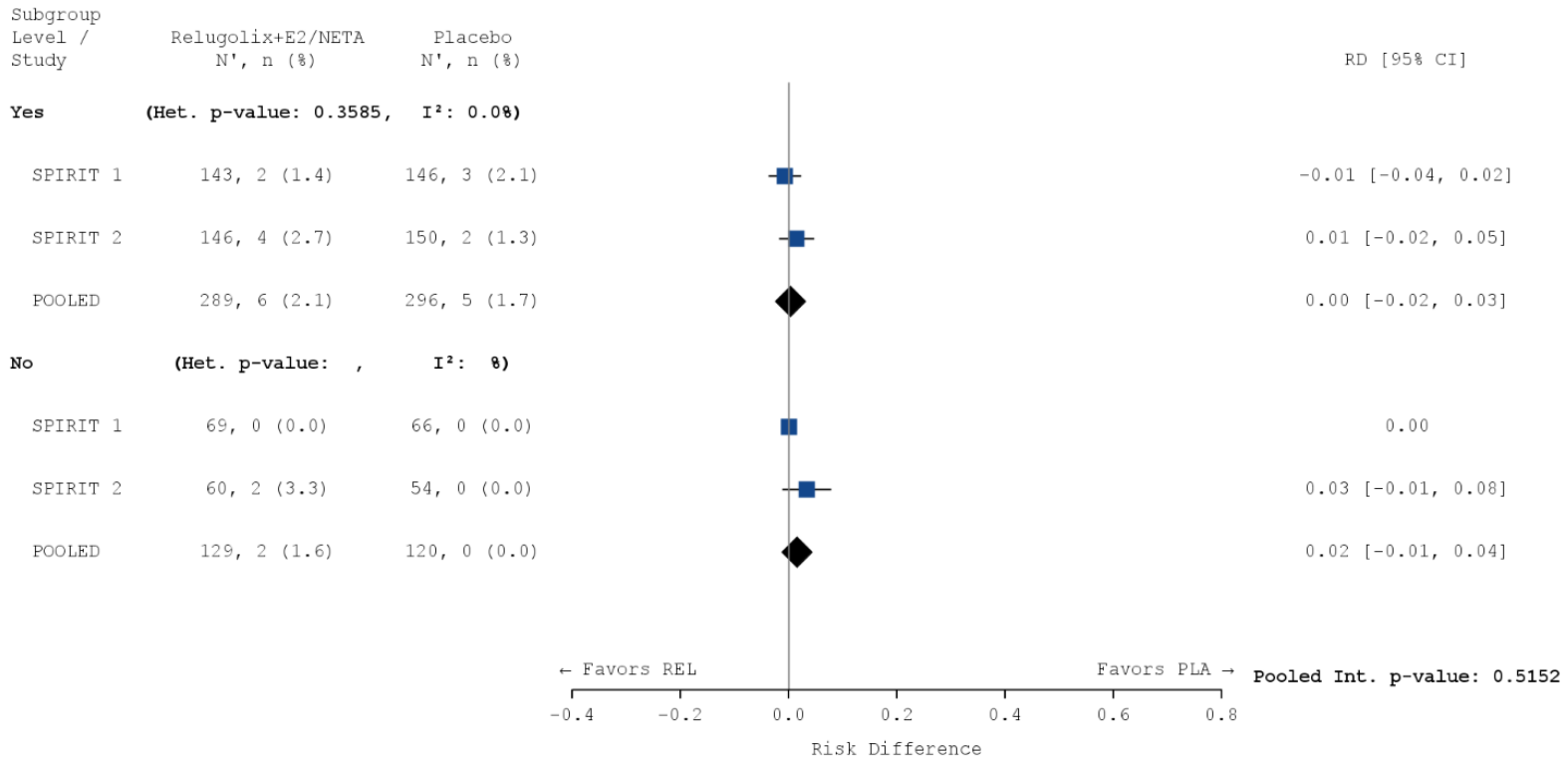
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Hyperhidrosis
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

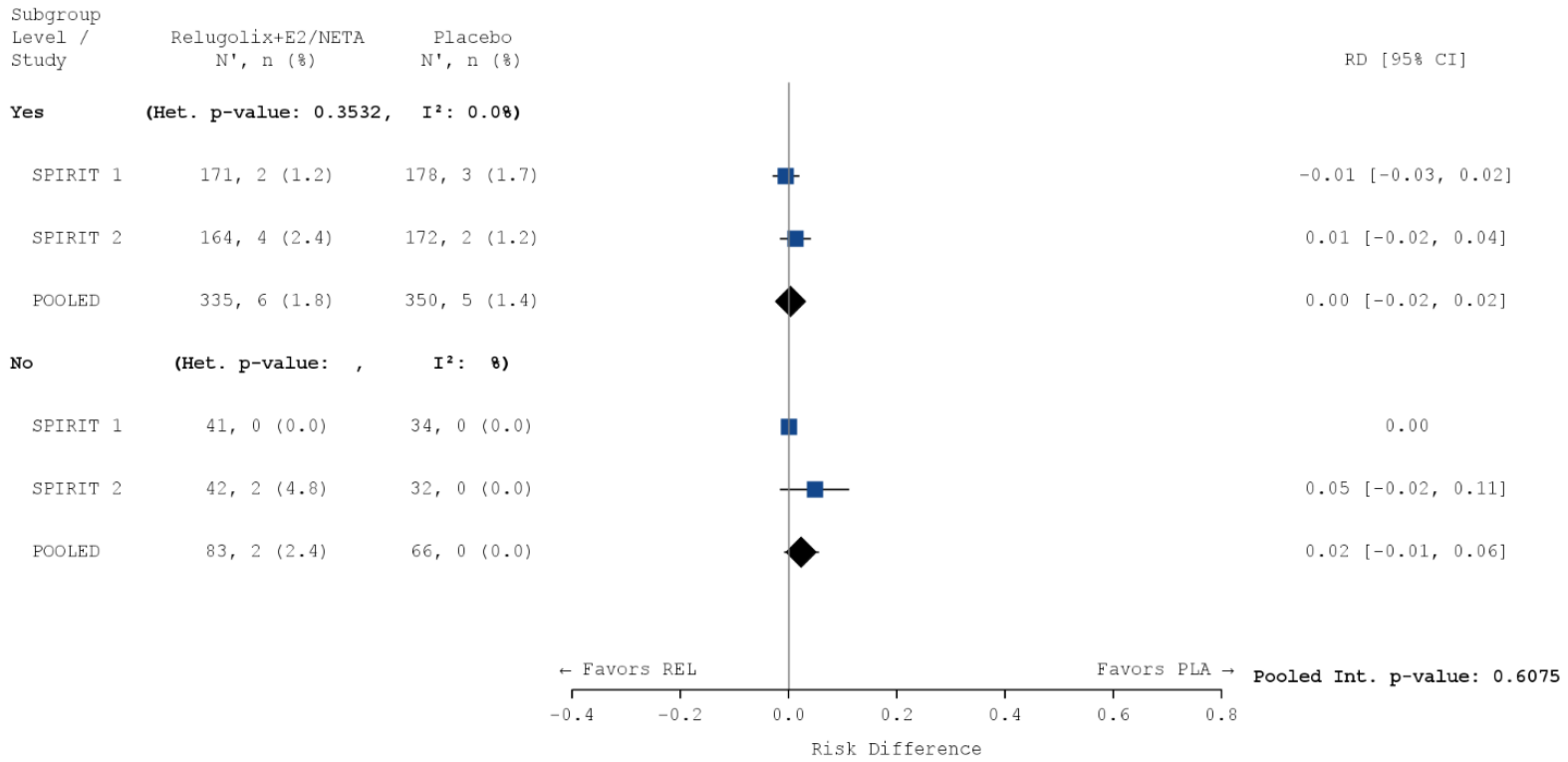
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Hyperhidrosis
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

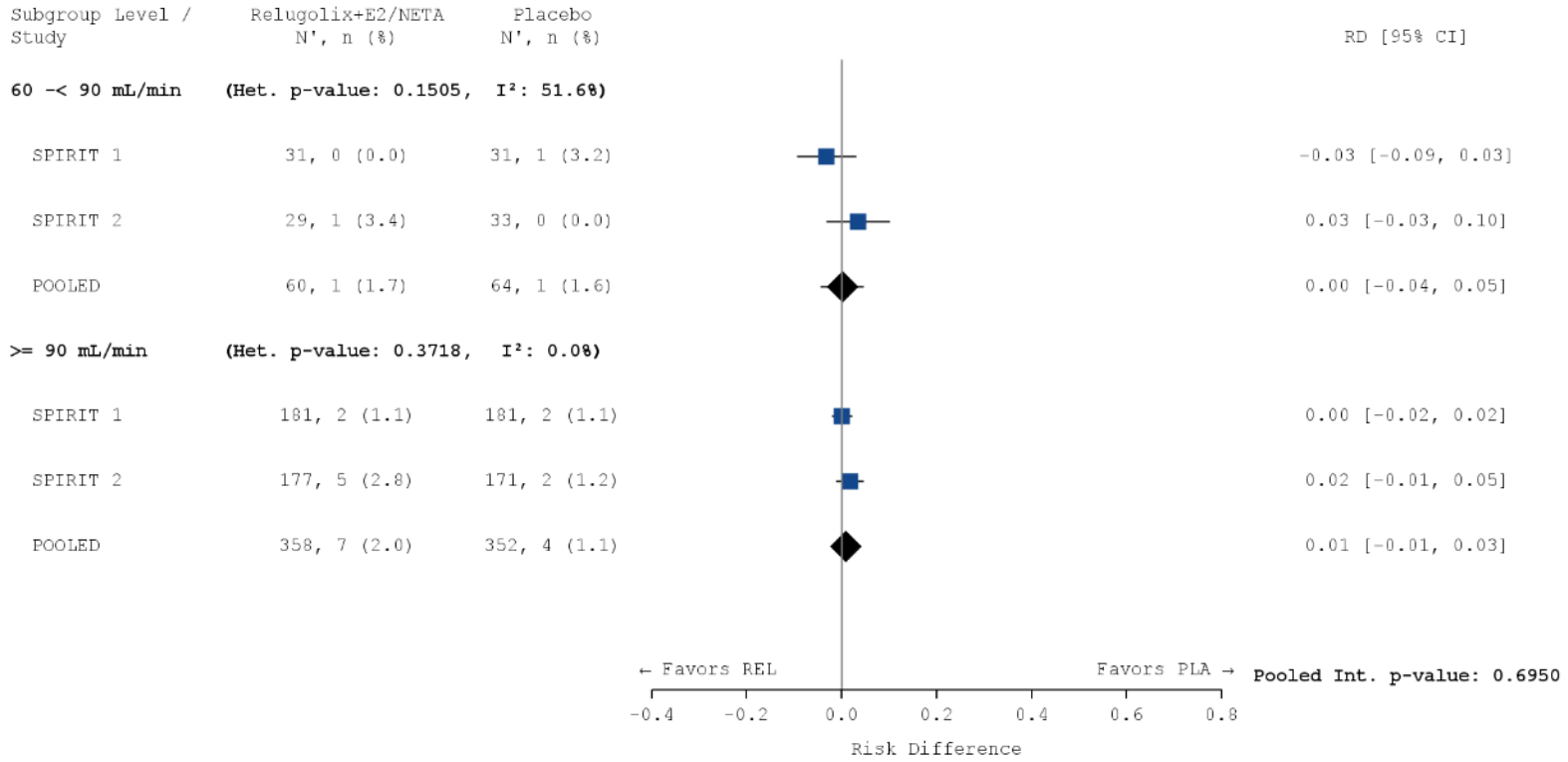
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Hyperhidrosis
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

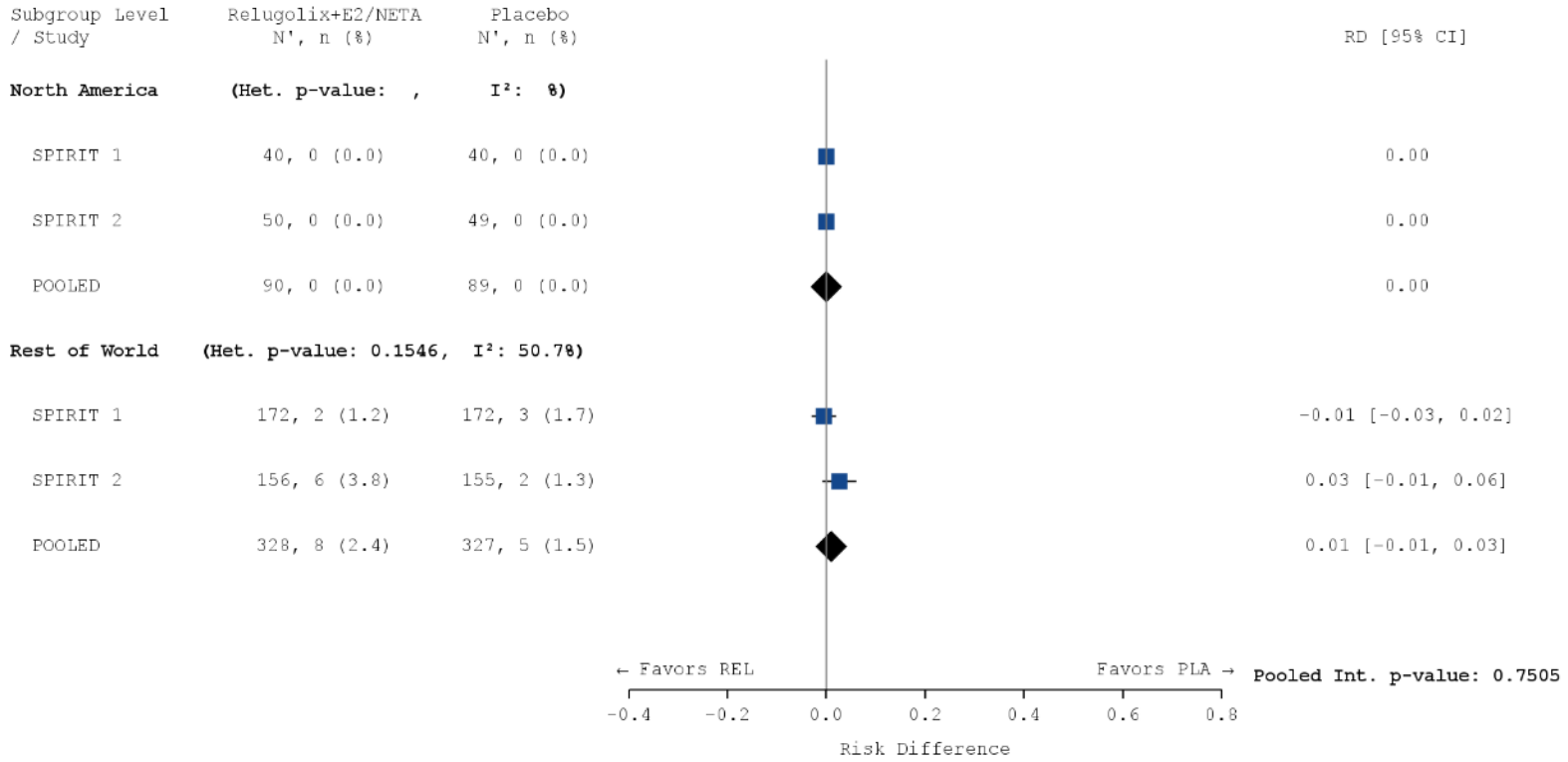
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Hyperhidrosis
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

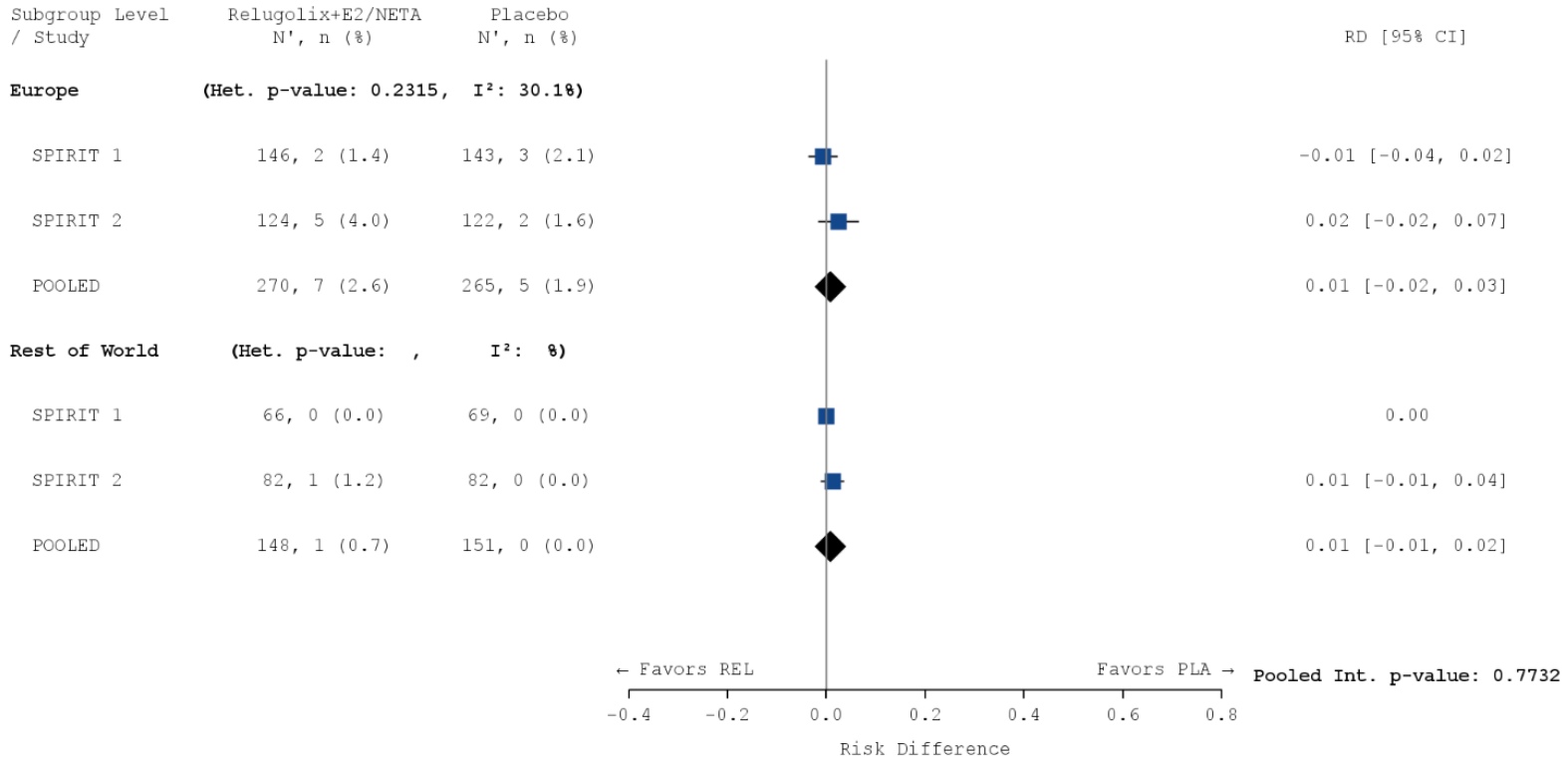
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Hyperhidrosis
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

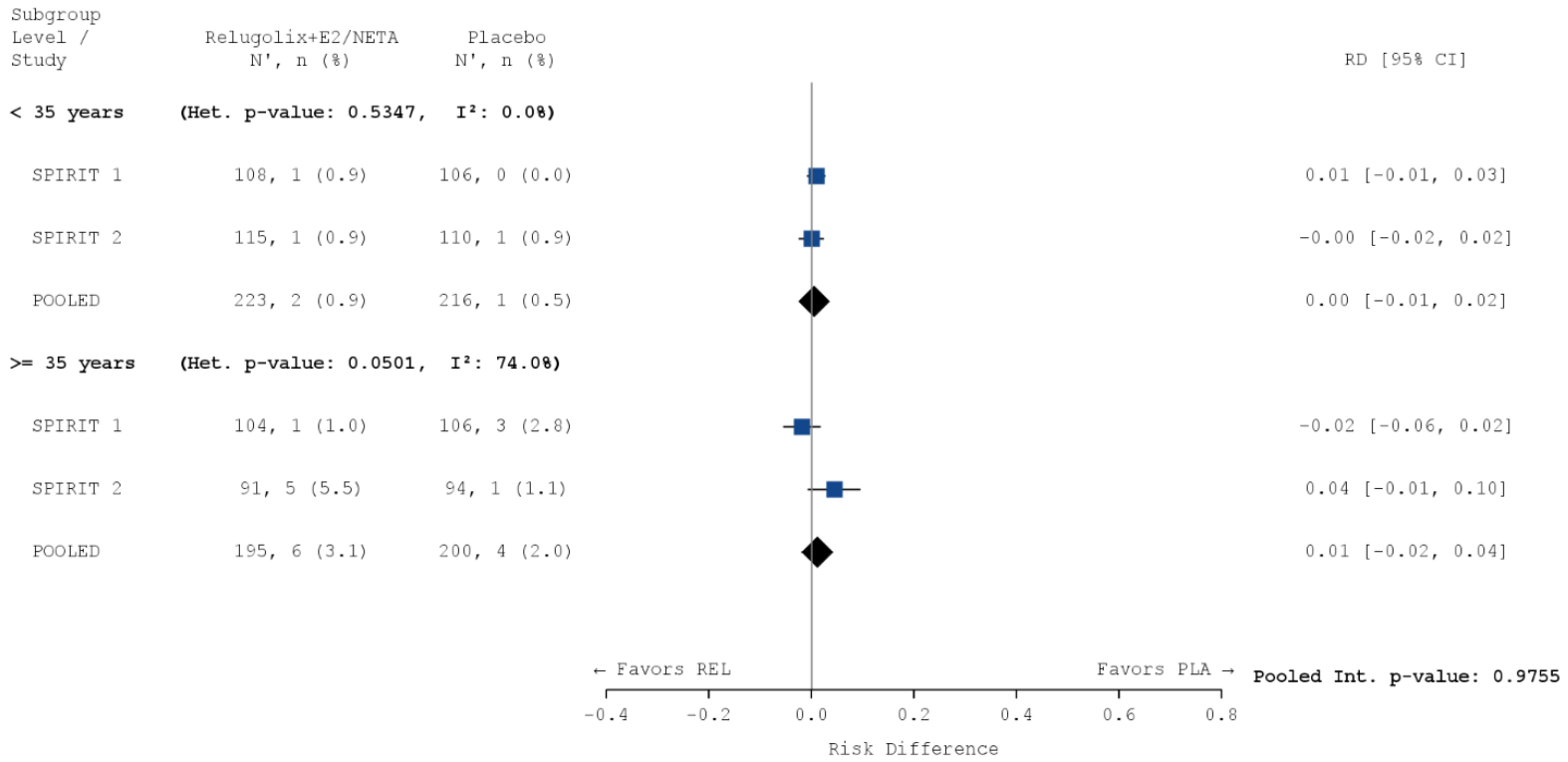
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Hyperhidrosis
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

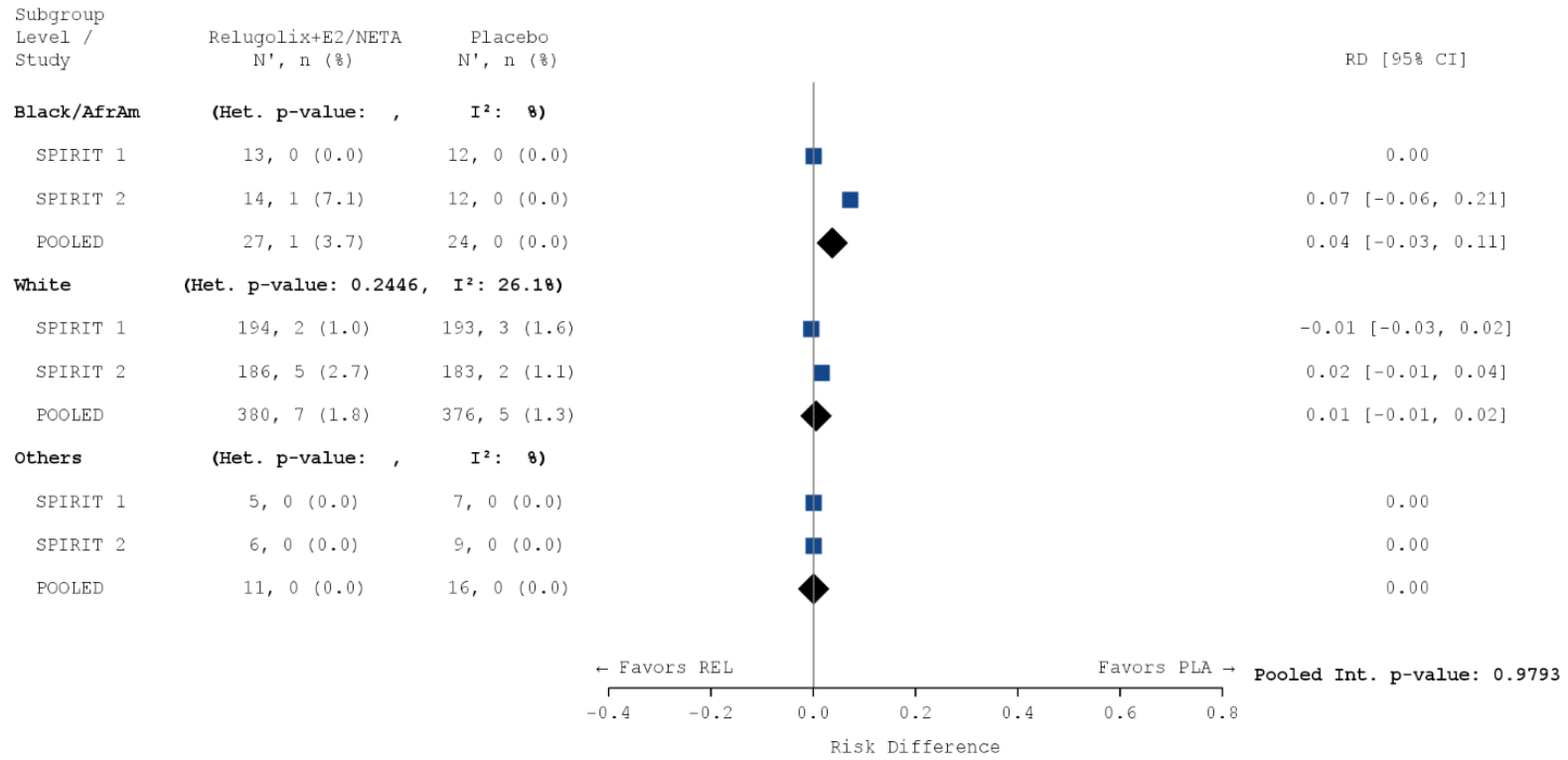
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Hyperhidrosis
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

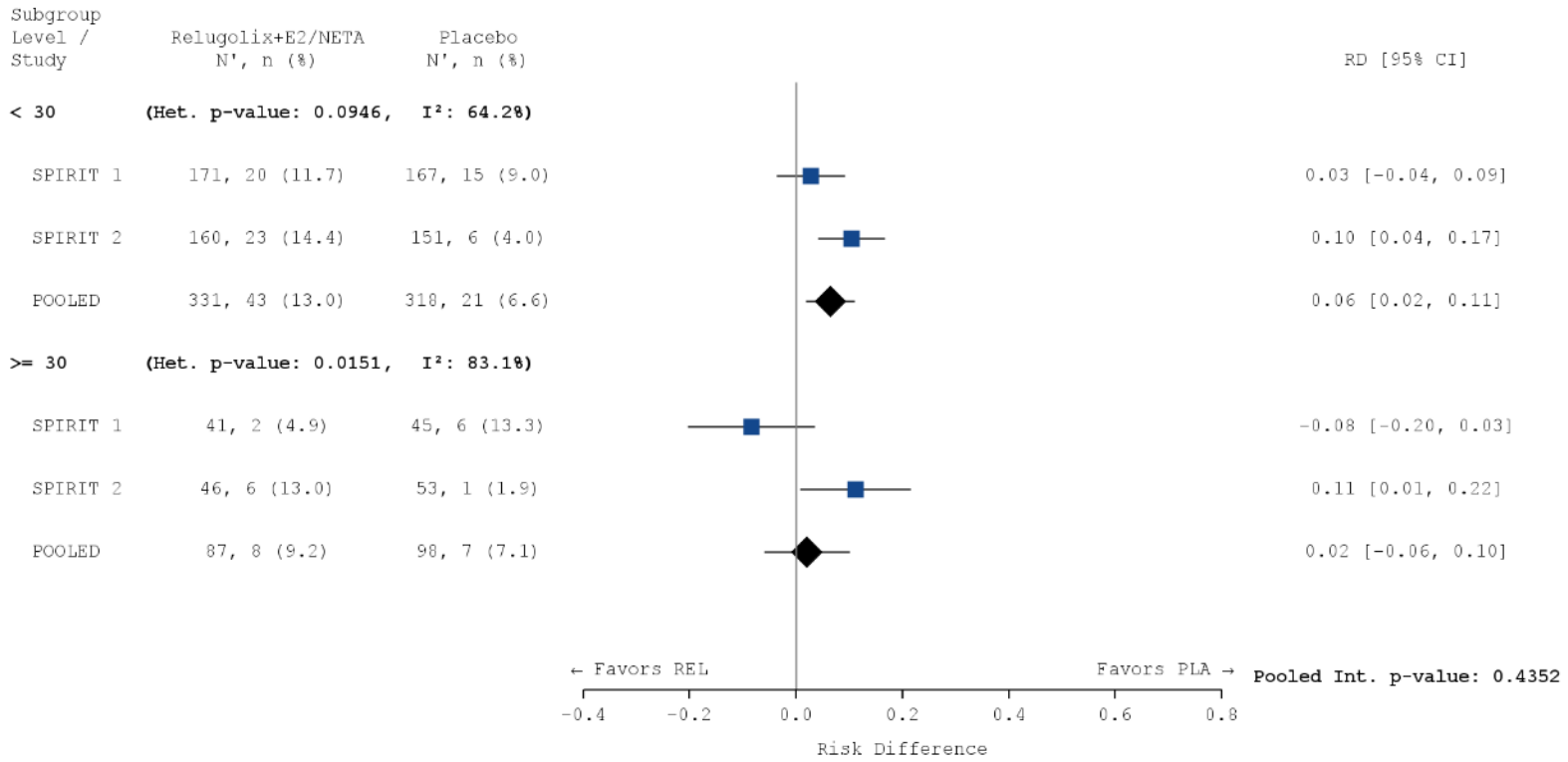
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Hyperhidrosis
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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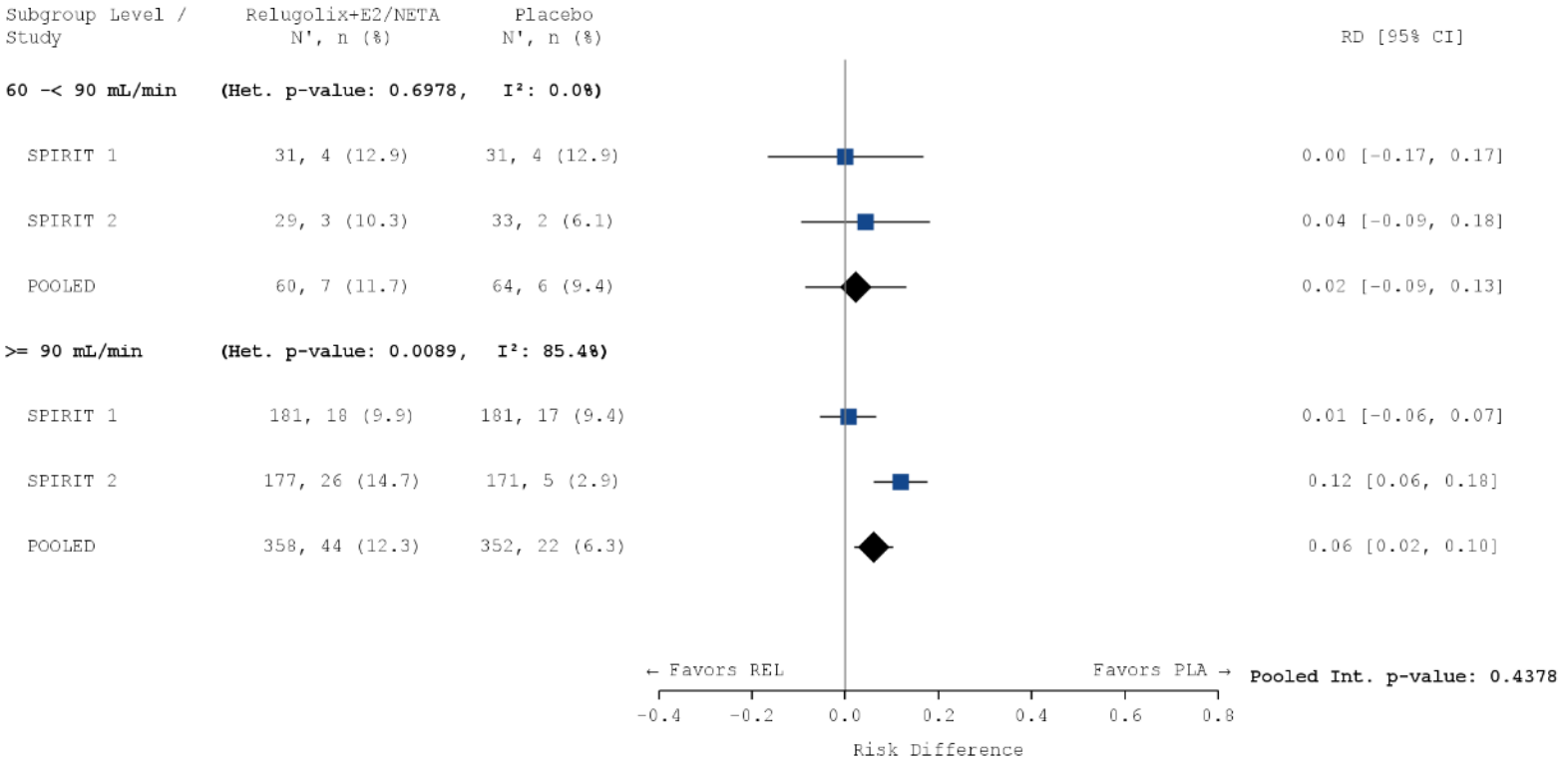
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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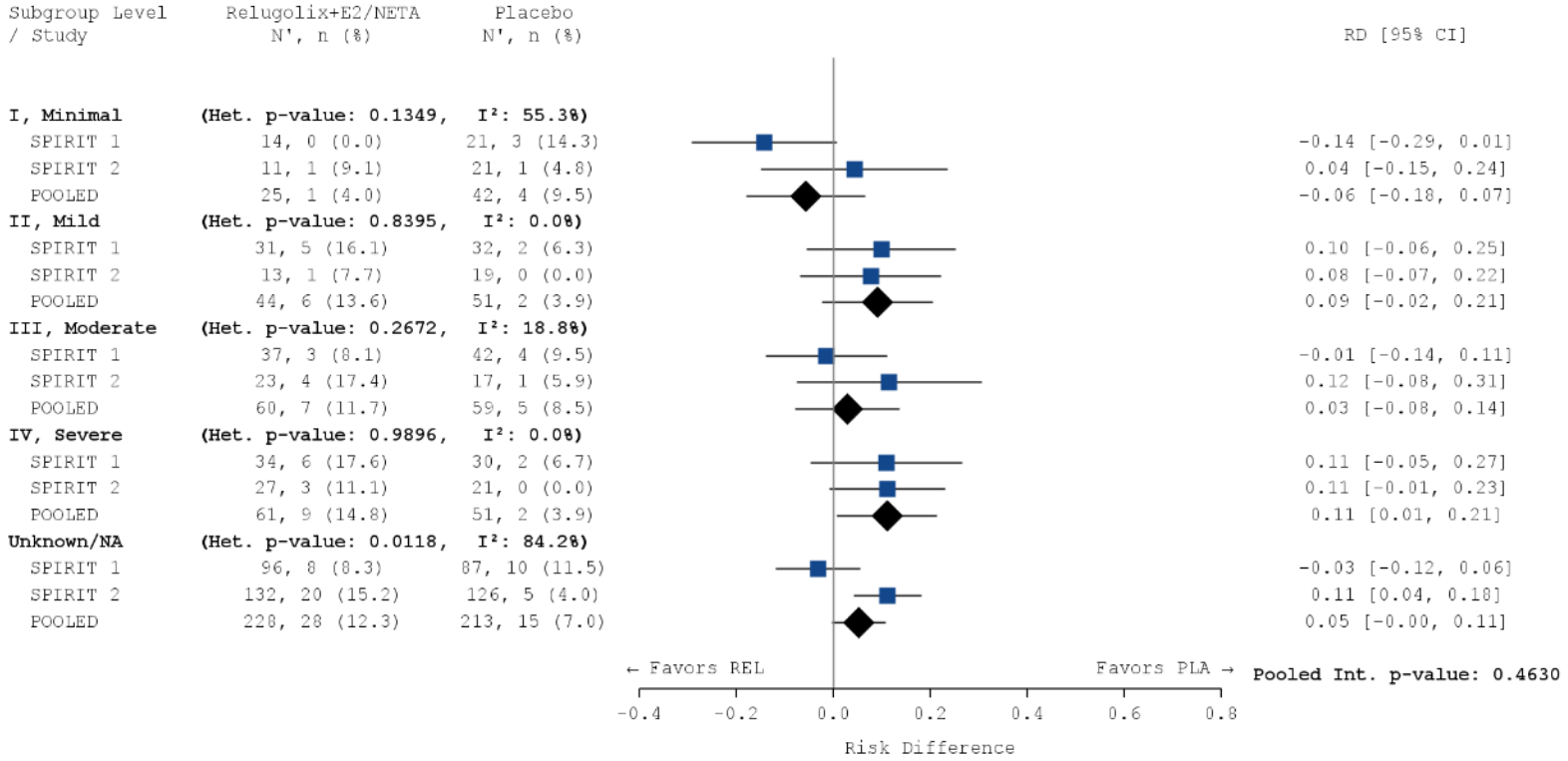
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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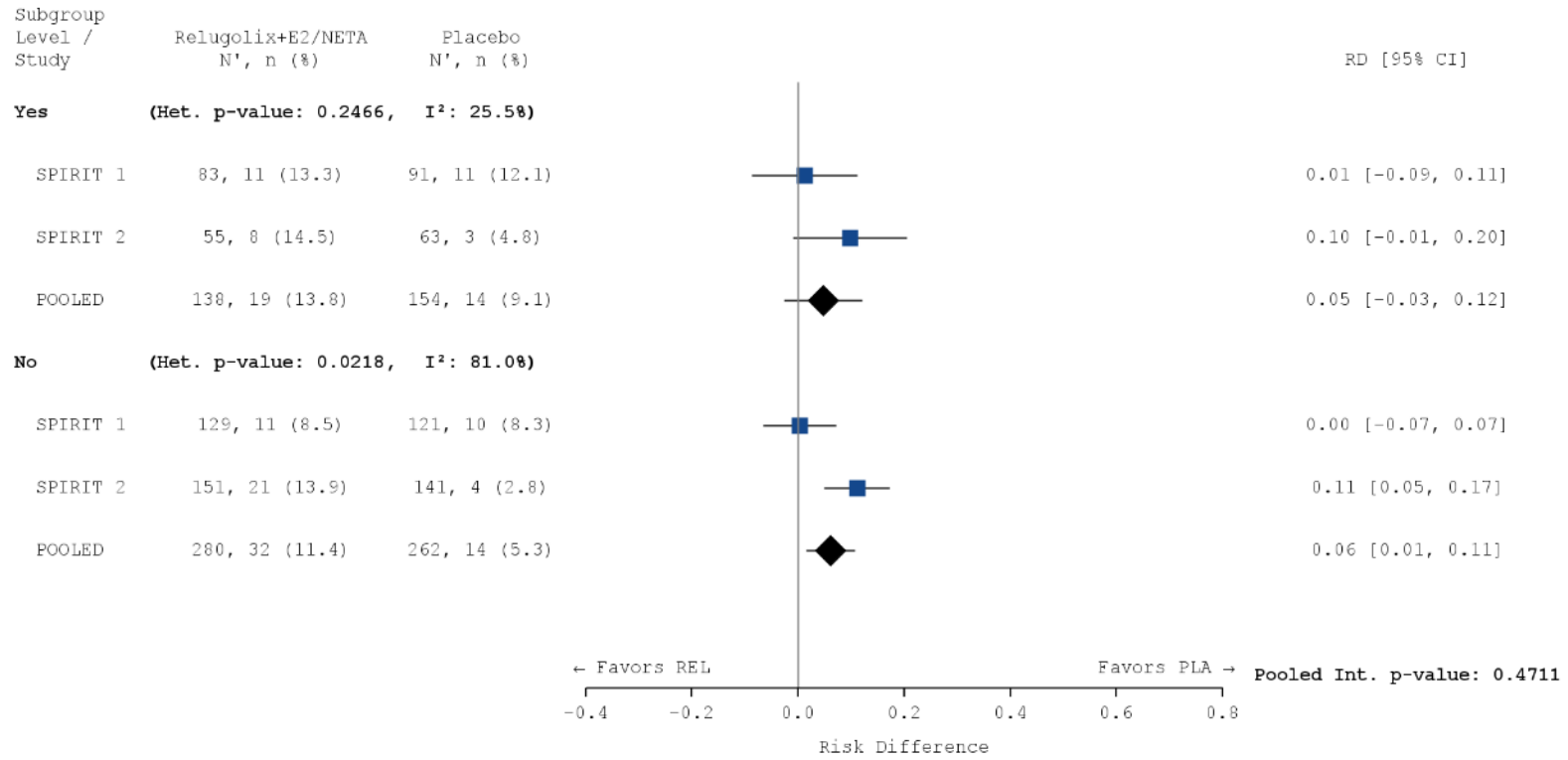
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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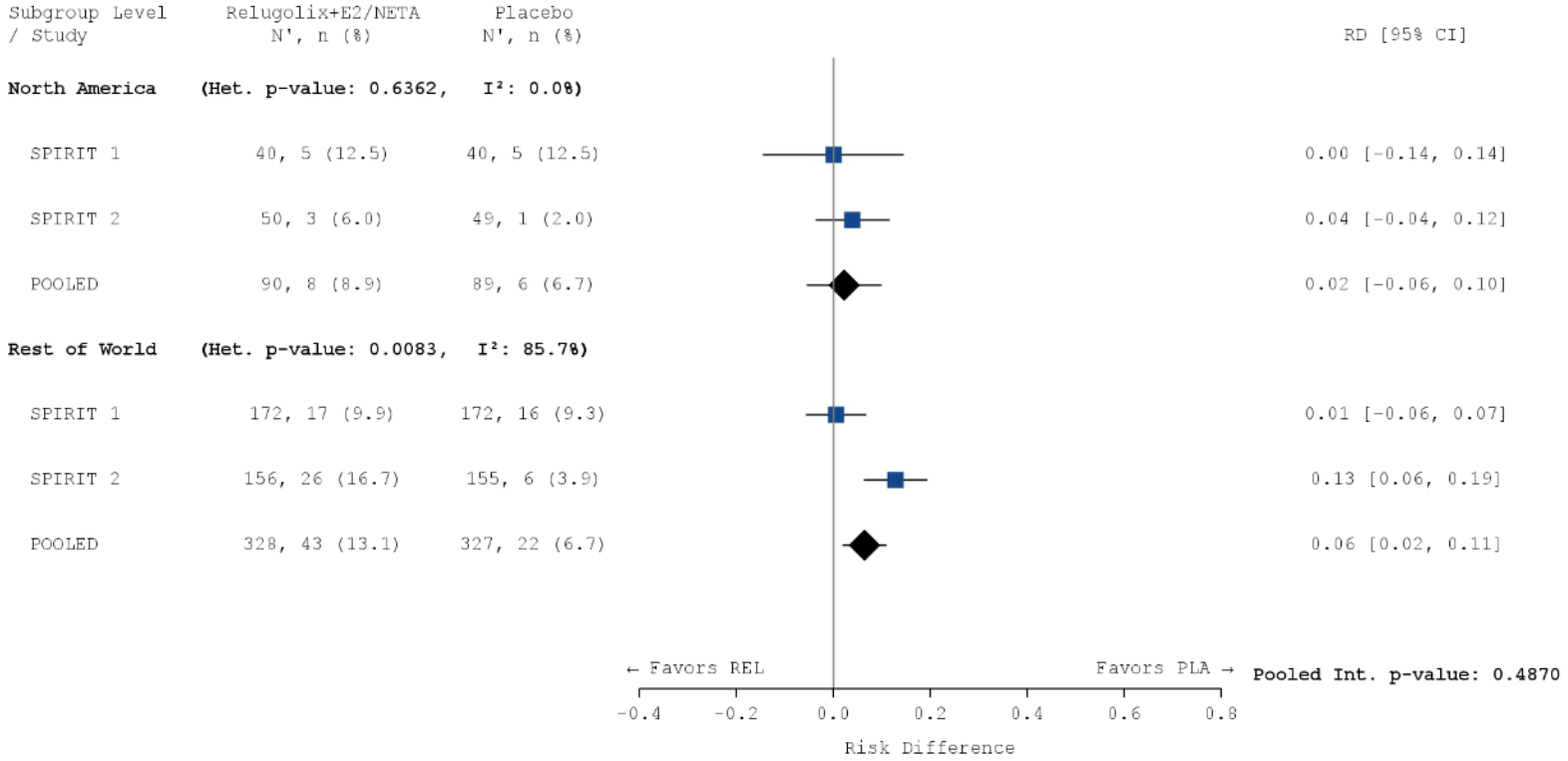
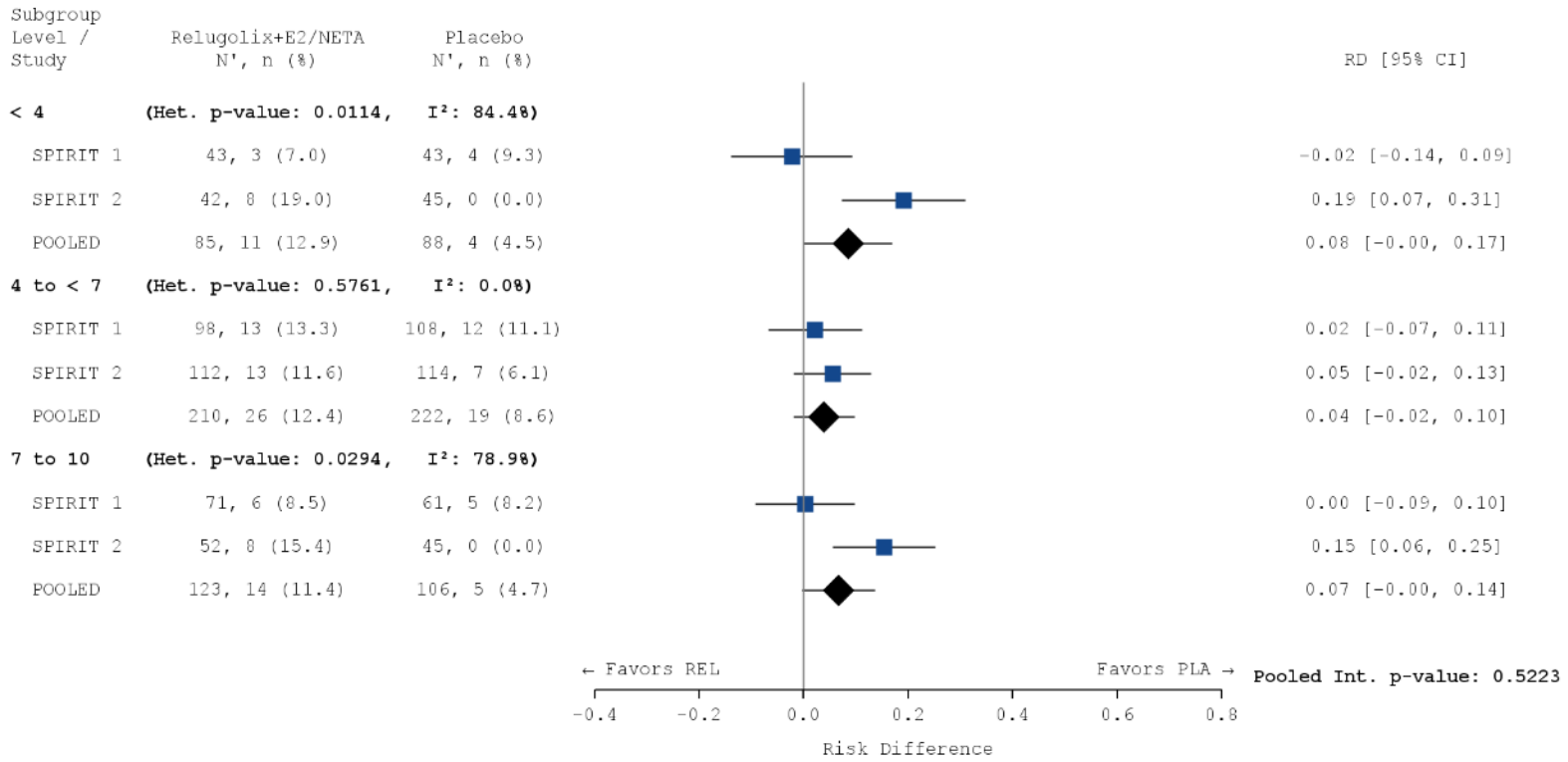
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
NMPP NRS score at baseline

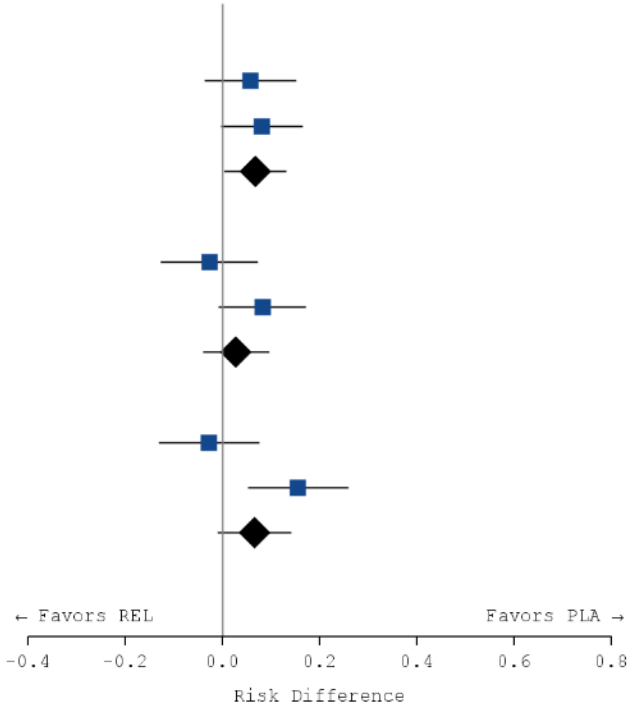


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II

Subgroup Level / Study	Relugolix+E2/NETA N', n (%)	Placebo N', n (%)	RD [95% CI]
< 2 years	**(Het. p-value: 0.7209, I²: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	82, 11 (13.4)	78, 6 (7.7)	0.06 [-0.04, 0.15]
SPIRIT 2	65, 7 (10.8)	73, 2 (2.7)	0.08 [-0.00, 0.16]
POOLED	147, 18 (12.2)	151, 8 (5.3)	0.07 [0.00, 0.13]
2 - < 5 years	**(Het. p-value: 0.1104, I²: 60.8%)**		
SPIRIT 1	69, 6 (8.7)	70, 8 (11.4)	-0.03 [-0.13, 0.07]
SPIRIT 2	72, 9 (12.5)	70, 3 (4.3)	0.08 [-0.01, 0.17]
POOLED	141, 15 (10.6)	140, 11 (7.9)	0.03 [-0.04, 0.10]
>= 5 years	**(Het. p-value: 0.0135, I²: 83.6%)**		
SPIRIT 1	61, 5 (8.2)	64, 7 (10.9)	-0.03 [-0.13, 0.08]
SPIRIT 2	69, 13 (18.8)	61, 2 (3.3)	0.16 [0.05, 0.26]
POOLED	130, 18 (13.8)	125, 9 (7.2)	0.07 [-0.01, 0.14]

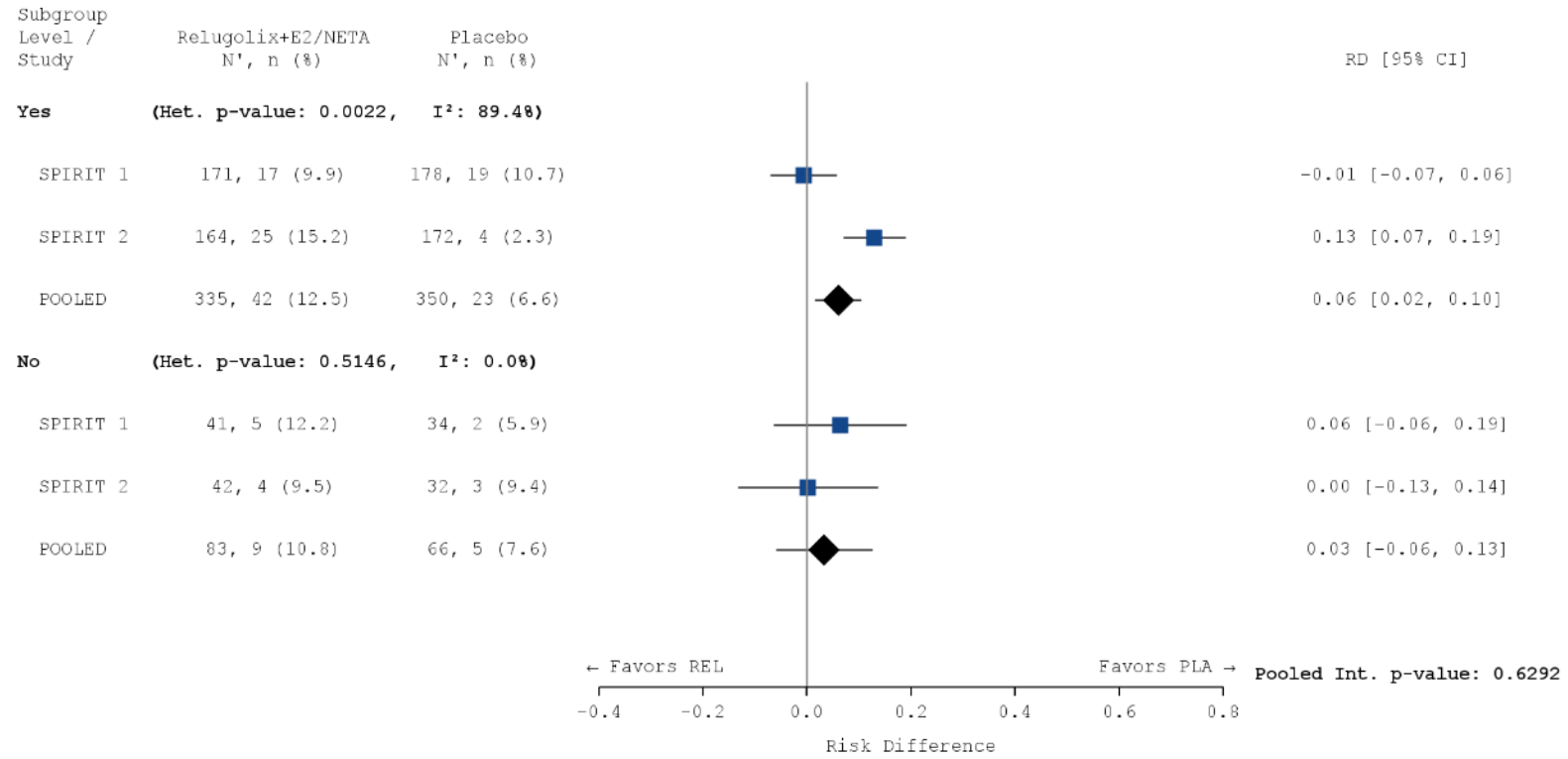


Pooled Int. p-value: 0.6221

N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

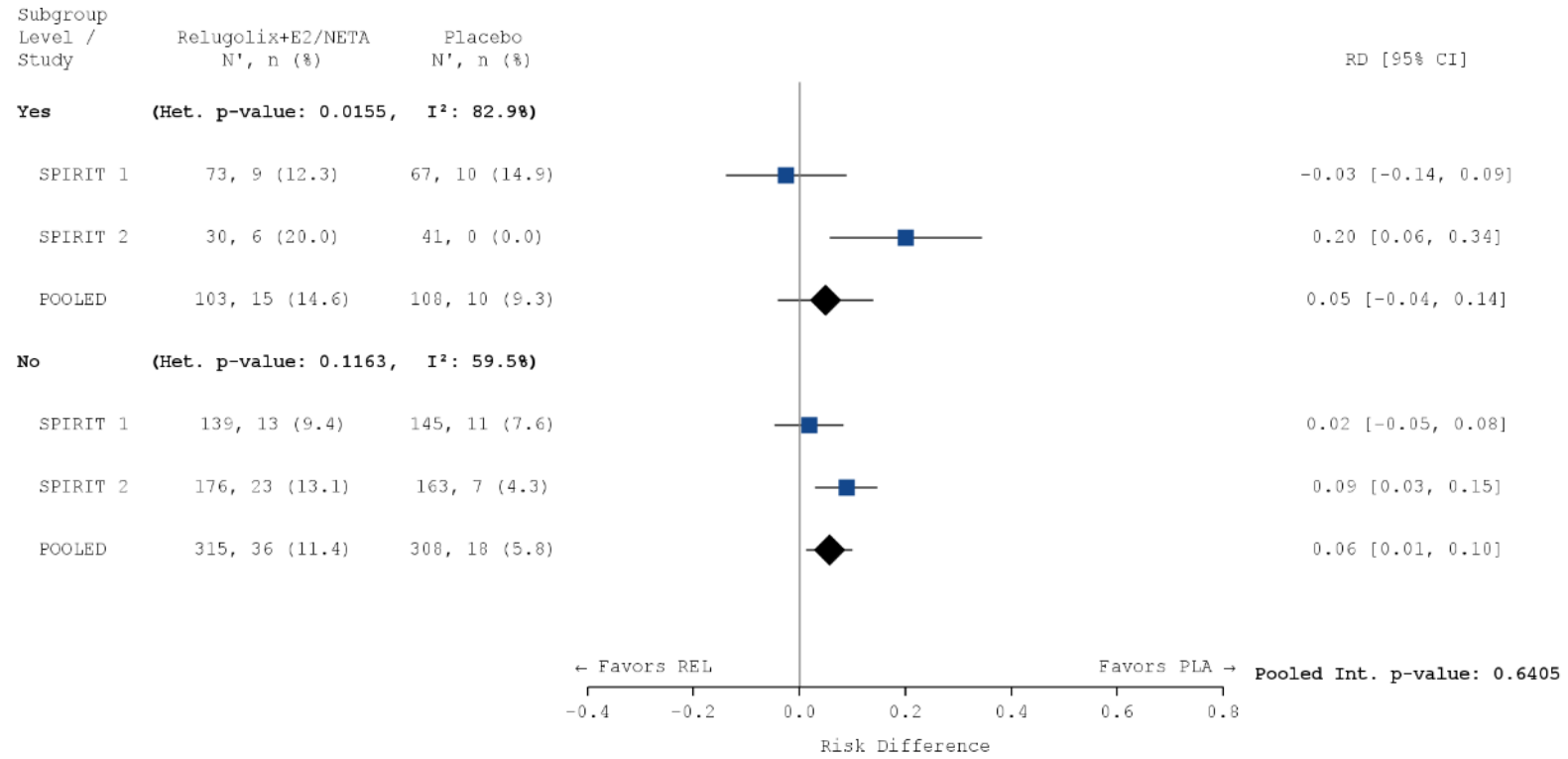
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

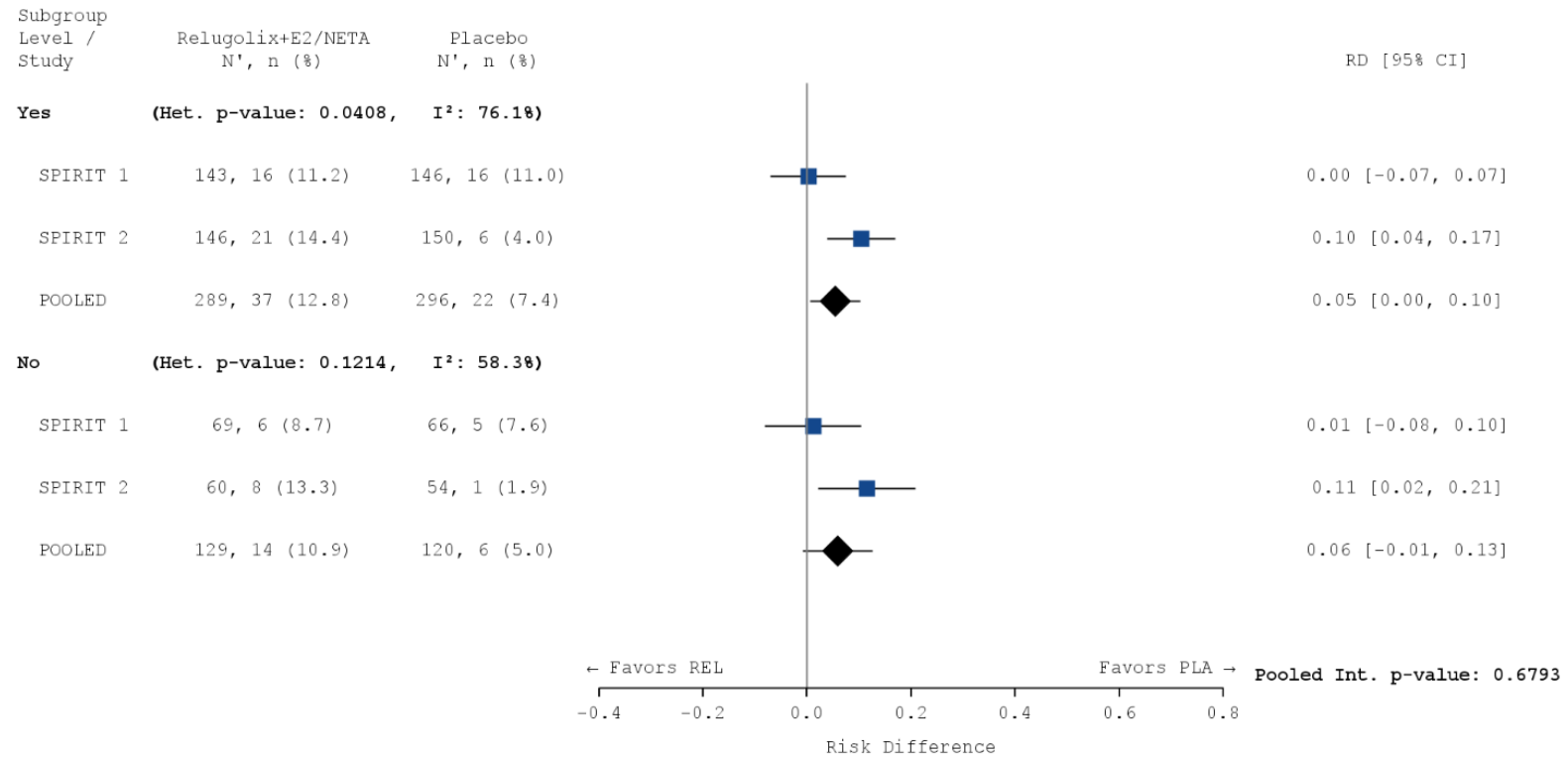
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

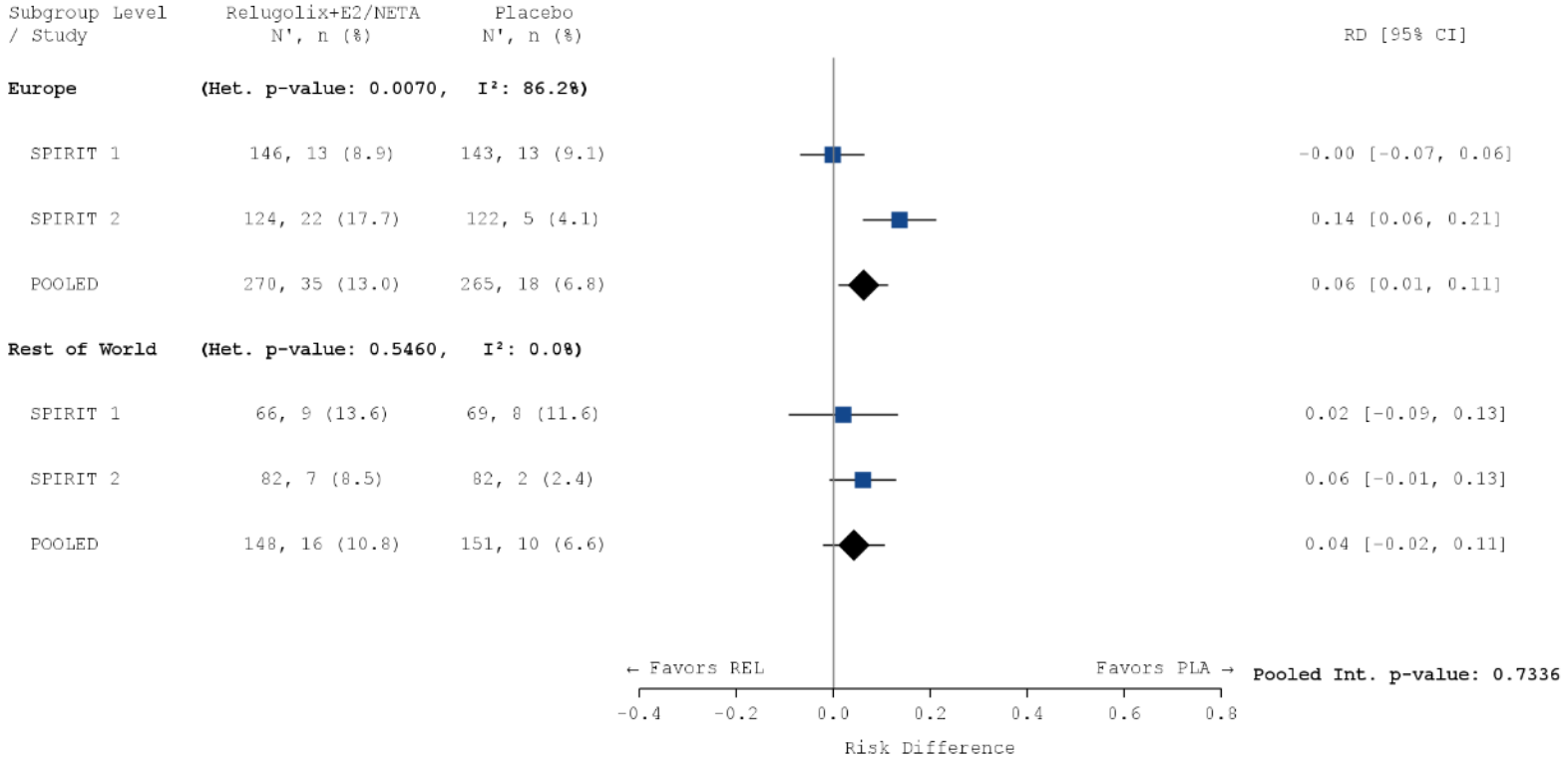
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

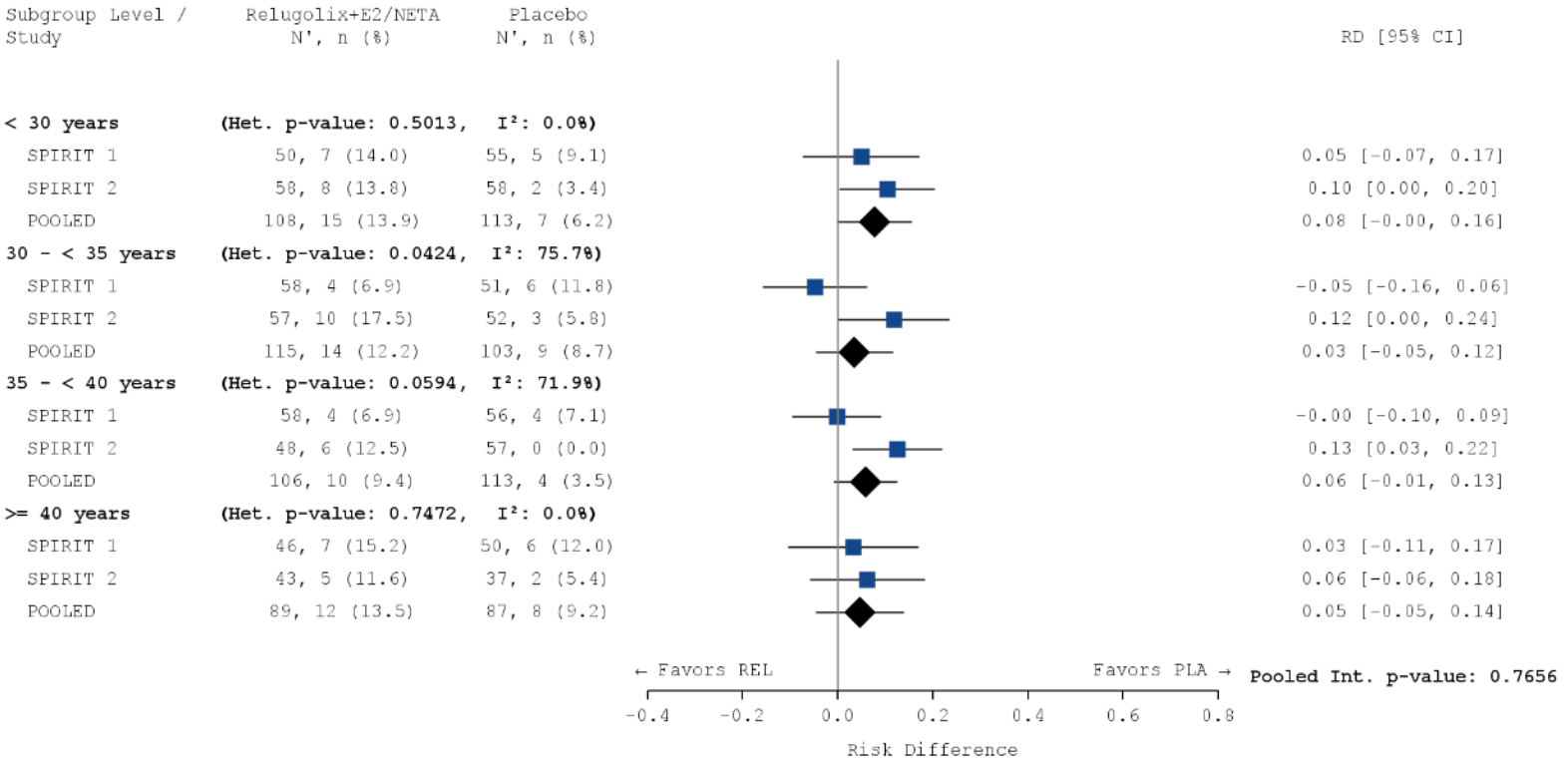
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

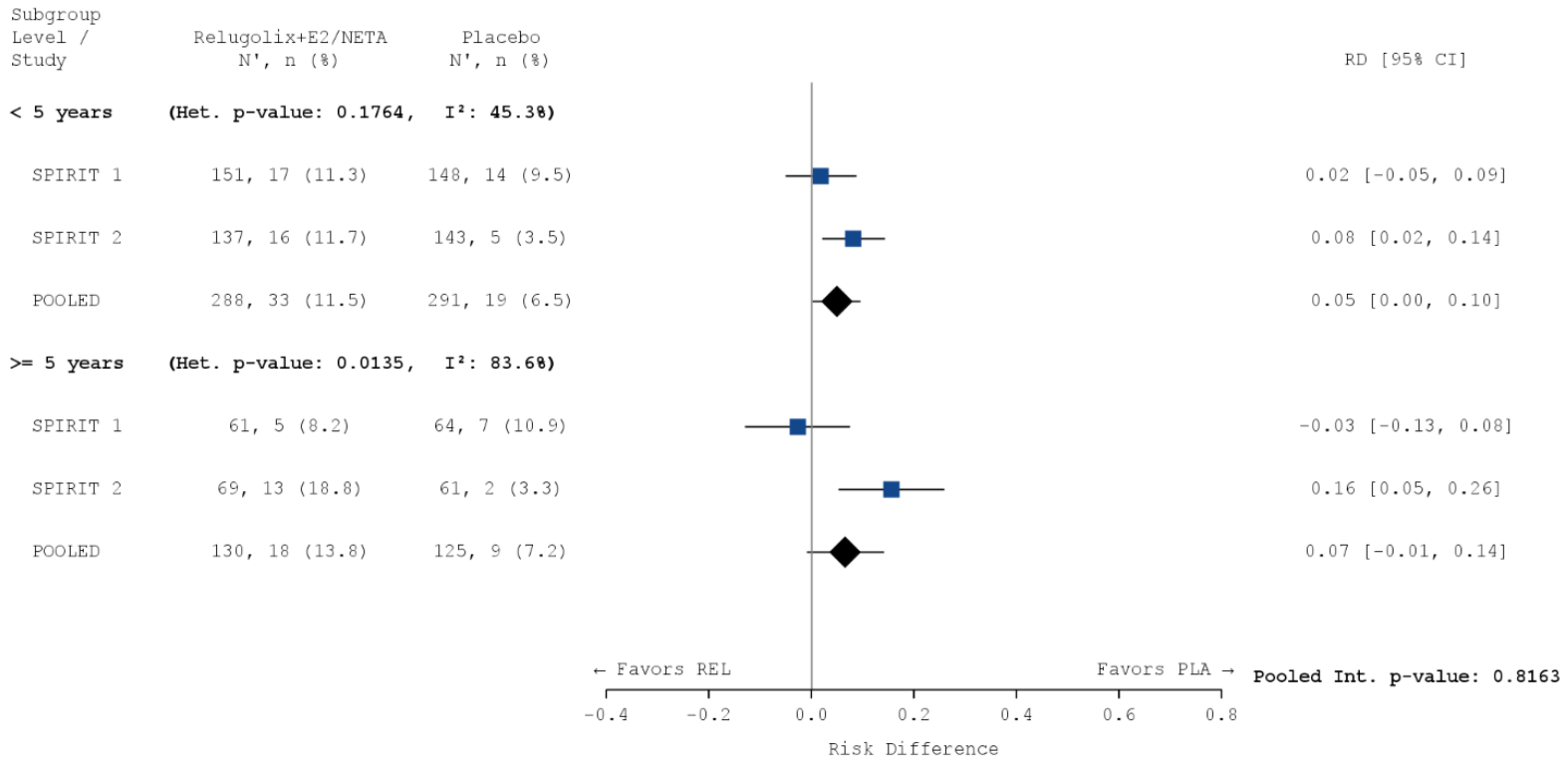
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

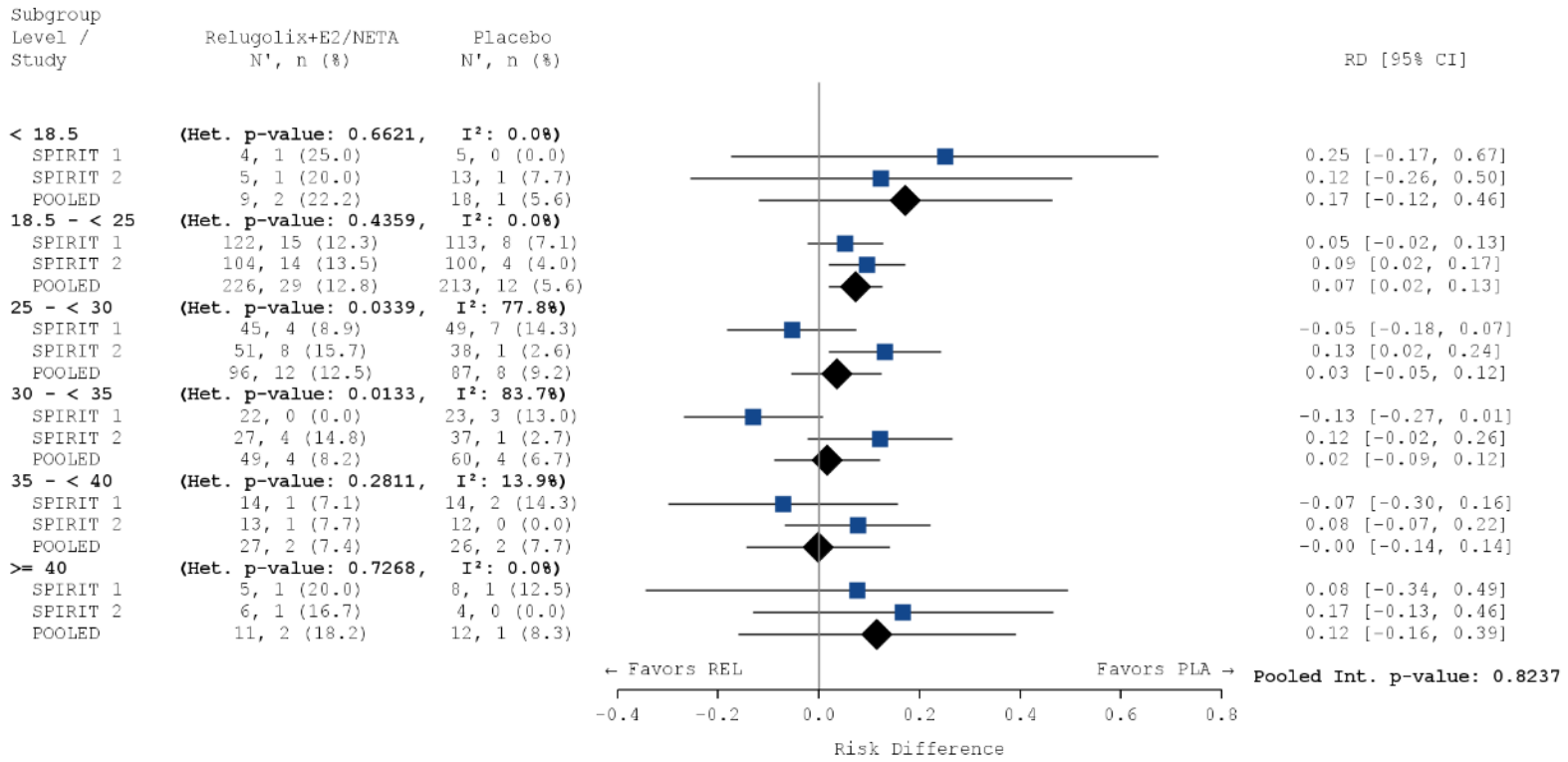
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

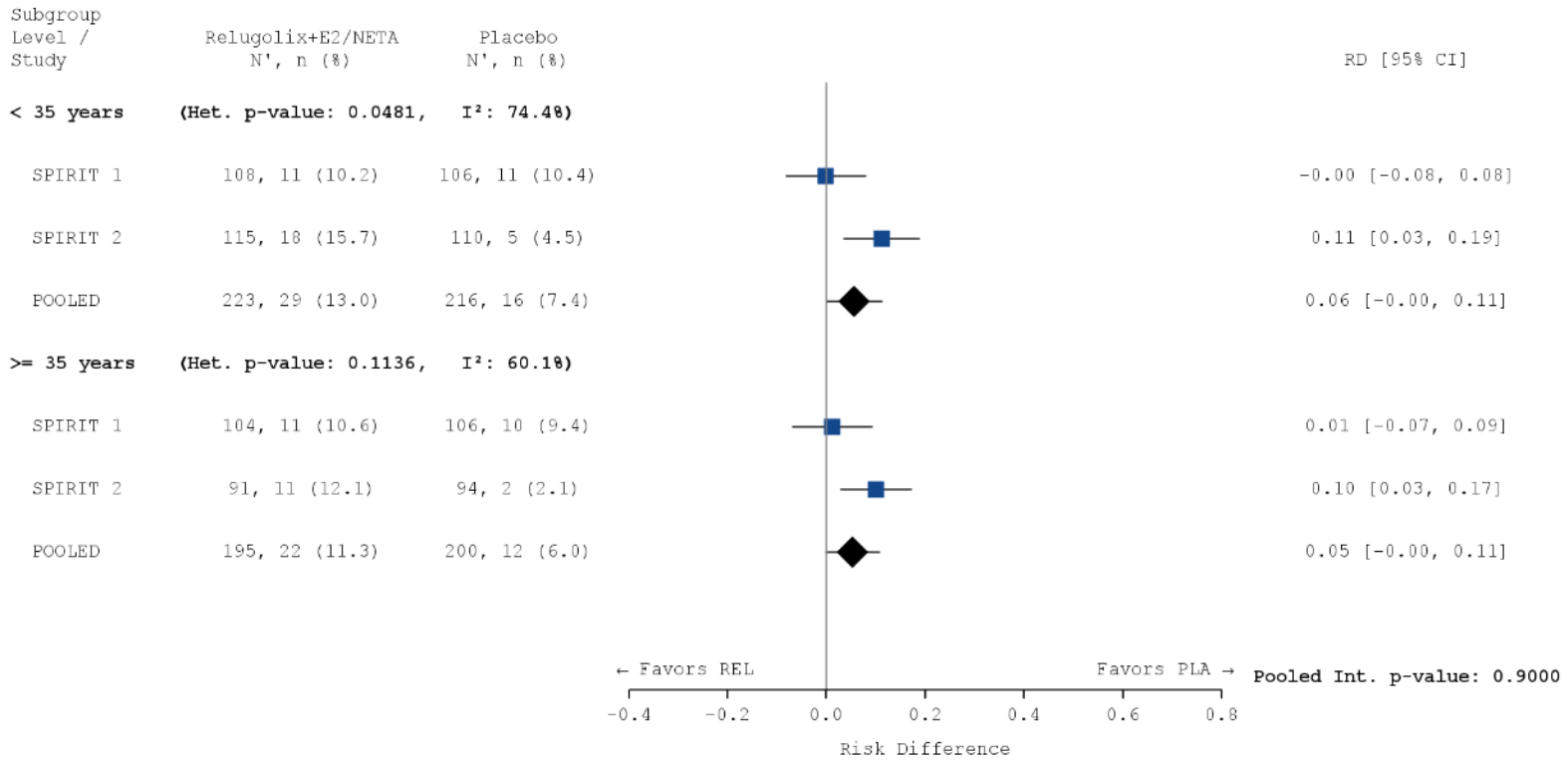
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

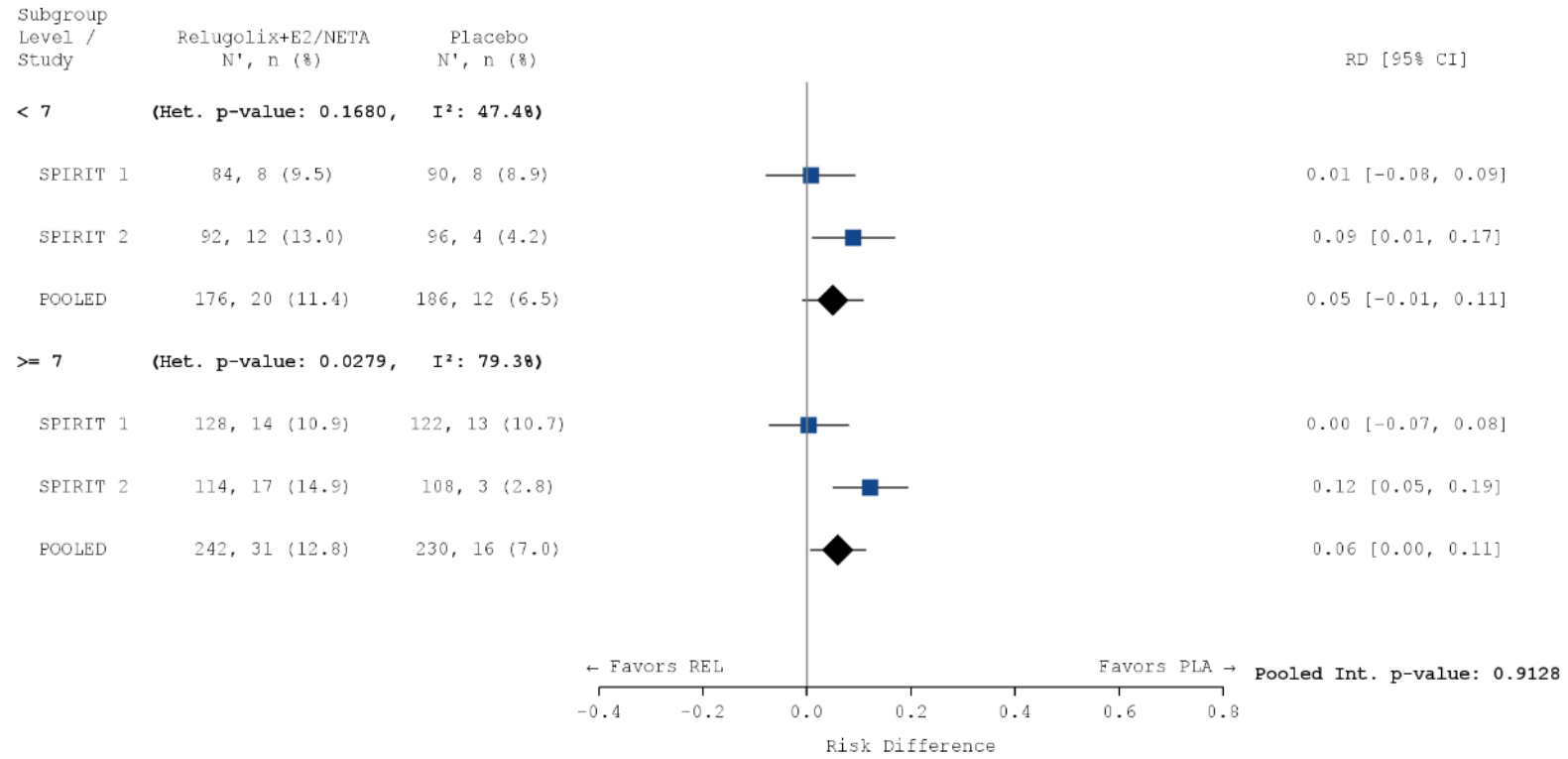
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

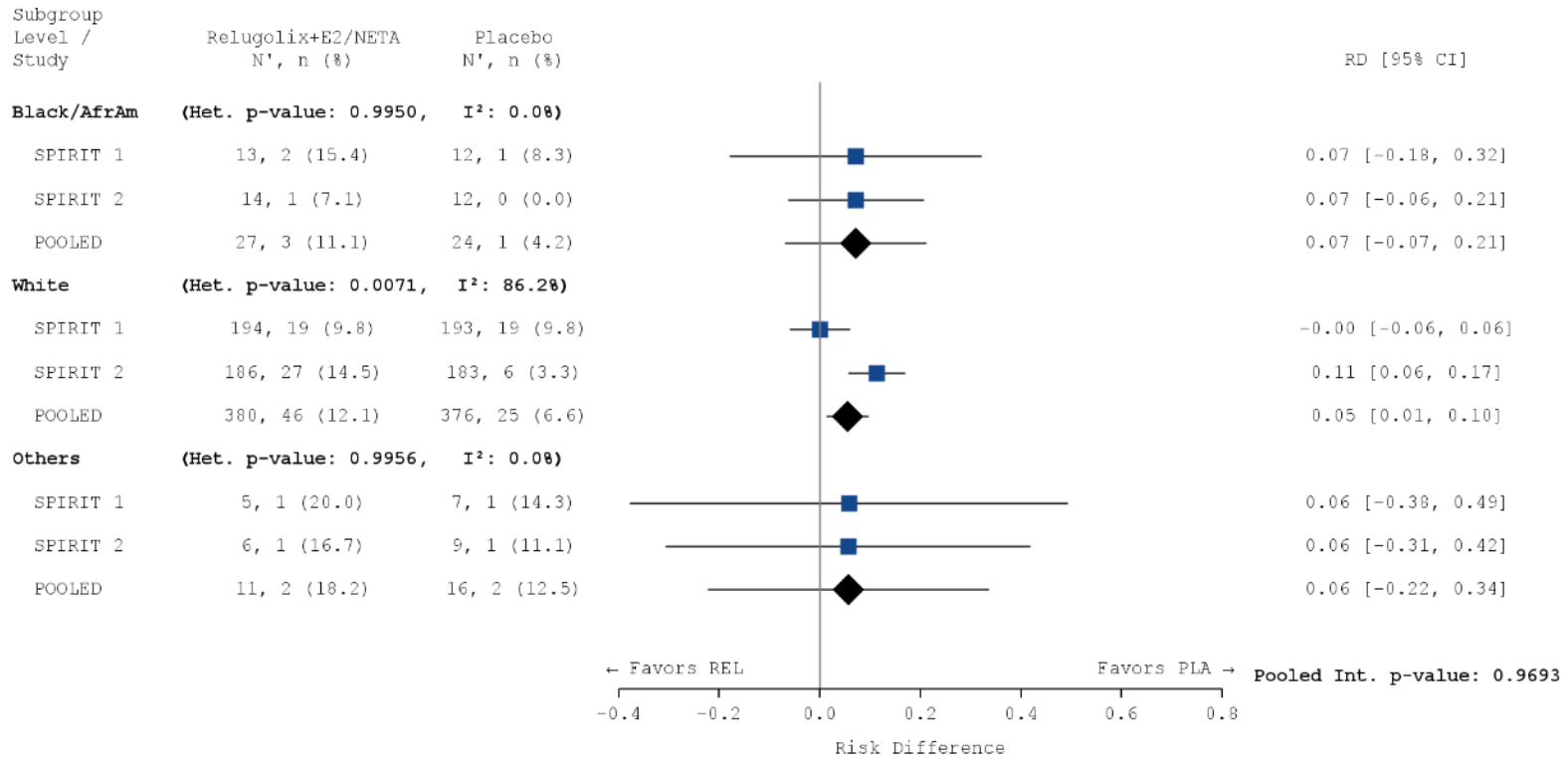
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

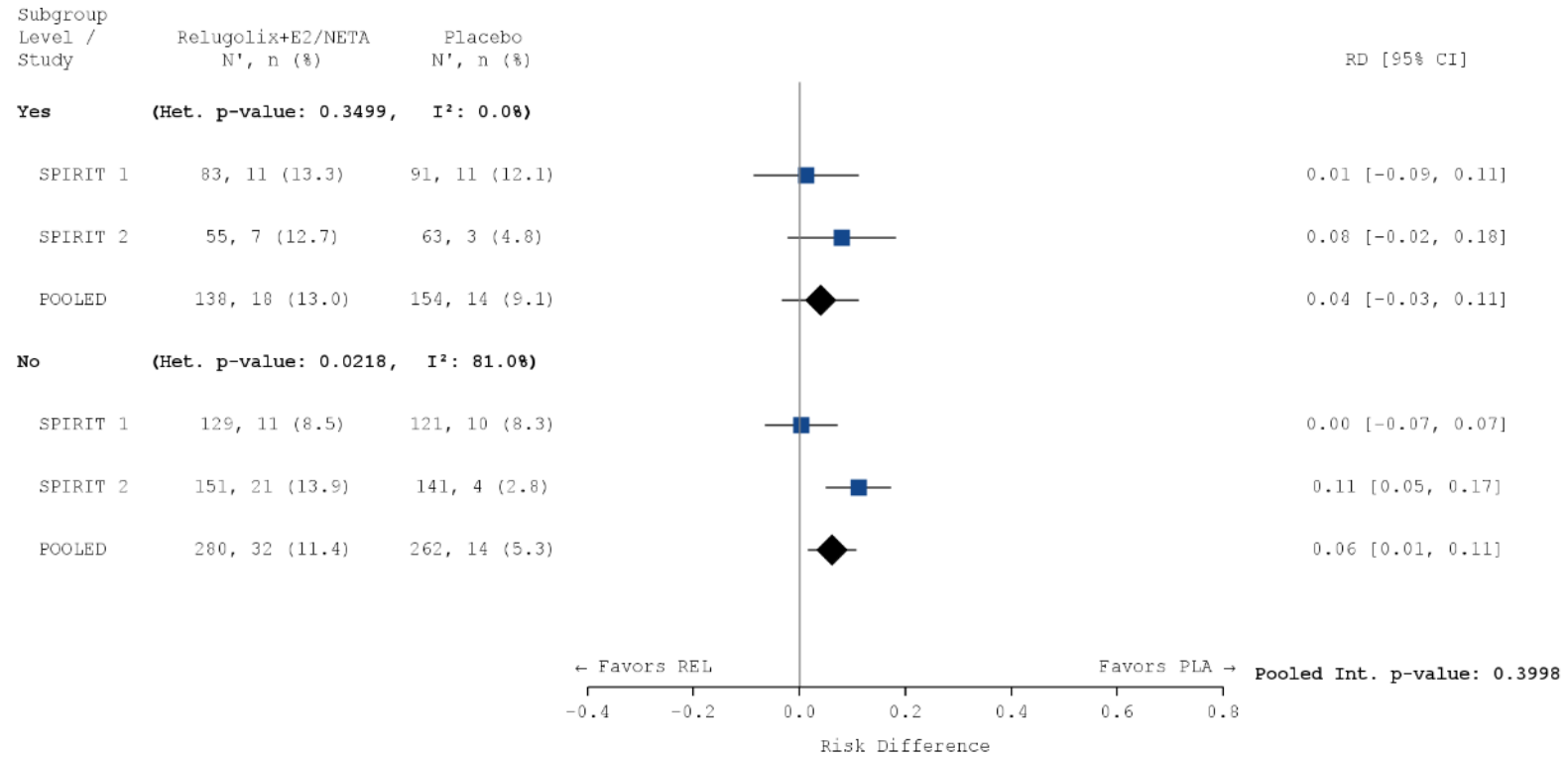
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

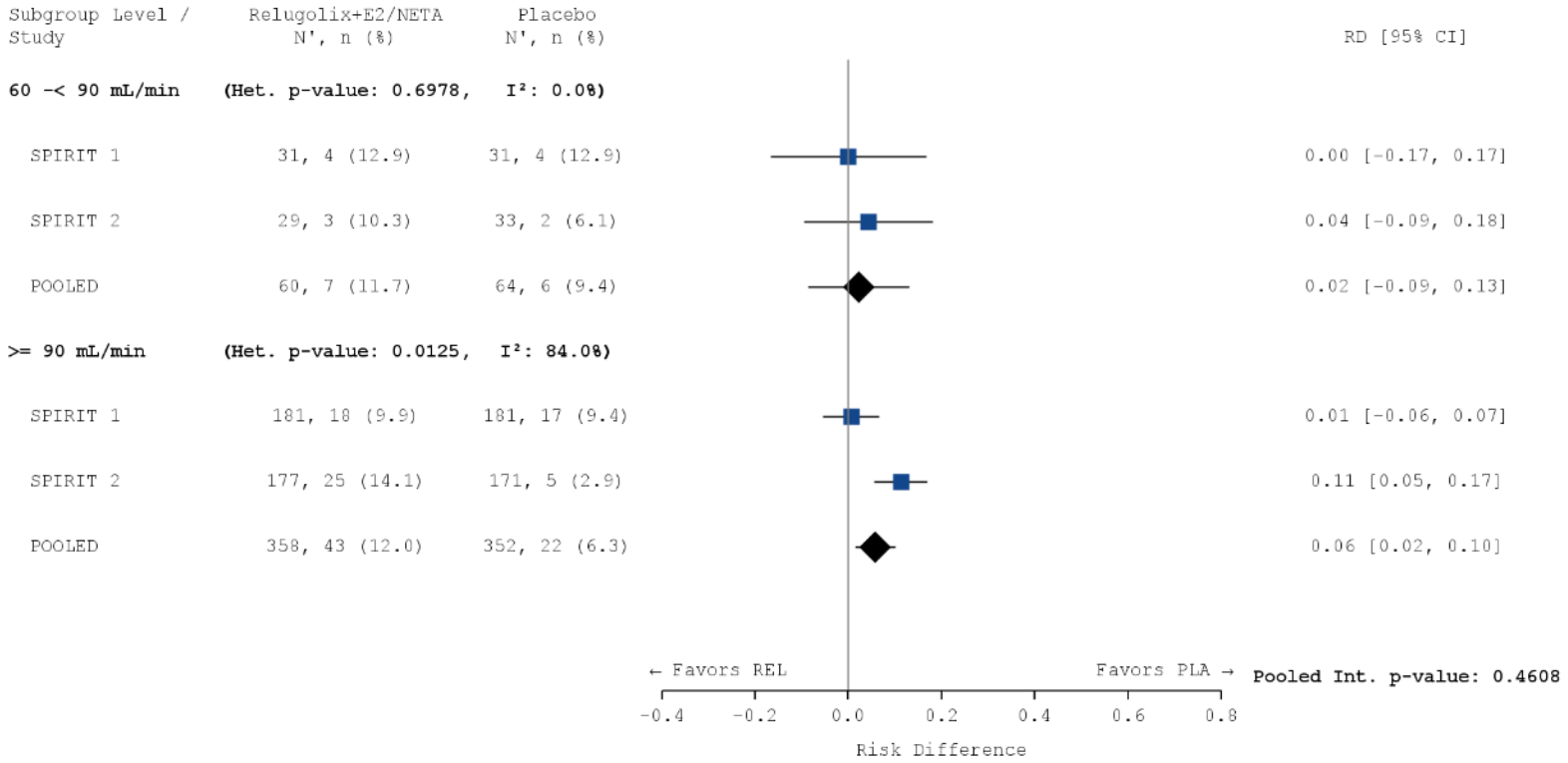
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

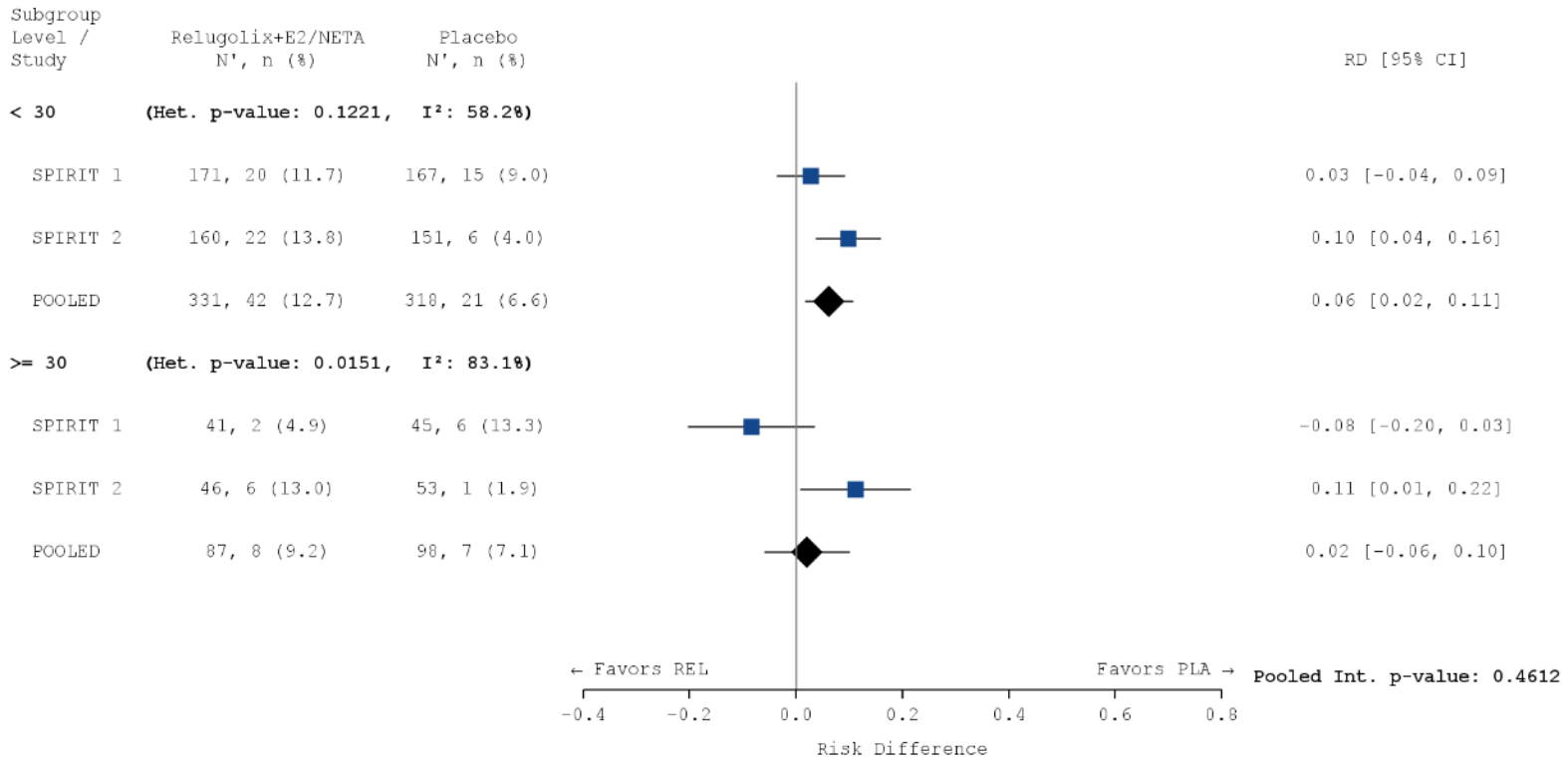
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

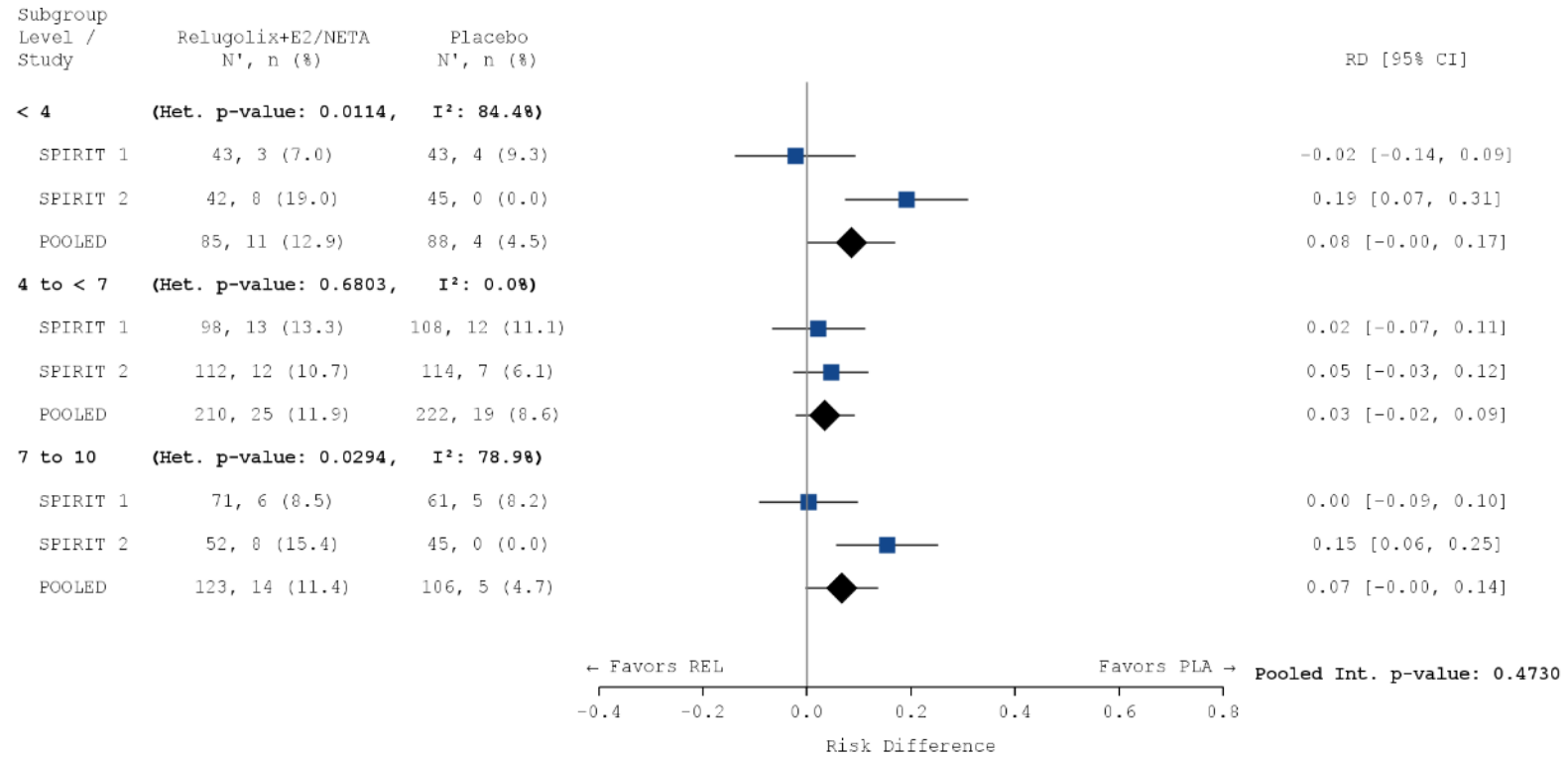
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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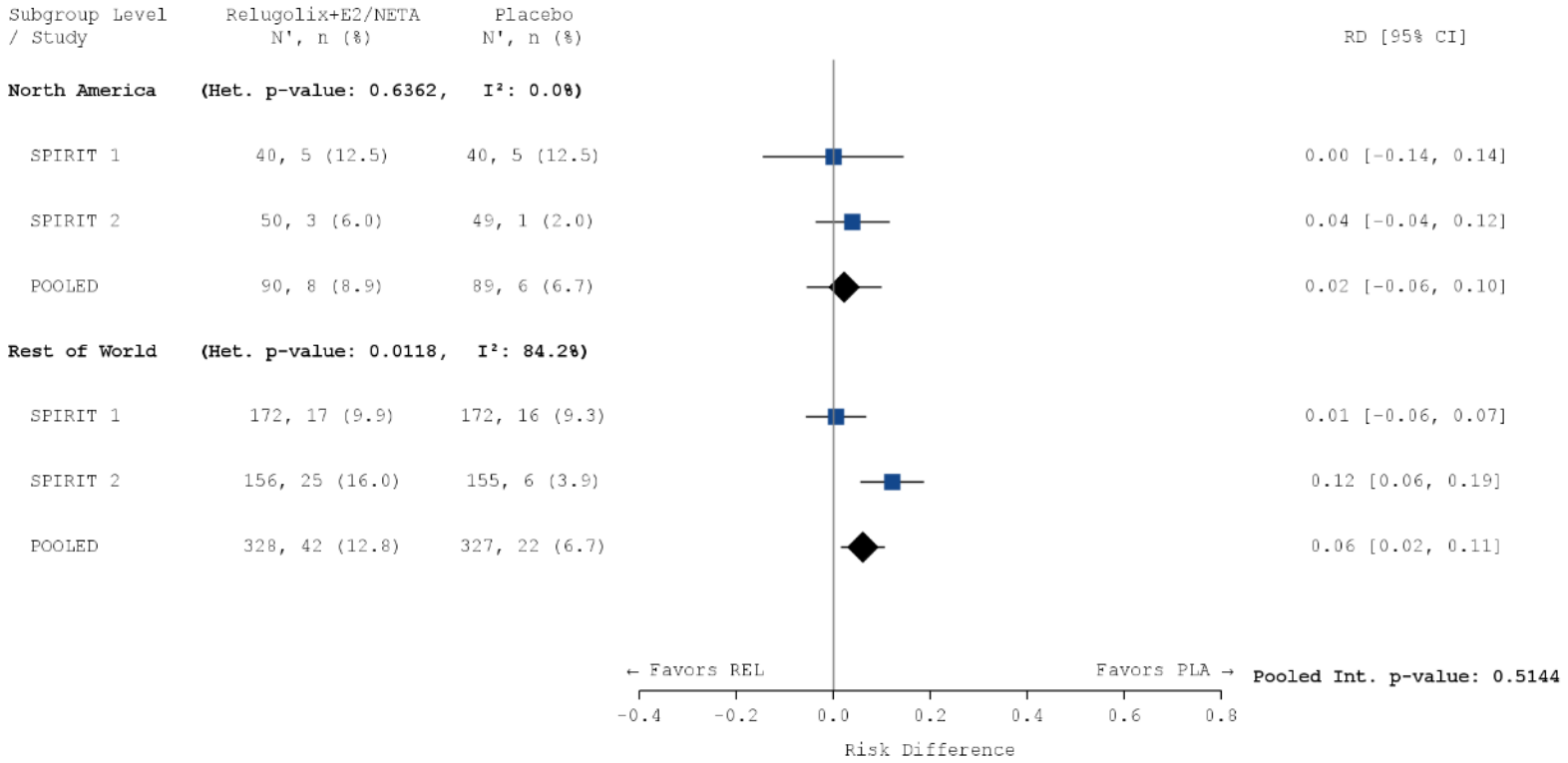
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
AFSE stage

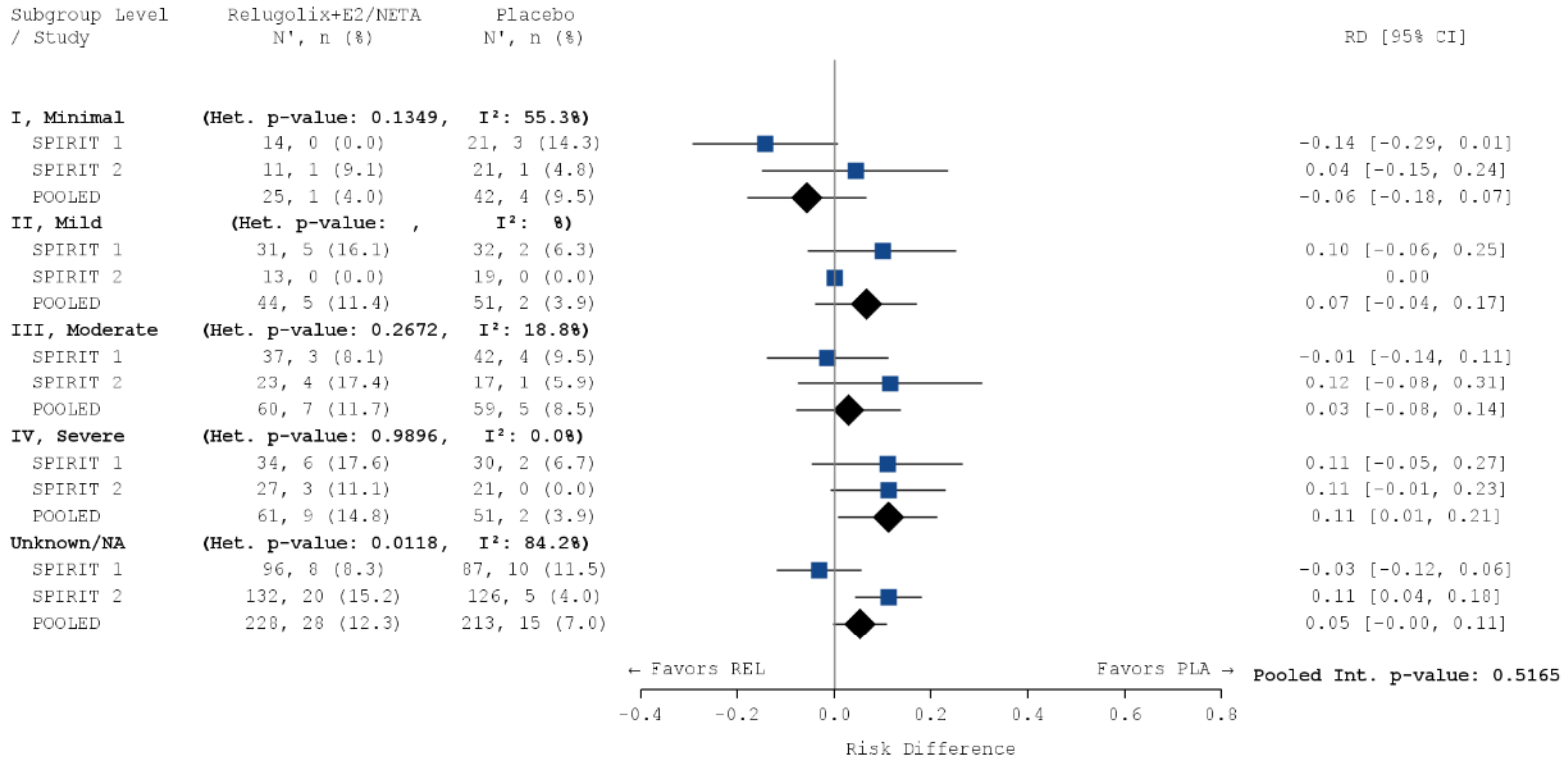

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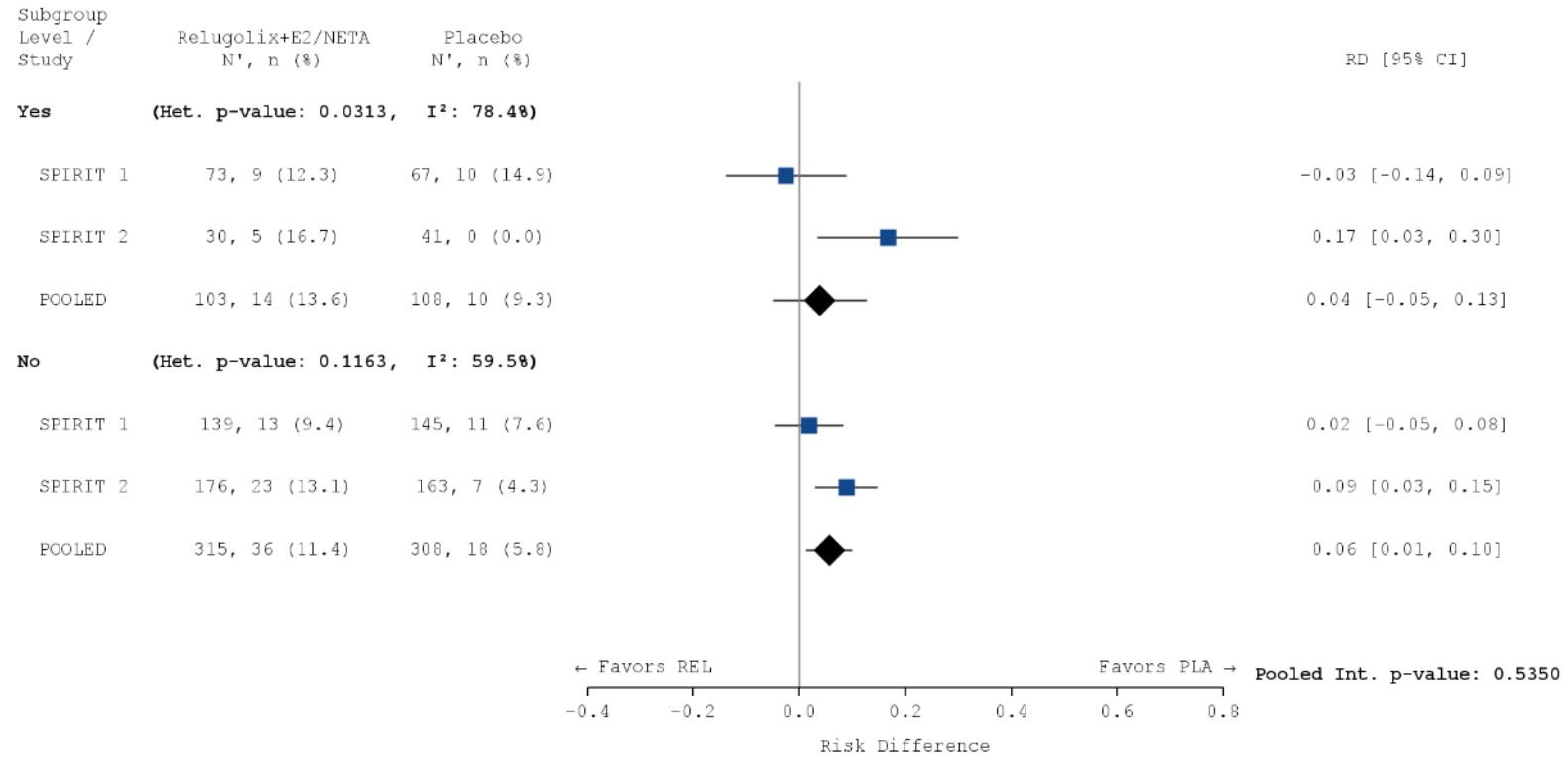
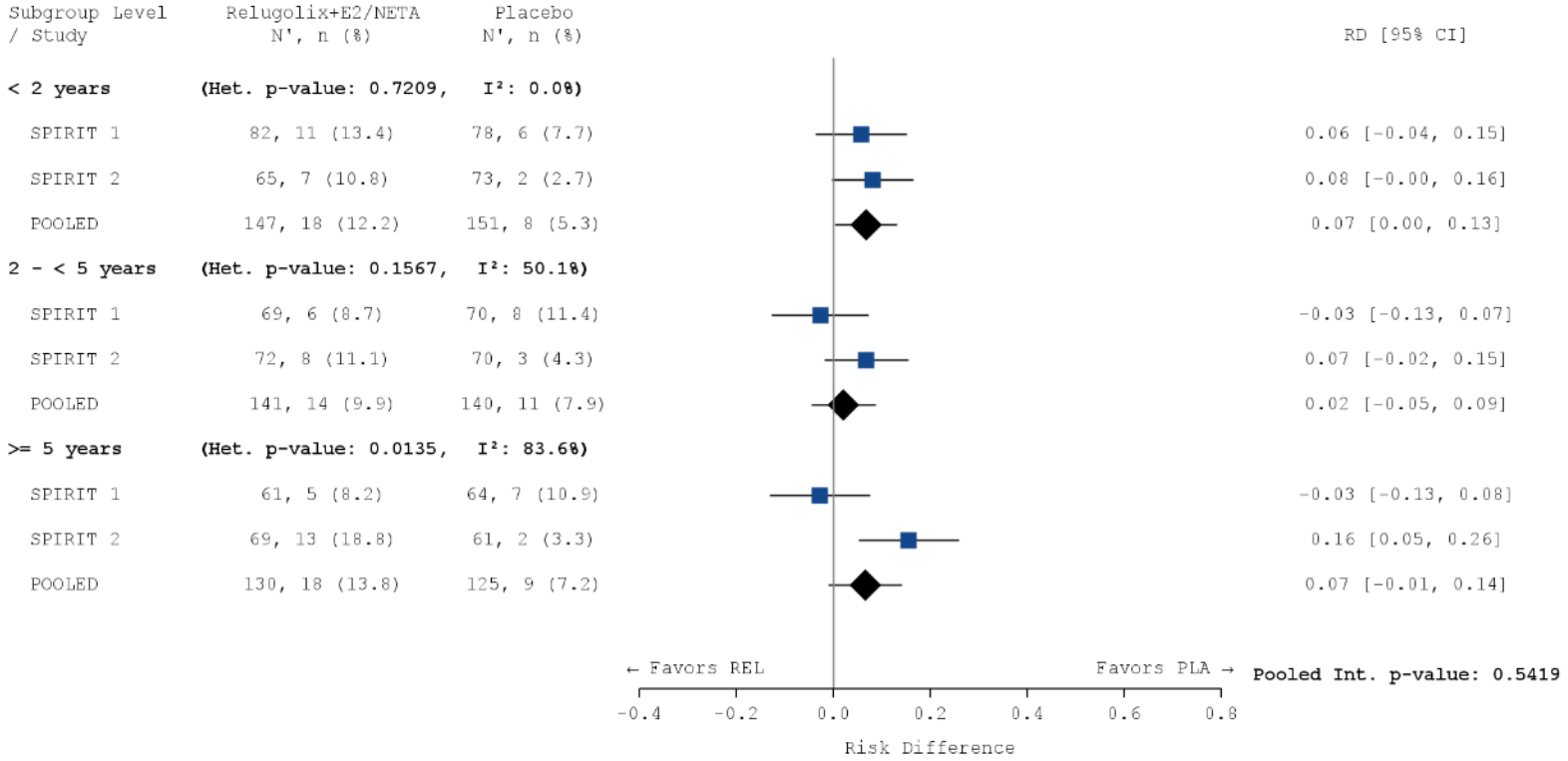
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

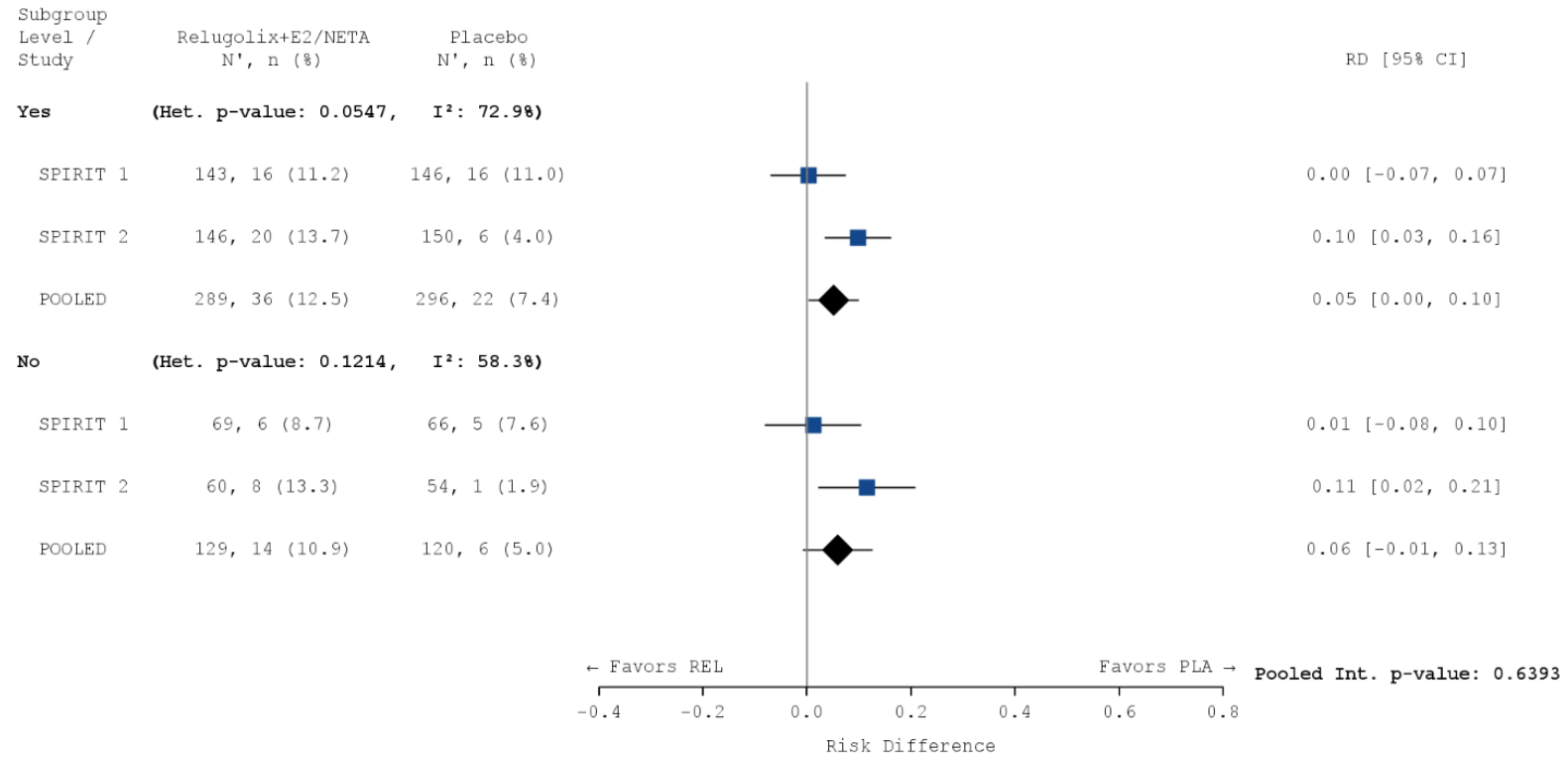
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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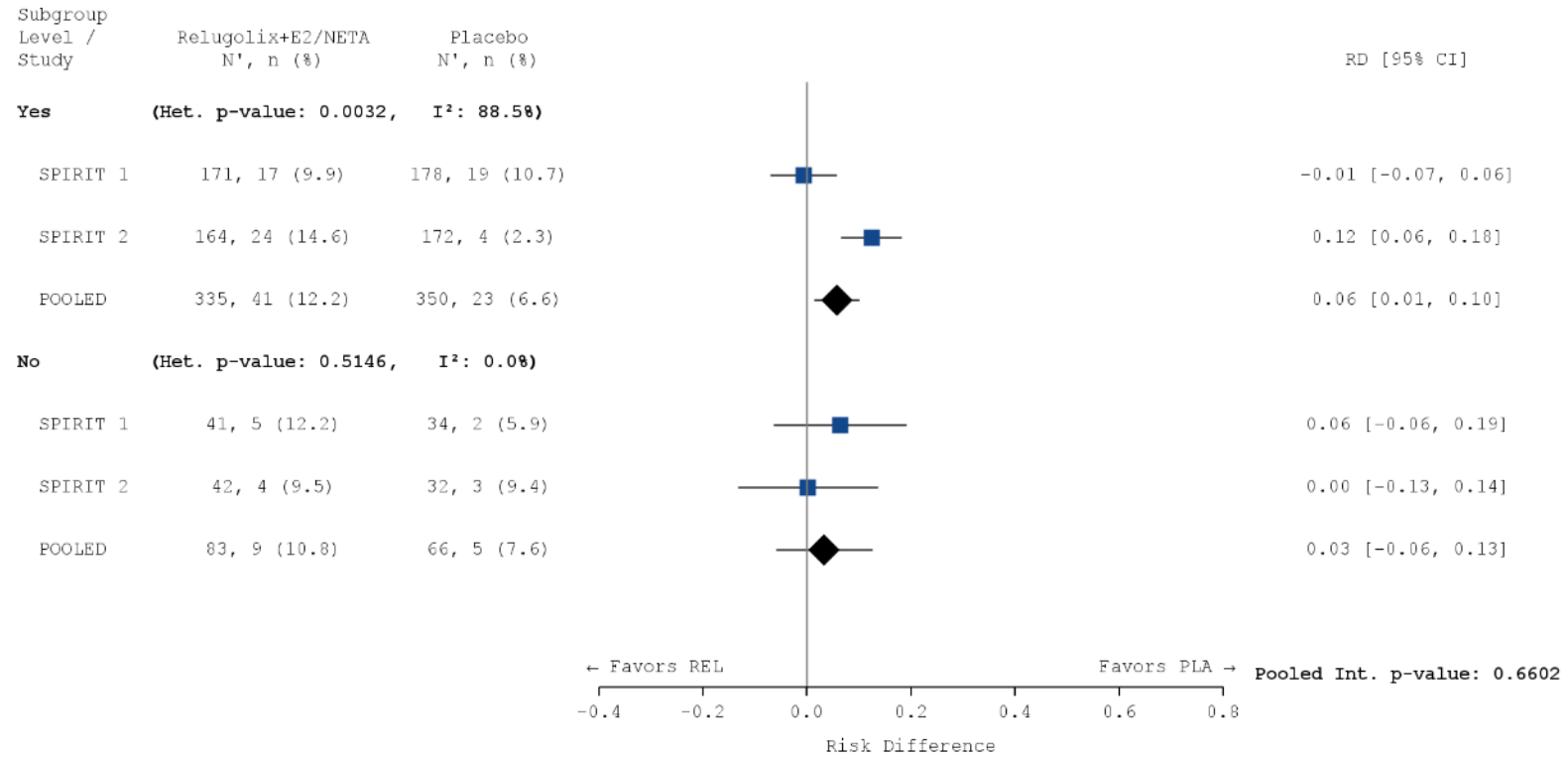
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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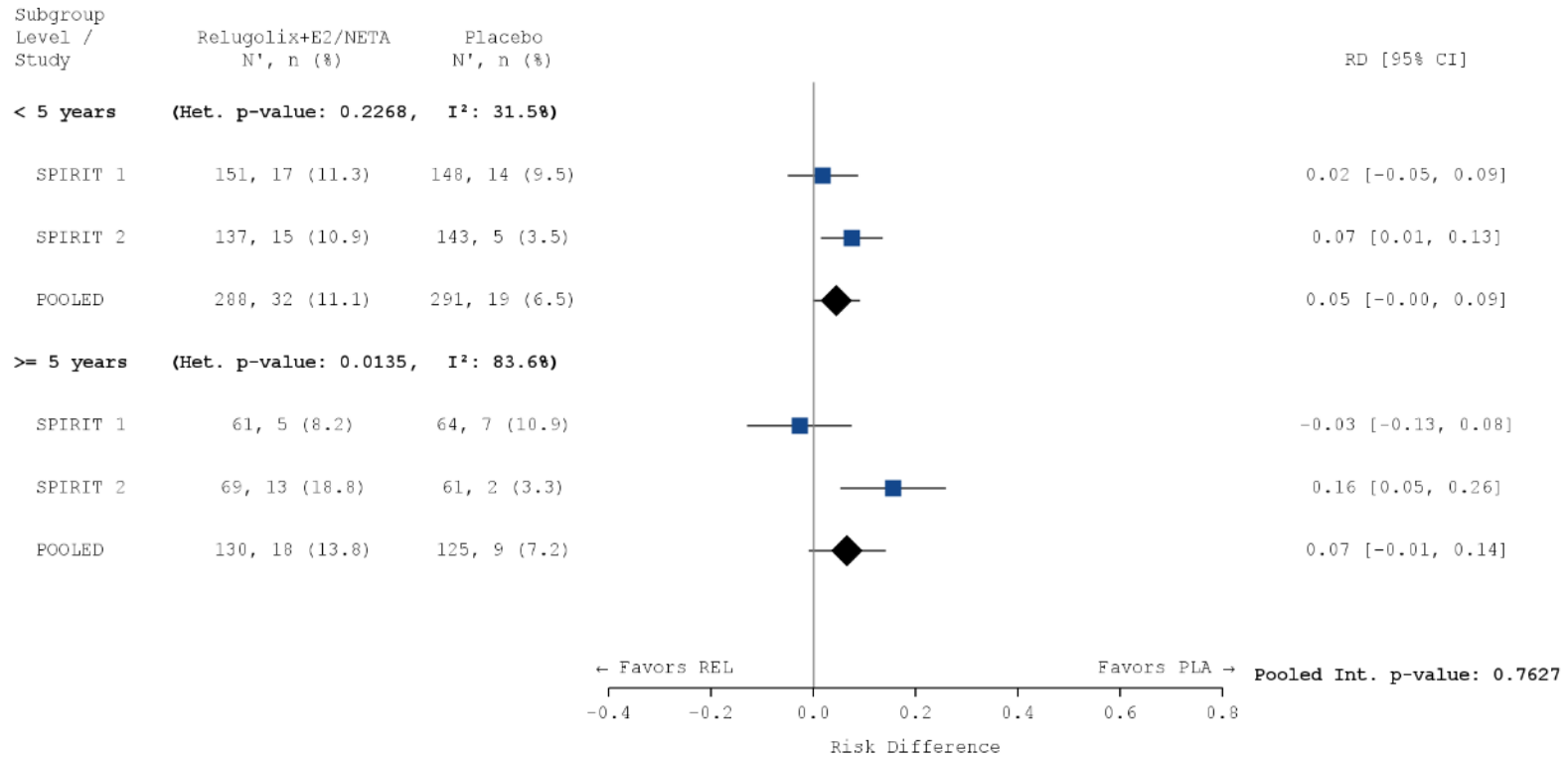
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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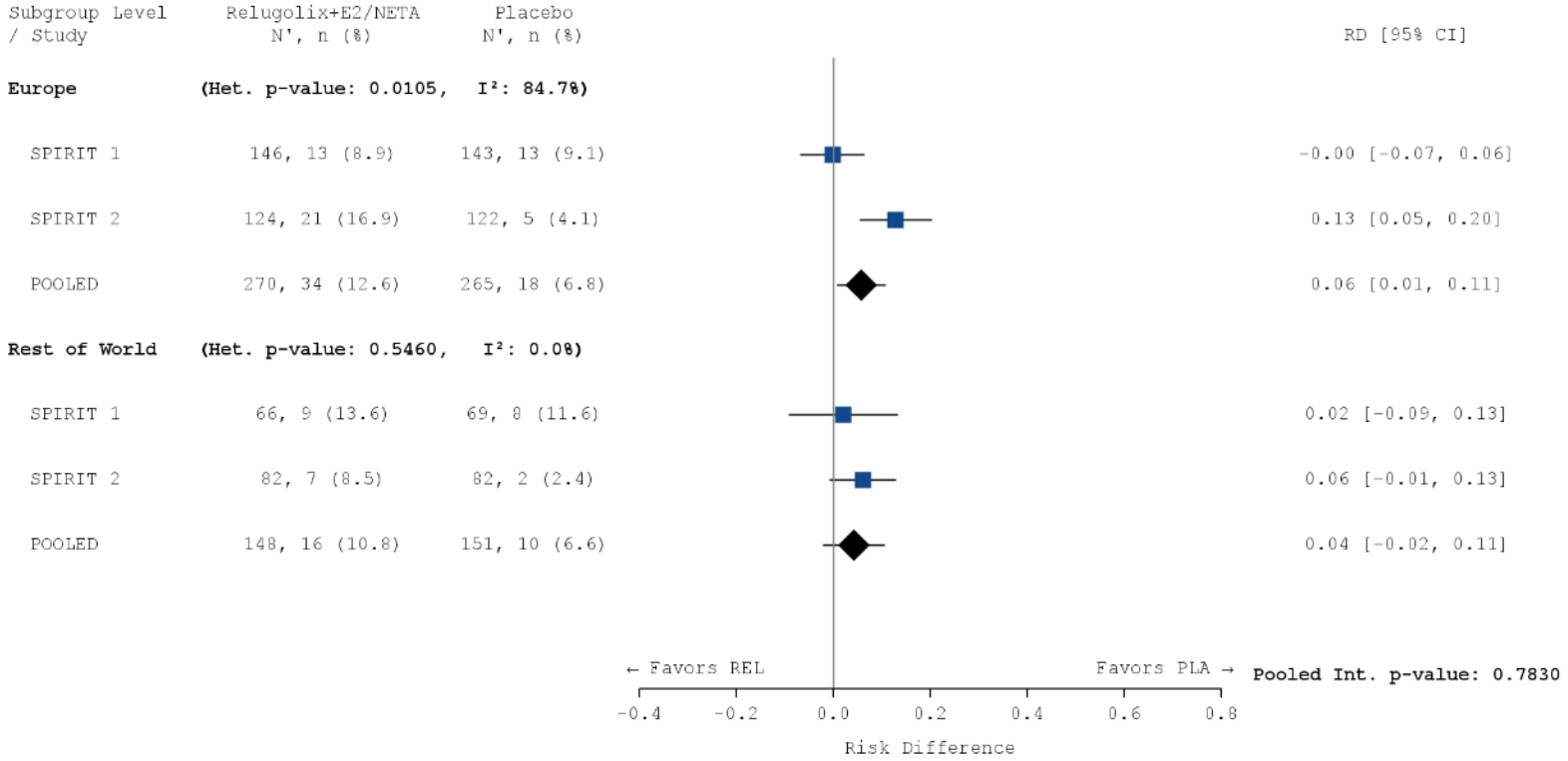
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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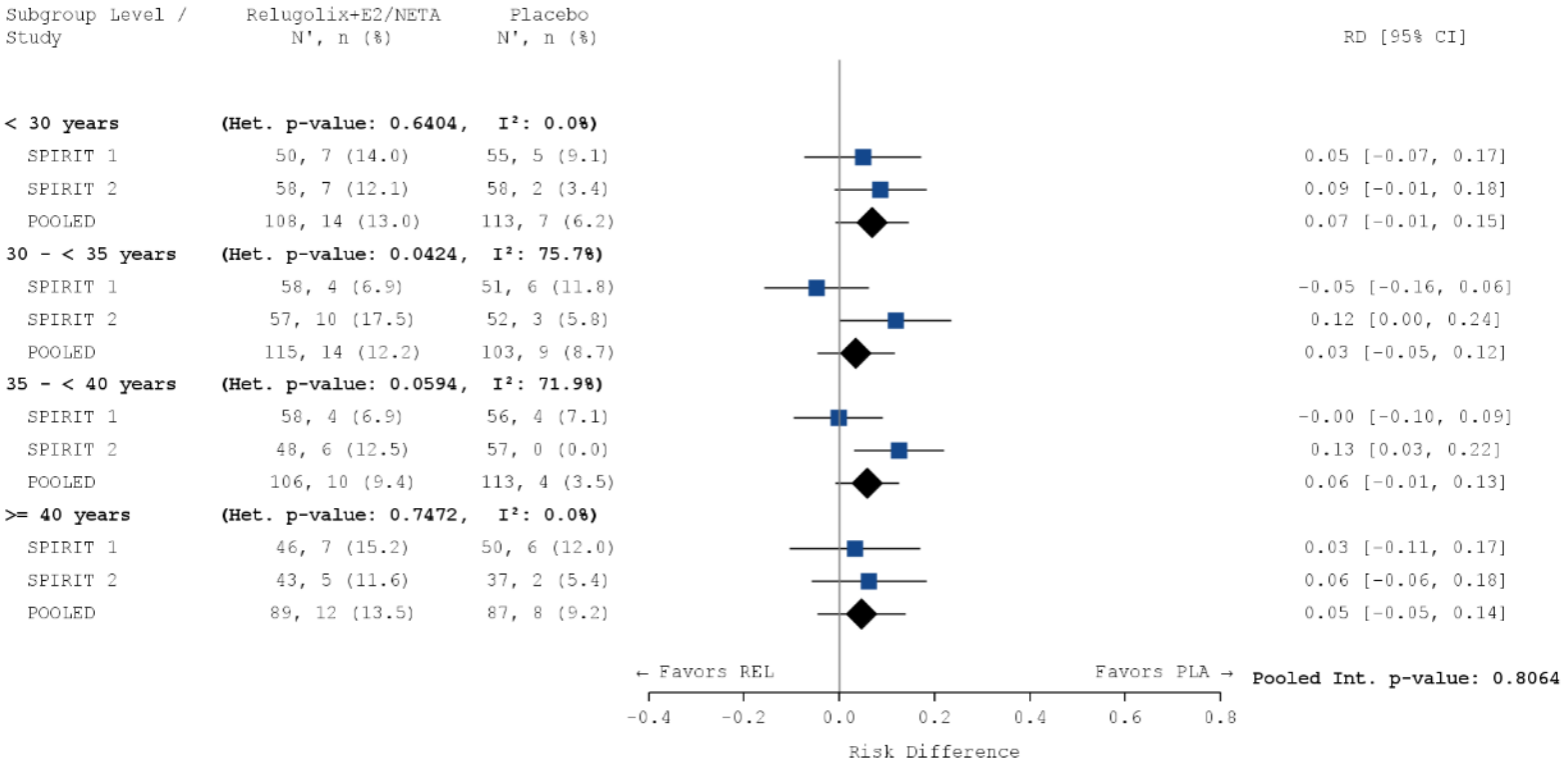
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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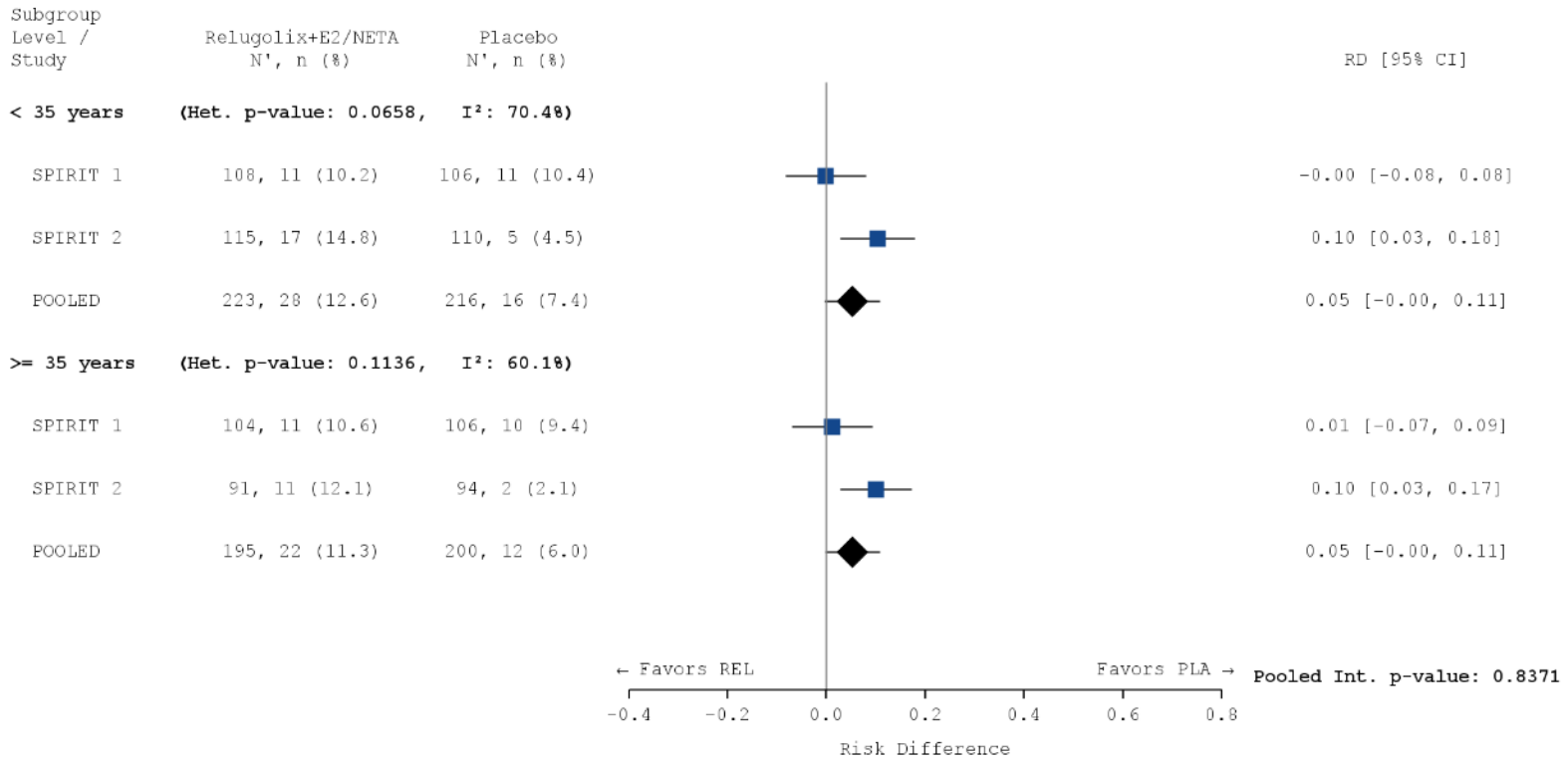
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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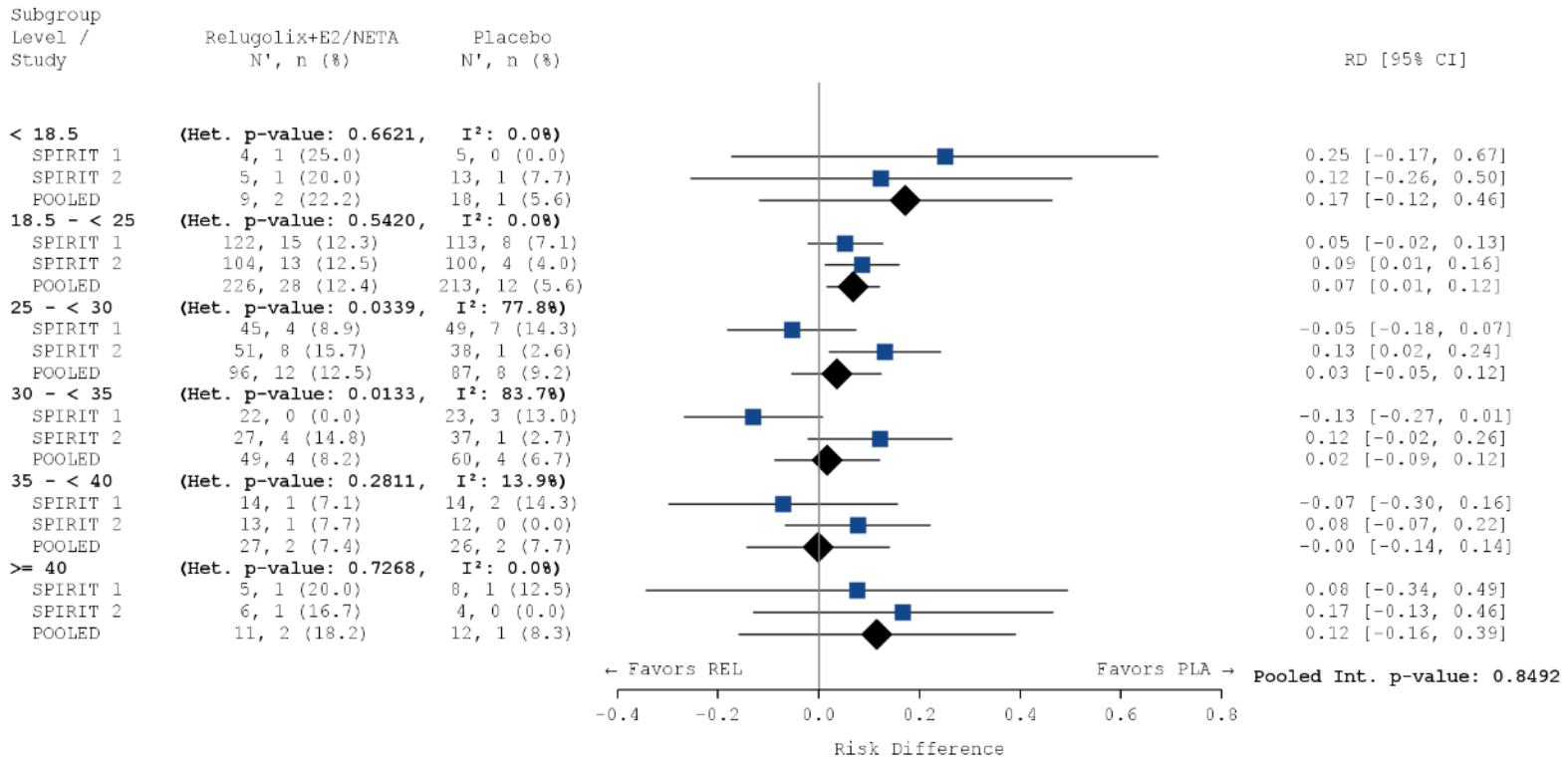
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
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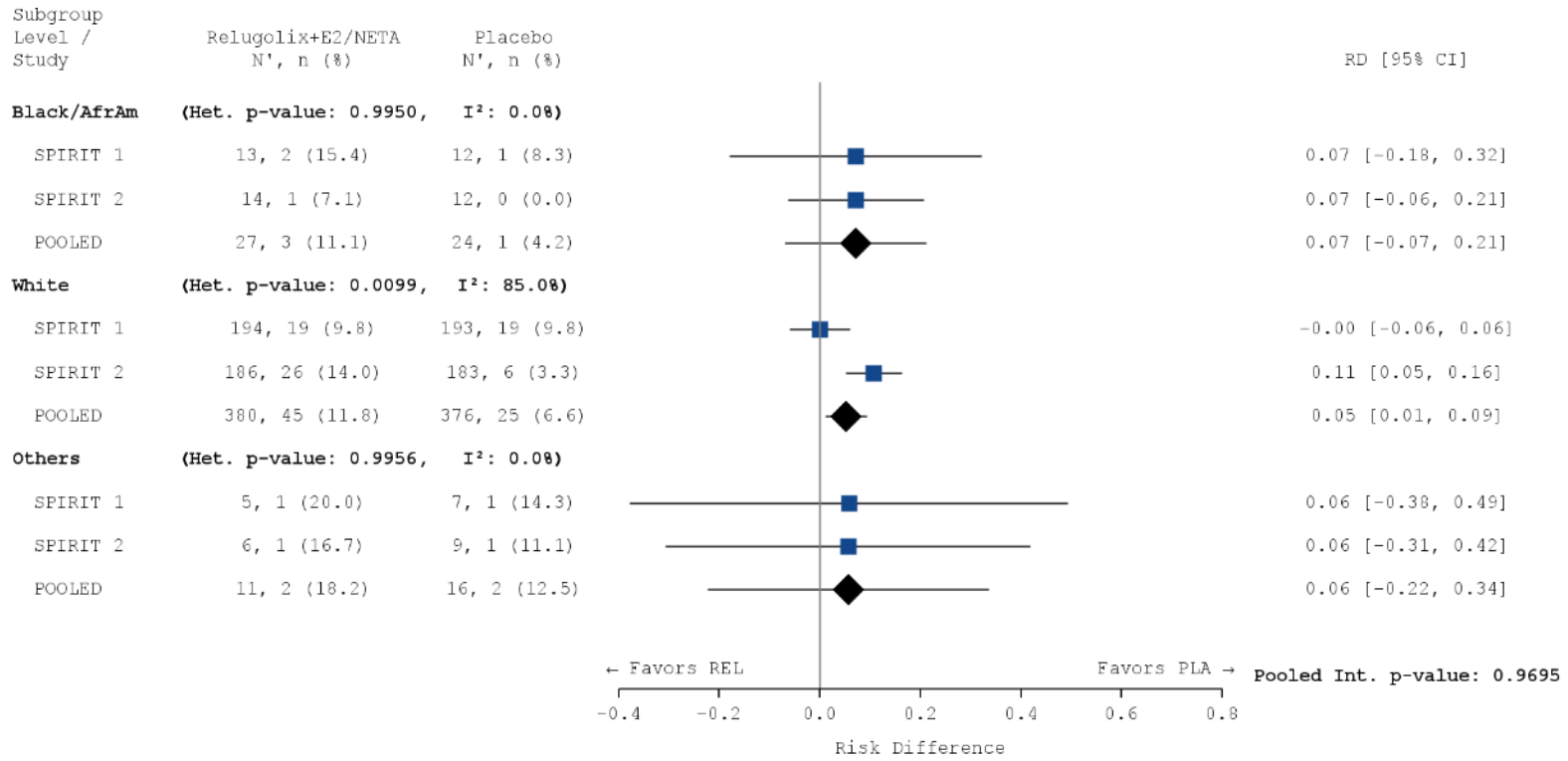
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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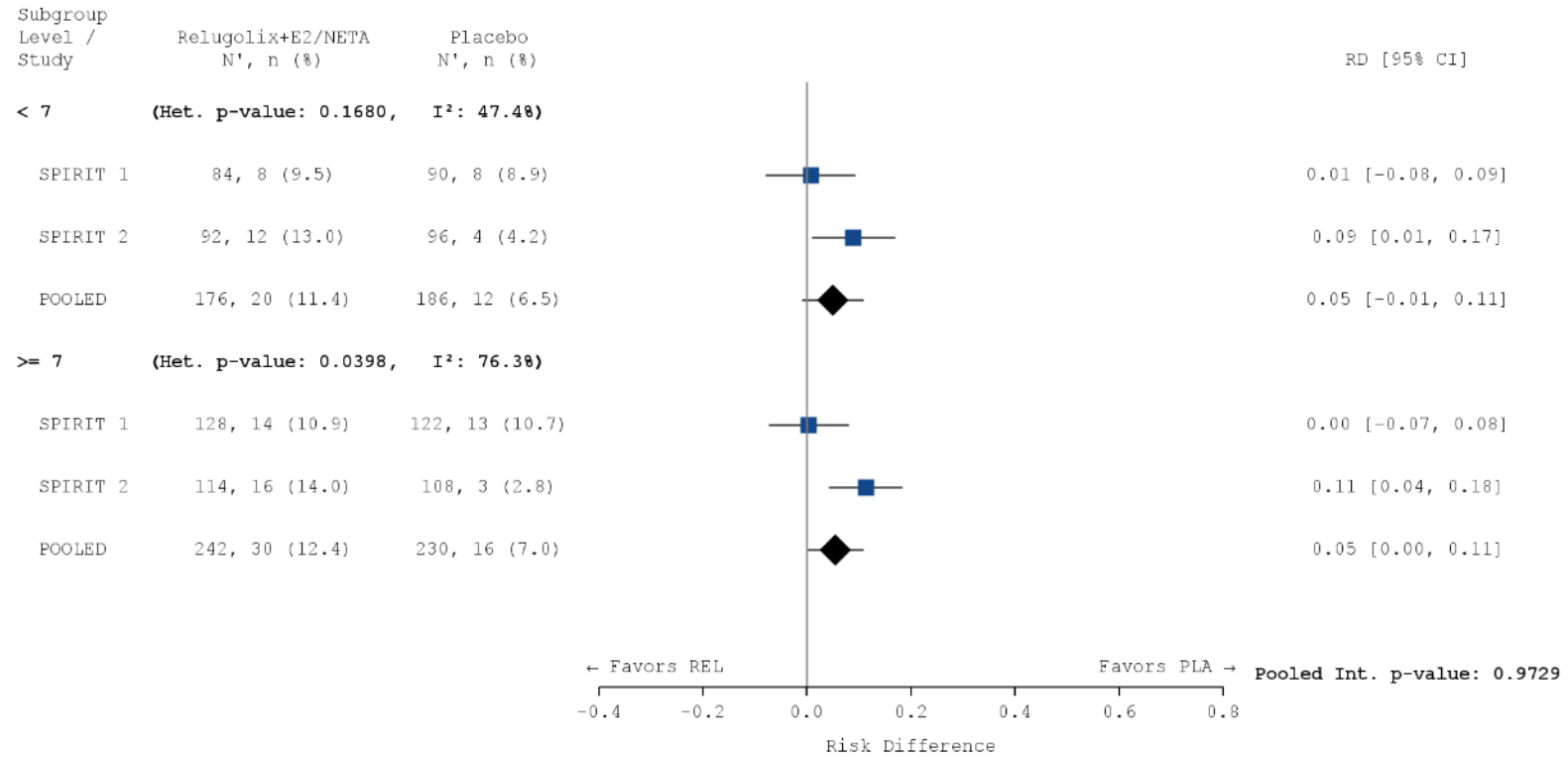
Figure 3.4.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Vasomotor symptoms by Subgroup
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline

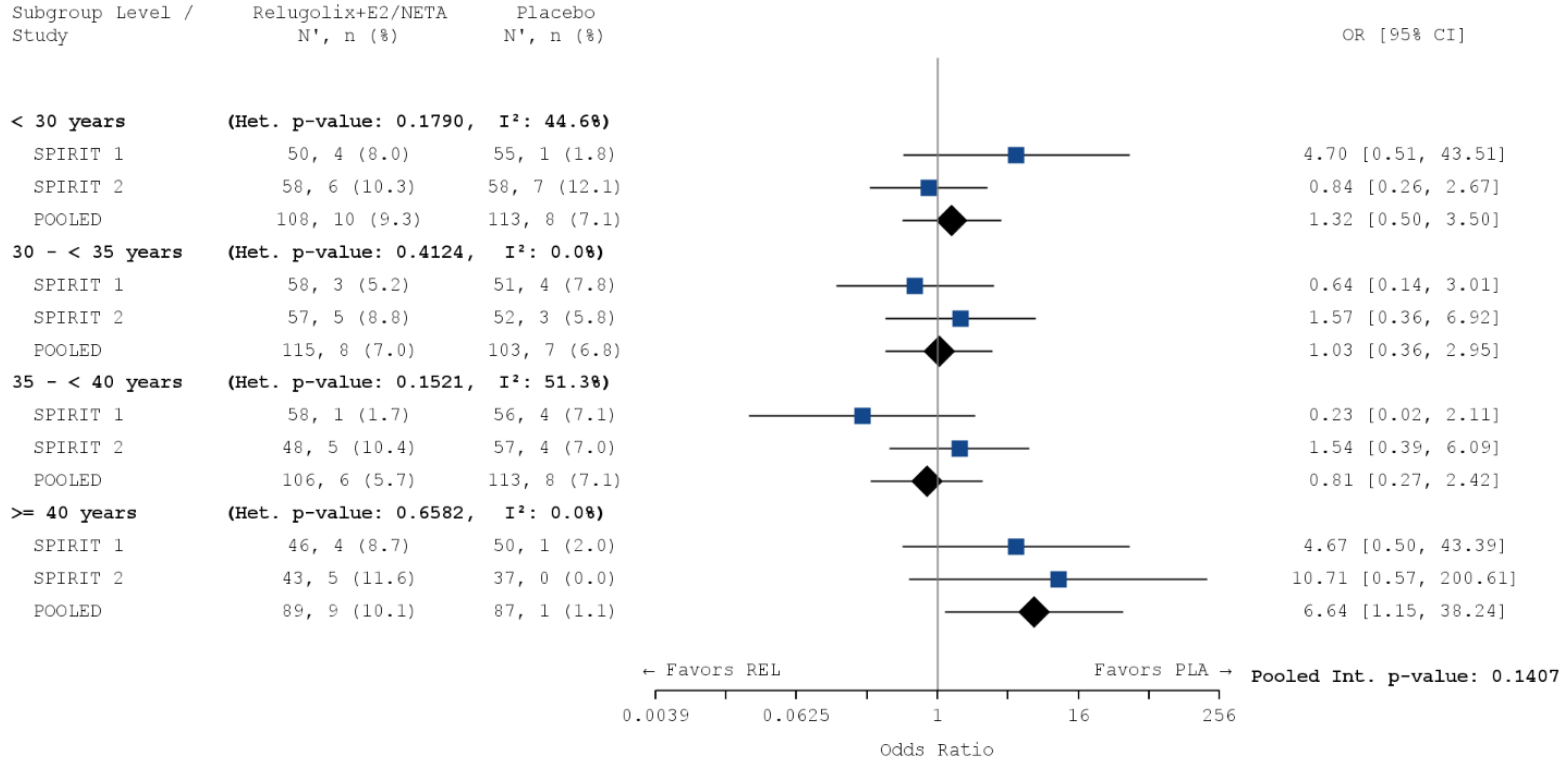


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

2.3.22 Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup

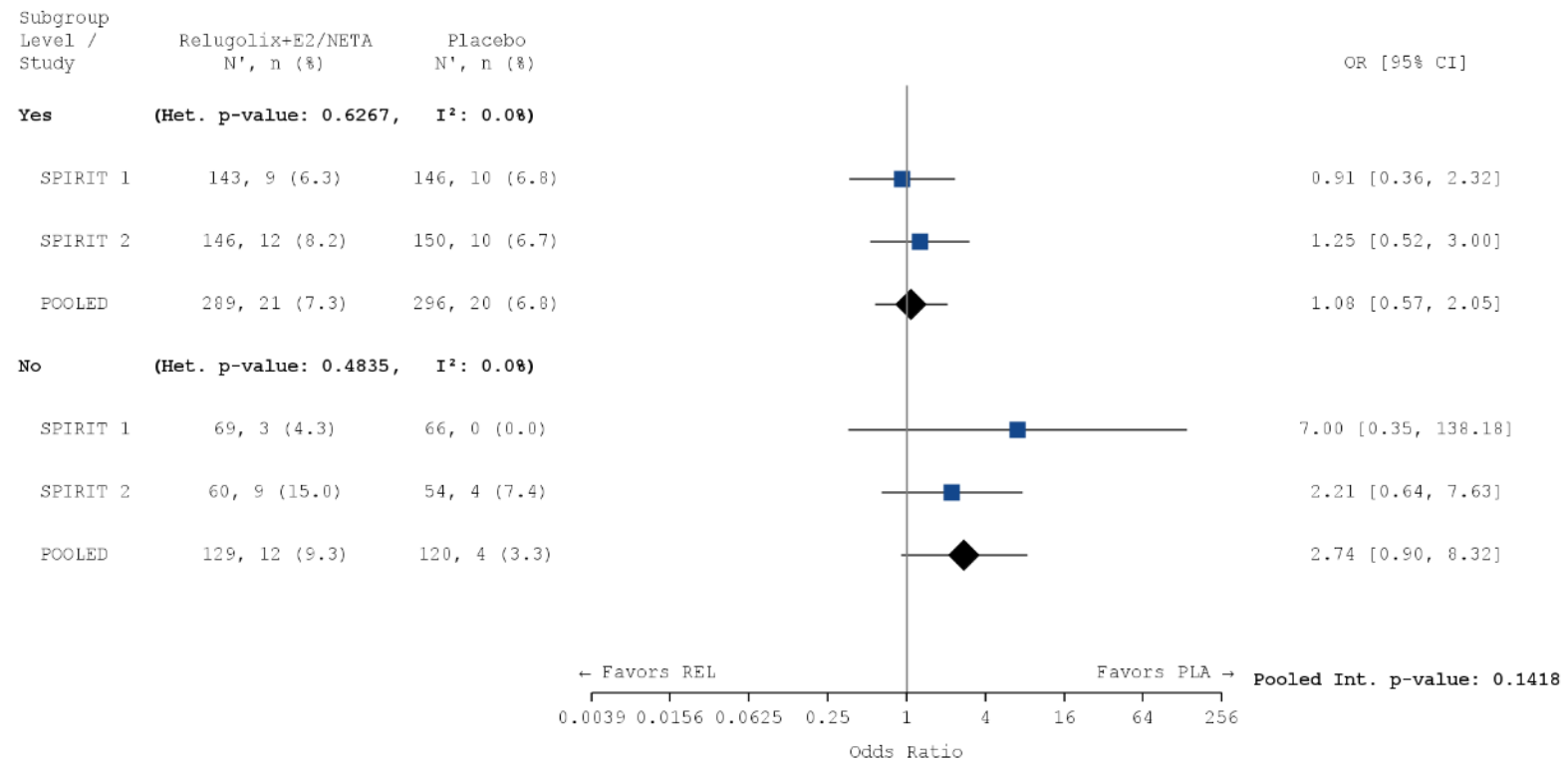
Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

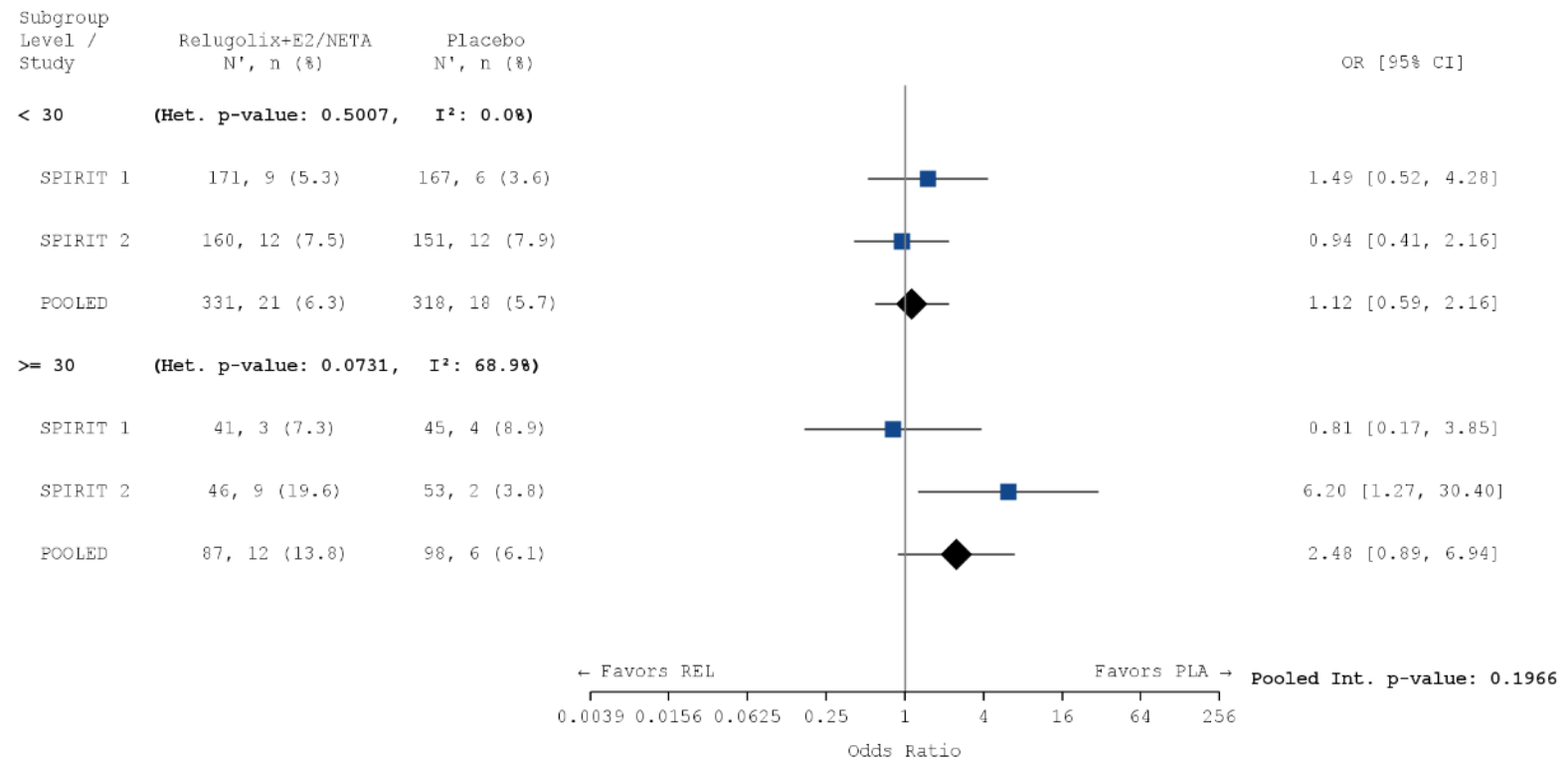
Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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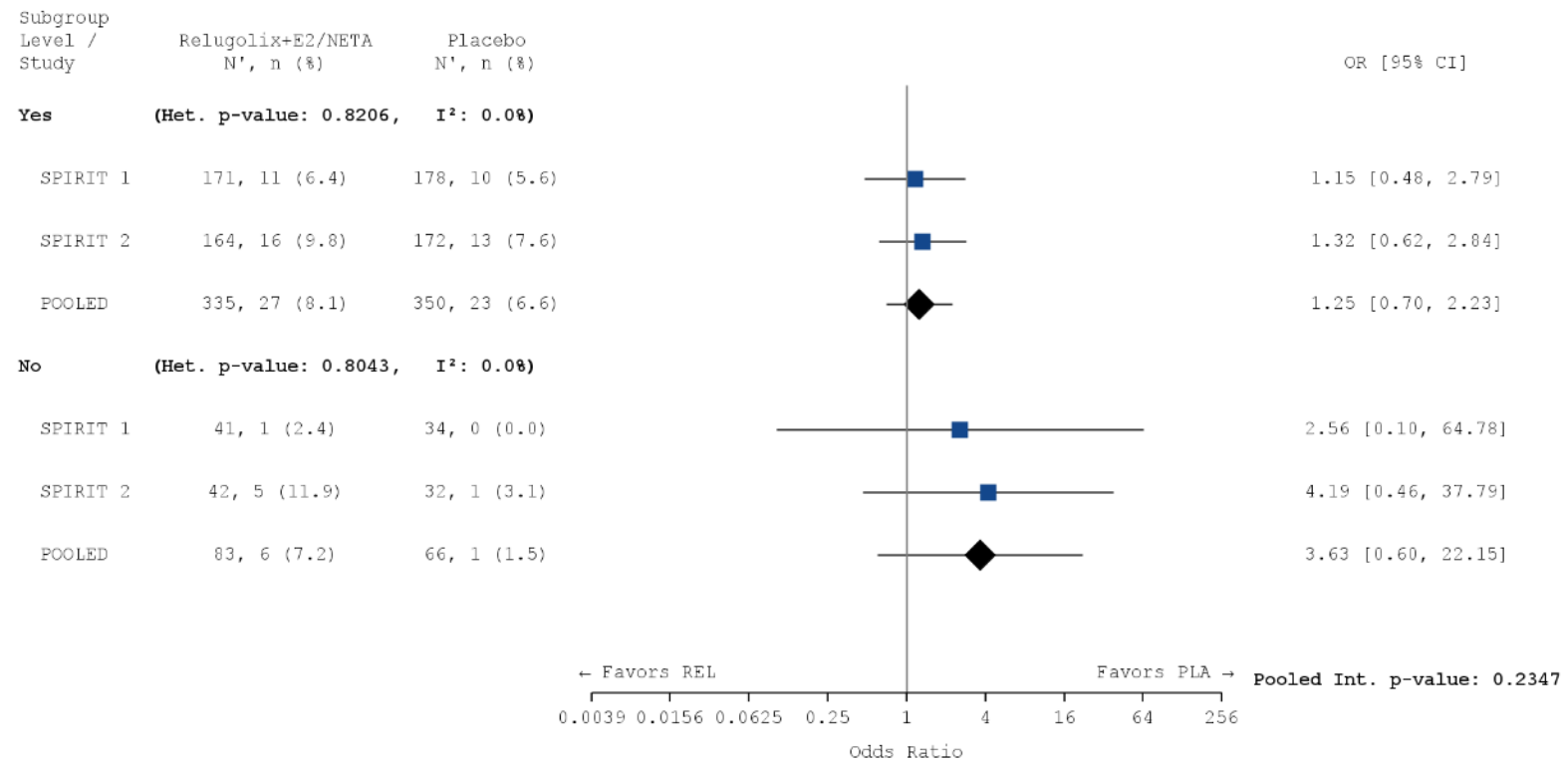
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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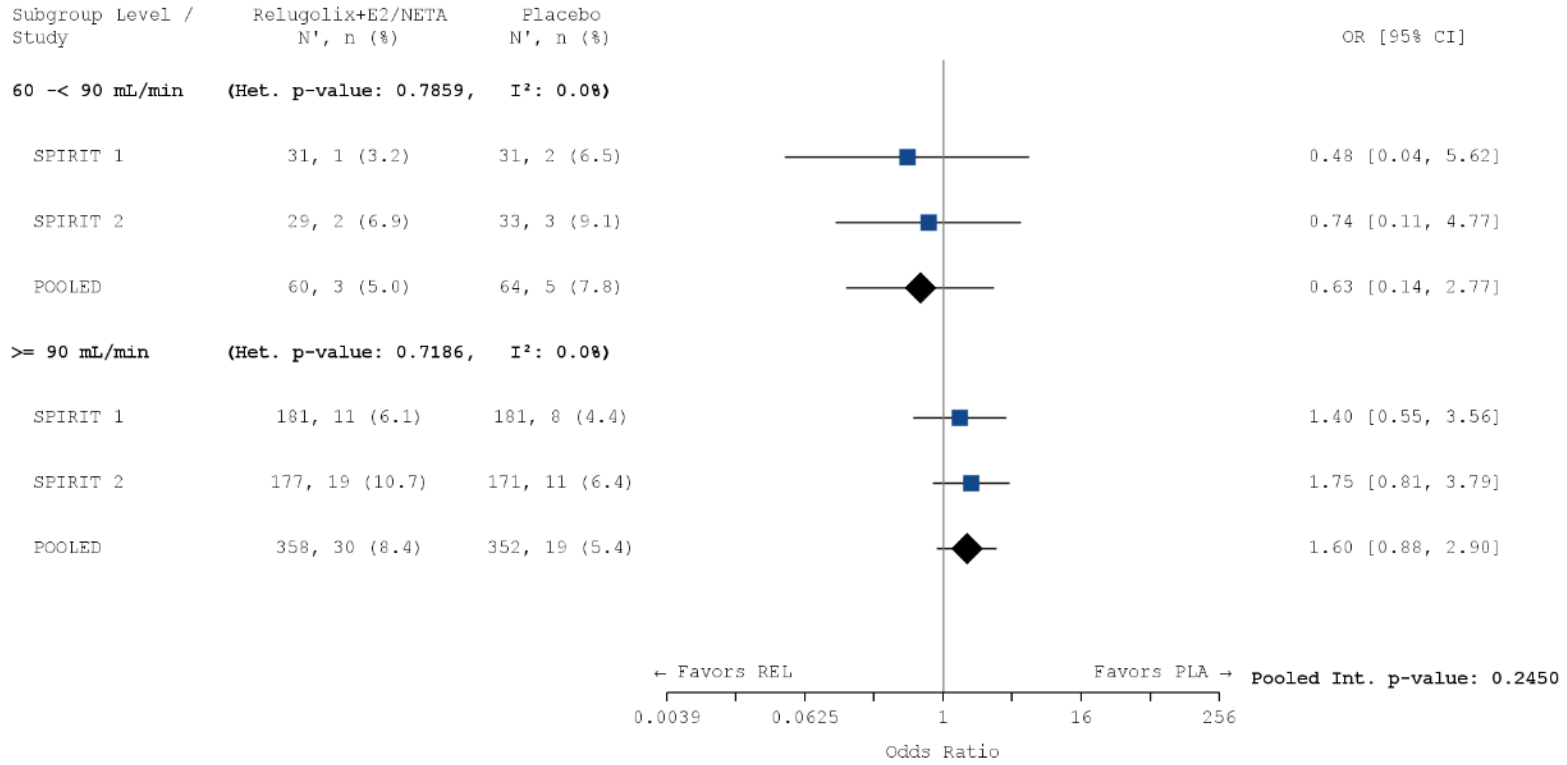
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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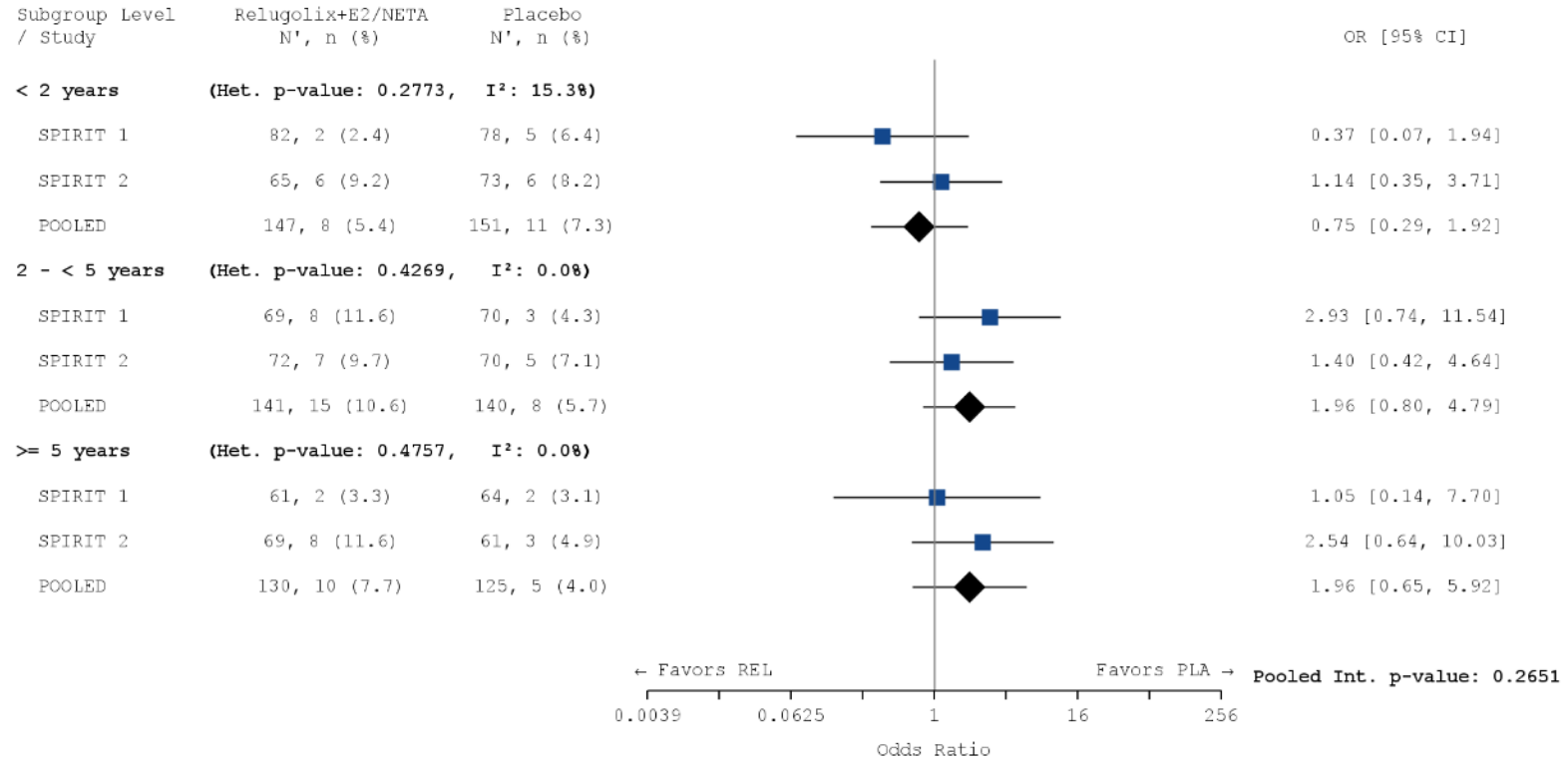
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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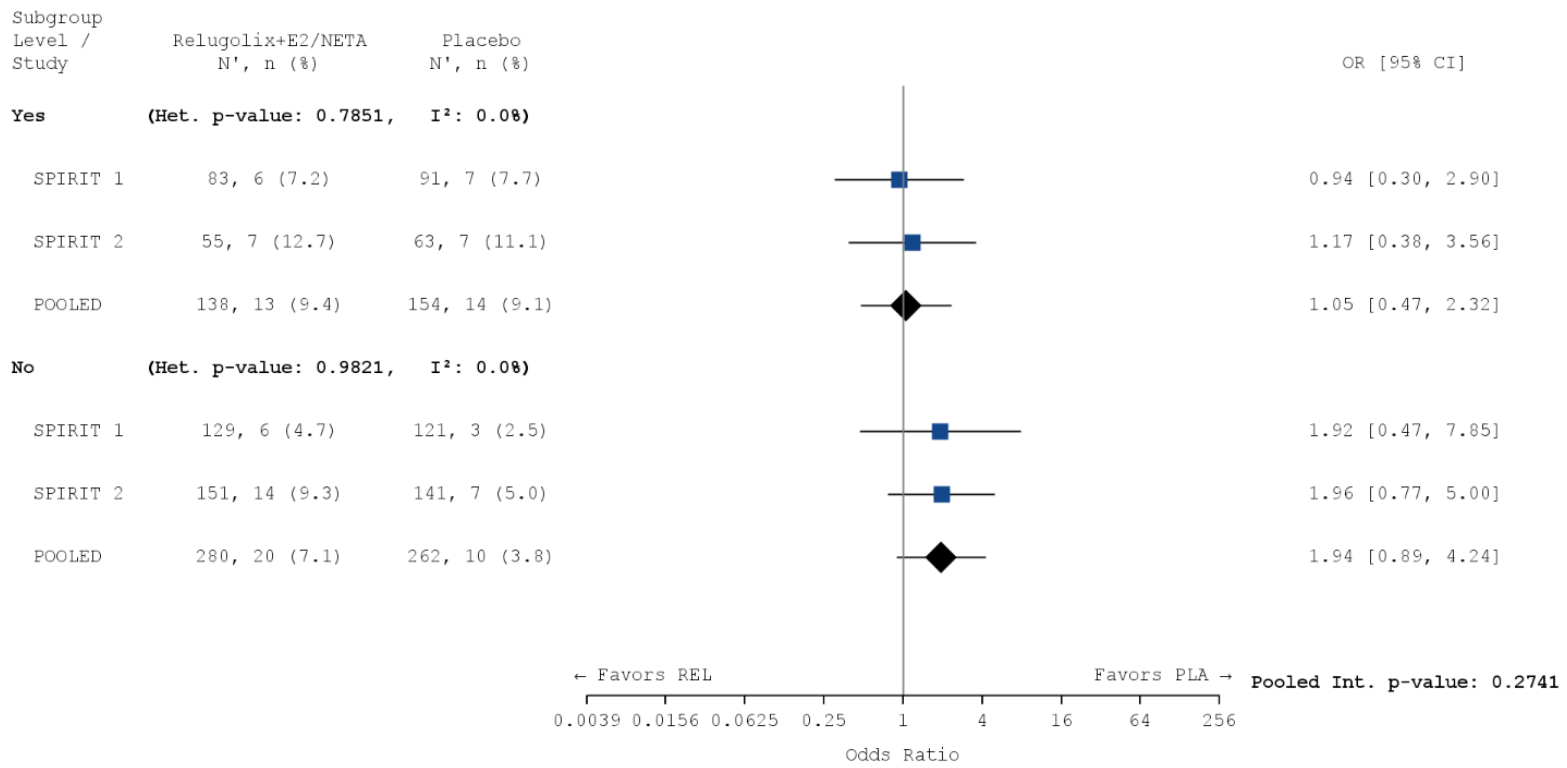
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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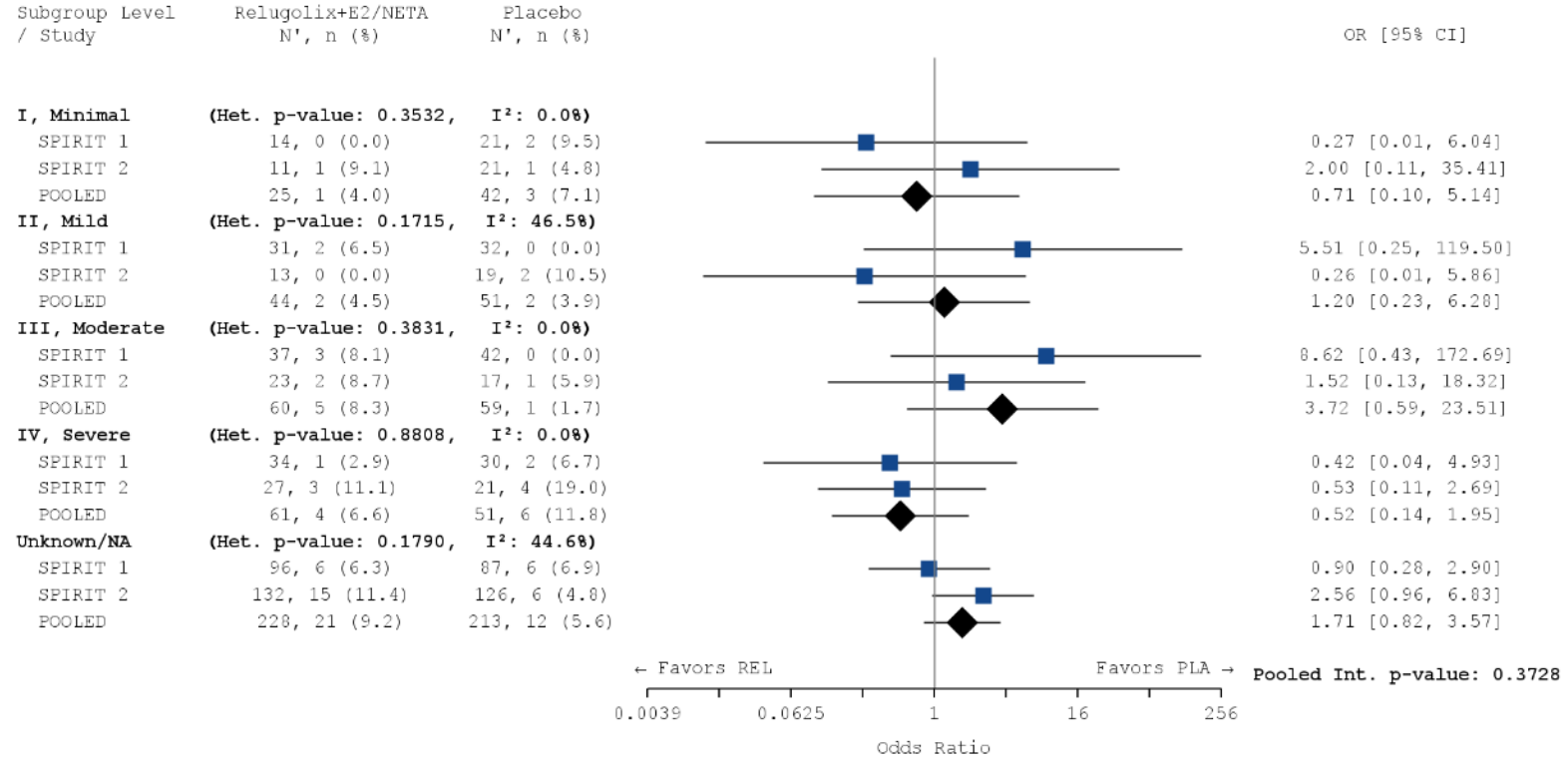
Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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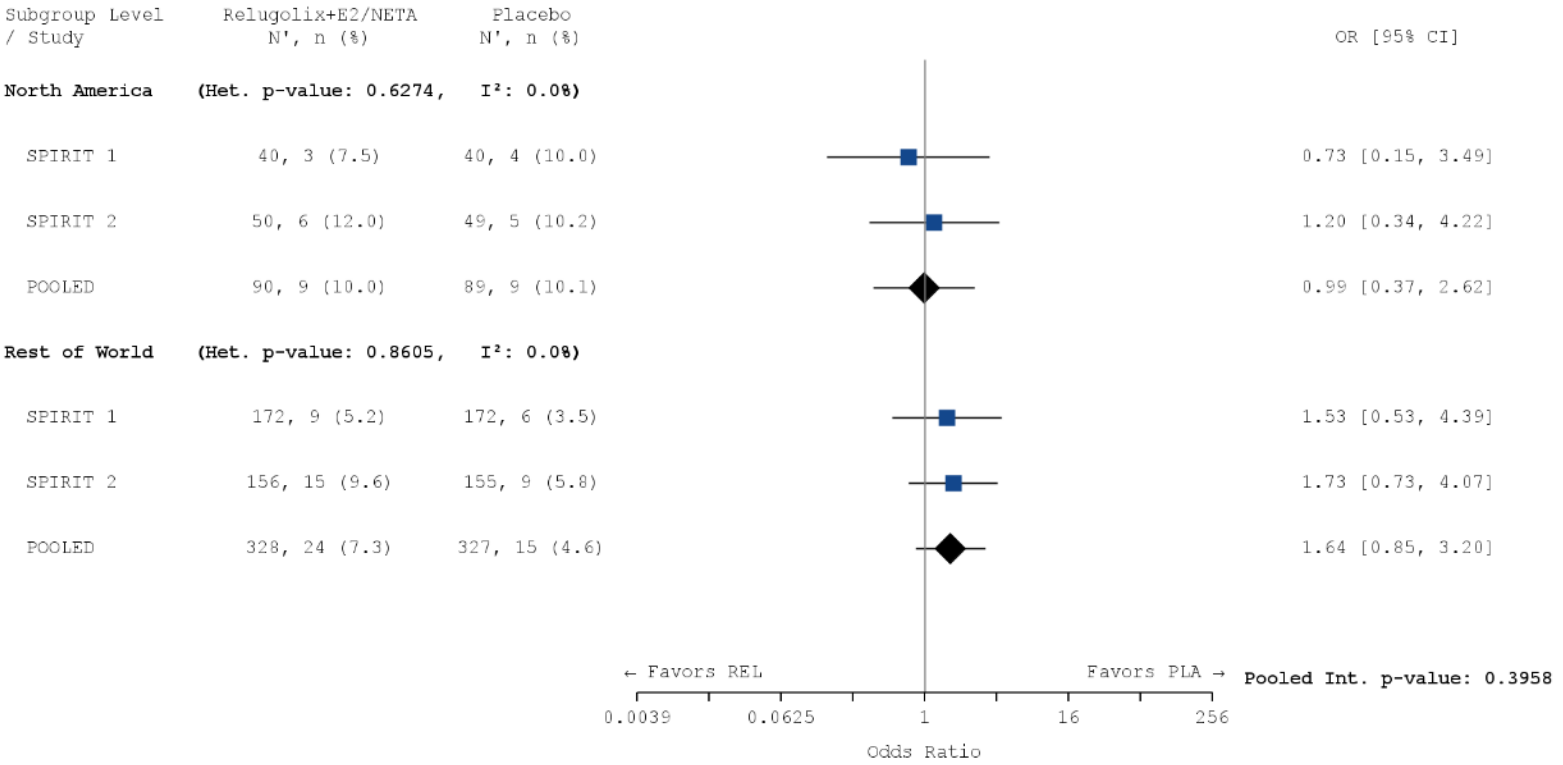
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline

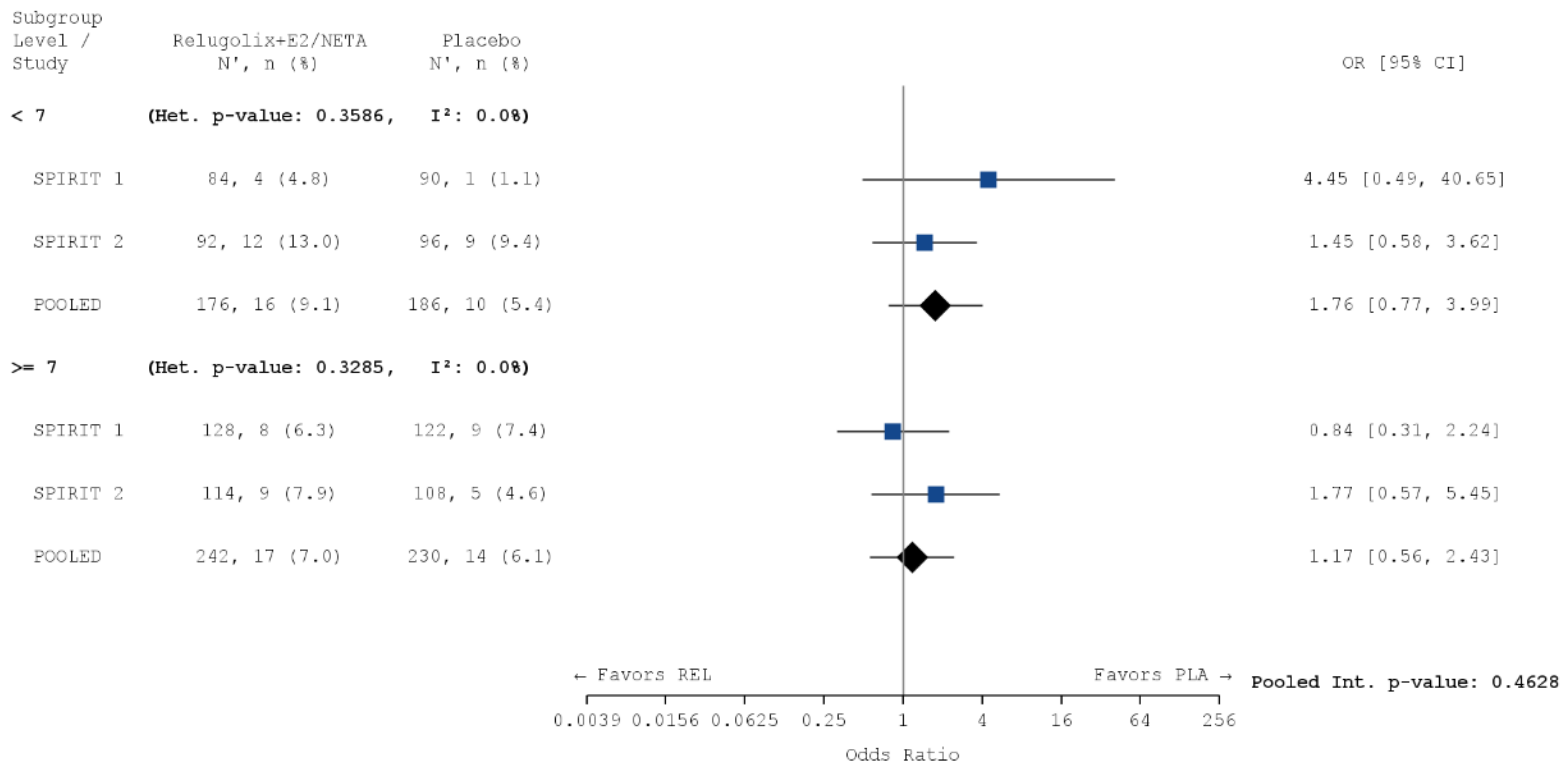

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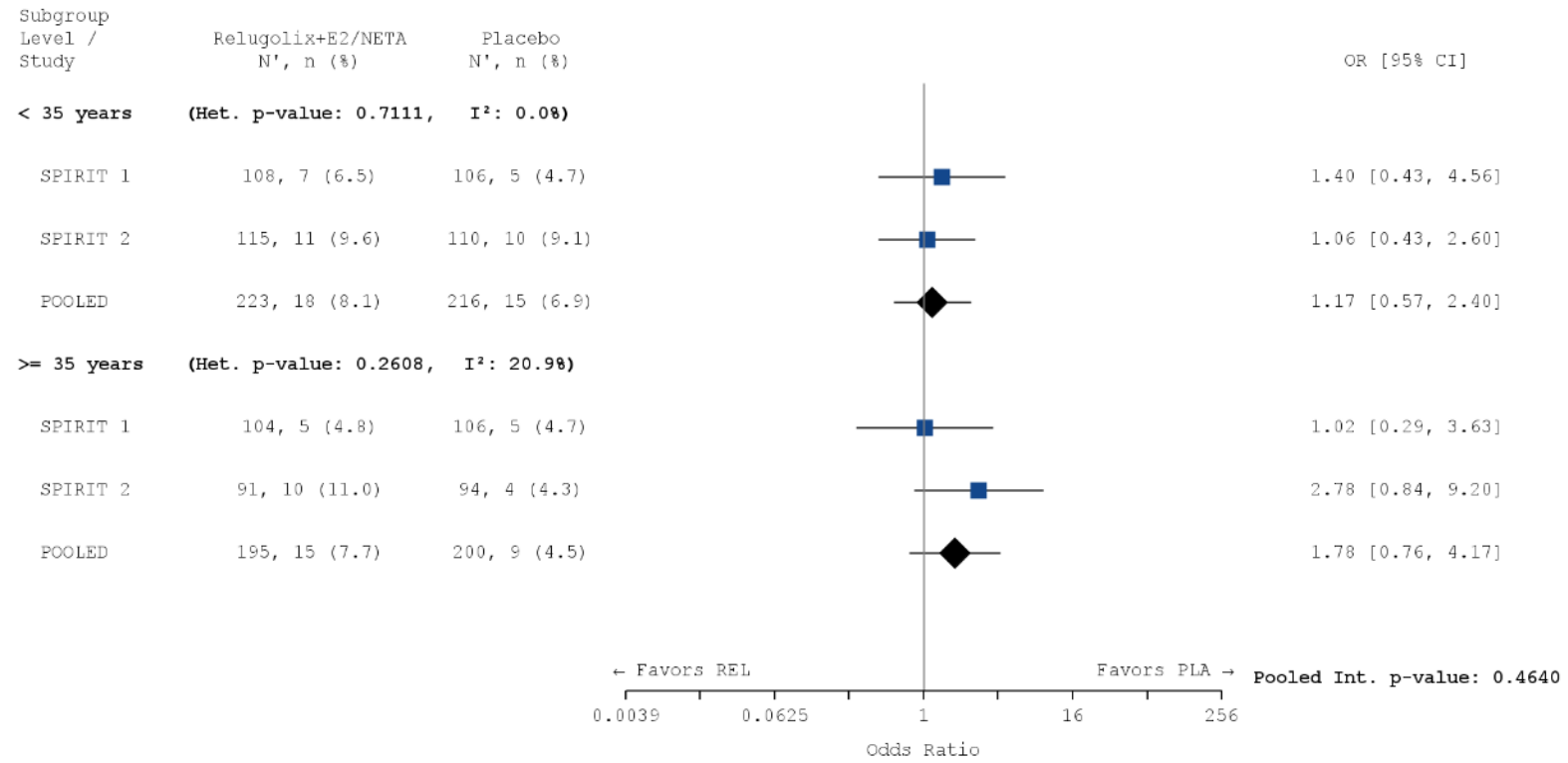
Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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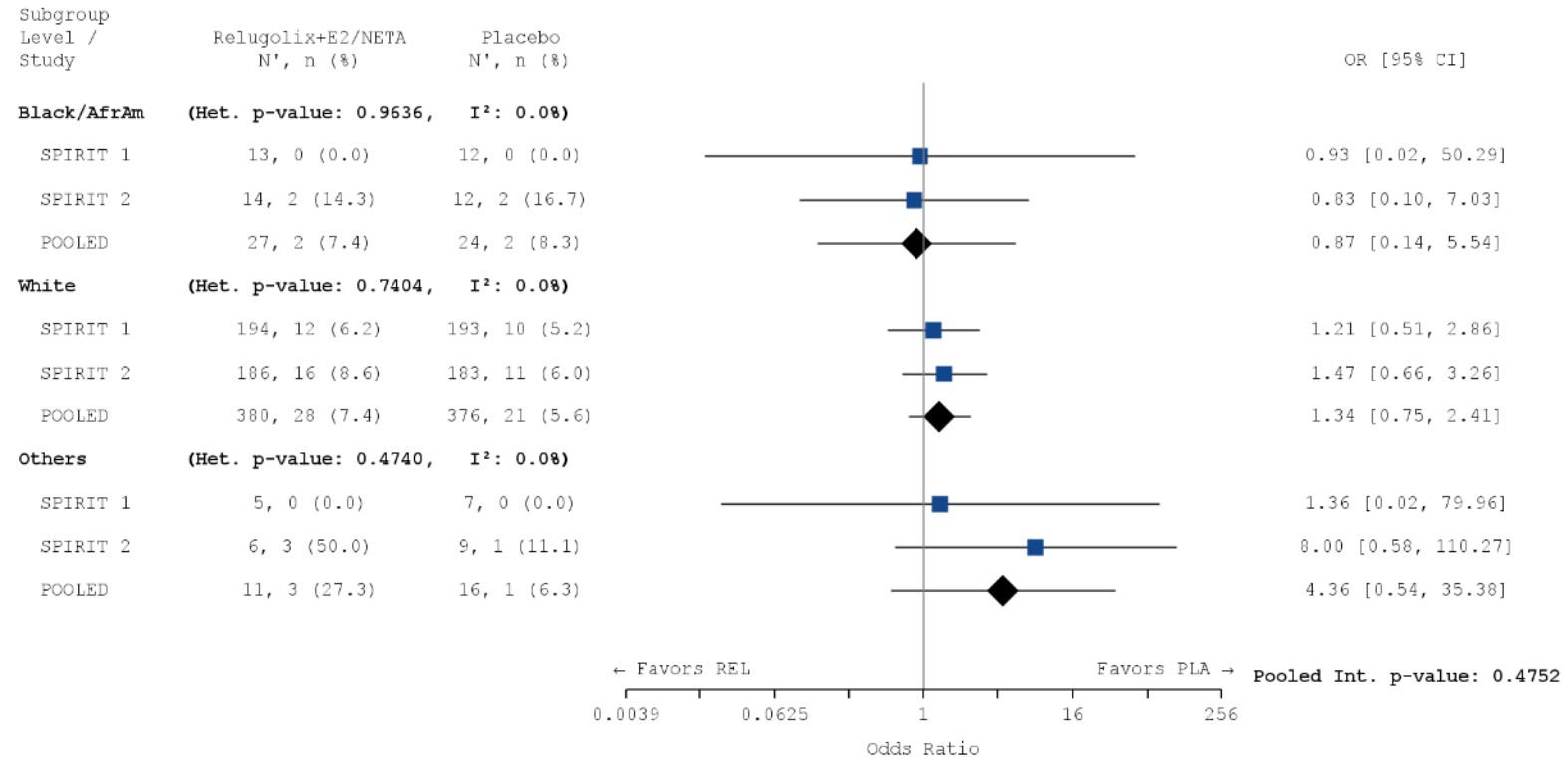
Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Race



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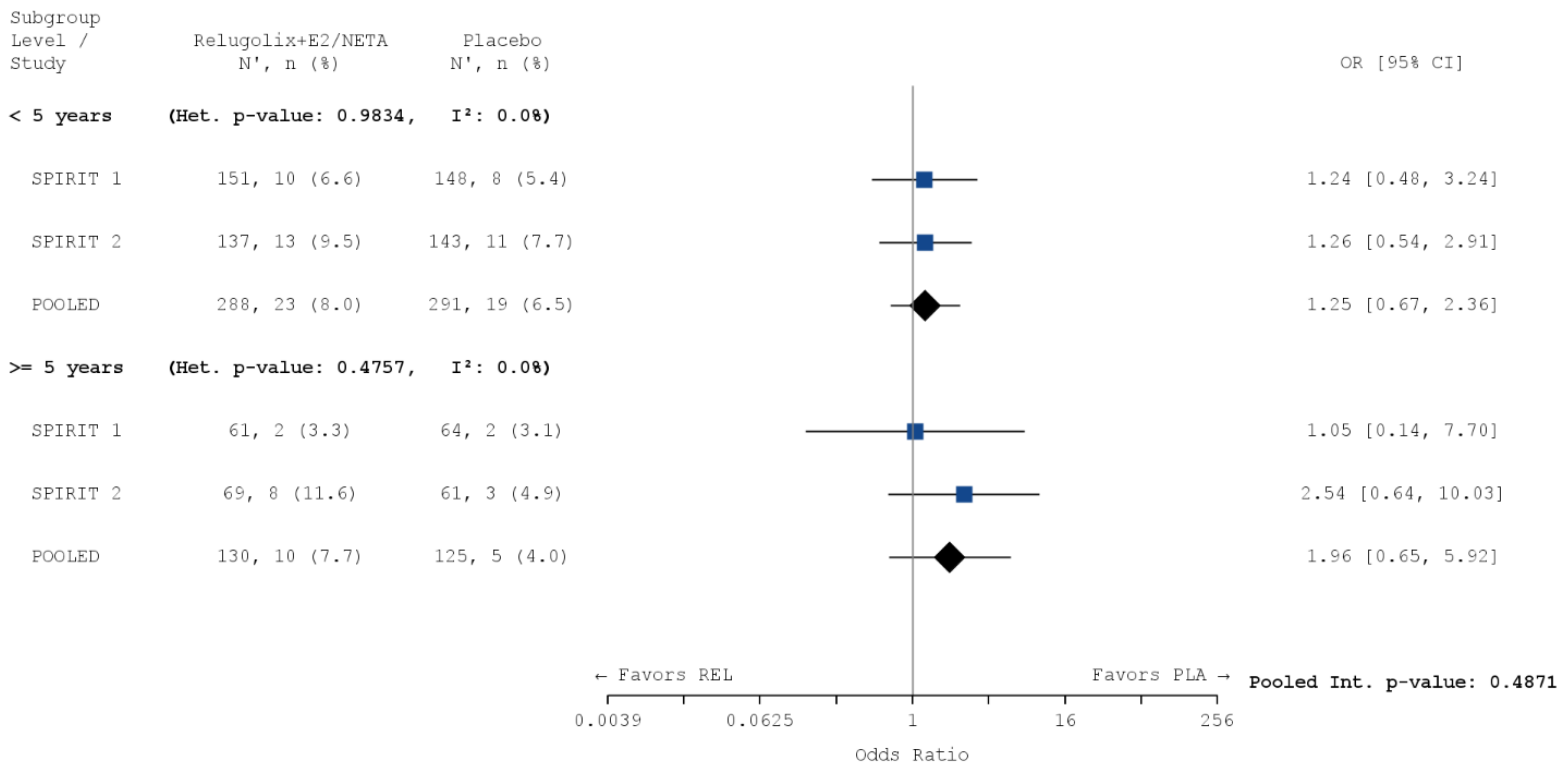
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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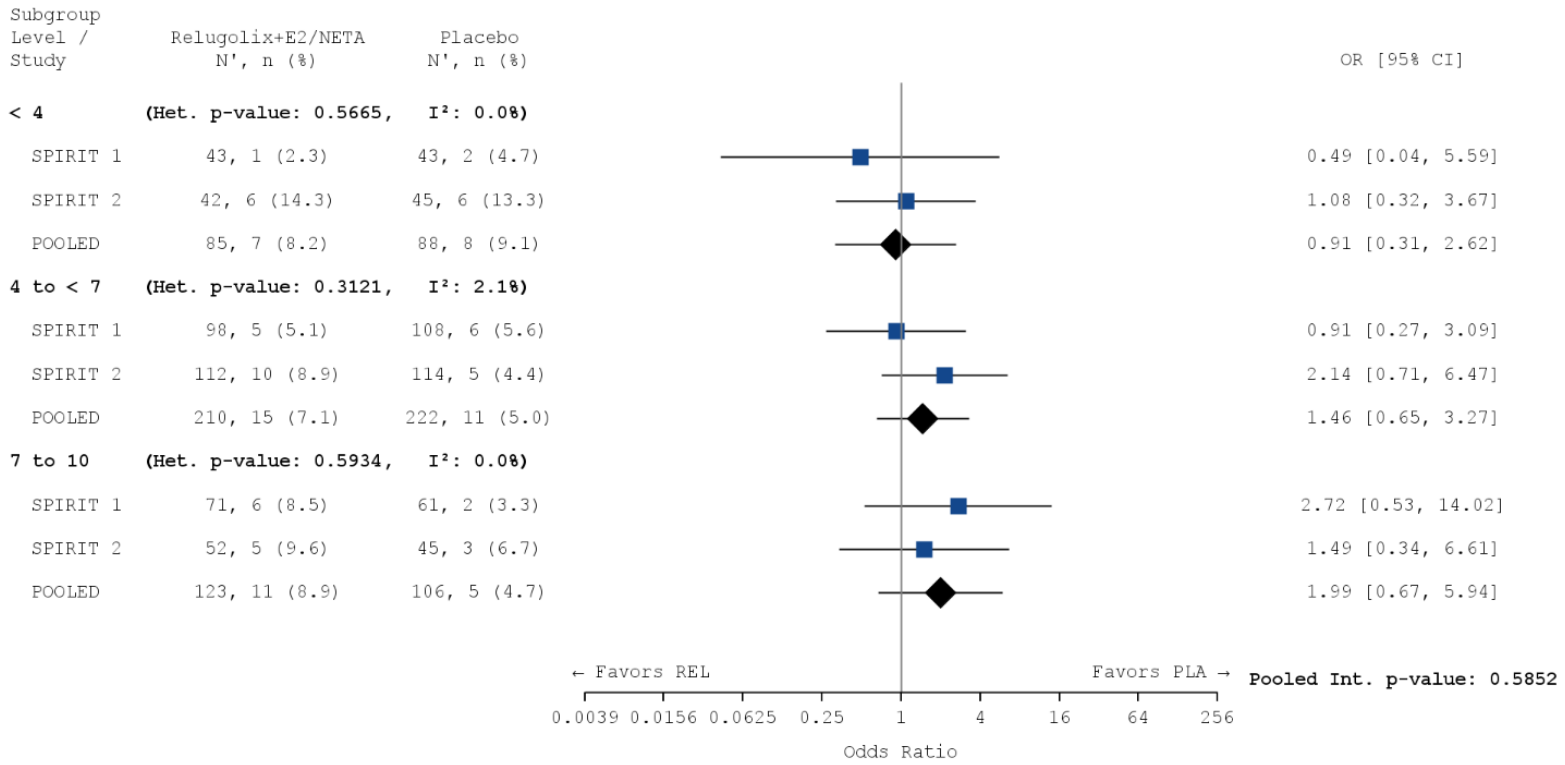
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
NMPP NRS score at baseline



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Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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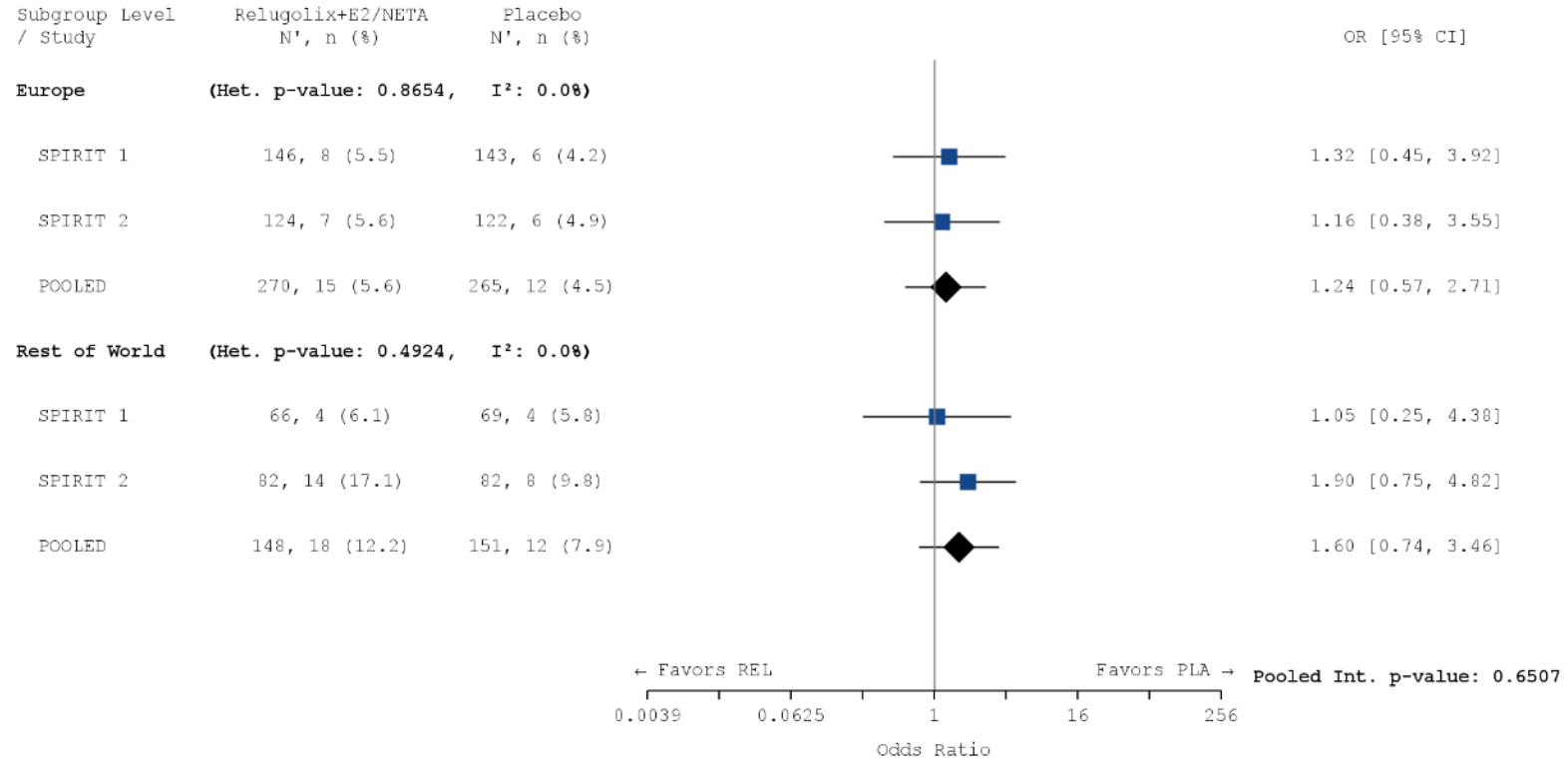
Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II

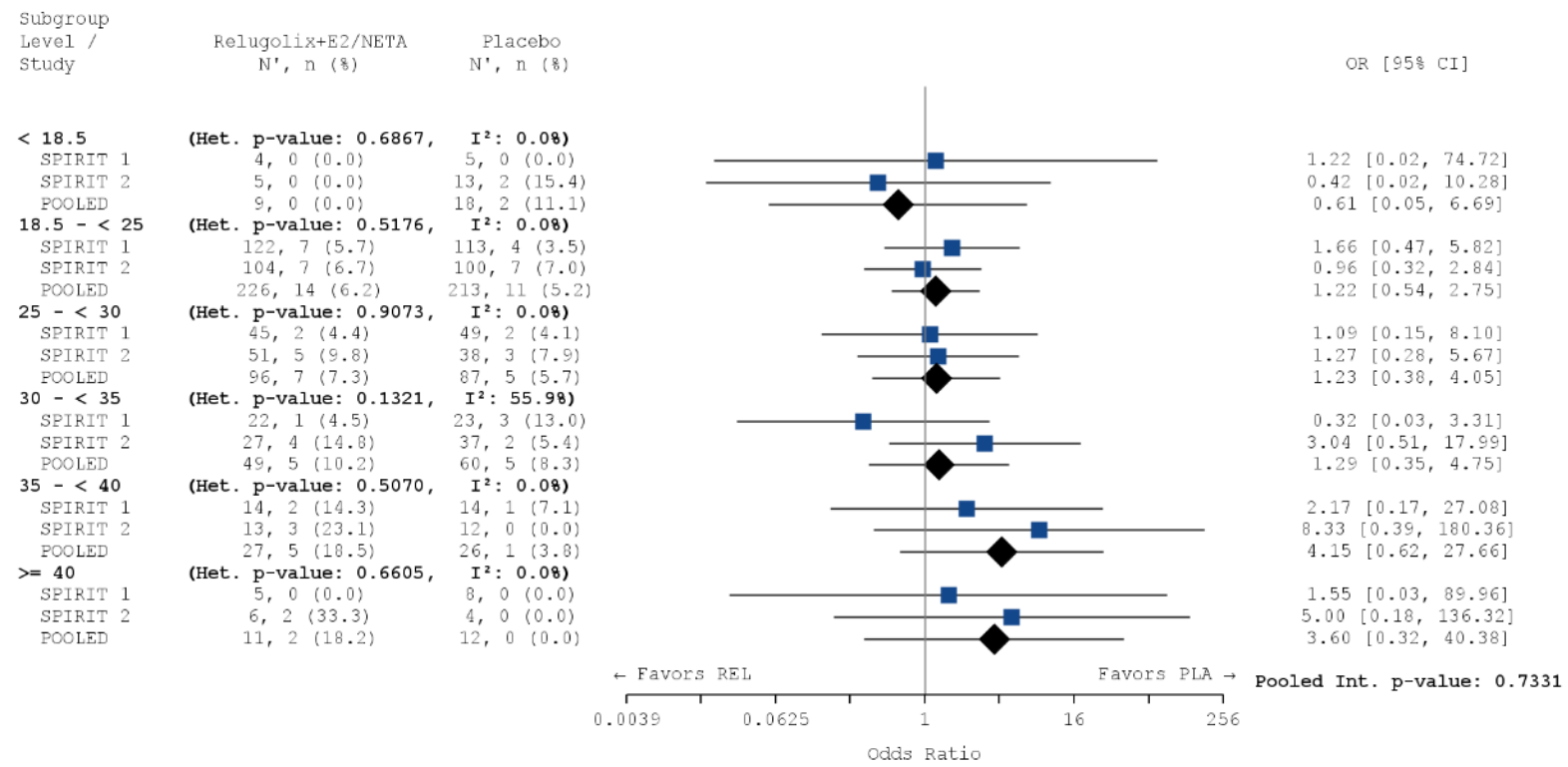

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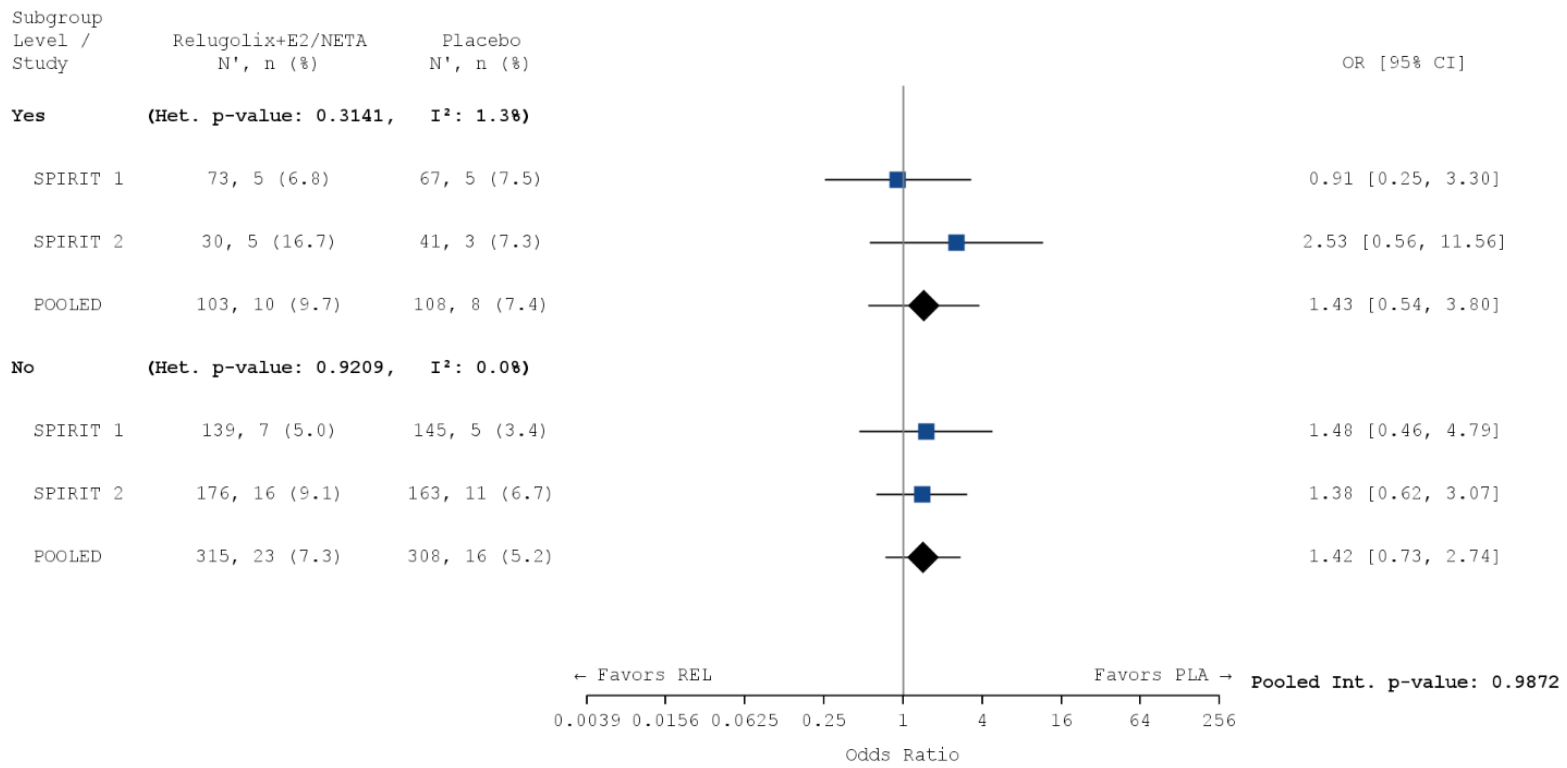
Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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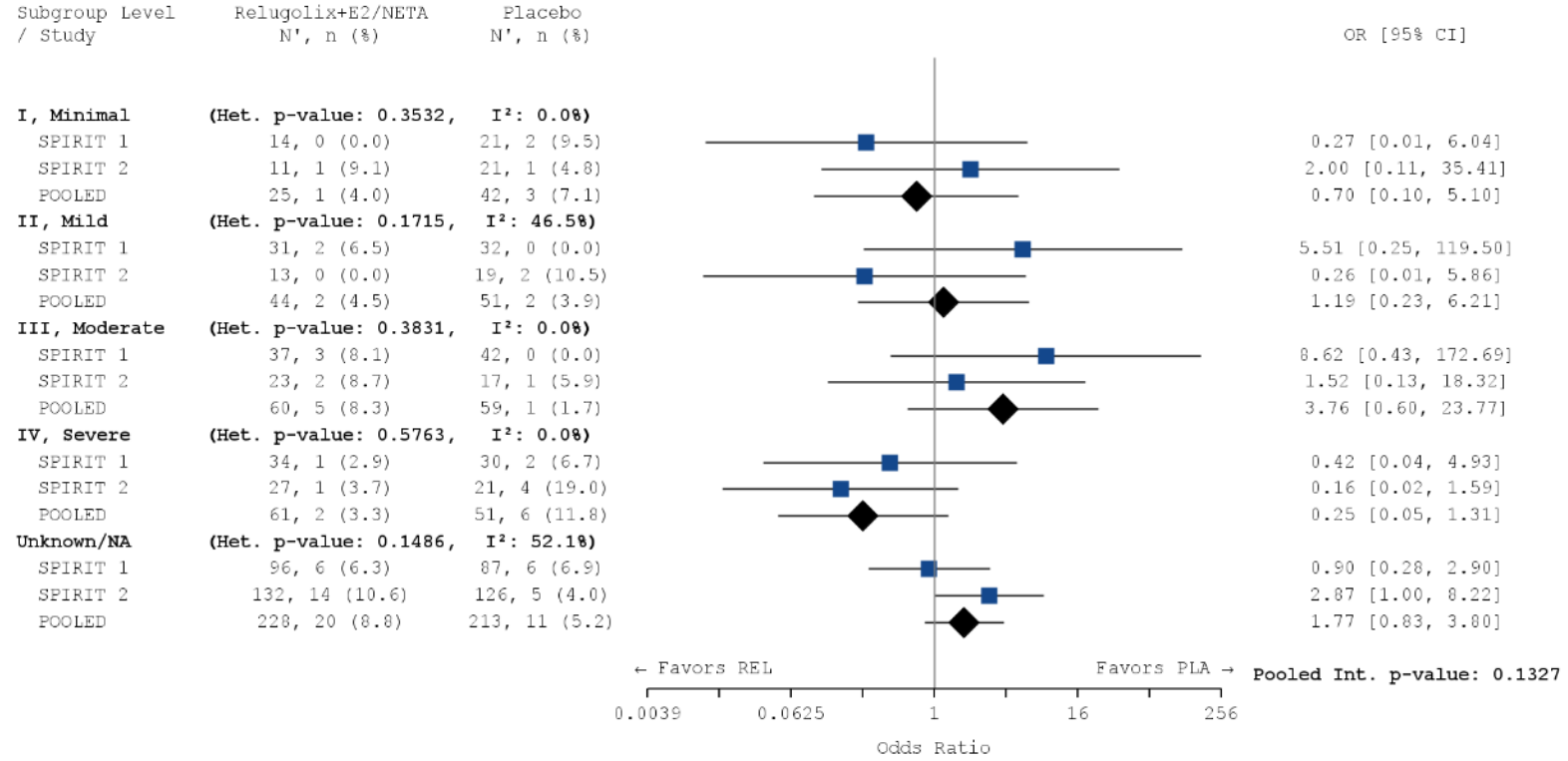
Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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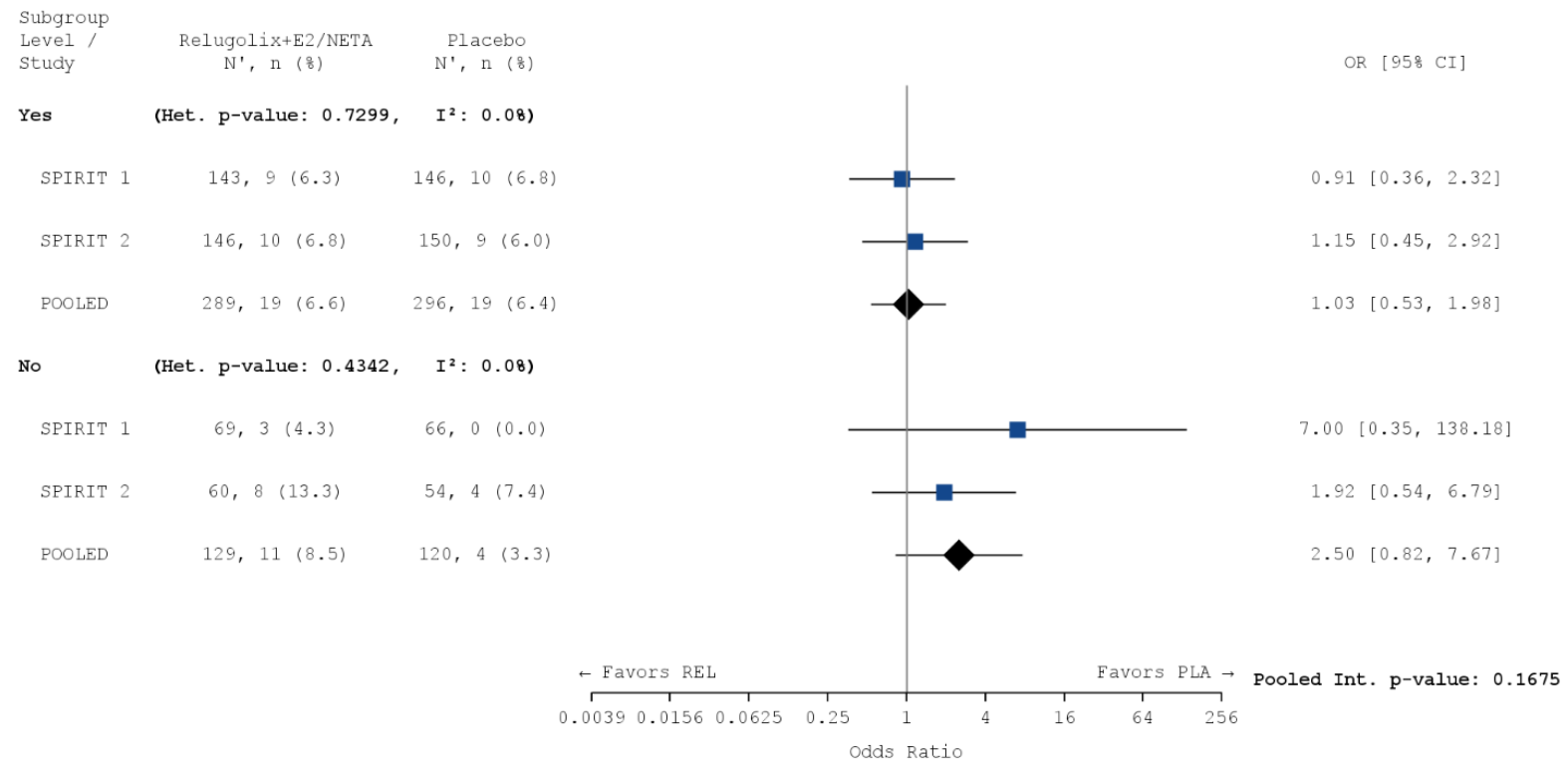
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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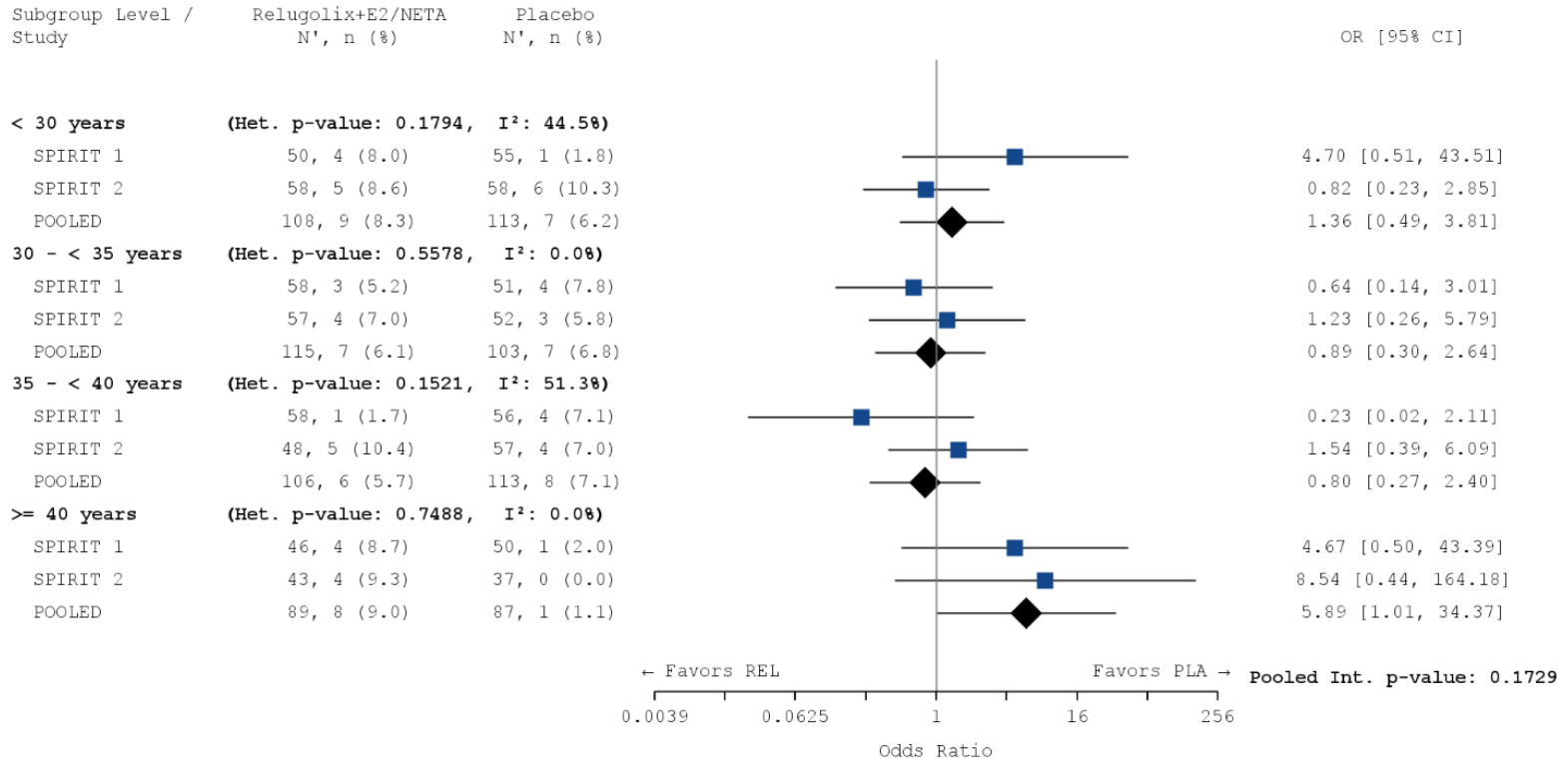
Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
Race

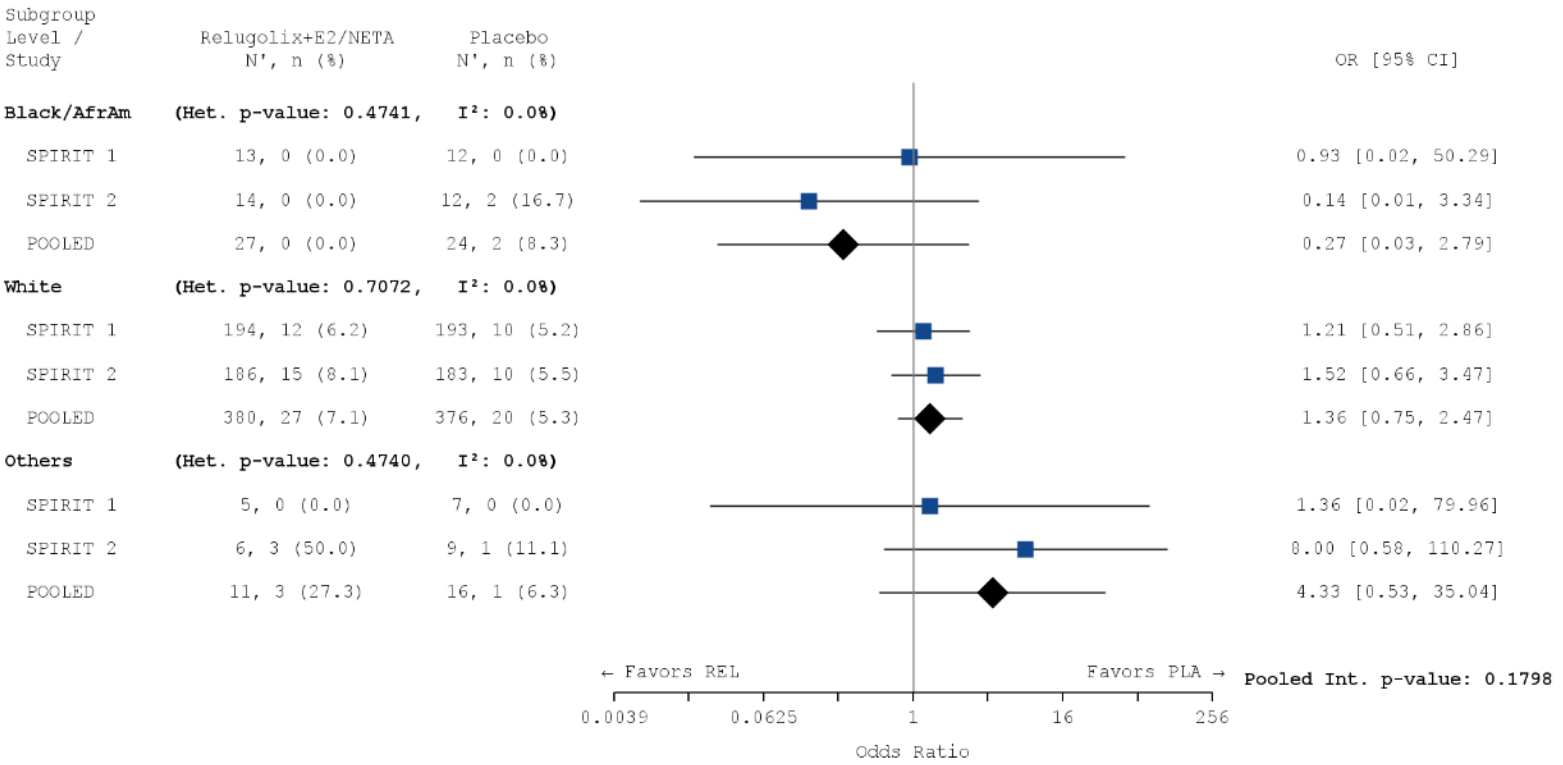

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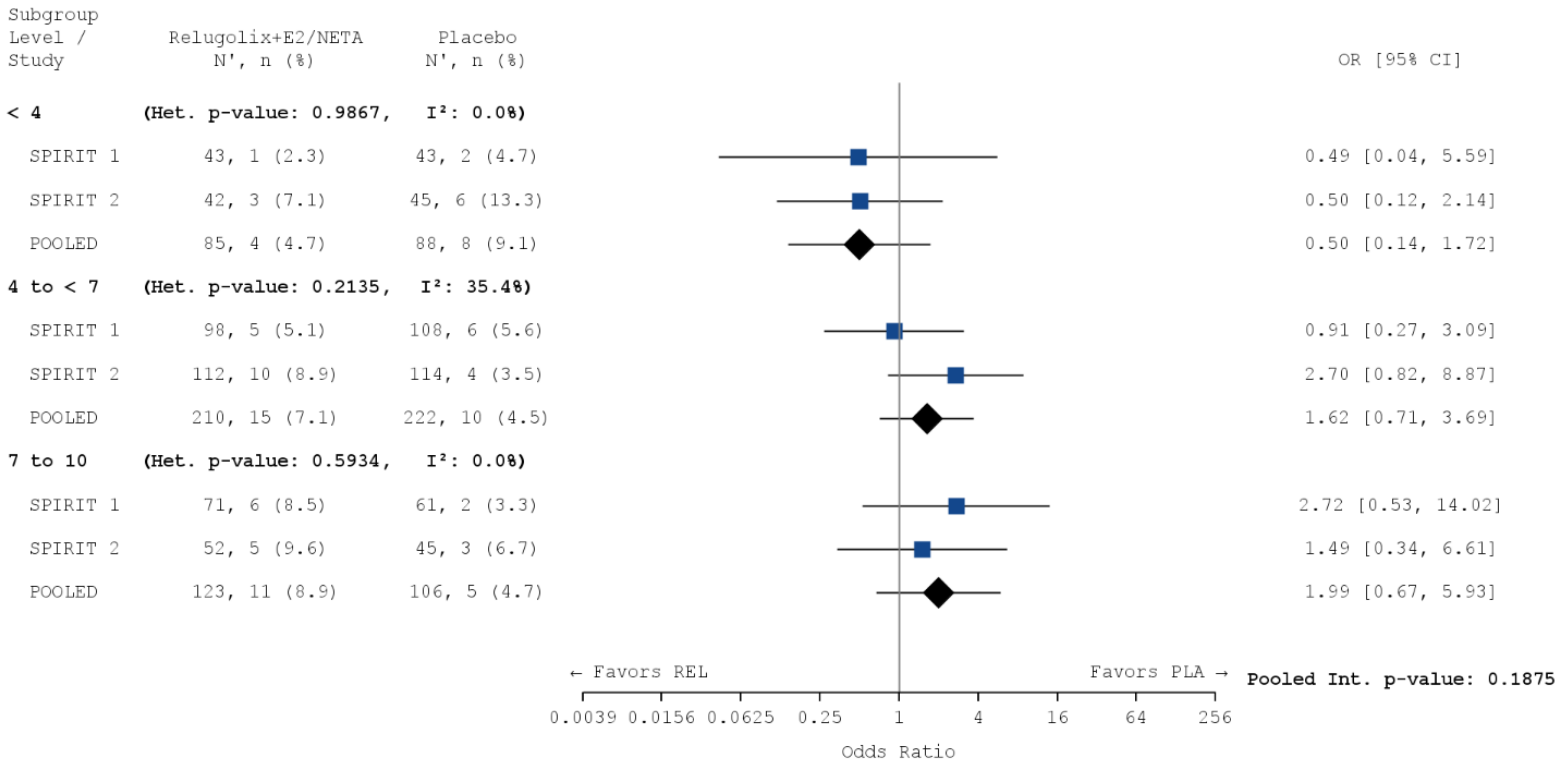
Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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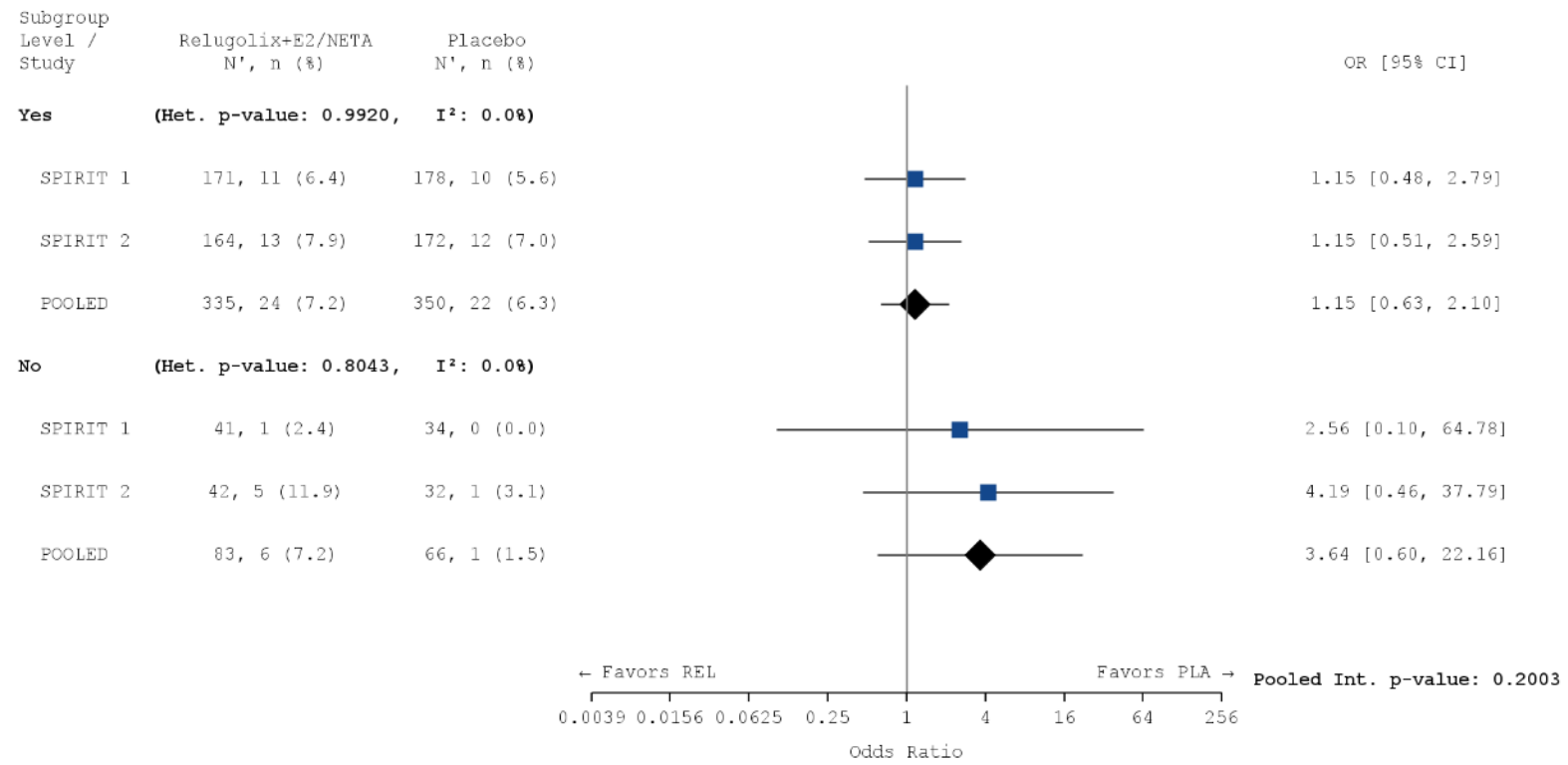
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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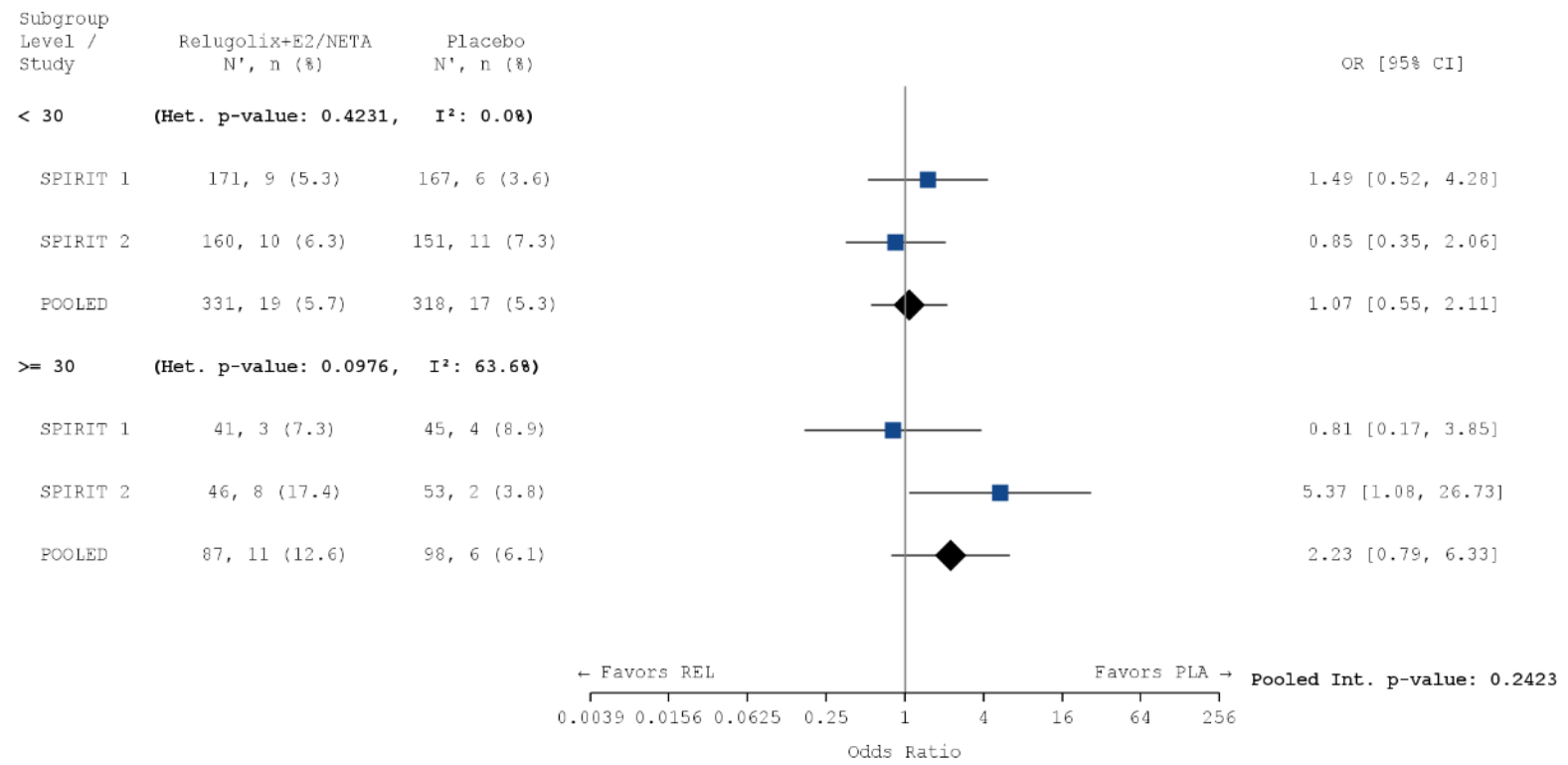
Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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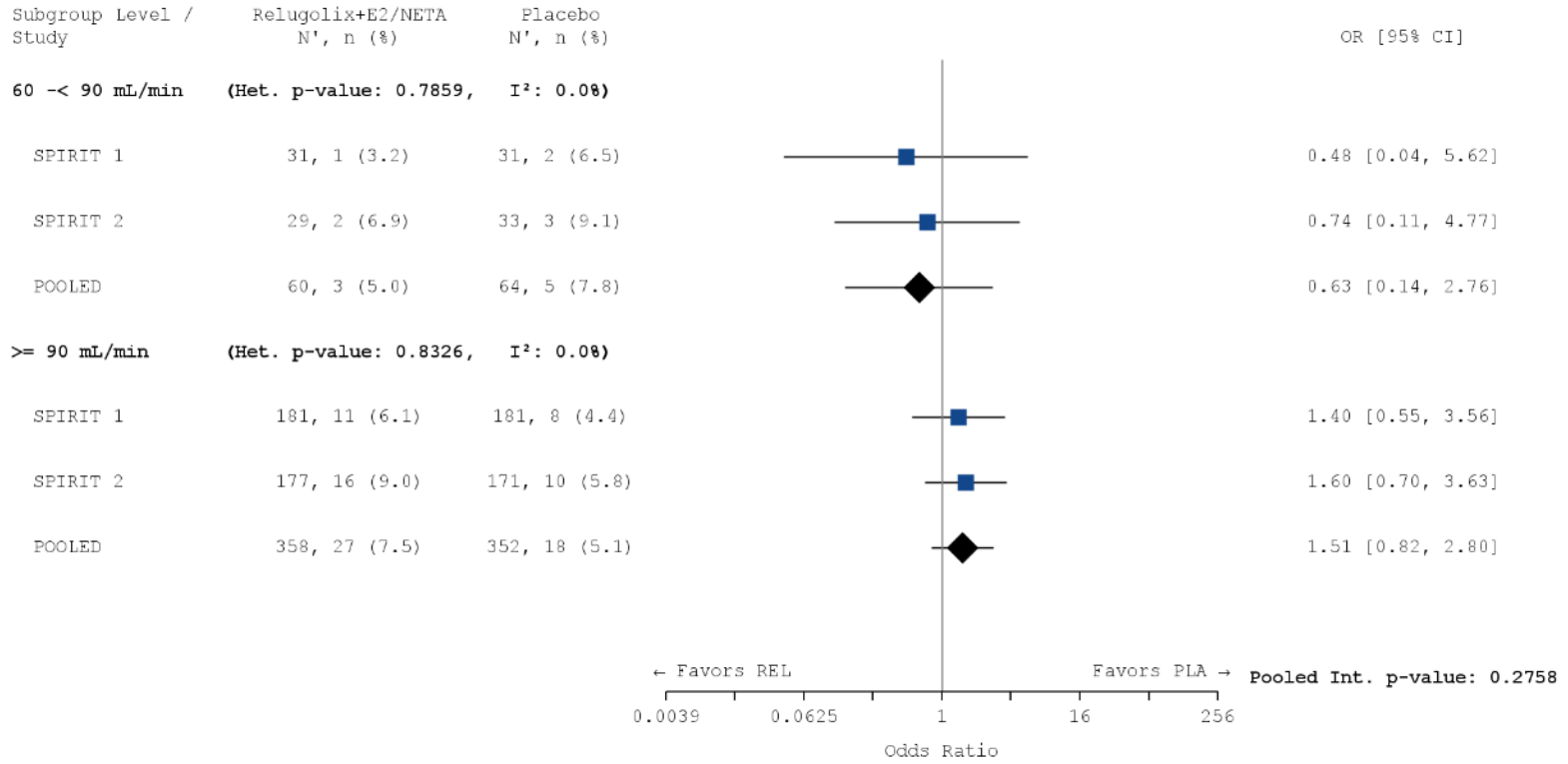
Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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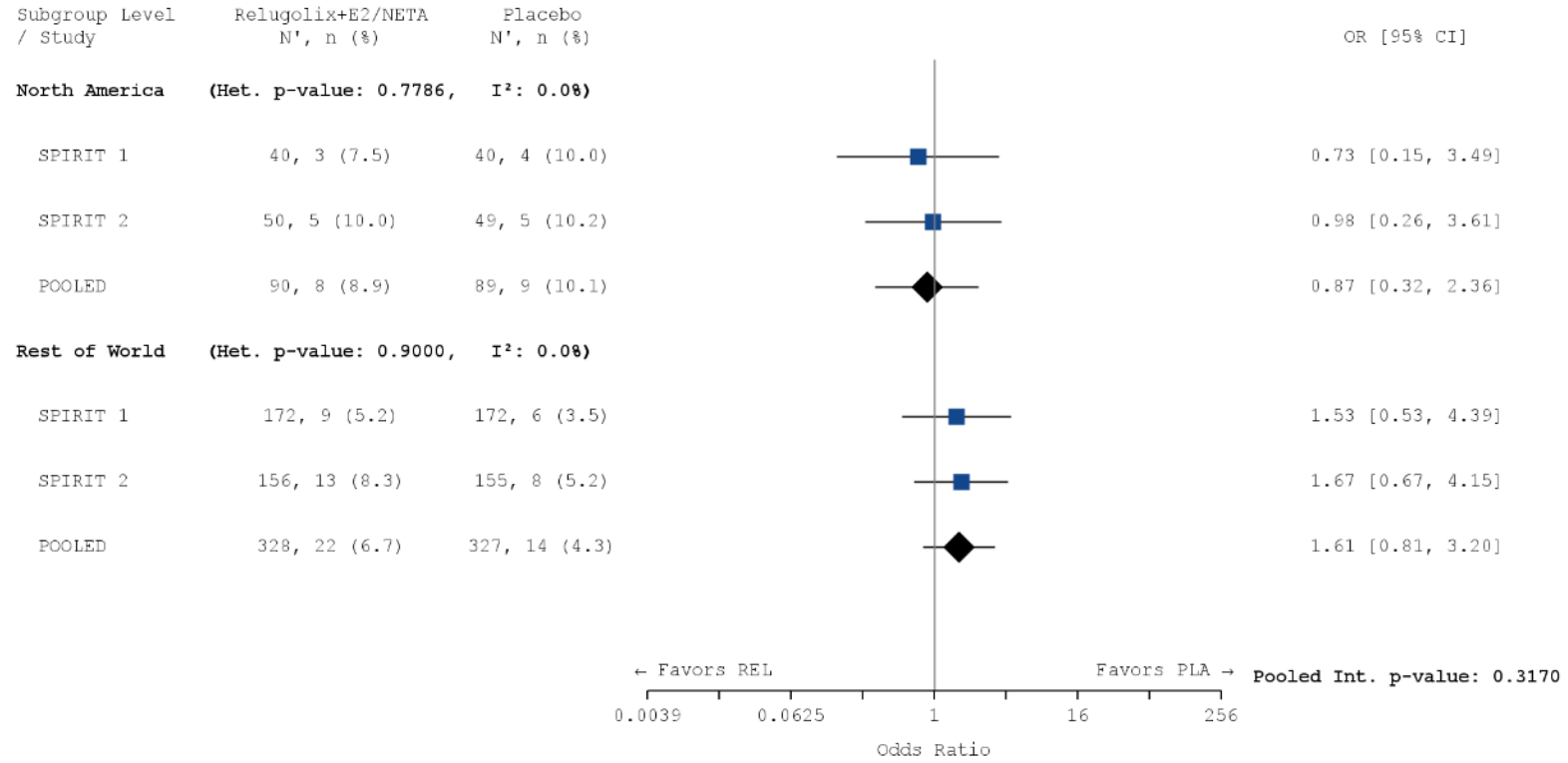
Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
Prior hormonal treatment

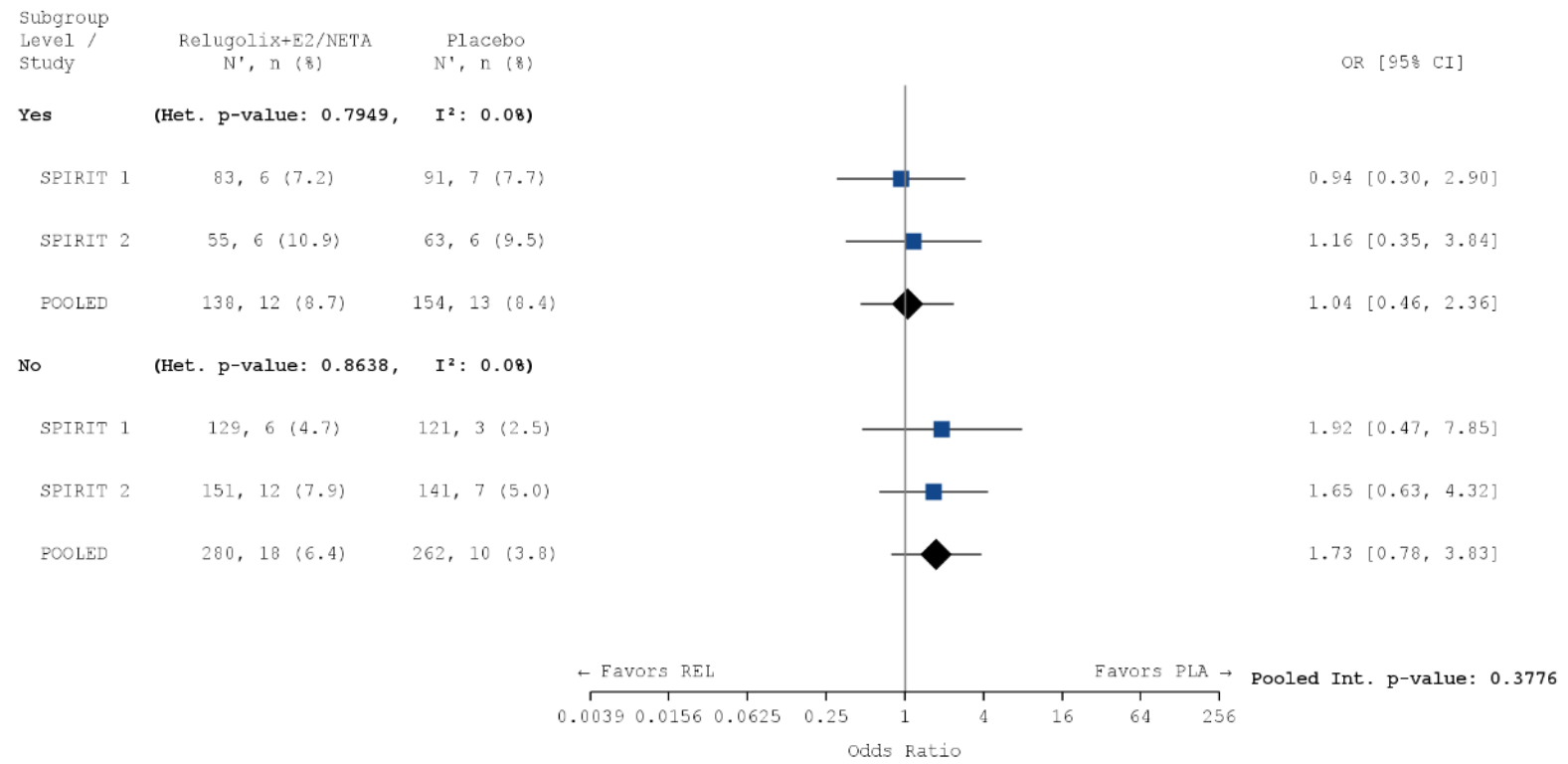

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Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II

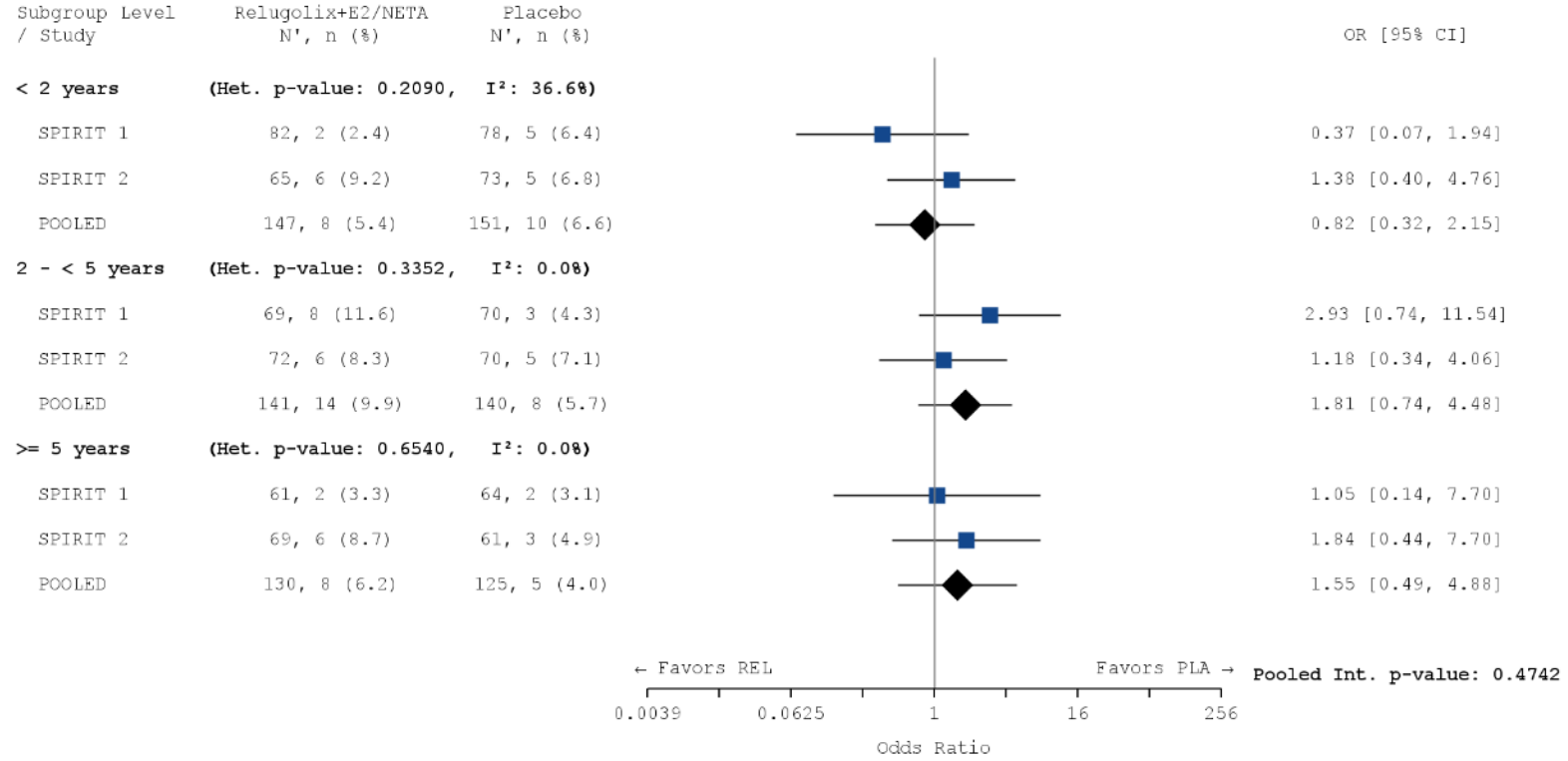

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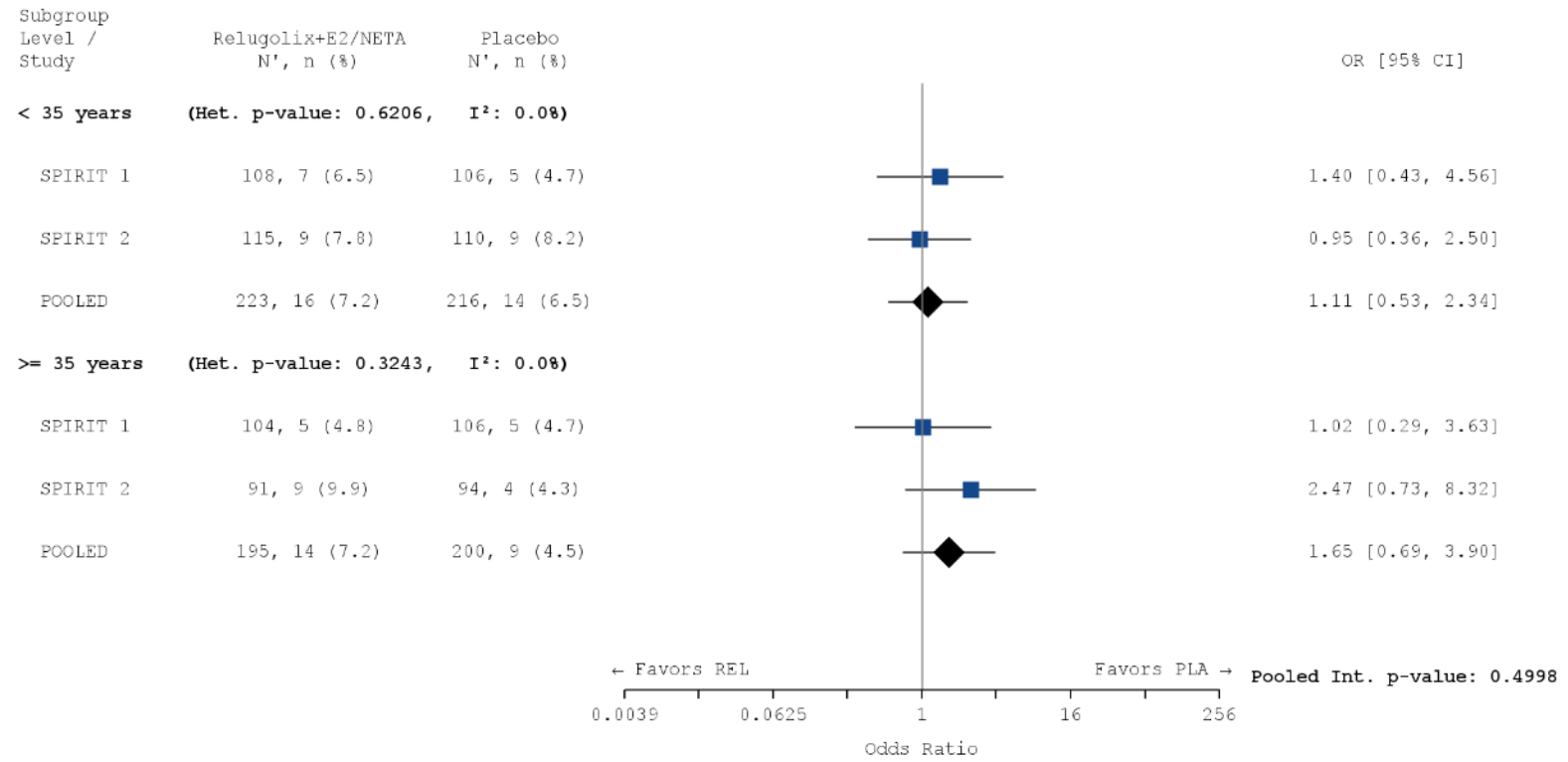
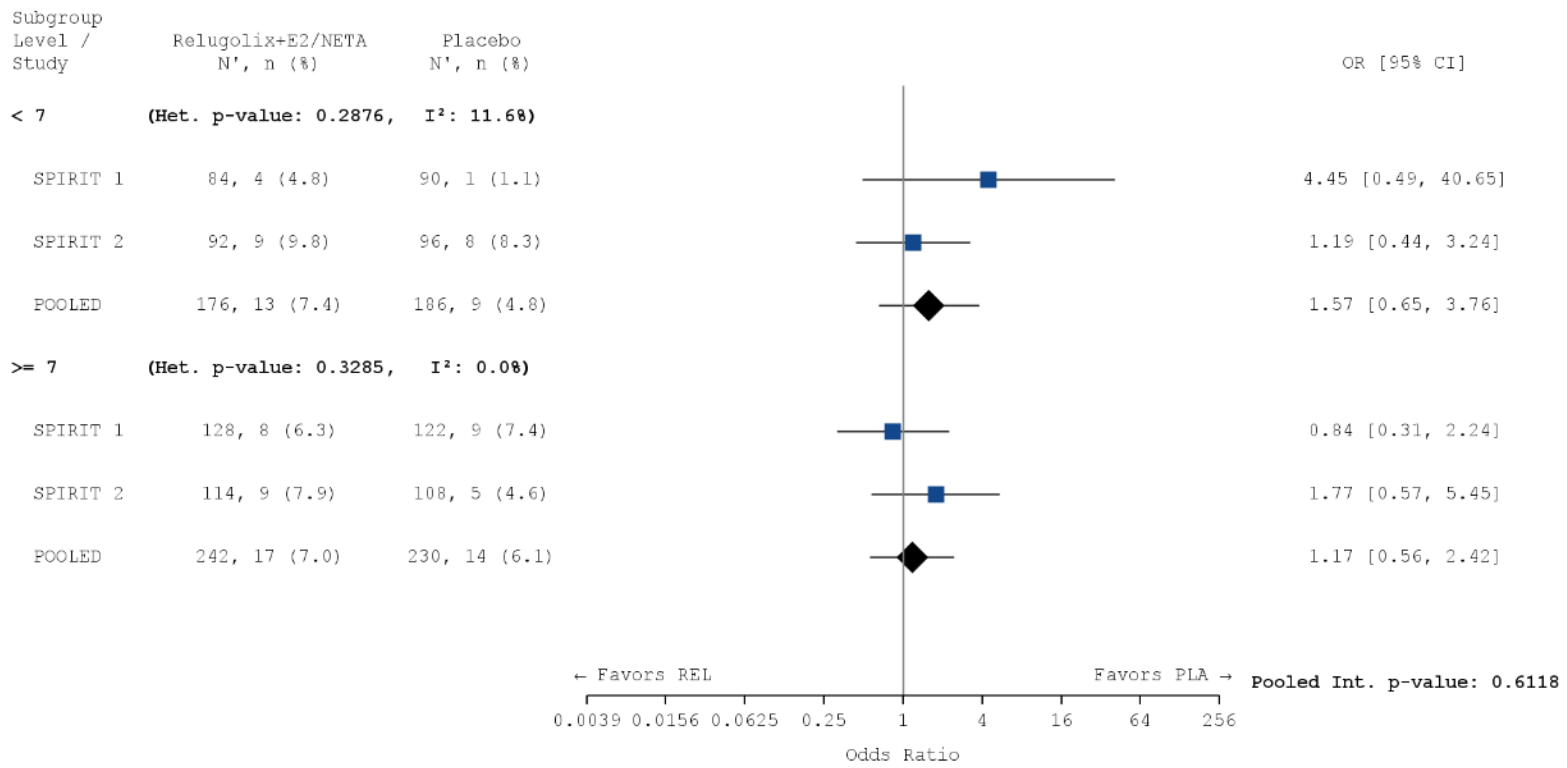
Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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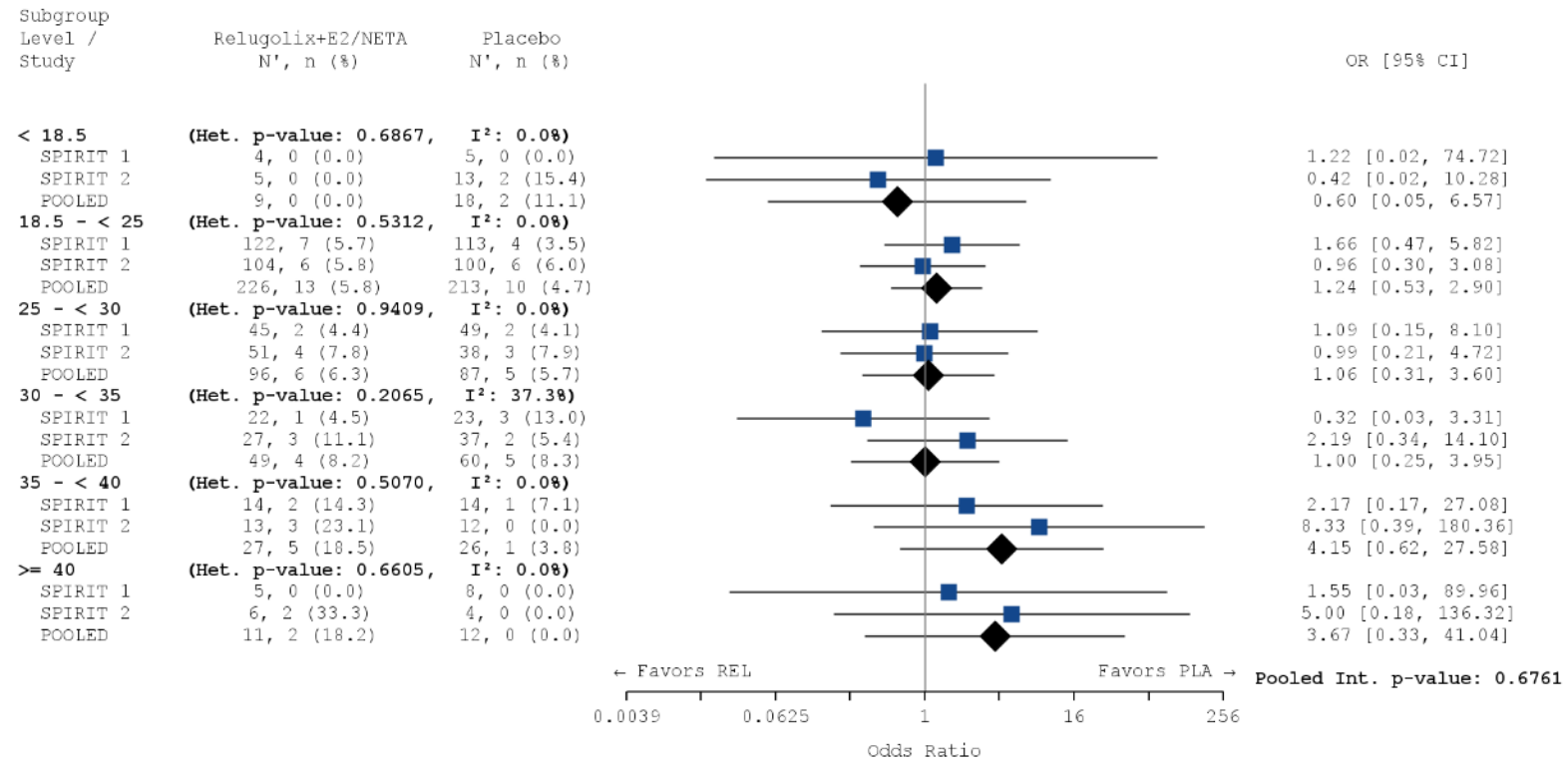
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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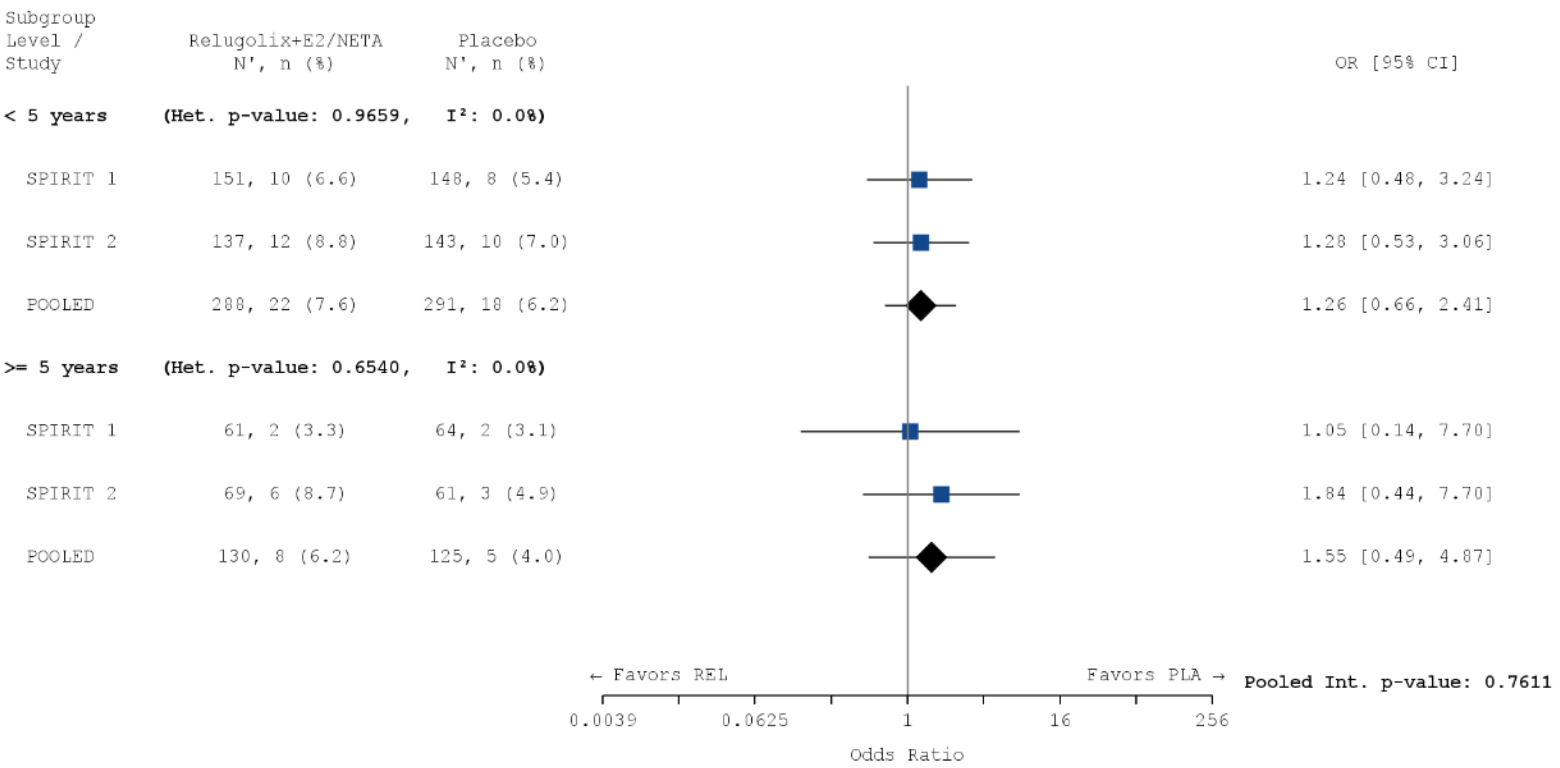
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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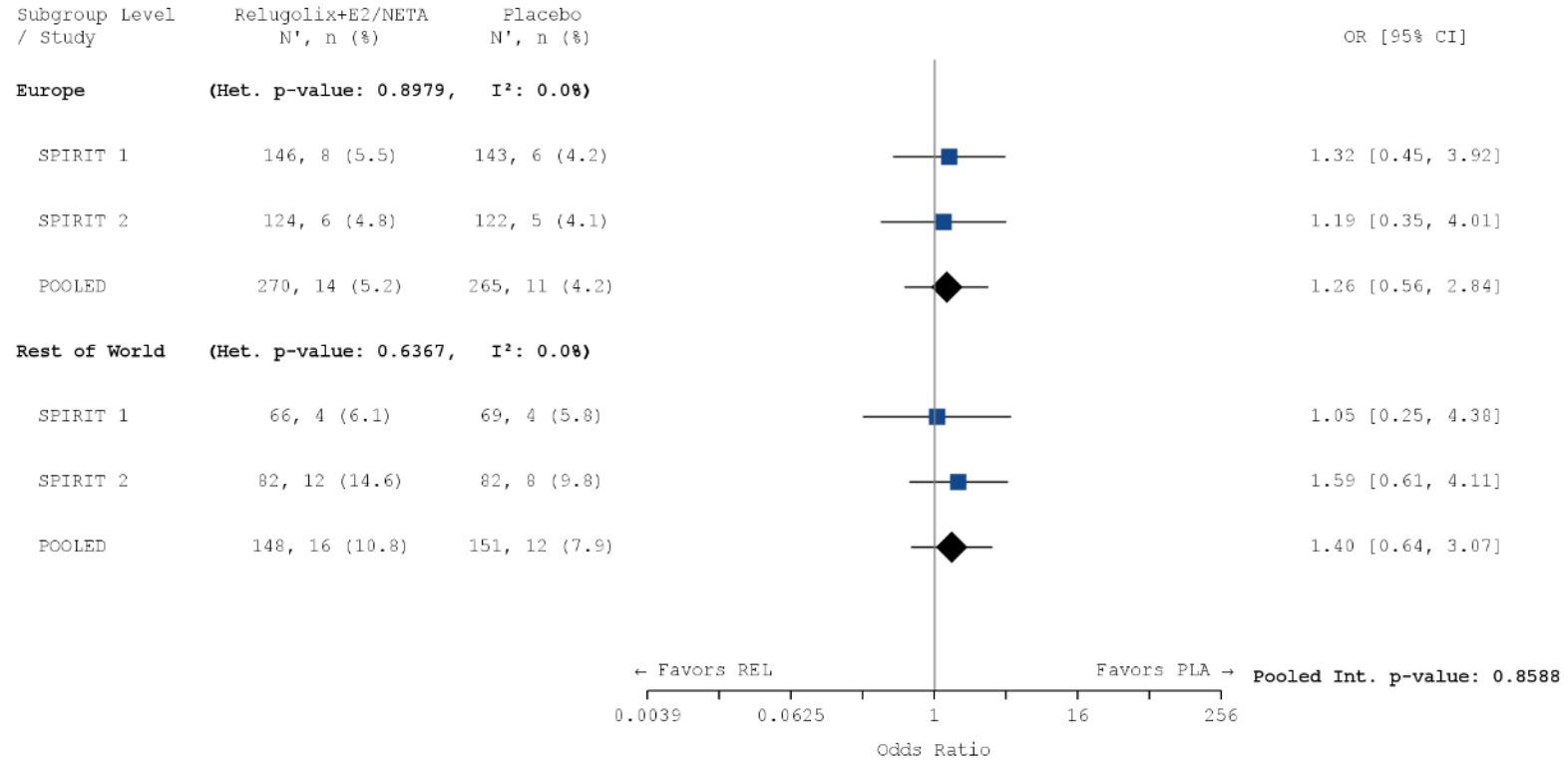
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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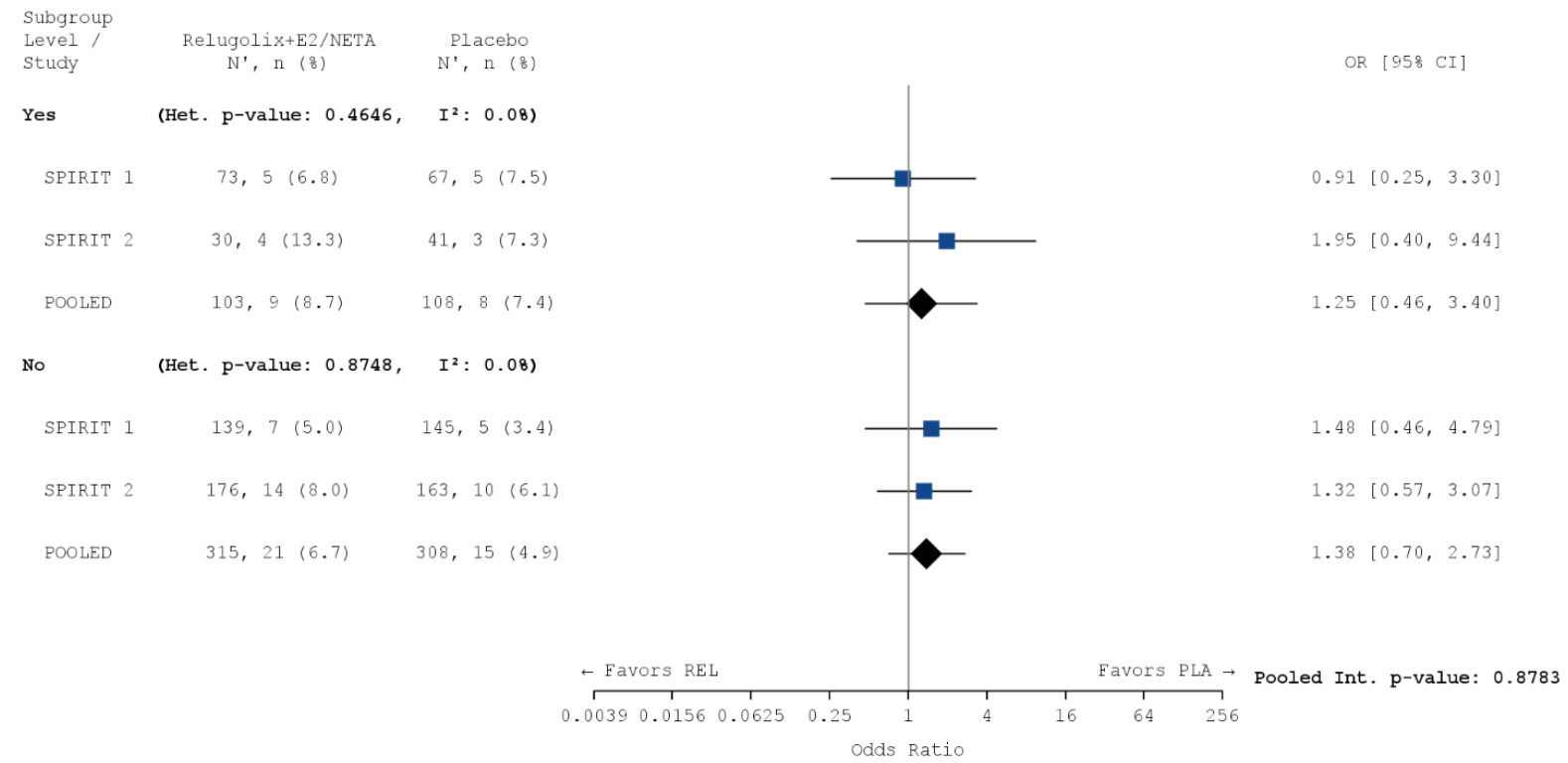
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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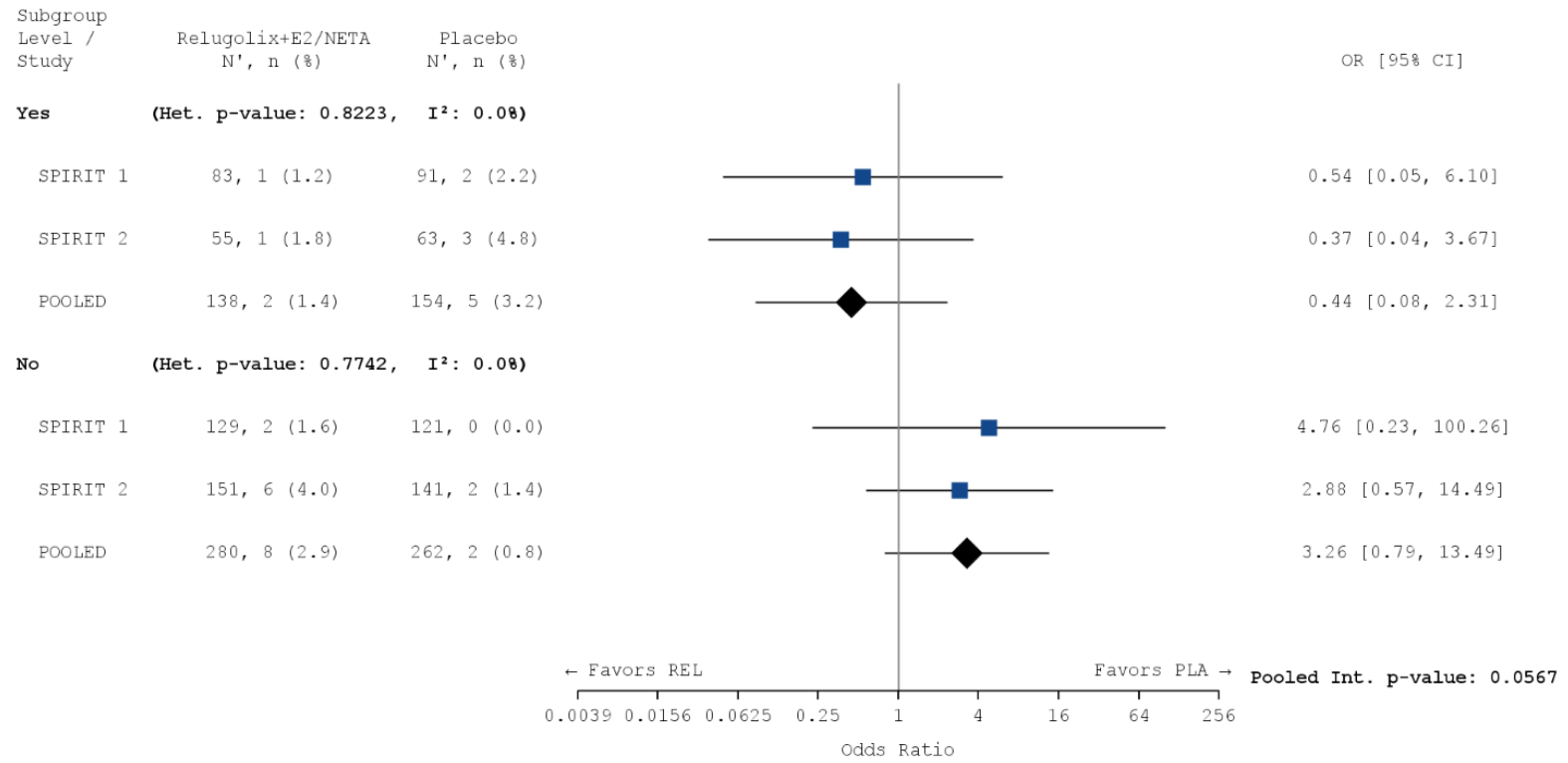
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Depression
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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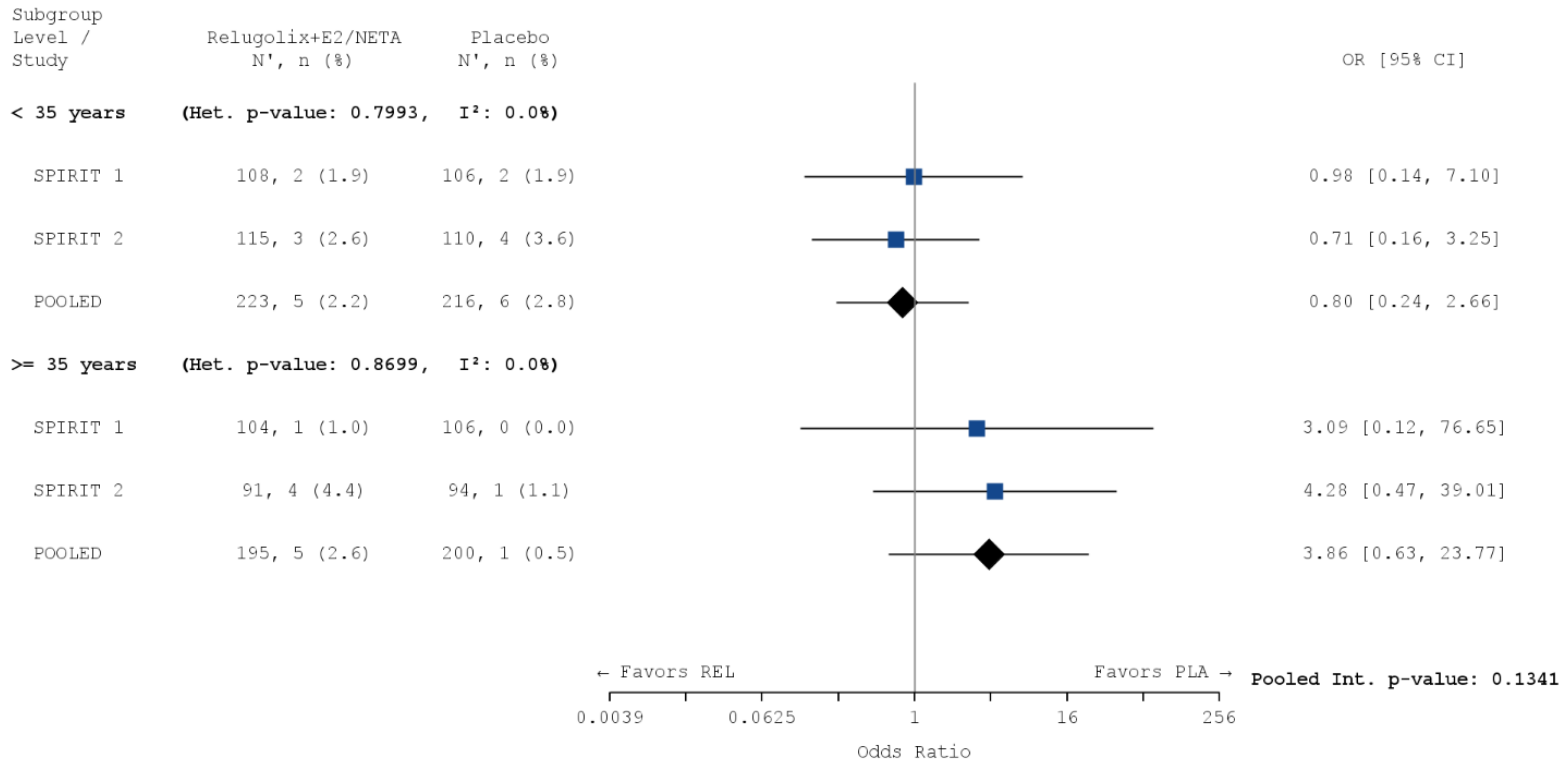
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Depression
Age category I



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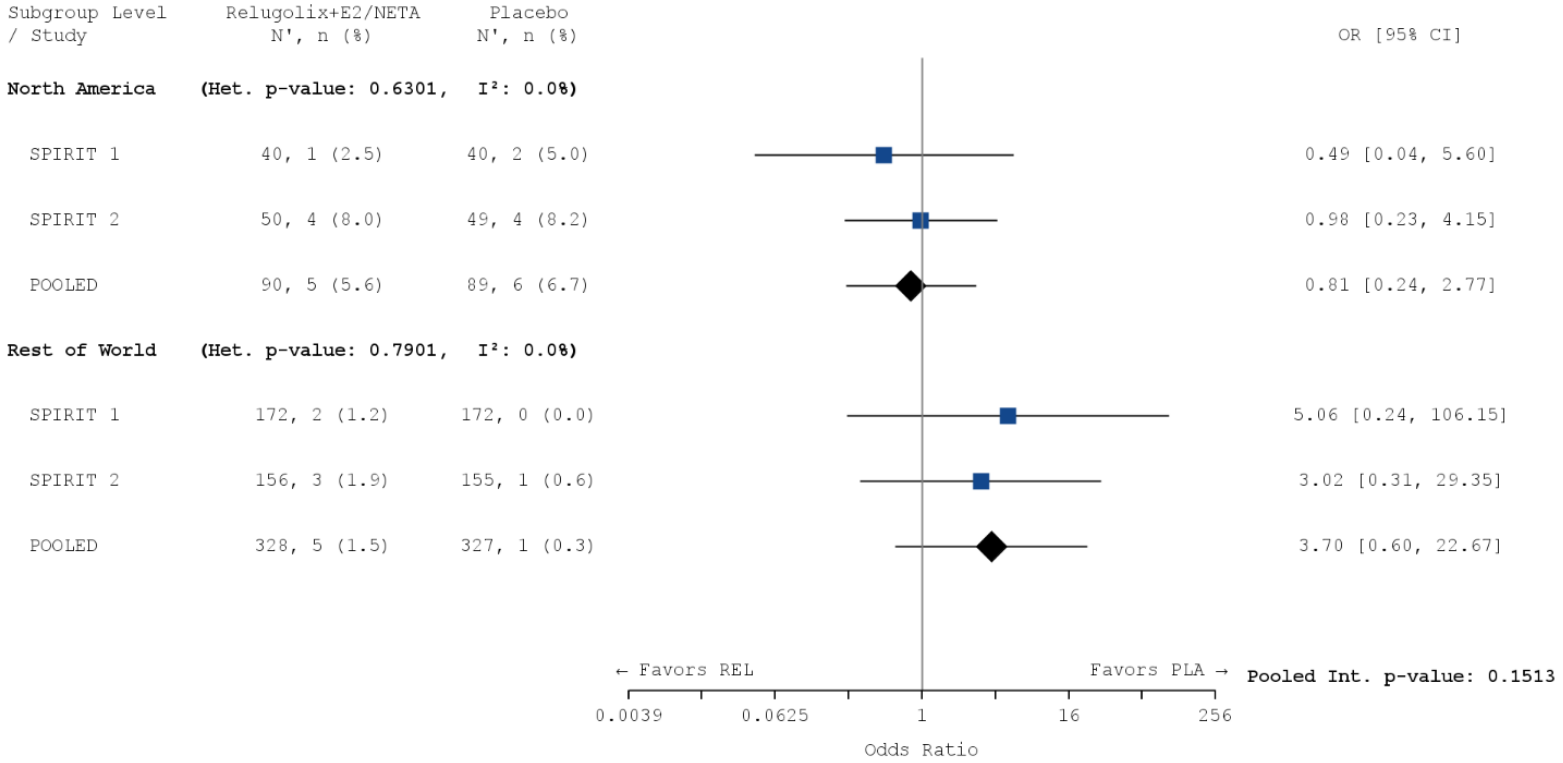
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Depression
Geographic region I



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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Depression
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists

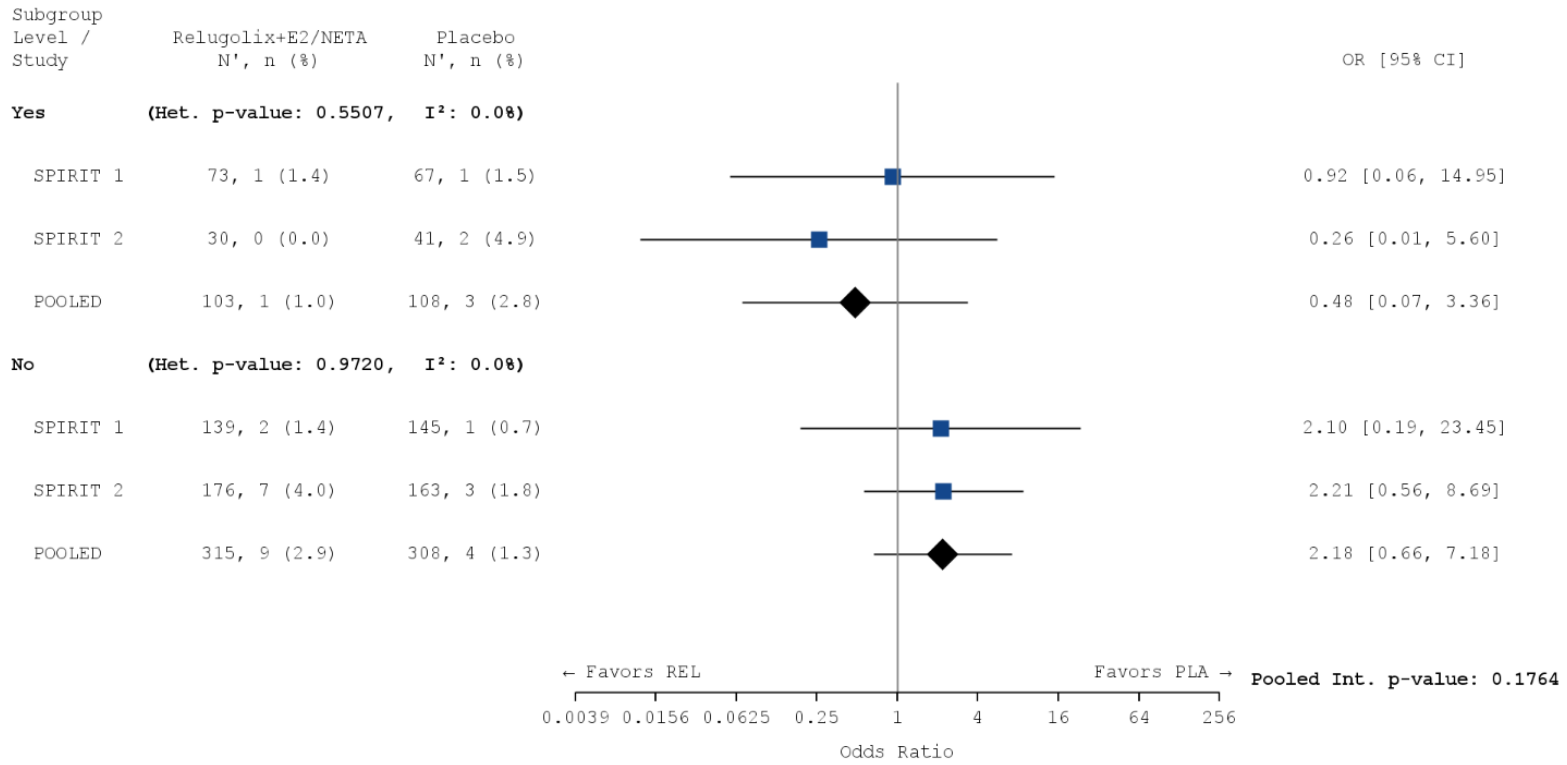

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Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Depression
Race

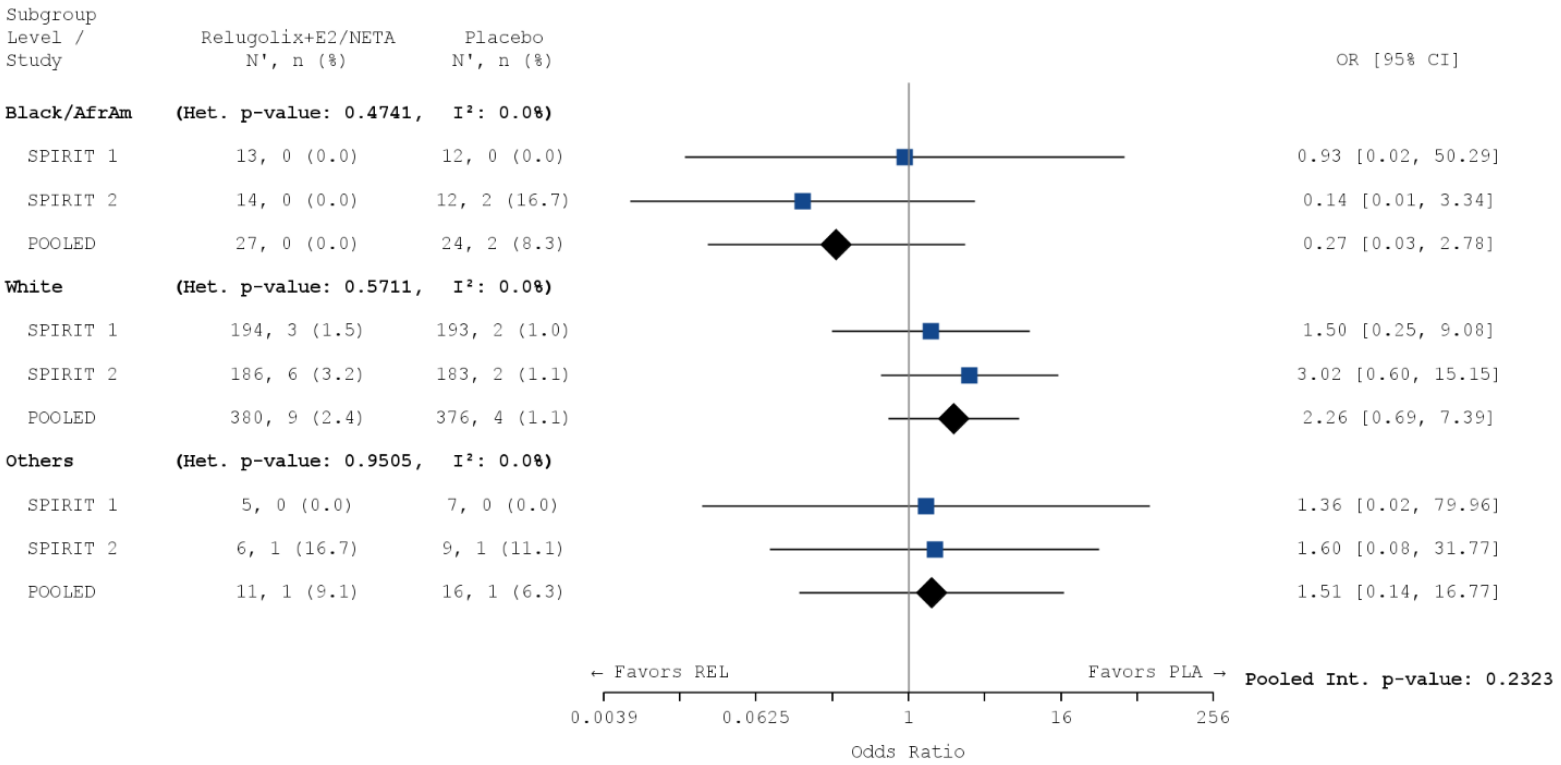

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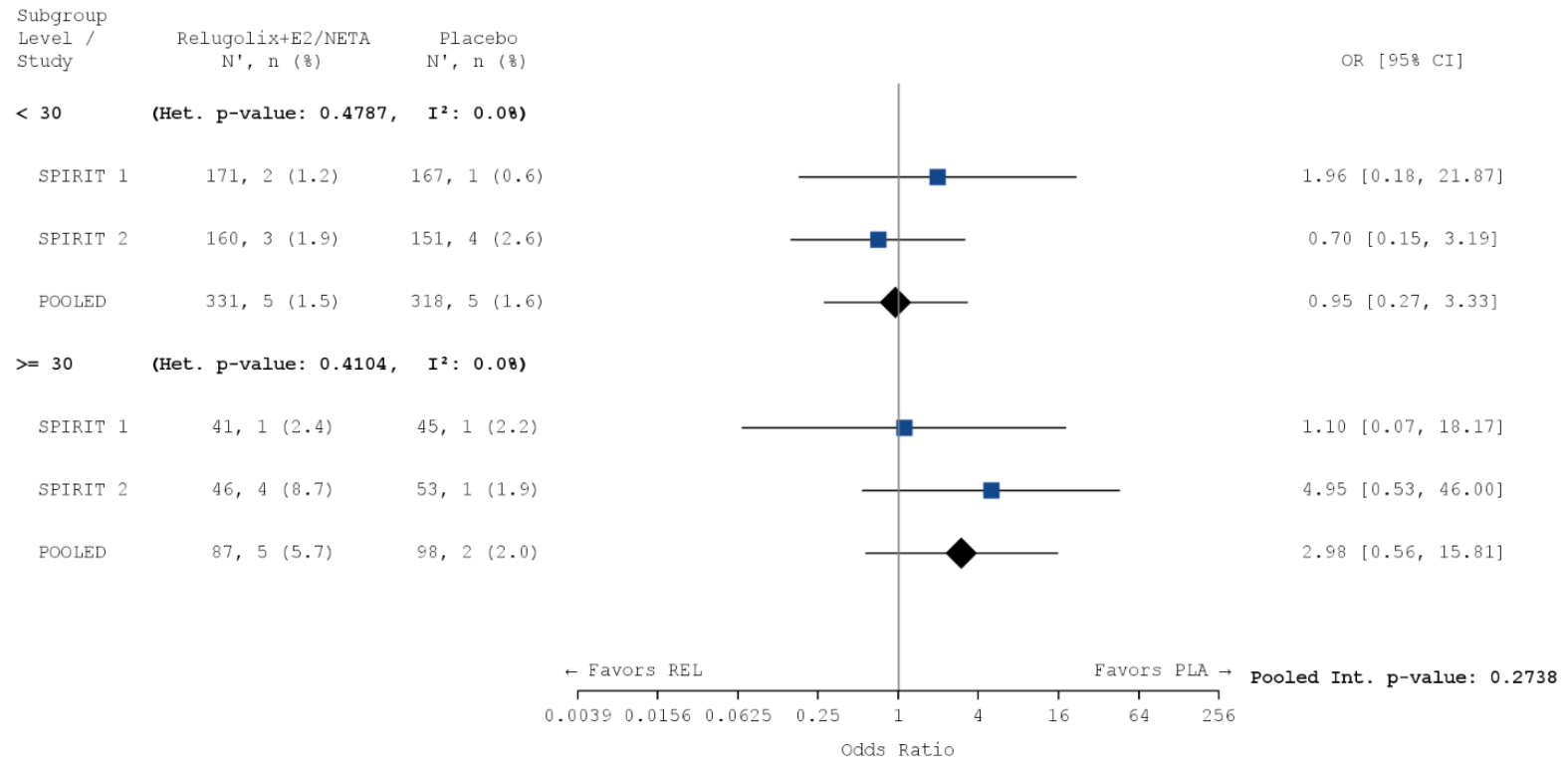
Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Depression
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Depression
Prior surgery for endometriosis

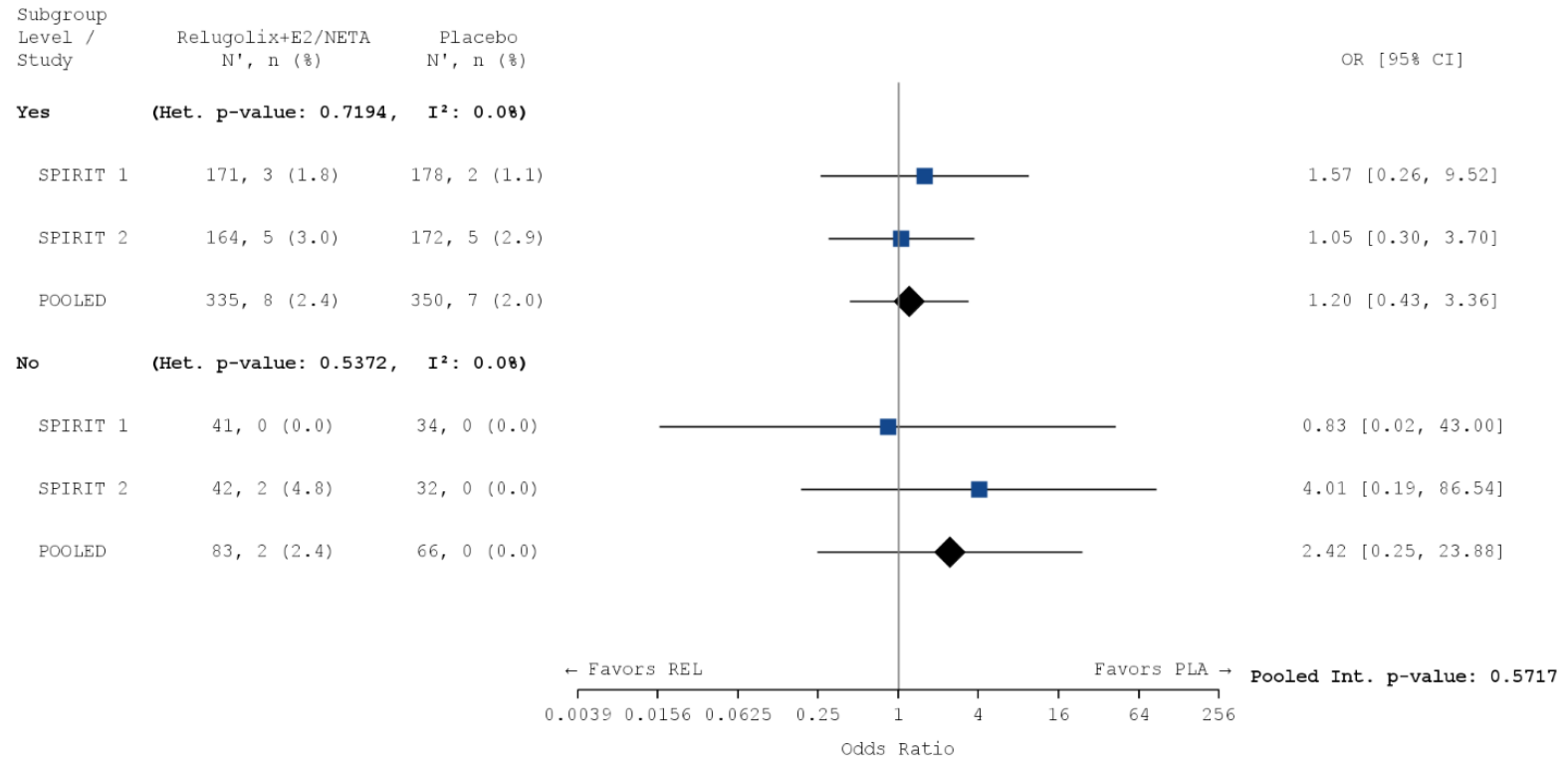

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Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Depression
Geographic region II

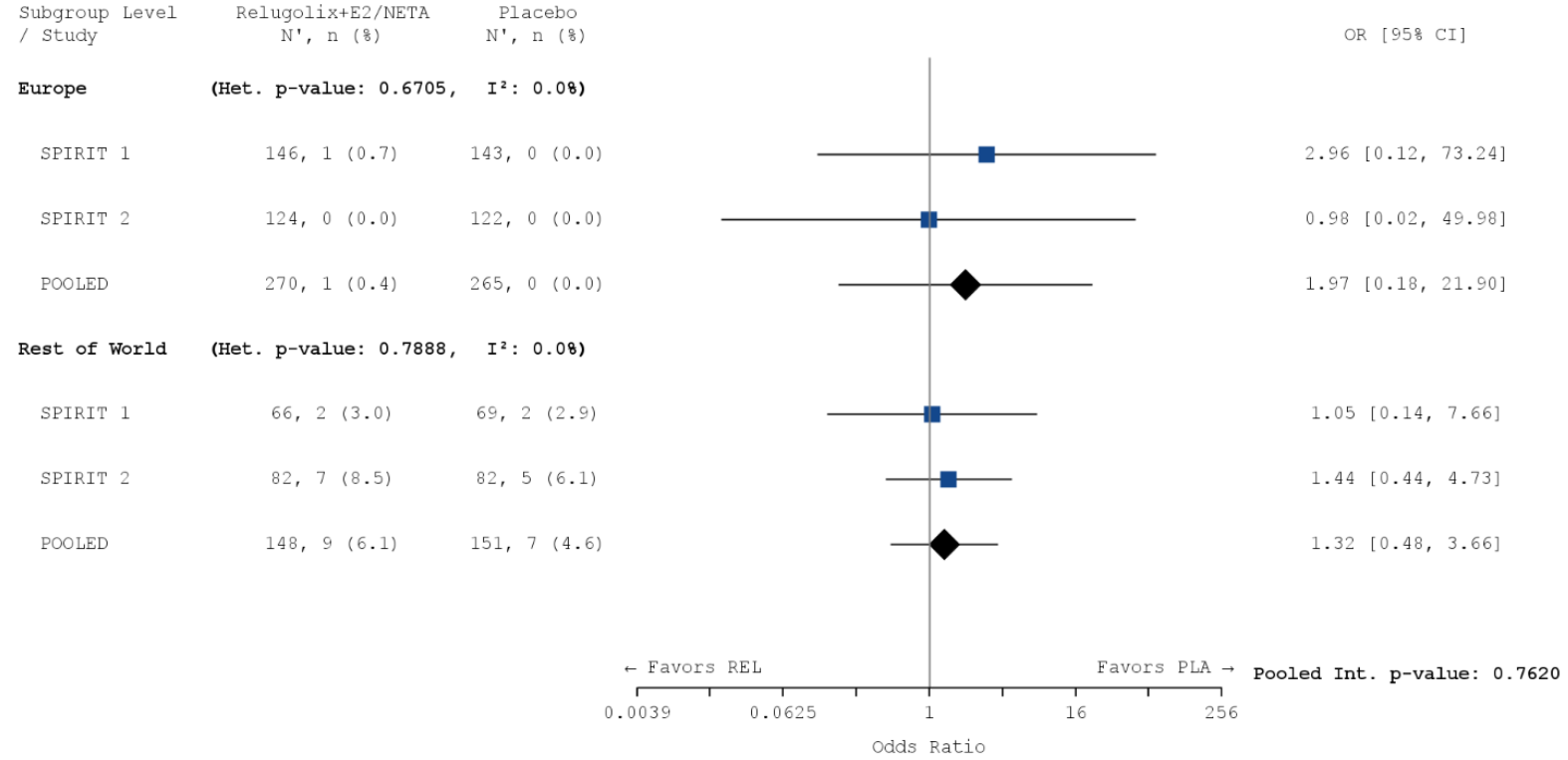

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Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Depression
Renal function

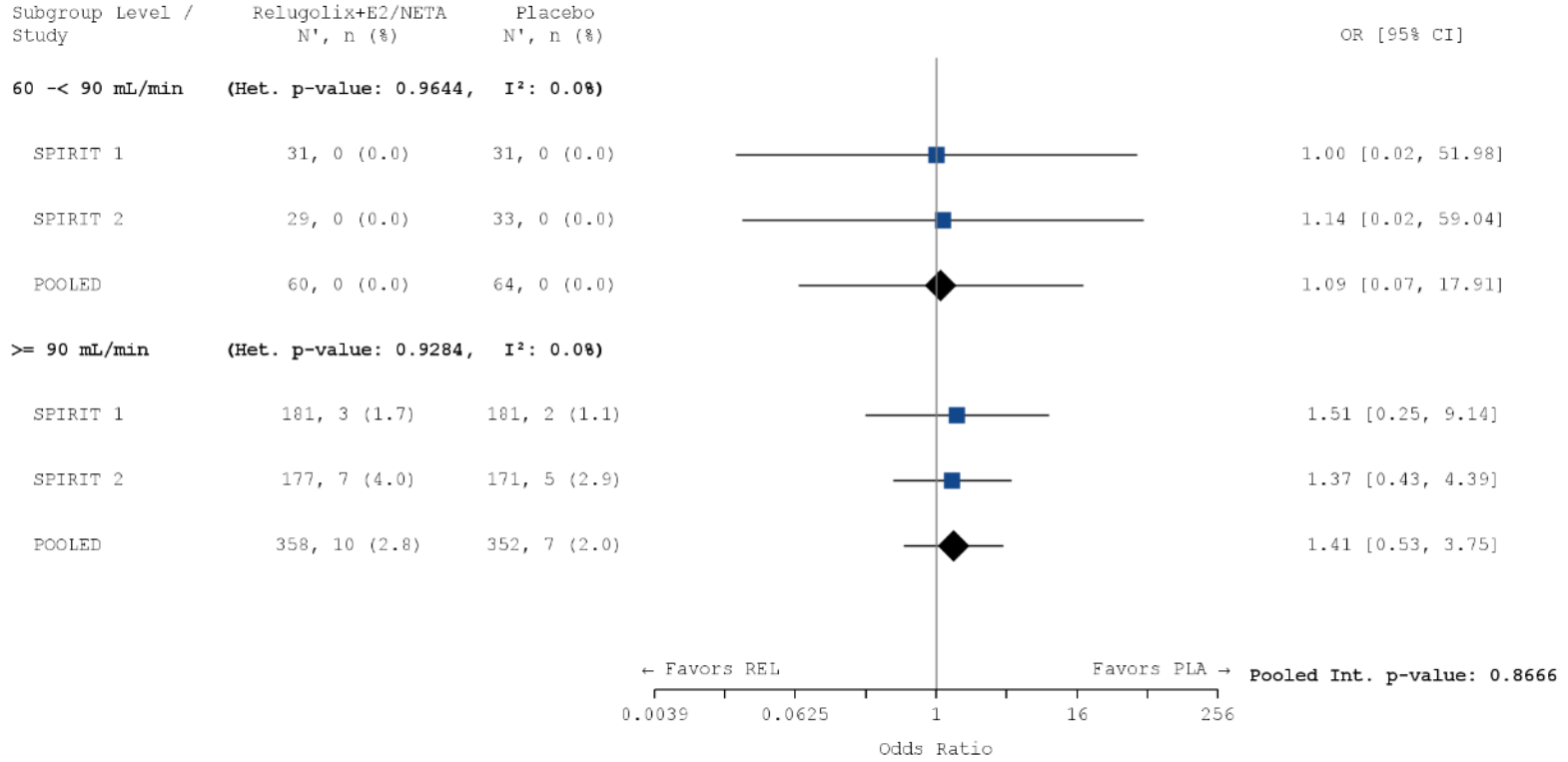

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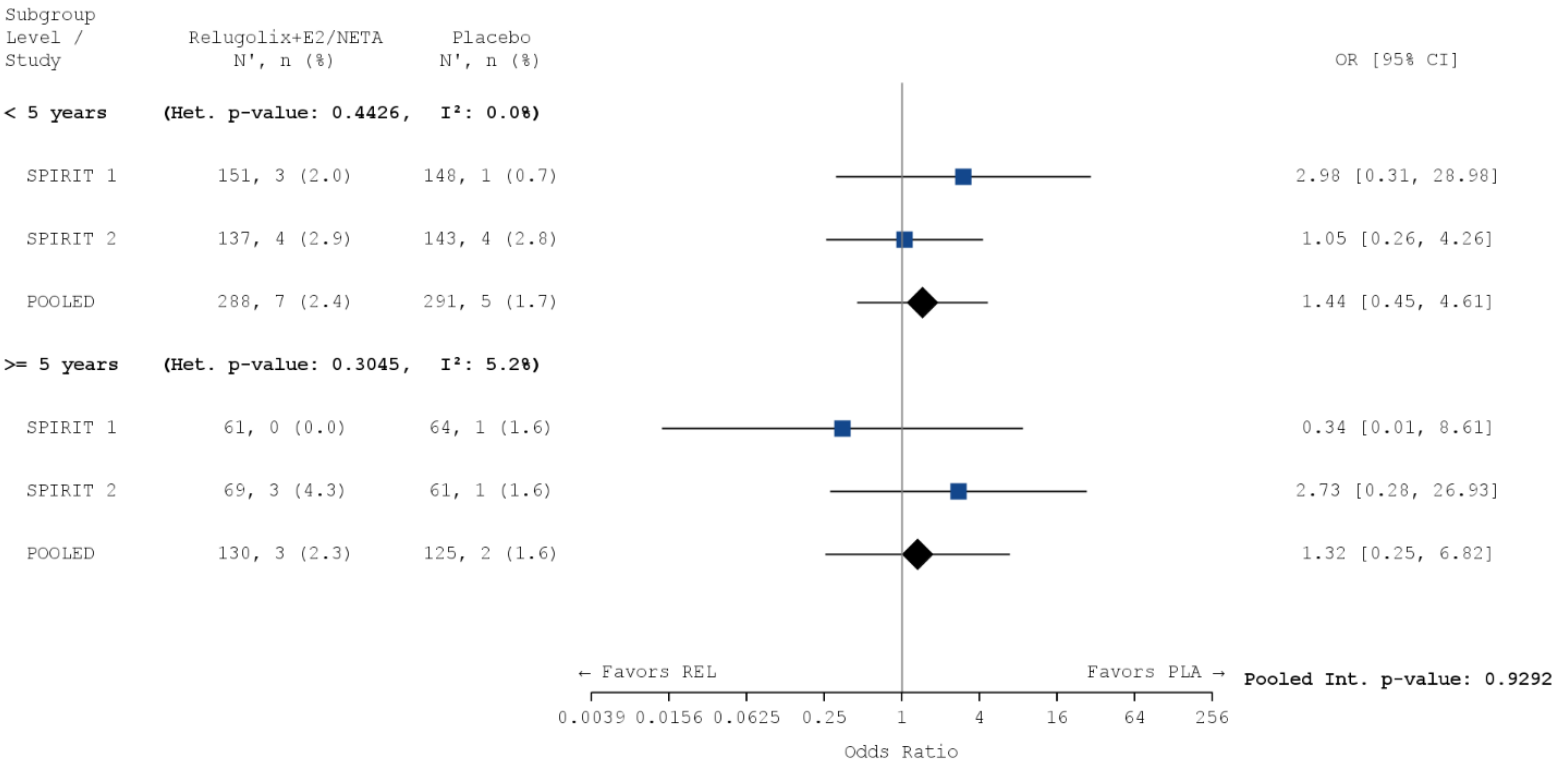
Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Depression
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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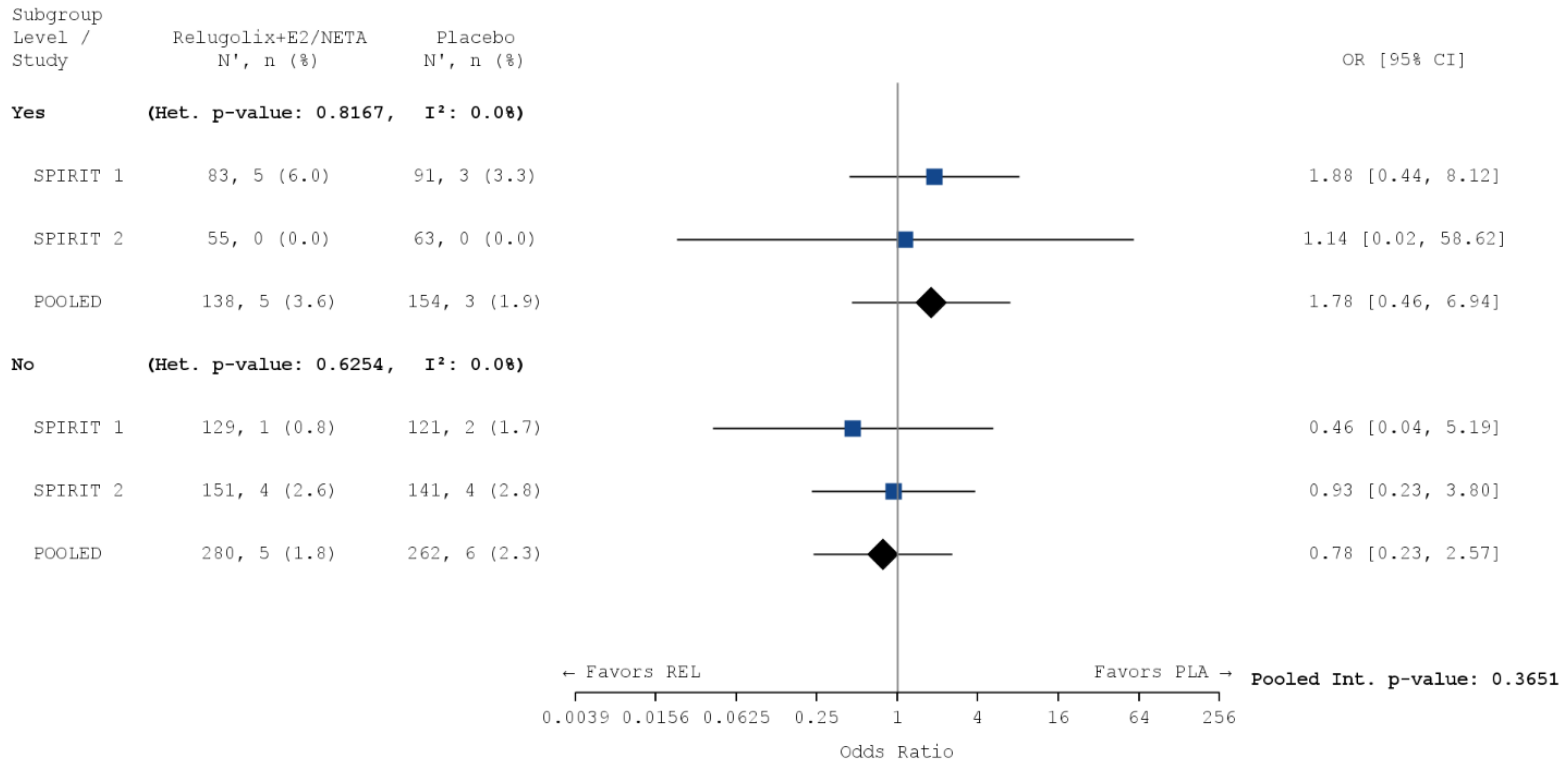
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Mood swings
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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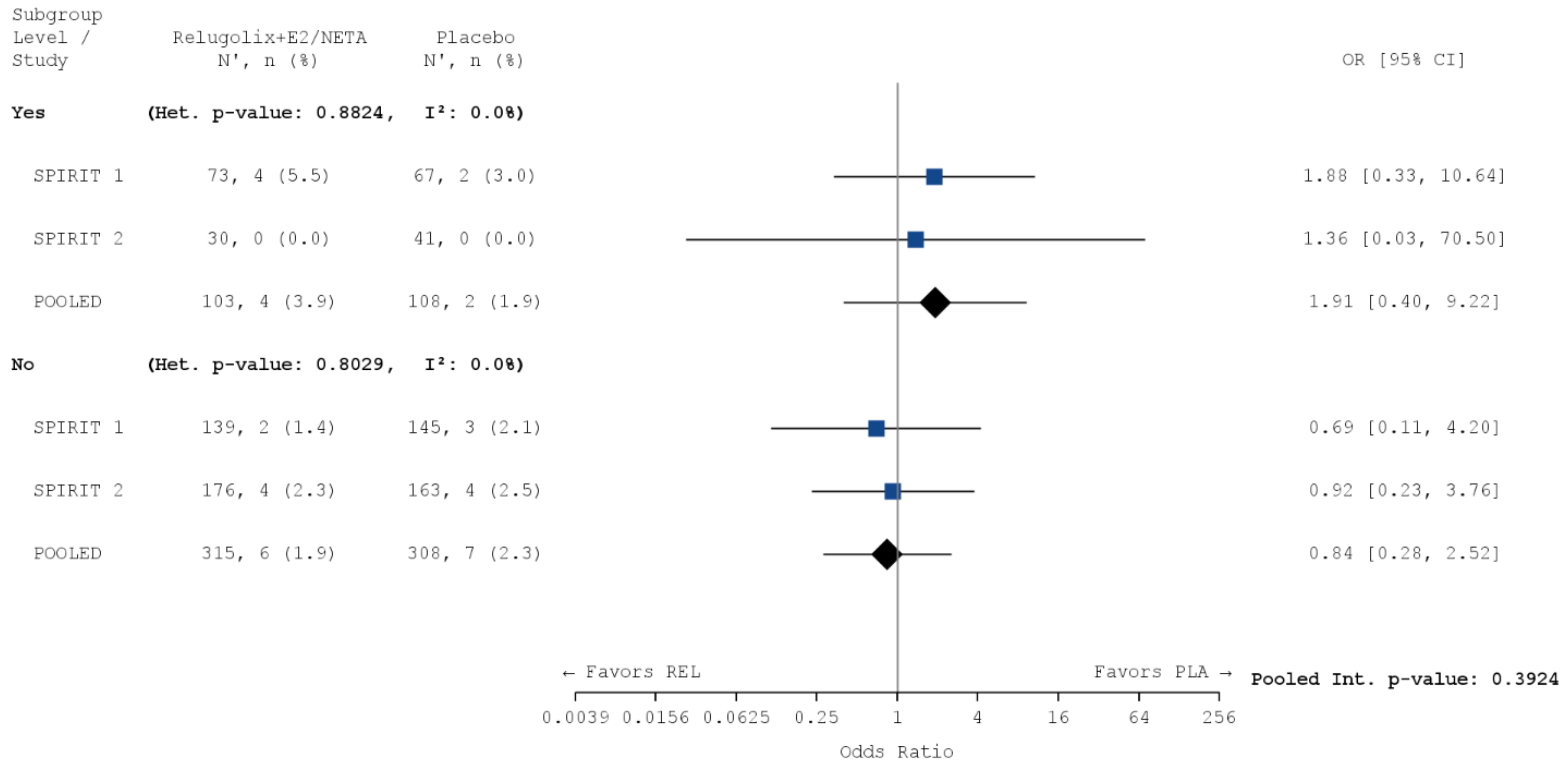
Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Mood swings
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Mood swings
Prior treatment for endometriosis

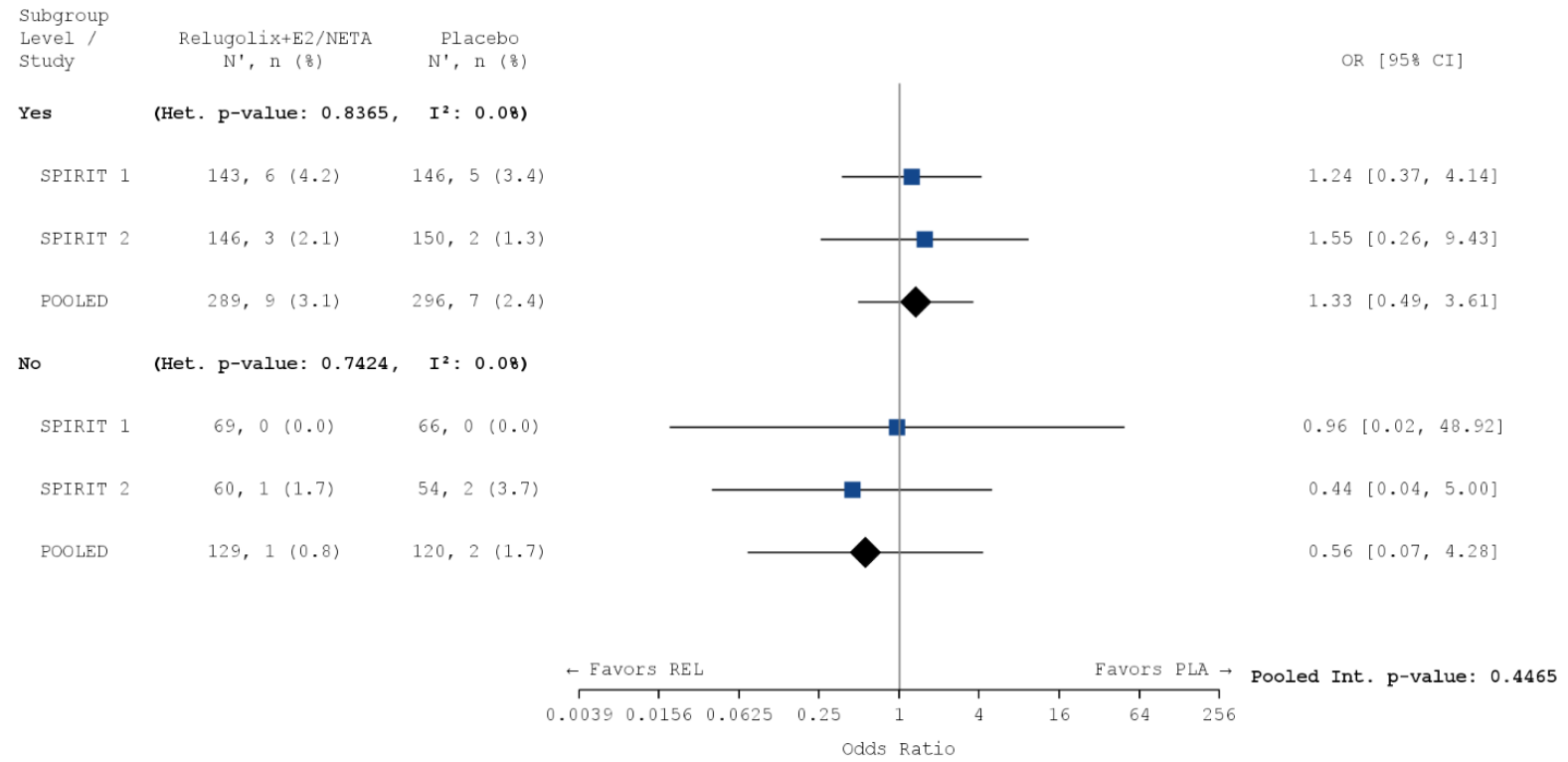

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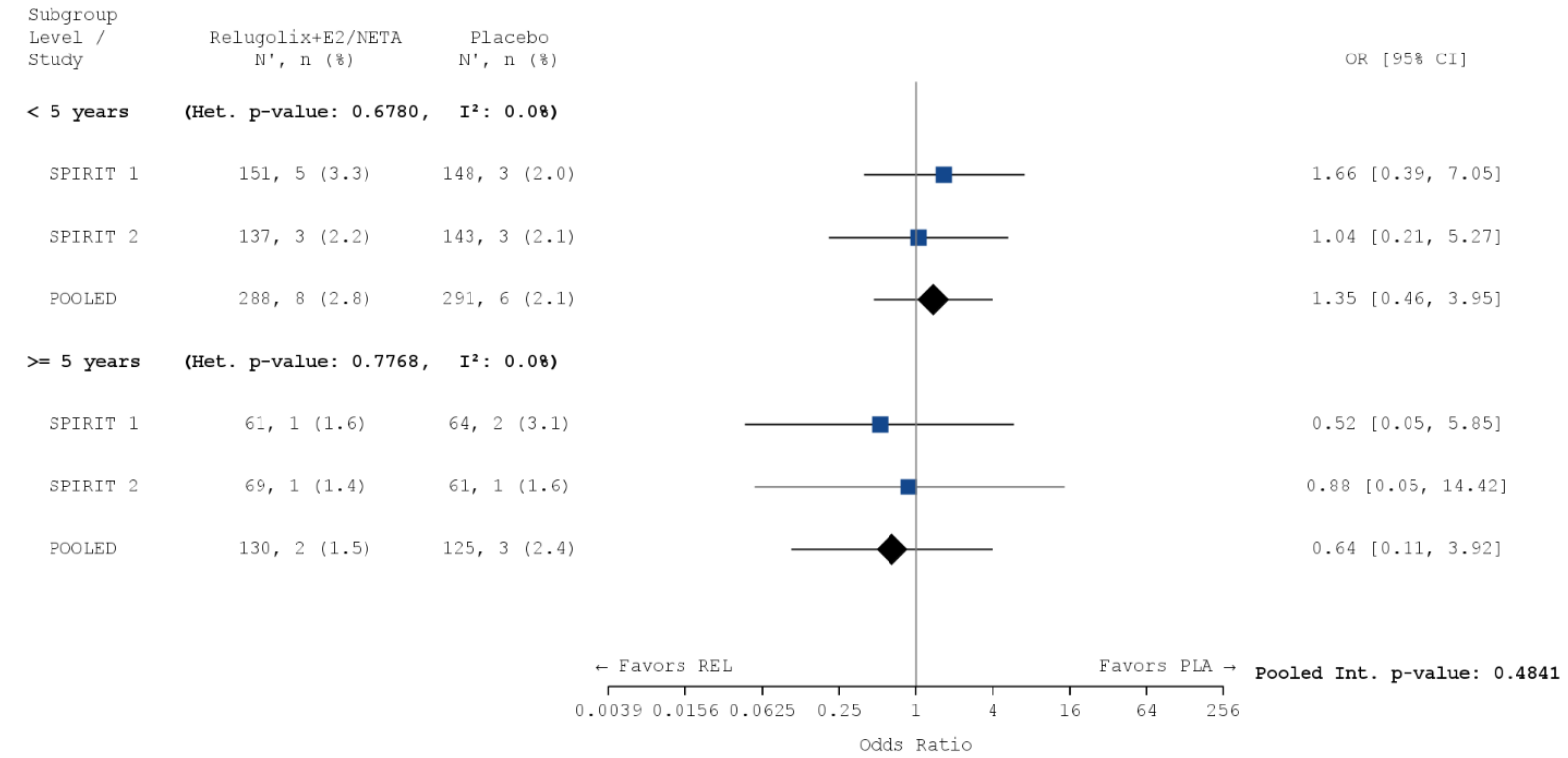
Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Mood swings
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Mood swings
Age category I

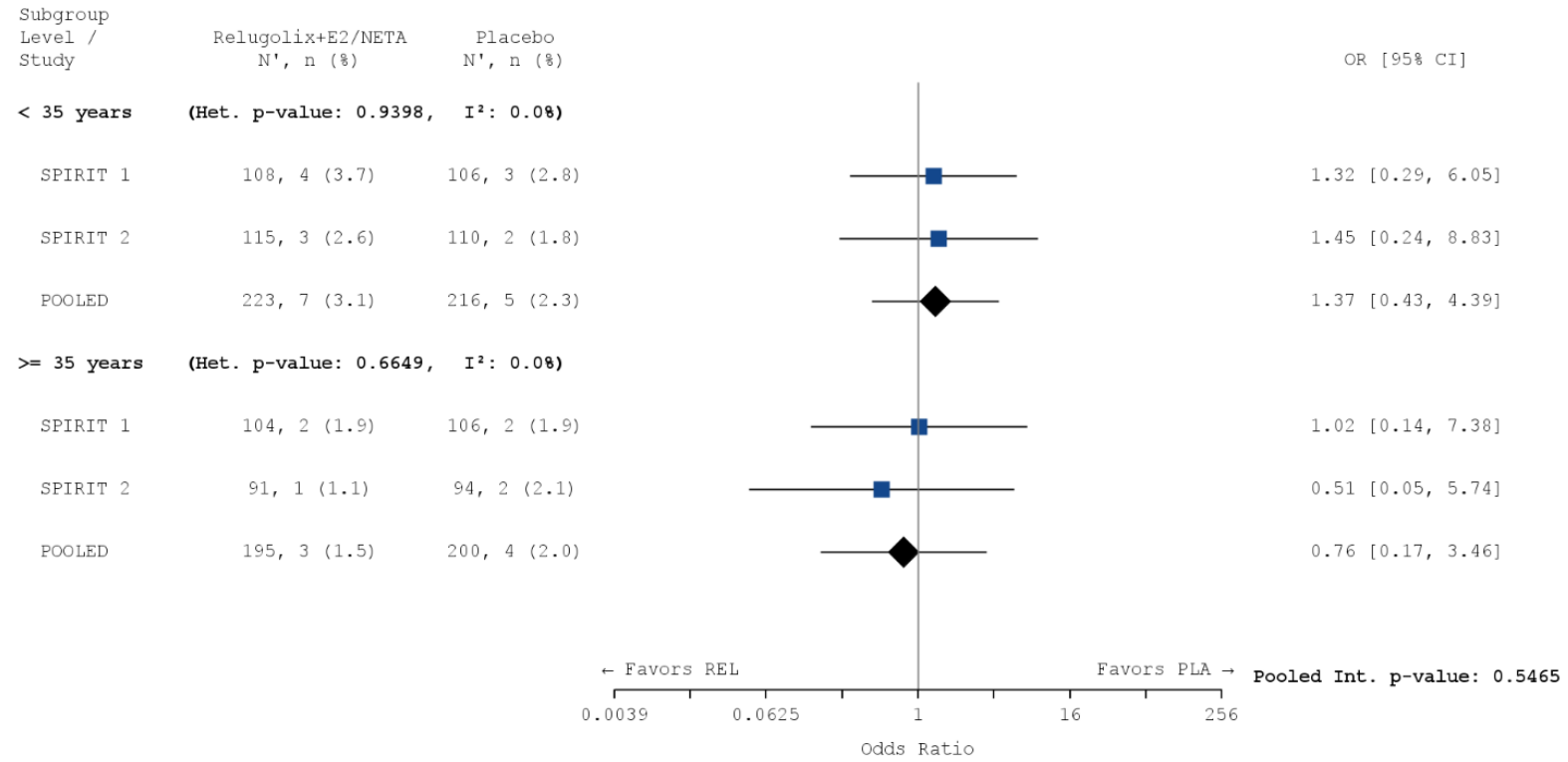

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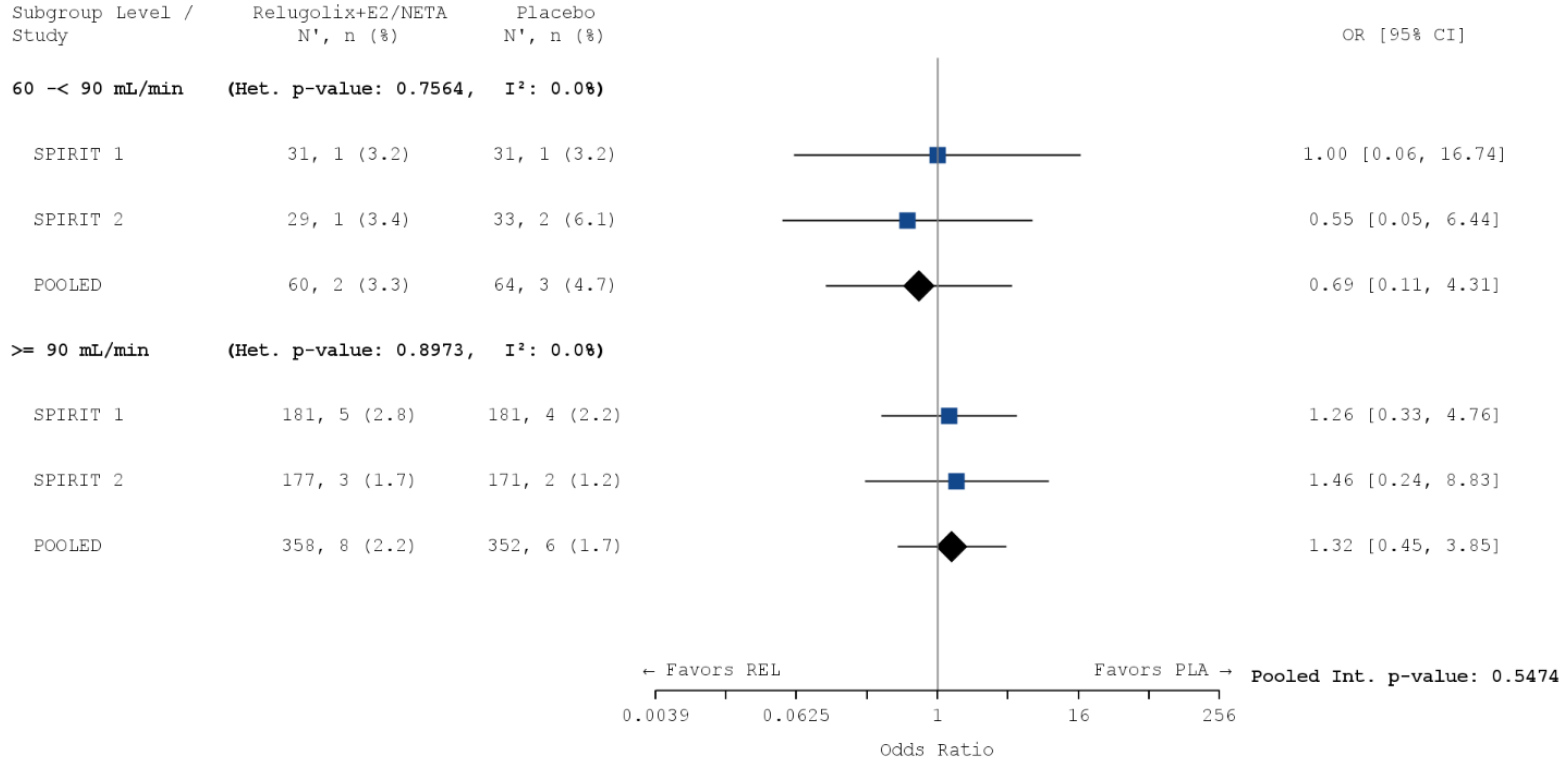
Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Mood swings
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Mood swings
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline

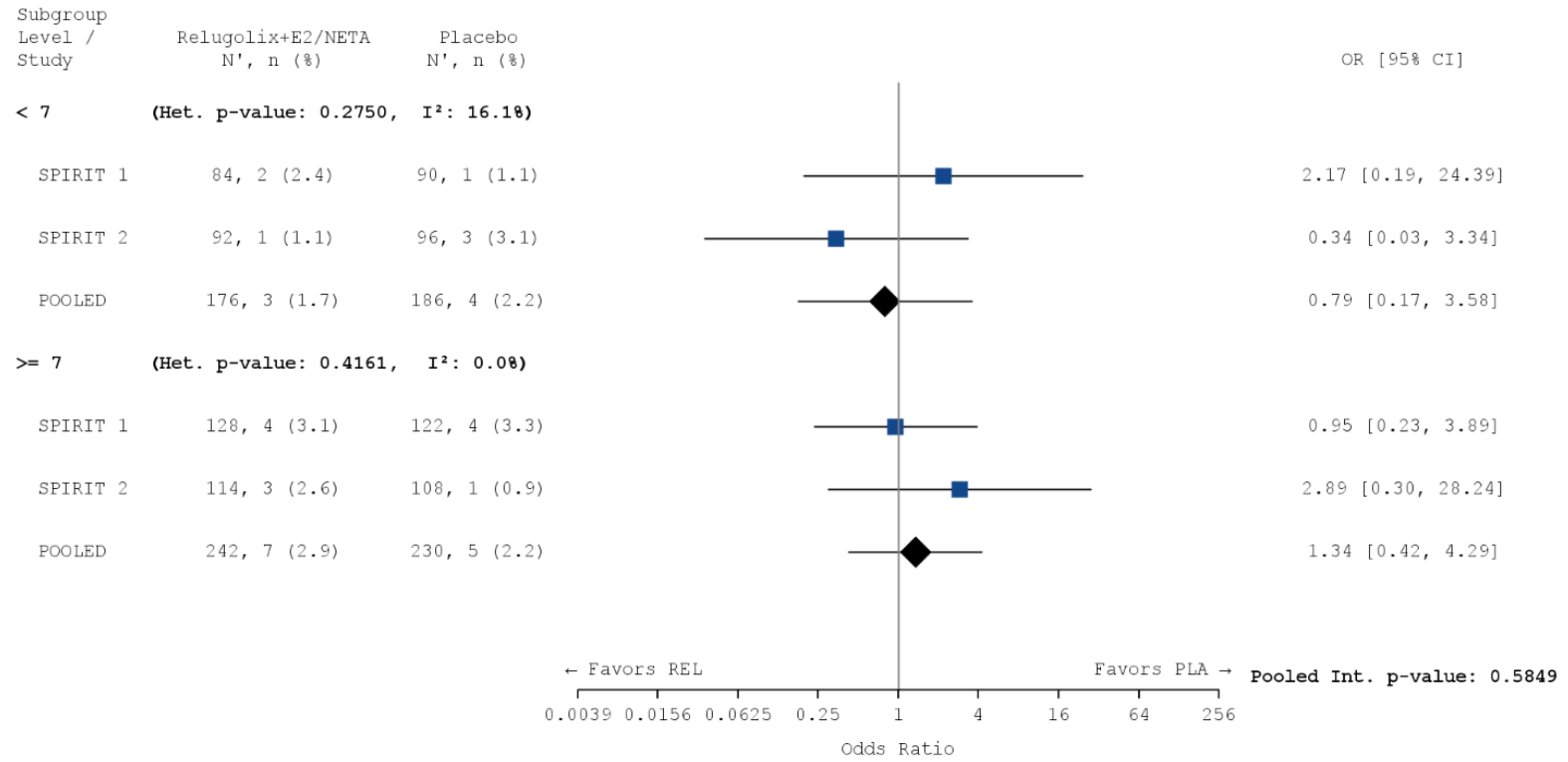

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Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Mood swings
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I

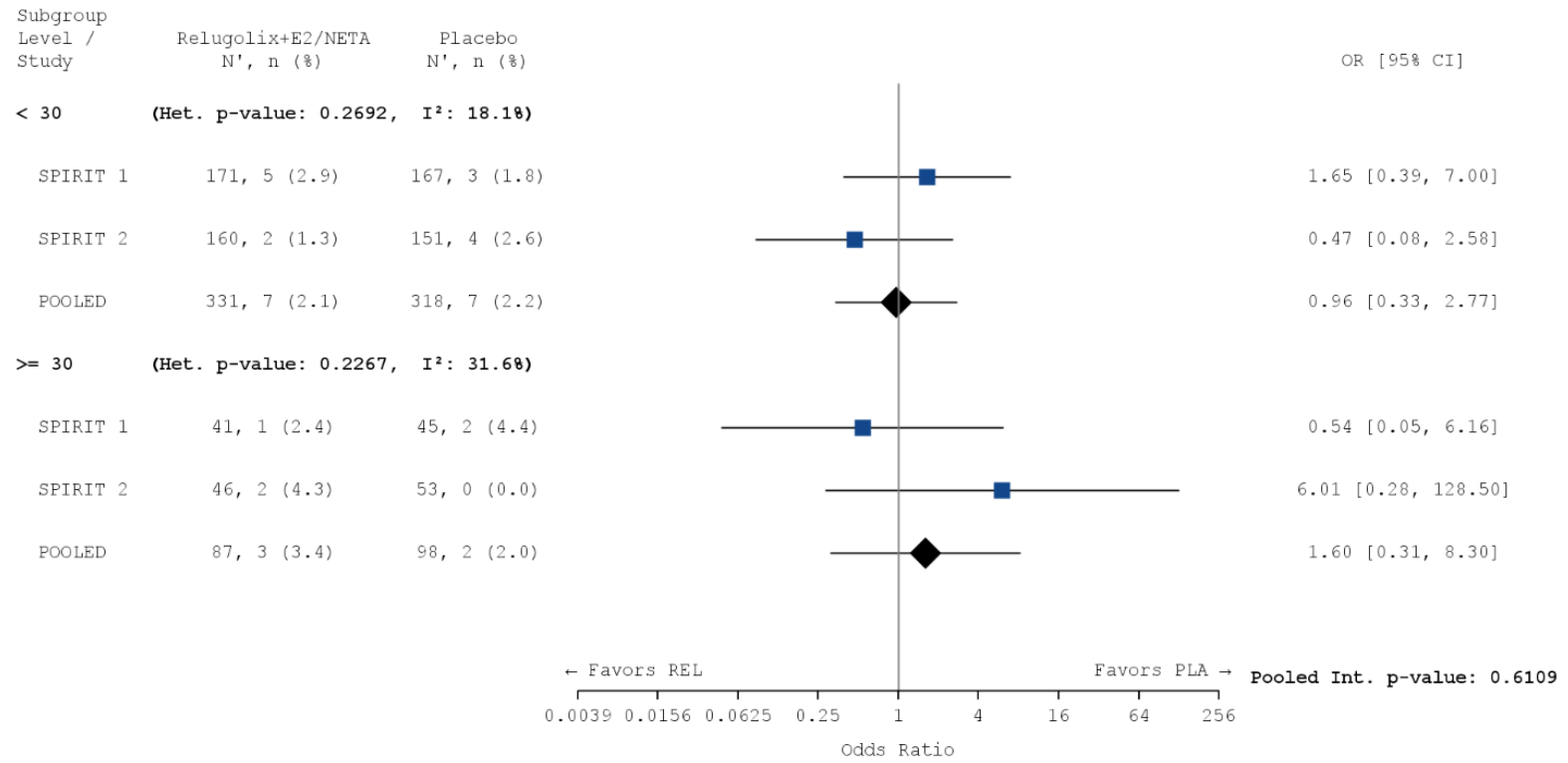

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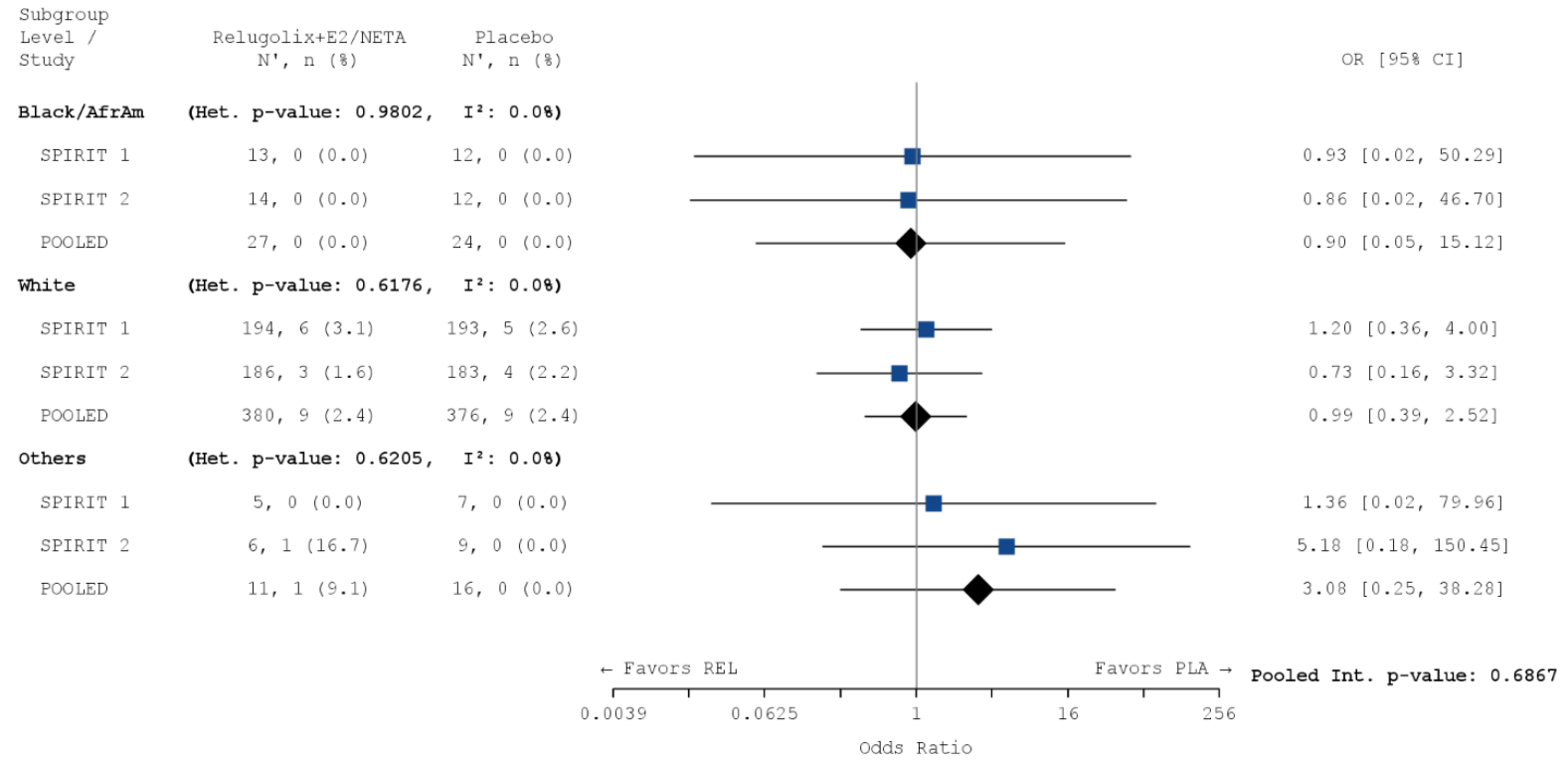
Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Mood swings
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Mood swings
Prior surgery for endometriosis

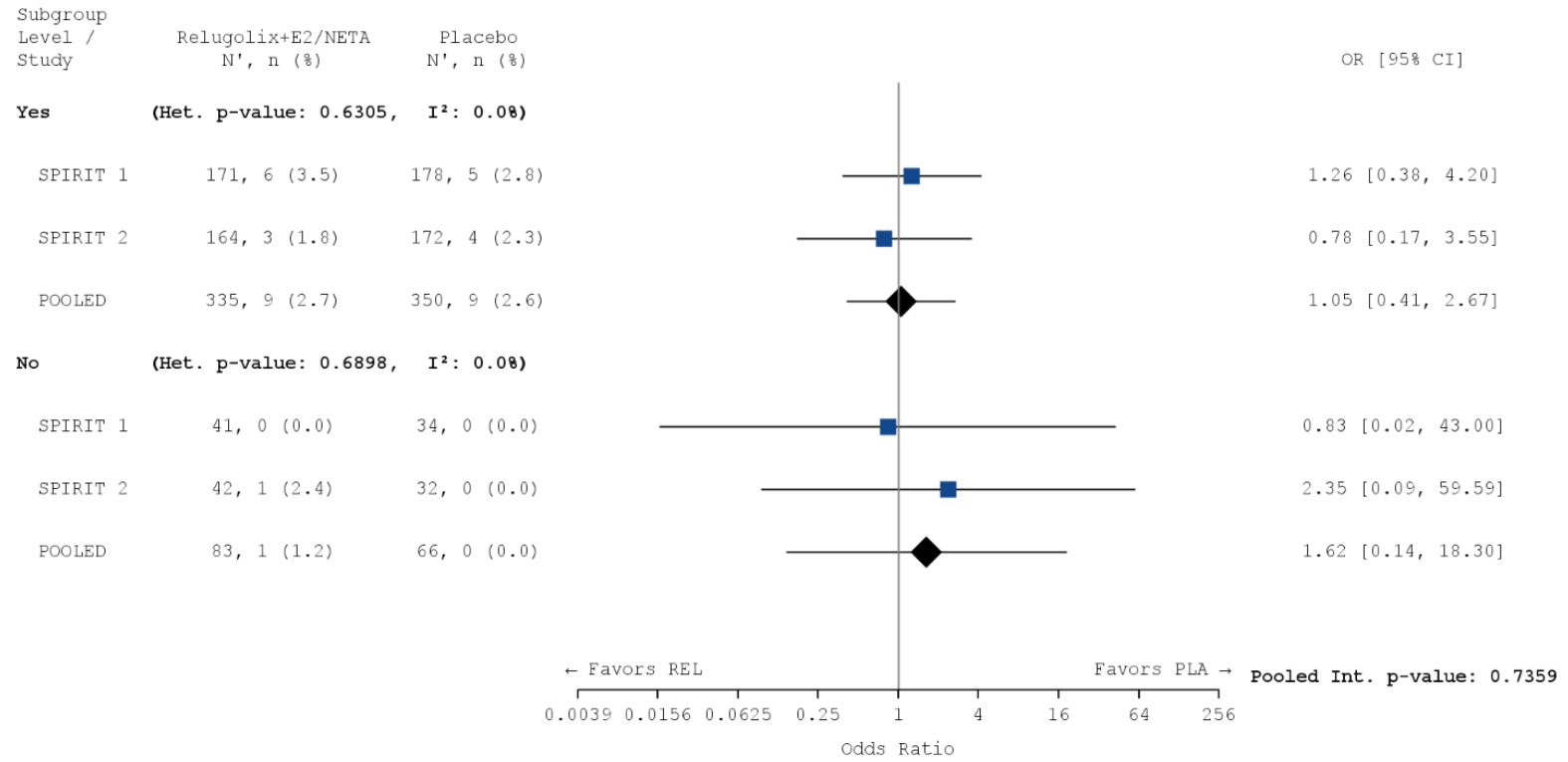

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Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Mood swings
Geographic region I

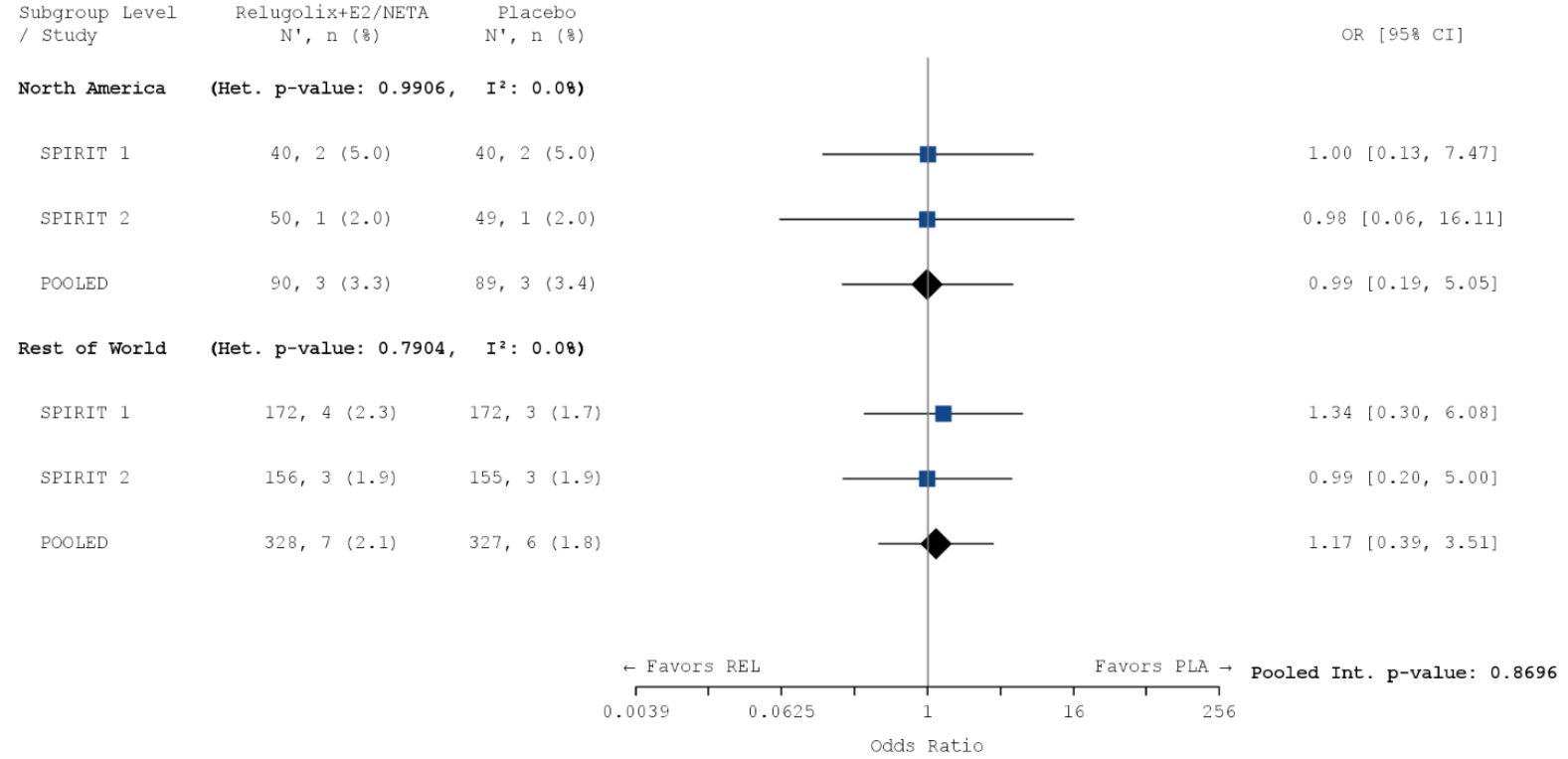

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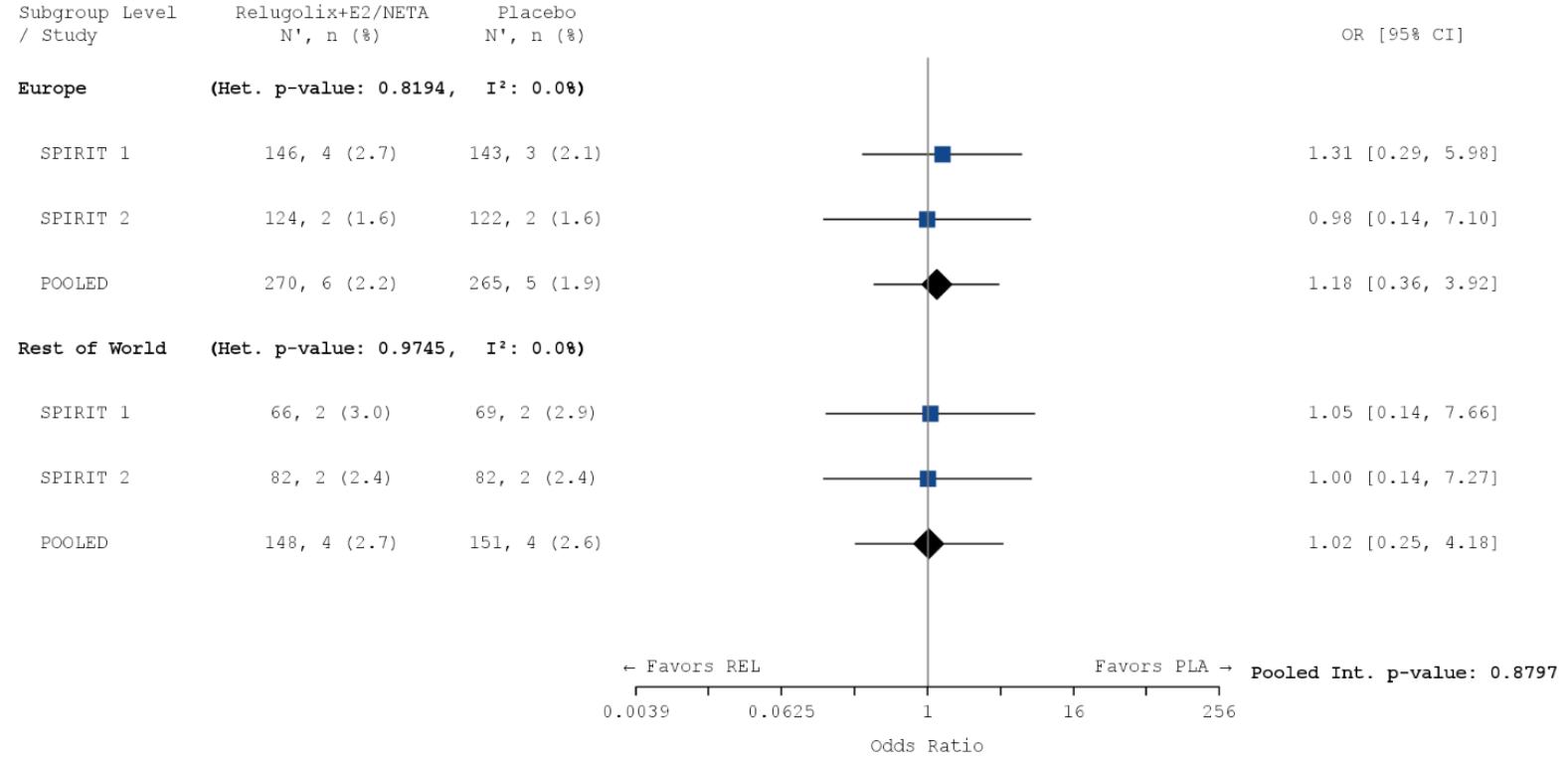
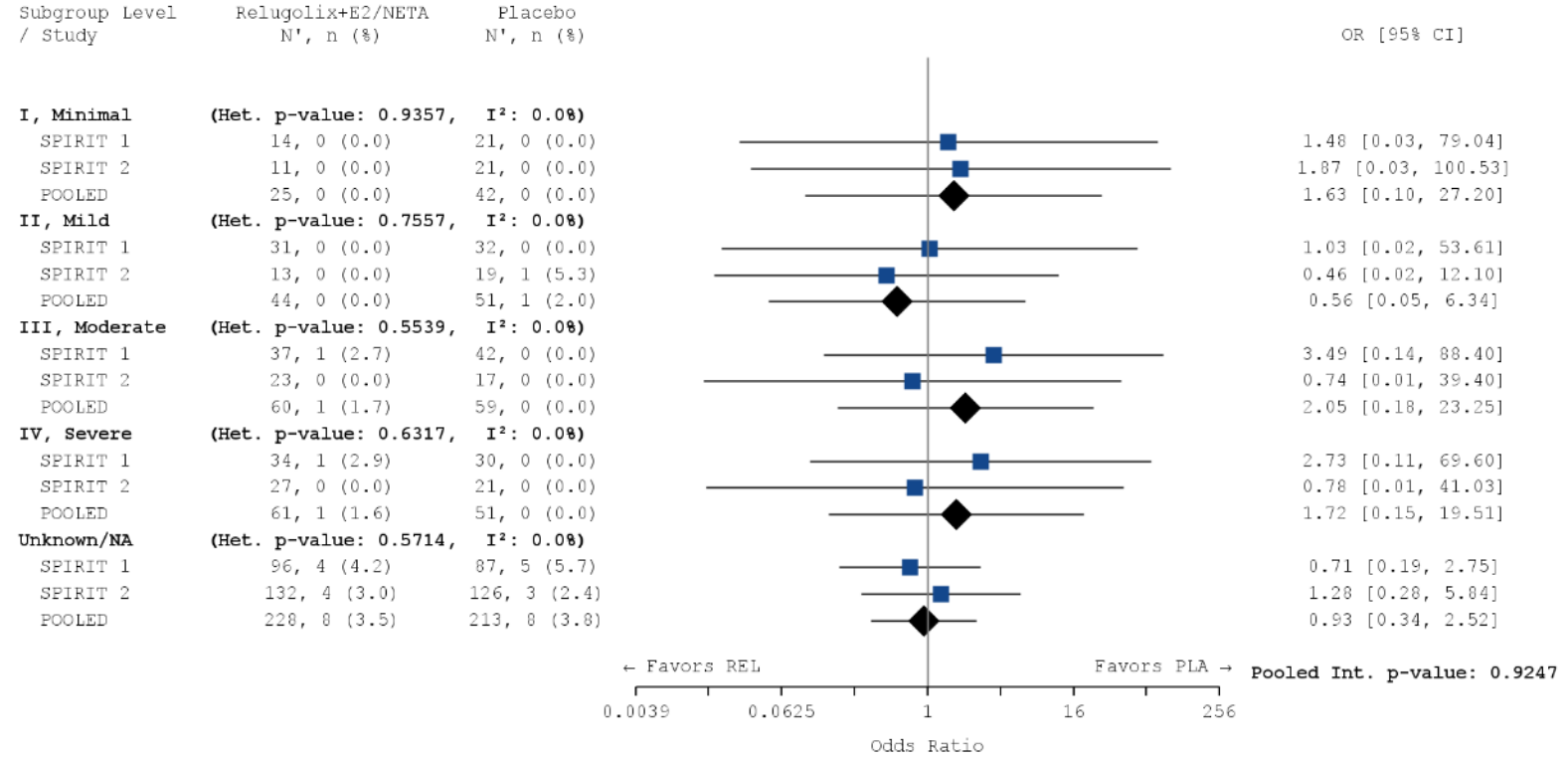
Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Mood swings
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Mood swings
AFSE stage

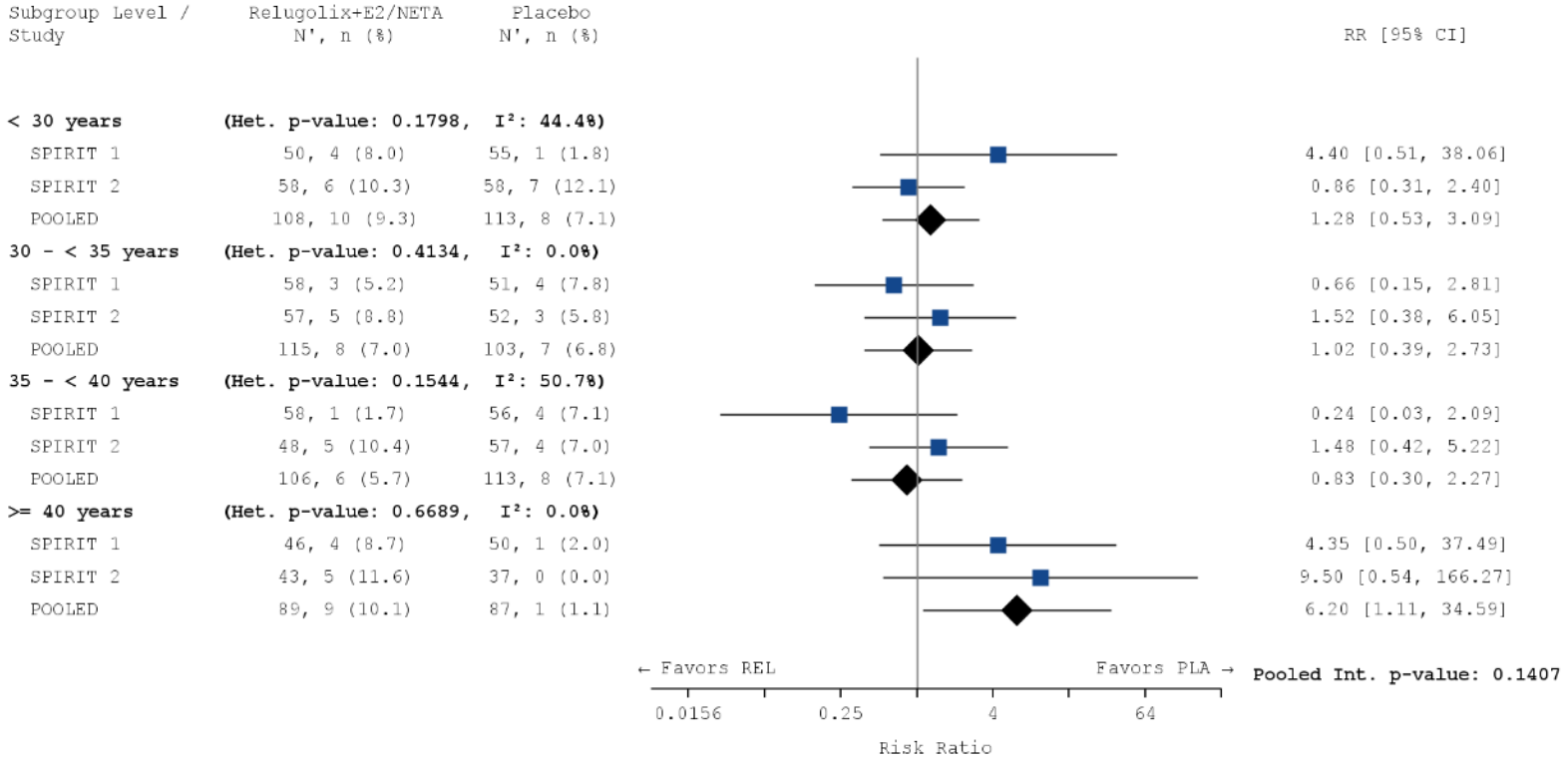


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

2.3.23 Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup

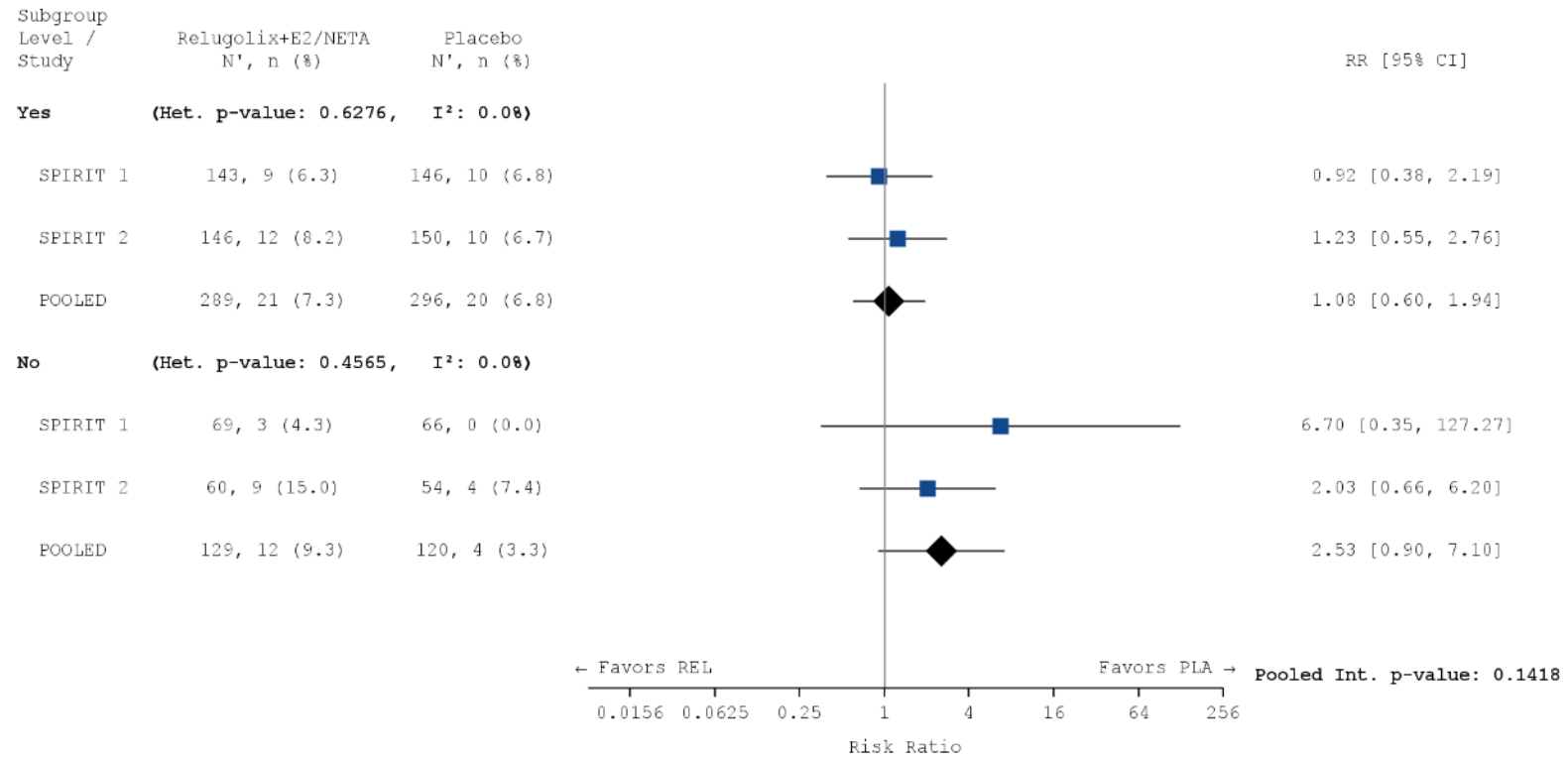
Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

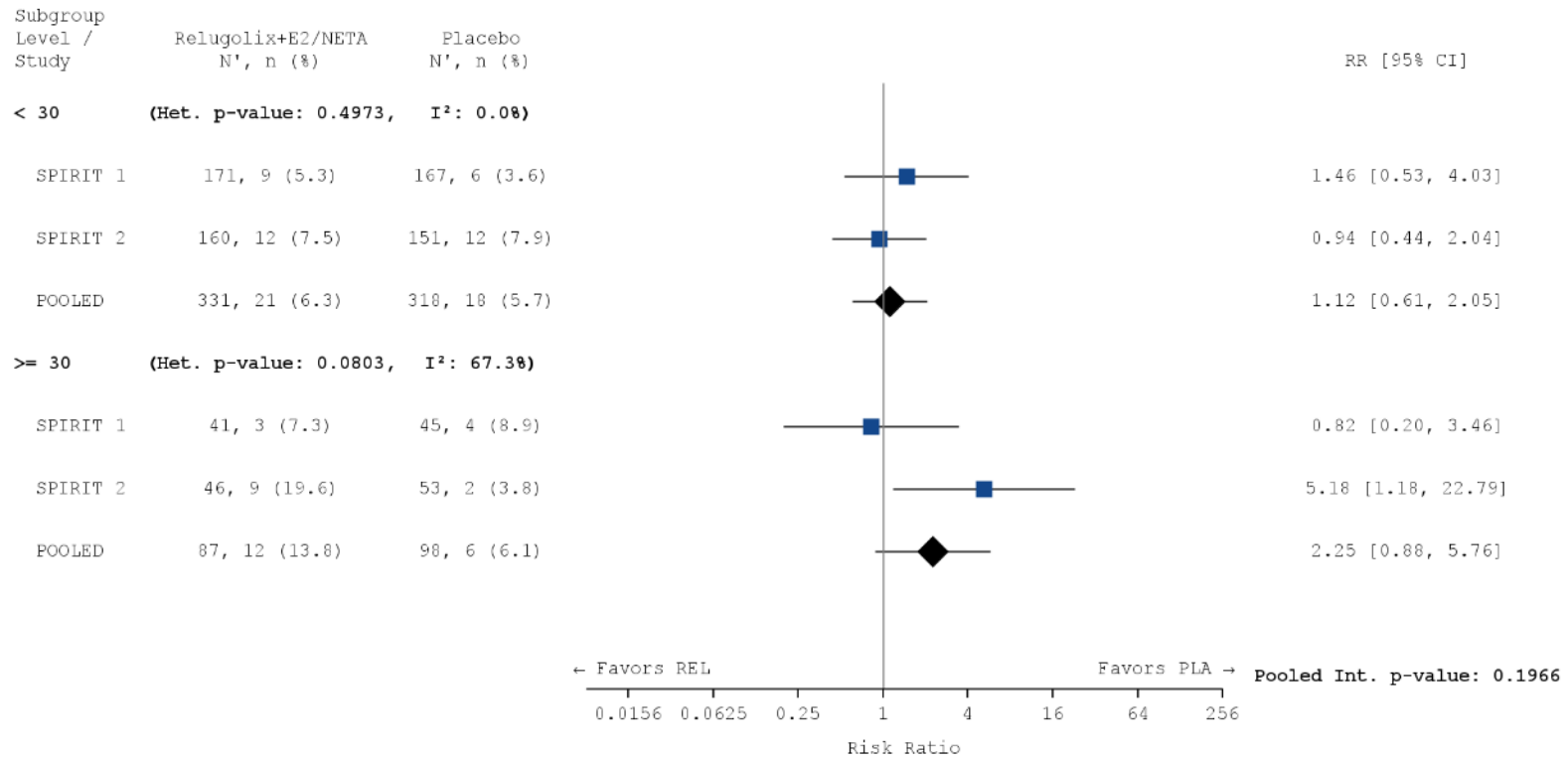
Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

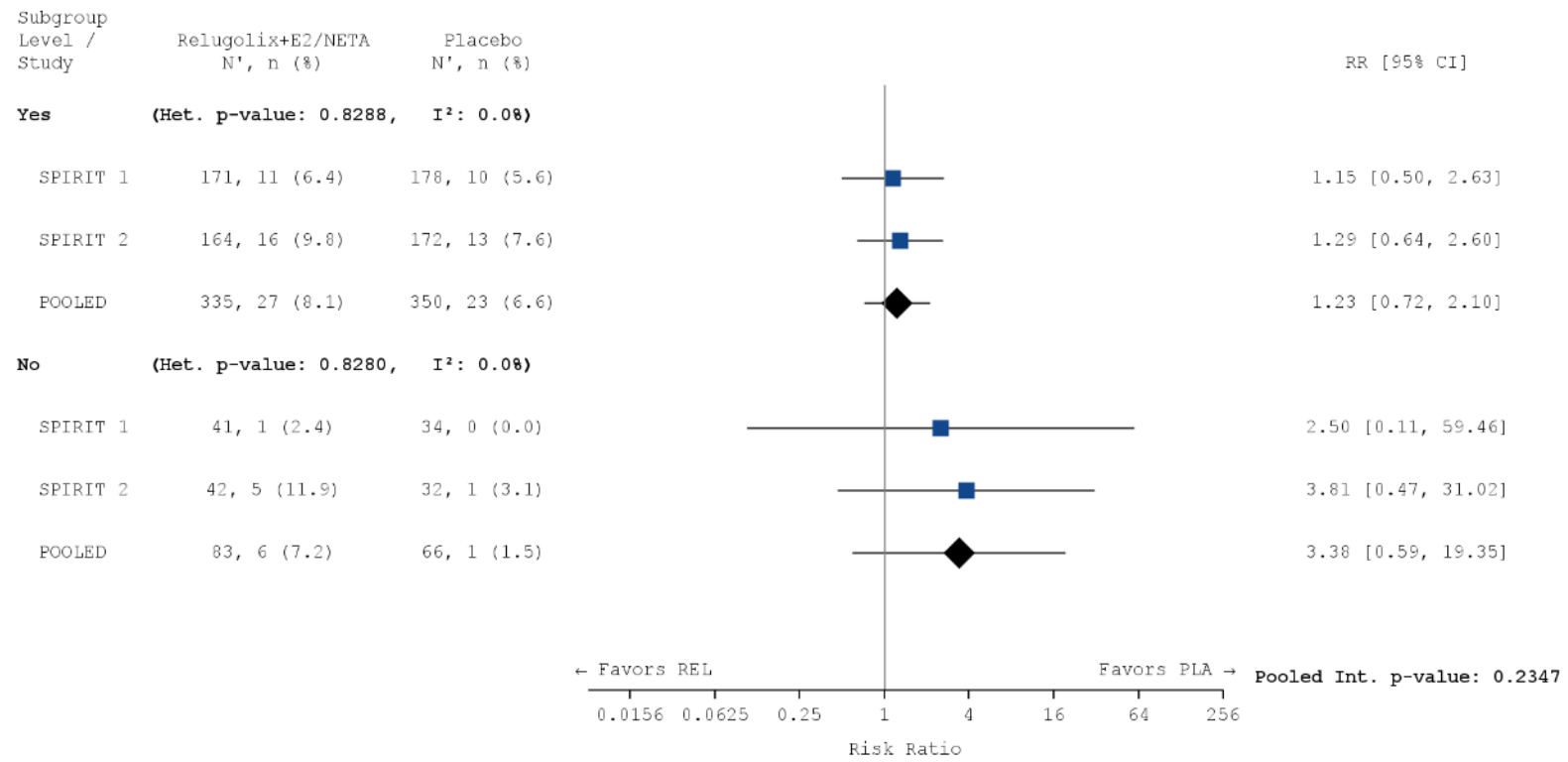
Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

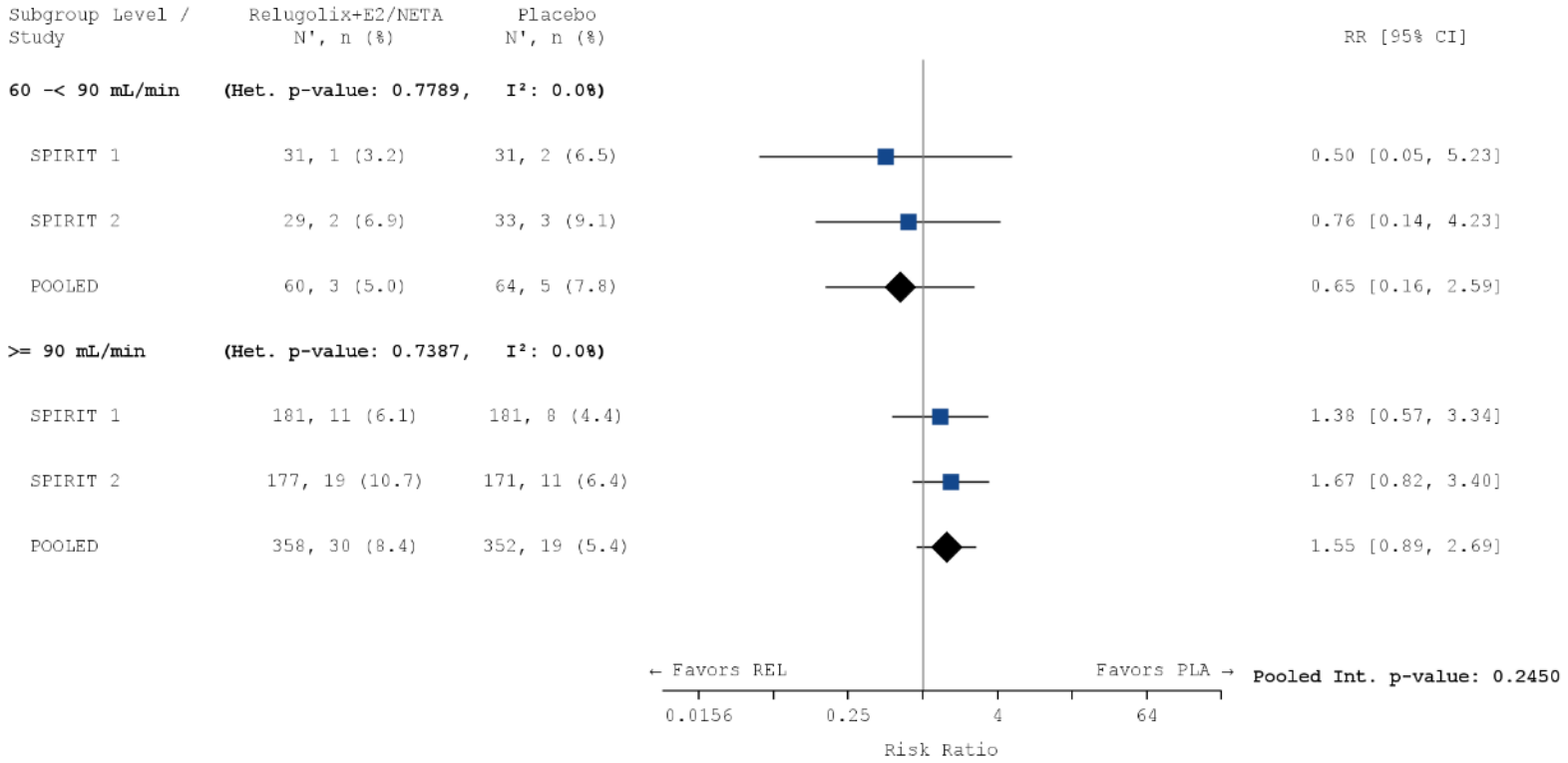
Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

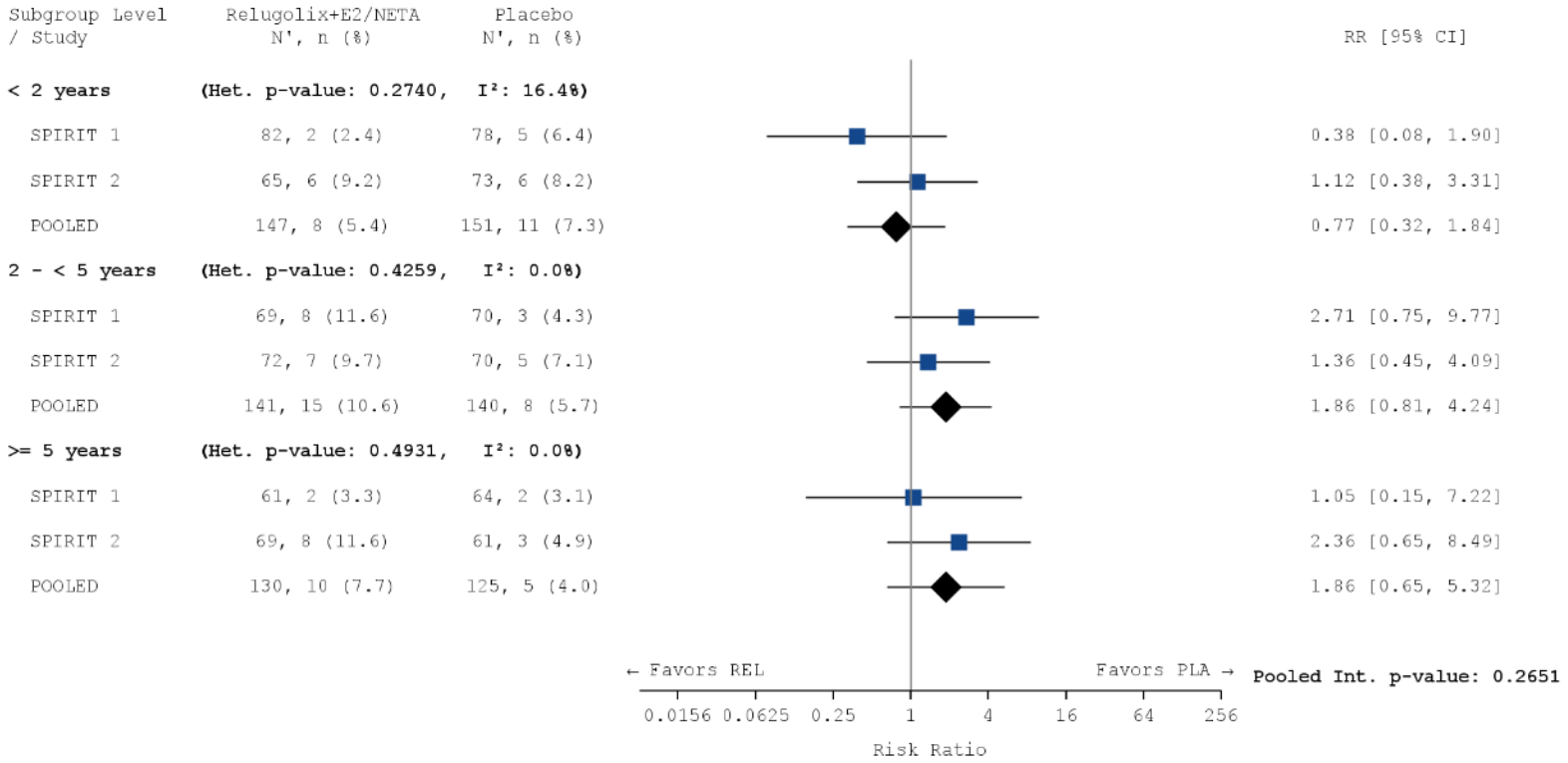
Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

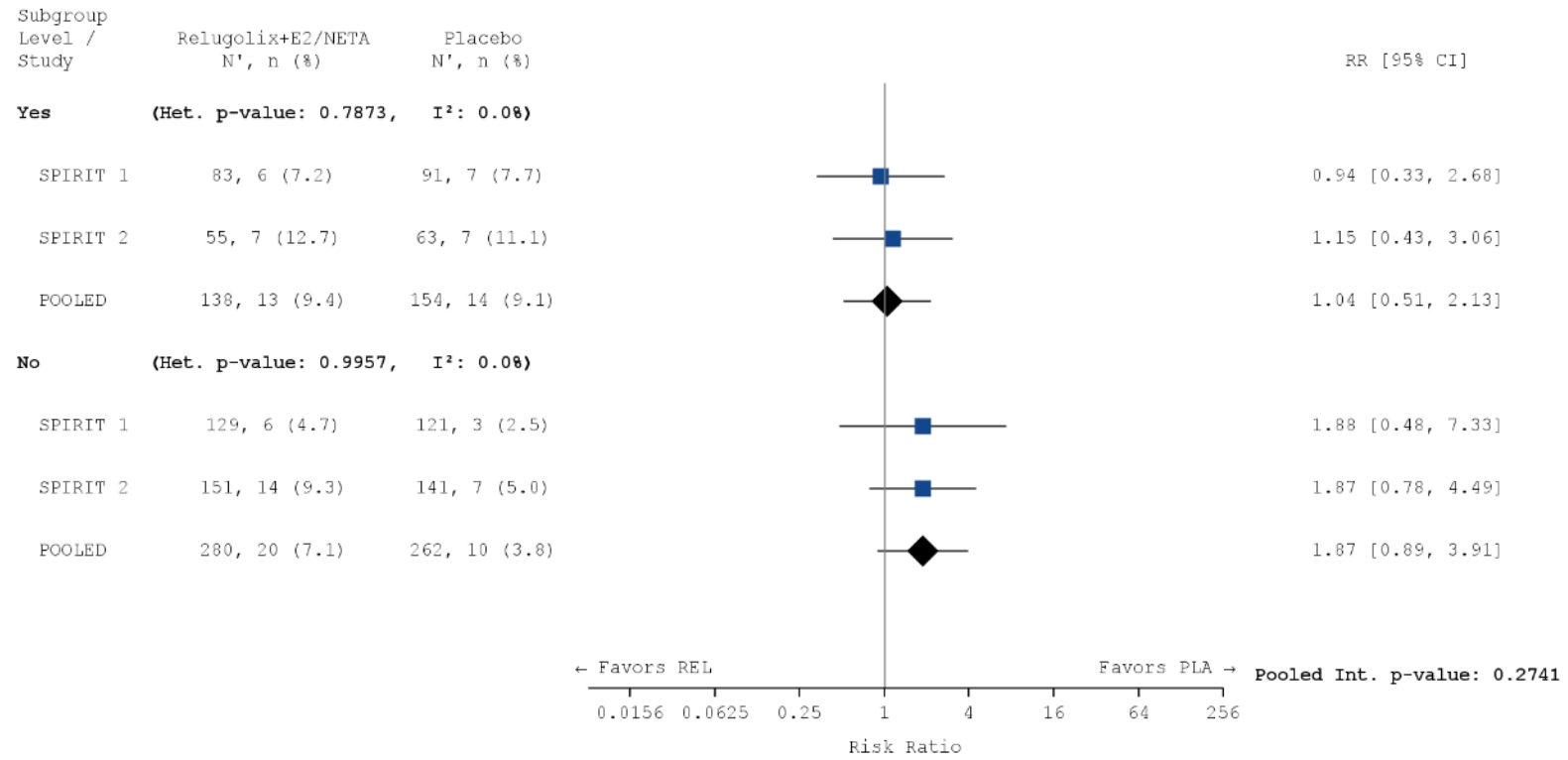
Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

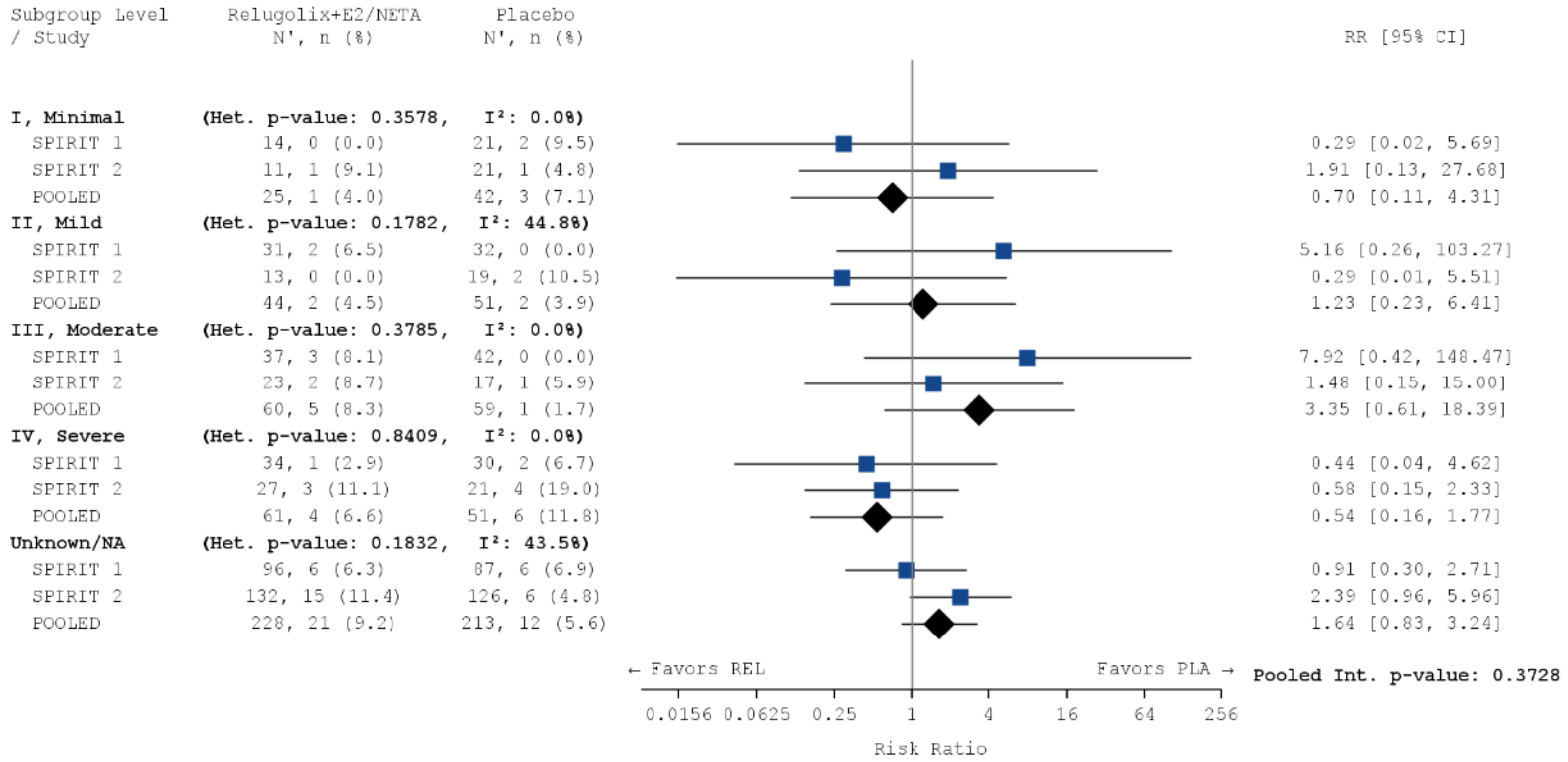
Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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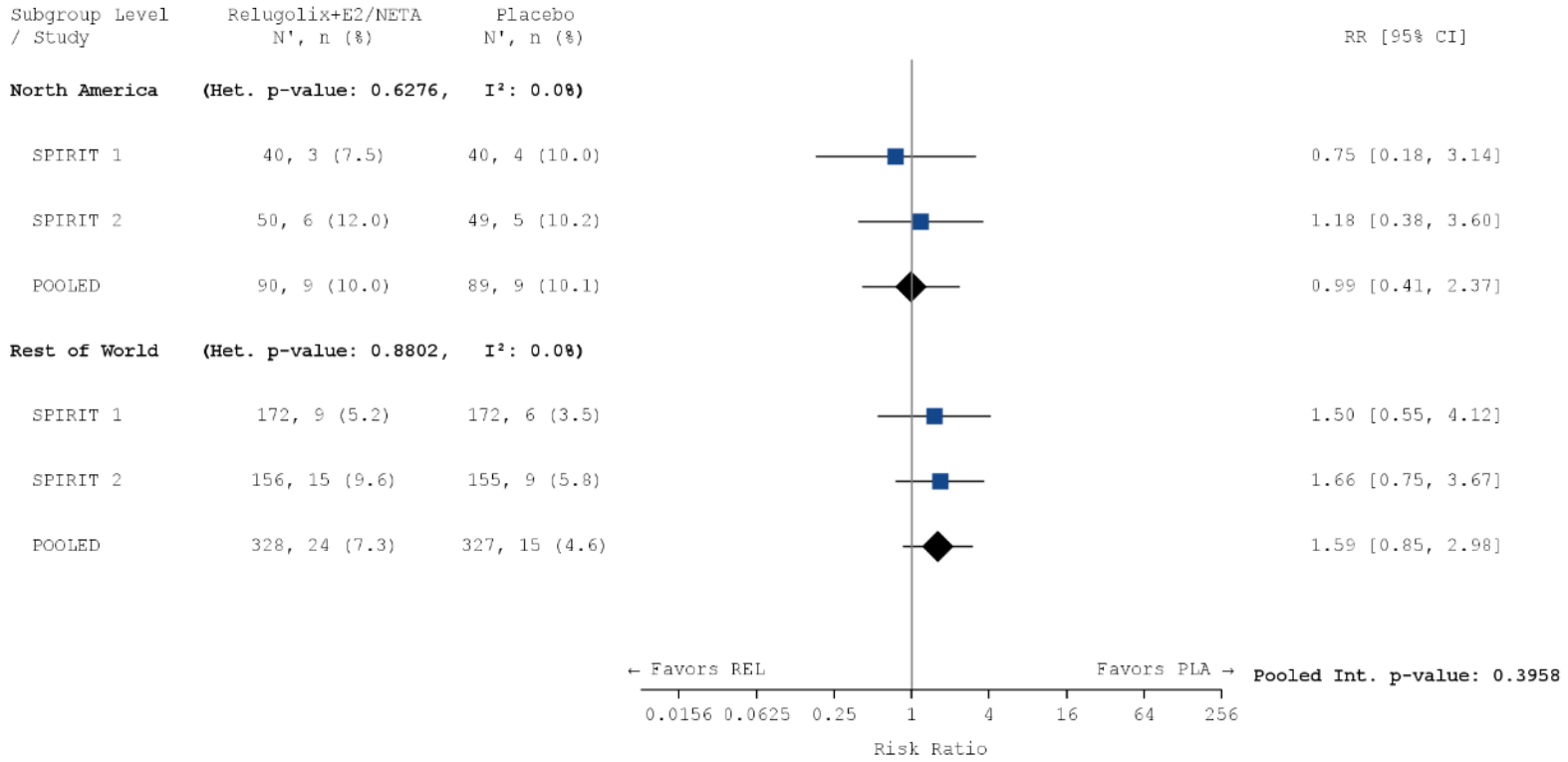
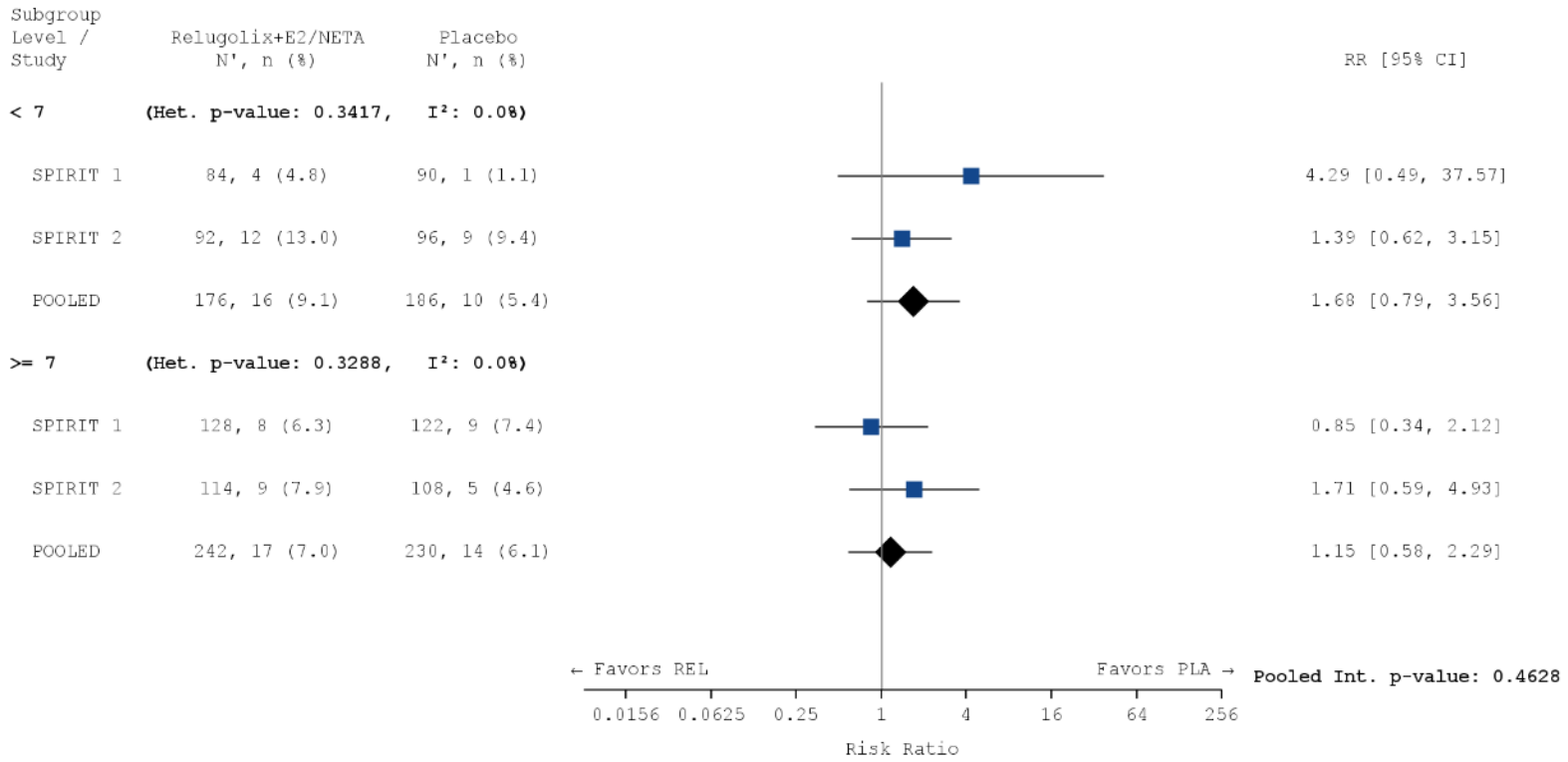
Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

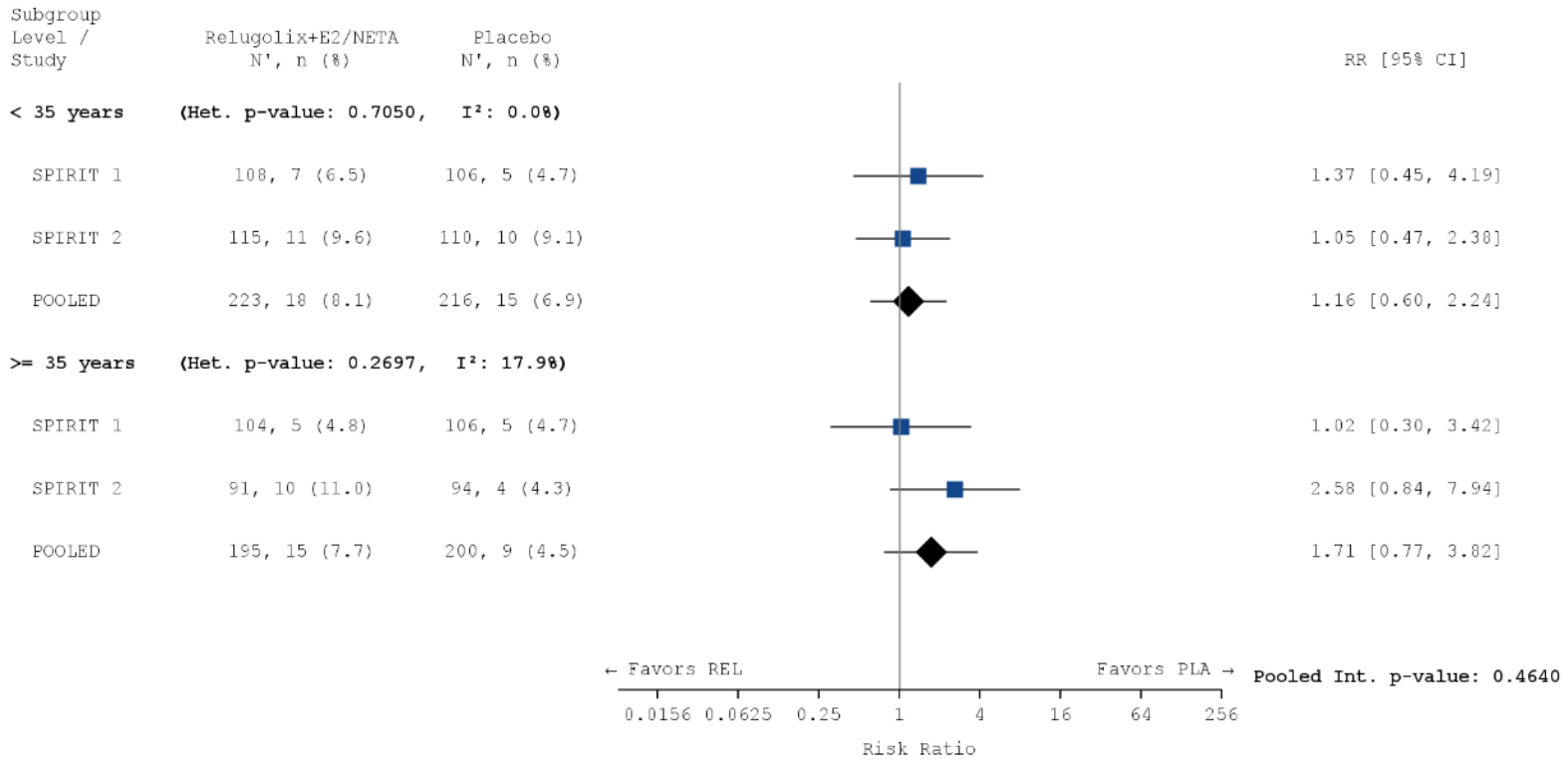
Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

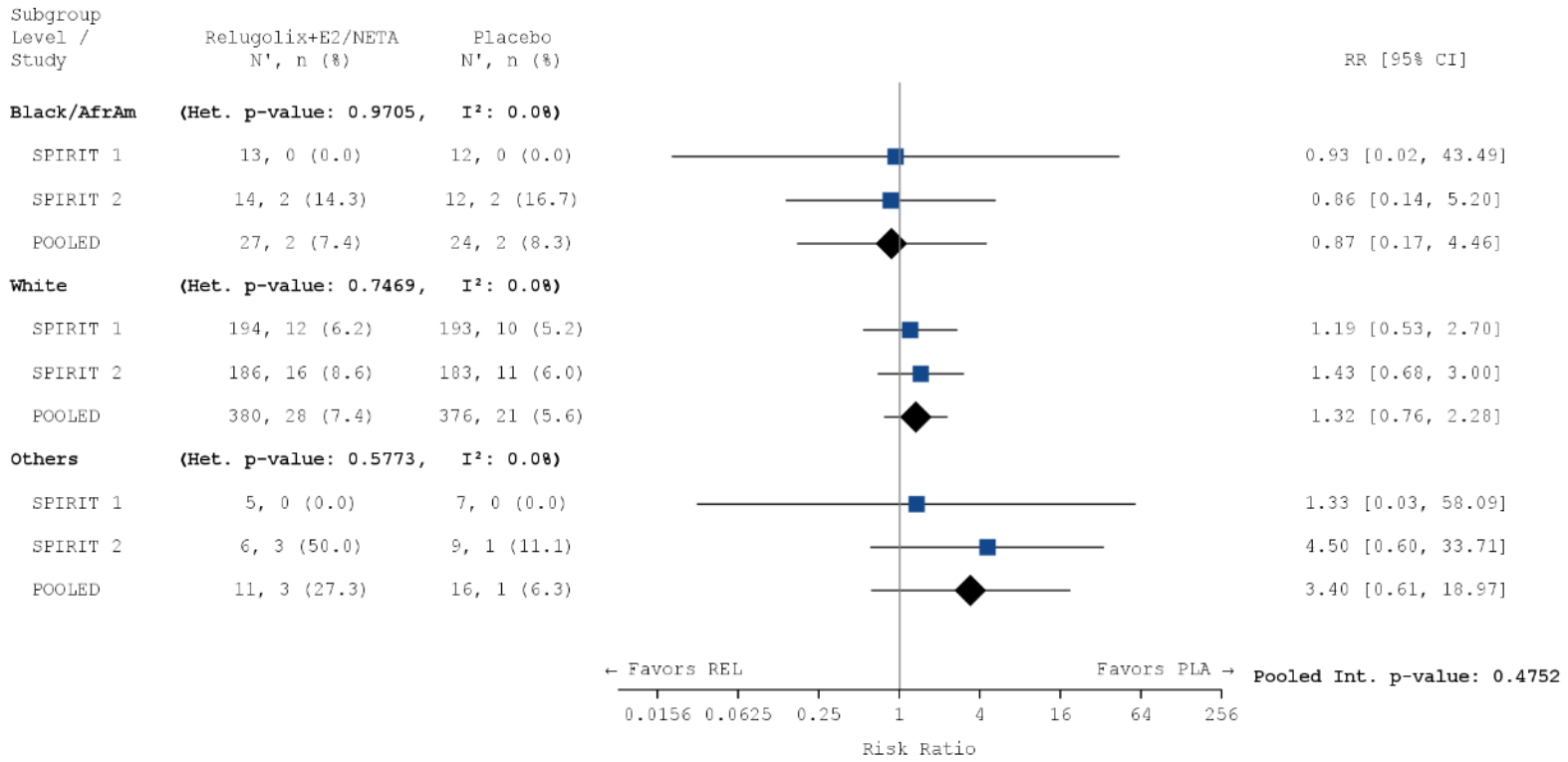
Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

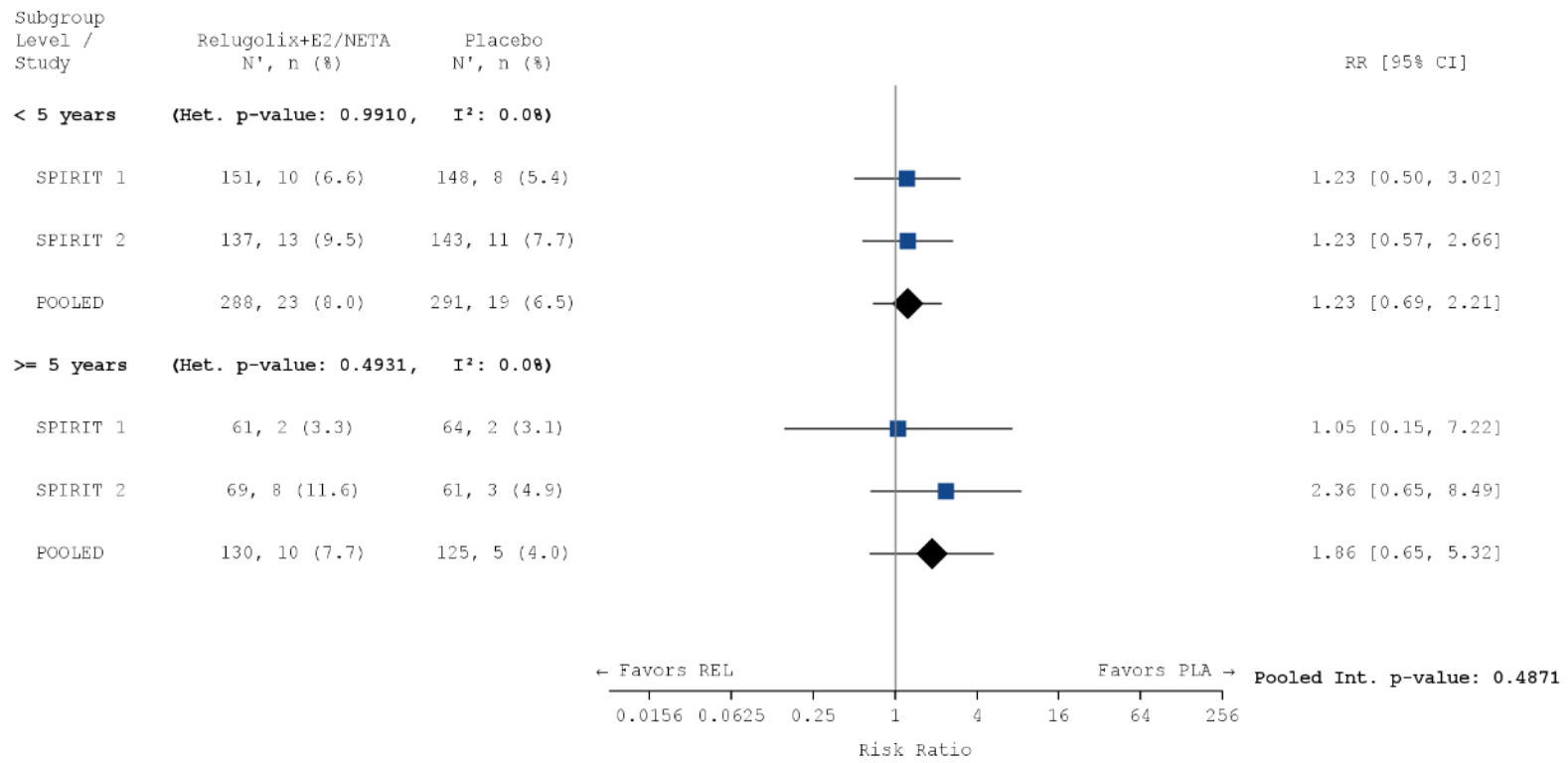
Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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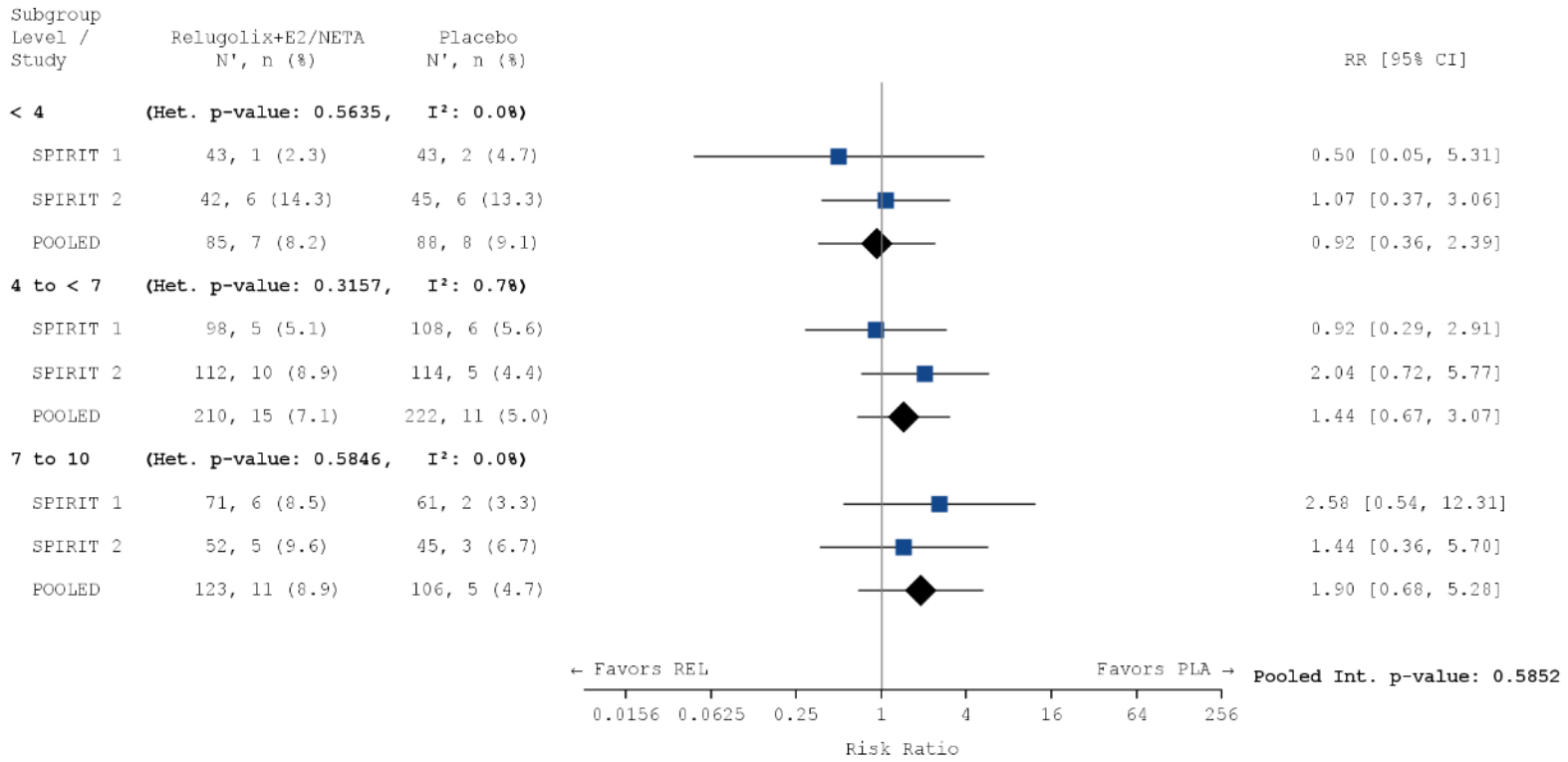
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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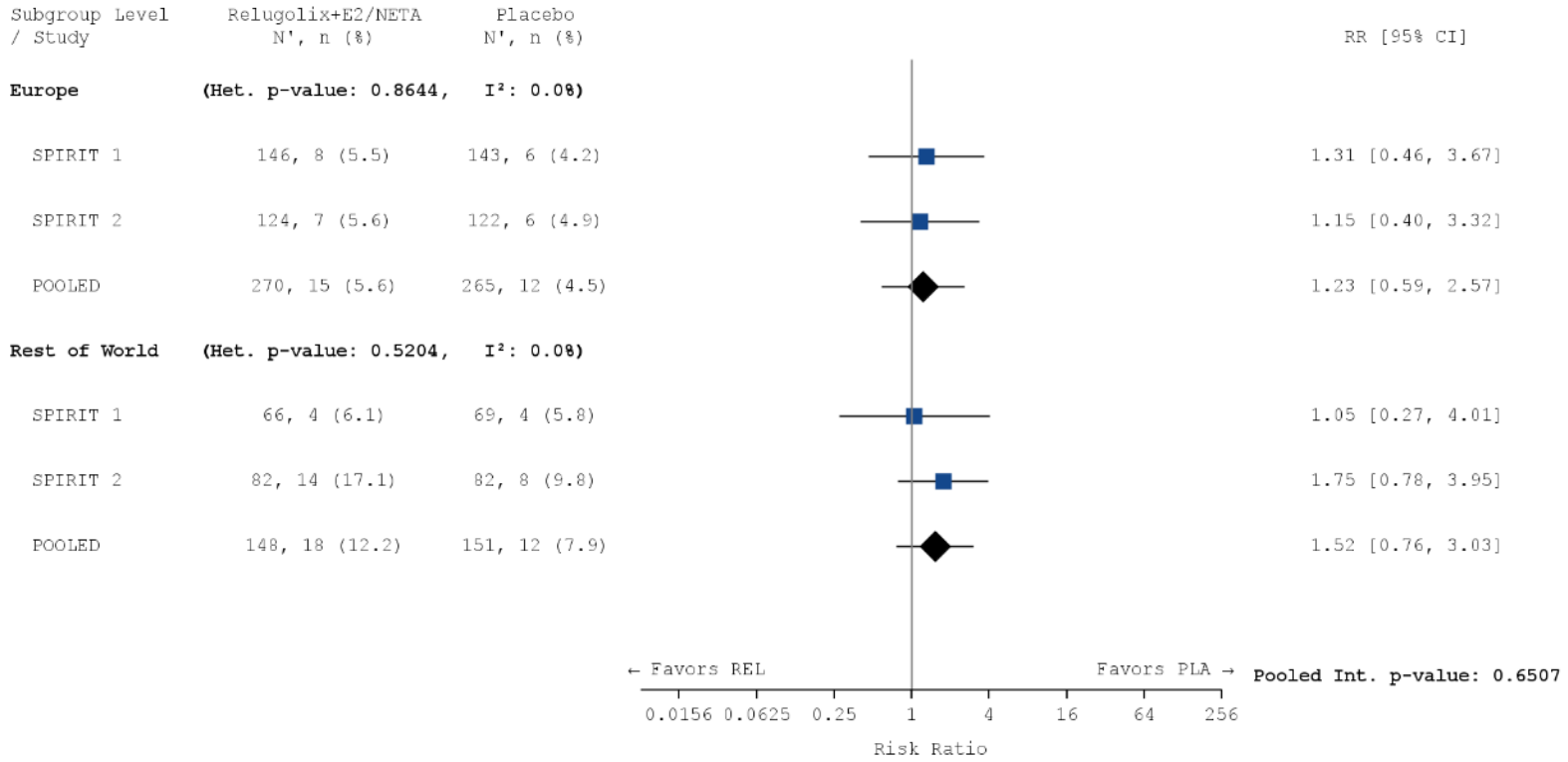
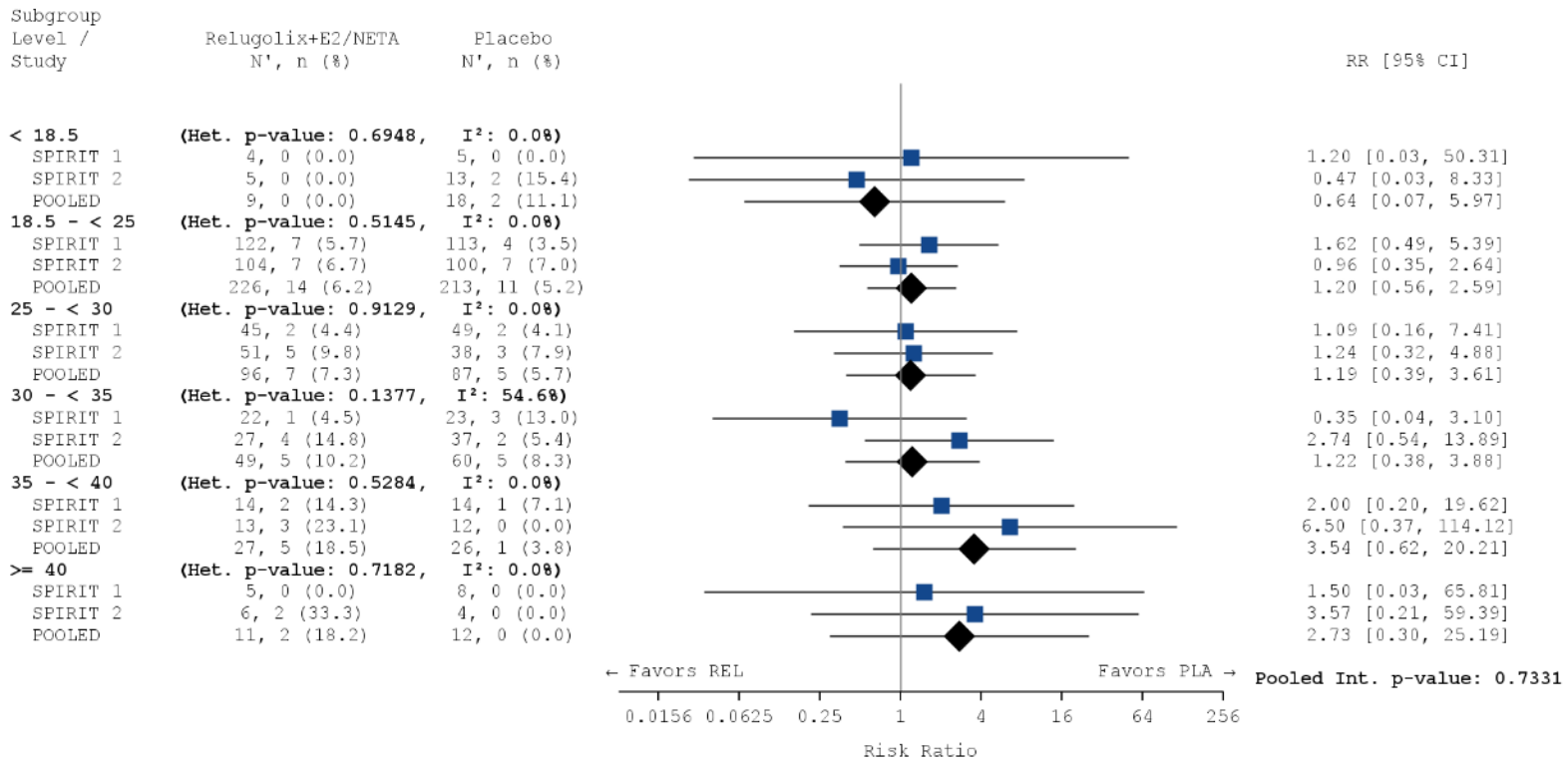
Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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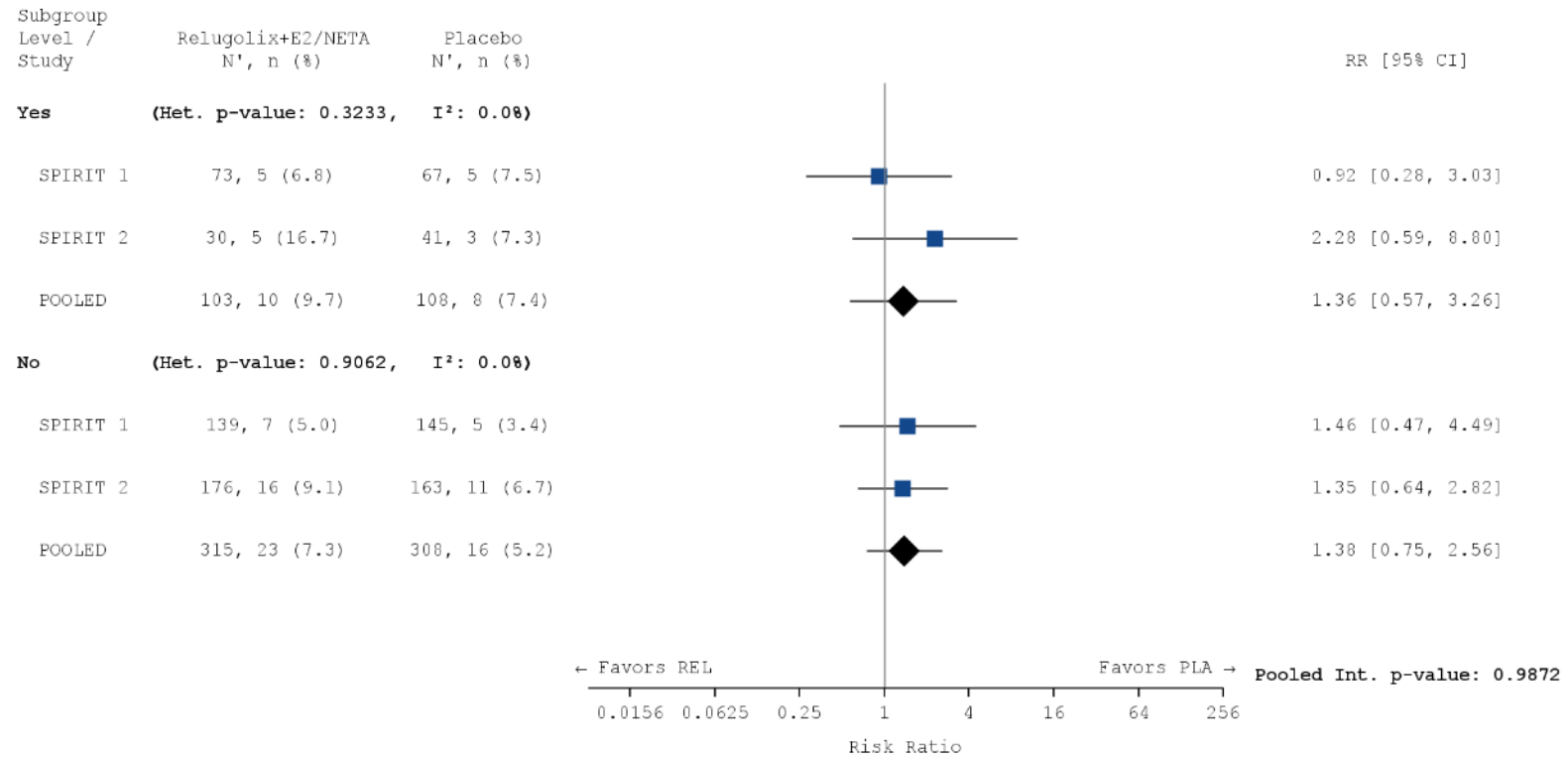
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
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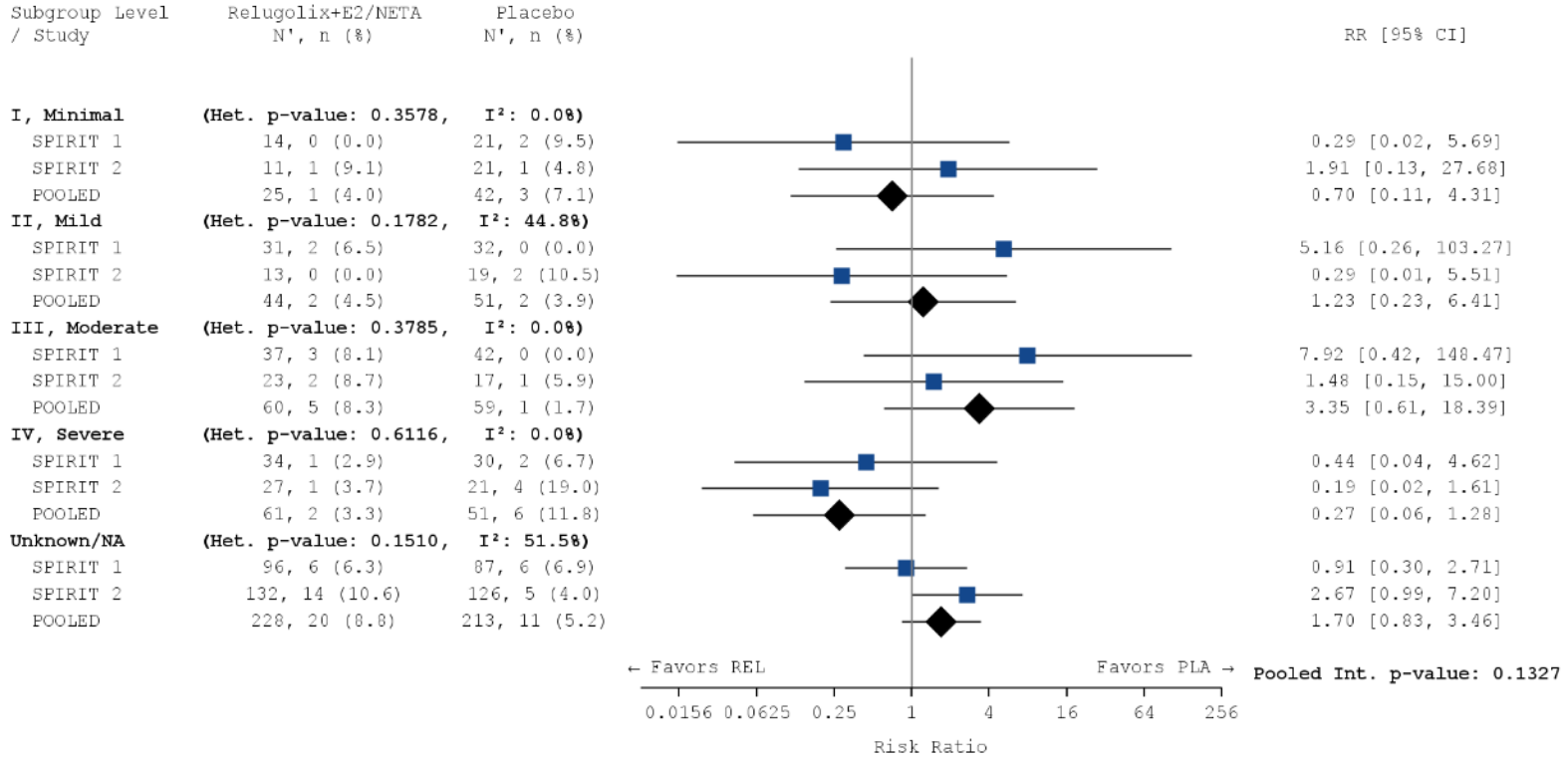
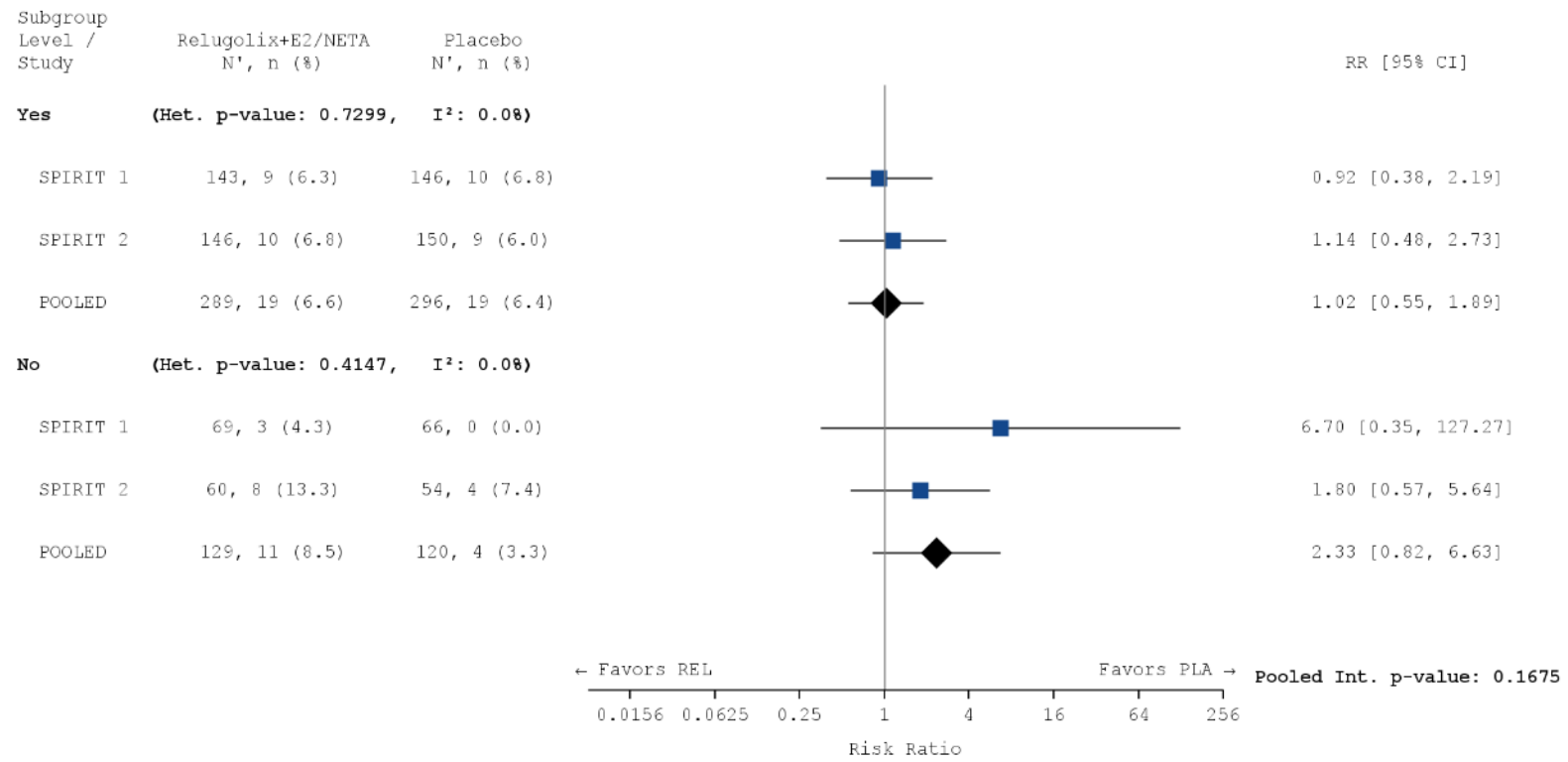
Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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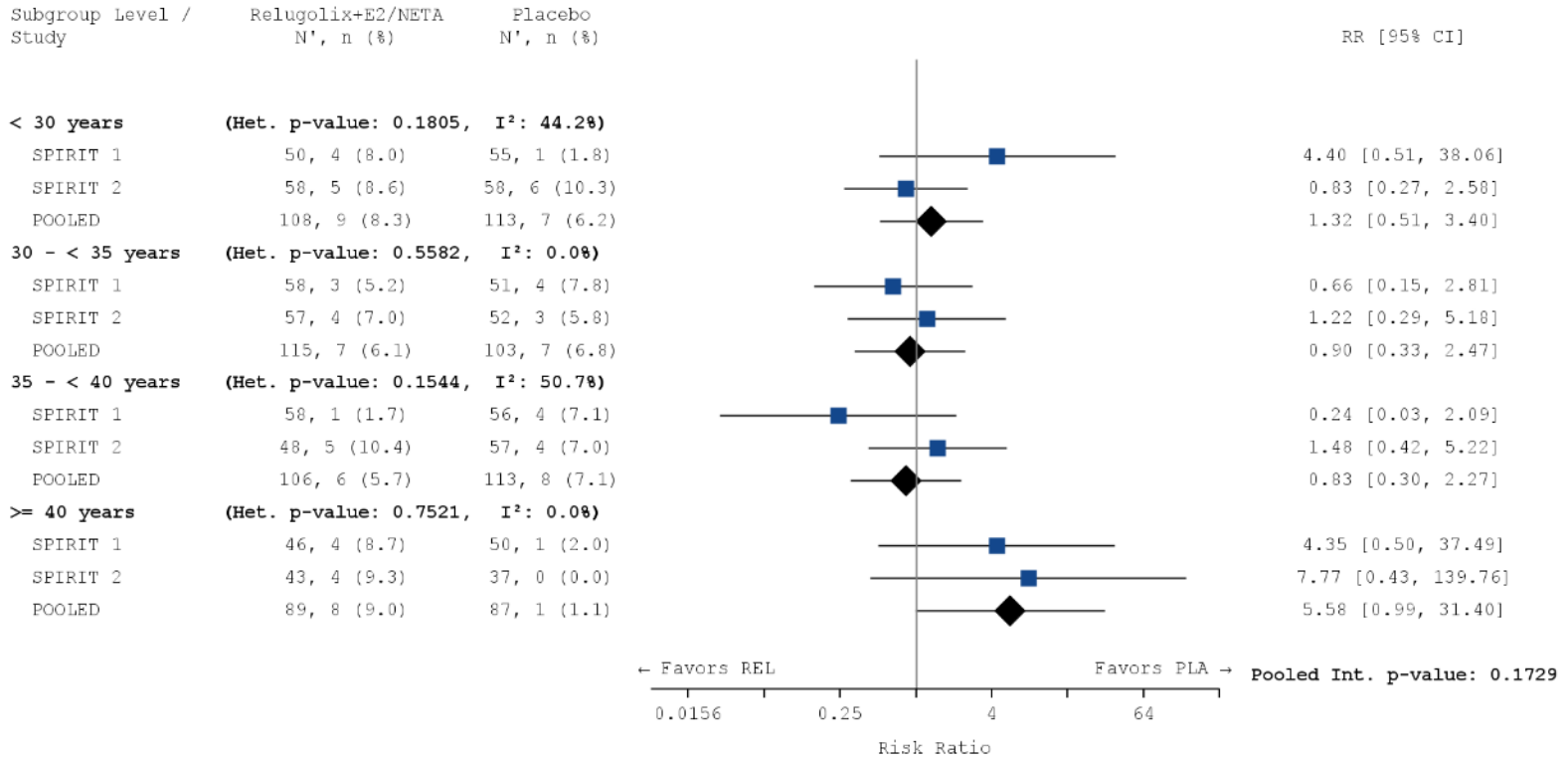
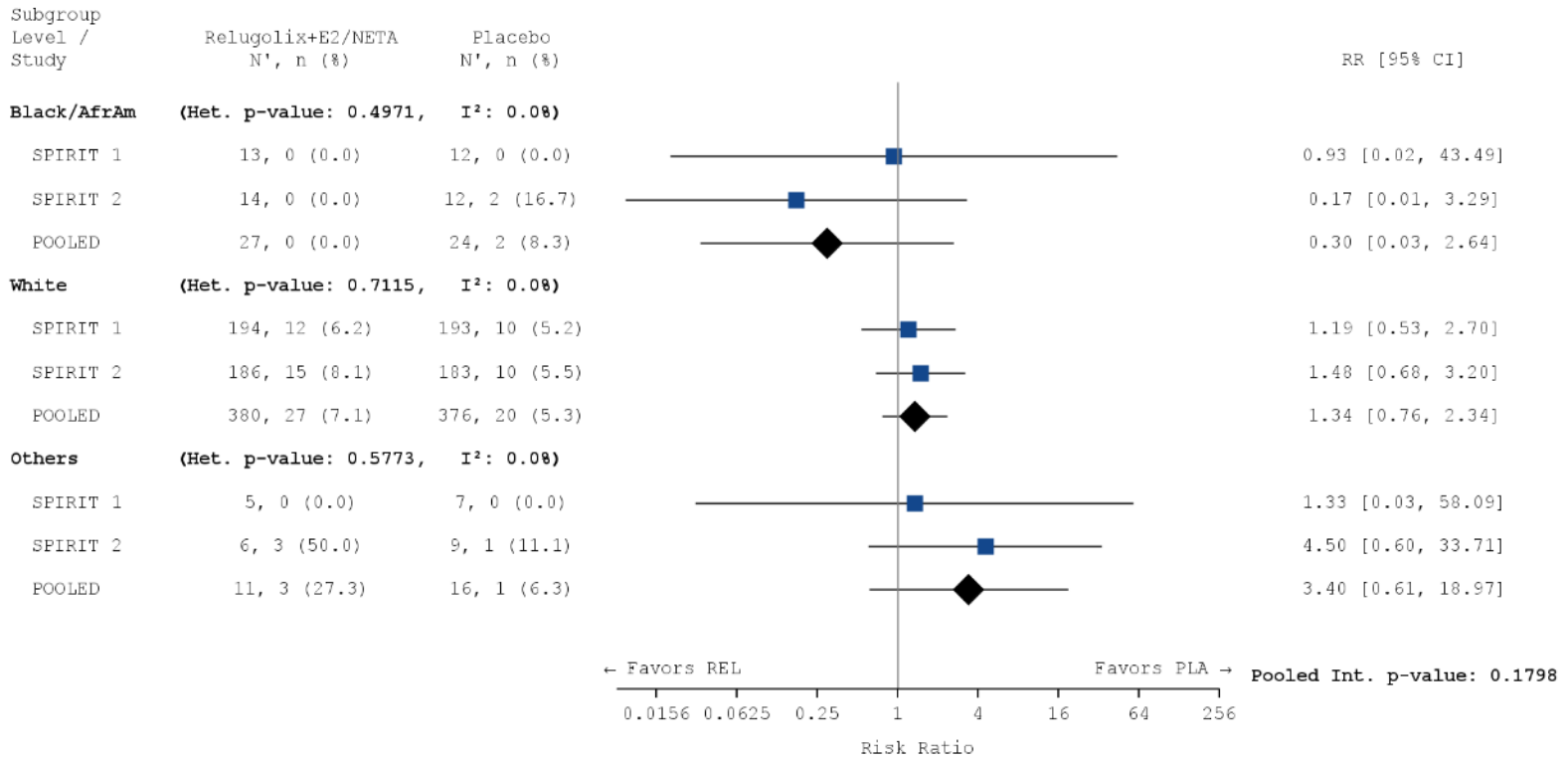
Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
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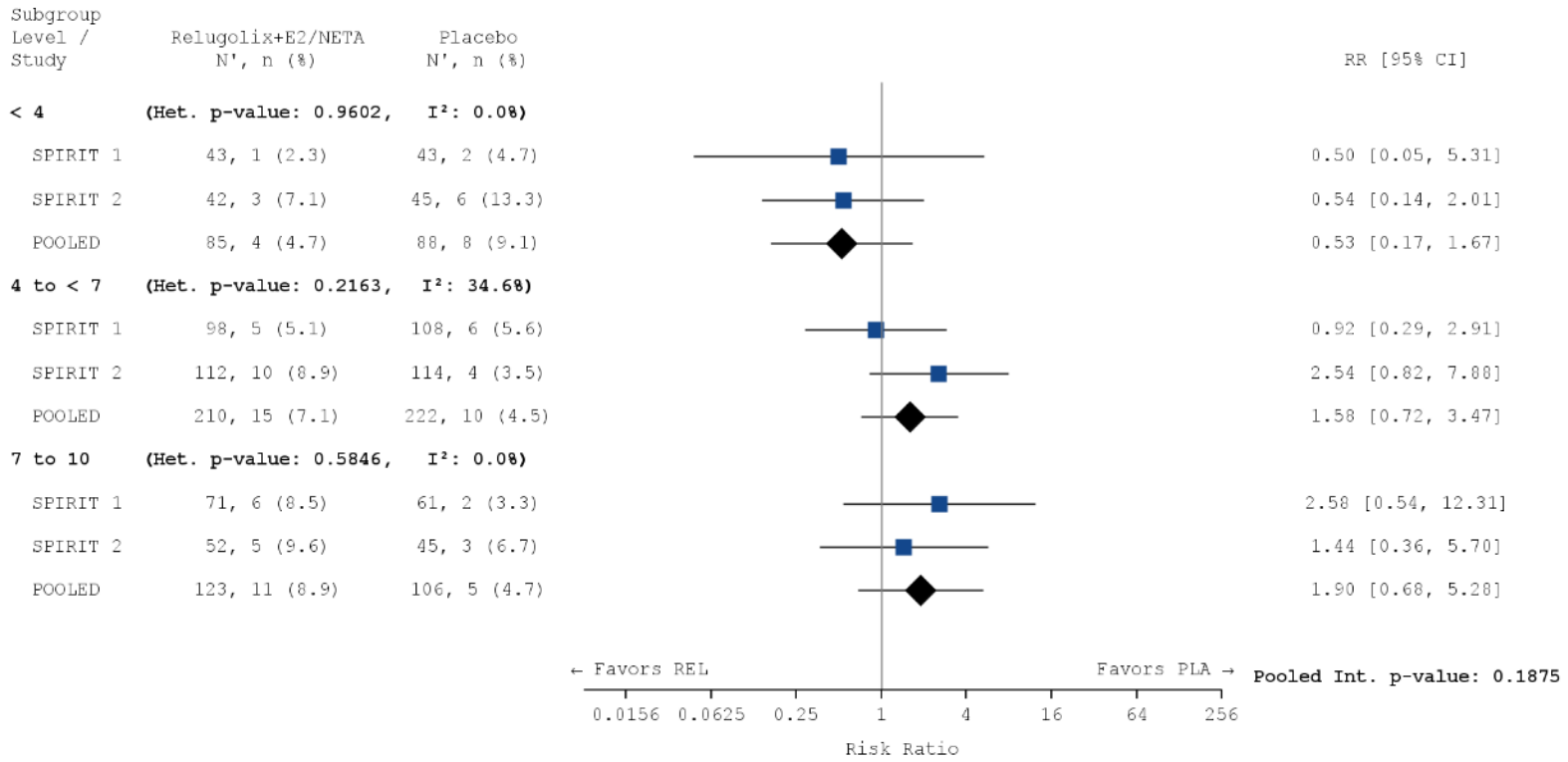
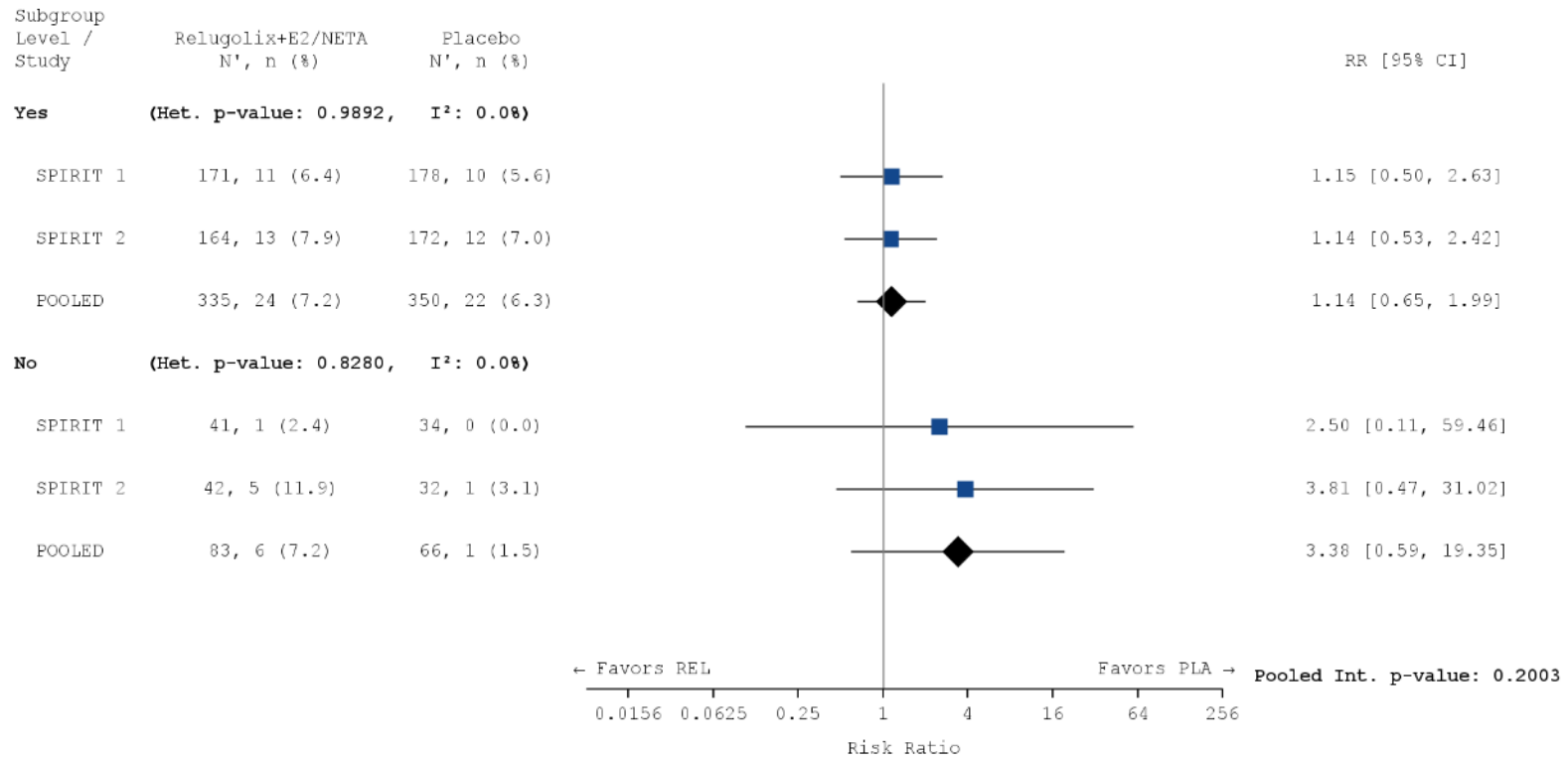
Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
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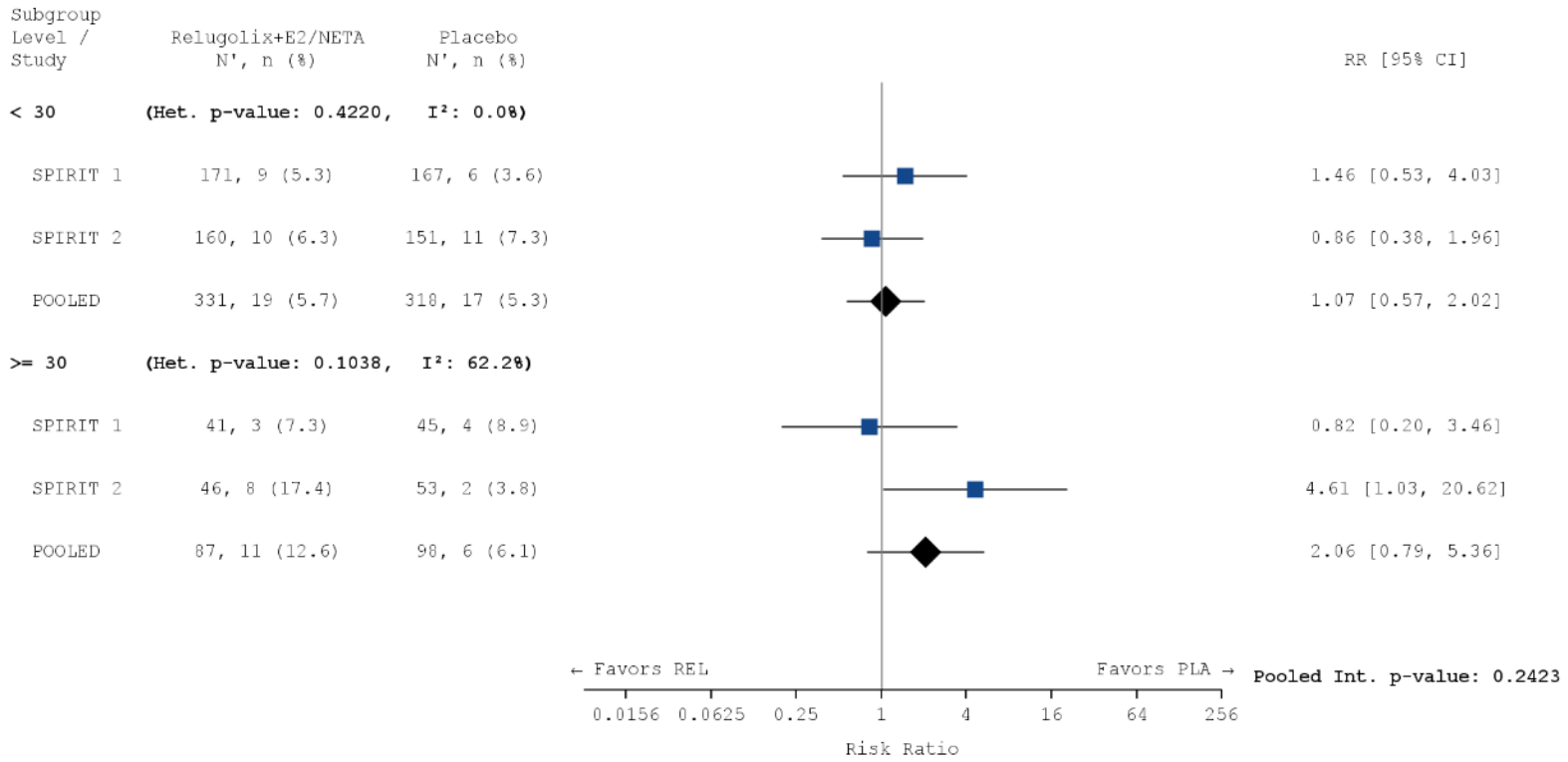
Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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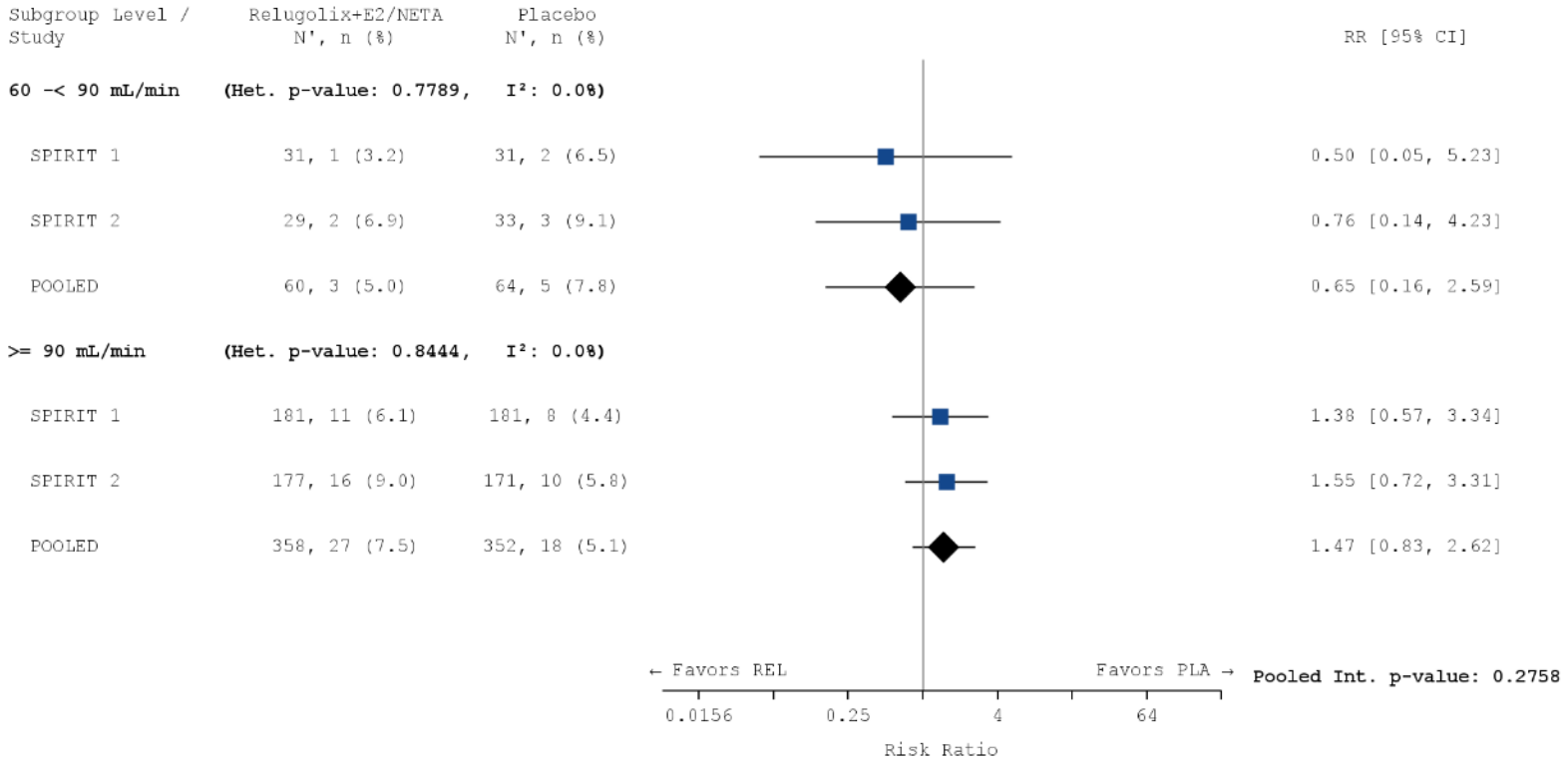
Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
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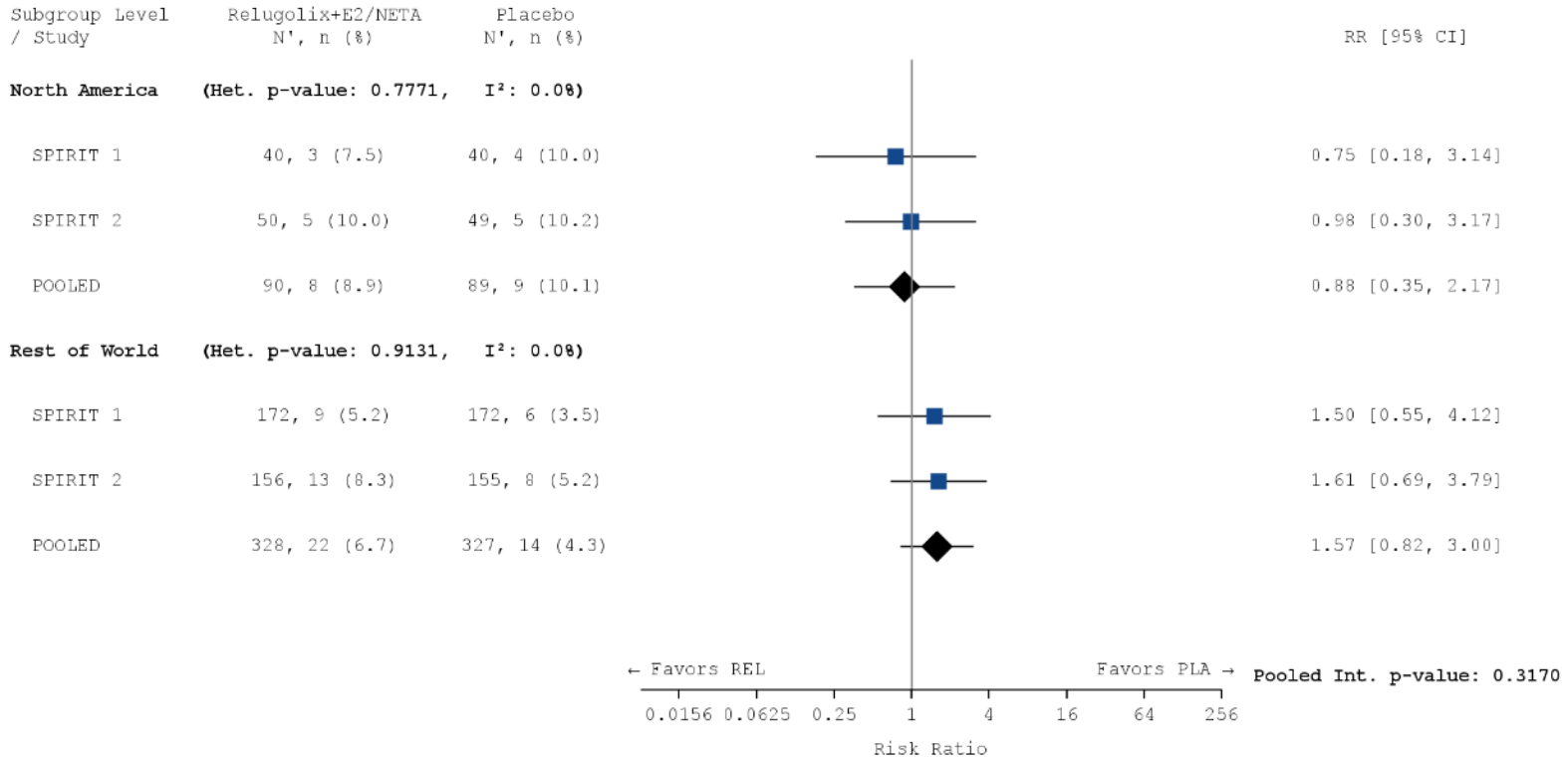
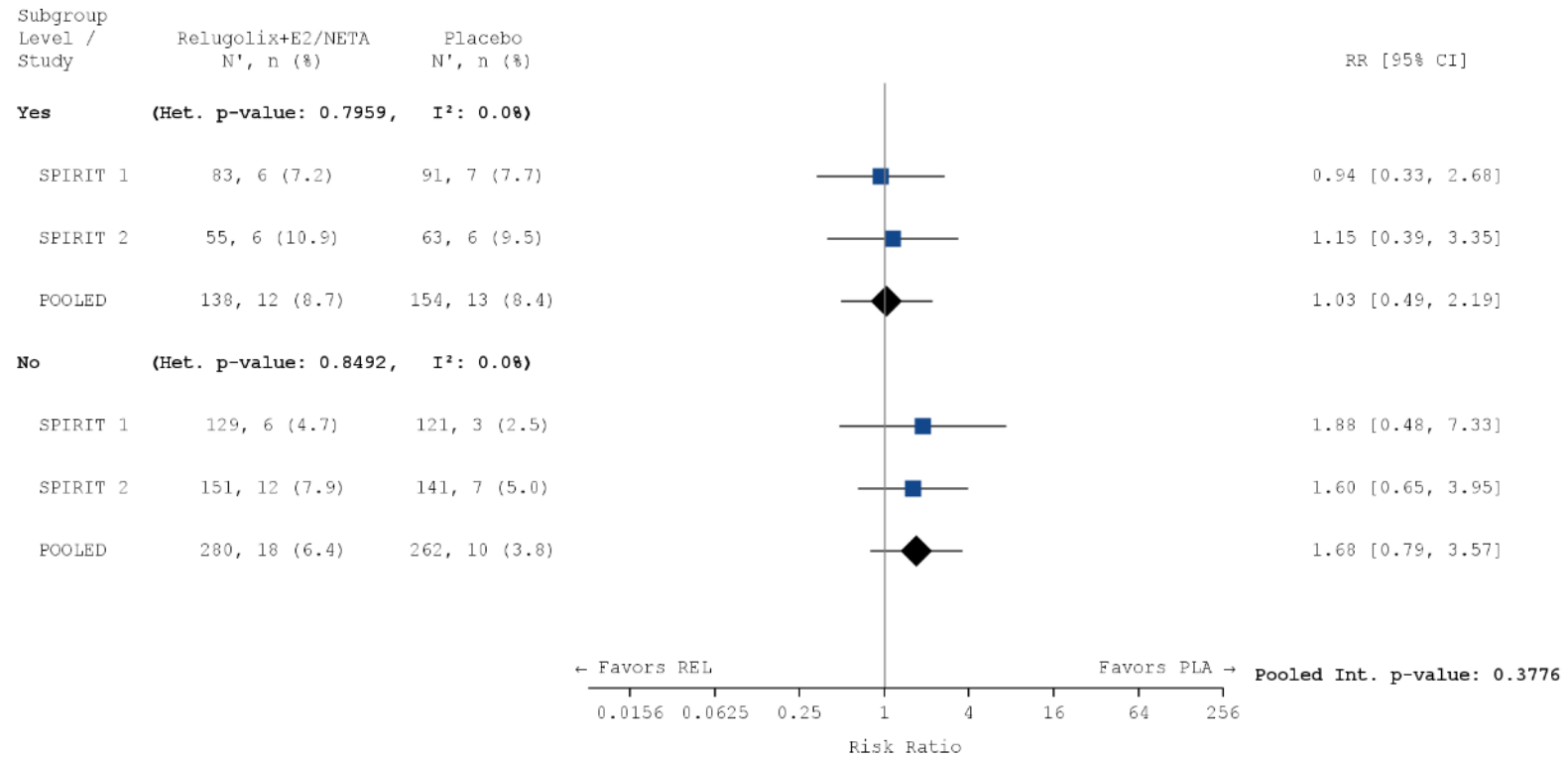
Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
Prior hormonal treatment



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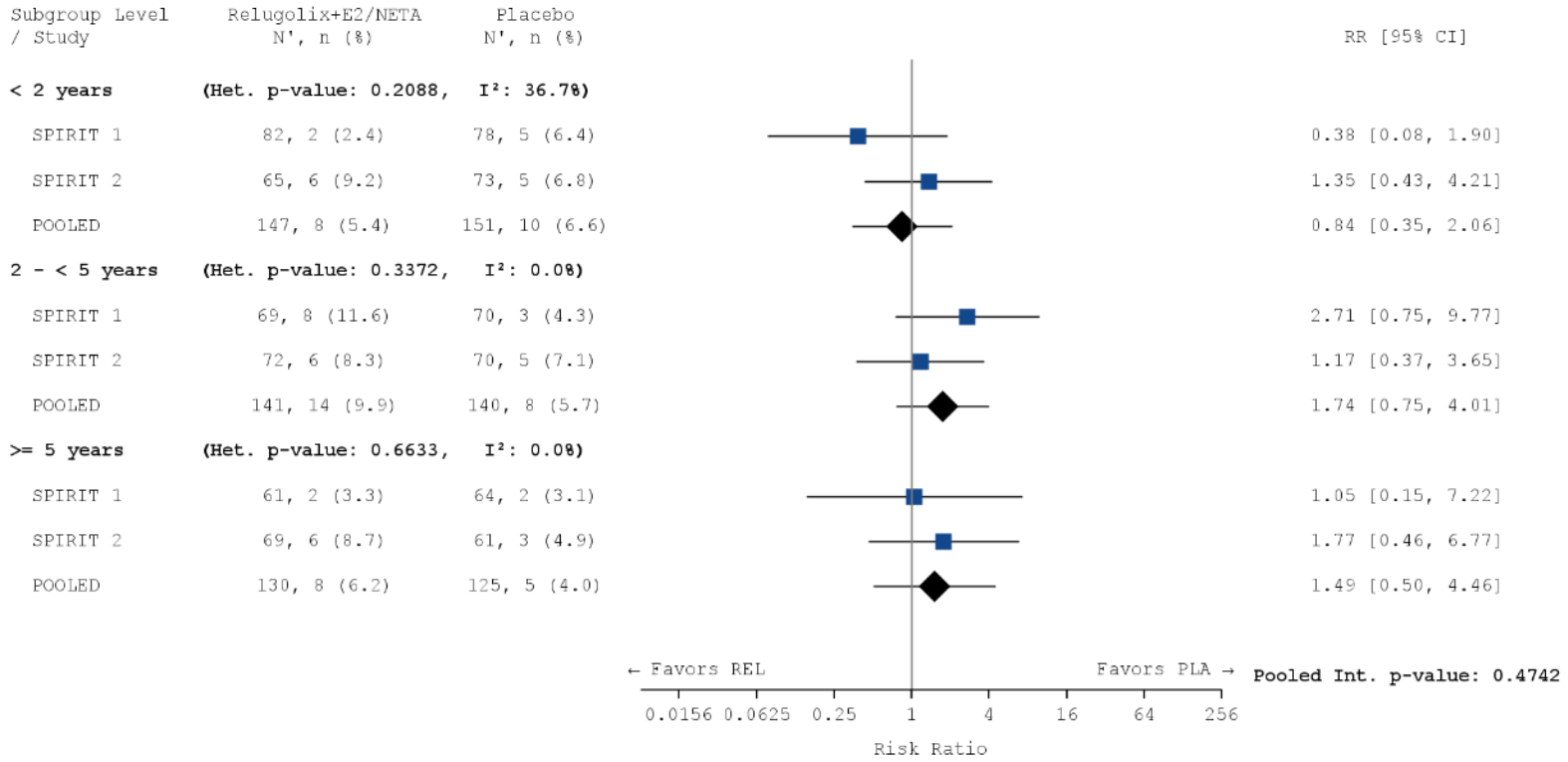
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



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Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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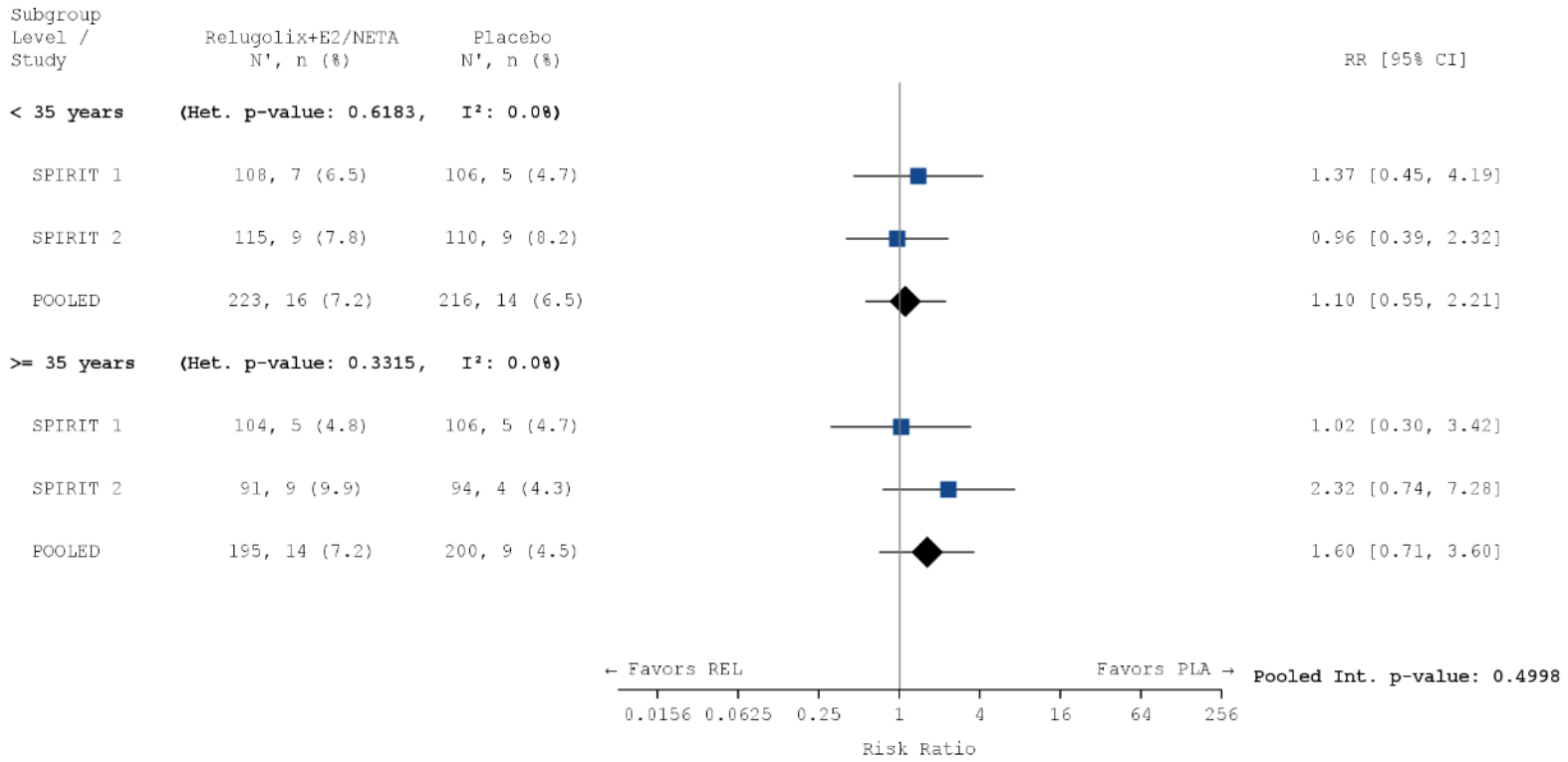
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
Age category I



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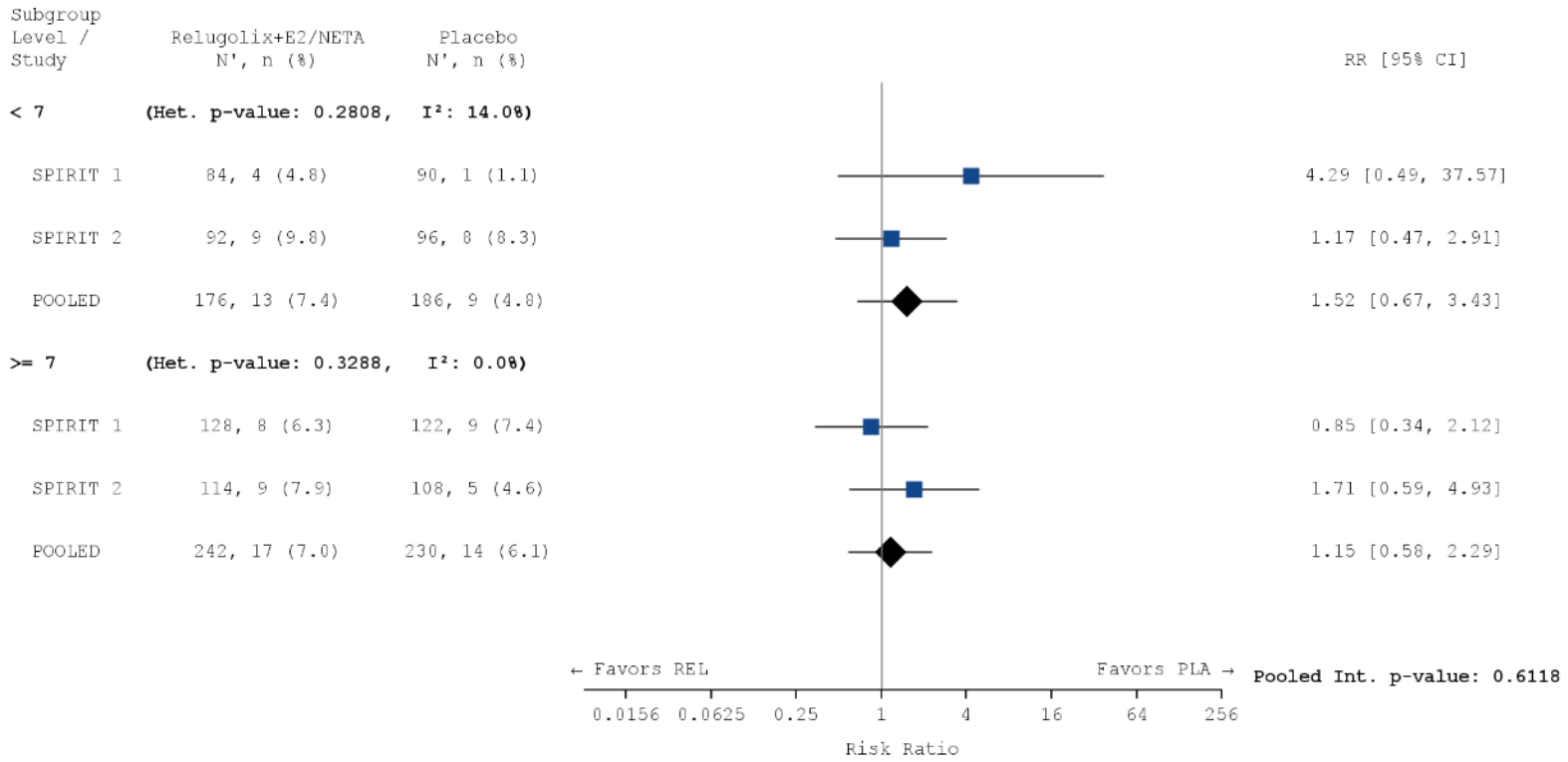
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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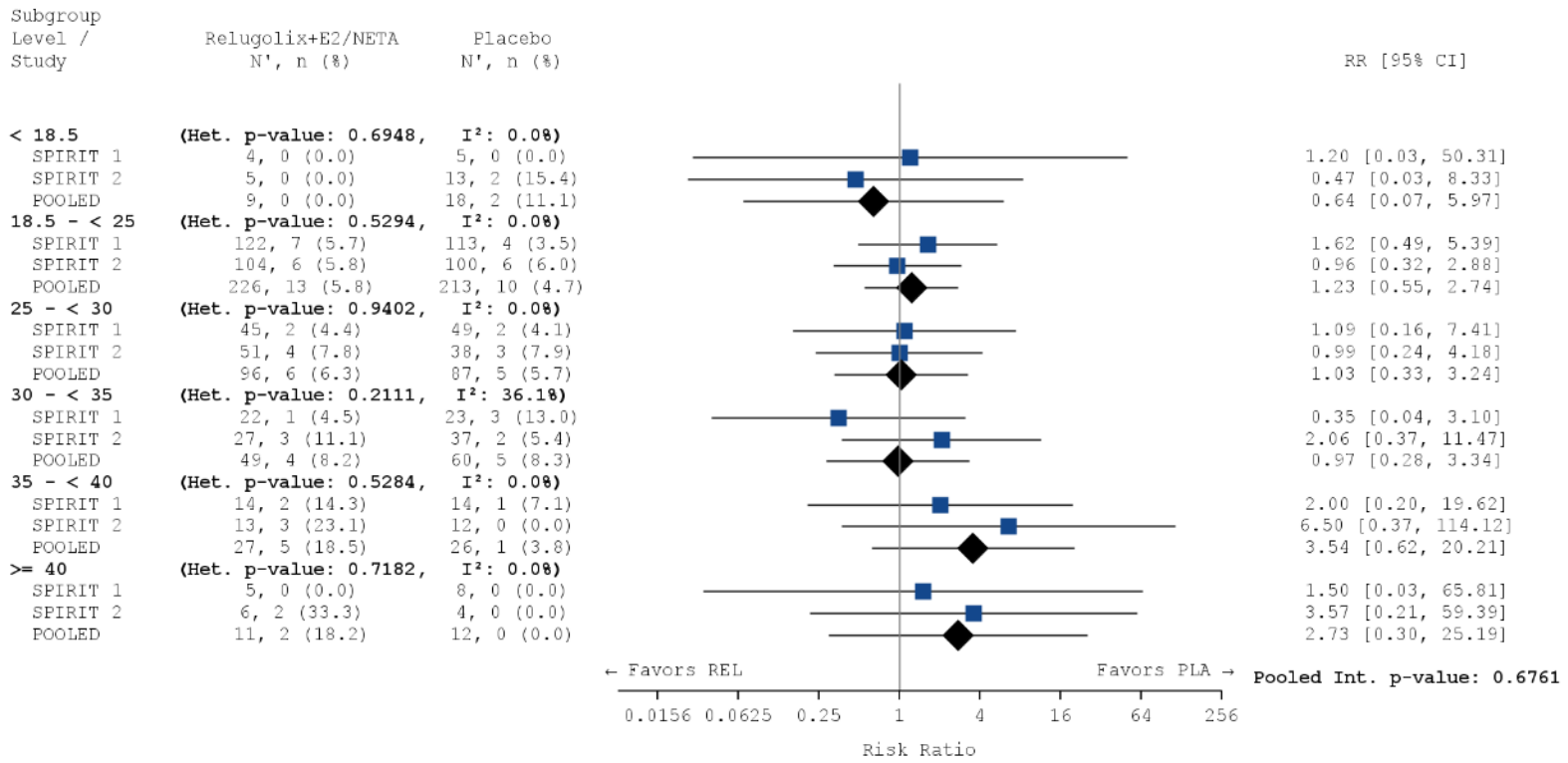
Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I

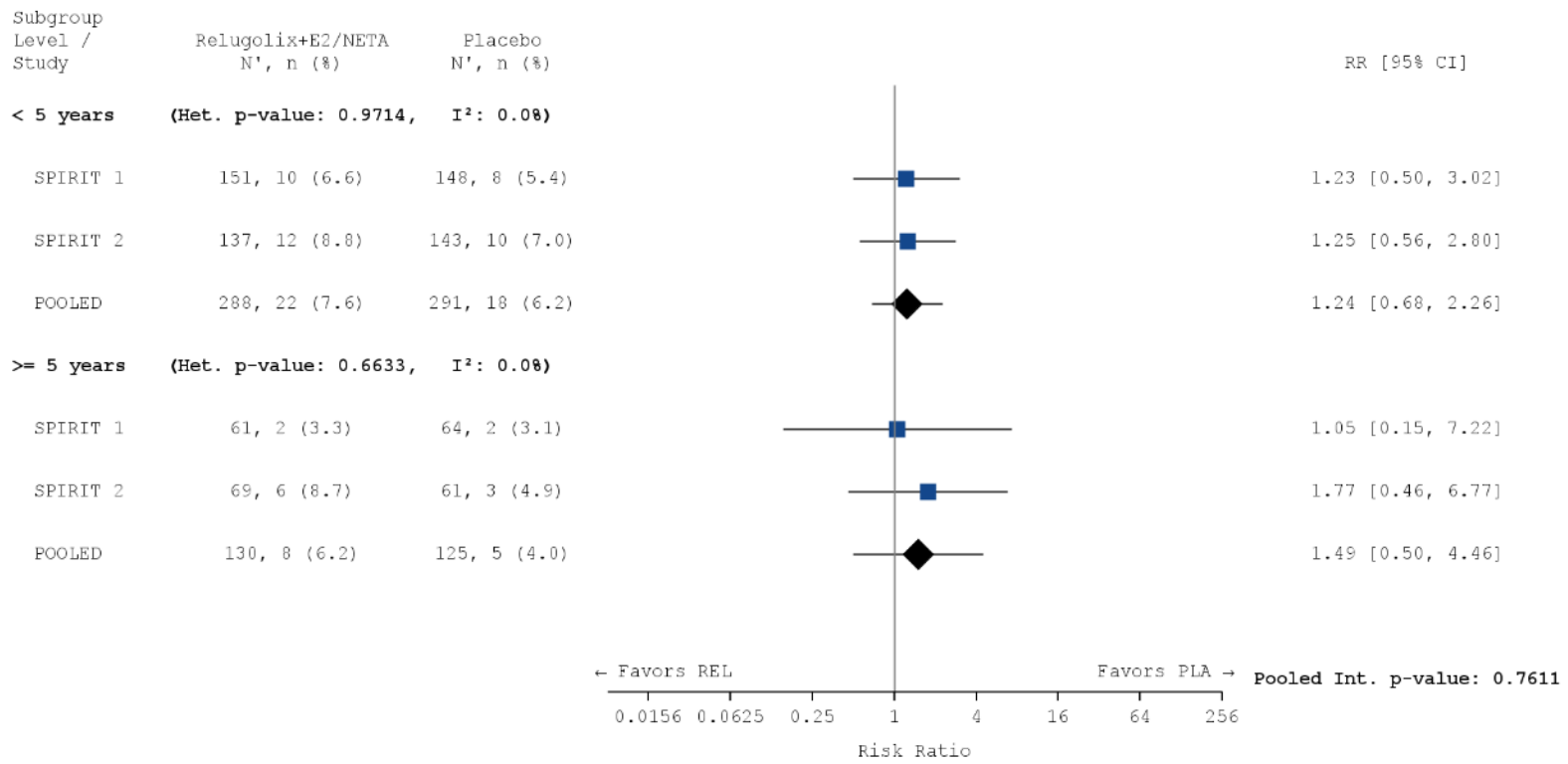

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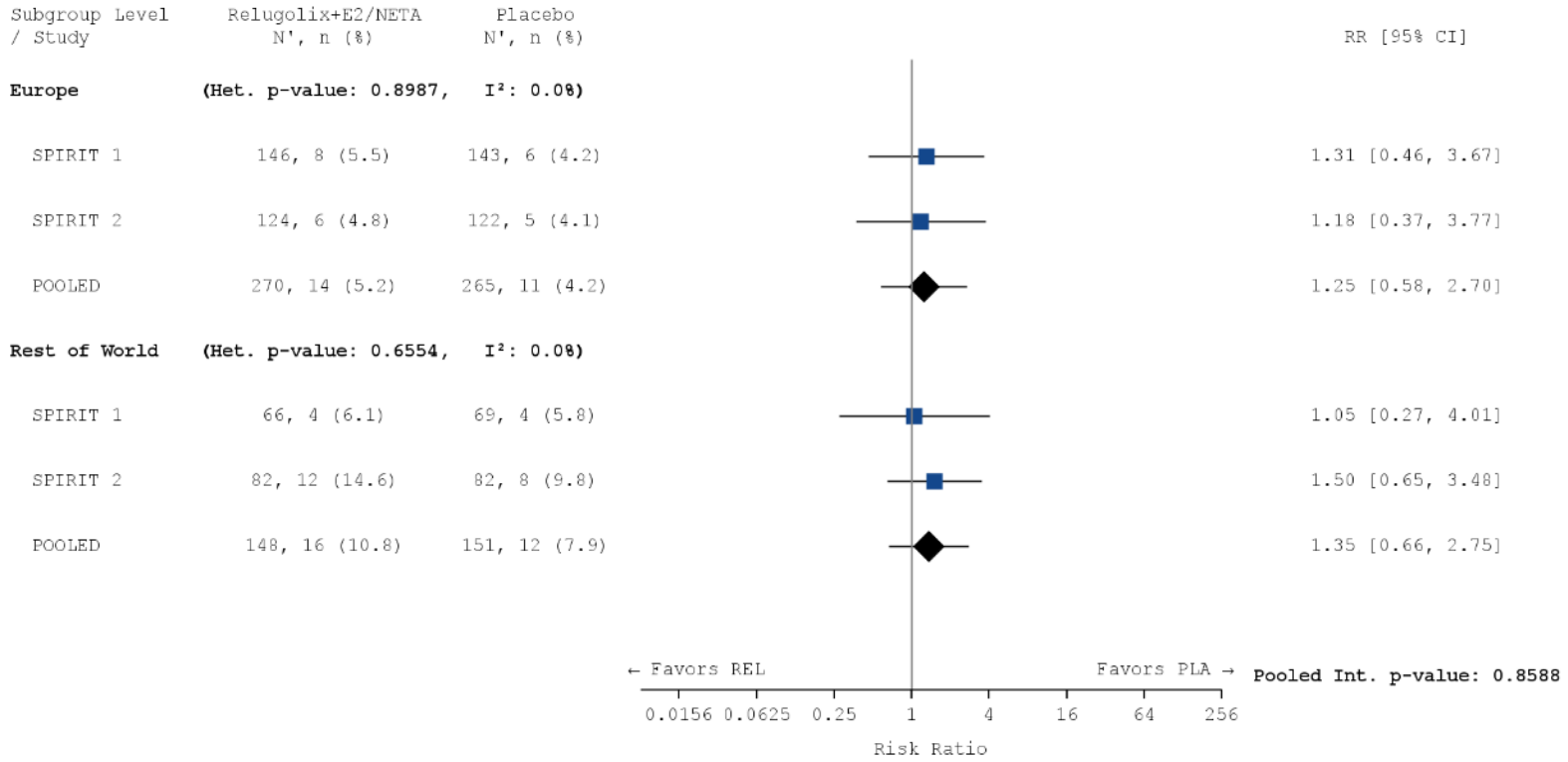
Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
Geographic region II



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Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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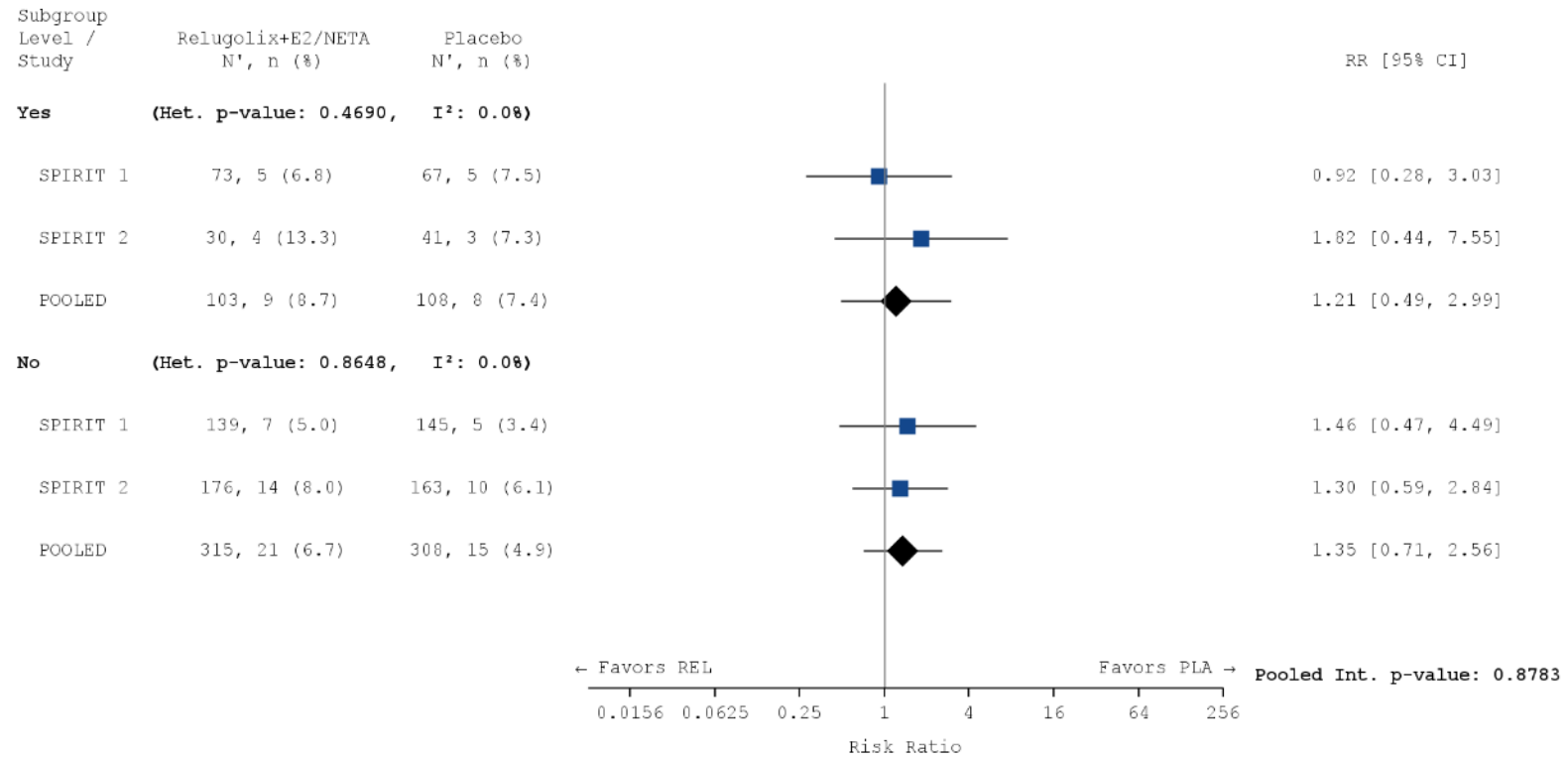
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Depression
Prior hormonal treatment

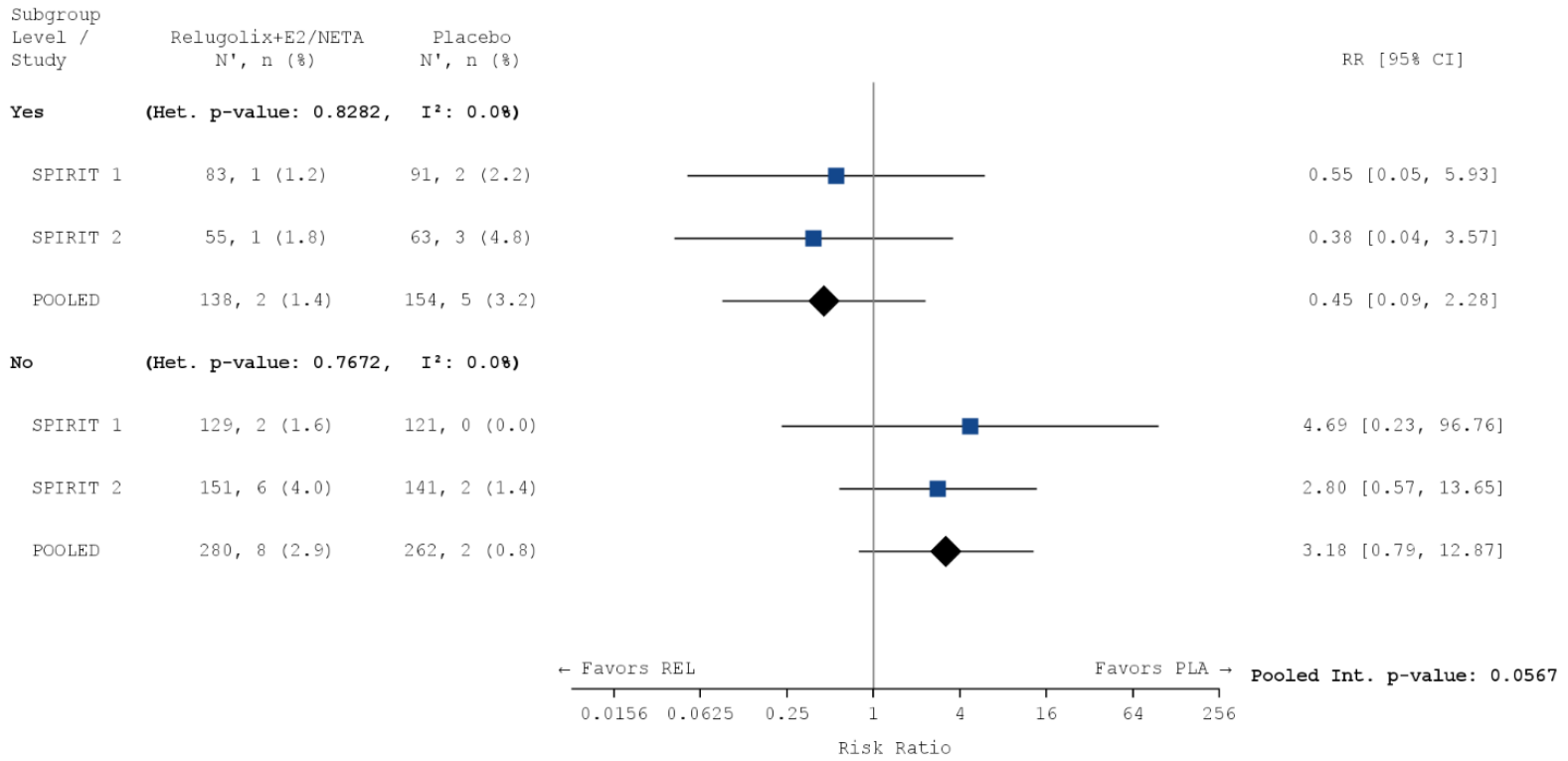

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Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Depression
Age category I

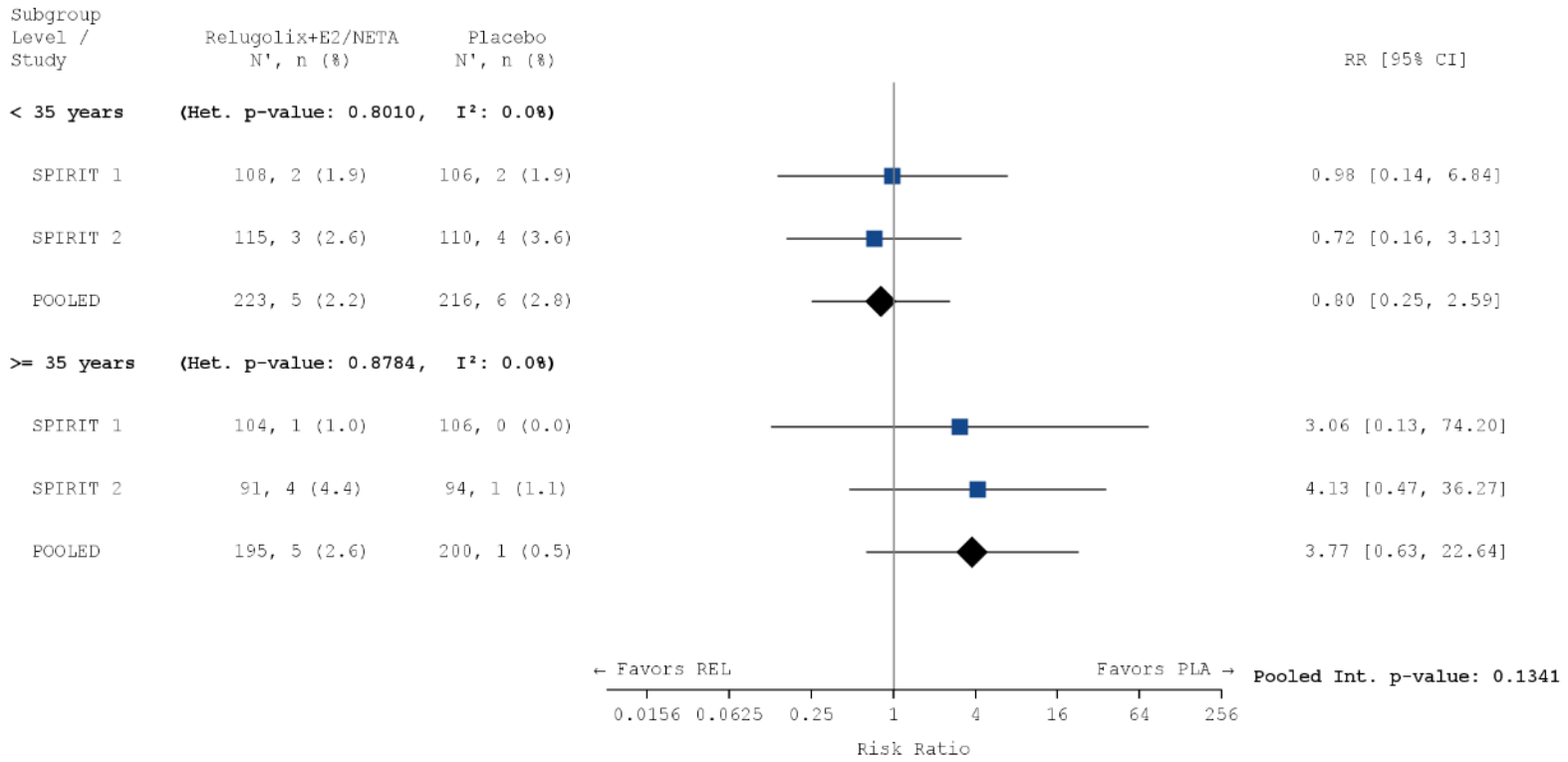

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Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Depression
Geographic region I

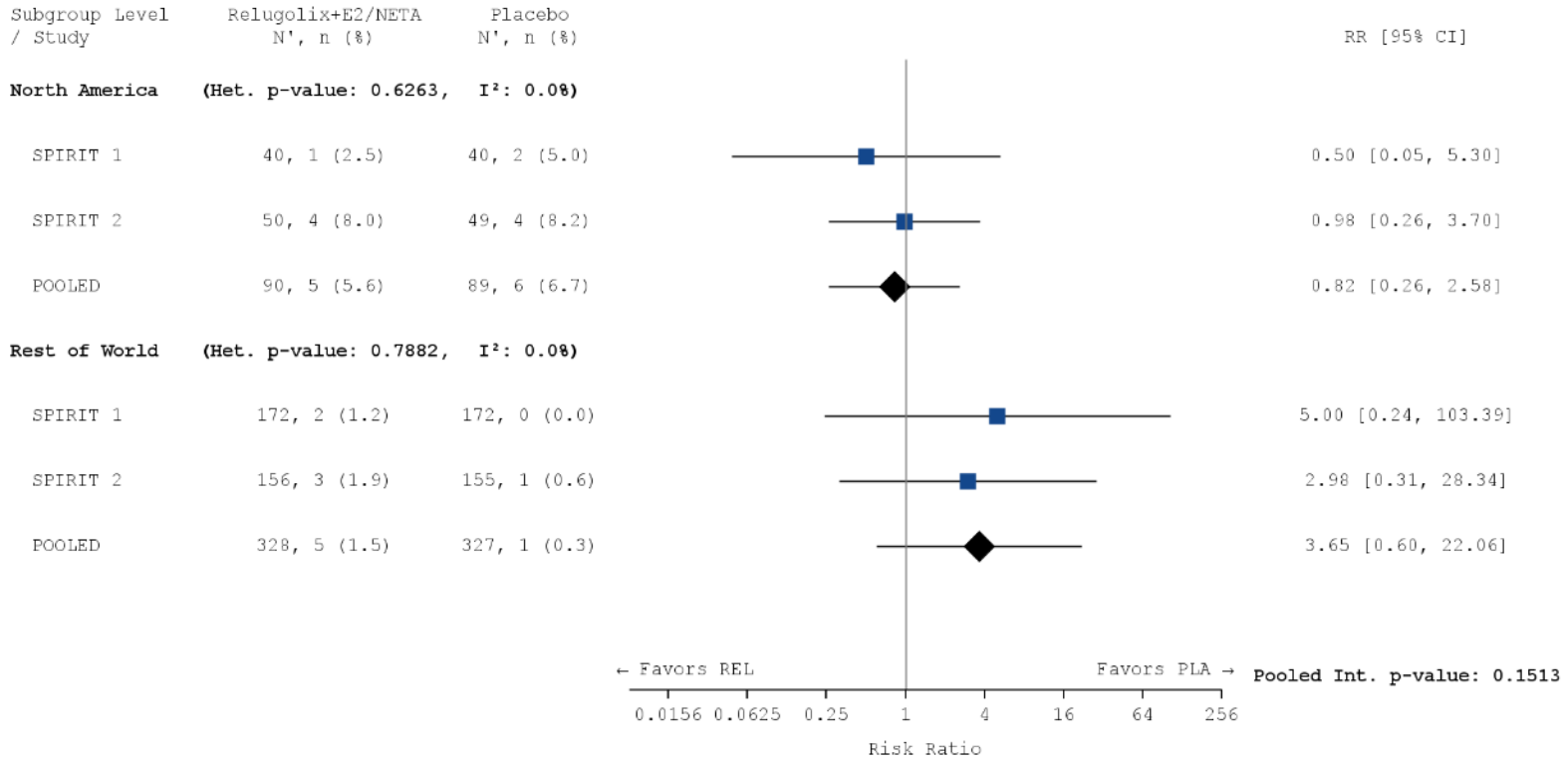

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Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Depression
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists

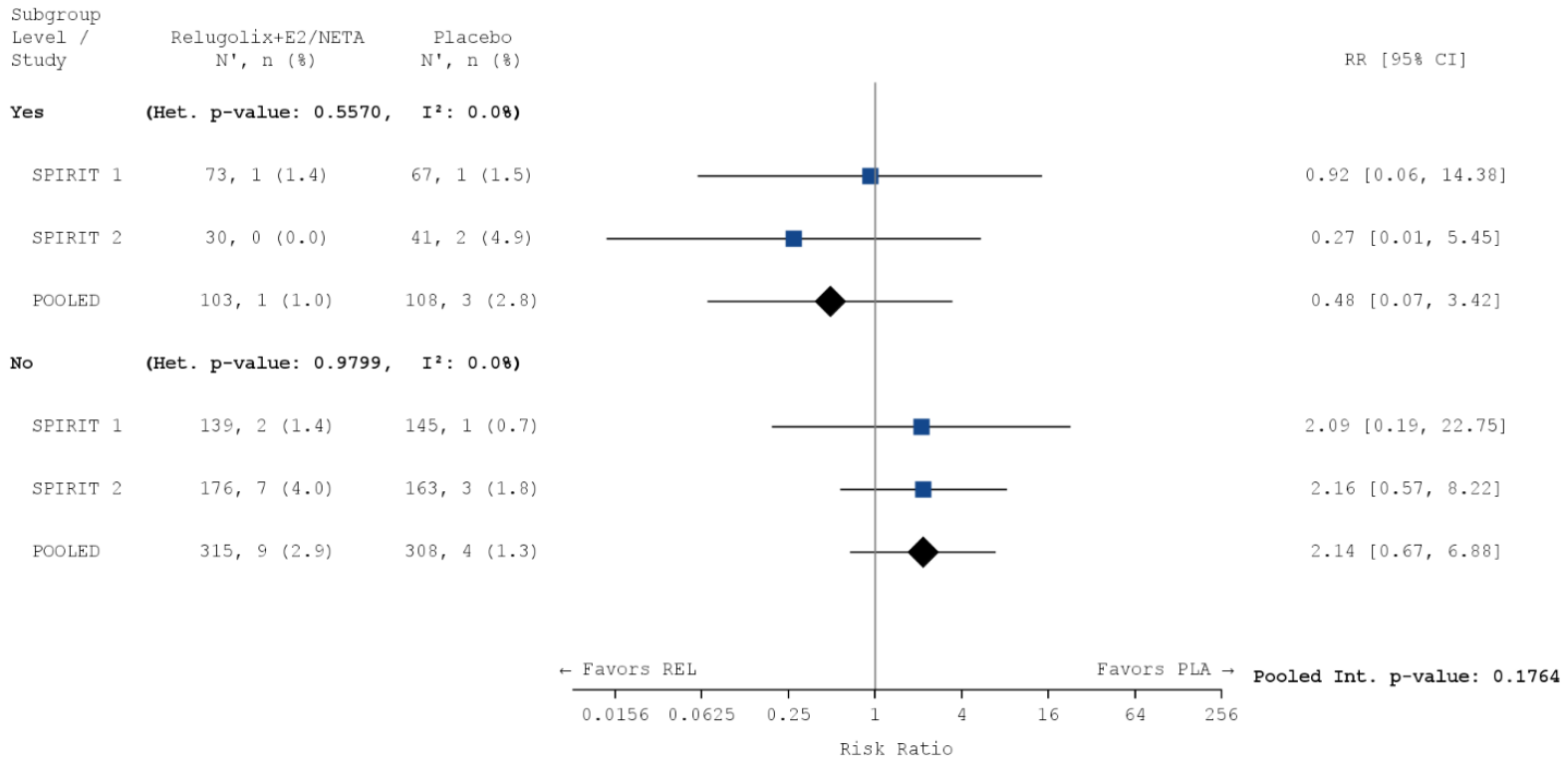

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Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Depression
Race

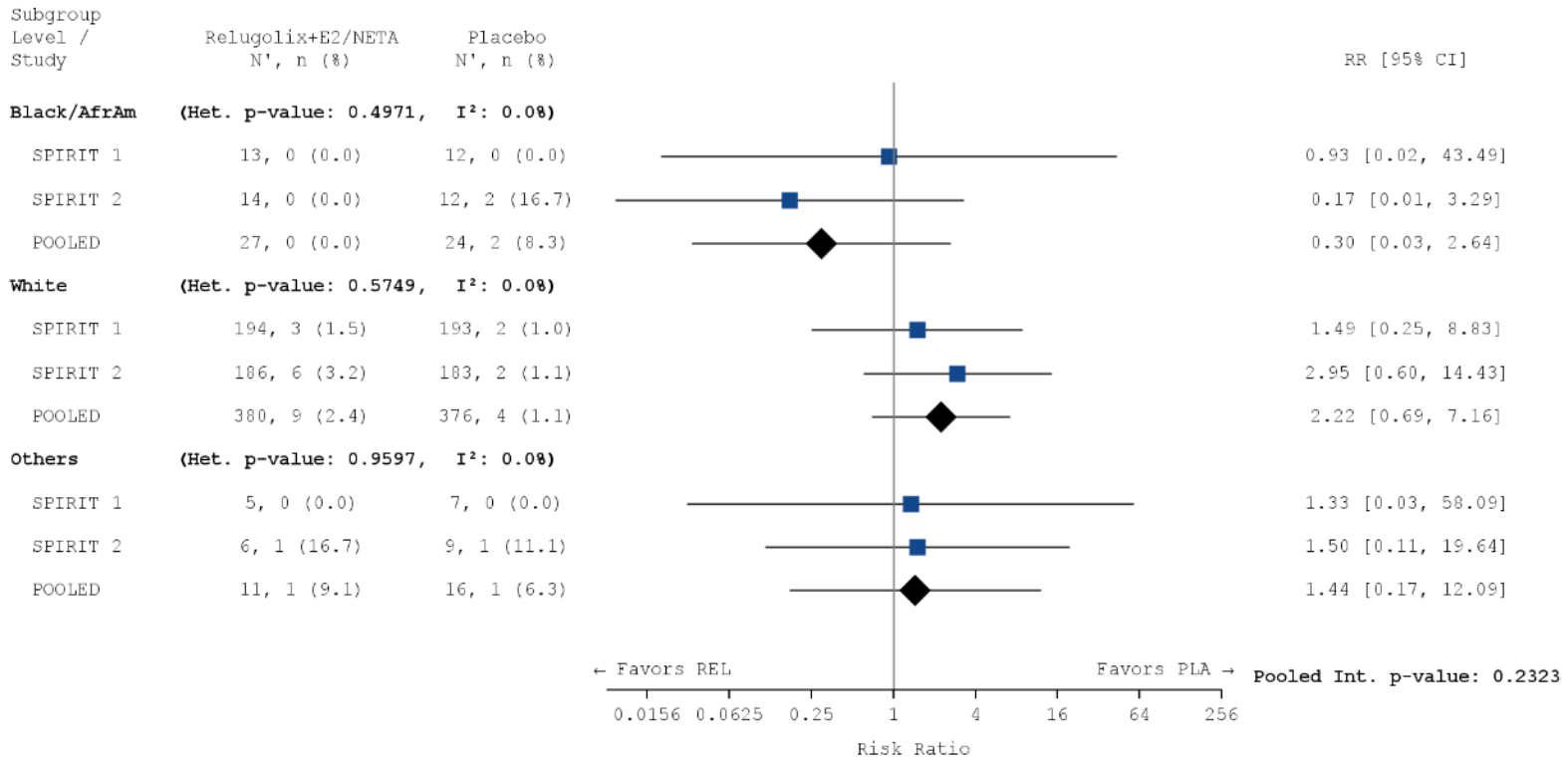

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Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Depression
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I

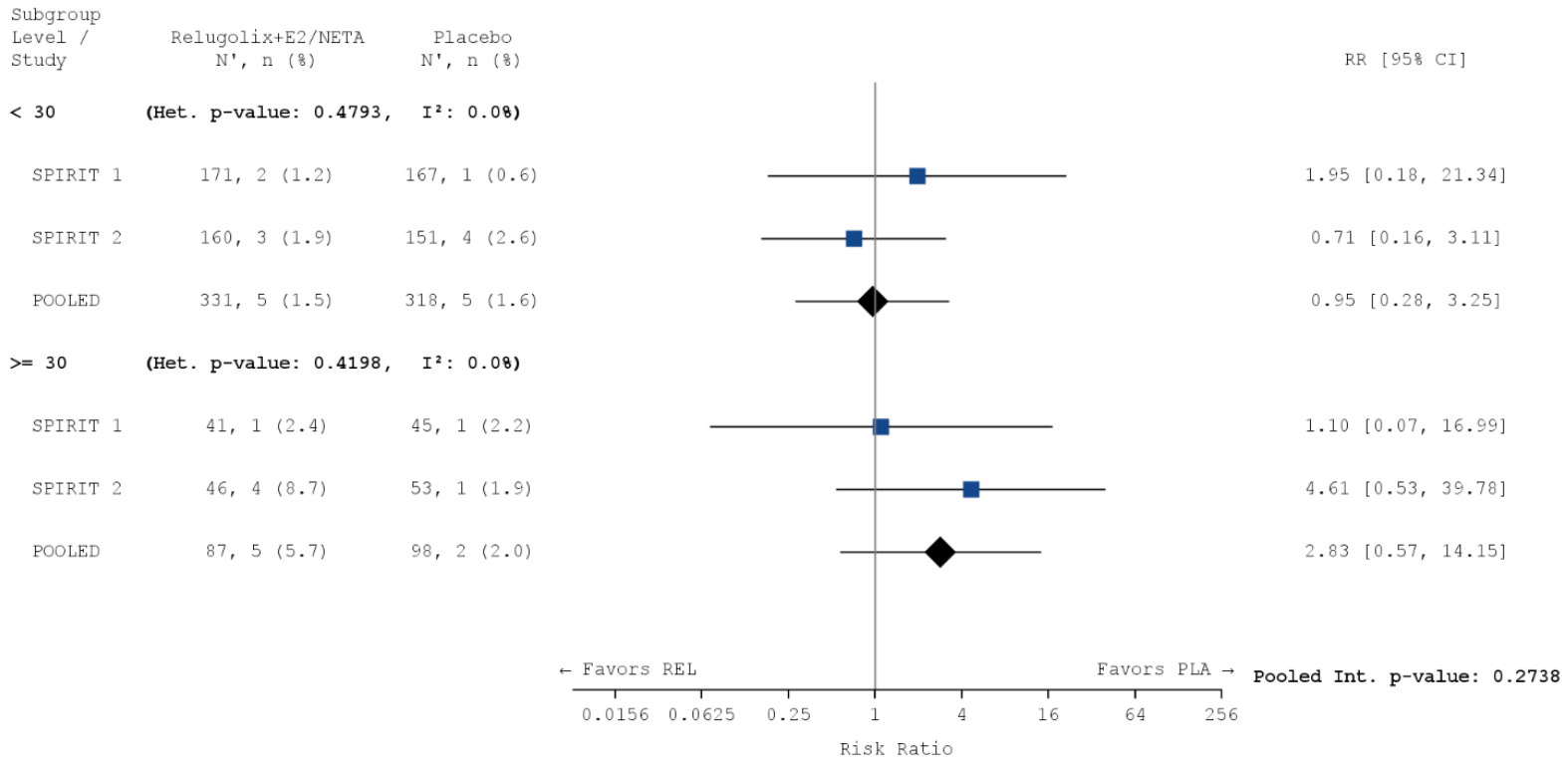

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Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Depression
Prior surgery for endometriosis

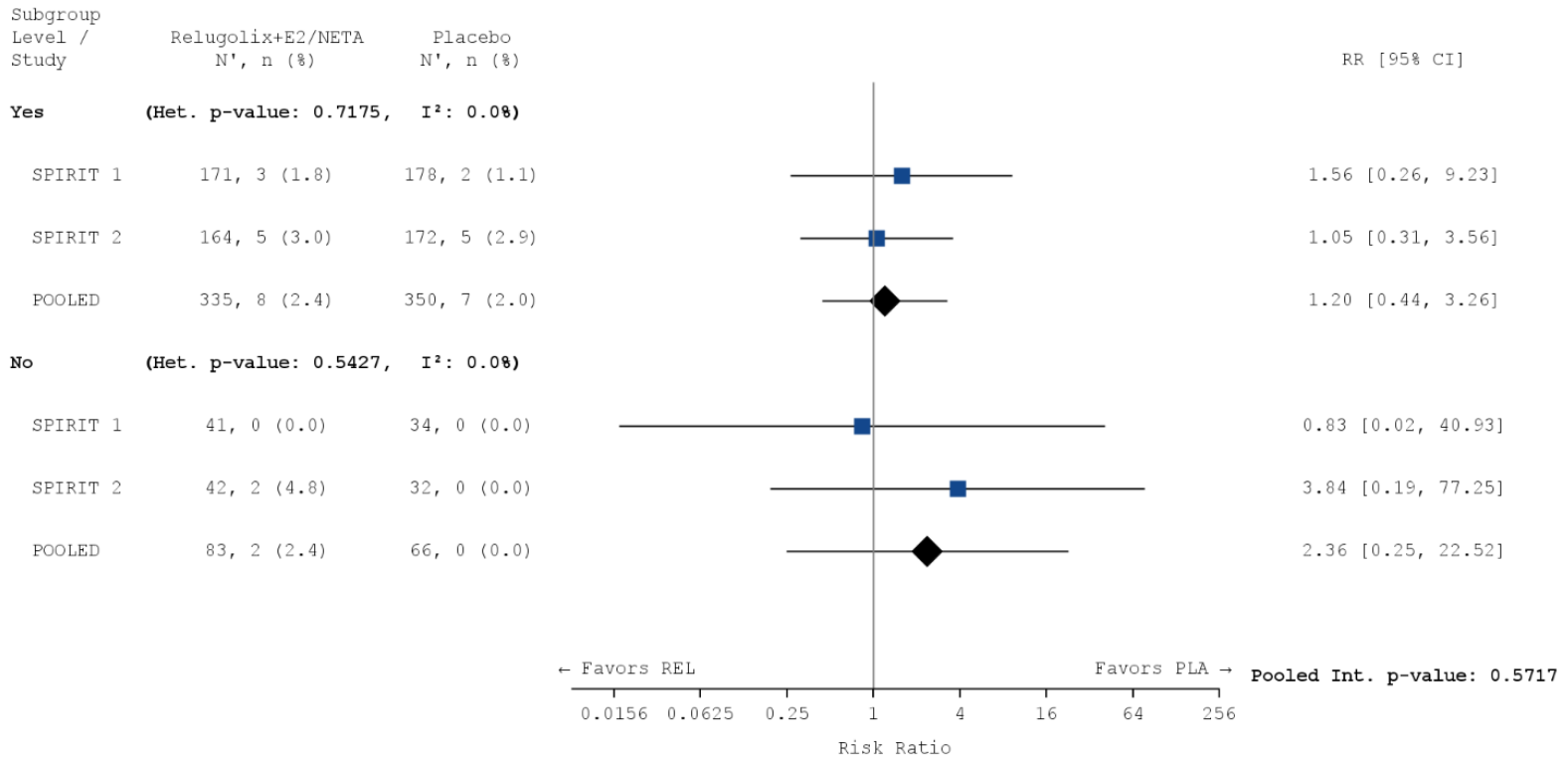

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Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Depression
Geographic region II

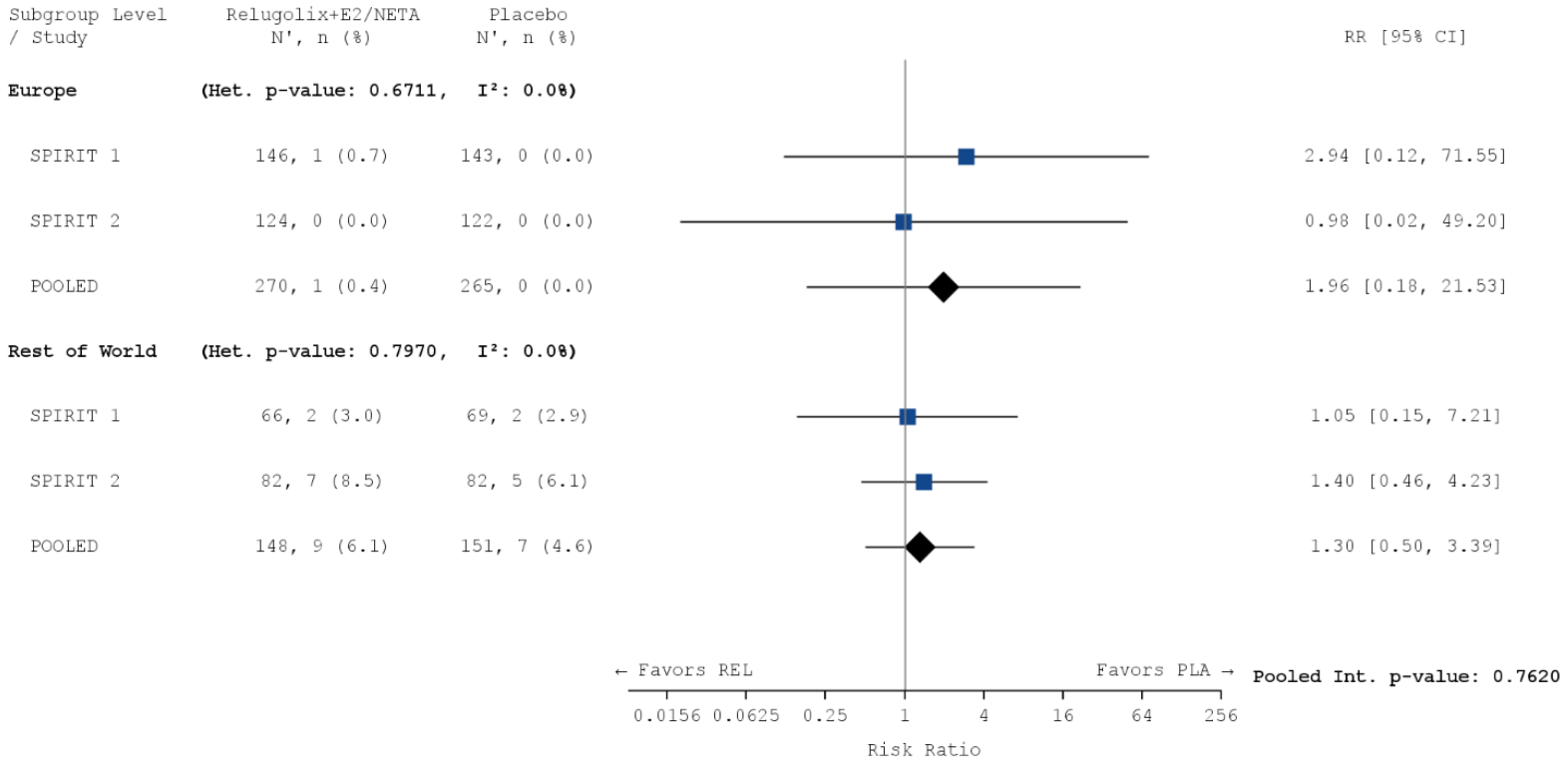

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Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Depression
Renal function

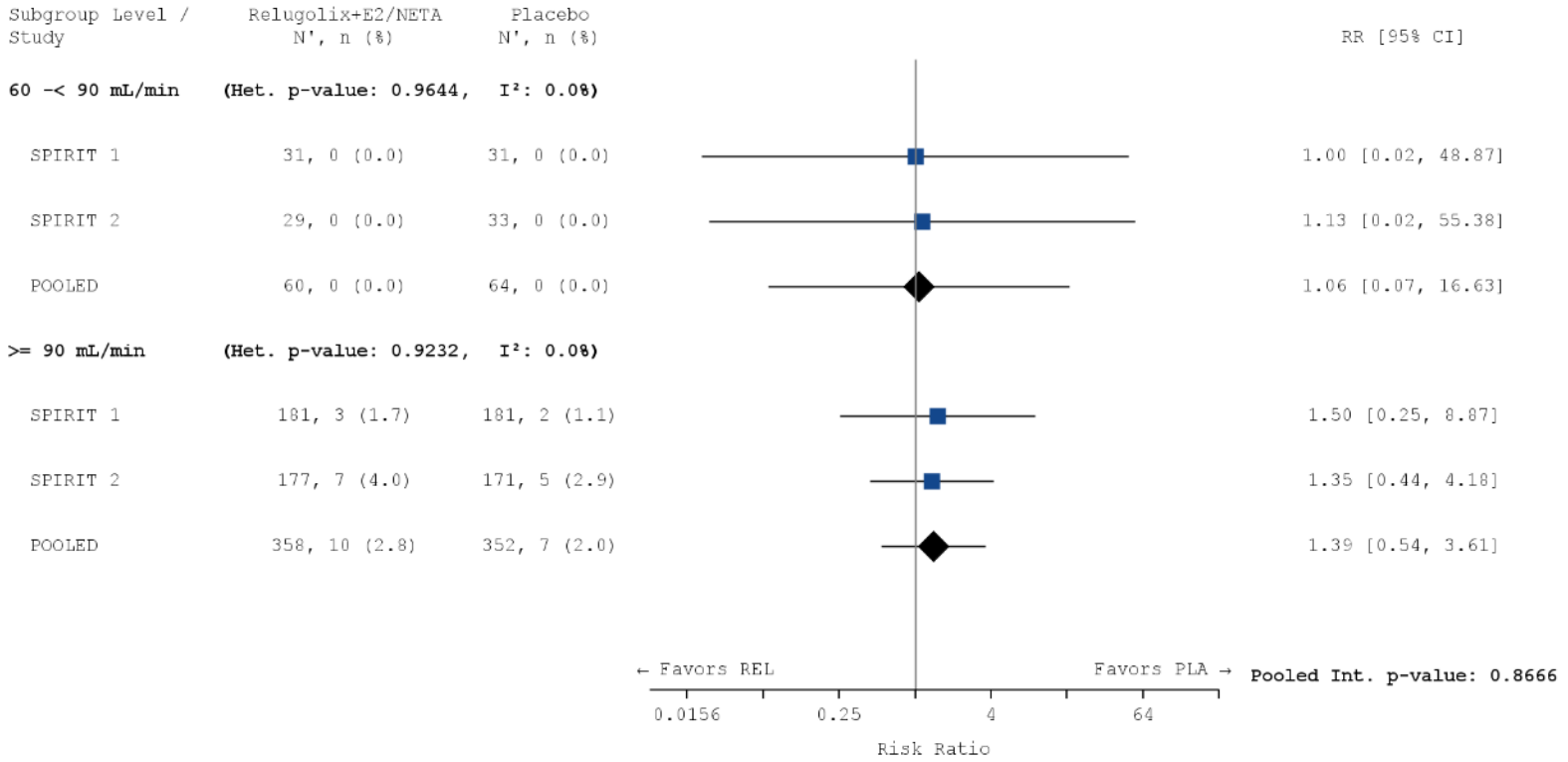

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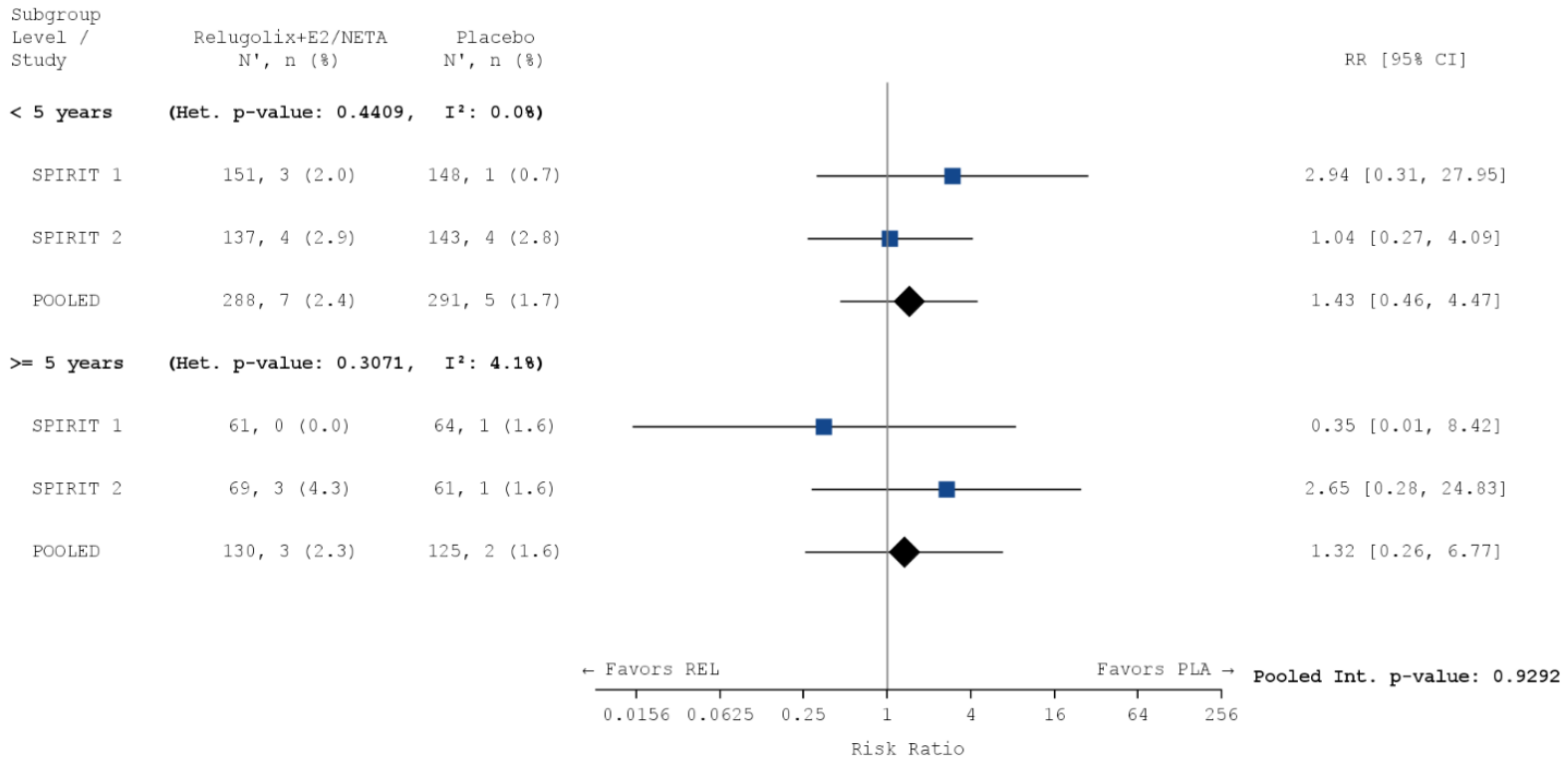
Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Depression
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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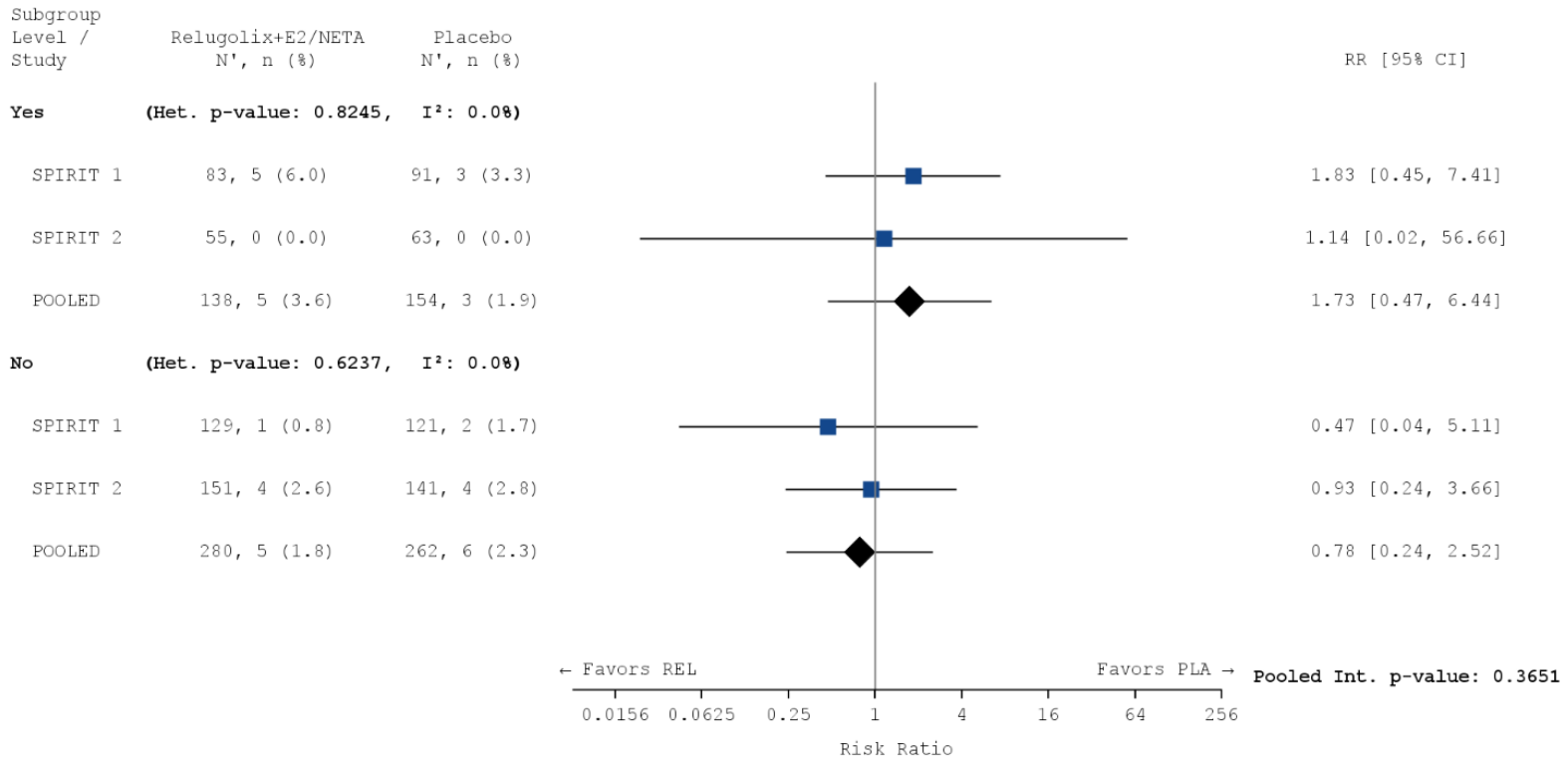
Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Mood swings
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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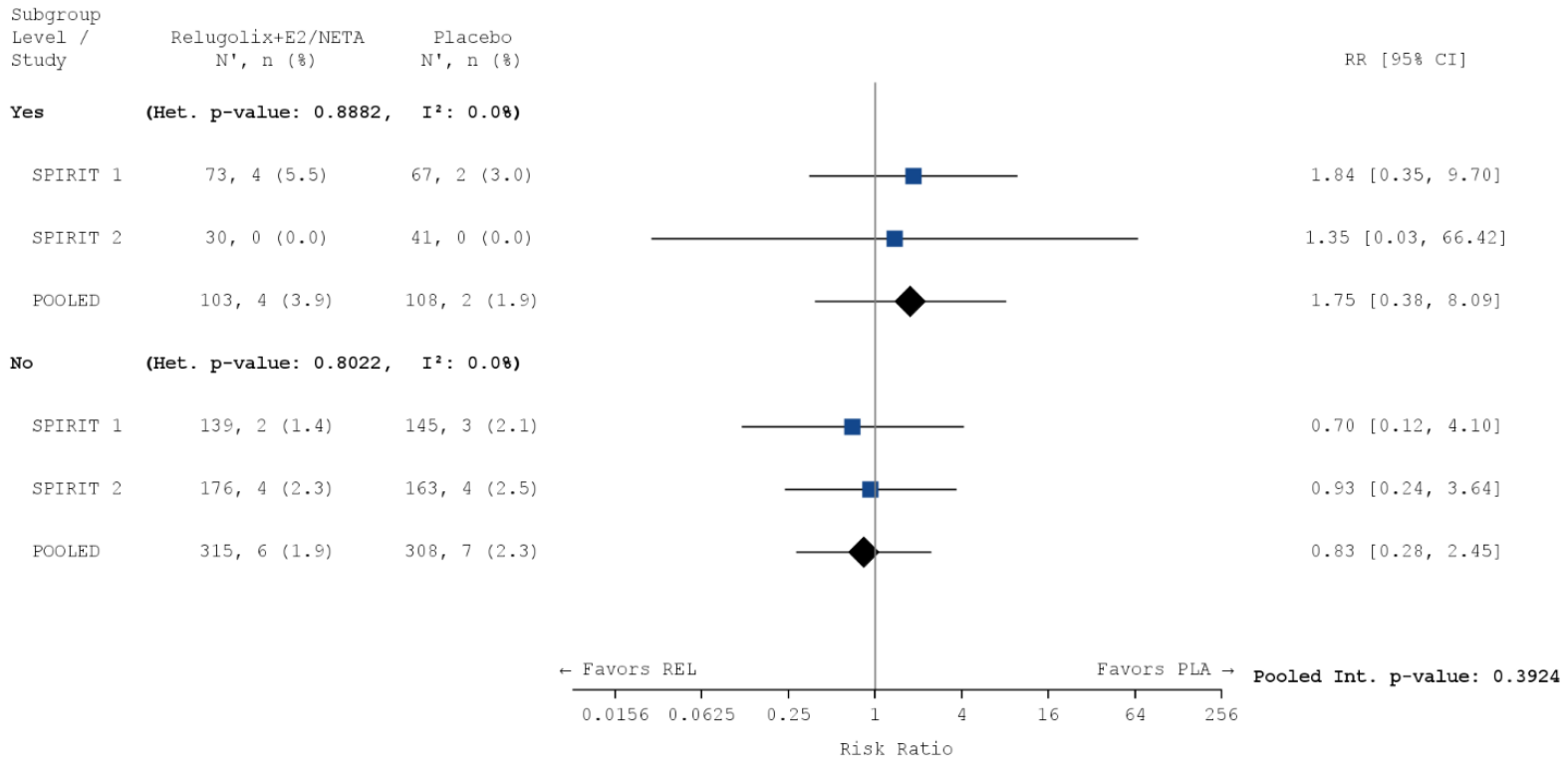
Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Mood swings
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Mood swings
Prior treatment for endometriosis

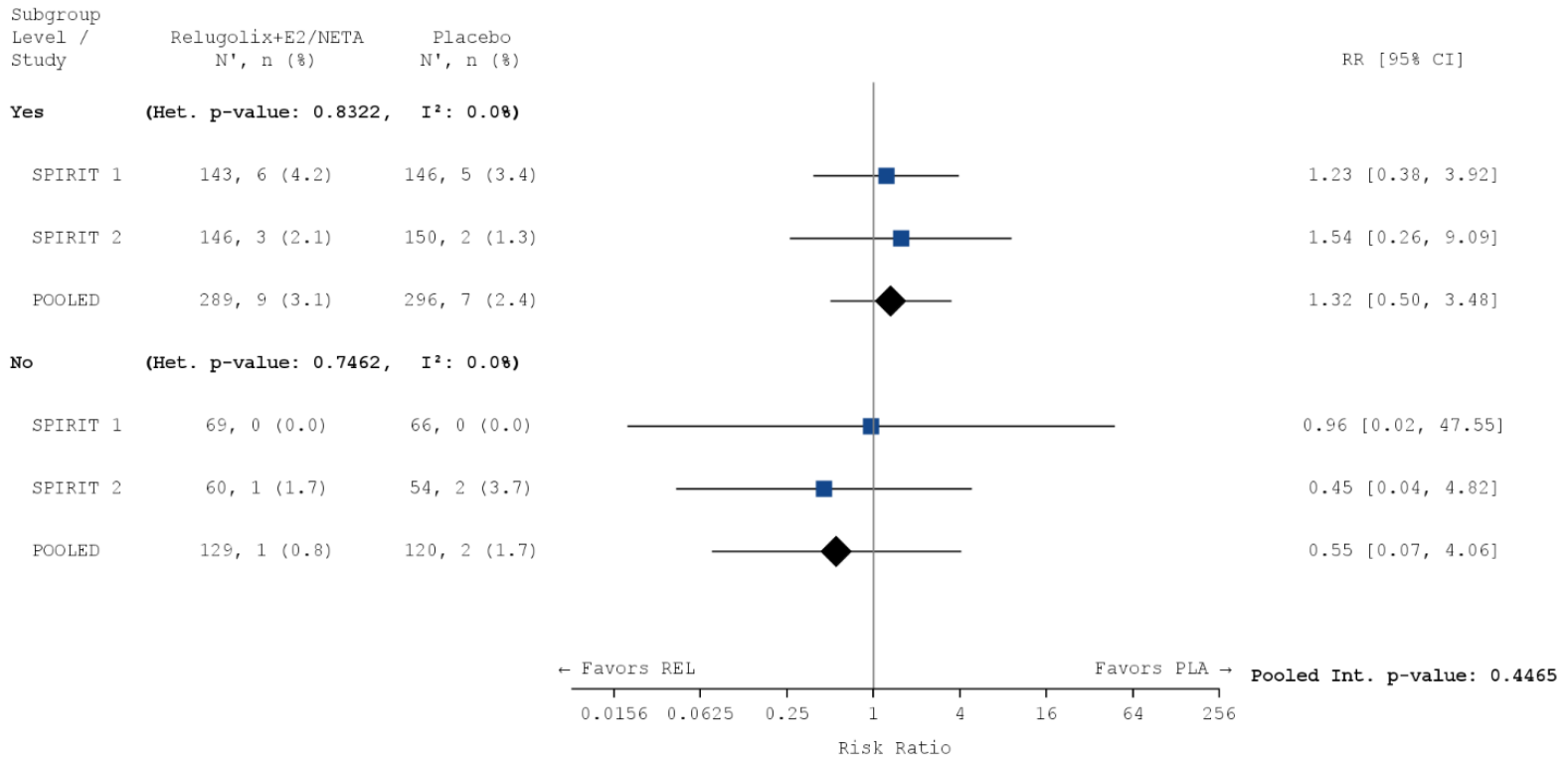

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Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Mood swings
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I

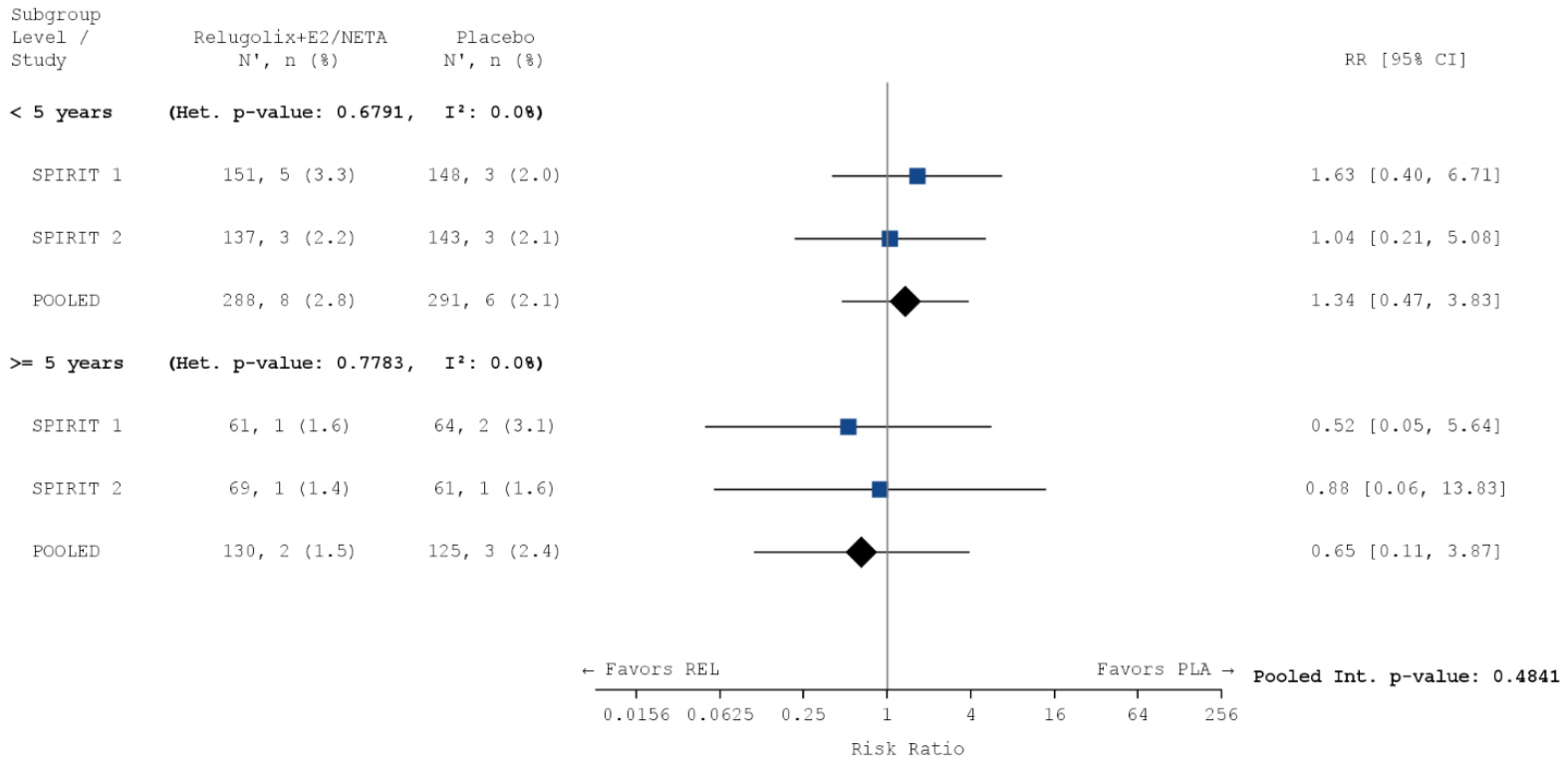

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Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Mood swings
Age category I

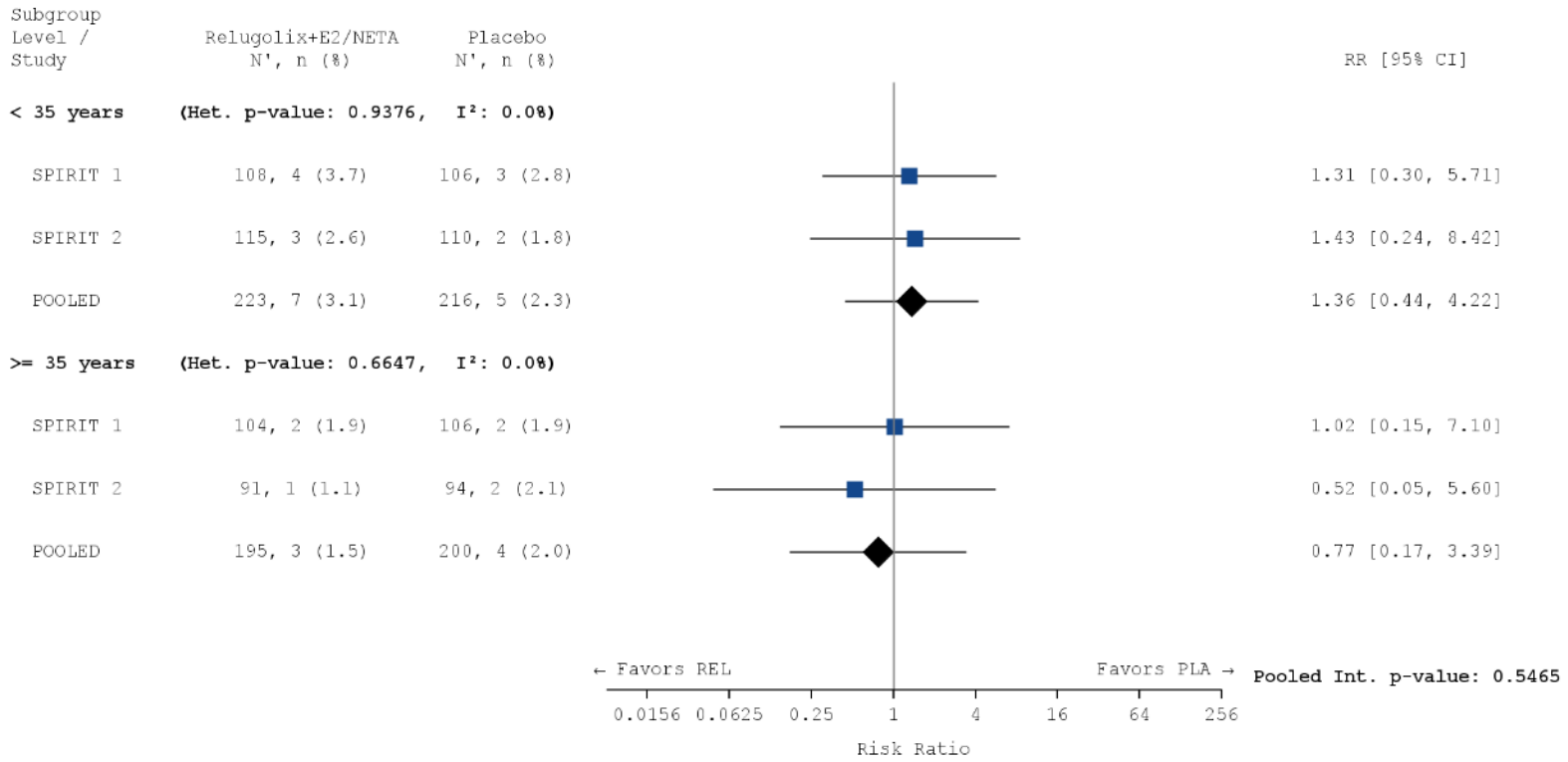

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Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Mood swings
Renal function

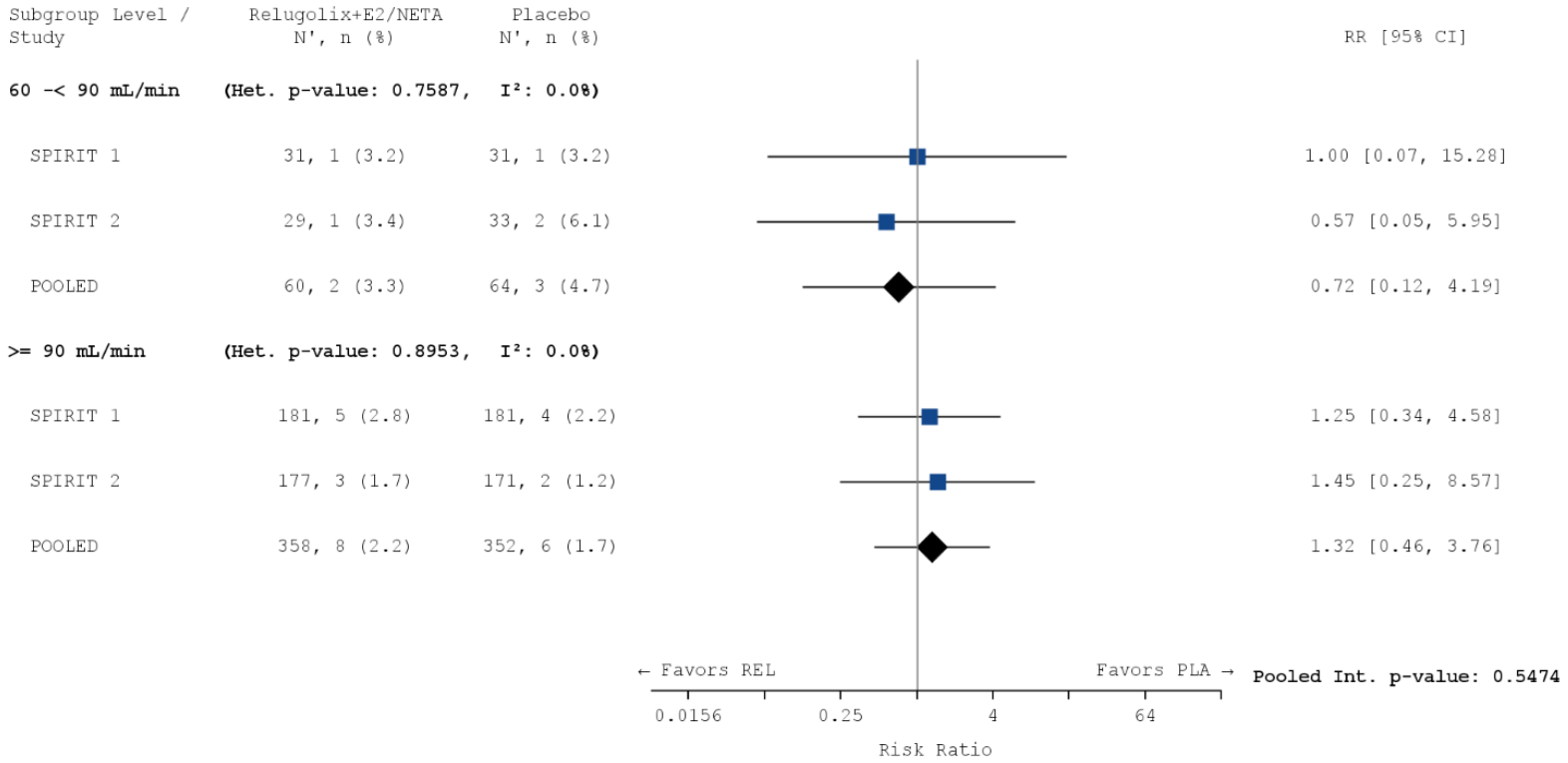

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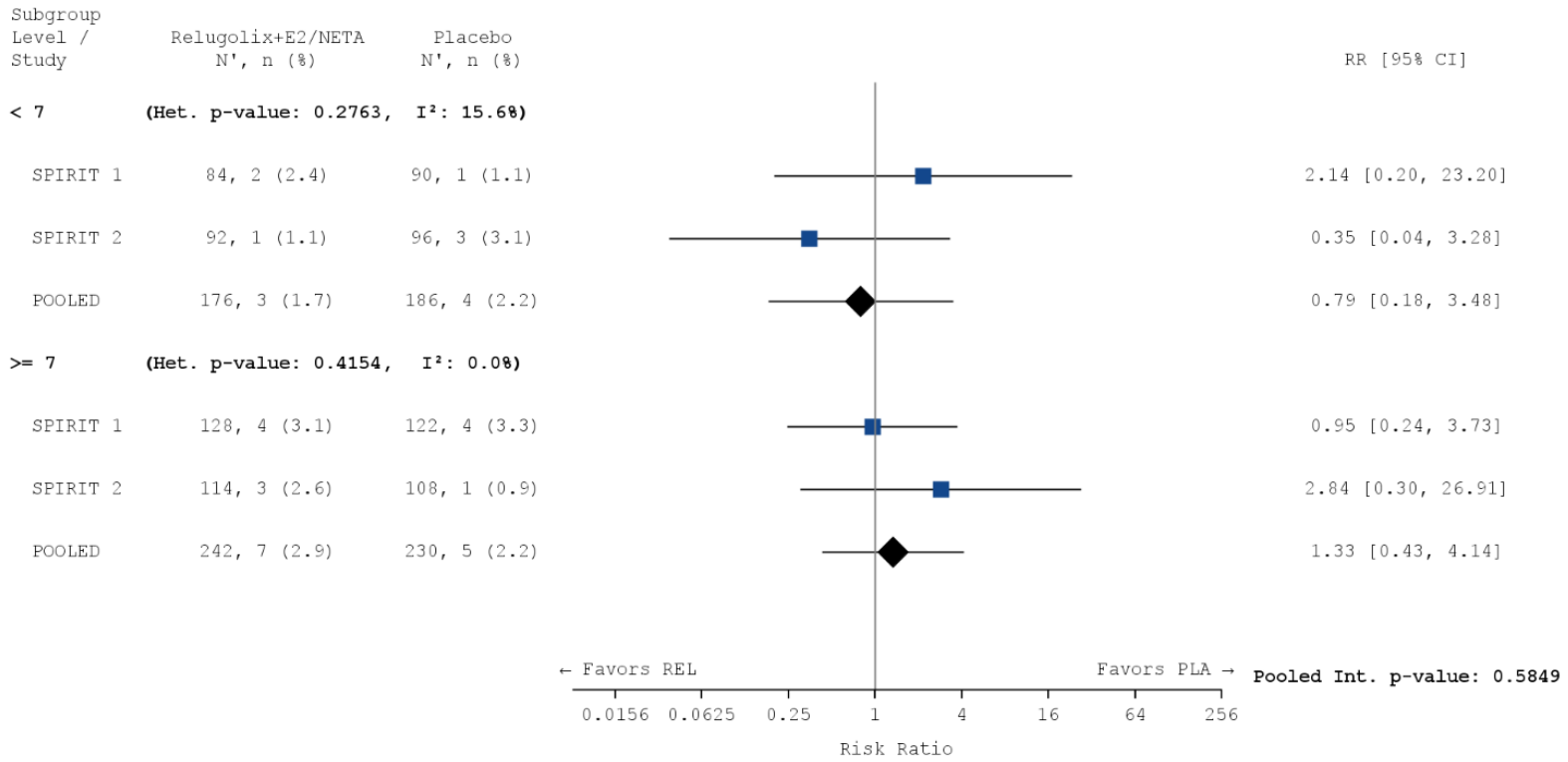
Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Mood swings
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Mood swings
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I

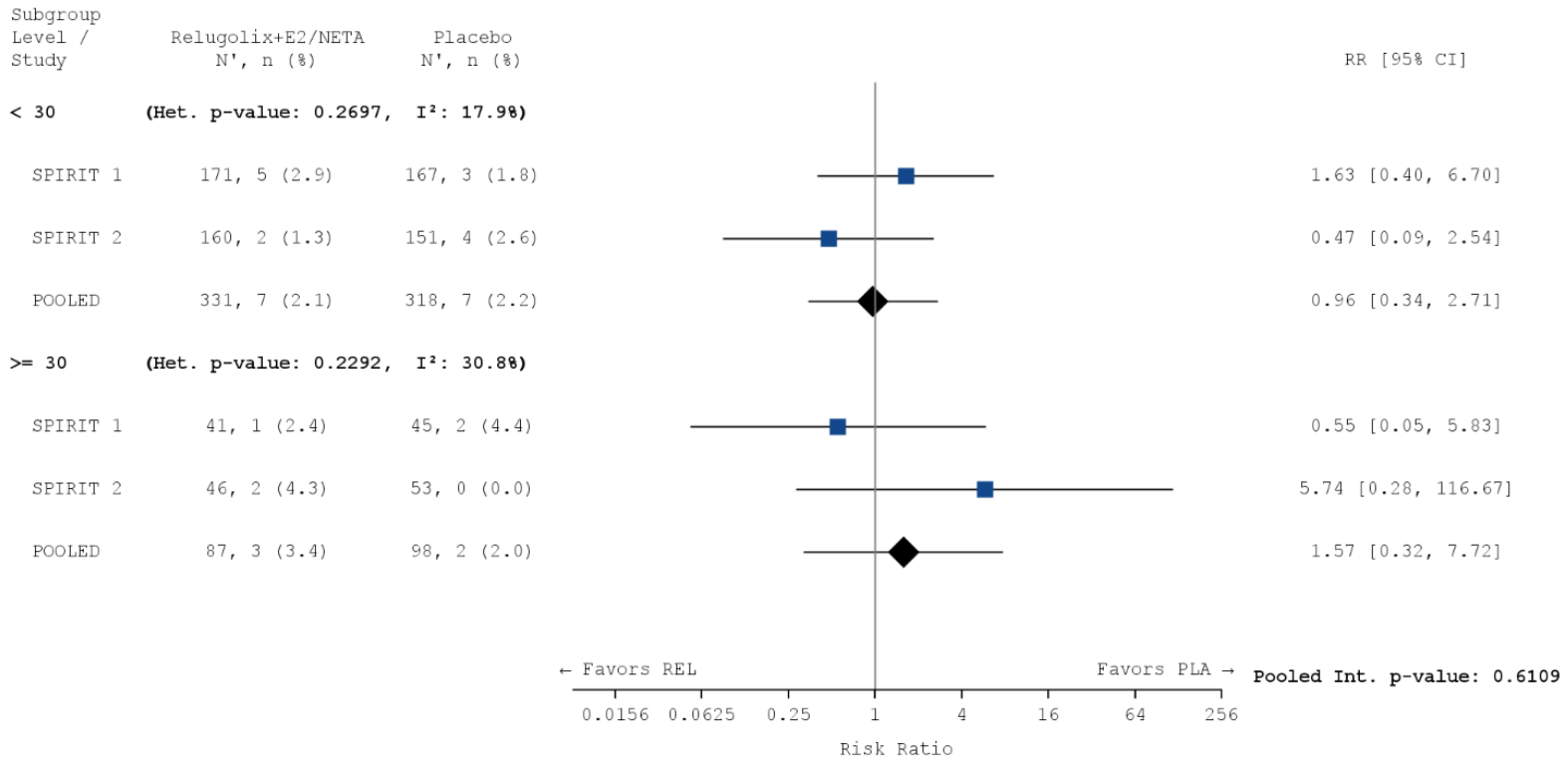

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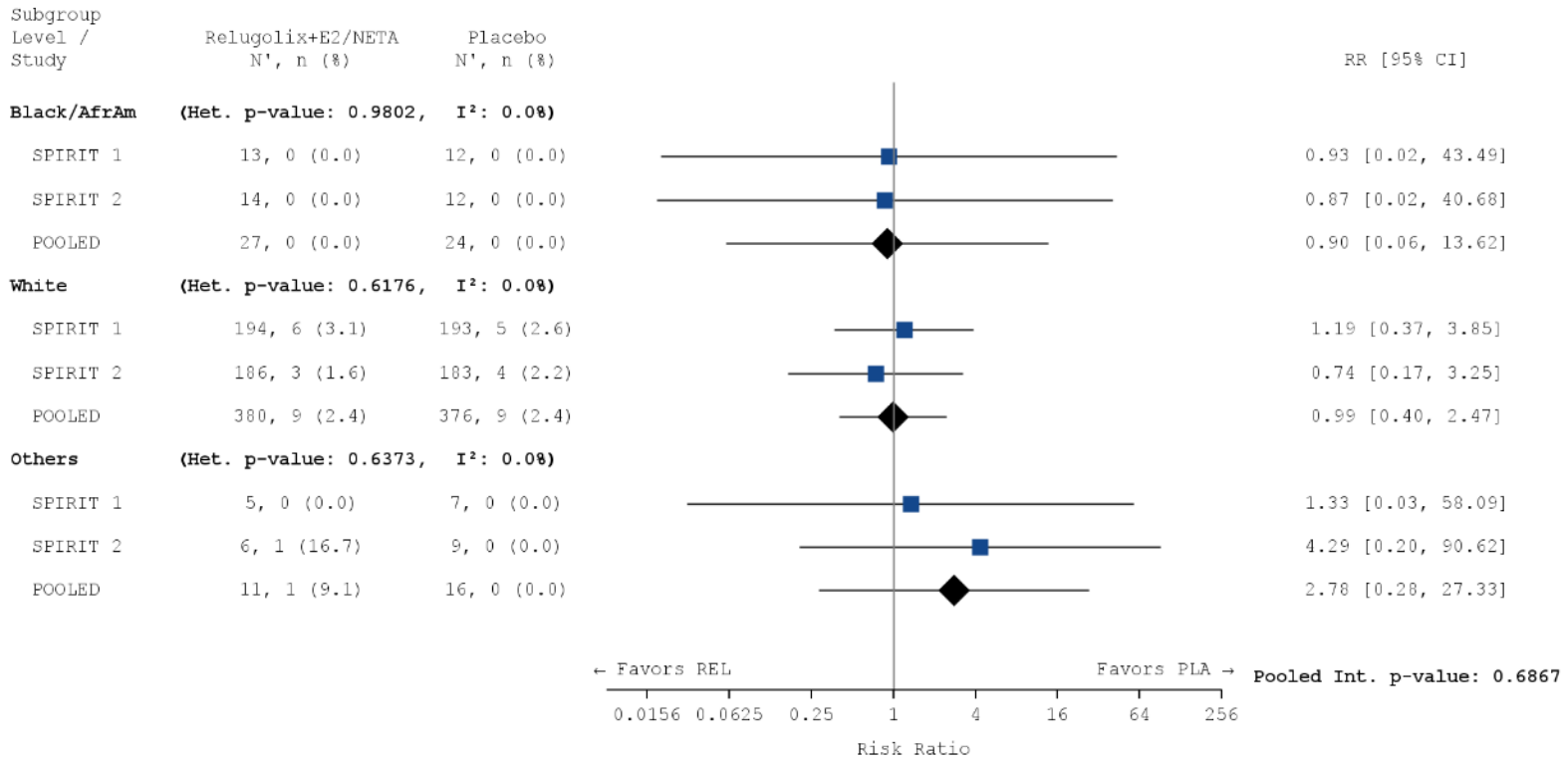
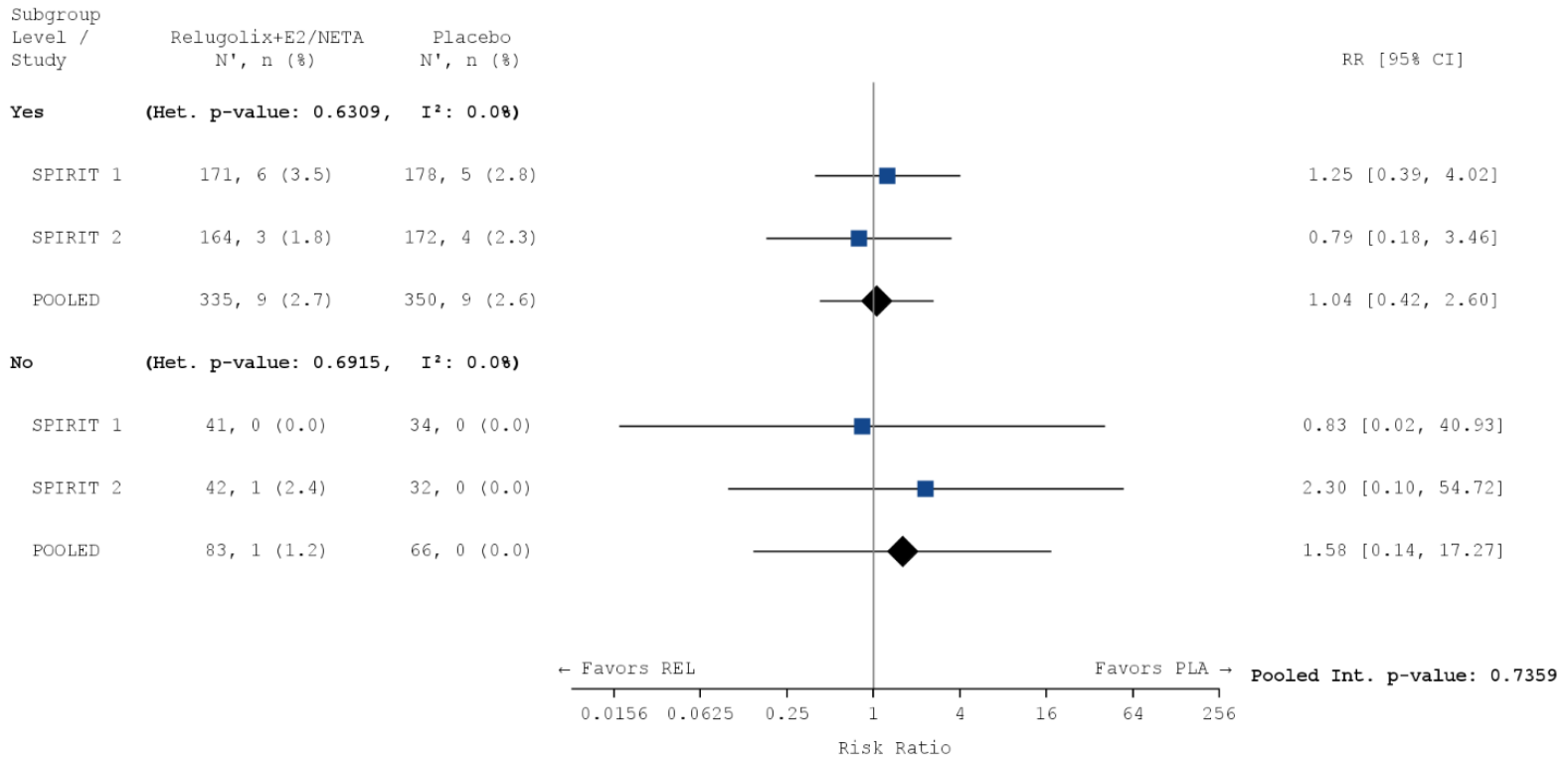
Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Mood swings
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Mood swings
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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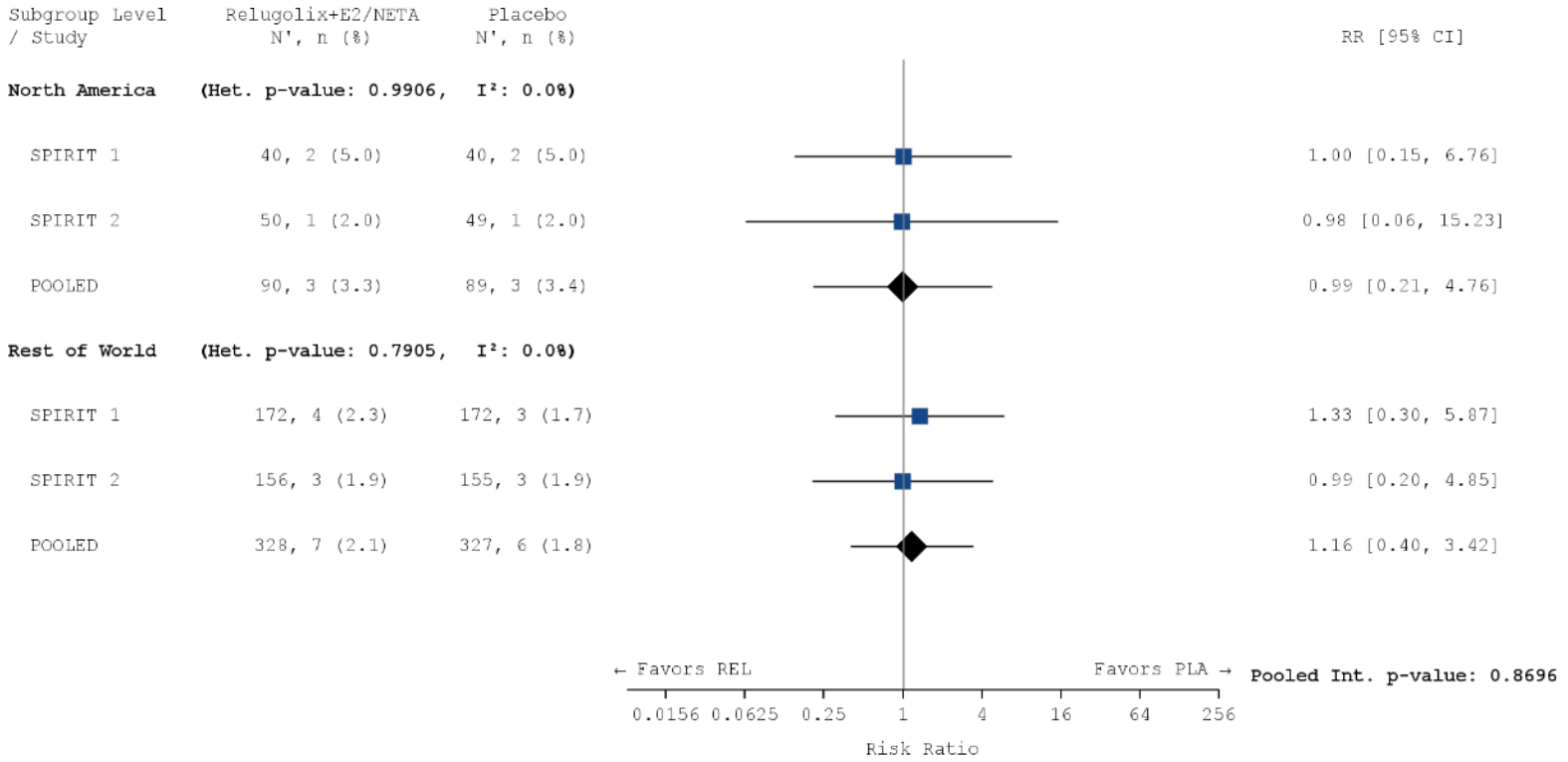
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

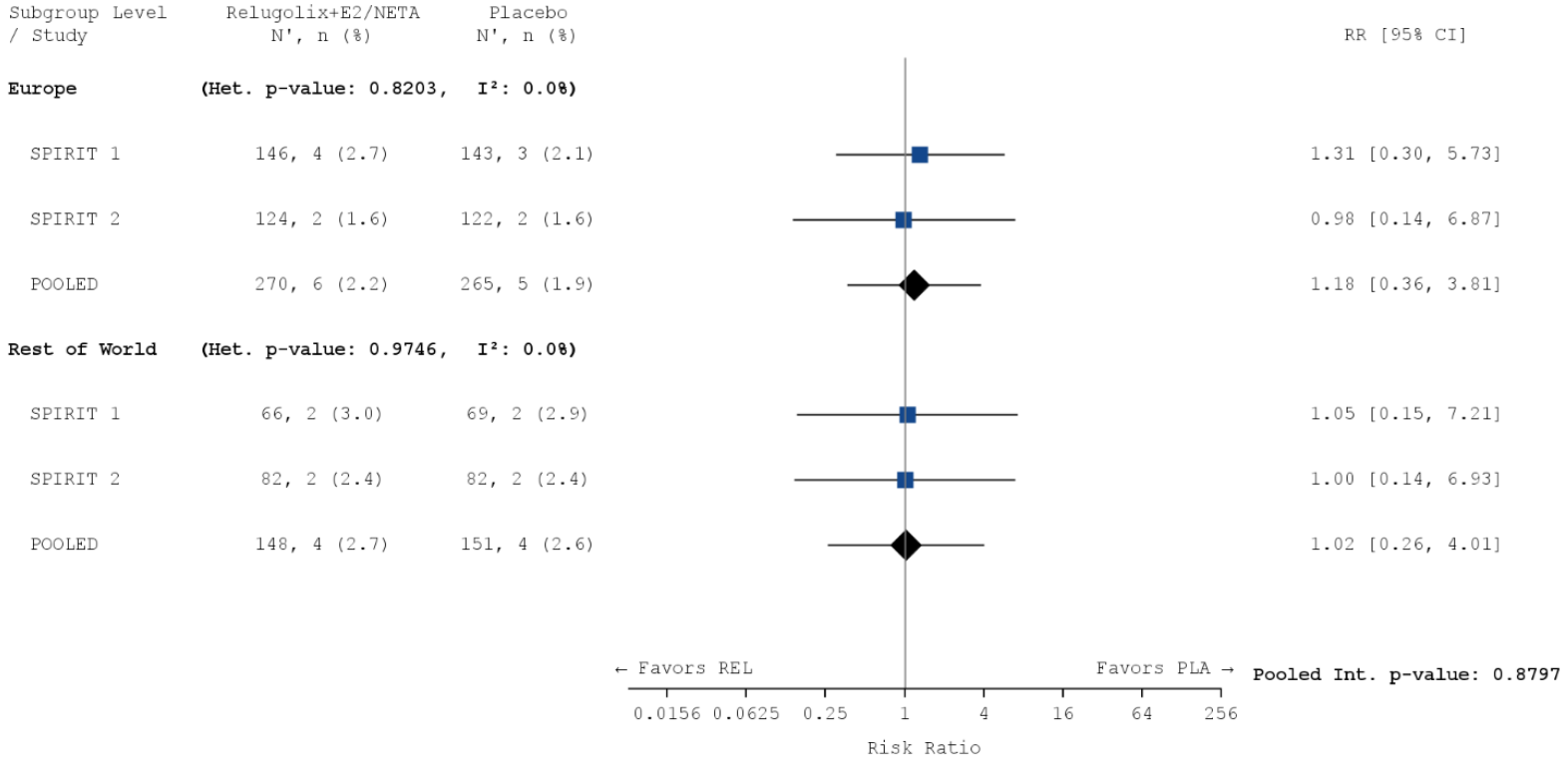
Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Mood swings
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

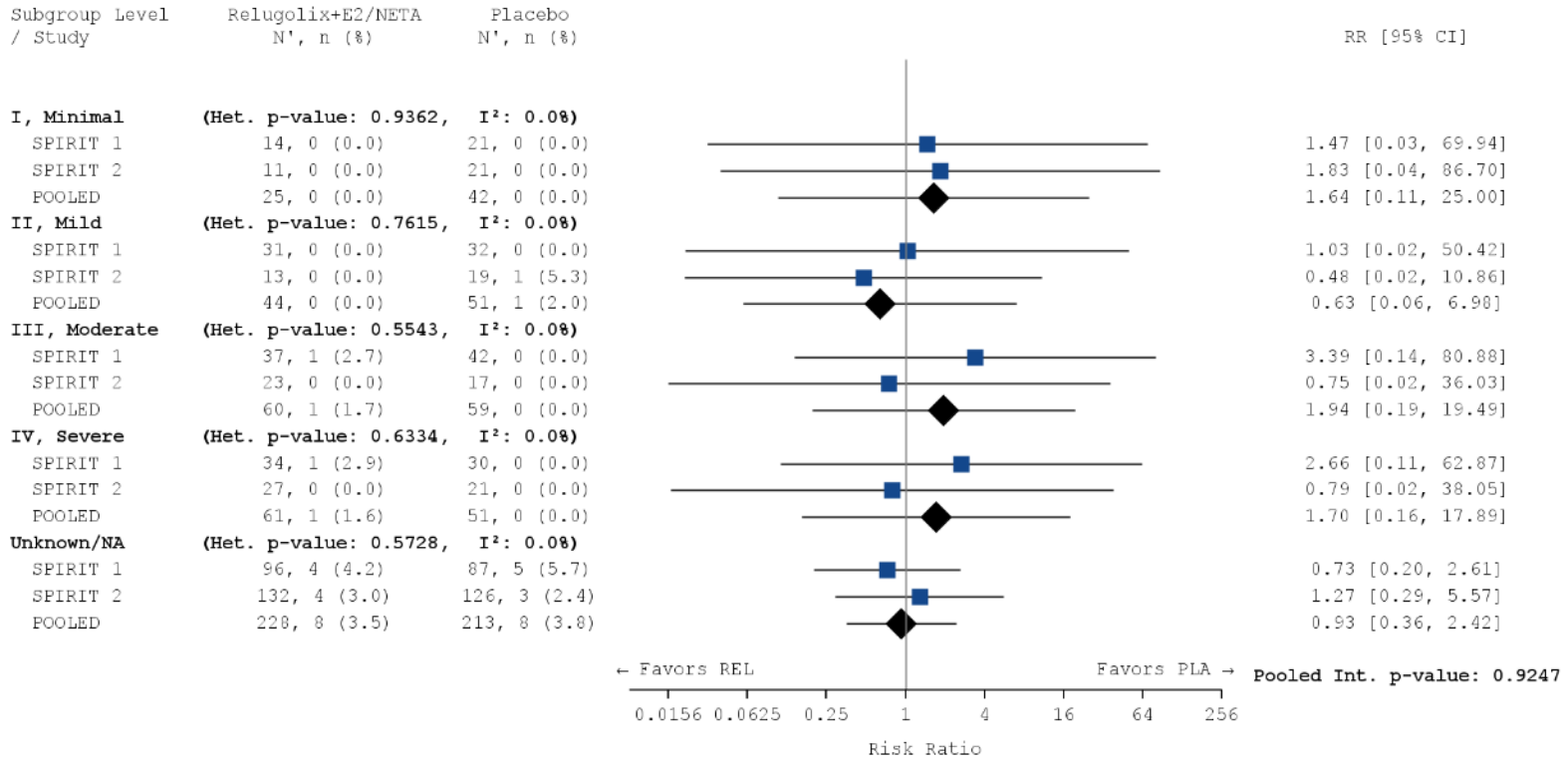
Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Mood swings
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Mood swings
AFSE stage

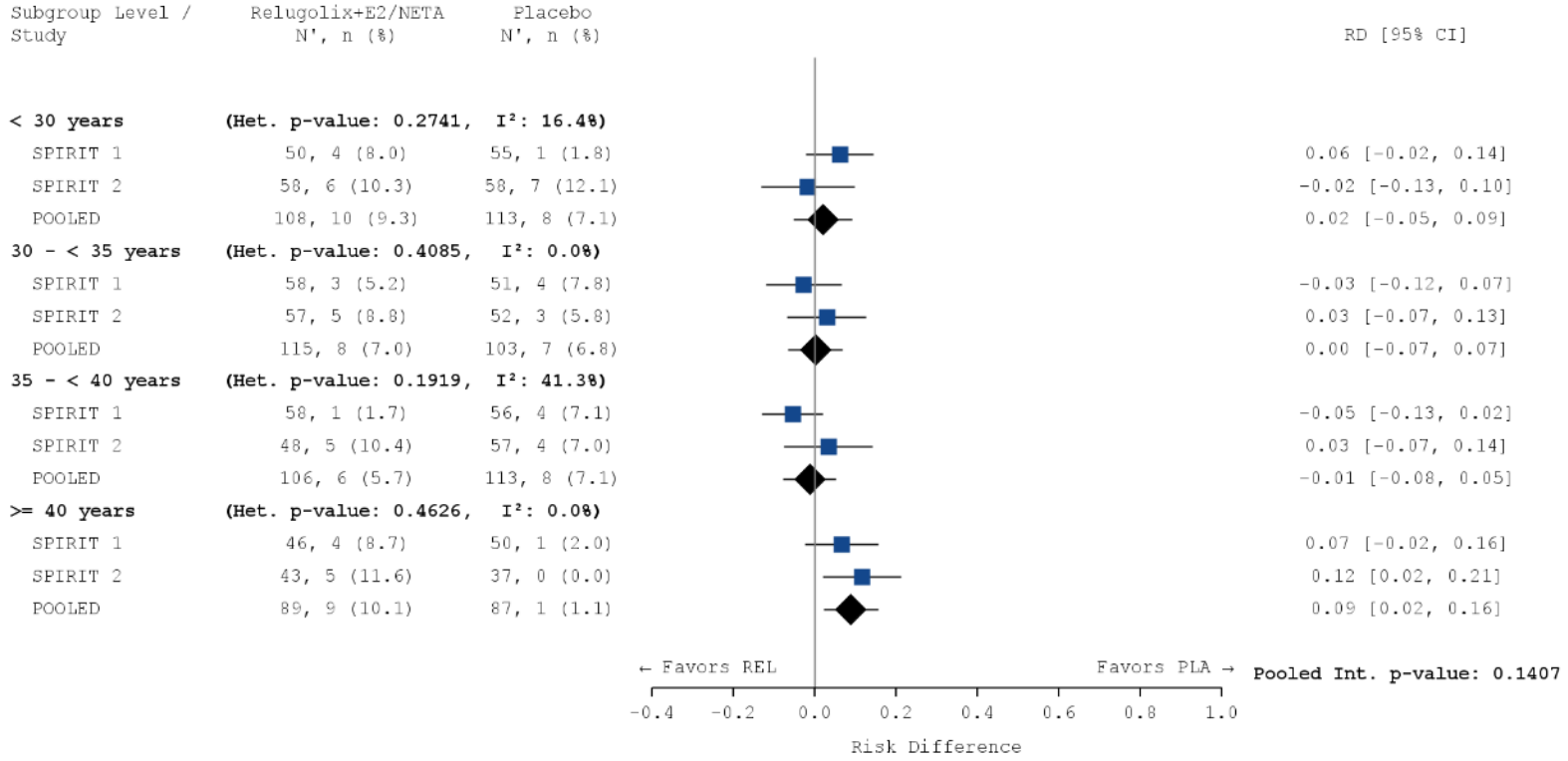


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

2.3.24 Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup

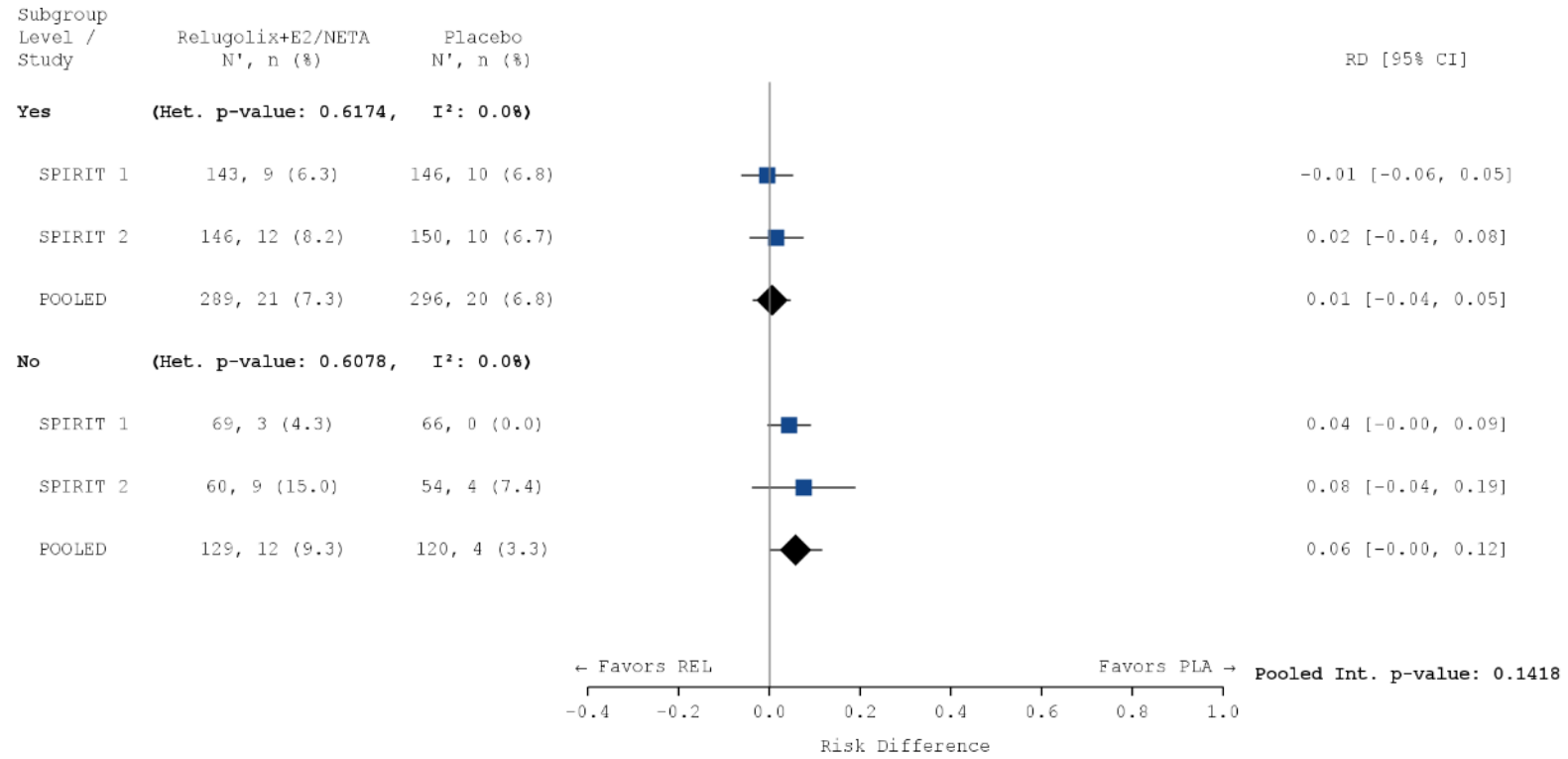
Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

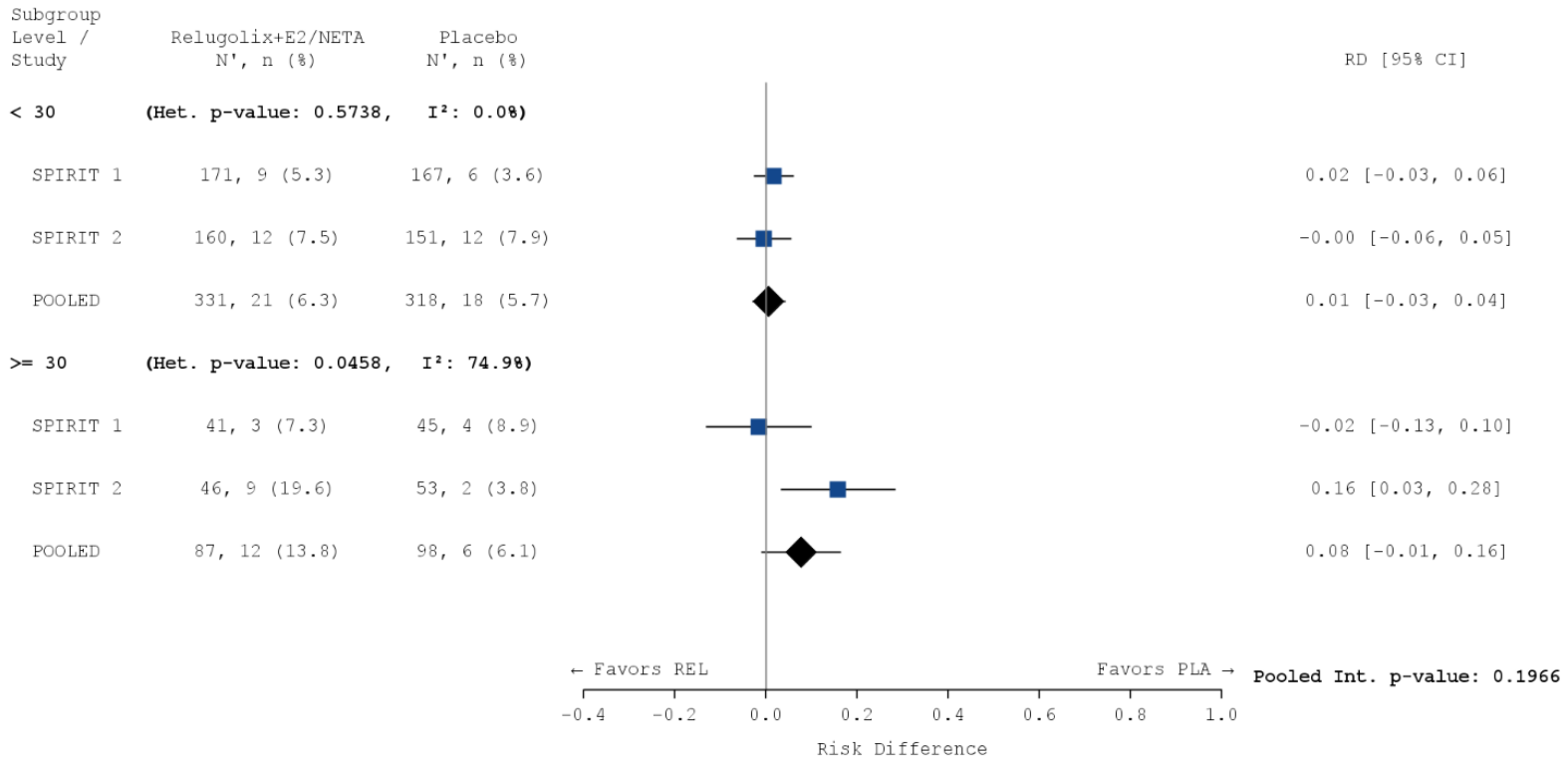
Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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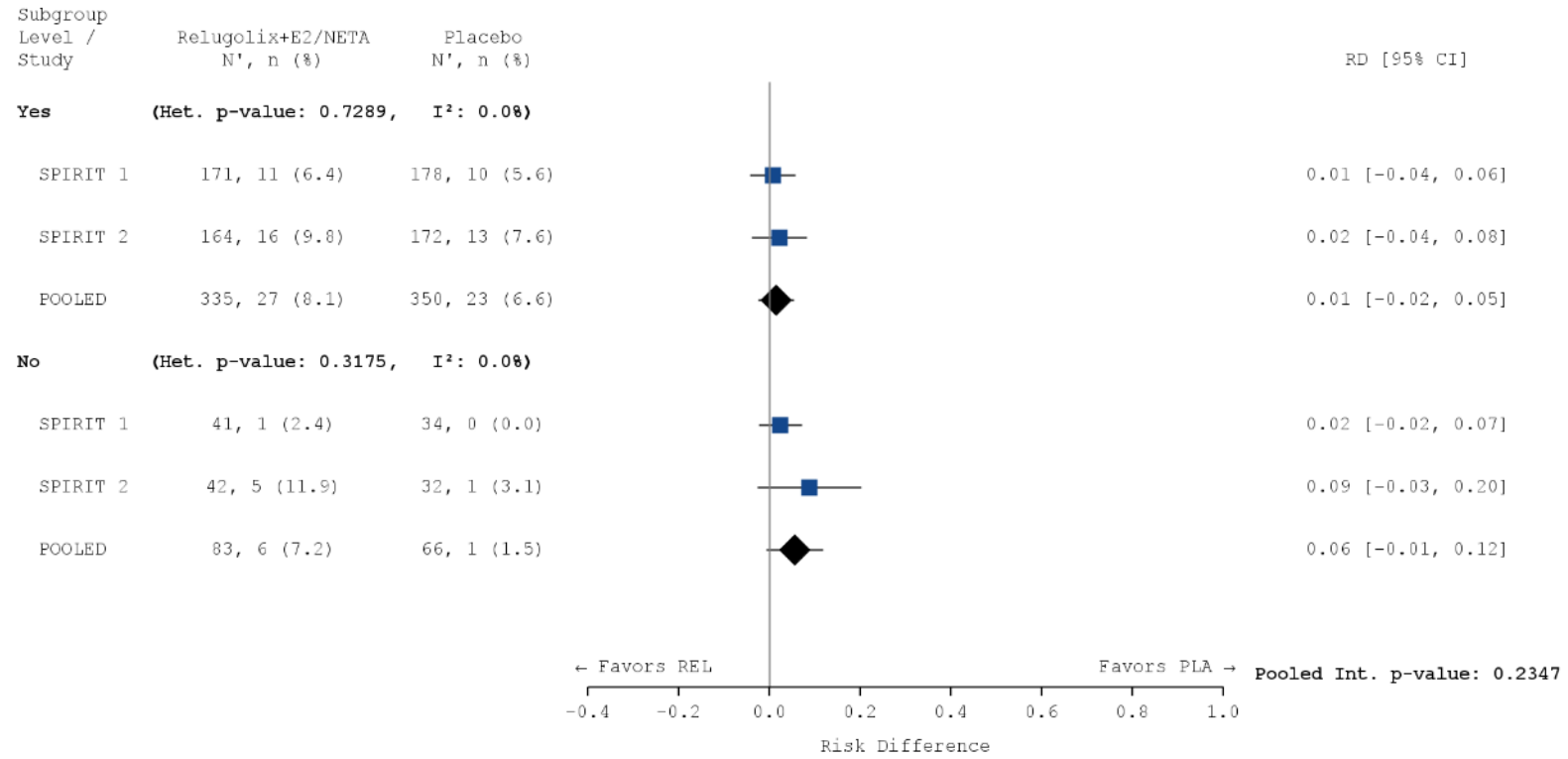
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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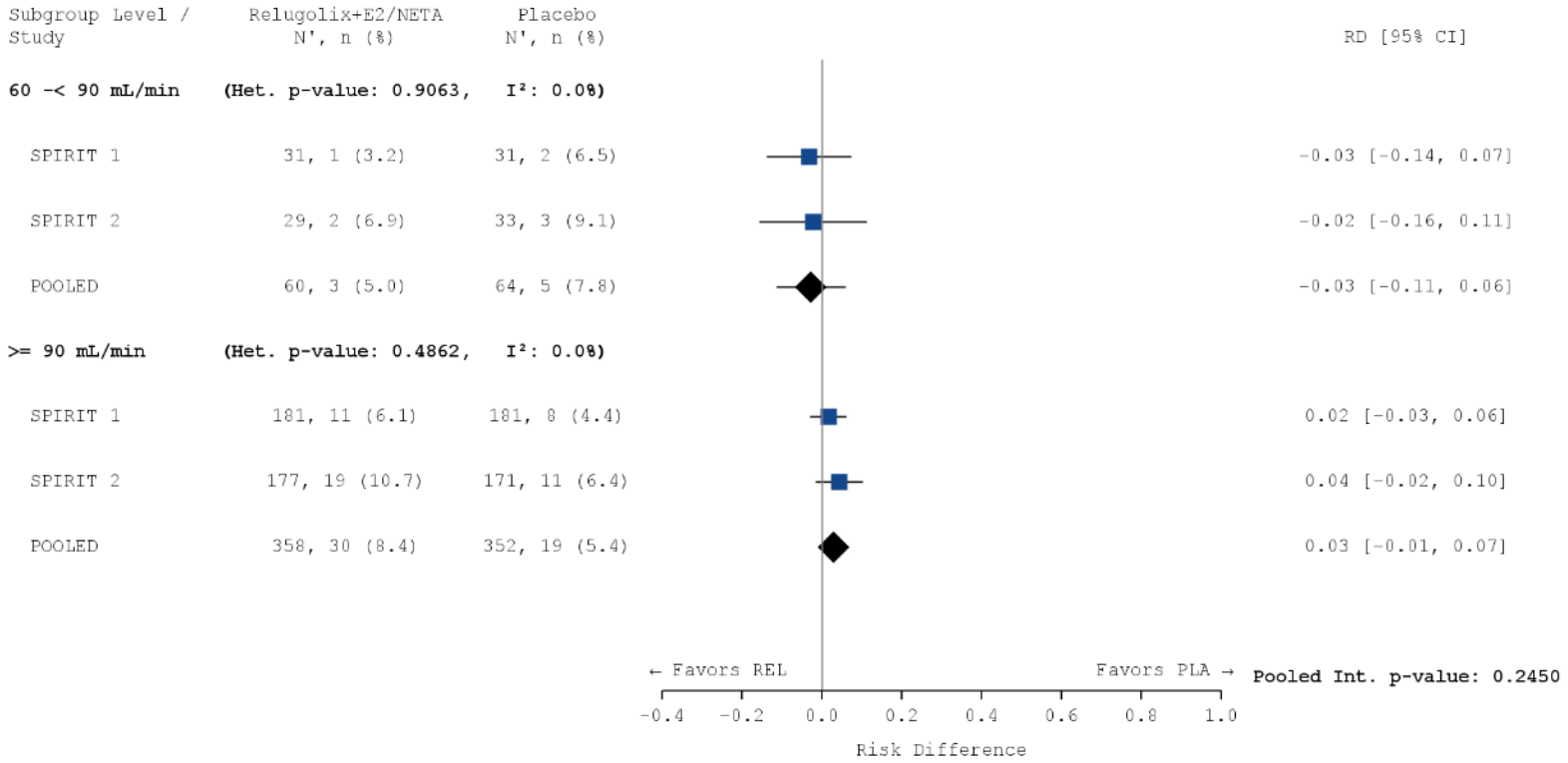
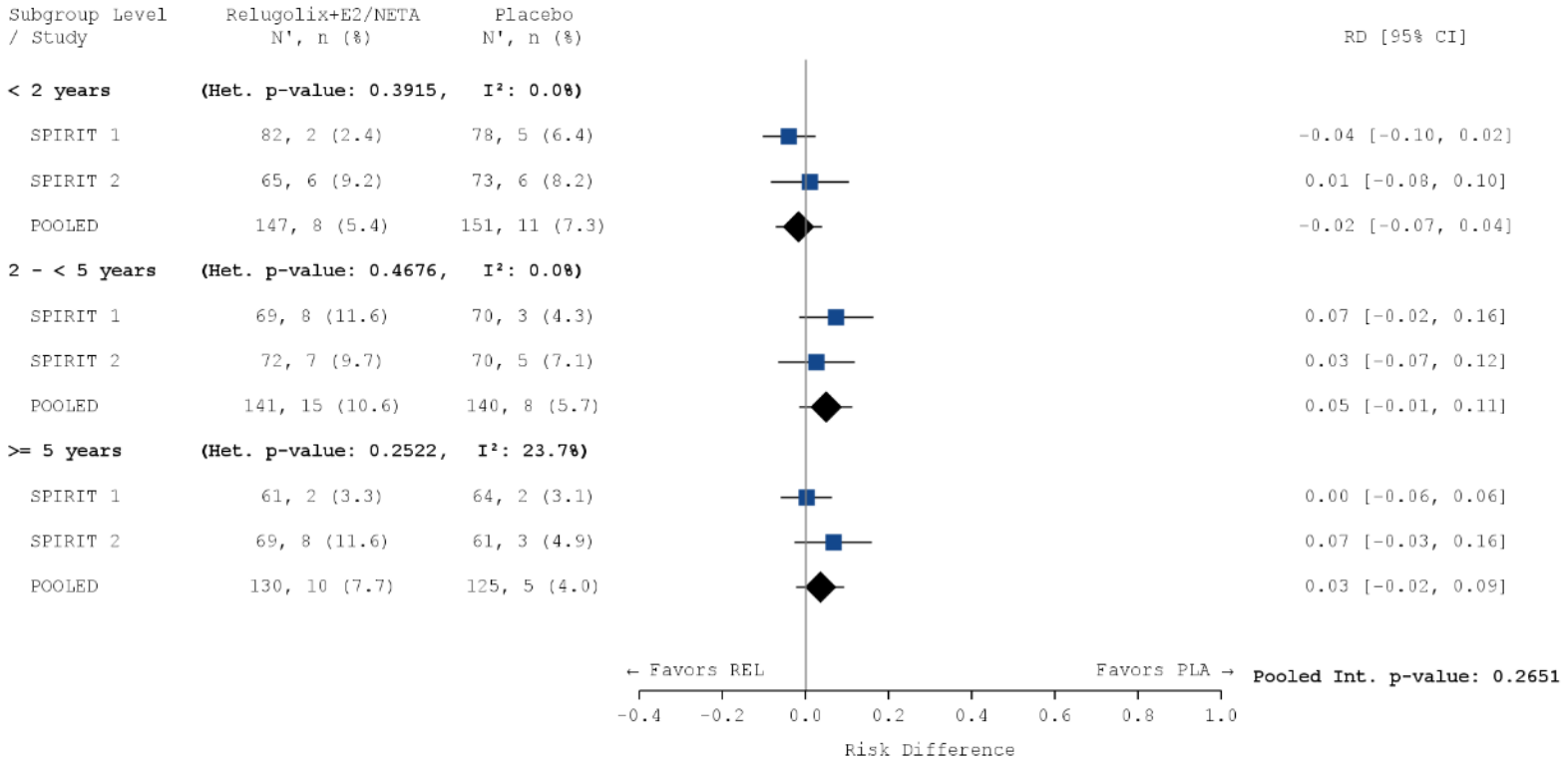
Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

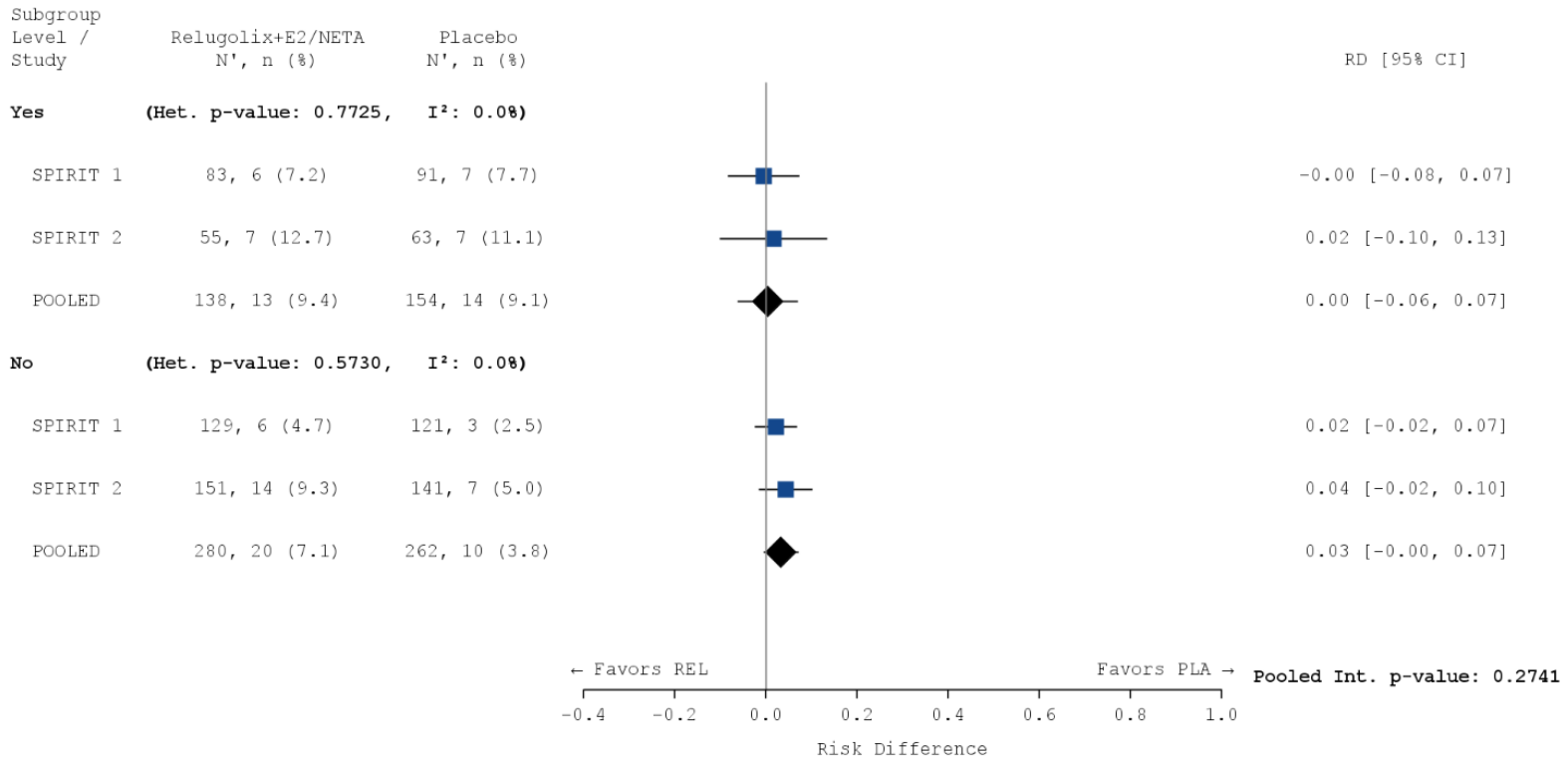
Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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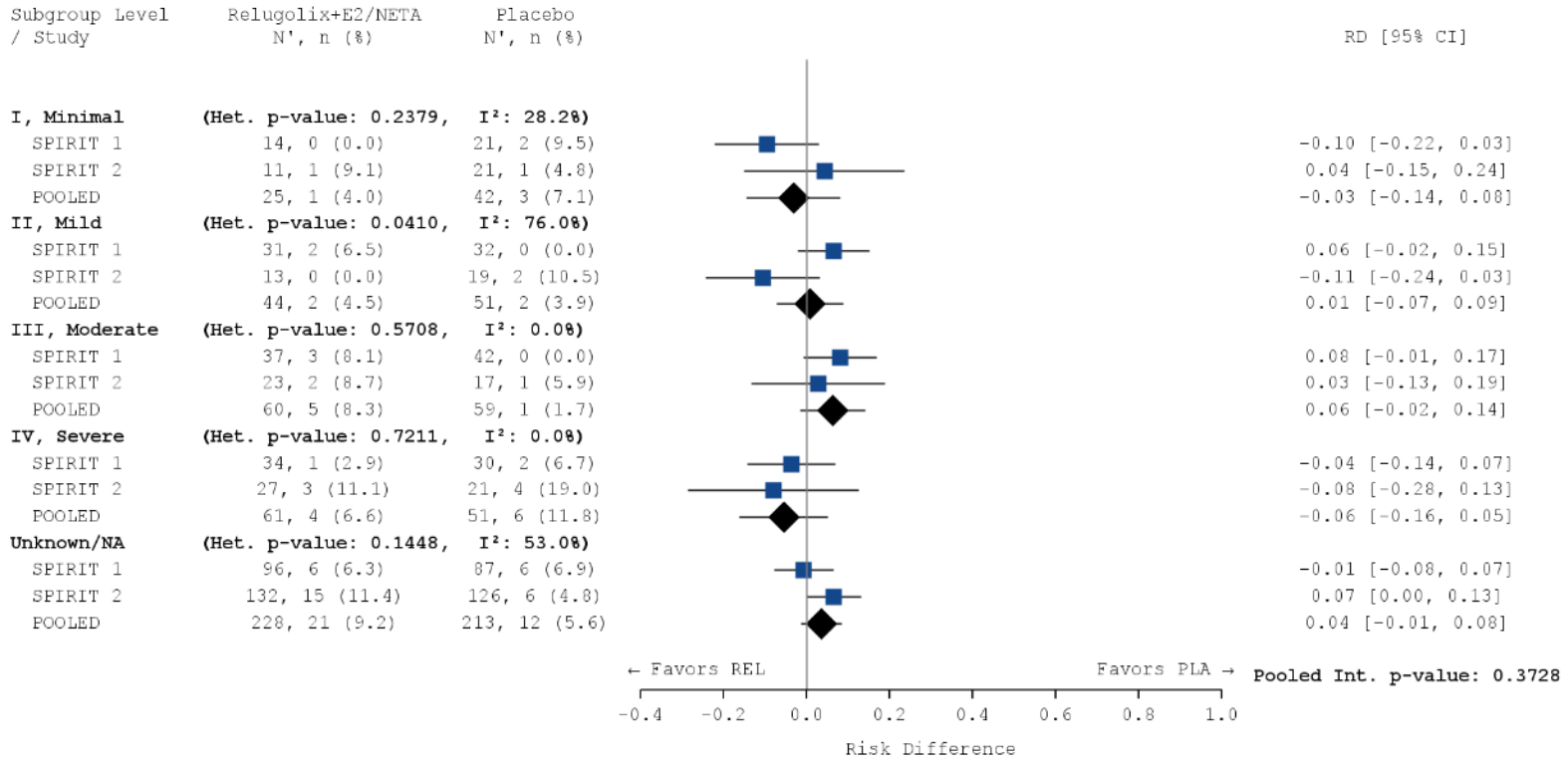
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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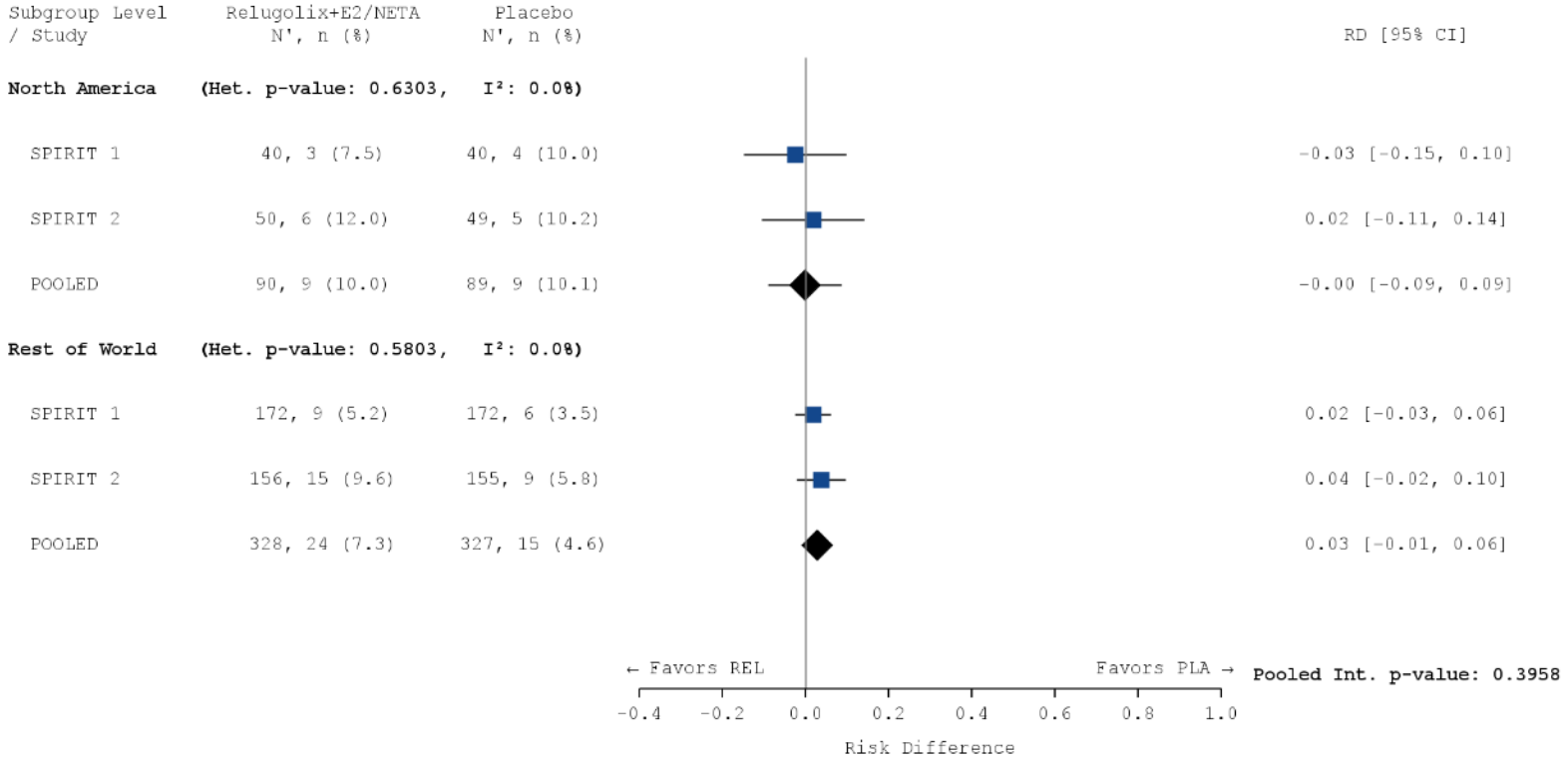
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

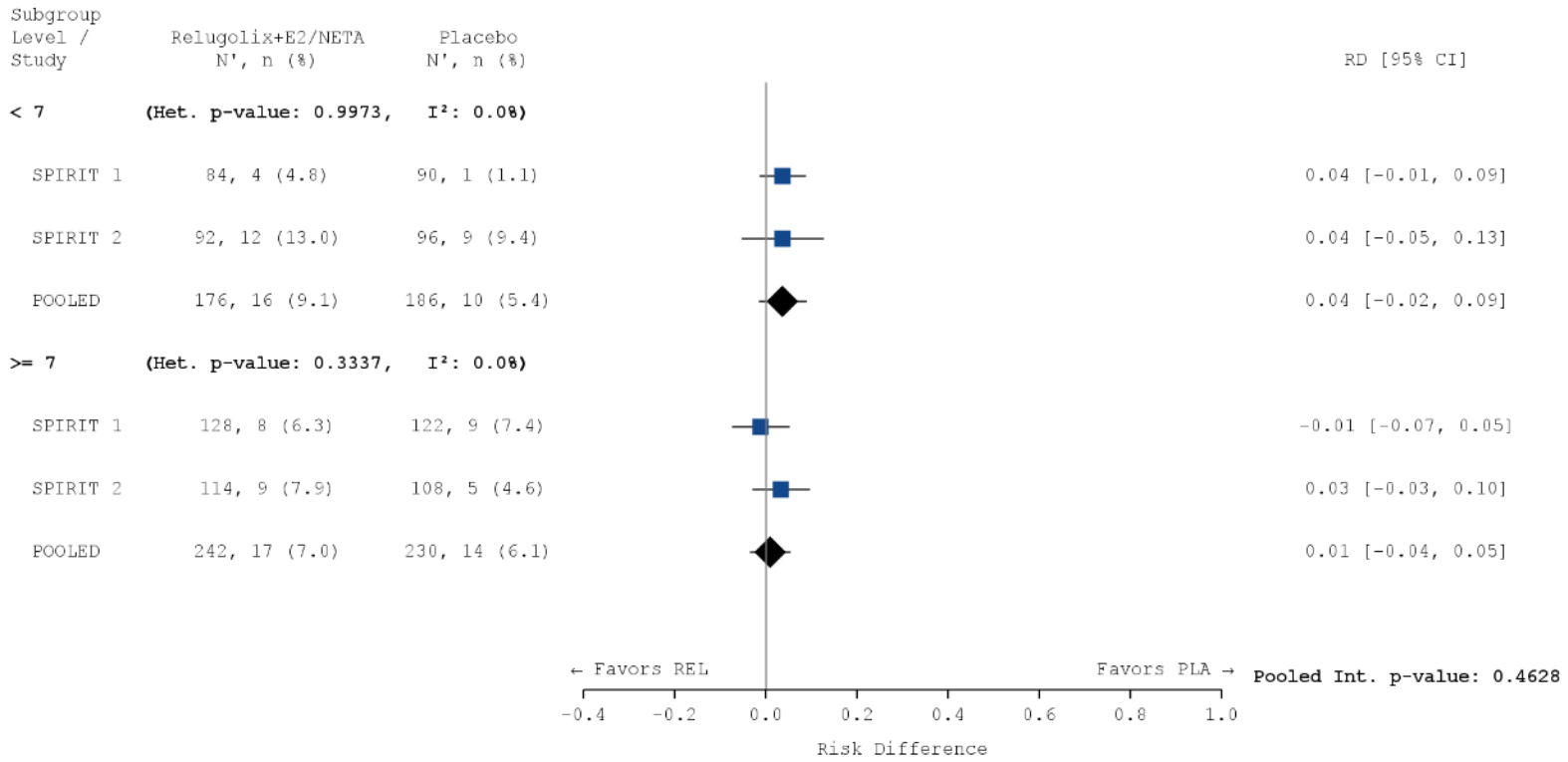
Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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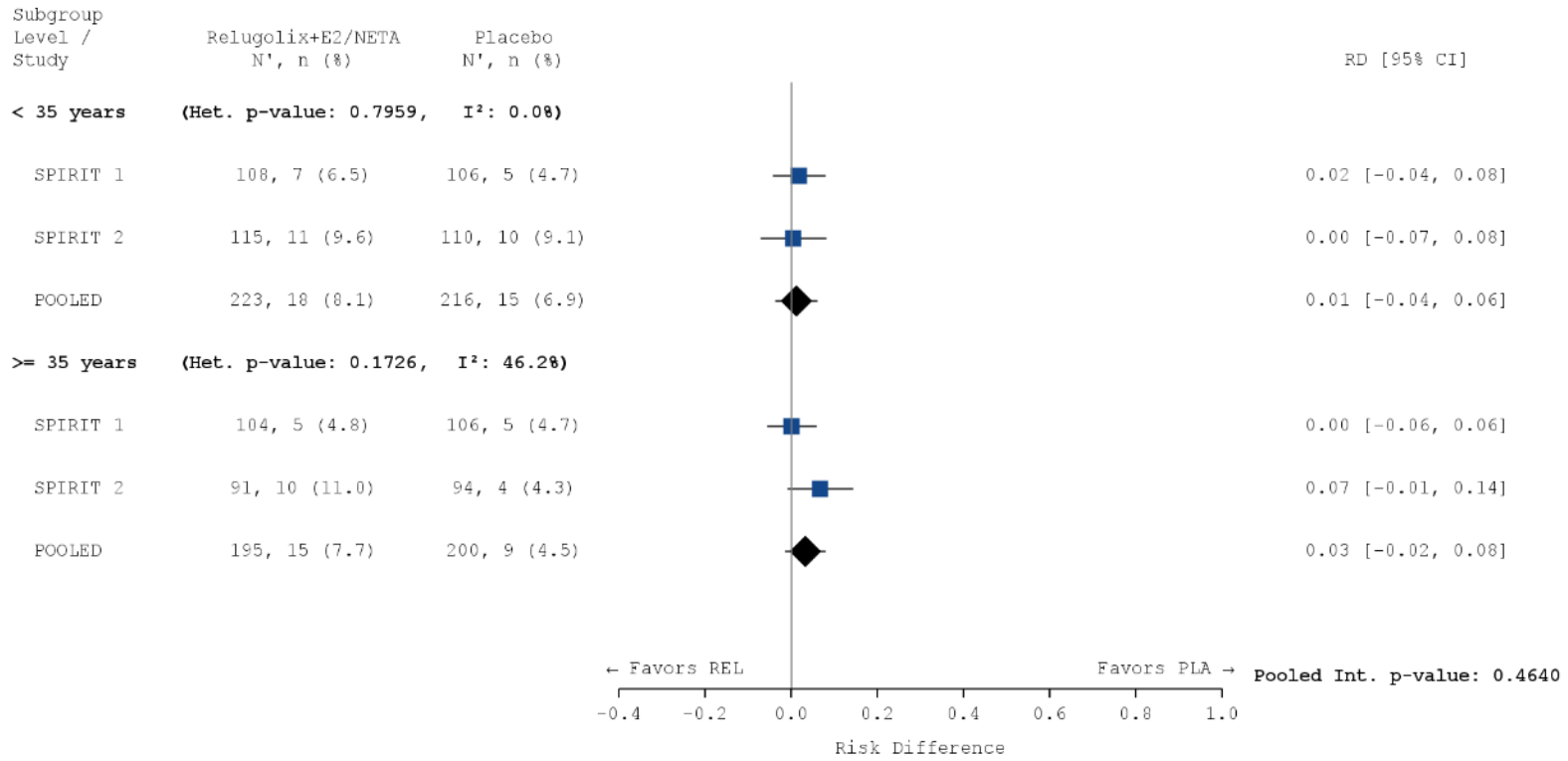
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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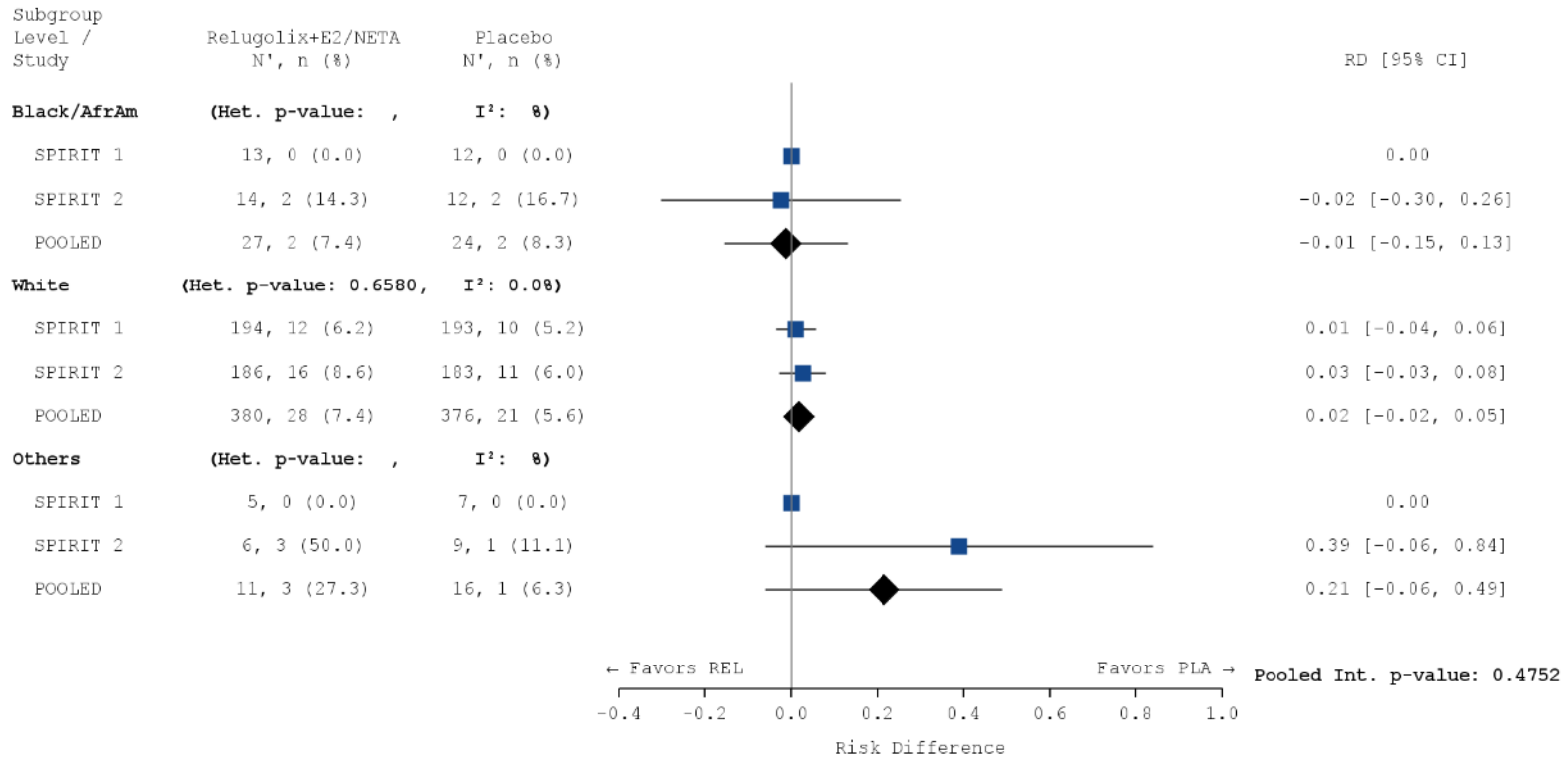
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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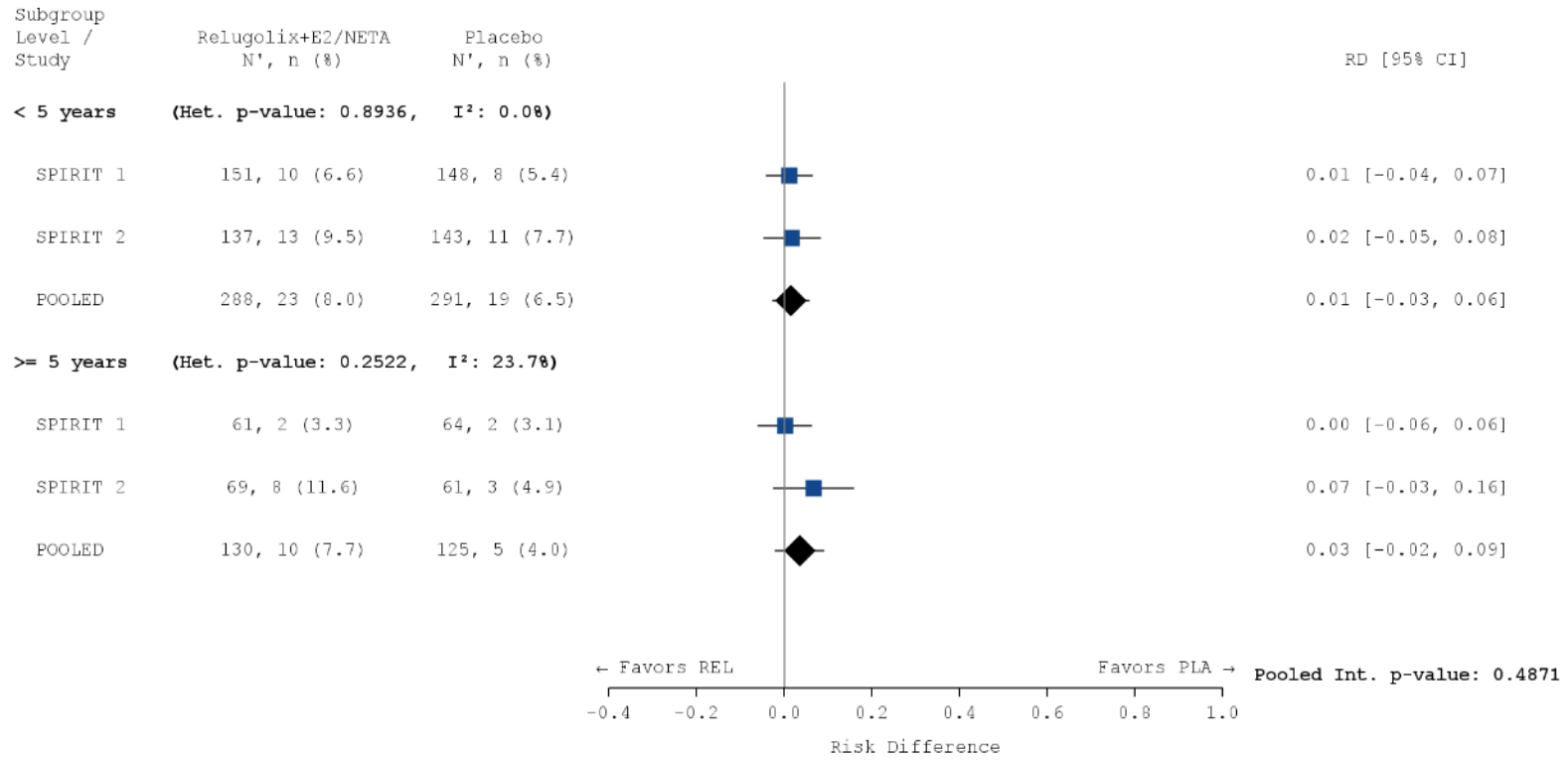
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

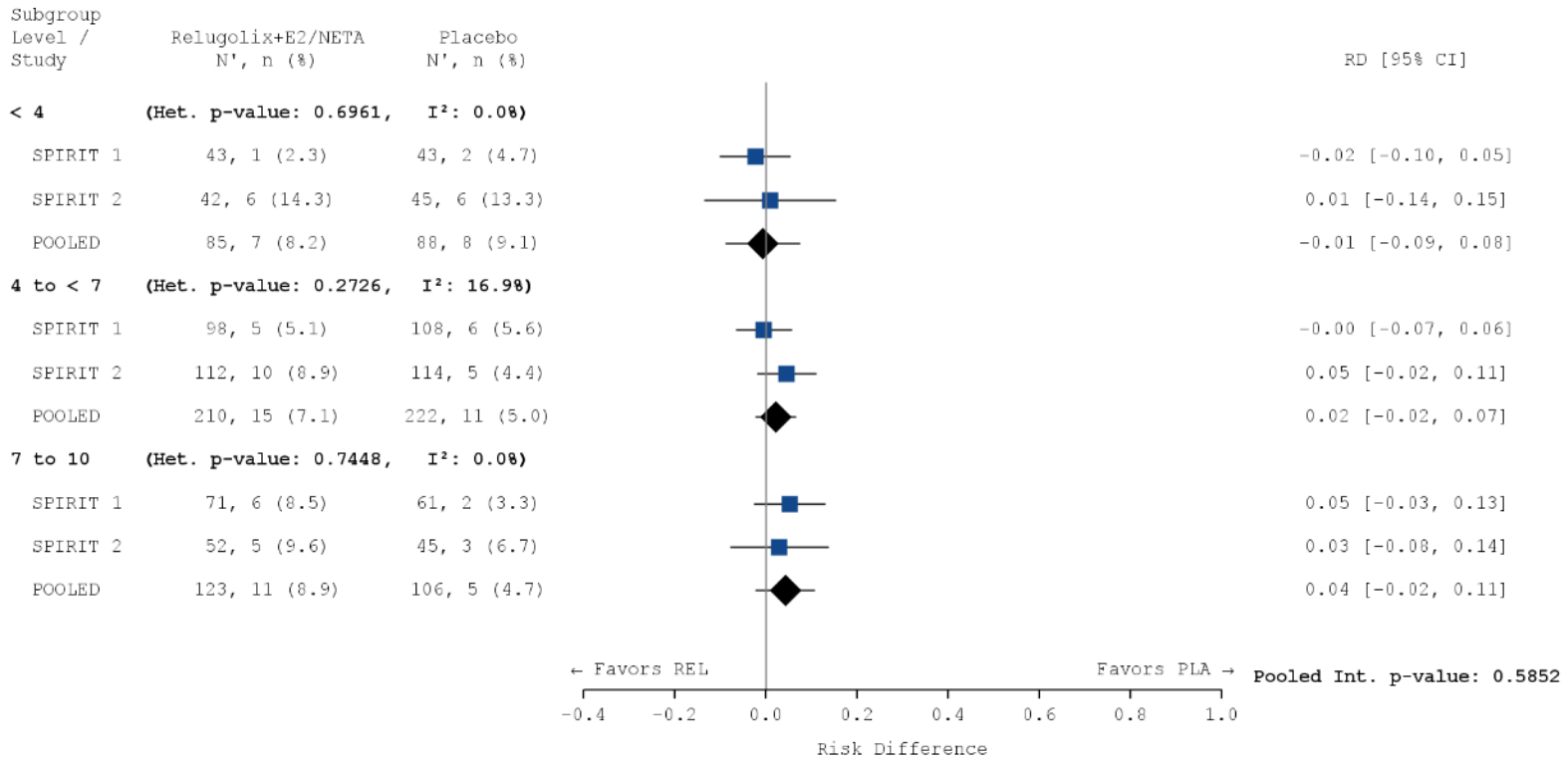
Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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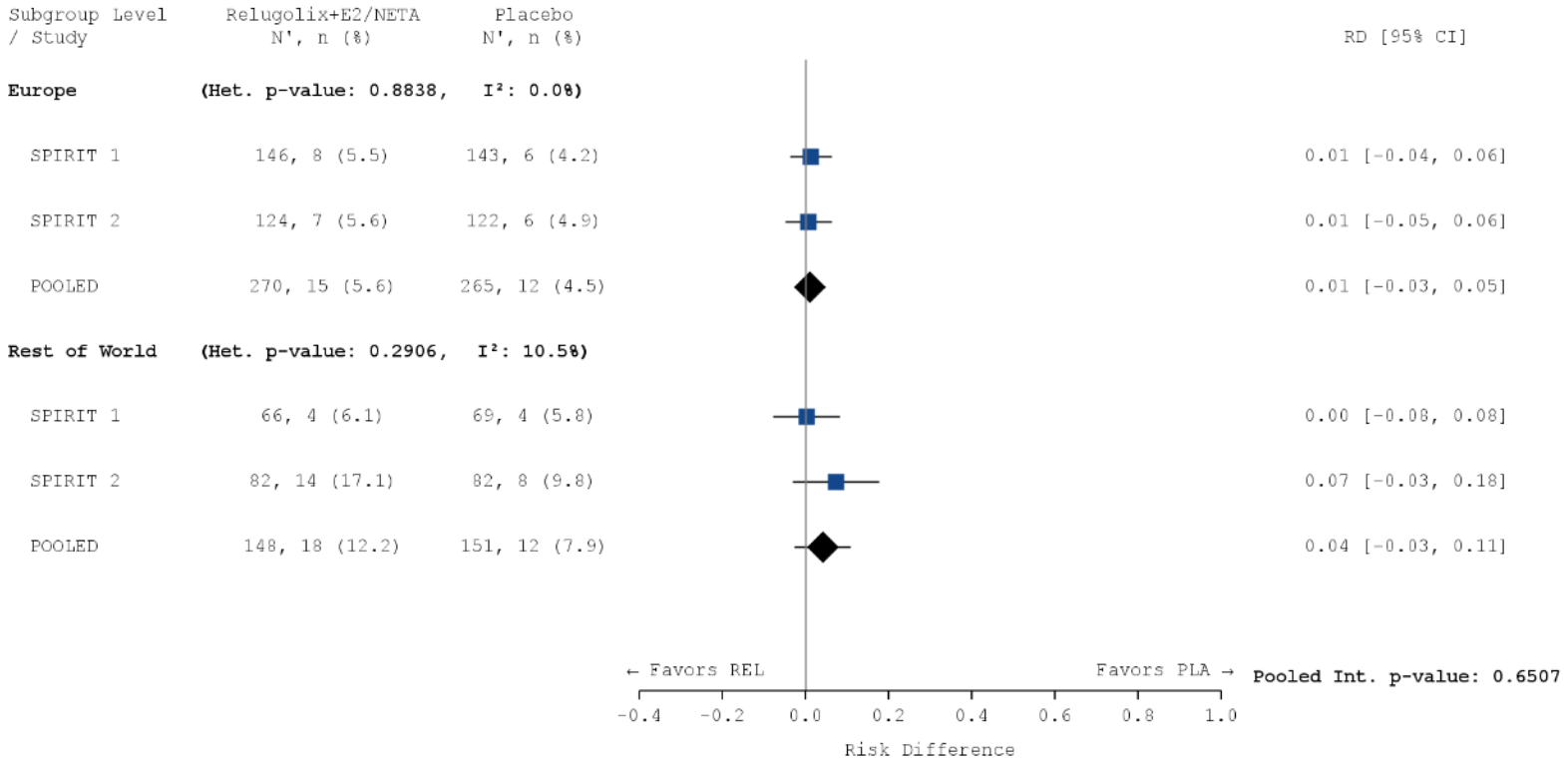
Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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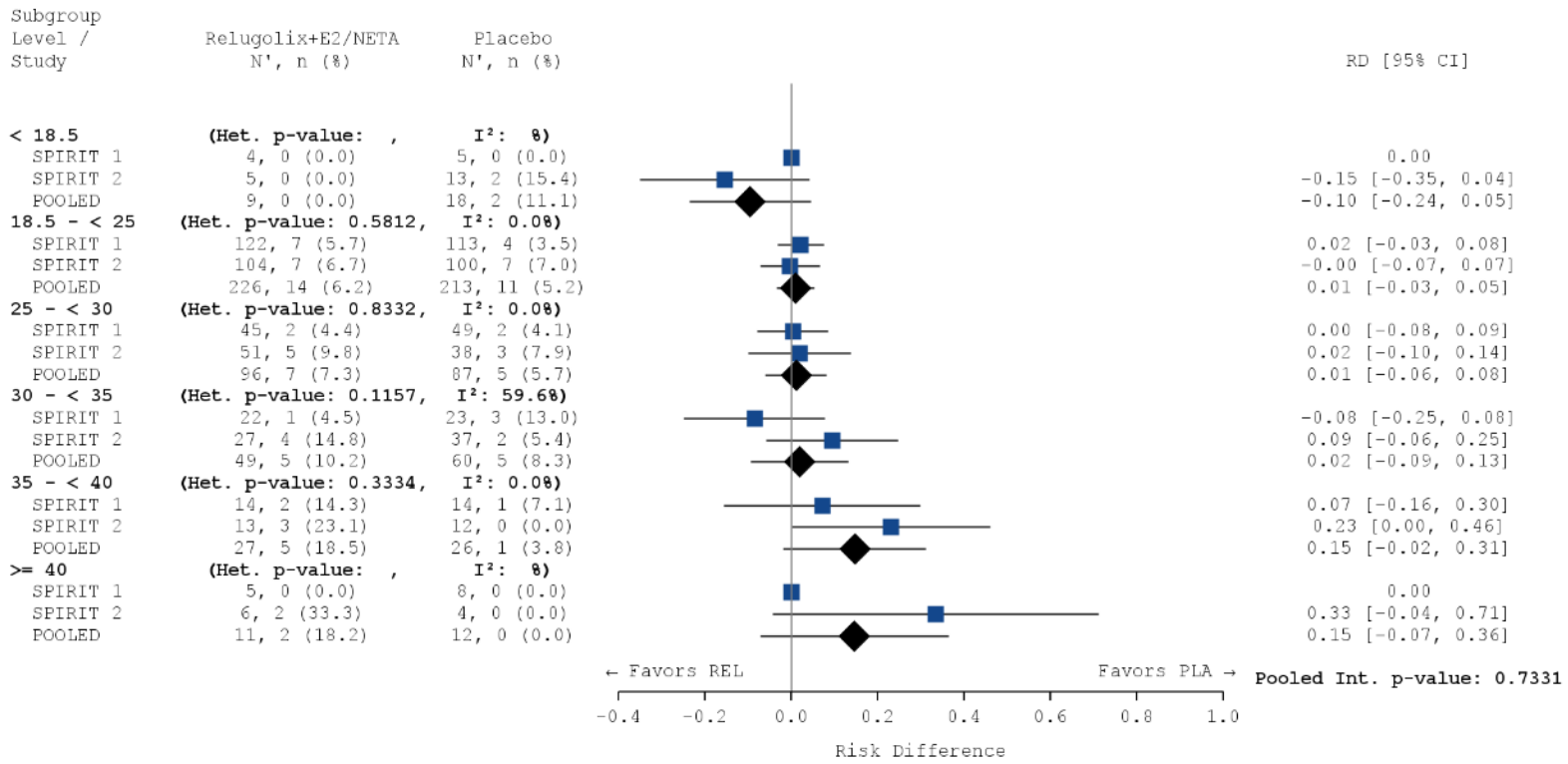
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

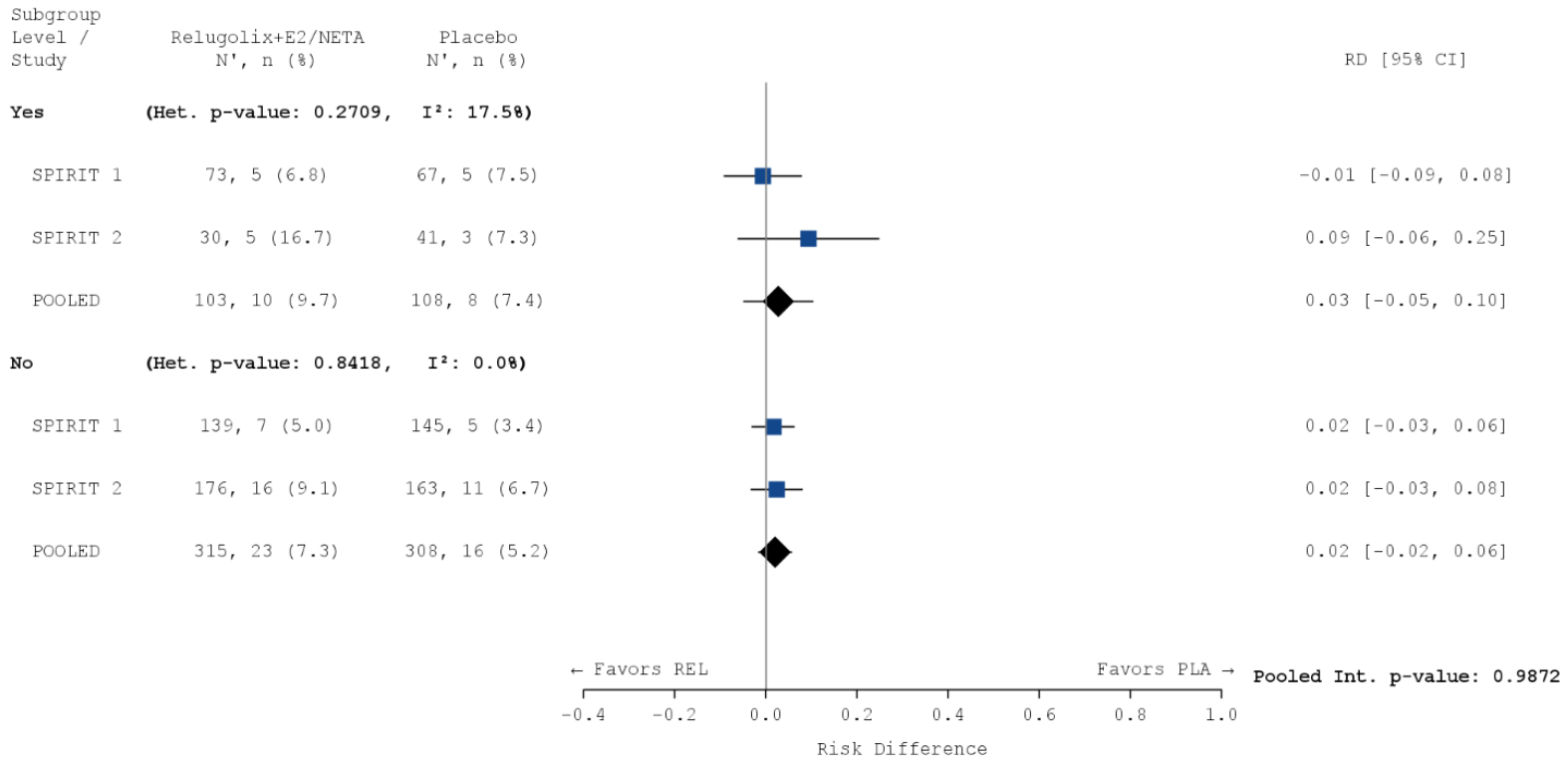
Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Any; PT: Any
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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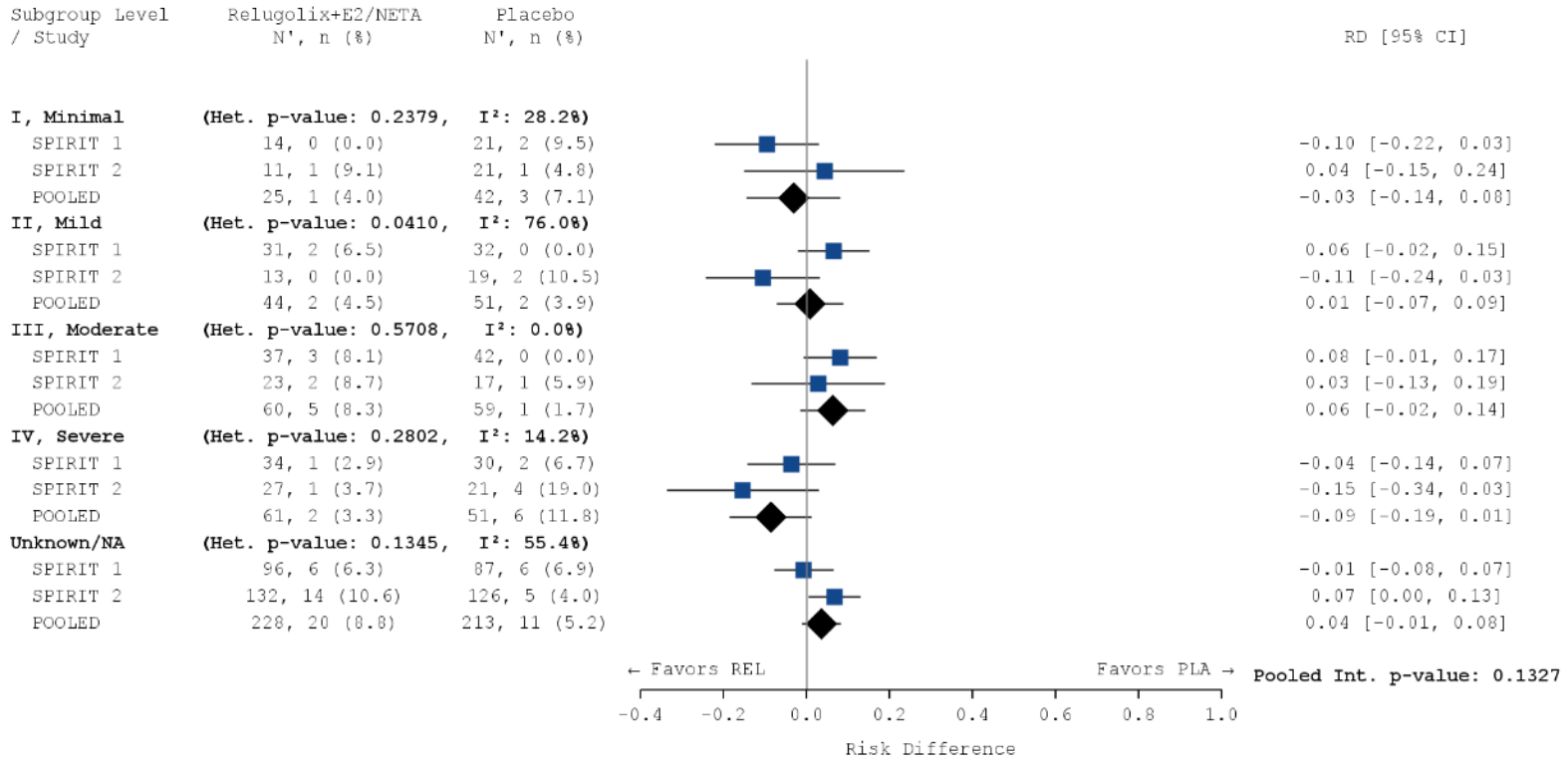
Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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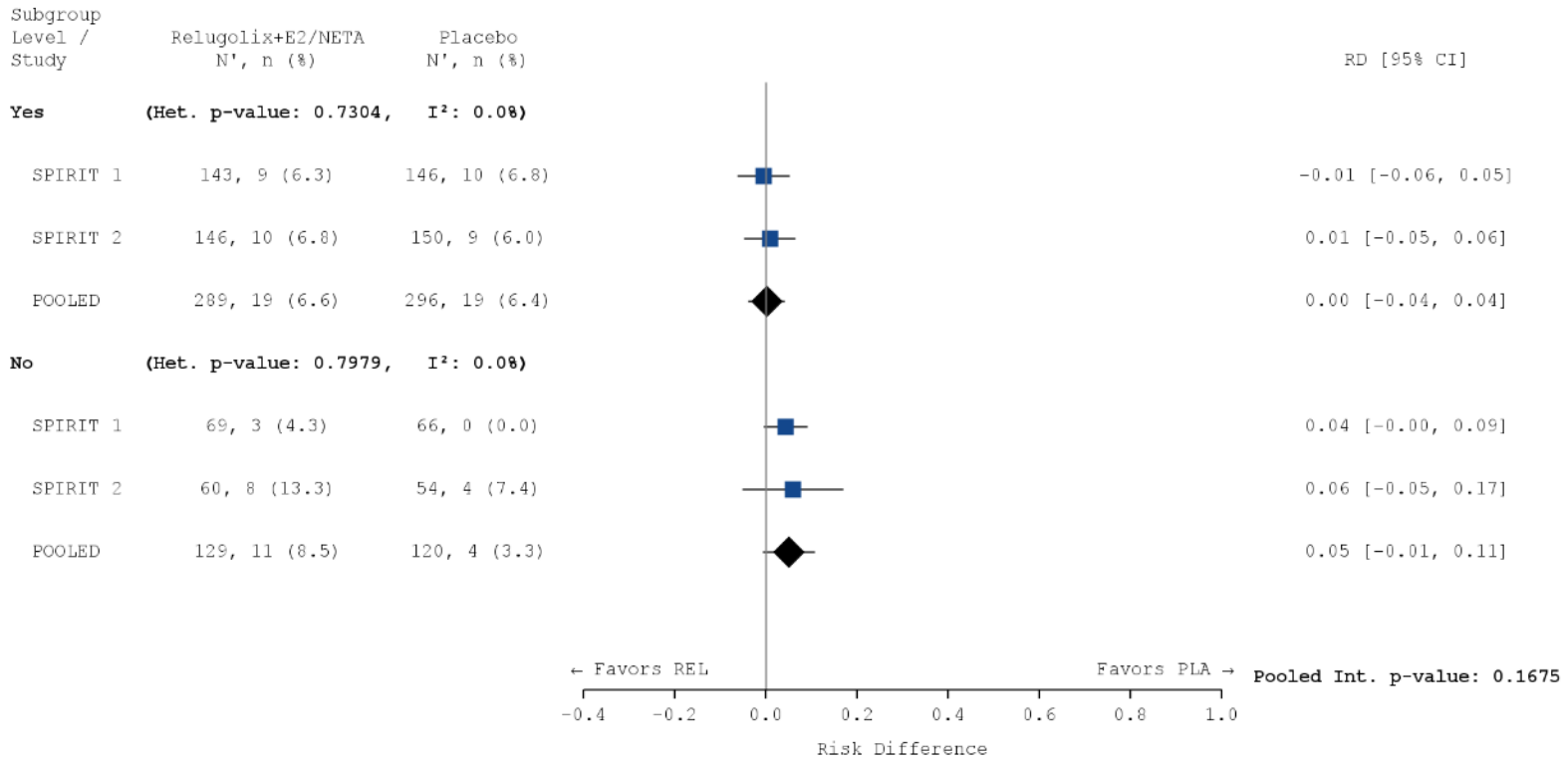
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

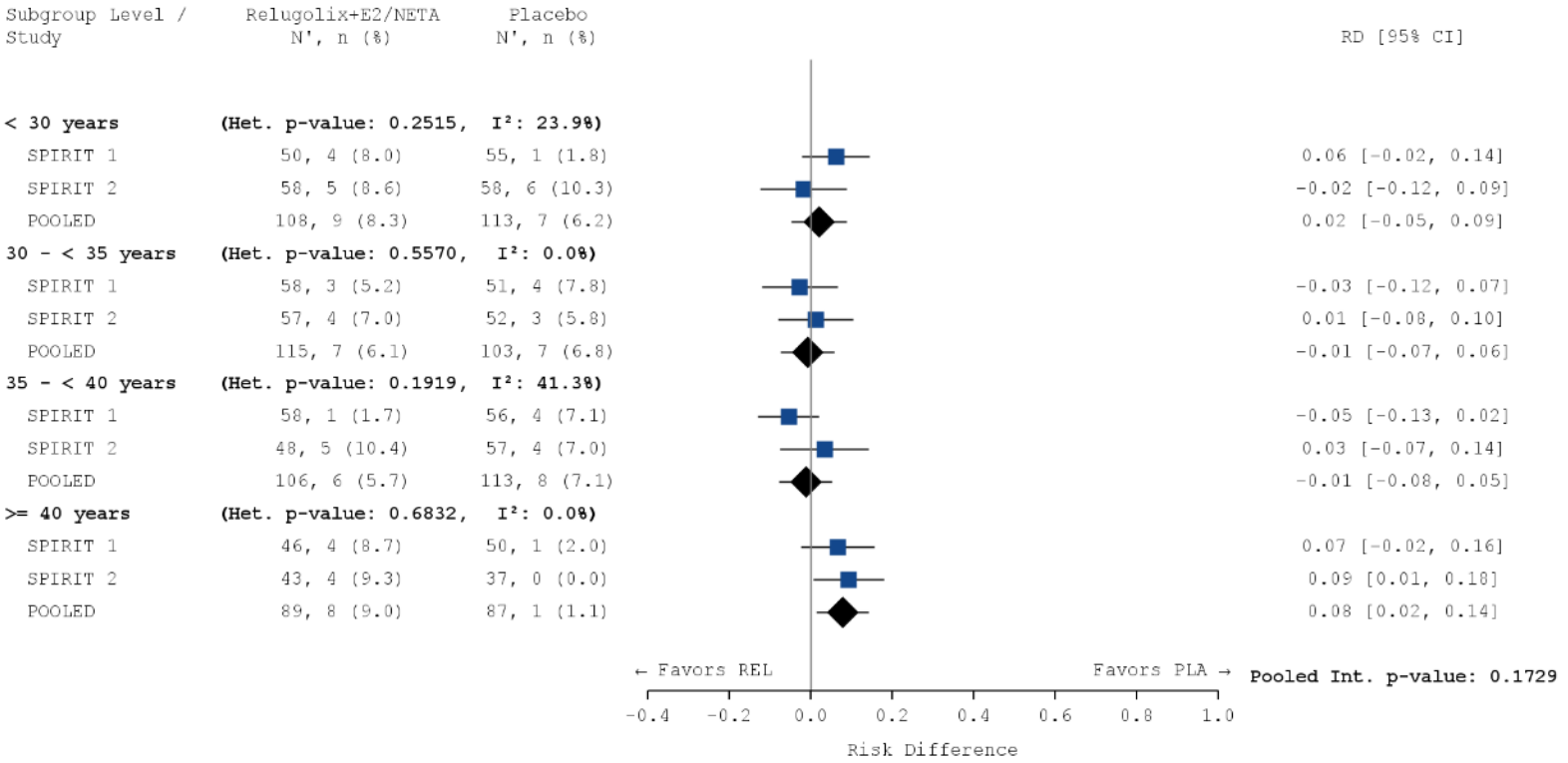
Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
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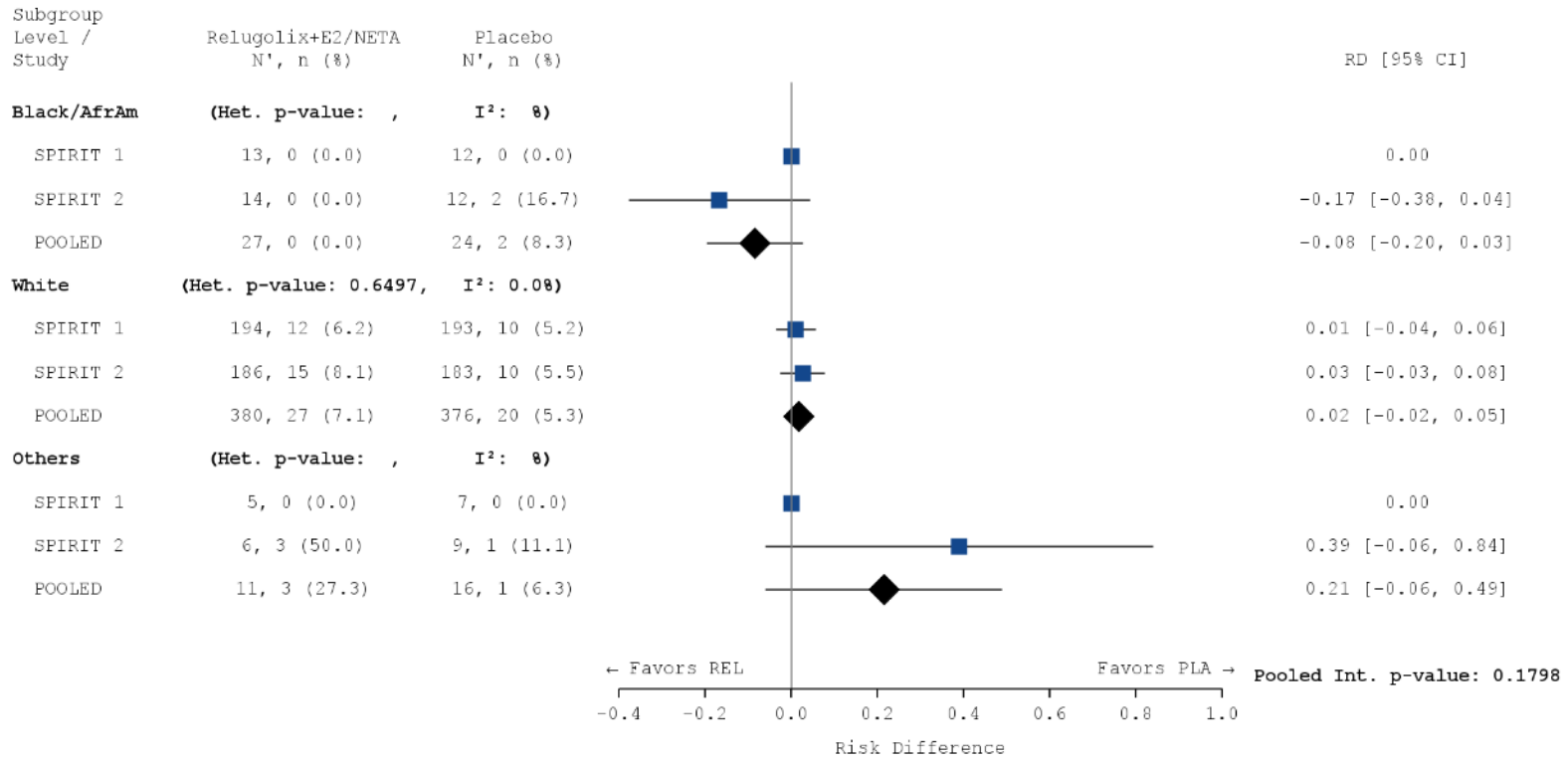
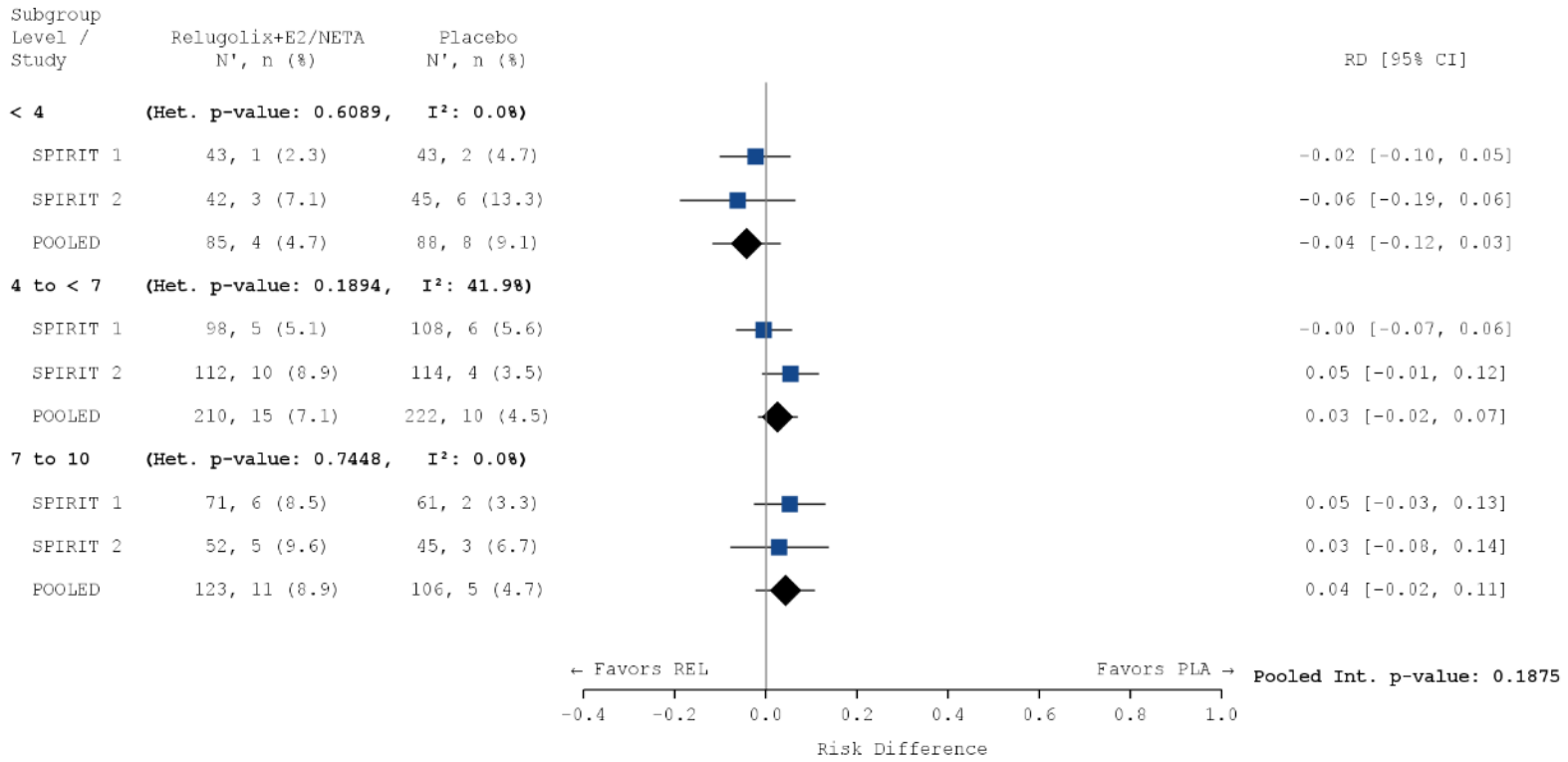
Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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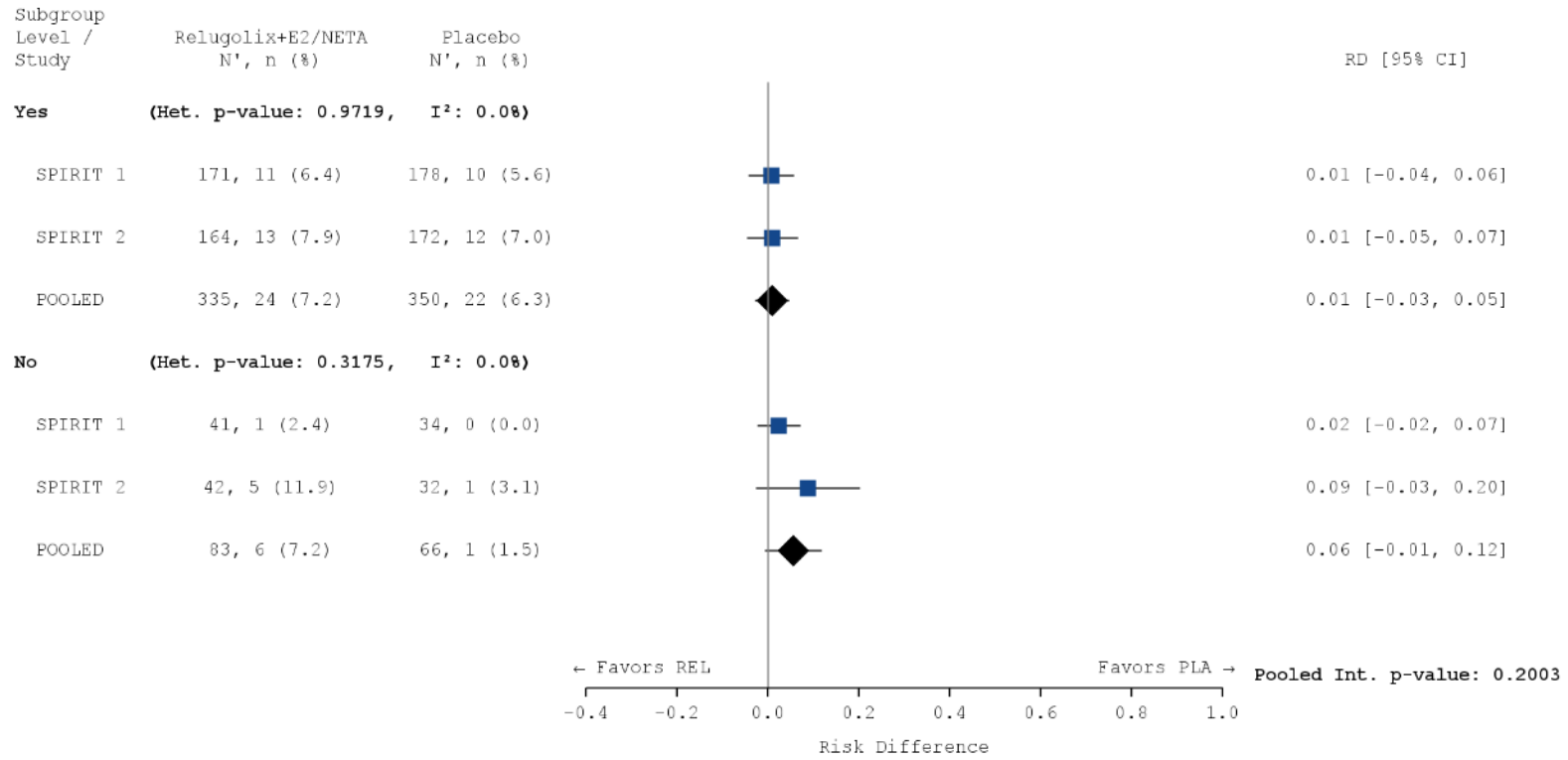
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
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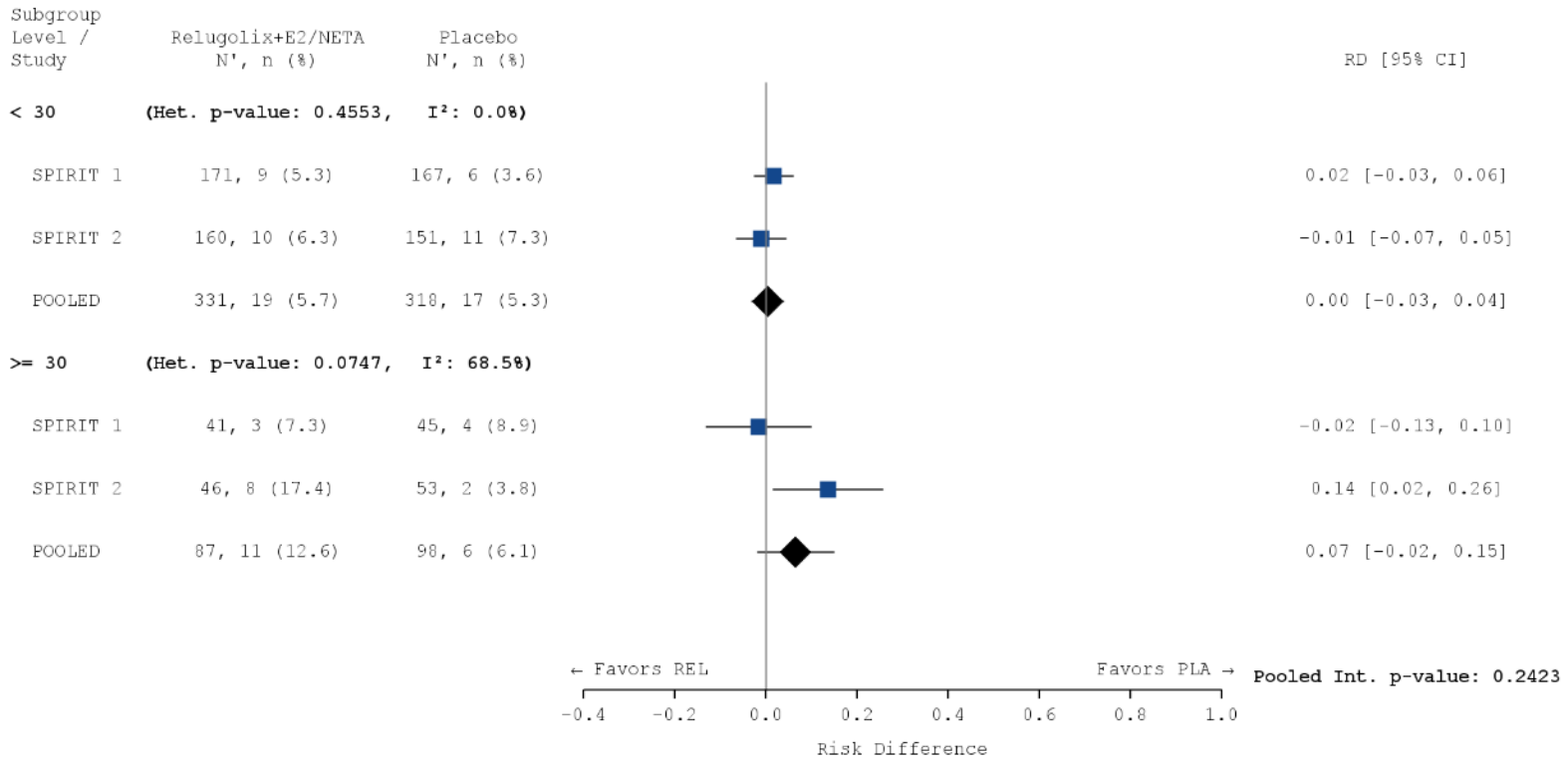
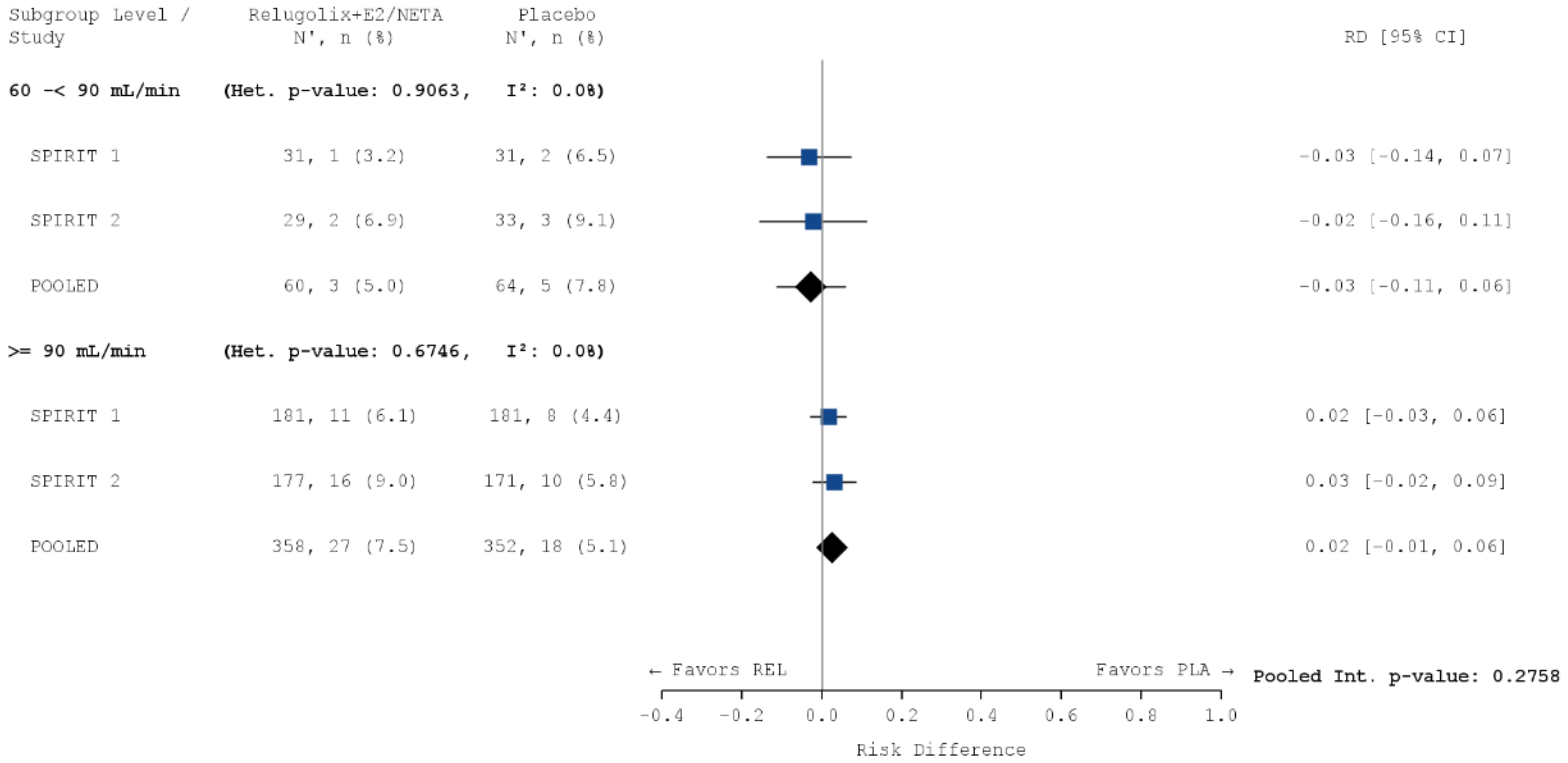
Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
Renal function



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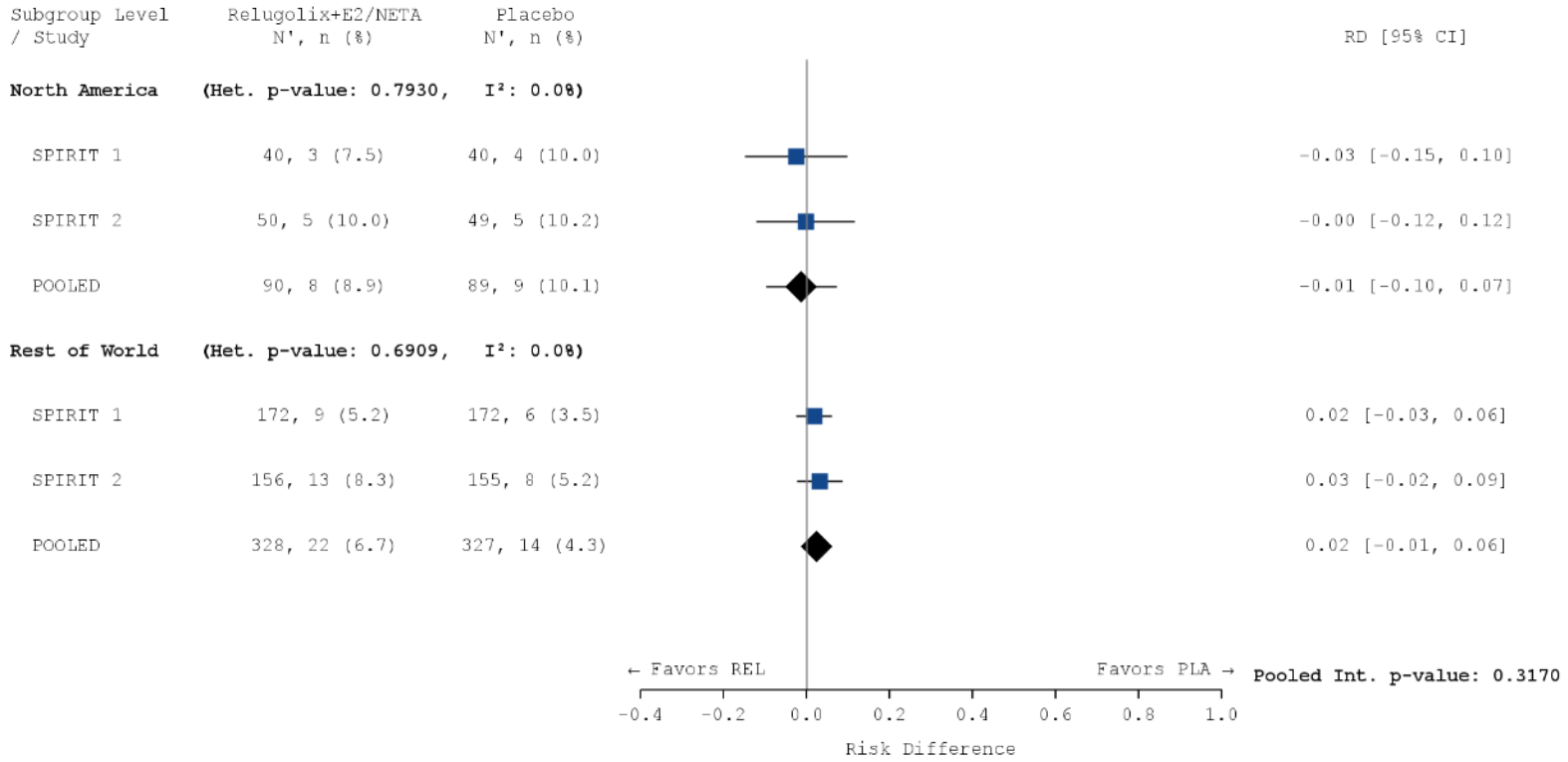
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
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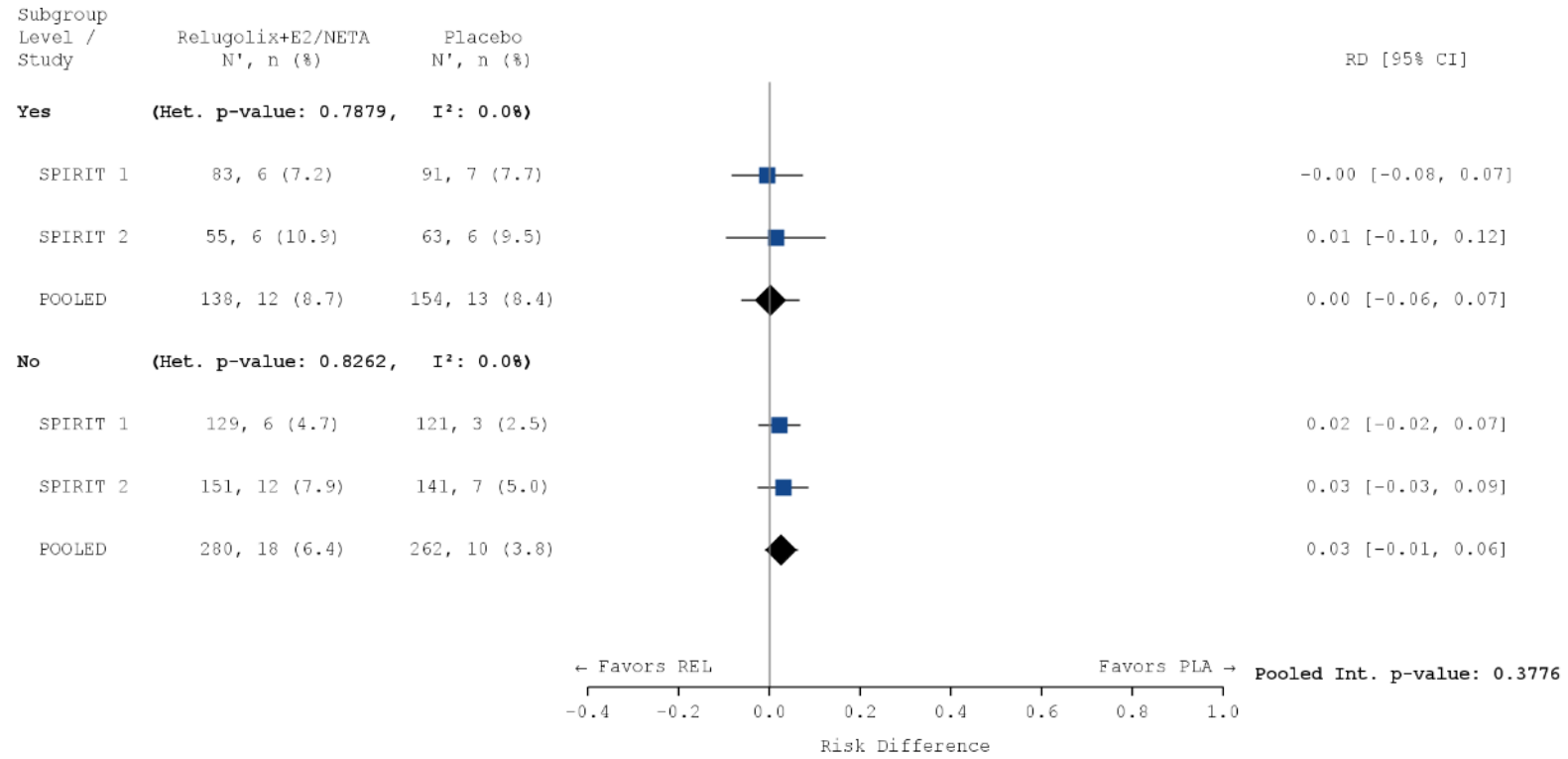
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

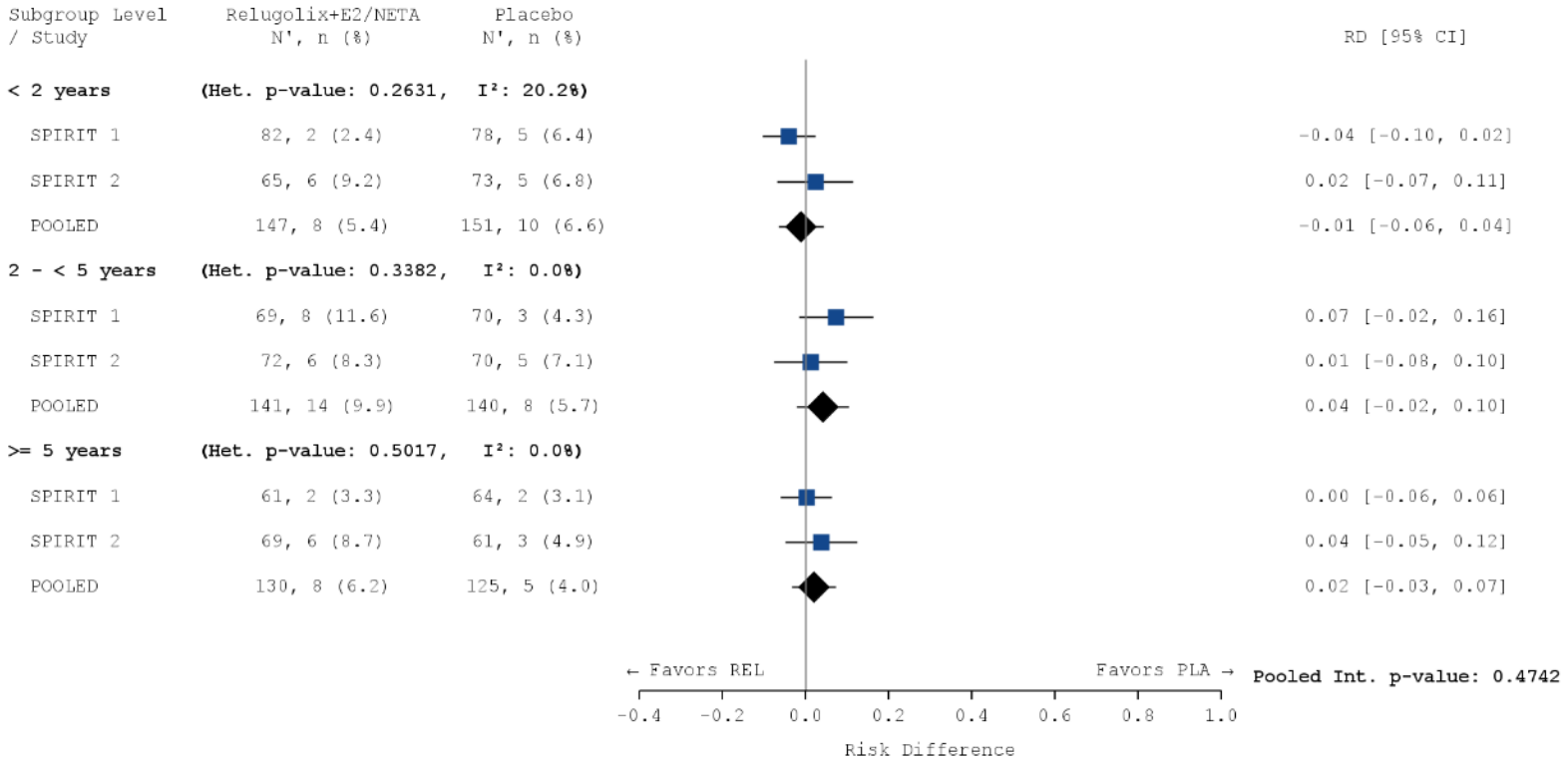
Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

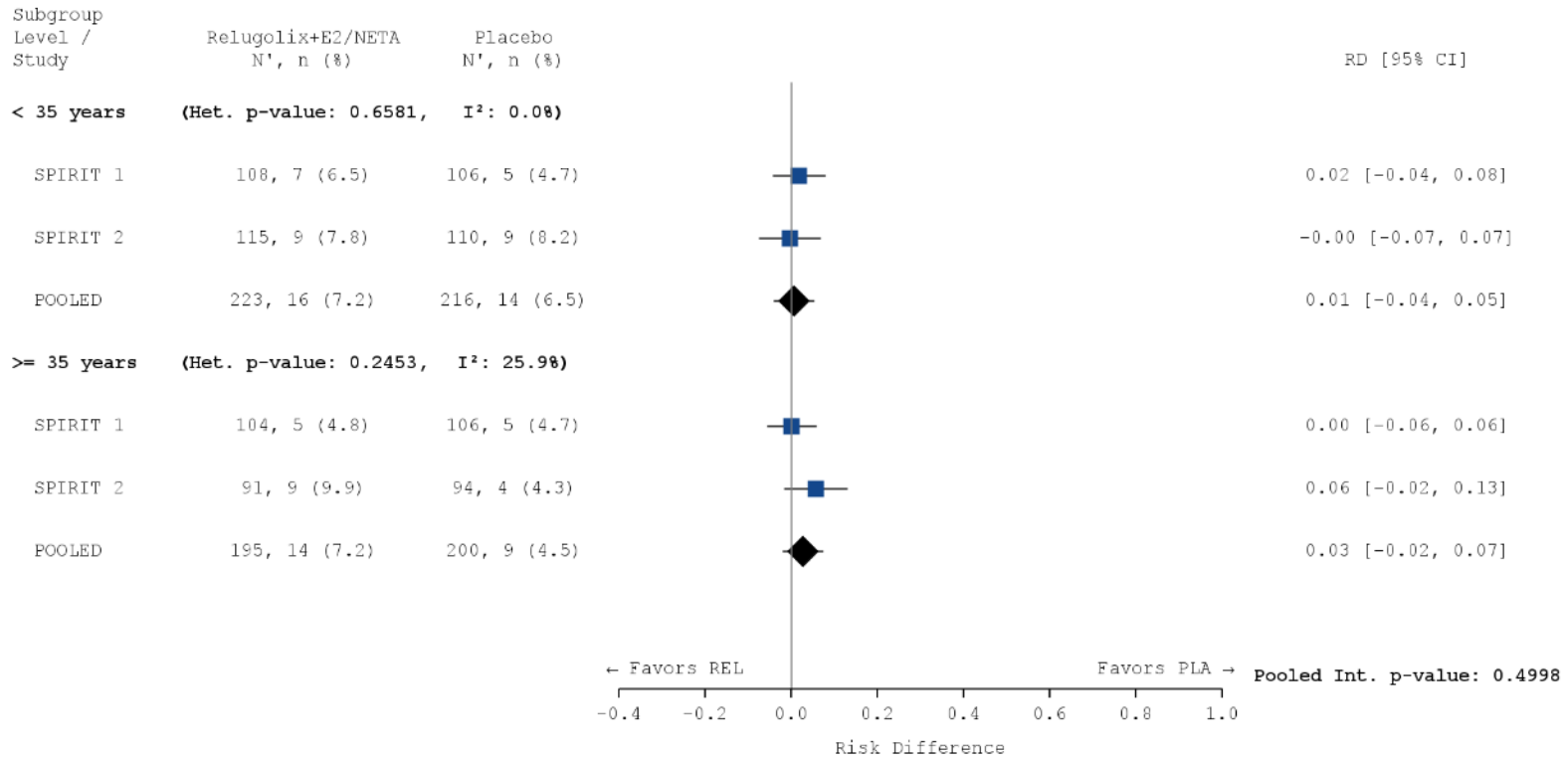
Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

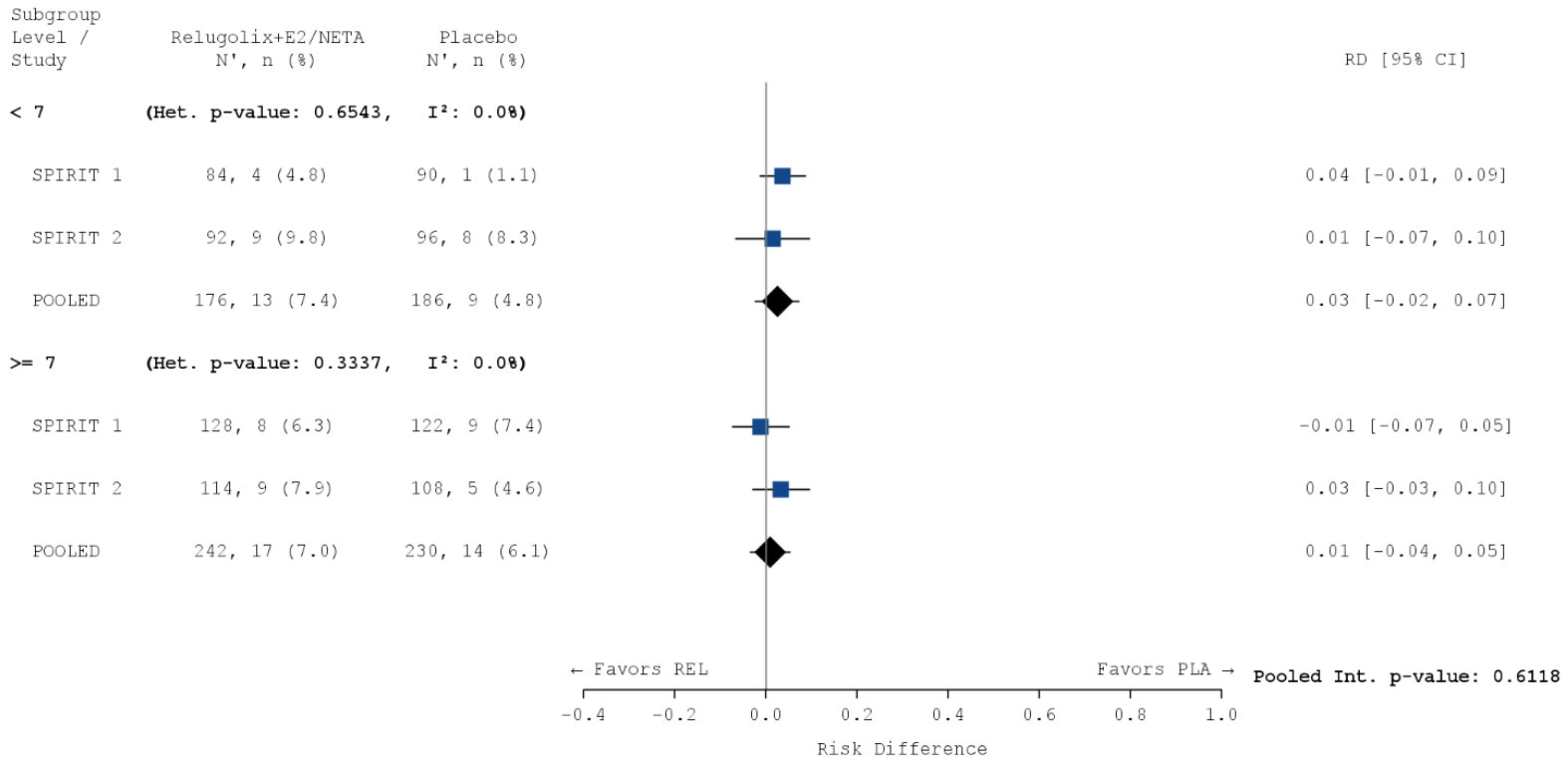
Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline

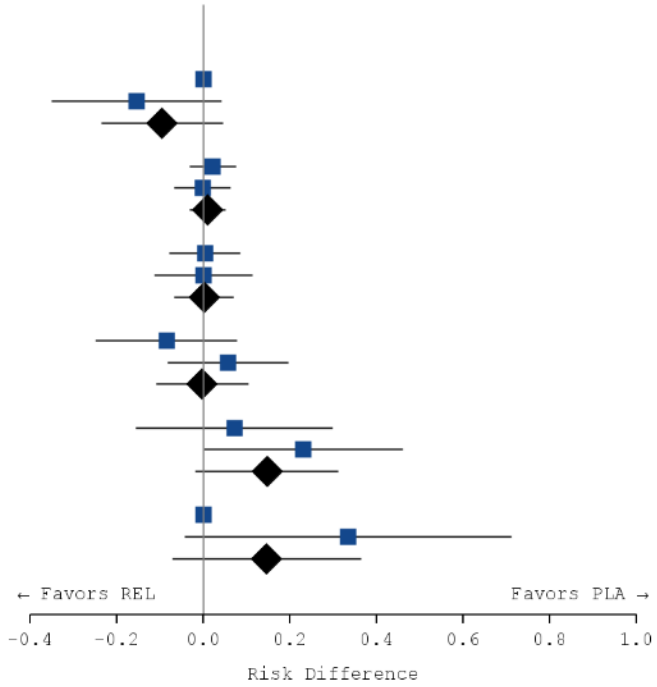


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II

Subgroup Level / Study	Relugolix+E2/NETA N', n (%)	Placebo N', n (%)	RD [95% CI]
< 18.5	**(Het. p-value: , I²: %)**		
SPIRIT 1	4, 0 (0.0)	5, 0 (0.0)	0.00
SPIRIT 2	5, 0 (0.0)	13, 2 (15.4)	-0.15 [-0.35, 0.04]
POOLED	9, 0 (0.0)	18, 2 (11.1)	-0.10 [-0.24, 0.05]
18.5 - < 25	**(Het. p-value: 0.5705, I²: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	122, 7 (5.7)	113, 4 (3.5)	0.02 [-0.03, 0.08]
SPIRIT 2	104, 6 (5.8)	100, 6 (6.0)	-0.00 [-0.07, 0.06]
POOLED	226, 13 (5.8)	213, 10 (4.7)	0.01 [-0.03, 0.05]
25 - < 30	**(Het. p-value: 0.9536, I²: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	45, 2 (4.4)	49, 2 (4.1)	0.00 [-0.08, 0.09]
SPIRIT 2	51, 4 (7.8)	38, 3 (7.9)	-0.00 [-0.11, 0.11]
POOLED	96, 6 (6.3)	87, 5 (5.7)	0.00 [-0.07, 0.07]
30 - < 35	**(Het. p-value: 0.1937, I²: 40.8%)**		
SPIRIT 1	22, 1 (4.5)	23, 3 (13.0)	-0.08 [-0.25, 0.08]
SPIRIT 2	27, 3 (11.1)	37, 2 (5.4)	0.06 [-0.08, 0.20]
POOLED	49, 4 (8.2)	60, 5 (8.3)	-0.00 [-0.11, 0.10]
35 - < 40	**(Het. p-value: 0.3334, I²: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	14, 2 (14.3)	14, 1 (7.1)	0.07 [-0.16, 0.30]
SPIRIT 2	13, 3 (23.1)	12, 0 (0.0)	0.23 [0.00, 0.46]
POOLED	27, 5 (18.5)	26, 1 (3.8)	0.15 [-0.02, 0.31]
>= 40	**(Het. p-value: , I²: %)**		
SPIRIT 1	5, 0 (0.0)	8, 0 (0.0)	0.00
SPIRIT 2	6, 2 (33.3)	4, 0 (0.0)	0.33 [-0.04, 0.71]
POOLED	11, 2 (18.2)	12, 0 (0.0)	0.15 [-0.07, 0.36]

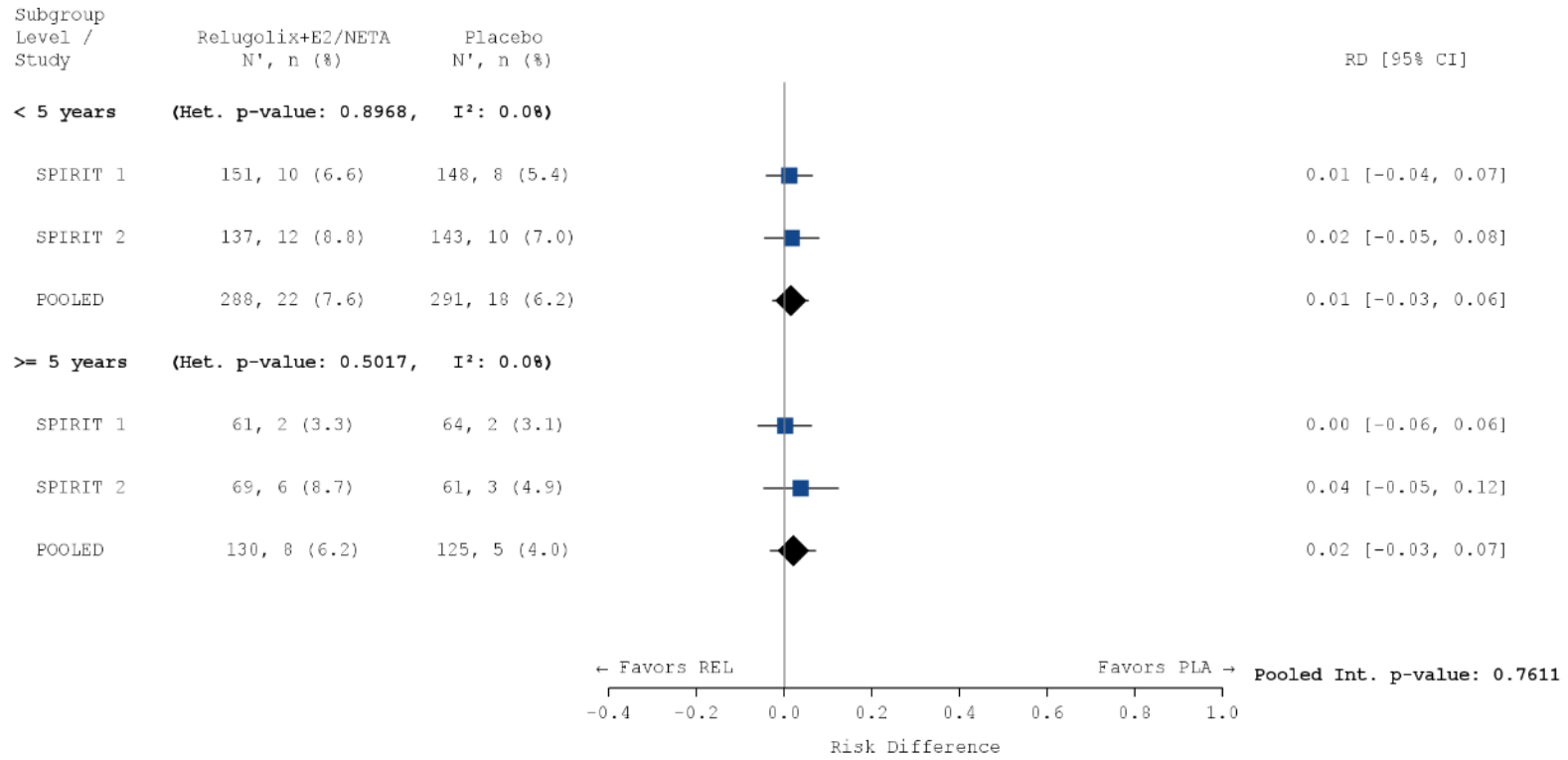


Pooled Int. p-value: 0.6761

N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



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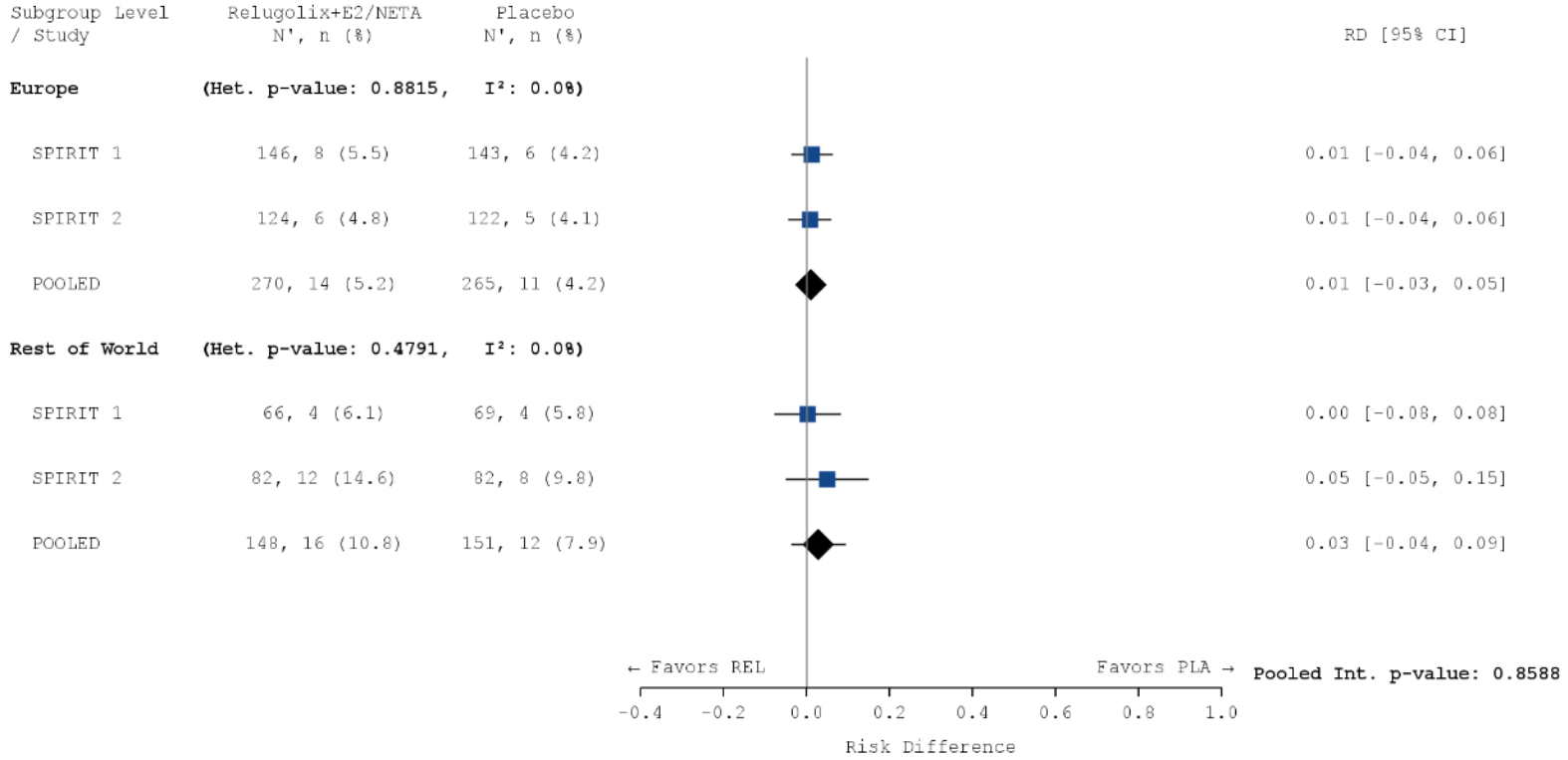
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

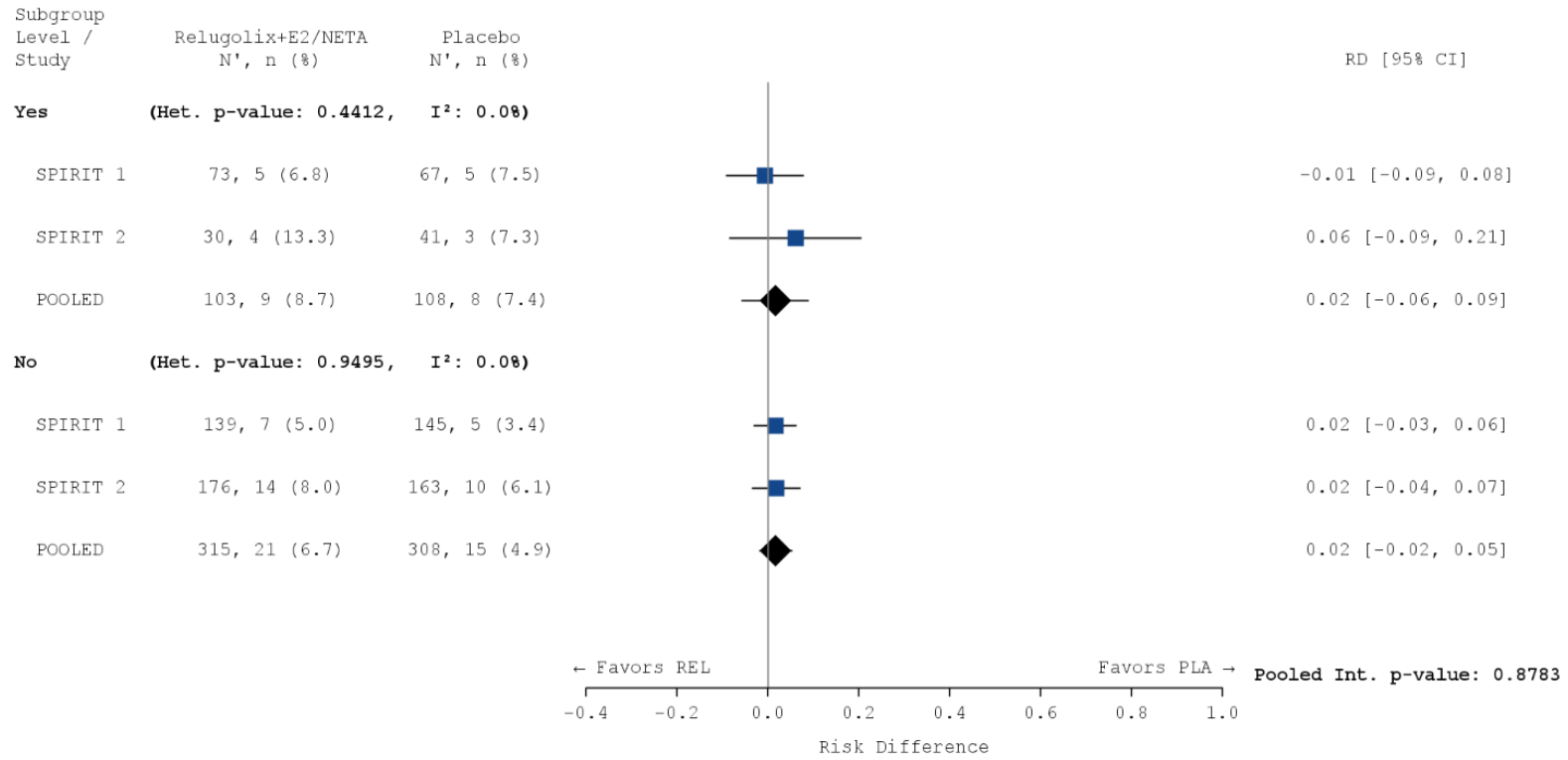
Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

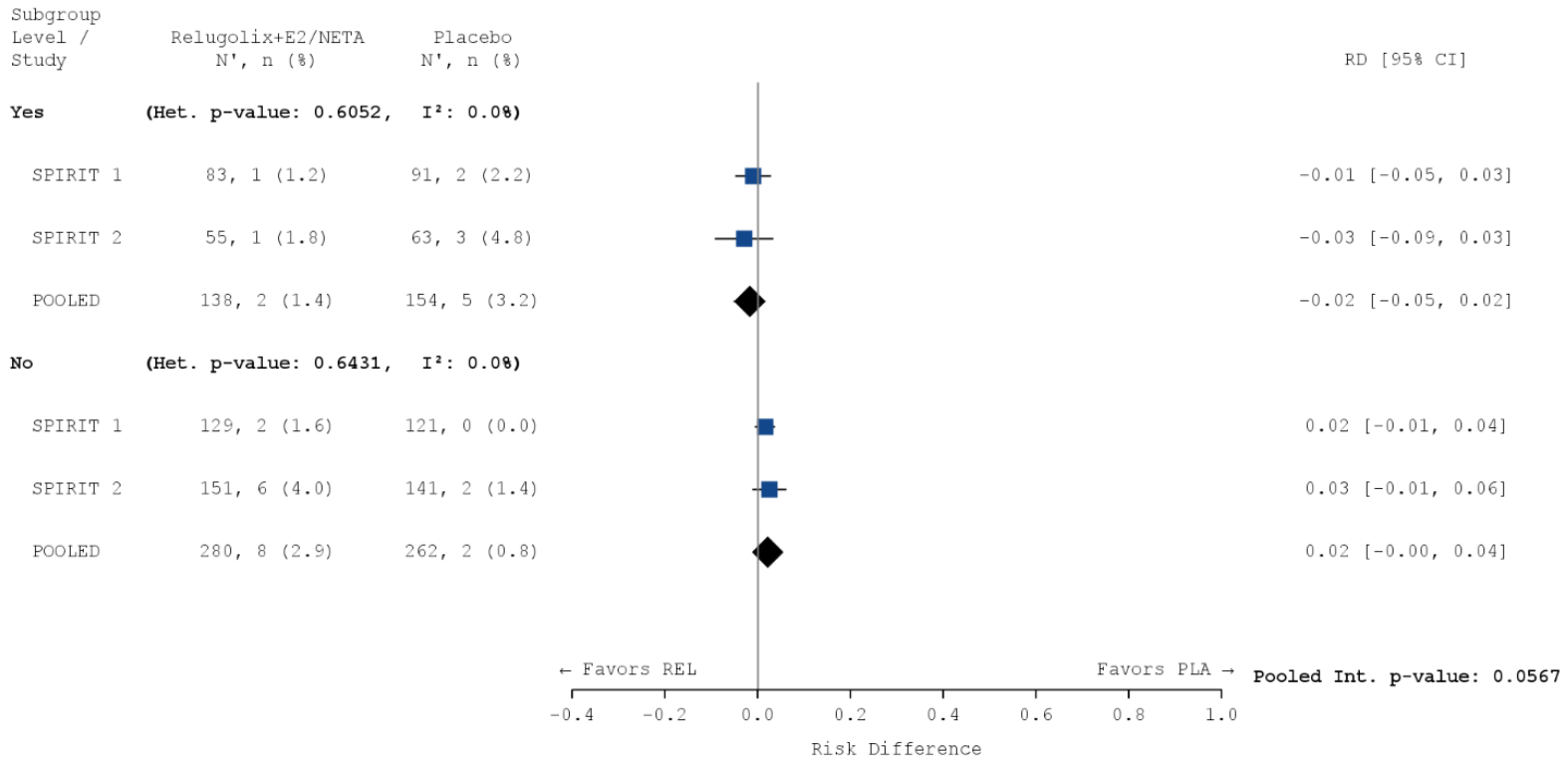
Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Any
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Depression
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
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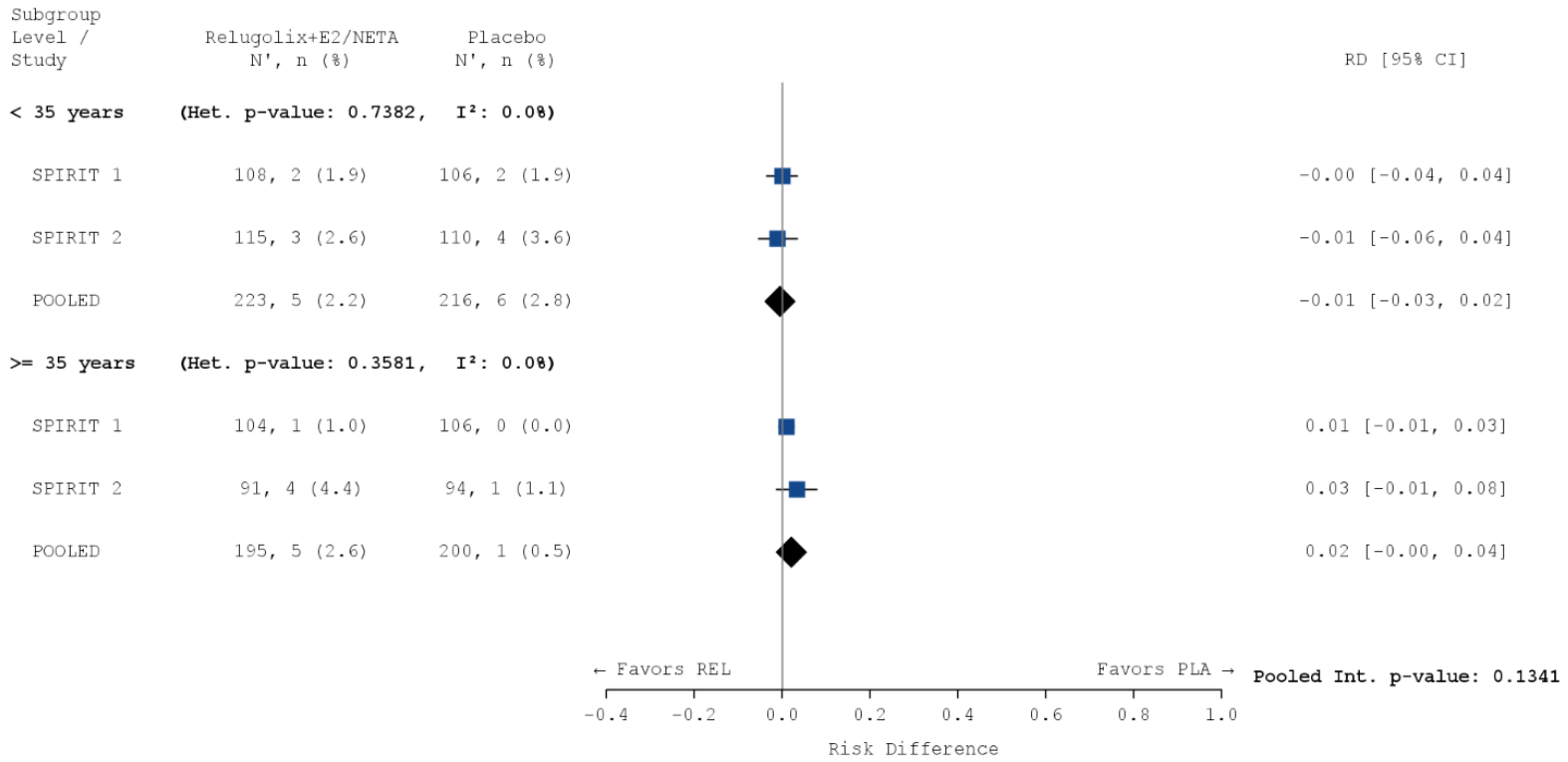
Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Depression
Age category I



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Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
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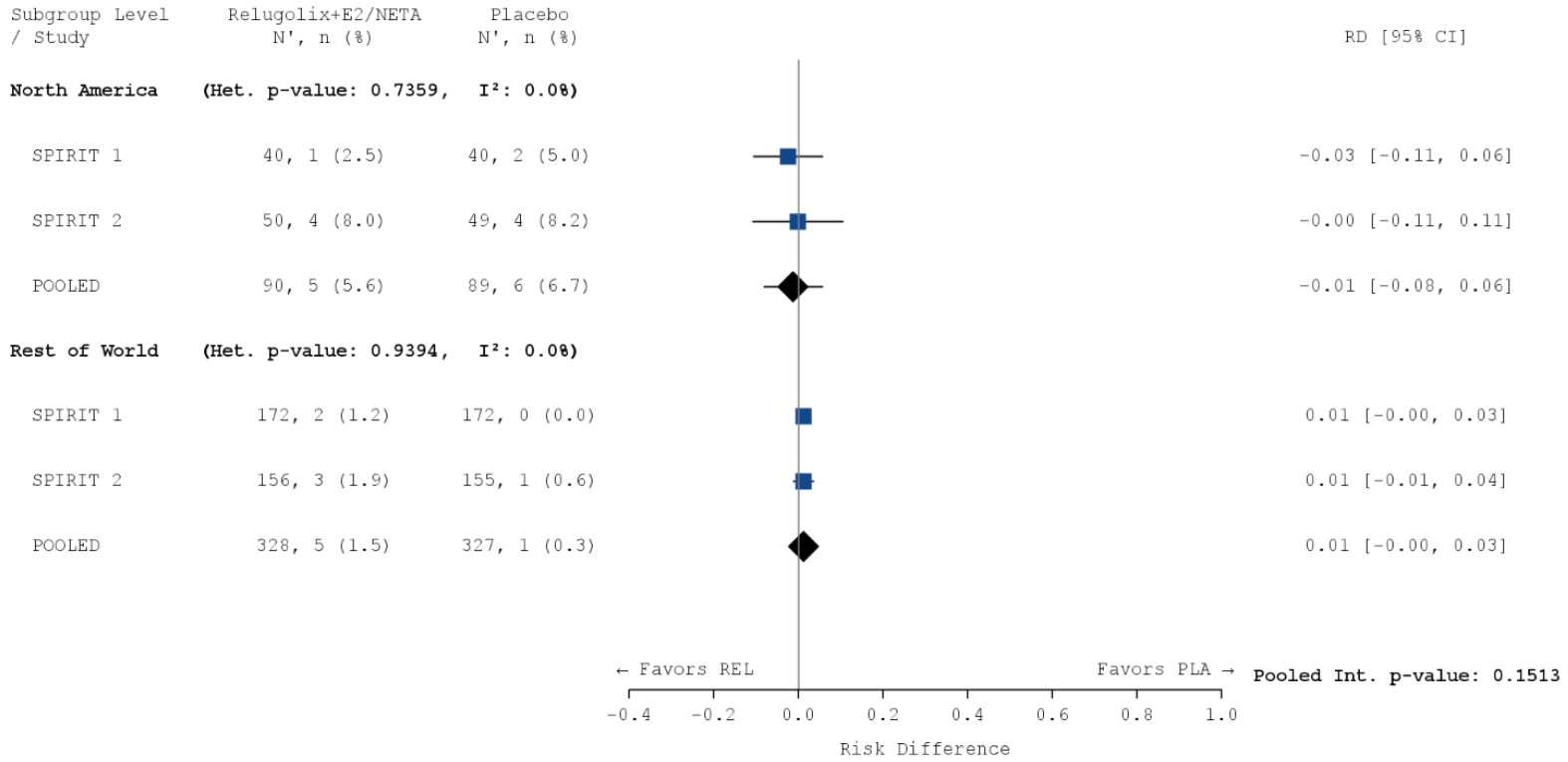
Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Depression
Geographic region I



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Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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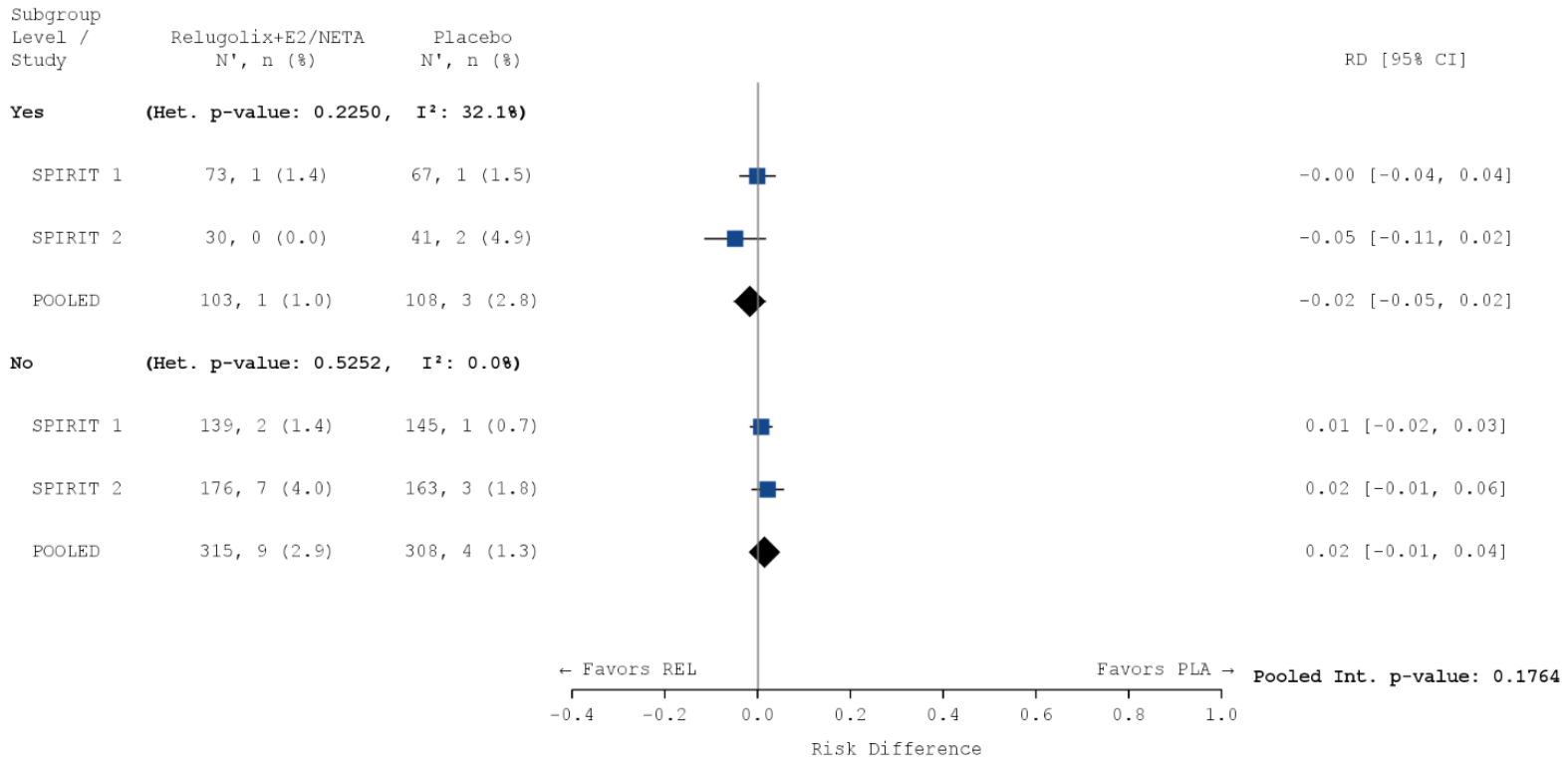
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Depression
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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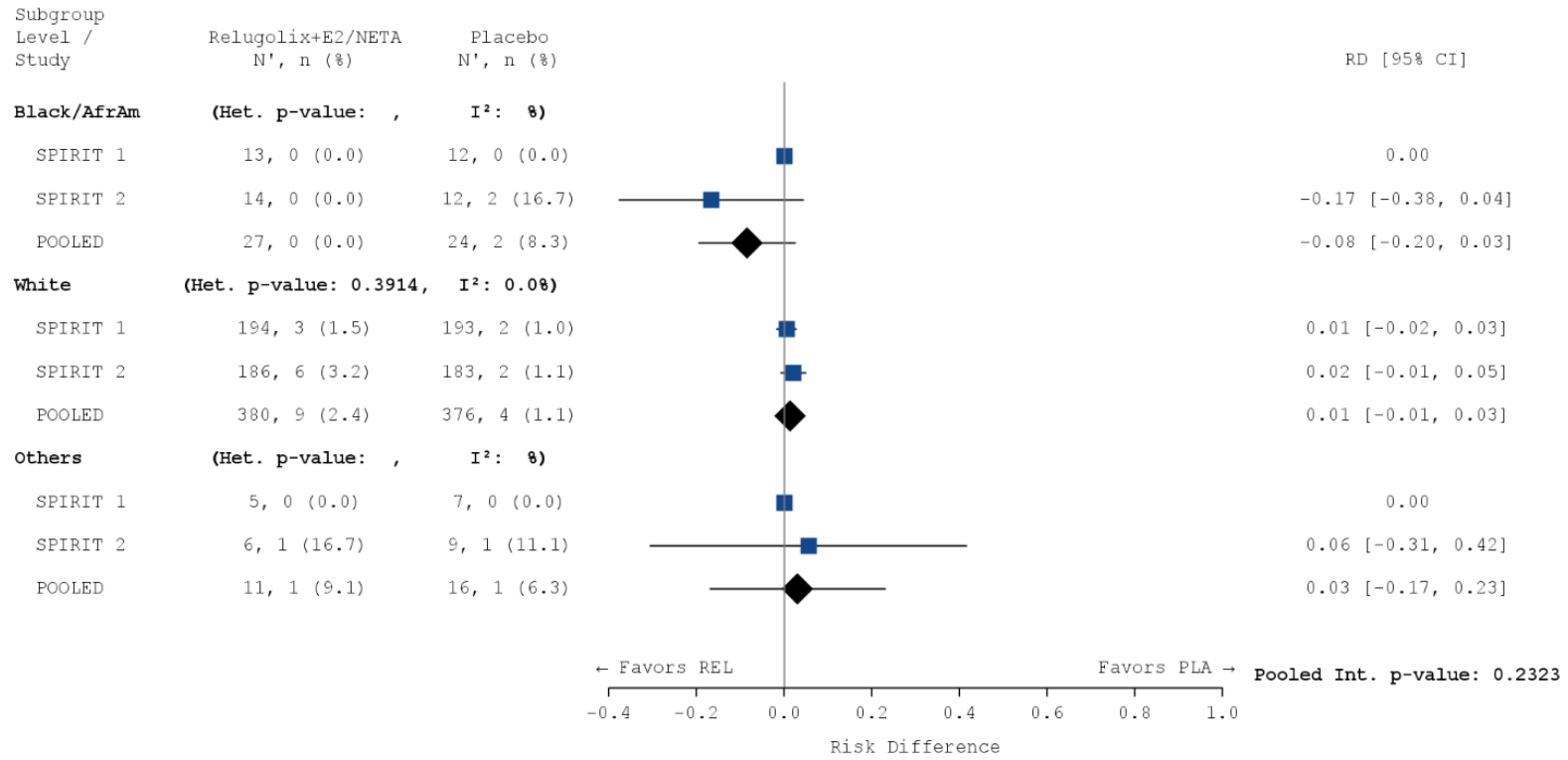
Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Depression
Race



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Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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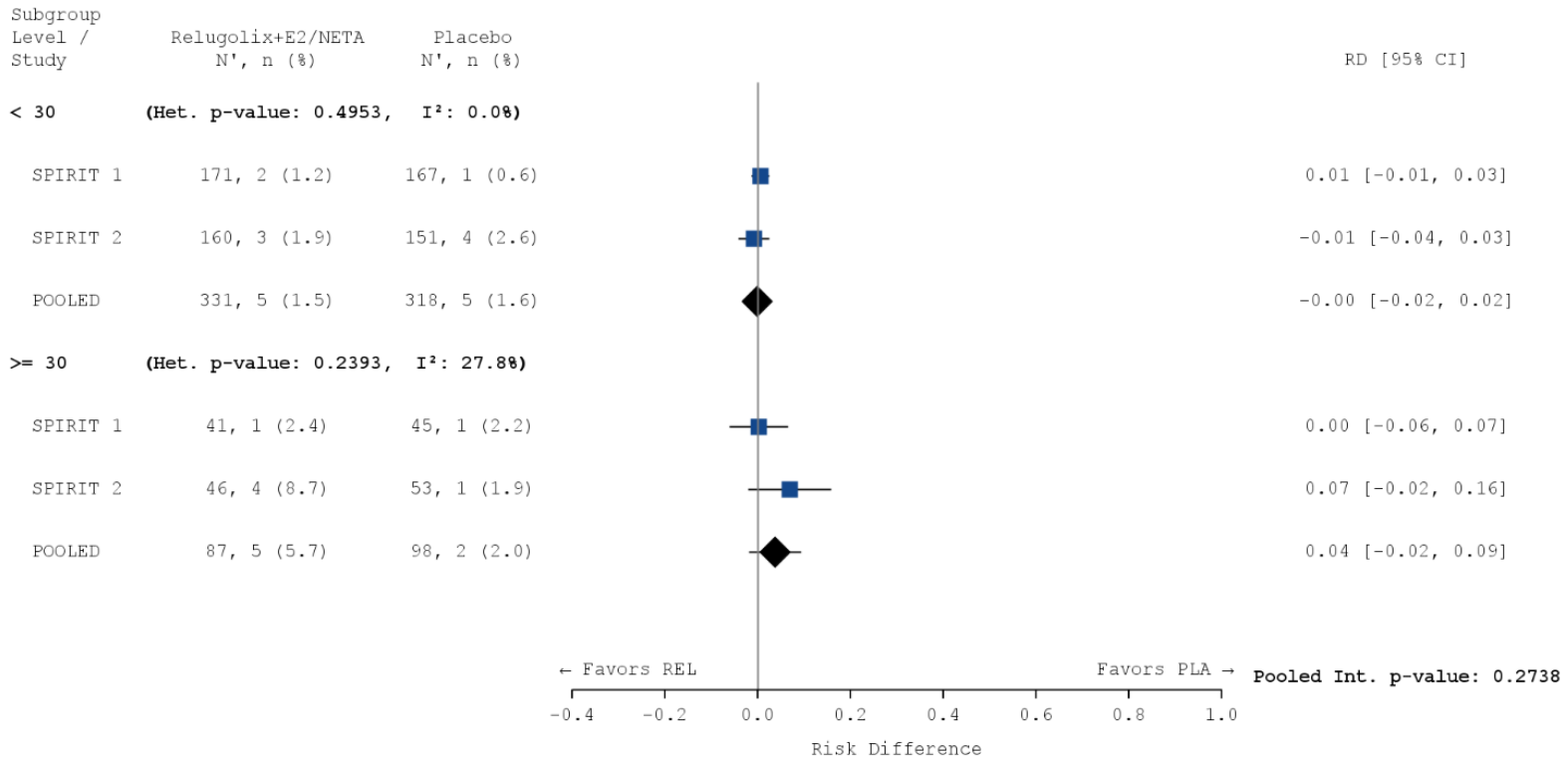
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Depression
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



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Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Depression
Prior surgery for endometriosis

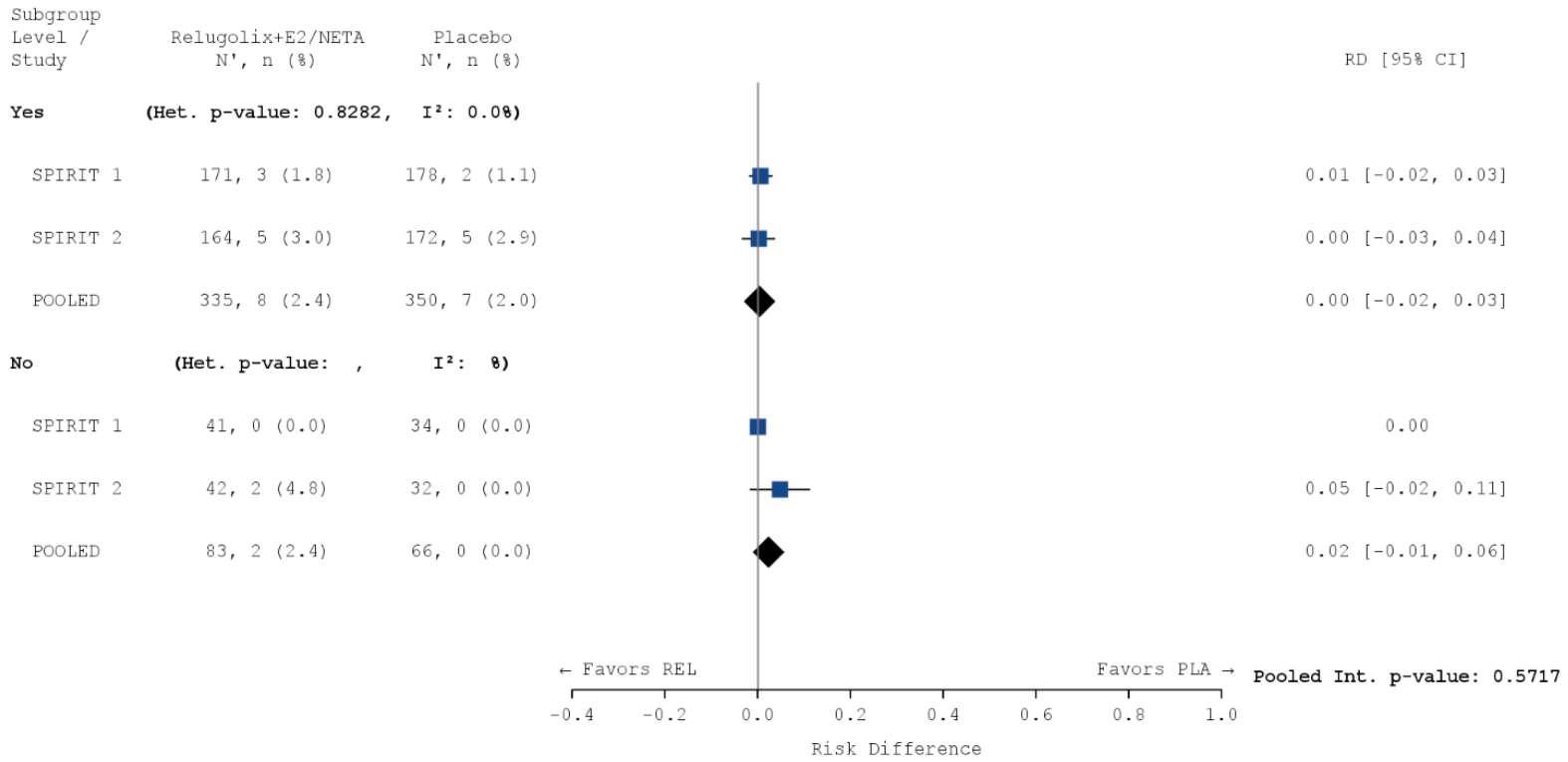

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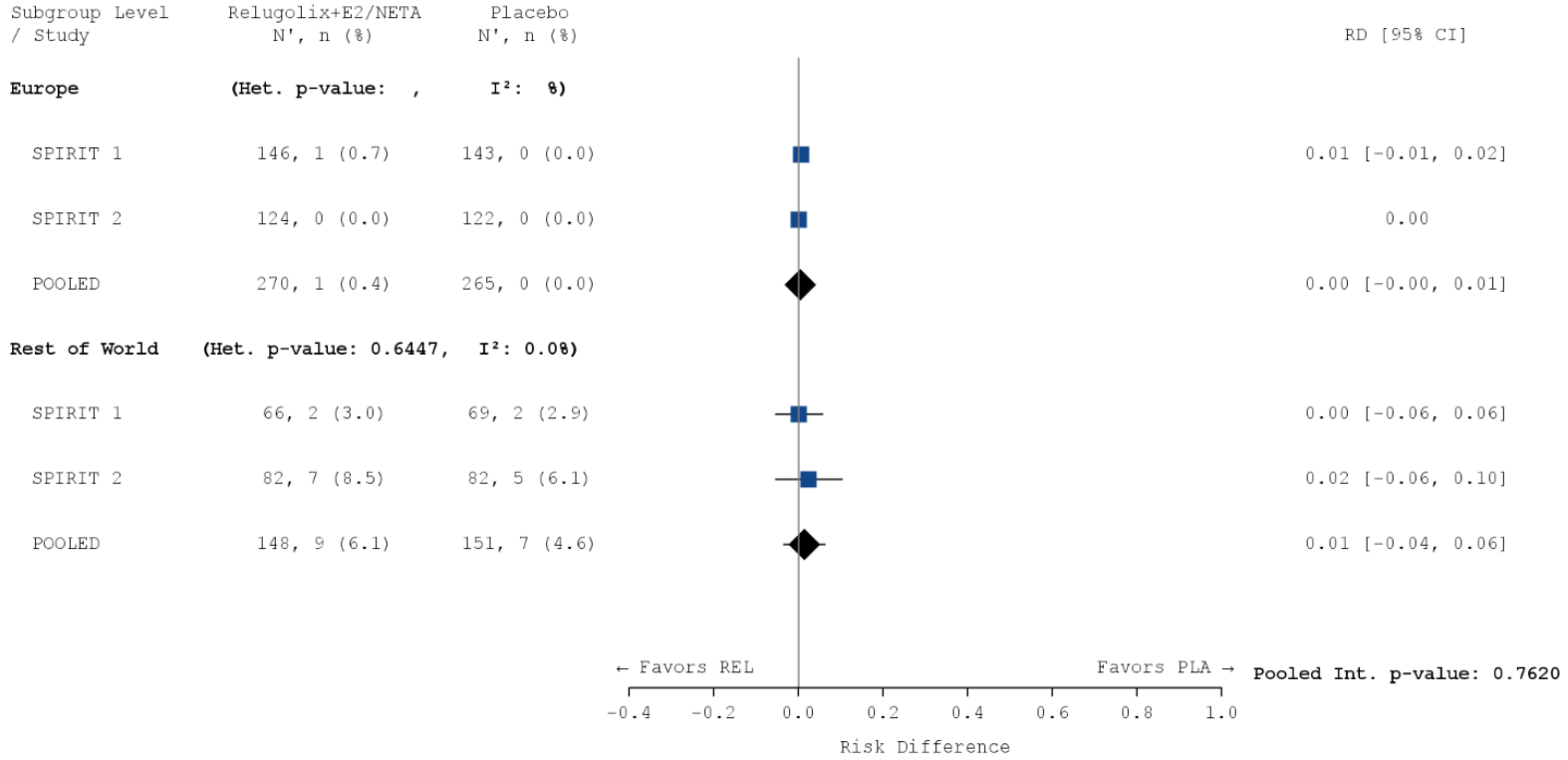
Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Depression
Geographic region II



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Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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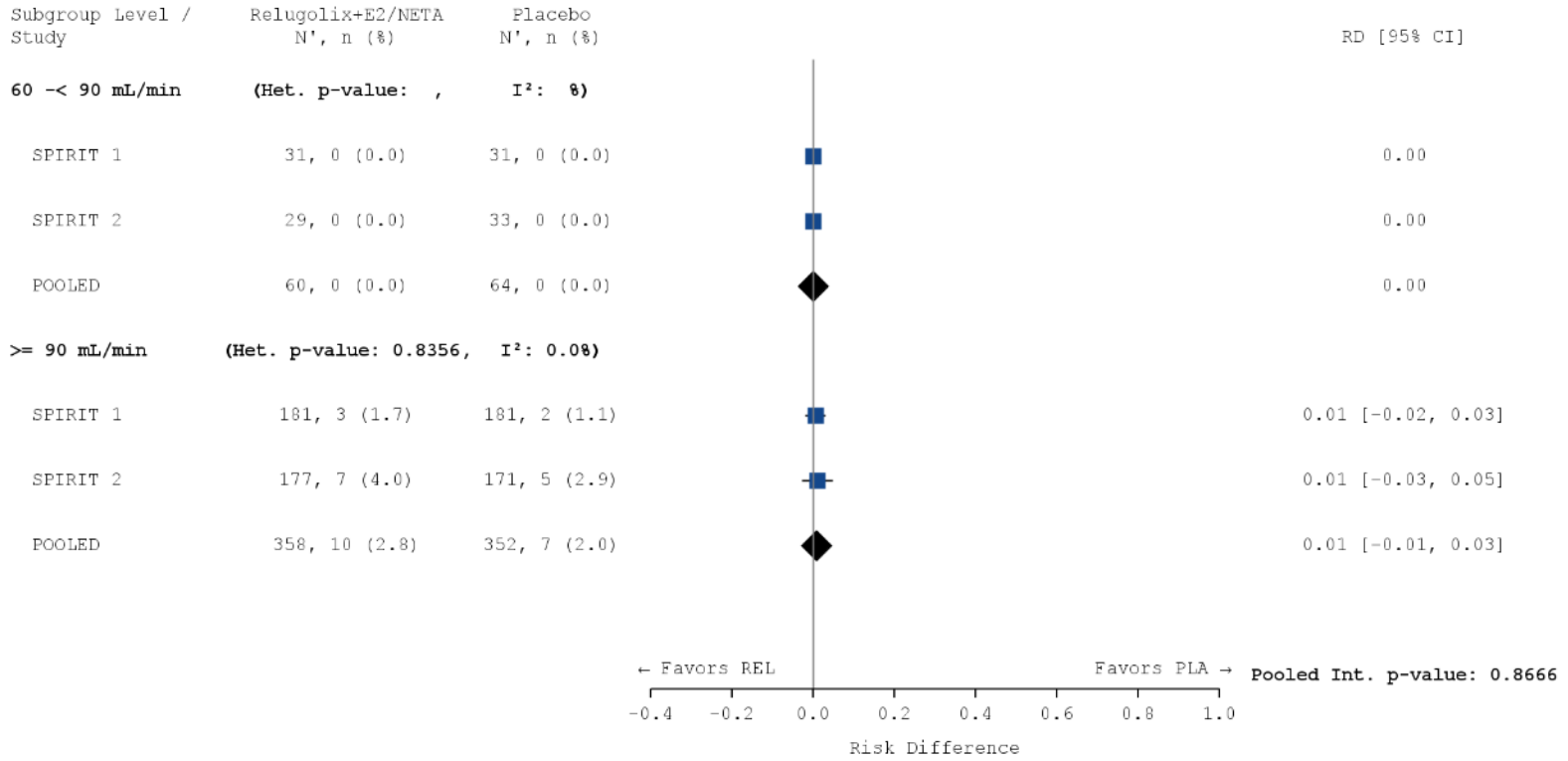
Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Depression
Renal function



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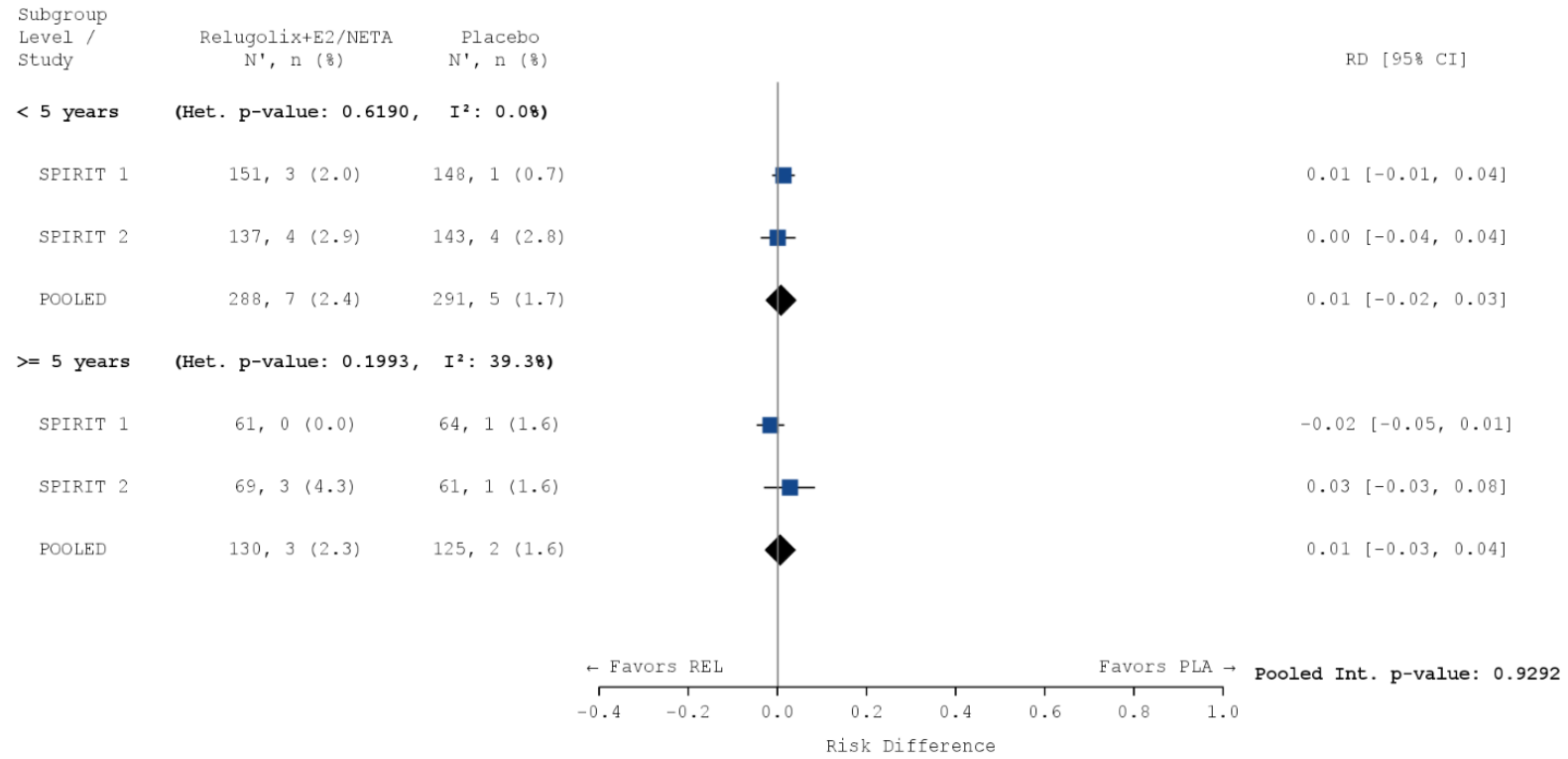
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Depression
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



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SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
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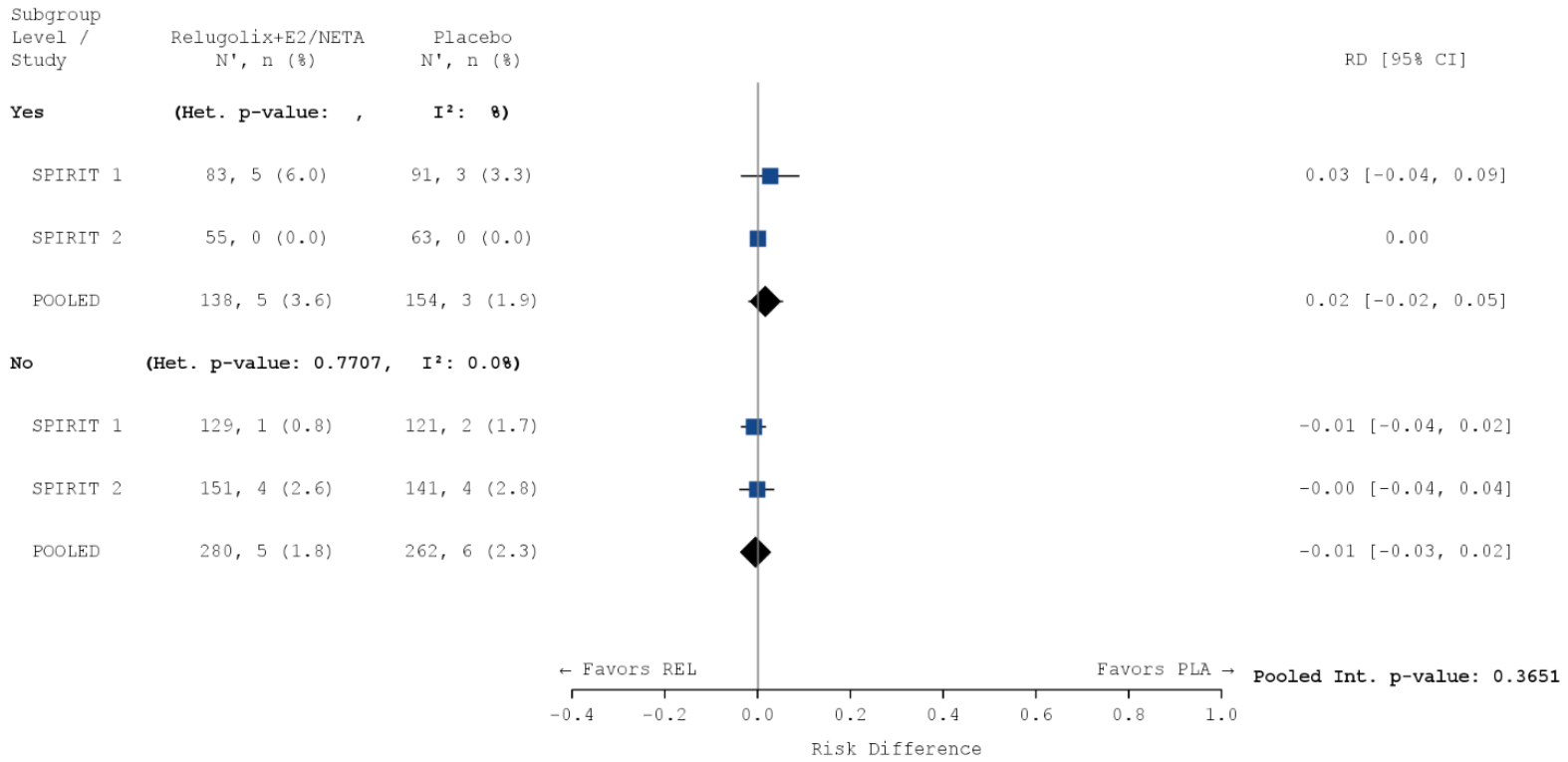
Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Mood swings
Prior hormonal treatment



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SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Mood swings
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists

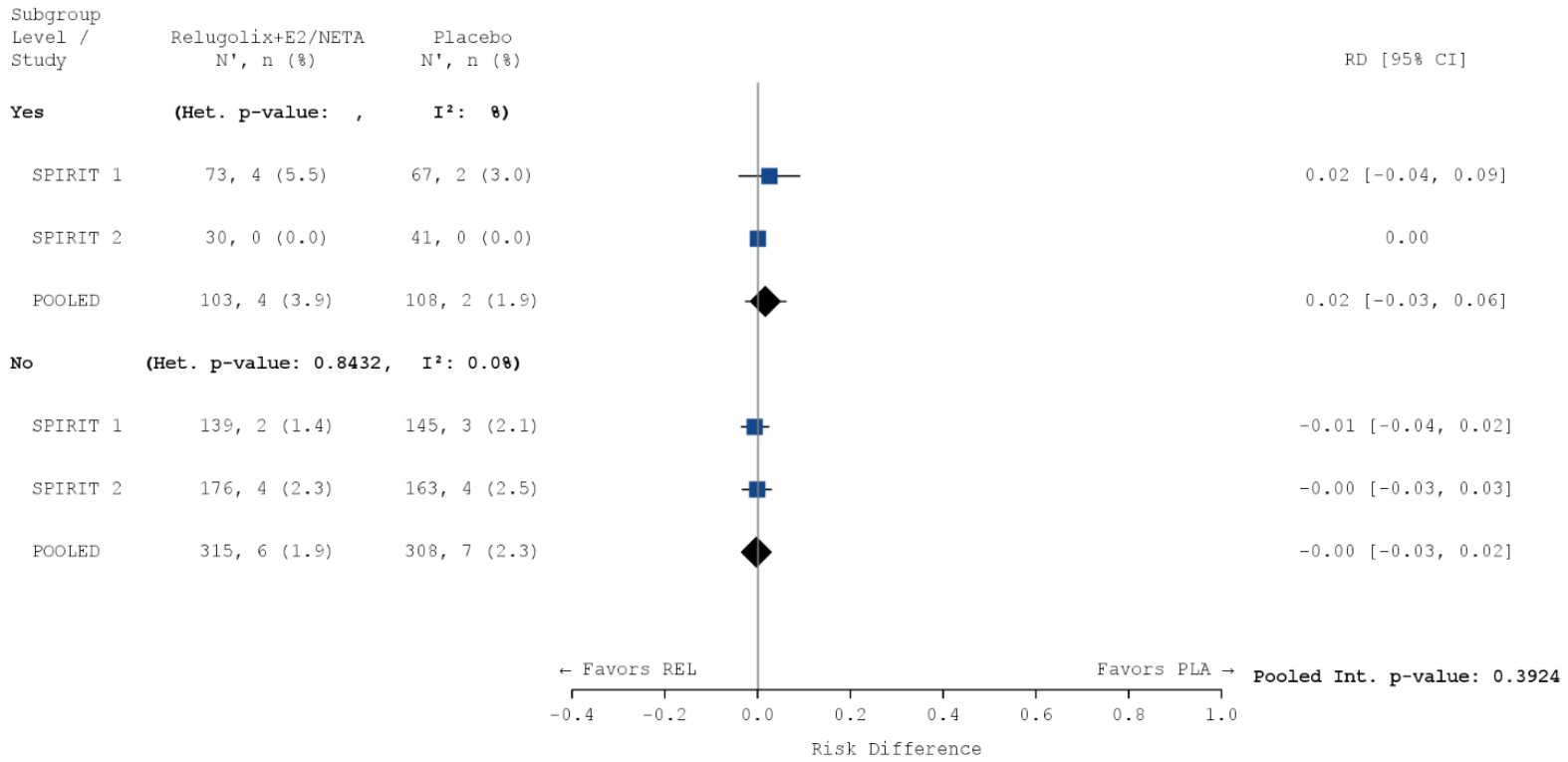

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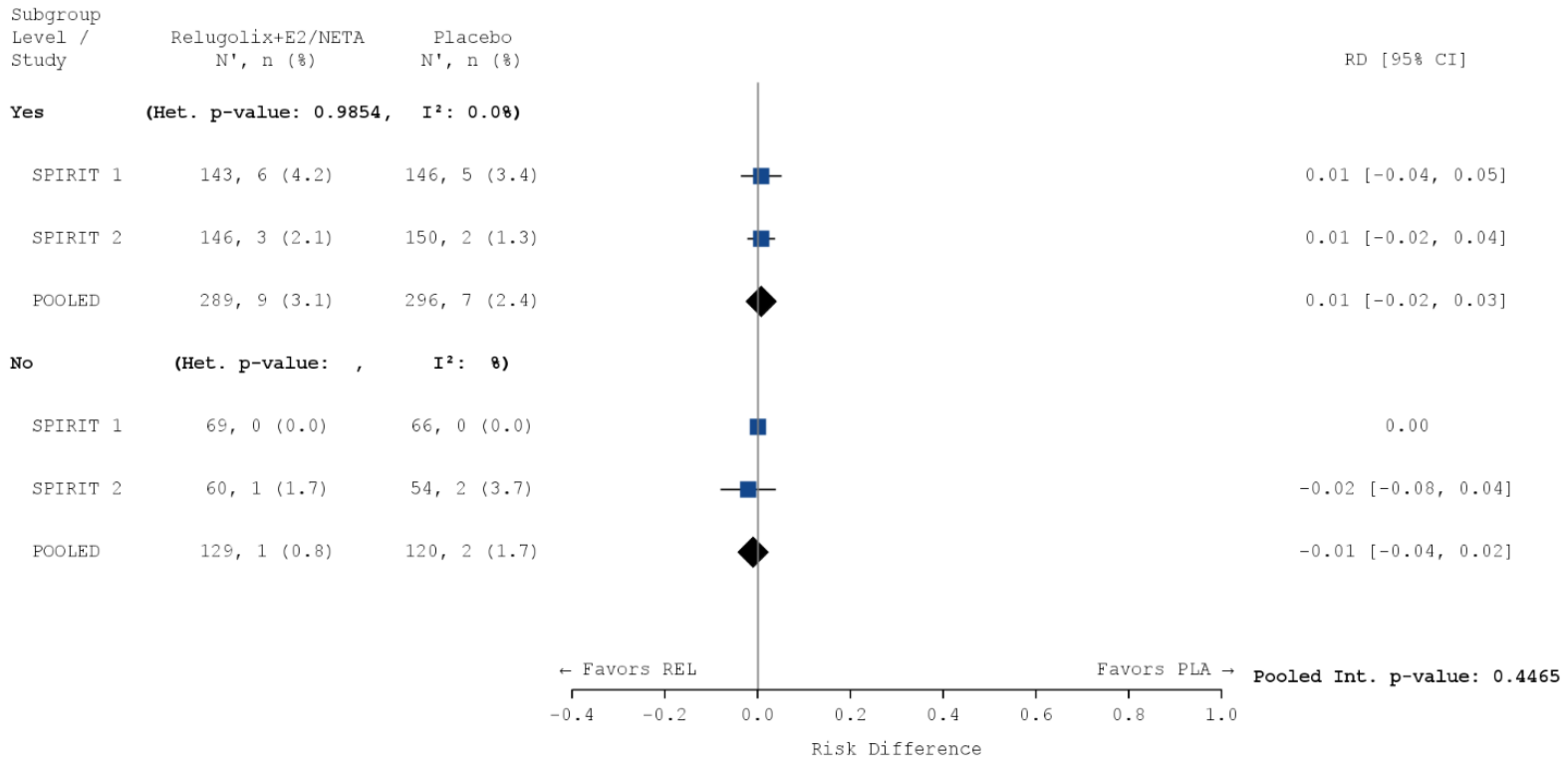
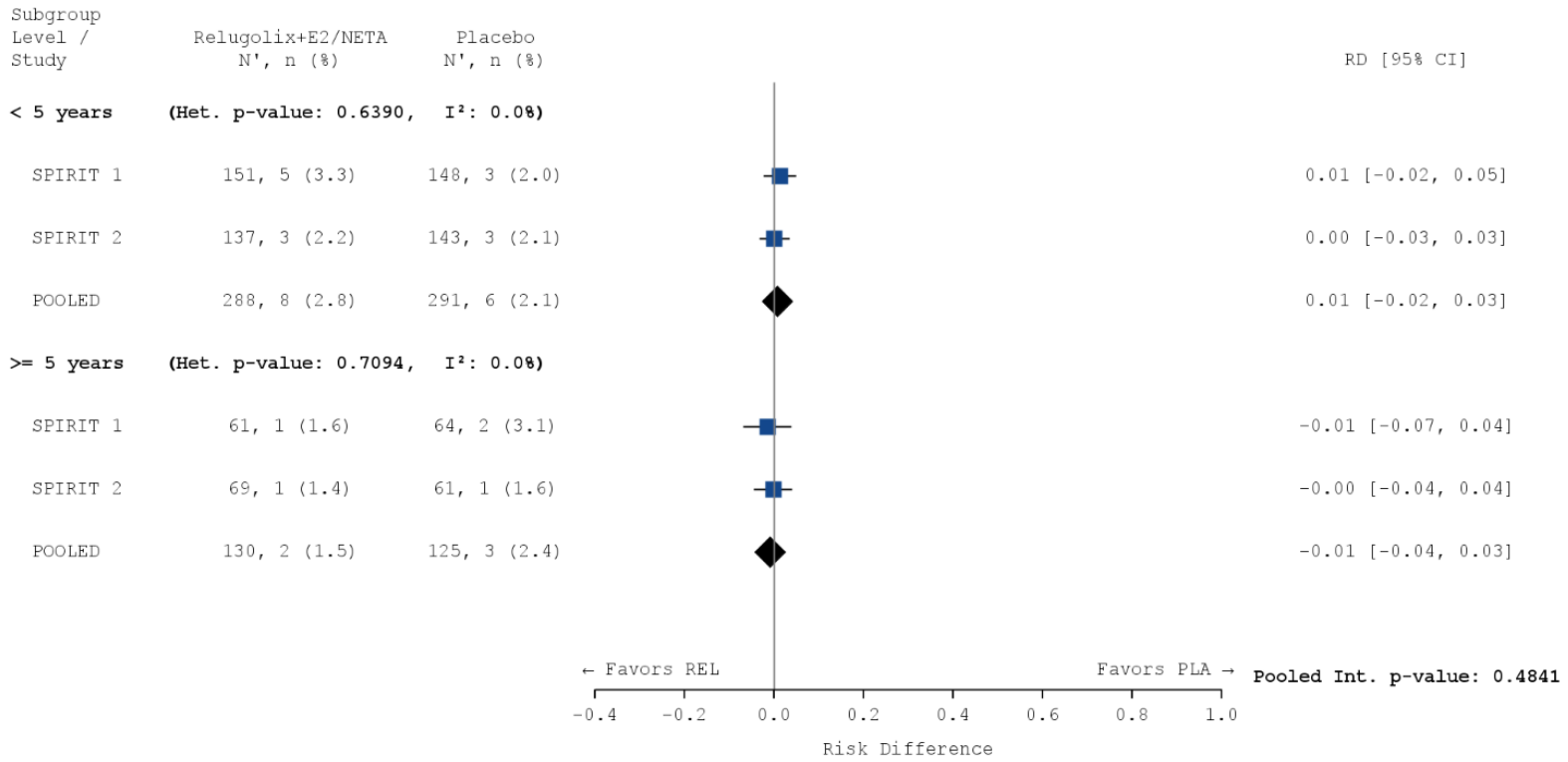
Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Mood swings
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

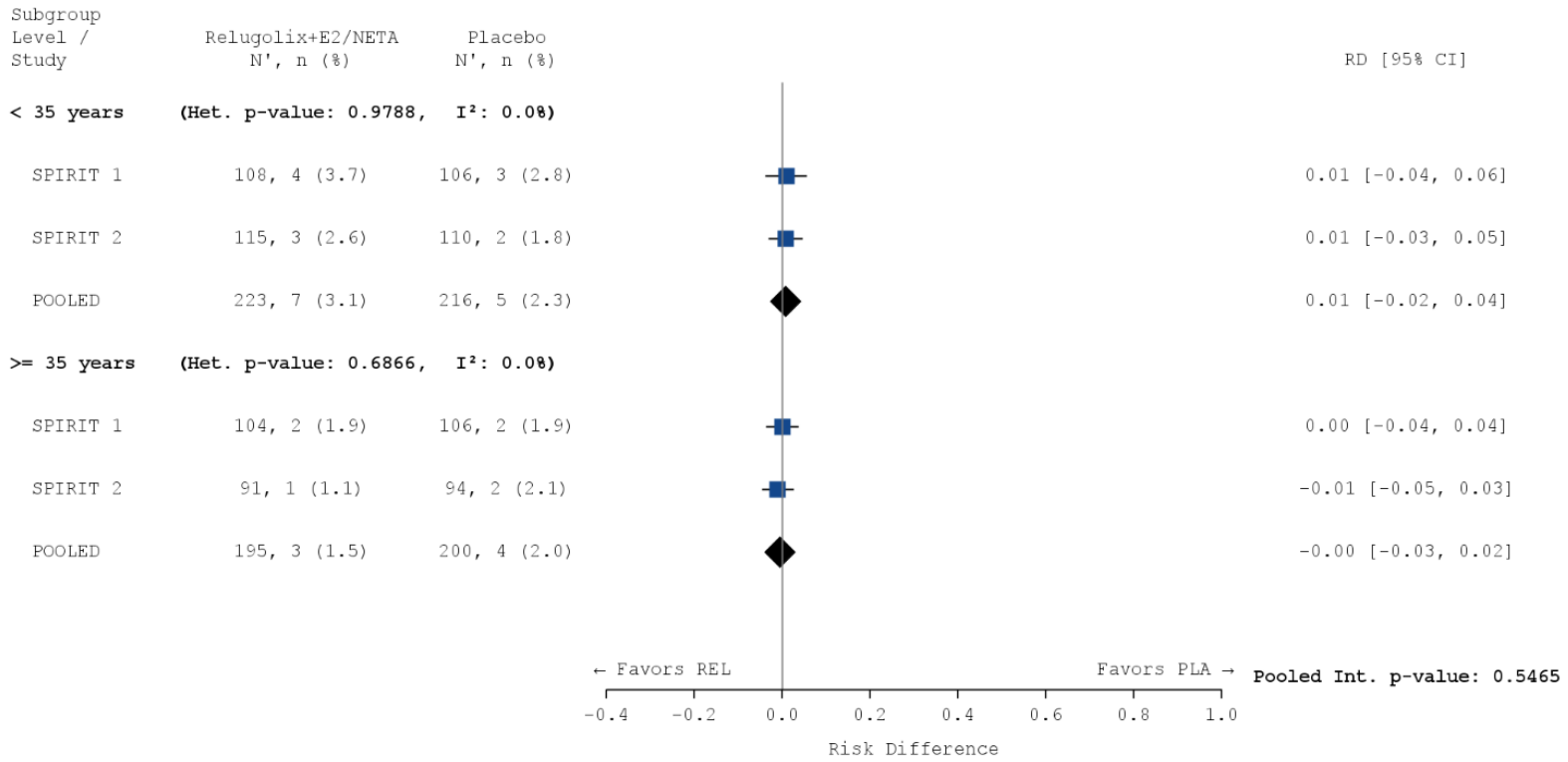
Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Mood swings
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

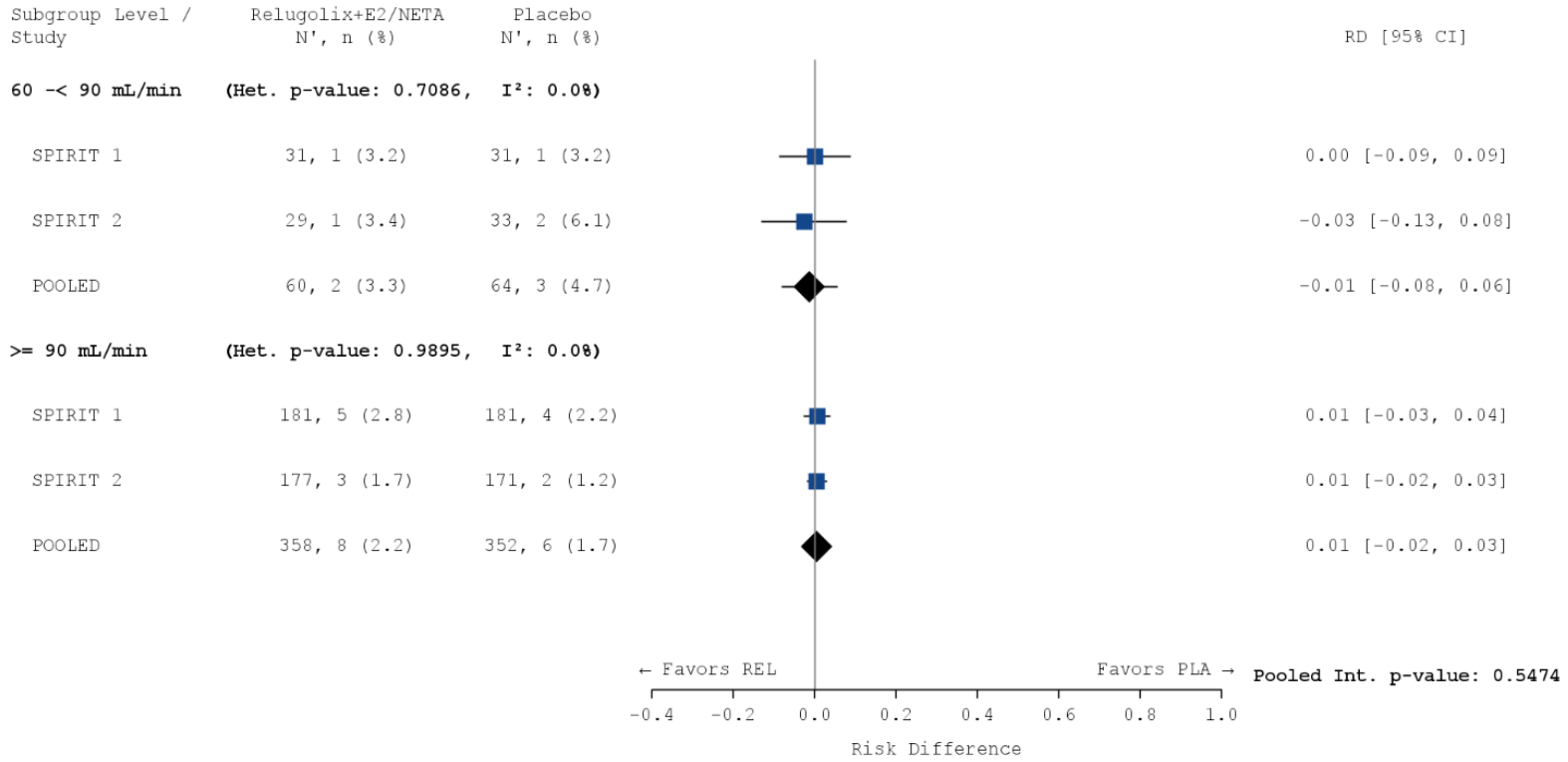
Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Mood swings
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

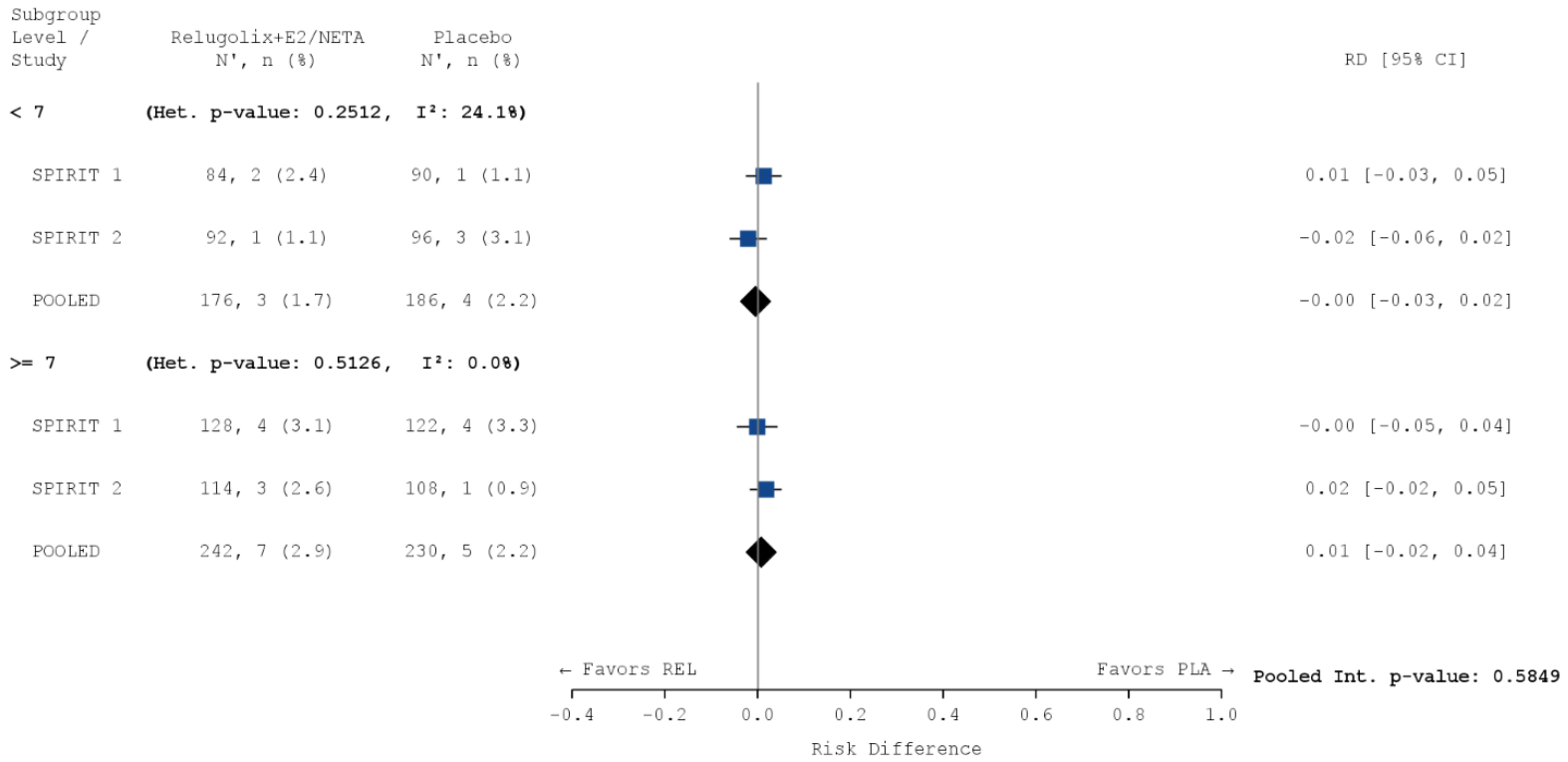
Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Mood swings
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

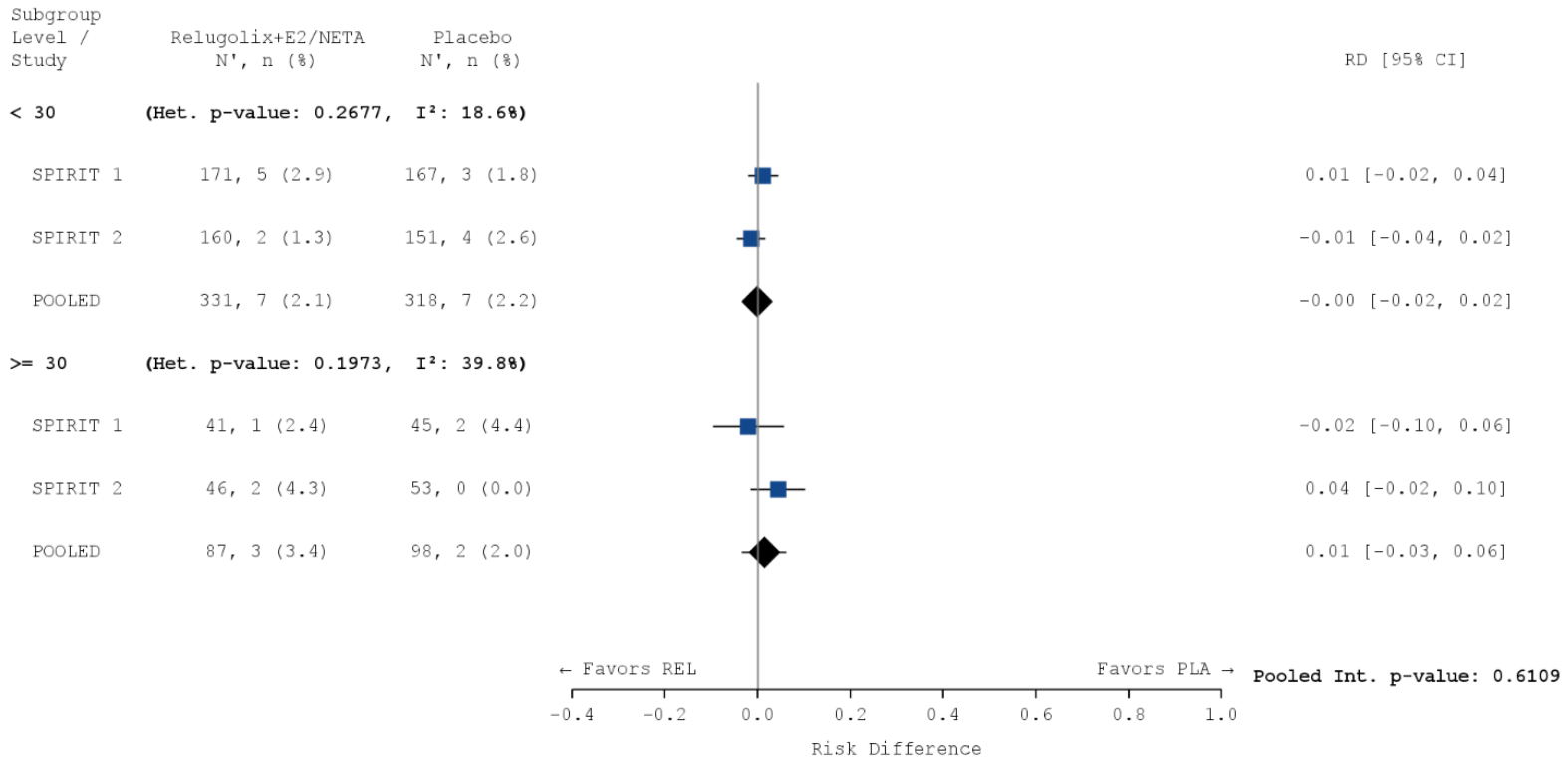
Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Mood swings
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

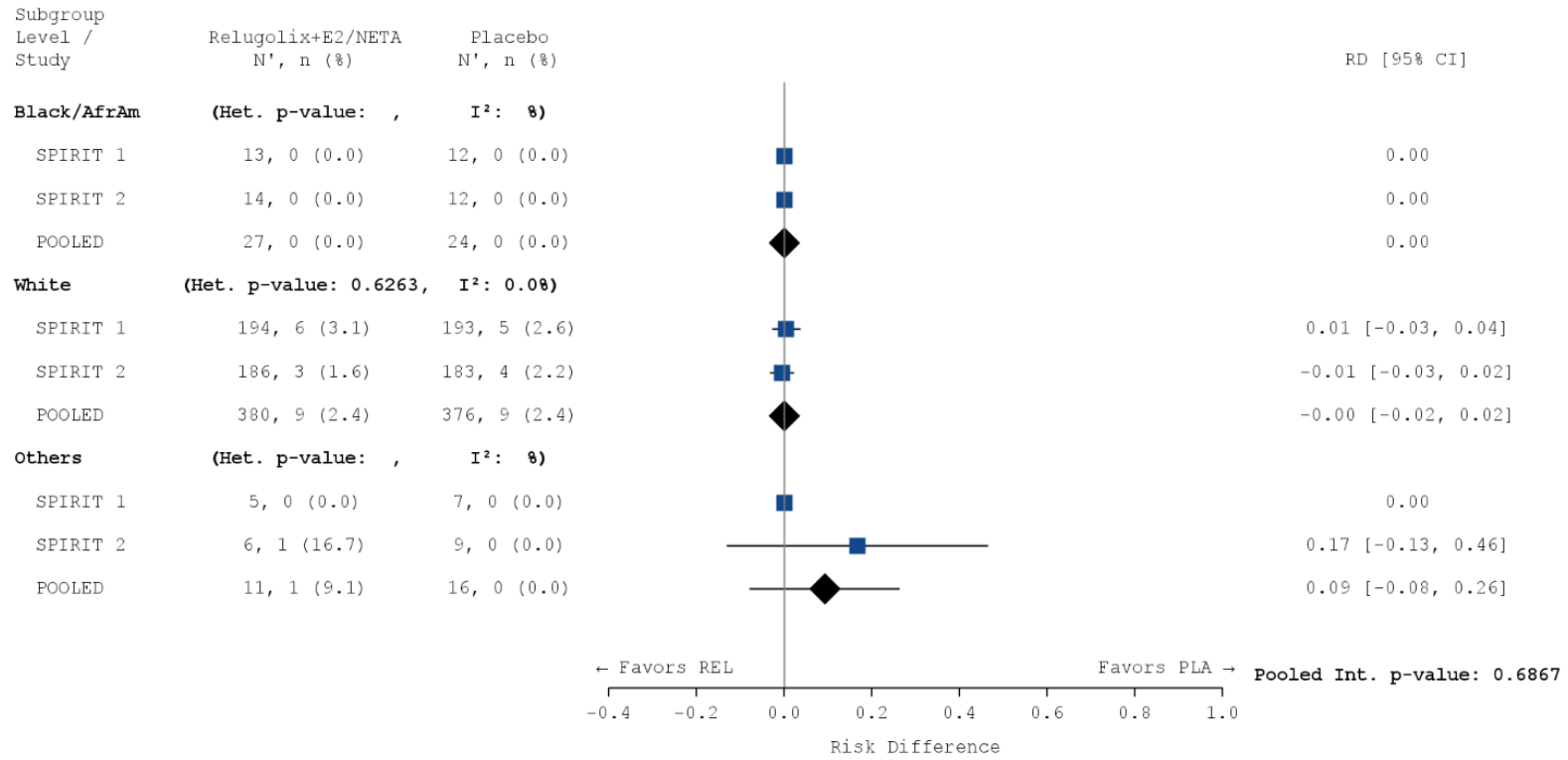
Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Mood swings
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

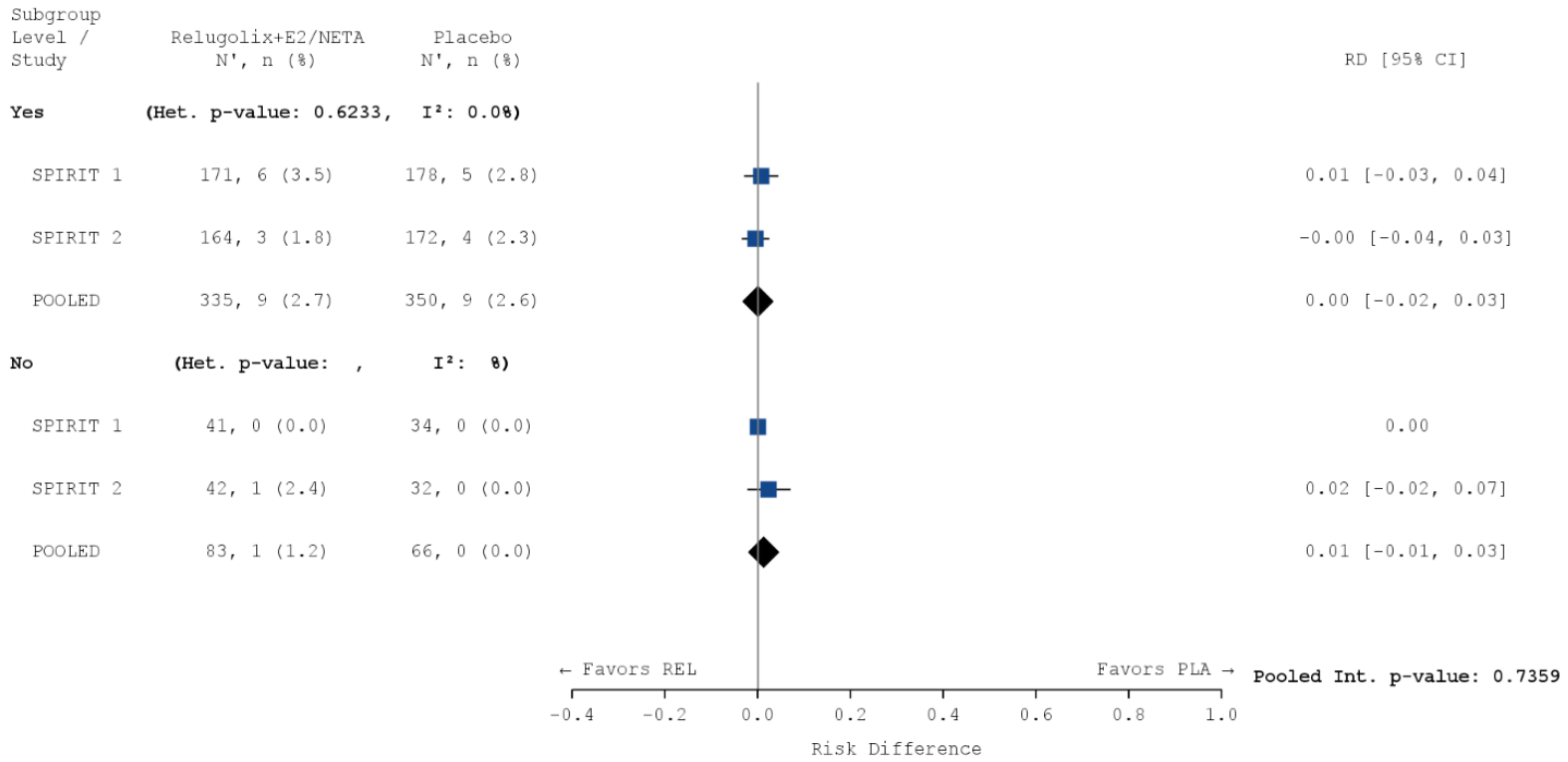
Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Mood swings
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

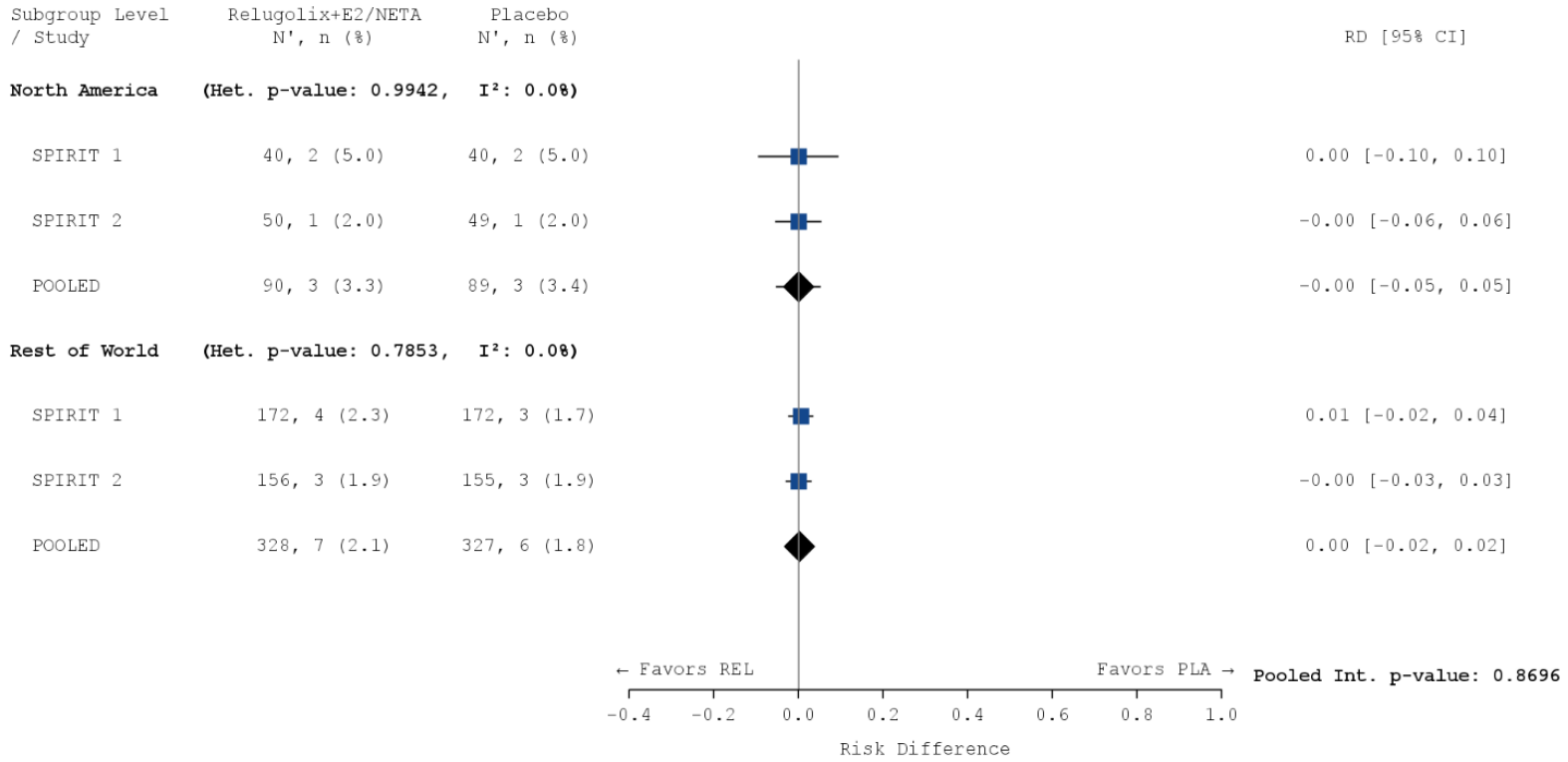
Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Mood swings
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

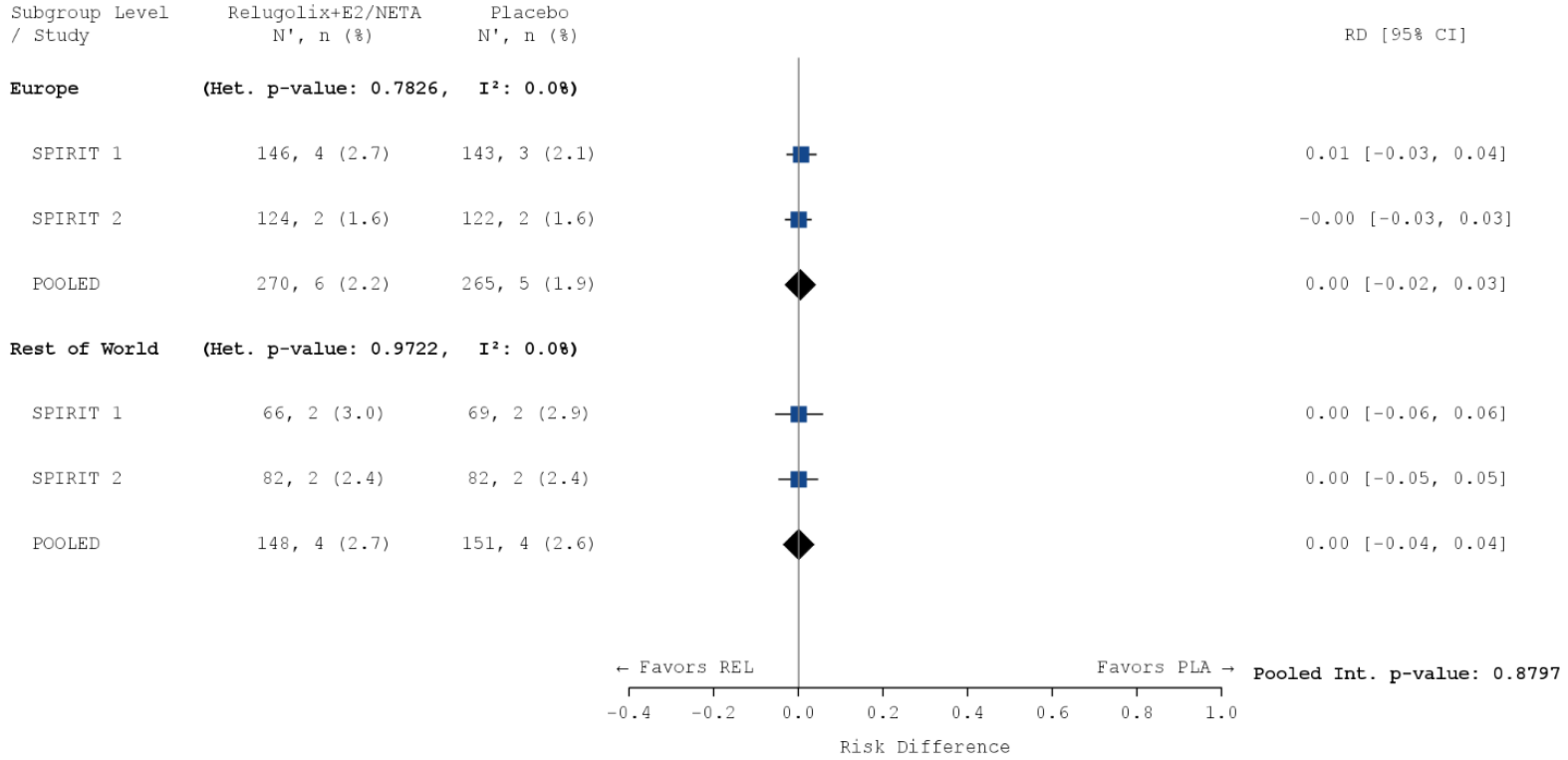
Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Mood swings
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Mood swings
Geographic region II

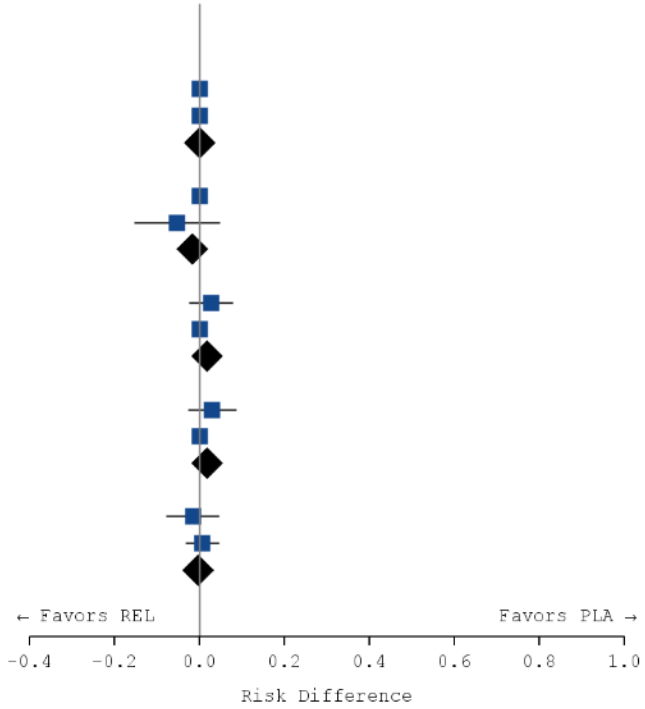


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

Figure 3.5.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Adverse Event Category: Mood disorders by Subgroup
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Mood swings
AFSE stage

Subgroup Level / Study	Relugolix+E2/NETA N', n (%)	Placebo N', n (%)	RD [95% CI]
I, Minimal	**(Het. p-value: , I²: %)**		
SPIRIT 1	14, 0 (0.0)	21, 0 (0.0)	0.00
SPIRIT 2	11, 0 (0.0)	21, 0 (0.0)	0.00
POOLED	25, 0 (0.0)	42, 0 (0.0)	0.00
II, Mild	**(Het. p-value: , I²: %)**		
SPIRIT 1	31, 0 (0.0)	32, 0 (0.0)	0.00
SPIRIT 2	13, 0 (0.0)	19, 1 (5.3)	-0.05 [-0.15, 0.05]
POOLED	44, 0 (0.0)	51, 1 (2.0)	-0.02 [-0.05, 0.02]
III, Moderate	**(Het. p-value: , I²: %)**		
SPIRIT 1	37, 1 (2.7)	42, 0 (0.0)	0.03 [-0.03, 0.08]
SPIRIT 2	23, 0 (0.0)	17, 0 (0.0)	0.00
POOLED	60, 1 (1.7)	59, 0 (0.0)	0.02 [-0.02, 0.05]
IV, Severe	**(Het. p-value: , I²: %)**		
SPIRIT 1	34, 1 (2.9)	30, 0 (0.0)	0.03 [-0.03, 0.09]
SPIRIT 2	27, 0 (0.0)	21, 0 (0.0)	0.00
POOLED	61, 1 (1.6)	51, 0 (0.0)	0.02 [-0.02, 0.05]
Unknown/NA	**(Het. p-value: 0.5576, I²: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	96, 4 (4.2)	87, 5 (5.7)	-0.02 [-0.08, 0.05]
SPIRIT 2	132, 4 (3.0)	126, 3 (2.4)	0.01 [-0.03, 0.05]
POOLED	228, 8 (3.5)	213, 8 (3.8)	-0.00 [-0.04, 0.03]



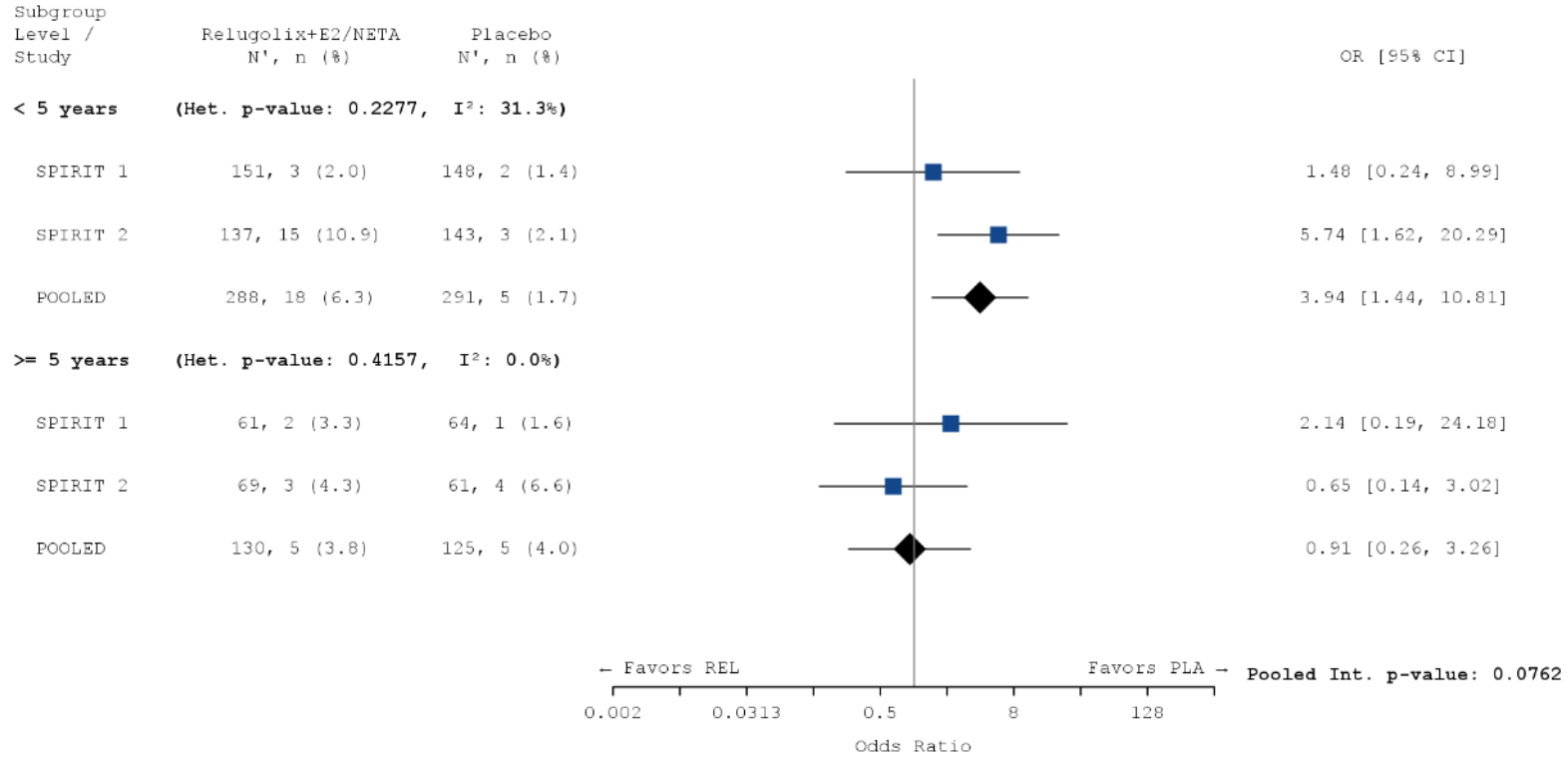
Pooled Int. p-value: 0.9247

N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_2_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:13

2.3.25 Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)

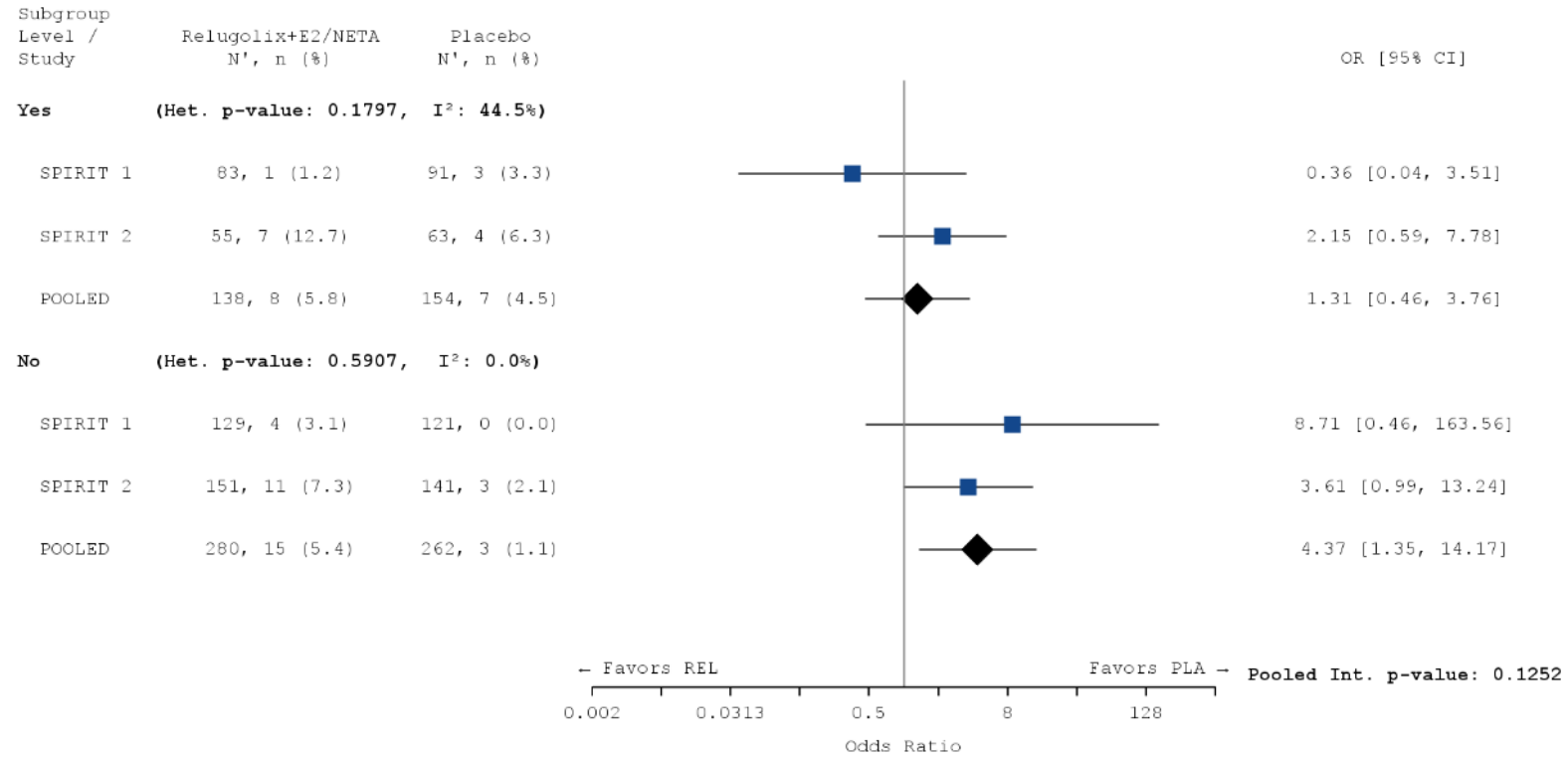
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

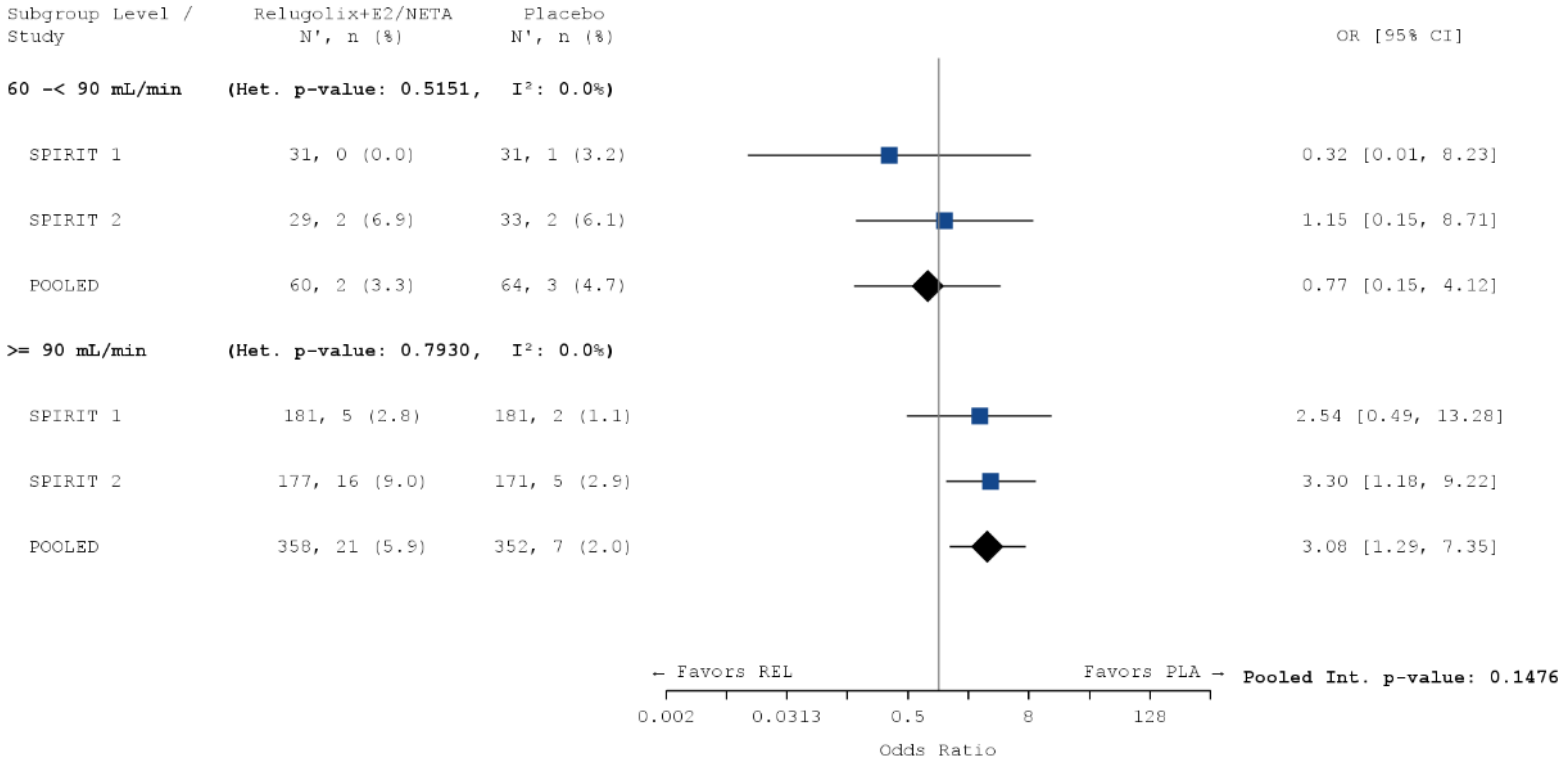
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

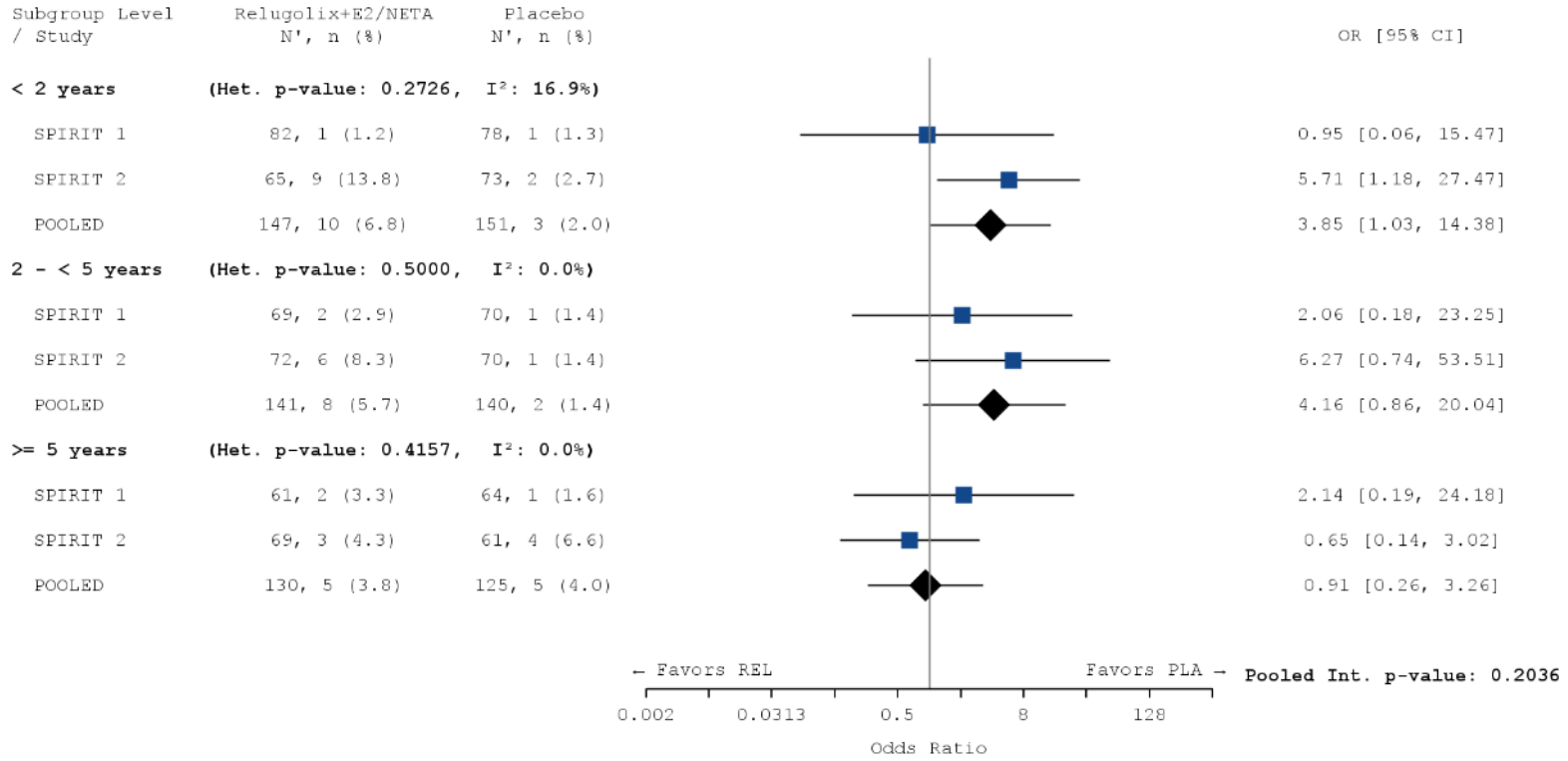
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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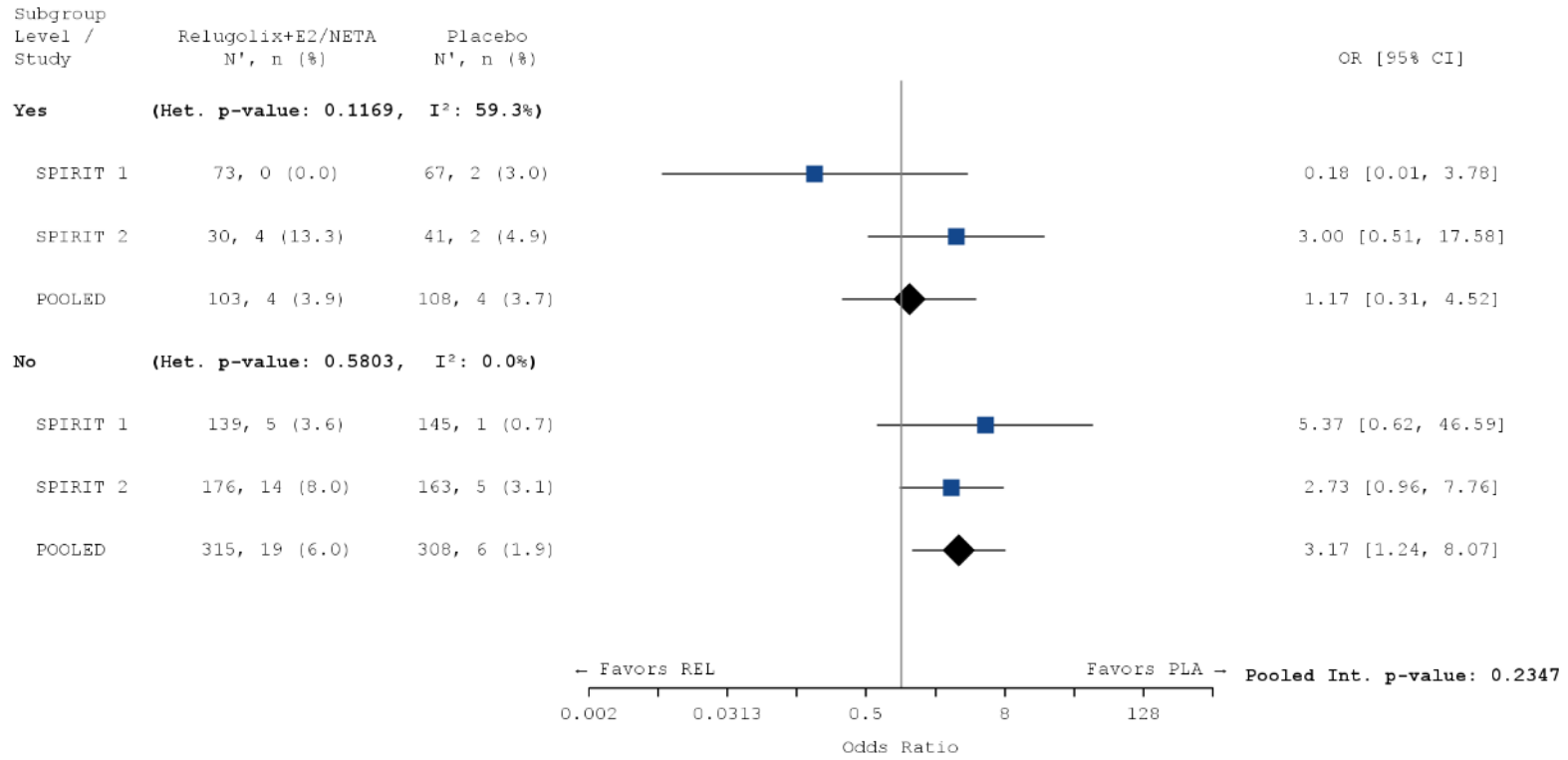
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

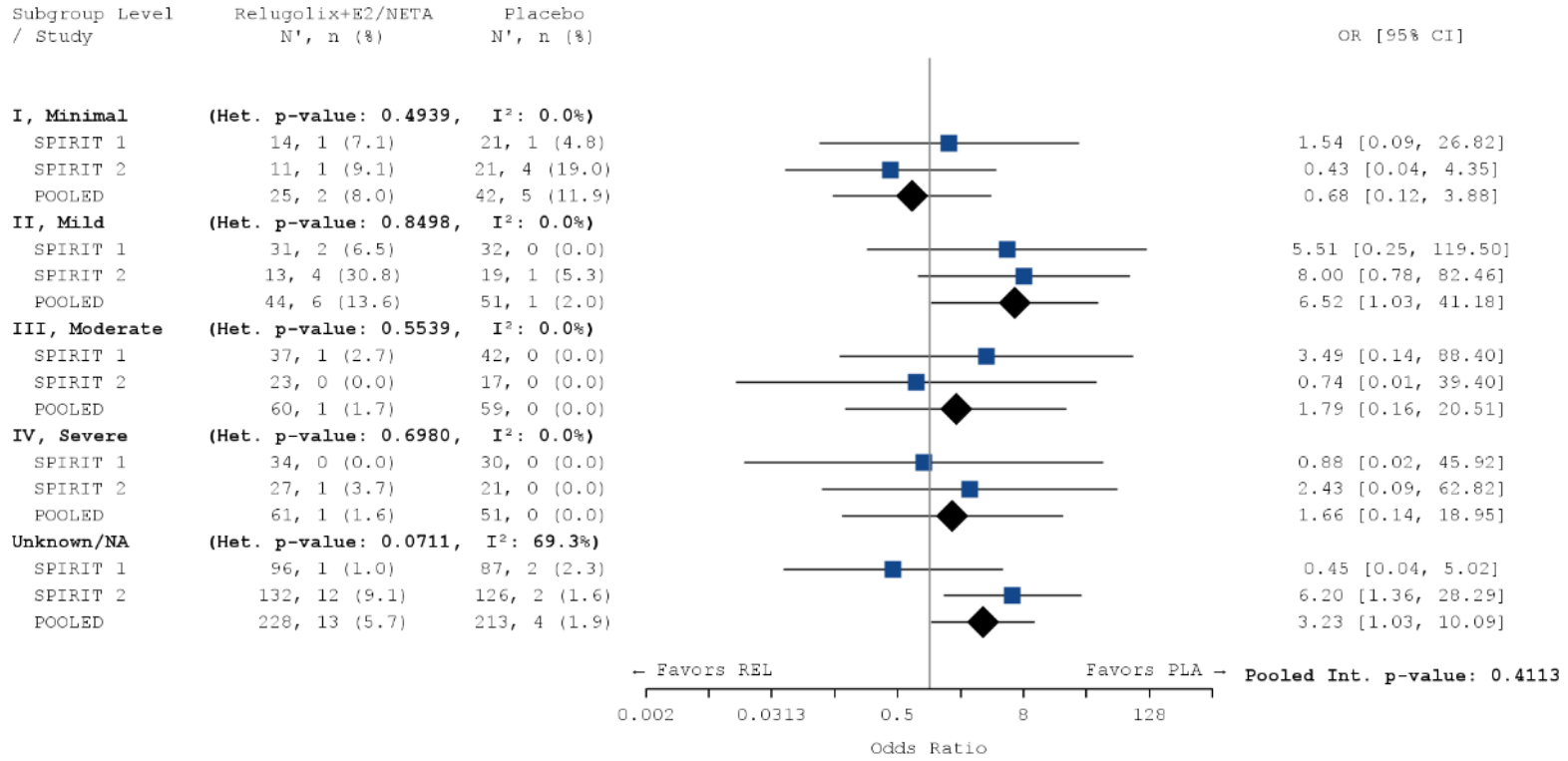
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

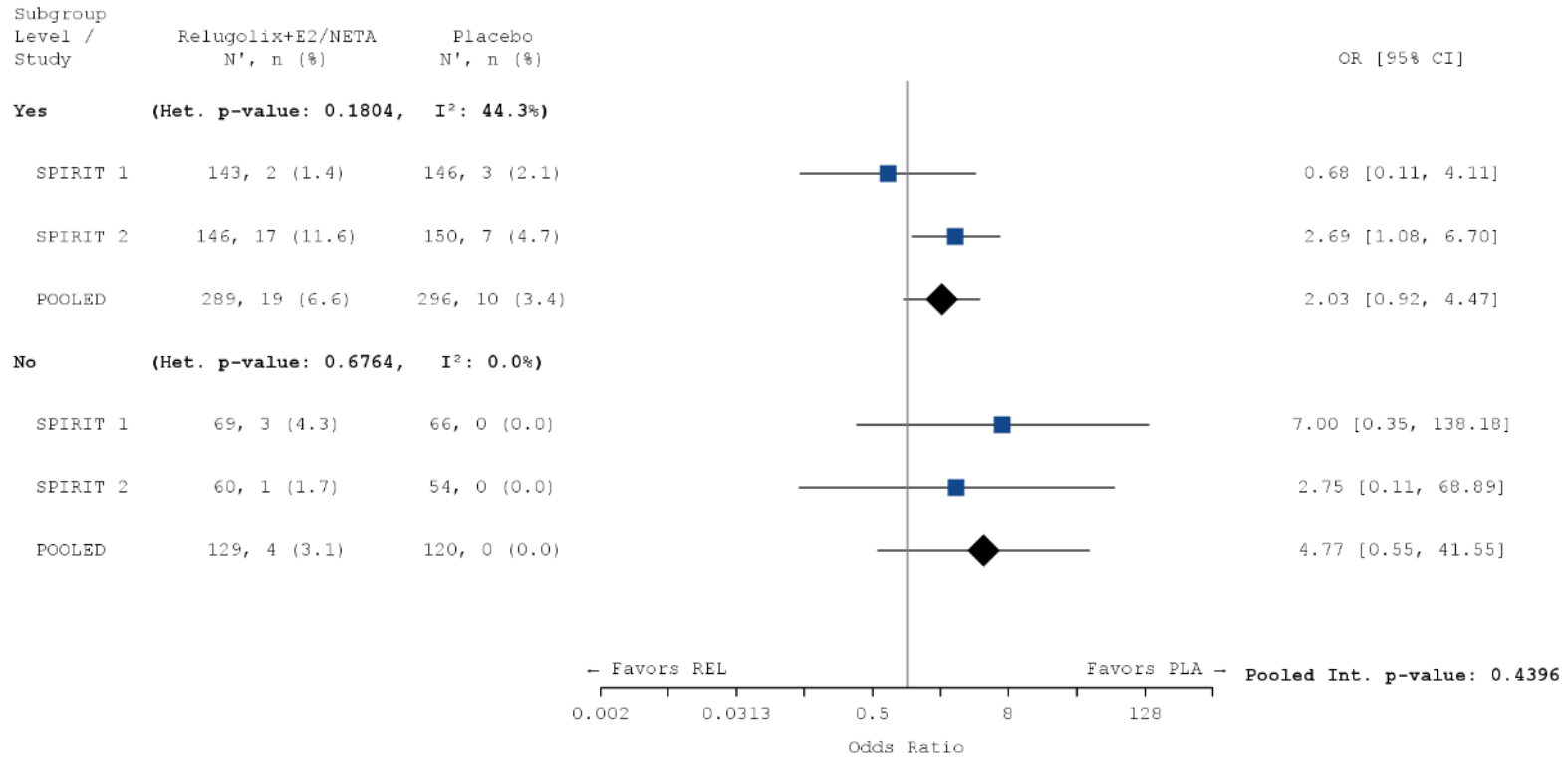
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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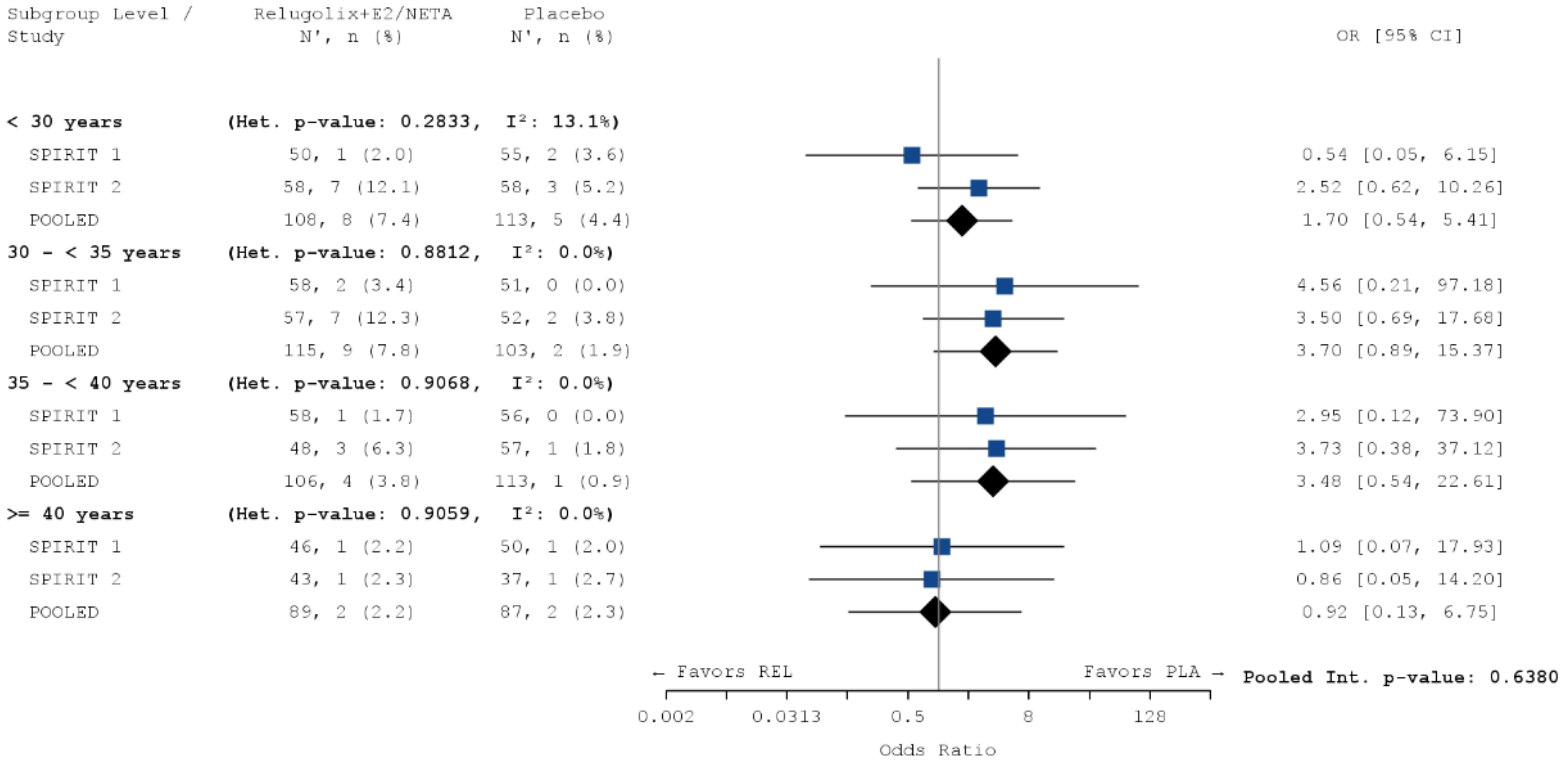
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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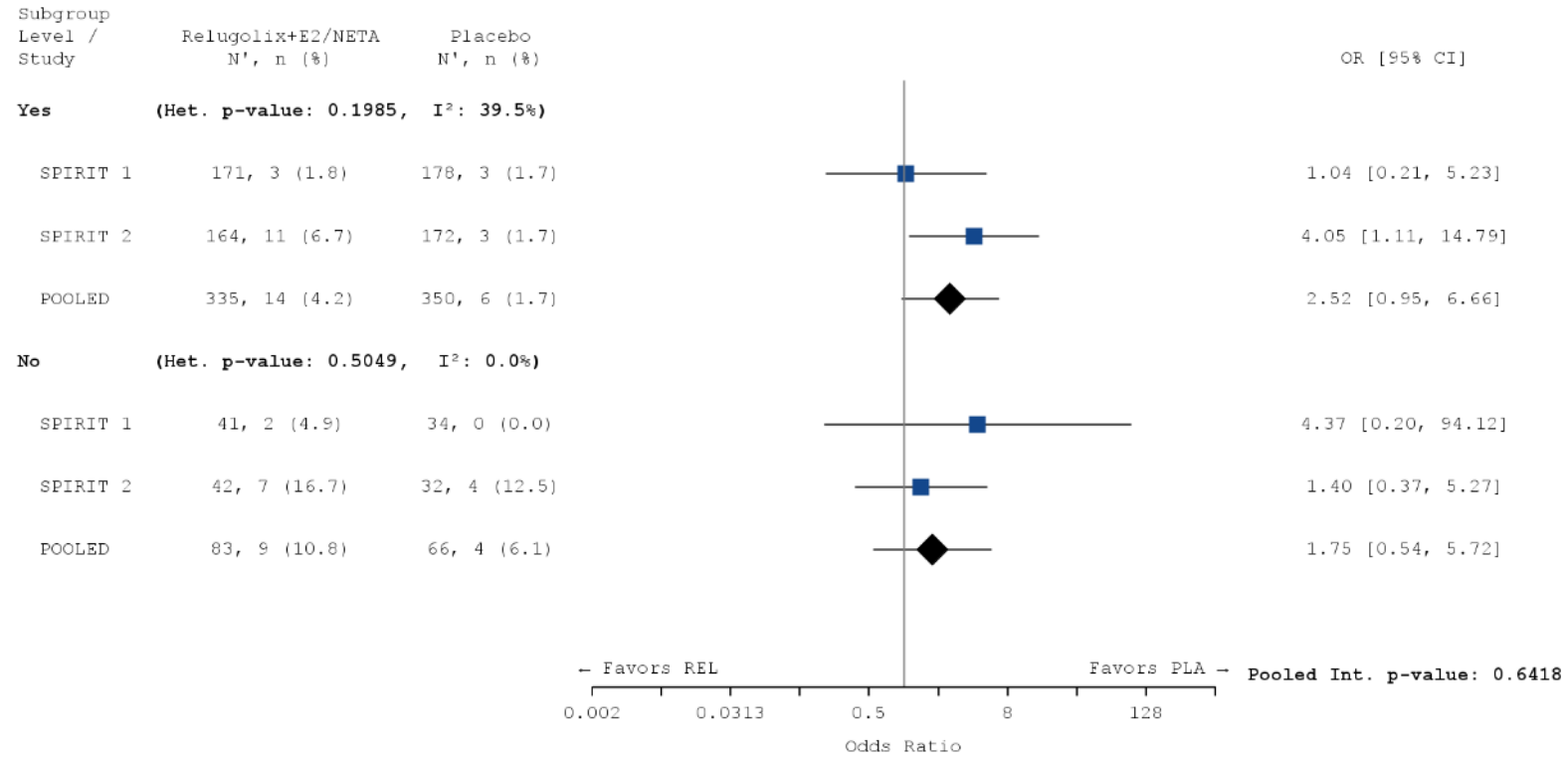
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
Prior surgery for endometriosis



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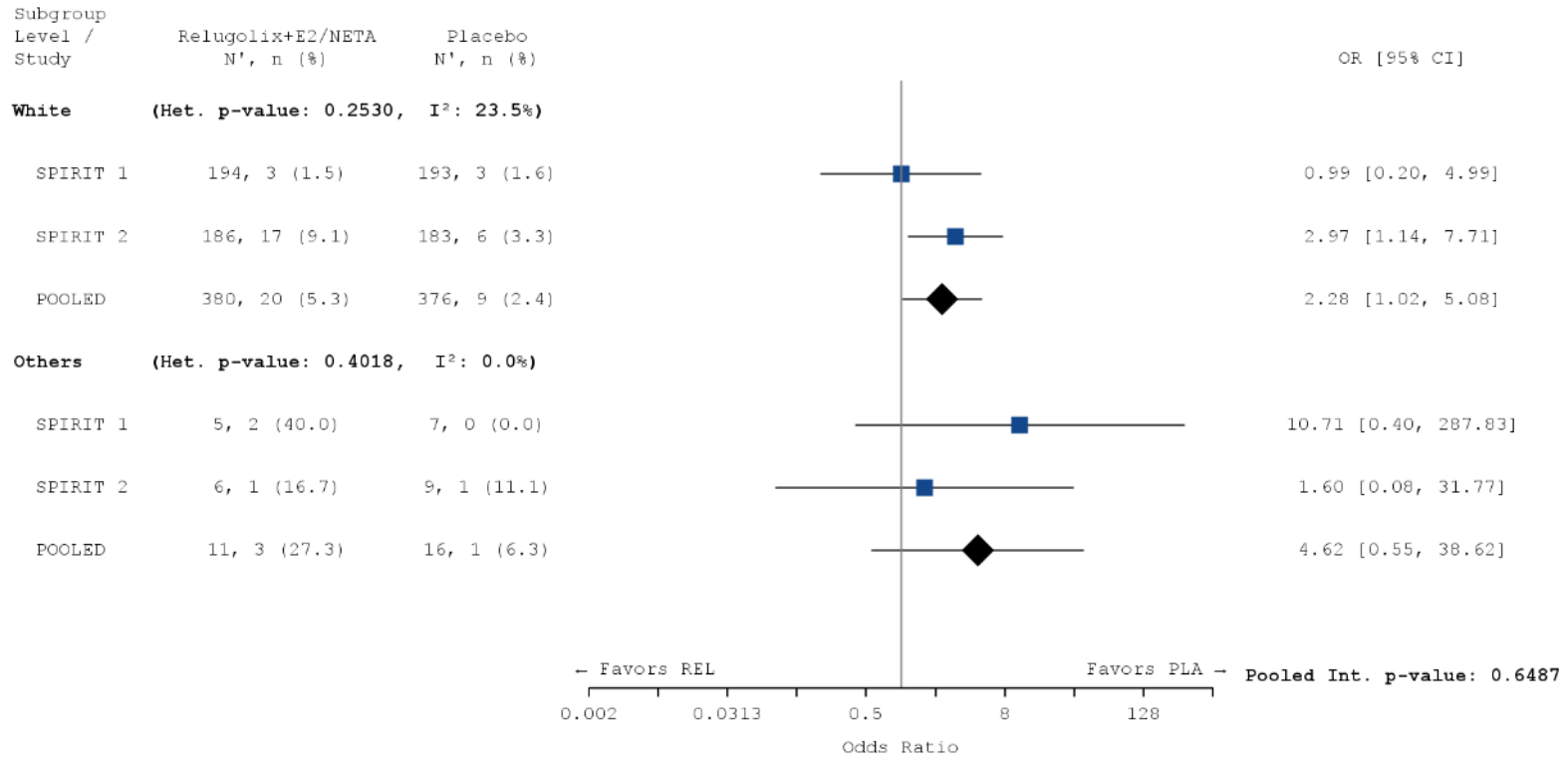
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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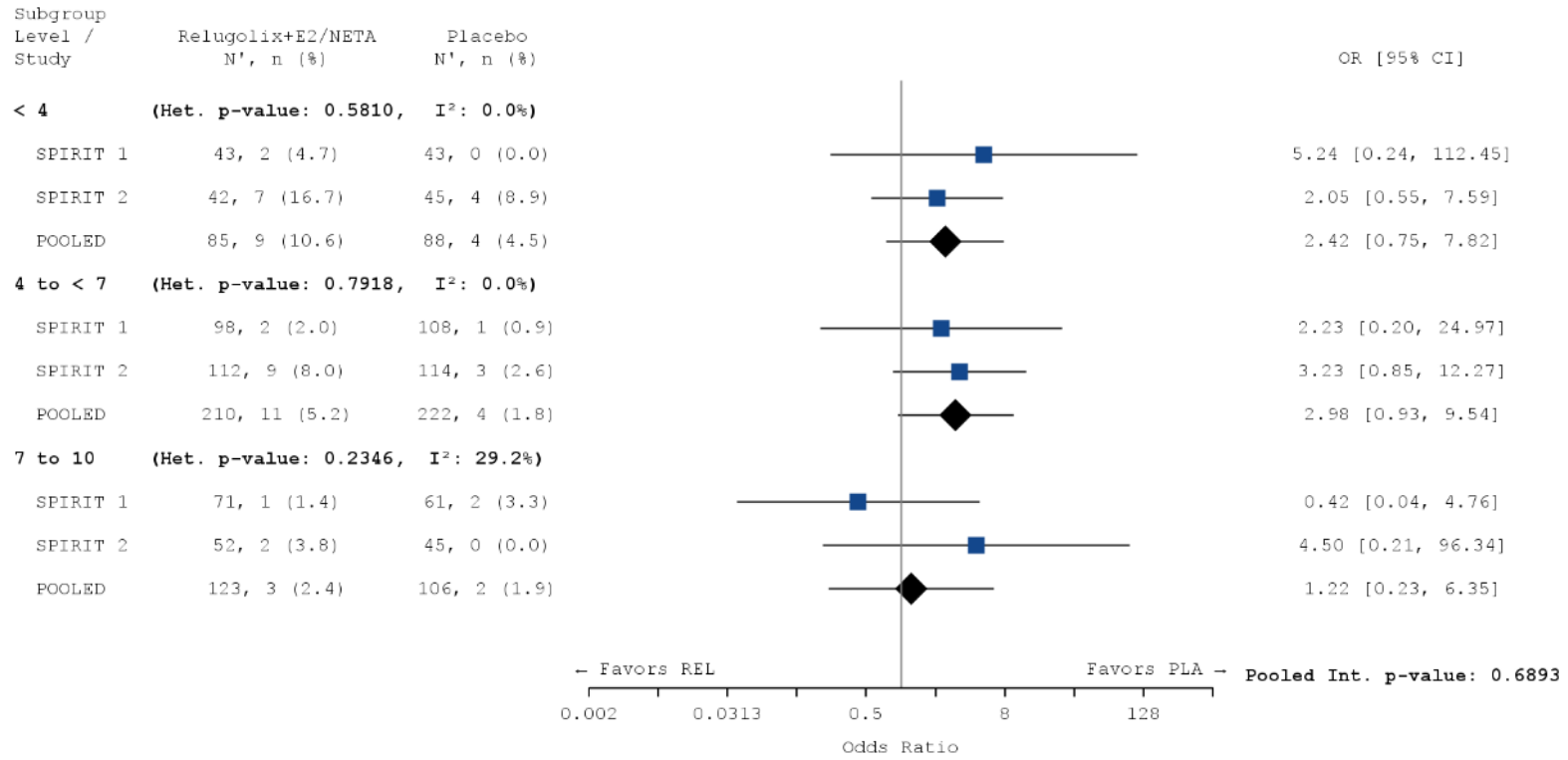
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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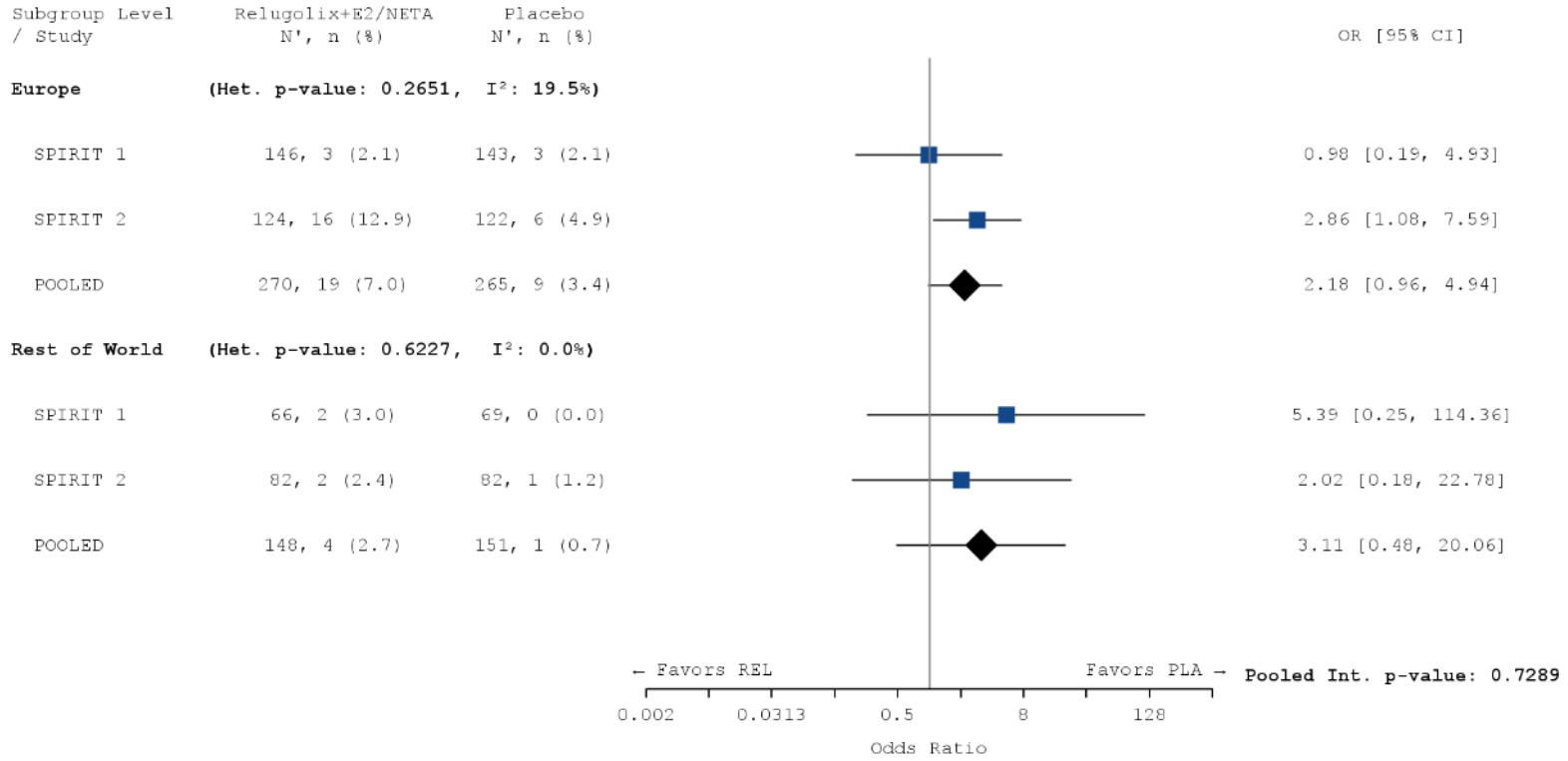
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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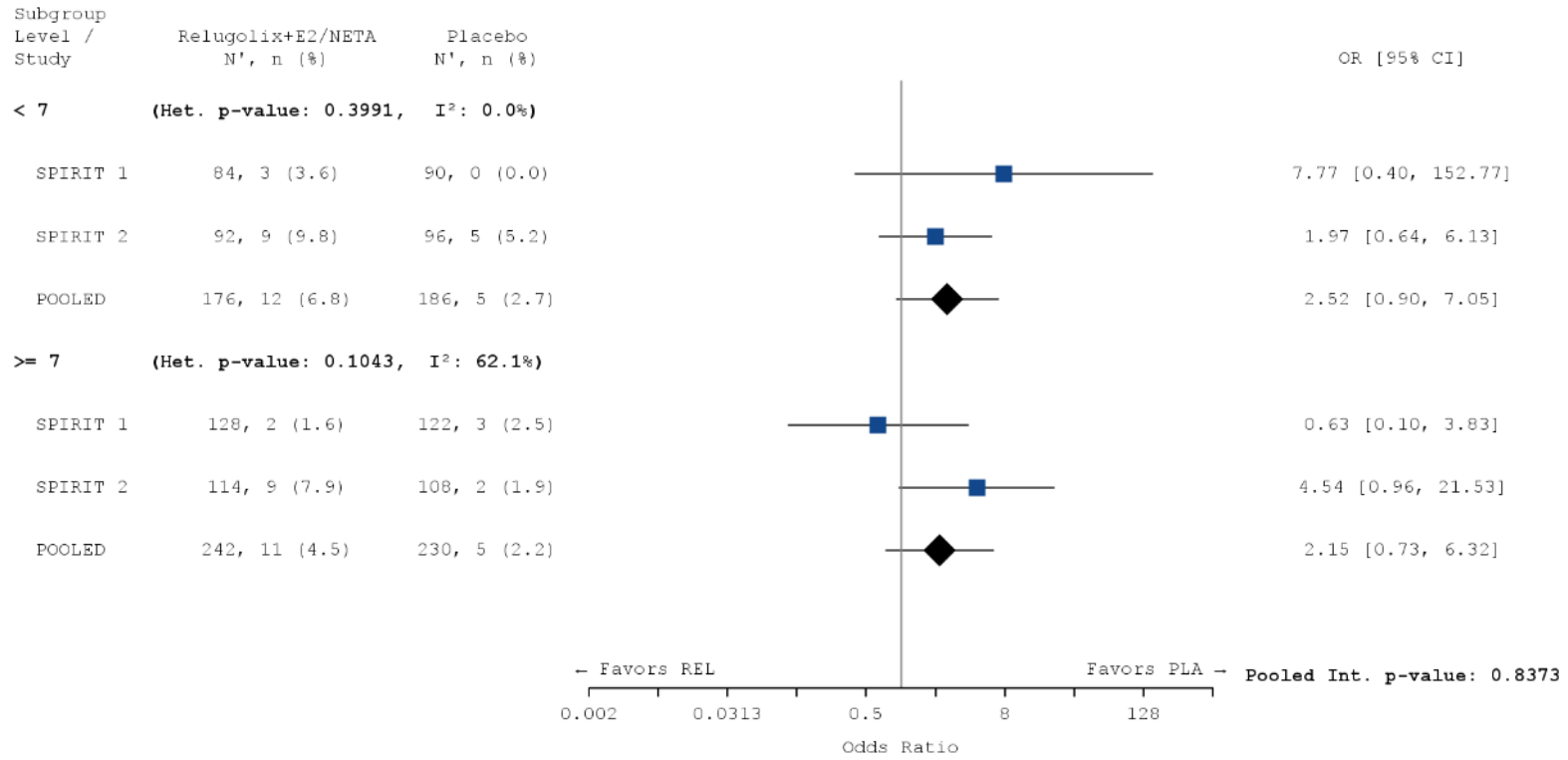
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

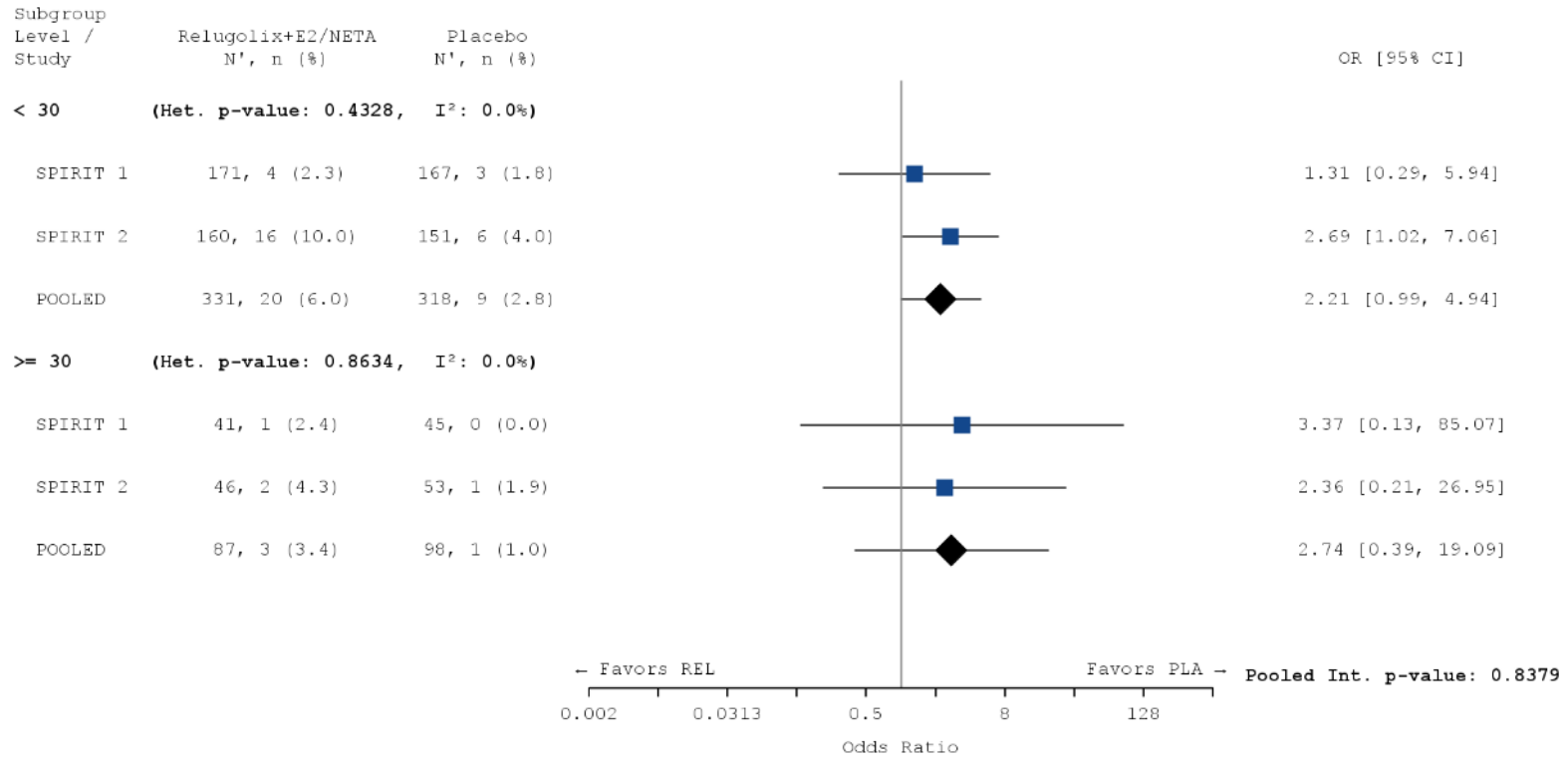
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

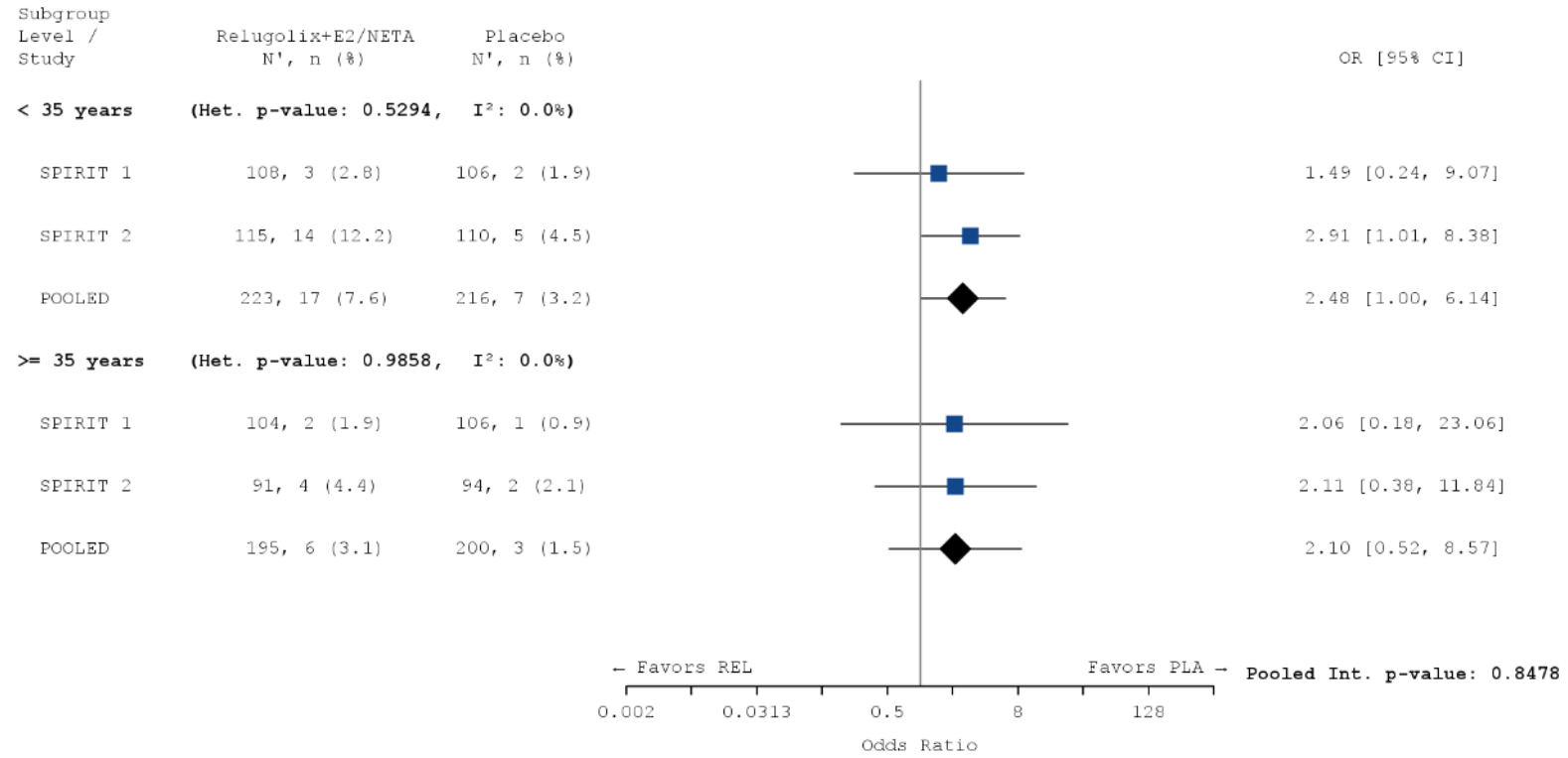
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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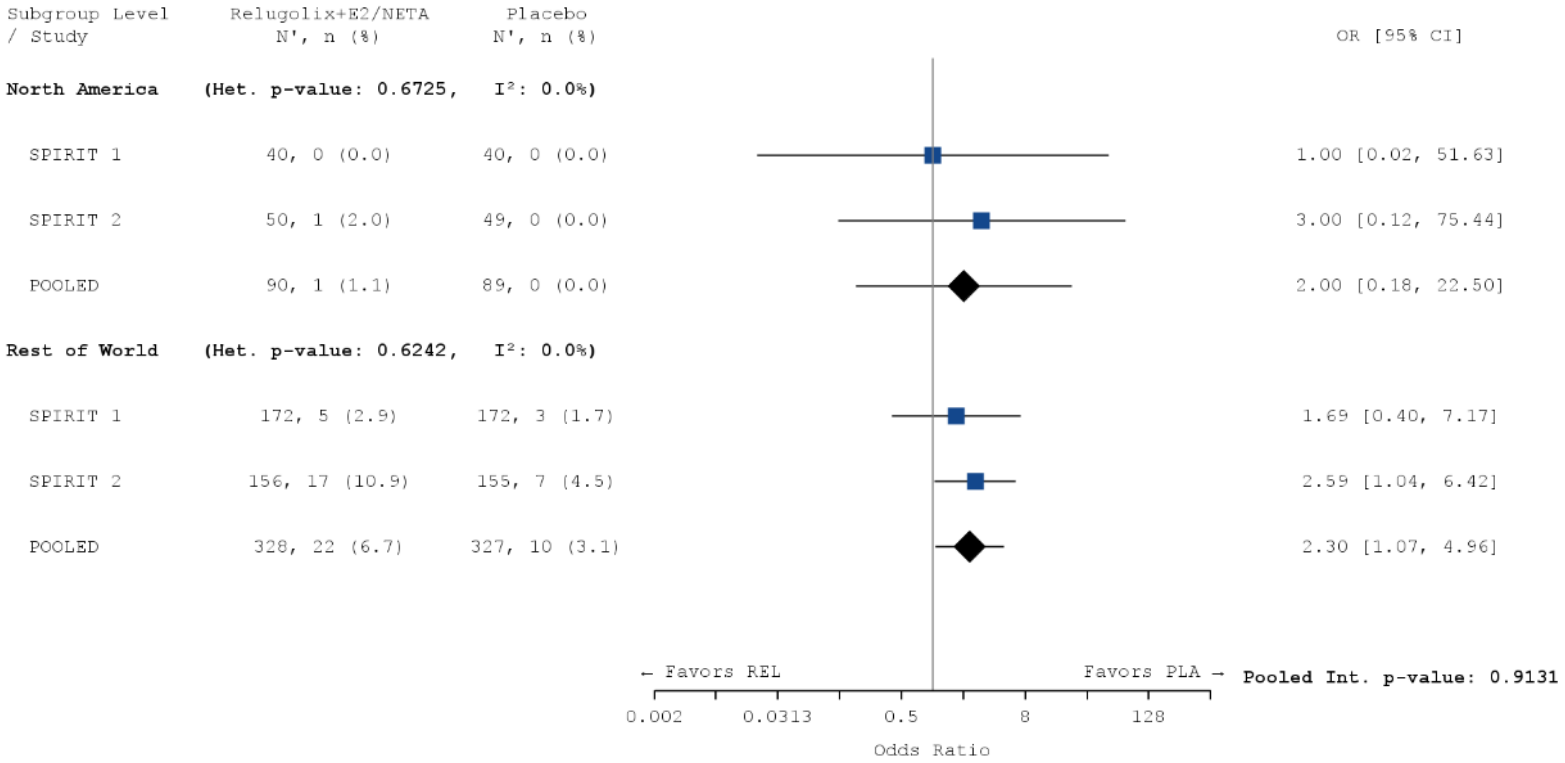
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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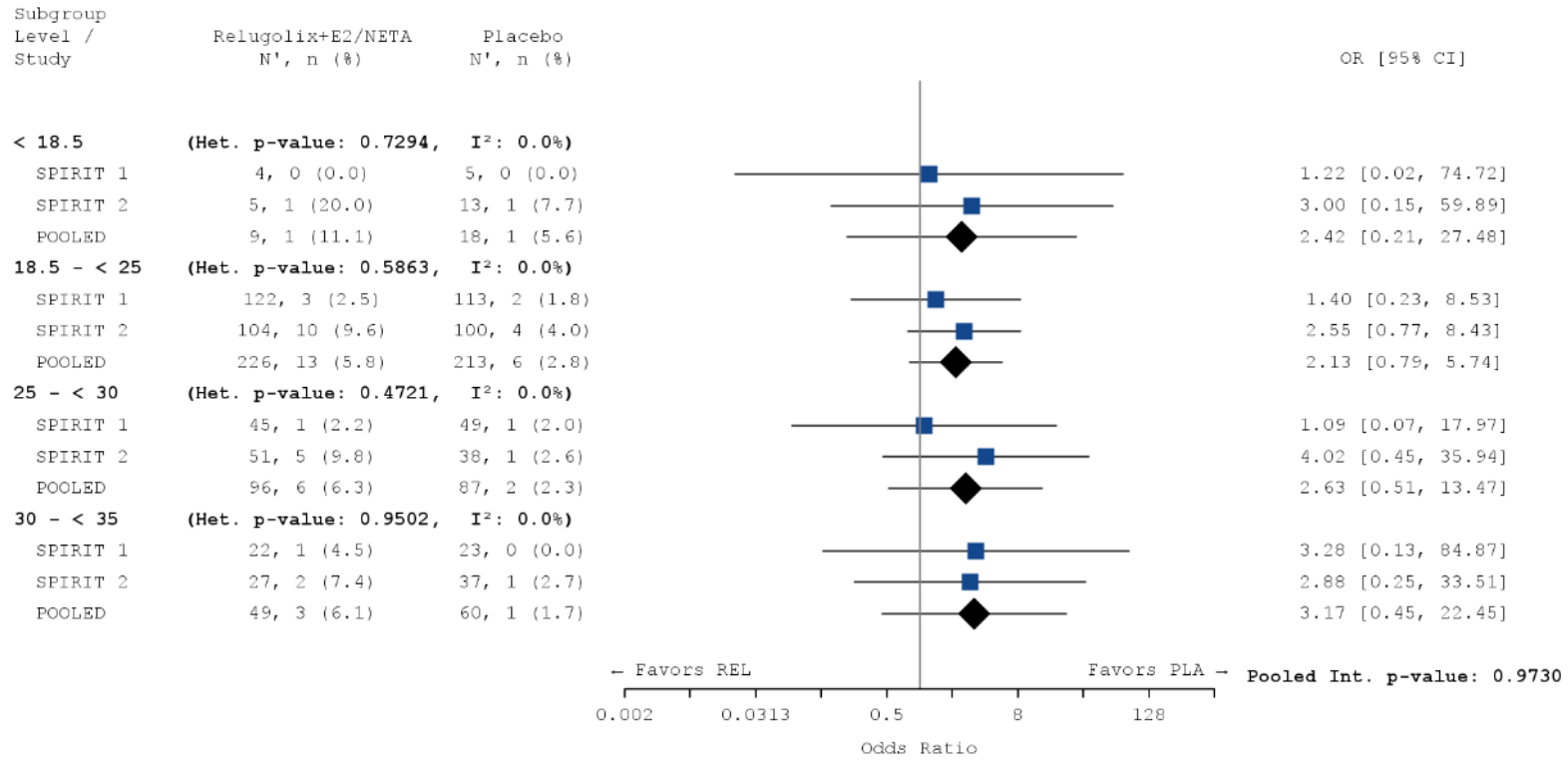
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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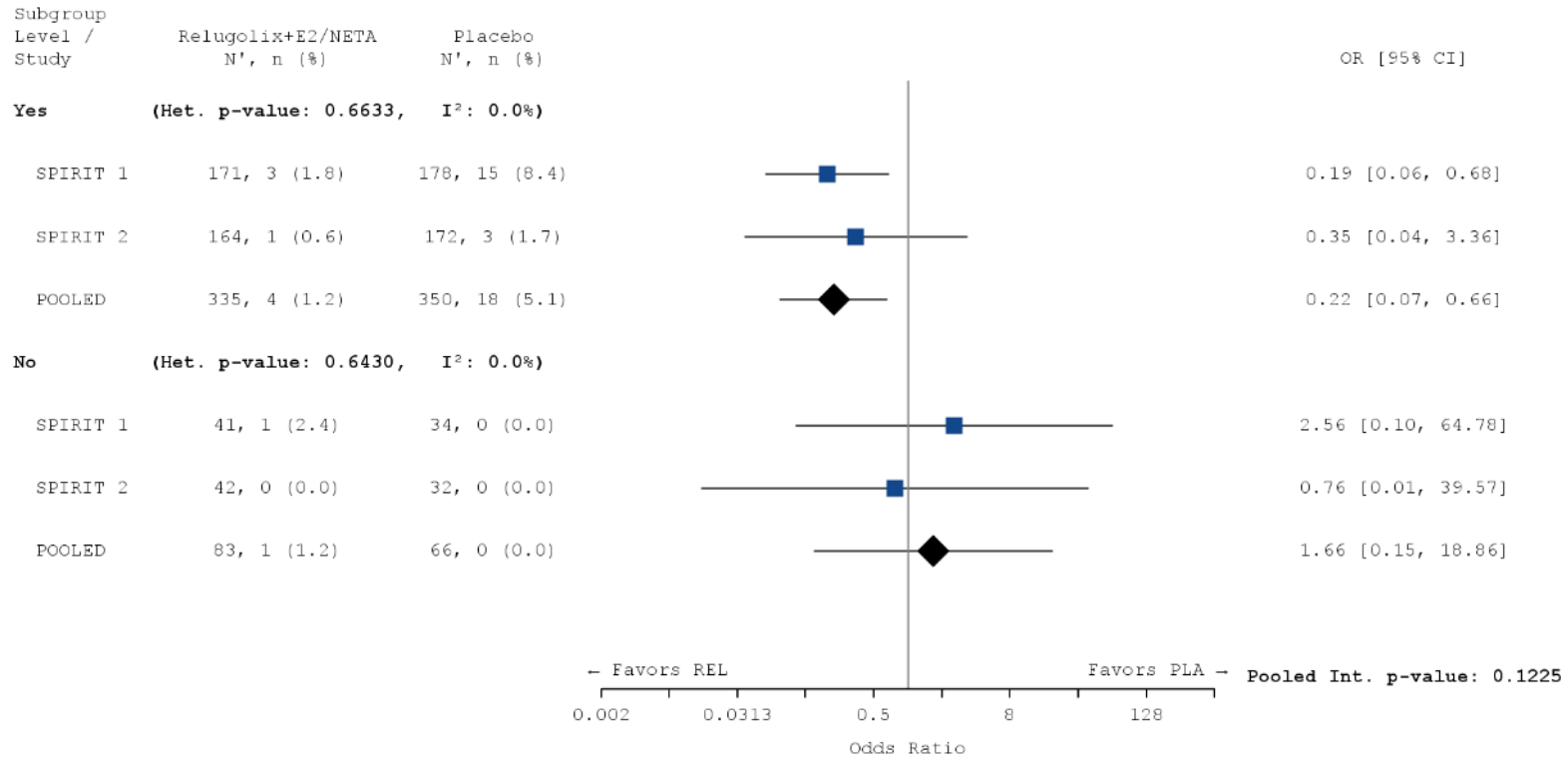
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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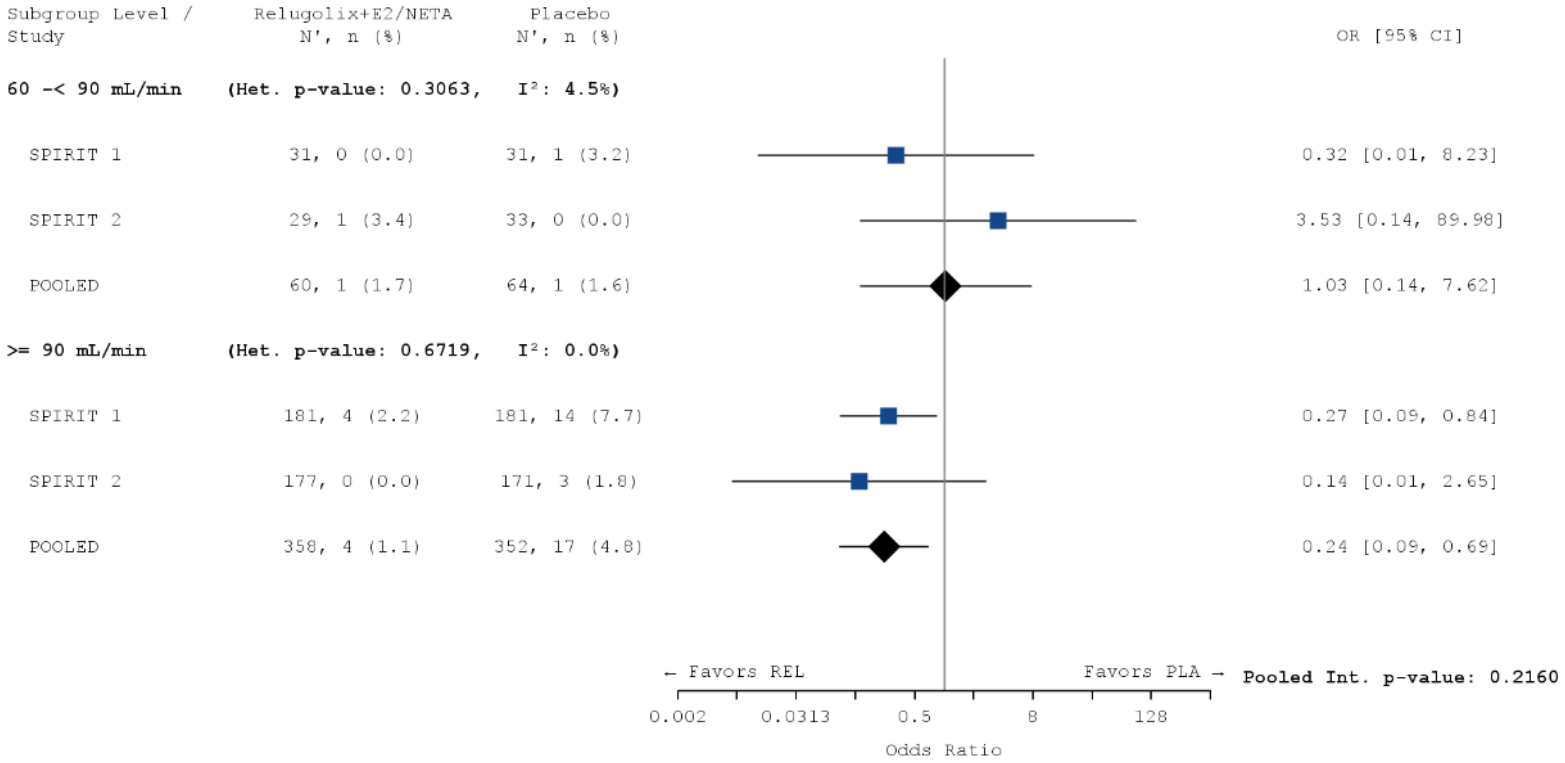
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

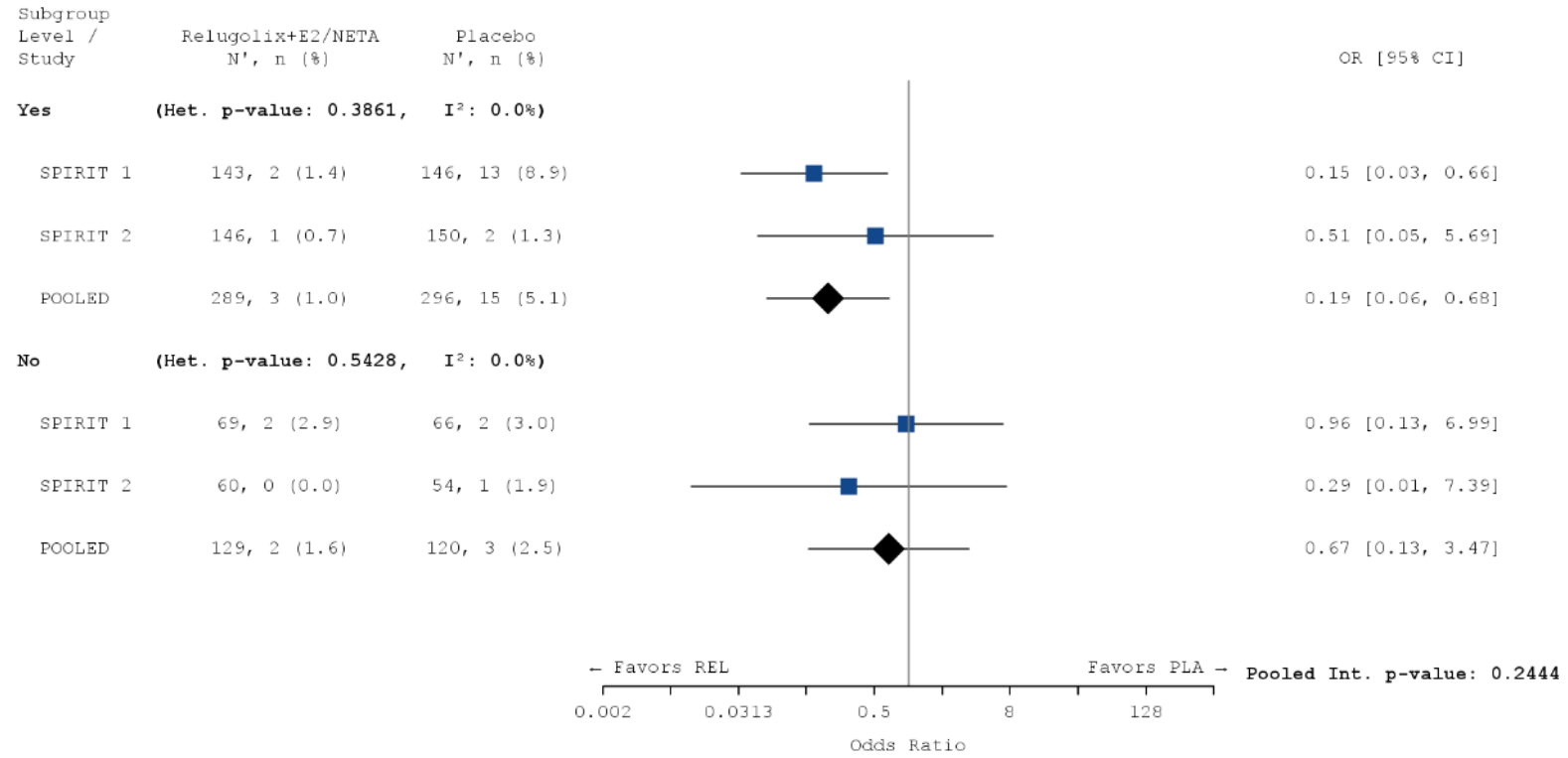
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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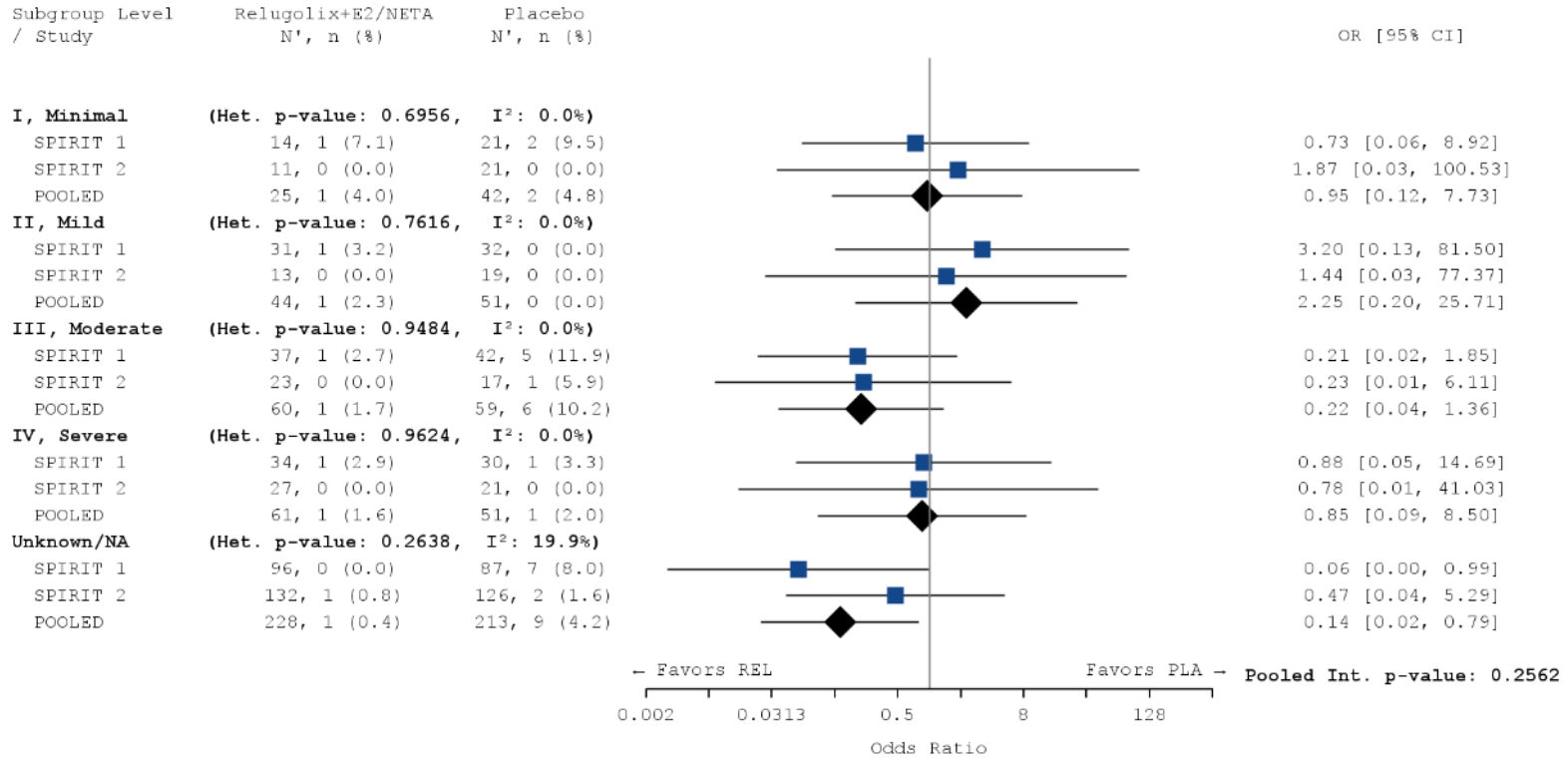
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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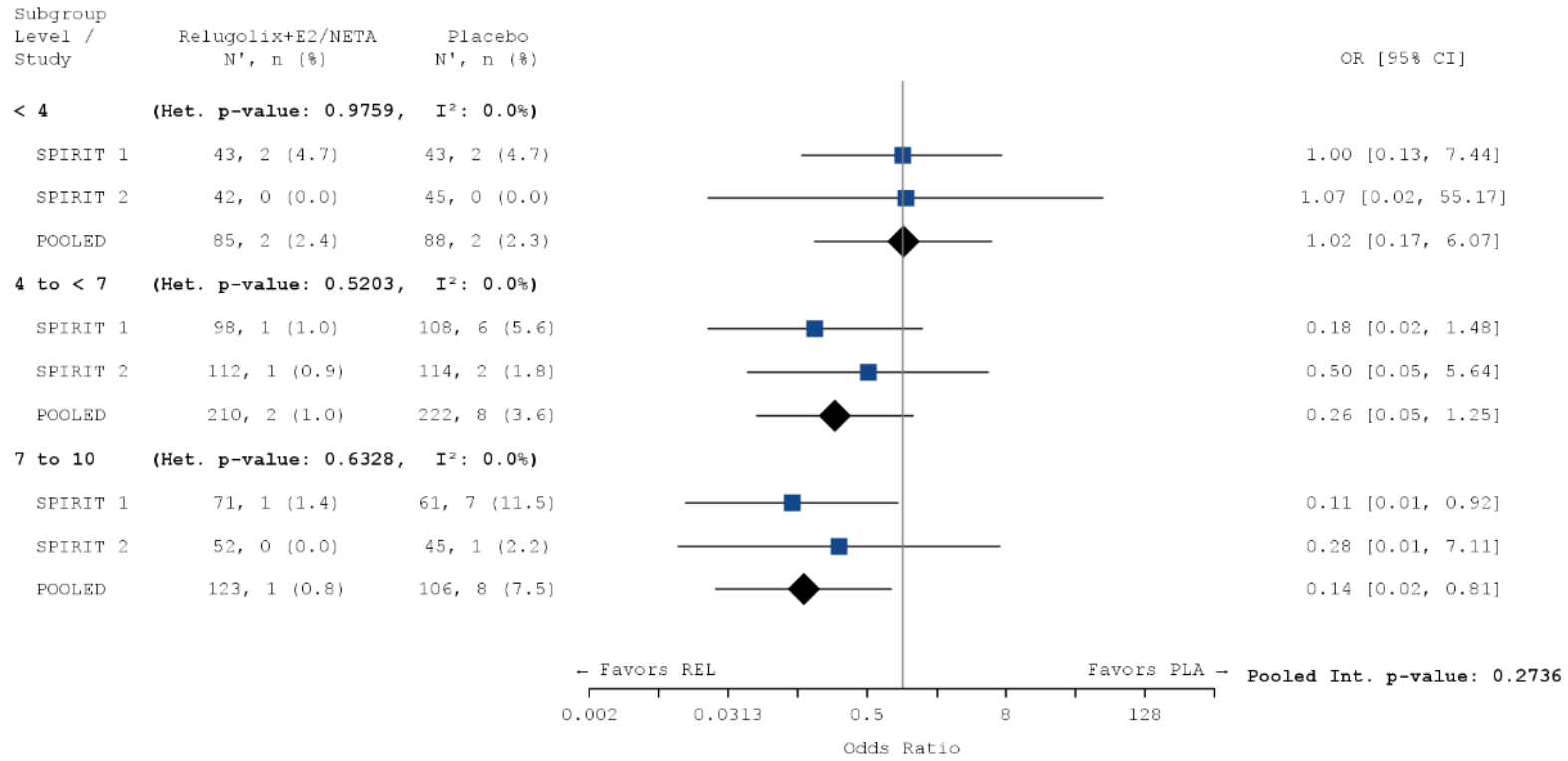
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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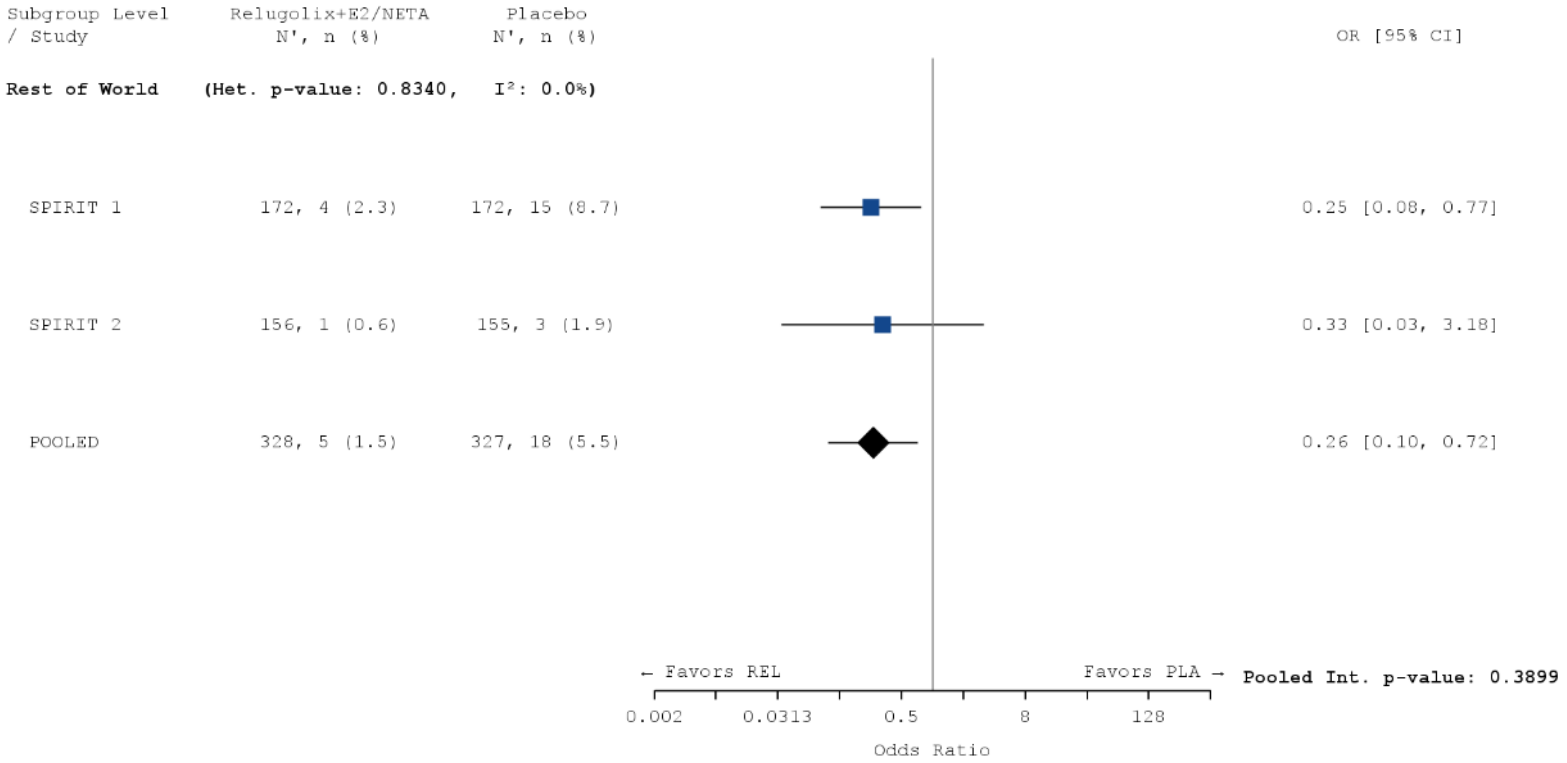
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
Geographic region I



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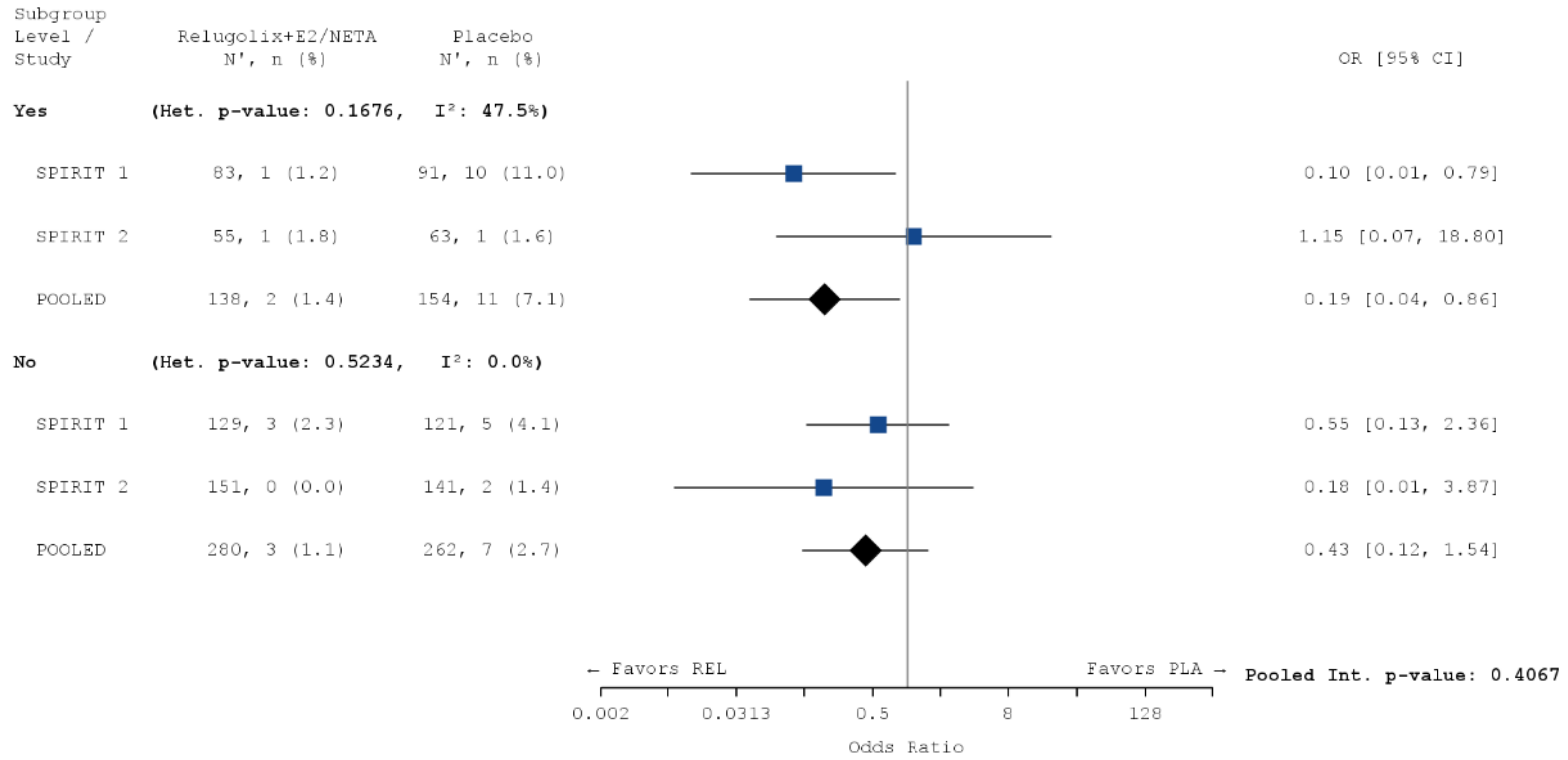
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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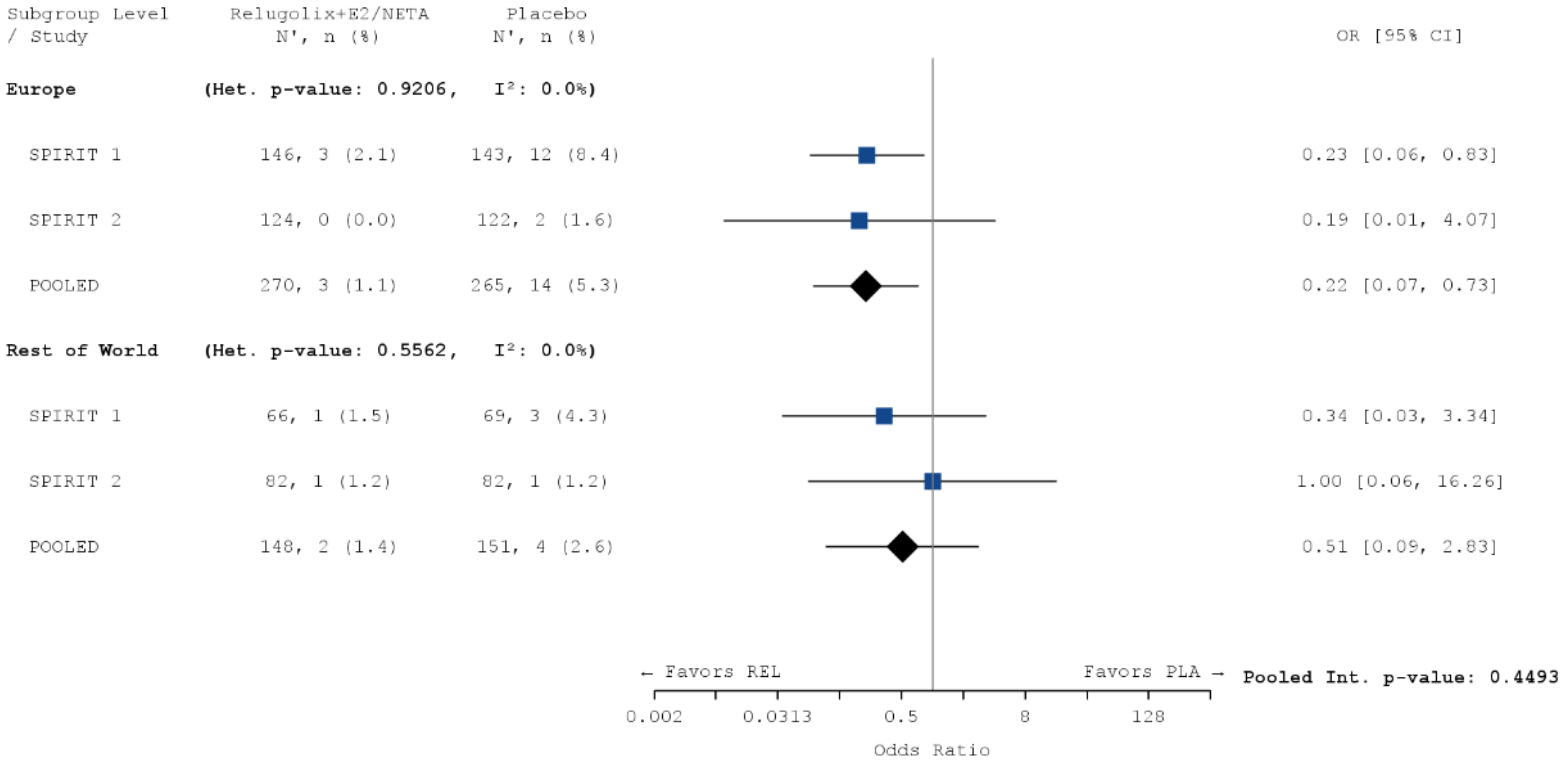
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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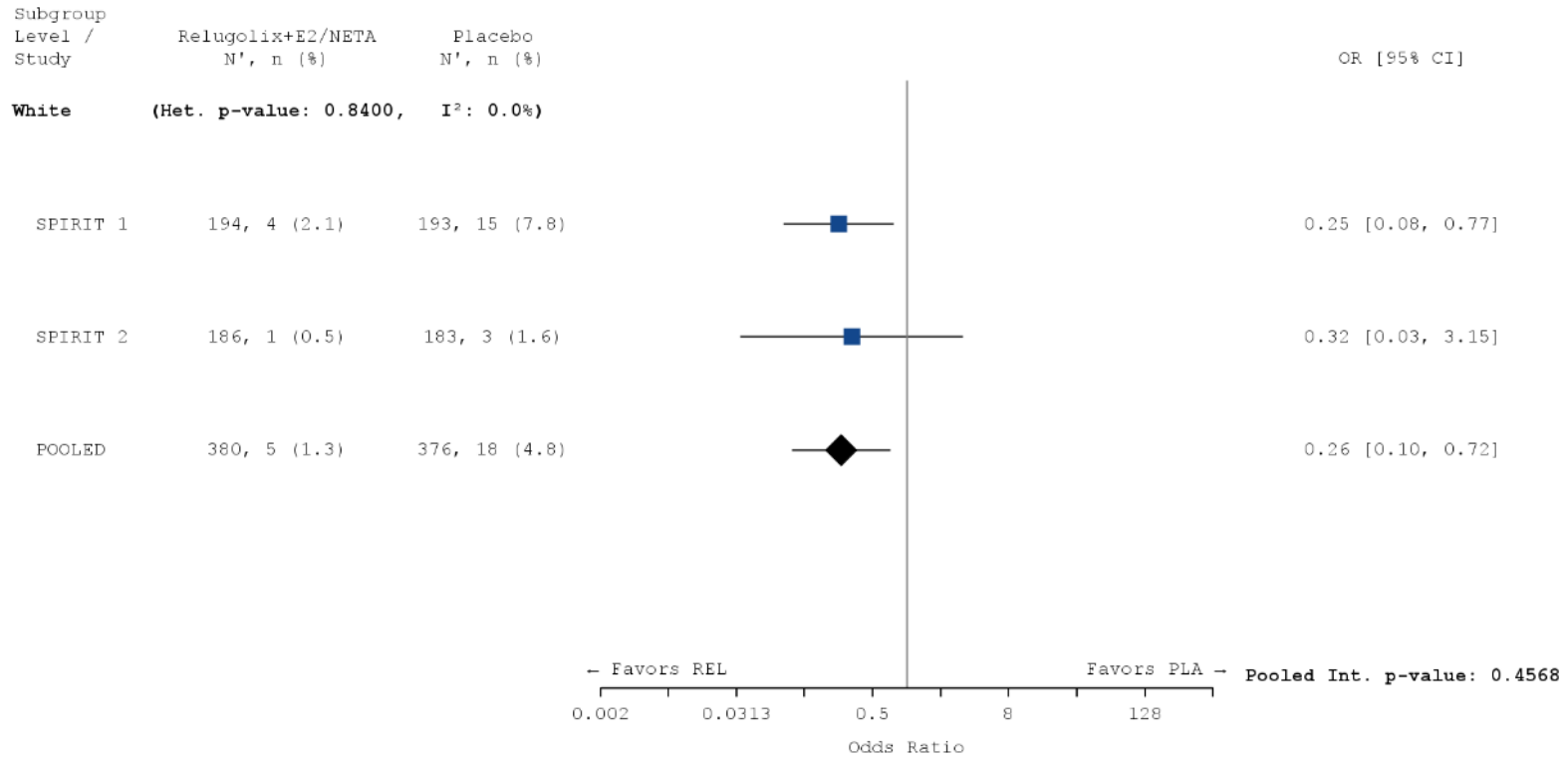
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
Race



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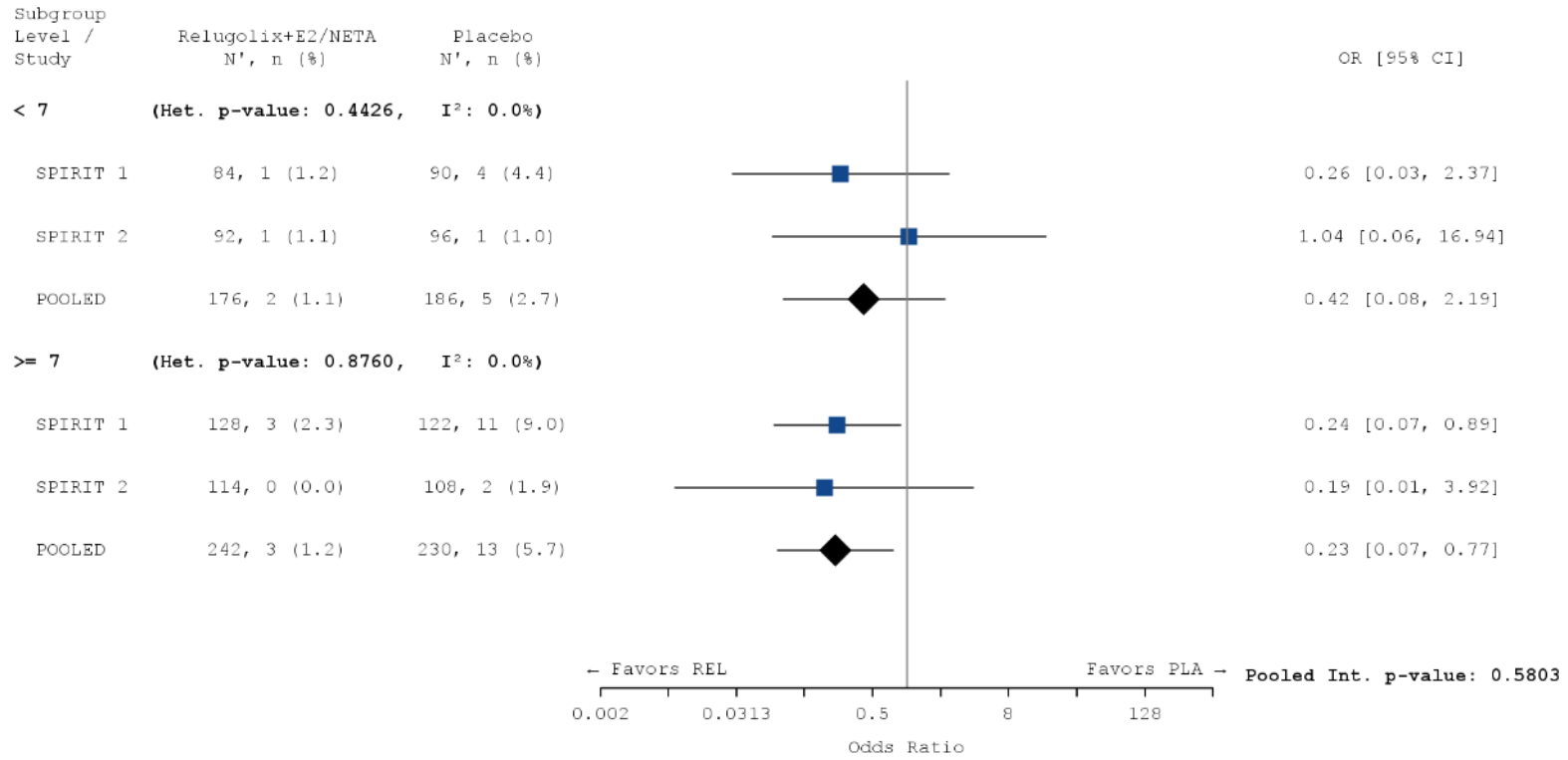
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



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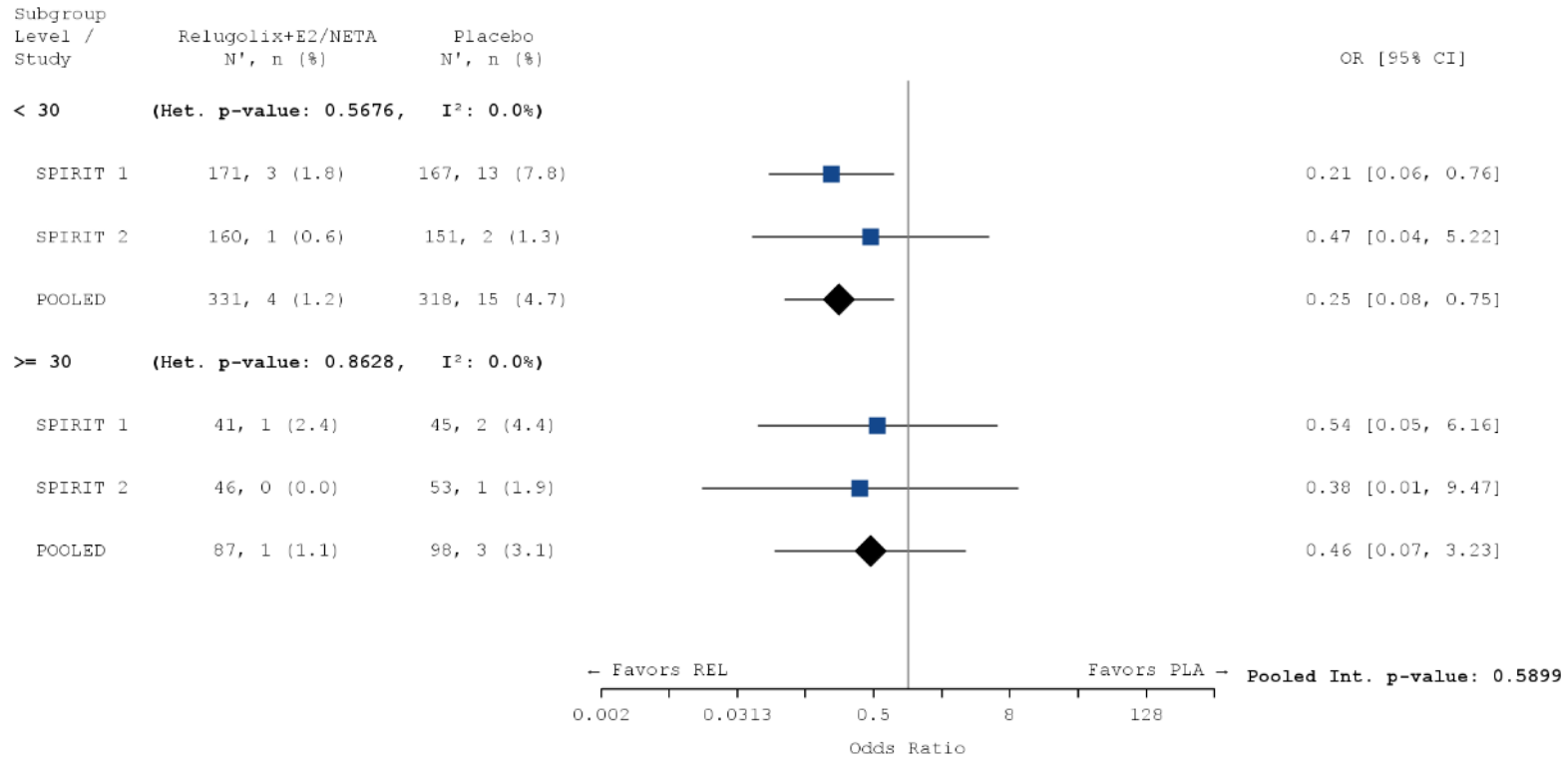
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



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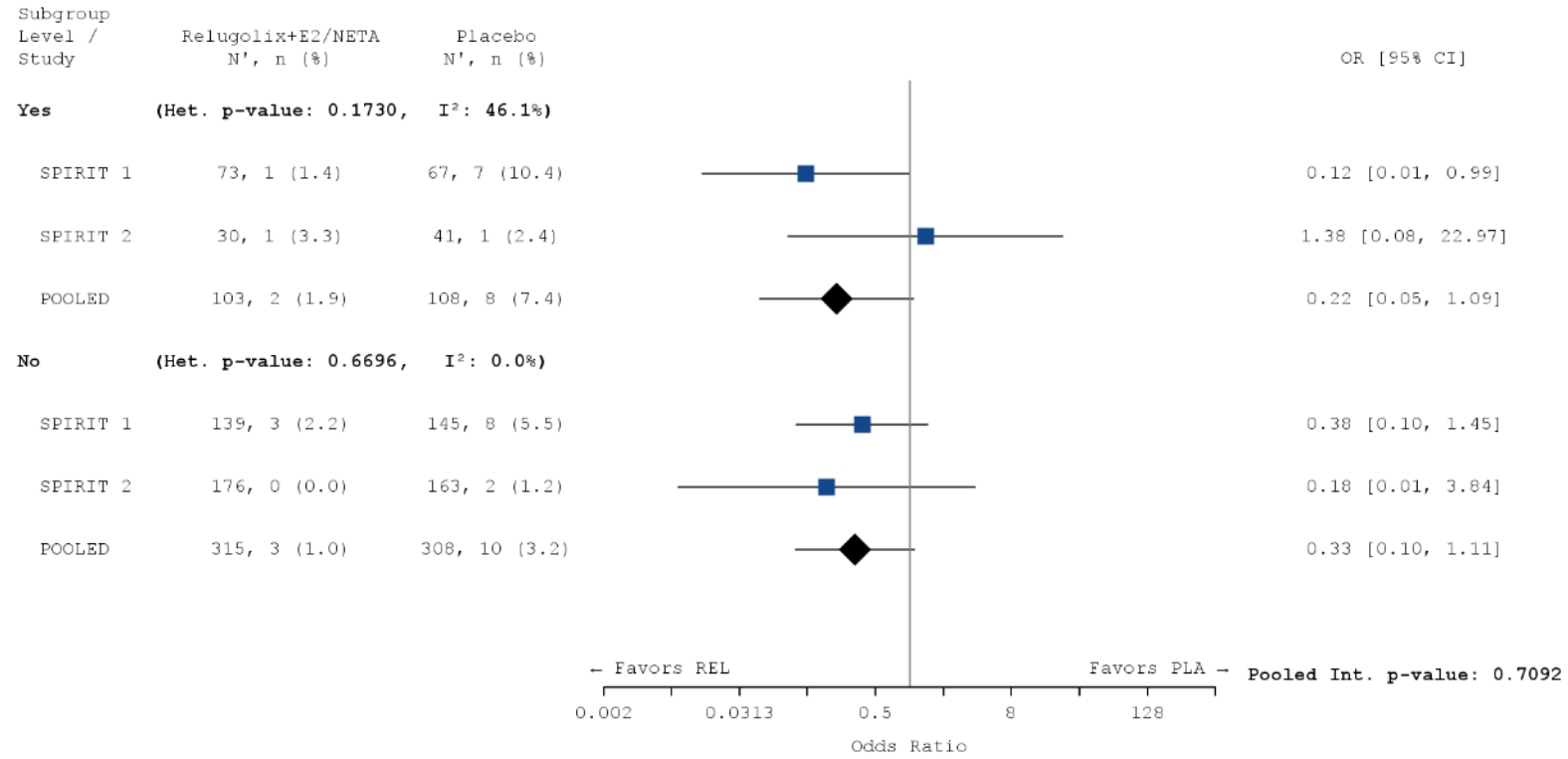
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
Age category II

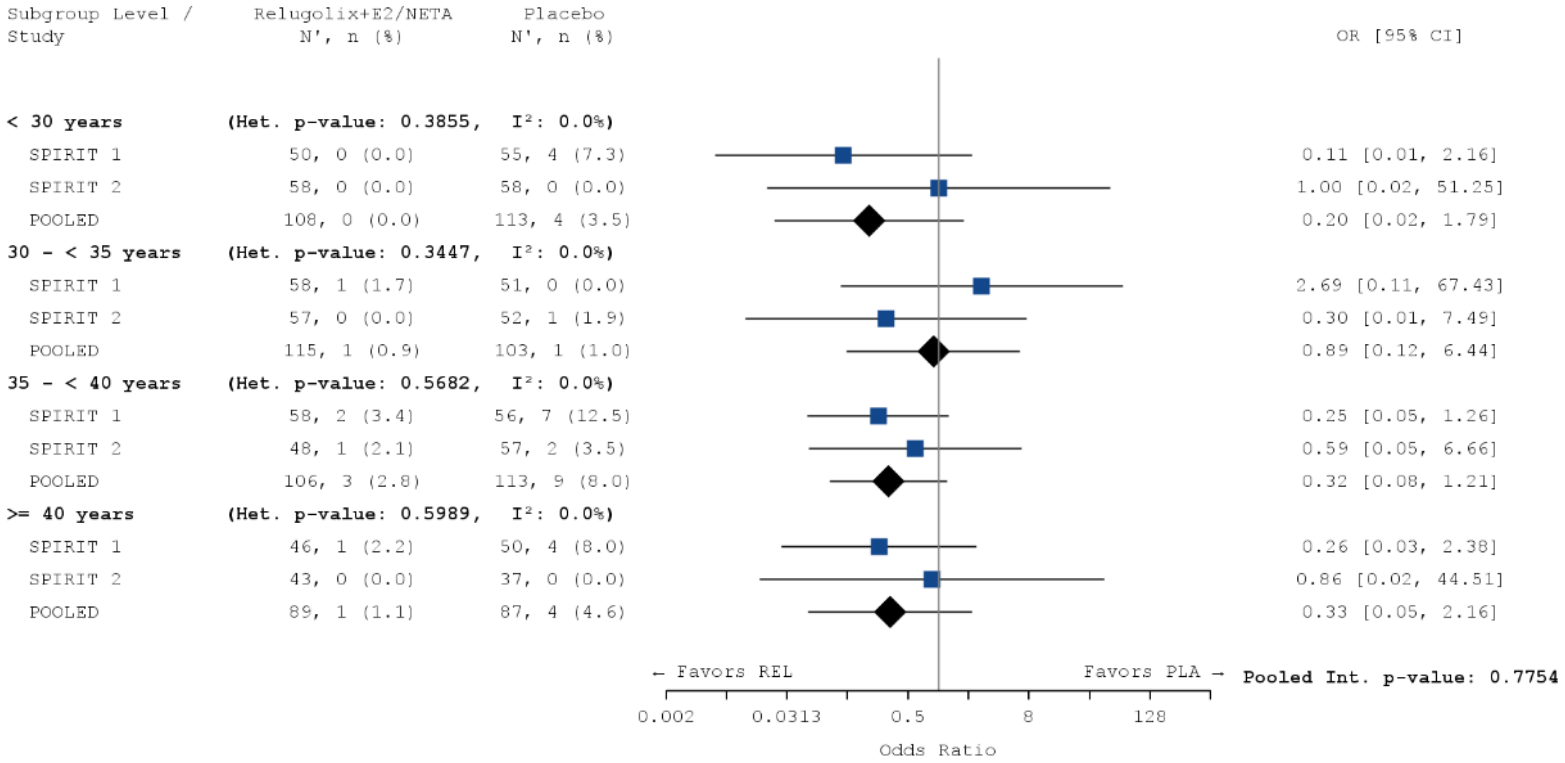

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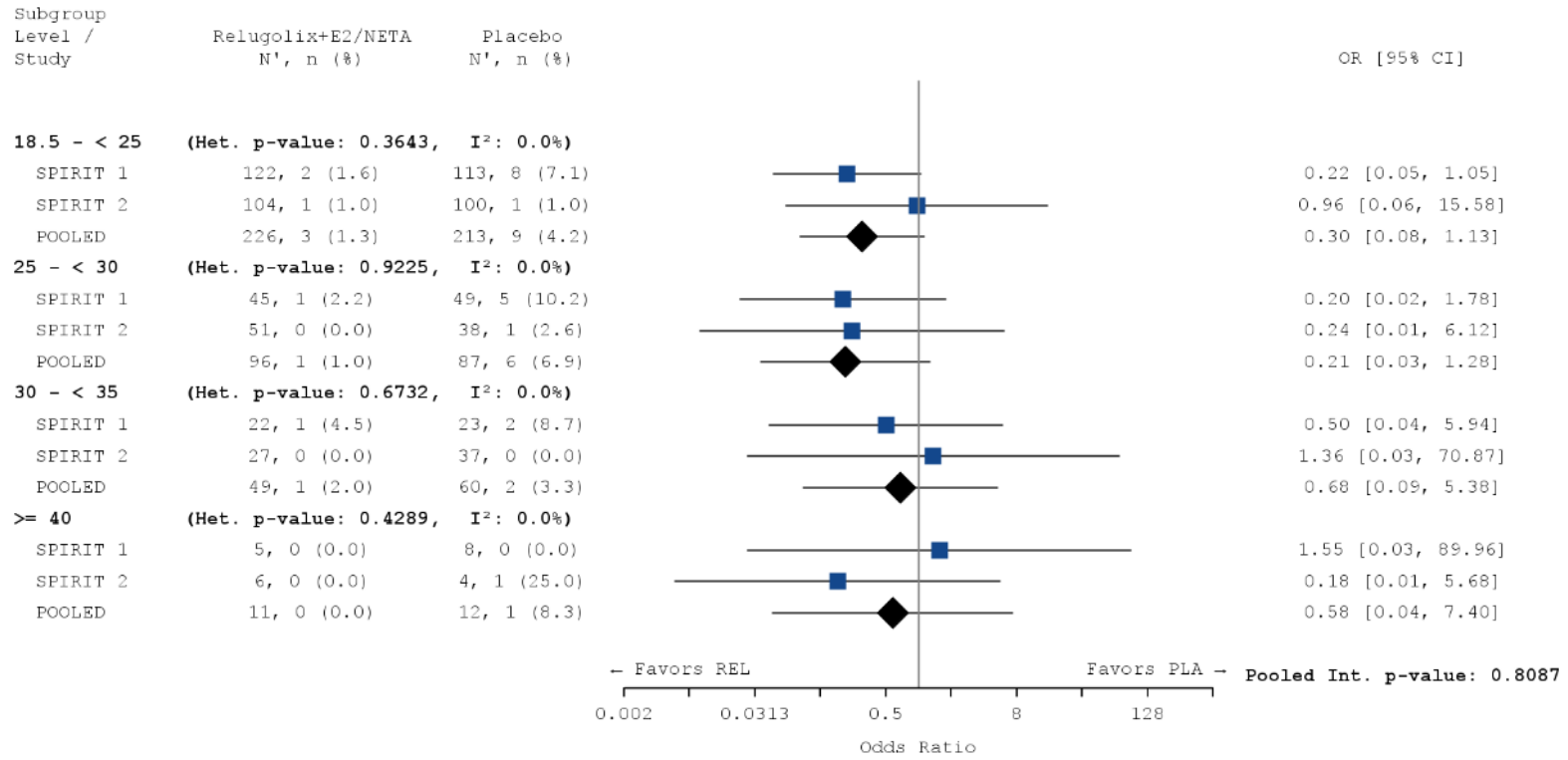
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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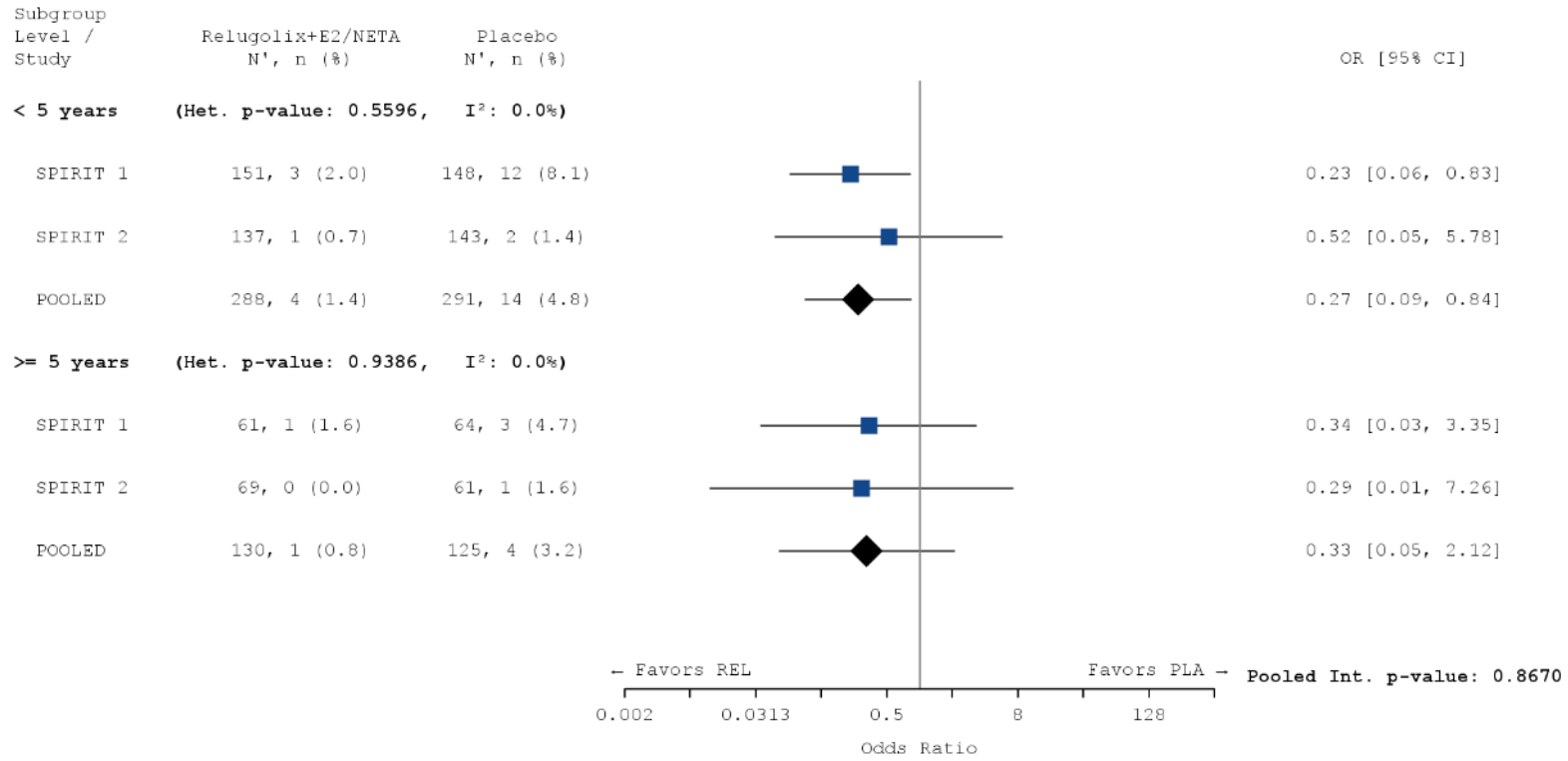
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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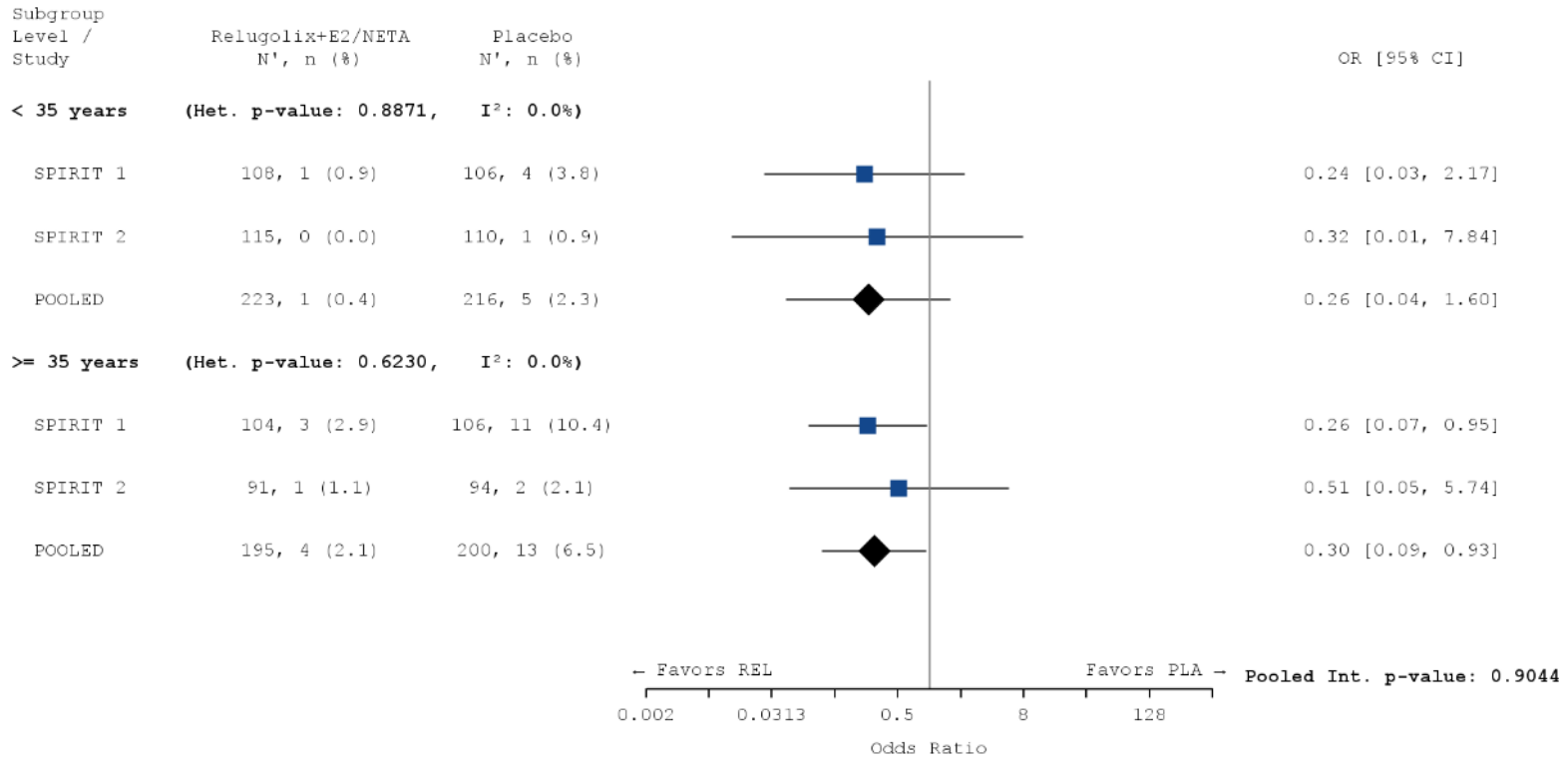
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
Age category I



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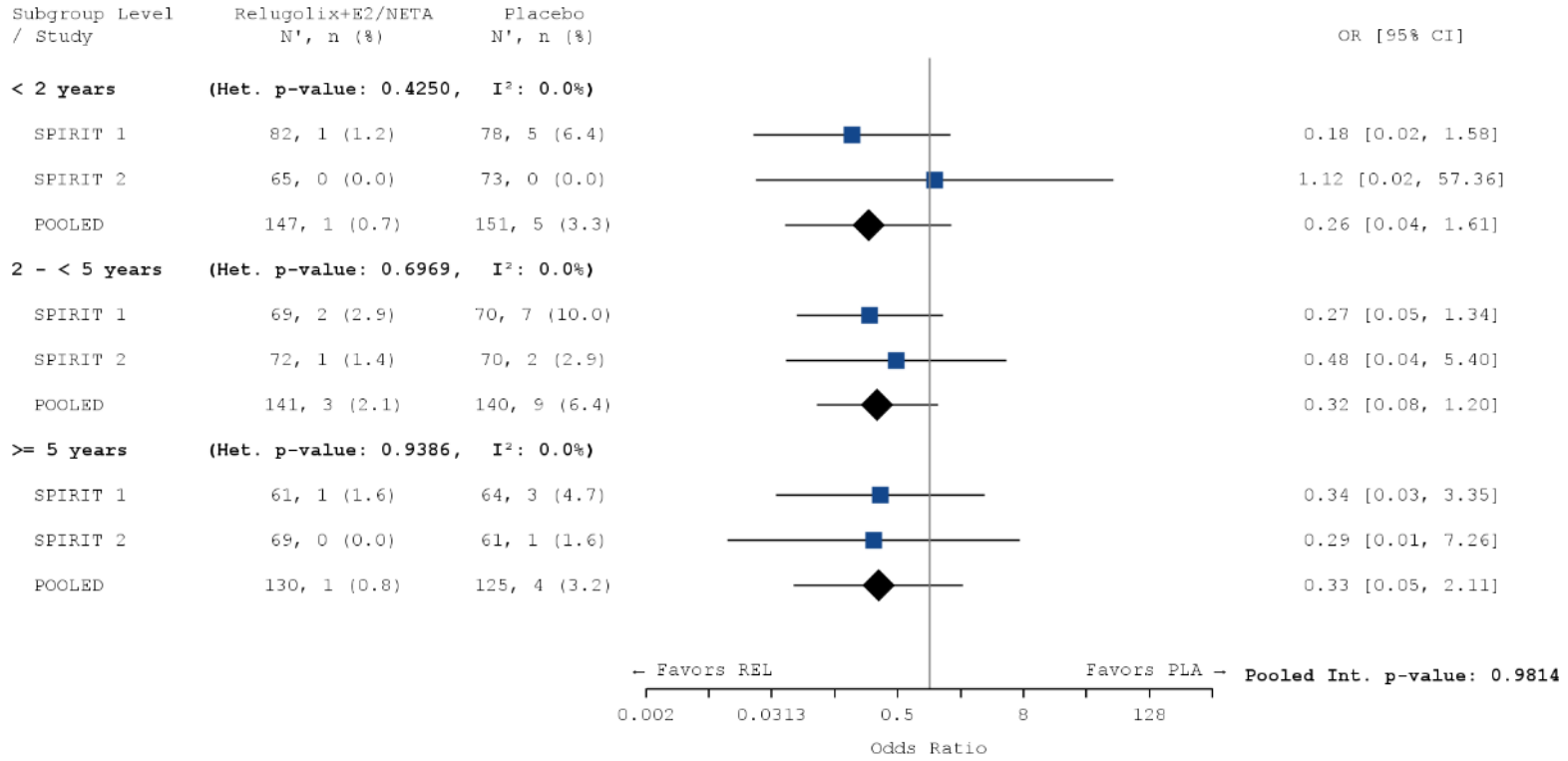
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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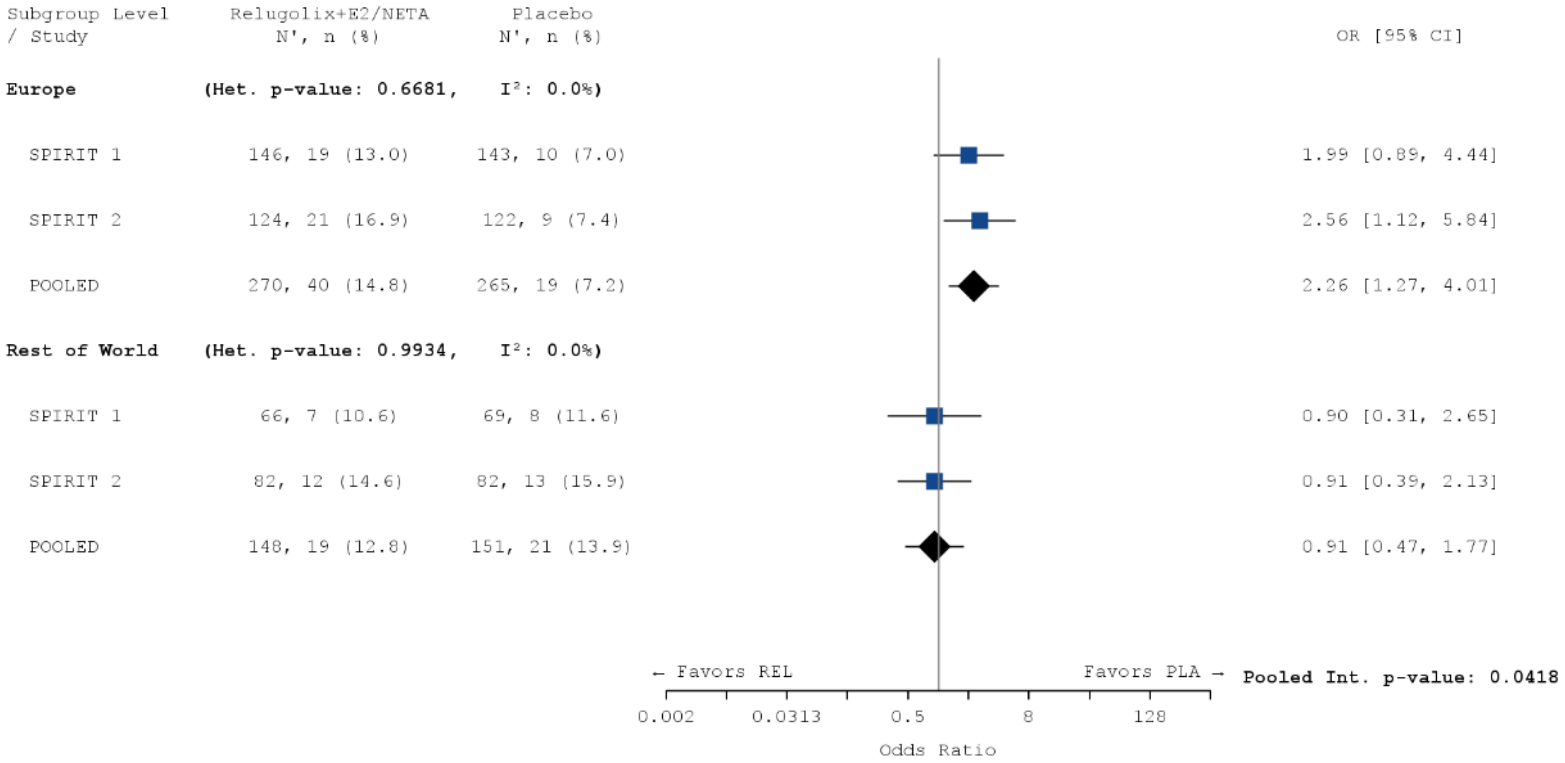
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
Geographic region II



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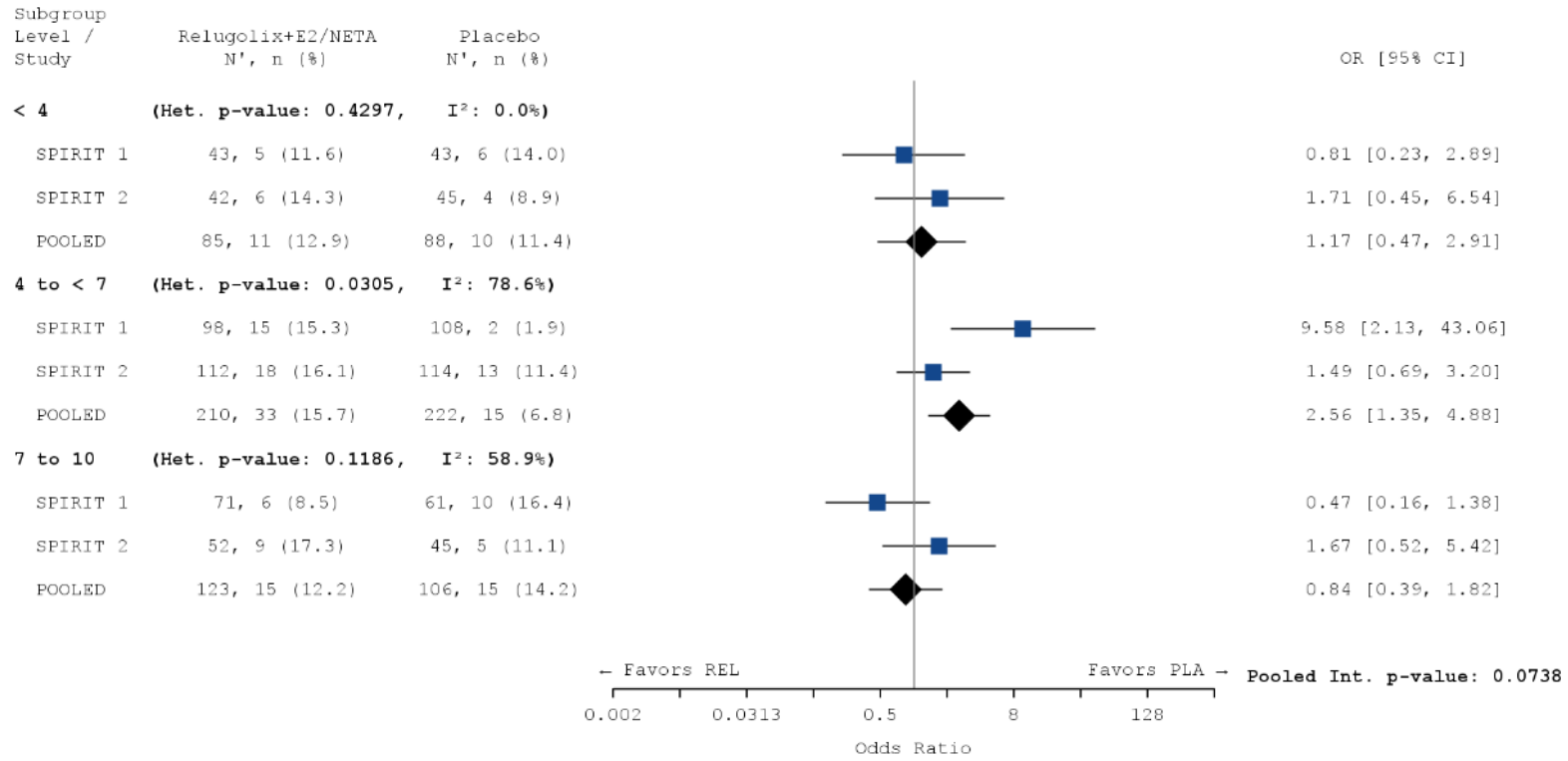
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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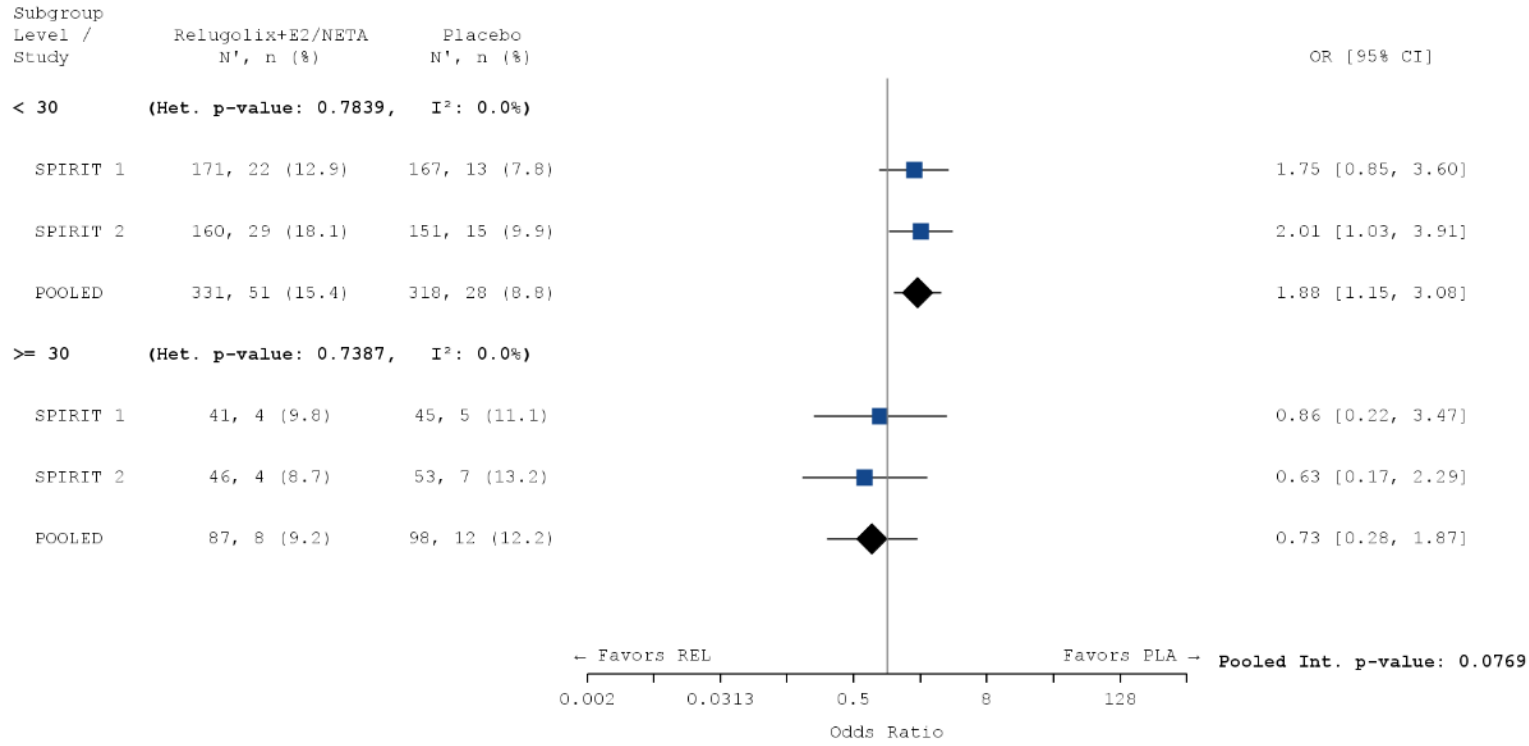
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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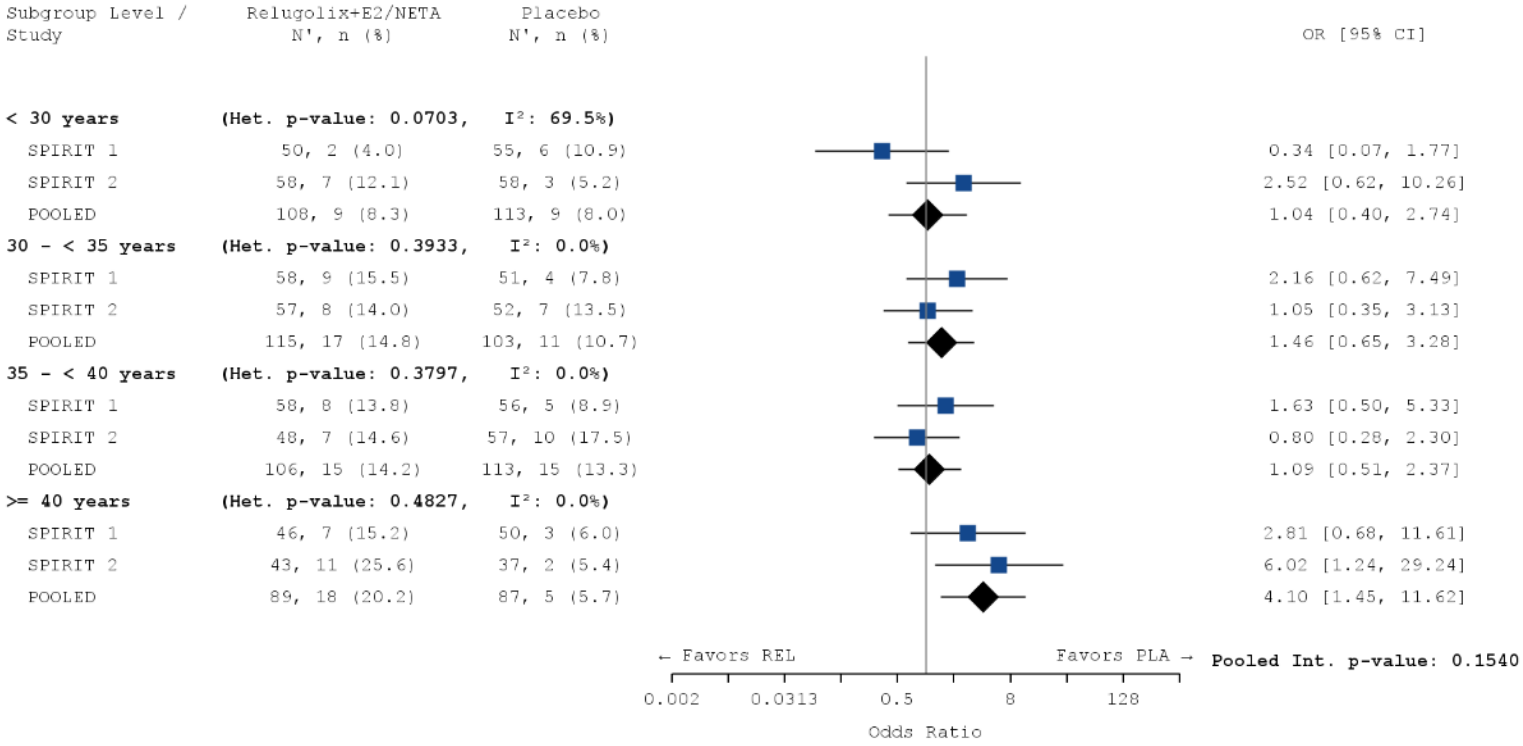
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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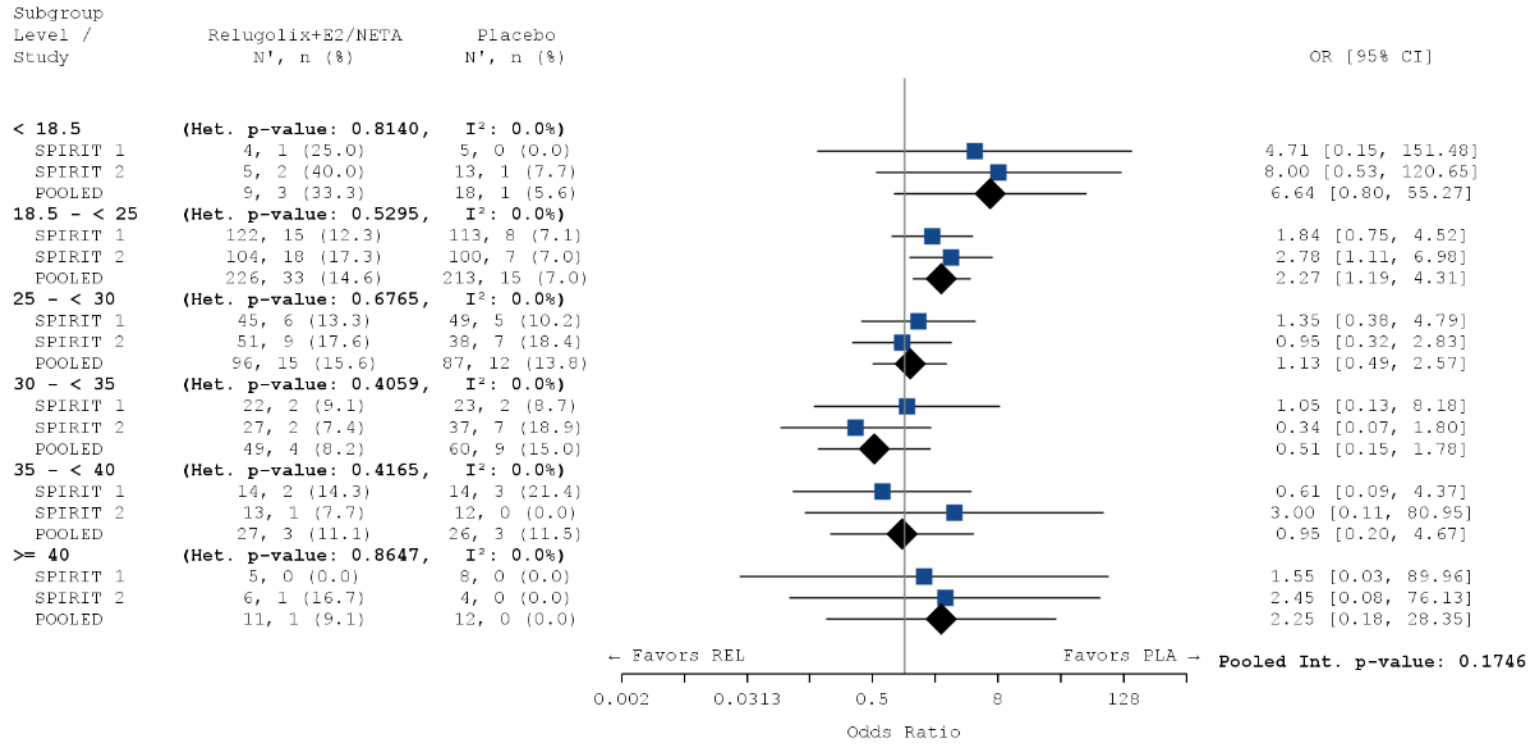
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



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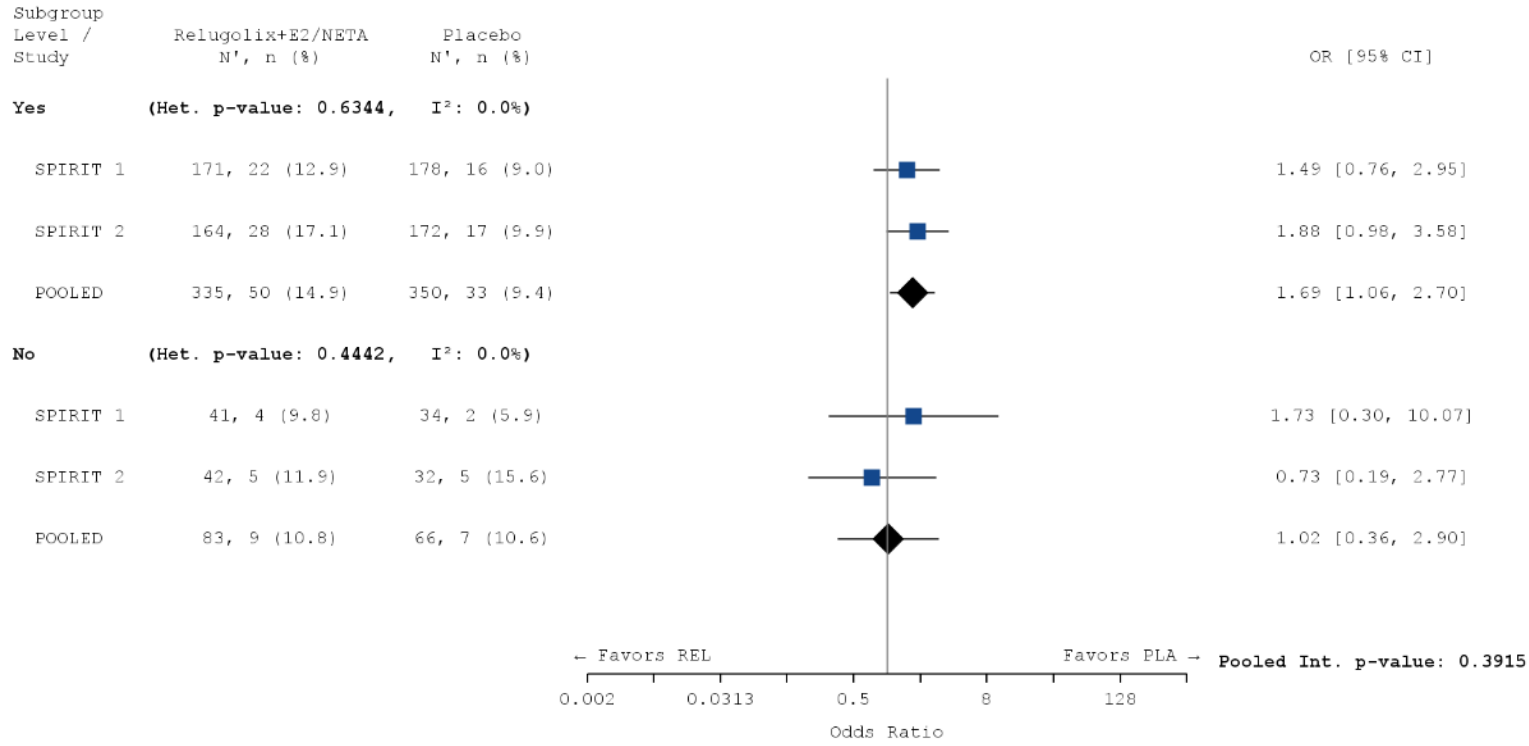
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

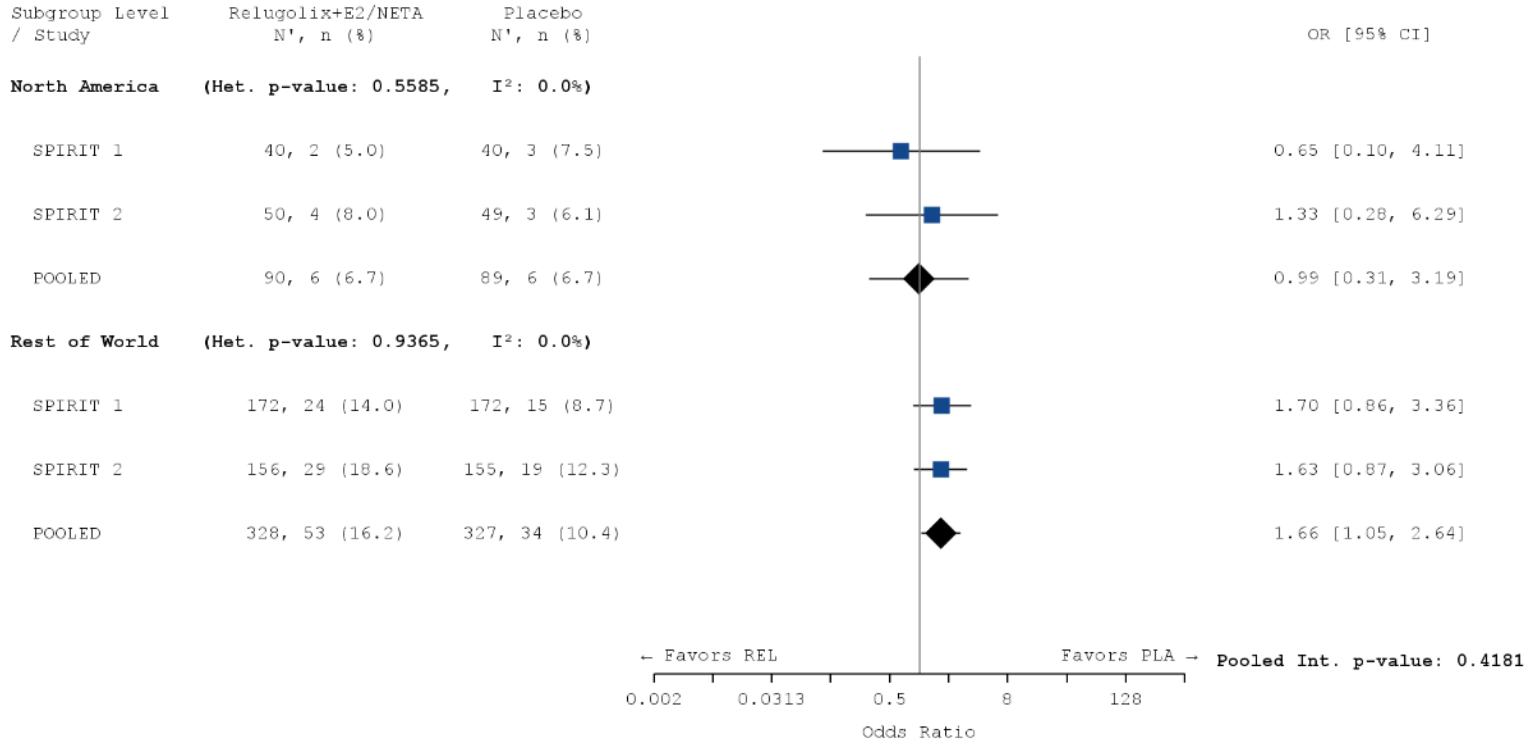
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

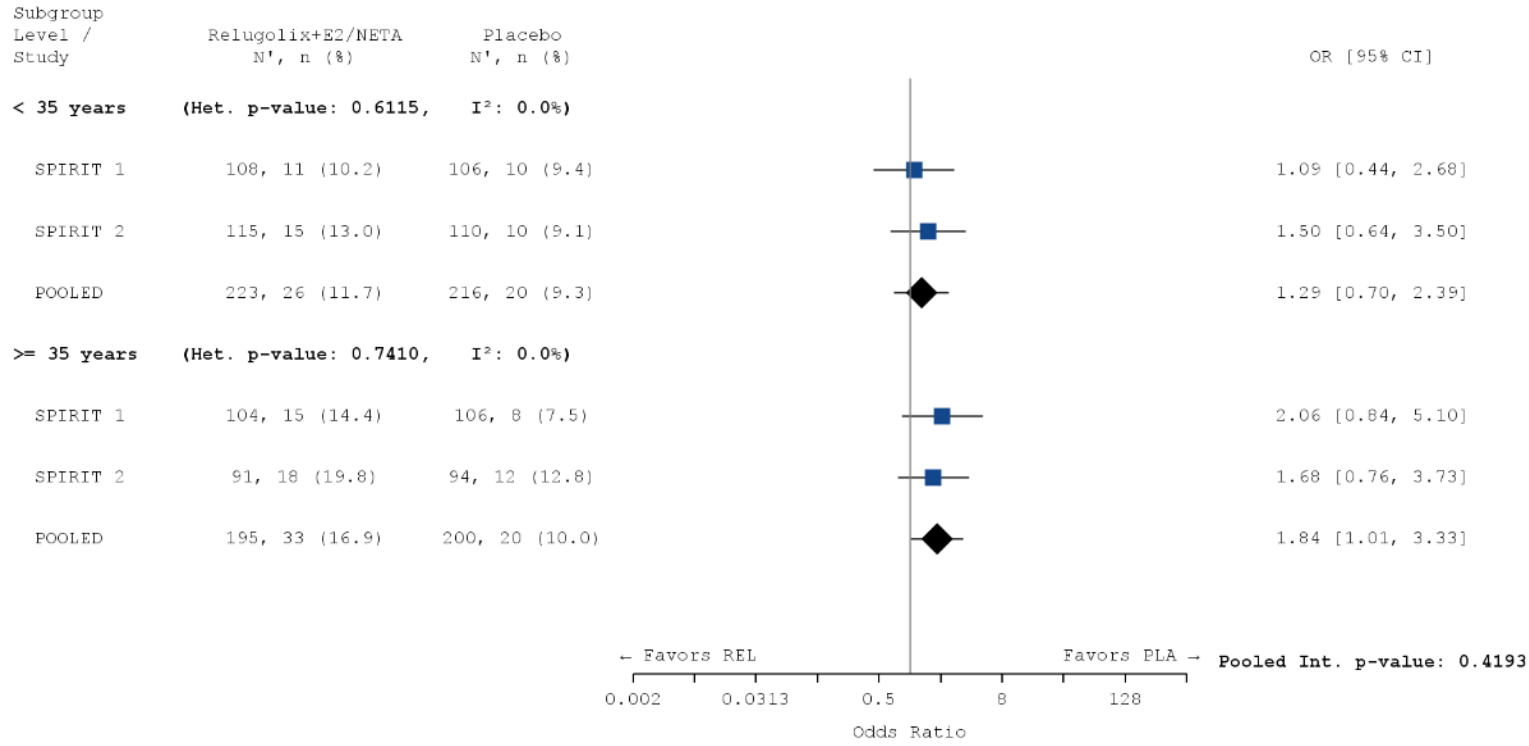
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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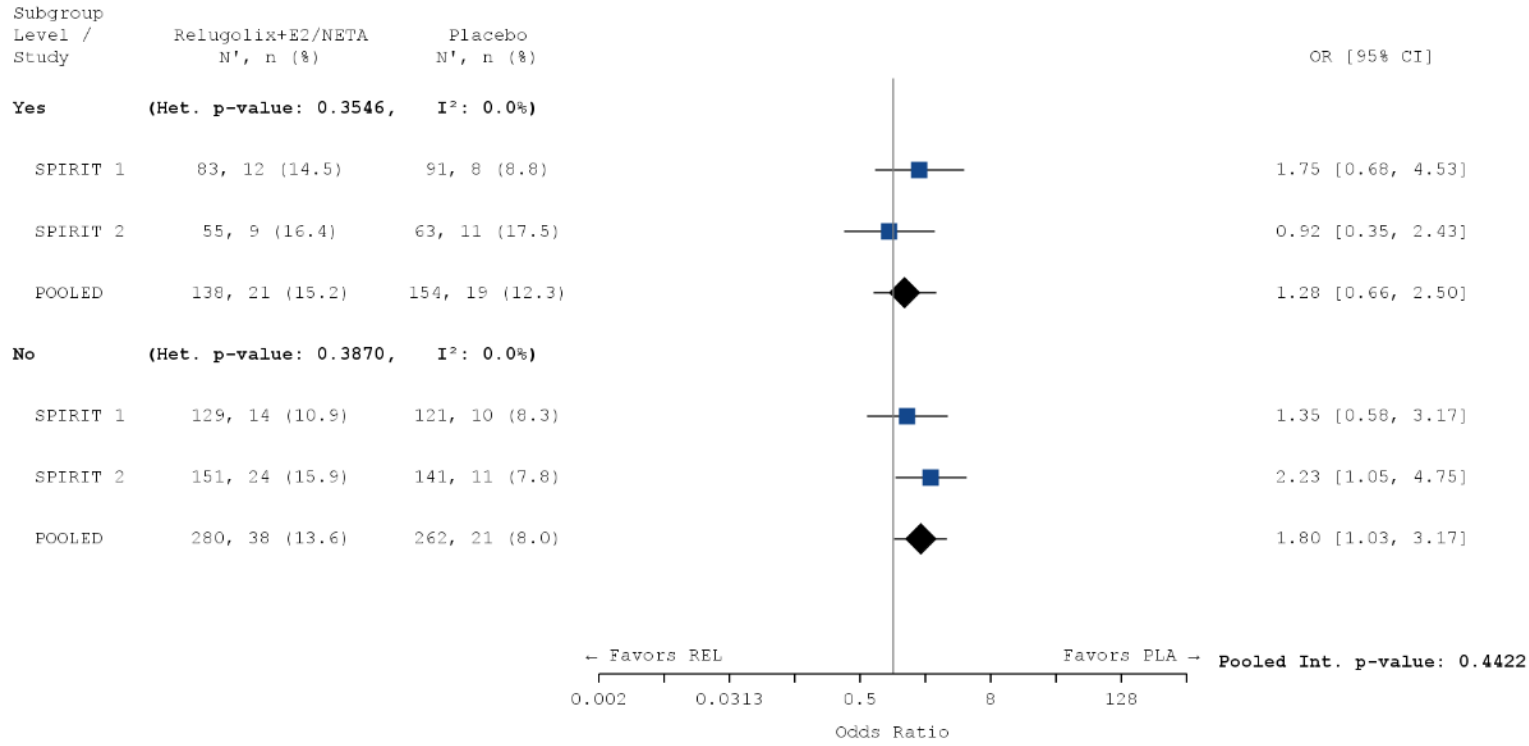
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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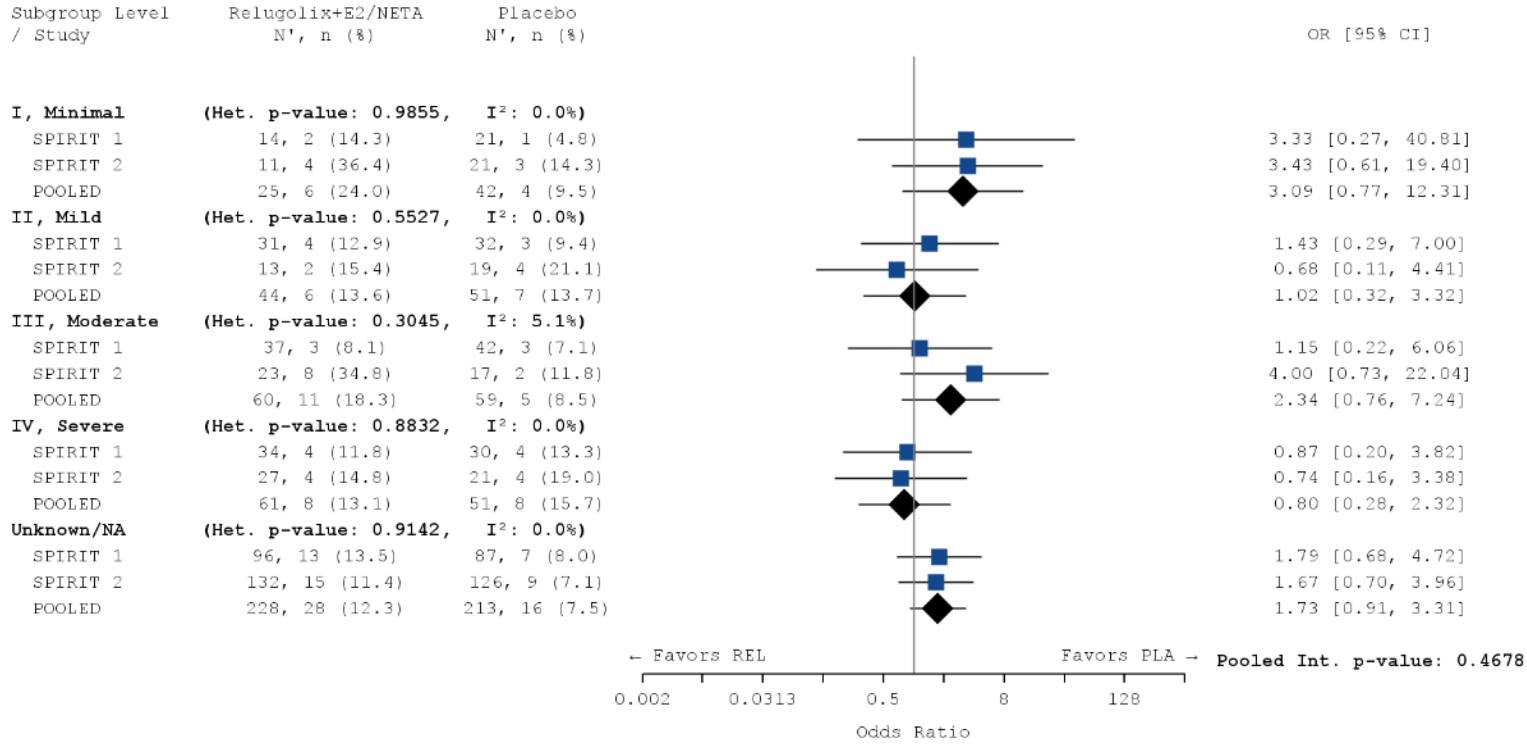
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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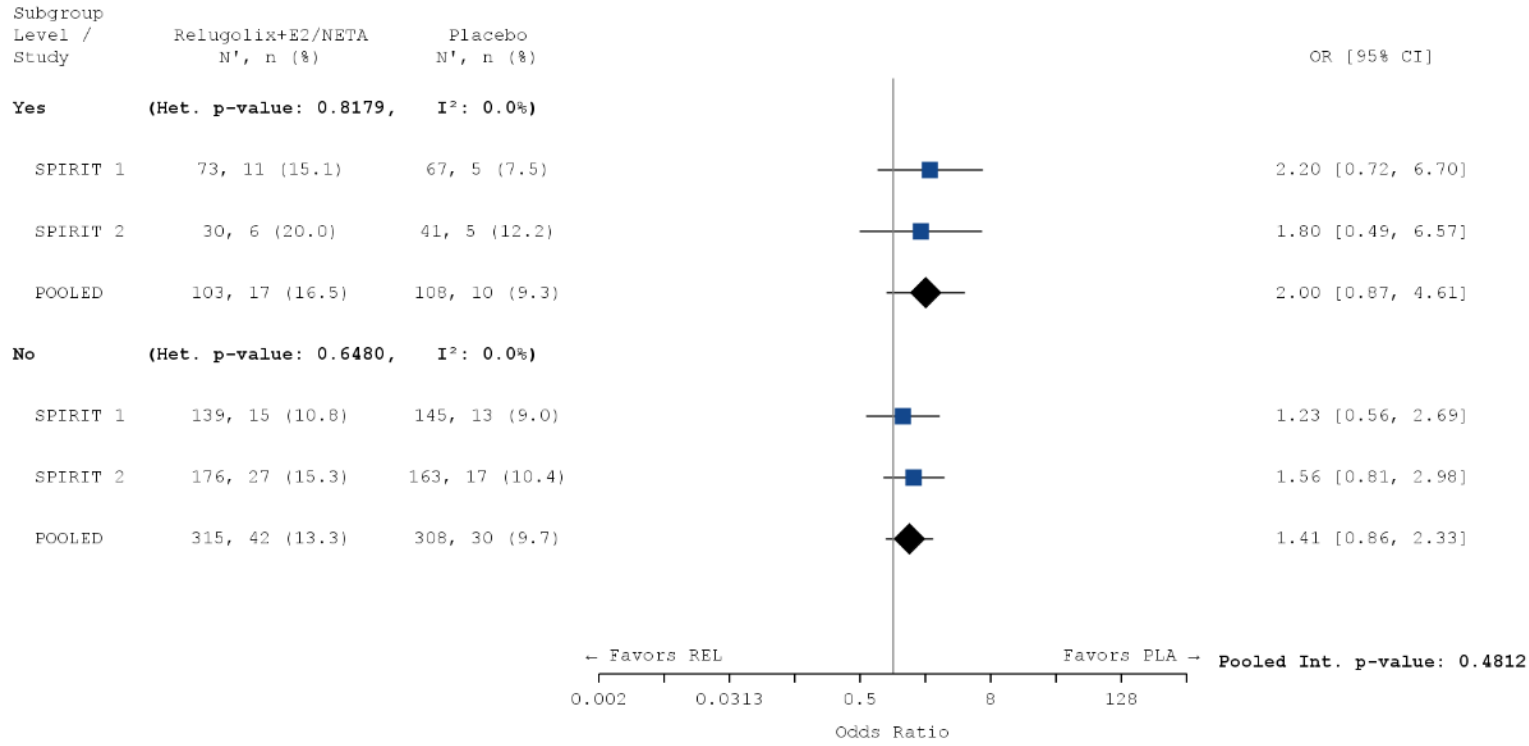
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

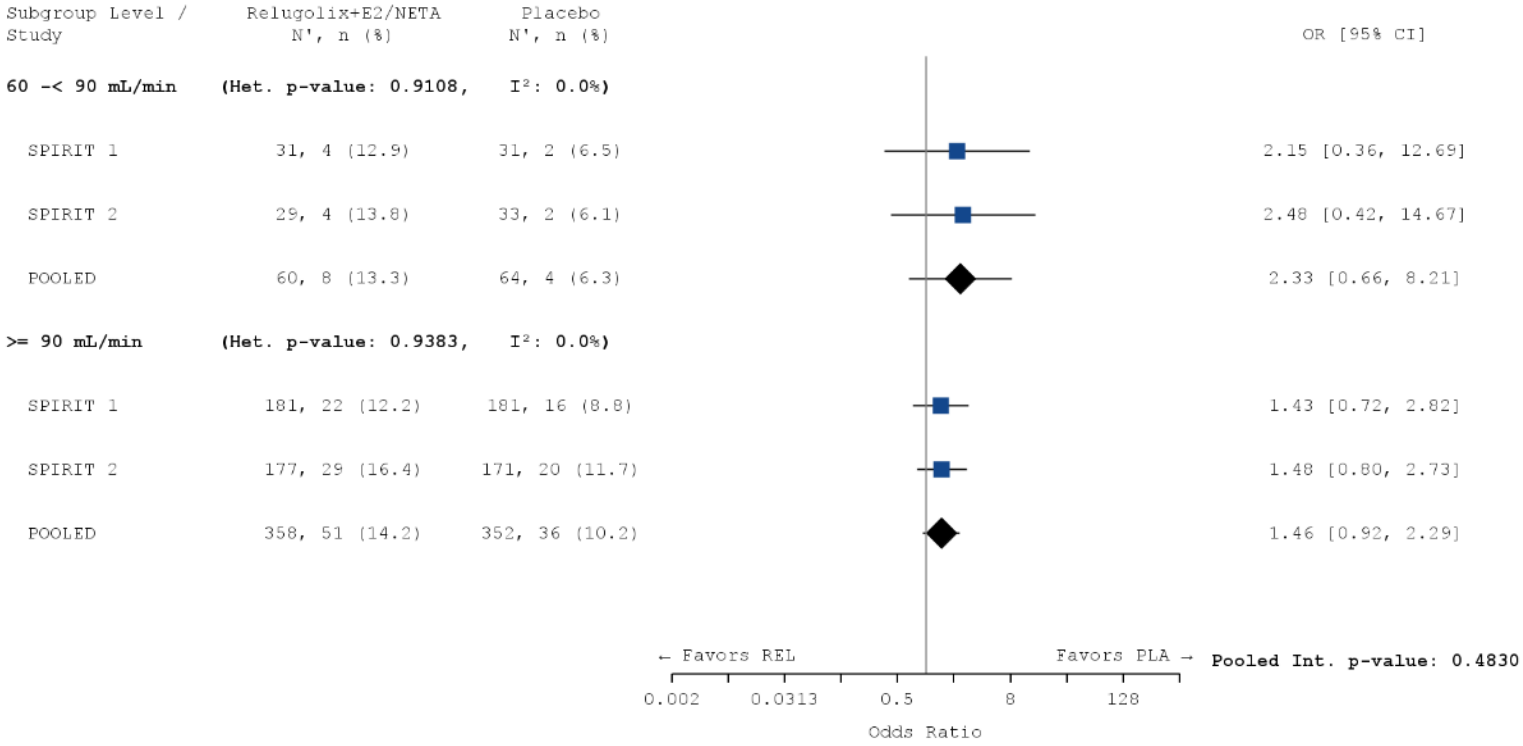
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
Renal function



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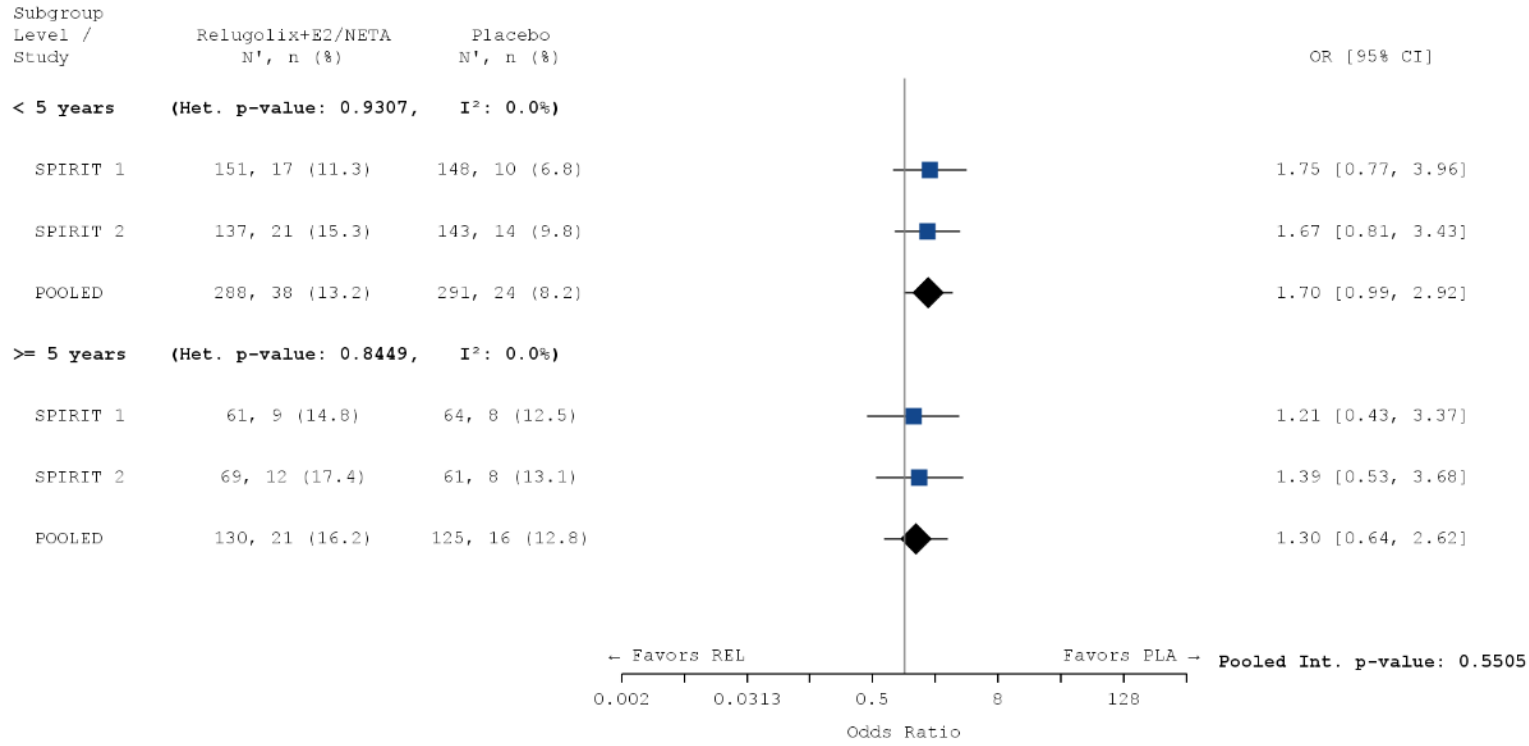
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

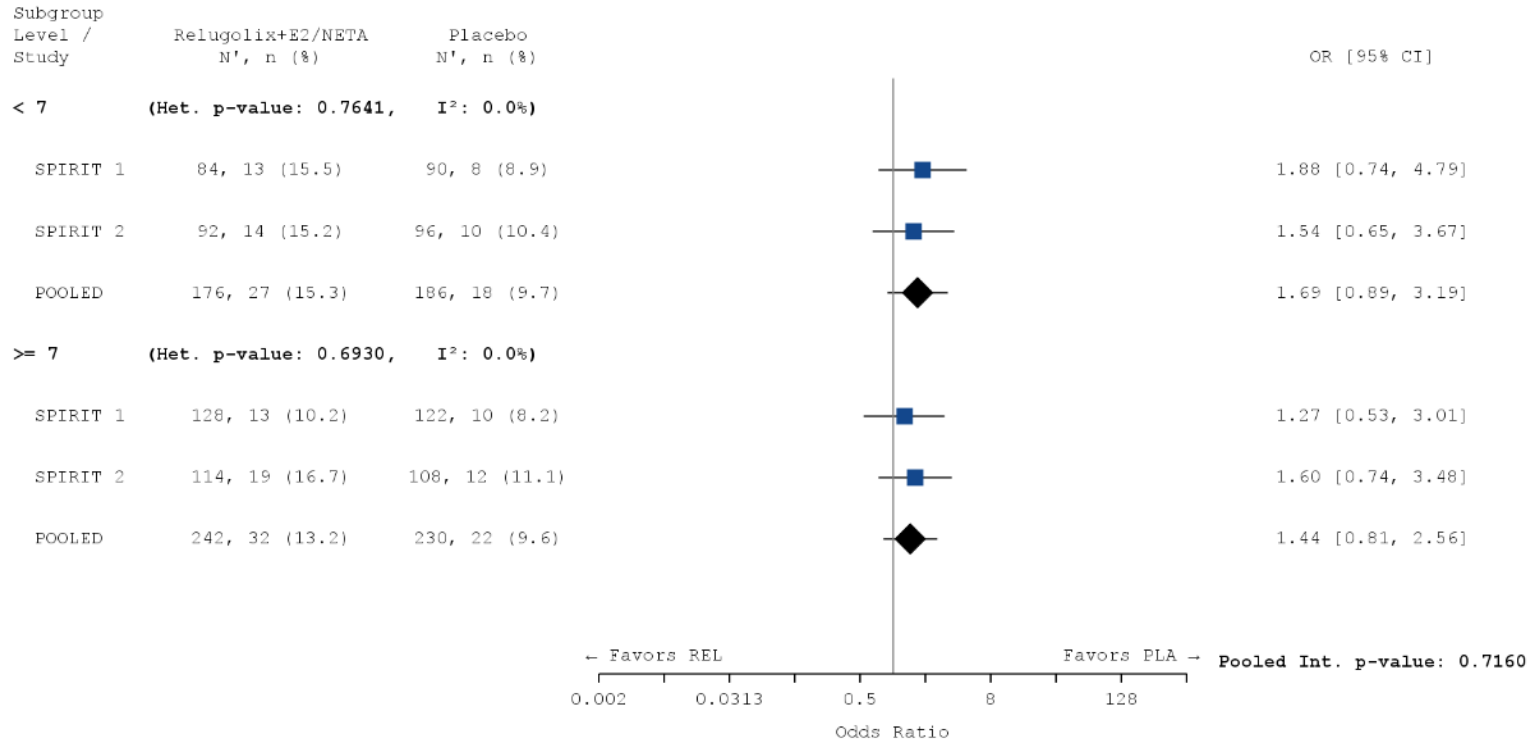
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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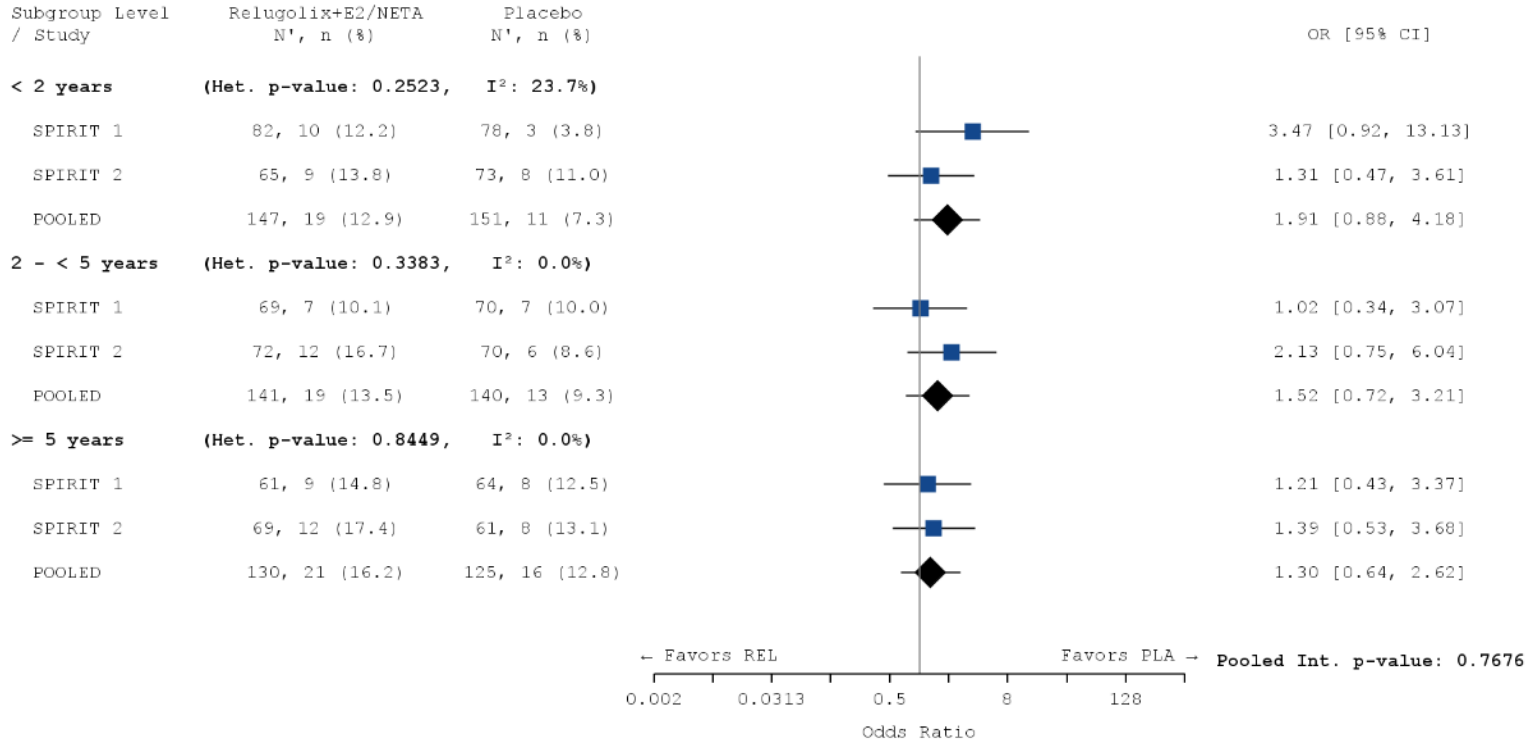
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

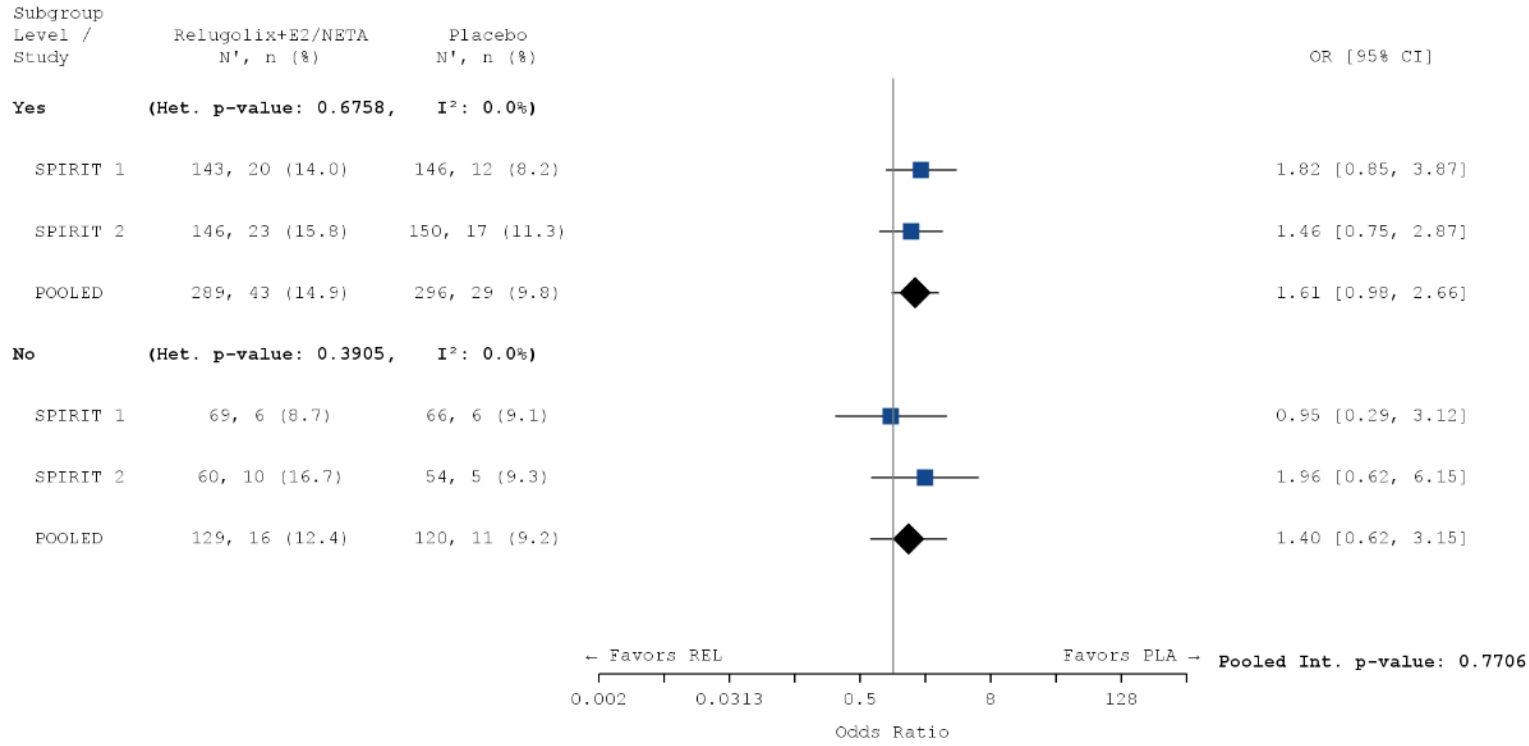
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

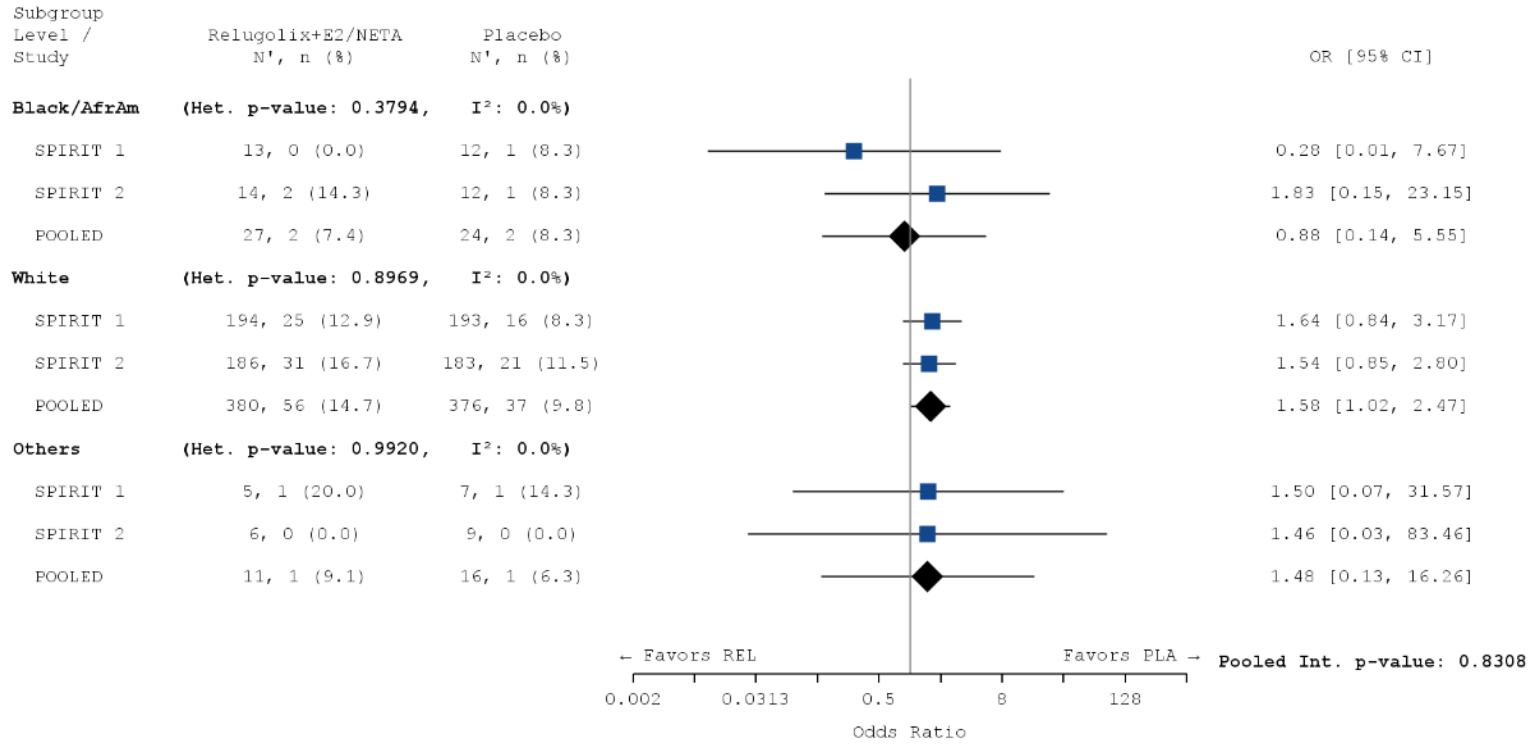
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
Race



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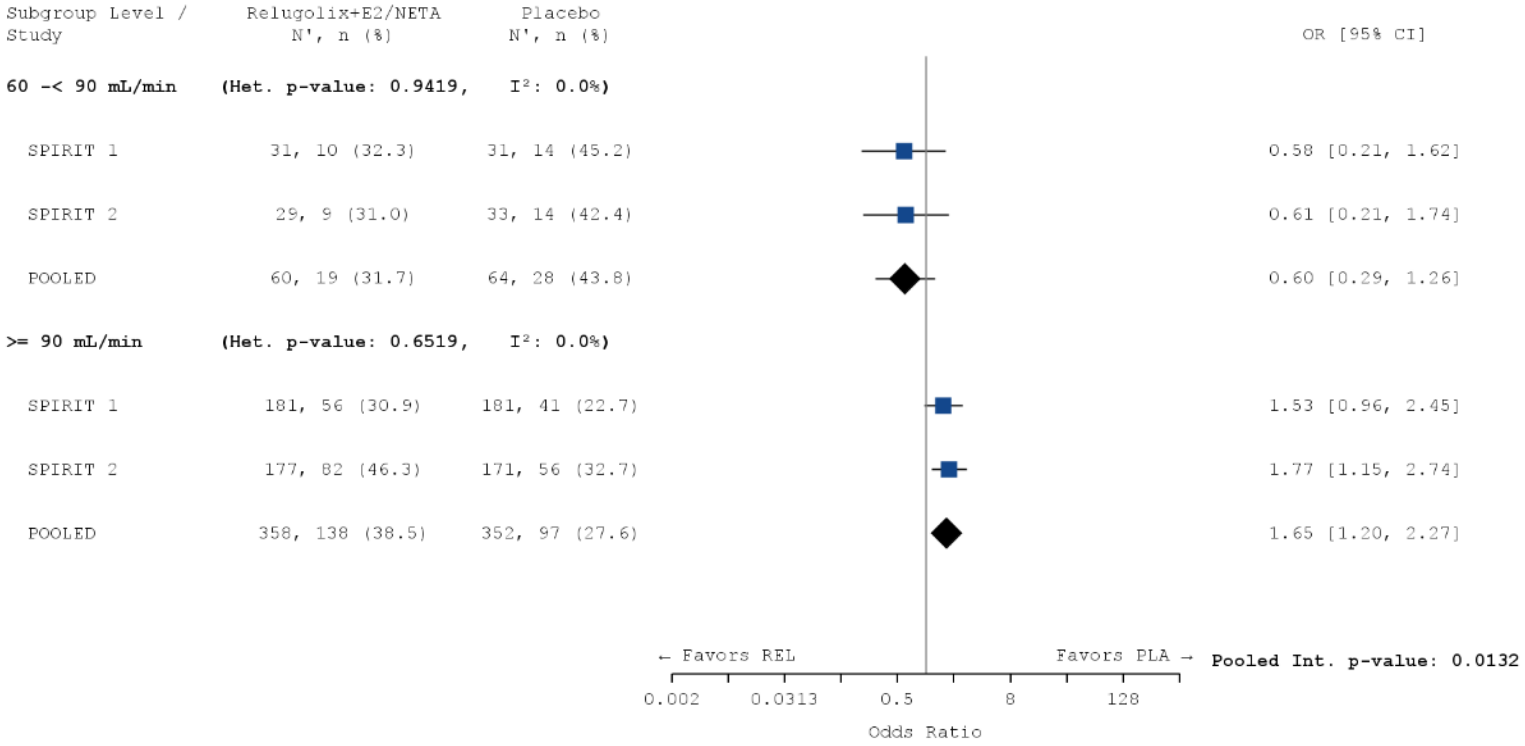
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
Renal function



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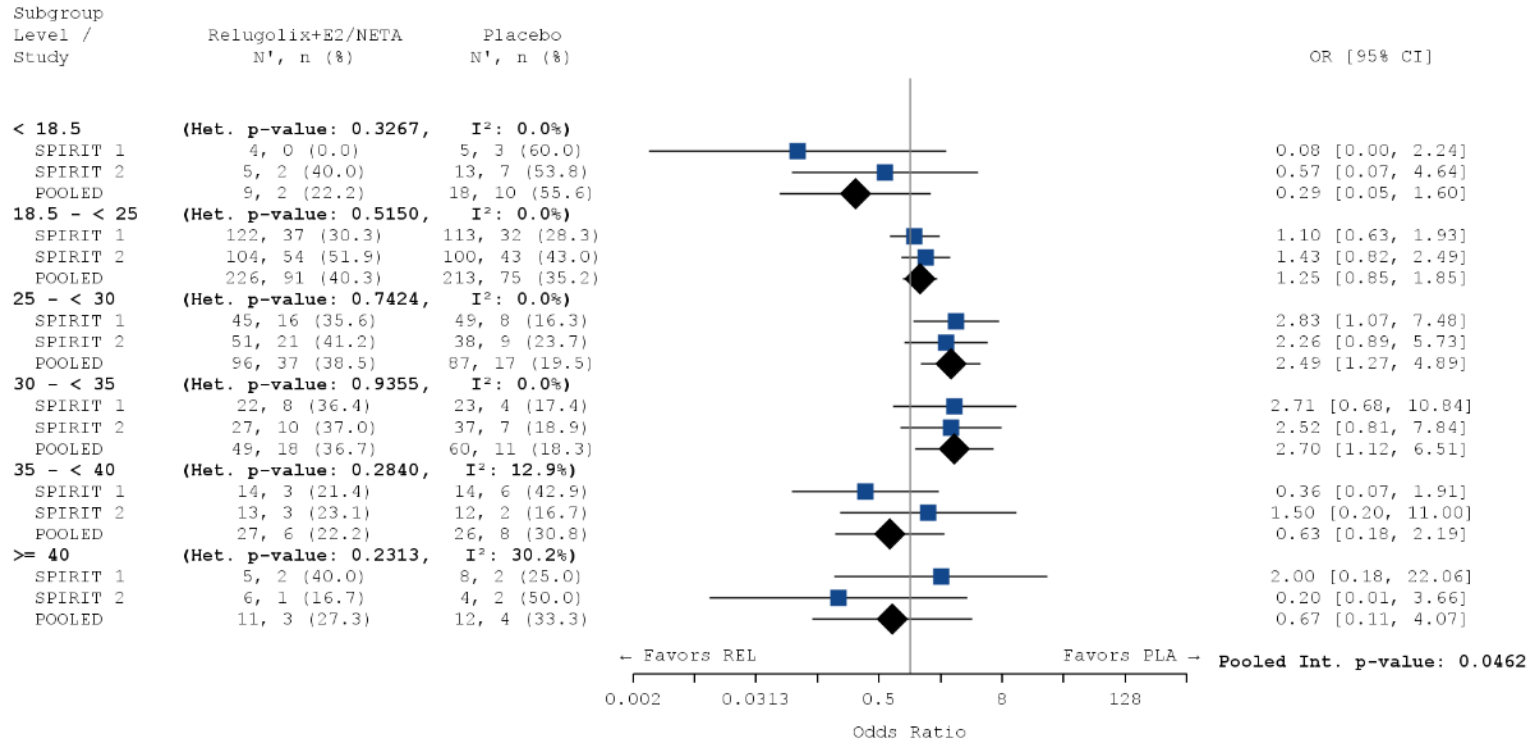
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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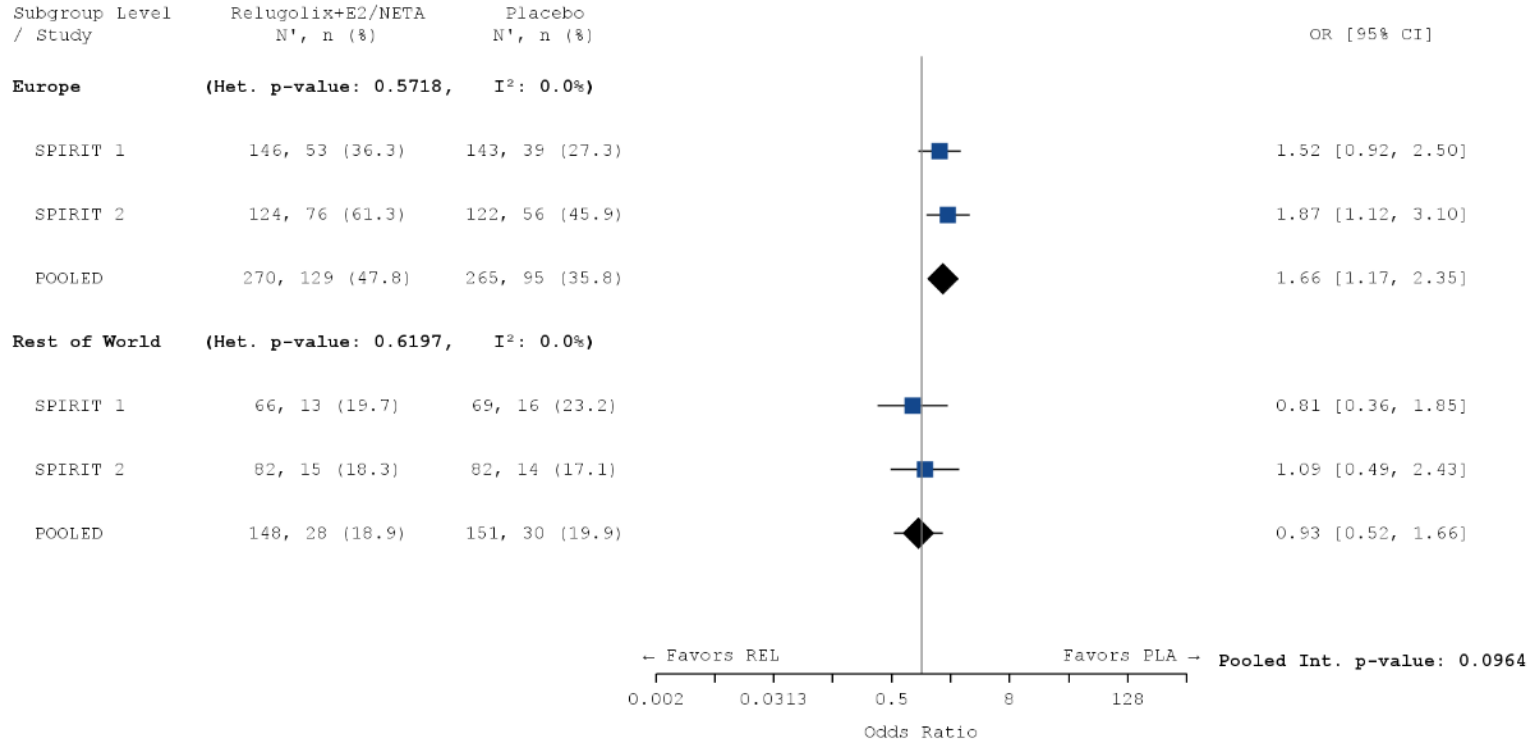
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

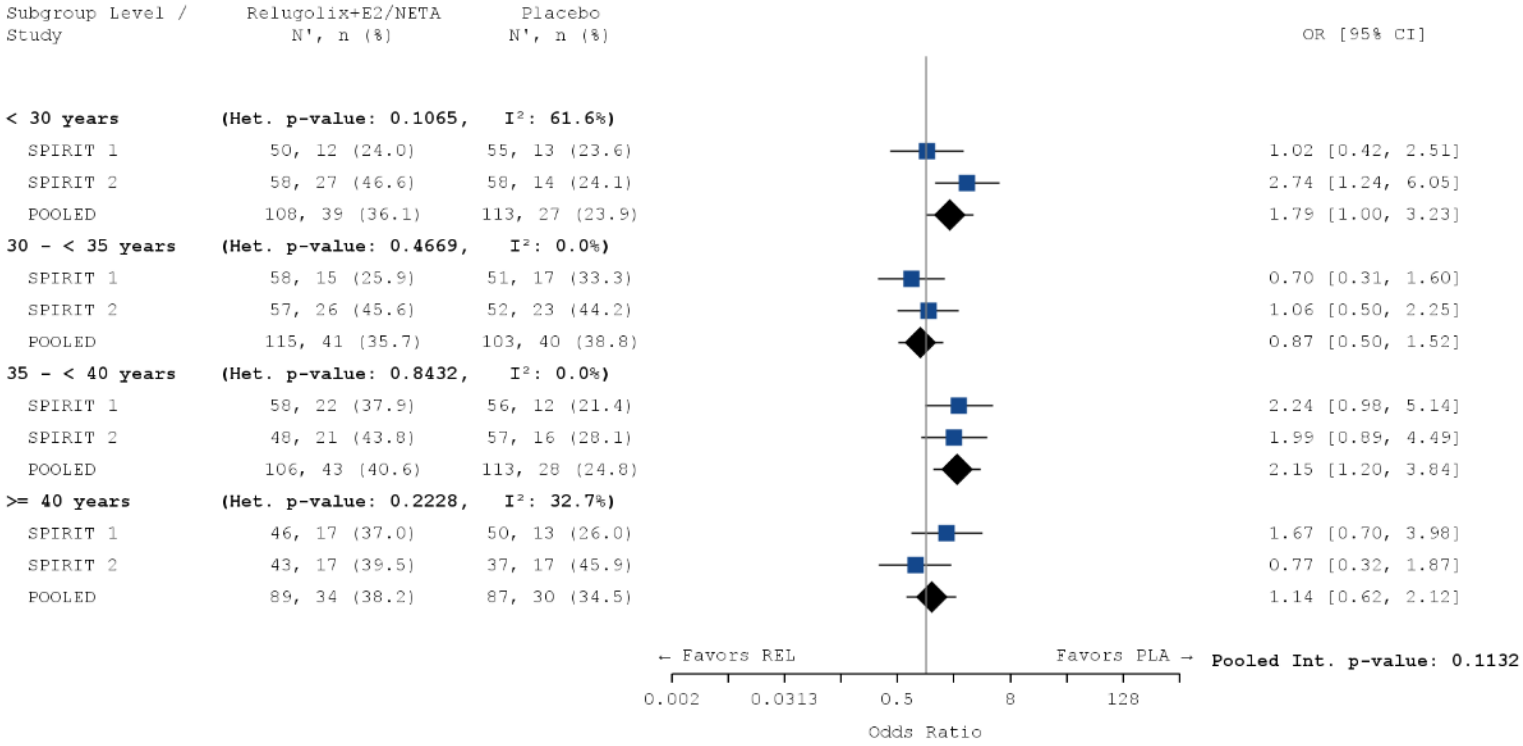
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

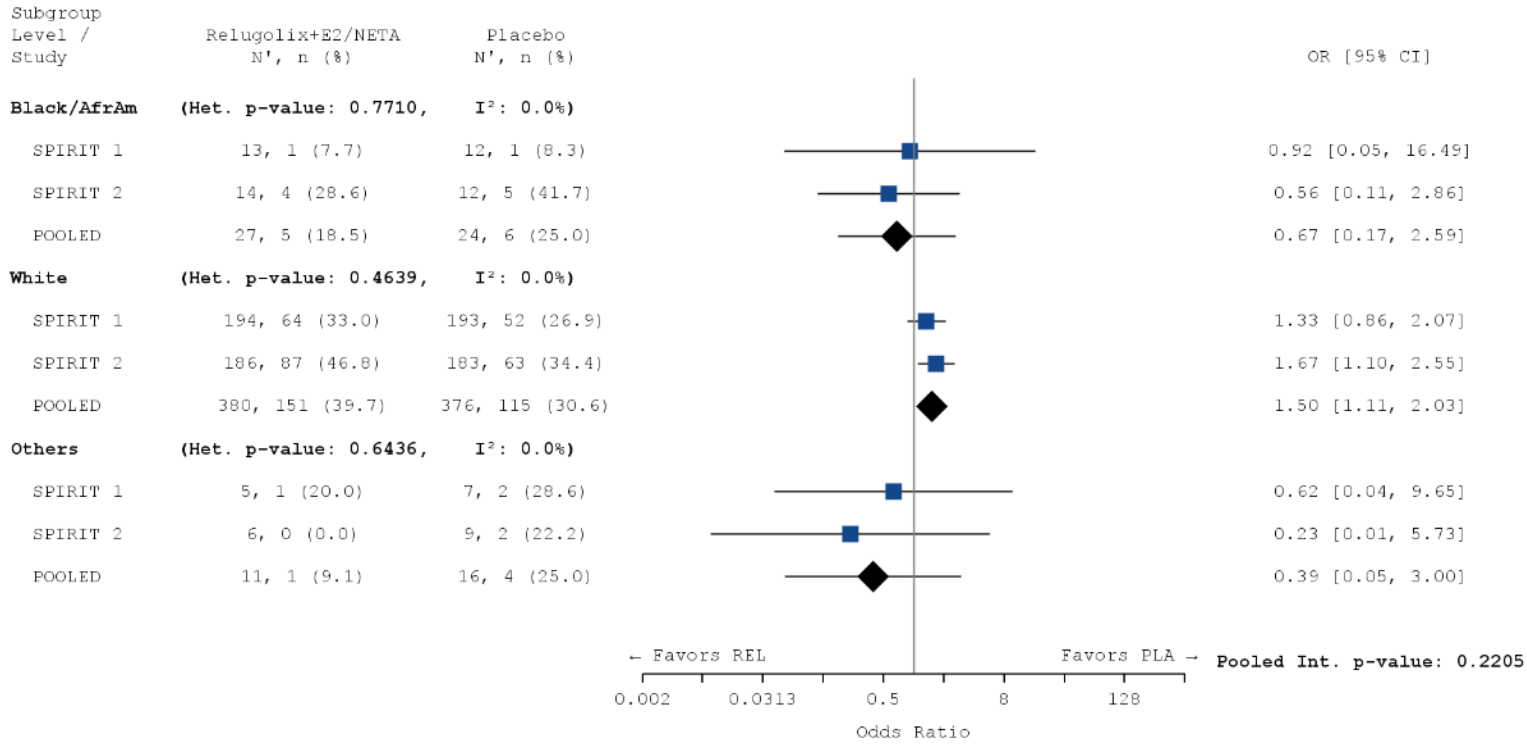
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
Race



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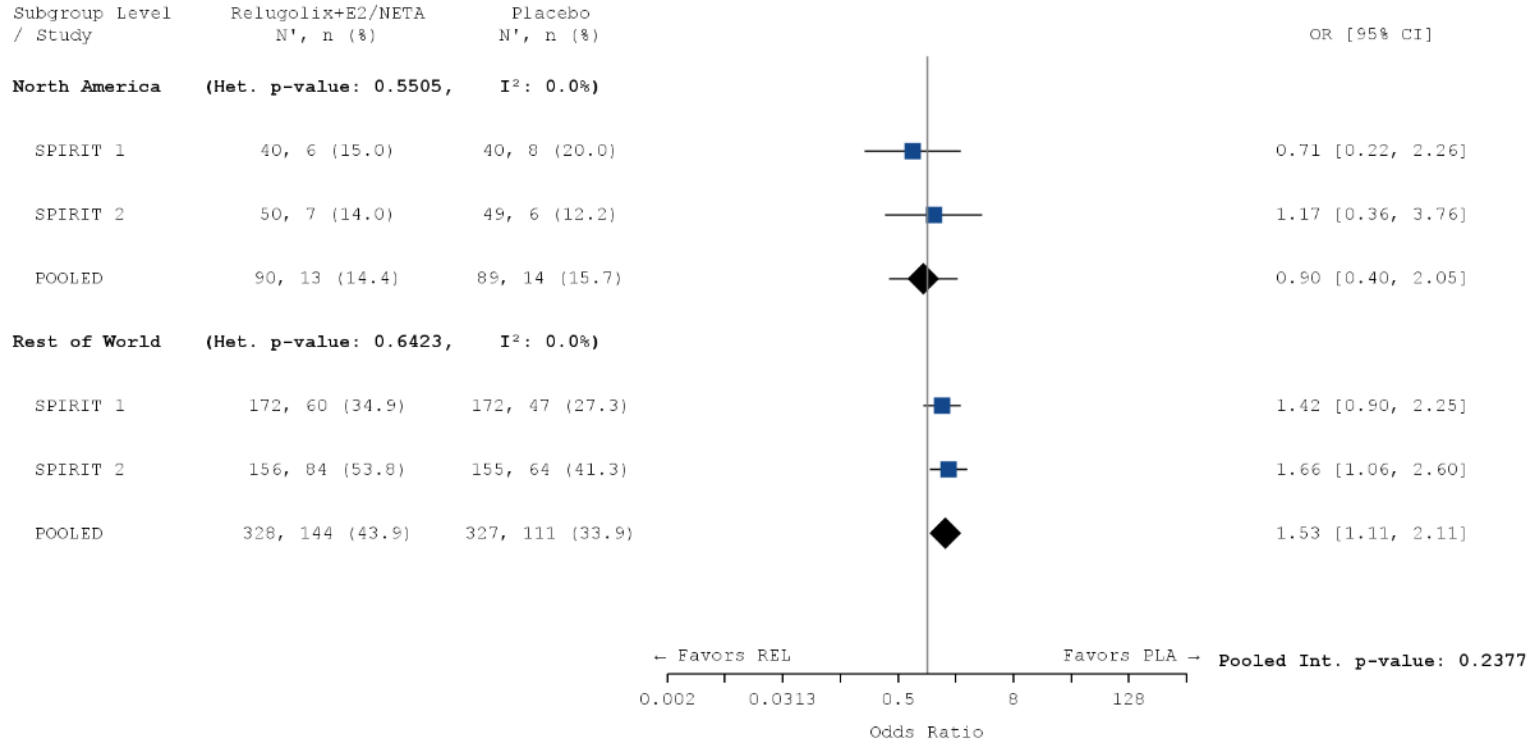
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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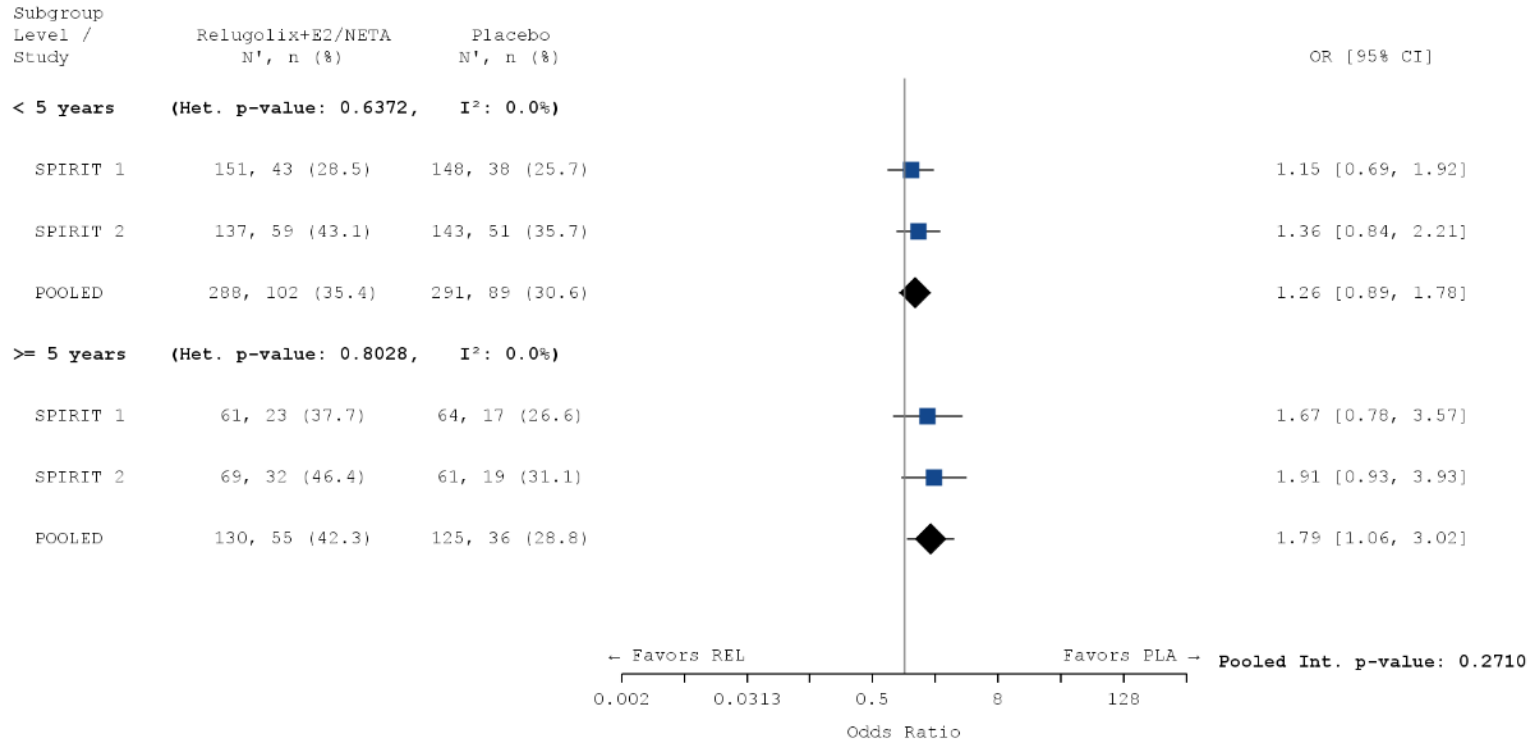
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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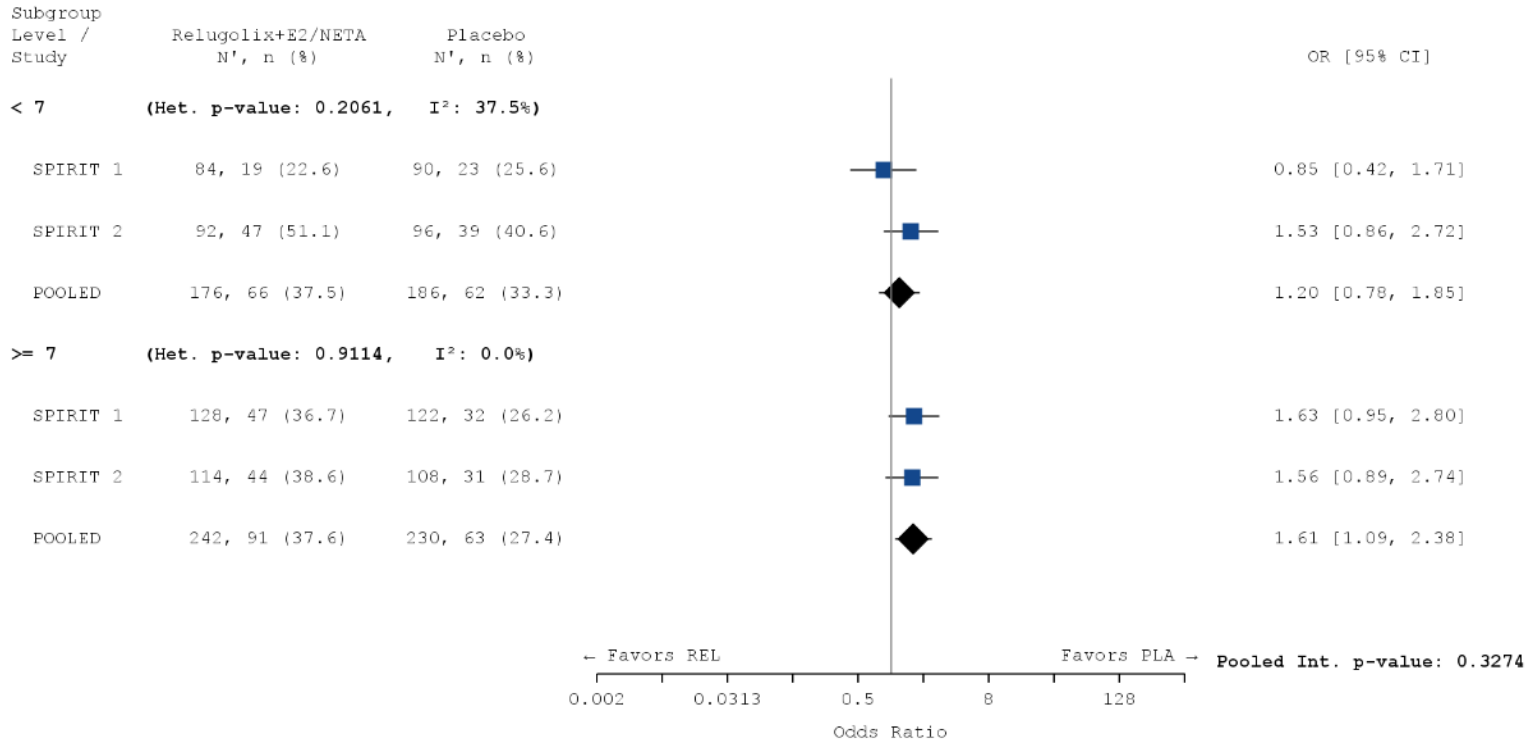
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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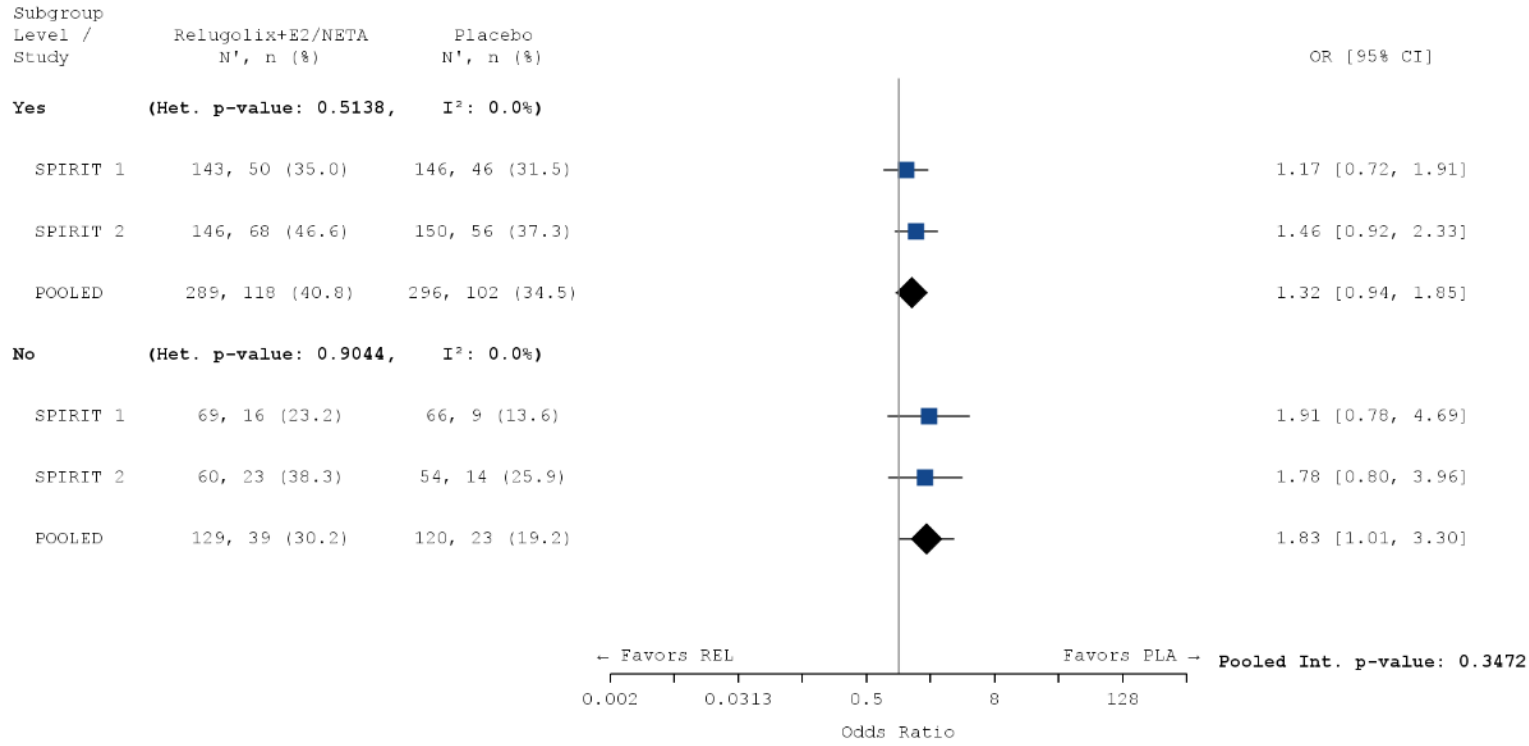
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
Prior treatment for endometriosis



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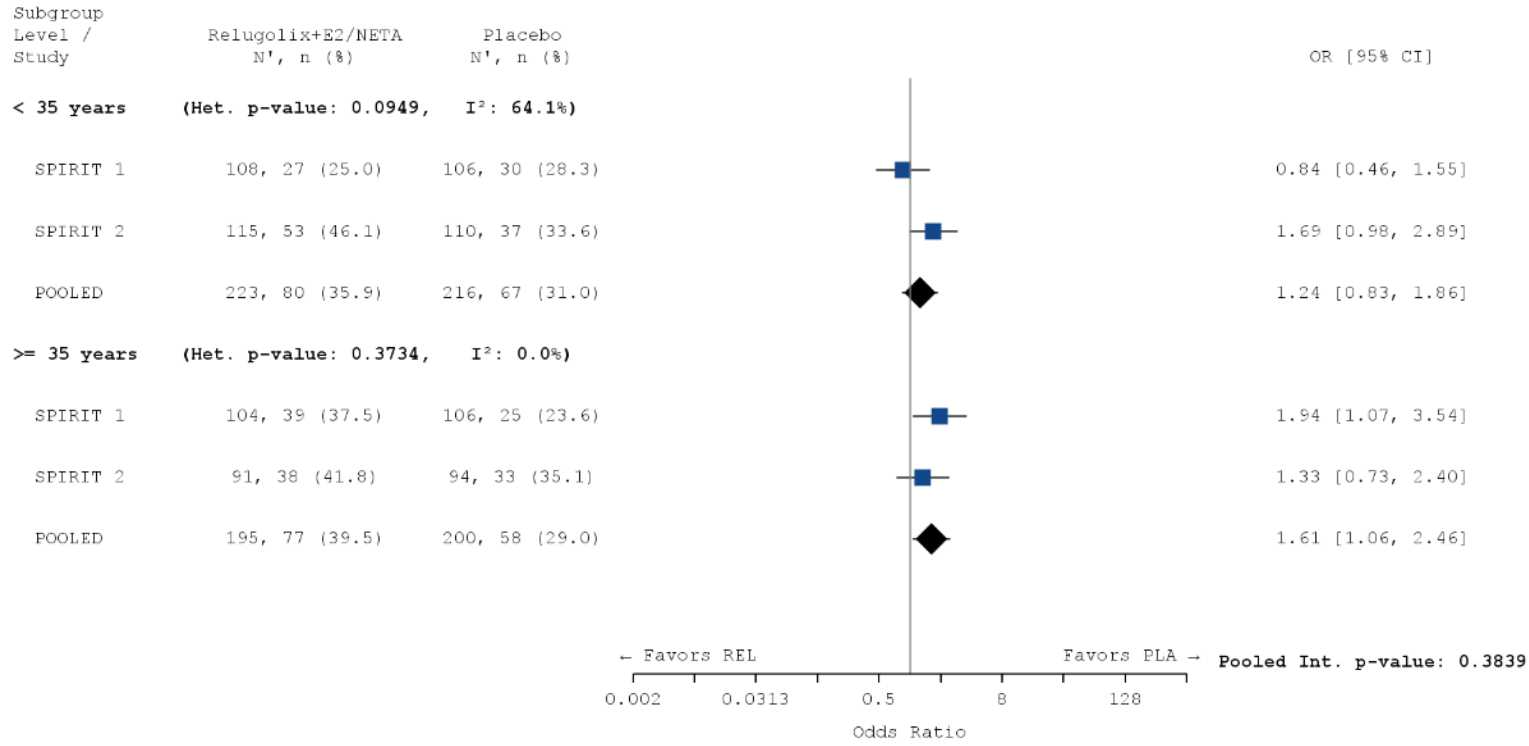
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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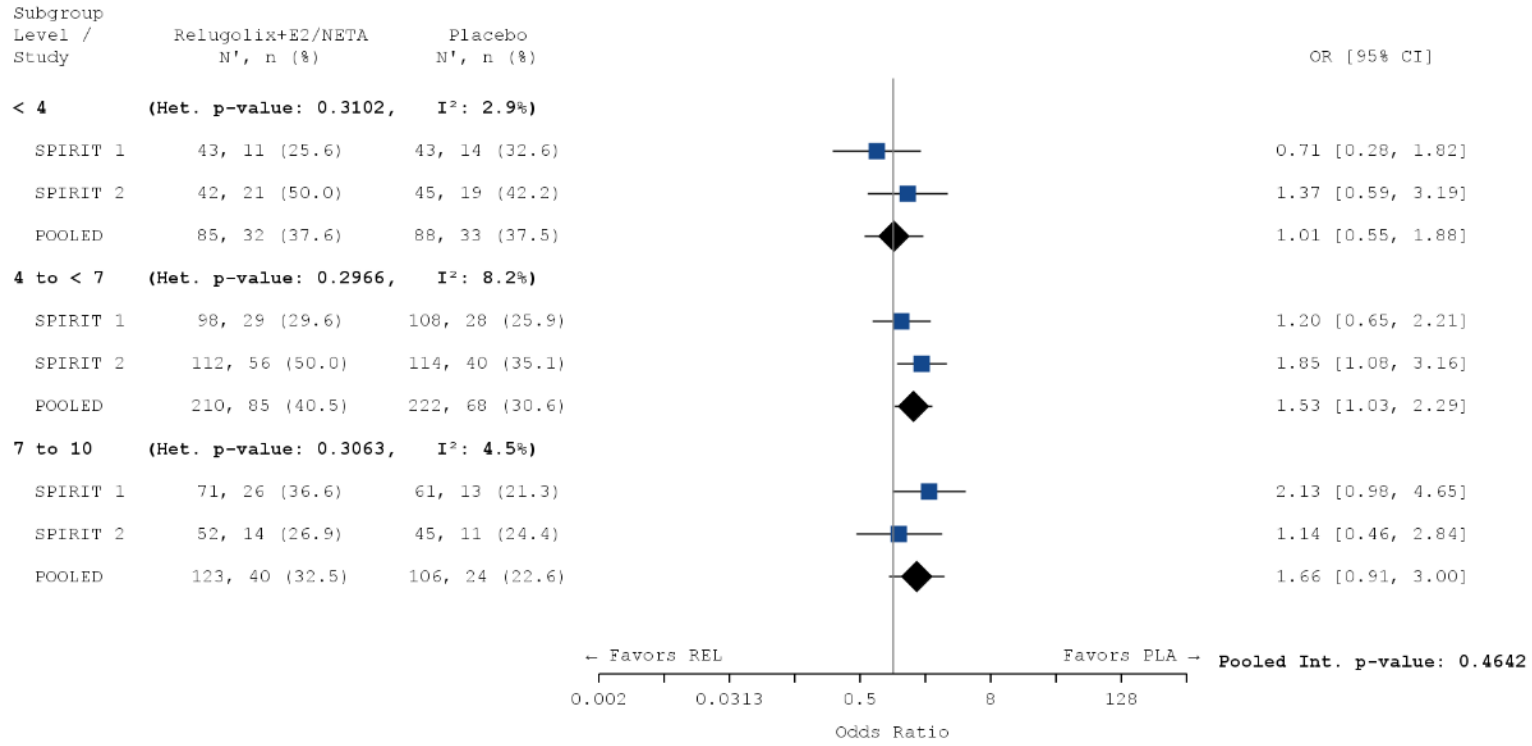
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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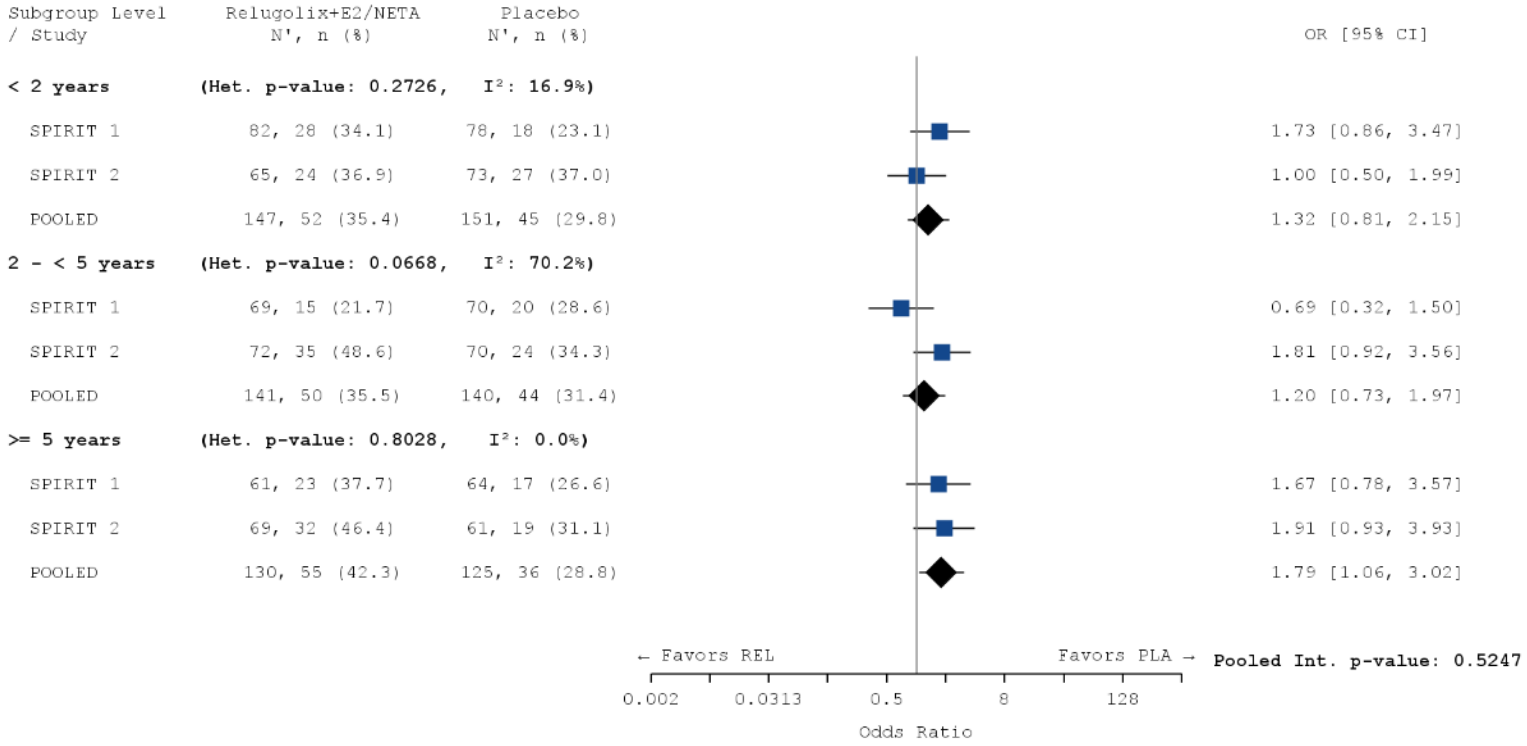
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
Prior hormonal treatment

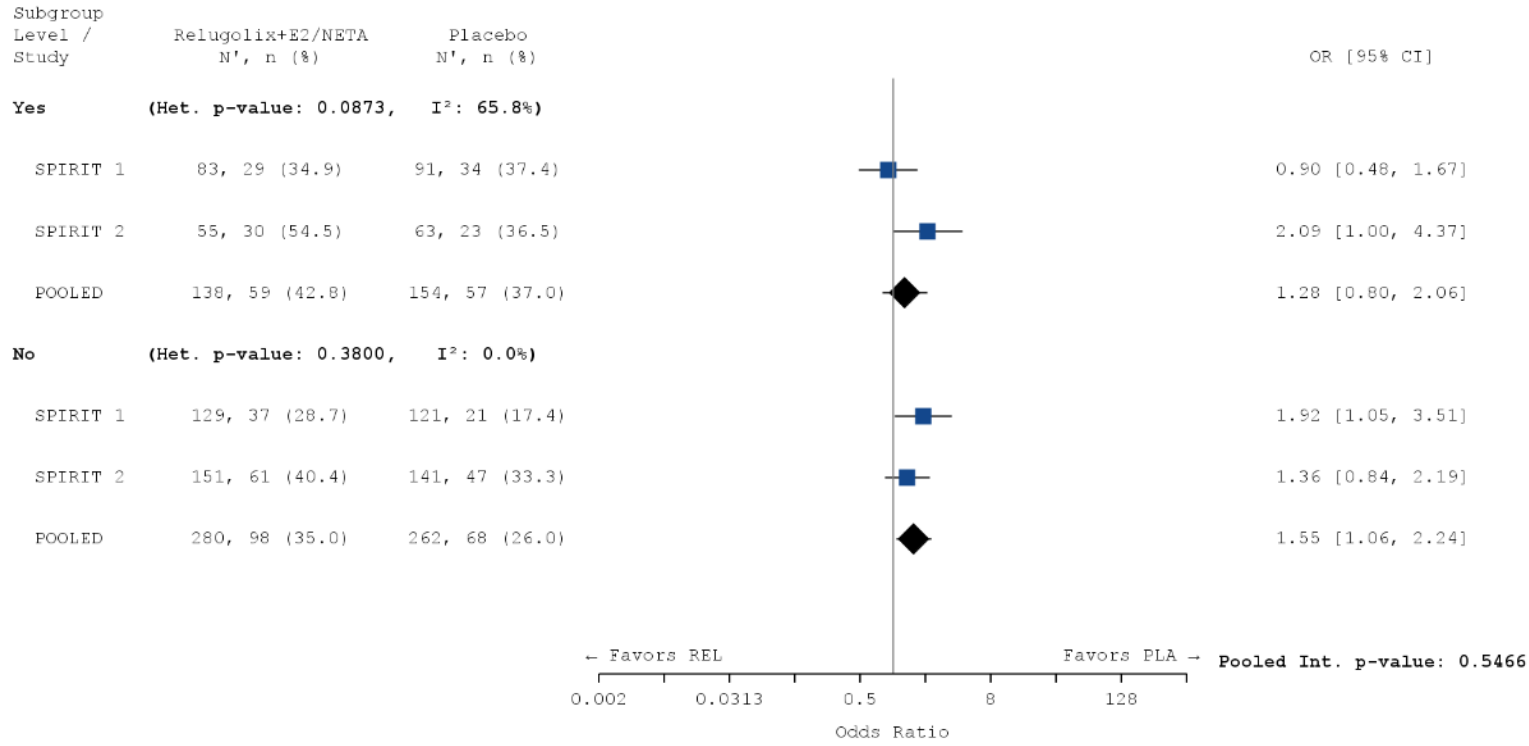

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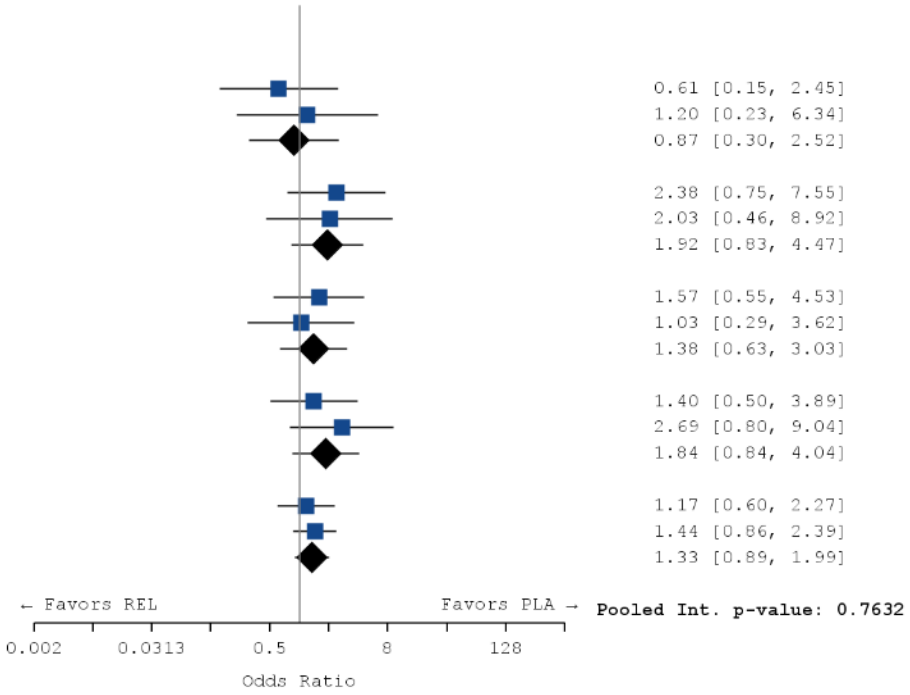
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
AFSE stage

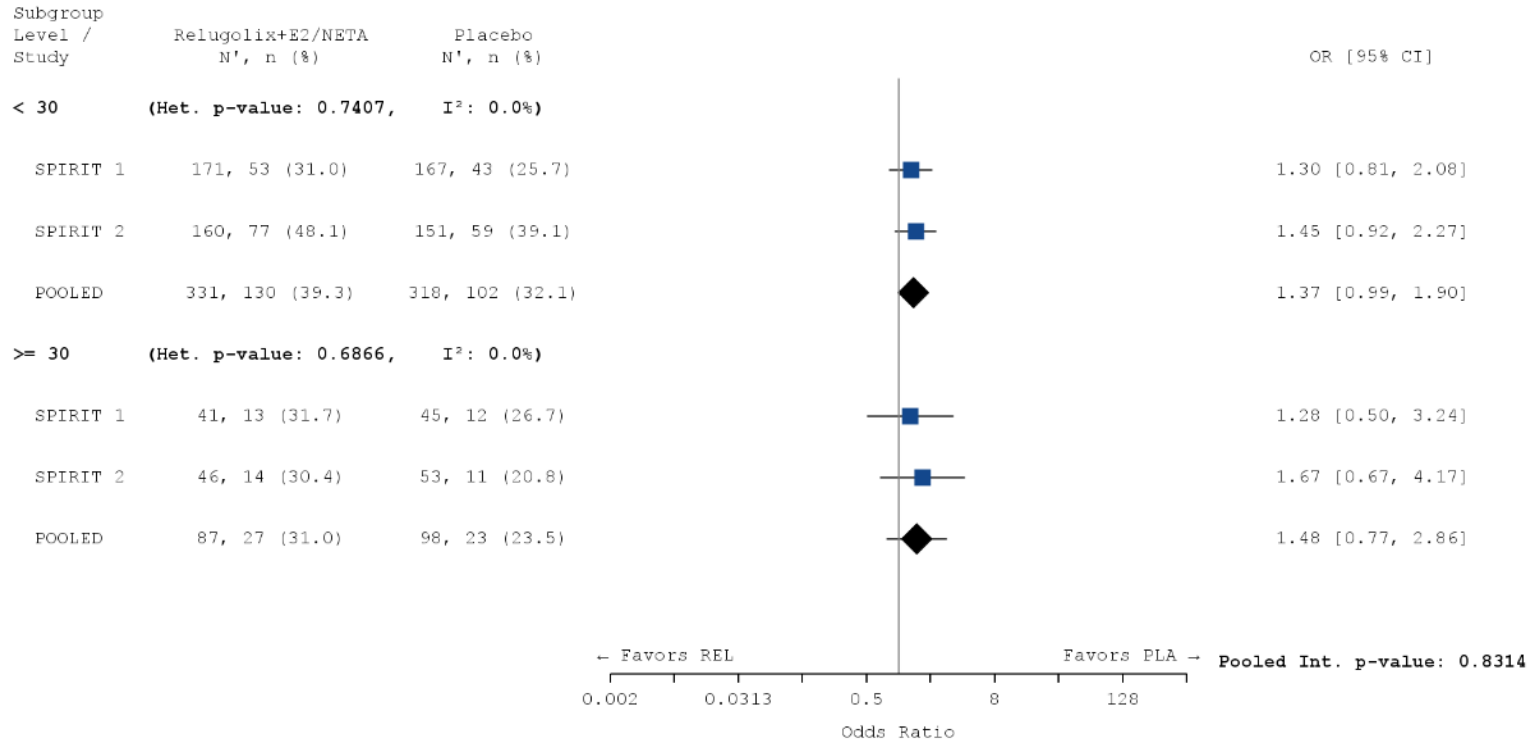
Subgroup Level / Study	Relugolix+E2/NETA N', n (%)	Placebo N', n (%)	OR [95% CI]
I, Minimal	**(Het. p-value: 0.5417,**	**I^2: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	14, 5 (35.7)	21, 10 (47.6)	0.61 [0.15, 2.45]
SPIRIT 2	11, 3 (27.3)	21, 5 (23.8)	1.20 [0.23, 6.34]
POOLED	25, 8 (32.0)	42, 15 (35.7)	0.87 [0.30, 2.52]
II, Mild	**(Het. p-value: 0.8650,**	**I^2: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	31, 11 (35.5)	32, 6 (18.8)	2.38 [0.75, 7.55]
SPIRIT 2	13, 9 (69.2)	19, 10 (52.6)	2.03 [0.46, 8.92]
POOLED	44, 20 (45.5)	51, 16 (31.4)	1.92 [0.83, 4.47]
III, Moderate	**(Het. p-value: 0.6137,**	**I^2: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	37, 10 (27.0)	42, 8 (19.0)	1.57 [0.55, 4.53]
SPIRIT 2	23, 11 (47.8)	17, 8 (47.1)	1.03 [0.29, 3.62]
POOLED	60, 21 (35.0)	59, 16 (27.1)	1.38 [0.63, 3.03]
IV, Severe	**(Het. p-value: 0.4184,**	**I^2: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	34, 14 (41.2)	30, 10 (33.3)	1.40 [0.50, 3.89]
SPIRIT 2	27, 14 (51.9)	21, 6 (28.6)	2.69 [0.80, 9.04]
POOLED	61, 28 (45.9)	51, 16 (31.4)	1.84 [0.84, 4.04]
Unknown/NA	**(Het. p-value: 0.6291,**	**I^2: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	96, 26 (27.1)	87, 21 (24.1)	1.17 [0.60, 2.27]
SPIRIT 2	132, 54 (40.9)	126, 41 (32.5)	1.44 [0.86, 2.39]
POOLED	228, 80 (35.1)	213, 62 (29.1)	1.33 [0.89, 1.99]



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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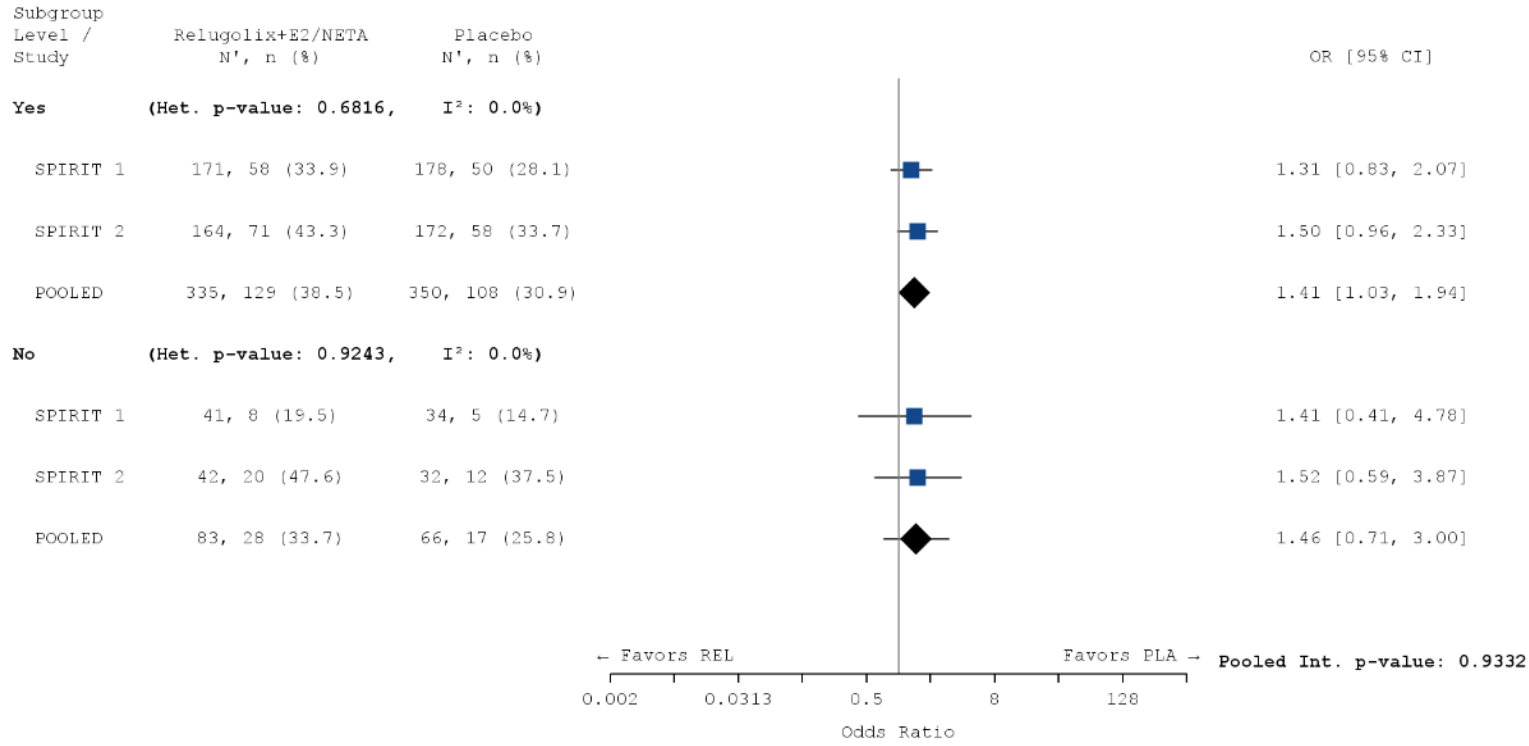
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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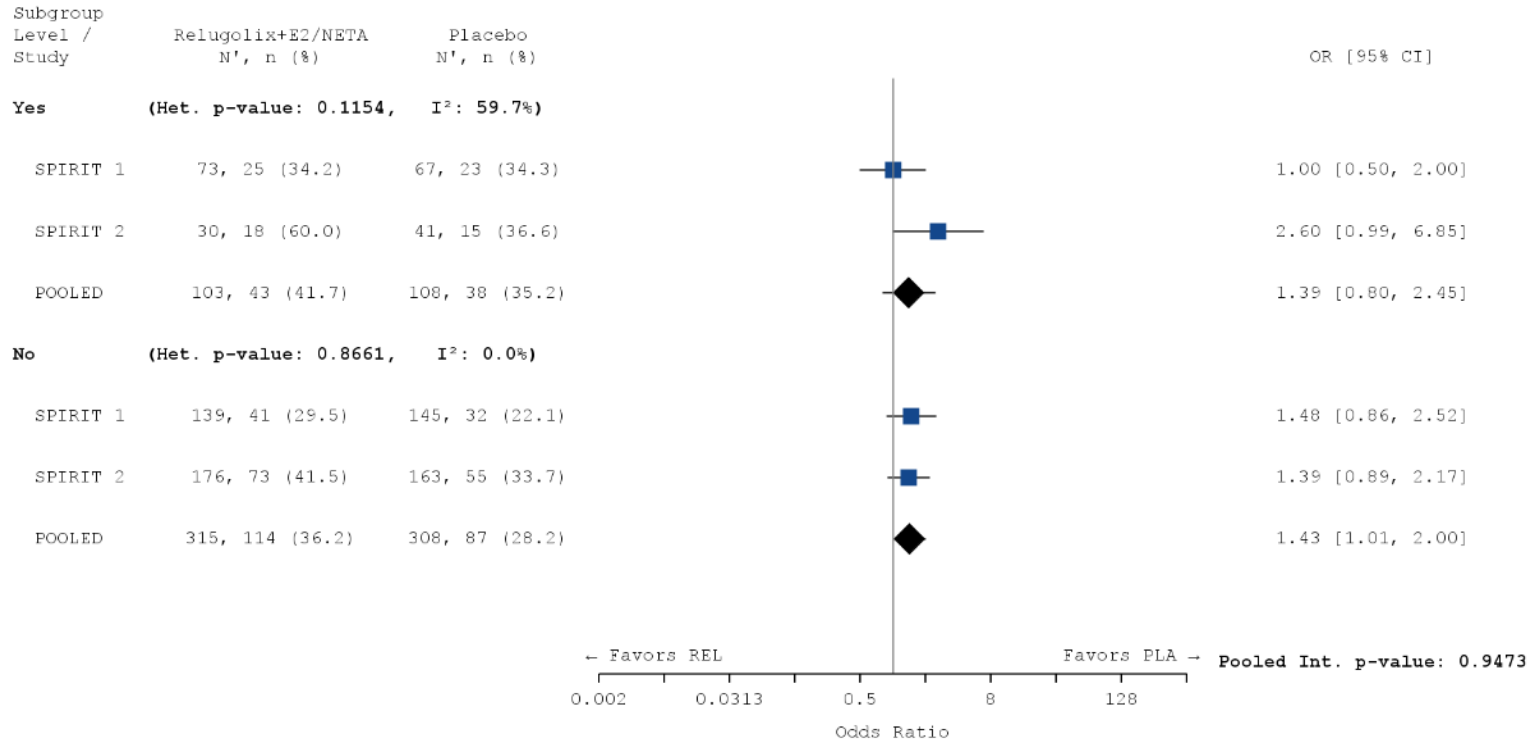
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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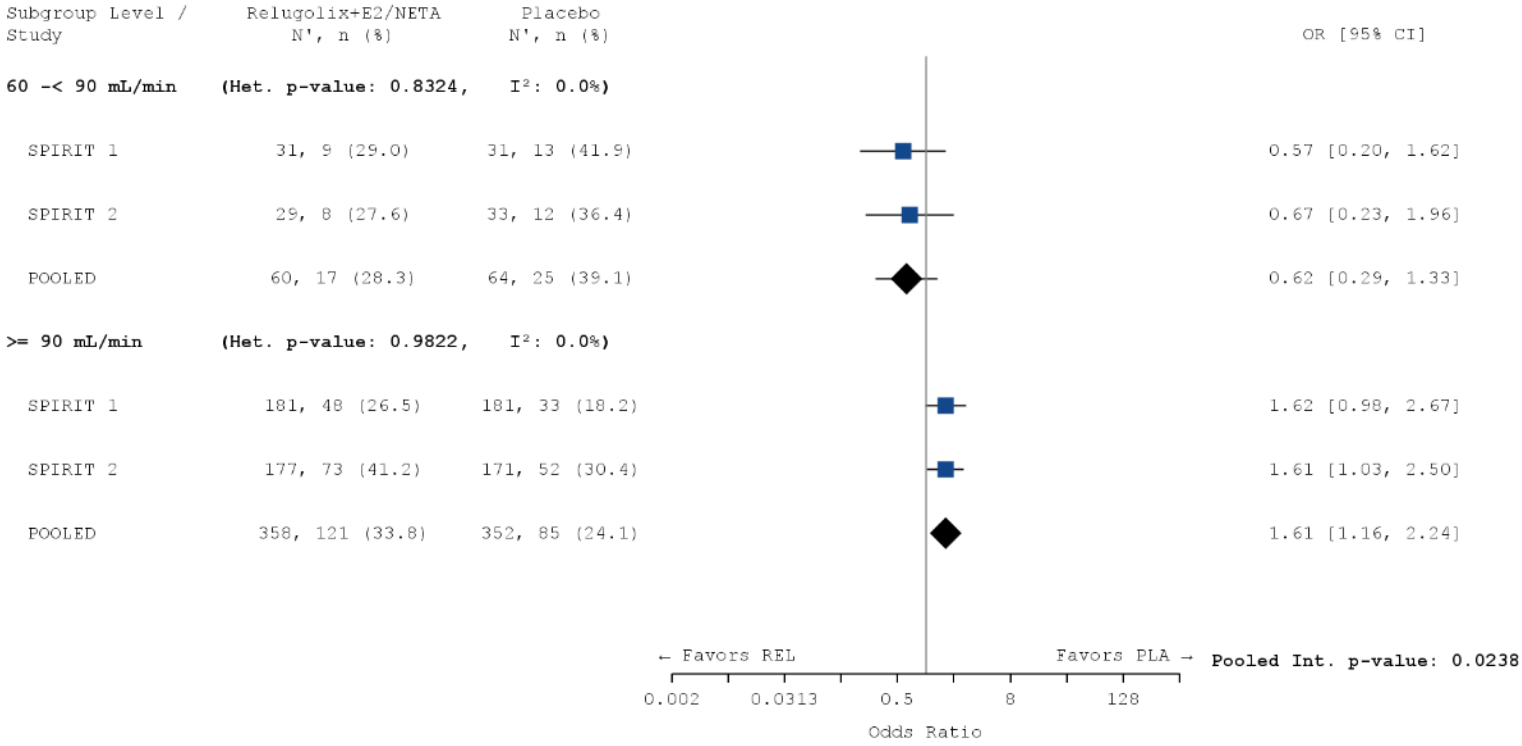
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
Renal function



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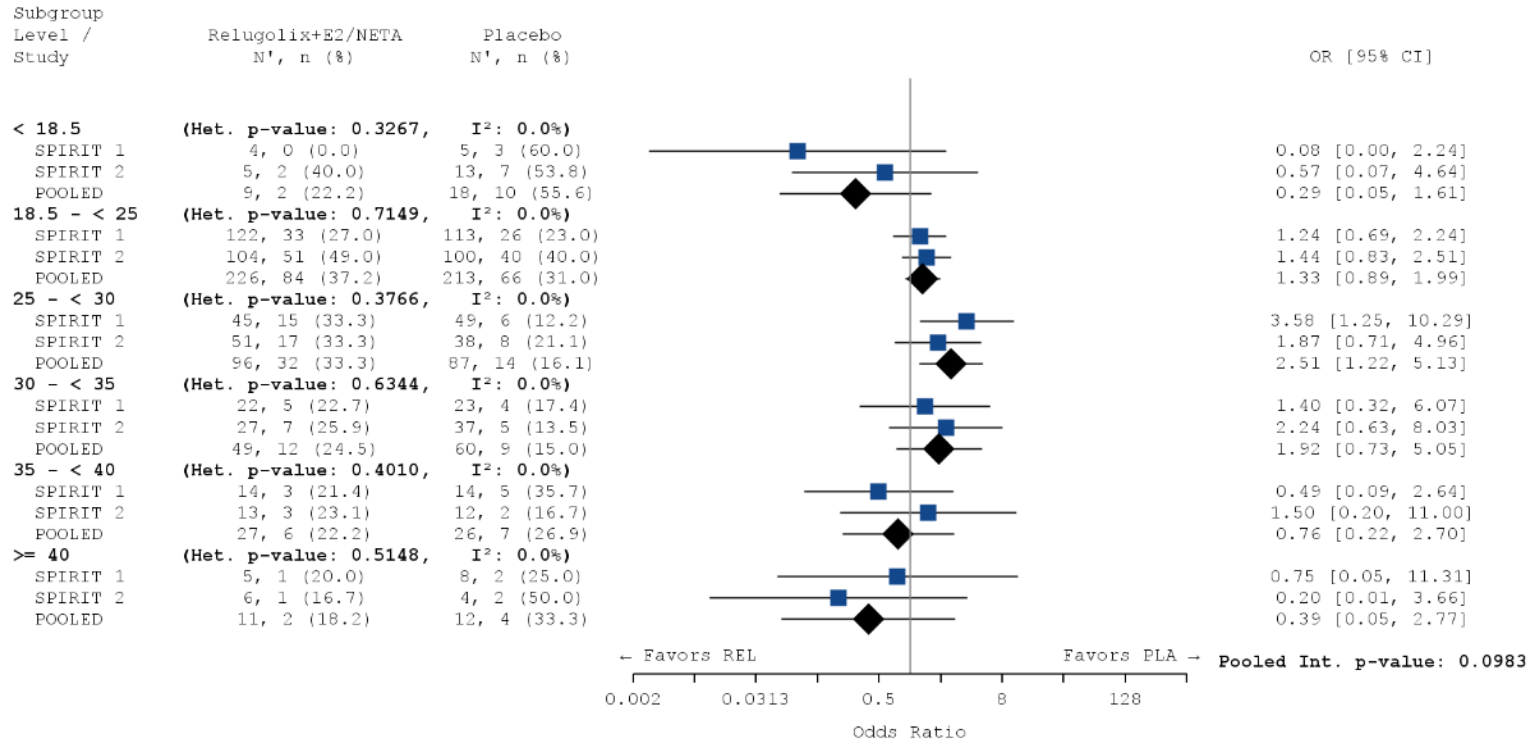
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



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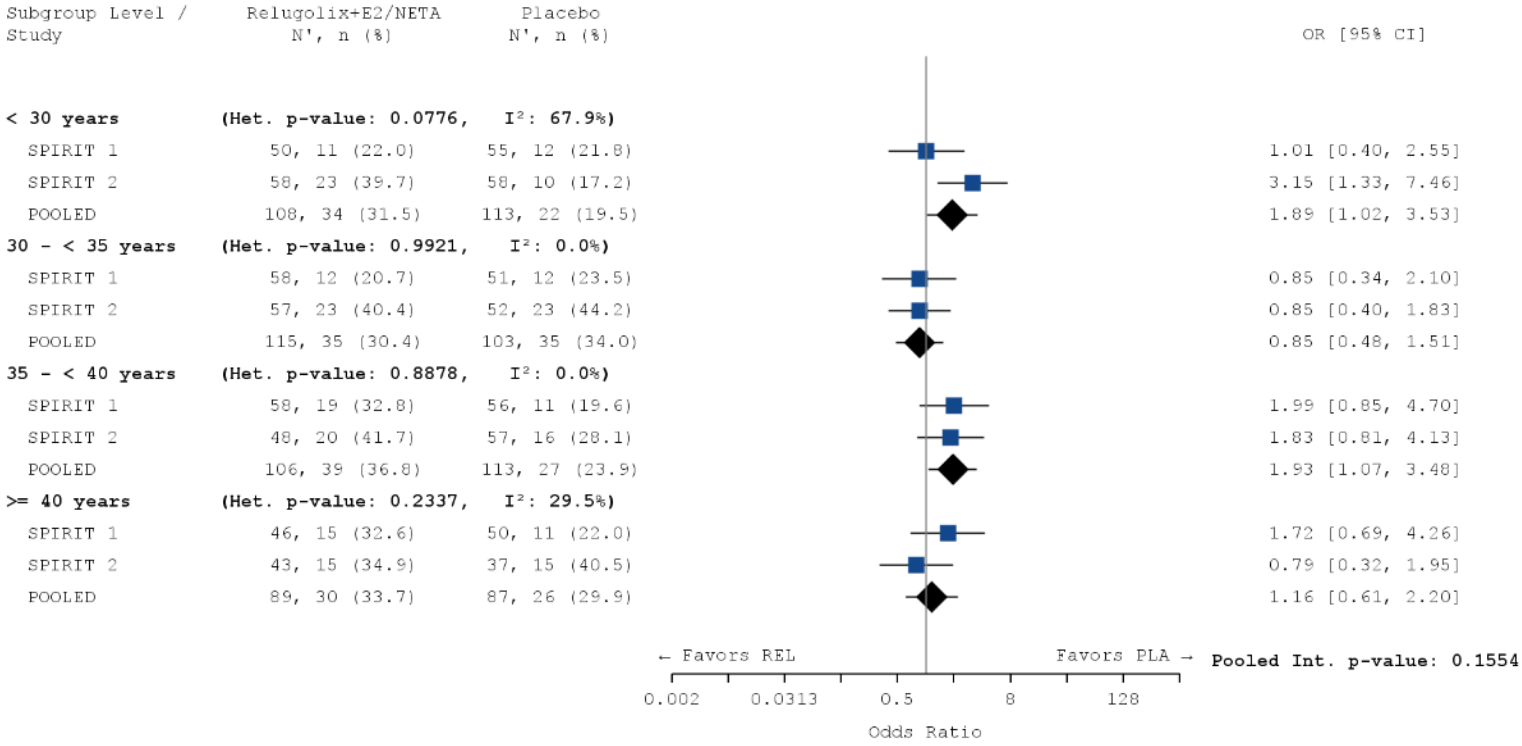
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
Age category II



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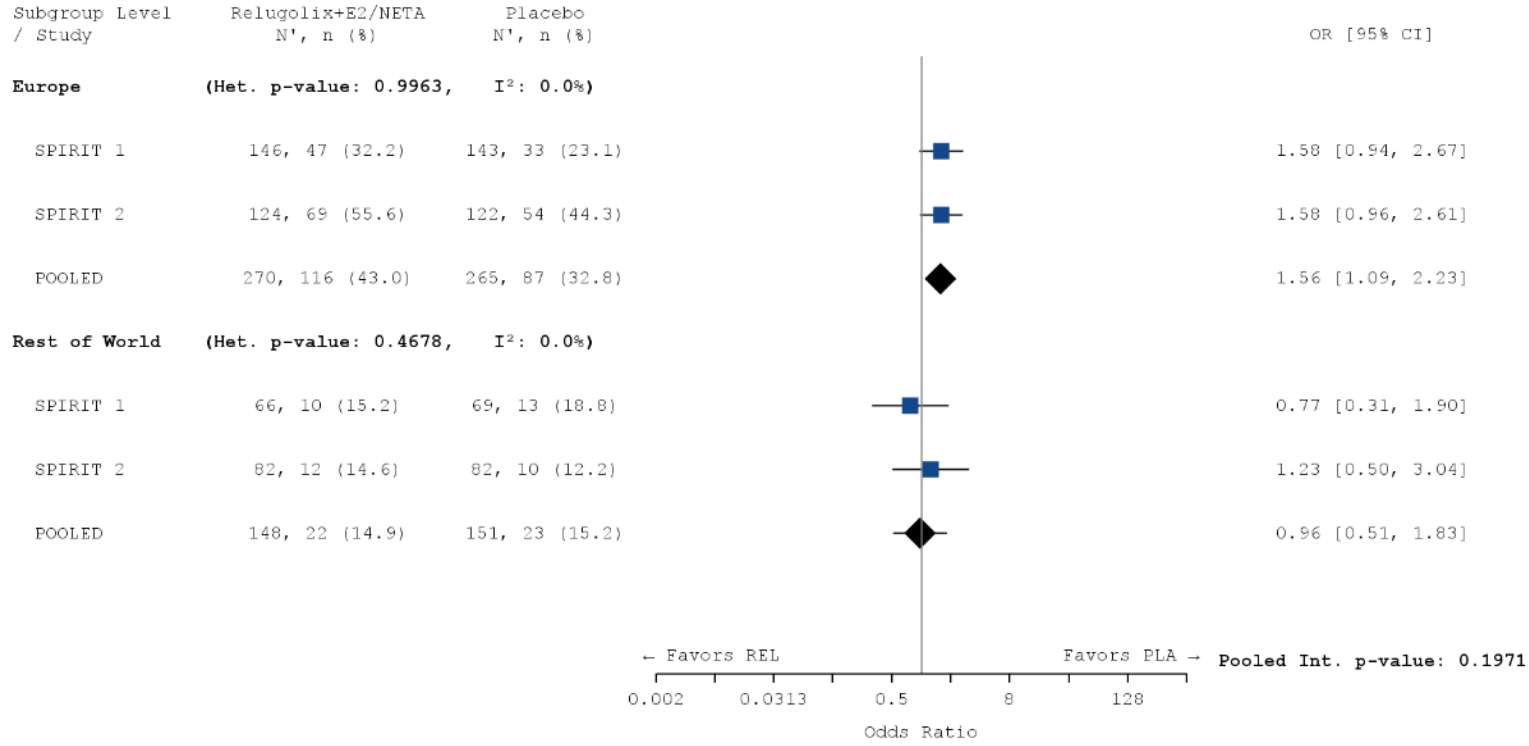
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
Geographic region II



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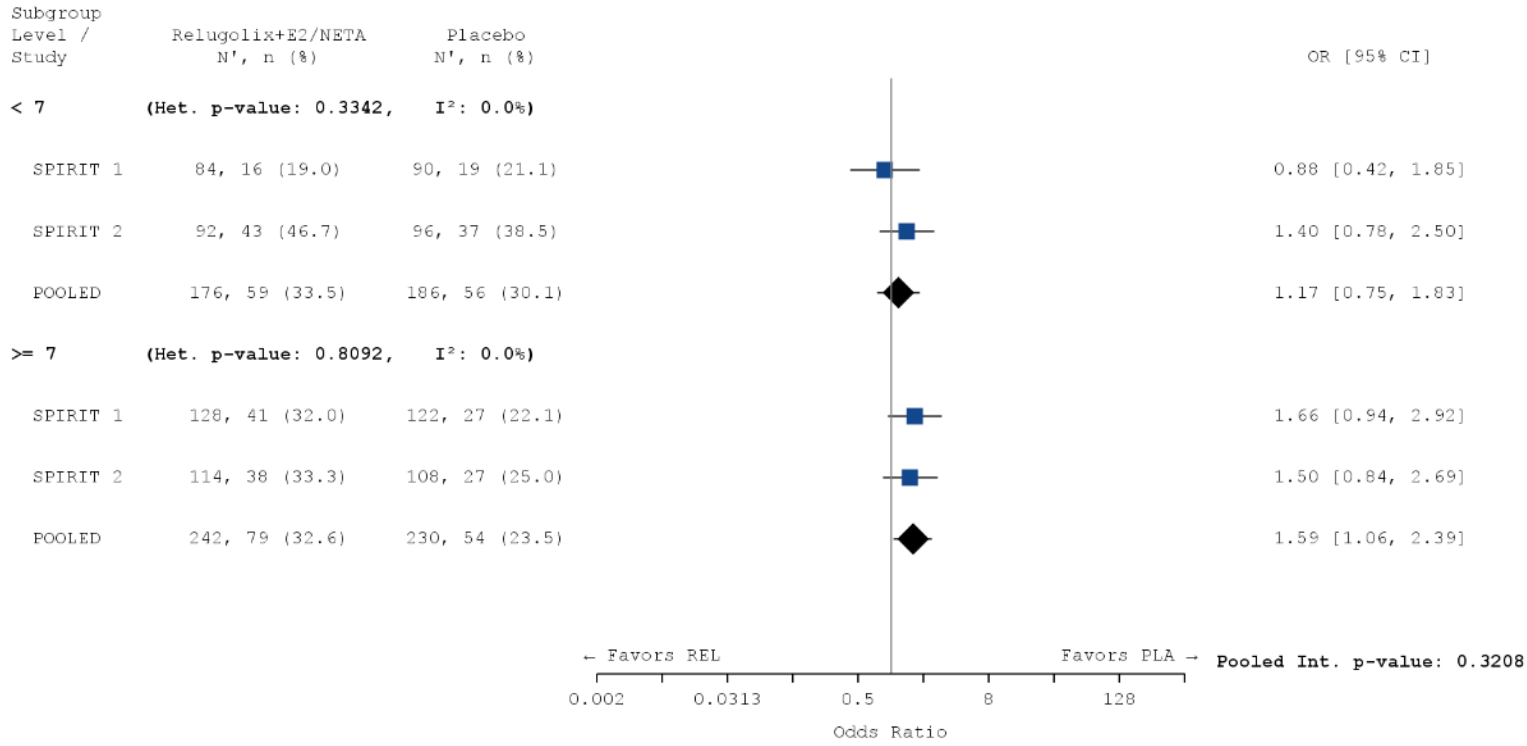
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



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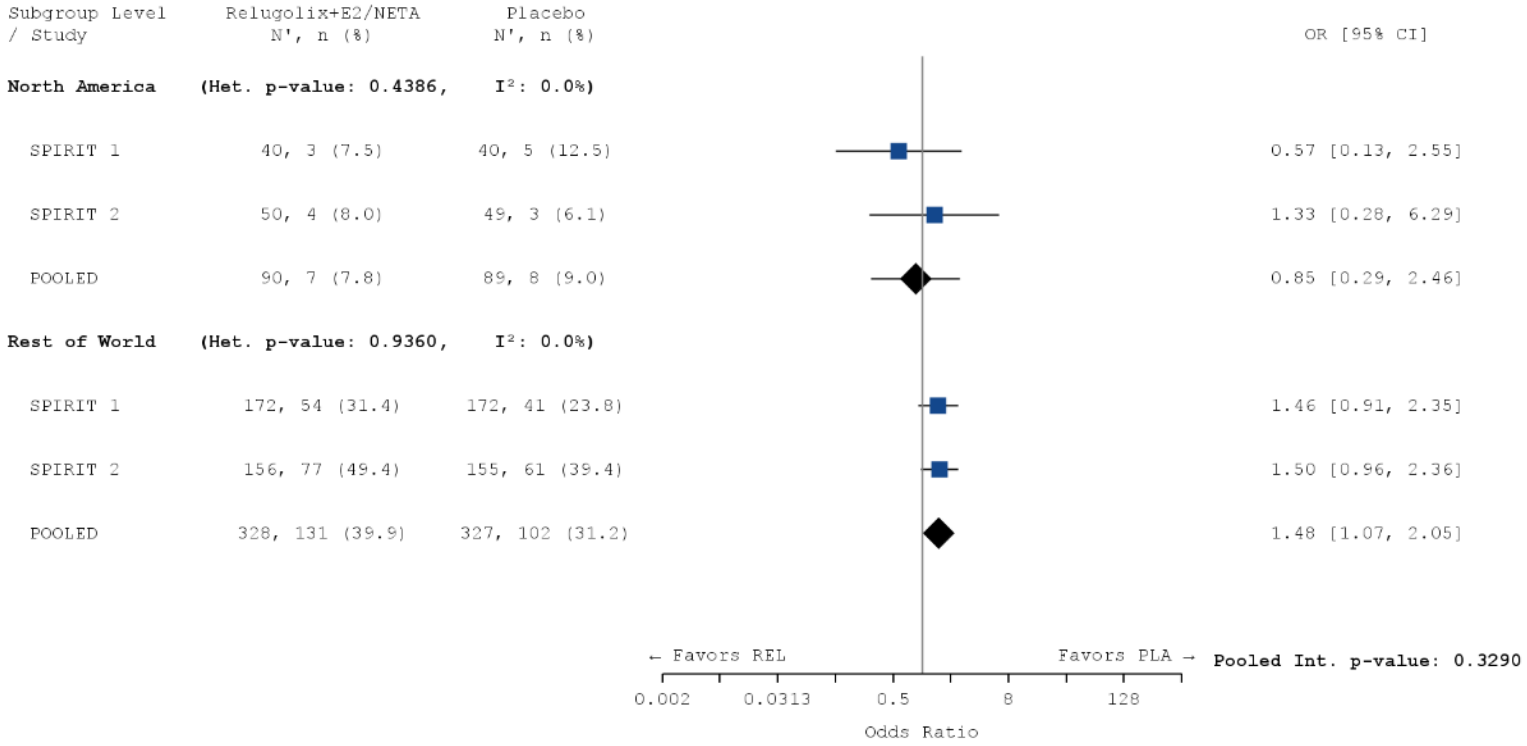
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
Geographic region I



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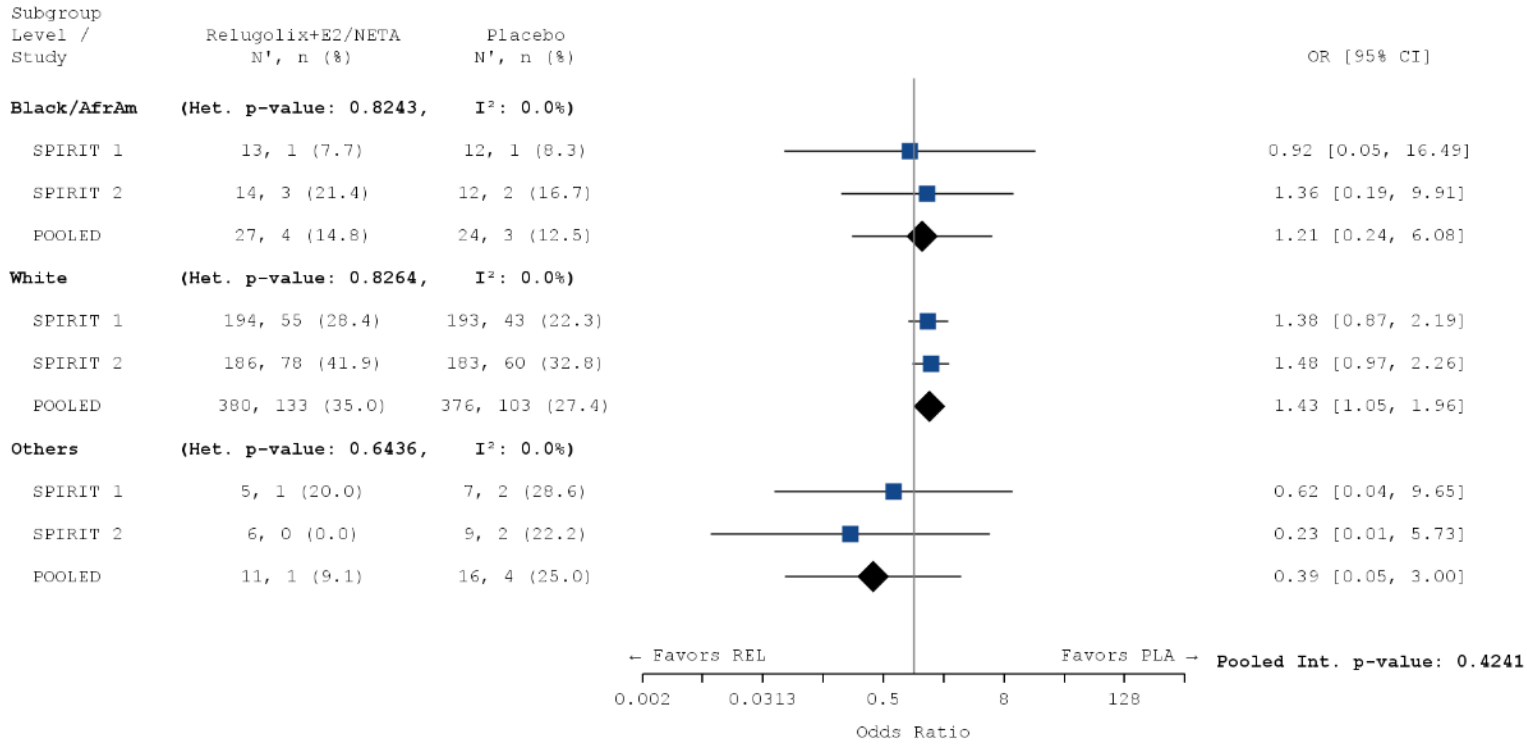
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
Race



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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists

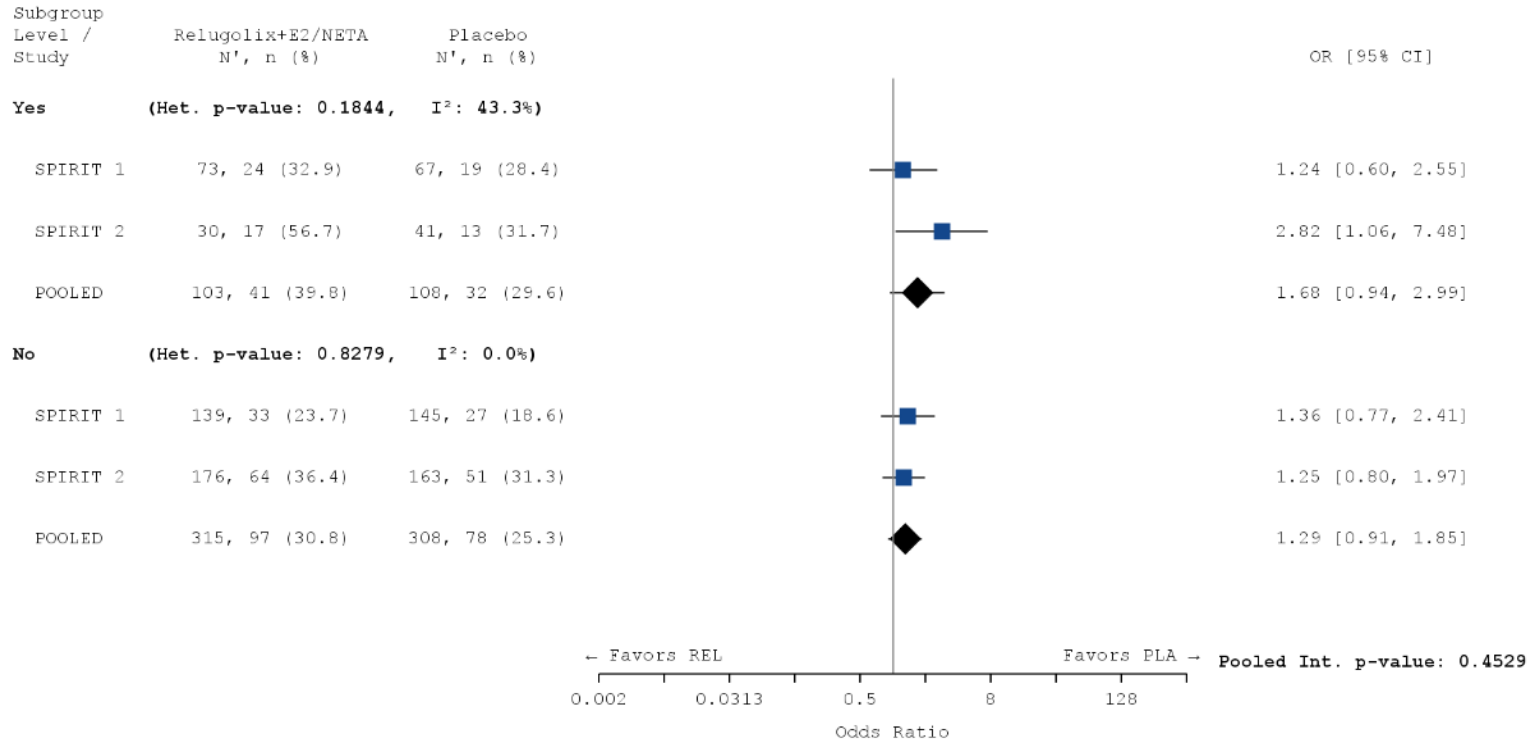

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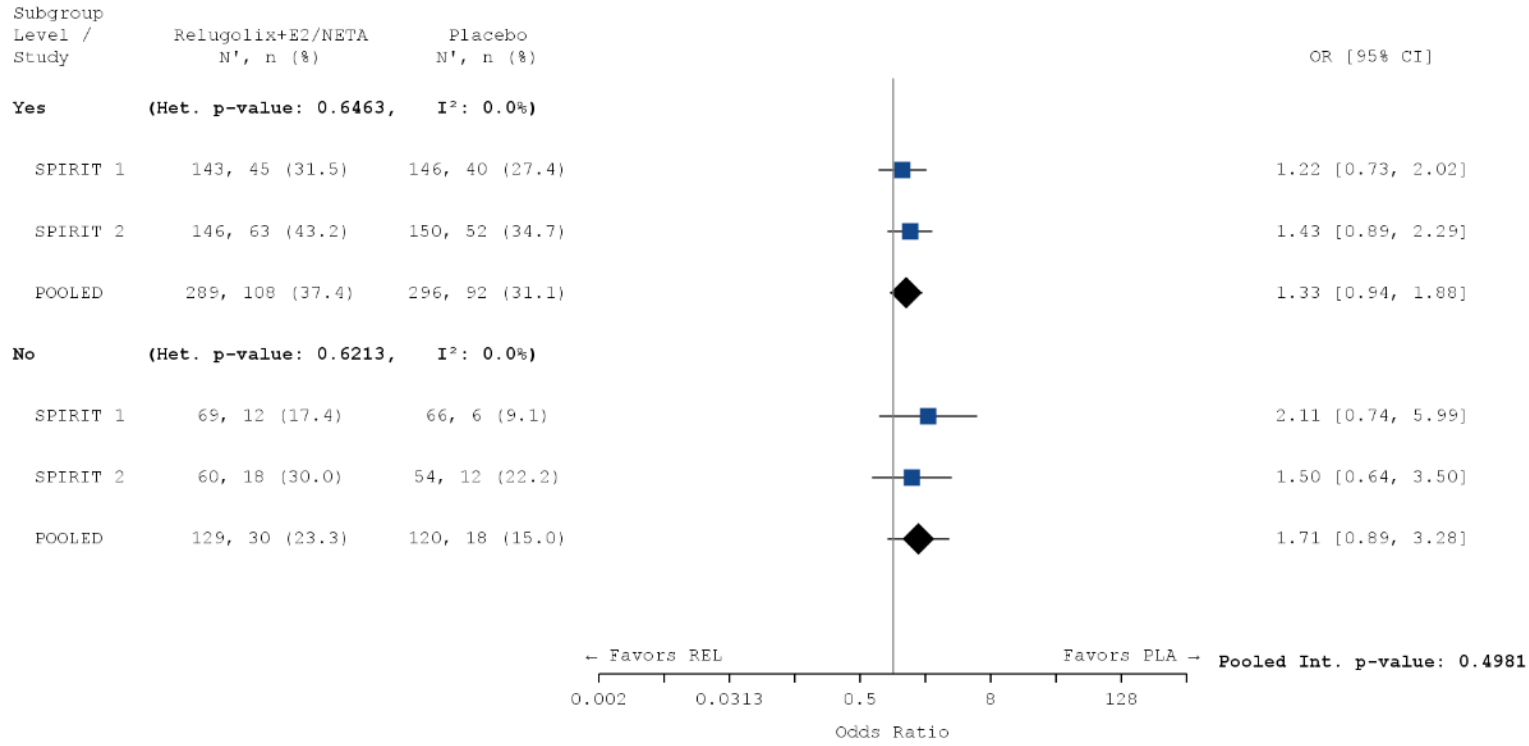
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
Prior treatment for endometriosis



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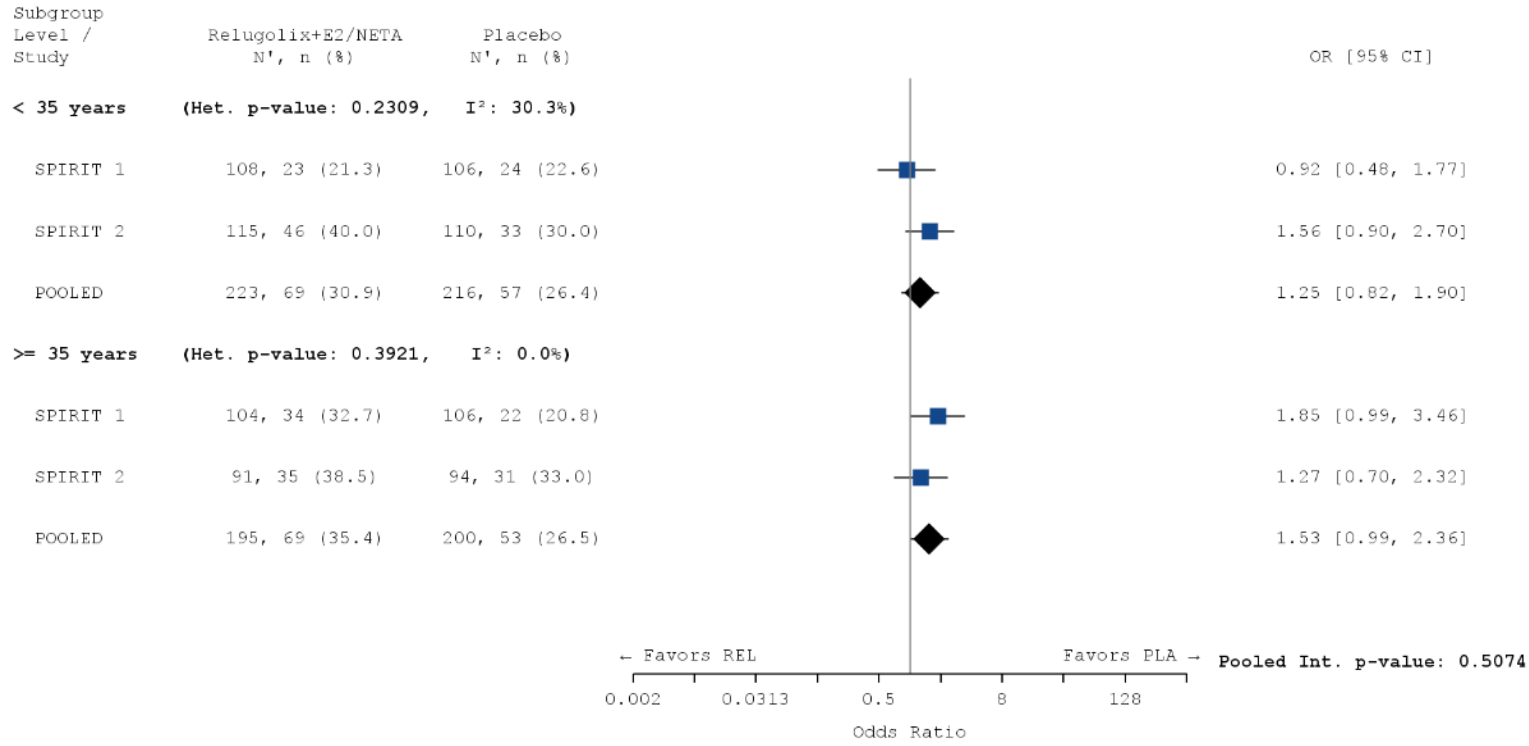
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
Age category I



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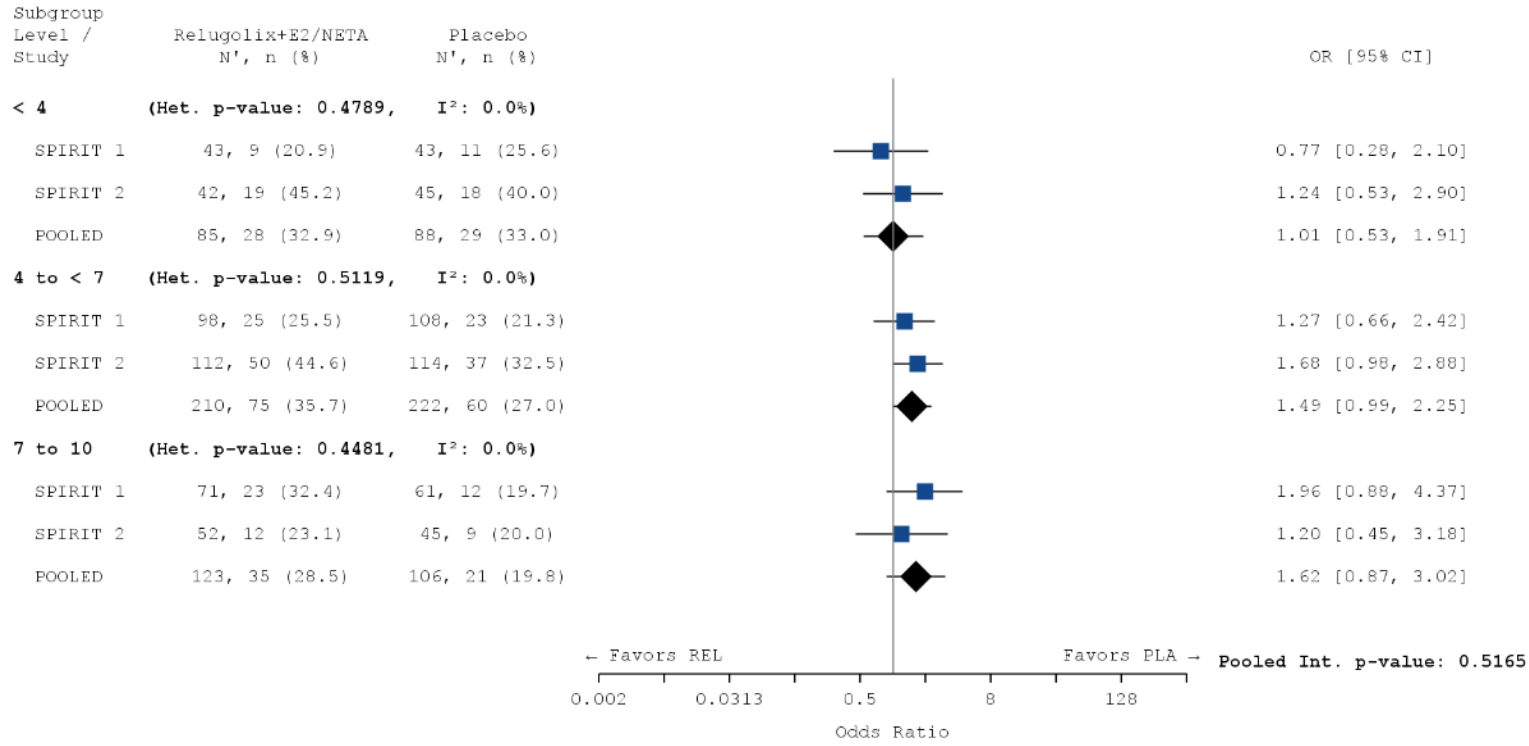
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
NMPP NRS score at baseline



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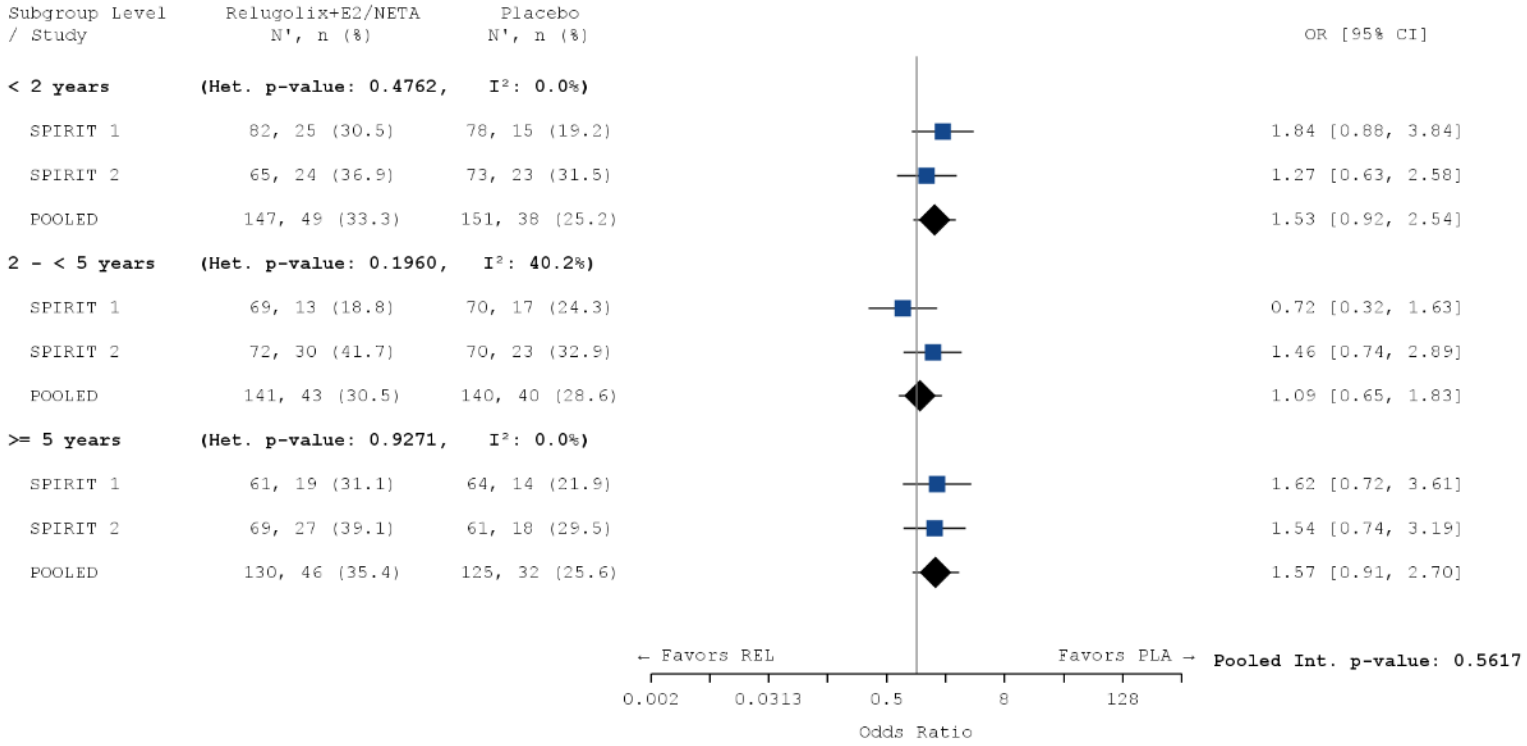
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I

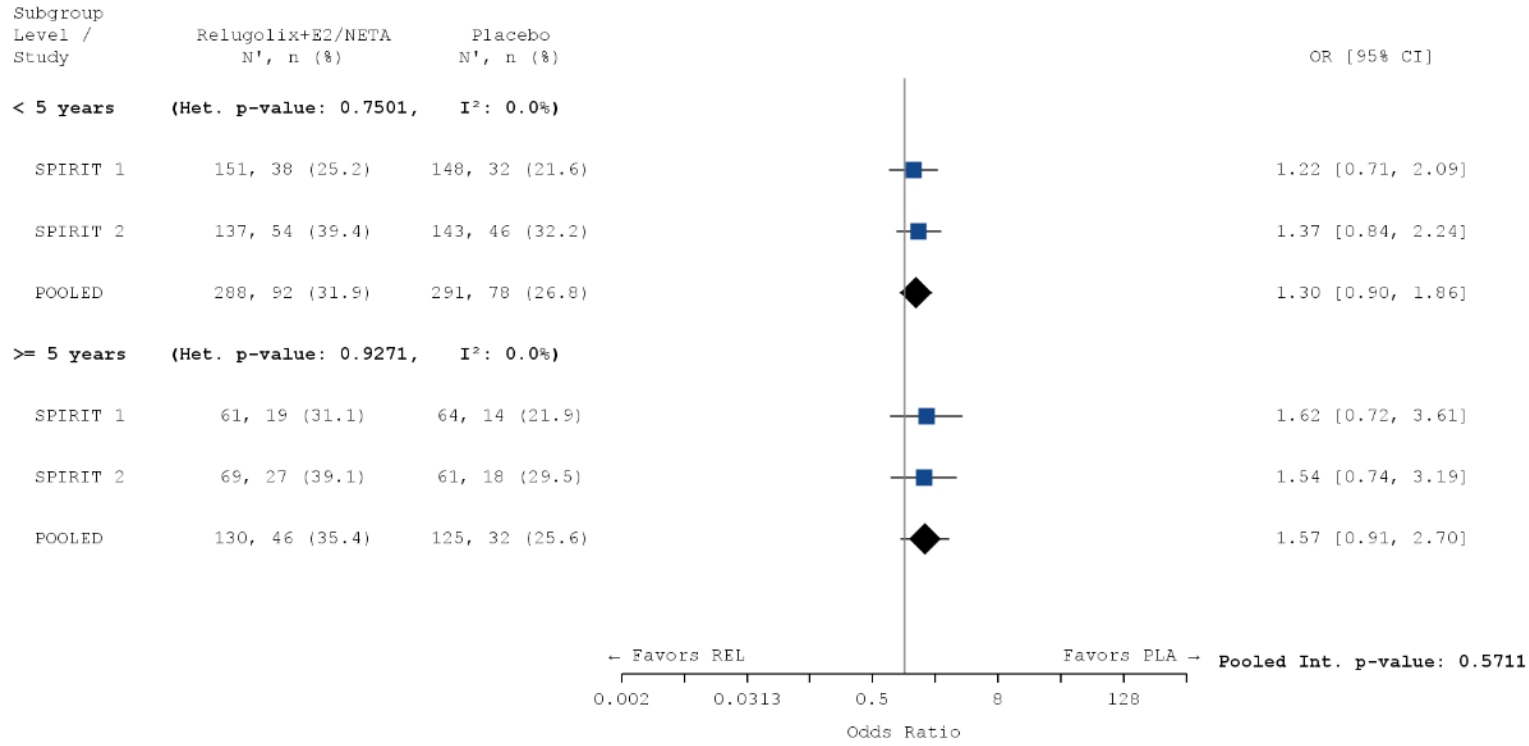

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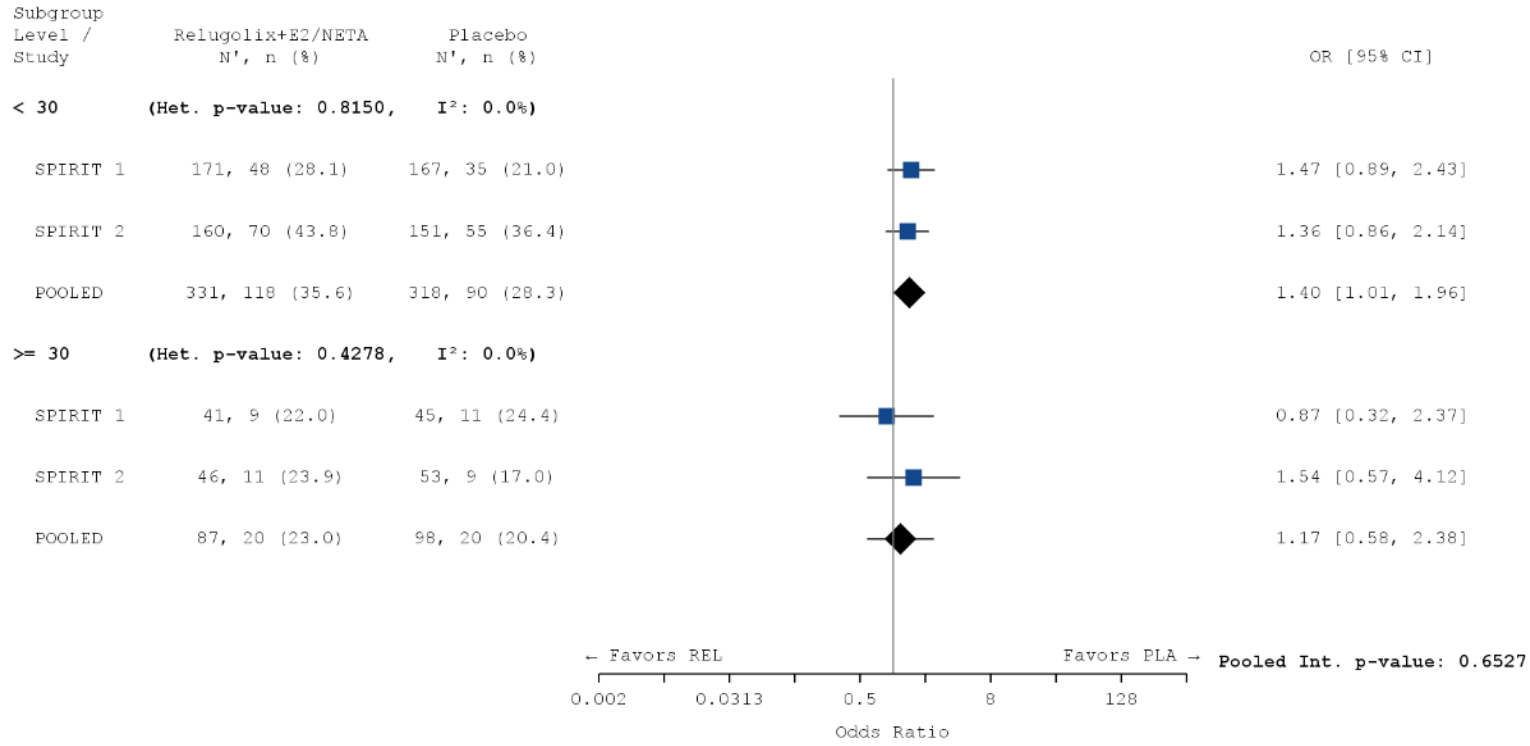
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
Prior surgery for endometriosis

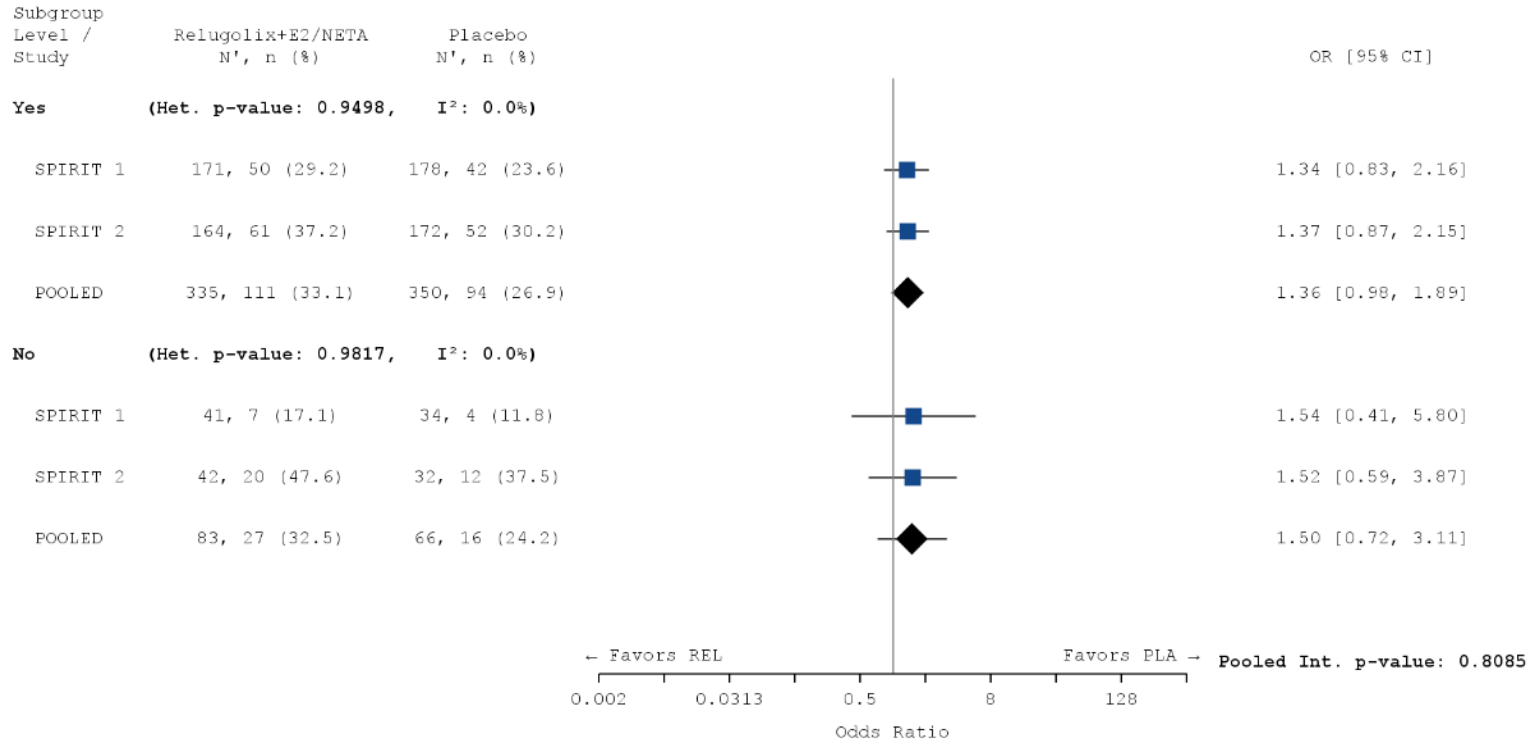

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Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
Prior hormonal treatment

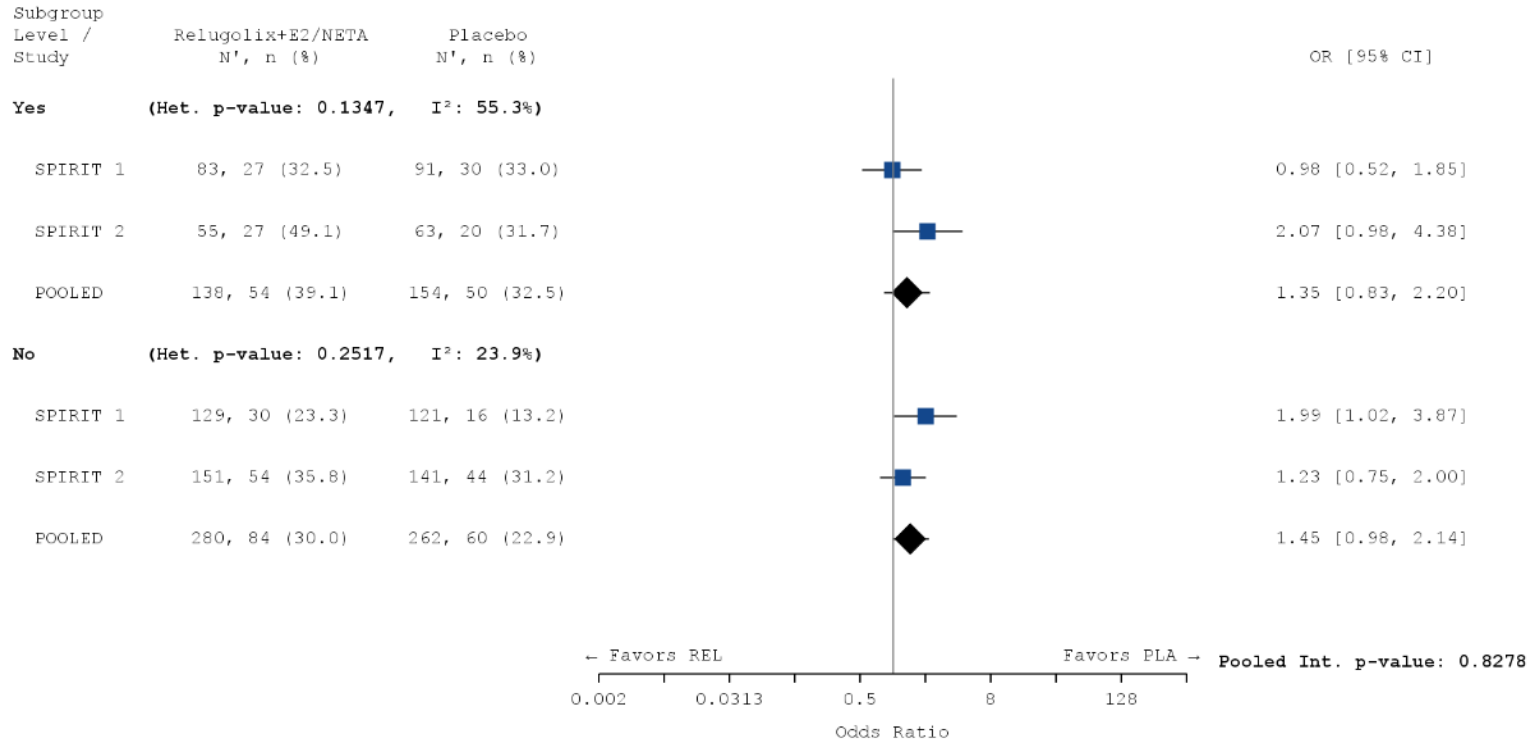

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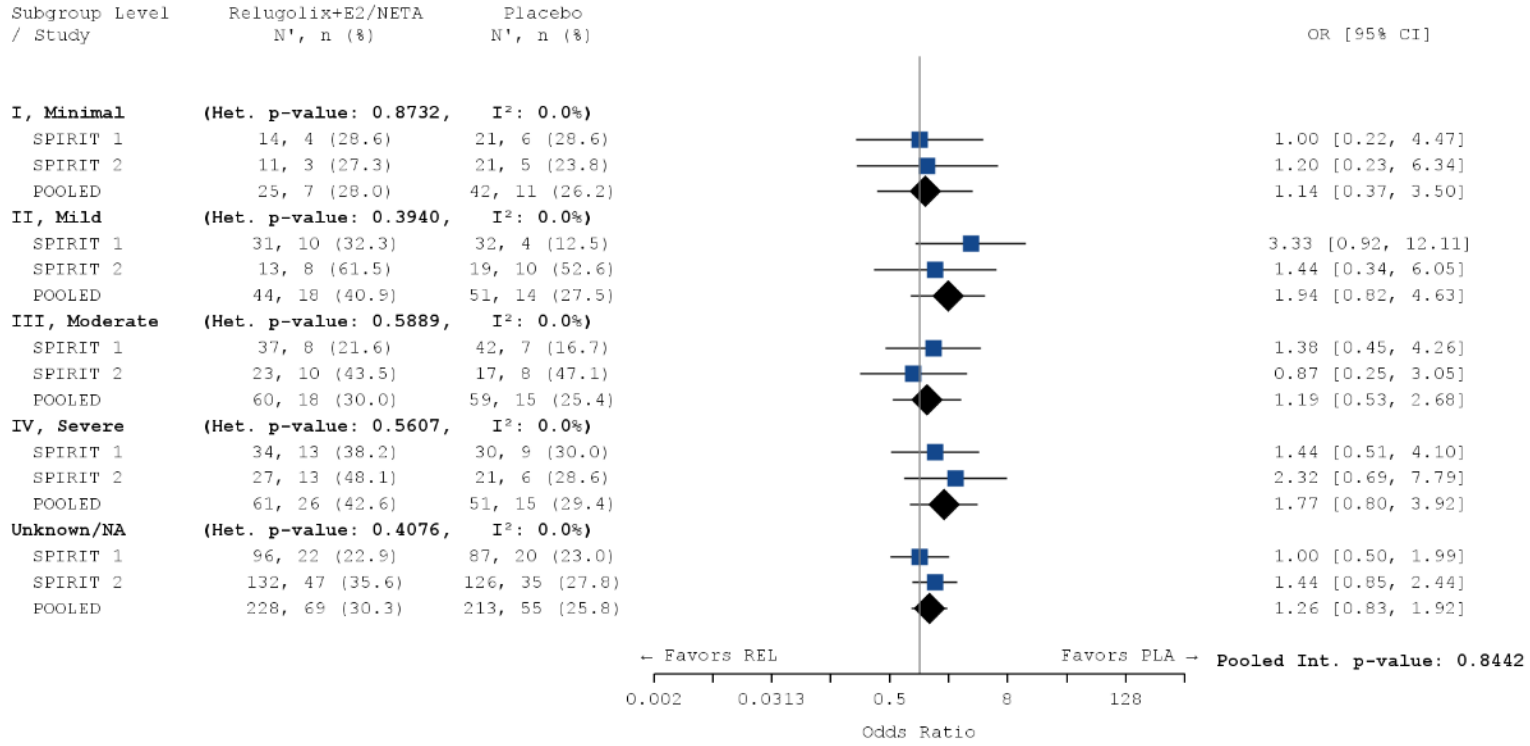
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
AFSE stage



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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
Prior hormonal treatment

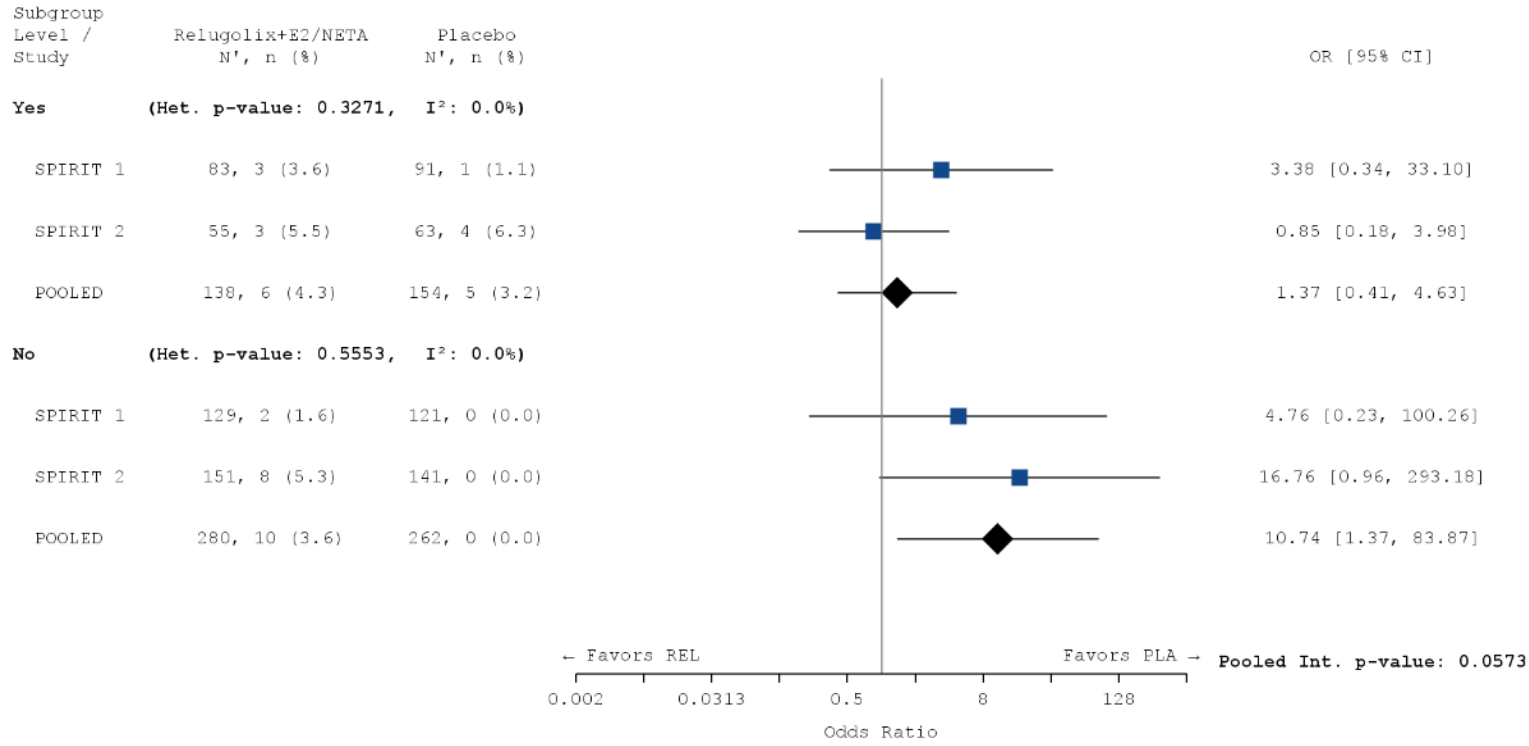

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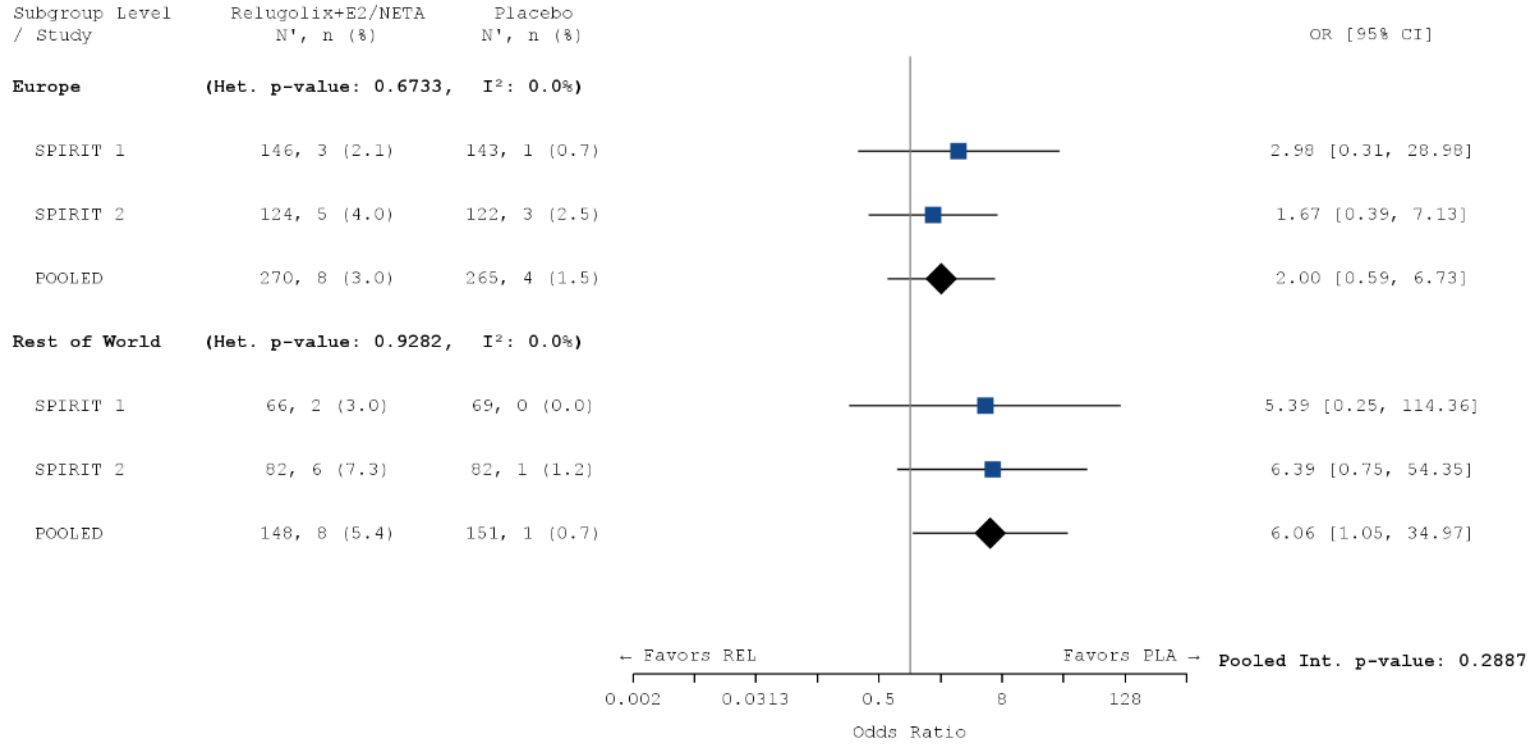
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists

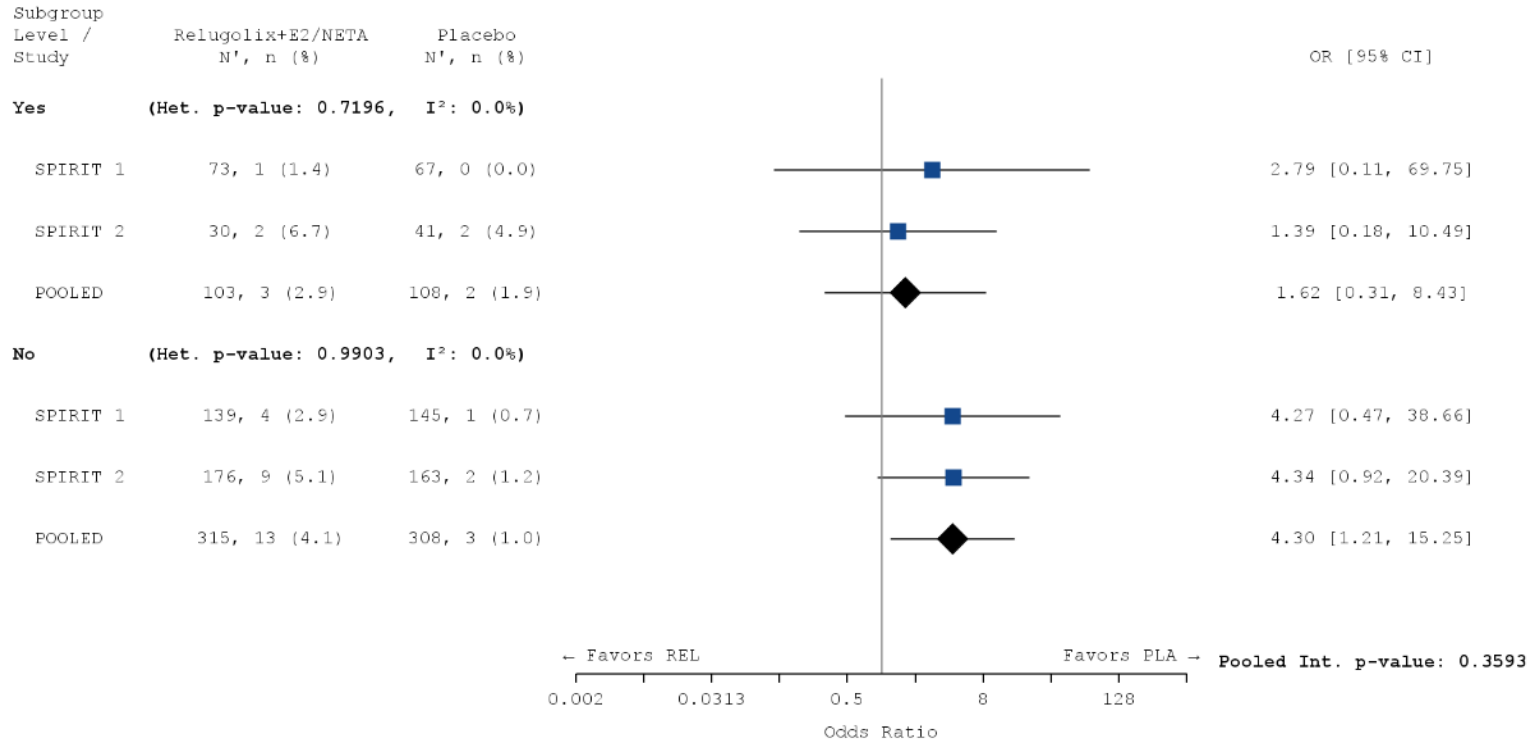

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Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
Prior treatment for endometriosis

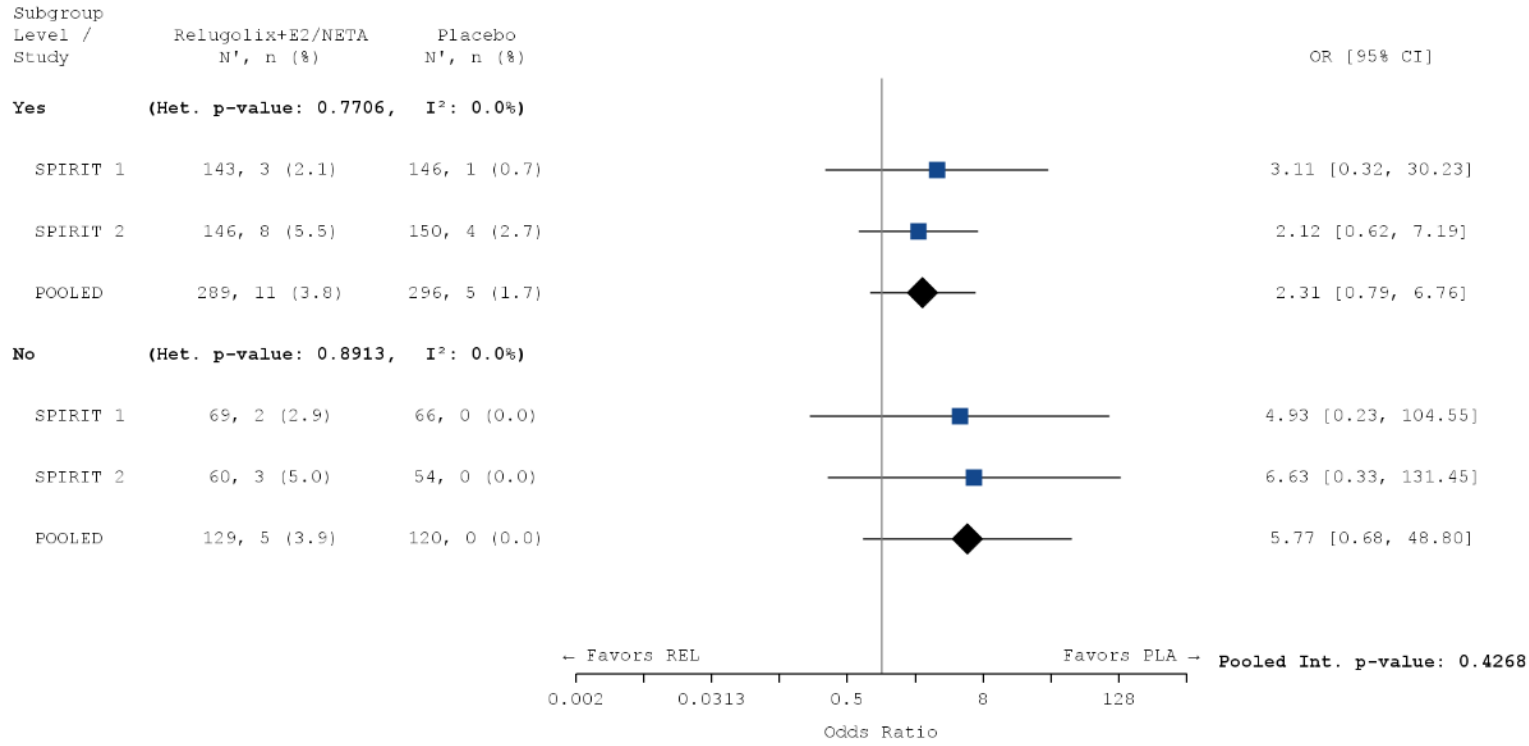

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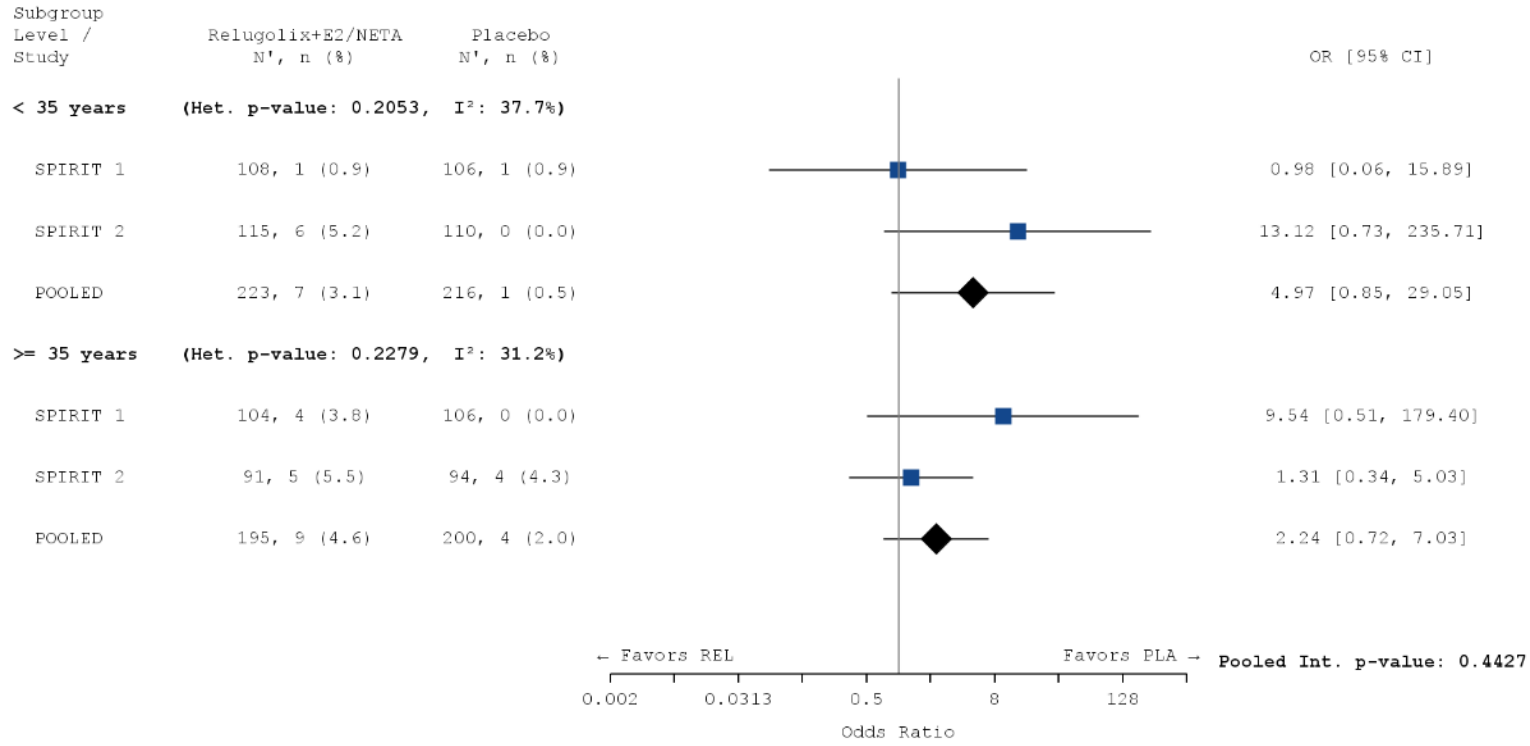
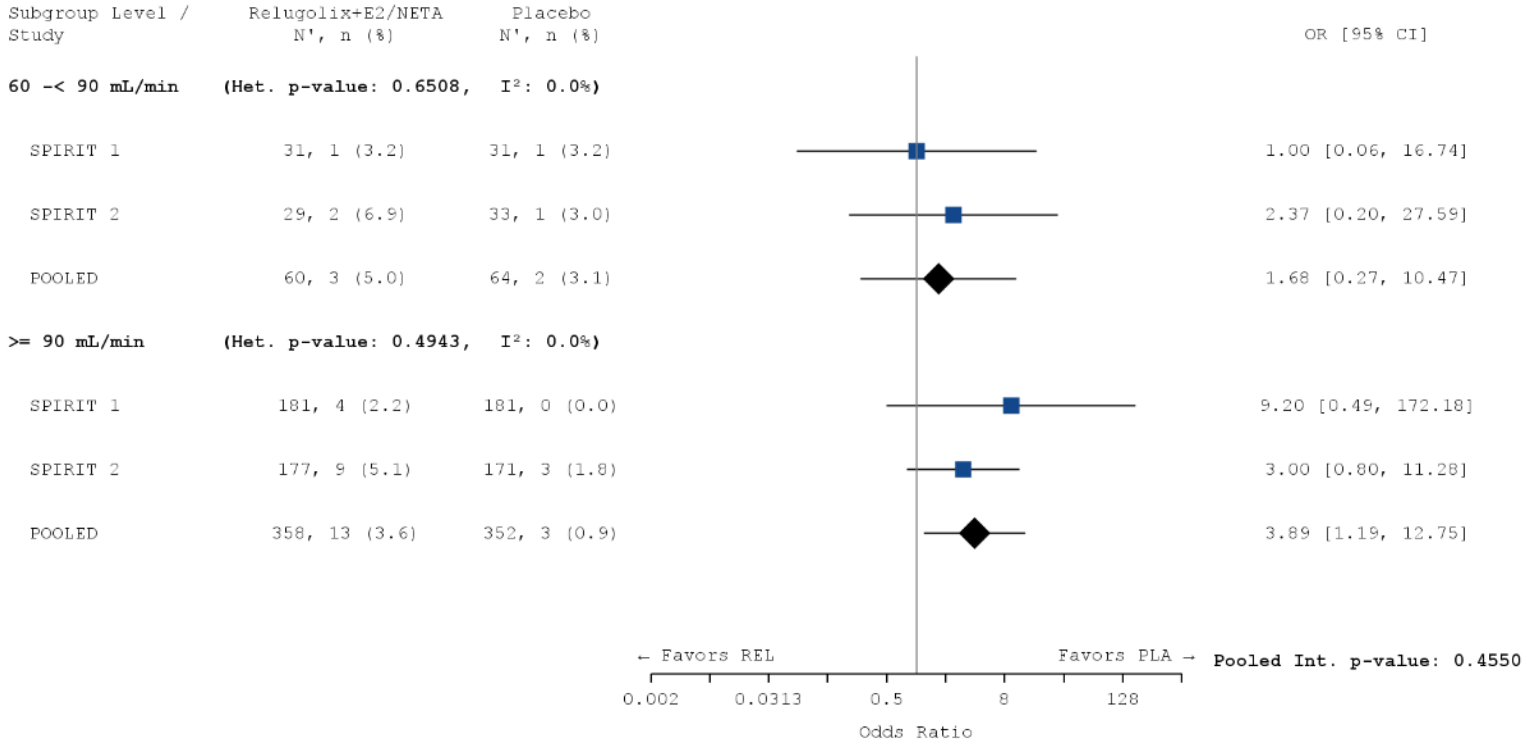
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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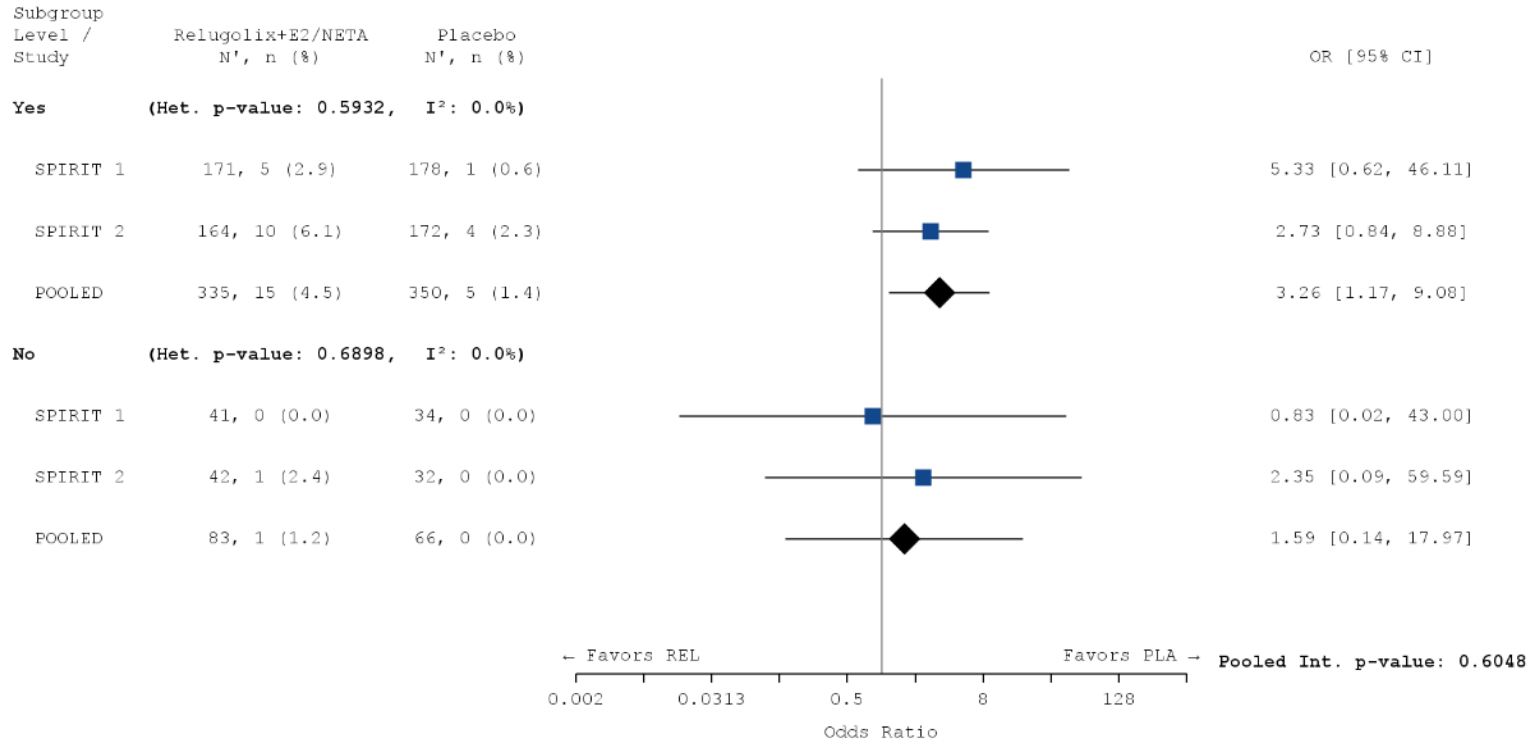
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
Prior surgery for endometriosis



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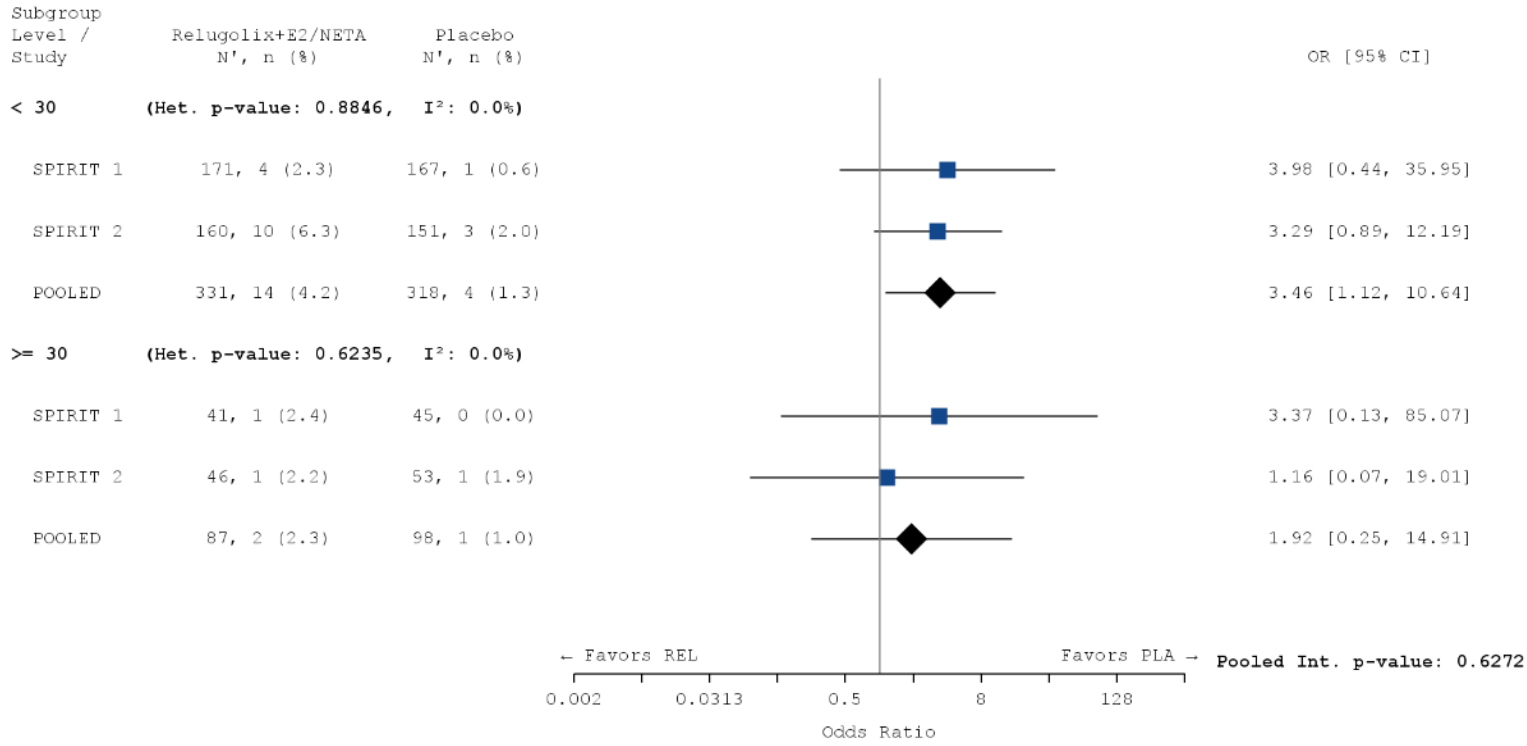
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



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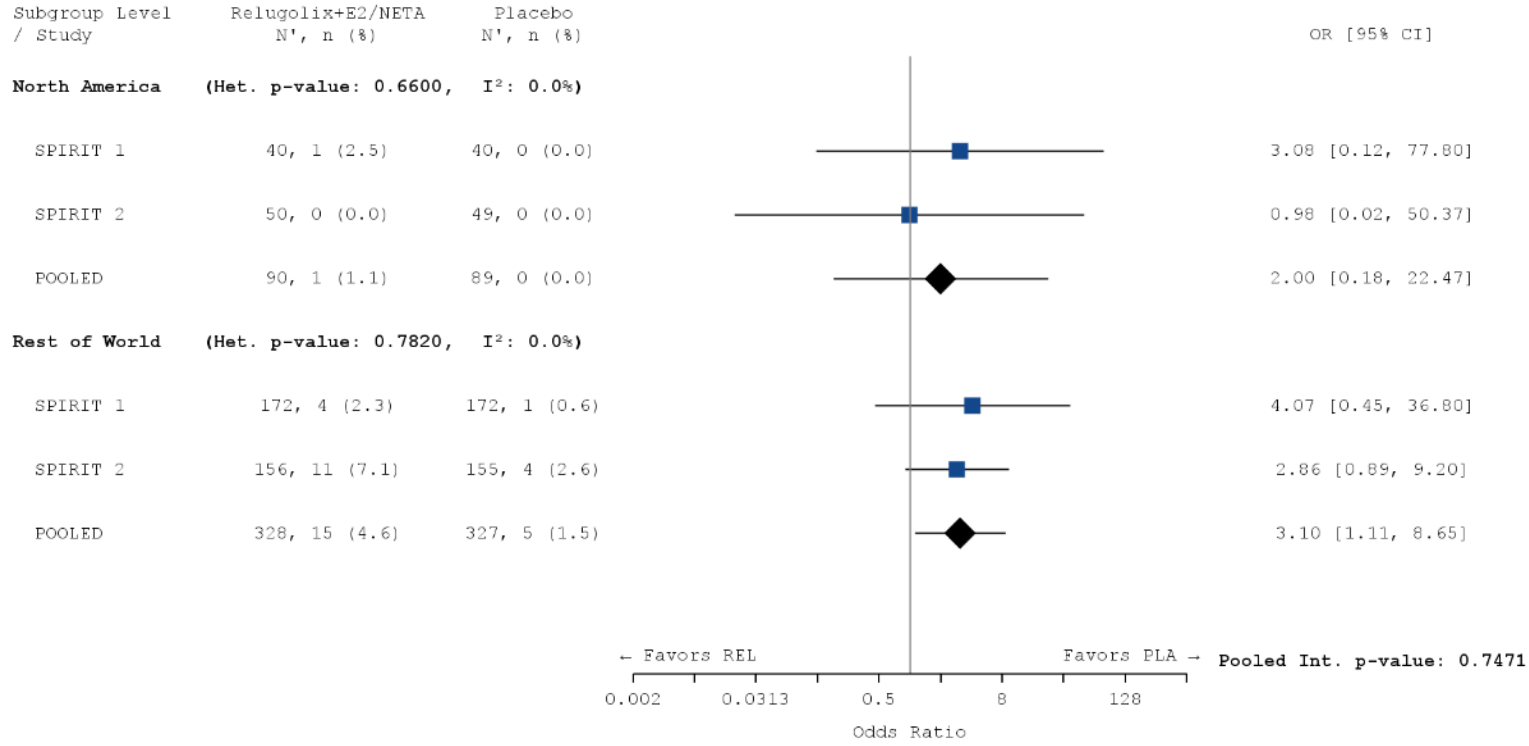
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
Geographic region I



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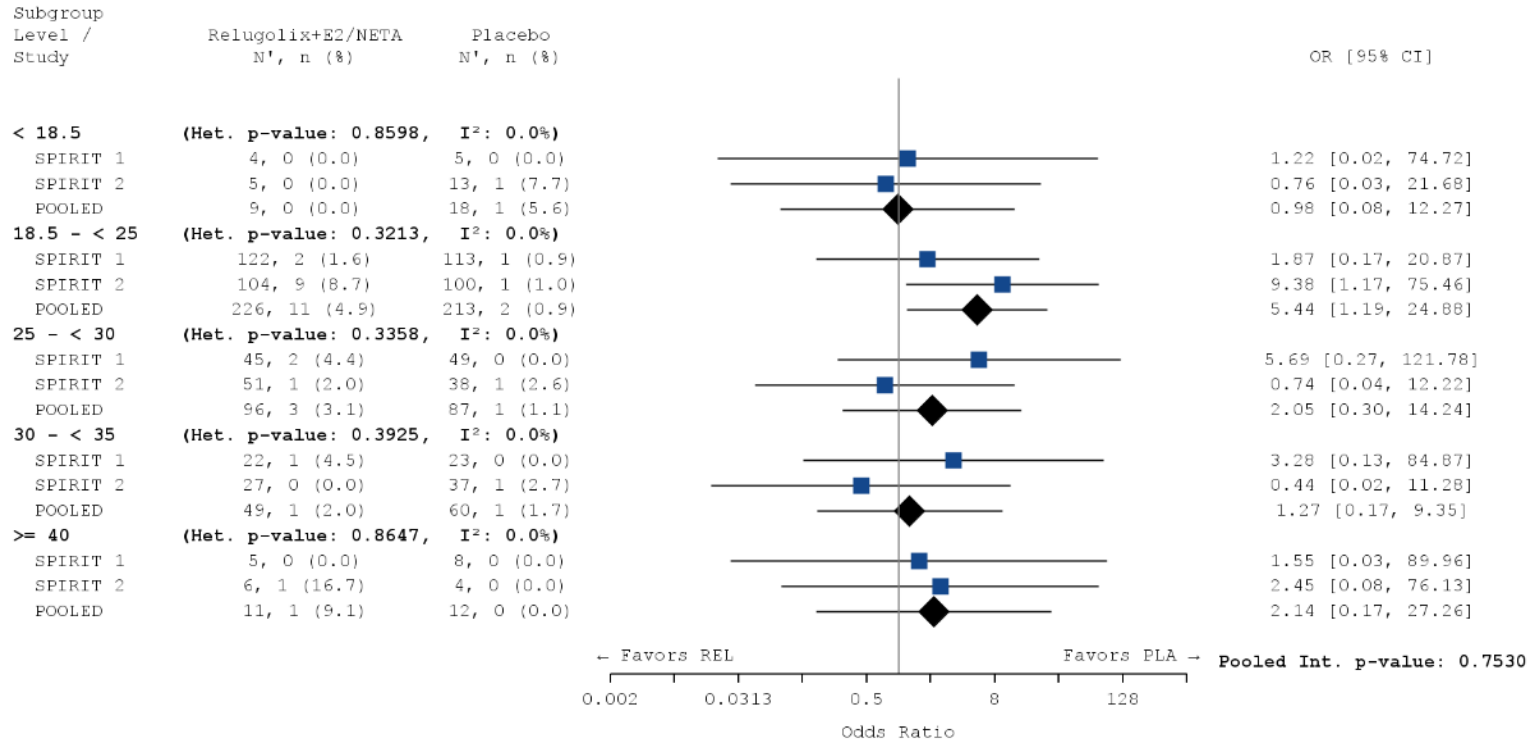
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



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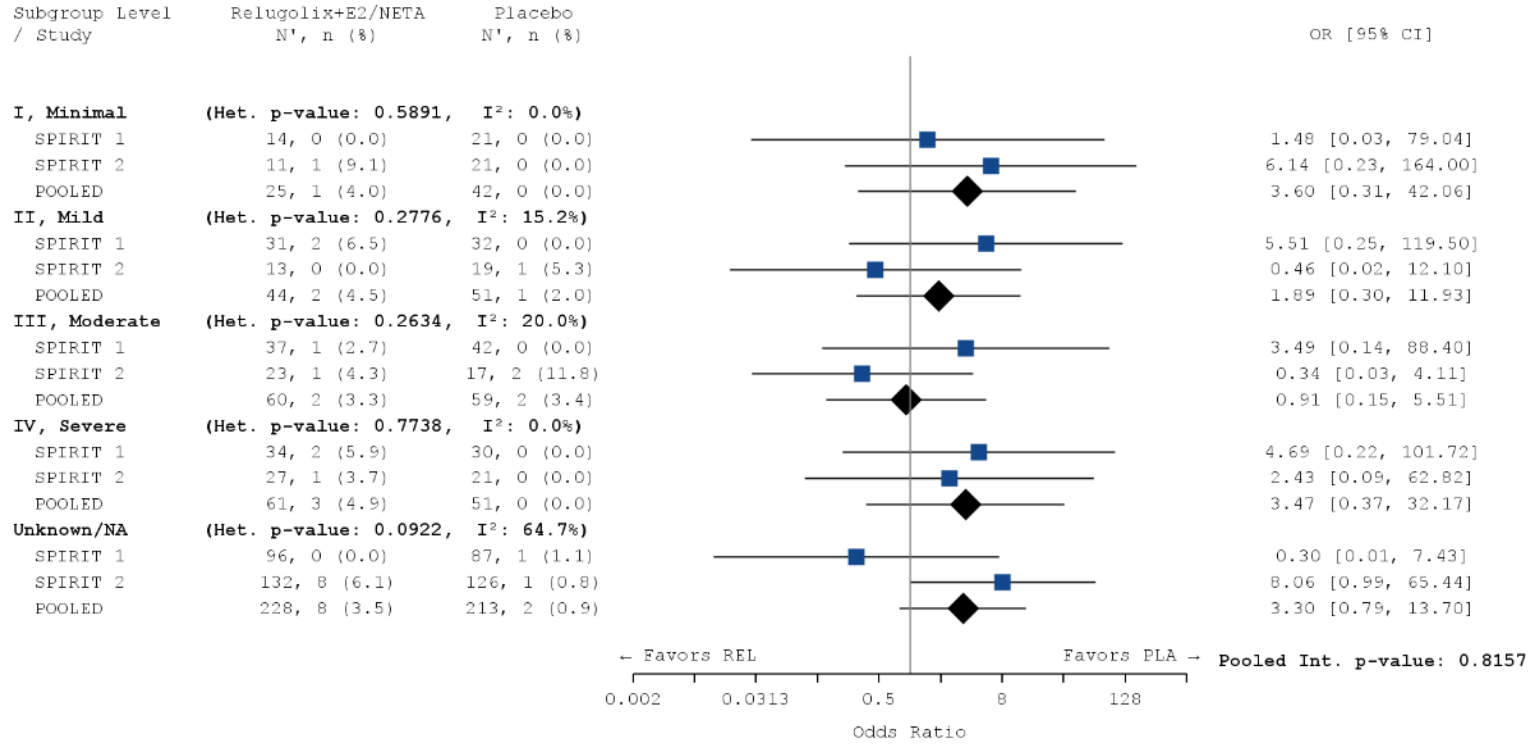
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
AFSE stage



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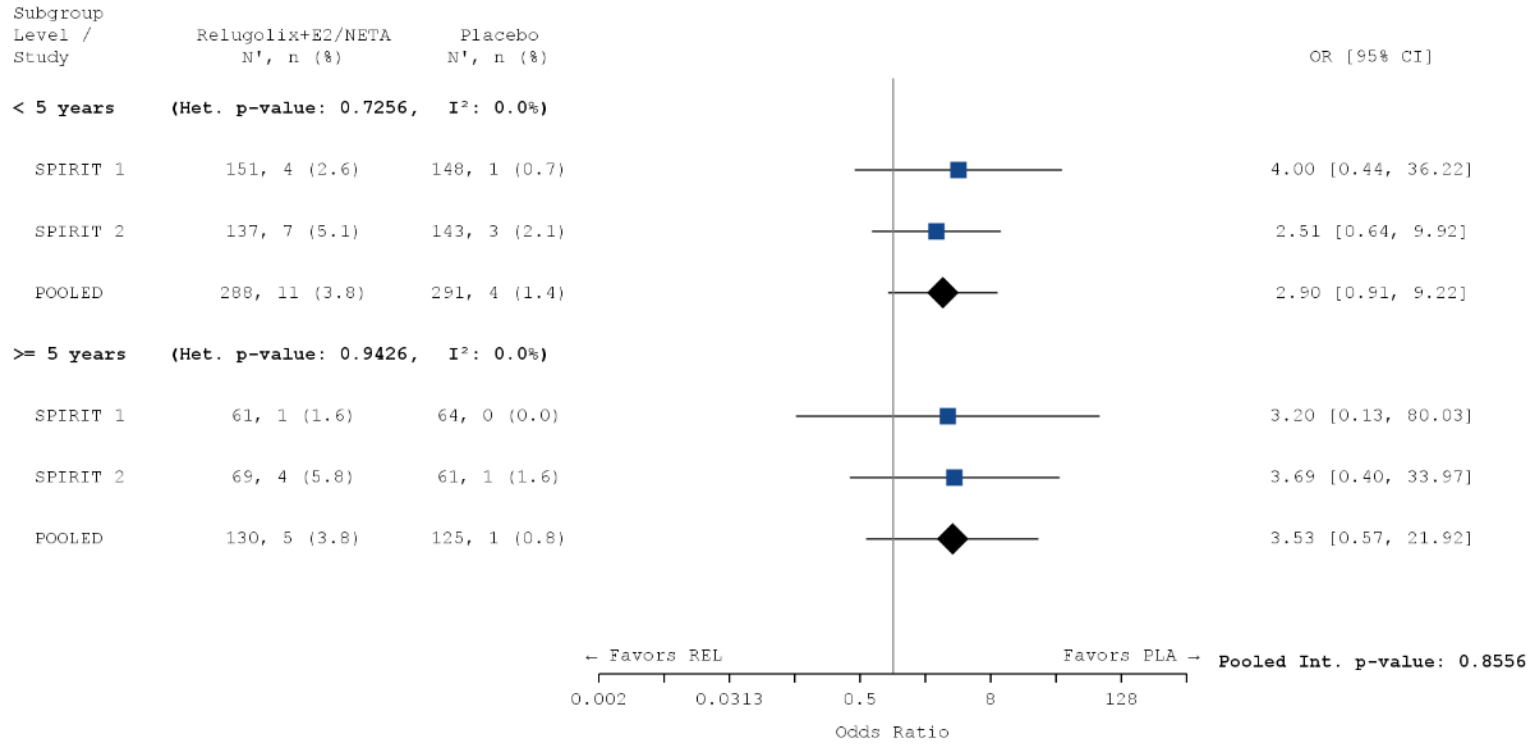
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



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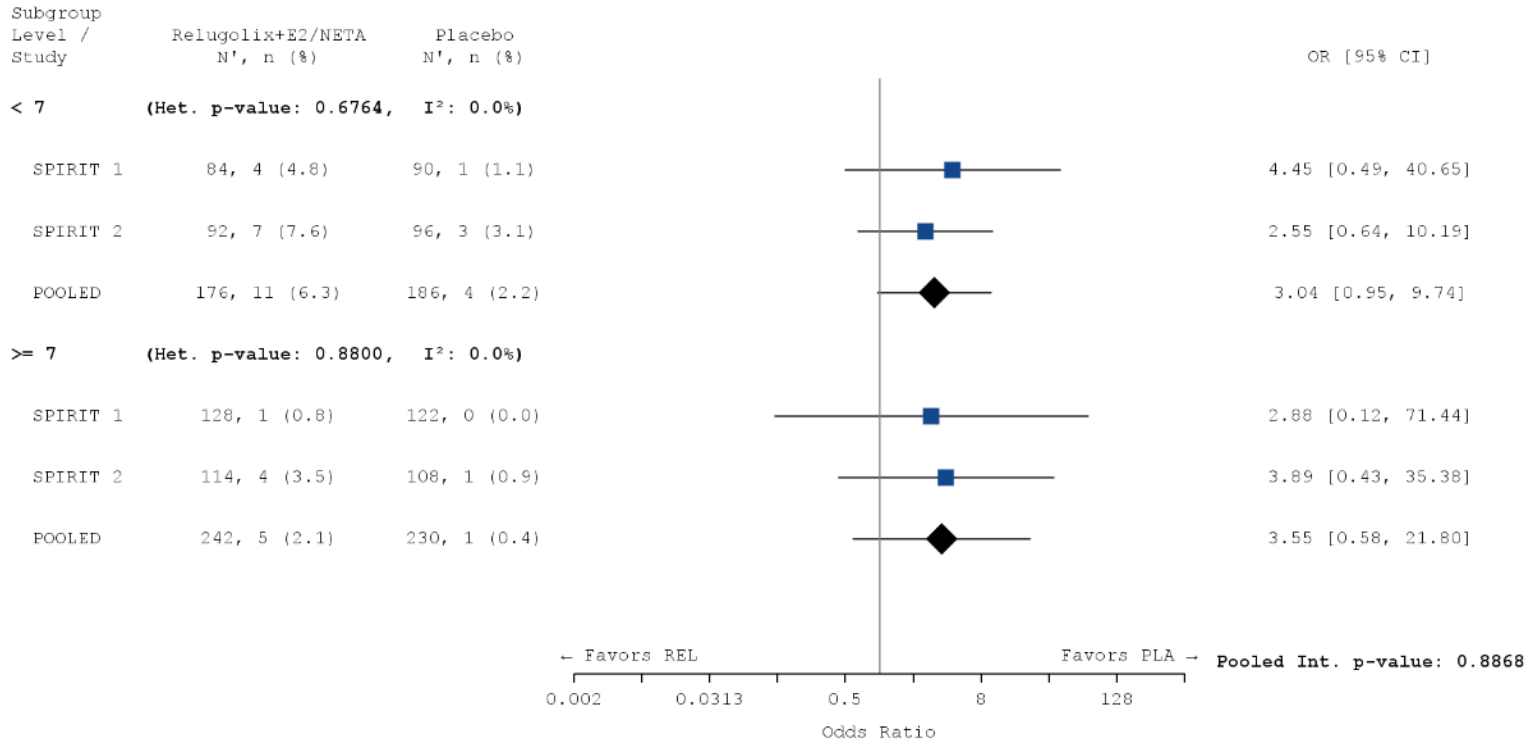
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



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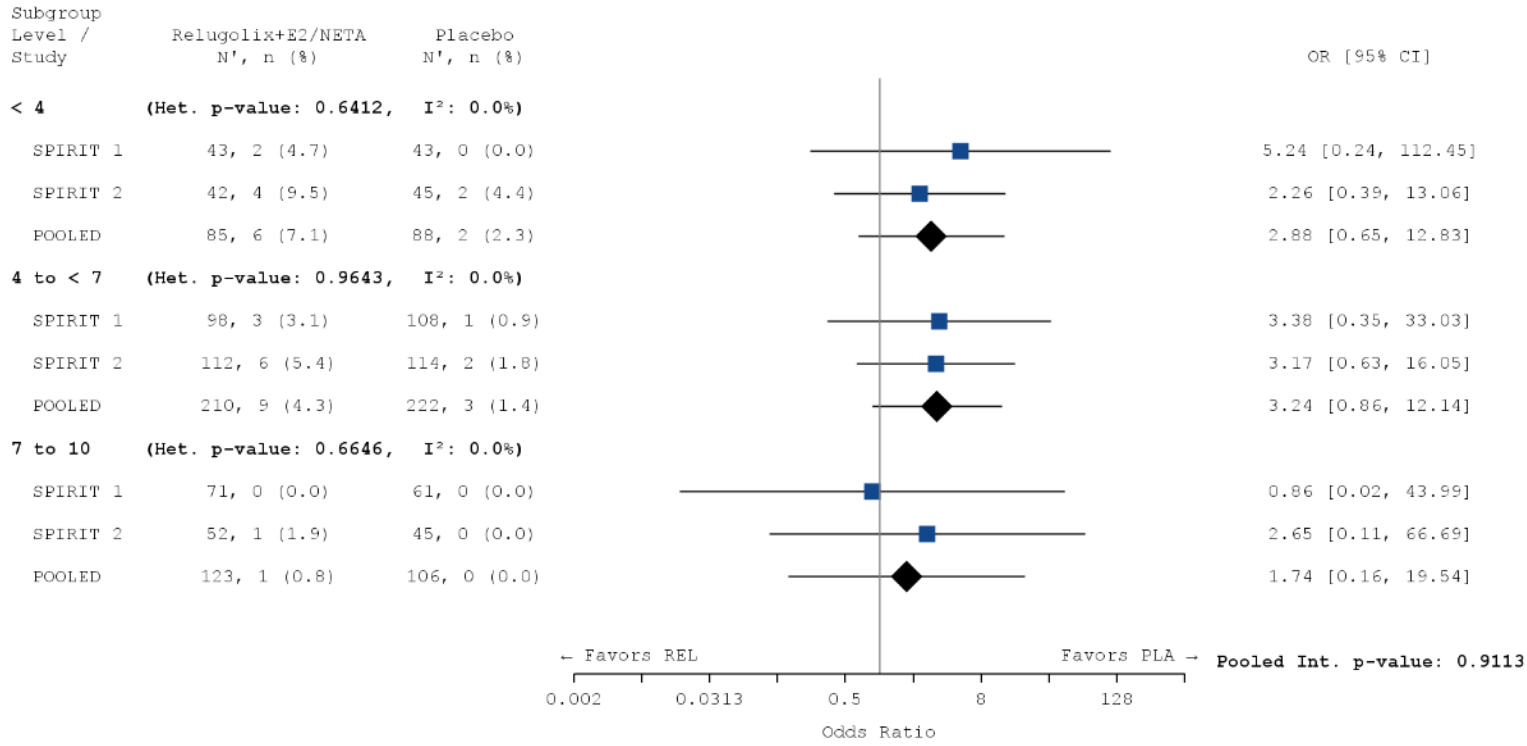
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
NMPP NRS score at baseline



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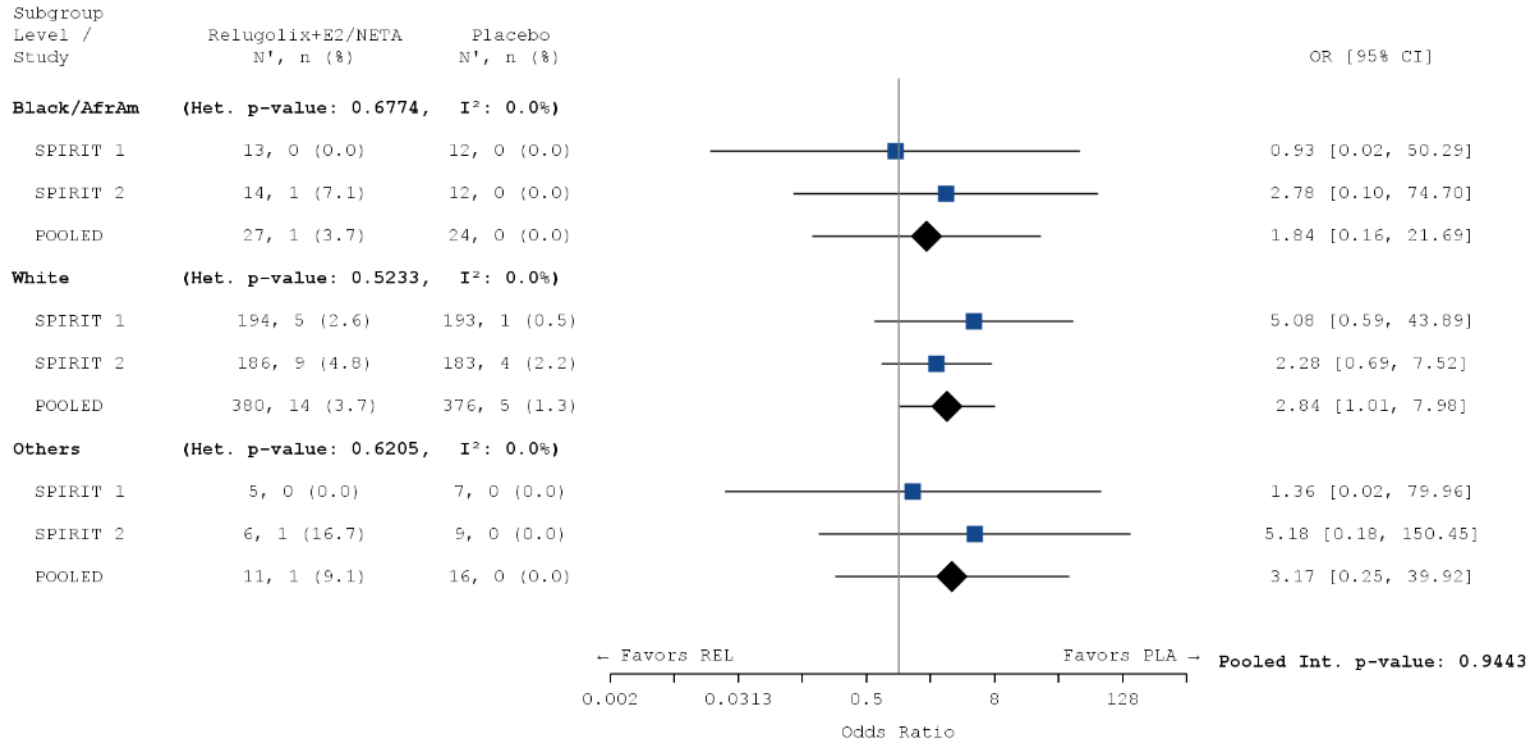
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
Race



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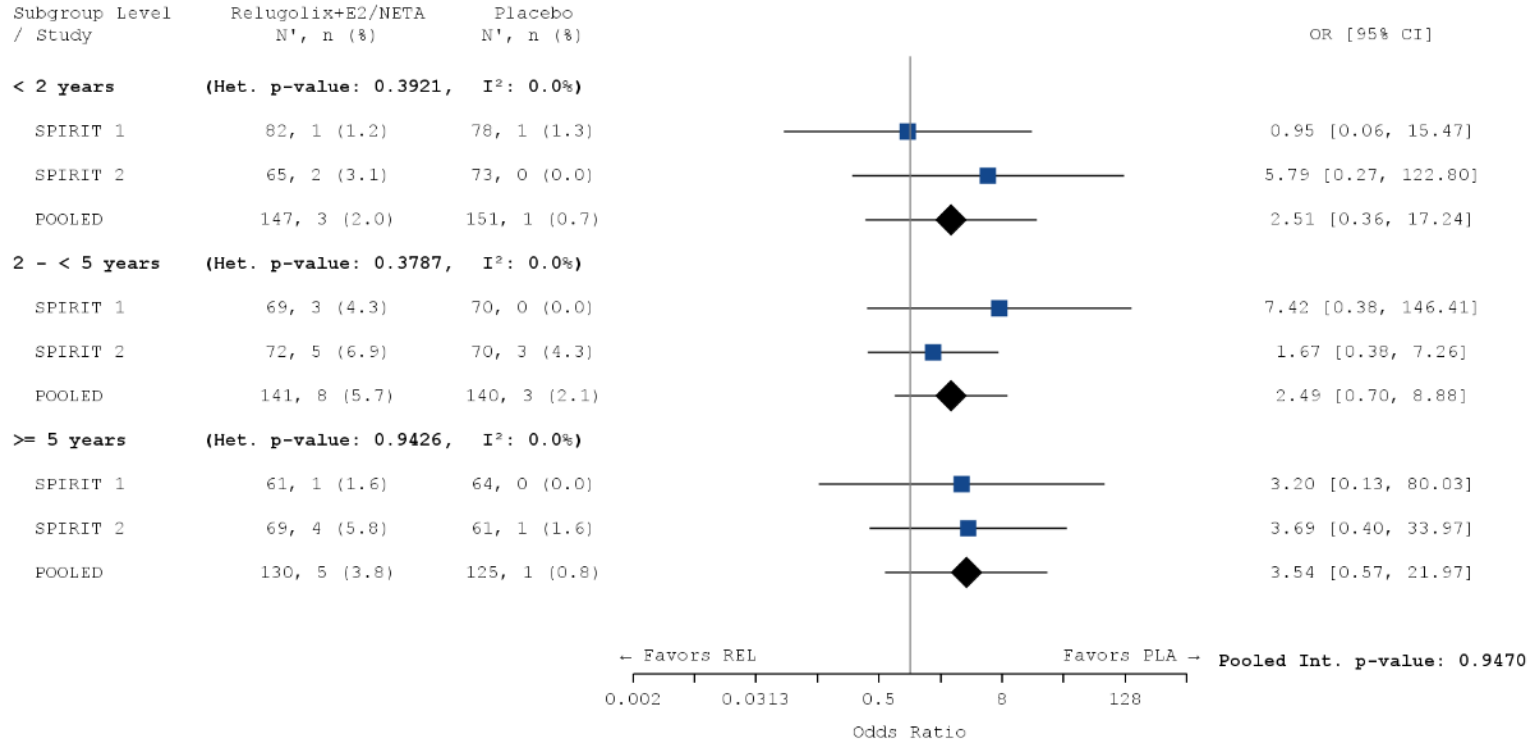
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



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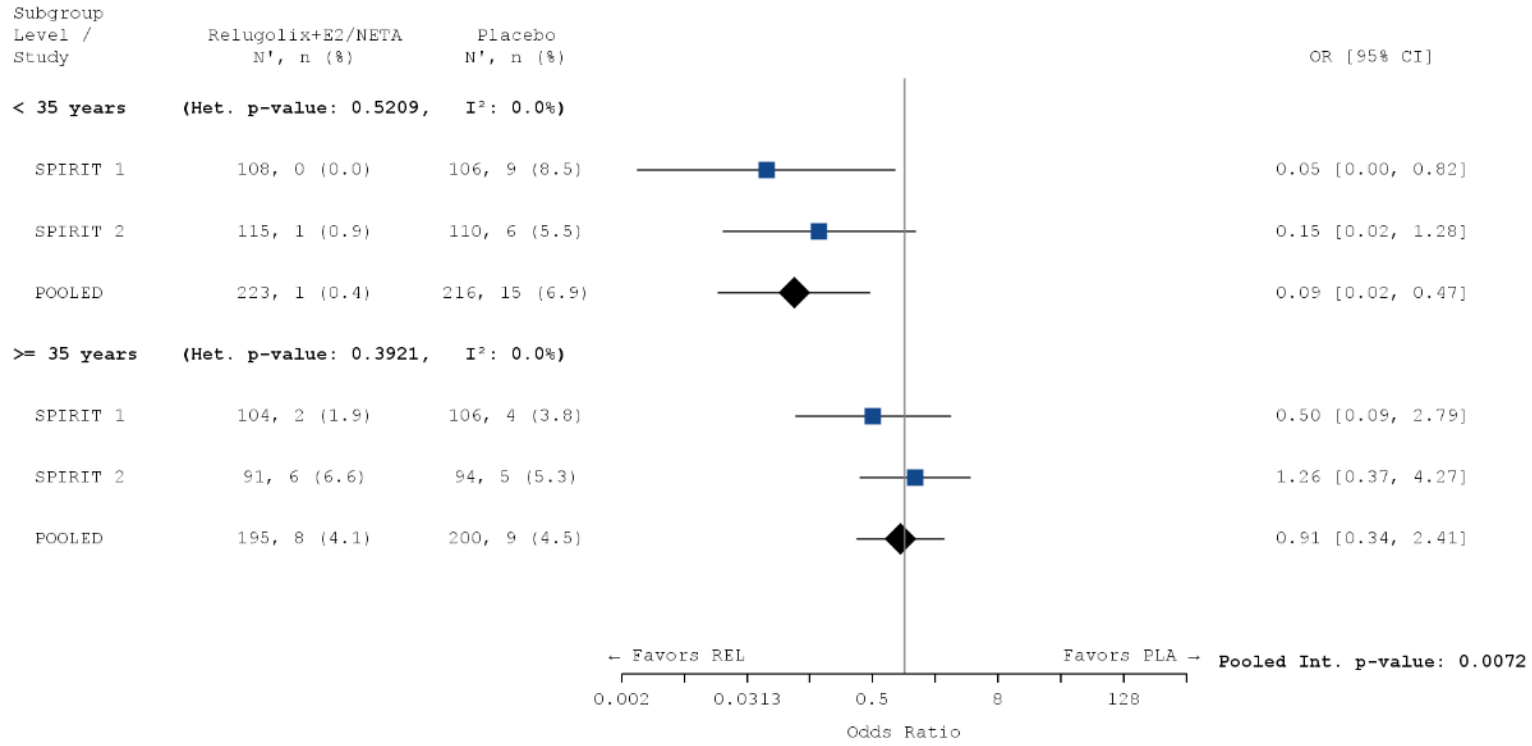
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
Age category I



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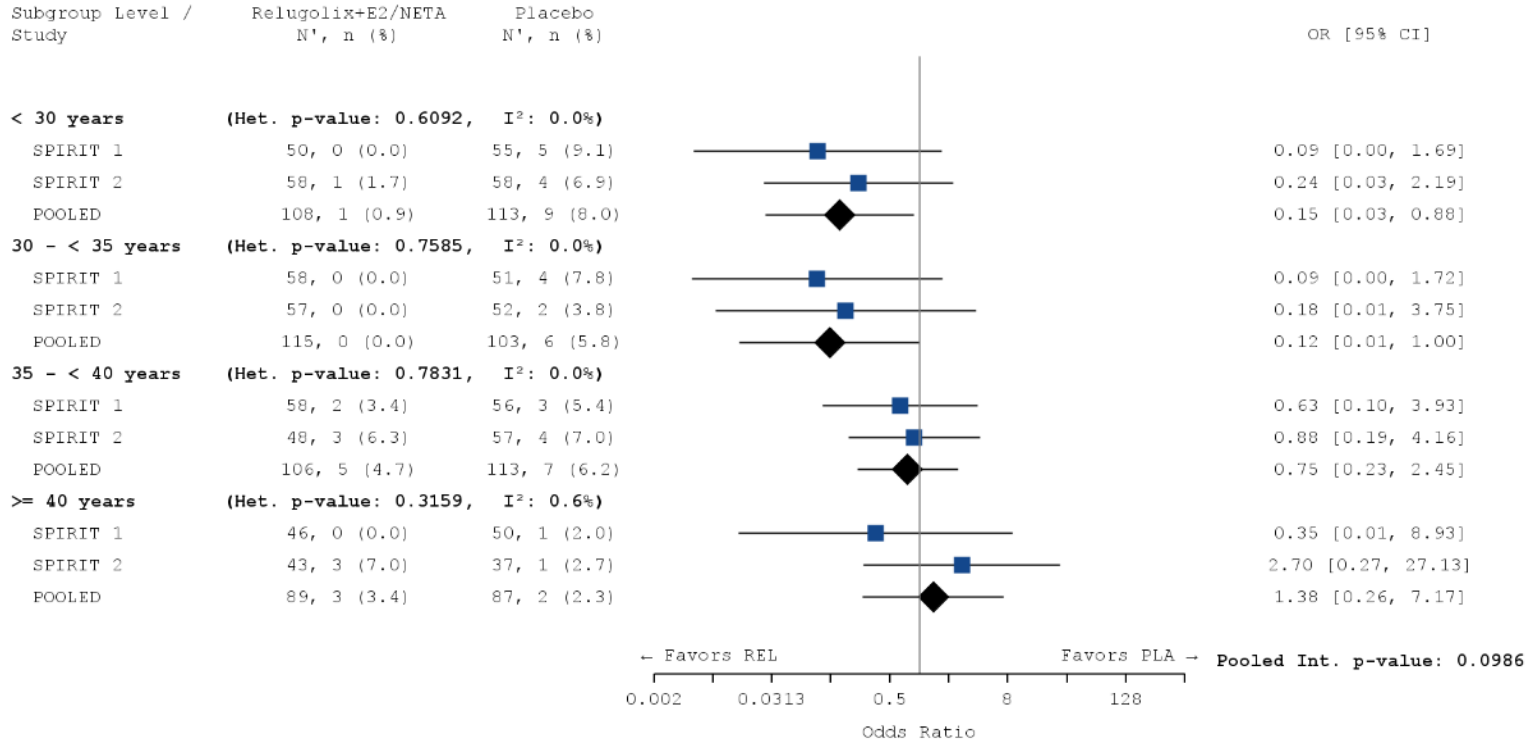
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
Age category II



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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I

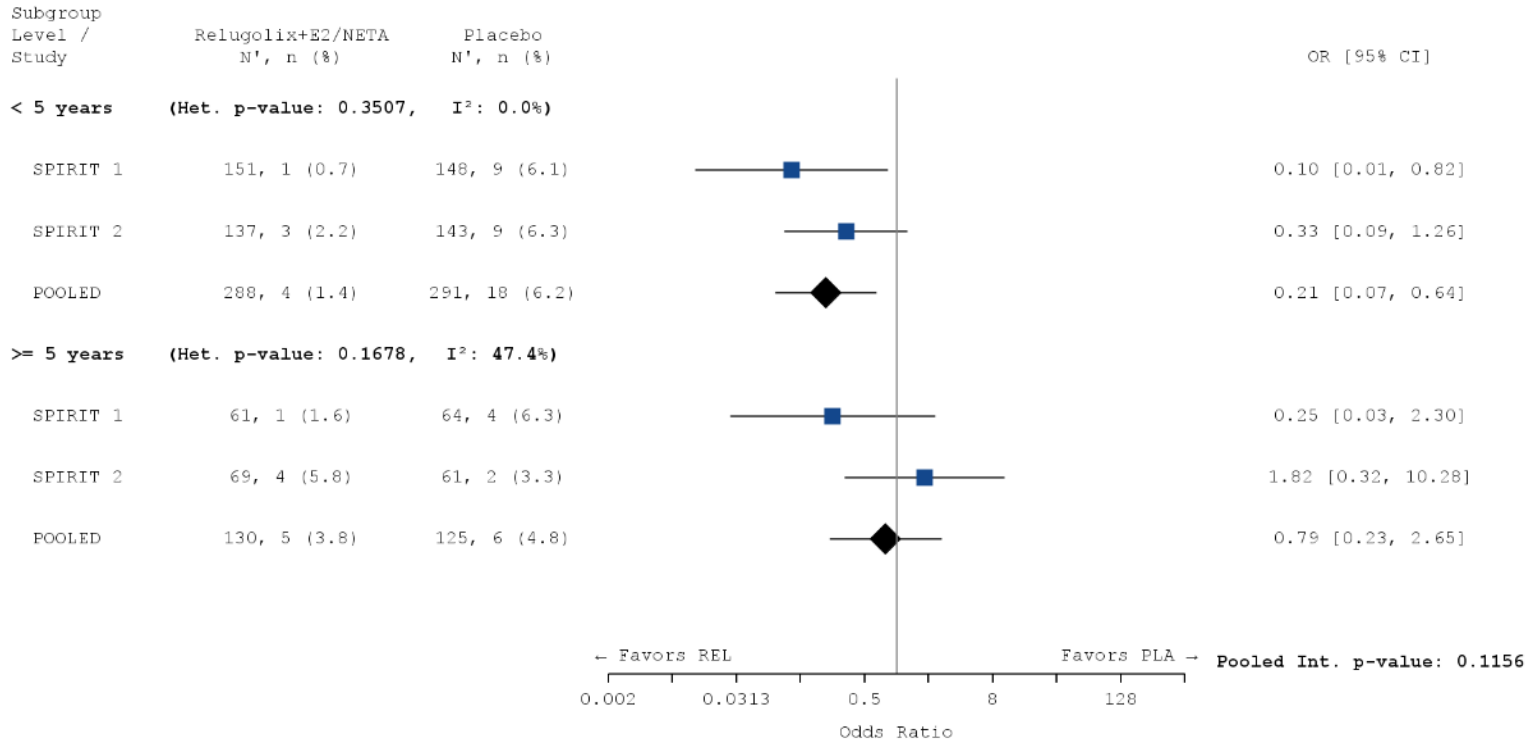

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Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline

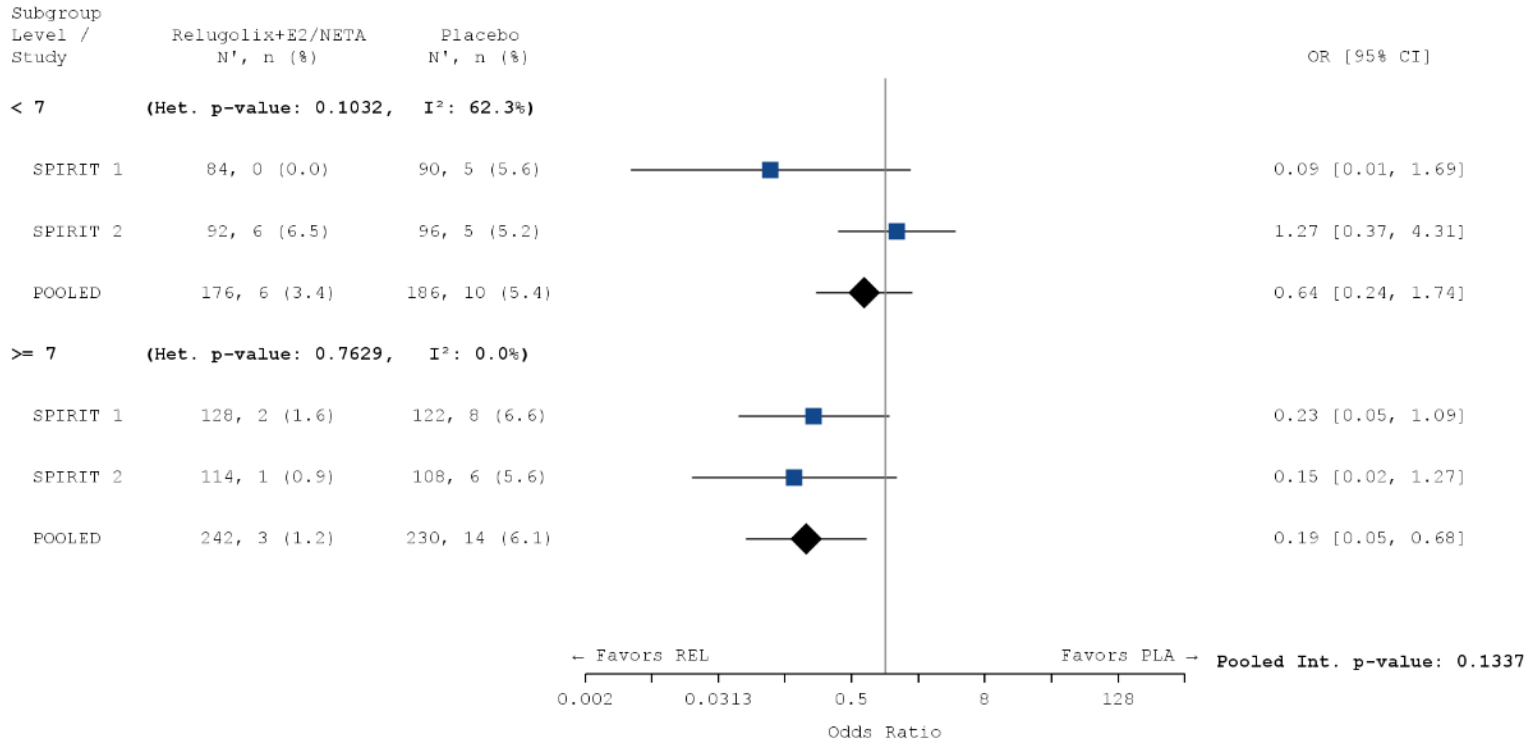

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Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II

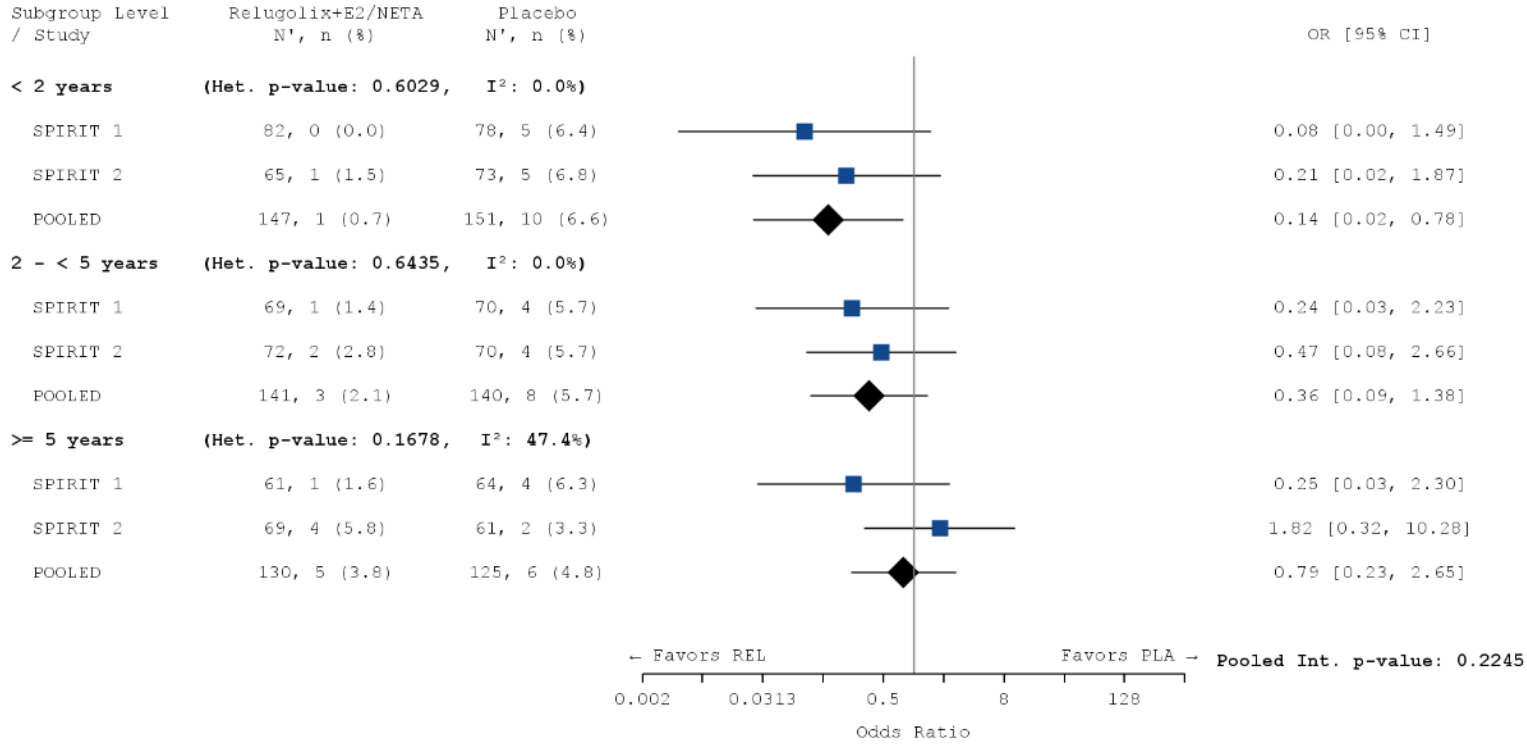

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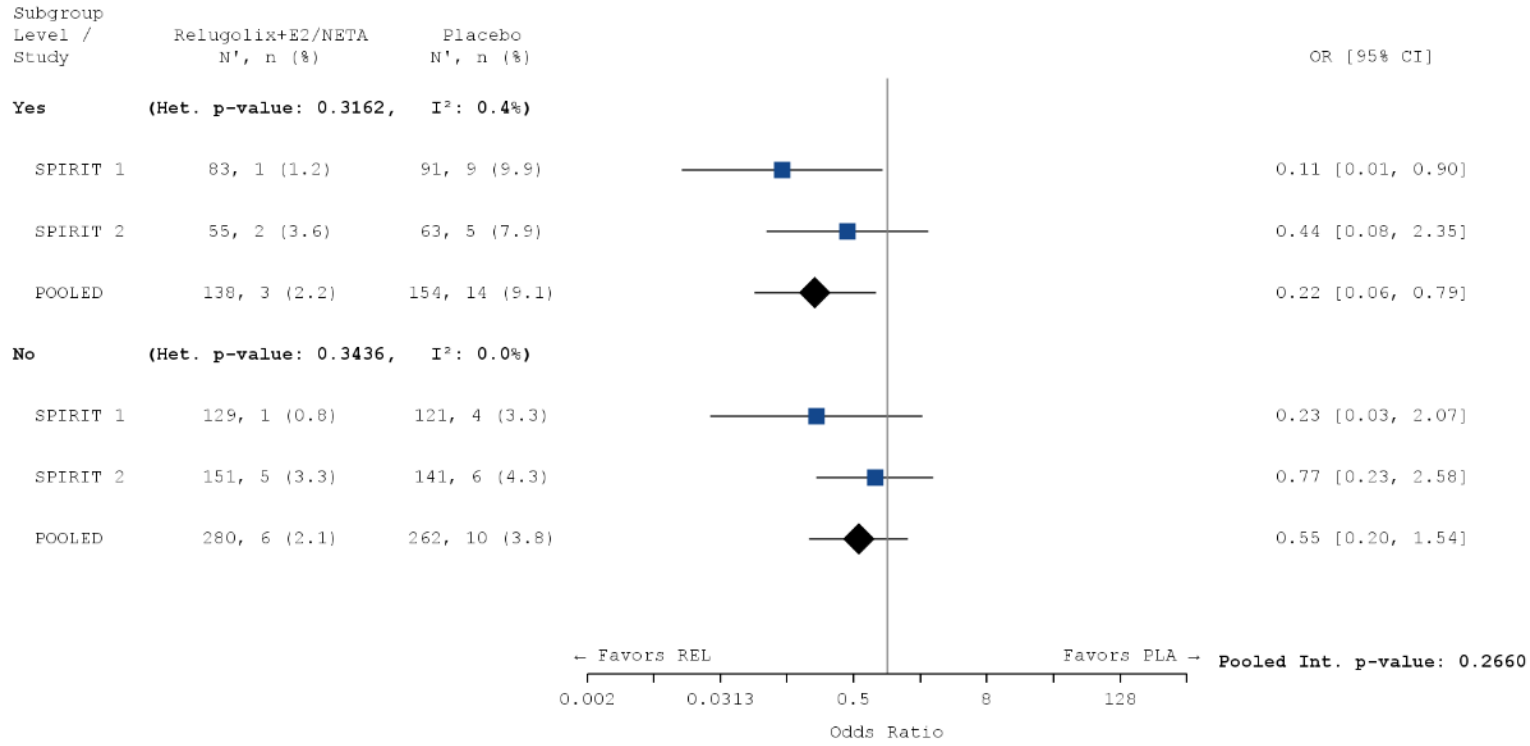
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
Prior hormonal treatment



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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
Geographic region II

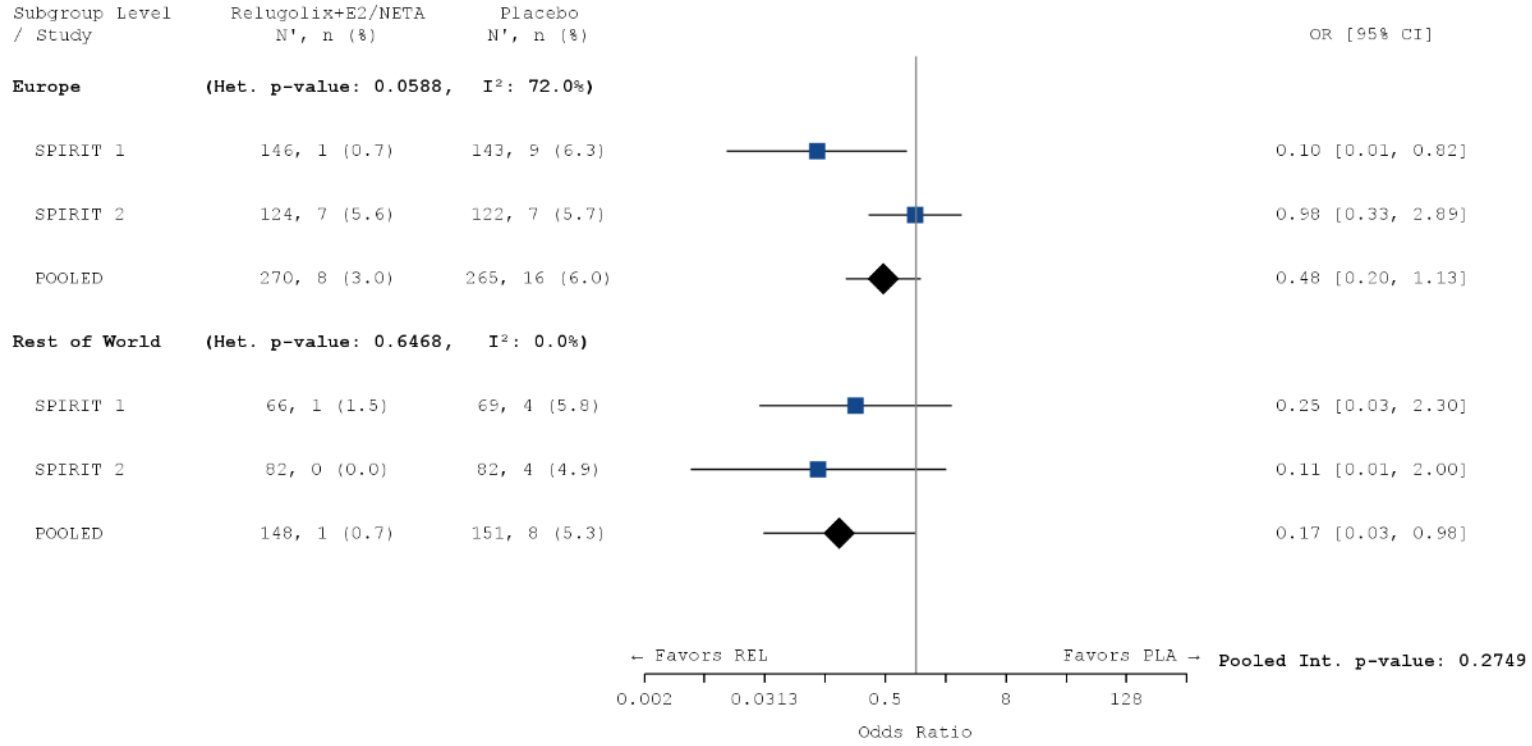

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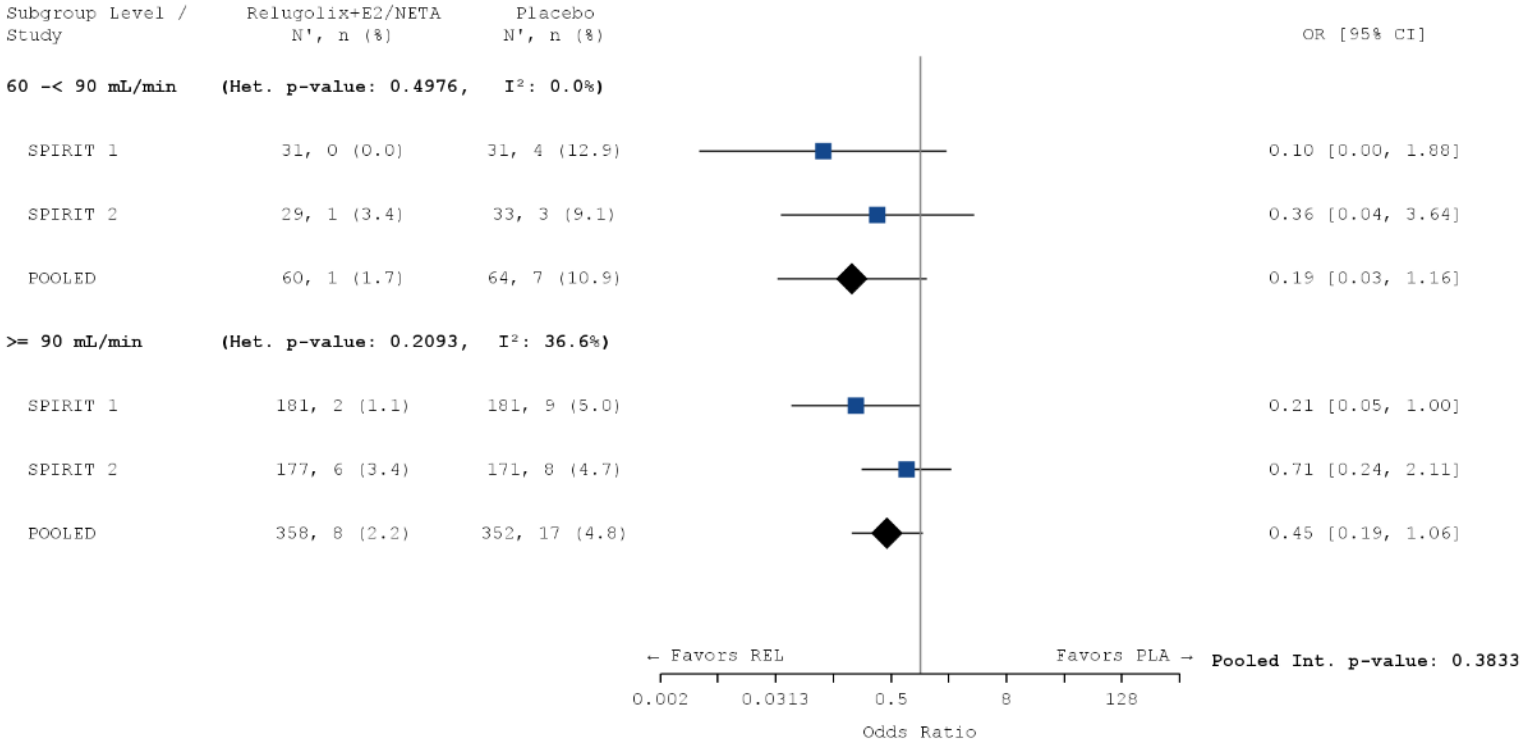
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
Renal function



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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
Race

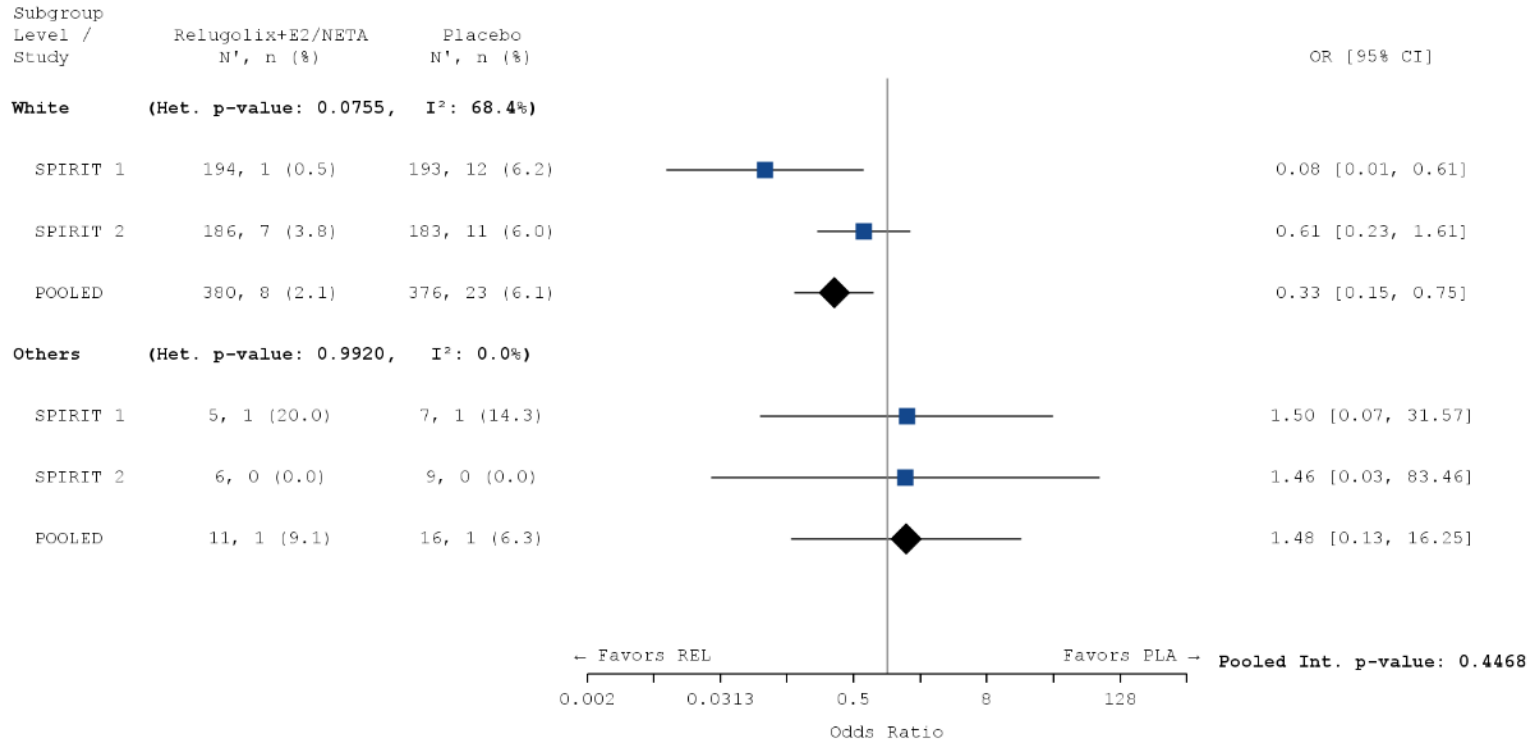

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Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
Geographic region I

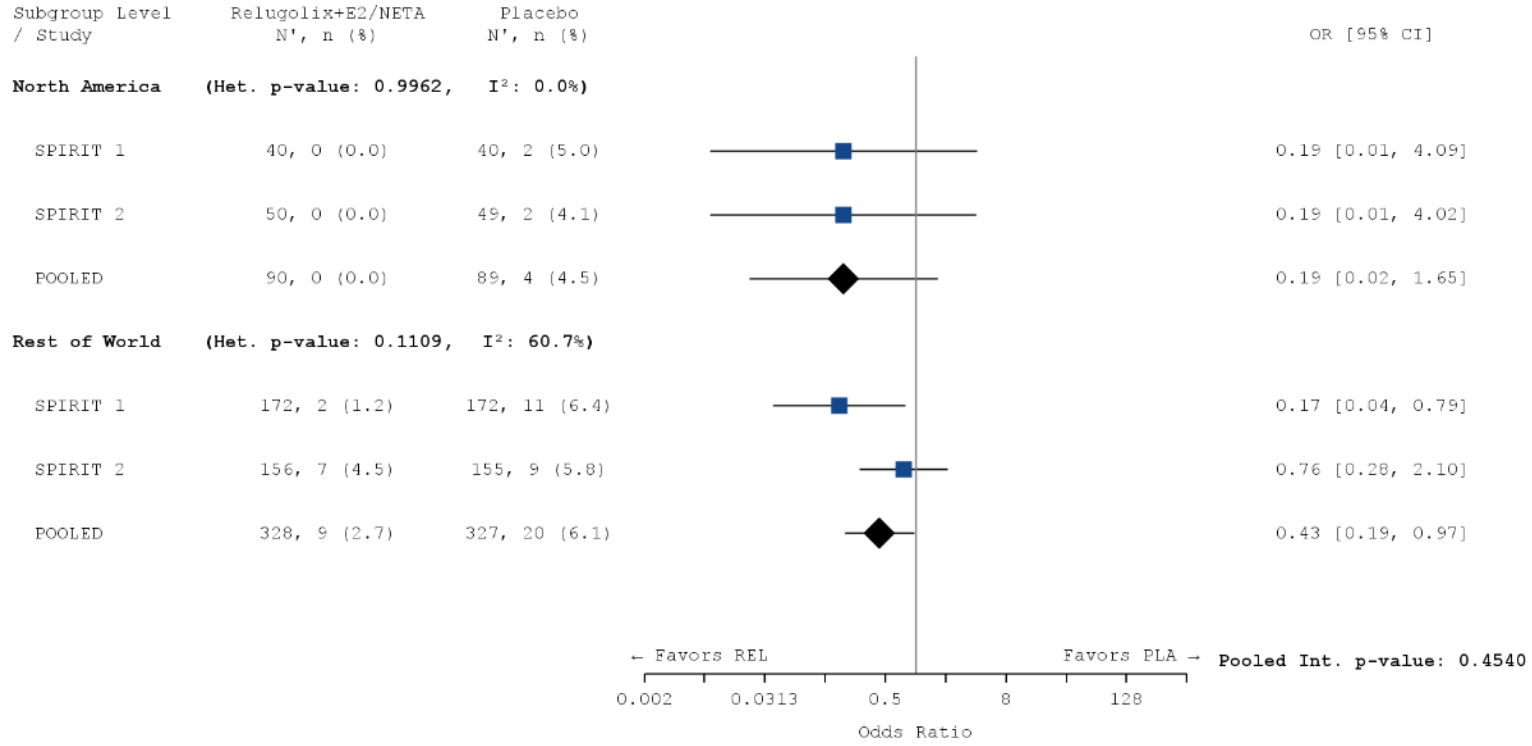

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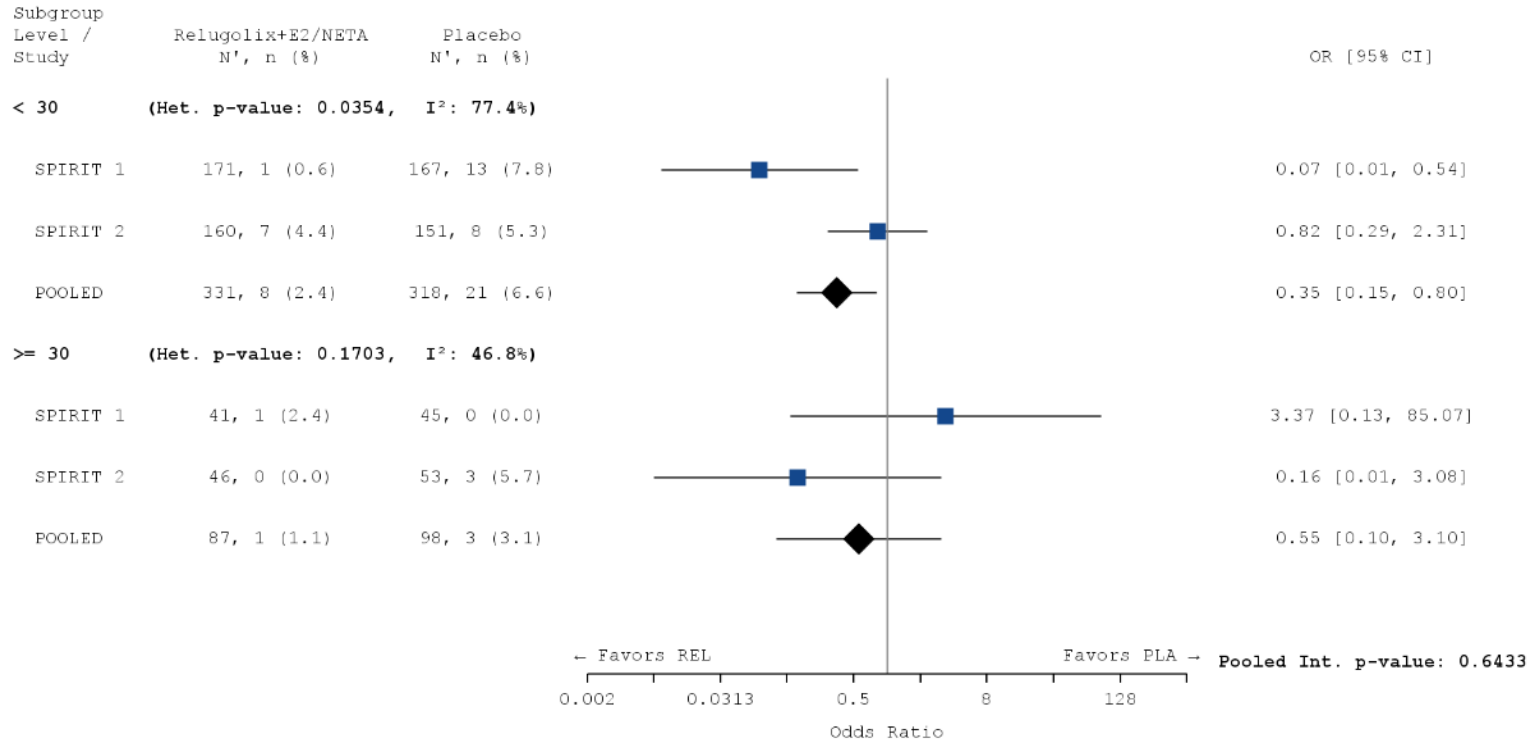
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists

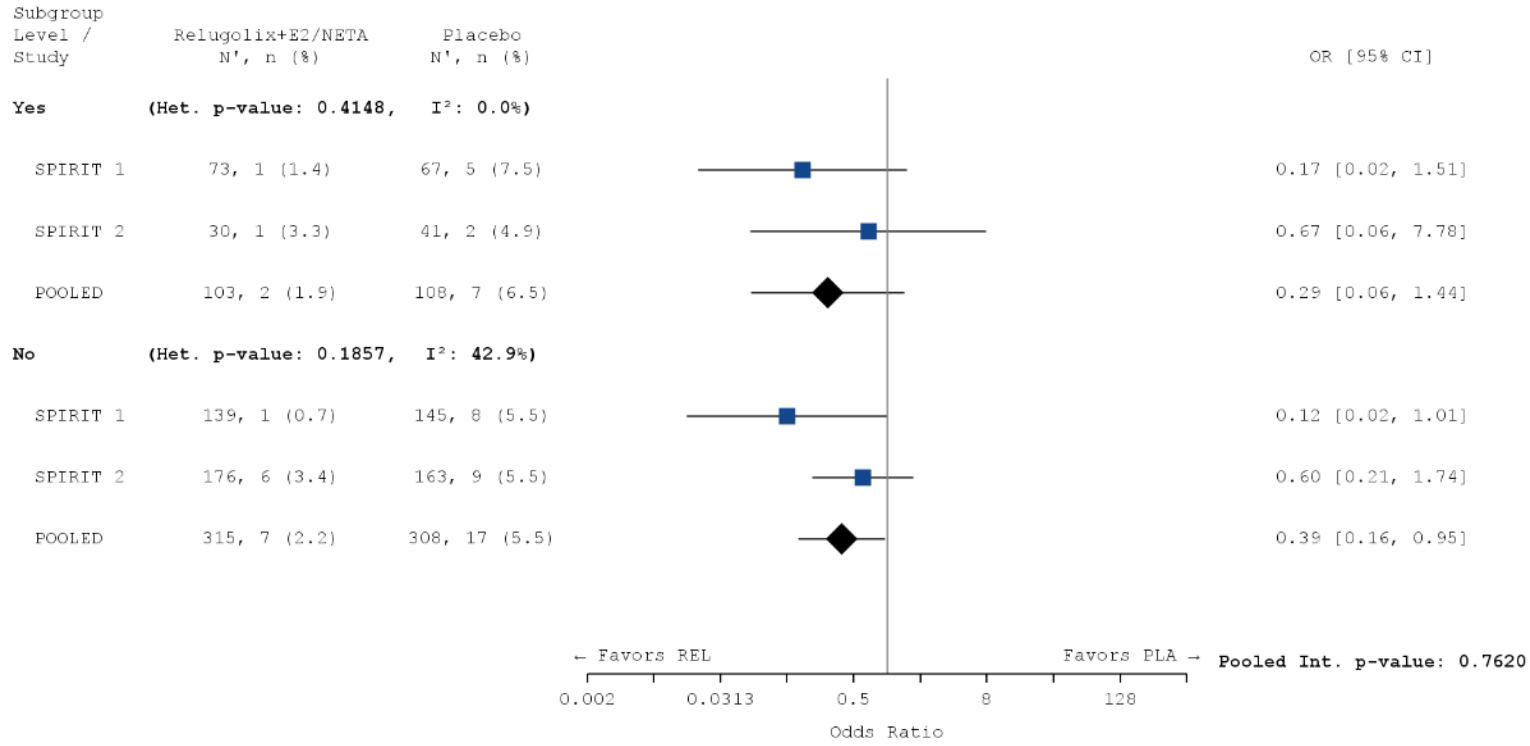

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Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II

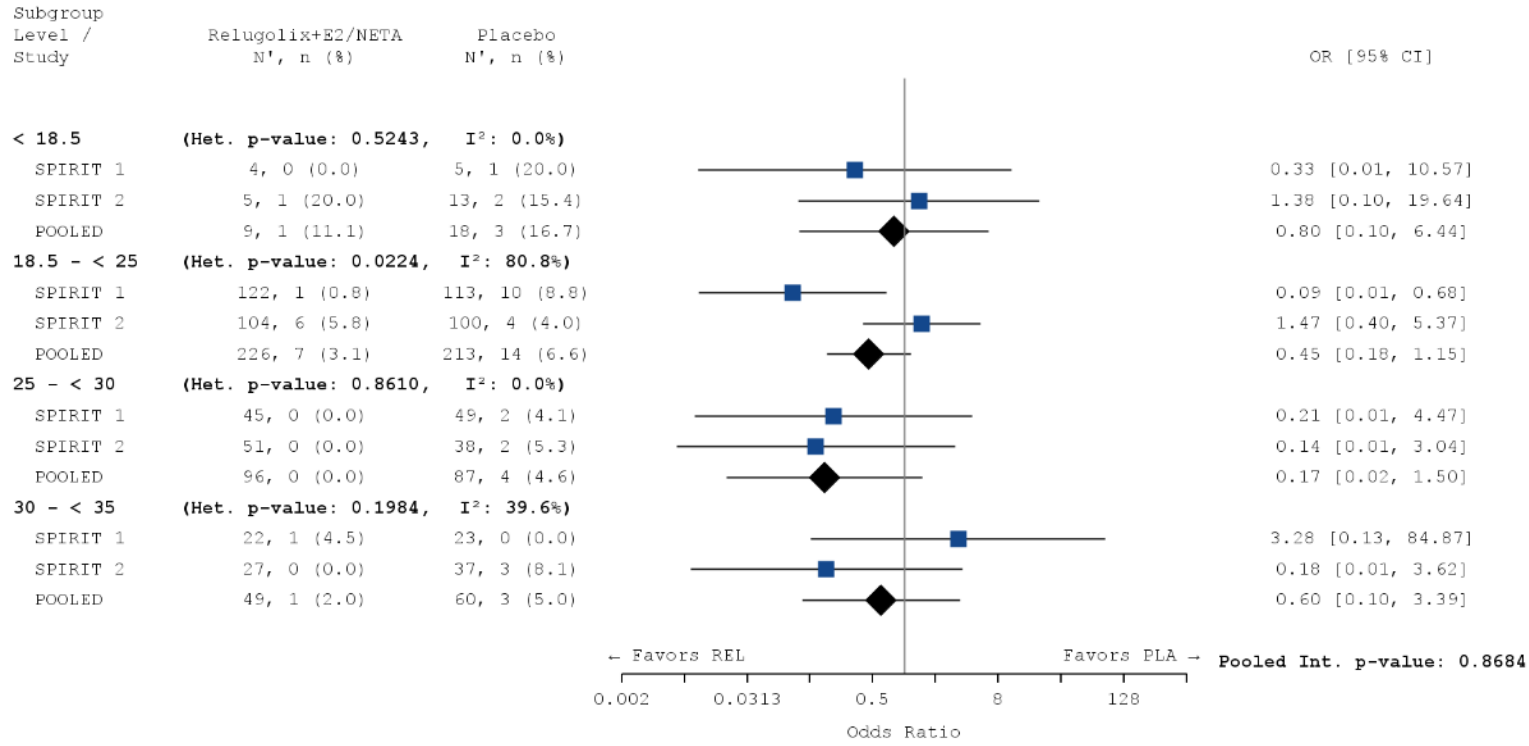

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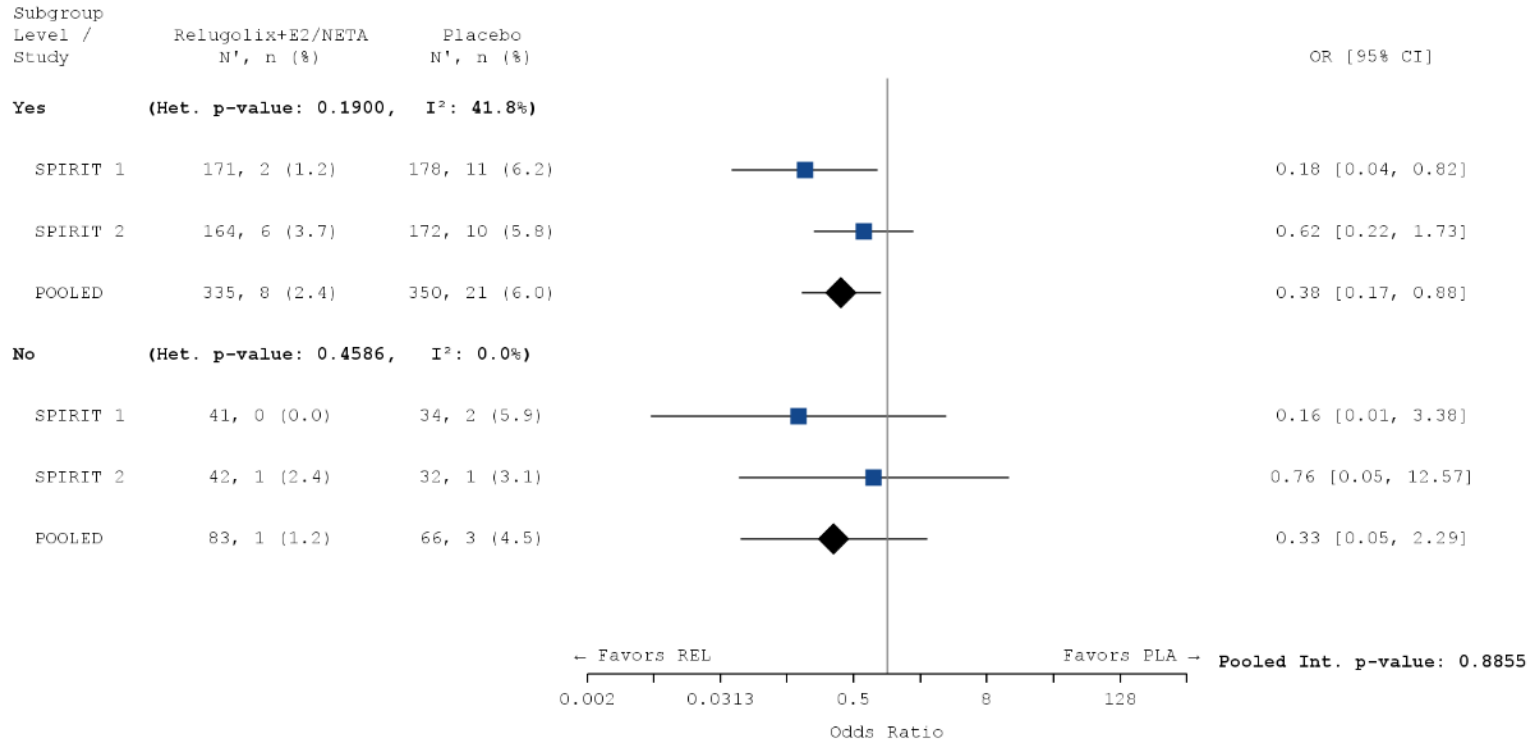
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
Prior surgery for endometriosis



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SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
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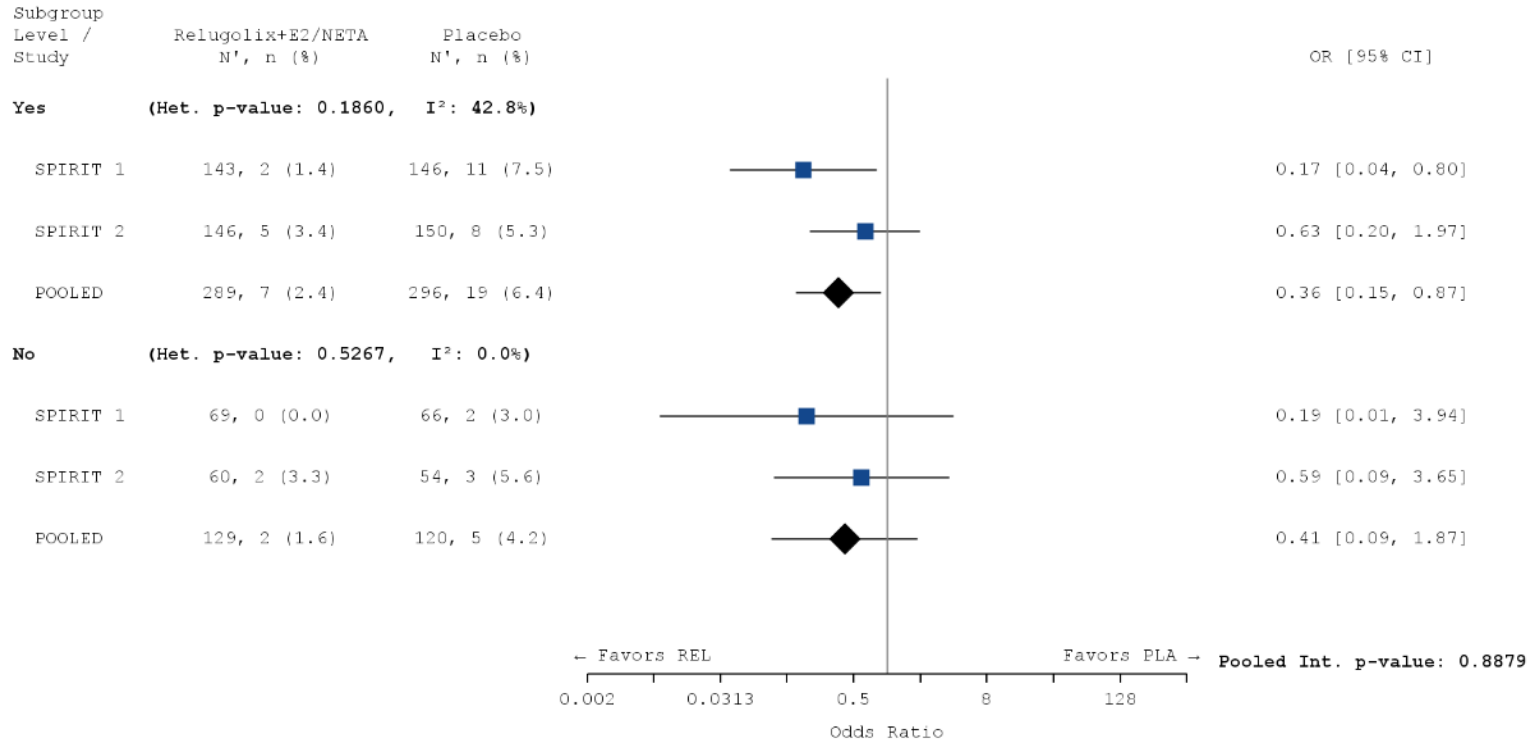
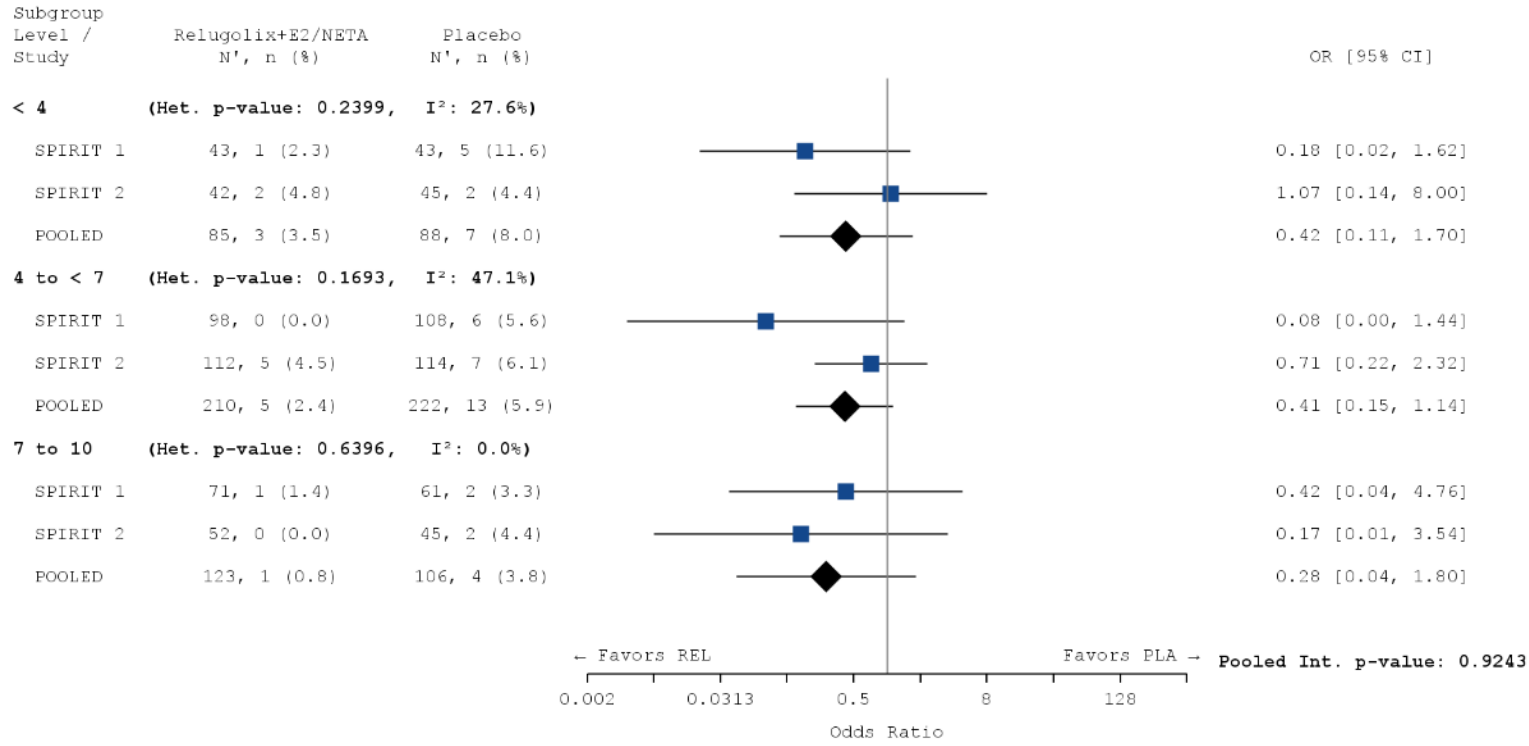
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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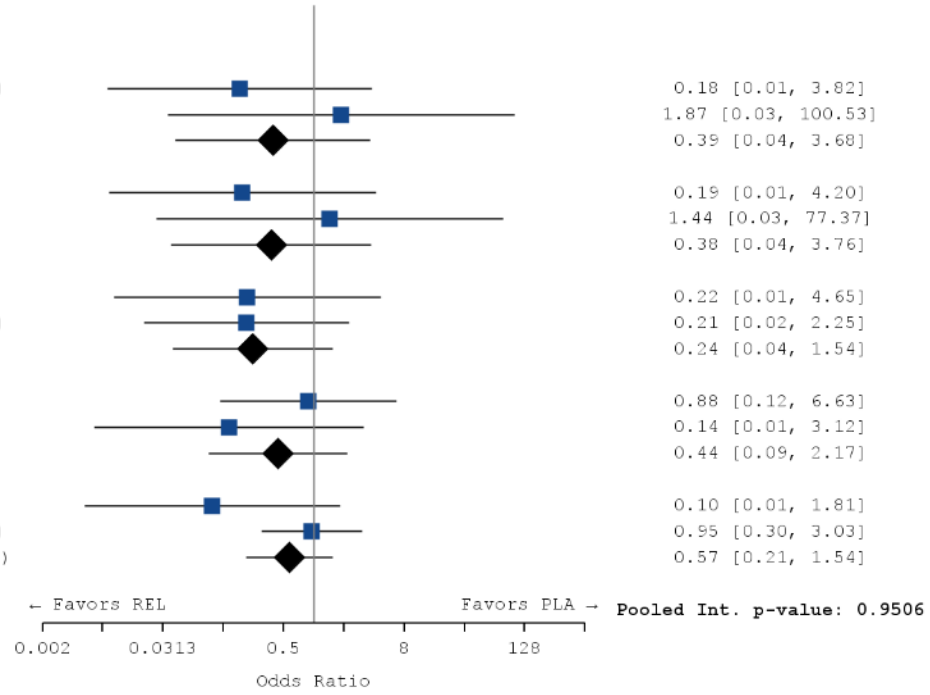
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
AFSE stage

Subgroup Level / Study	Relugolix+E2/NETA N', n (%)	Placebo N', n (%)	OR [95% CI]
I, Minimal	**(Het. p-value: 0.3627,**	**I^2: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	14, 0 (0.0)	21, 3 (14.3)	0.18 [0.01, 3.82]
SPIRIT 2	11, 0 (0.0)	21, 0 (0.0)	1.87 [0.03, 100.53]
POOLED	25, 0 (0.0)	42, 3 (7.1)	0.39 [0.04, 3.68]
II, Mild	**(Het. p-value: 0.4338,**	**I^2: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	31, 0 (0.0)	32, 2 (6.3)	0.19 [0.01, 4.20]
SPIRIT 2	13, 0 (0.0)	19, 0 (0.0)	1.44 [0.03, 77.37]
POOLED	44, 0 (0.0)	51, 2 (3.9)	0.38 [0.04, 3.76]
III, Moderate	**(Het. p-value: 0.9927,**	**I^2: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	37, 0 (0.0)	42, 2 (4.8)	0.22 [0.01, 4.65]
SPIRIT 2	23, 1 (4.3)	17, 3 (17.6)	0.21 [0.02, 2.25]
POOLED	60, 1 (1.7)	59, 5 (8.5)	0.24 [0.04, 1.54]
IV, Severe	**(Het. p-value: 0.3345,**	**I^2: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	34, 2 (5.9)	30, 2 (6.7)	0.88 [0.12, 6.63]
SPIRIT 2	27, 0 (0.0)	21, 2 (9.5)	0.14 [0.01, 3.12]
POOLED	61, 2 (3.3)	51, 4 (7.8)	0.44 [0.09, 2.17]
Unknown/NA	**(Het. p-value: 0.1545,**	**I^2: 50.7%)**	
SPIRIT 1	96, 0 (0.0)	87, 4 (4.6)	0.10 [0.01, 1.81]
SPIRIT 2	132, 6 (4.5)	126, 6 (4.8)	0.95 [0.30, 3.03]
POOLED	228, 6 (2.6)	213, 10 (4.7)	0.57 [0.21, 1.54]



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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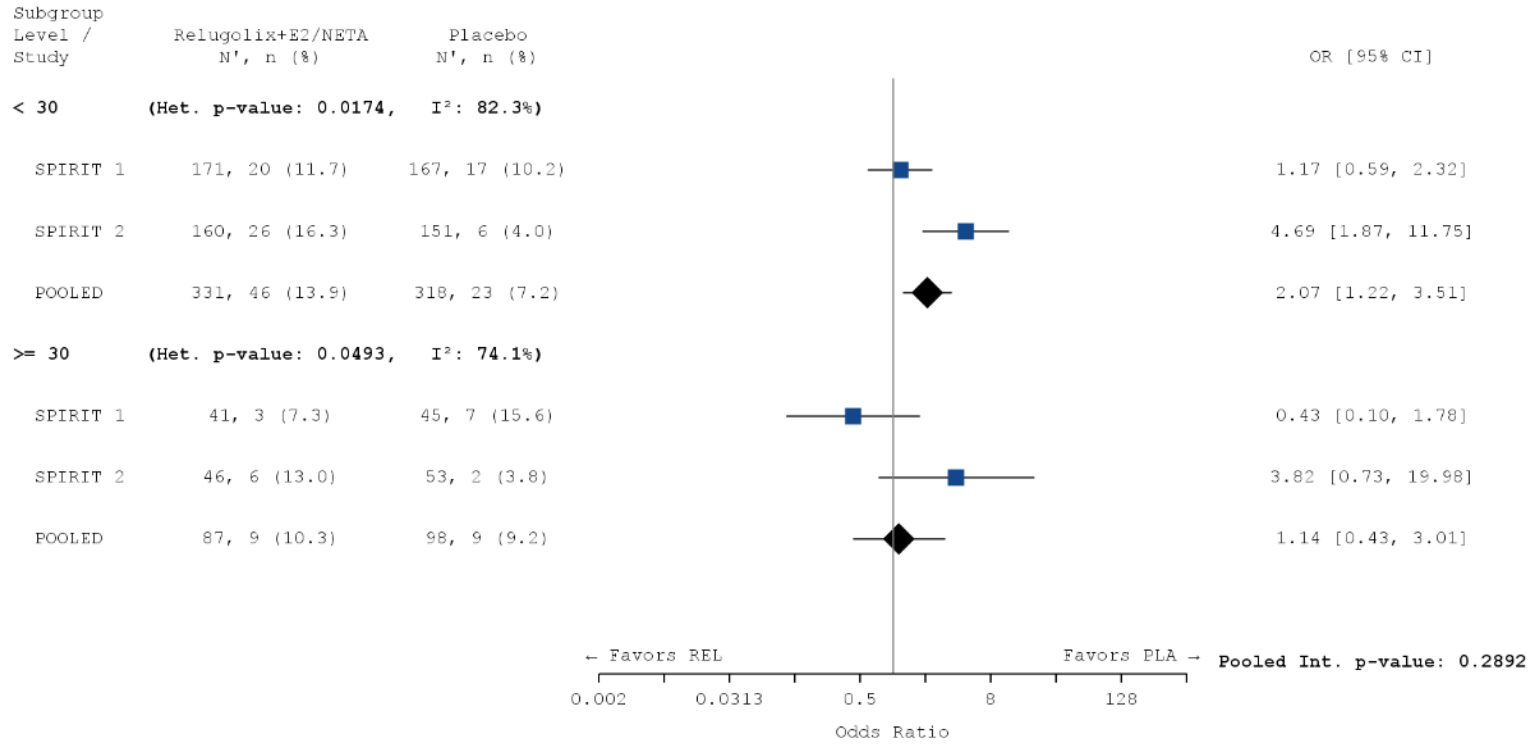
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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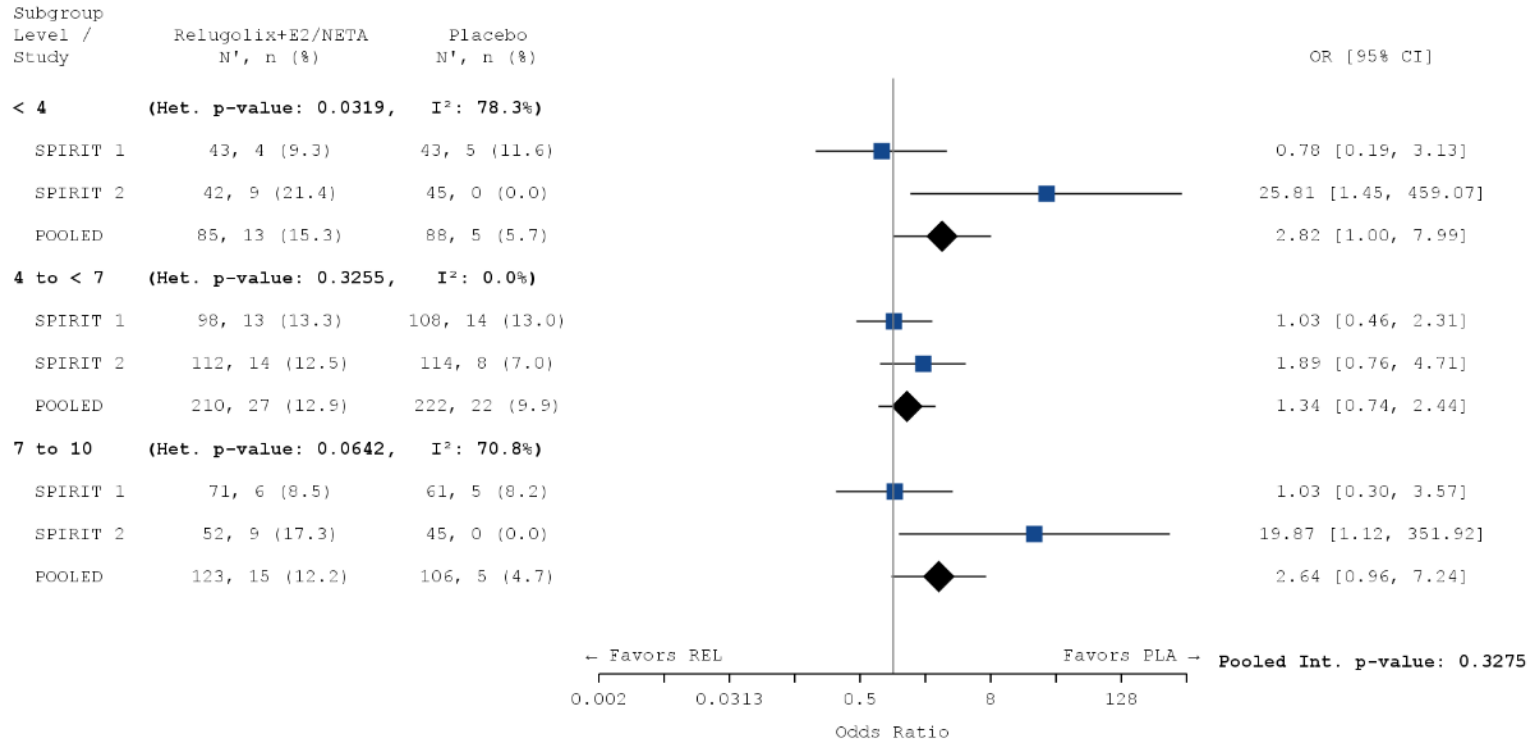
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
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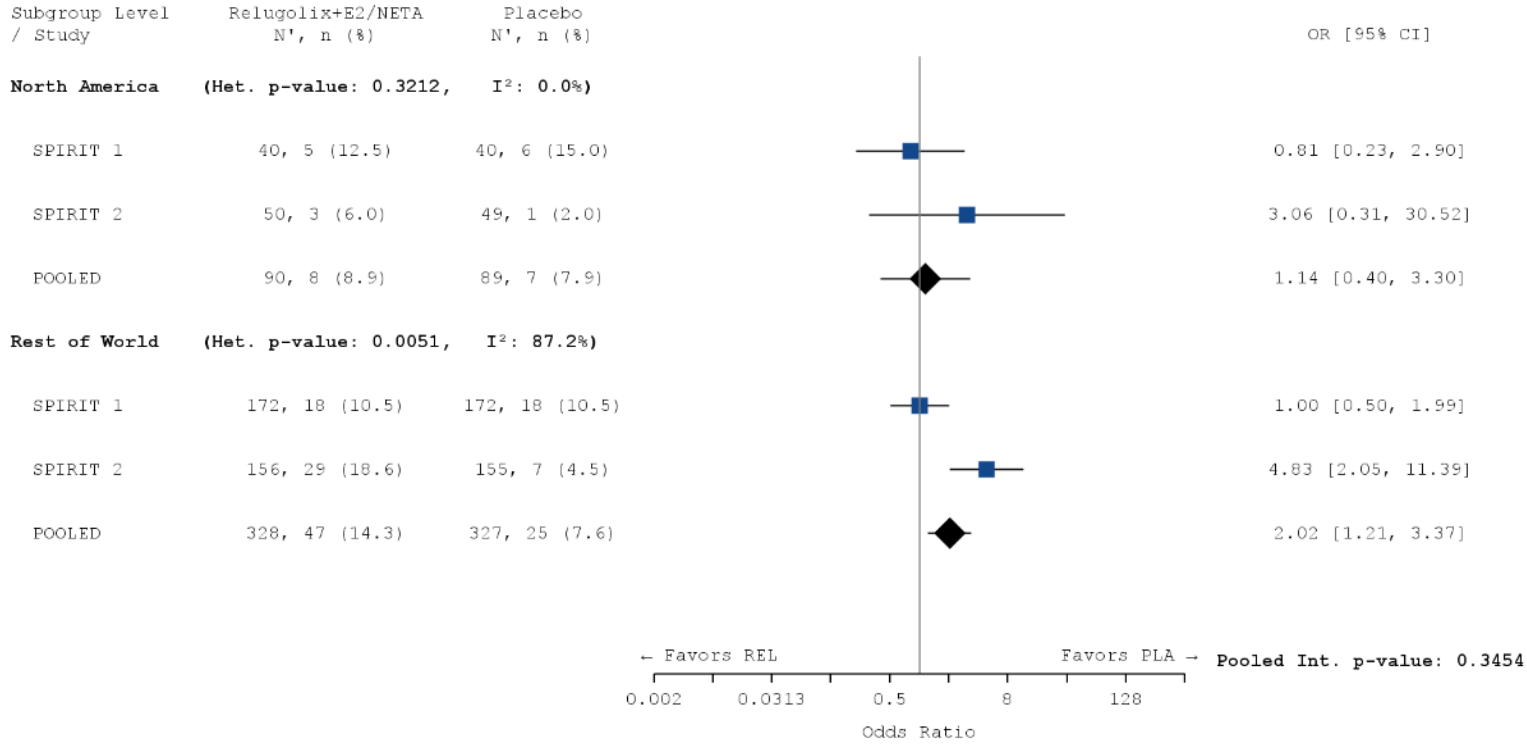
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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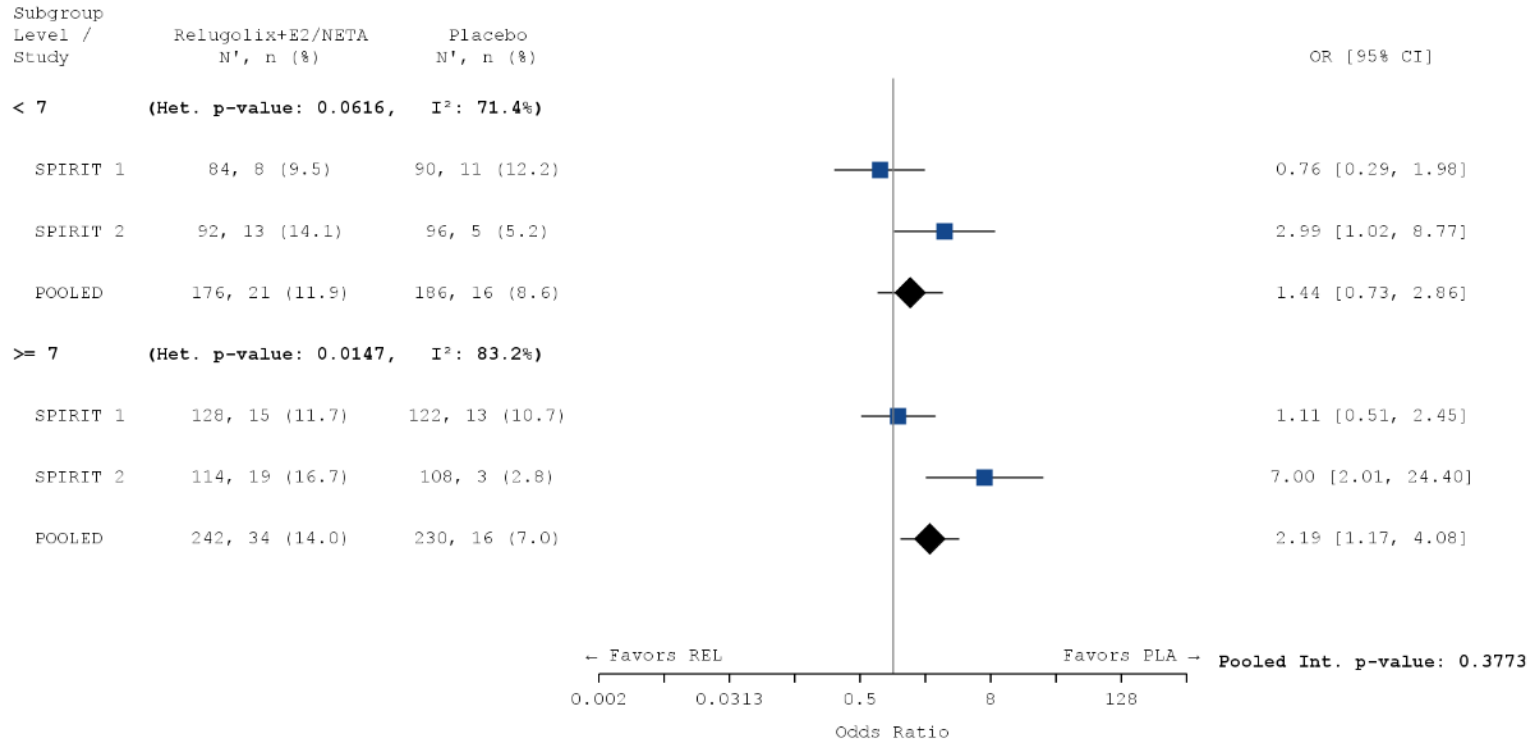
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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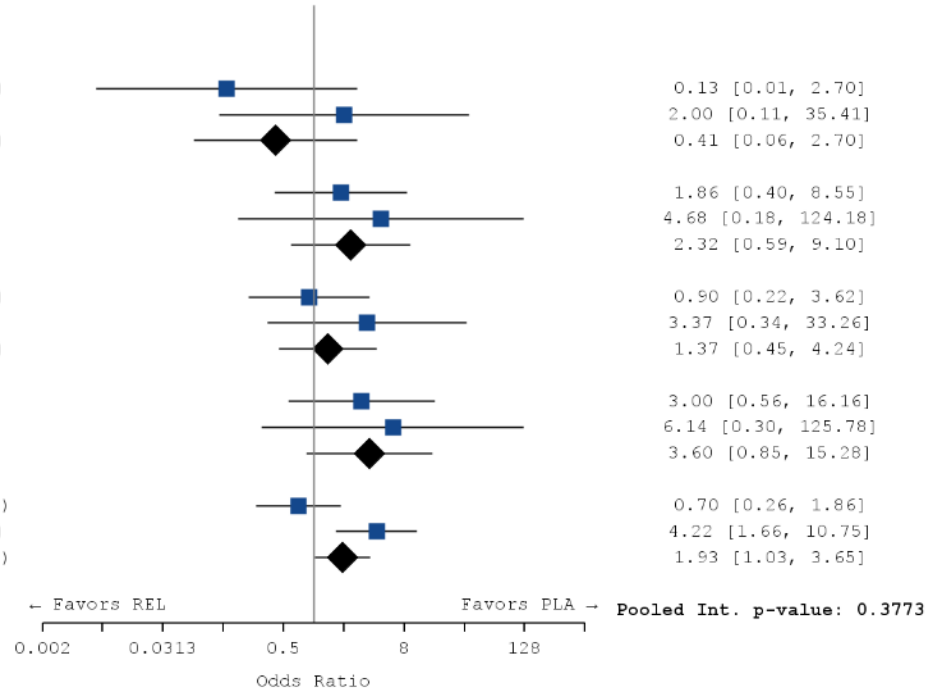
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
AFSE stage

Subgroup Level / Study	Relugolix+E2/NETA N', n (%)	Placebo N', n (%)	OR [95% CI]
I, Minimal	**(Het. p-value: 0.2026,**	**I^2: 38.4%)**	
SPIRIT 1	14, 0 (0.0)	21, 4 (19.0)	0.13 [0.01, 2.70]
SPIRIT 2	11, 1 (9.1)	21, 1 (4.8)	2.00 [0.11, 35.41]
POOLED	25, 1 (4.0)	42, 5 (11.9)	0.41 [0.06, 2.70]
II, Mild	**(Het. p-value: 0.6168,**	**I^2: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	31, 5 (16.1)	32, 3 (9.4)	1.86 [0.40, 8.55]
SPIRIT 2	13, 1 (7.7)	19, 0 (0.0)	4.68 [0.18, 124.18]
POOLED	44, 6 (13.6)	51, 3 (5.9)	2.32 [0.59, 9.10]
III, Moderate	**(Het. p-value: 0.3336,**	**I^2: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	37, 4 (10.8)	42, 5 (11.9)	0.90 [0.22, 3.62]
SPIRIT 2	23, 4 (17.4)	17, 1 (5.9)	3.37 [0.34, 33.26]
POOLED	60, 8 (13.3)	59, 6 (10.2)	1.37 [0.45, 4.24]
IV, Severe	**(Het. p-value: 0.6845,**	**I^2: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	34, 6 (17.6)	30, 2 (6.7)	3.00 [0.56, 16.16]
SPIRIT 2	27, 3 (11.1)	21, 0 (0.0)	6.14 [0.30, 125.78]
POOLED	61, 9 (14.8)	51, 2 (3.9)	3.60 [0.85, 15.28]
Unknown/NA	**(Het. p-value: 0.0093,**	**I^2: 85.2%)**	
SPIRIT 1	96, 8 (8.3)	87, 10 (11.5)	0.70 [0.26, 1.86]
SPIRIT 2	132, 23 (17.4)	126, 6 (4.8)	4.22 [1.66, 10.75]
POOLED	228, 31 (13.6)	213, 16 (7.5)	1.93 [1.03, 3.65]



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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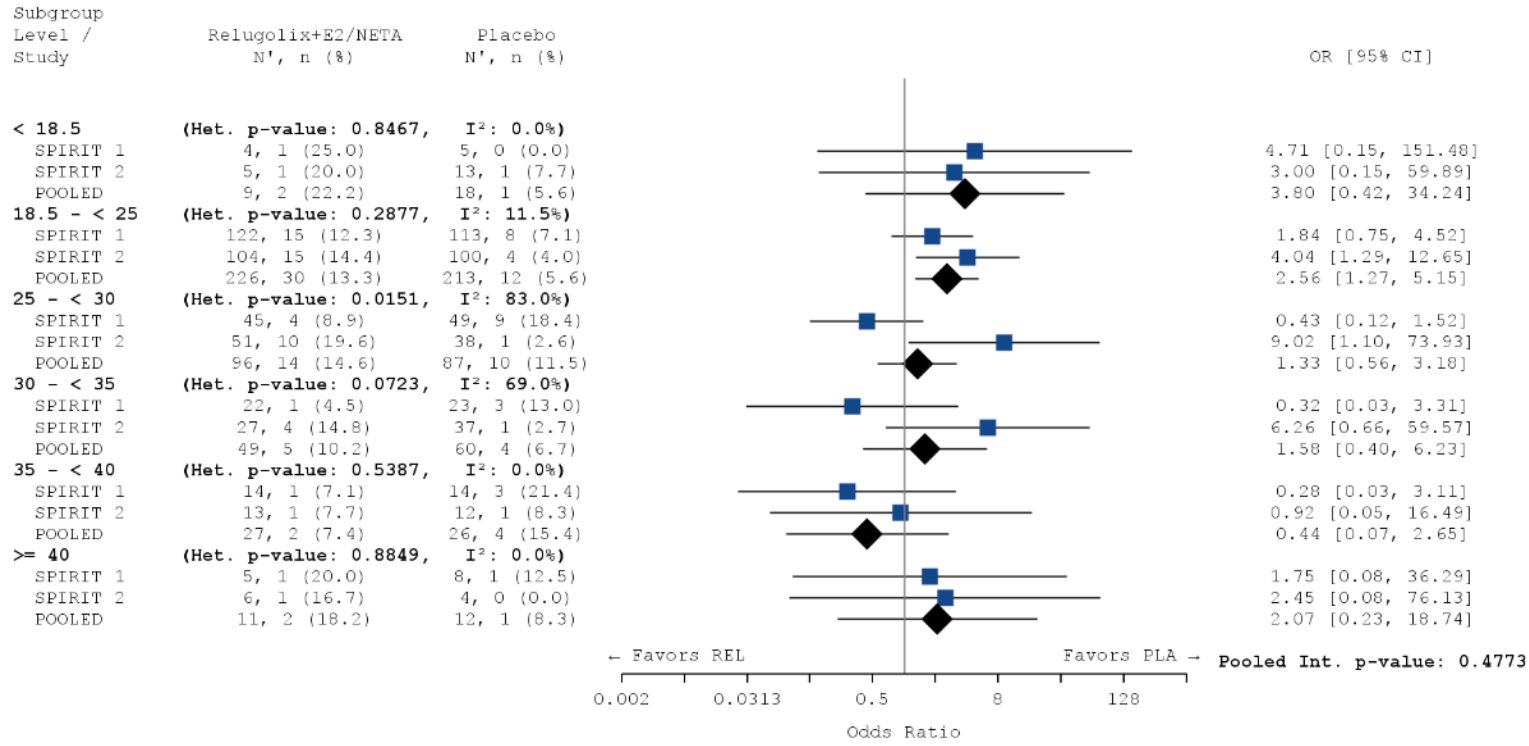
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



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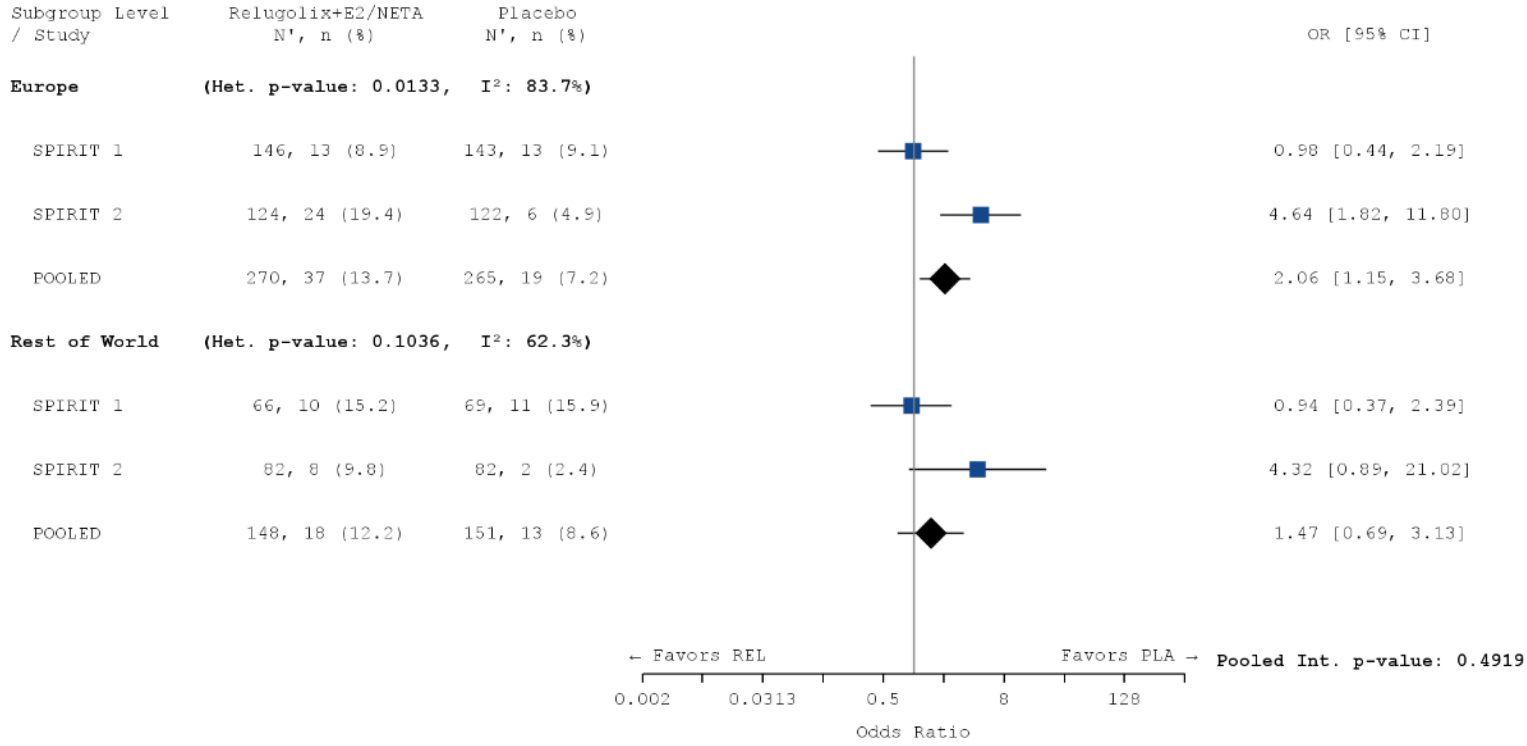
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Age category II

Subgroup Level / Study	Relugolix+E2/NETA N', n (%)	Placebo N', n (%)	OR [95% CI]
< 30 years	**(Het. p-value: 0.3229, I^2: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	50, 7 (14.0)	55, 5 (9.1)	1.63 [0.48, 5.50]
SPIRIT 2	58, 8 (13.8)	58, 2 (3.4)	4.48 [0.91, 22.09]
POOLED	108, 15 (13.9)	113, 7 (6.2)	2.45 [0.96, 6.27]
30 - < 35 years	**(Het. p-value: 0.0576, I^2: 72.3%)**		
SPIRIT 1	58, 4 (6.9)	51, 6 (11.8)	0.56 [0.15, 2.09]
SPIRIT 2	57, 10 (17.5)	52, 3 (5.8)	3.48 [0.90, 13.42]
POOLED	115, 14 (12.2)	103, 9 (8.7)	1.45 [0.60, 3.50]
35 - < 40 years	**(Het. p-value: 0.0573, I^2: 72.3%)**		
SPIRIT 1	58, 5 (8.6)	56, 5 (8.9)	0.96 [0.26, 3.52]
SPIRIT 2	48, 7 (14.6)	57, 0 (0.0)	20.78 [1.15, 374.11]
POOLED	106, 12 (11.3)	113, 5 (4.4)	2.60 [0.92, 7.35]
>= 40 years	**(Het. p-value: 0.3570, I^2: 0.0%)**		
SPIRIT 1	46, 7 (15.2)	50, 8 (16.0)	0.94 [0.31, 2.84]
SPIRIT 2	43, 7 (16.3)	37, 3 (8.1)	2.20 [0.53, 9.22]
POOLED	89, 14 (15.7)	87, 11 (12.6)	1.30 [0.55, 3.04]

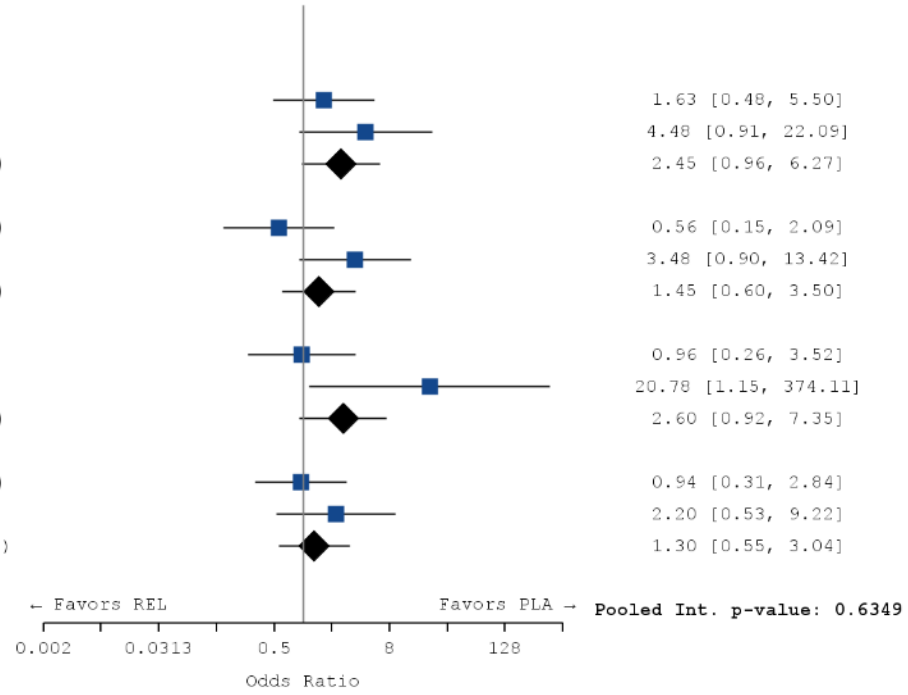

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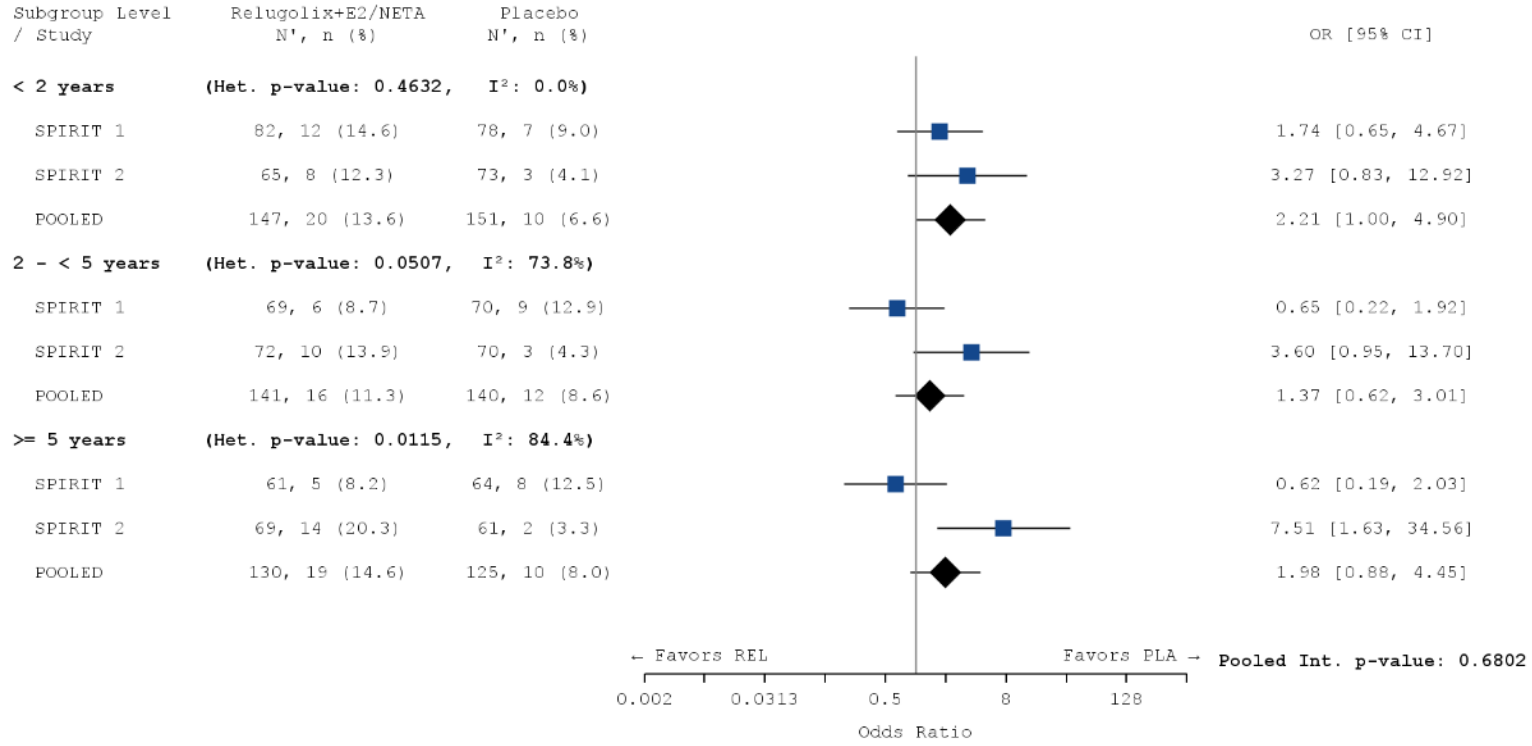
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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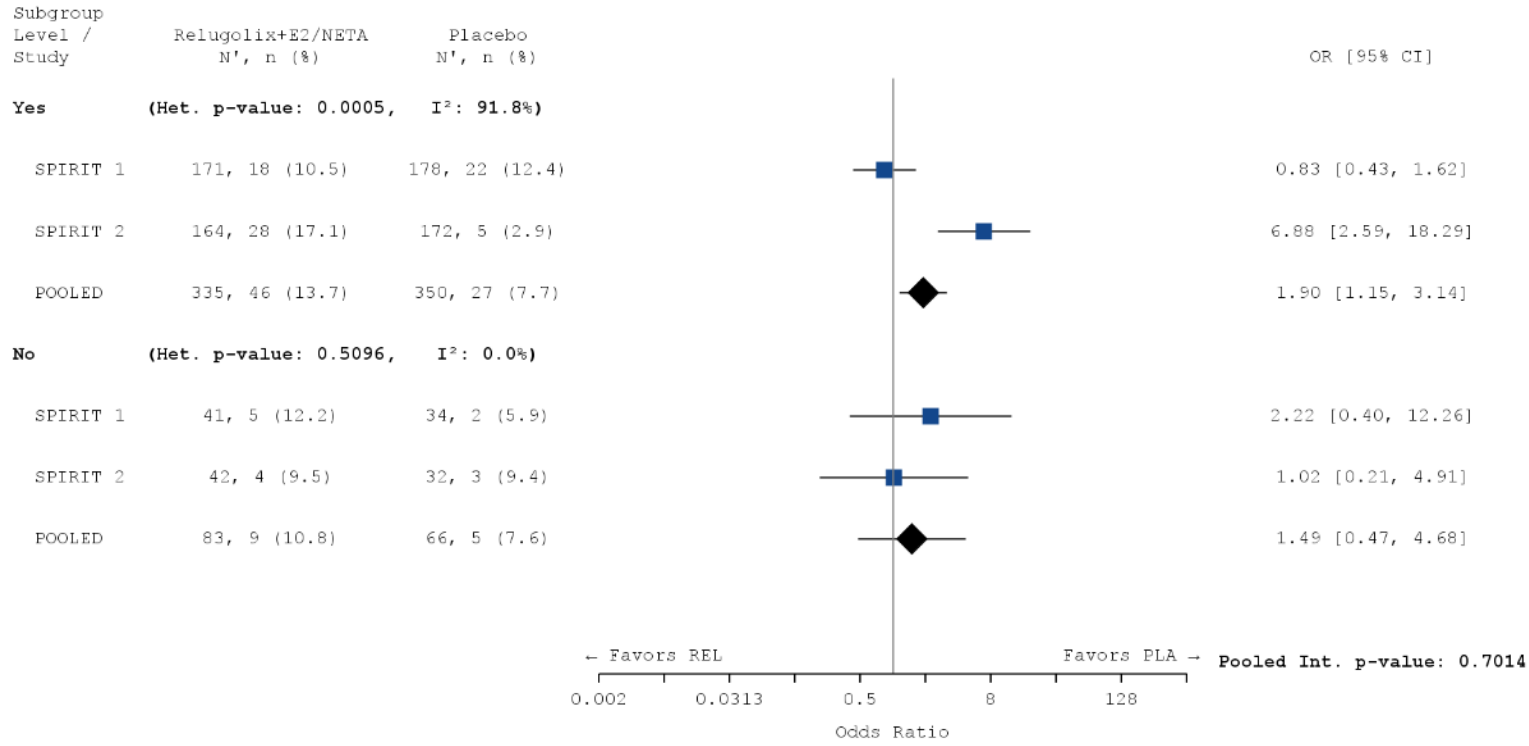
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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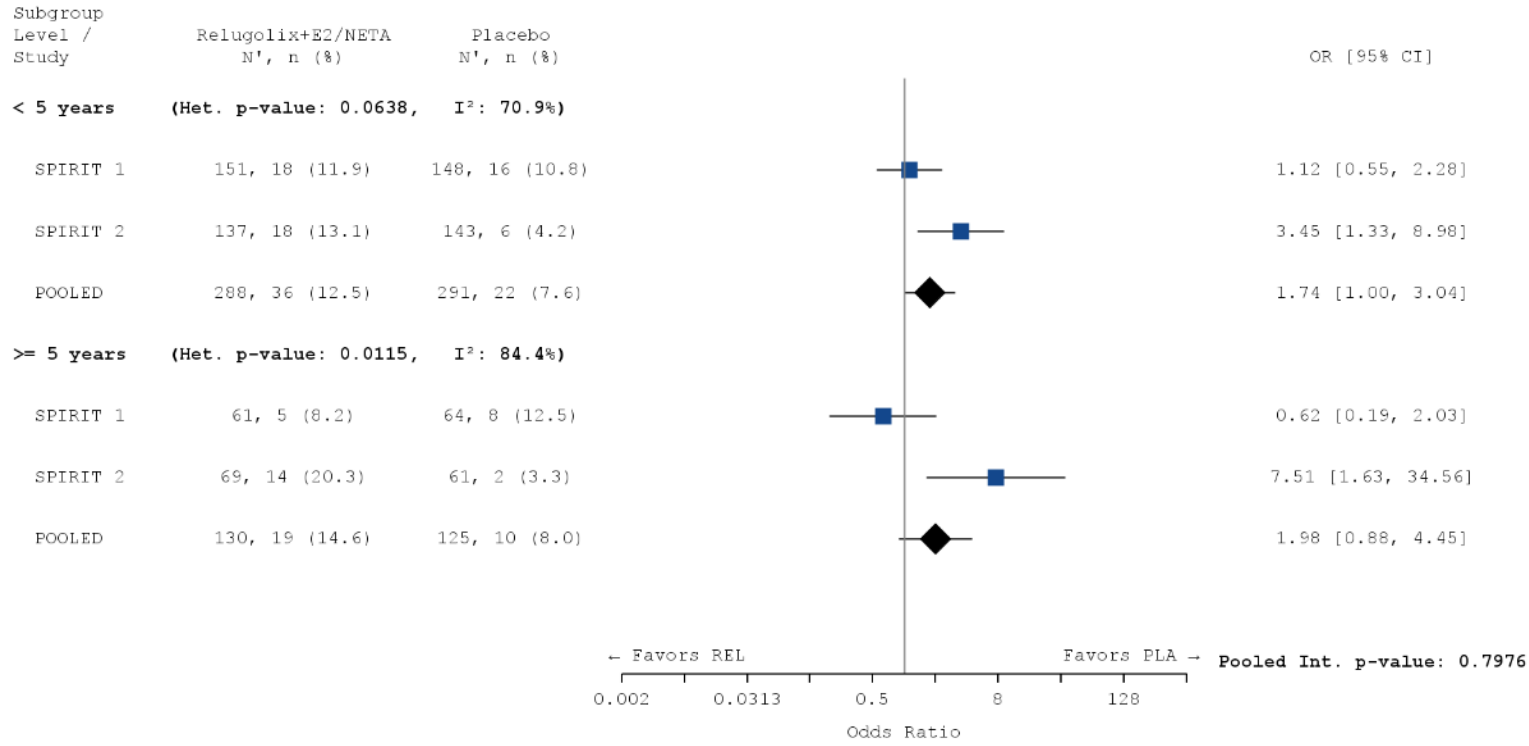
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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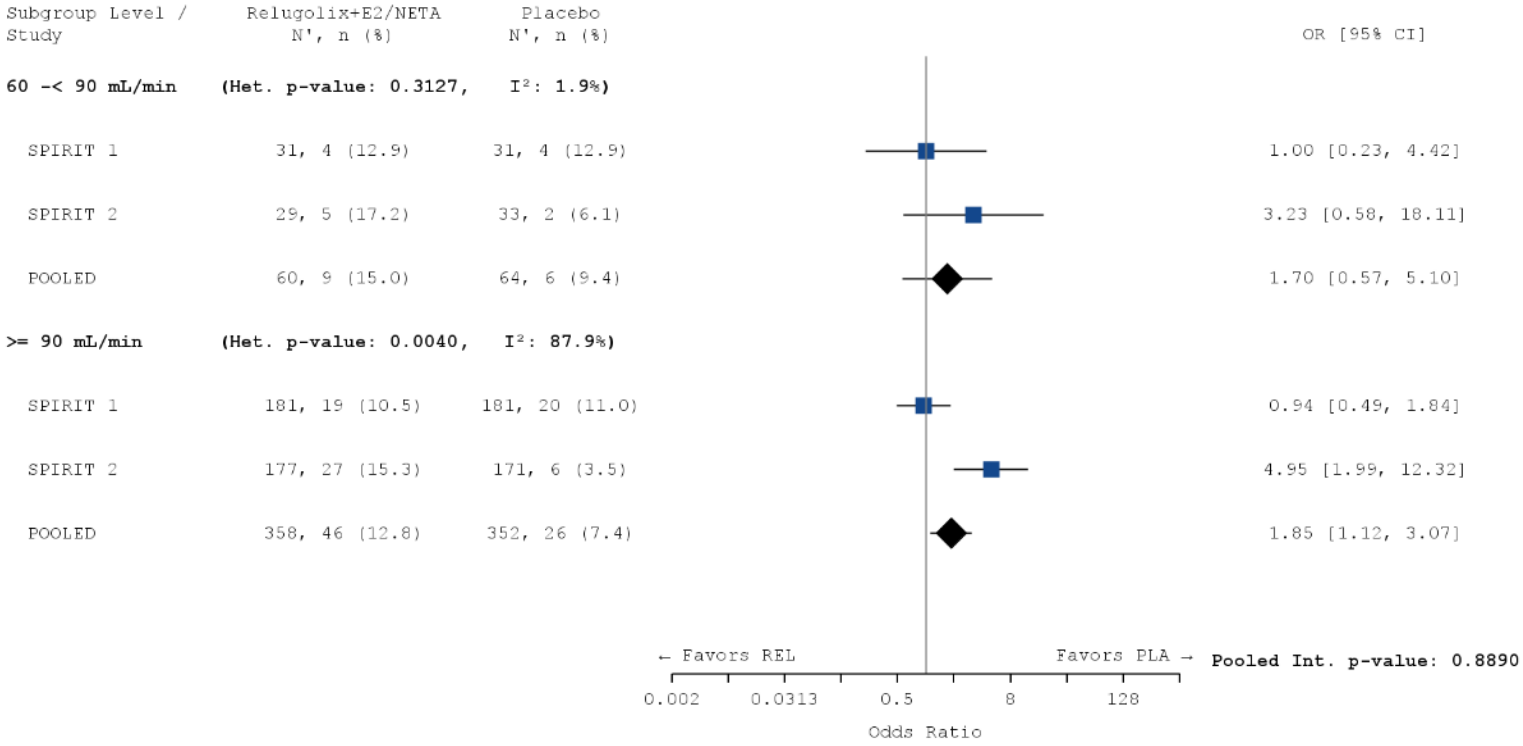
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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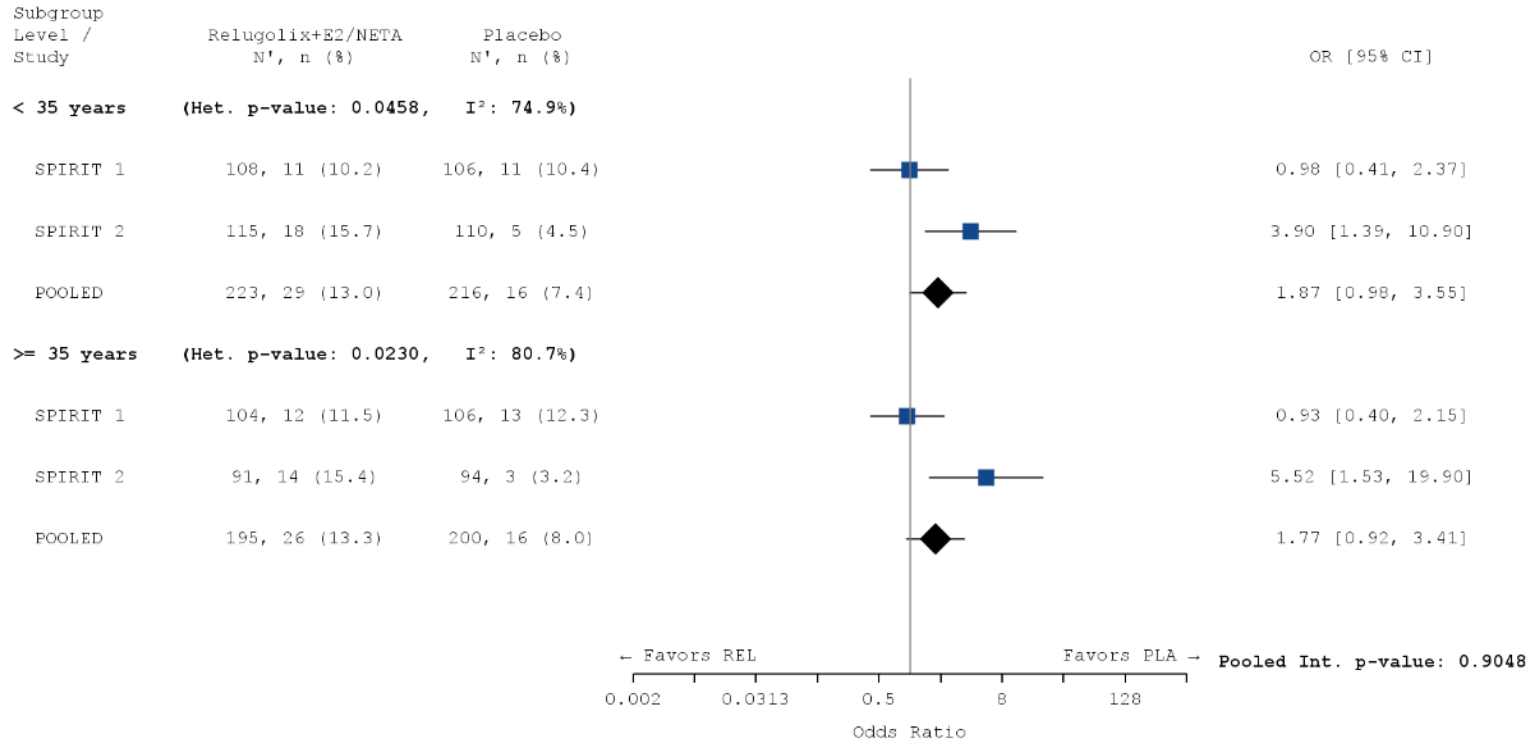
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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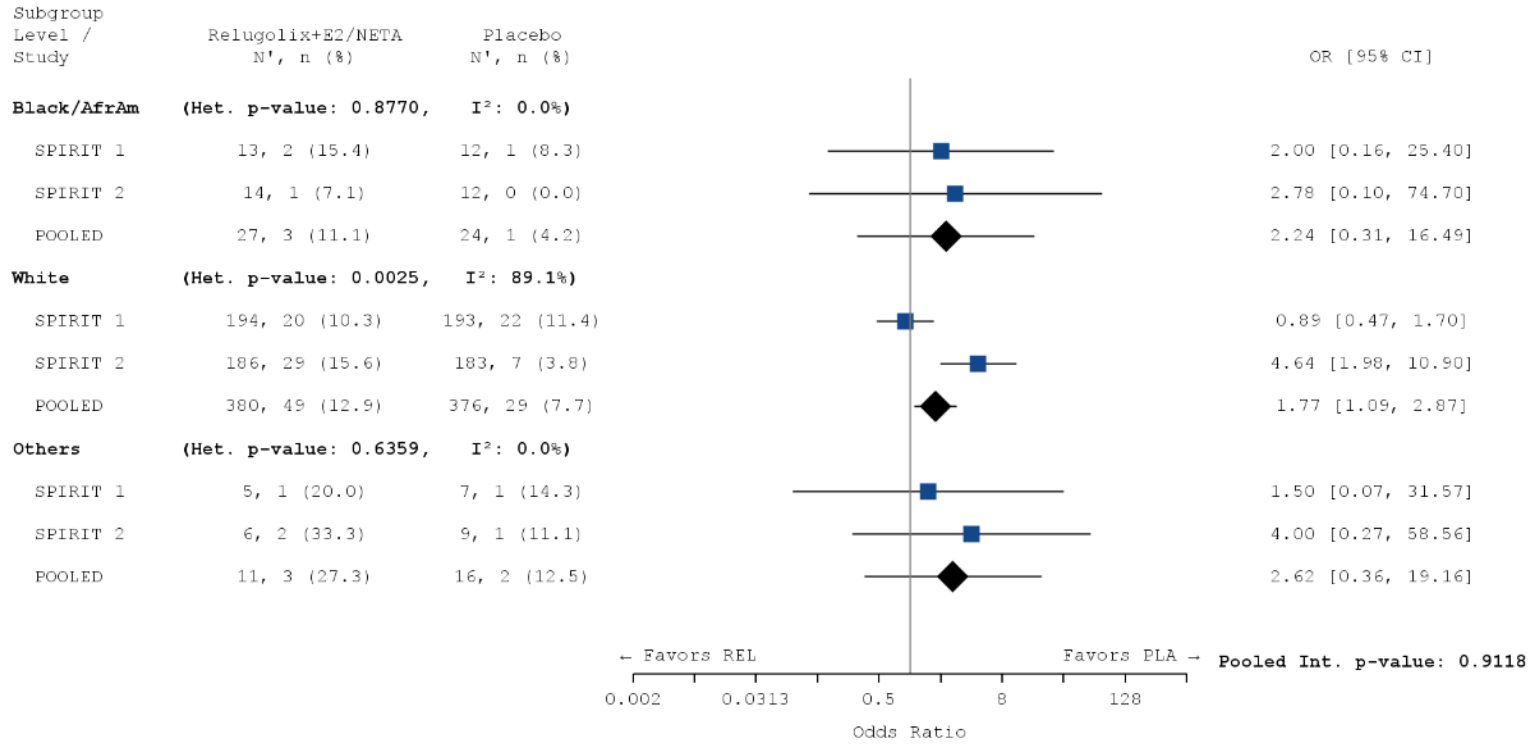
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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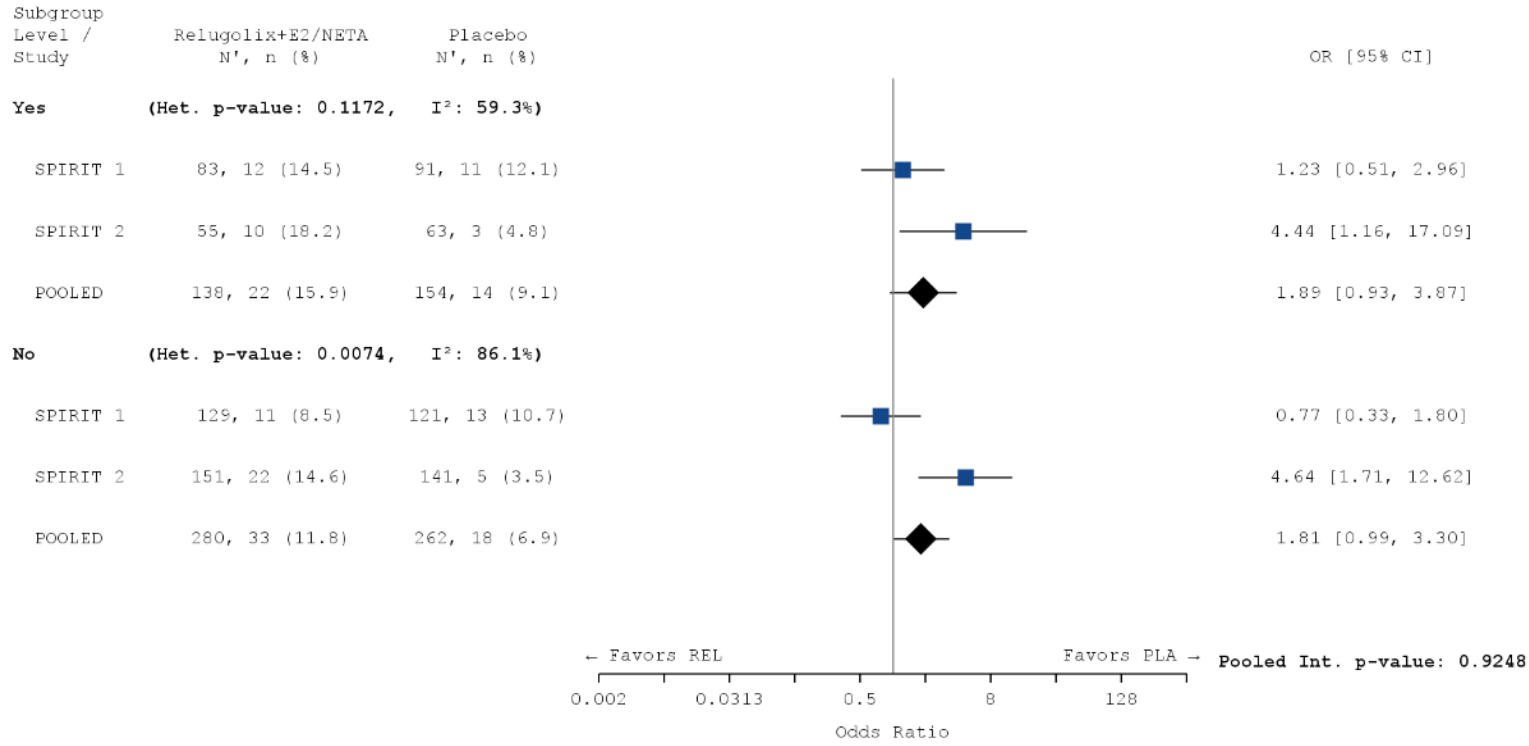
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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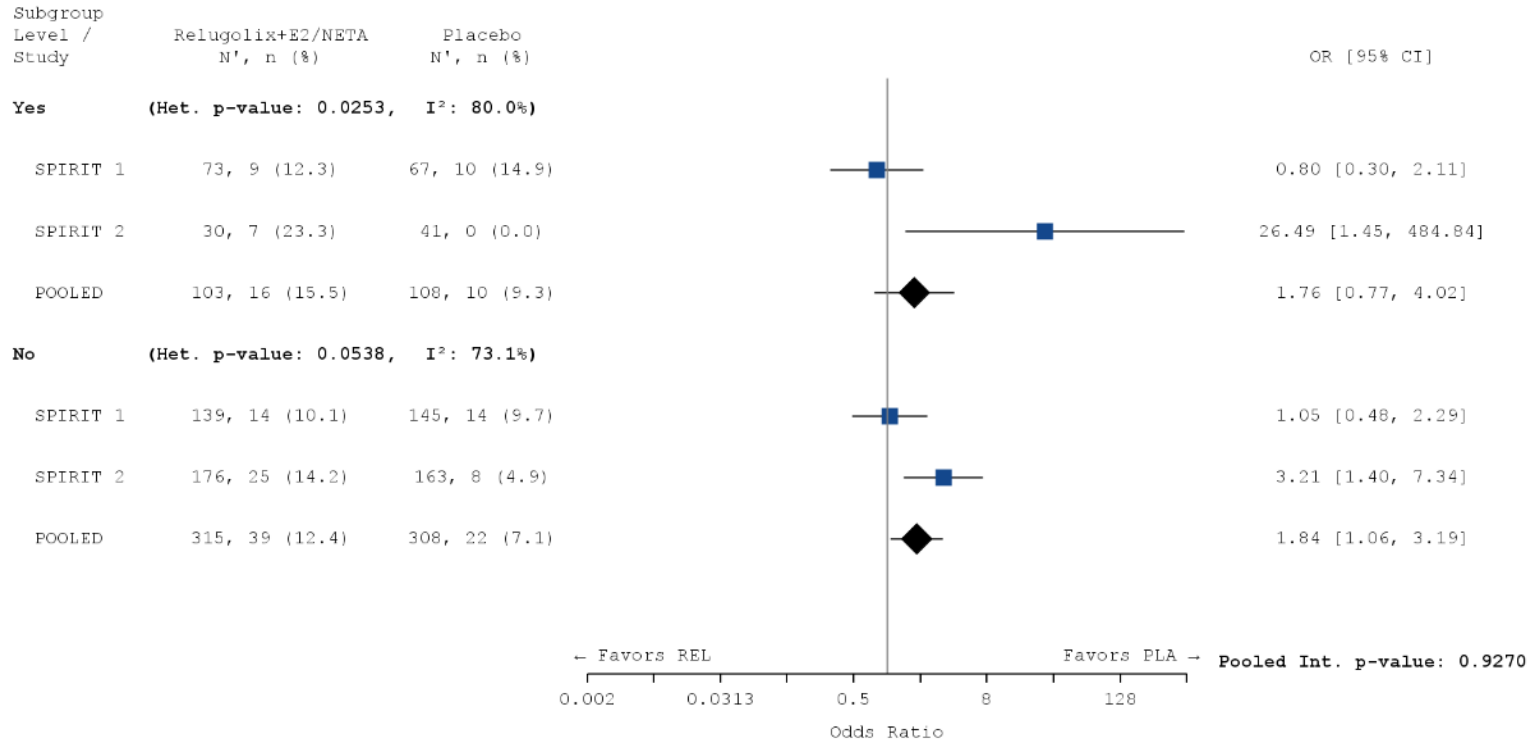
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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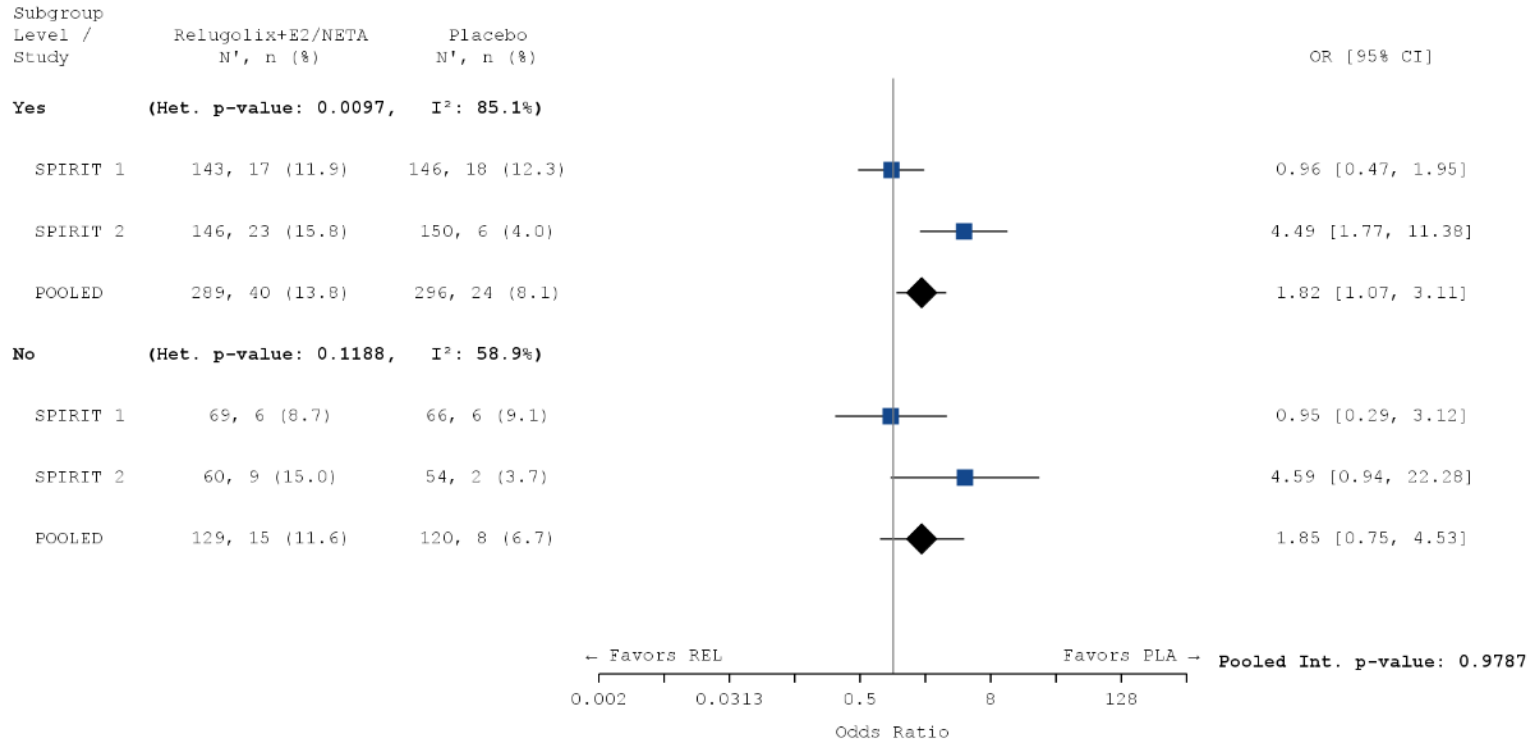
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
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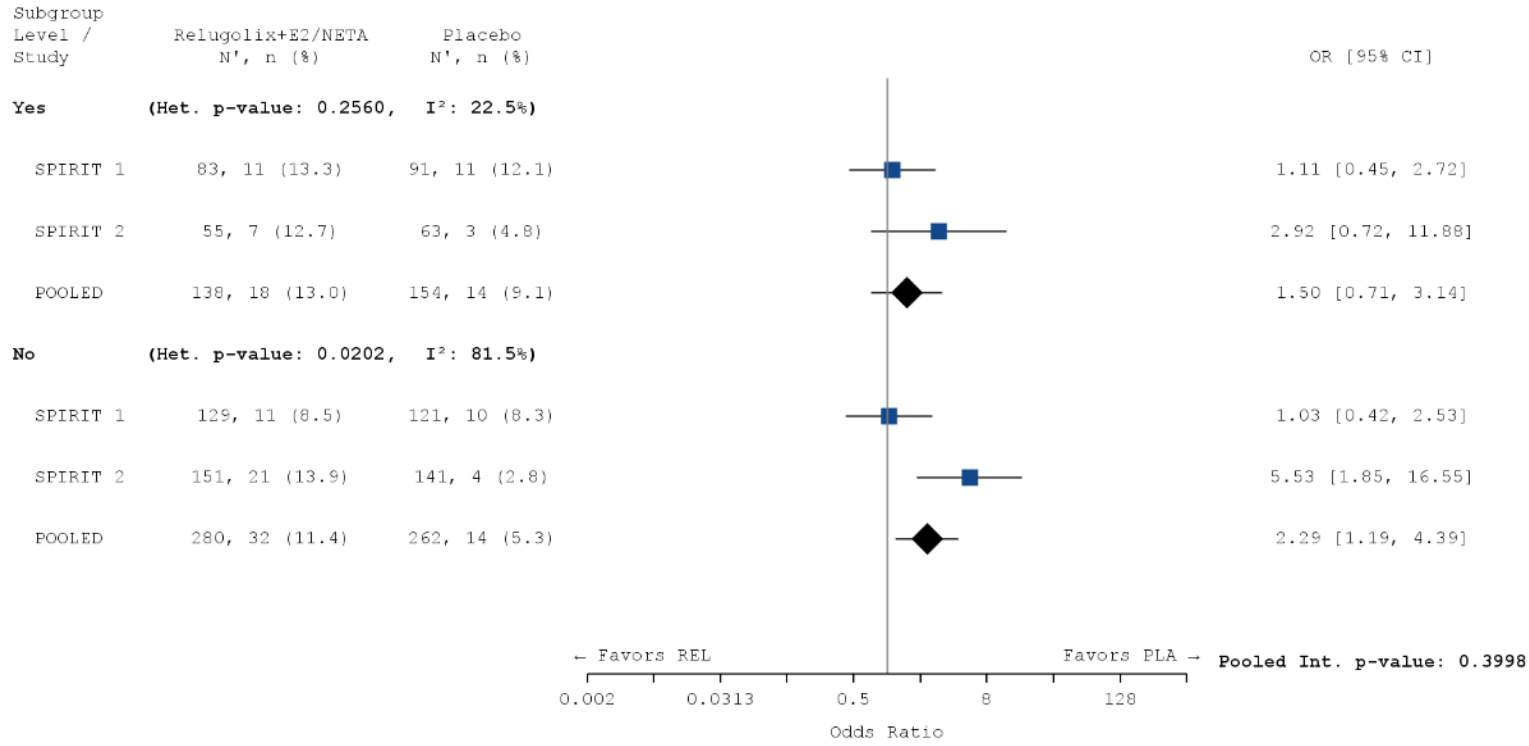
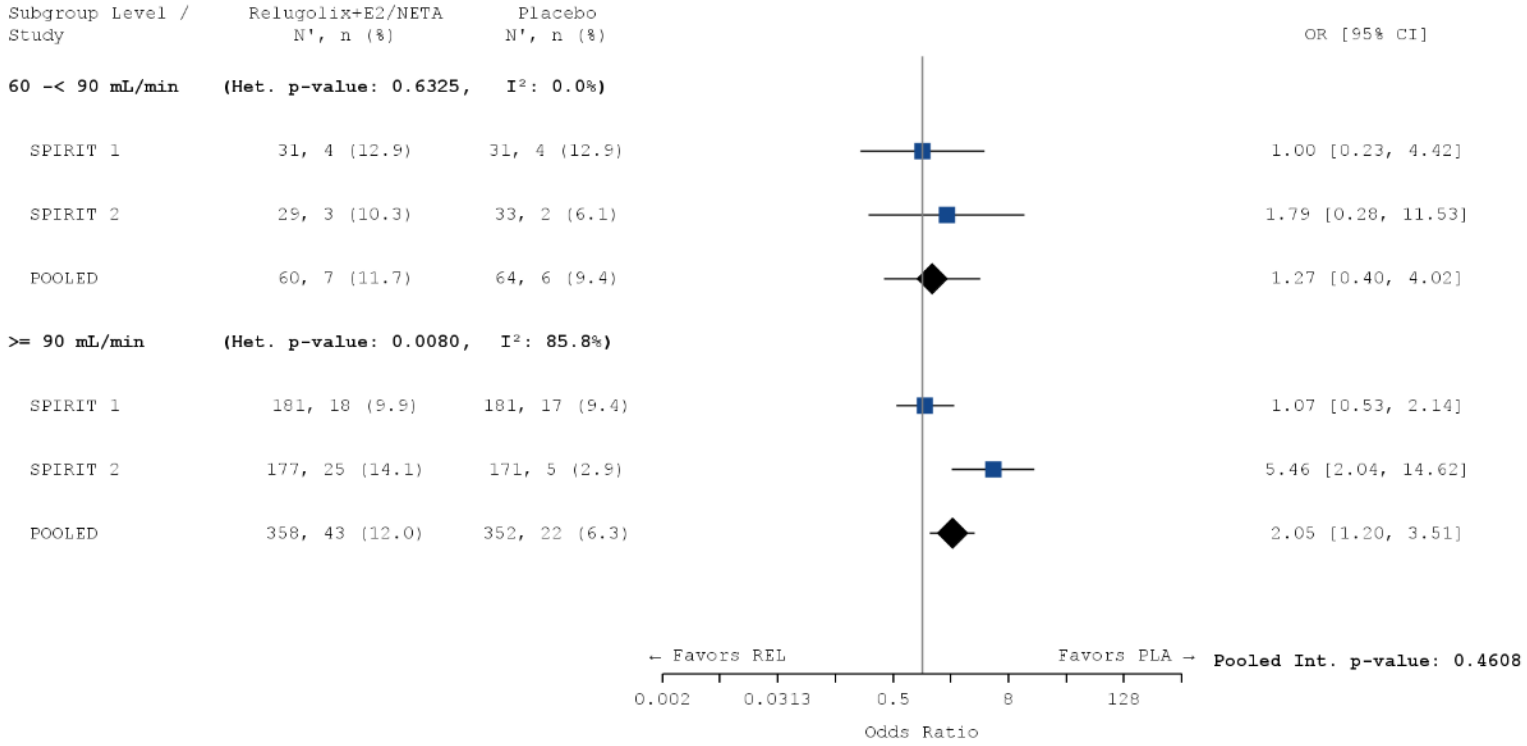
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

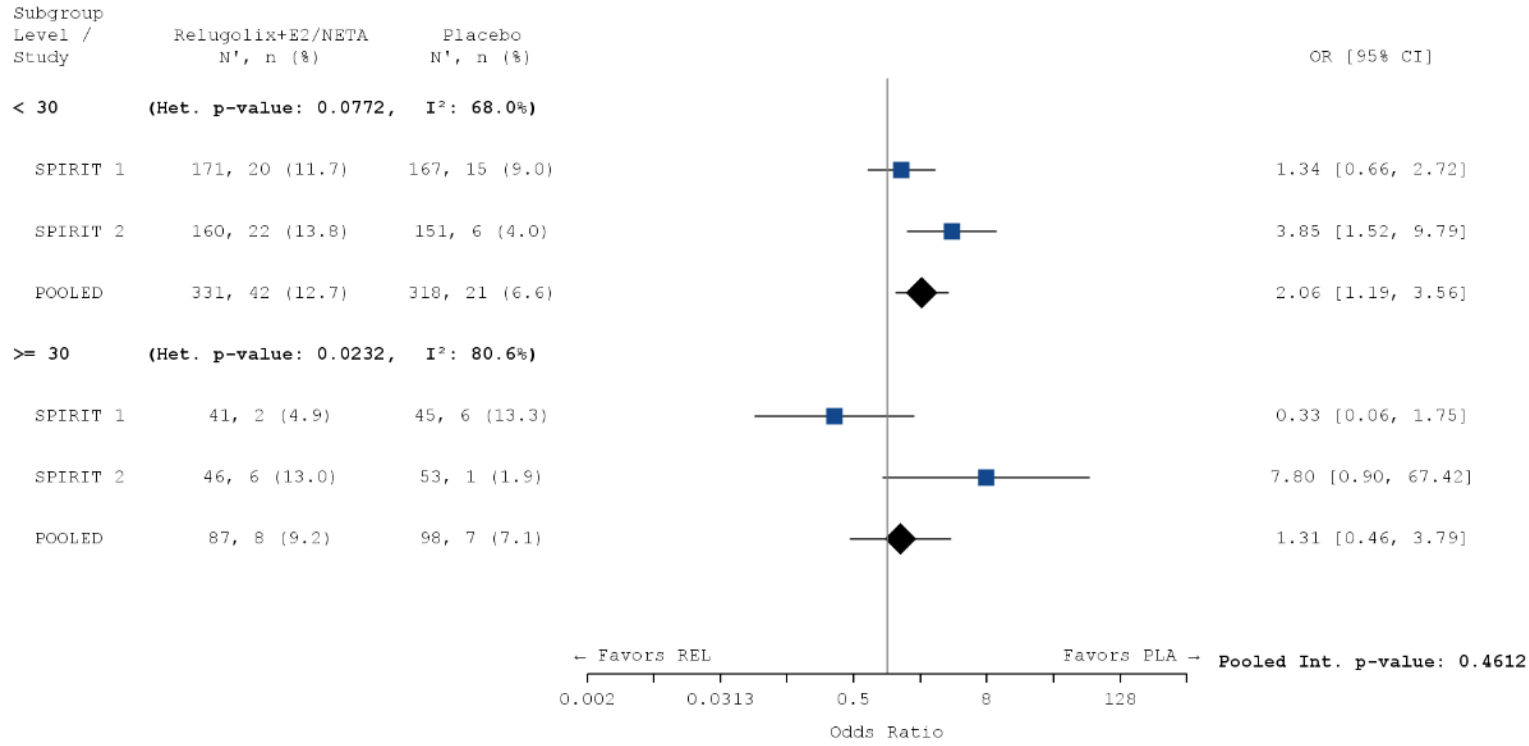
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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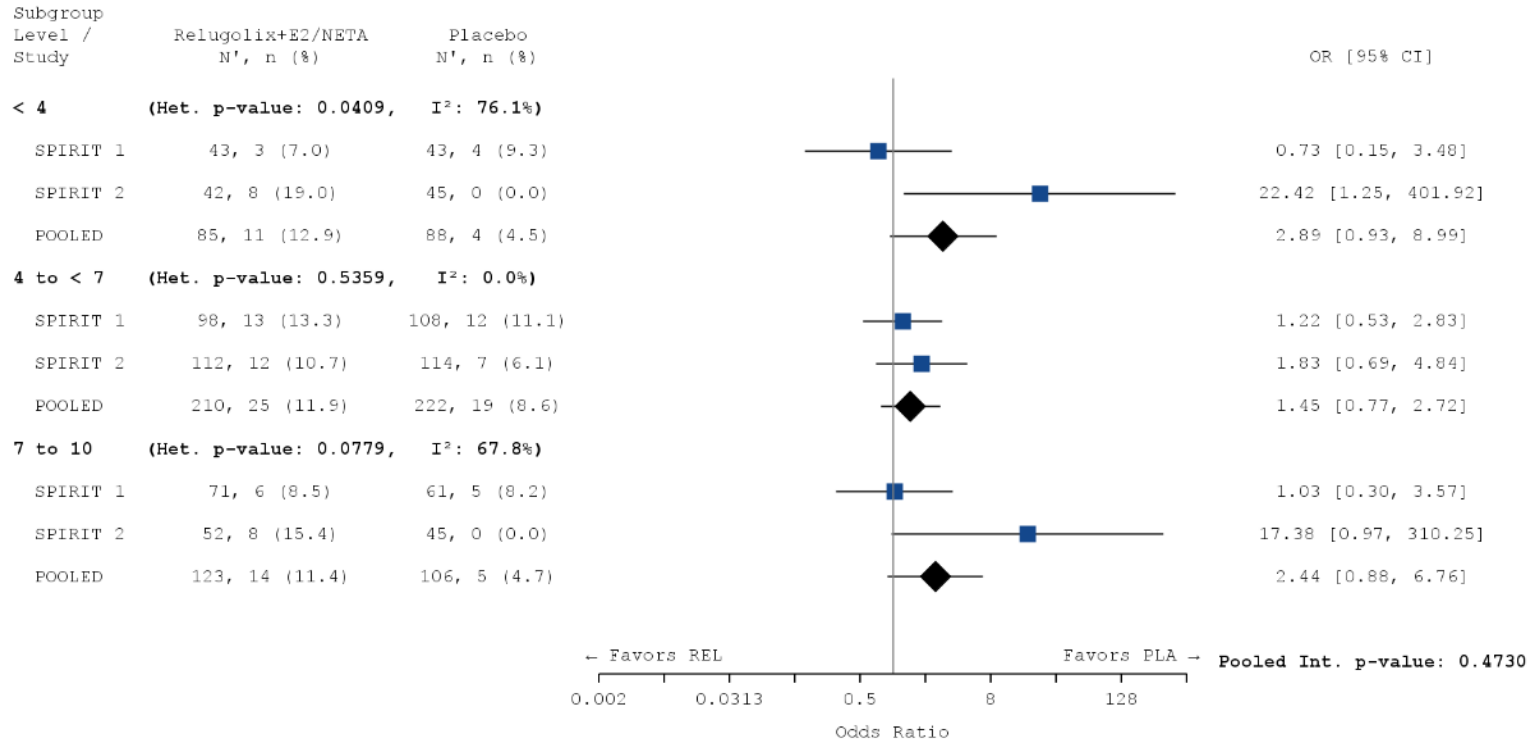
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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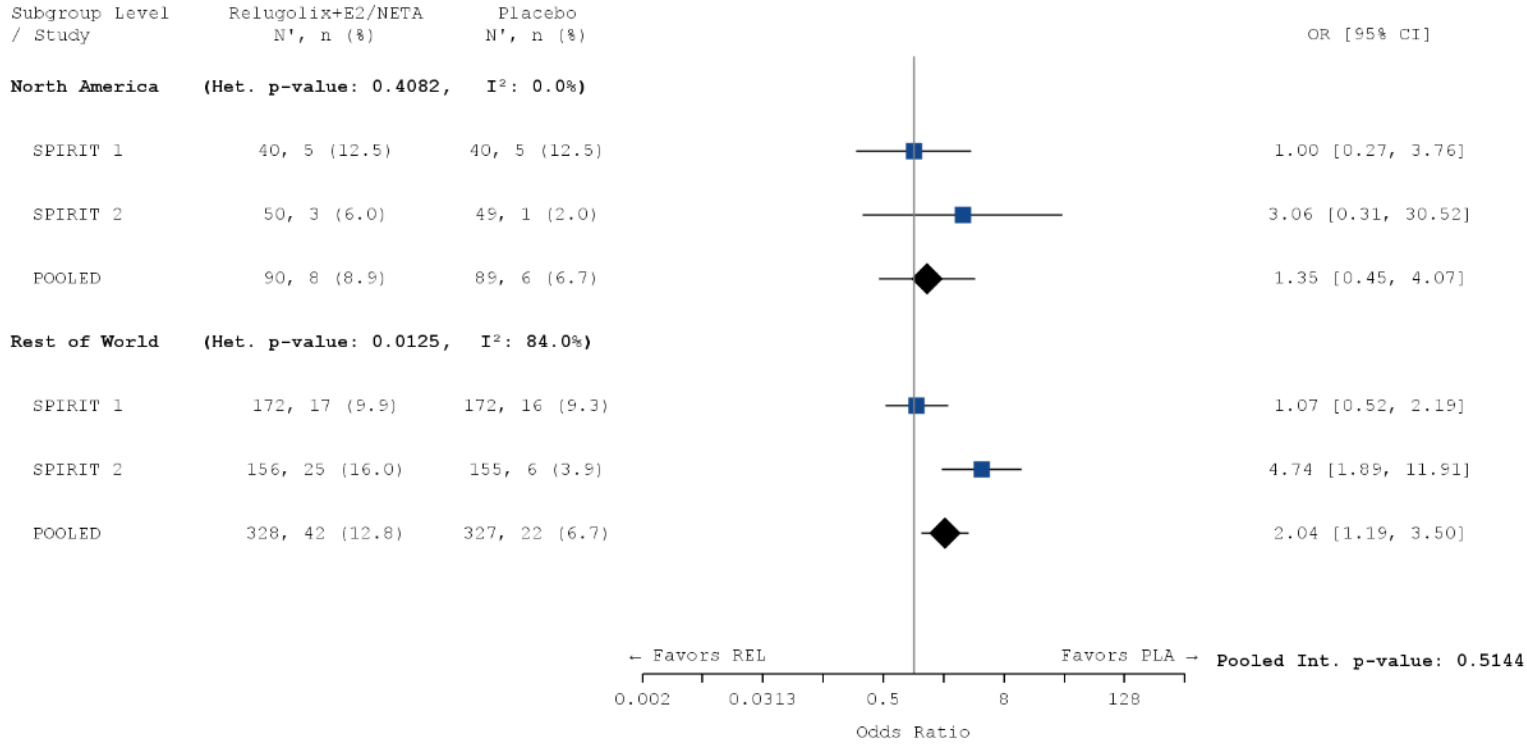
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Geographic region I

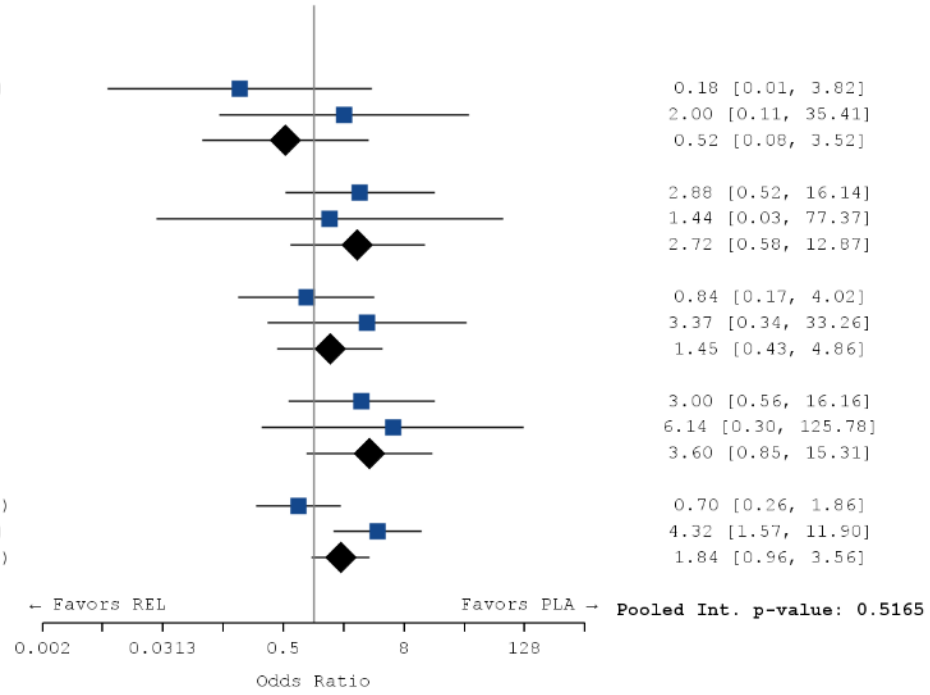


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
AFSE stage

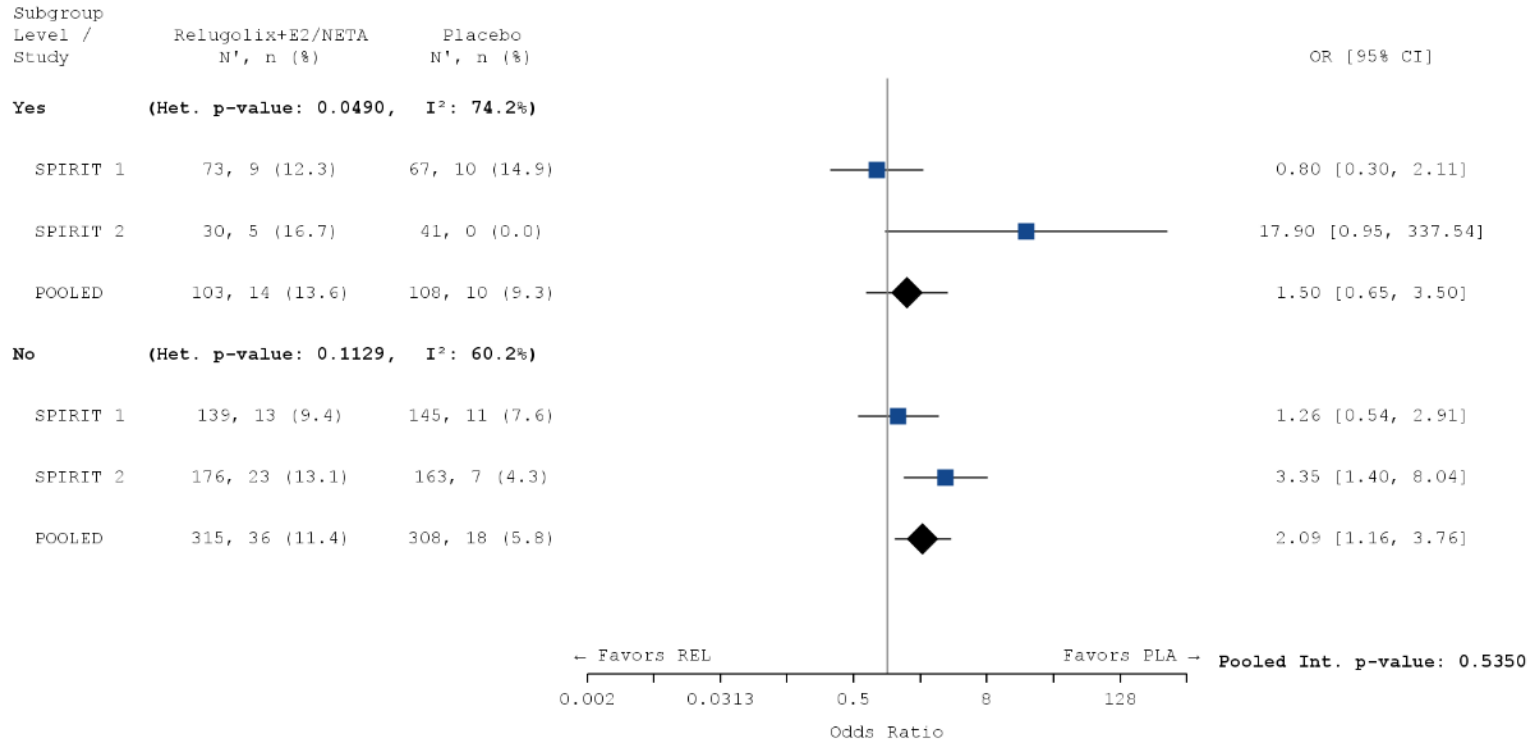
Subgroup Level / Study	Relugolix+E2/NETA N', n (%)	Placebo N', n (%)	OR [95% CI]
I, Minimal	**(Het. p-value: 0.2619,**	**I^2: 20.6%)**	
SPIRIT 1	14, 0 (0.0)	21, 3 (14.3)	0.18 [0.01, 3.82]
SPIRIT 2	11, 1 (9.1)	21, 1 (4.8)	2.00 [0.11, 35.41]
POOLED	25, 1 (4.0)	42, 4 (9.5)	0.52 [0.08, 3.52]
II, Mild	**(Het. p-value: 0.7546,**	**I^2: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	31, 5 (16.1)	32, 2 (6.3)	2.88 [0.52, 16.14]
SPIRIT 2	13, 0 (0.0)	19, 0 (0.0)	1.44 [0.03, 77.37]
POOLED	44, 5 (11.4)	51, 2 (3.9)	2.72 [0.58, 12.87]
III, Moderate	**(Het. p-value: 0.3259,**	**I^2: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	37, 3 (8.1)	42, 4 (9.5)	0.84 [0.17, 4.02]
SPIRIT 2	23, 4 (17.4)	17, 1 (5.9)	3.37 [0.34, 33.26]
POOLED	60, 7 (11.7)	59, 5 (8.5)	1.45 [0.43, 4.86]
IV, Severe	**(Het. p-value: 0.6845,**	**I^2: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	34, 6 (17.6)	30, 2 (6.7)	3.00 [0.56, 16.16]
SPIRIT 2	27, 3 (11.1)	21, 0 (0.0)	6.14 [0.30, 125.78]
POOLED	61, 9 (14.8)	51, 2 (3.9)	3.60 [0.85, 15.31]
Unknown/NA	**(Het. p-value: 0.0113,**	**I^2: 84.4%)**	
SPIRIT 1	96, 8 (8.3)	87, 10 (11.5)	0.70 [0.26, 1.86]
SPIRIT 2	132, 20 (15.2)	126, 5 (4.0)	4.32 [1.57, 11.90]
POOLED	228, 28 (12.3)	213, 15 (7.0)	1.84 [0.96, 3.56]



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

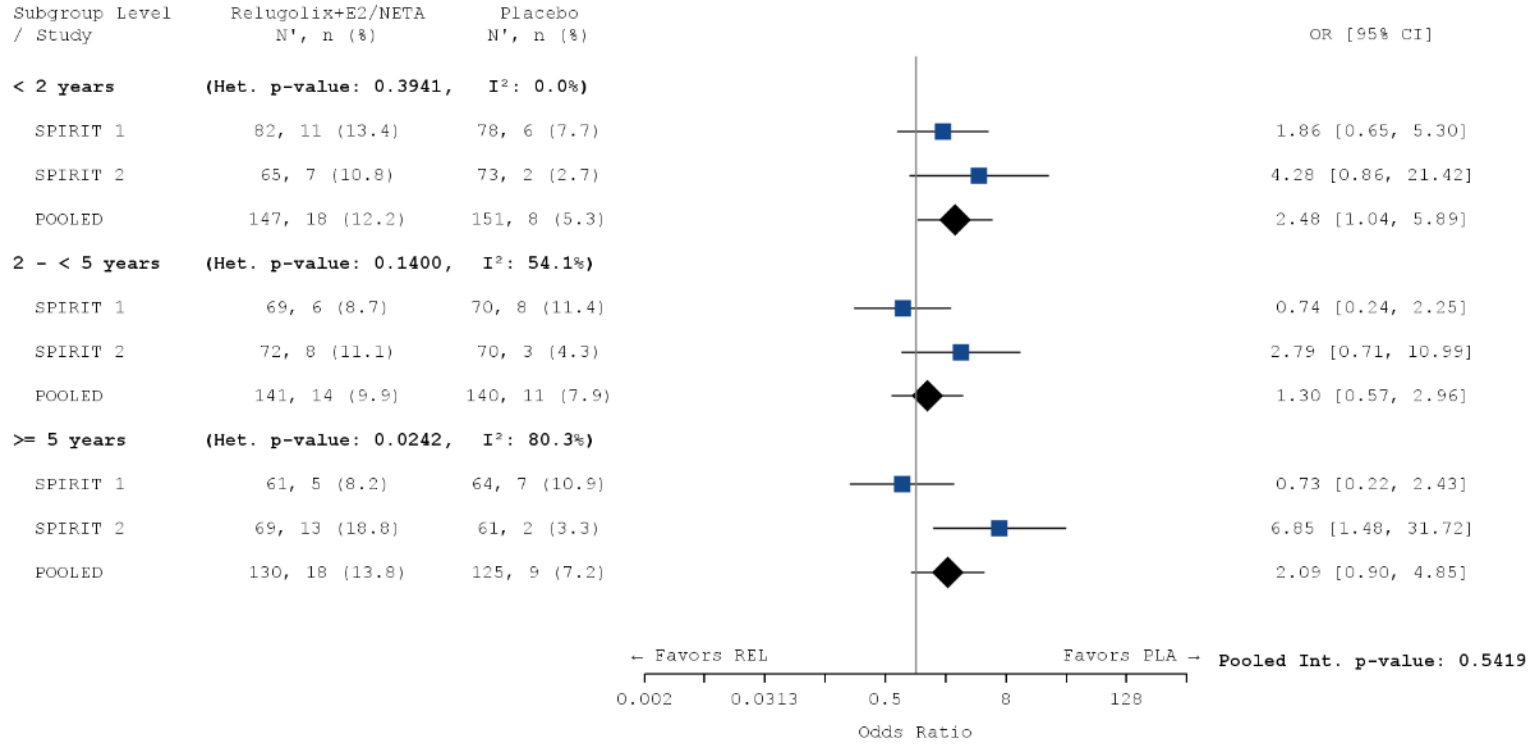
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

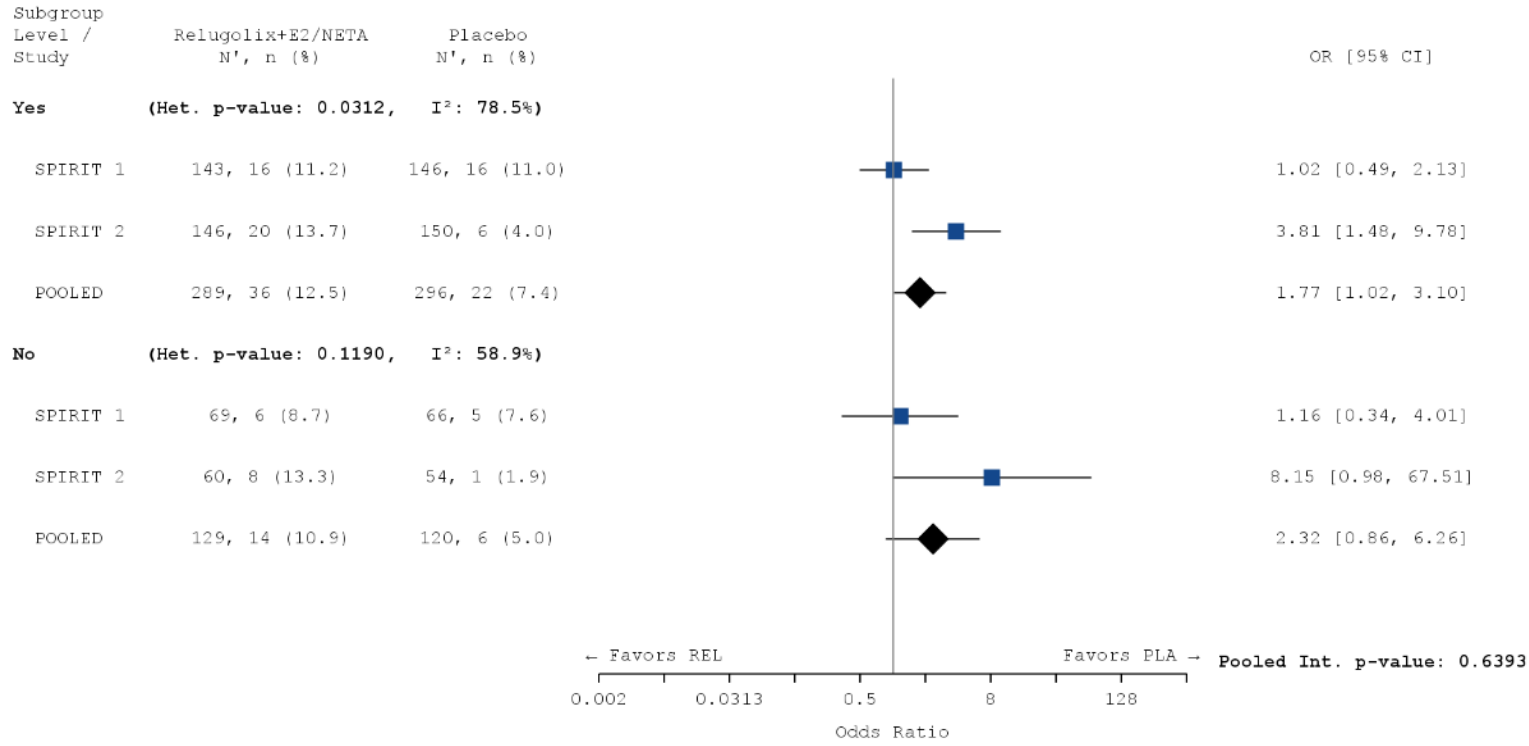
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

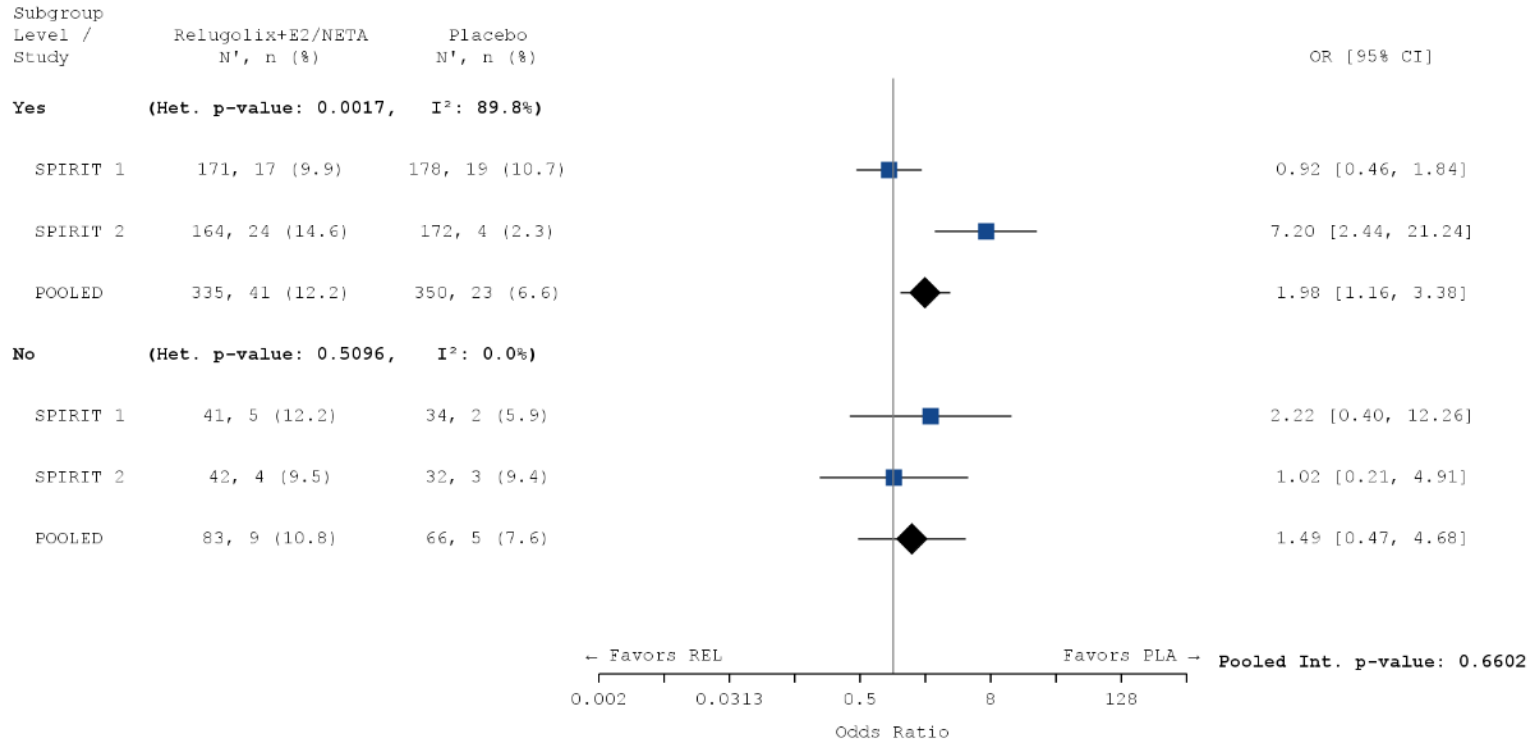
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Prior surgery for endometriosis



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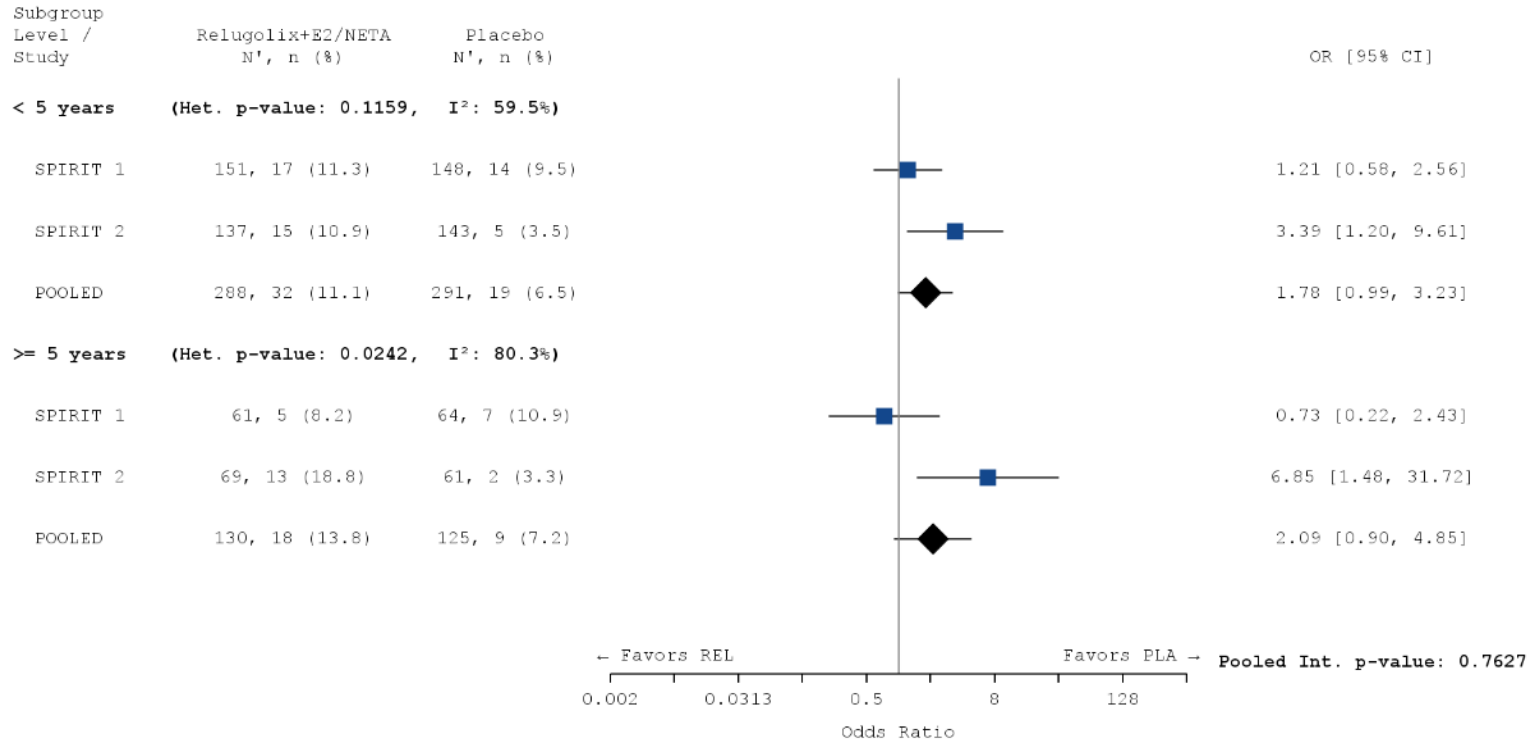
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



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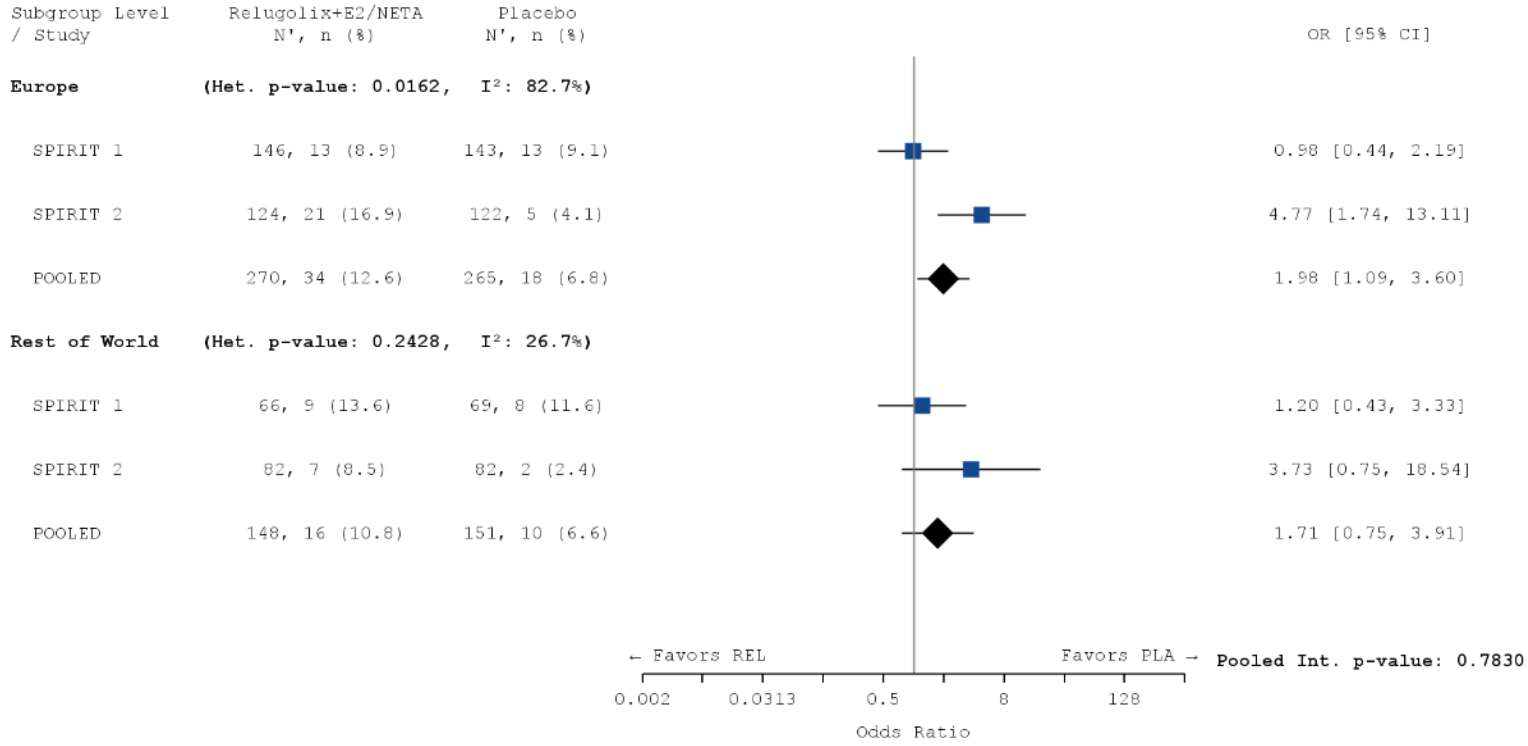
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Geographic region II



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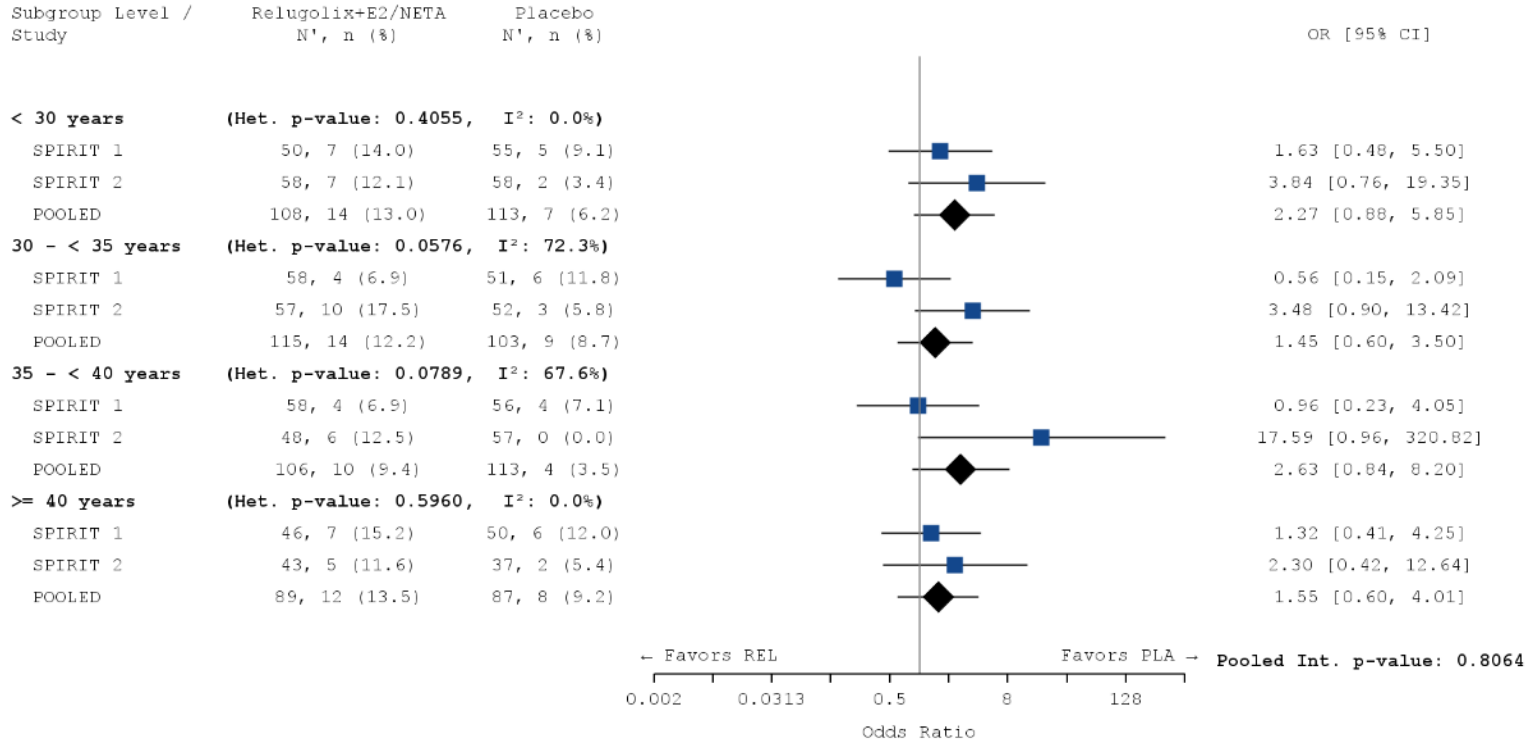
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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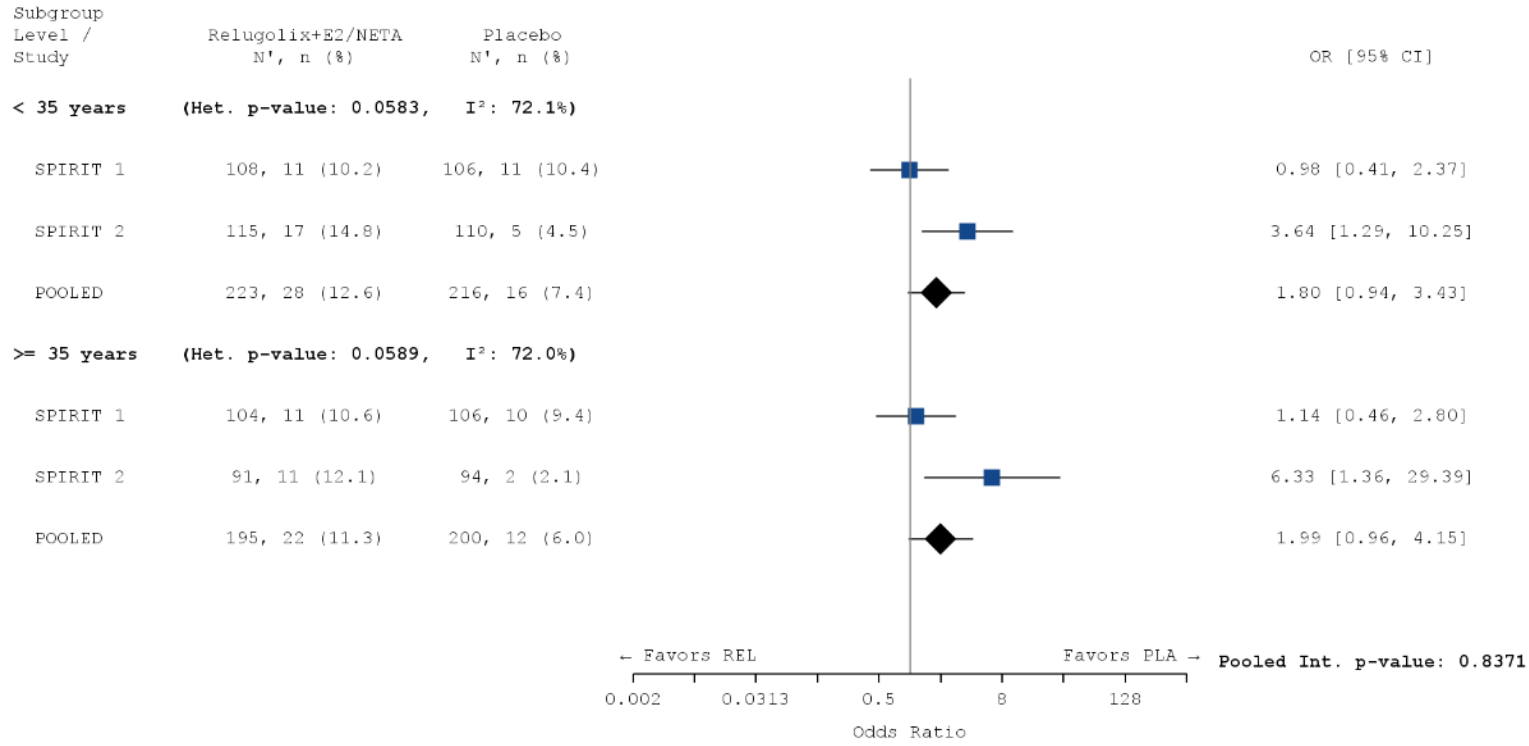
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

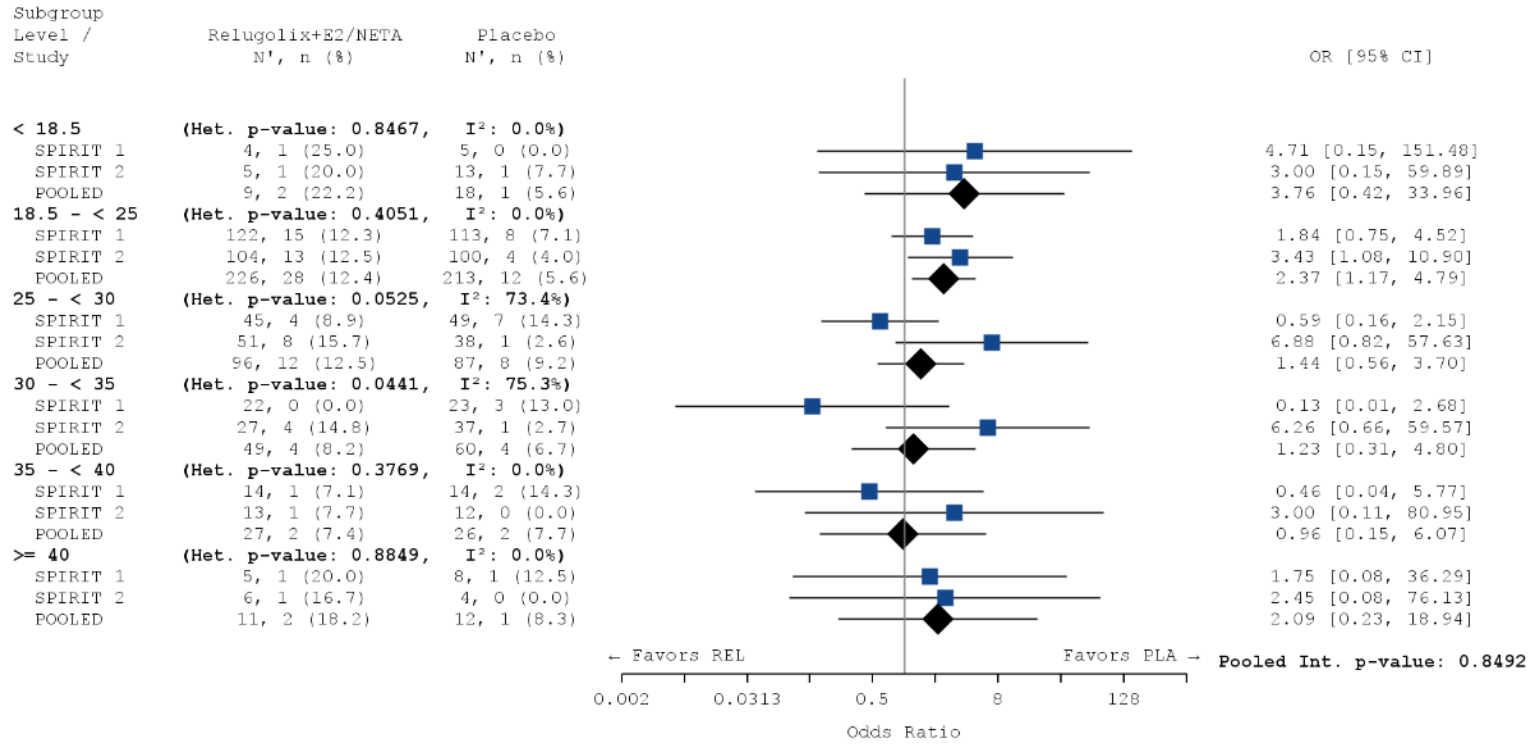
Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



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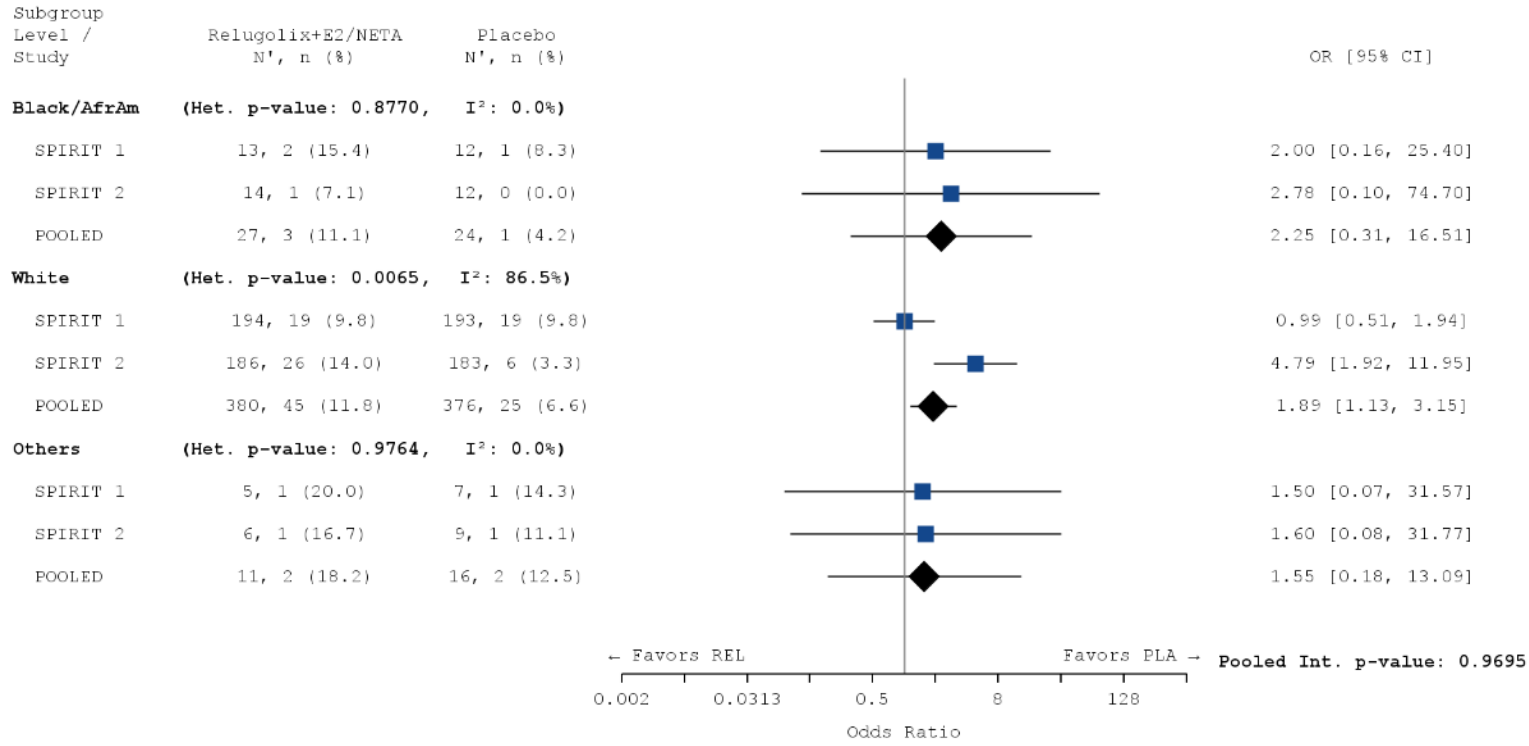
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

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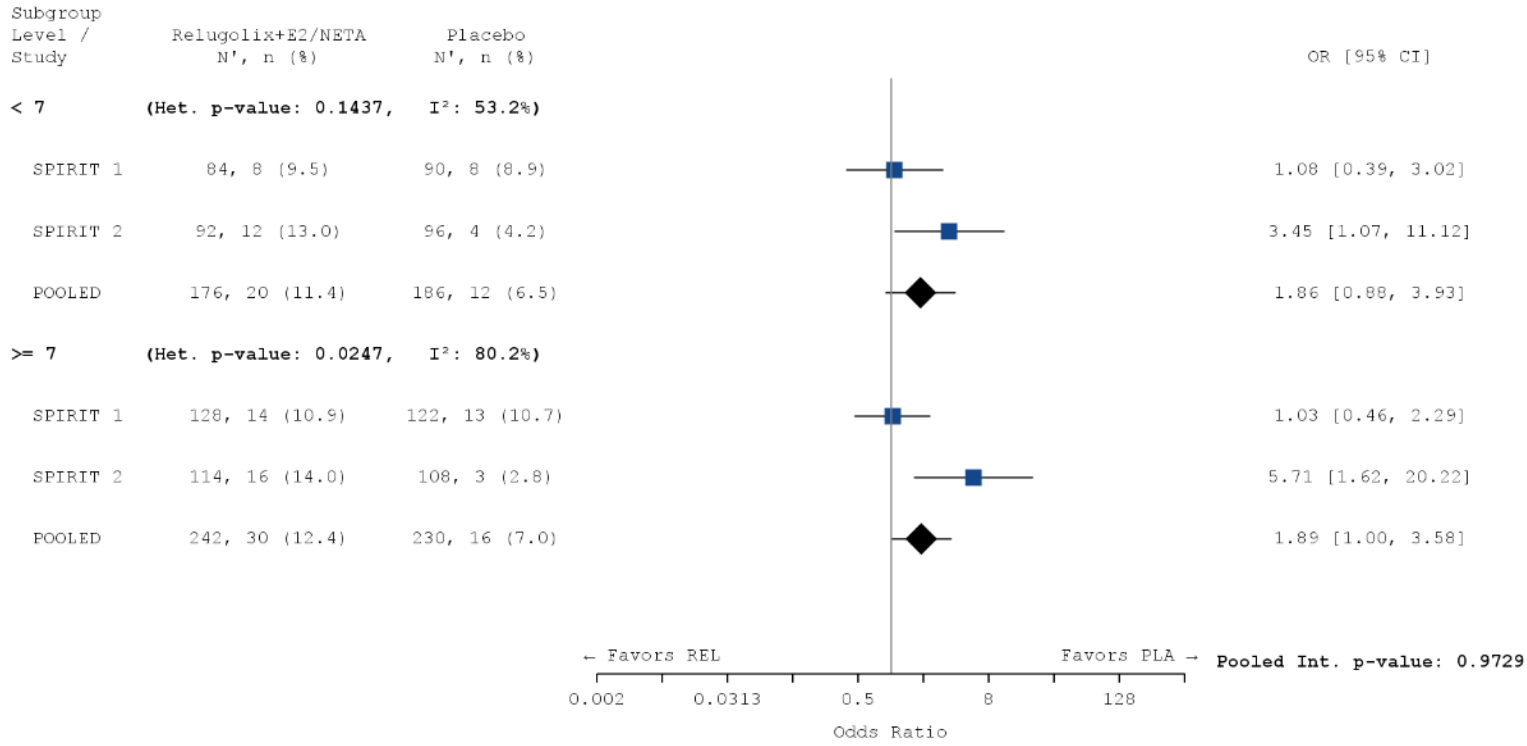
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.2: Forest Plot: Odds Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline

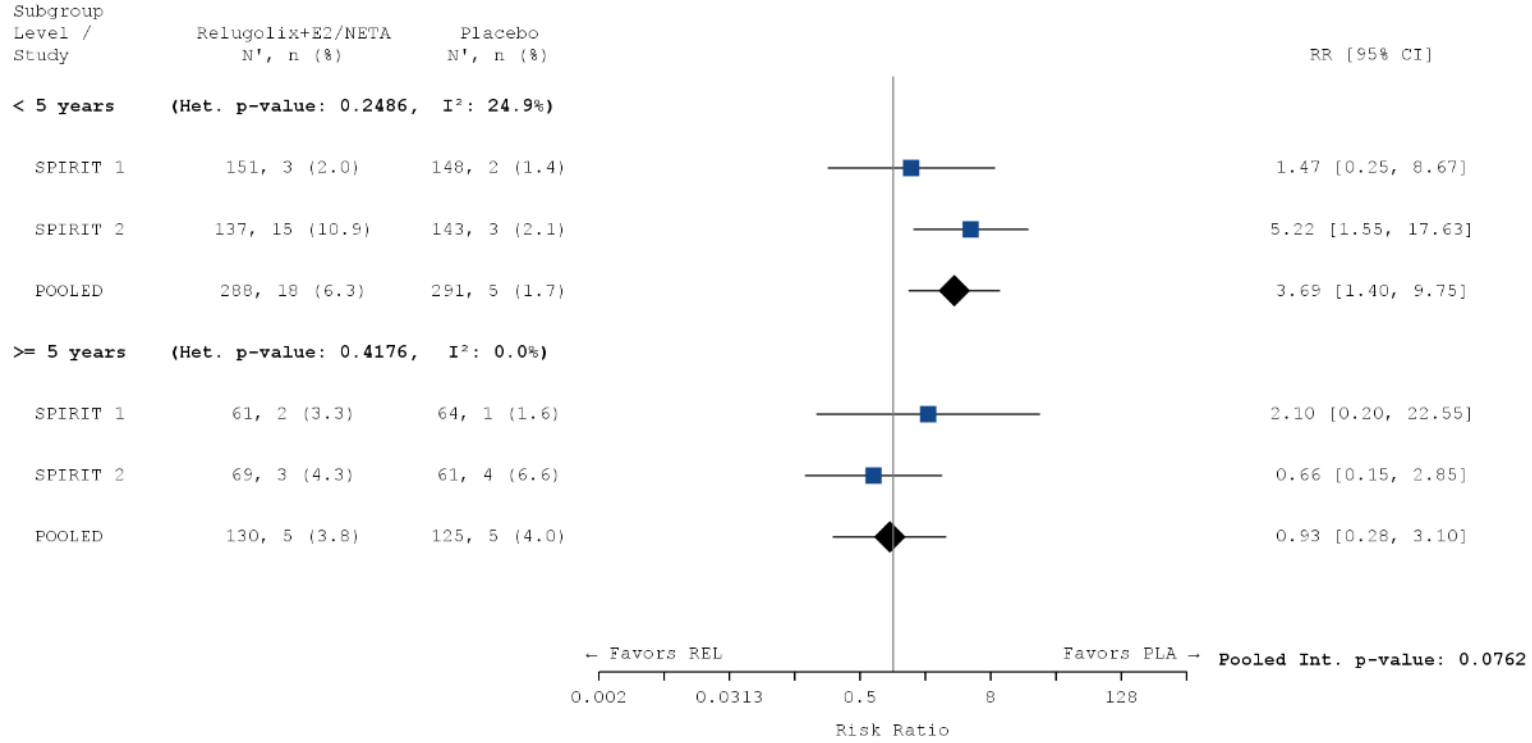


N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). OR: Odds Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

2.3.26 Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)

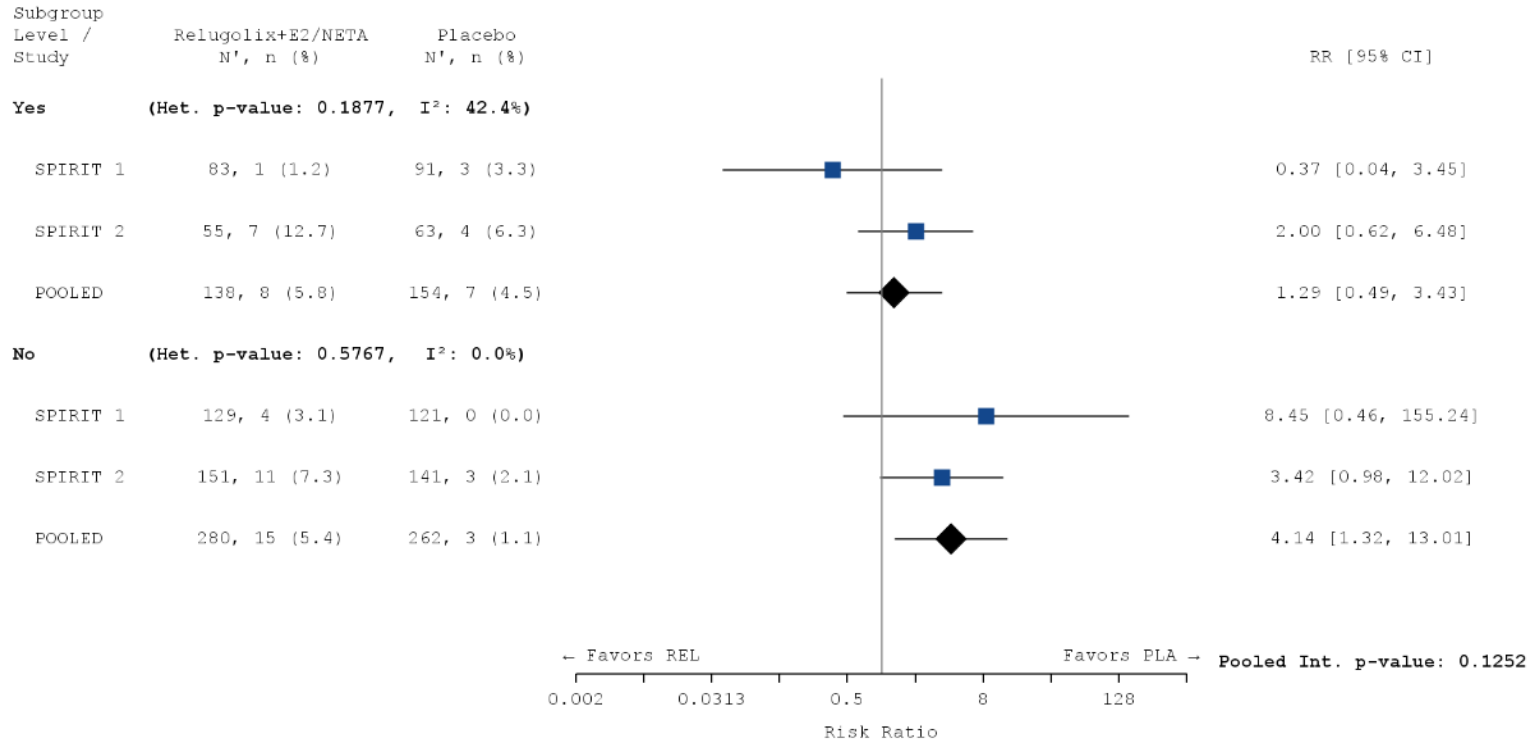
Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

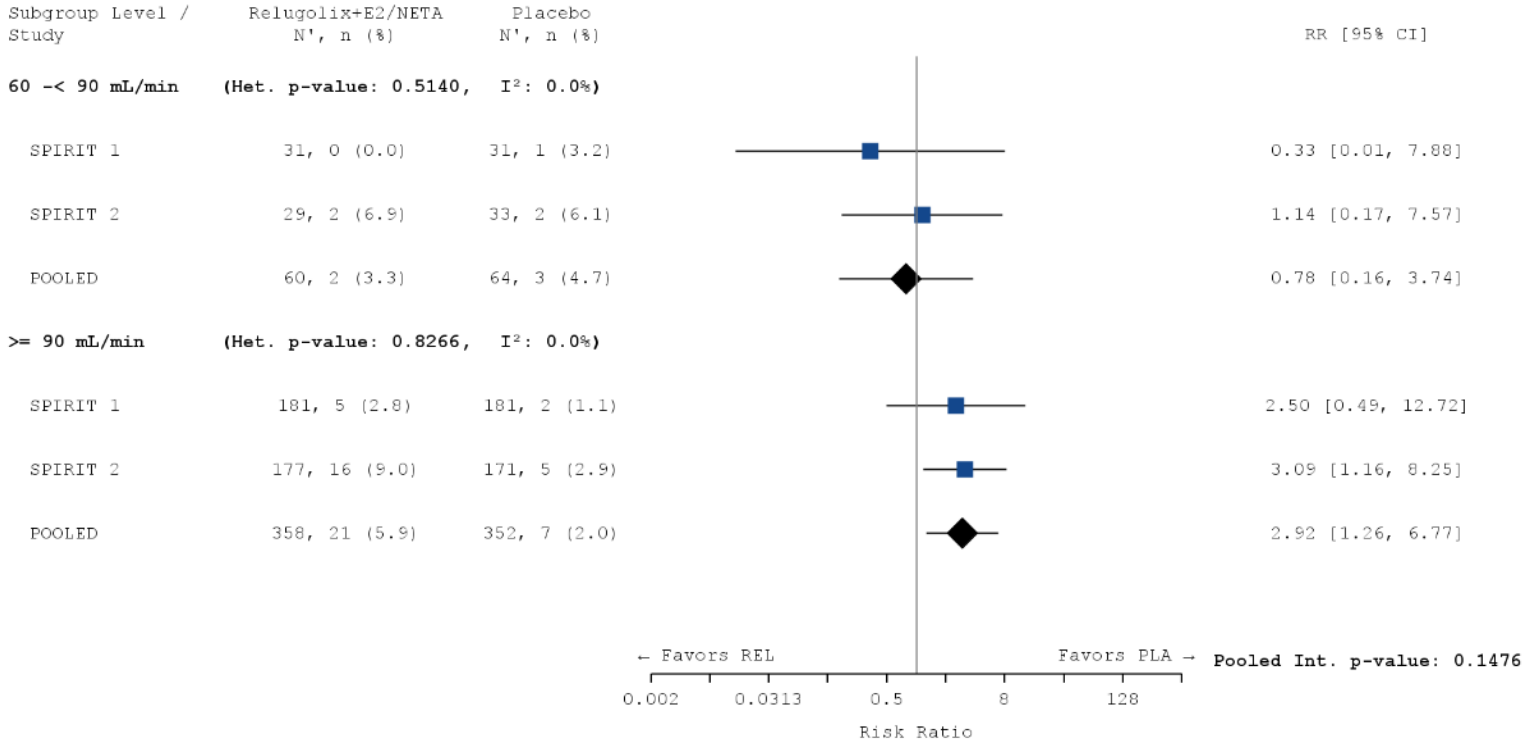
Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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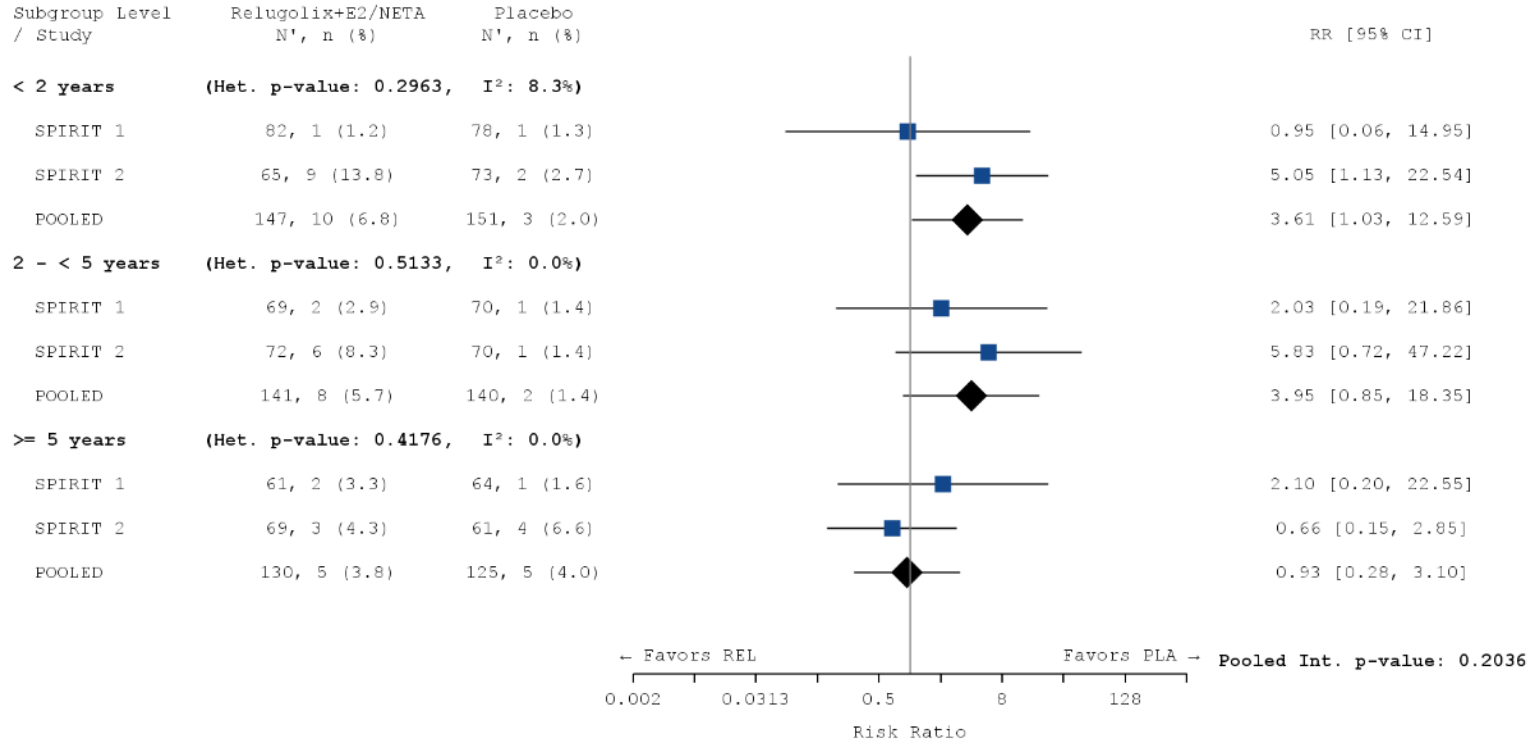
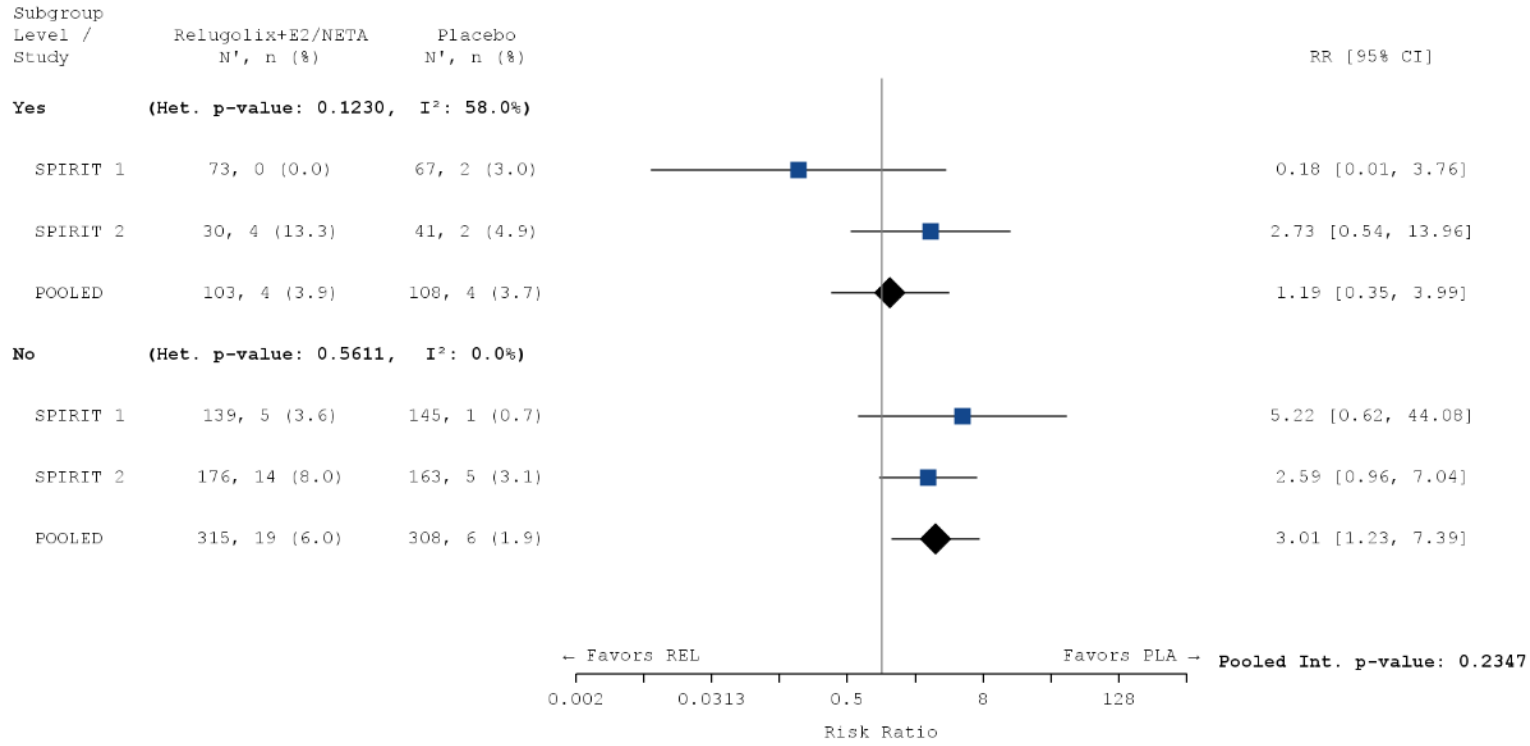
Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
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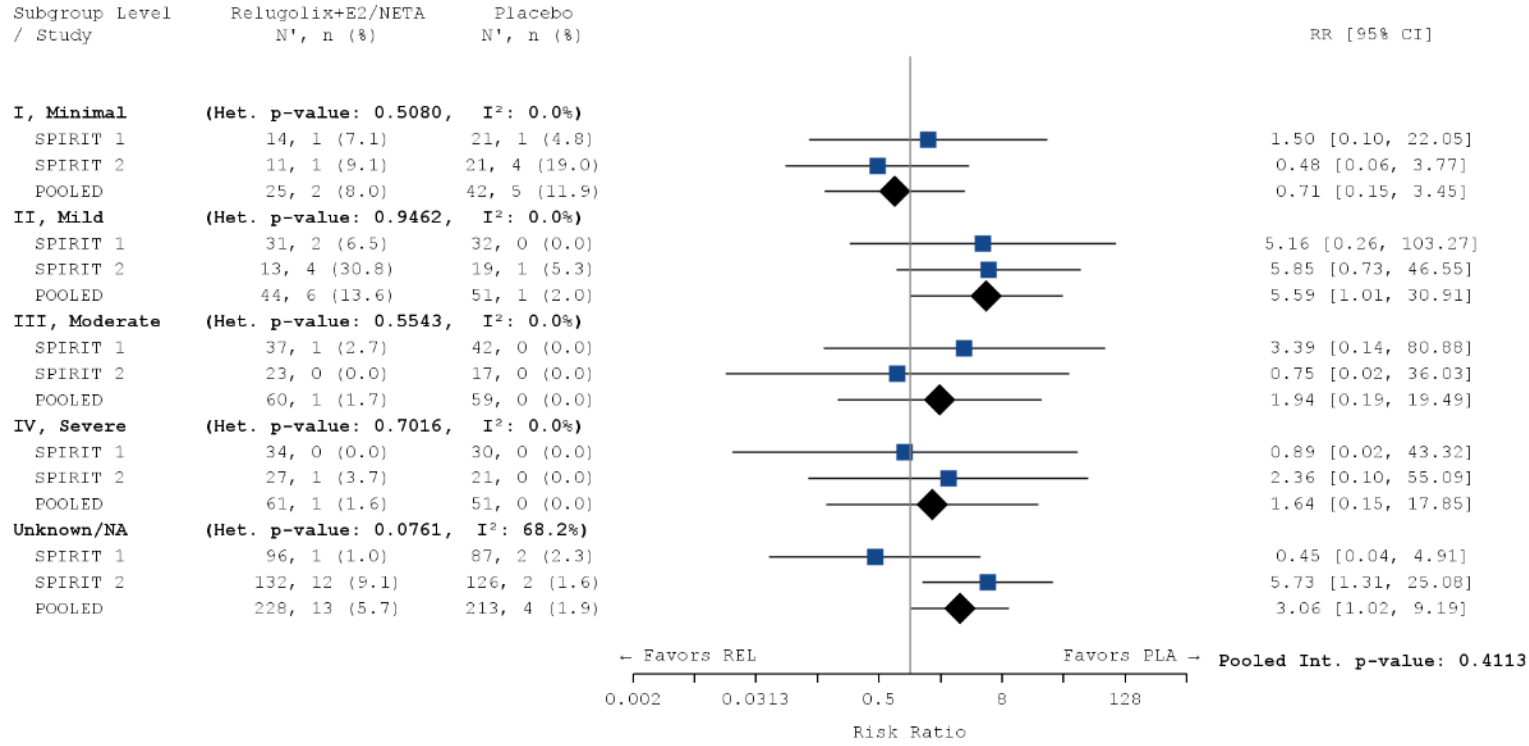
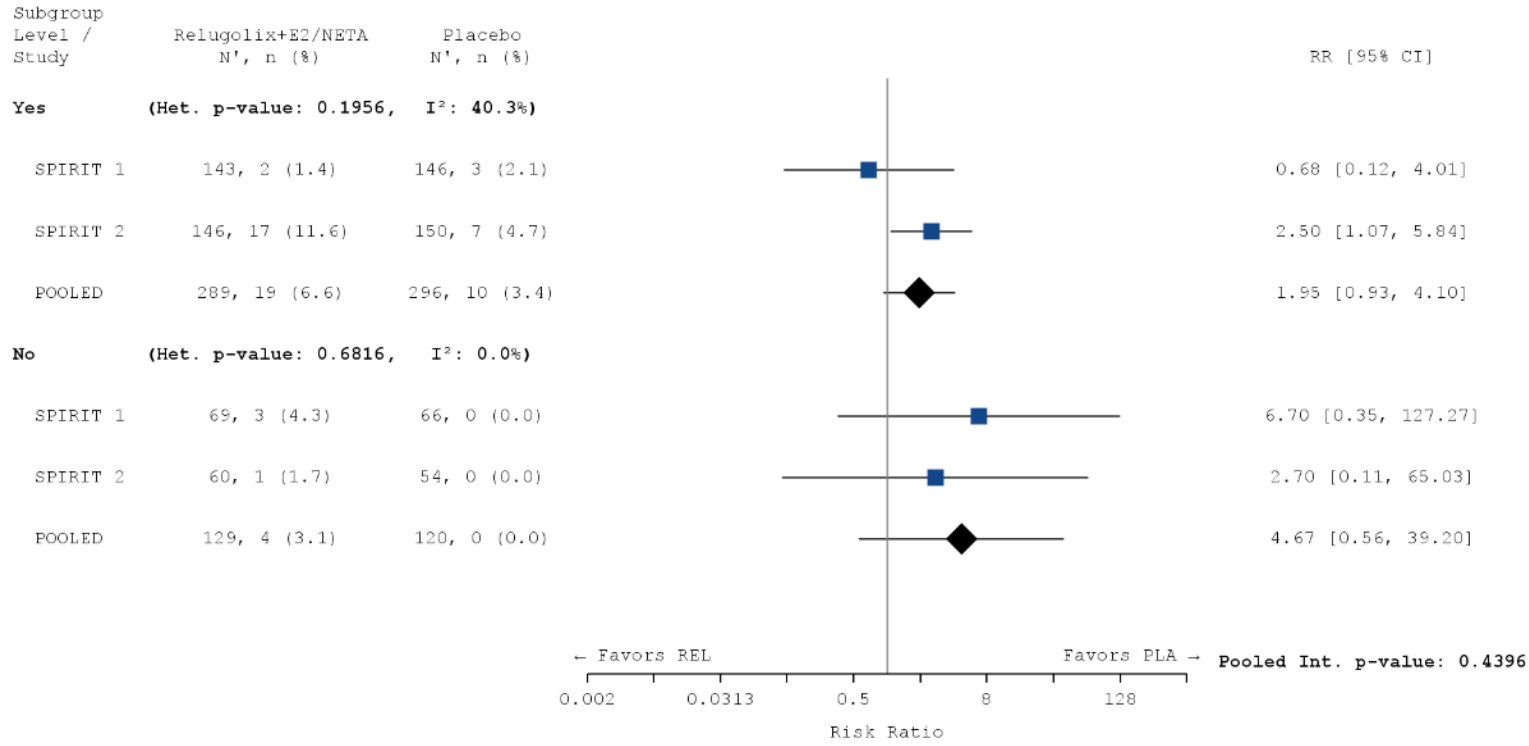
Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

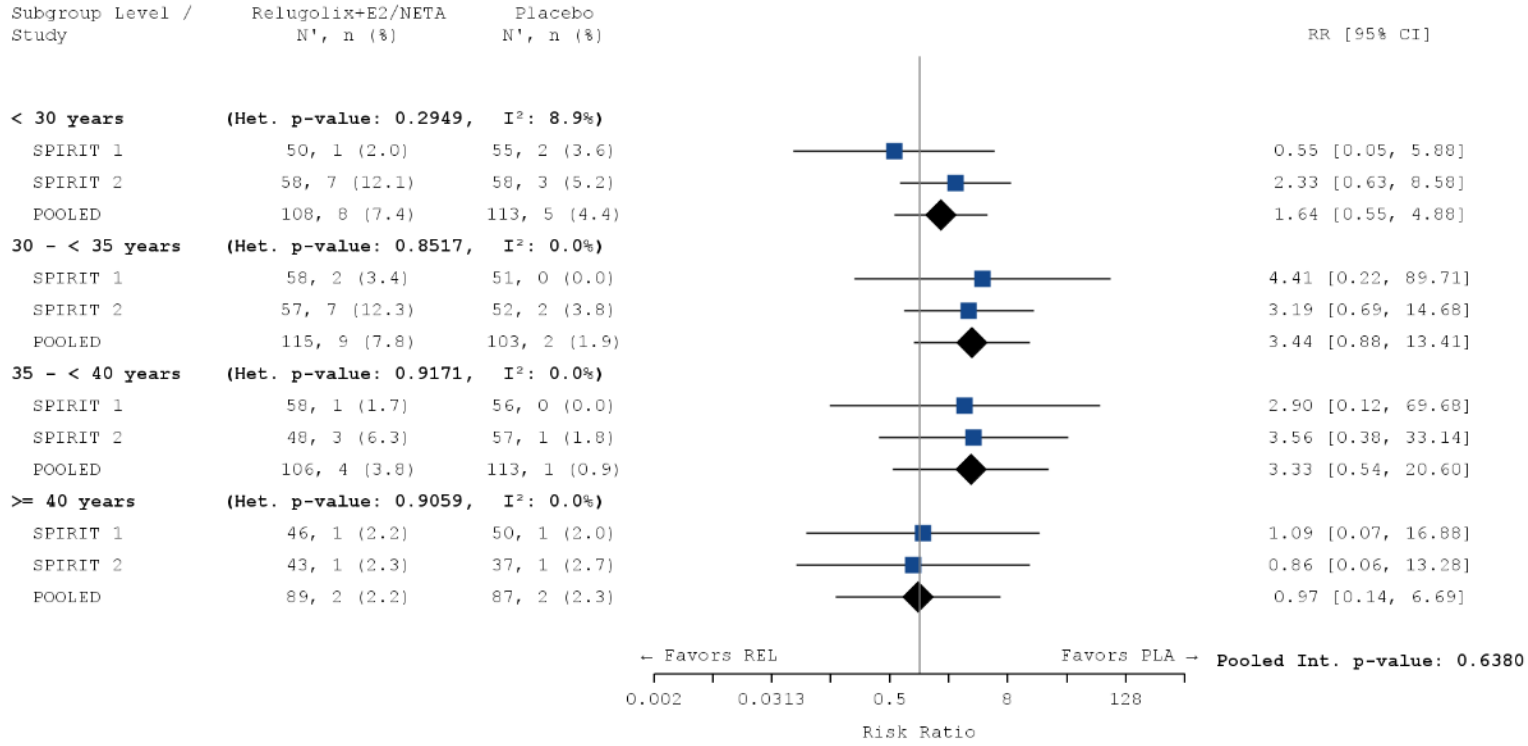
Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

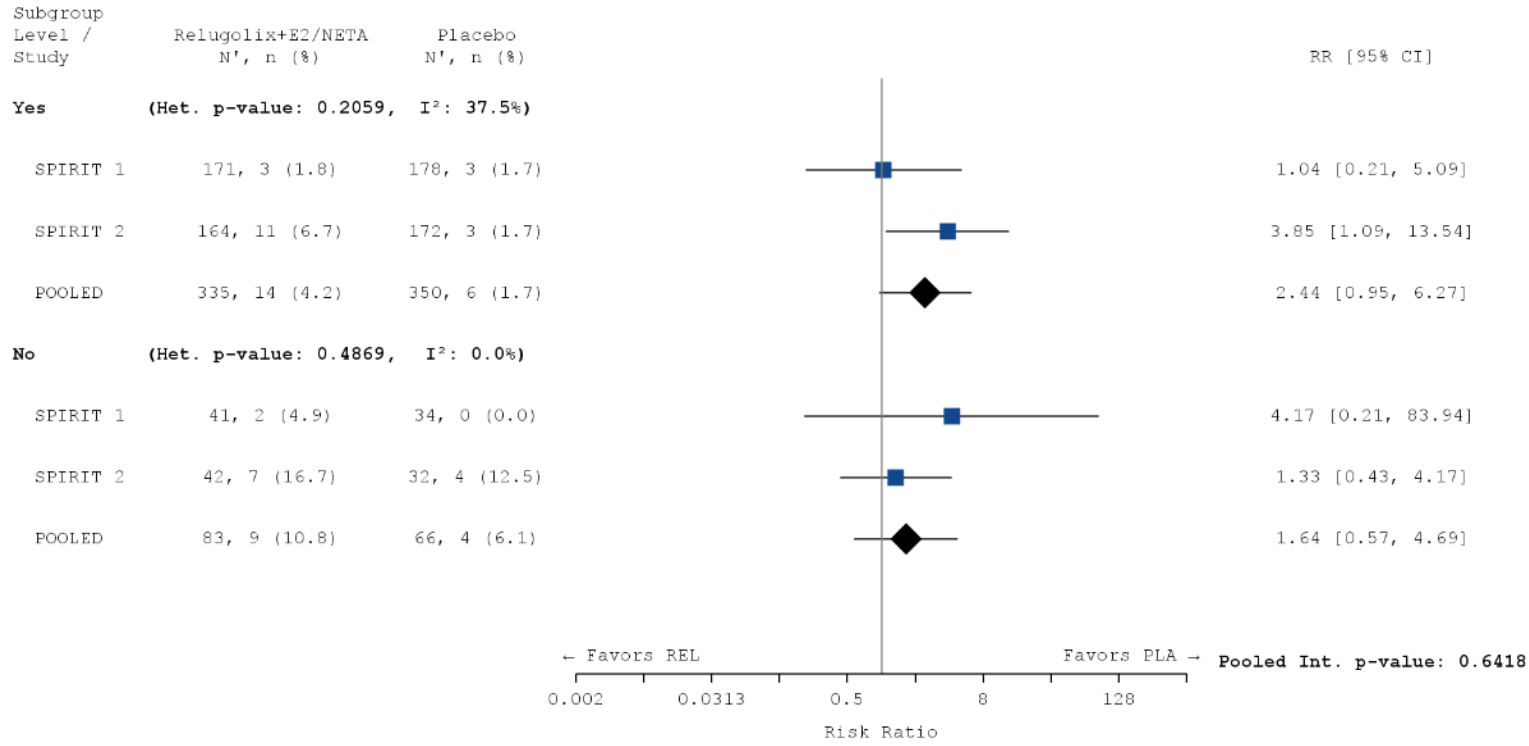
Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

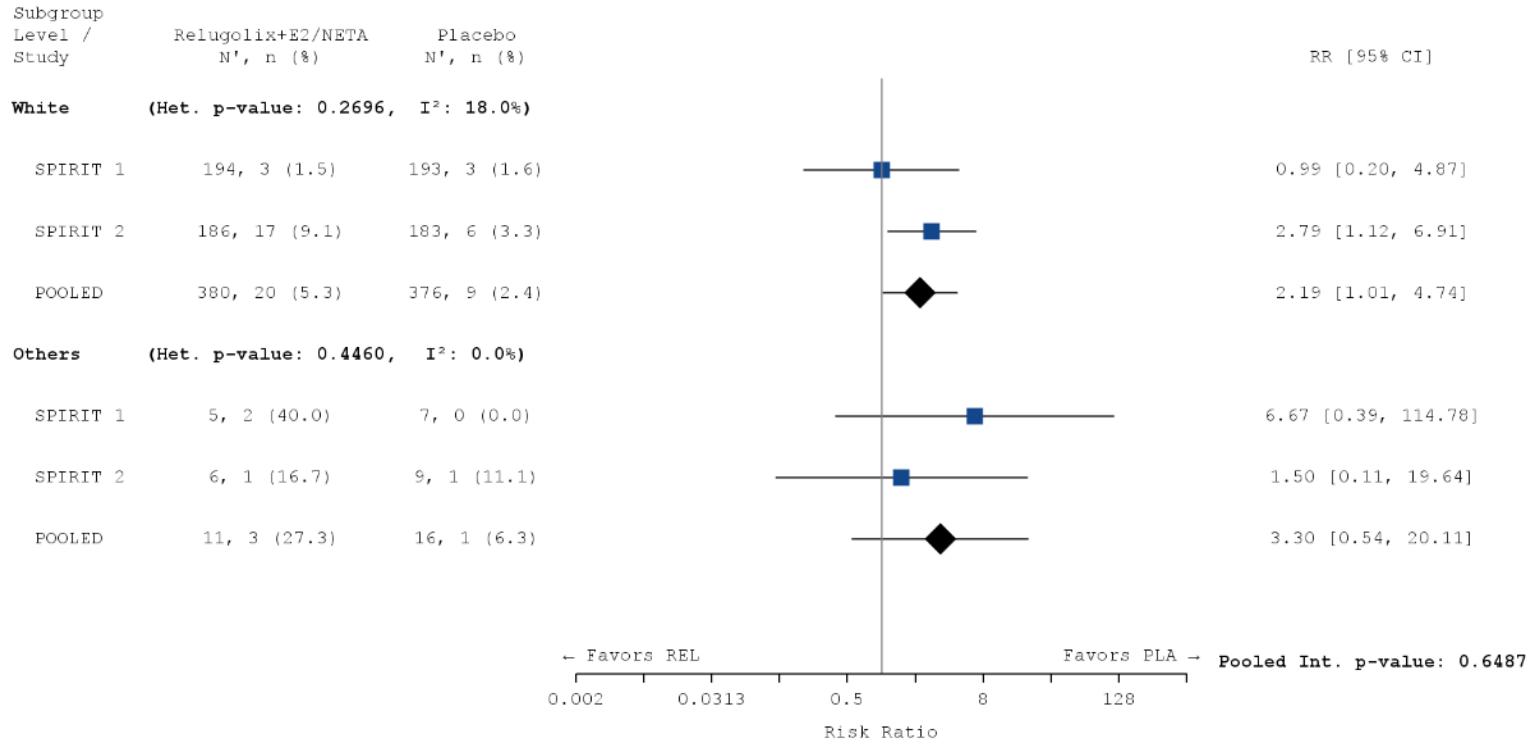
Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

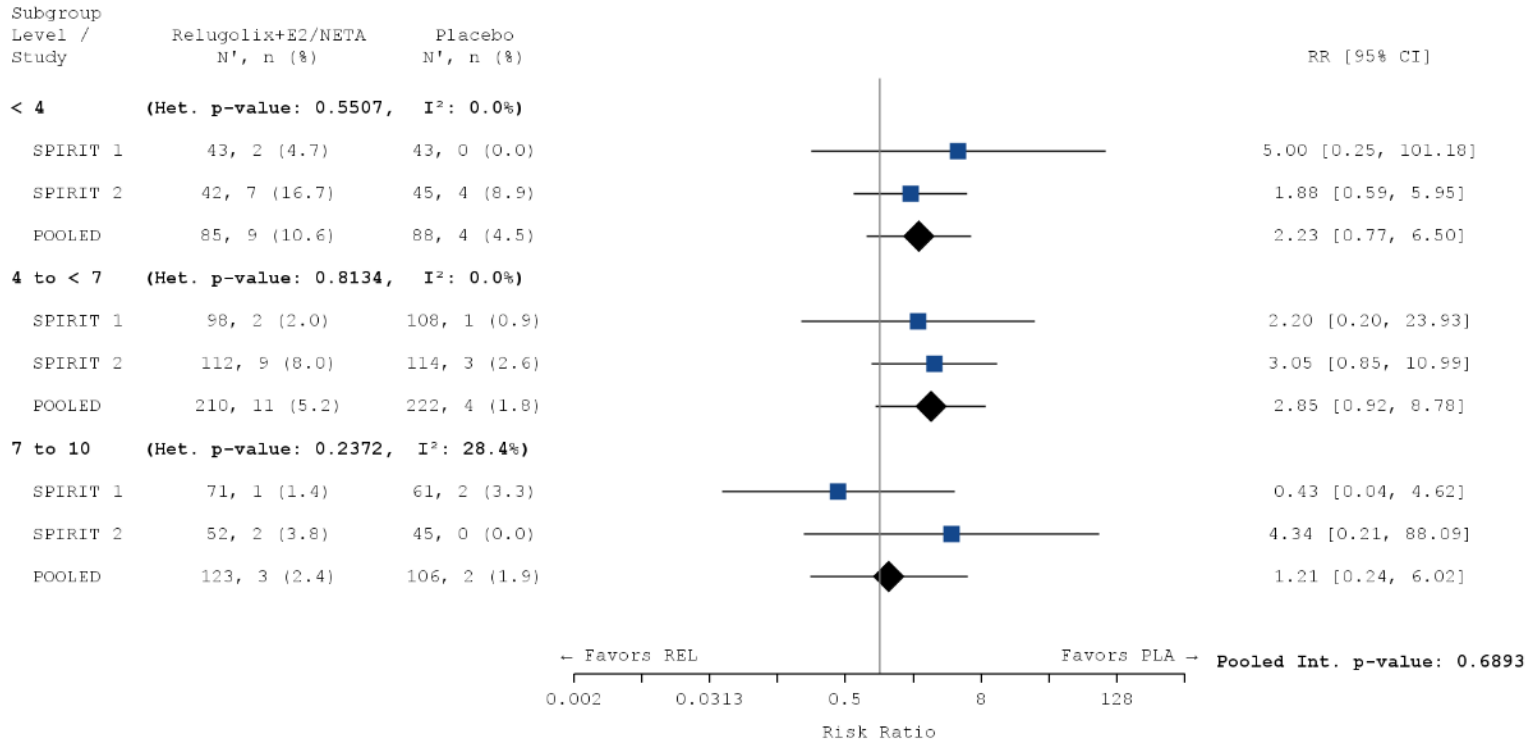
Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
NMPP NRS score at baseline



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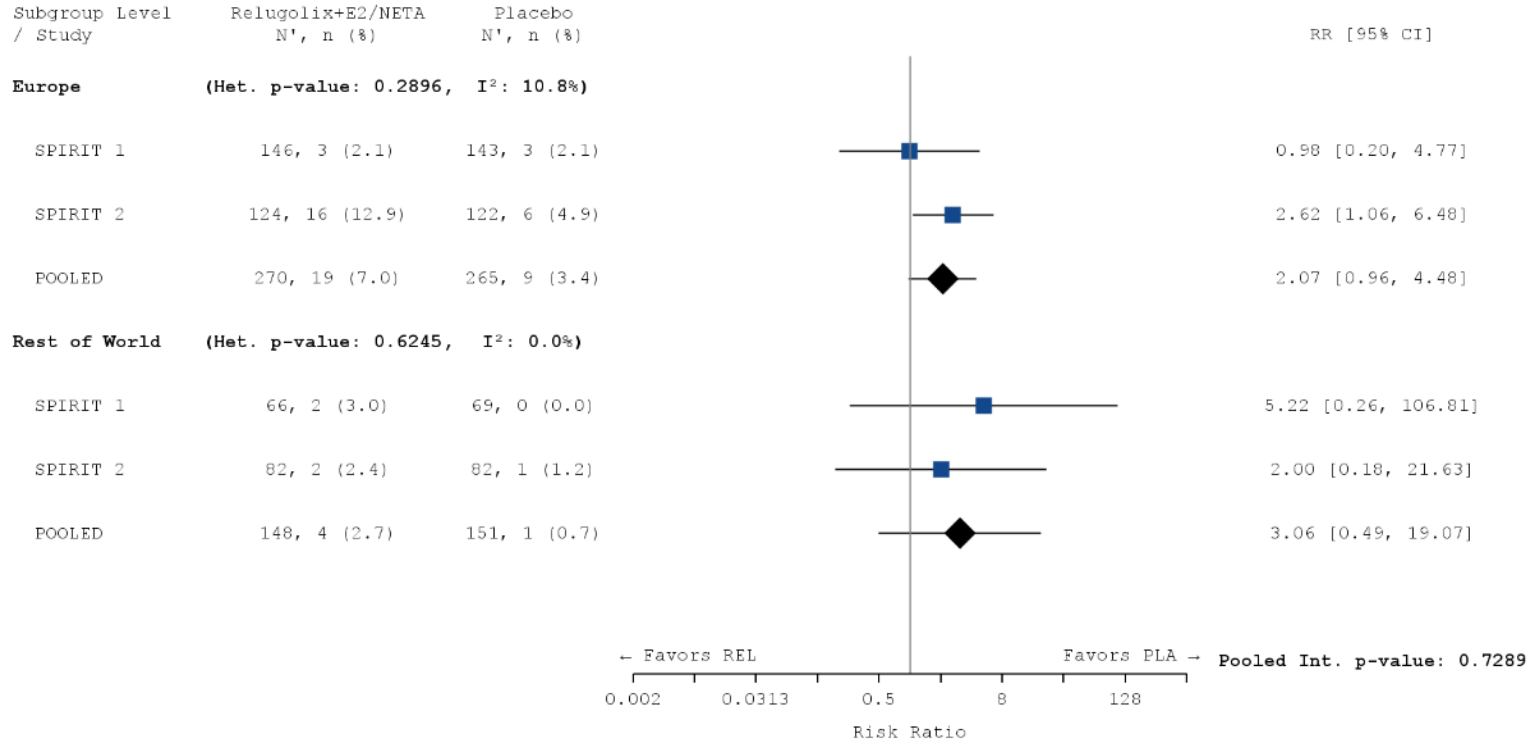
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

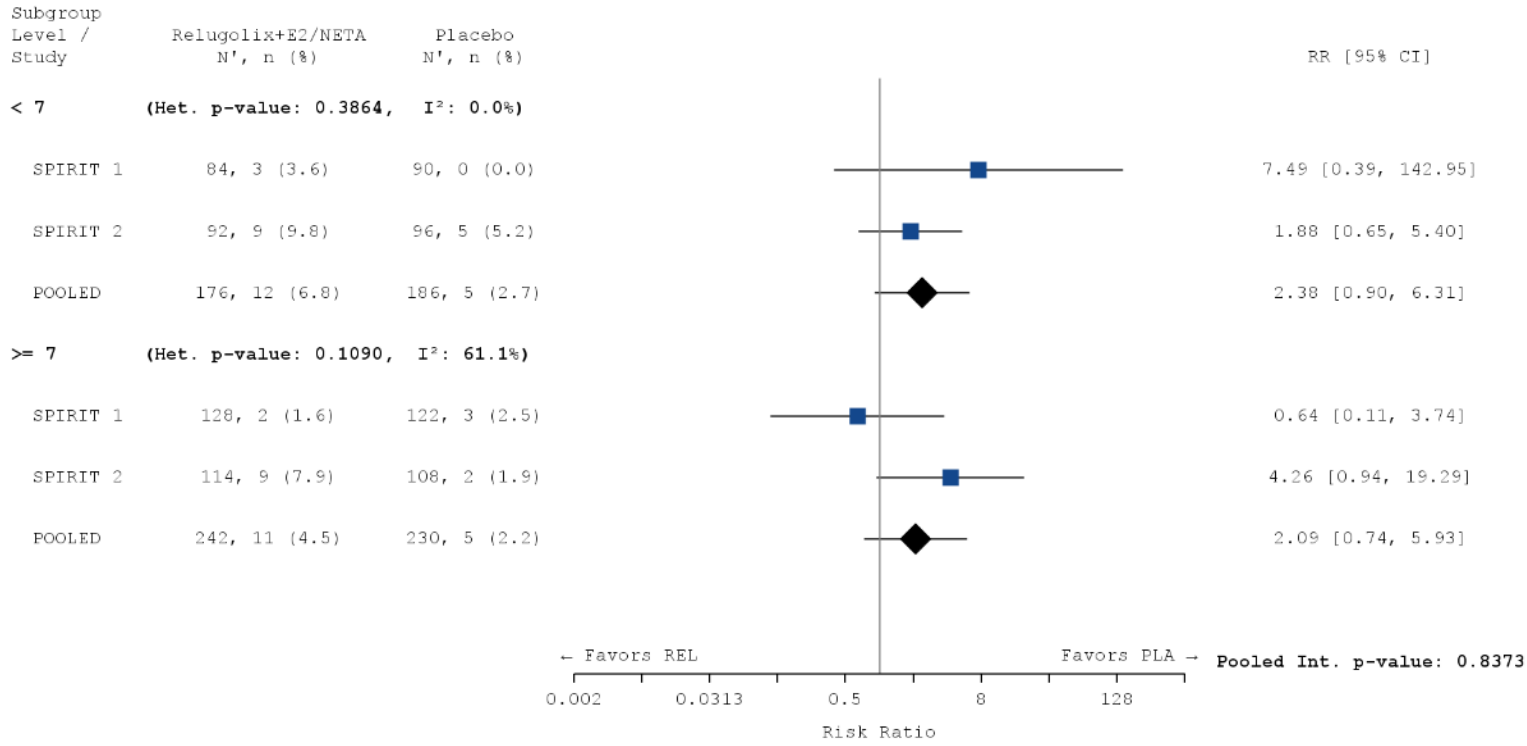
Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



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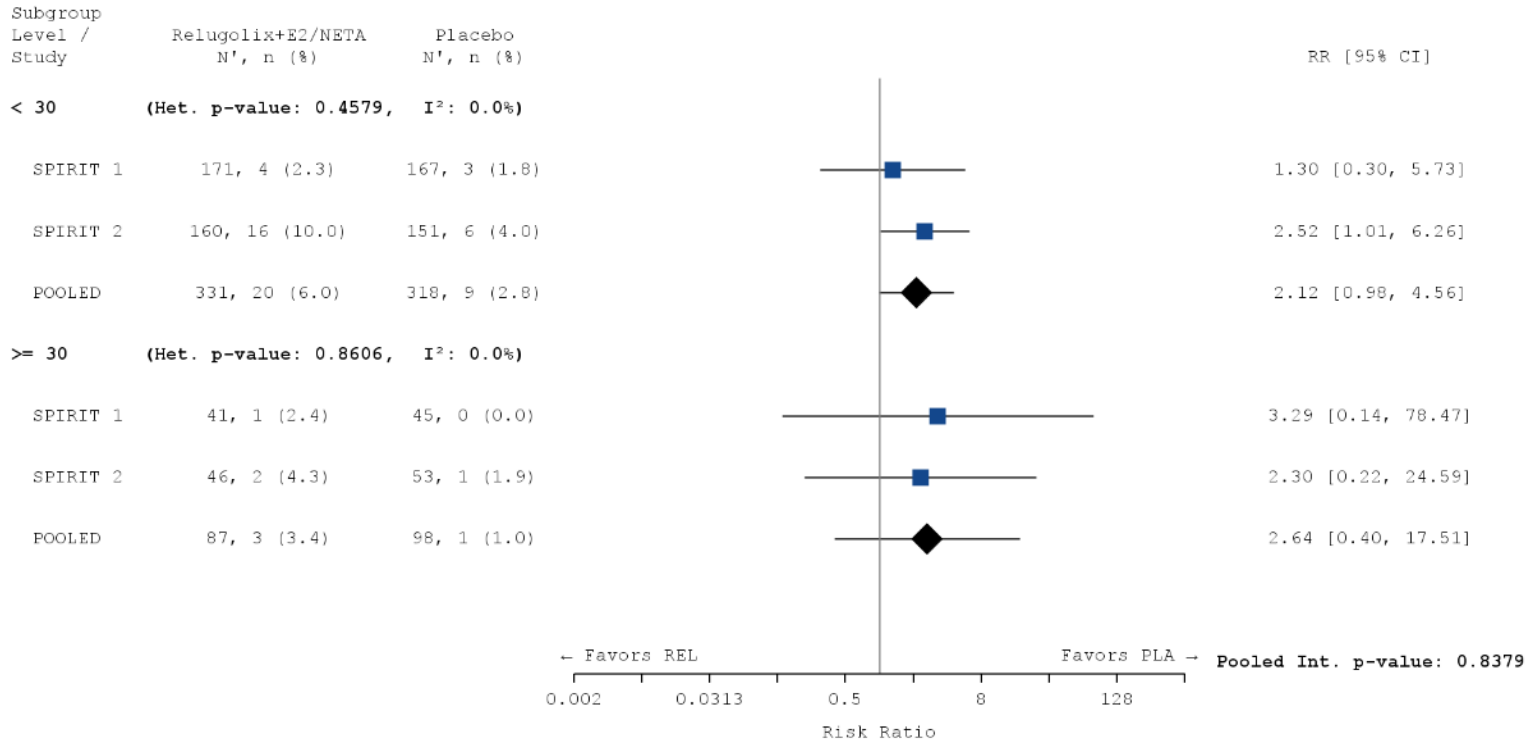
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

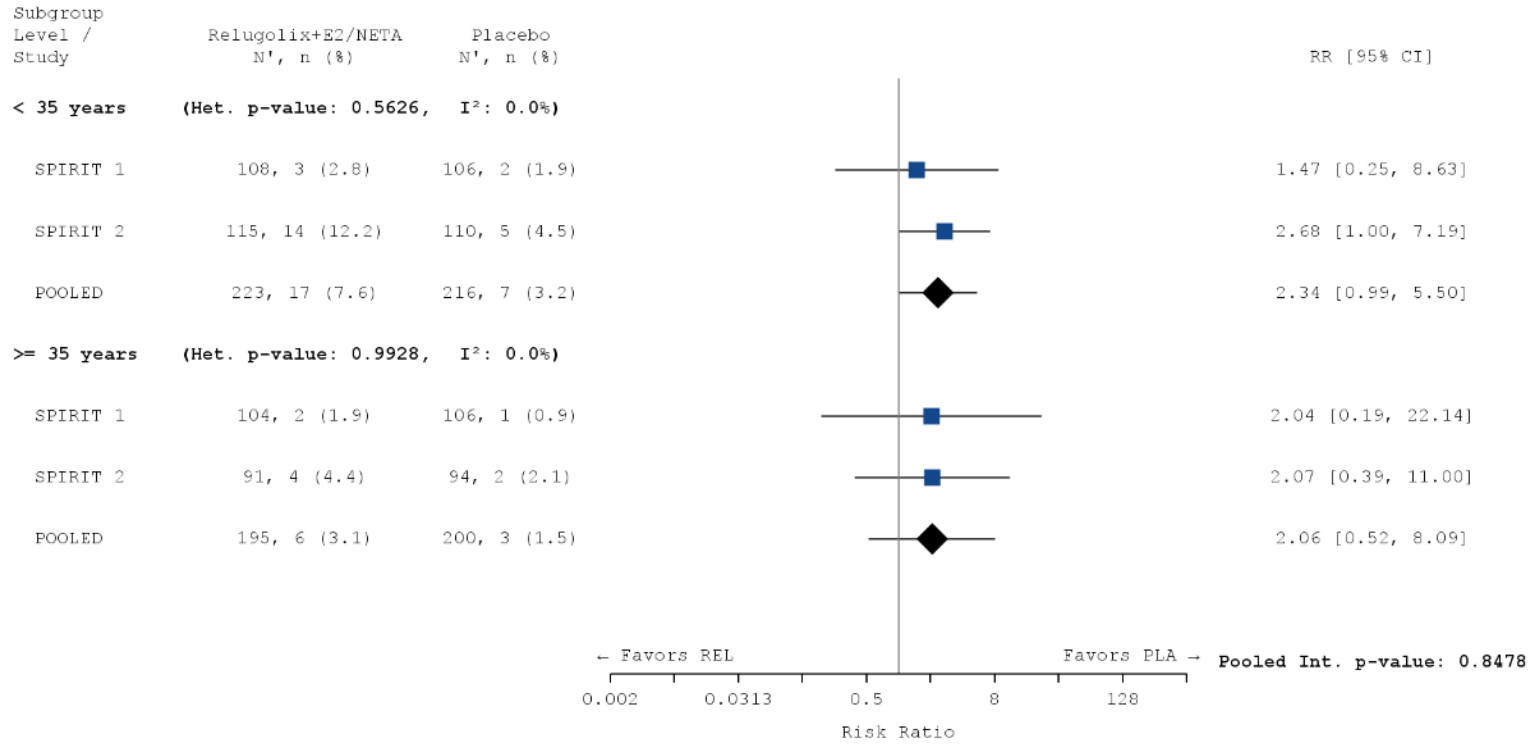
Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

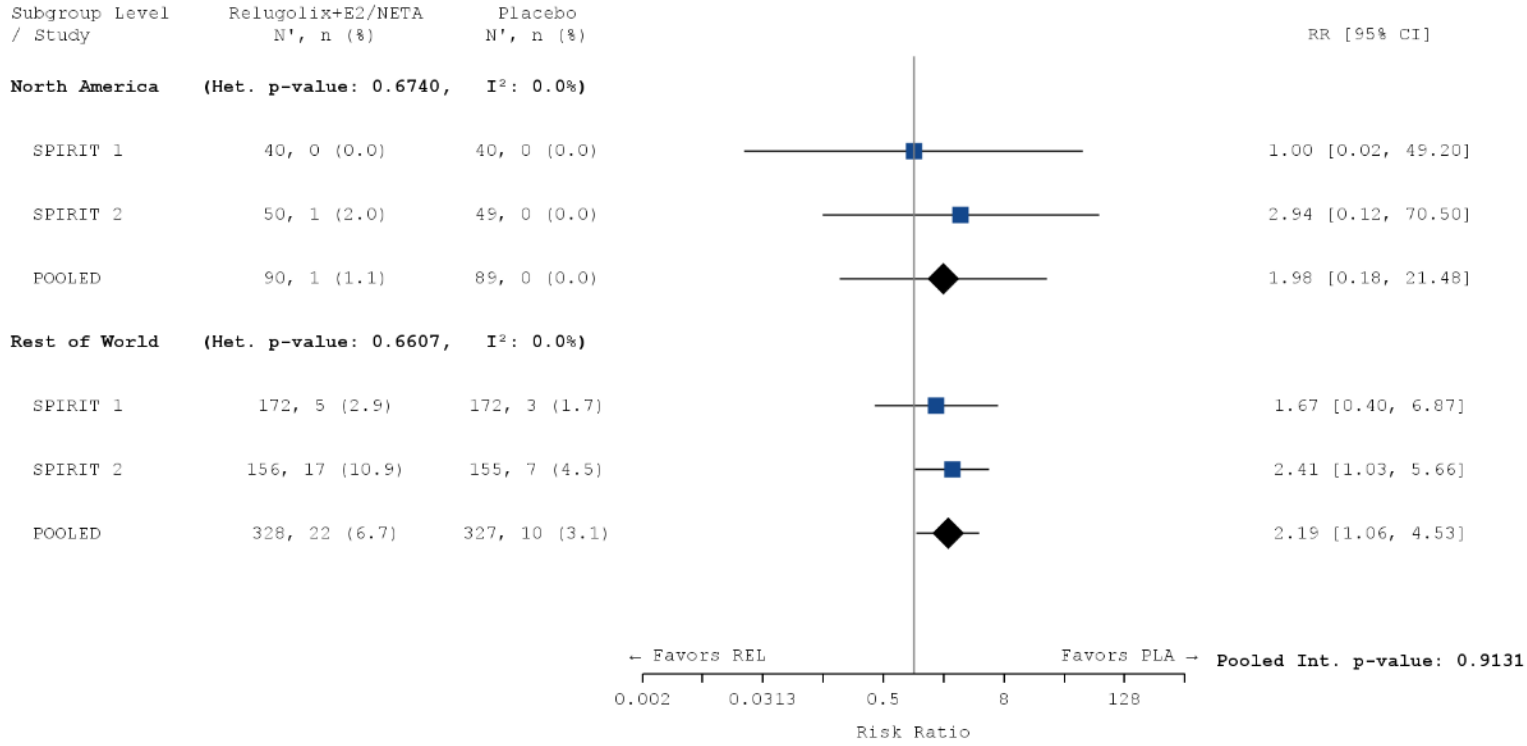
Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
Geographic region I



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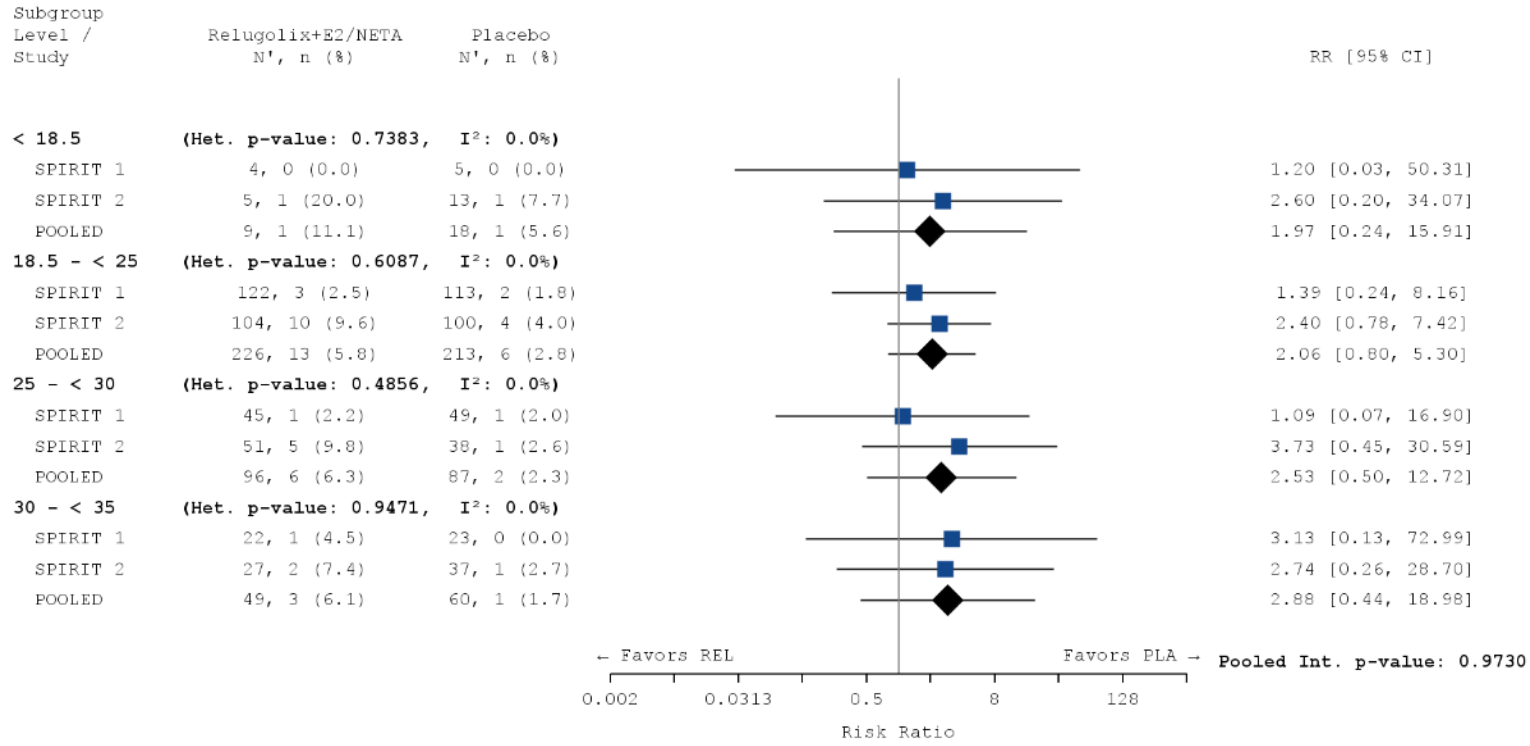
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



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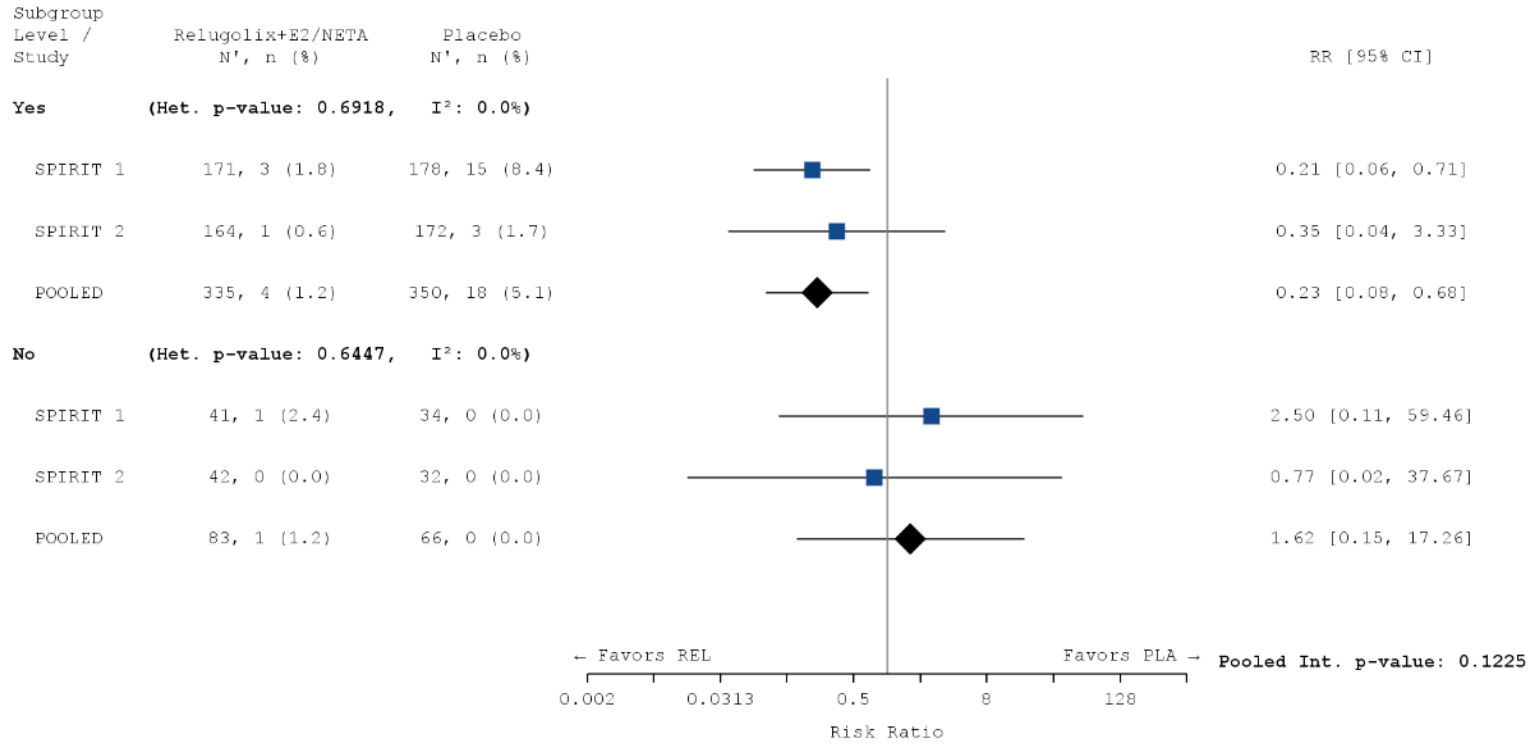
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

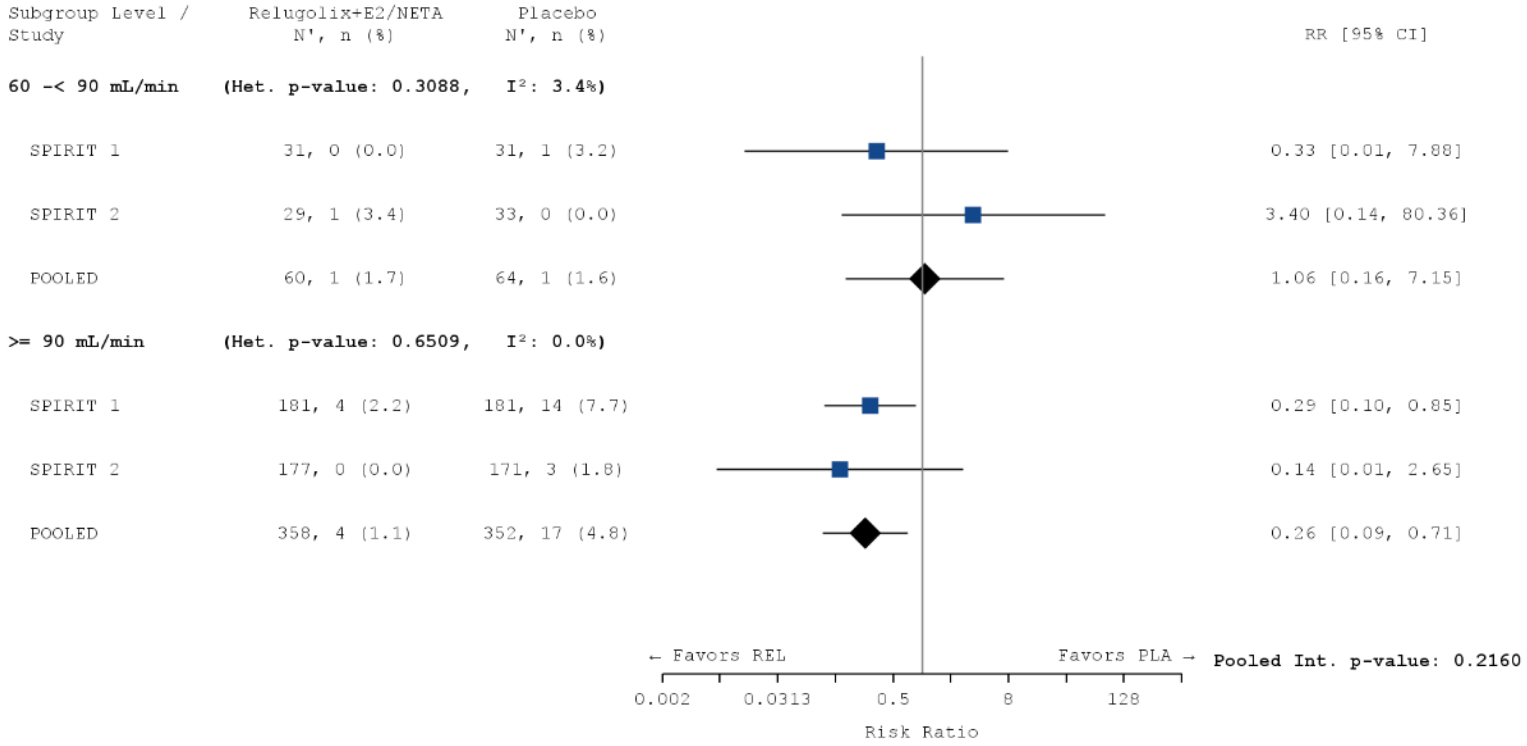
Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
Renal function



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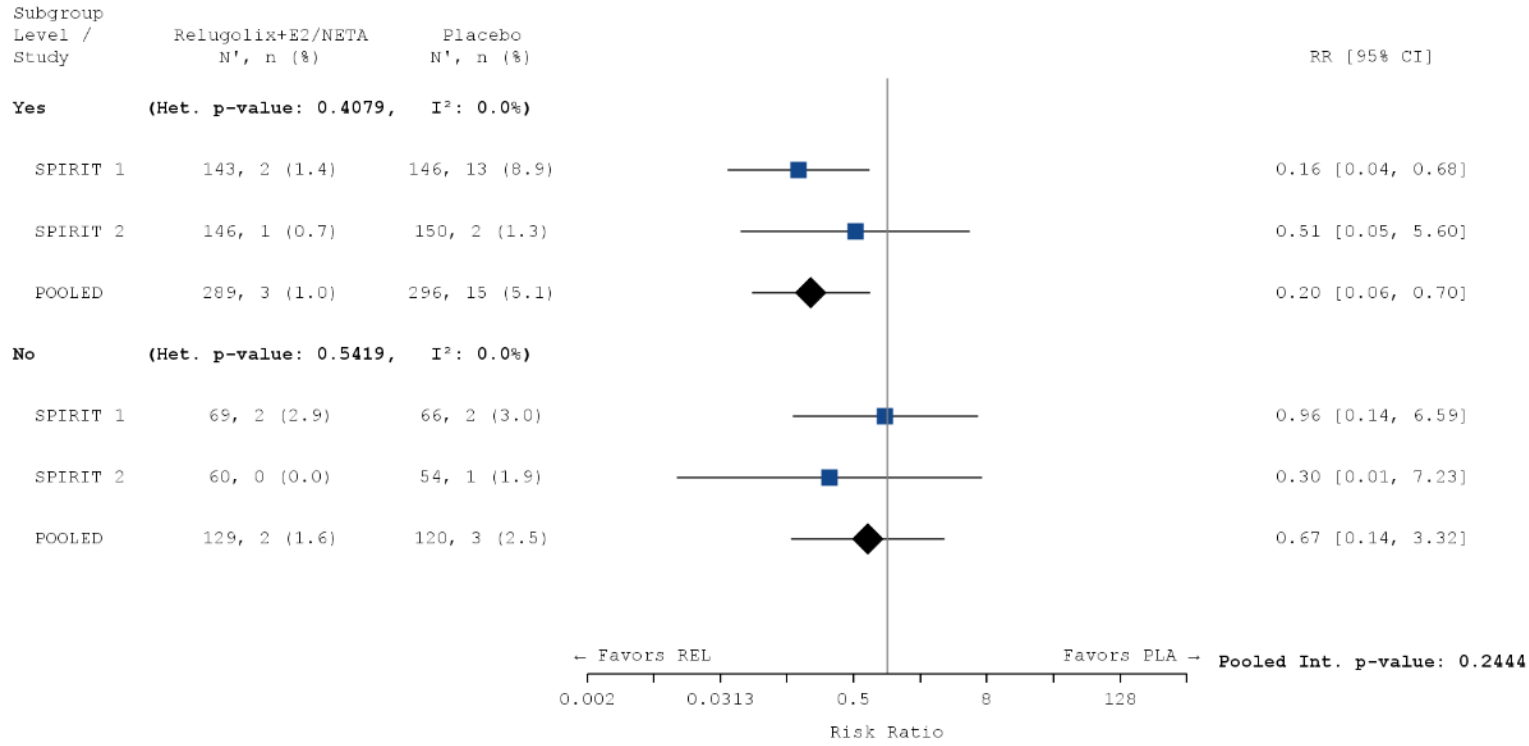
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
Prior treatment for endometriosis



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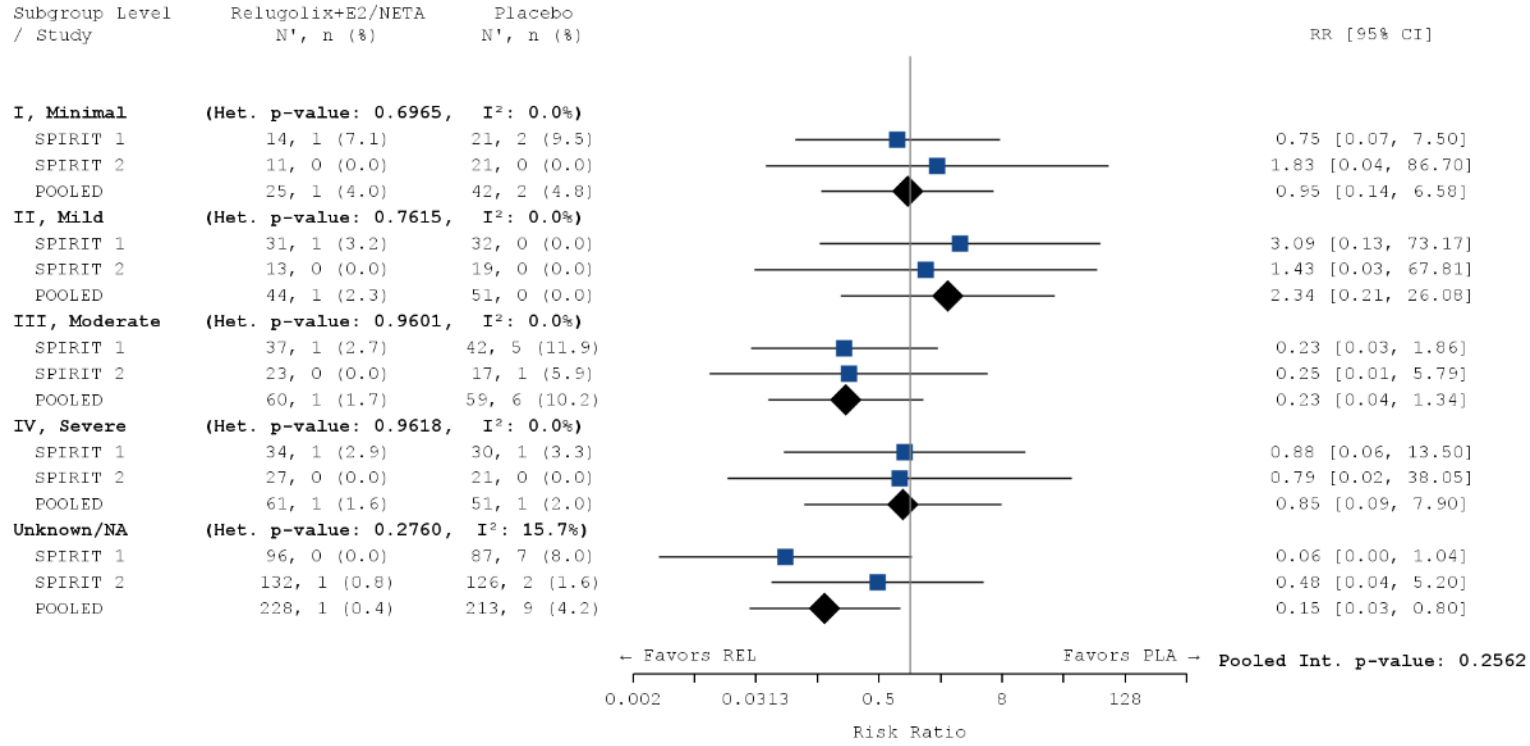
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
AFSE stage



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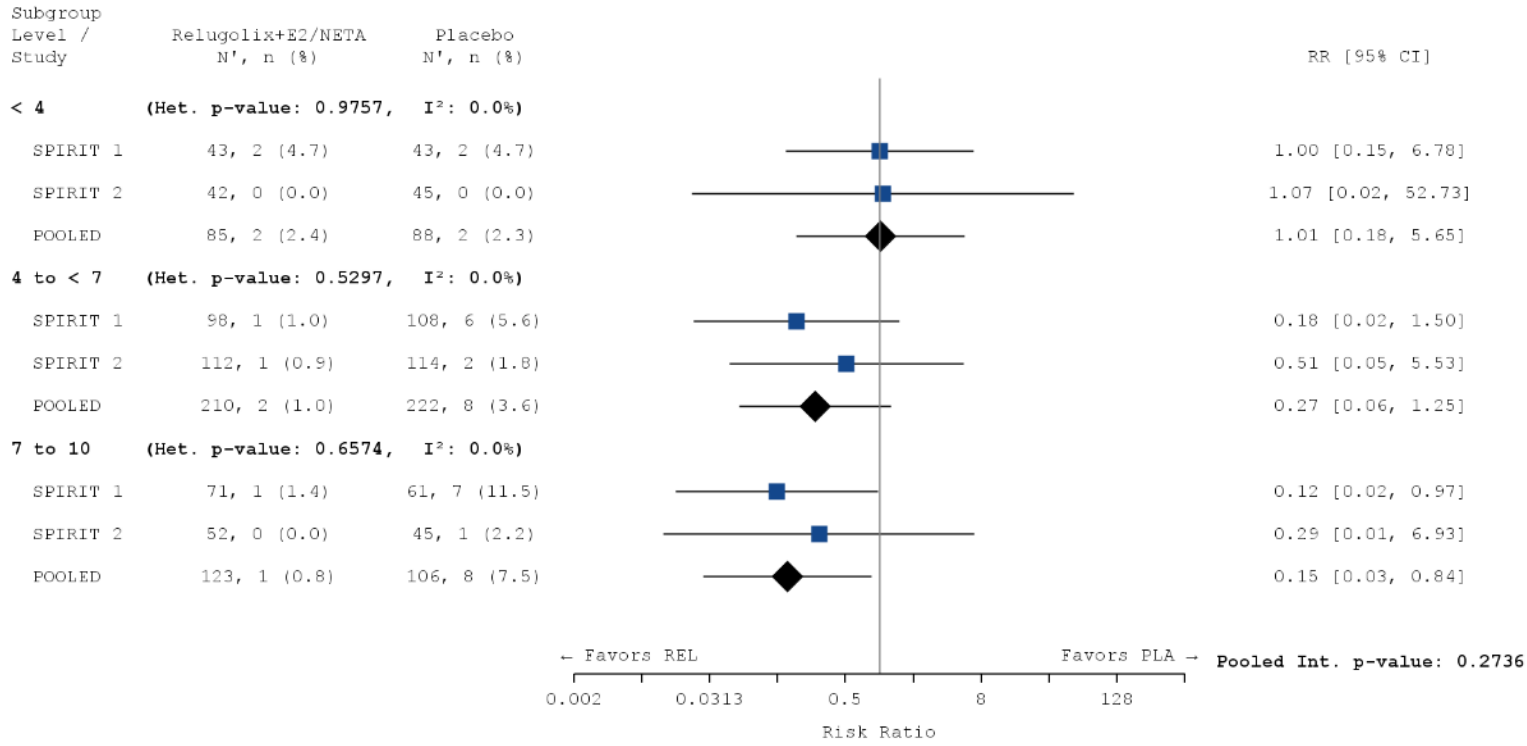
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
NMPP NRS score at baseline



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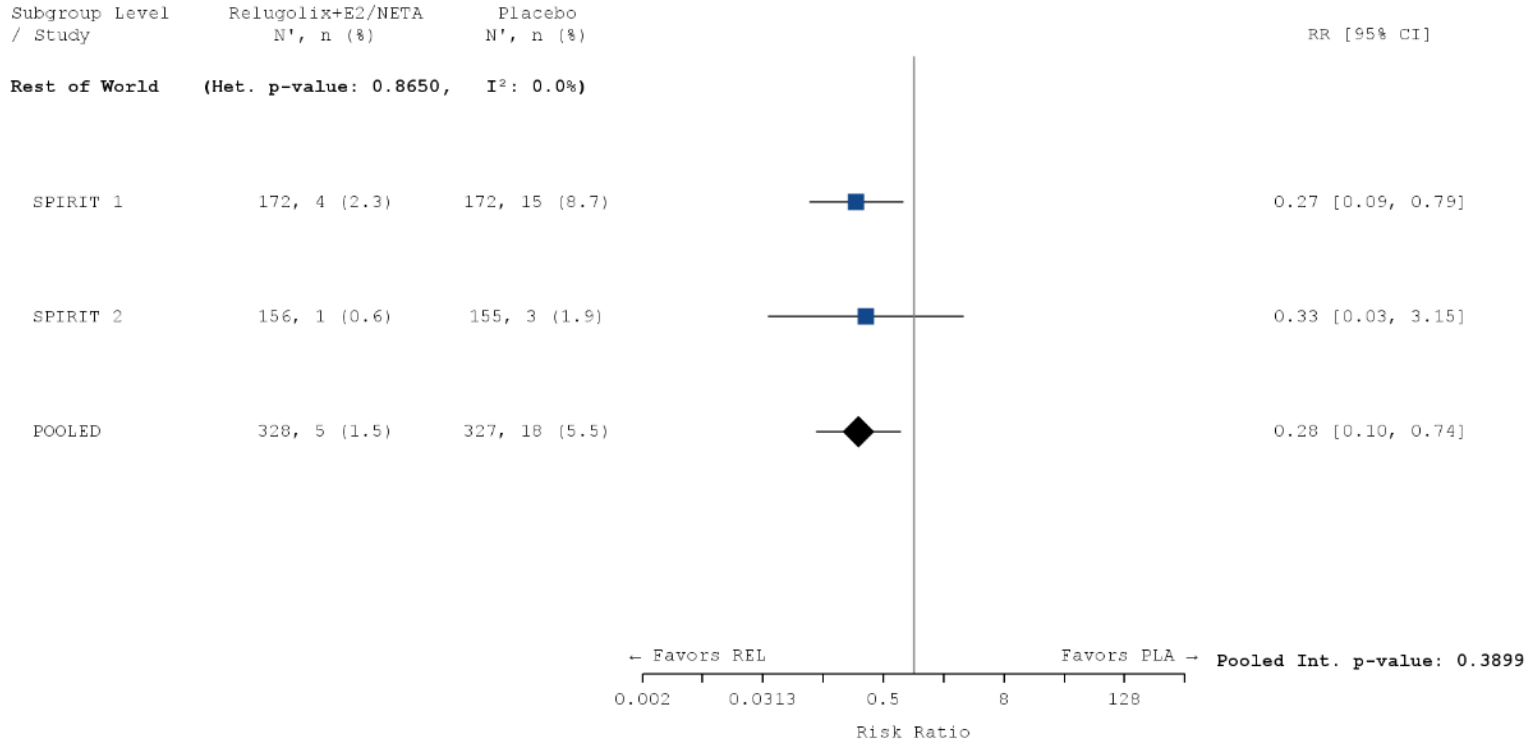
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
Geographic region I



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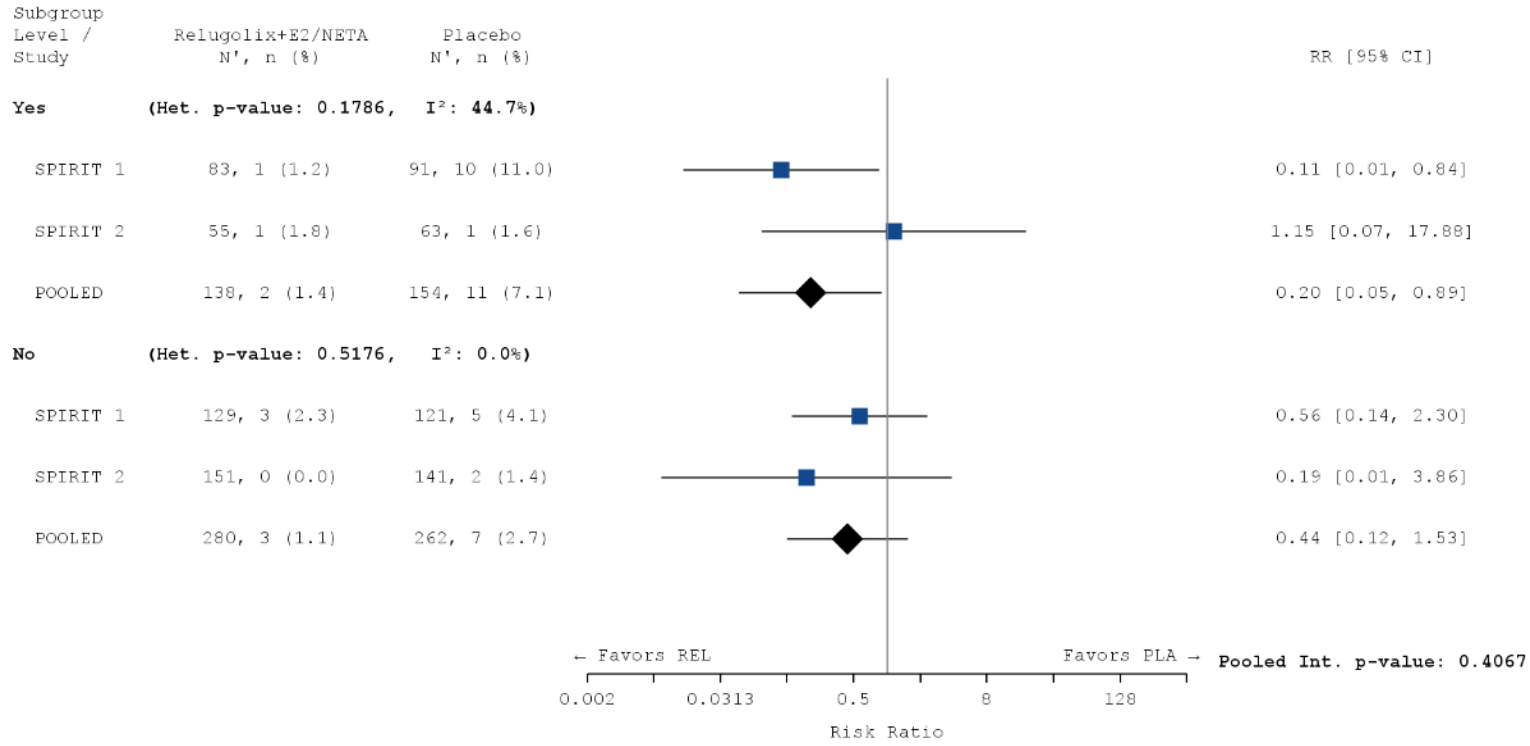
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
Prior hormonal treatment



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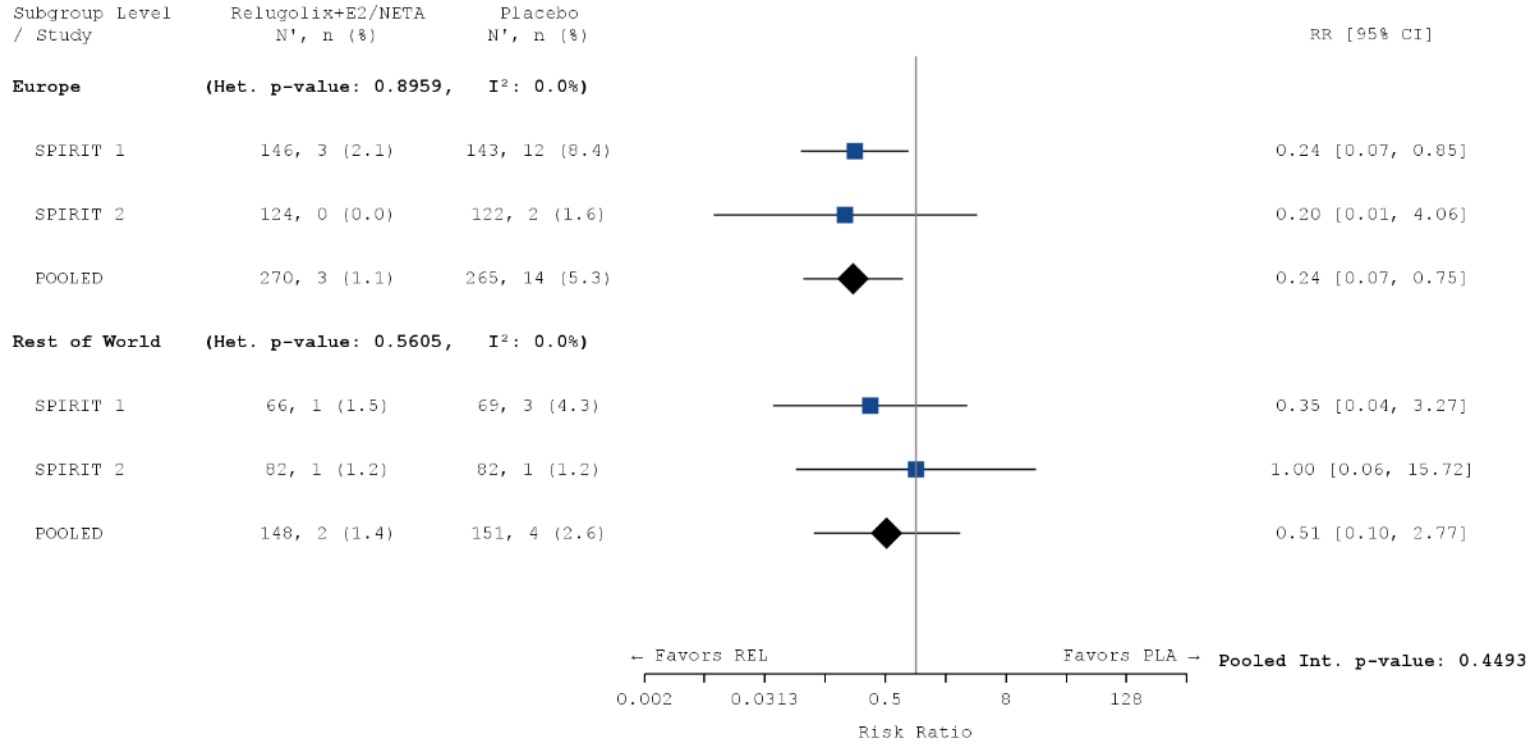
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
Geographic region II



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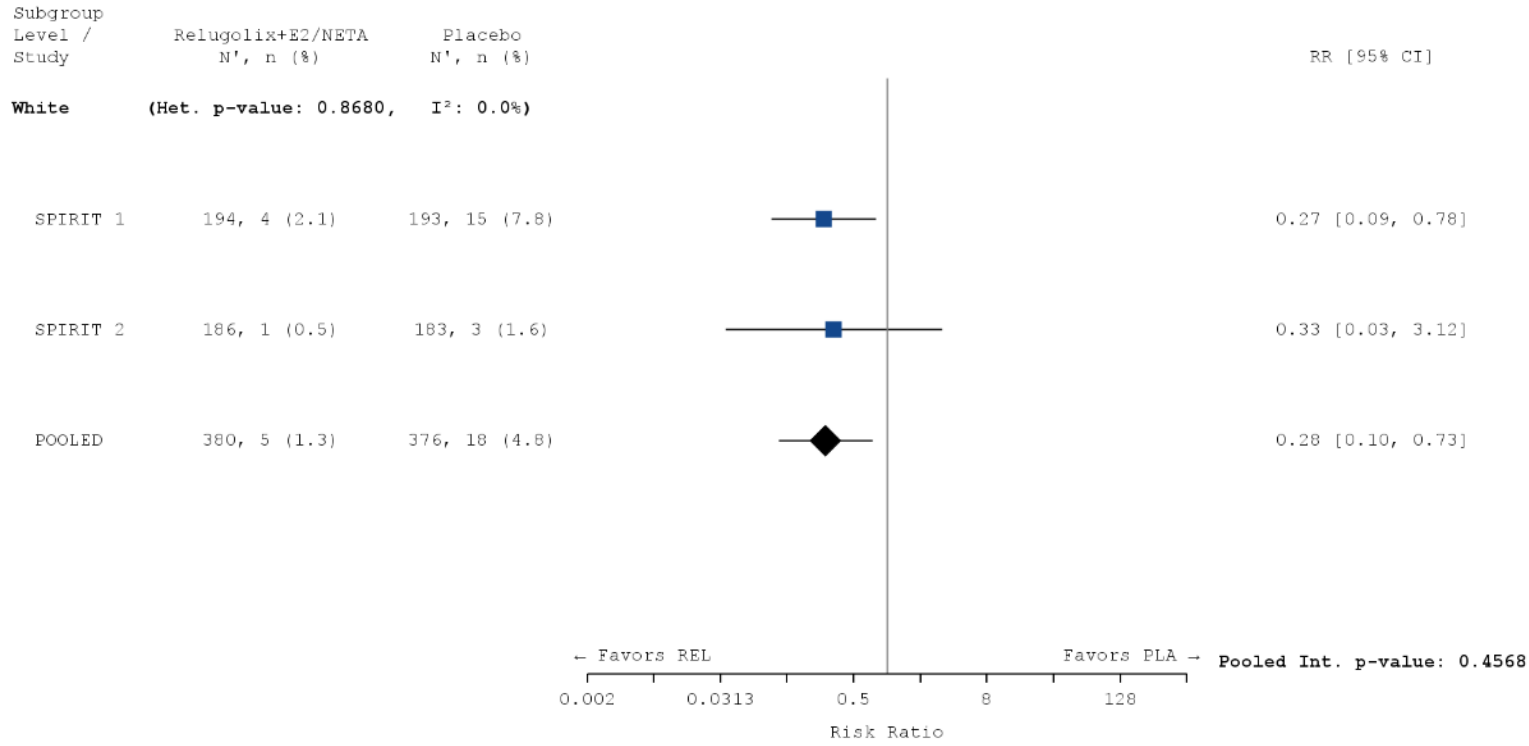
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

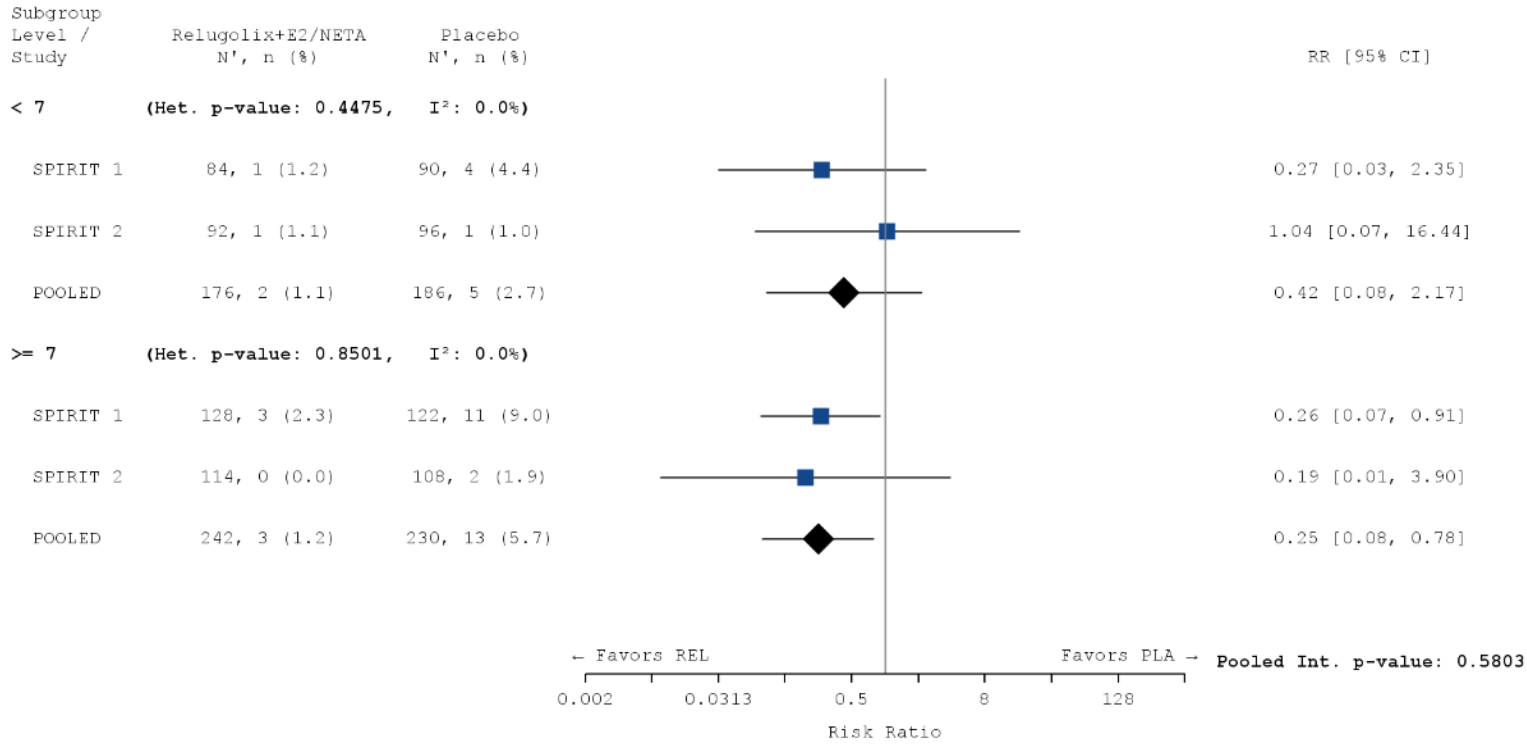
Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

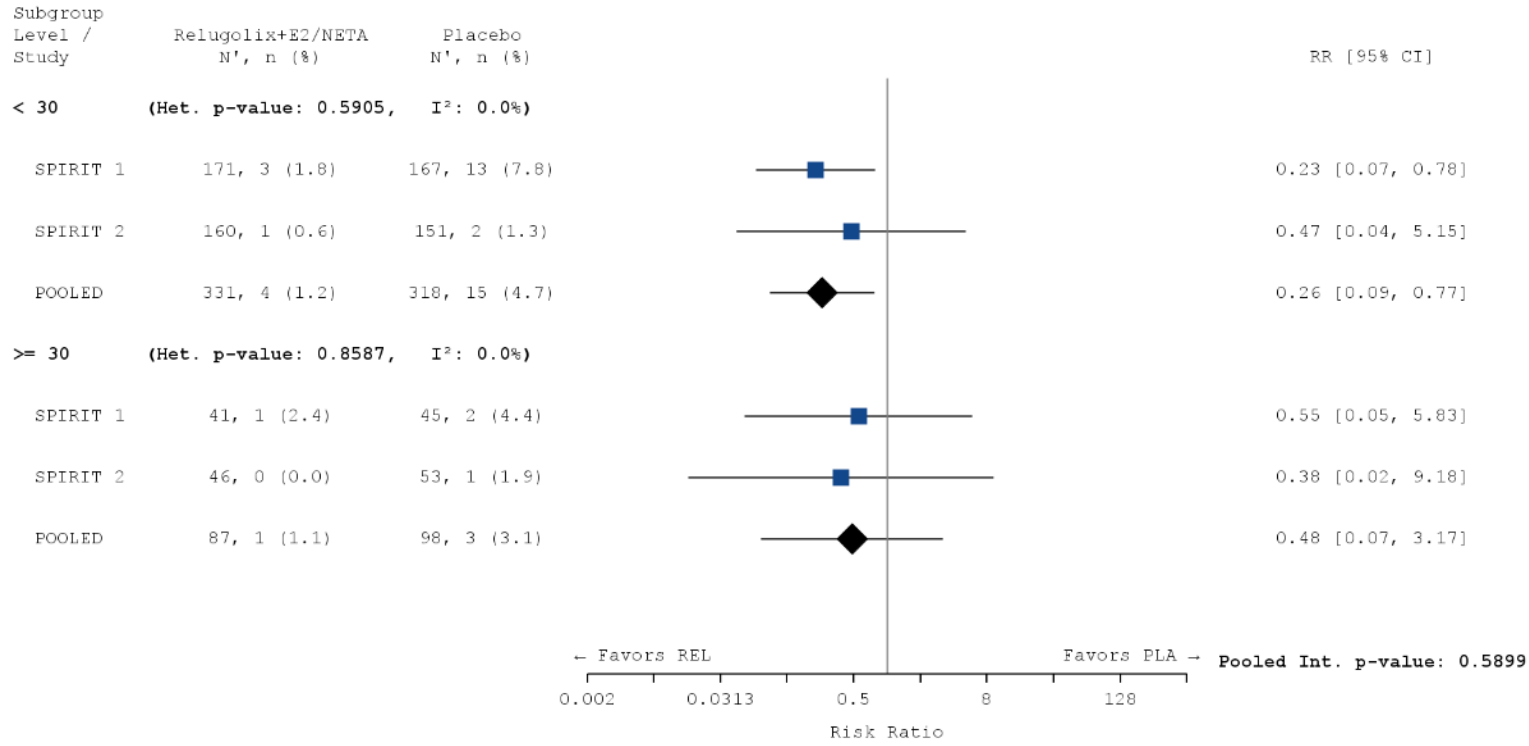
Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



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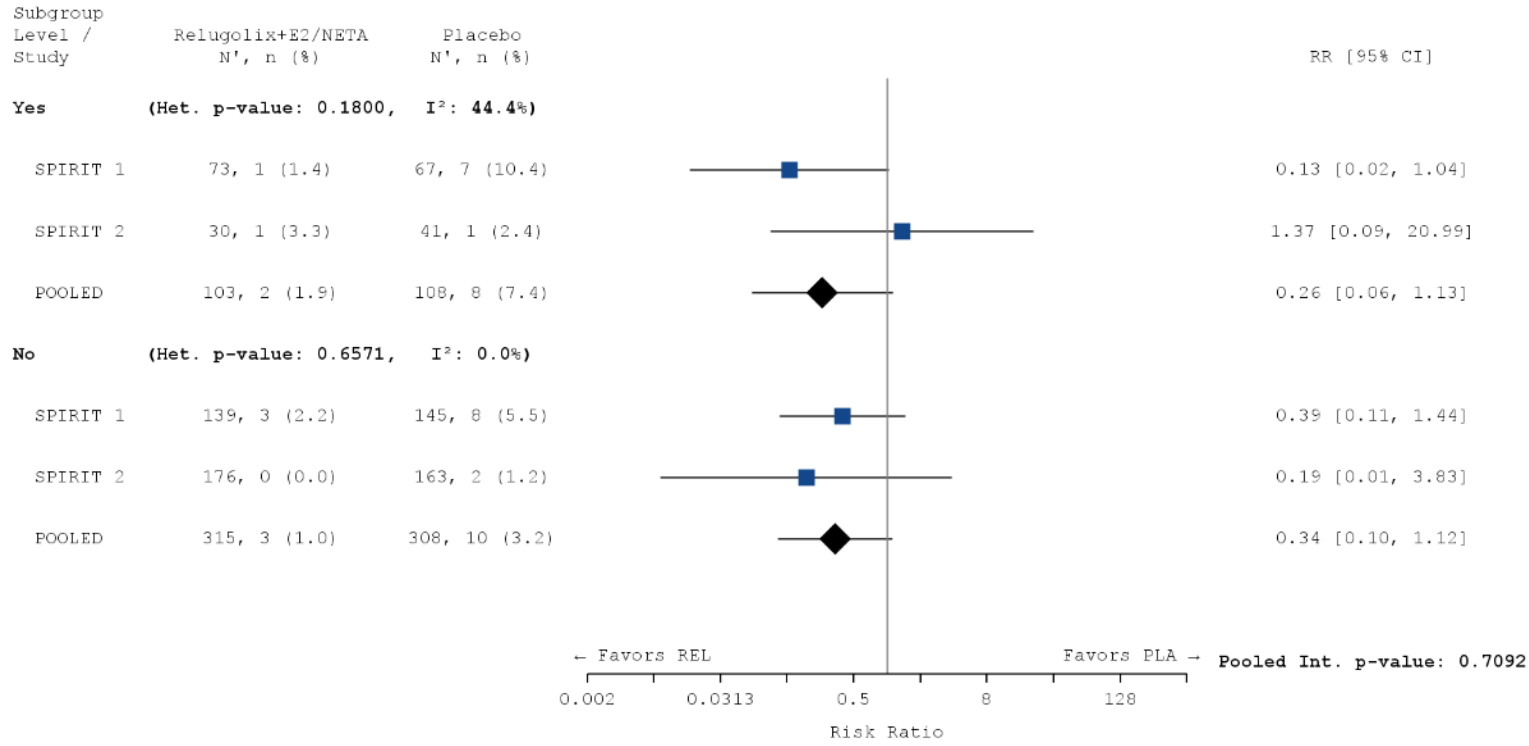
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



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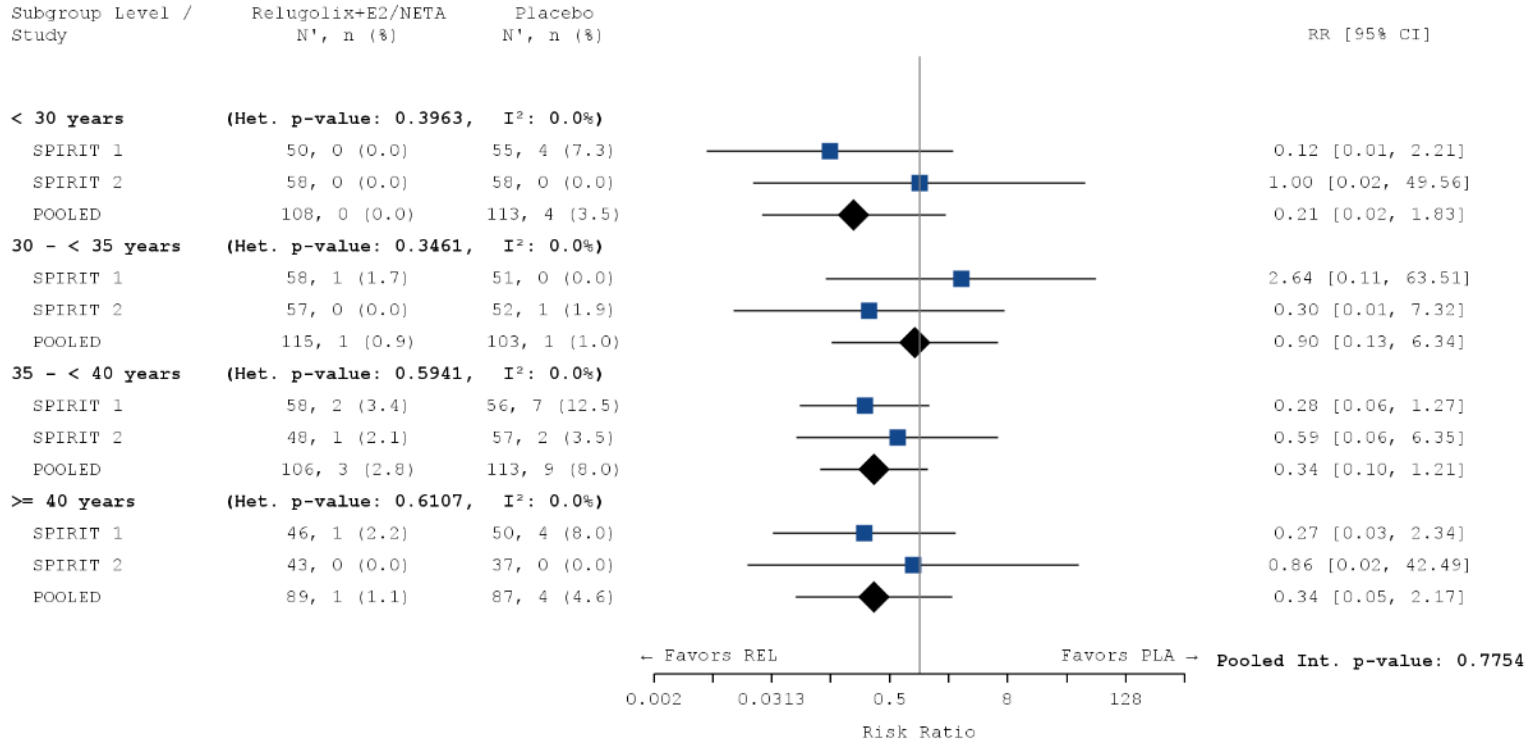
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
Age category II



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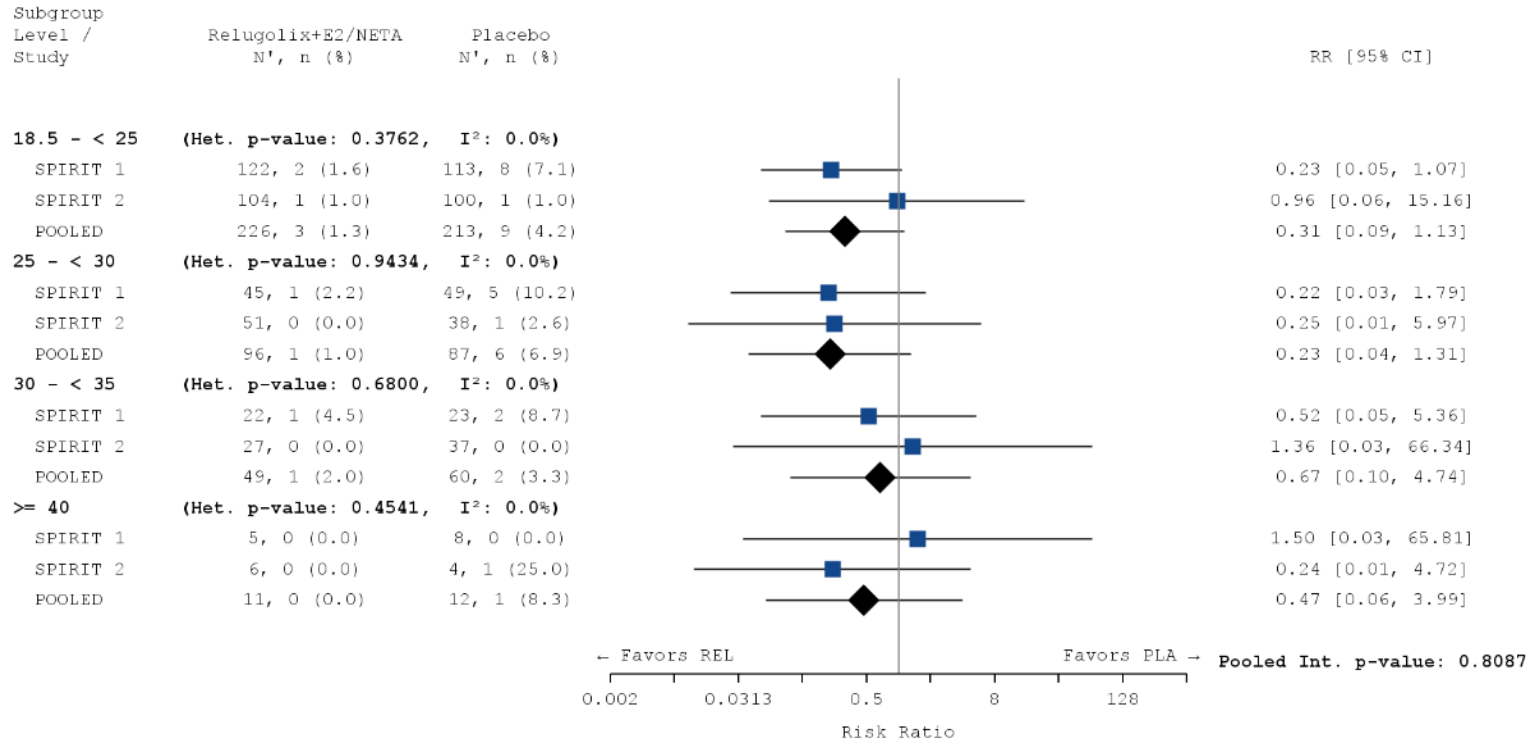
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

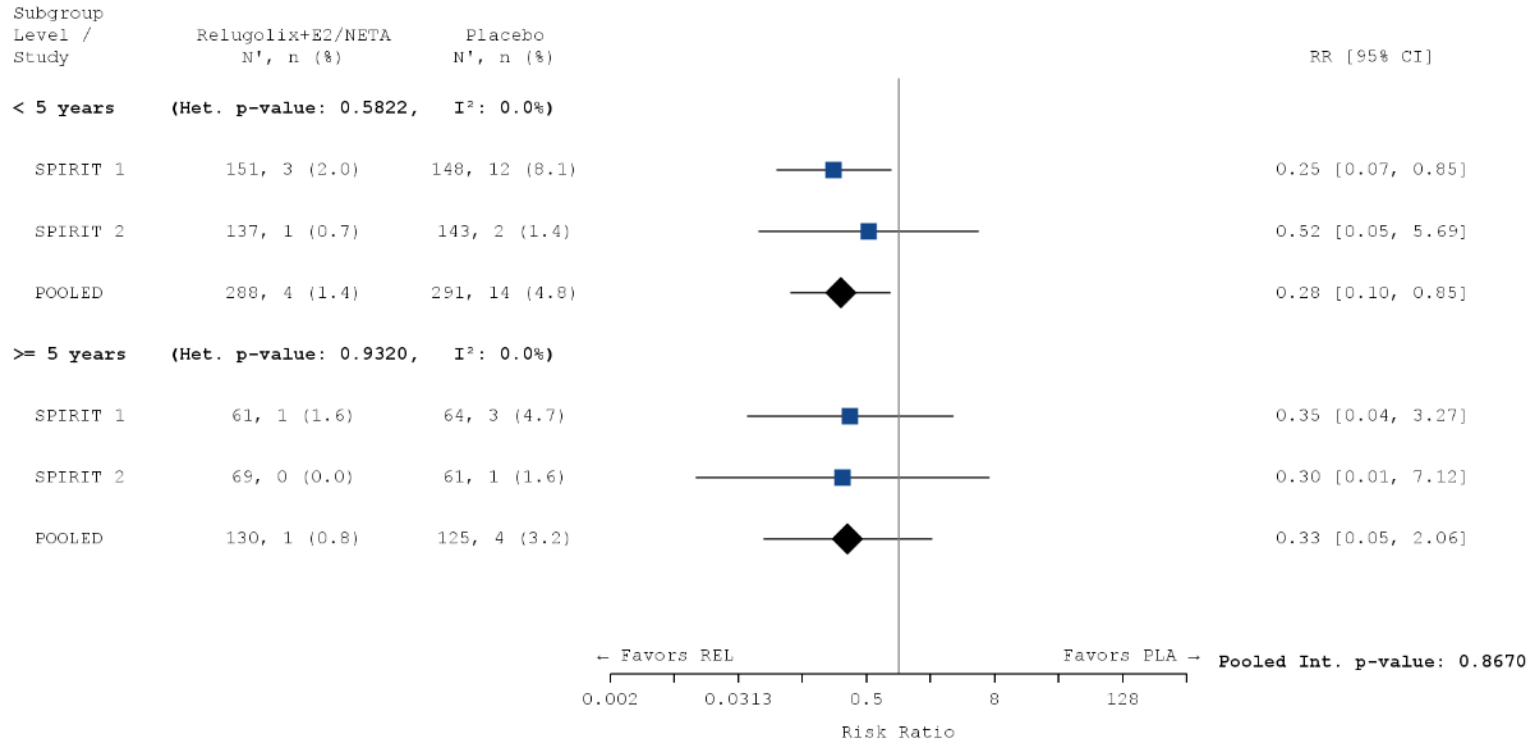
Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

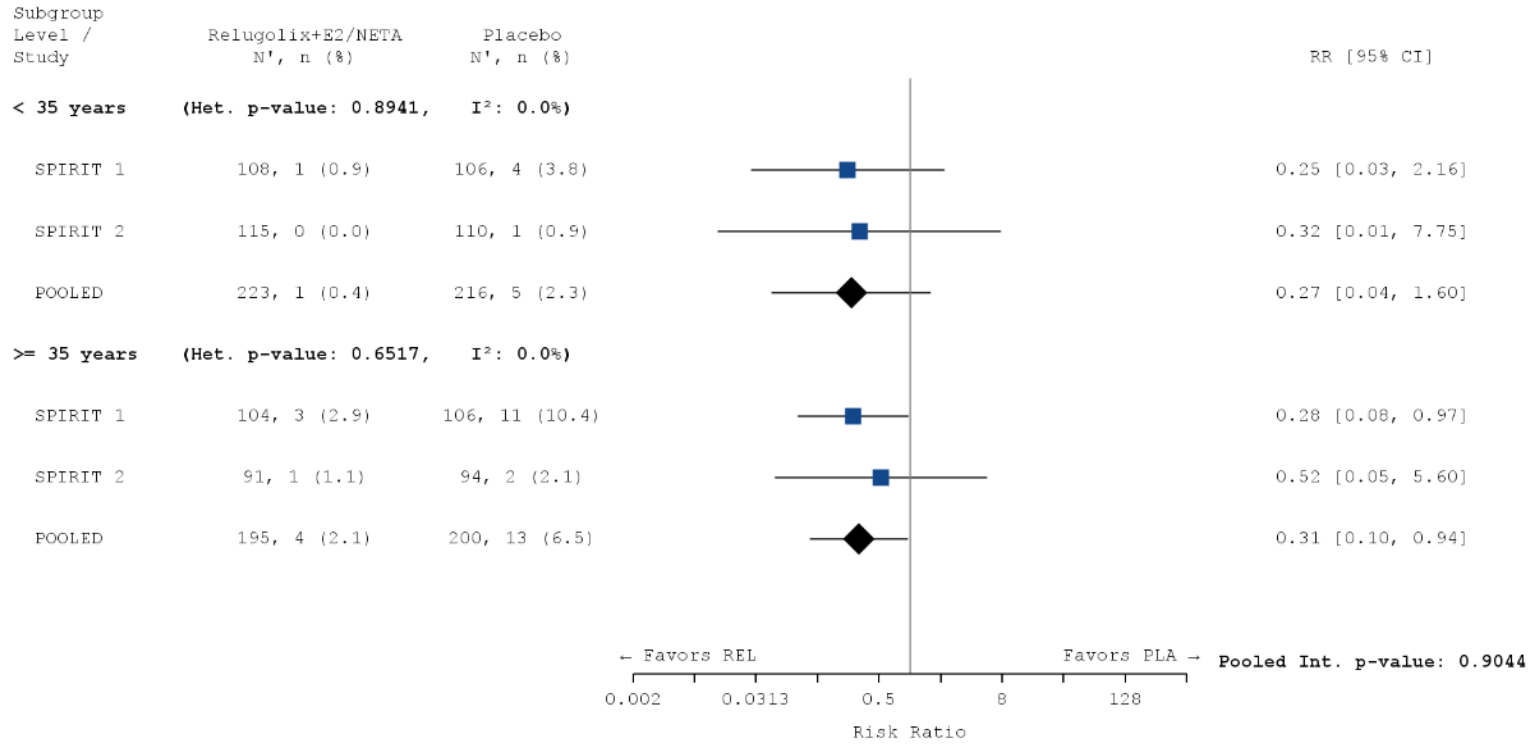
Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

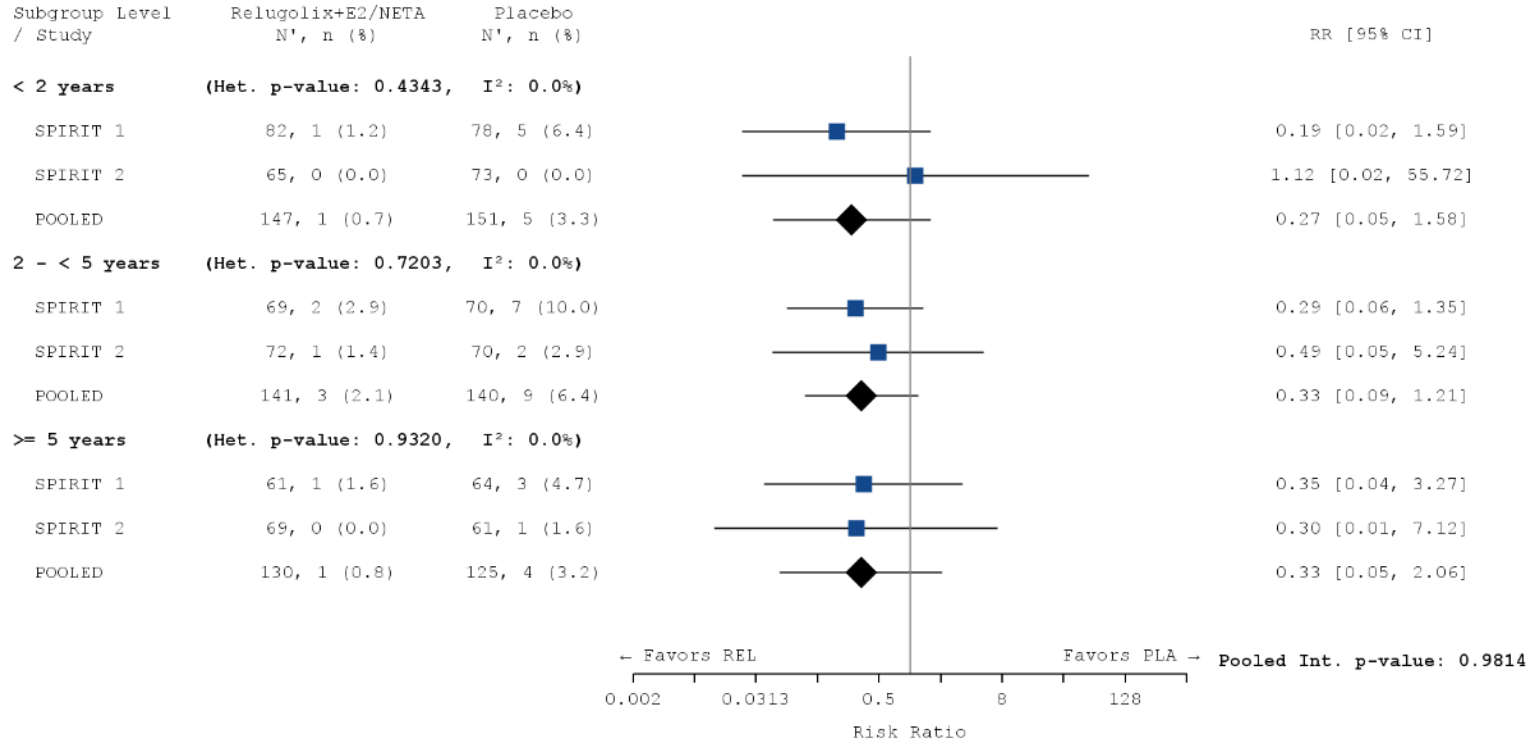
Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

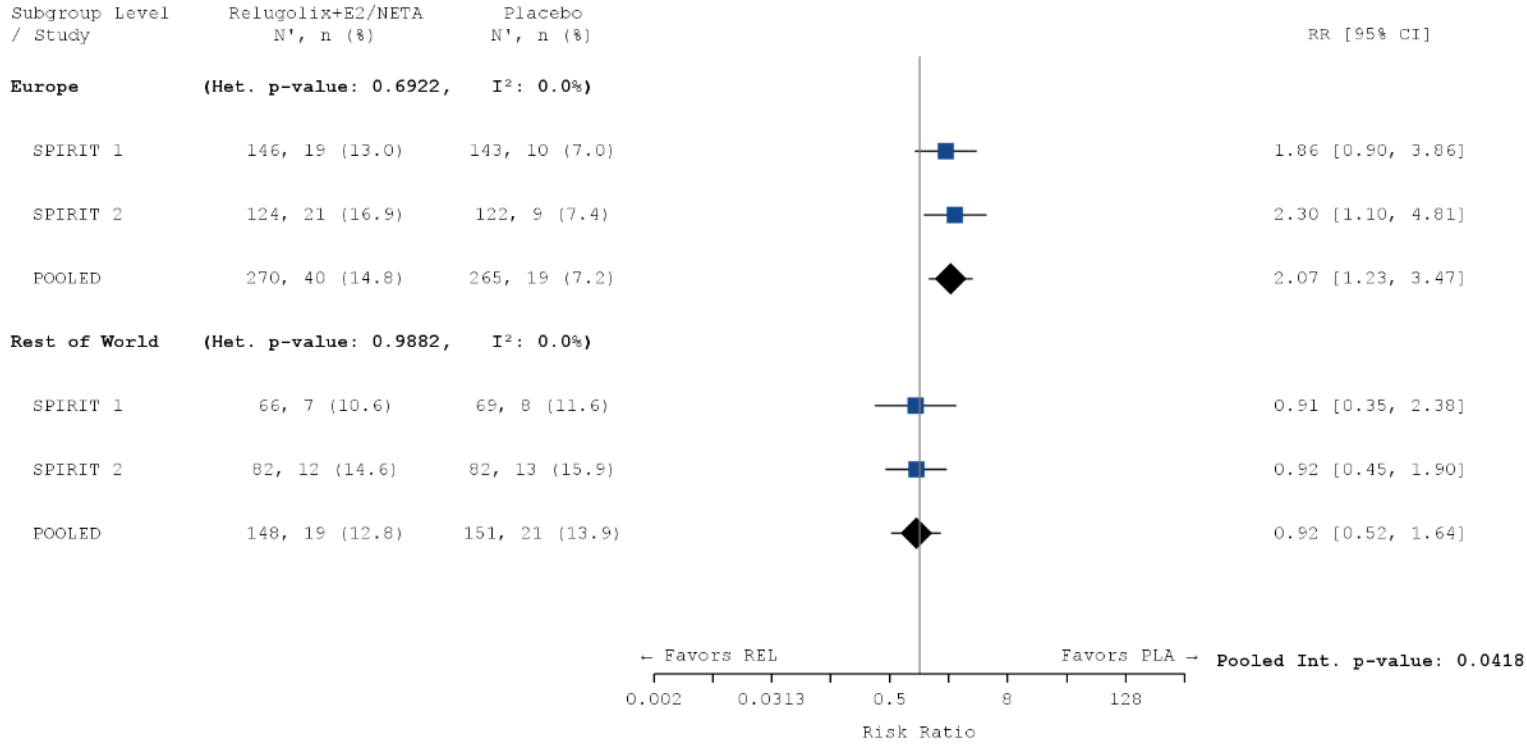
Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

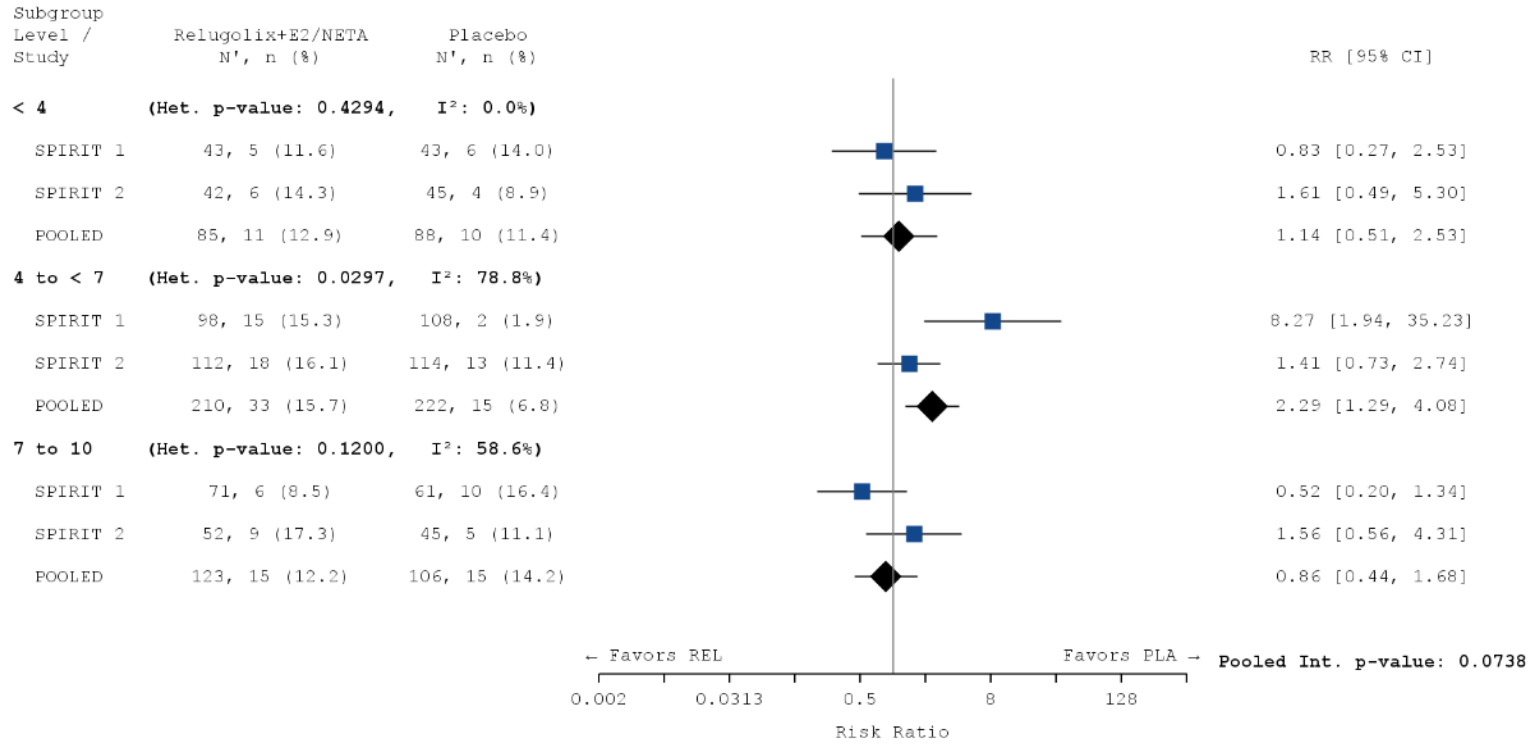
Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

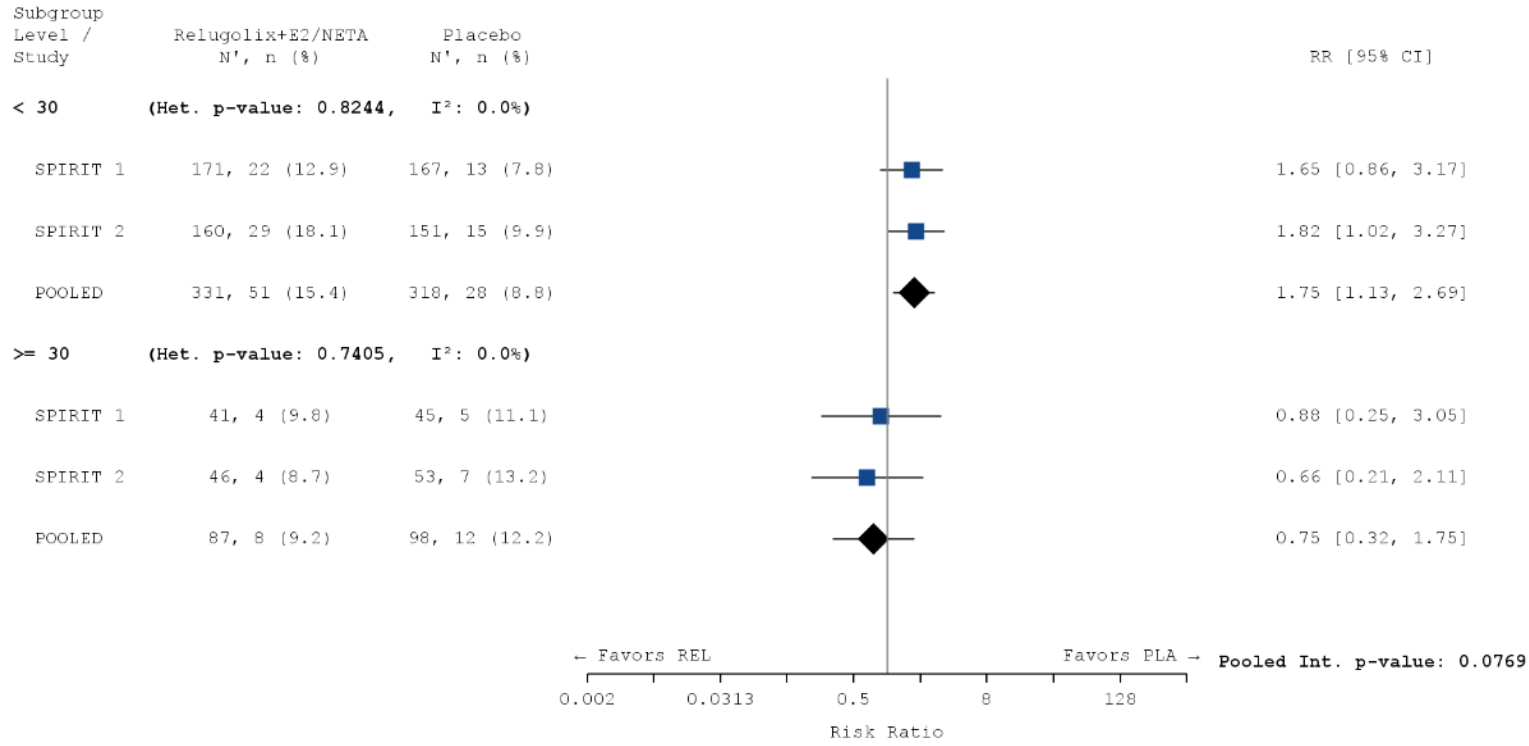
Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



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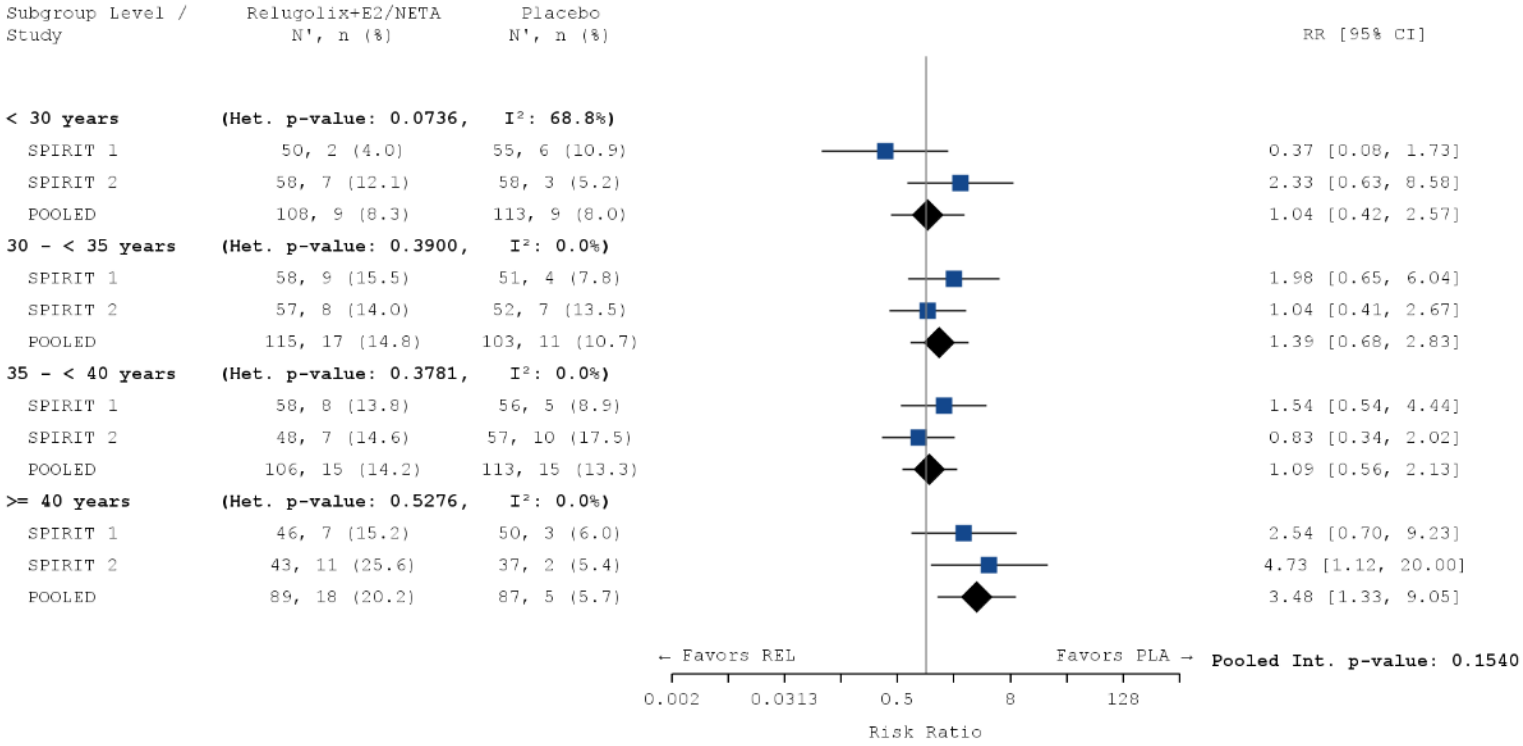
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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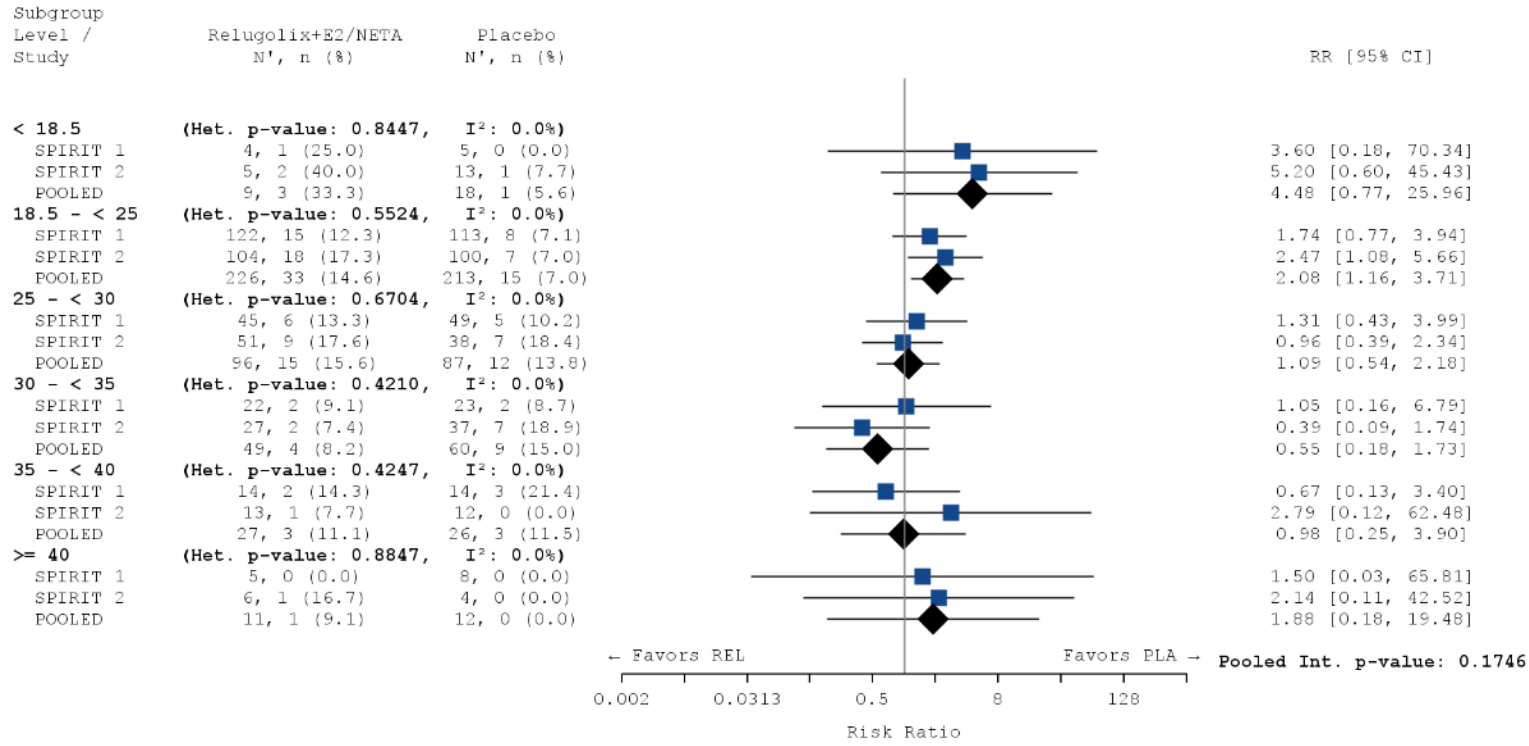
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



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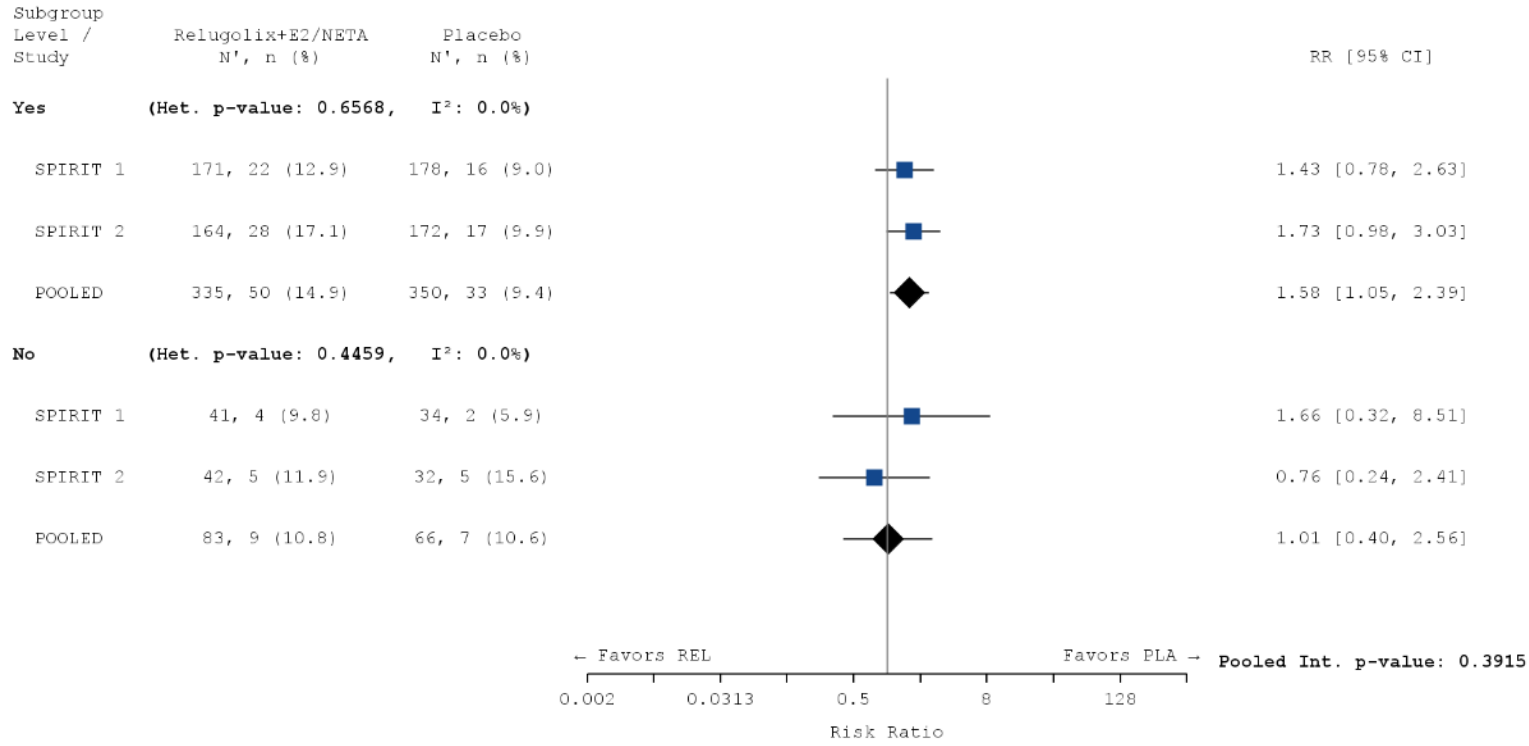
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

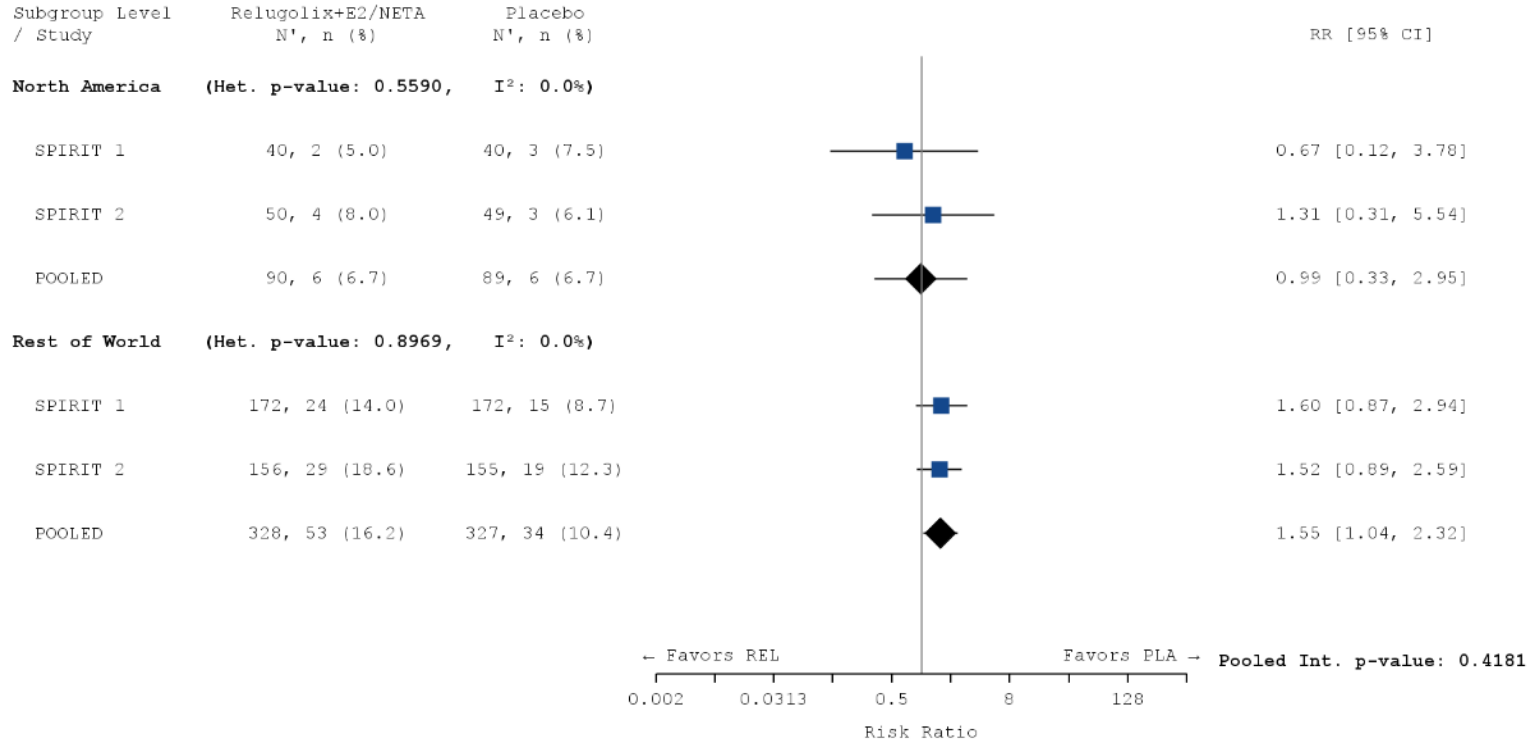
Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
Geographic region I



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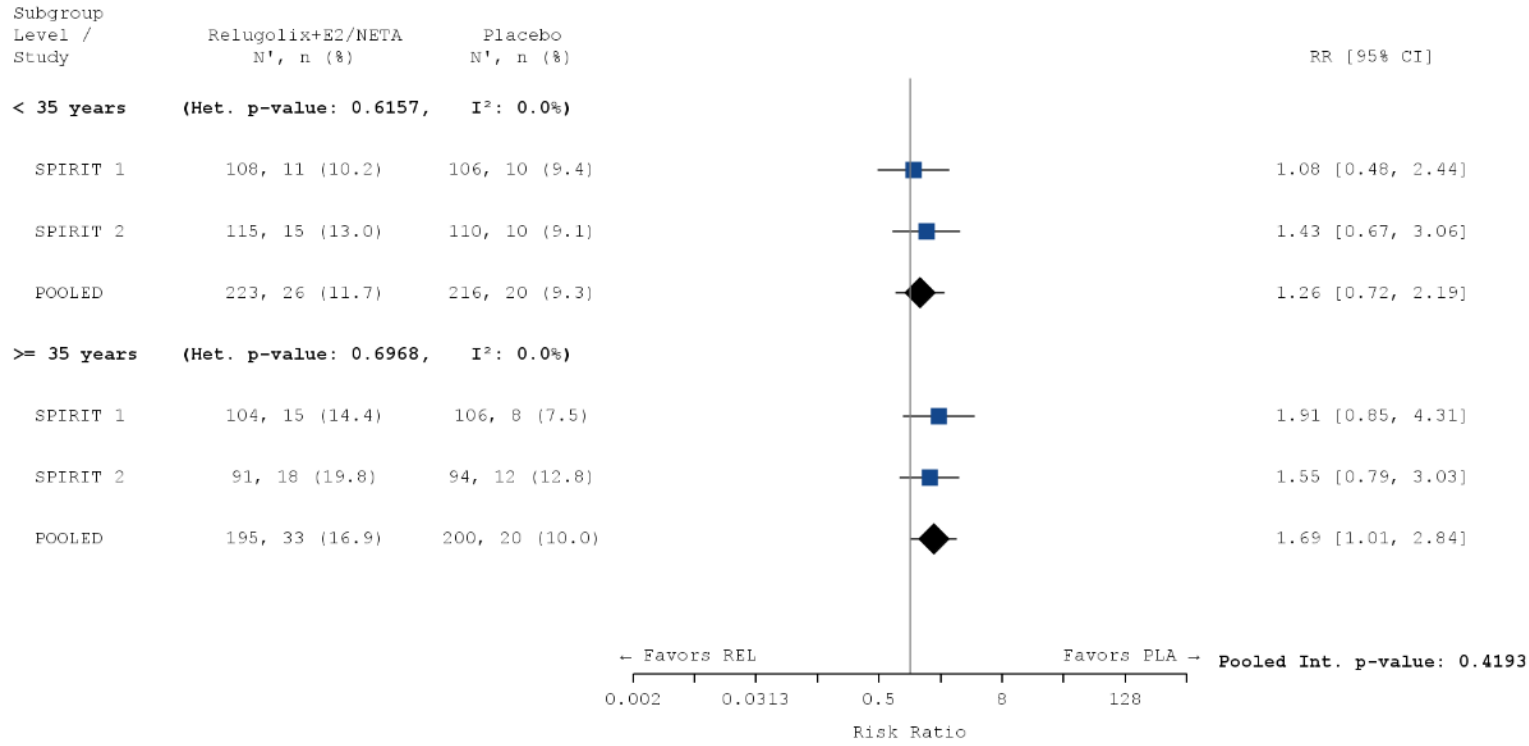
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
Age category I



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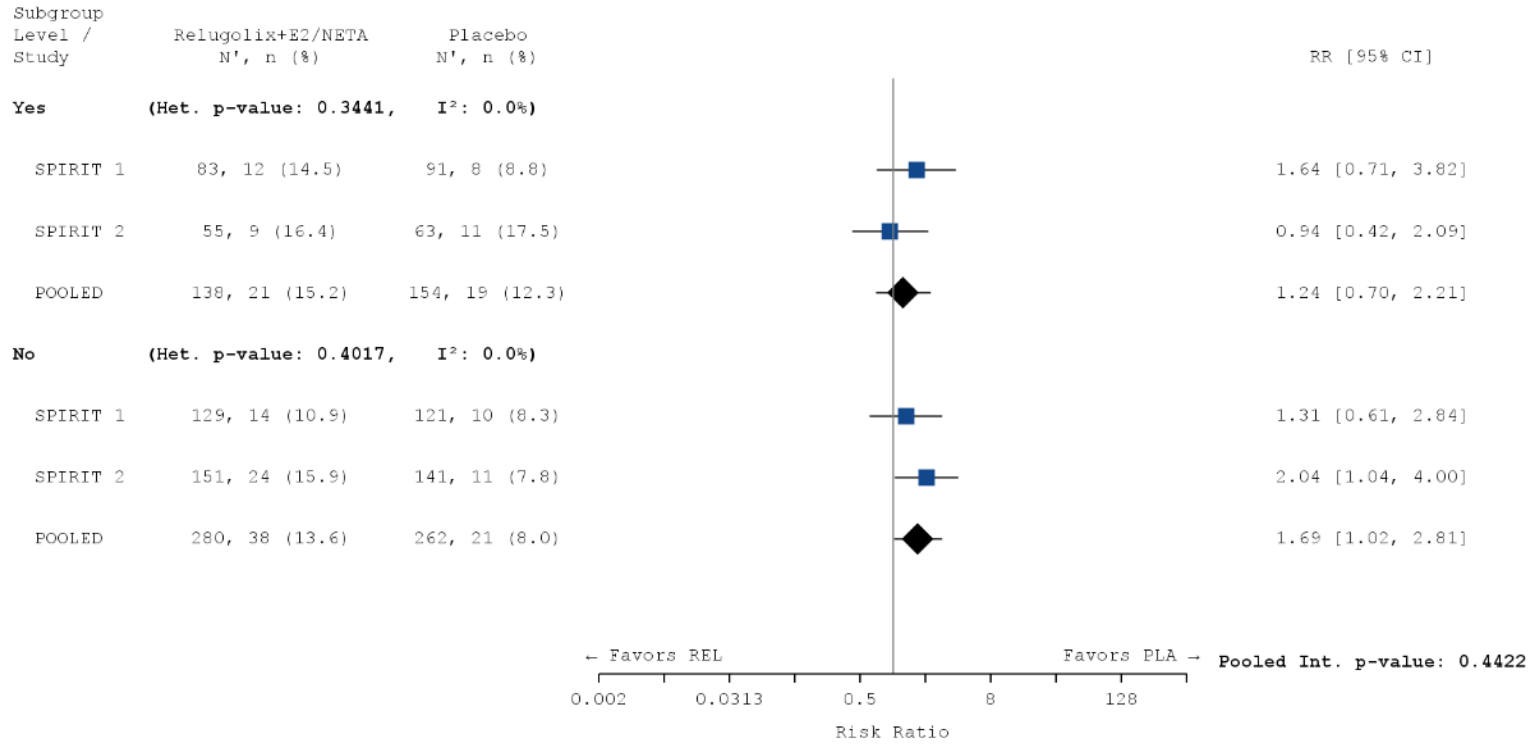
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
Prior hormonal treatment



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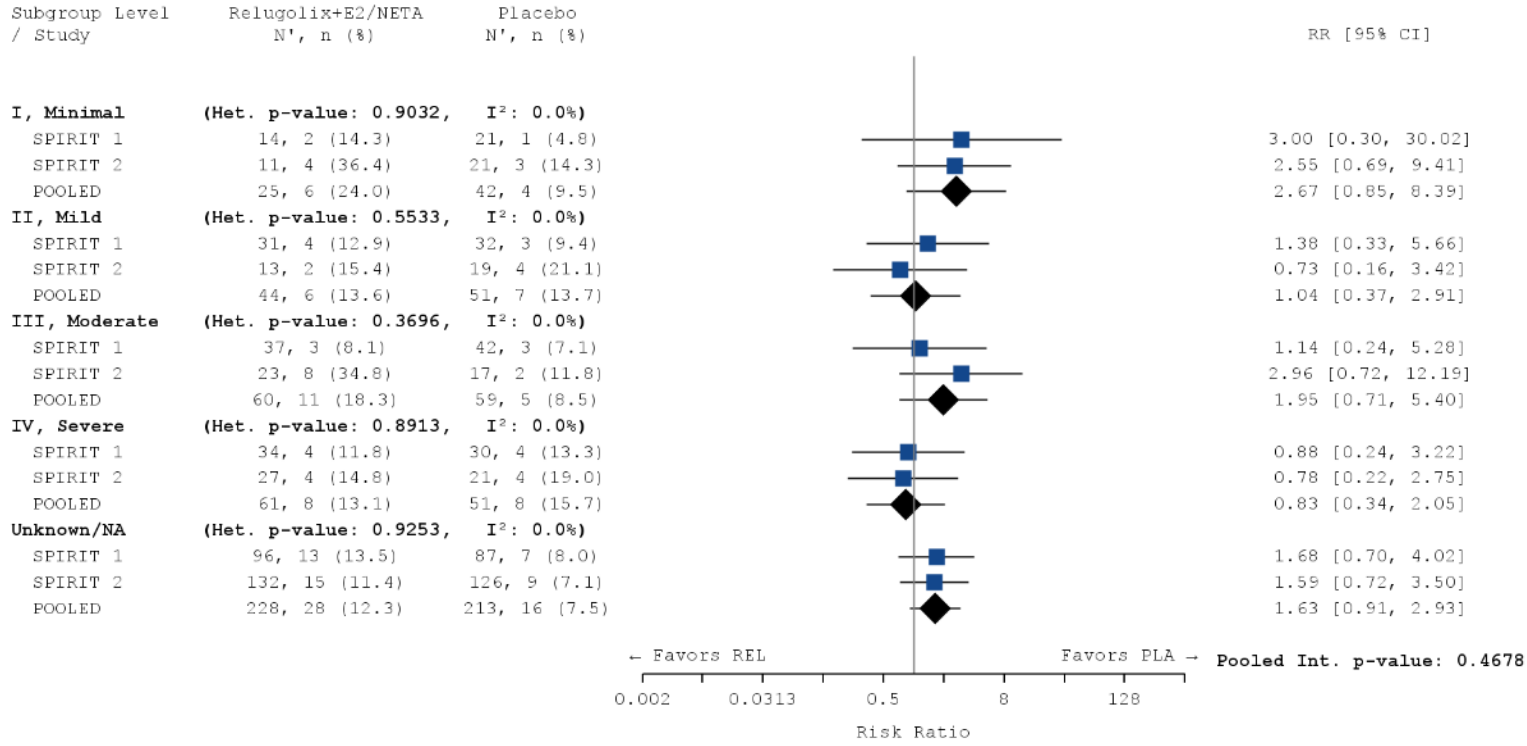
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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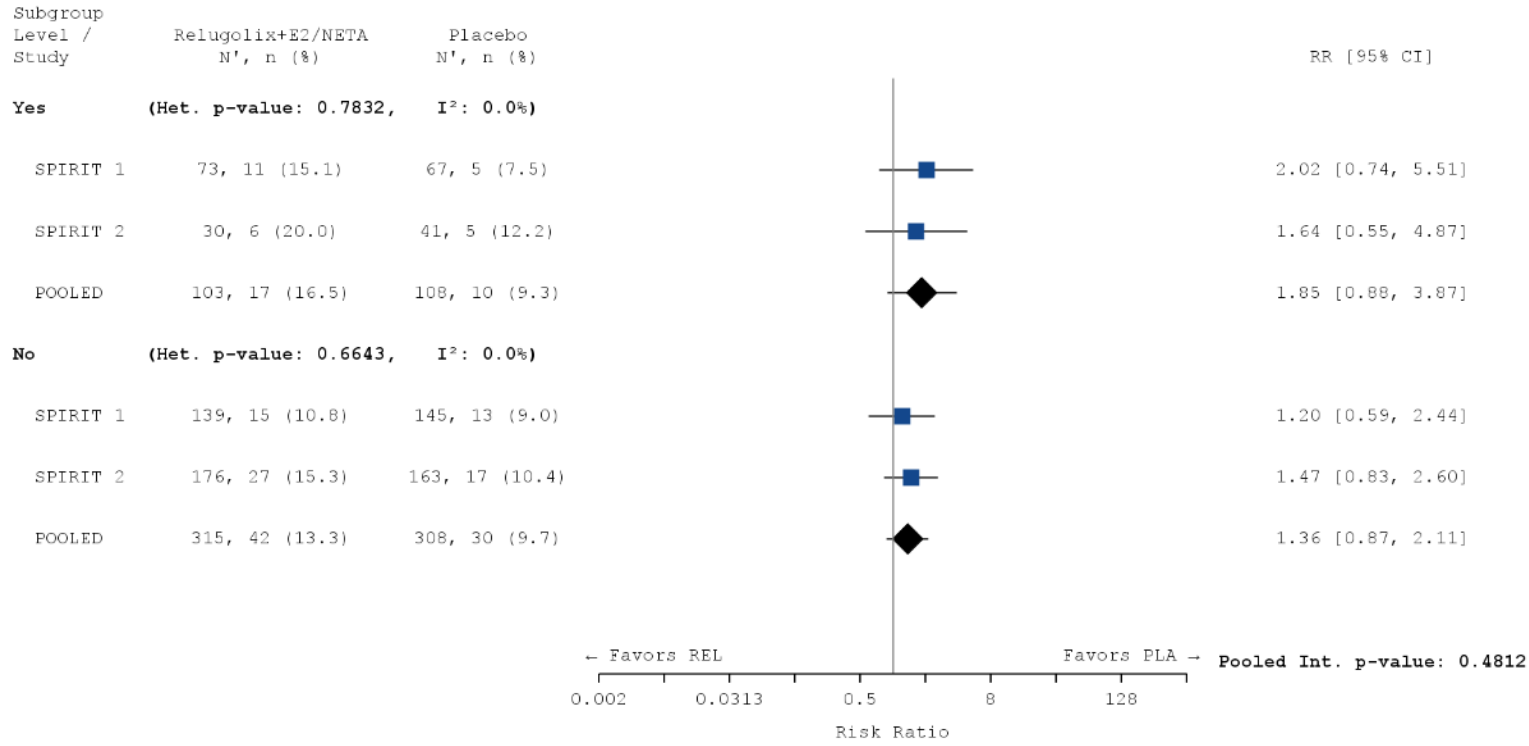
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



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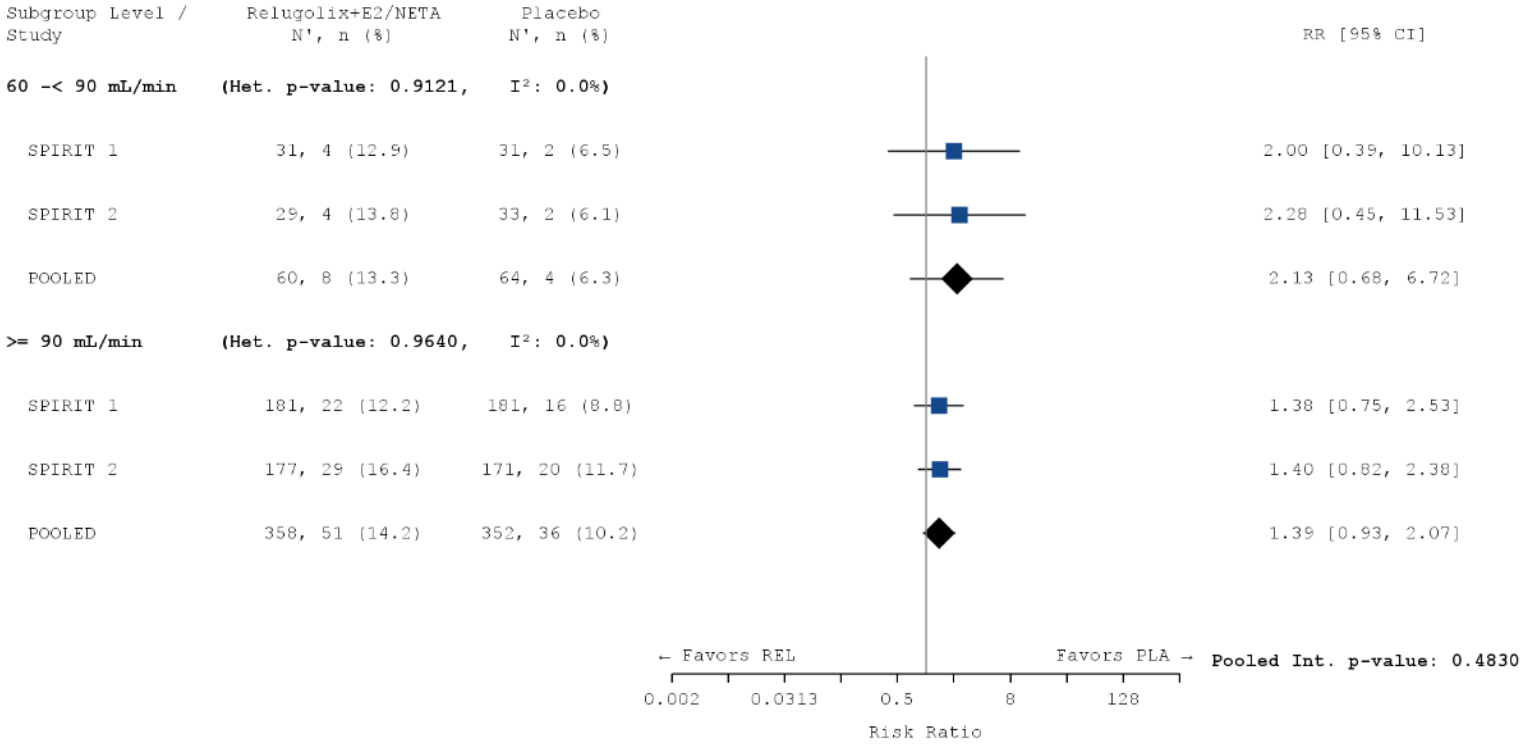
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
Renal function



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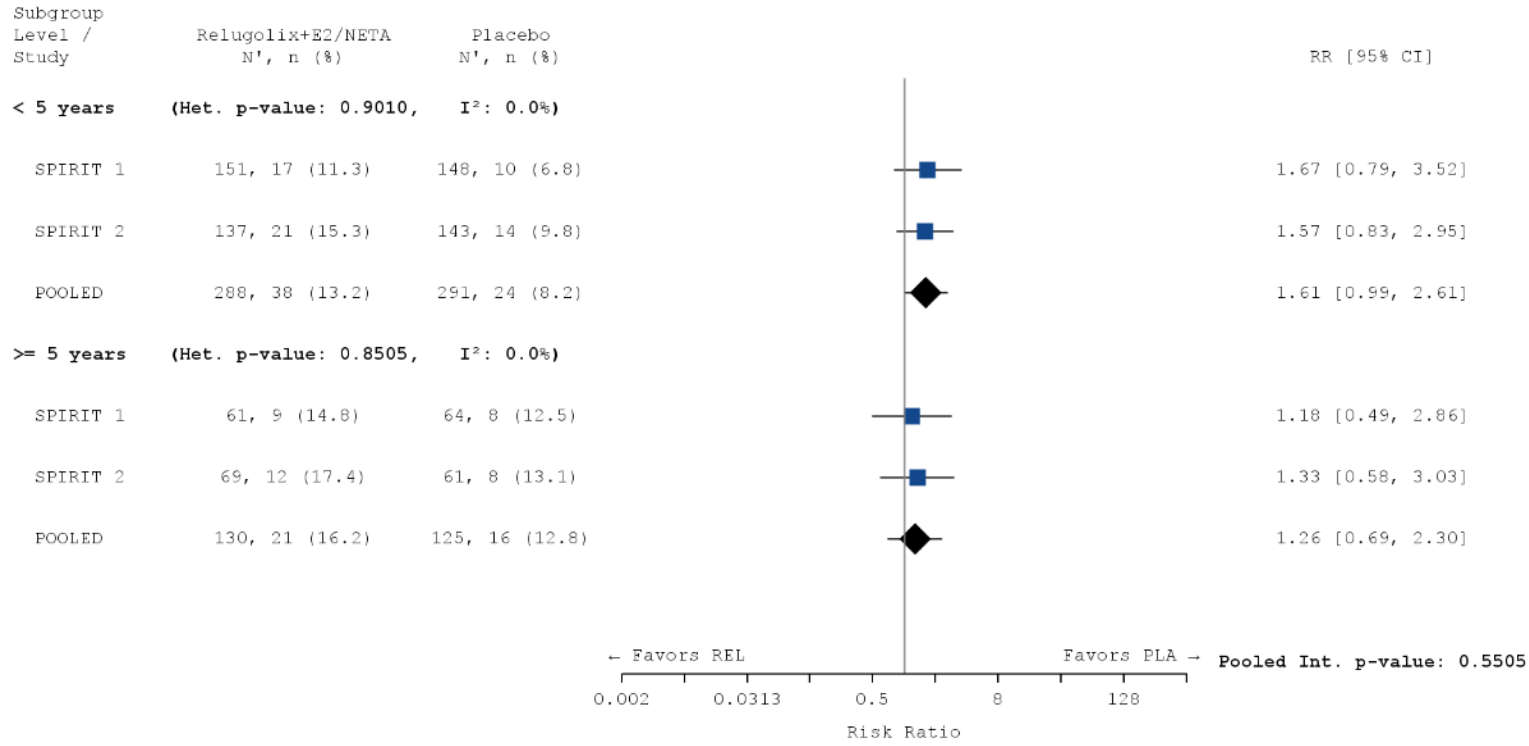
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



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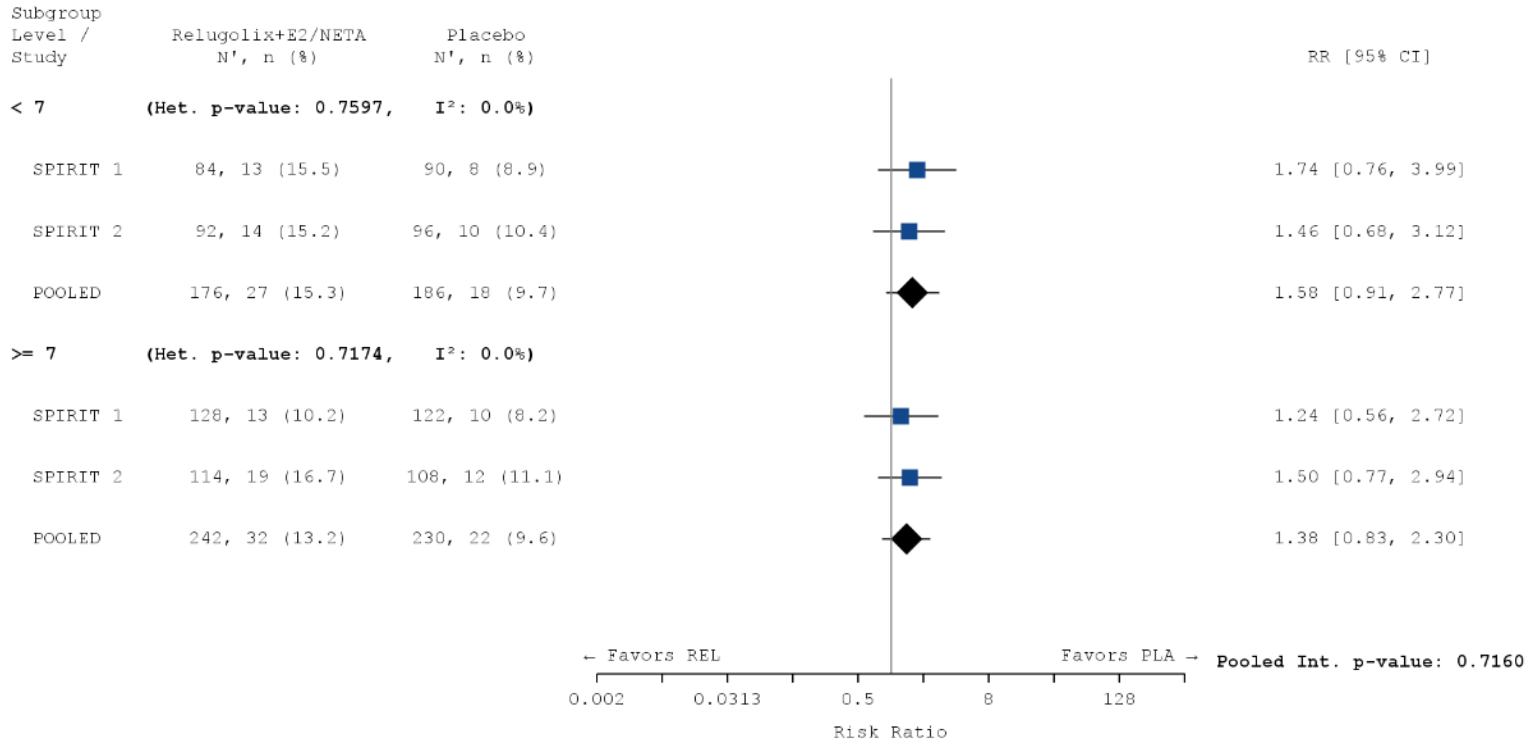
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



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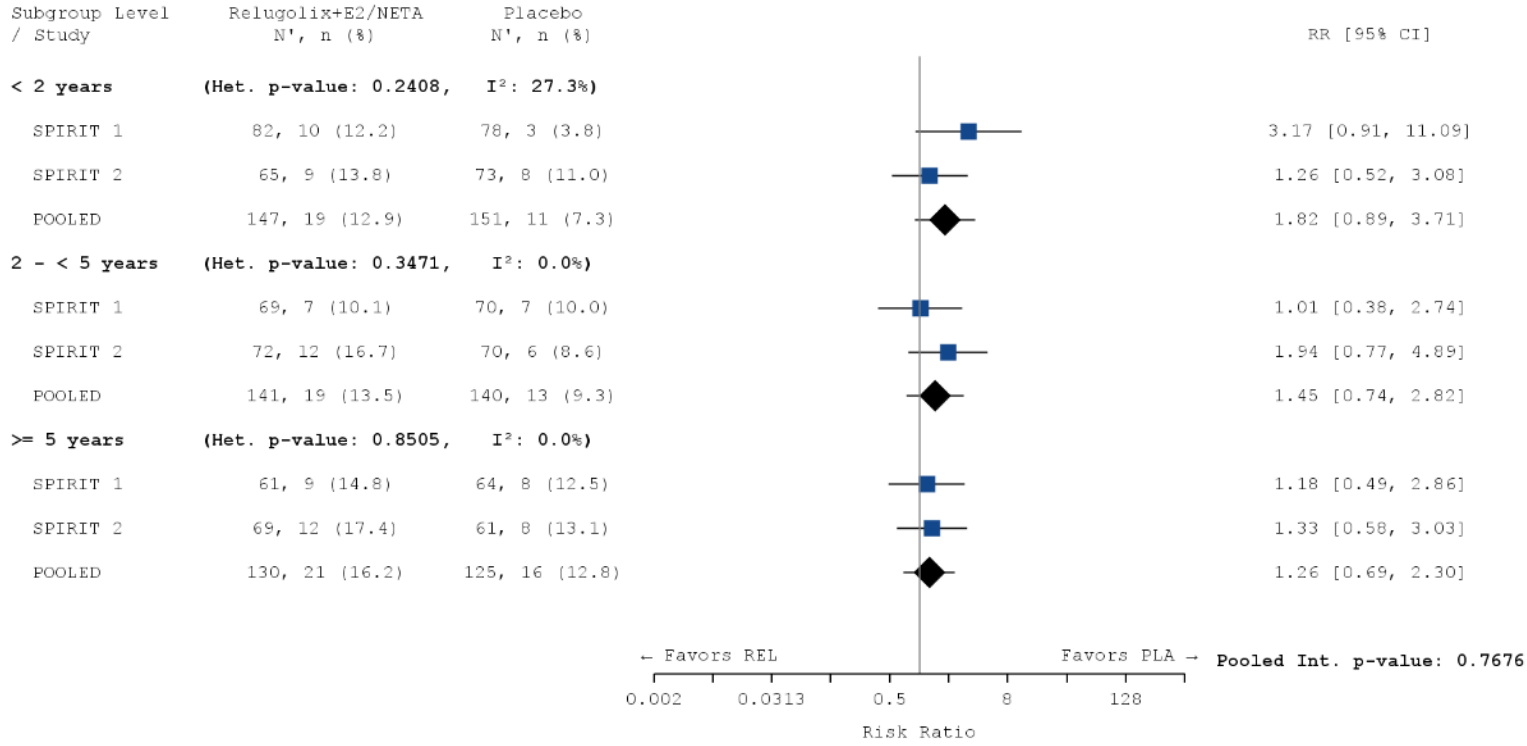
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



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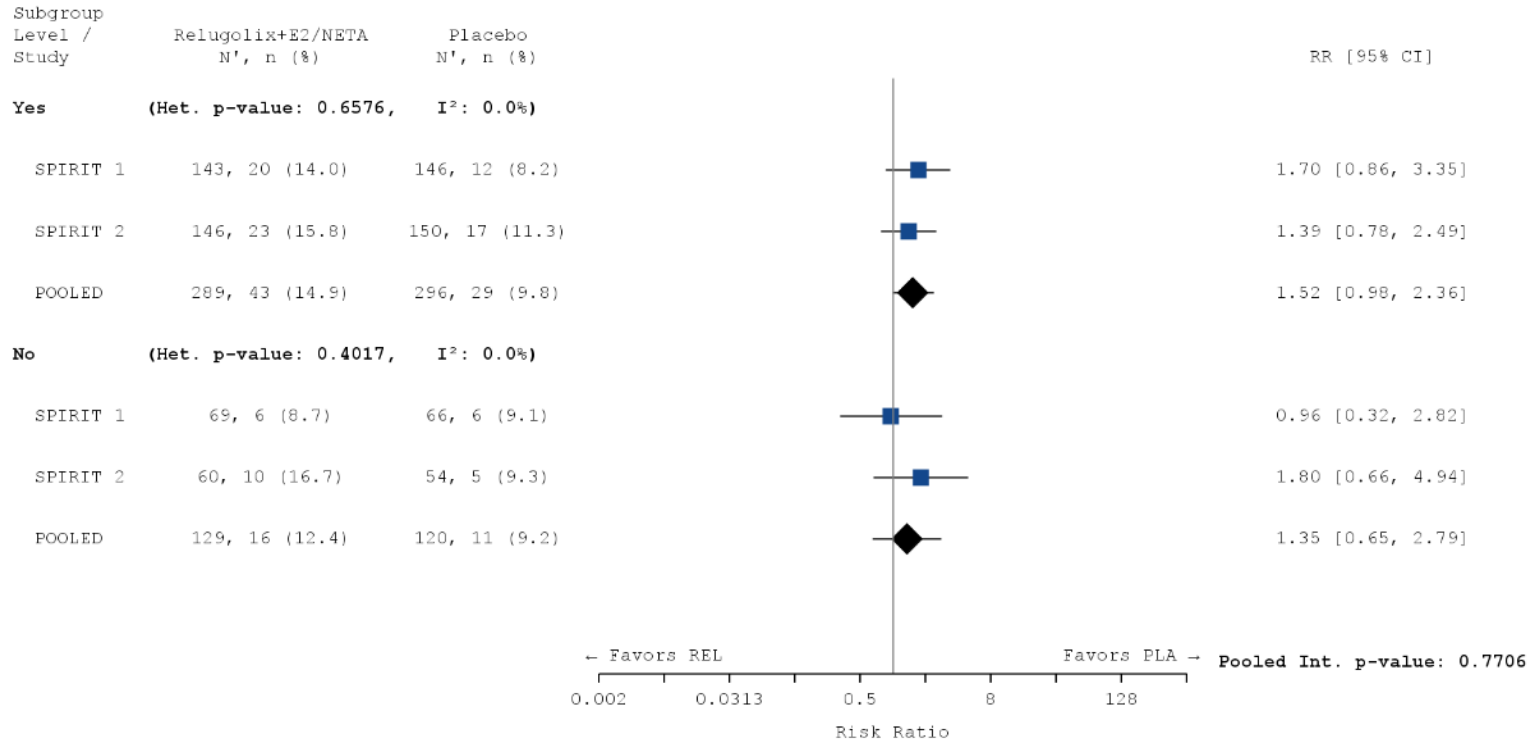
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
Prior treatment for endometriosis



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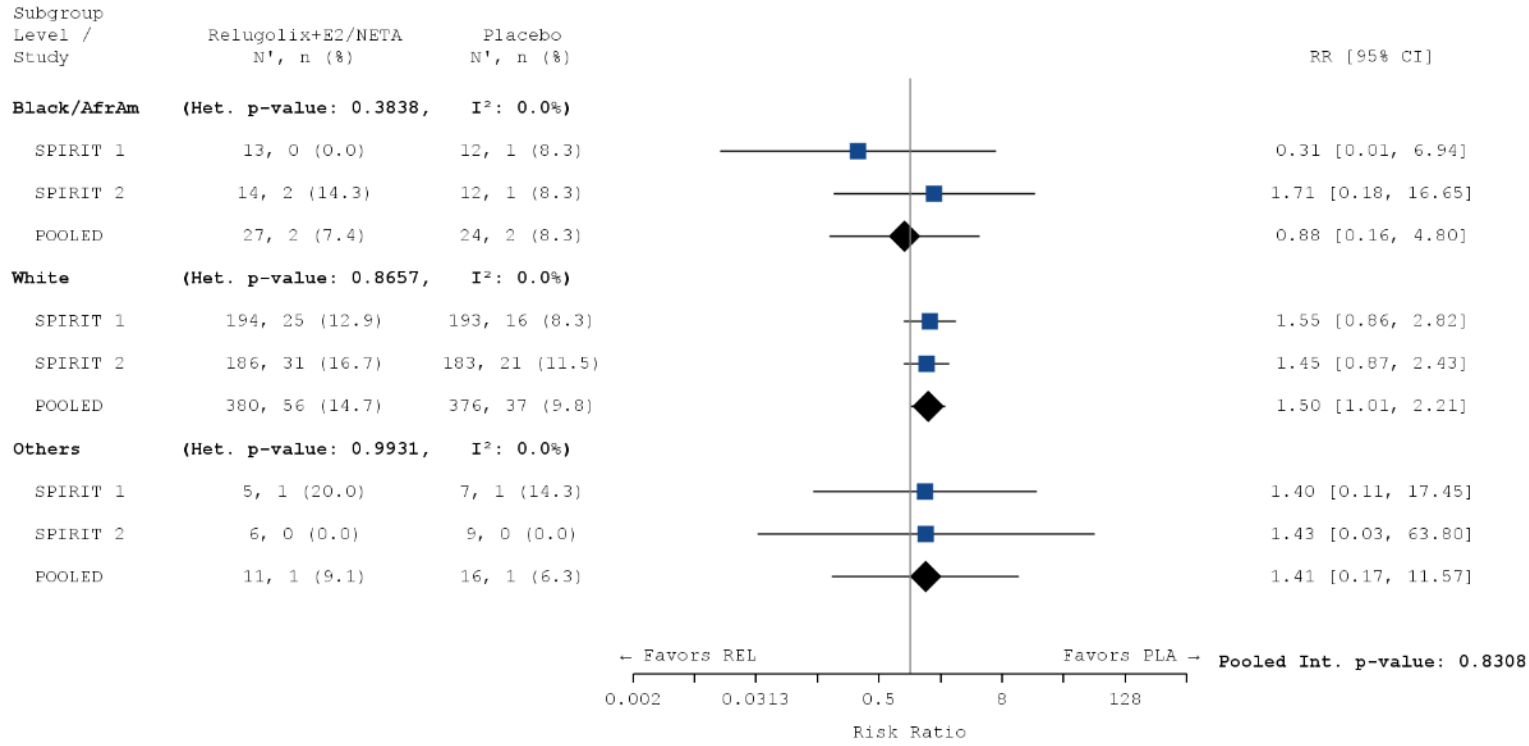
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
Race



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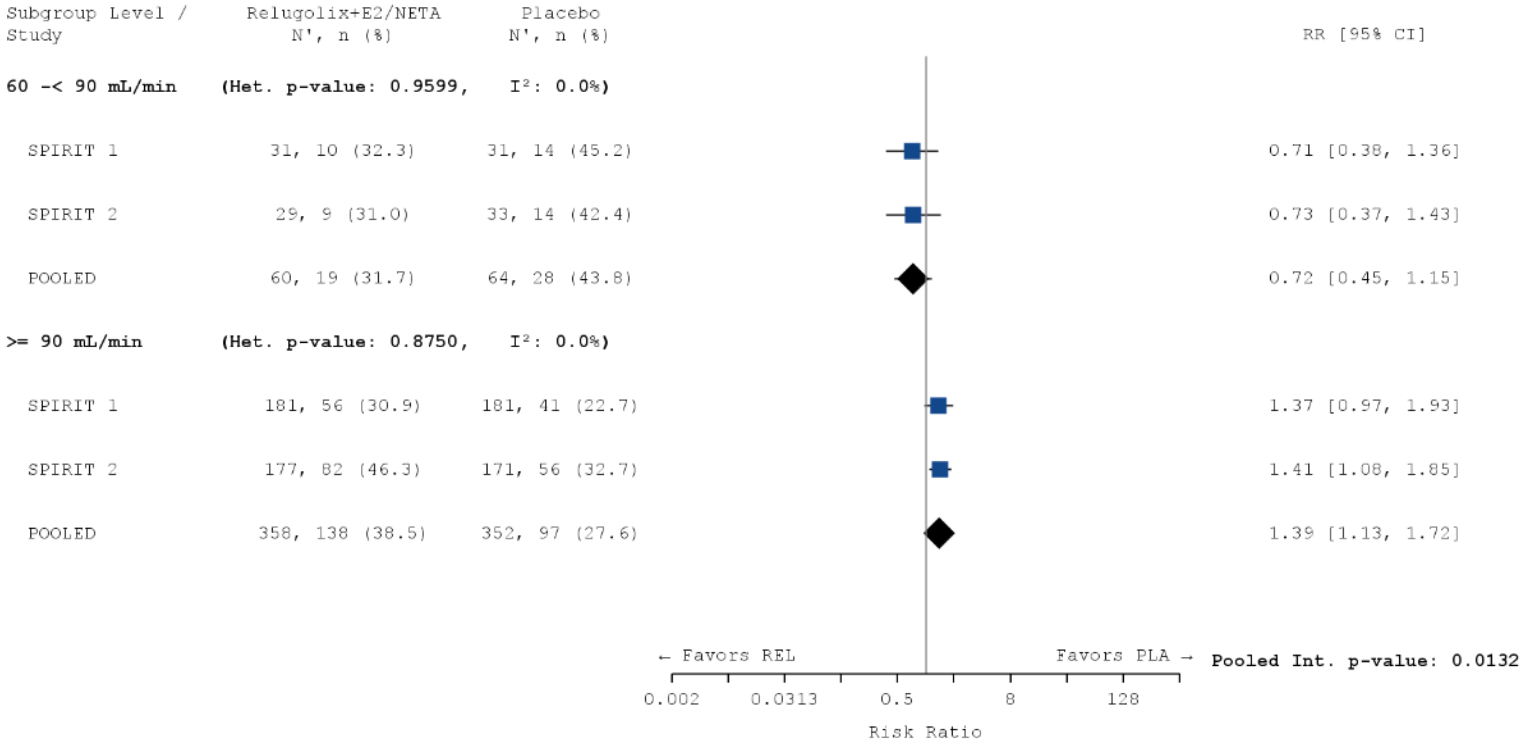
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
Renal function



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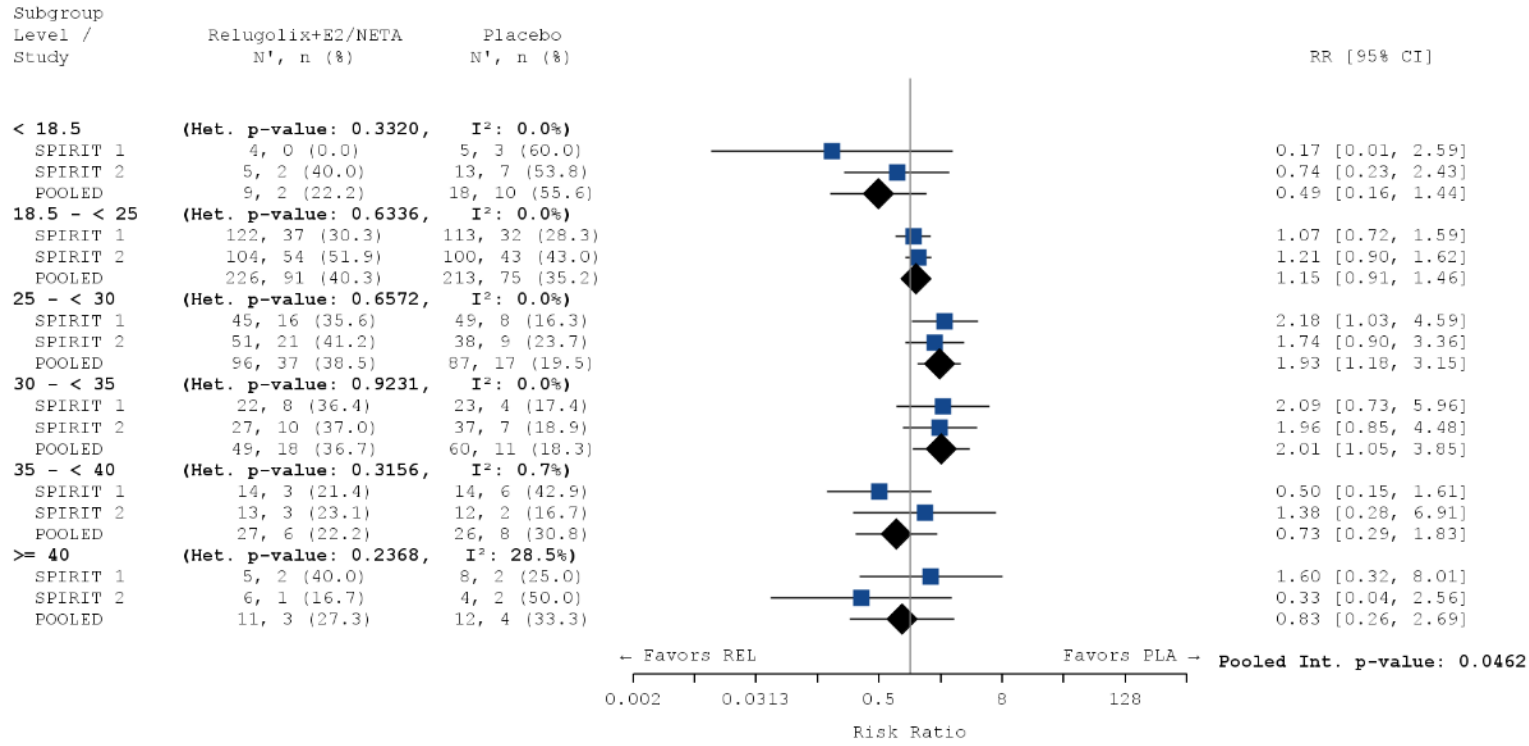
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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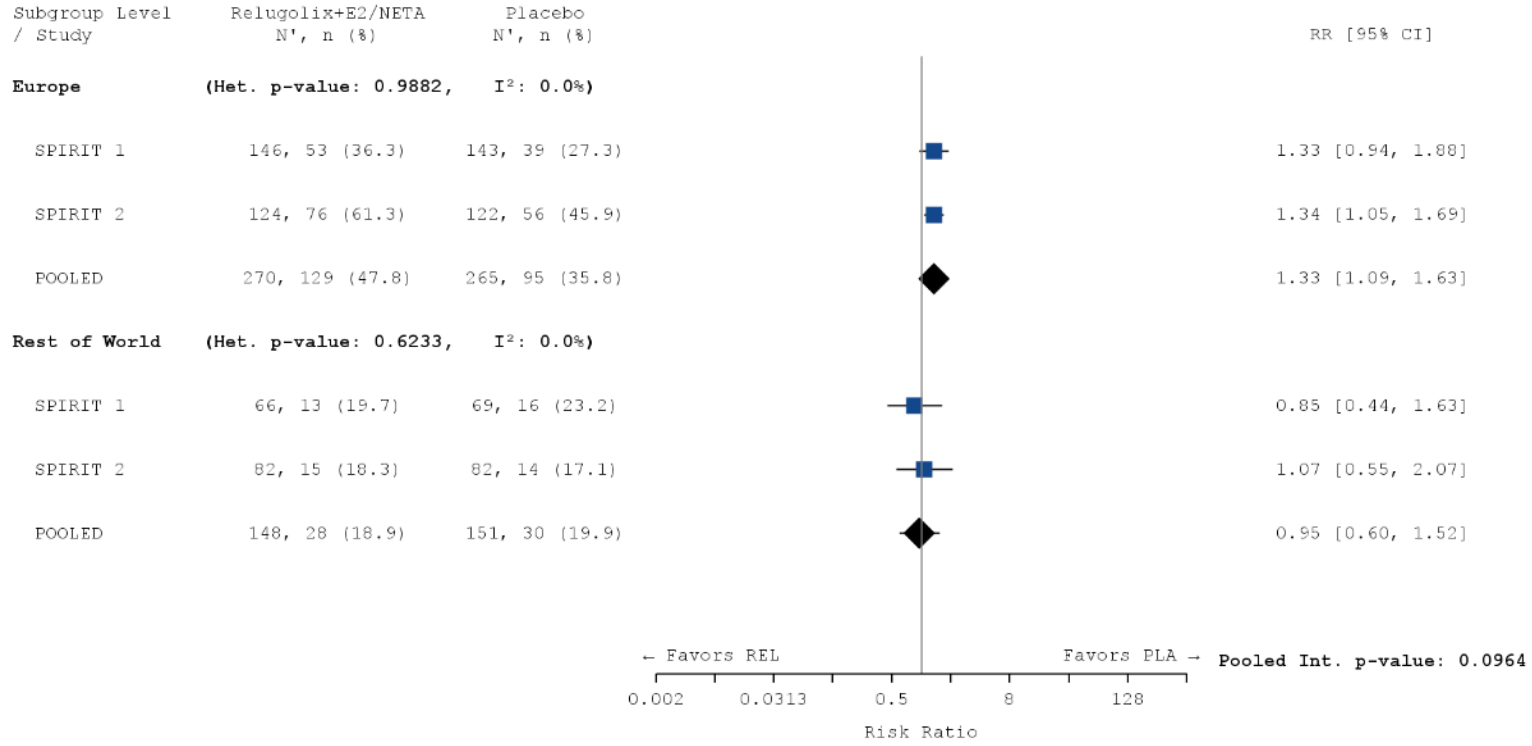
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
Geographic region II



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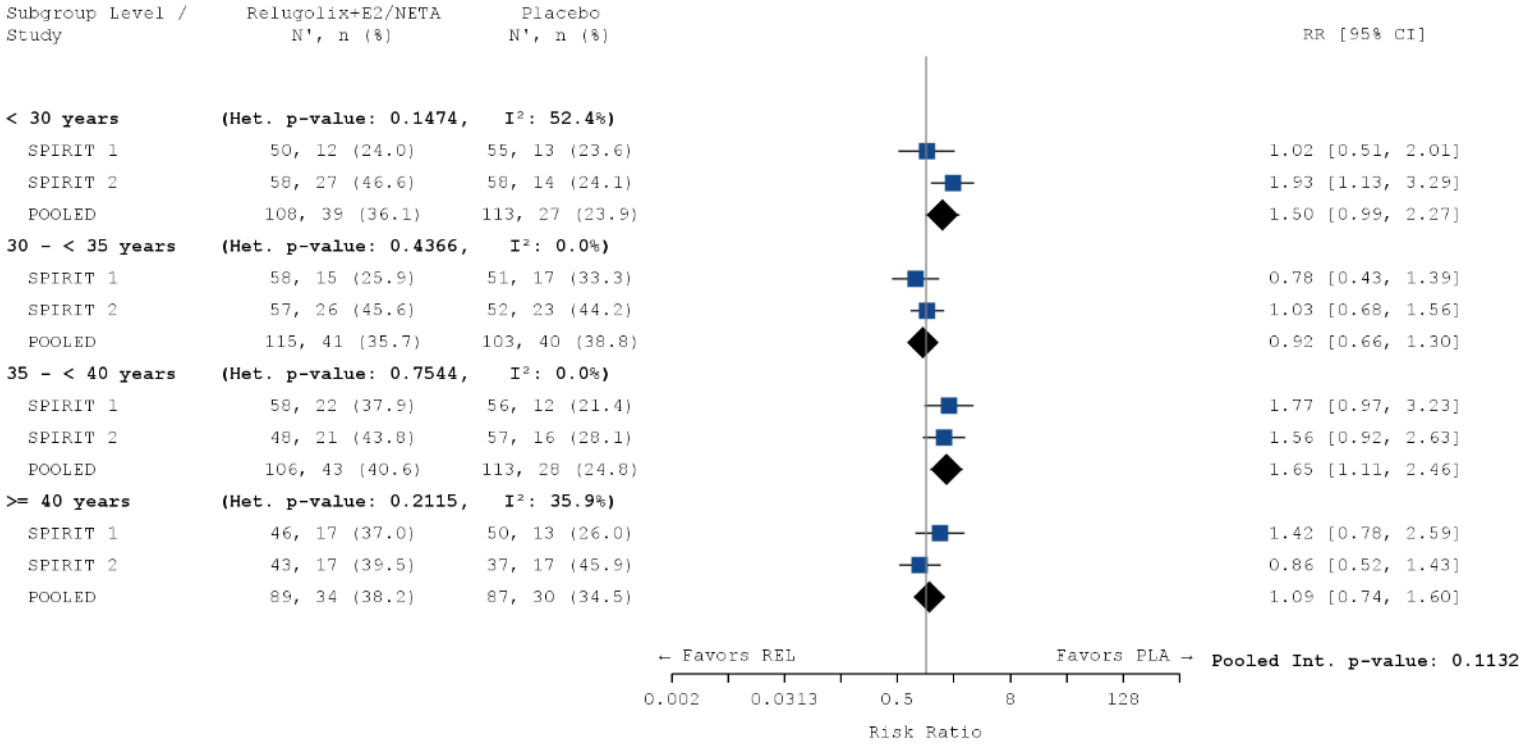
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
Age category II



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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
Race

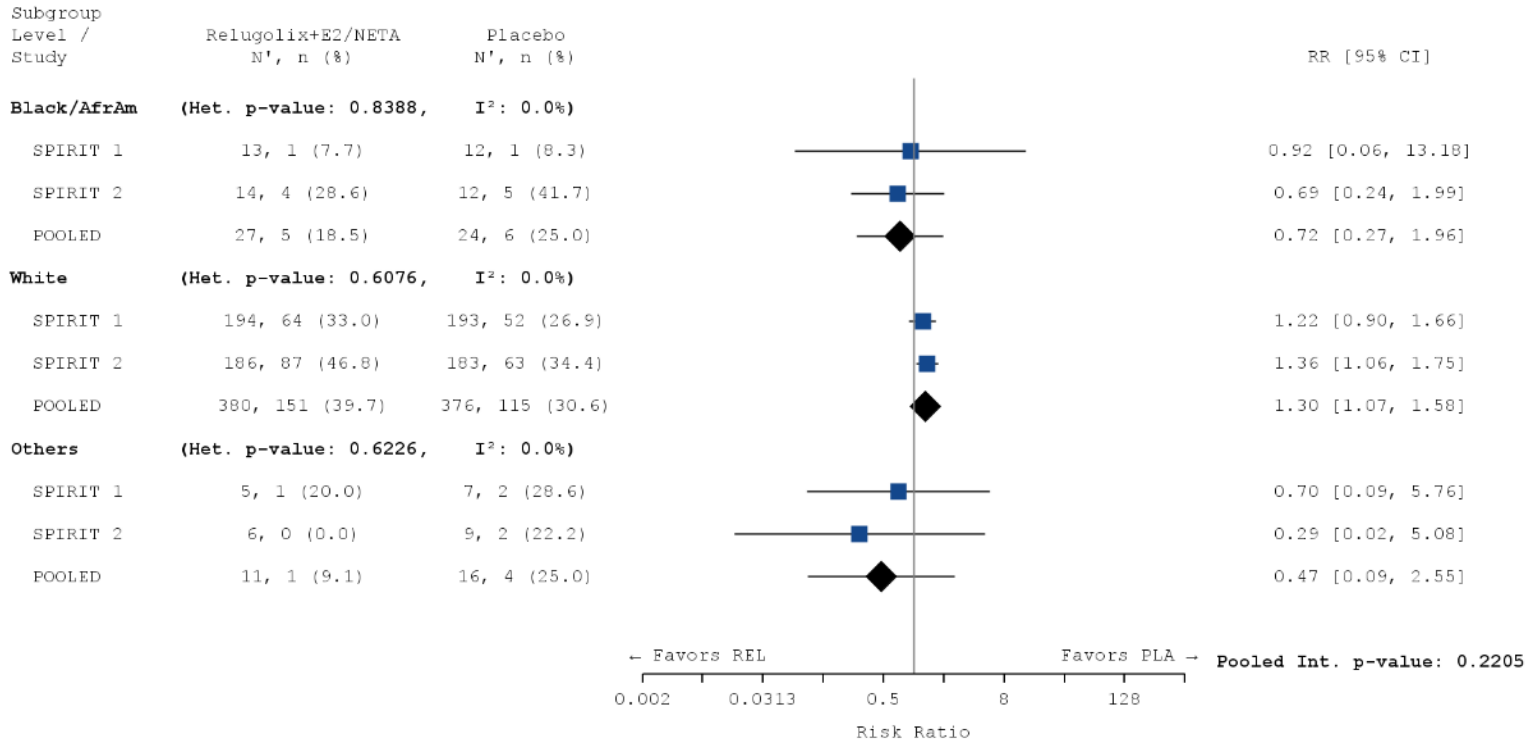

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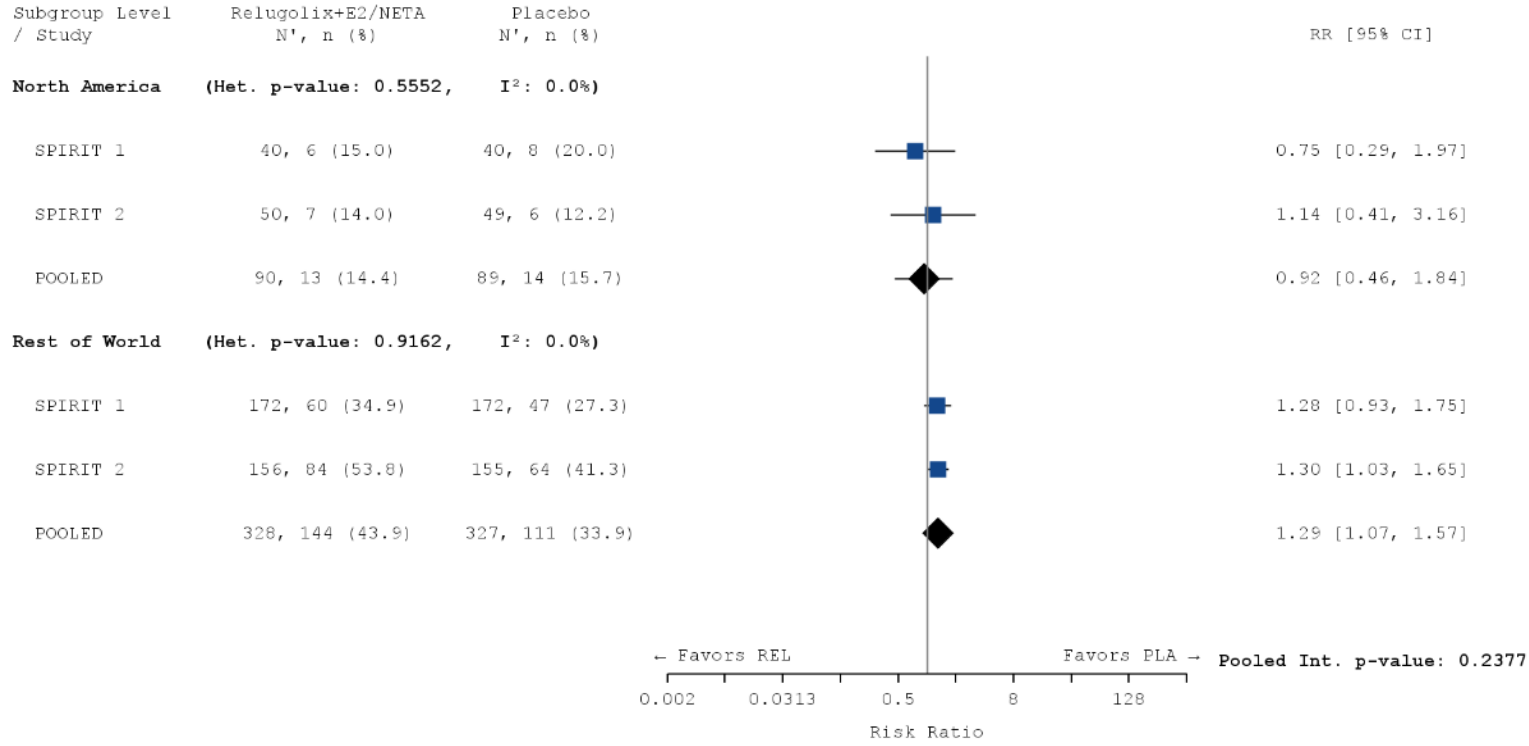
Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
Geographic region I



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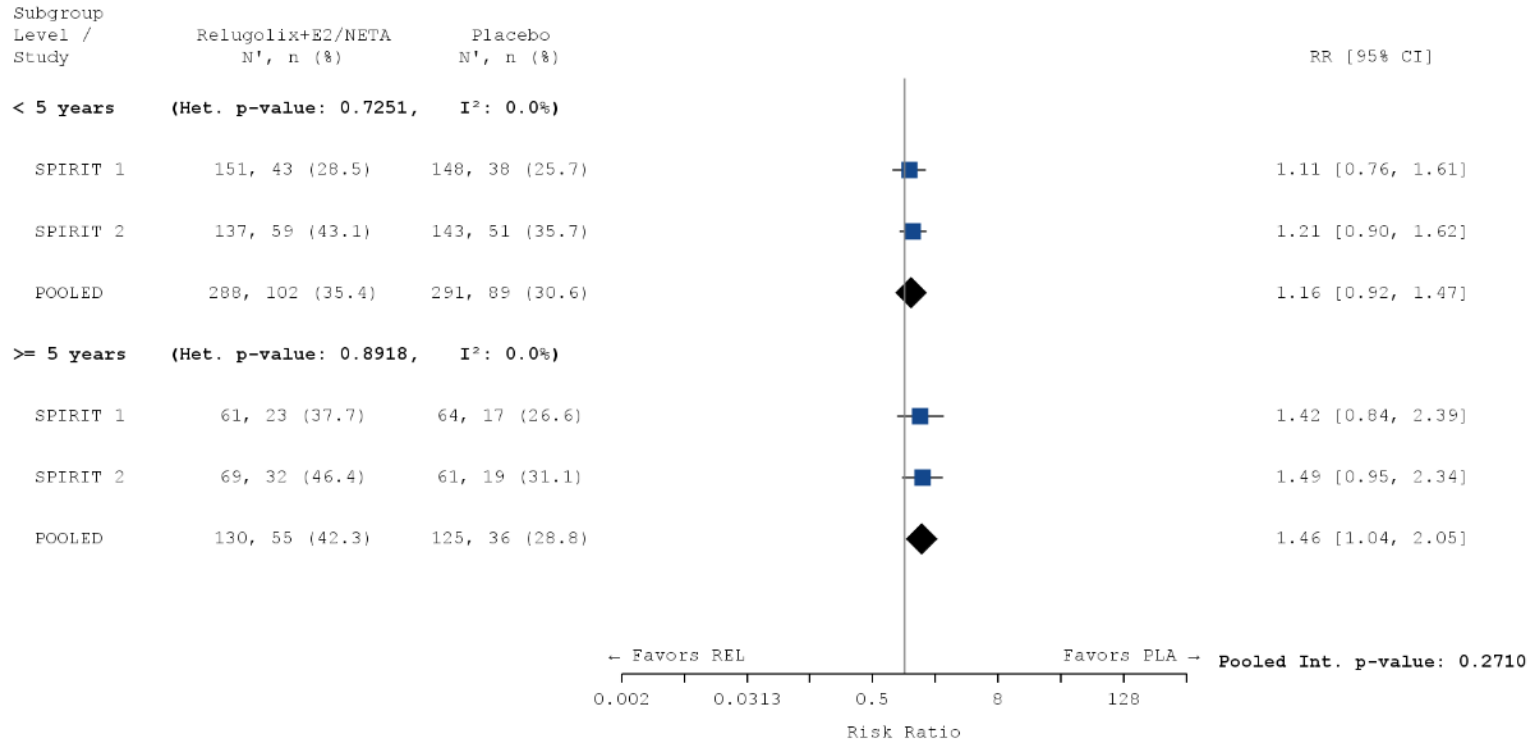
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



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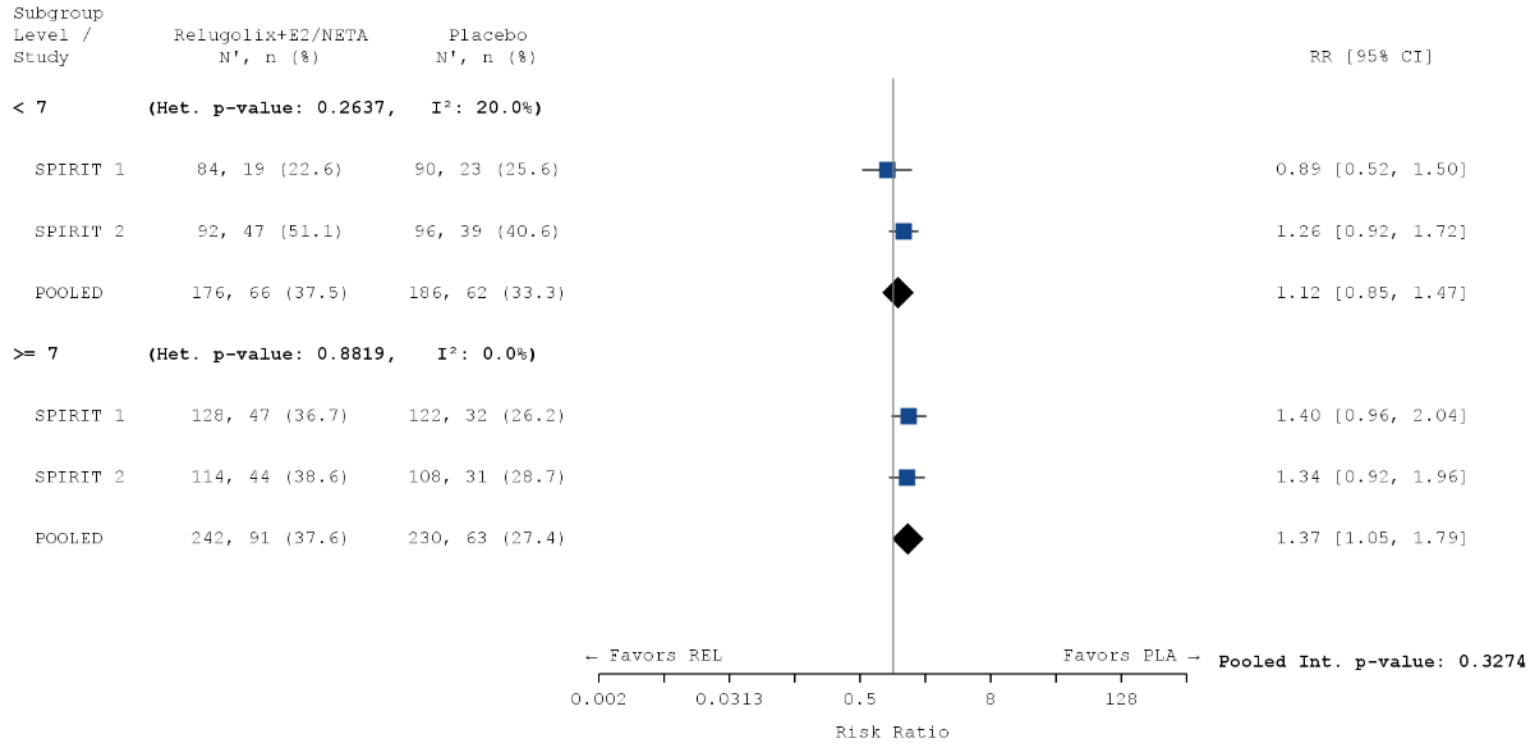
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

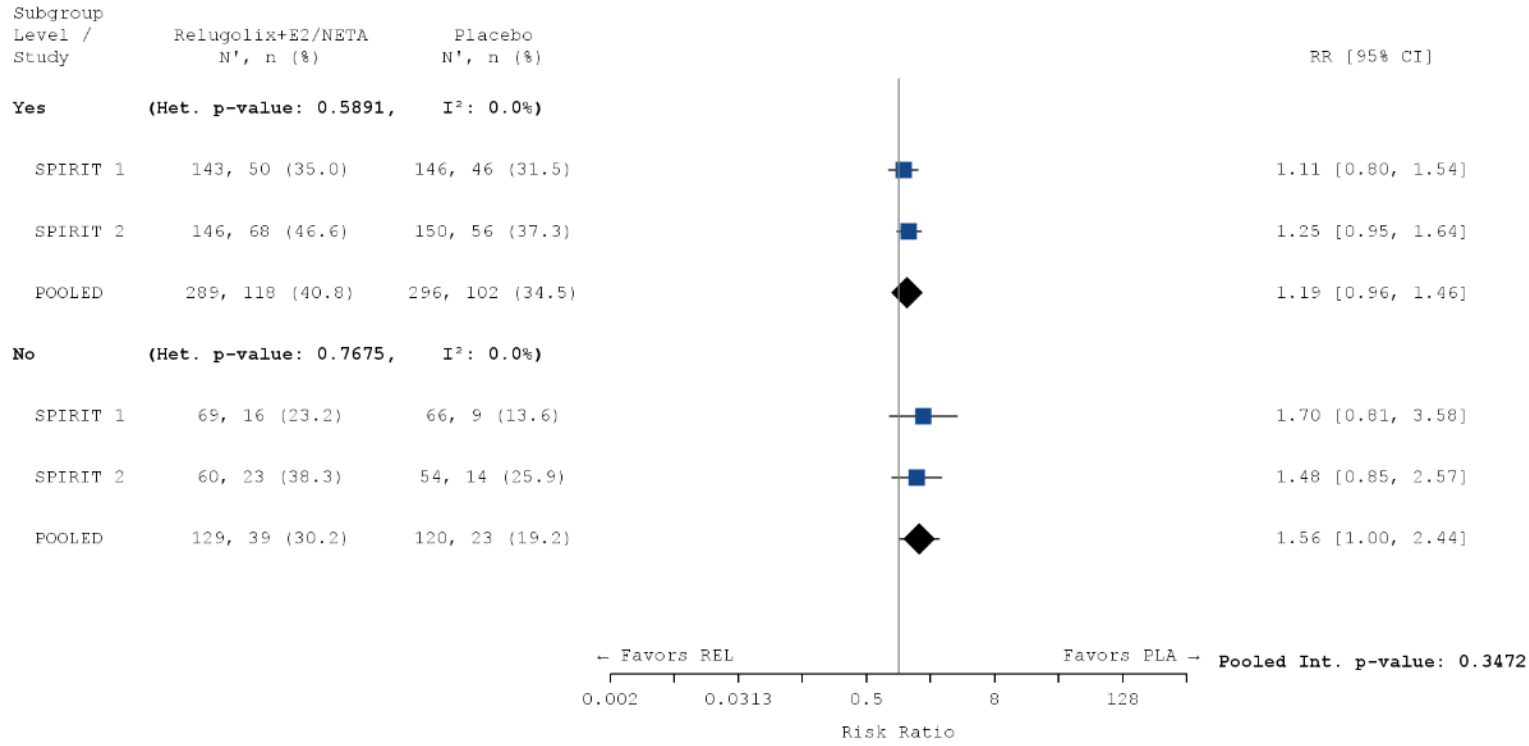
Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
Prior treatment for endometriosis



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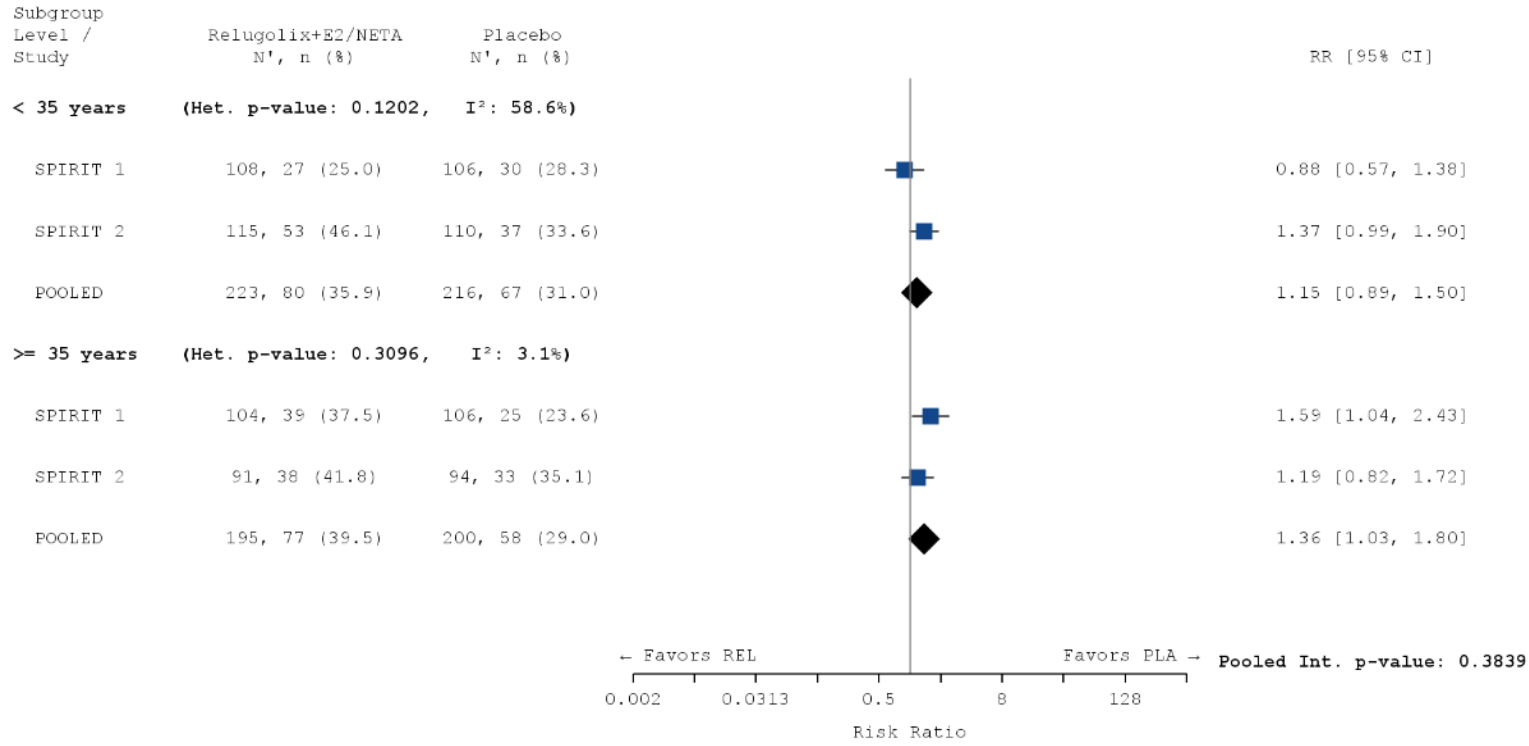
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
Age category I



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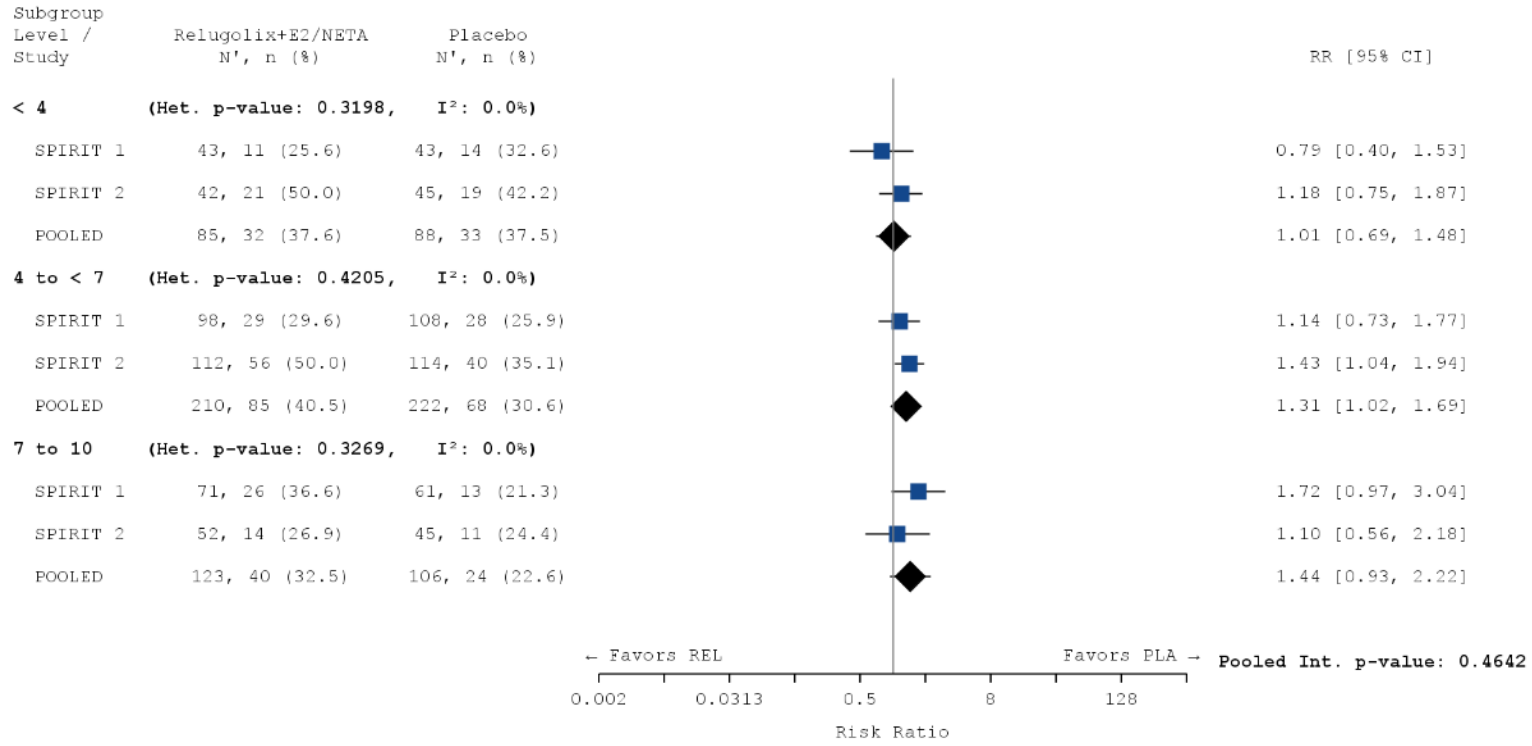
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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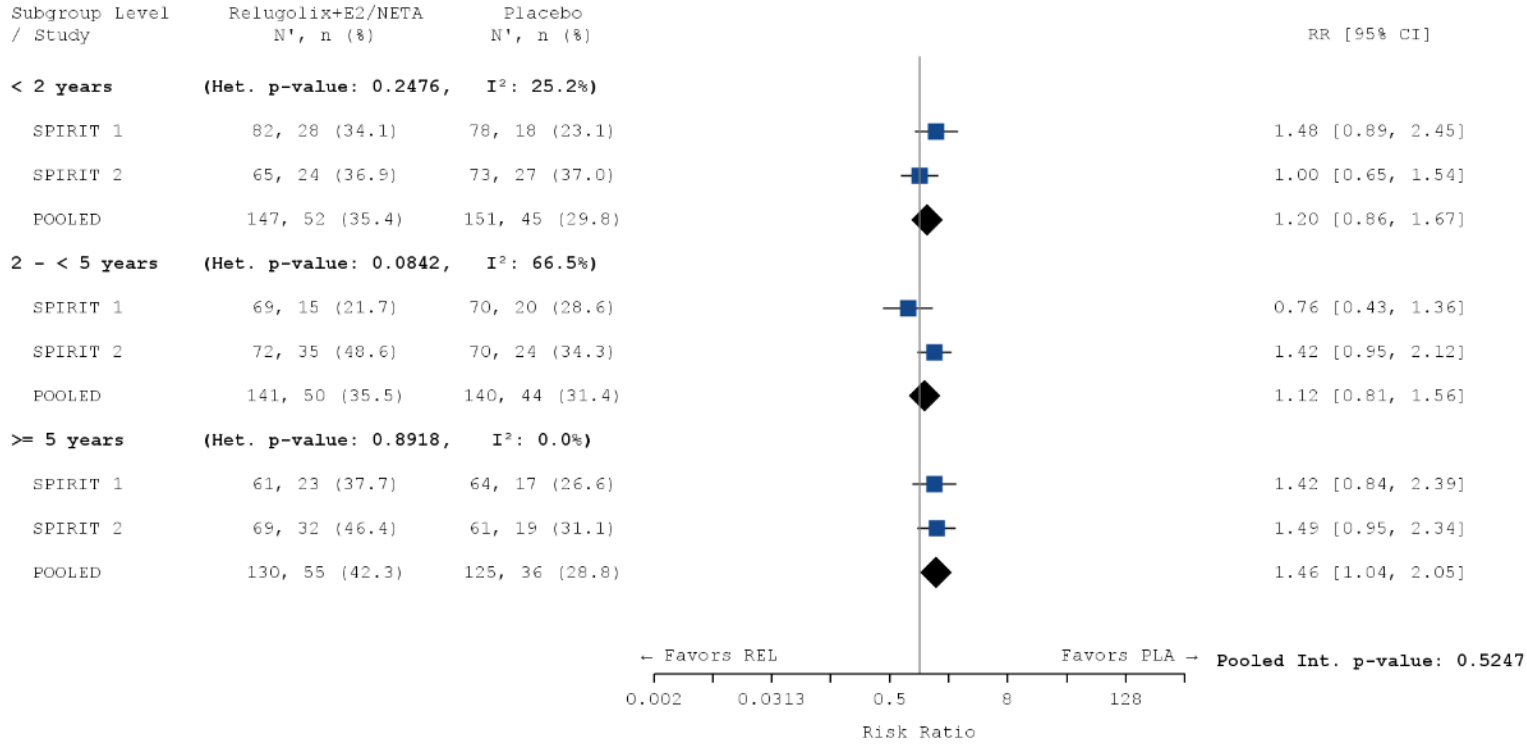
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



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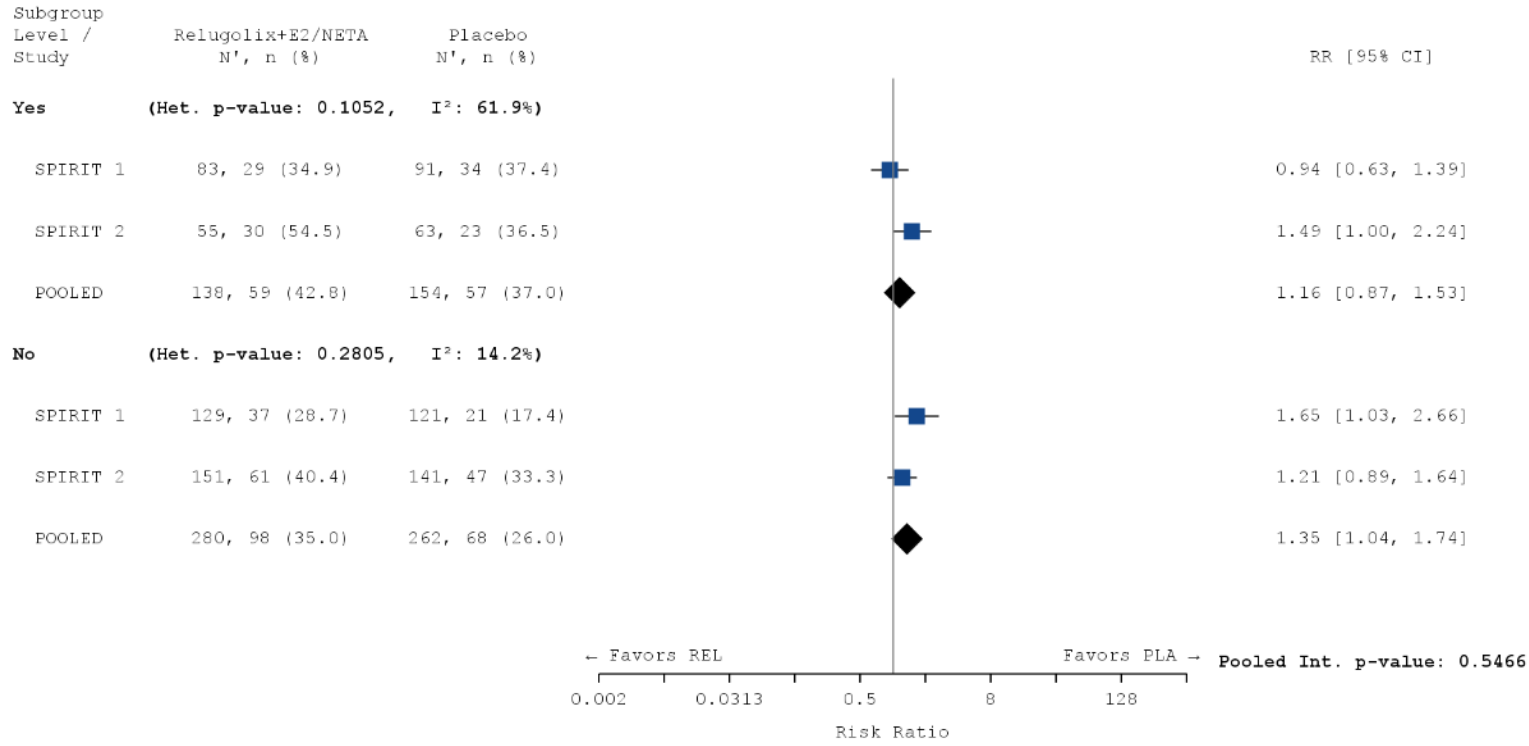
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
Prior hormonal treatment



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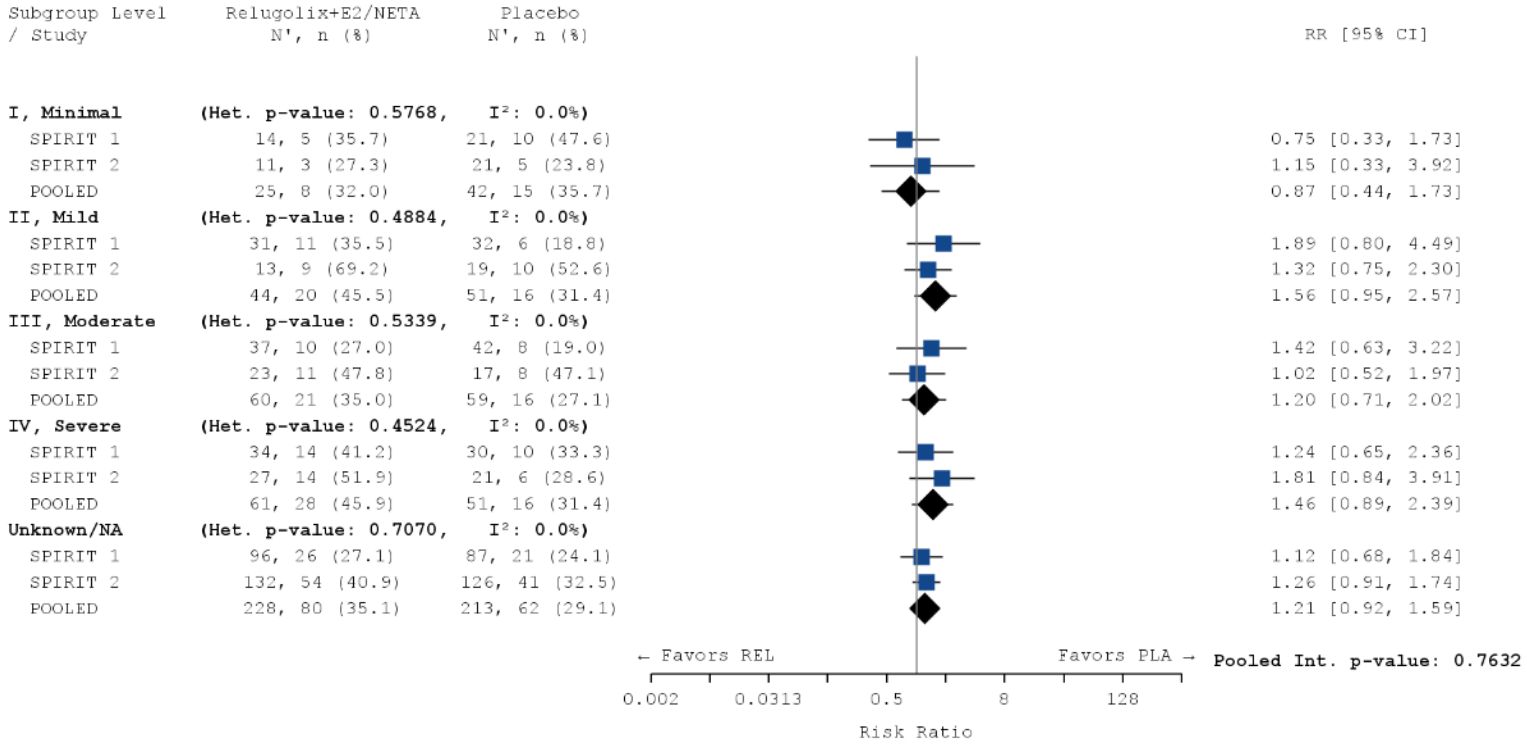
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
AFSE stage



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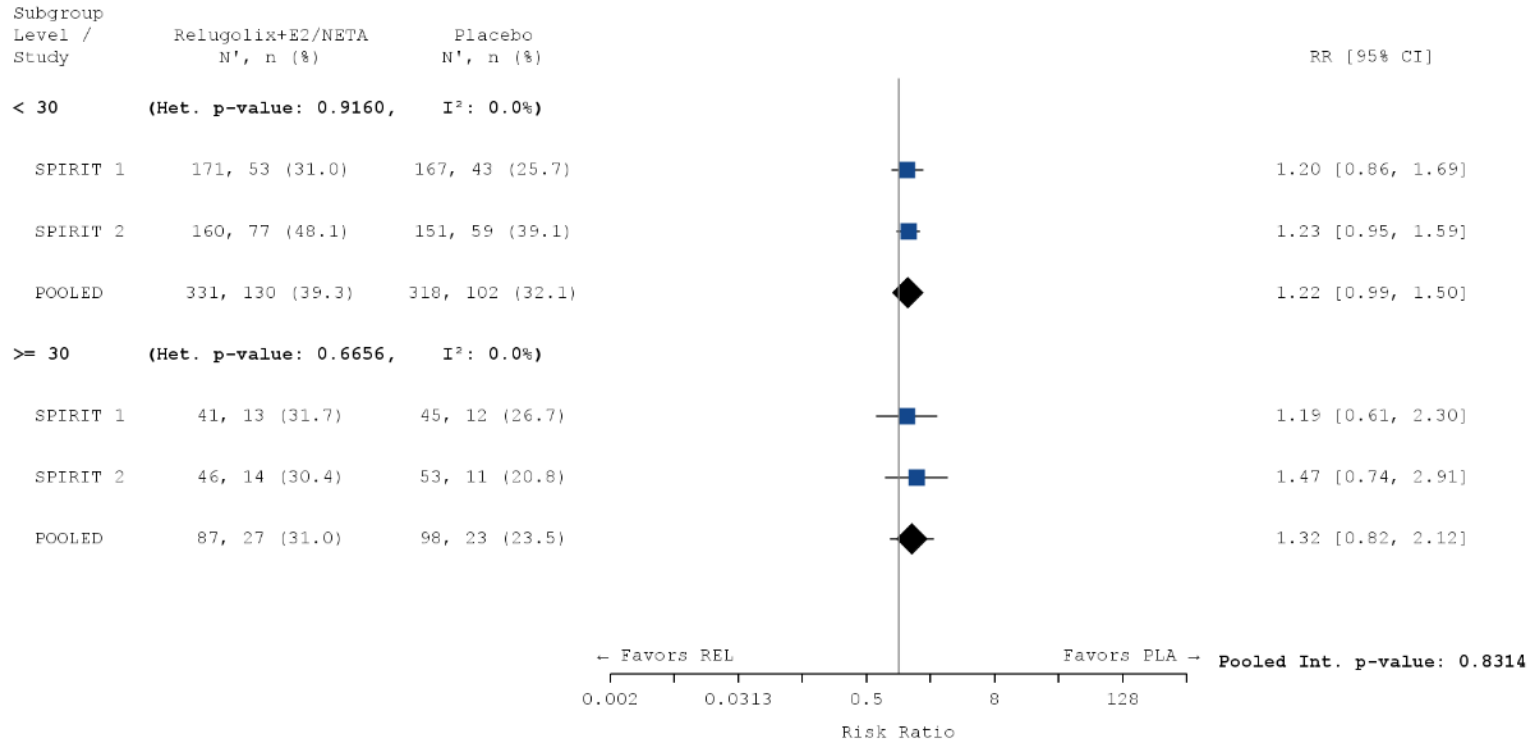
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
Prior surgery for endometriosis

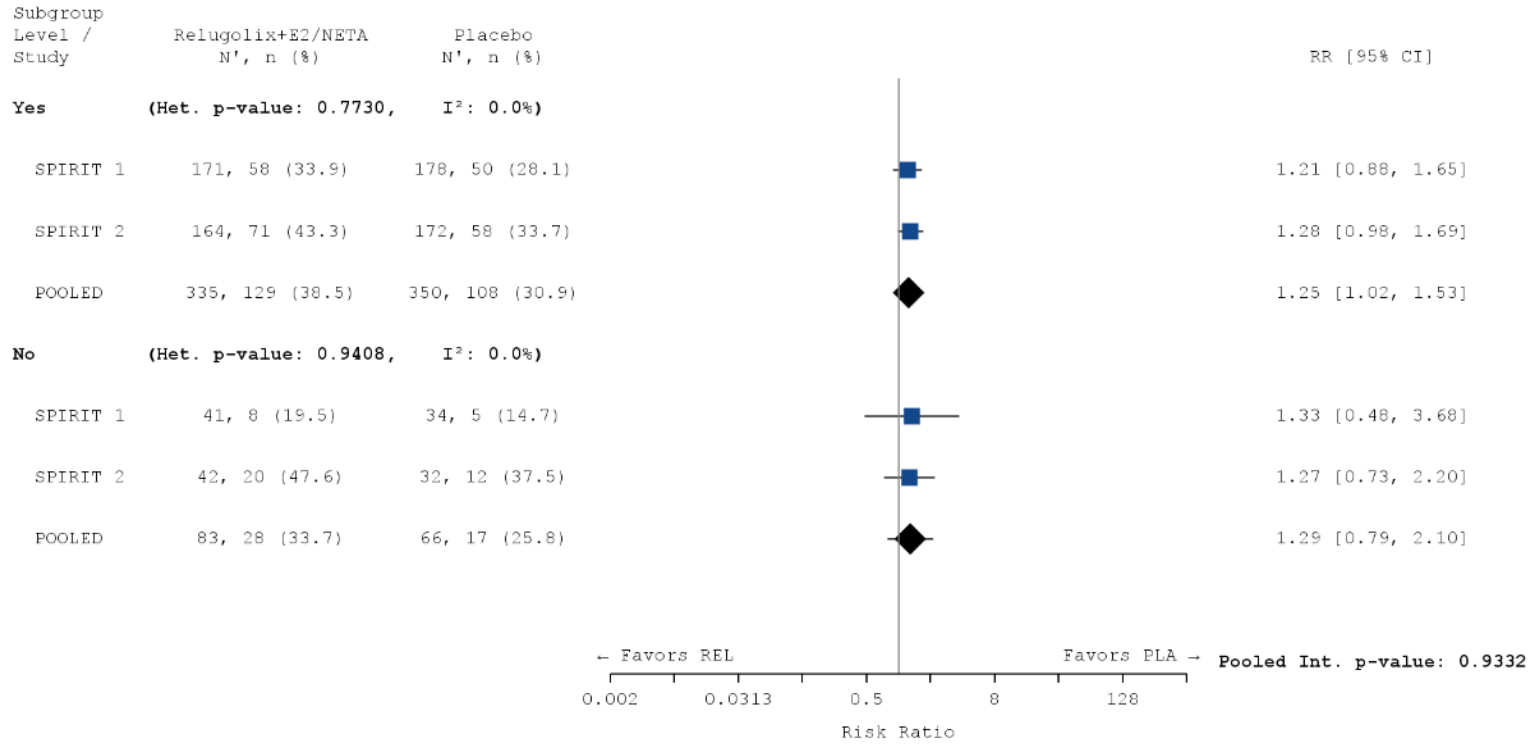

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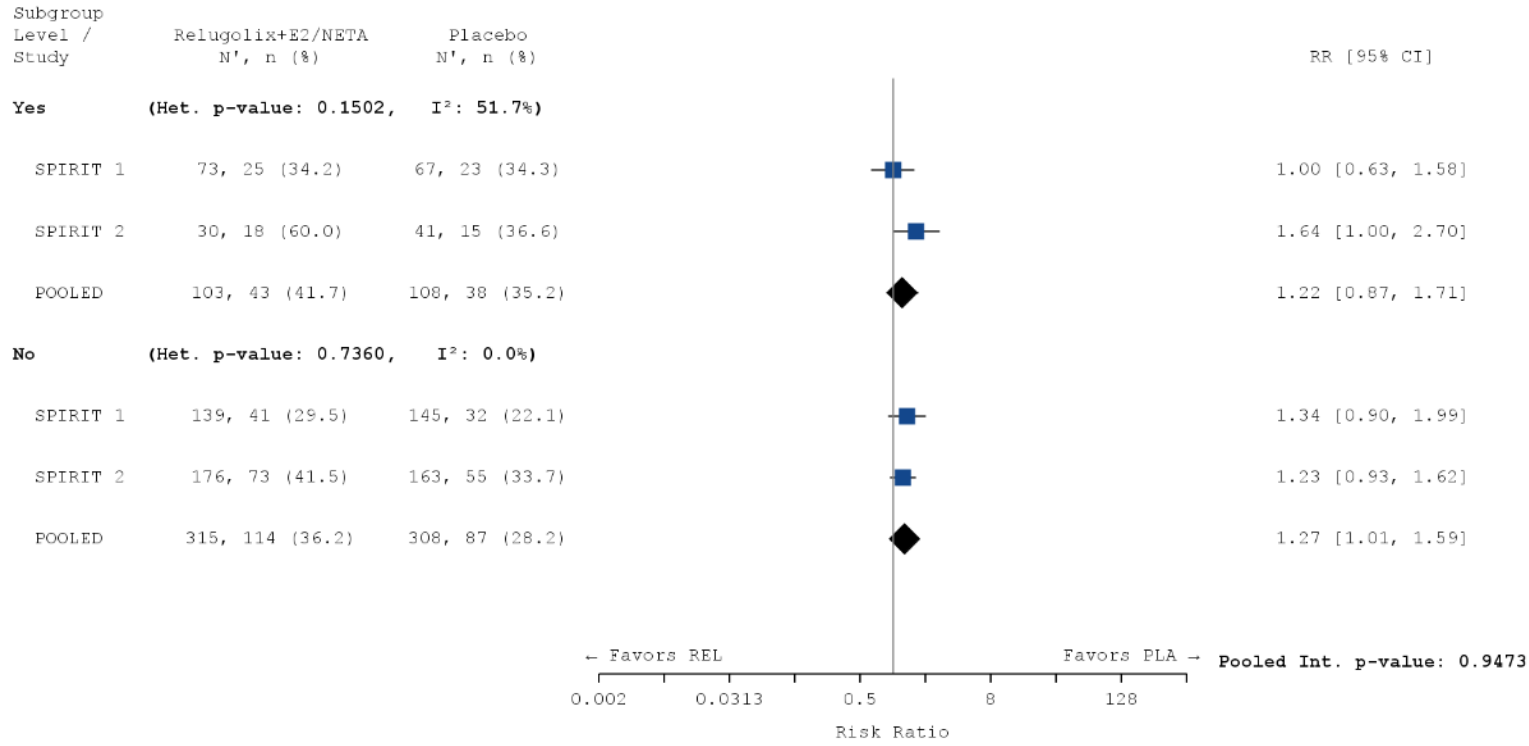
Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



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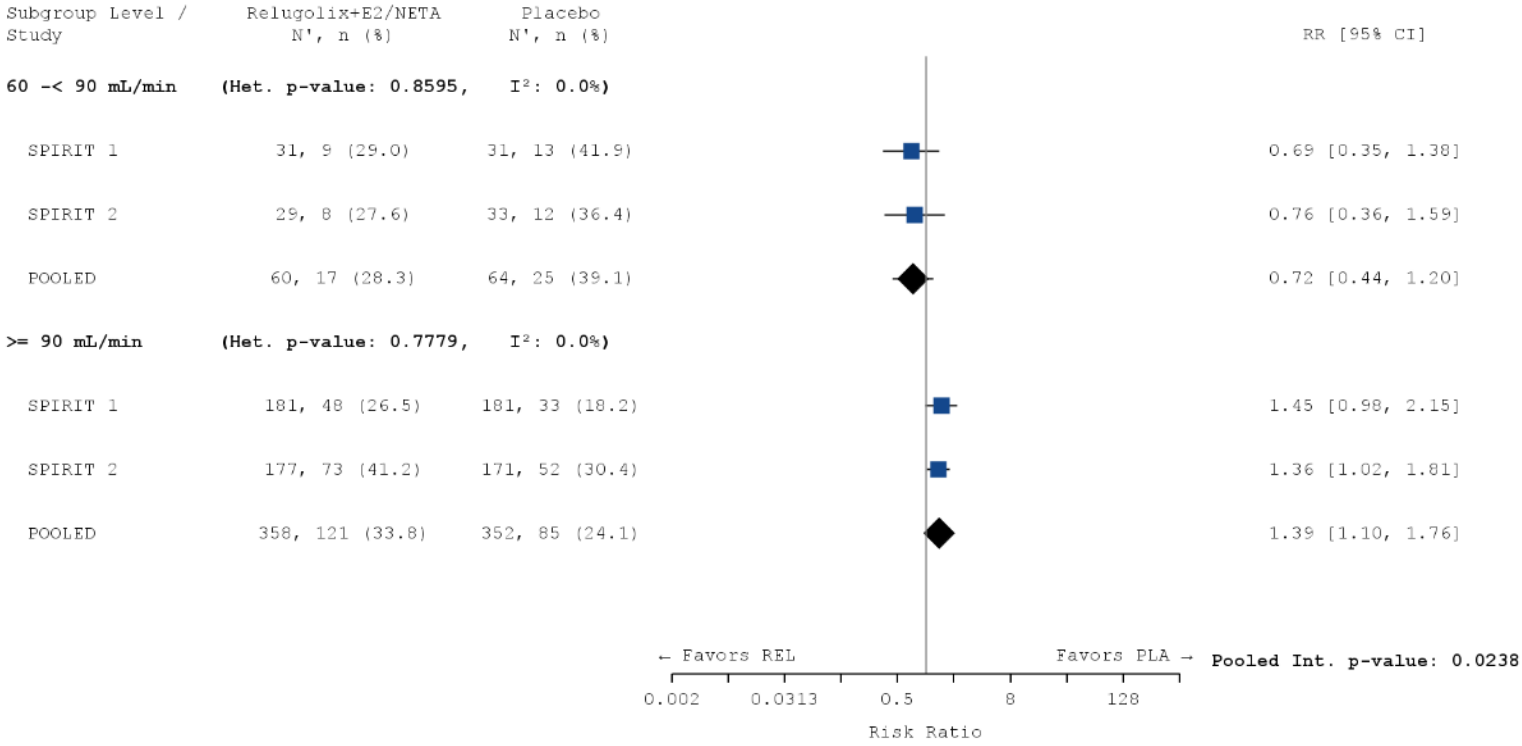
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
Renal function



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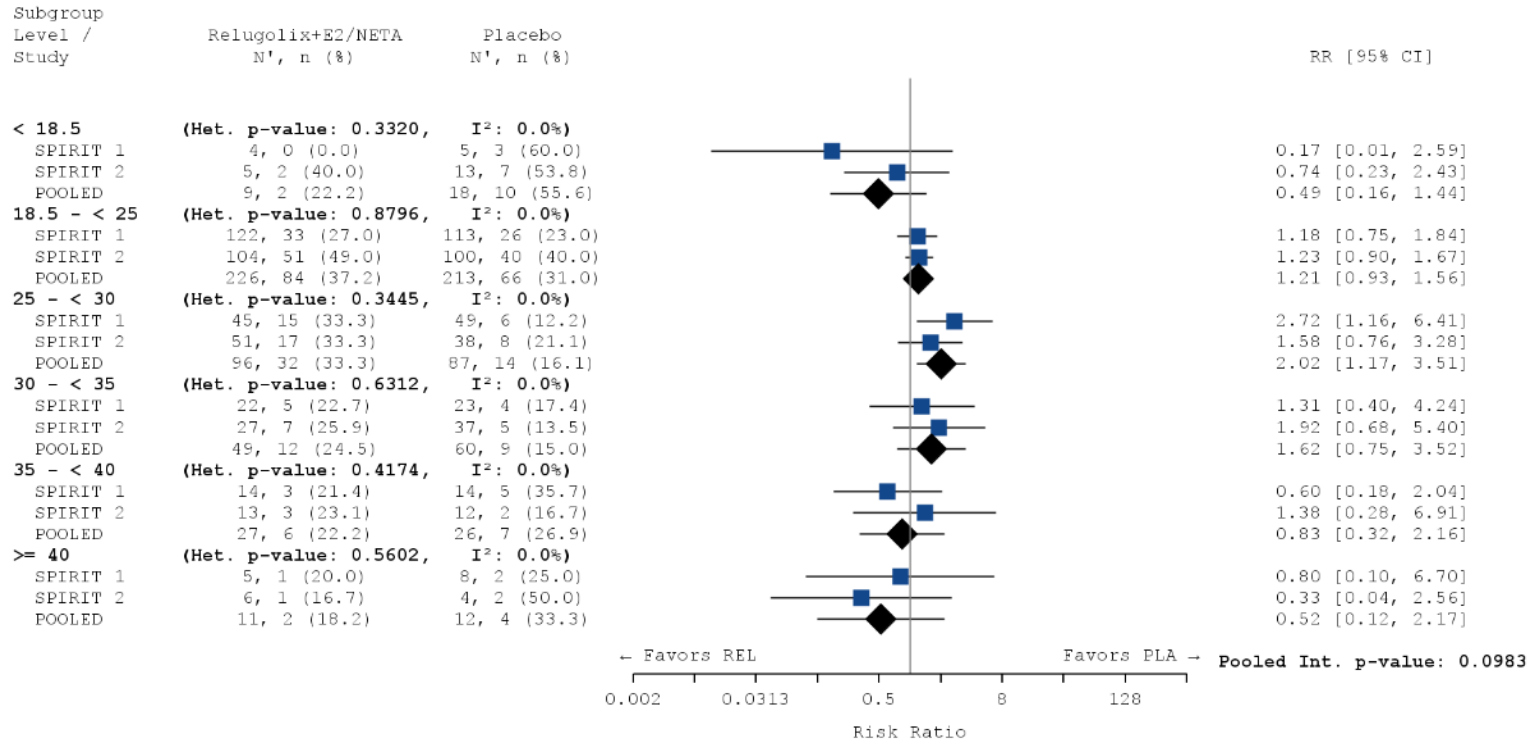
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



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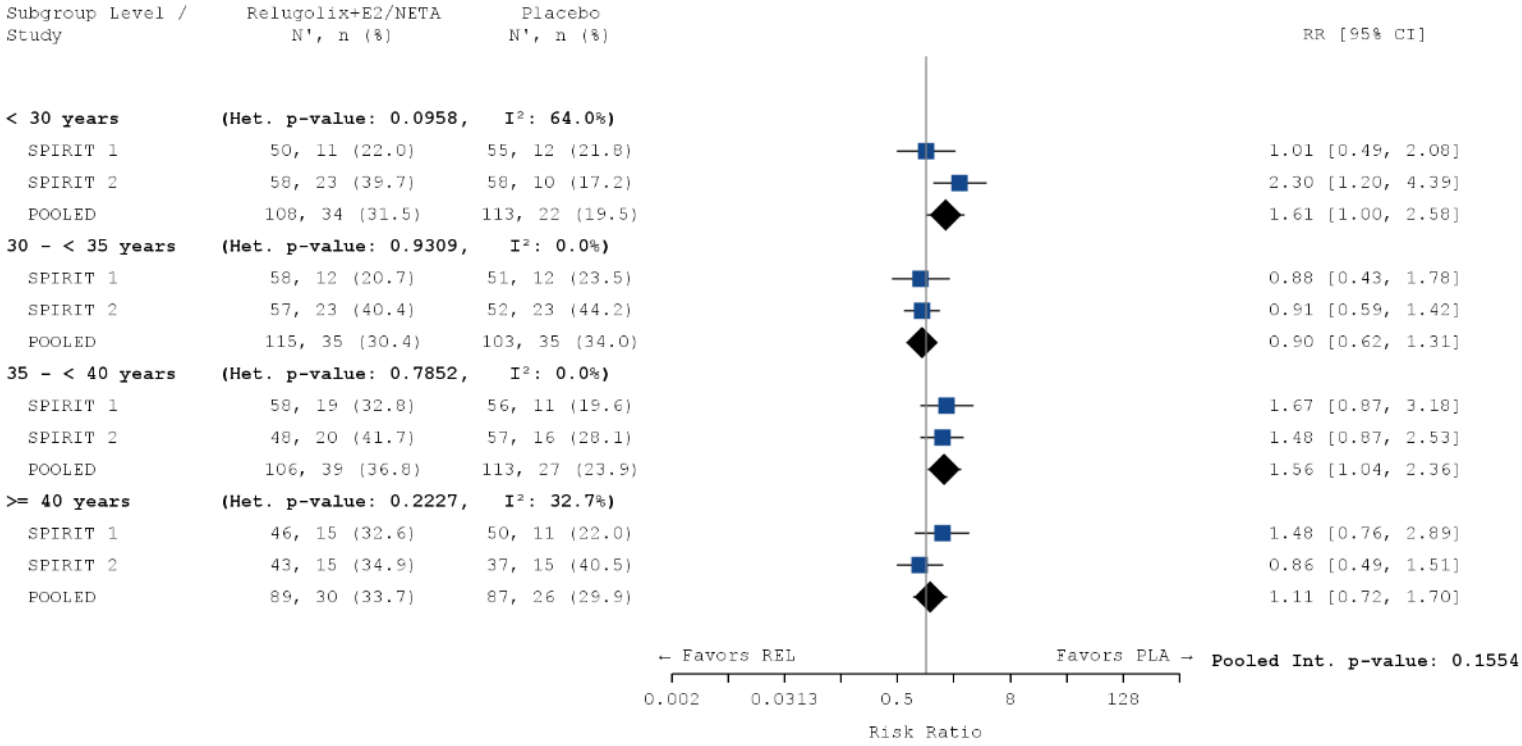
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
Age category II



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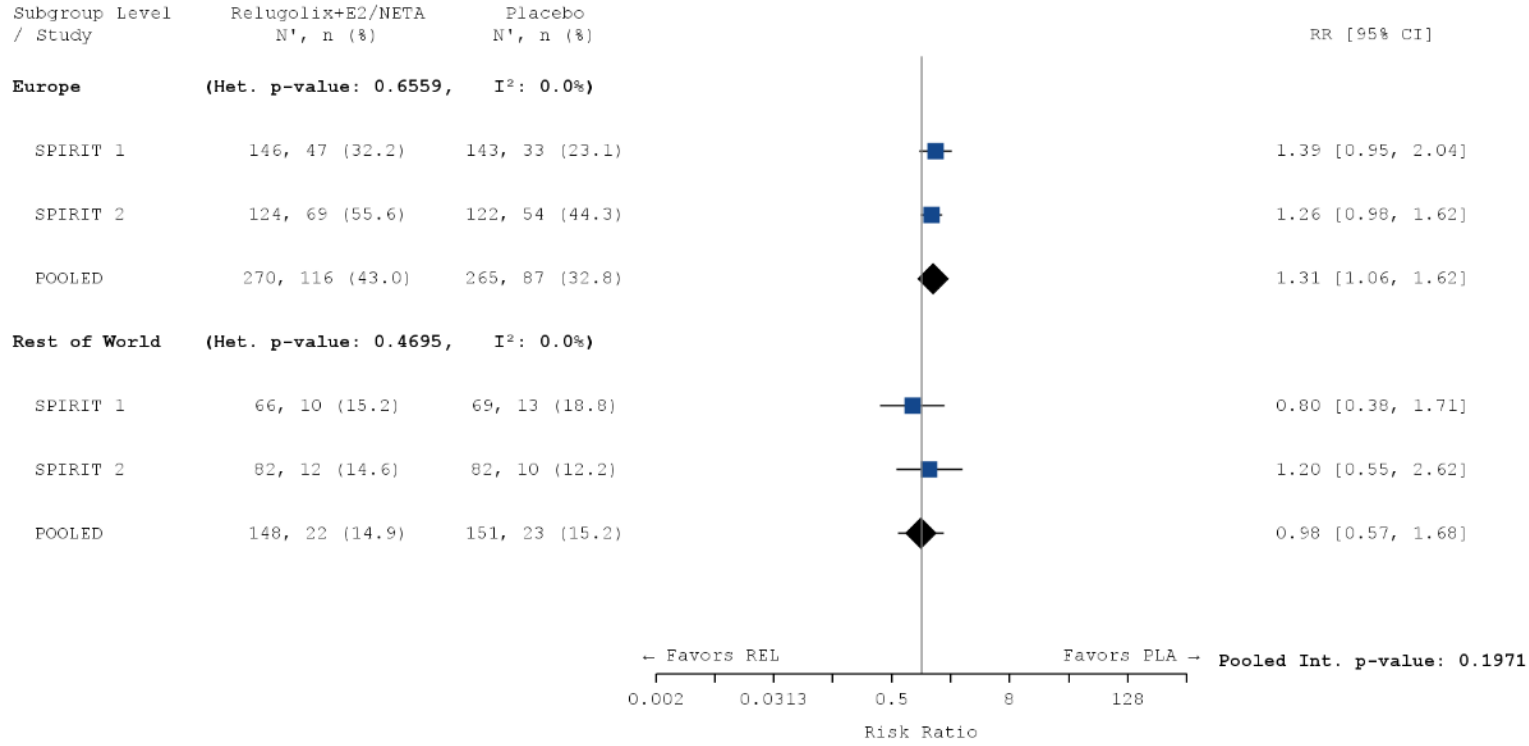
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
Geographic region II



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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline

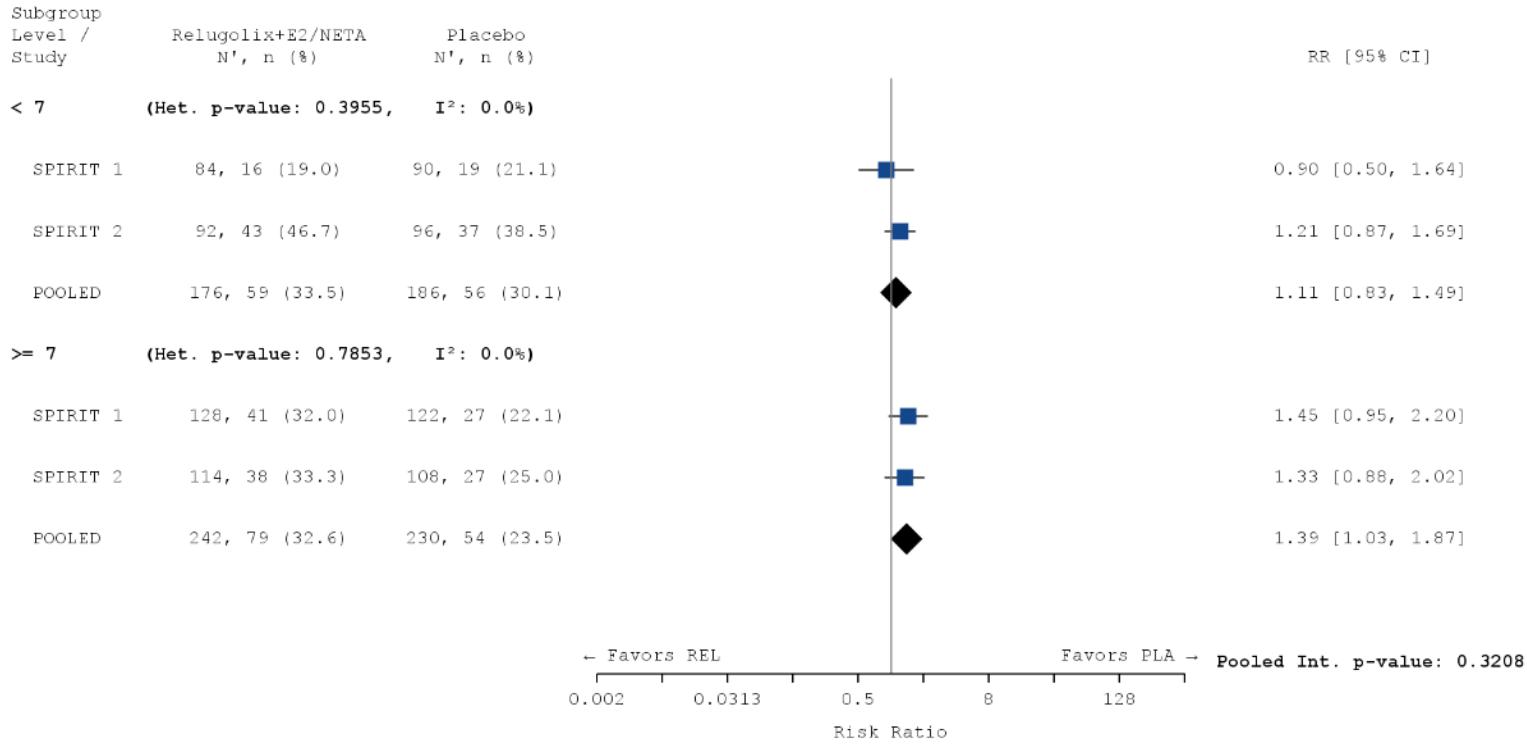

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Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
Geographic region I

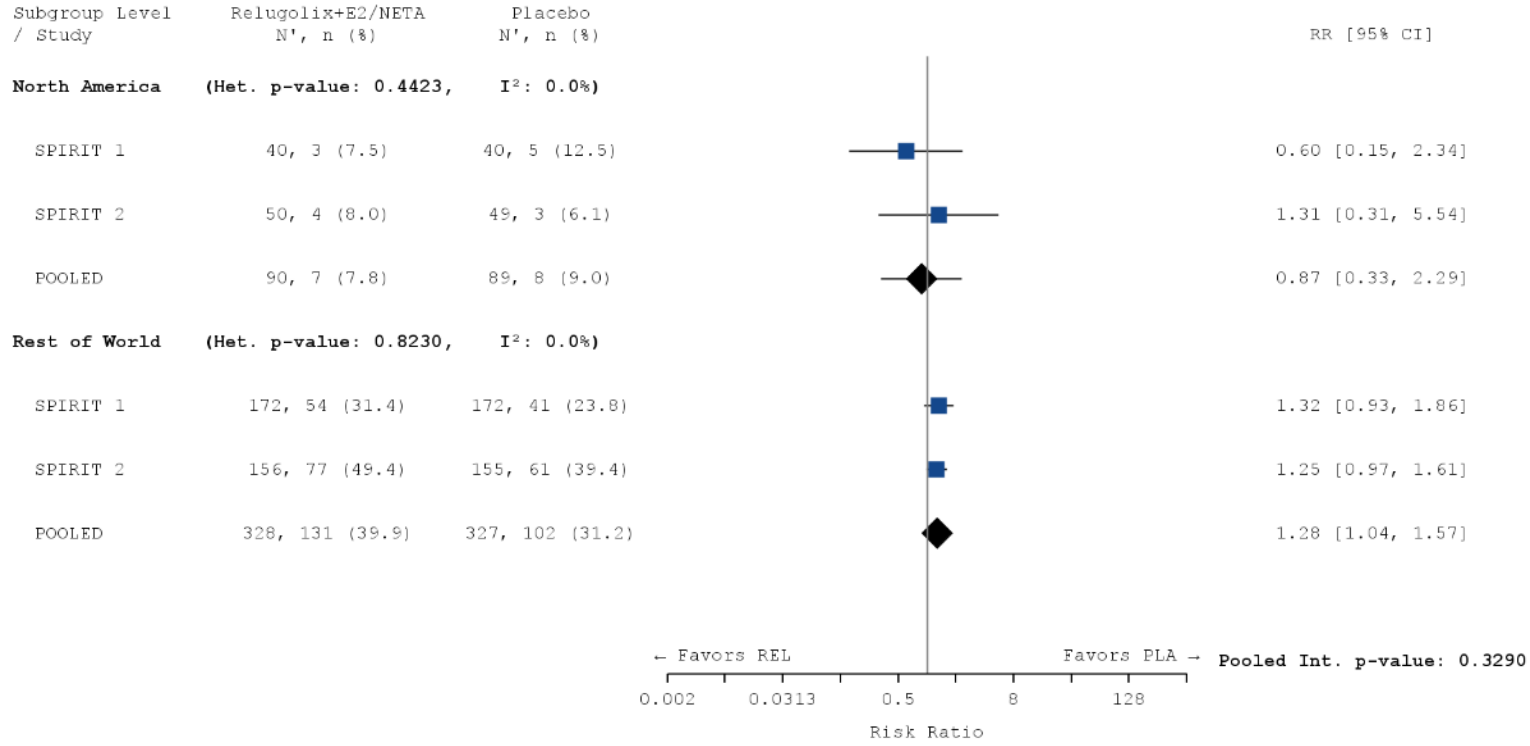

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Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
Race

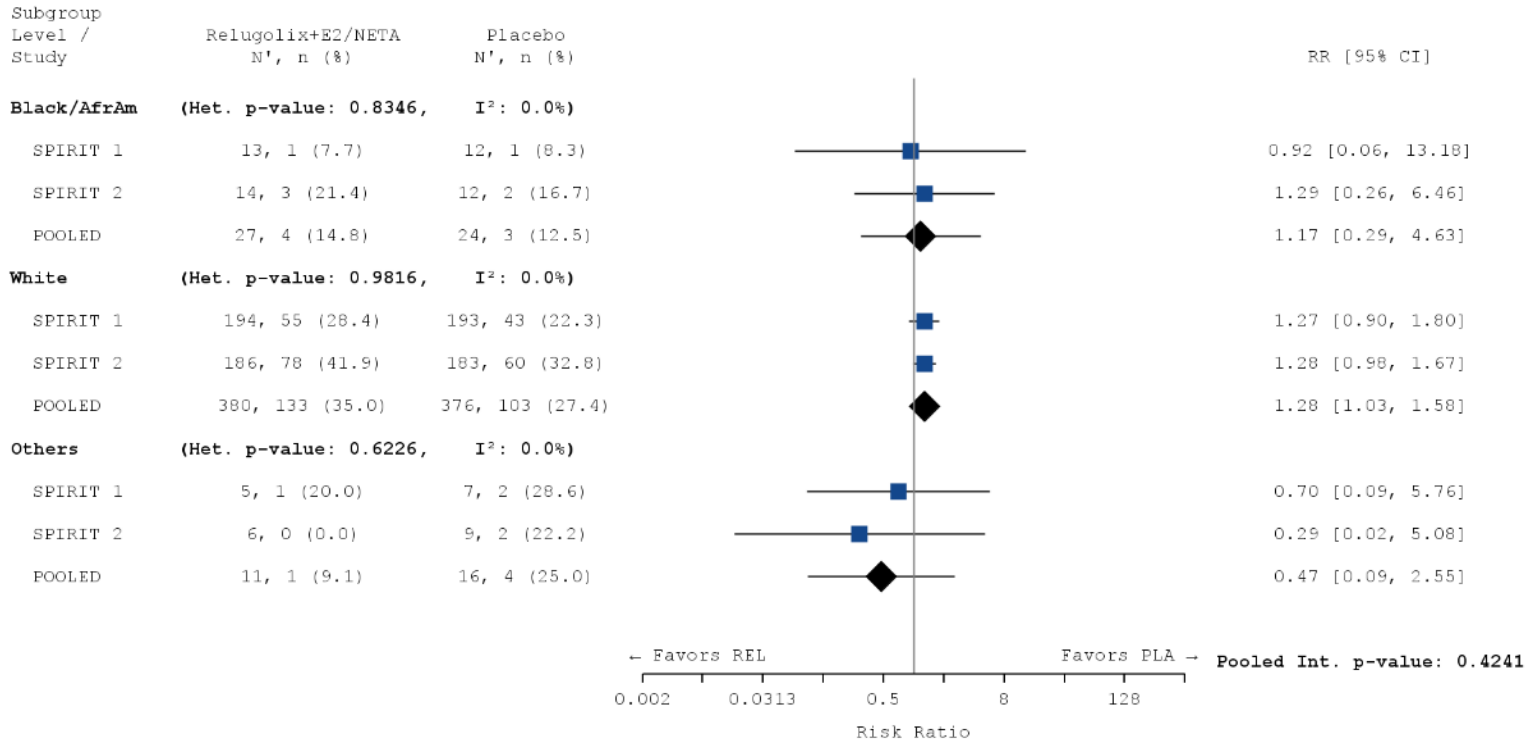

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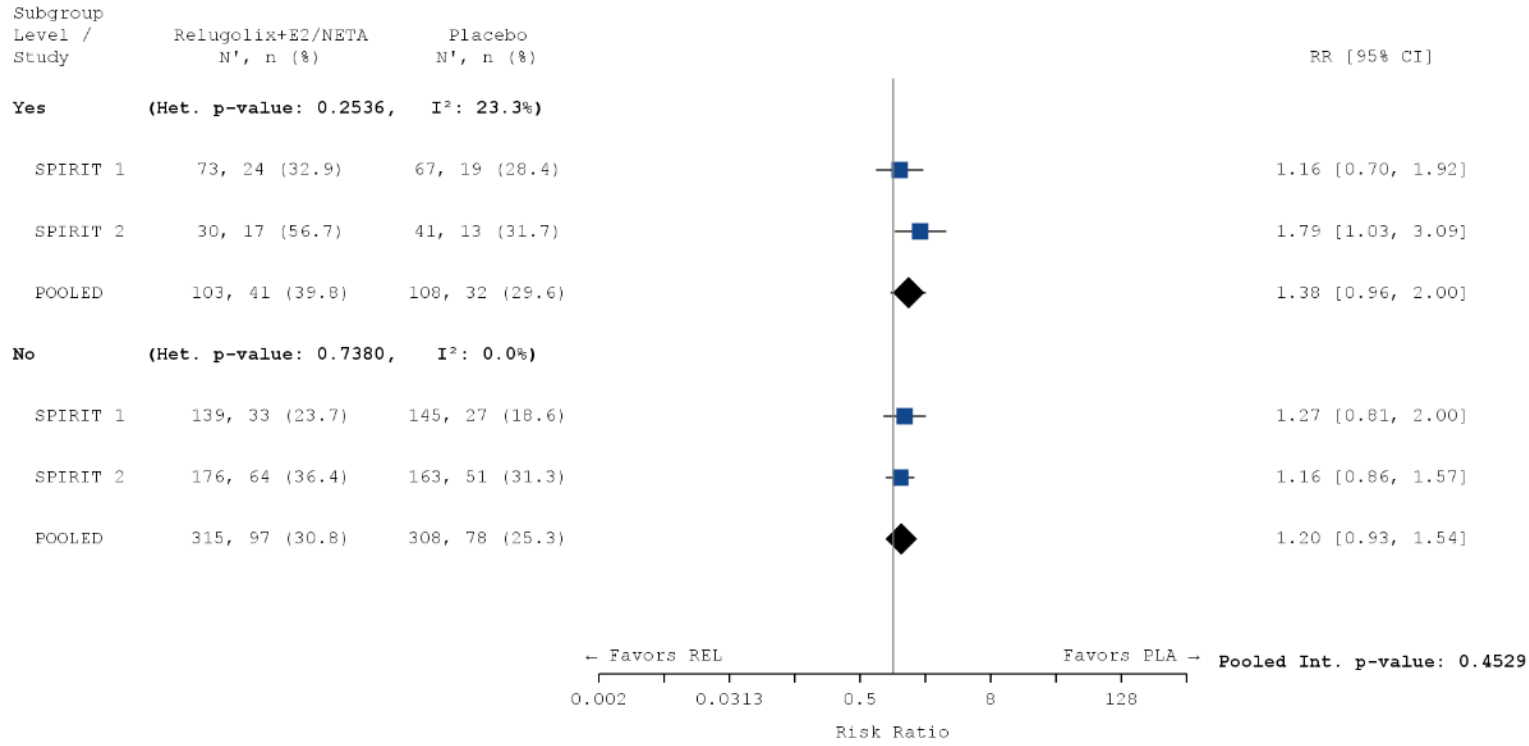
Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



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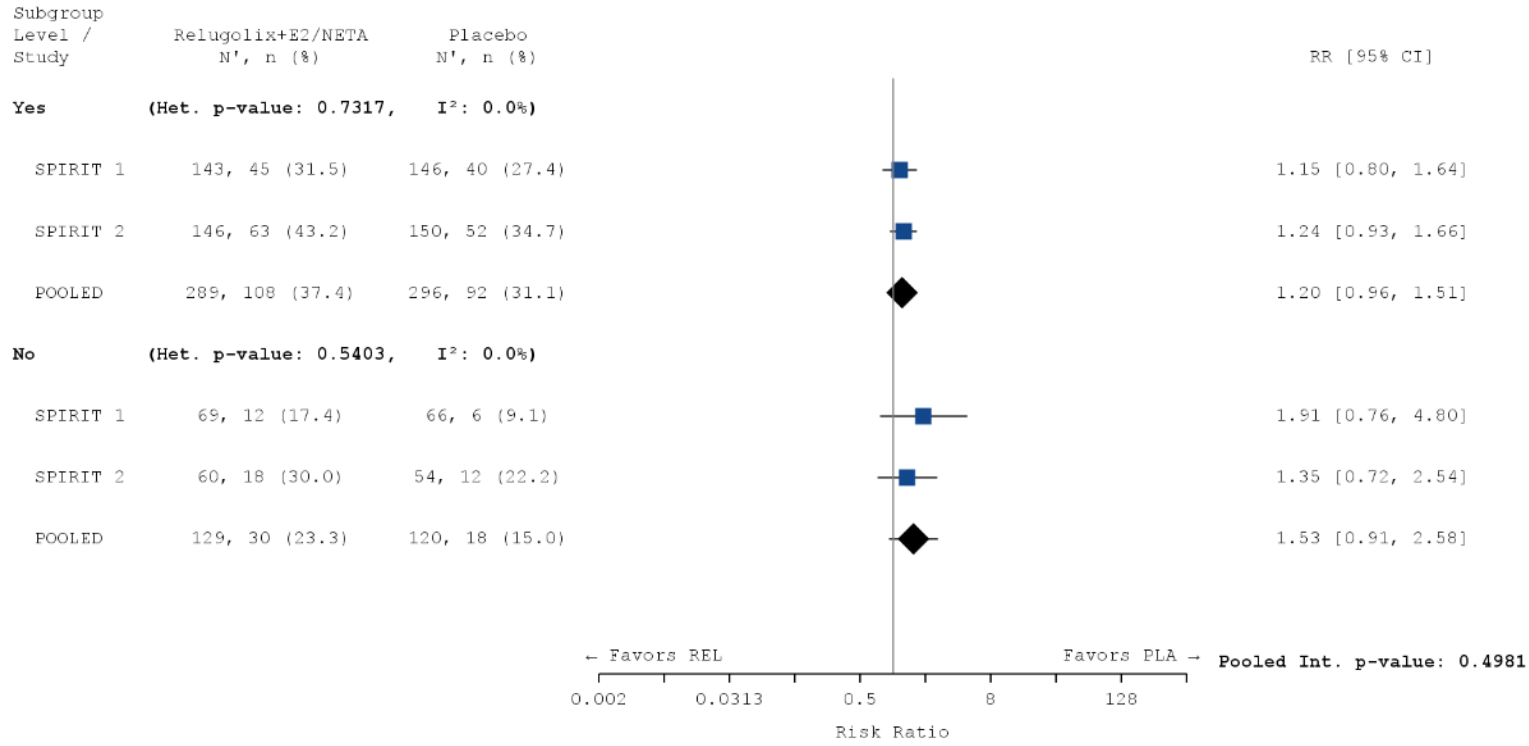
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
Age category I

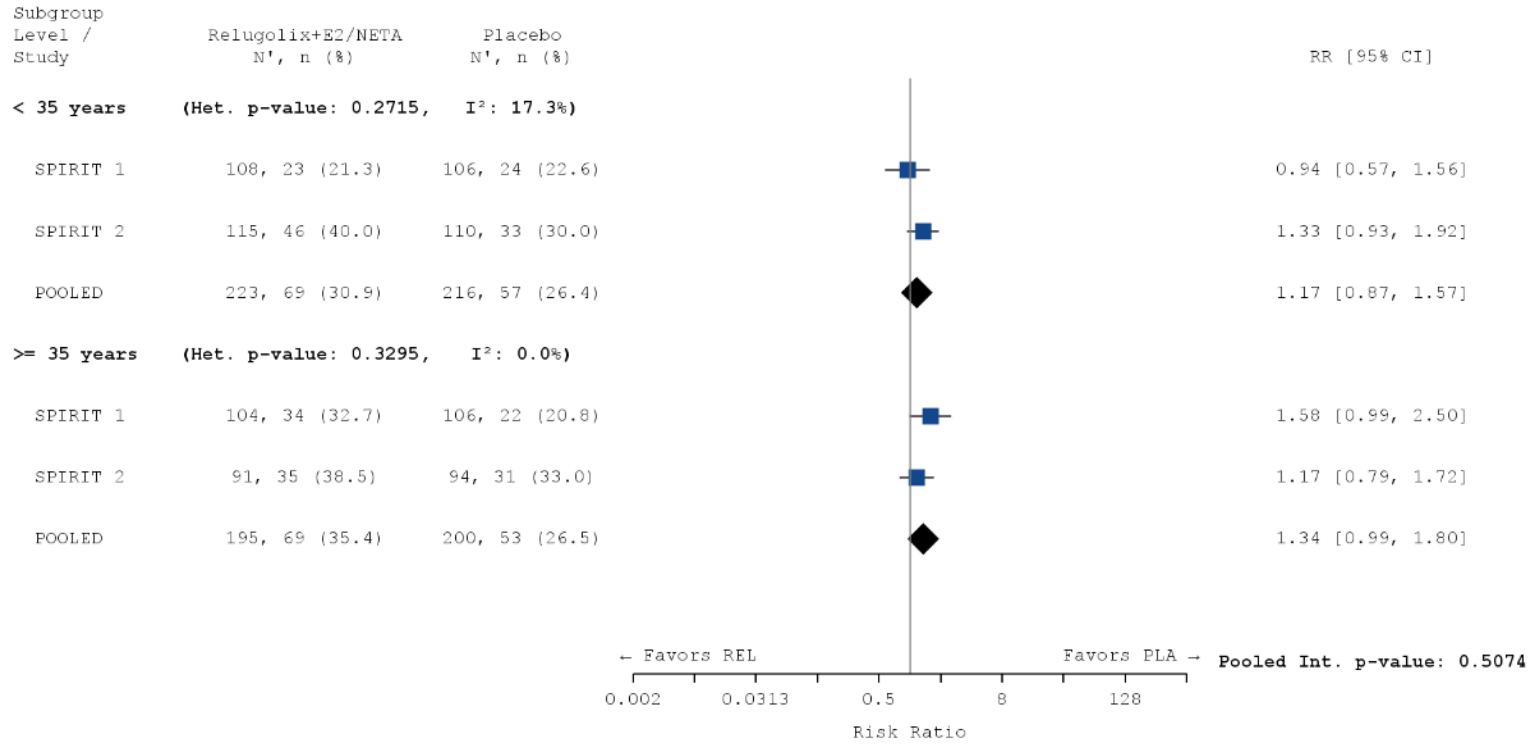

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Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
NMPP NRS score at baseline

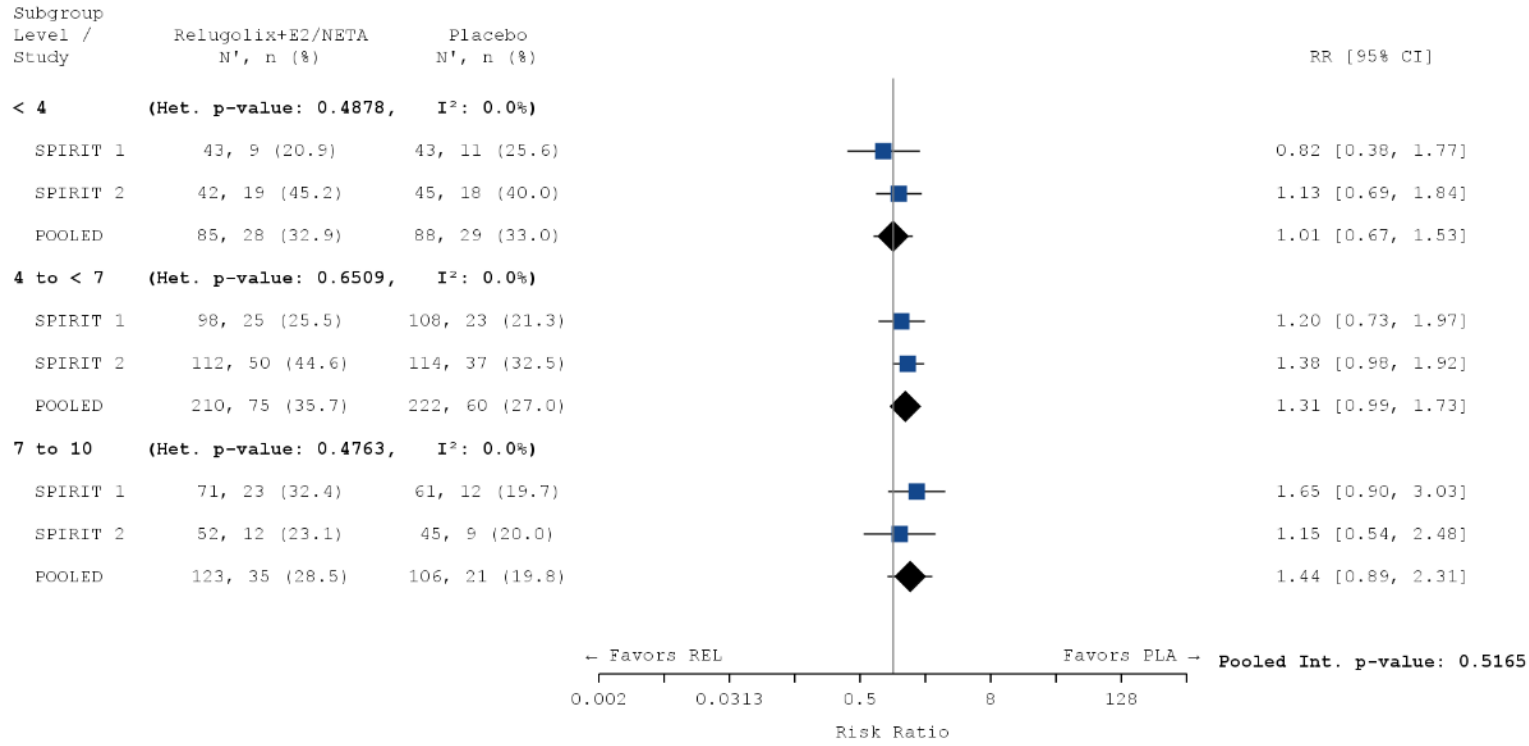

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Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II

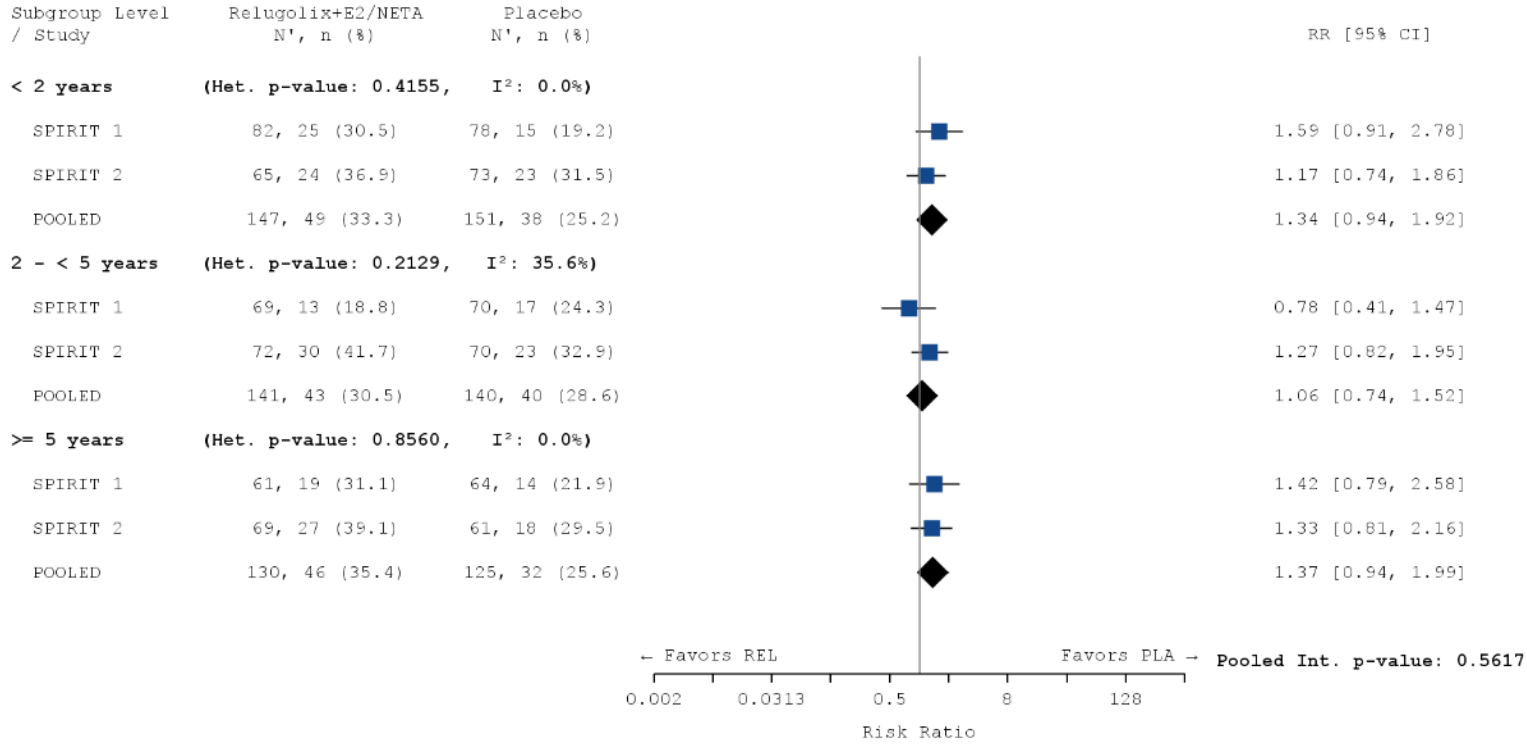

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Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I

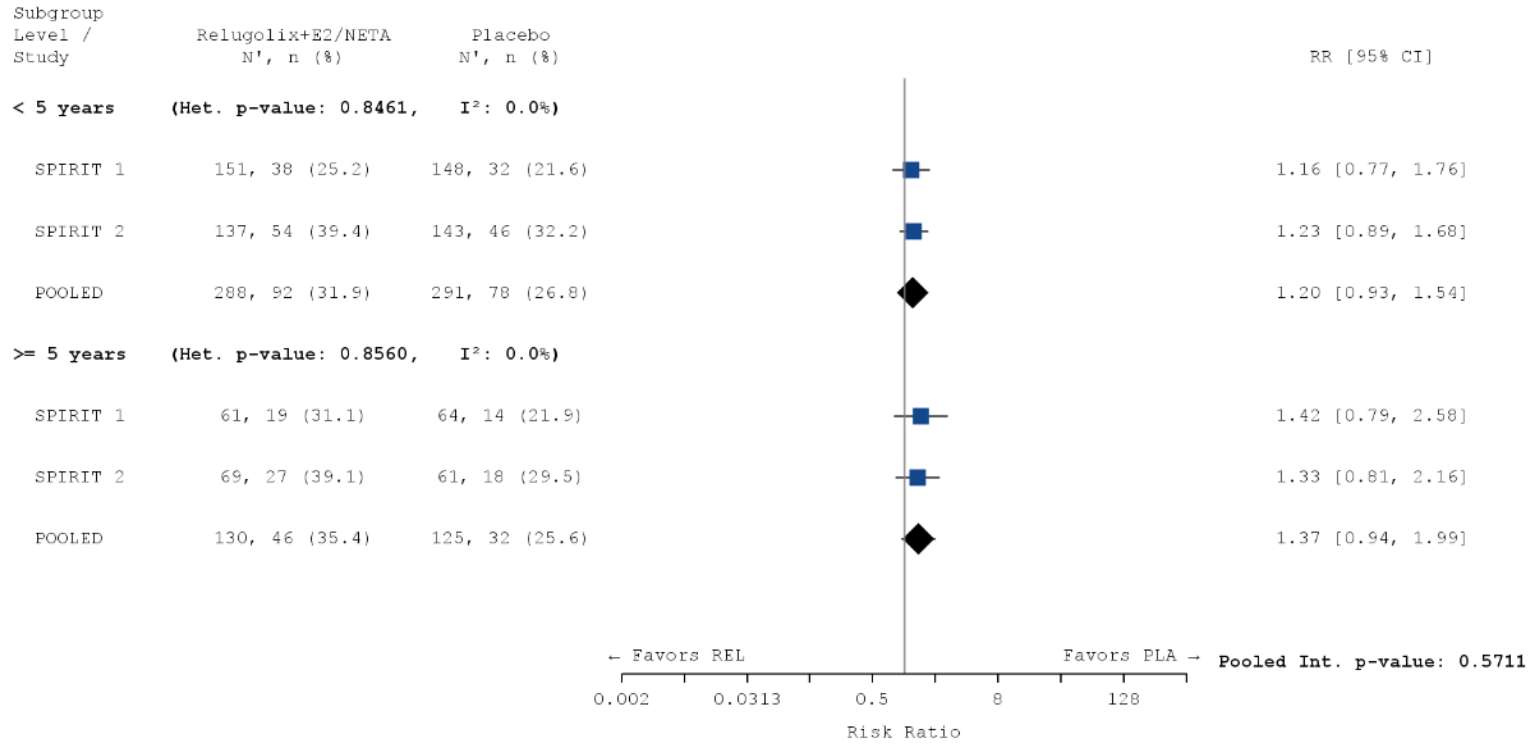

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Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I

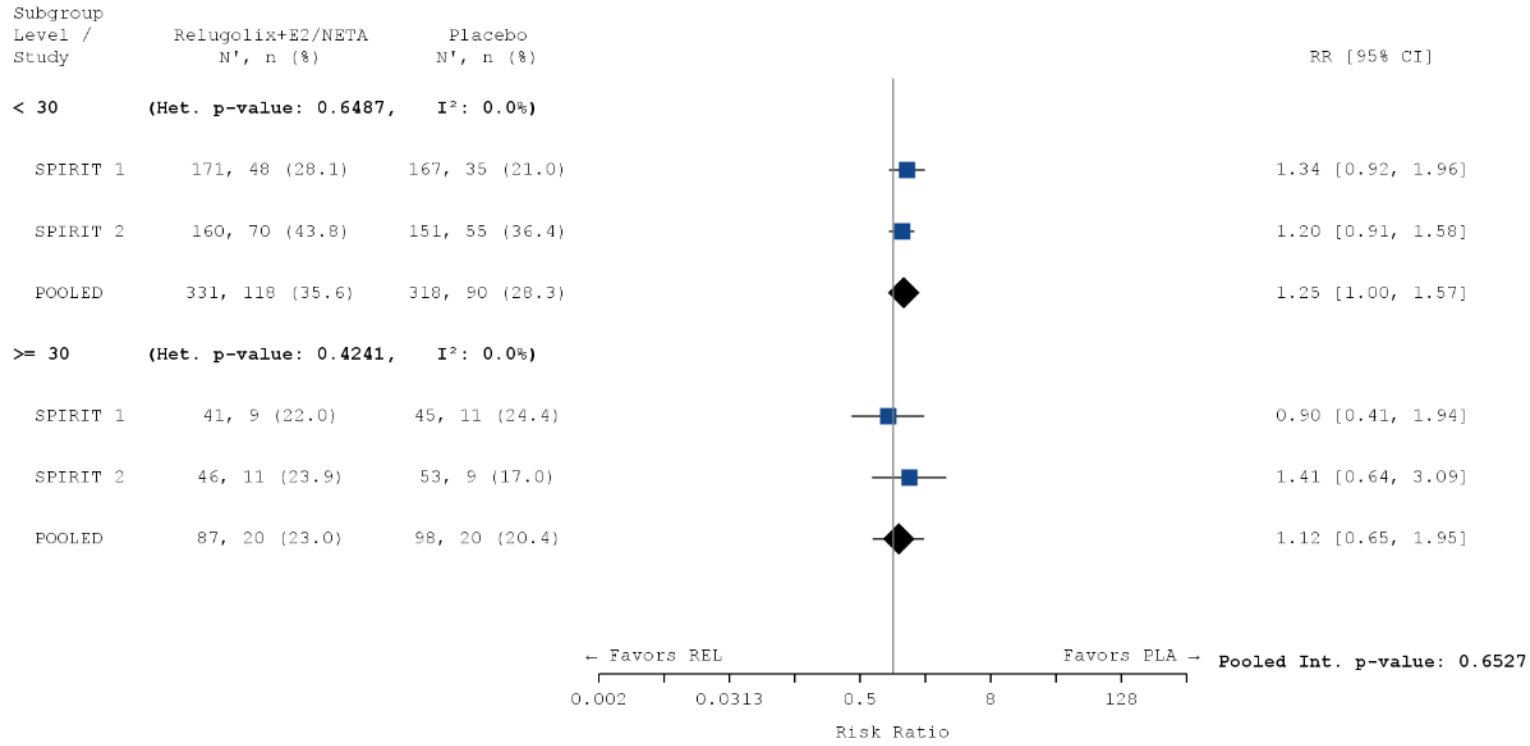

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Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
Prior surgery for endometriosis

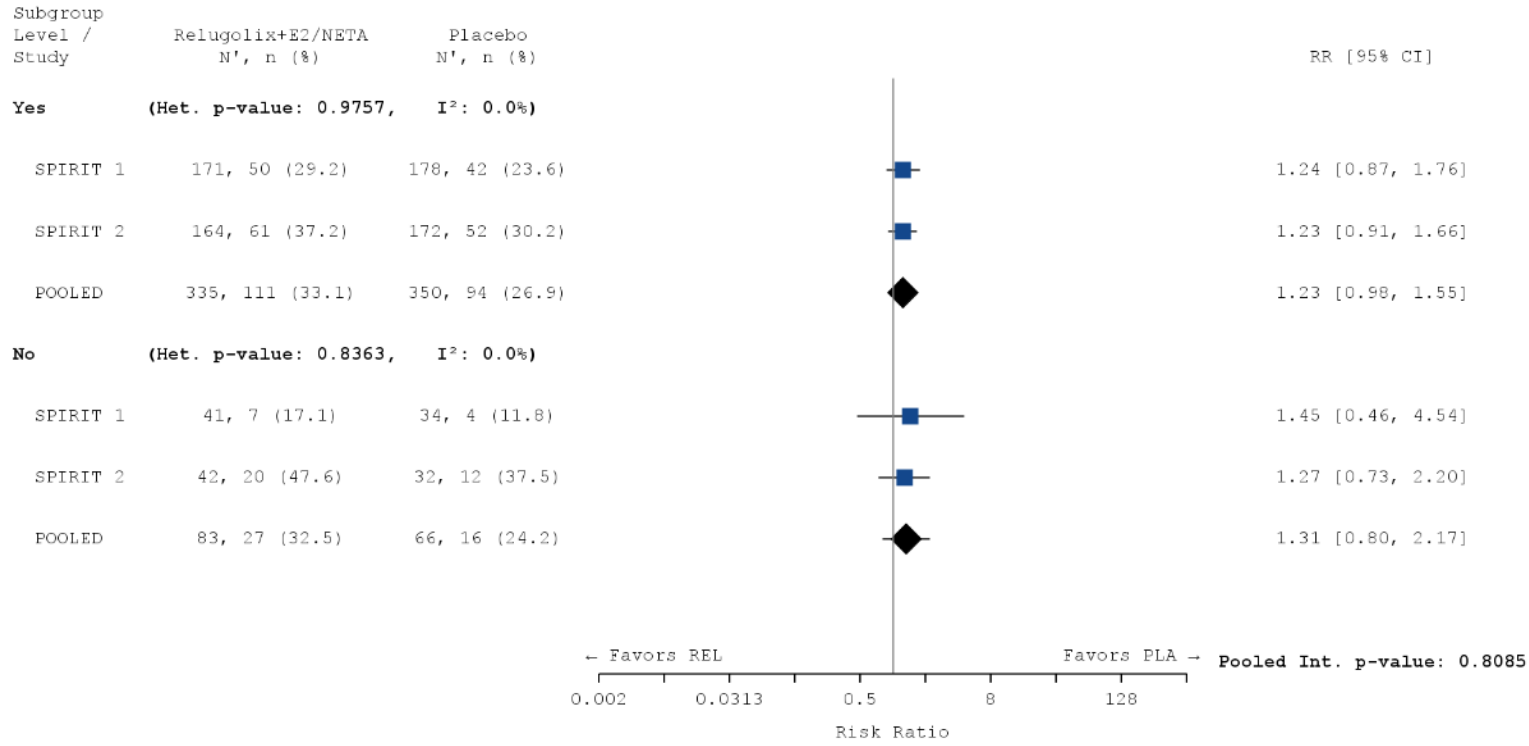

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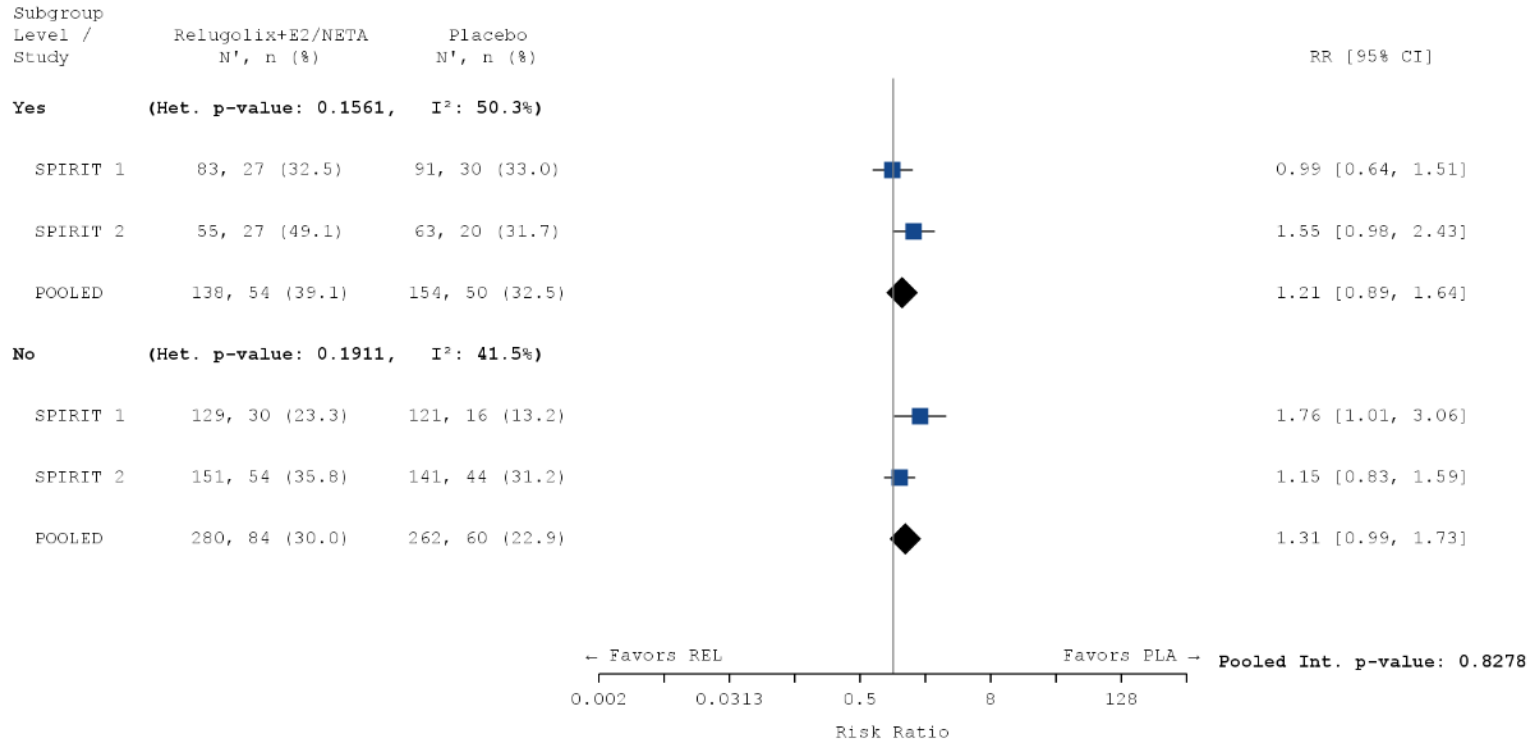
Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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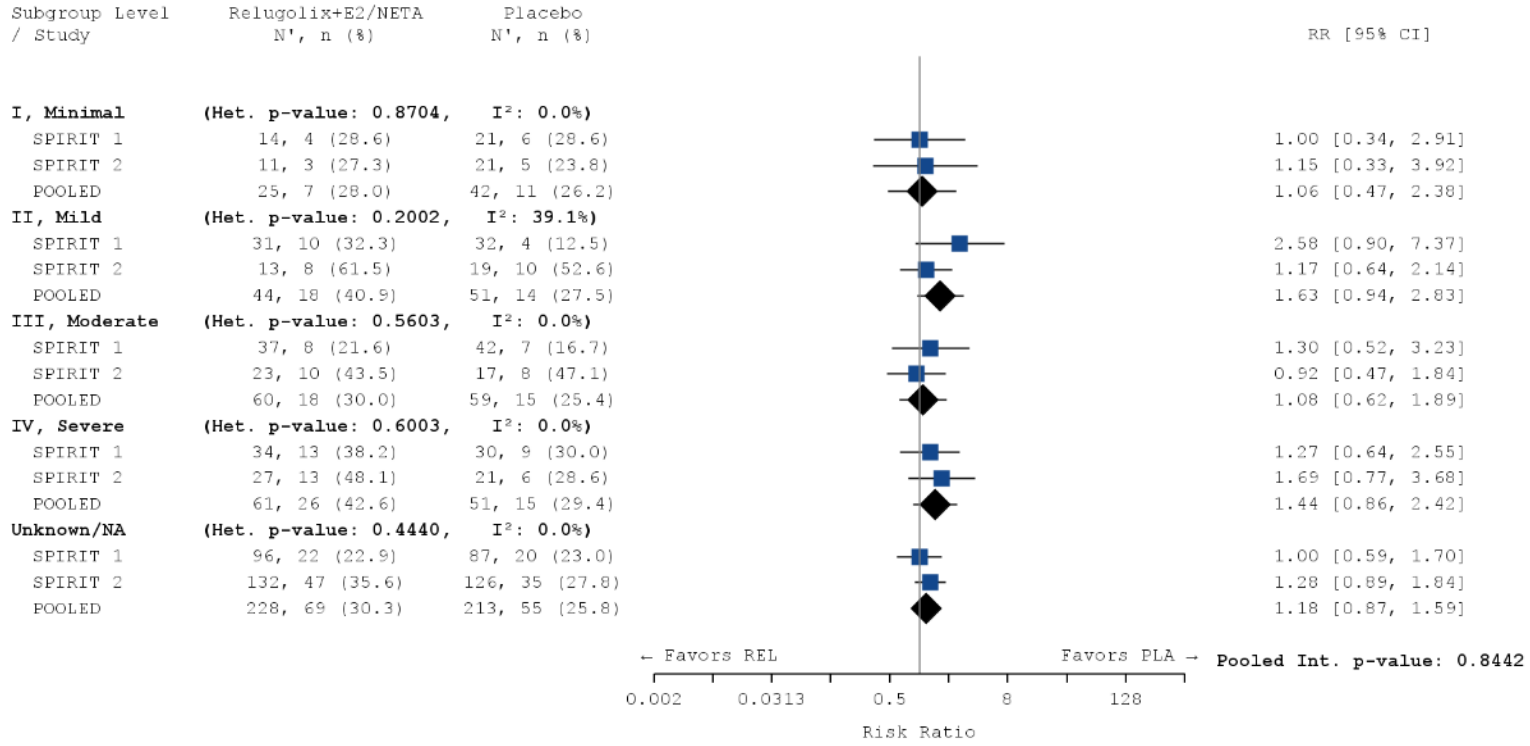
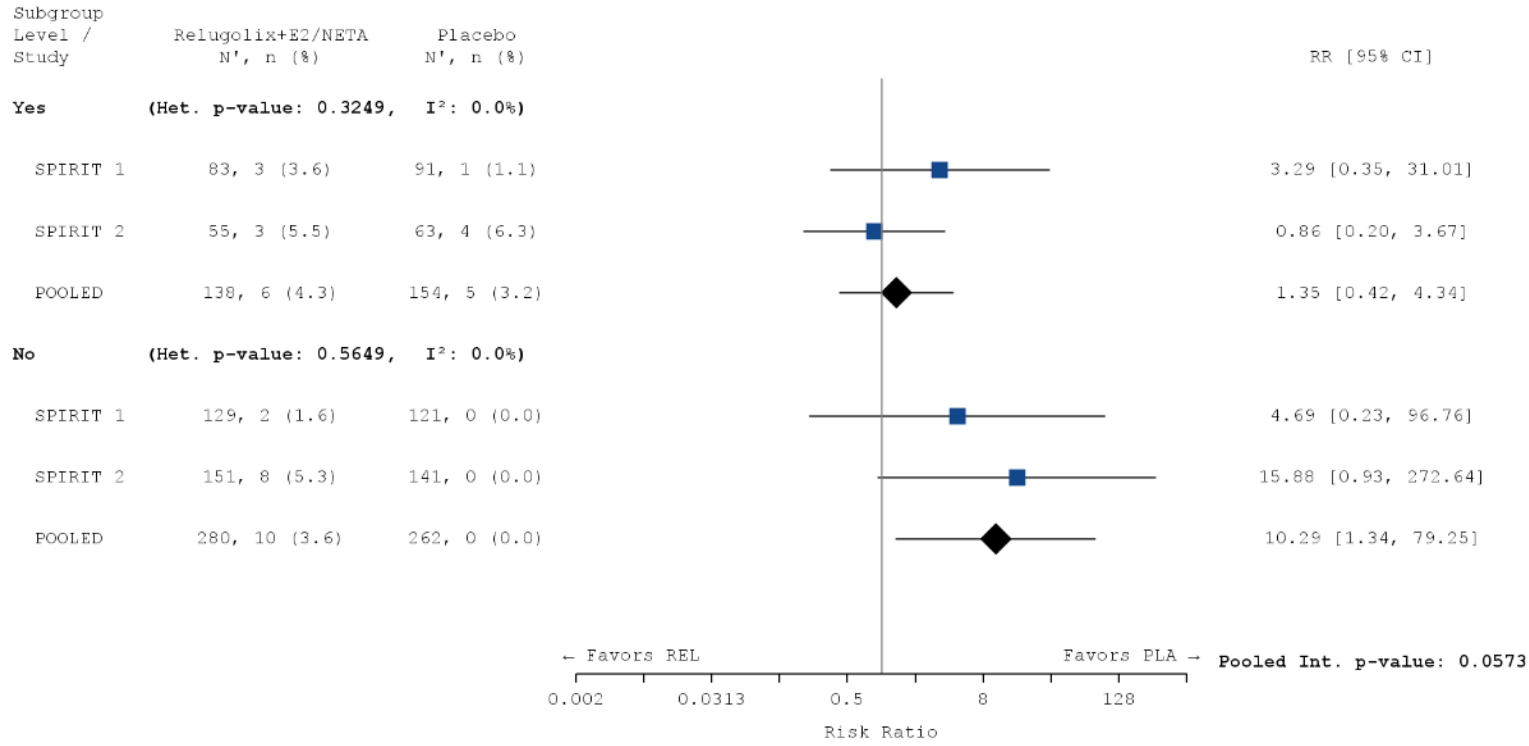
Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

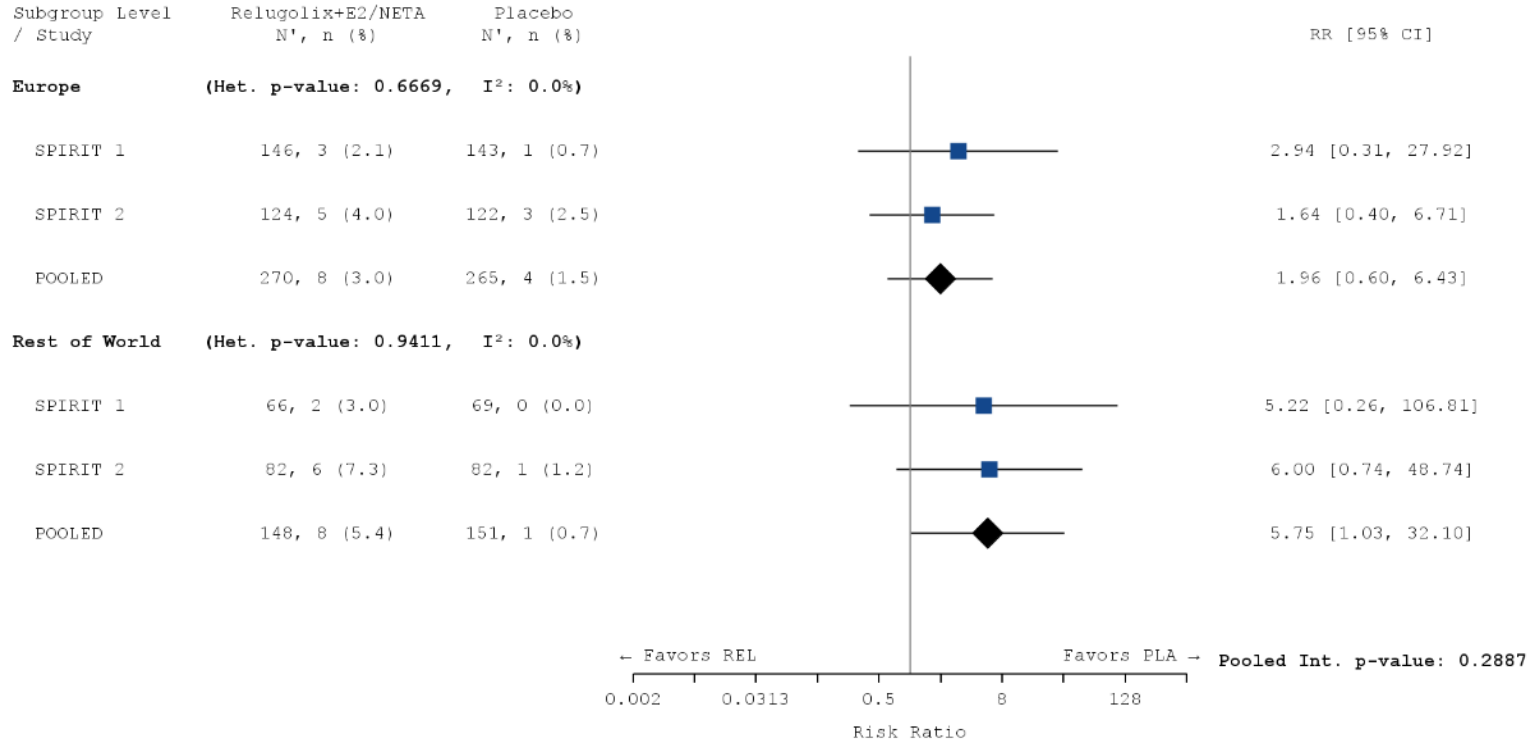
Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

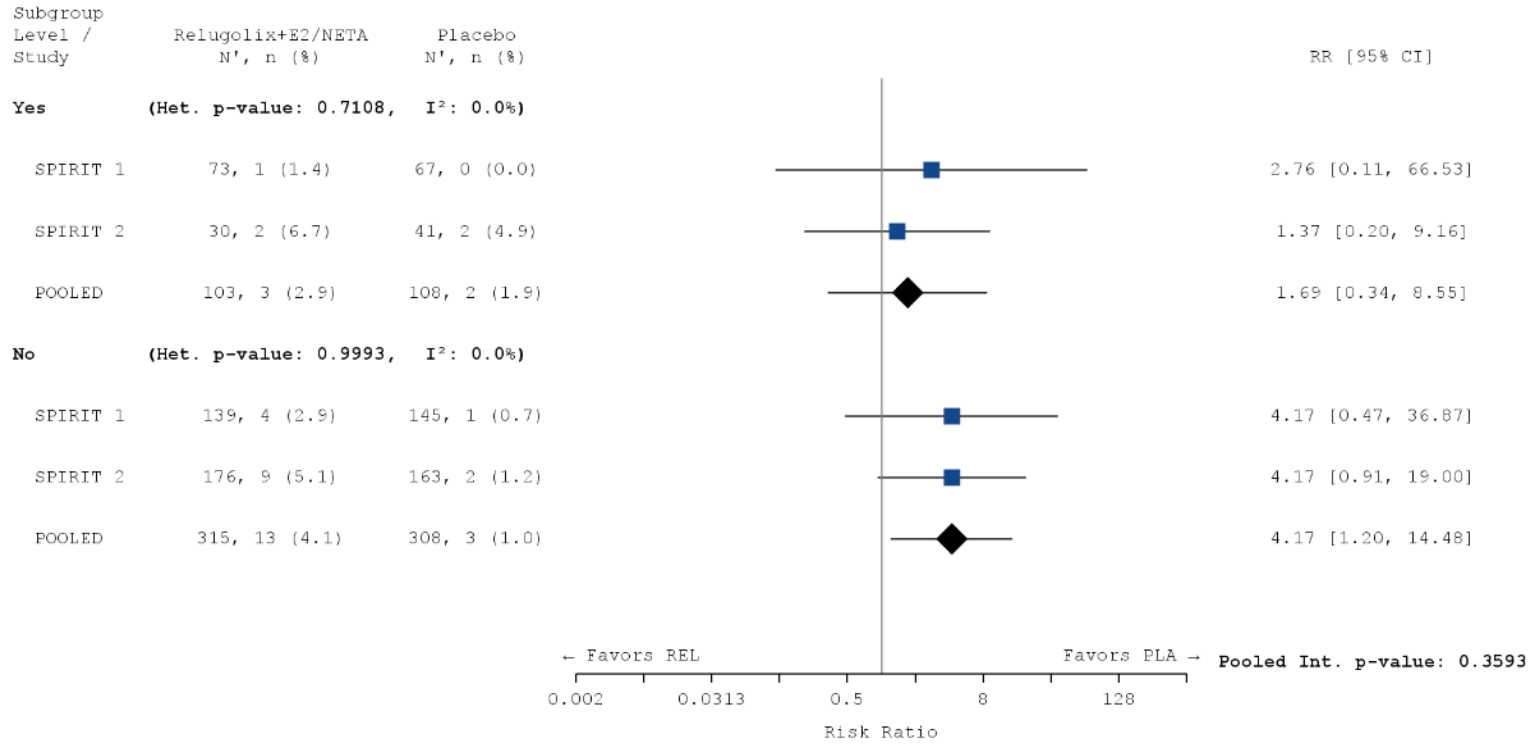
Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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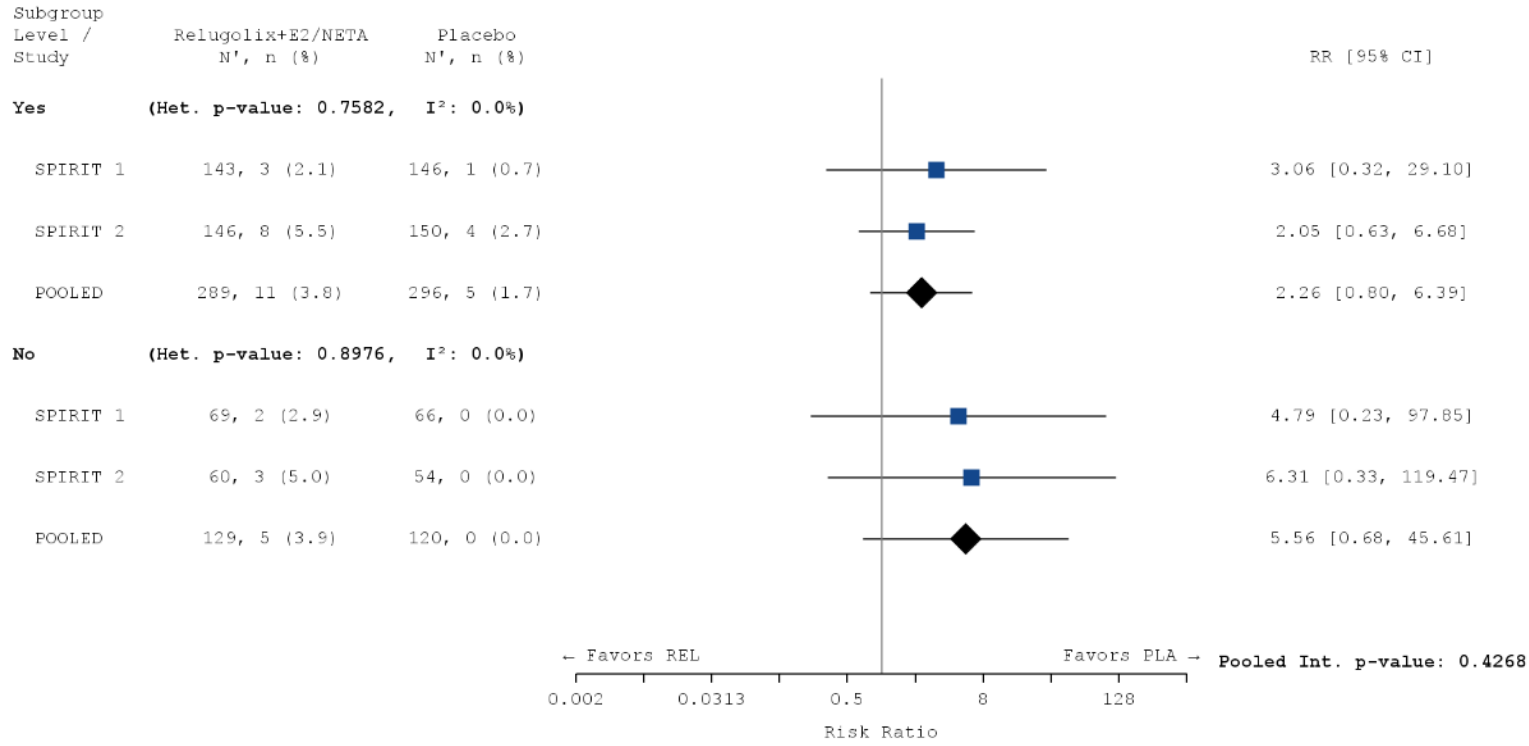
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
Prior treatment for endometriosis



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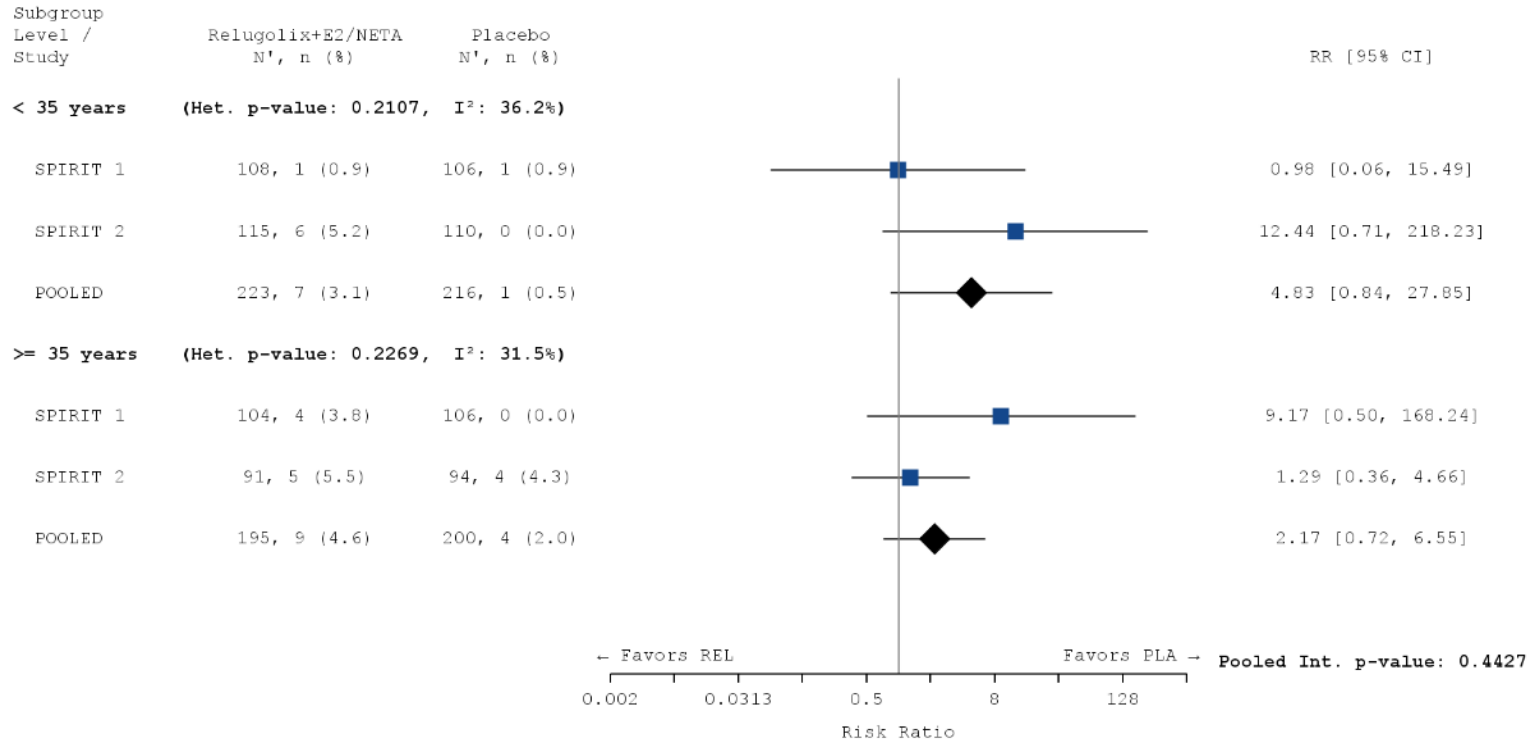
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
Age category I



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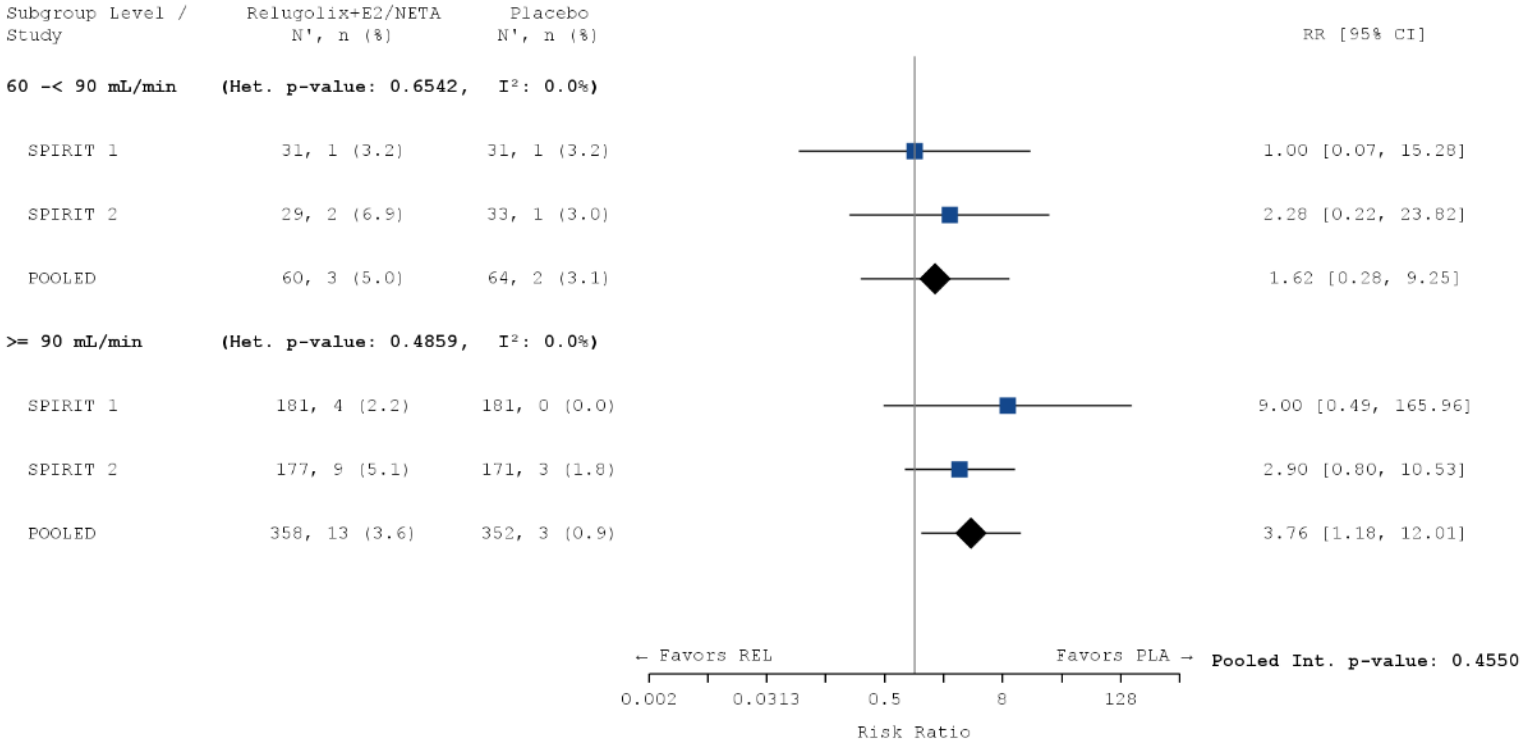
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
Renal function



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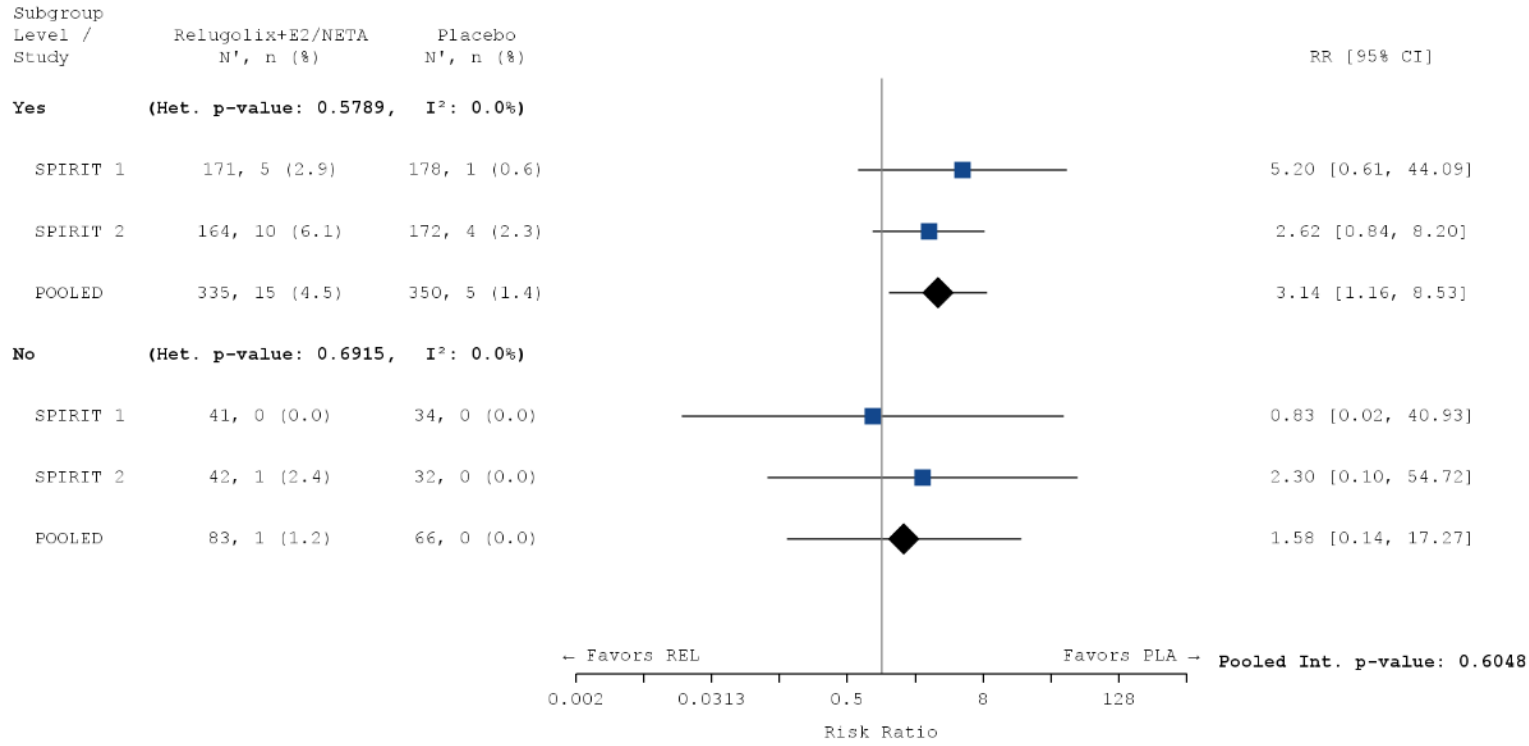
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

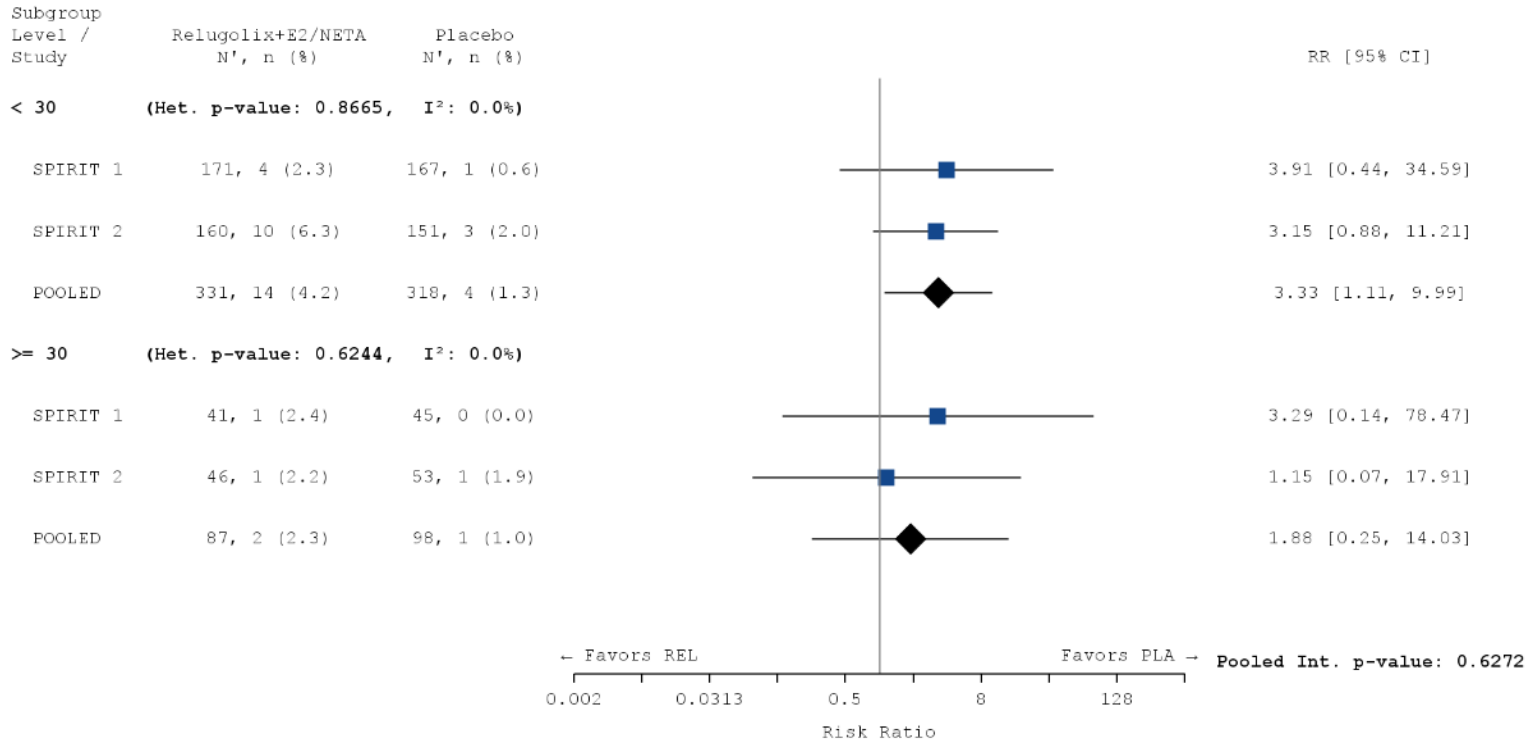
Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



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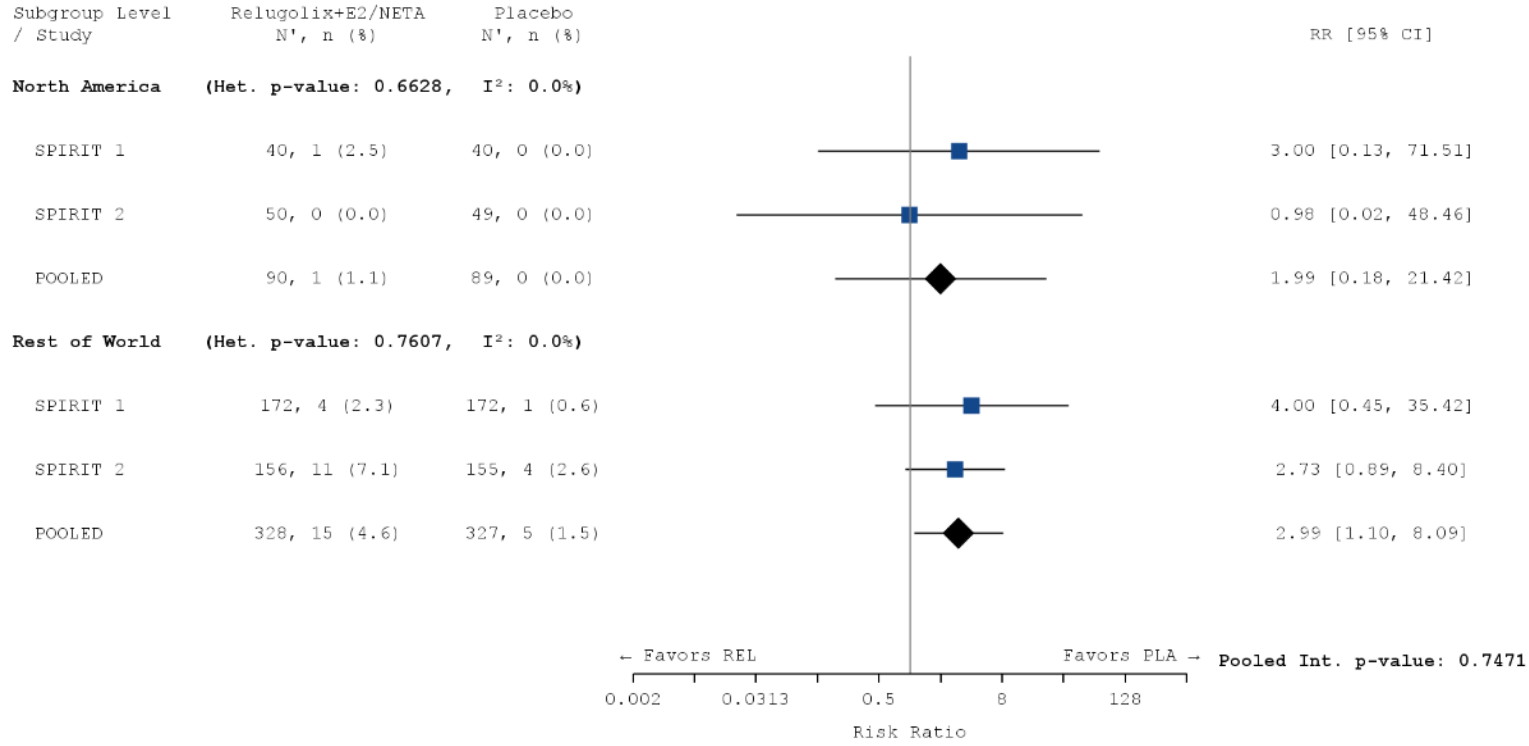
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
Geographic region I



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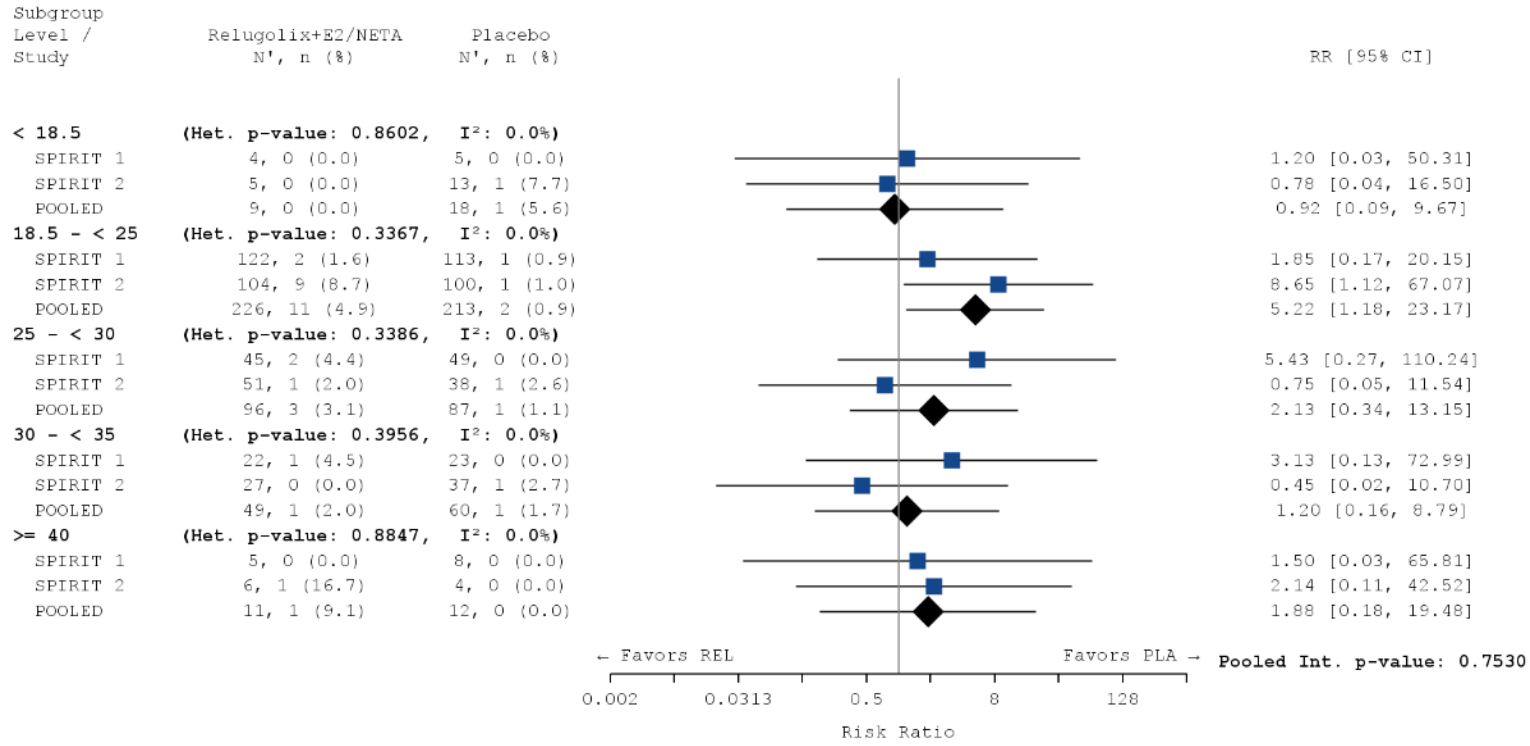
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



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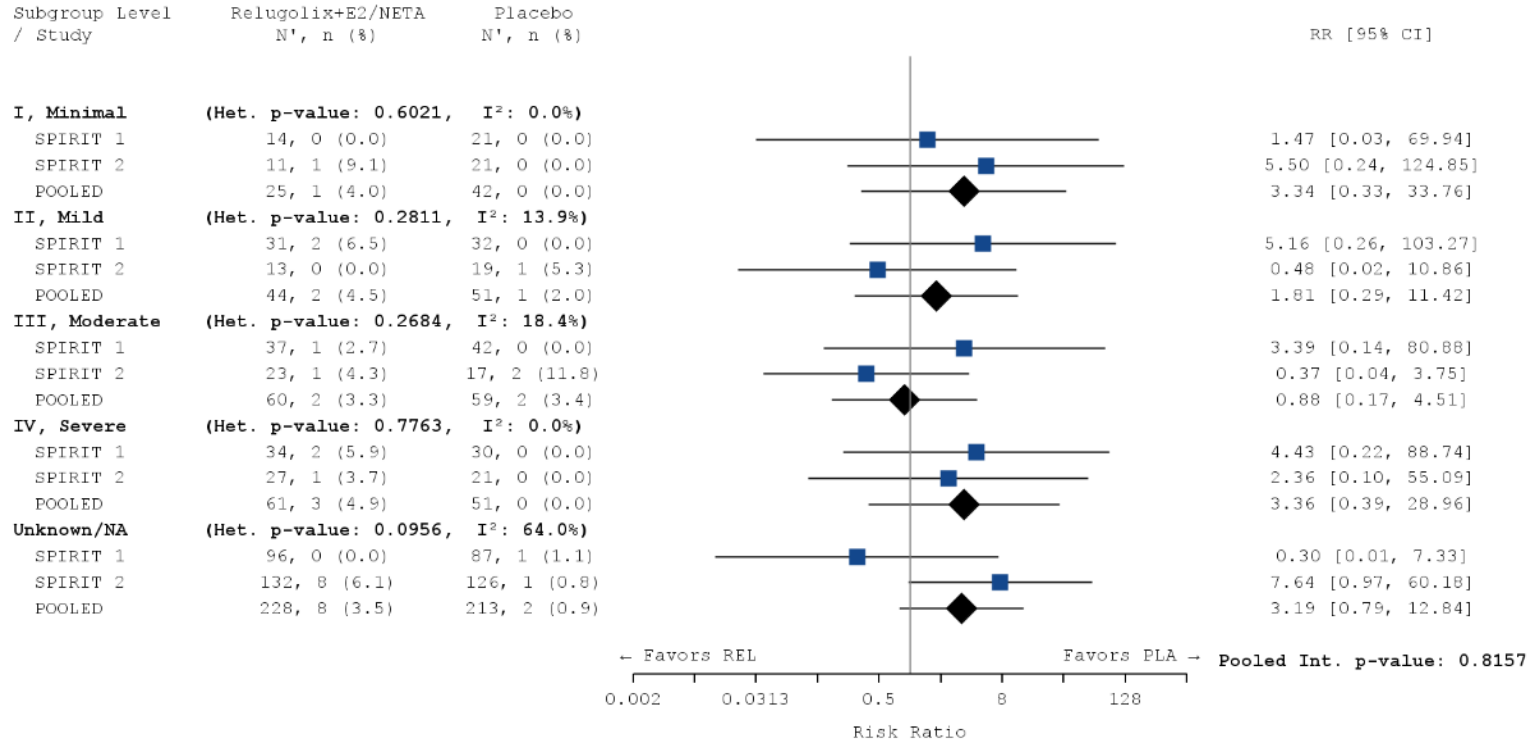
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
AFSE stage



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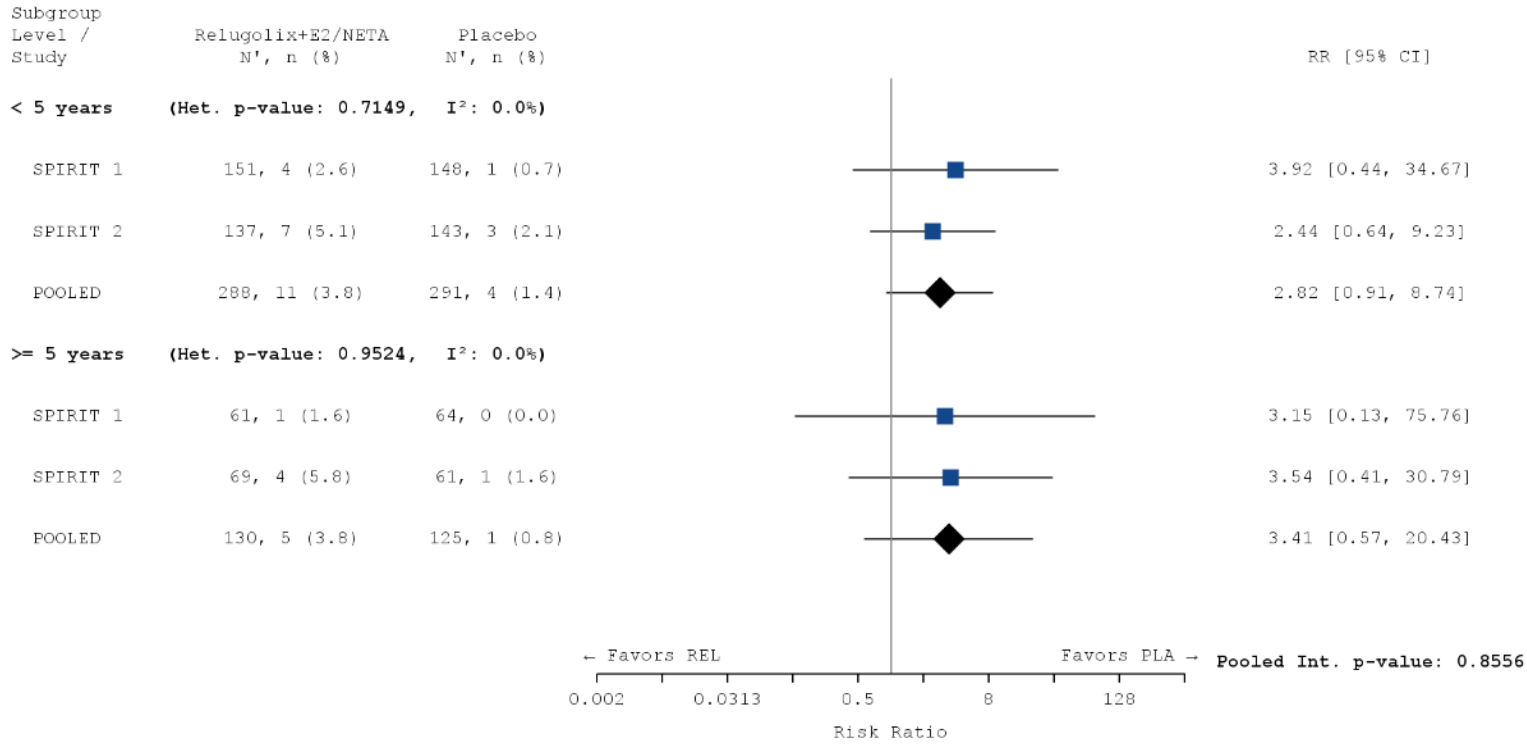
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



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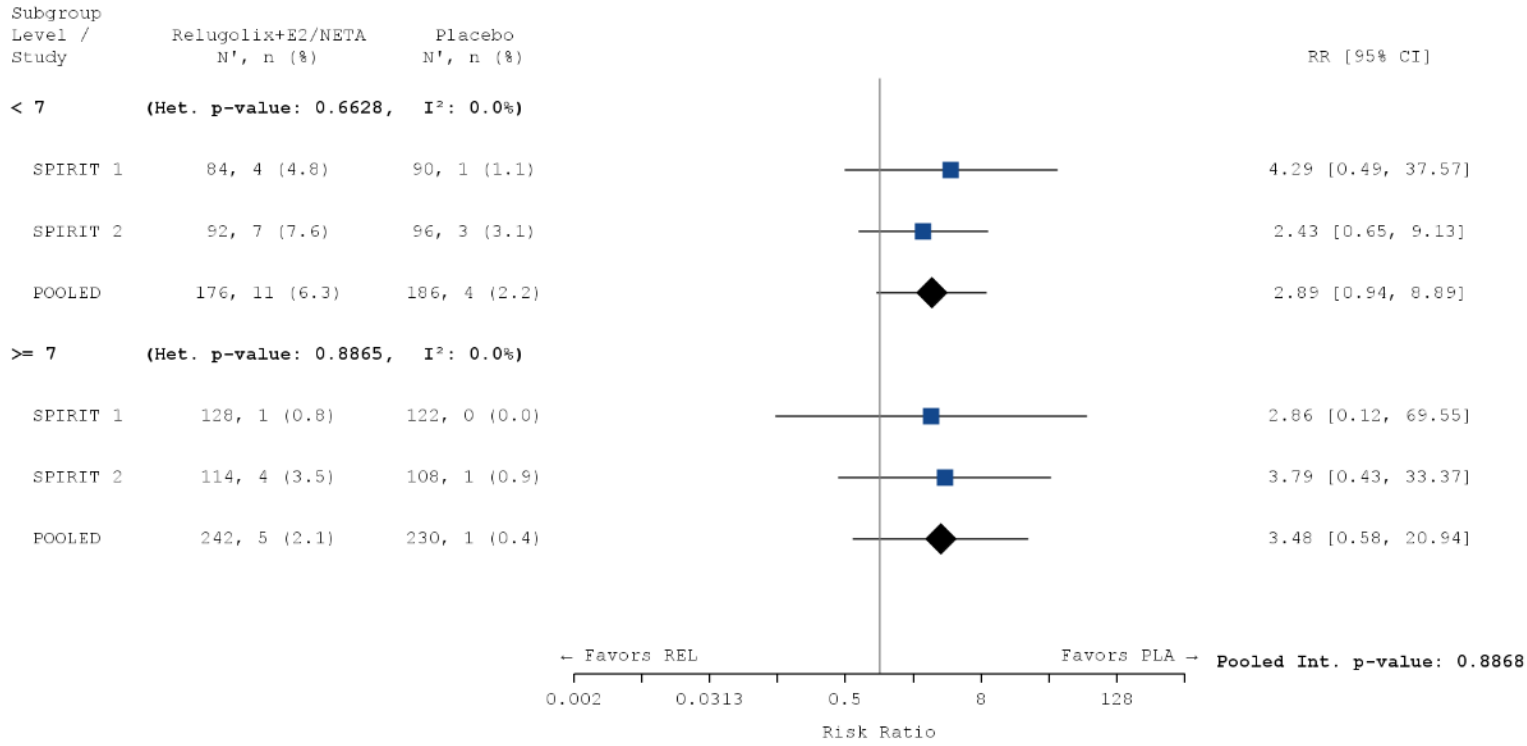
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



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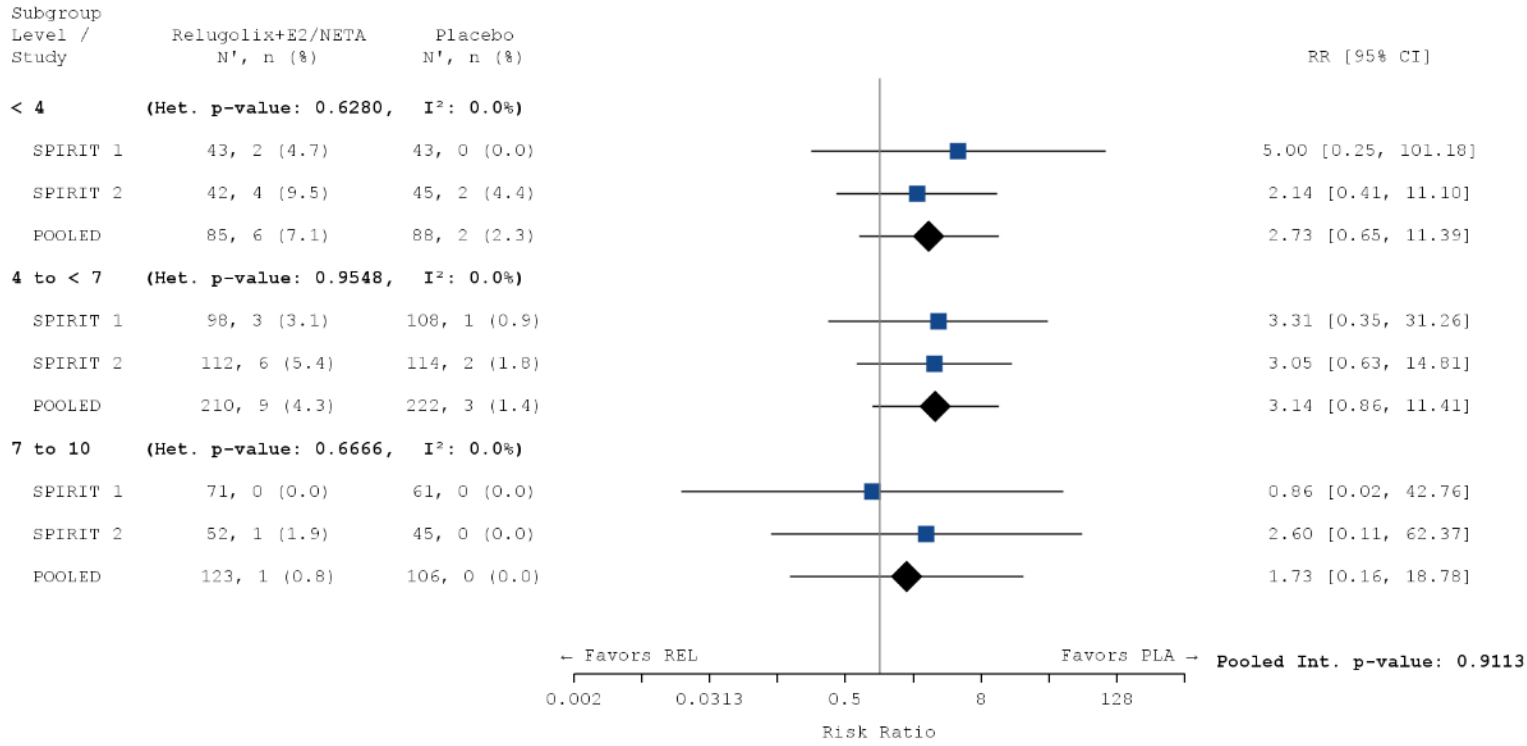
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
NMPP NRS score at baseline



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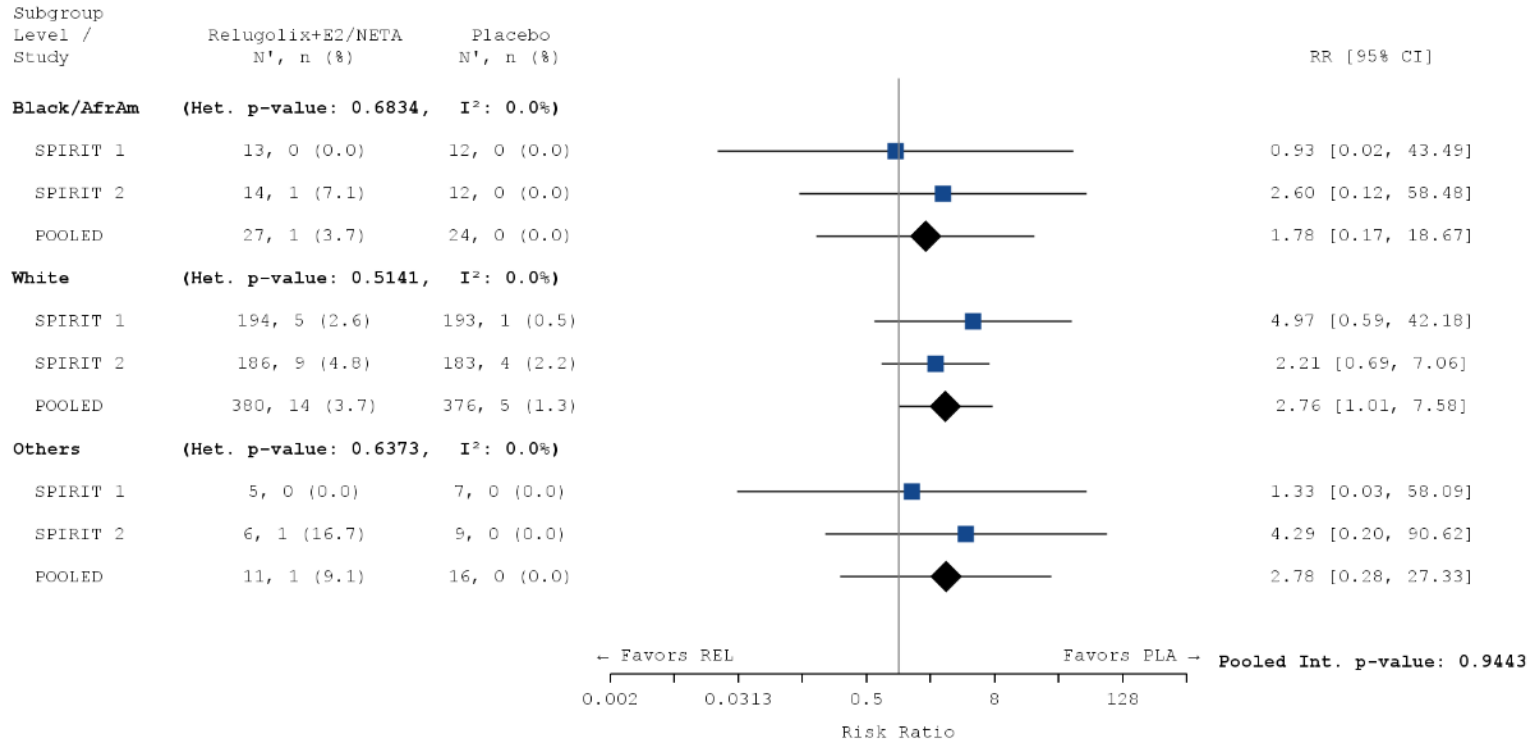
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
Race



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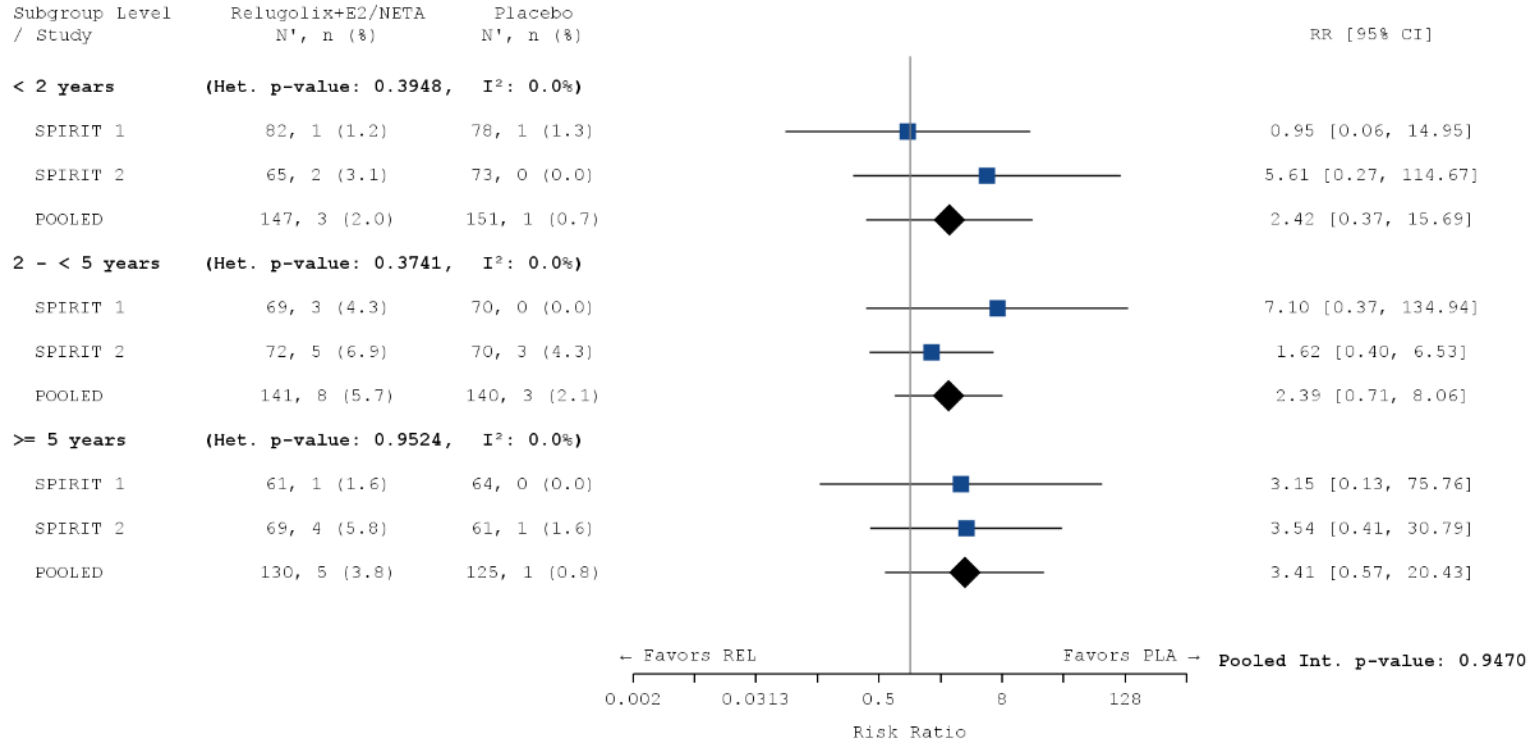
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



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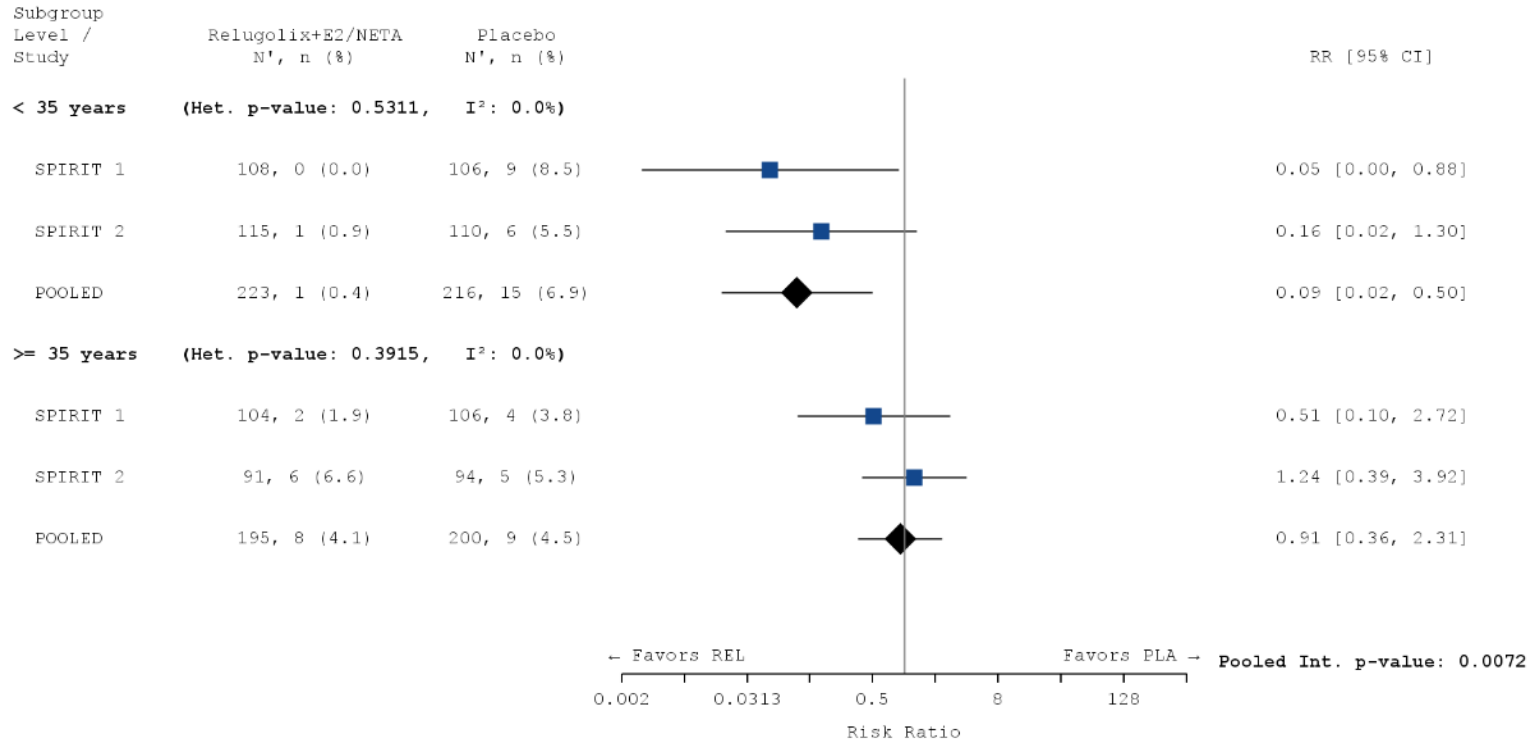
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
Age category I



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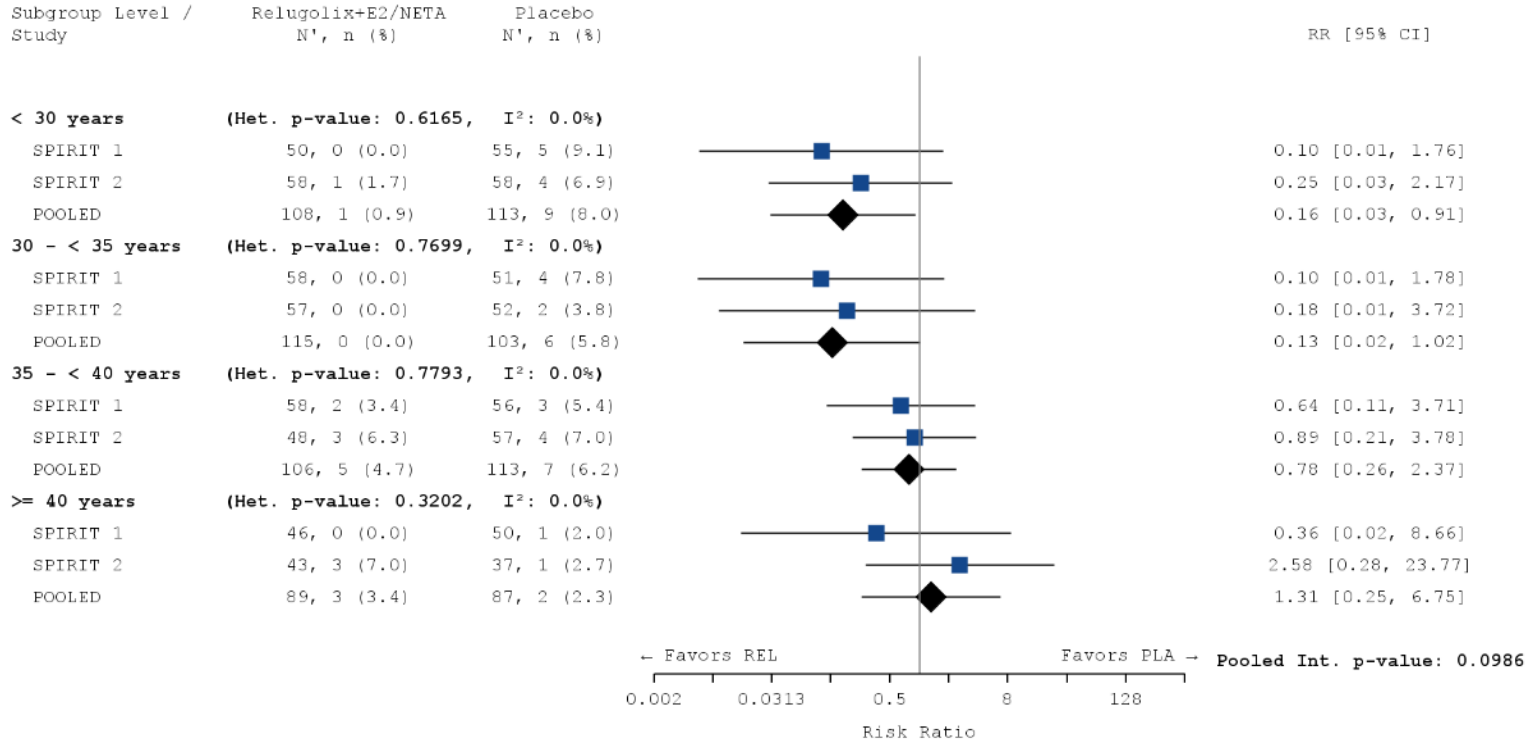
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
Age category II



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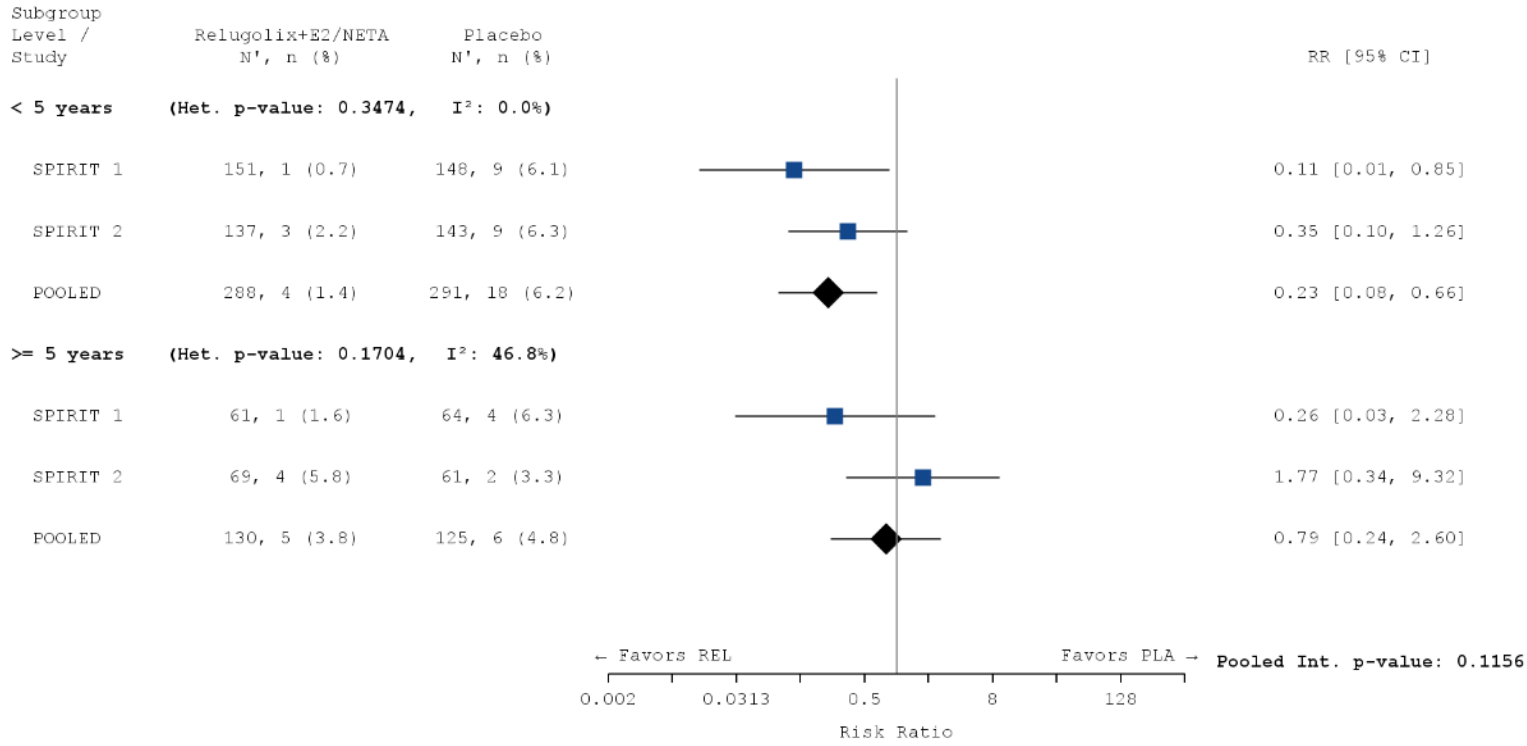
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



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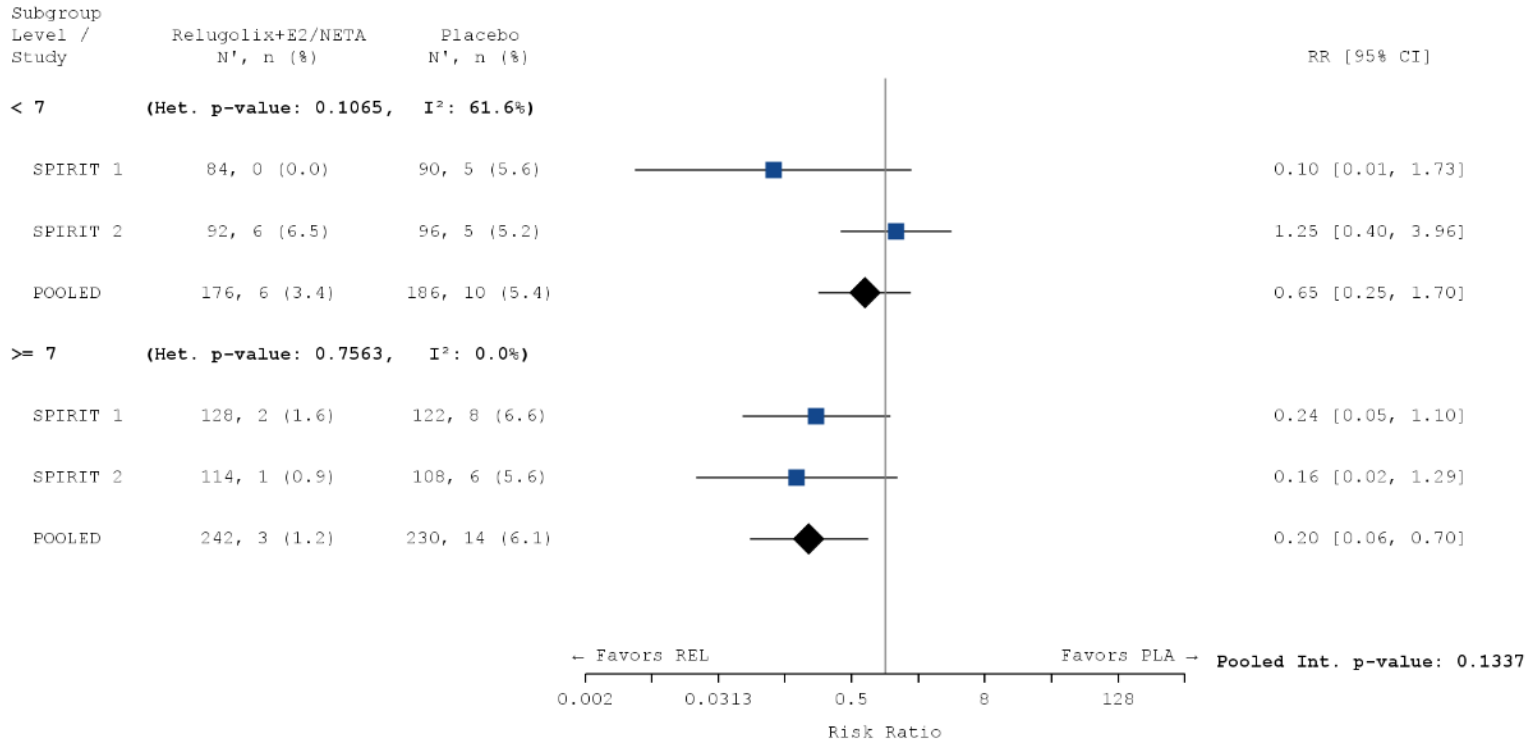
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



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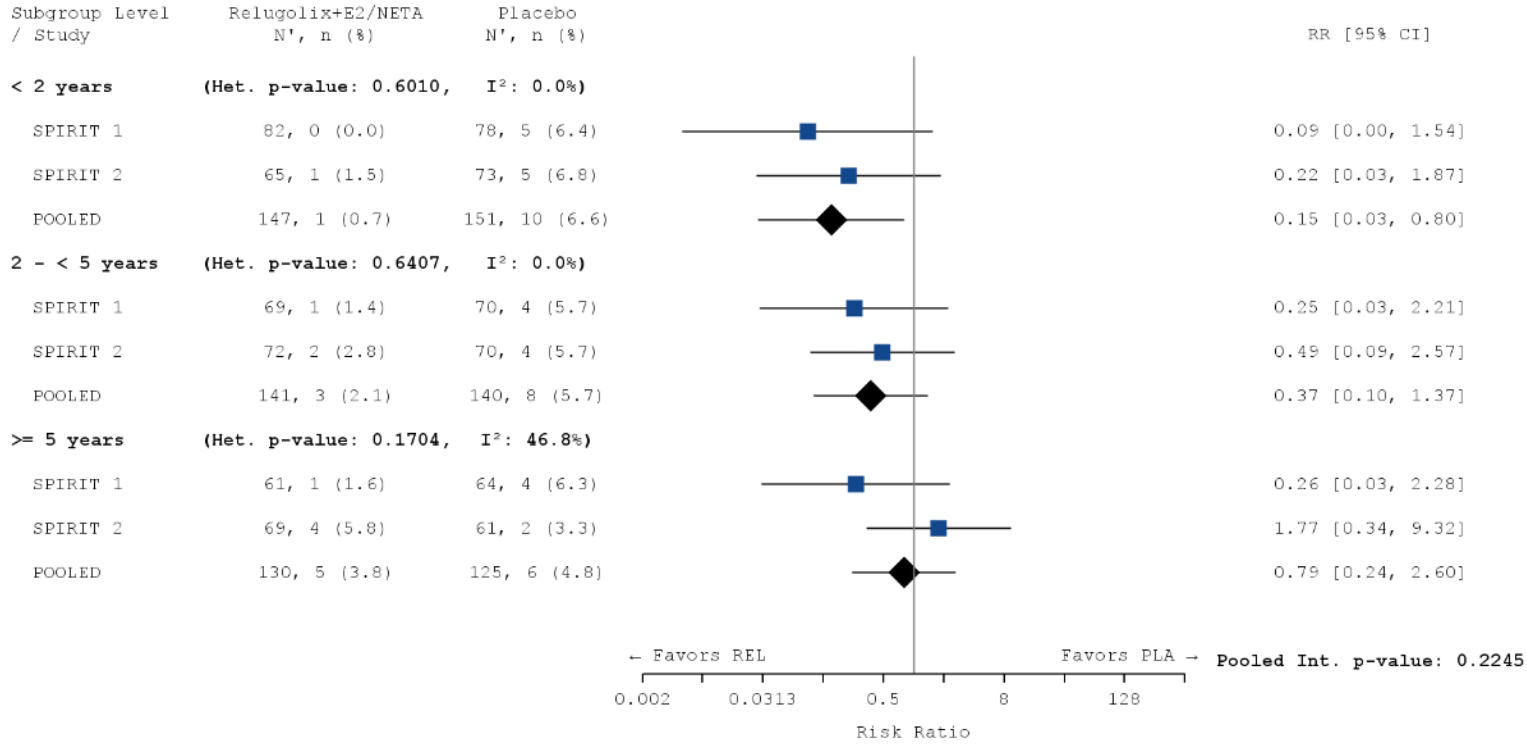
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
Prior hormonal treatment

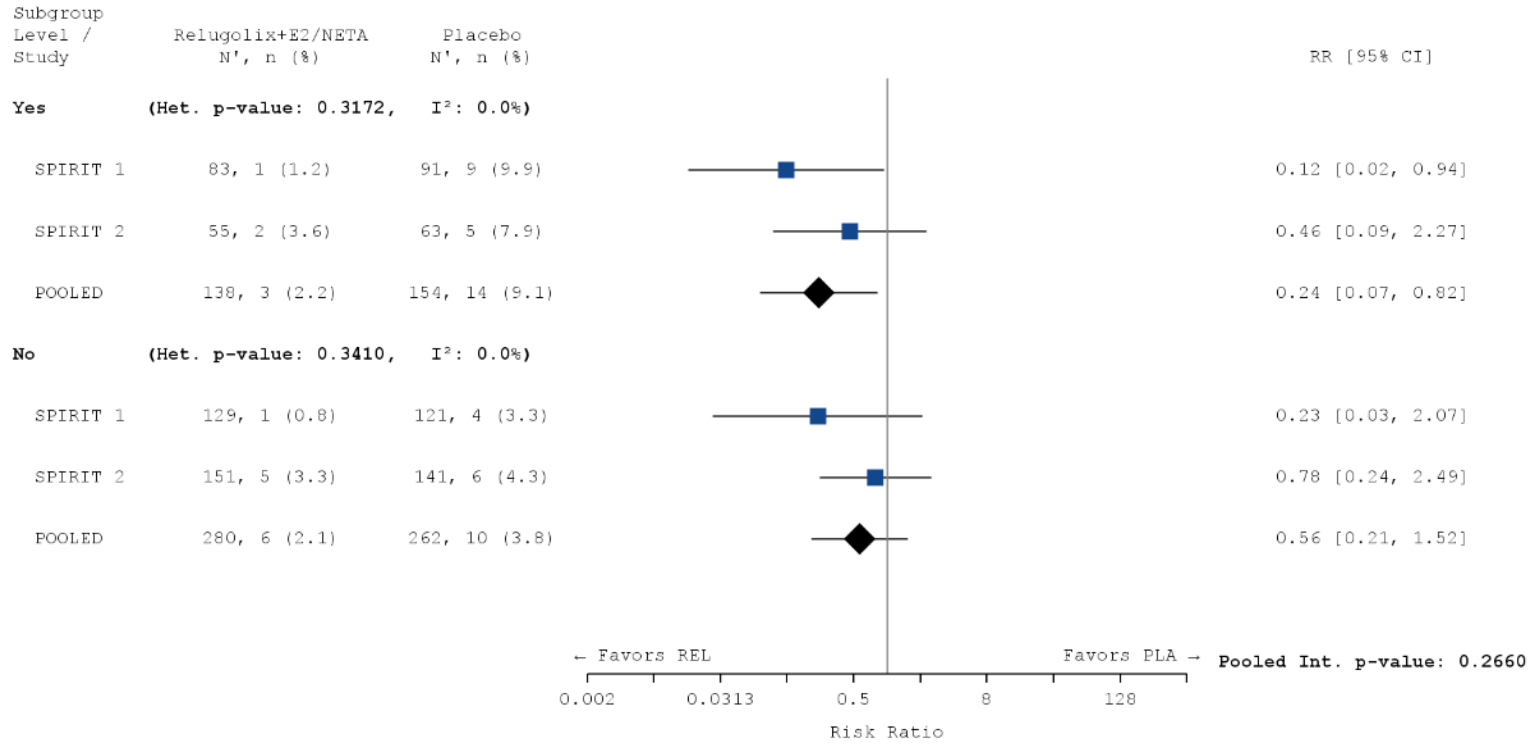

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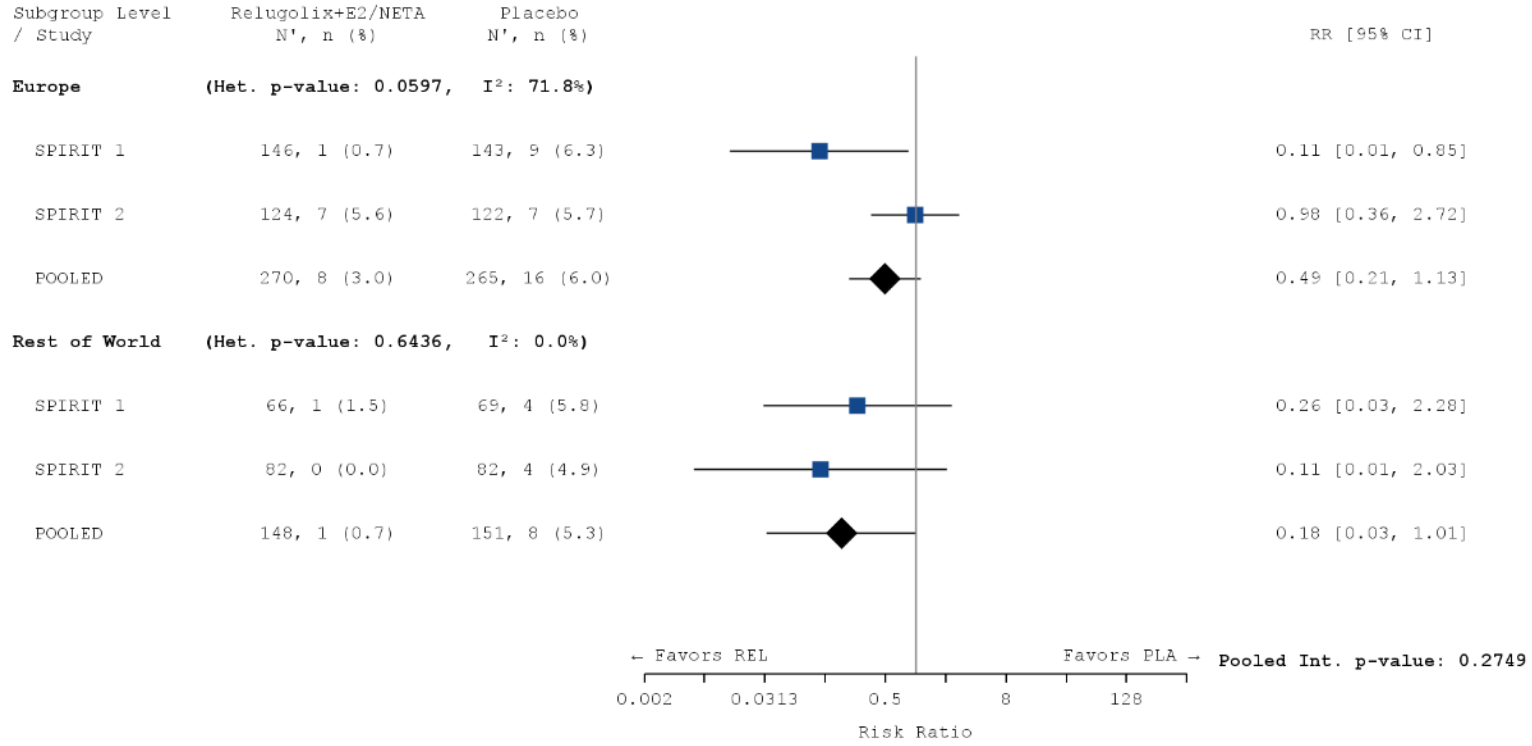
Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
Geographic region II



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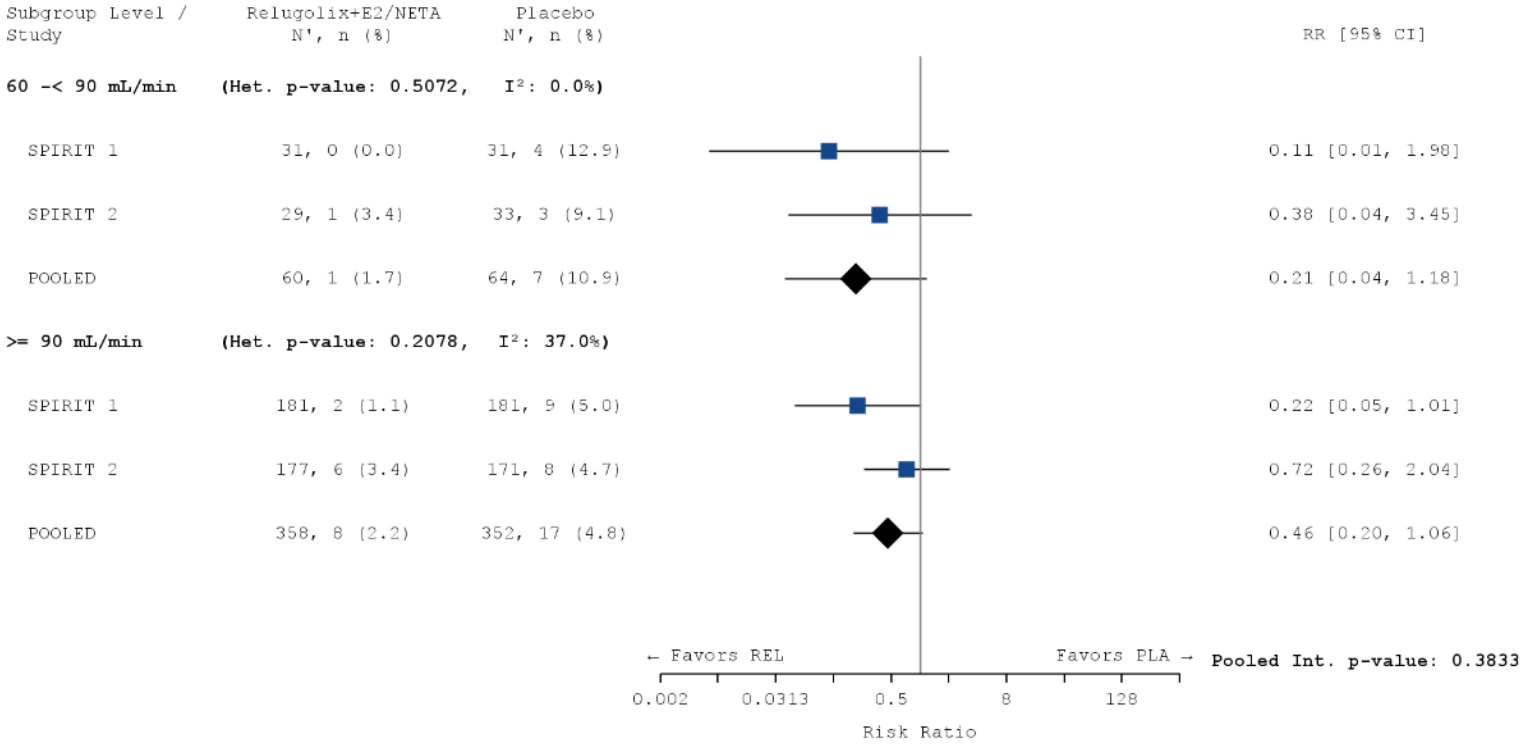
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
Renal function



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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
Race

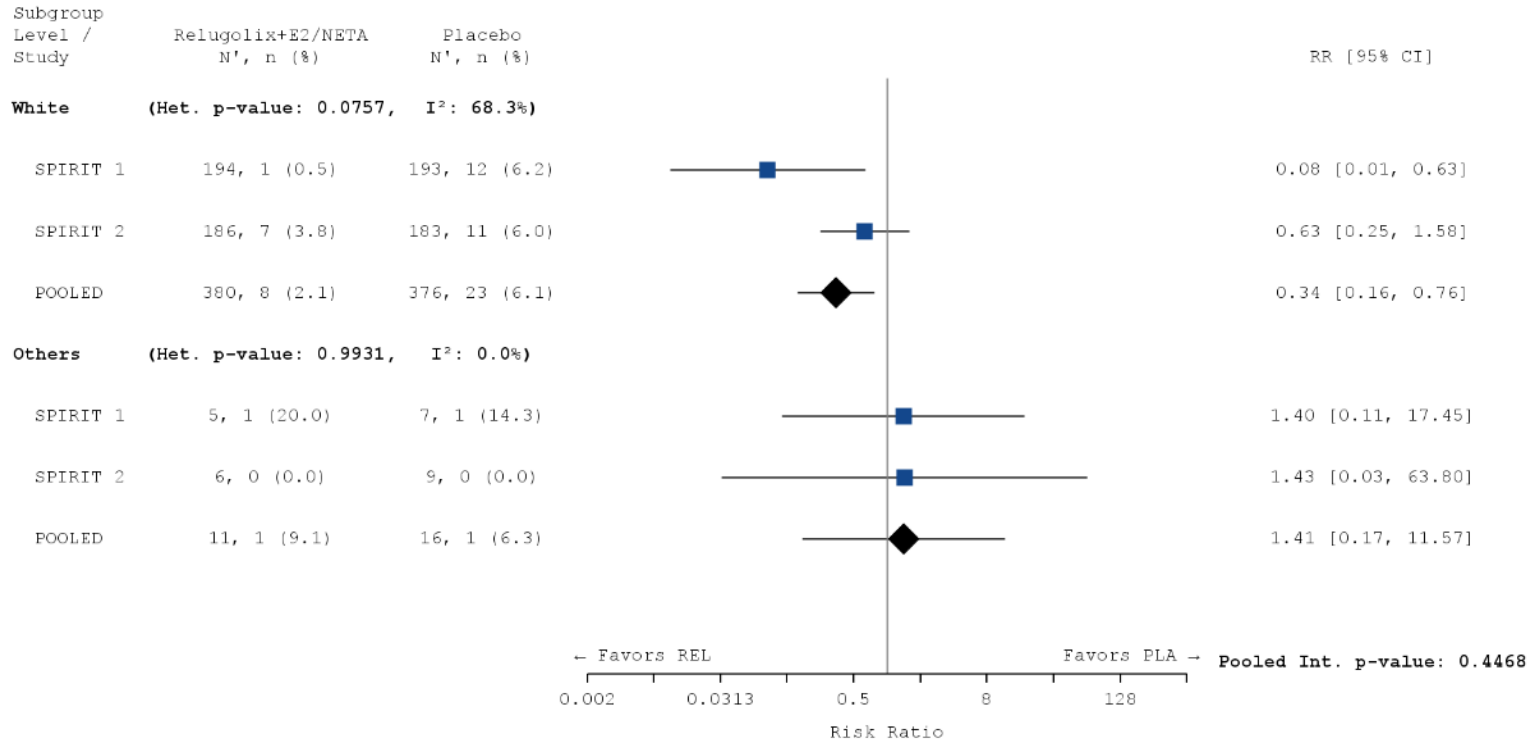

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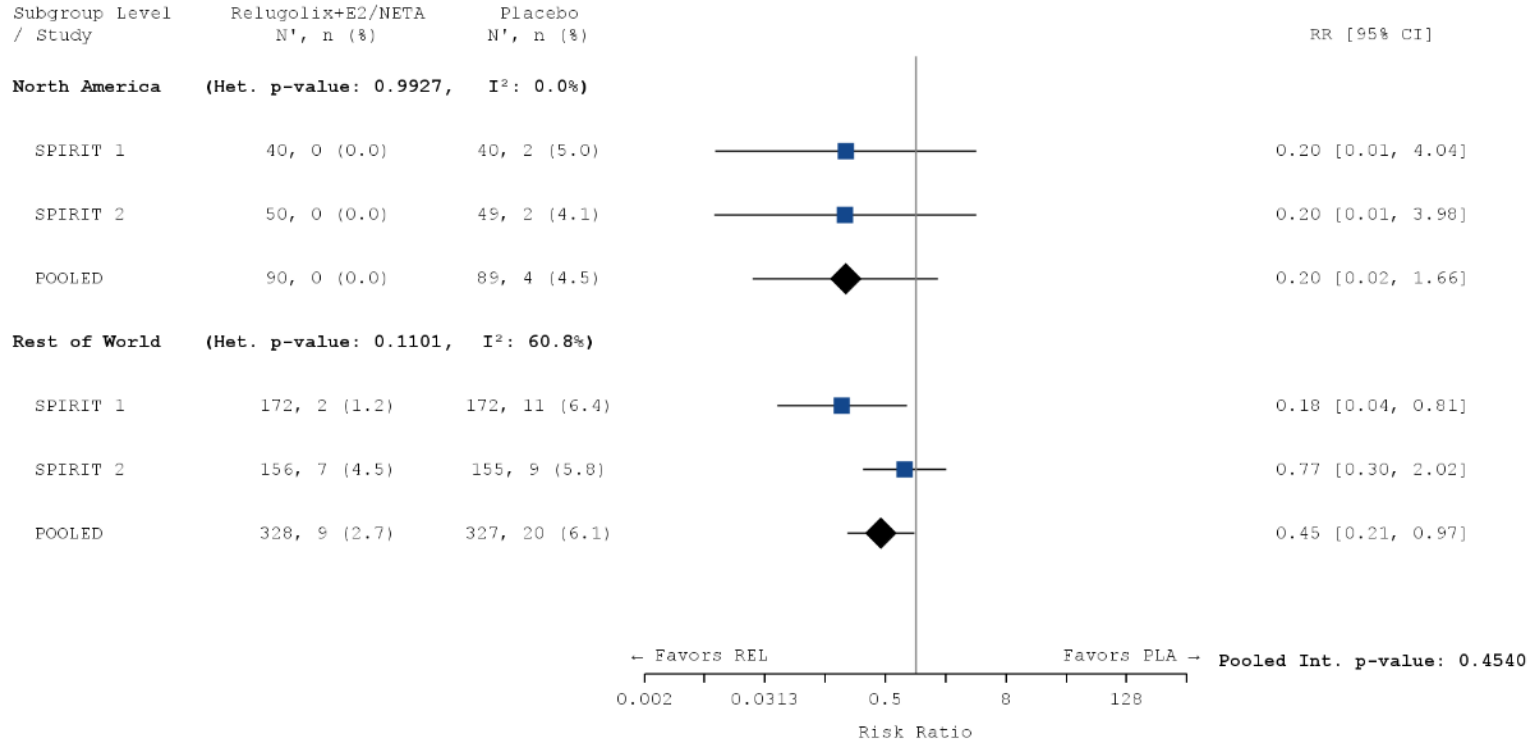
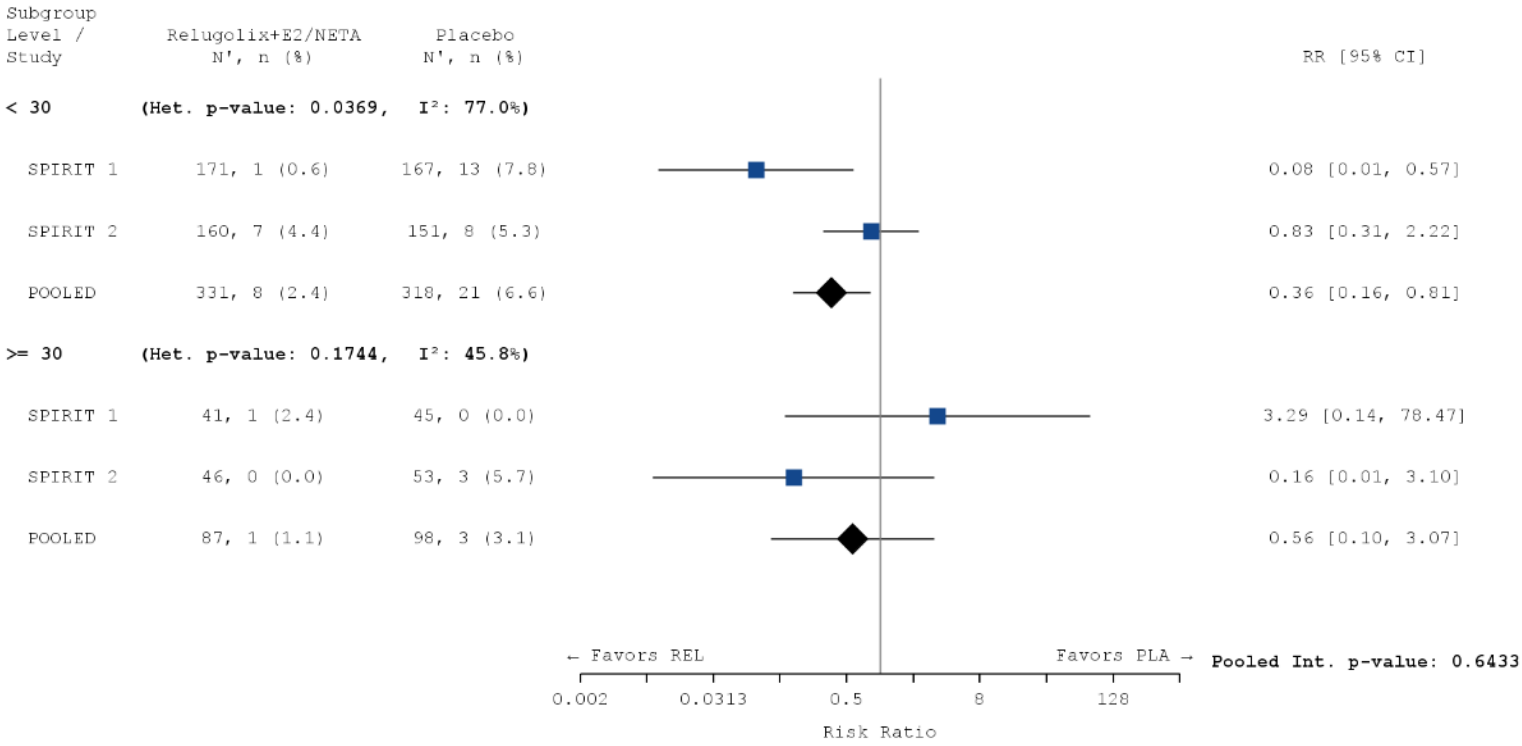
Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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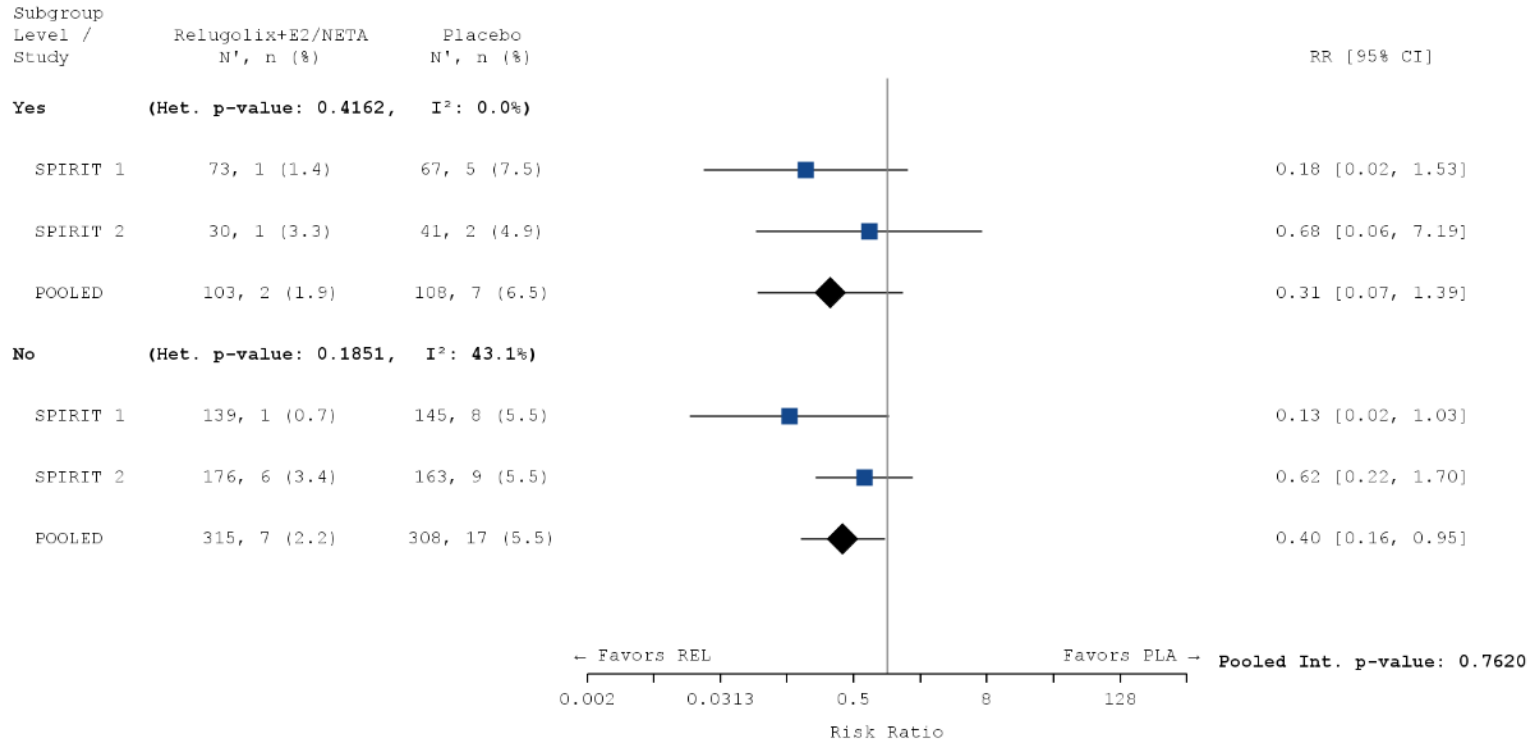
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



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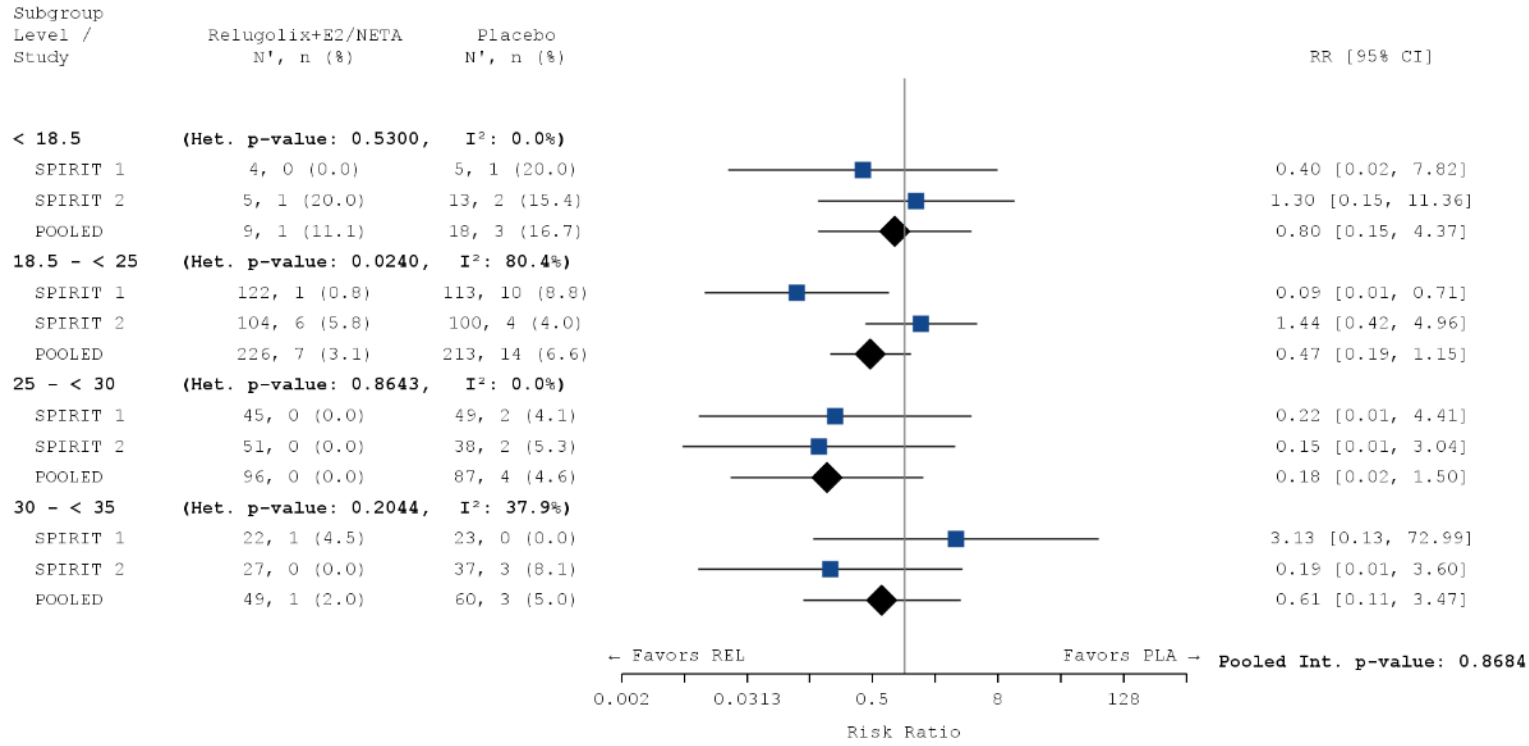
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



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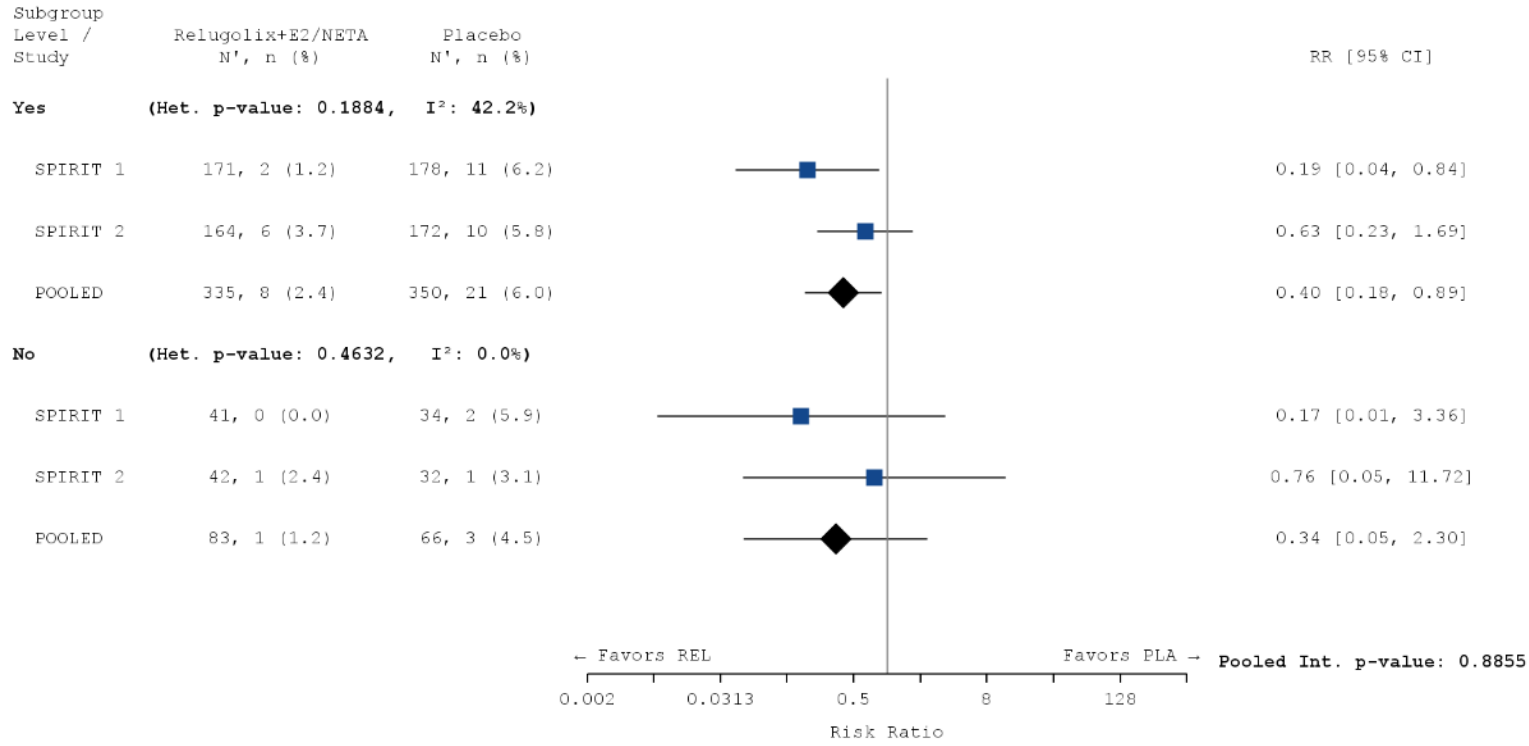
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
Prior surgery for endometriosis



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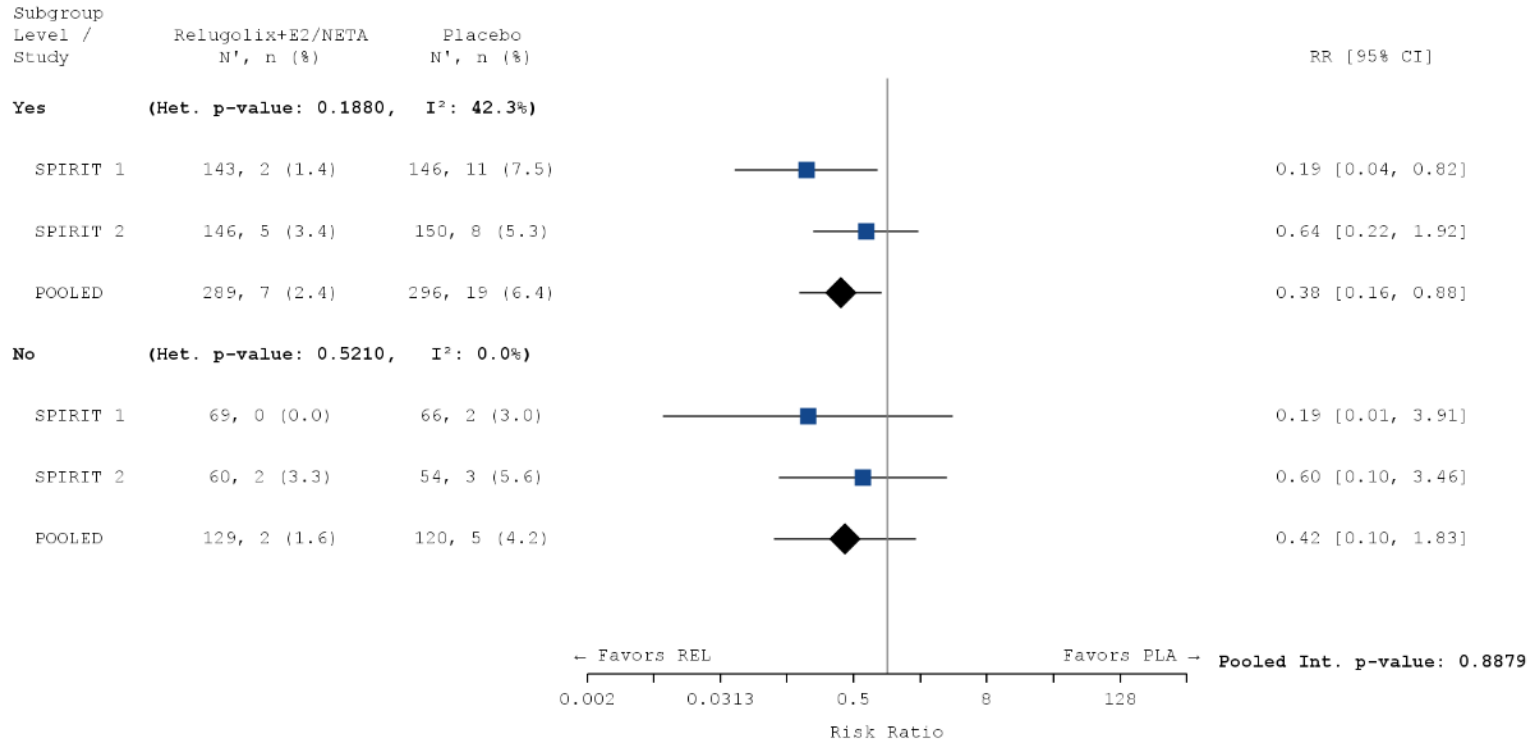
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
Prior treatment for endometriosis



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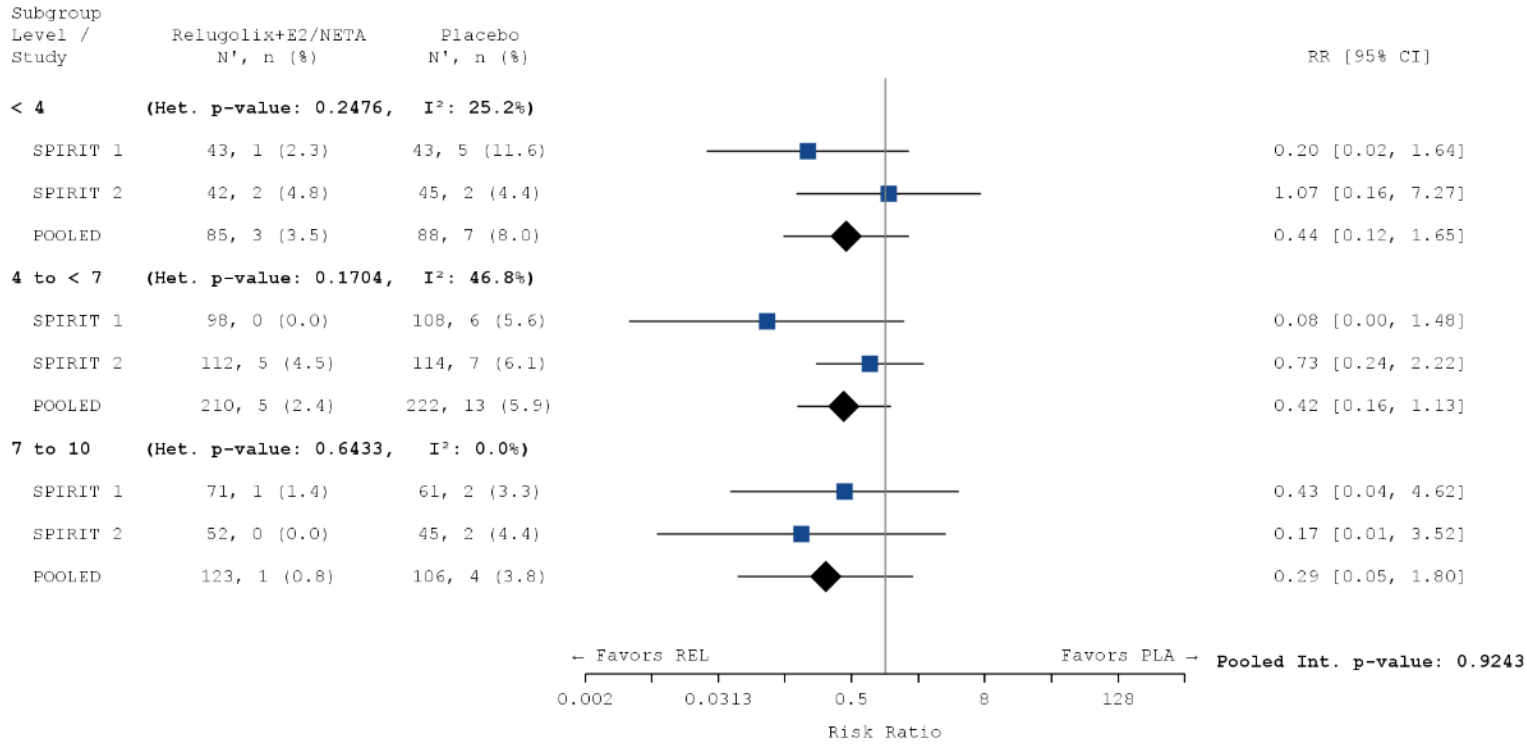
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
NMPP NRS score at baseline



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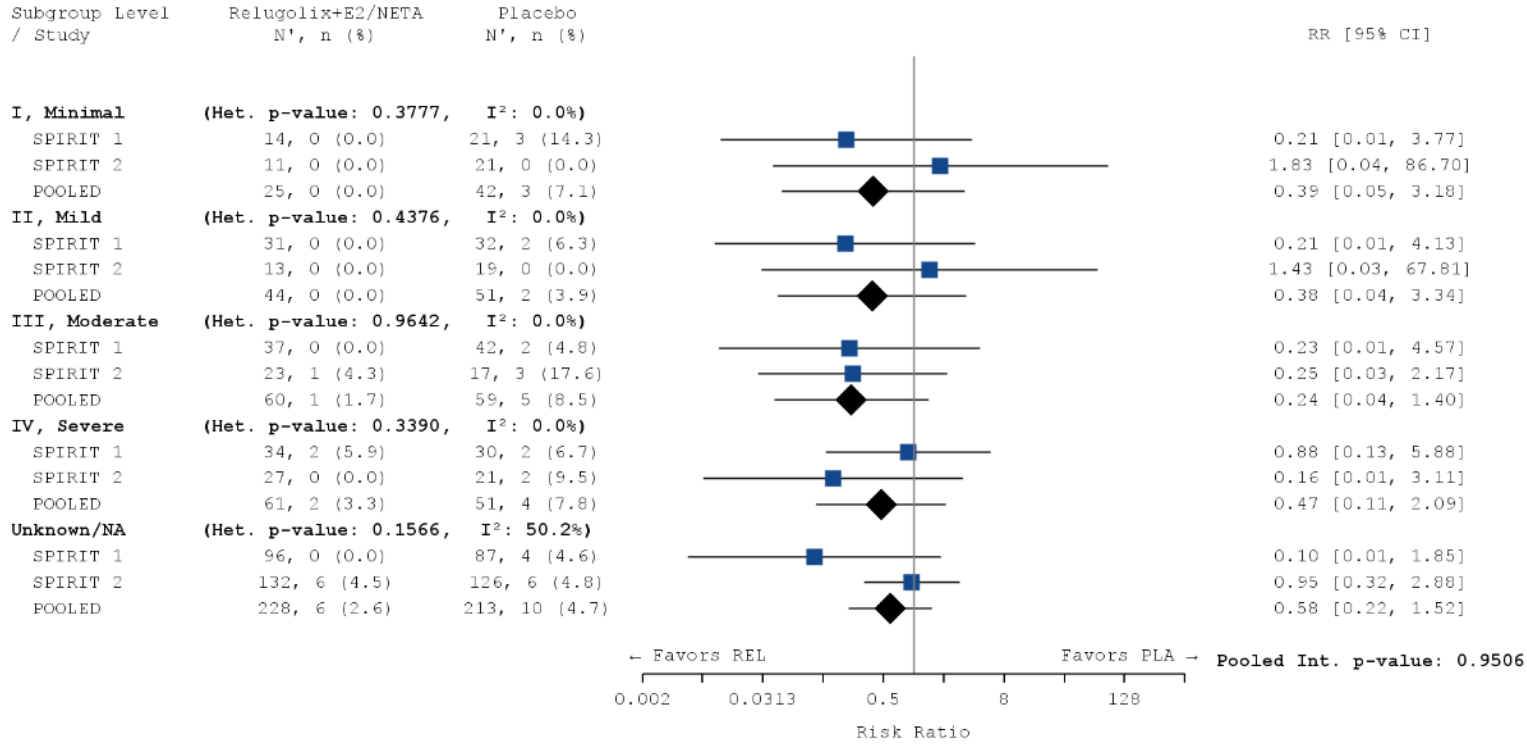
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
AFSE stage



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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I

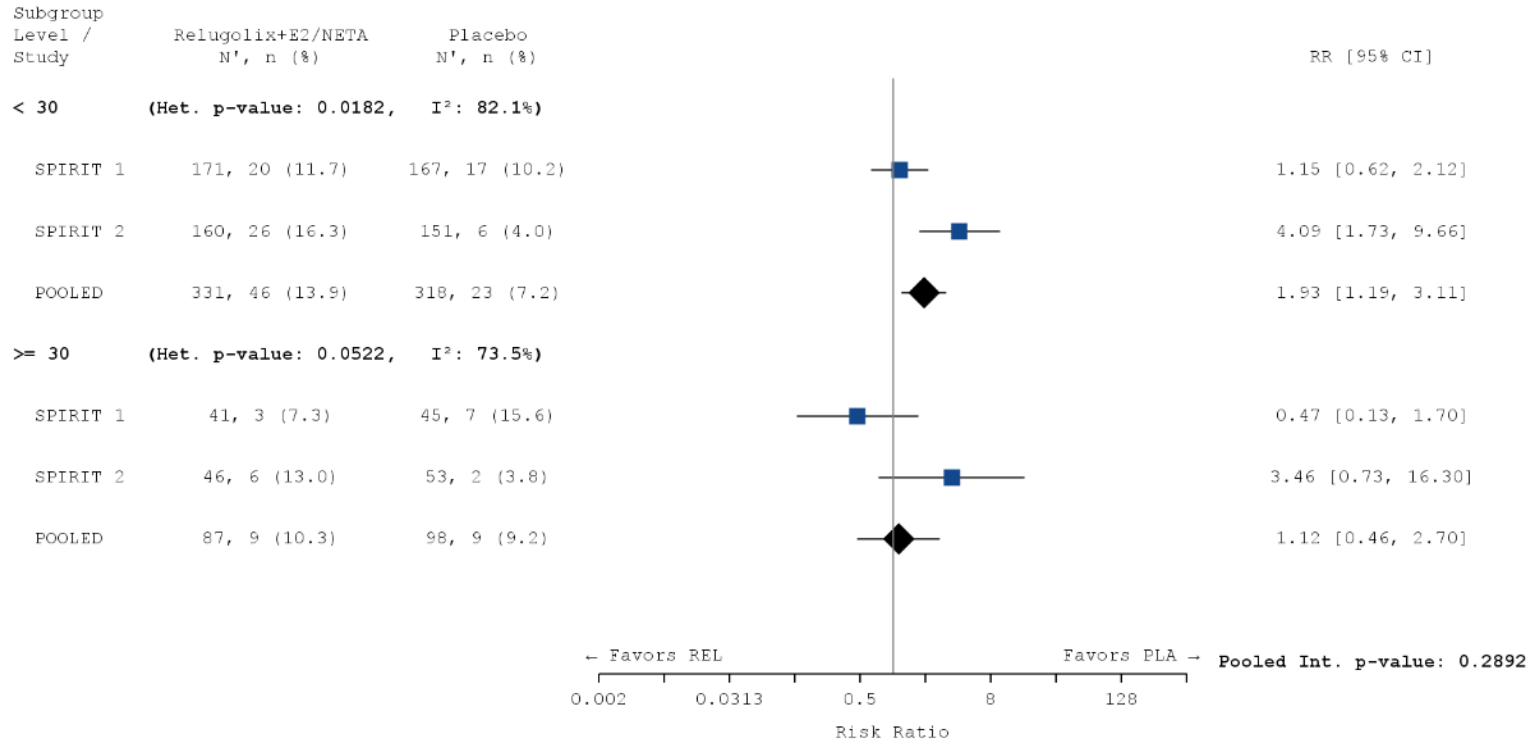

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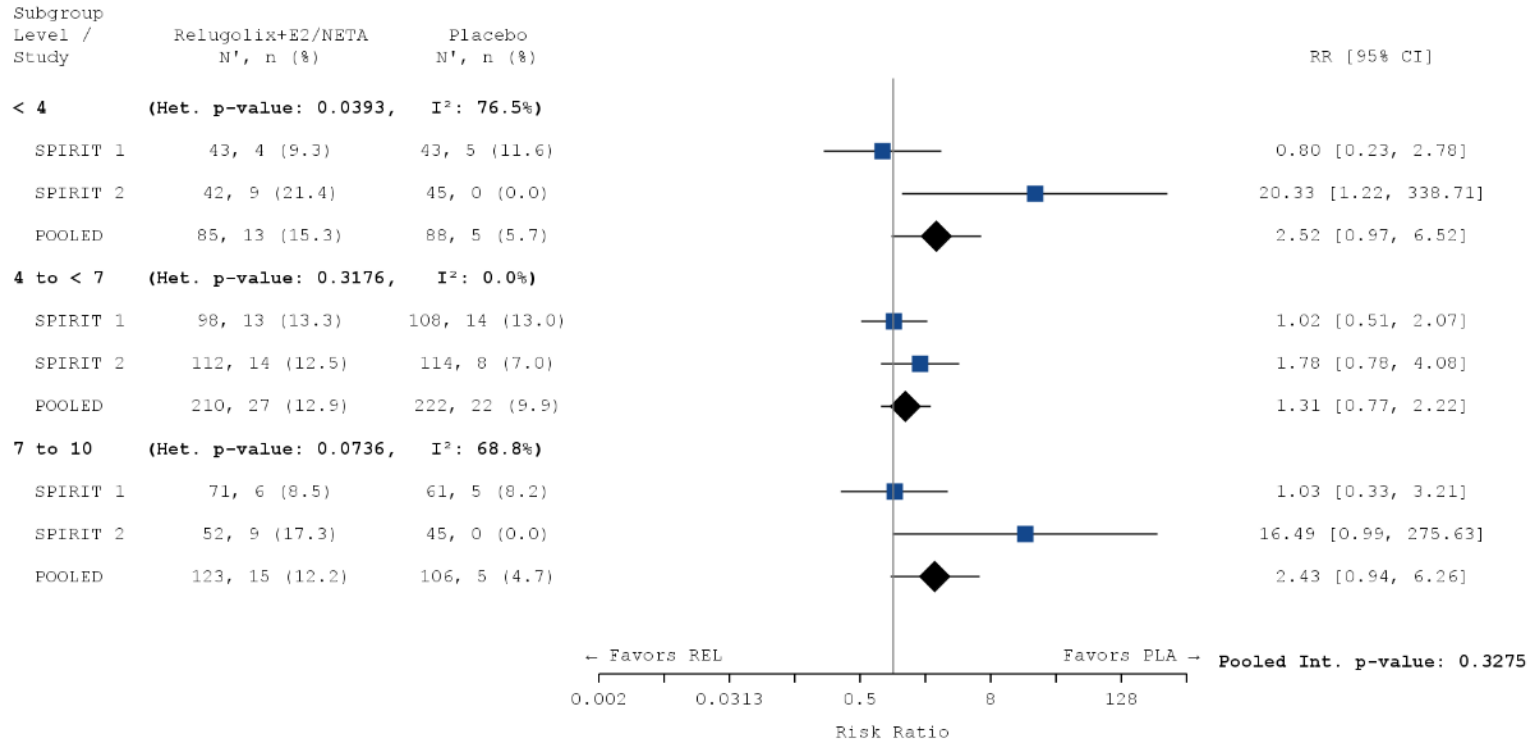
Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
NMPP NRS score at baseline



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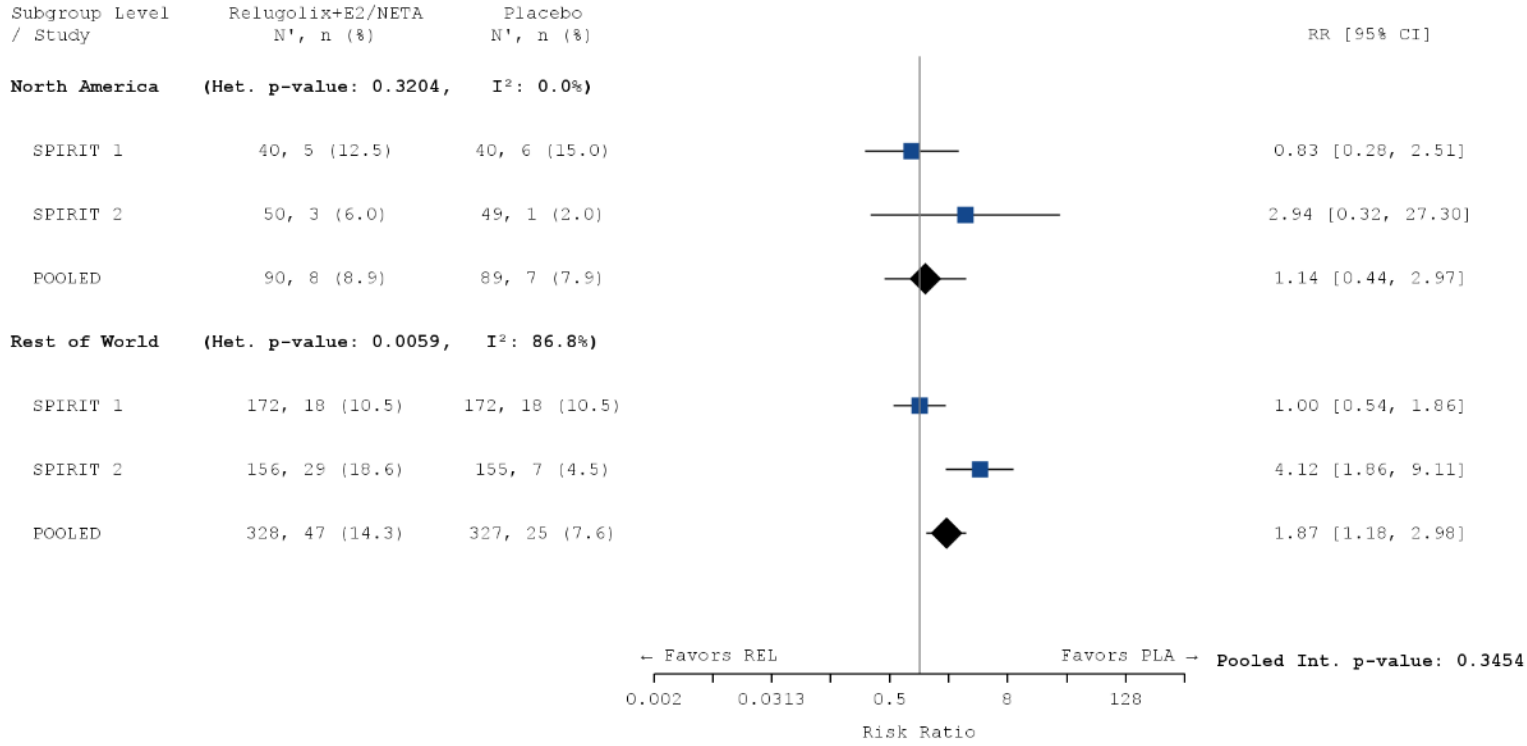
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Geographic region I



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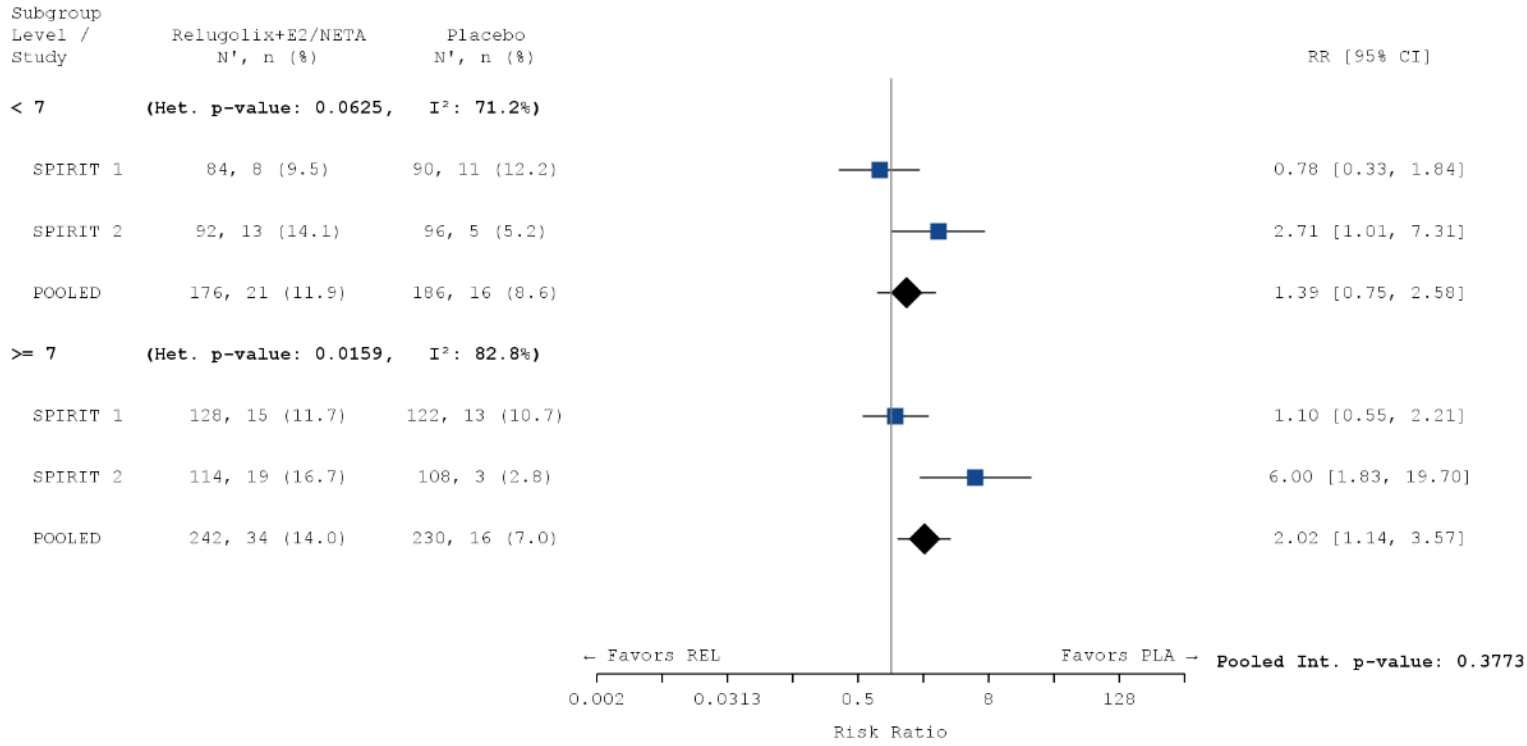
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



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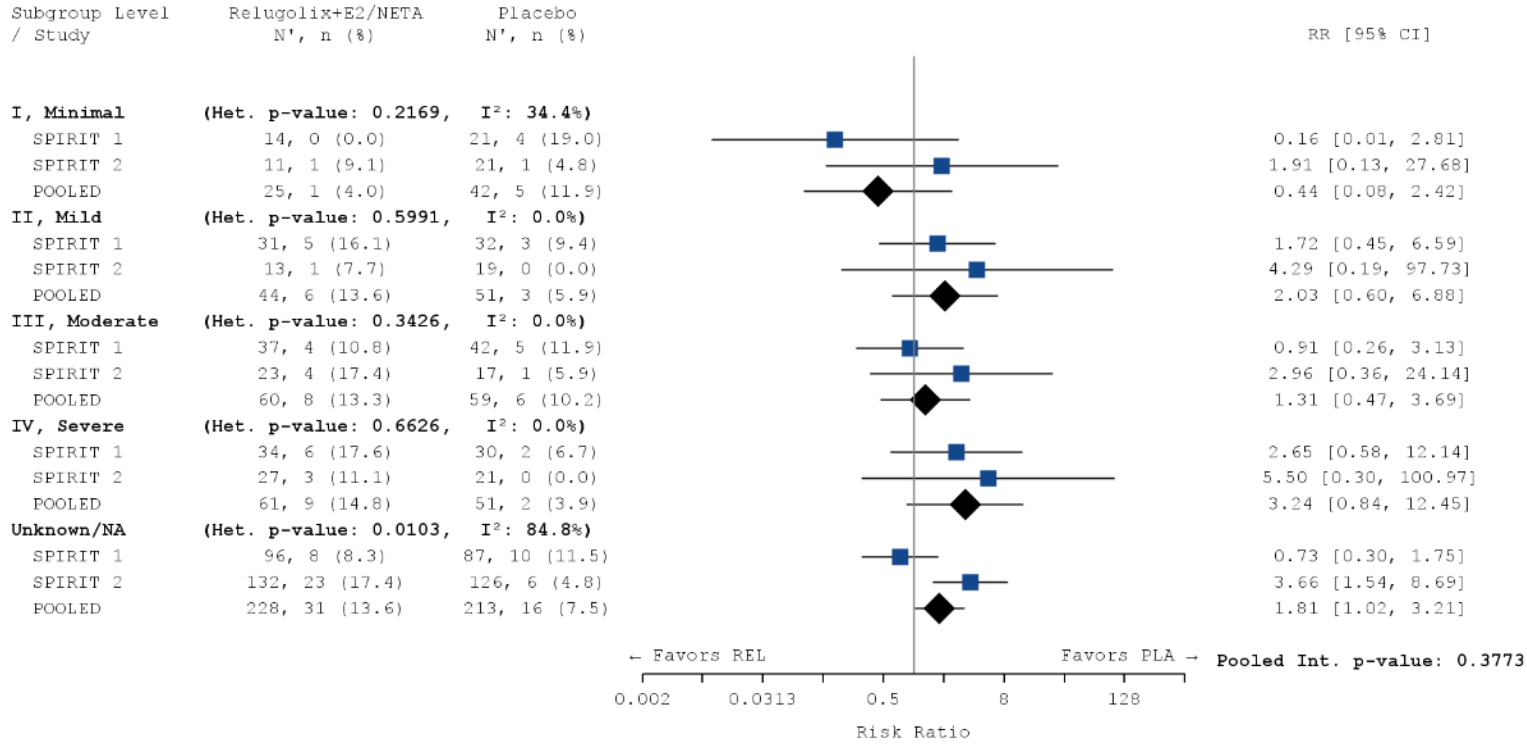
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
AFSE stage



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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II

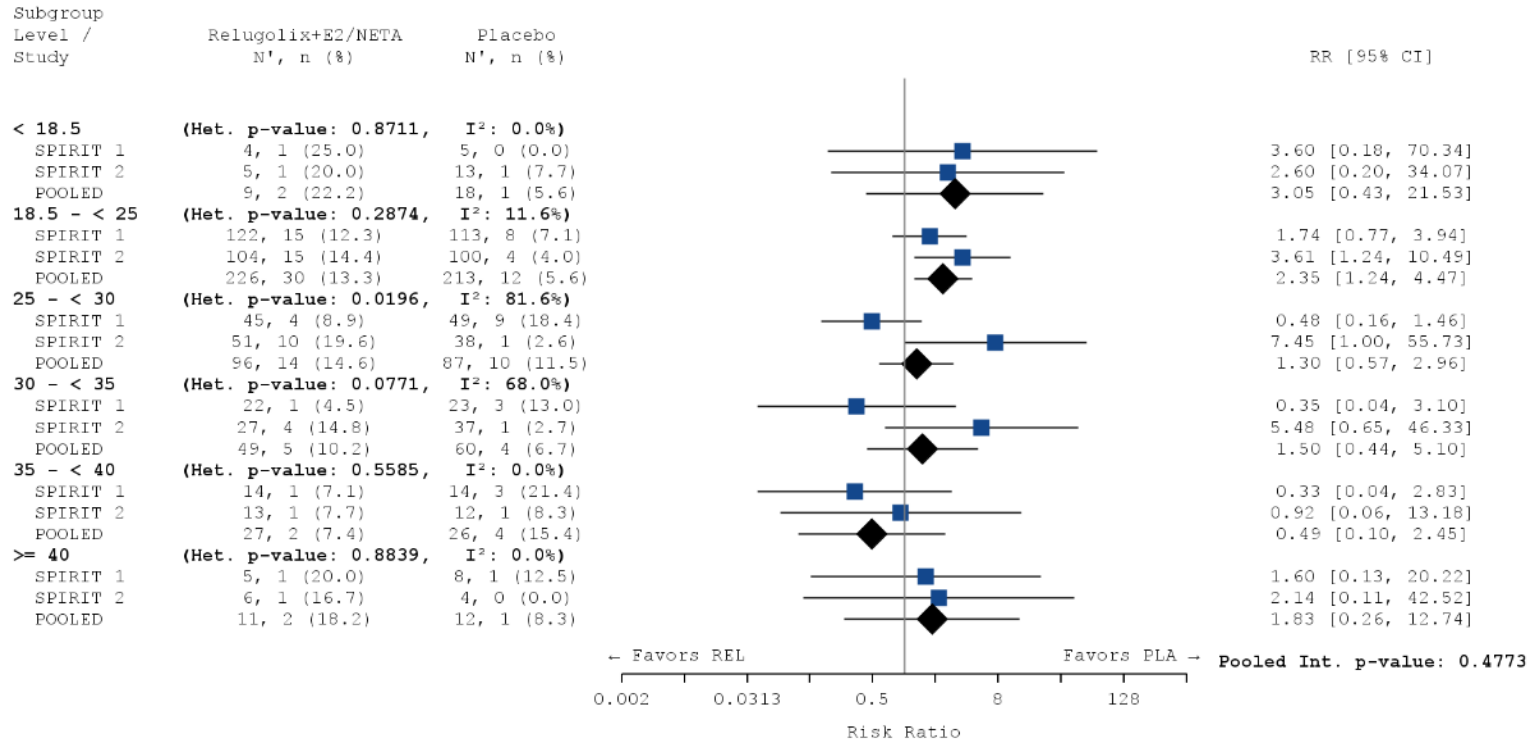

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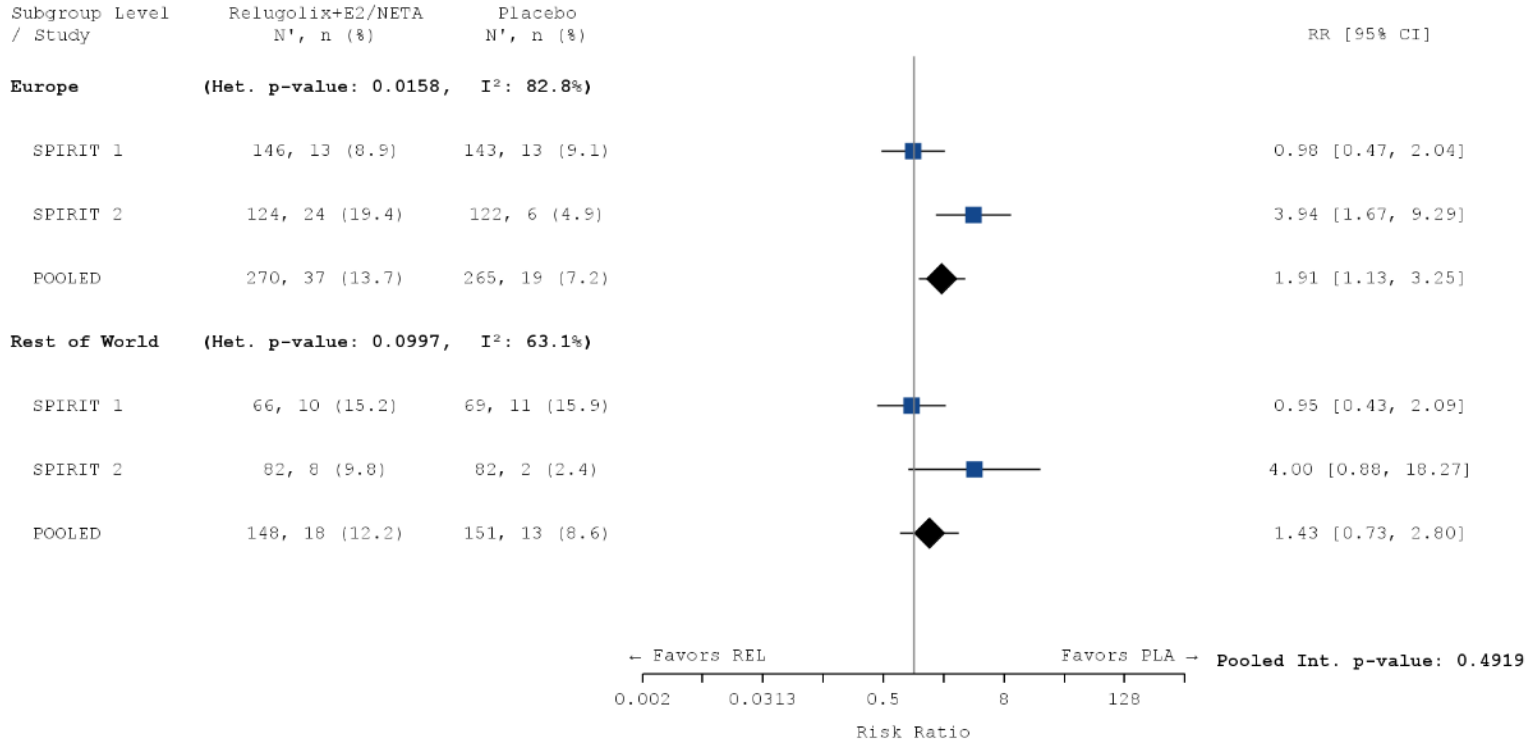
Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Geographic region II



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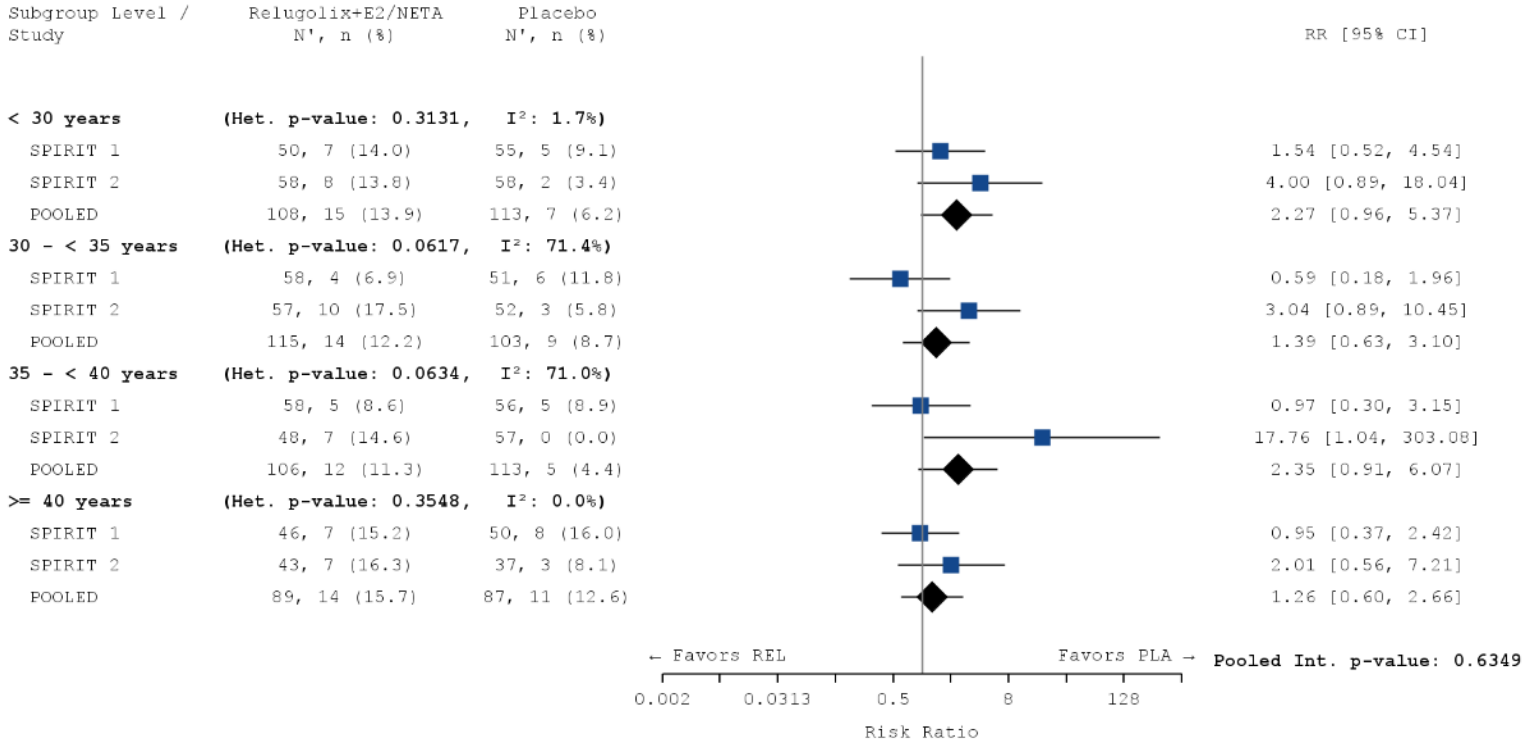
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Age category II



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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II

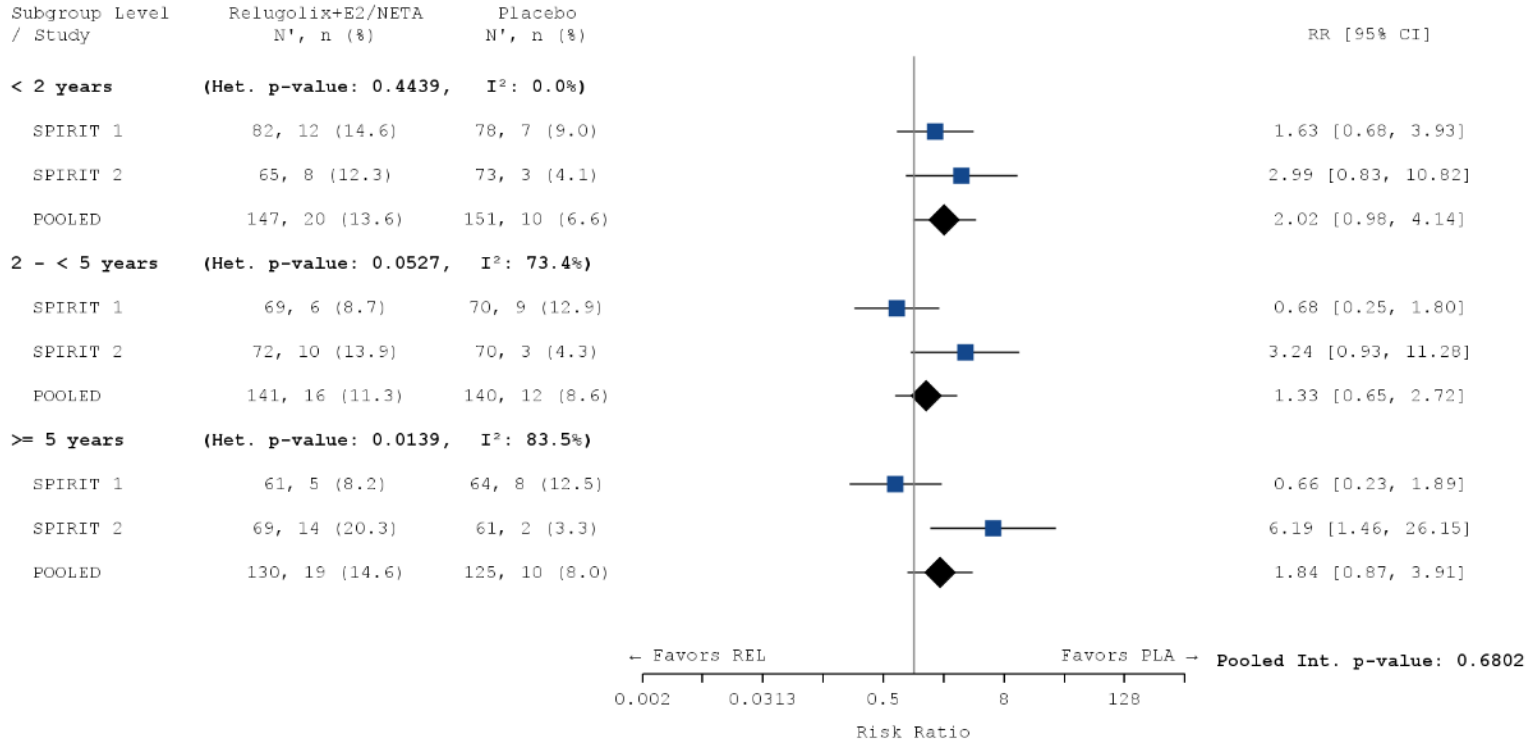

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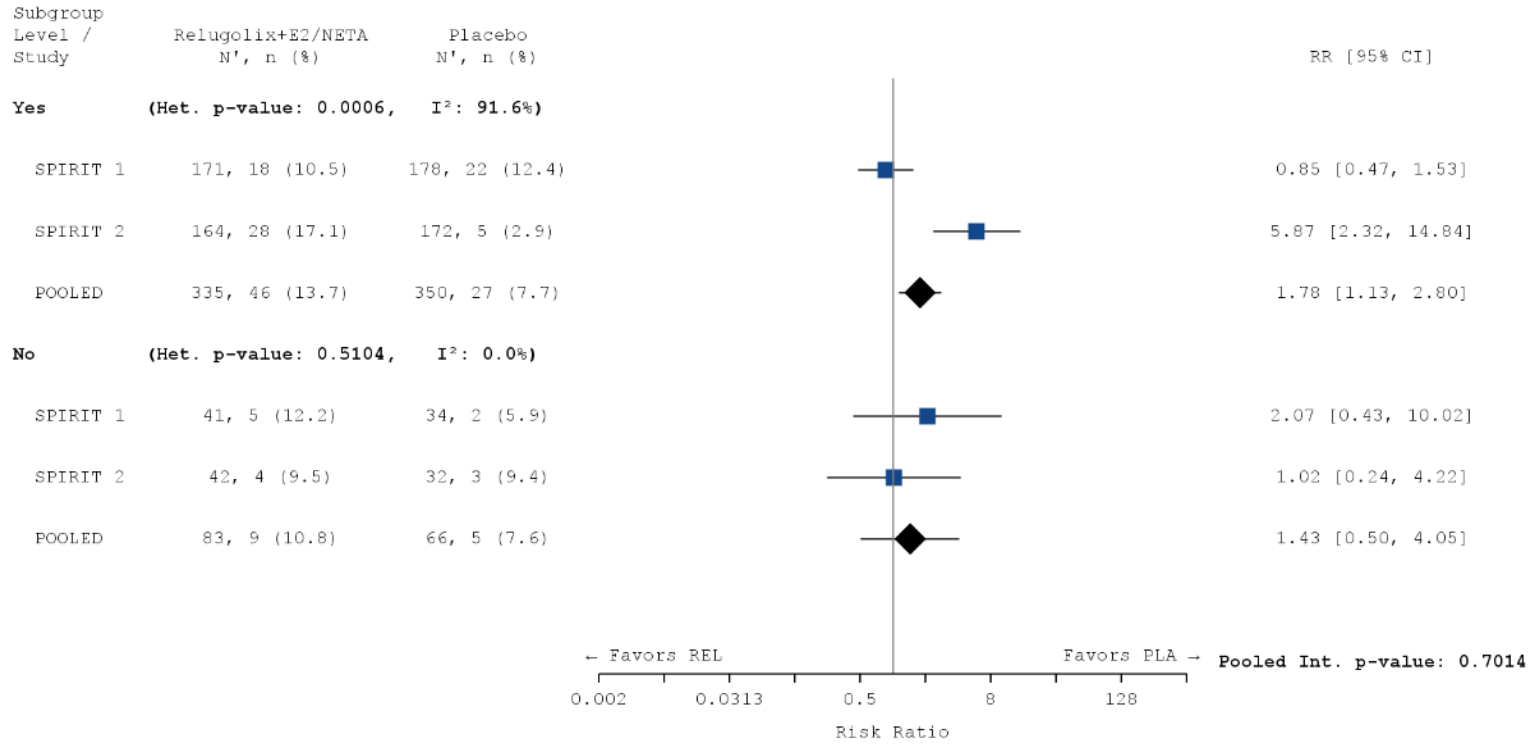
Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Prior surgery for endometriosis



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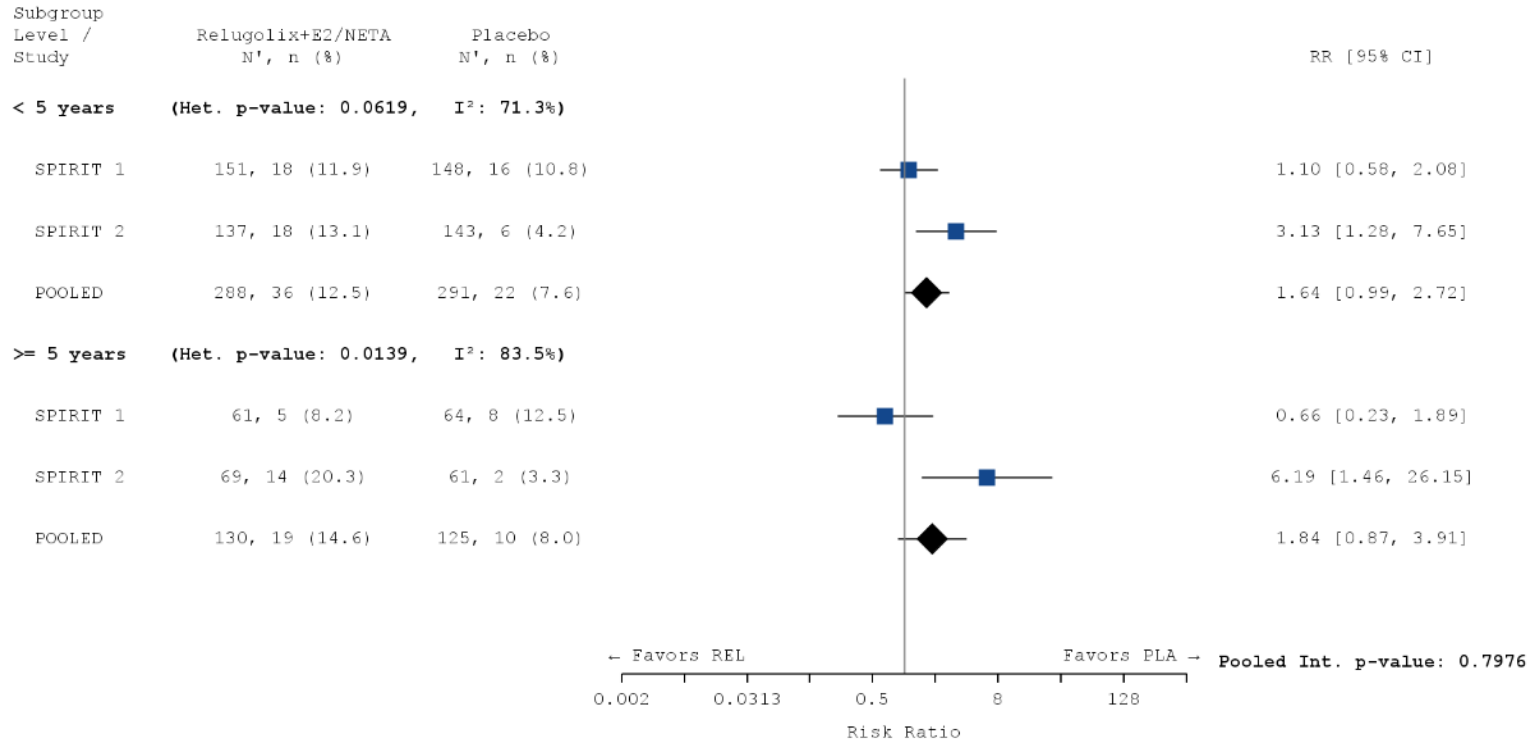
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Renal function

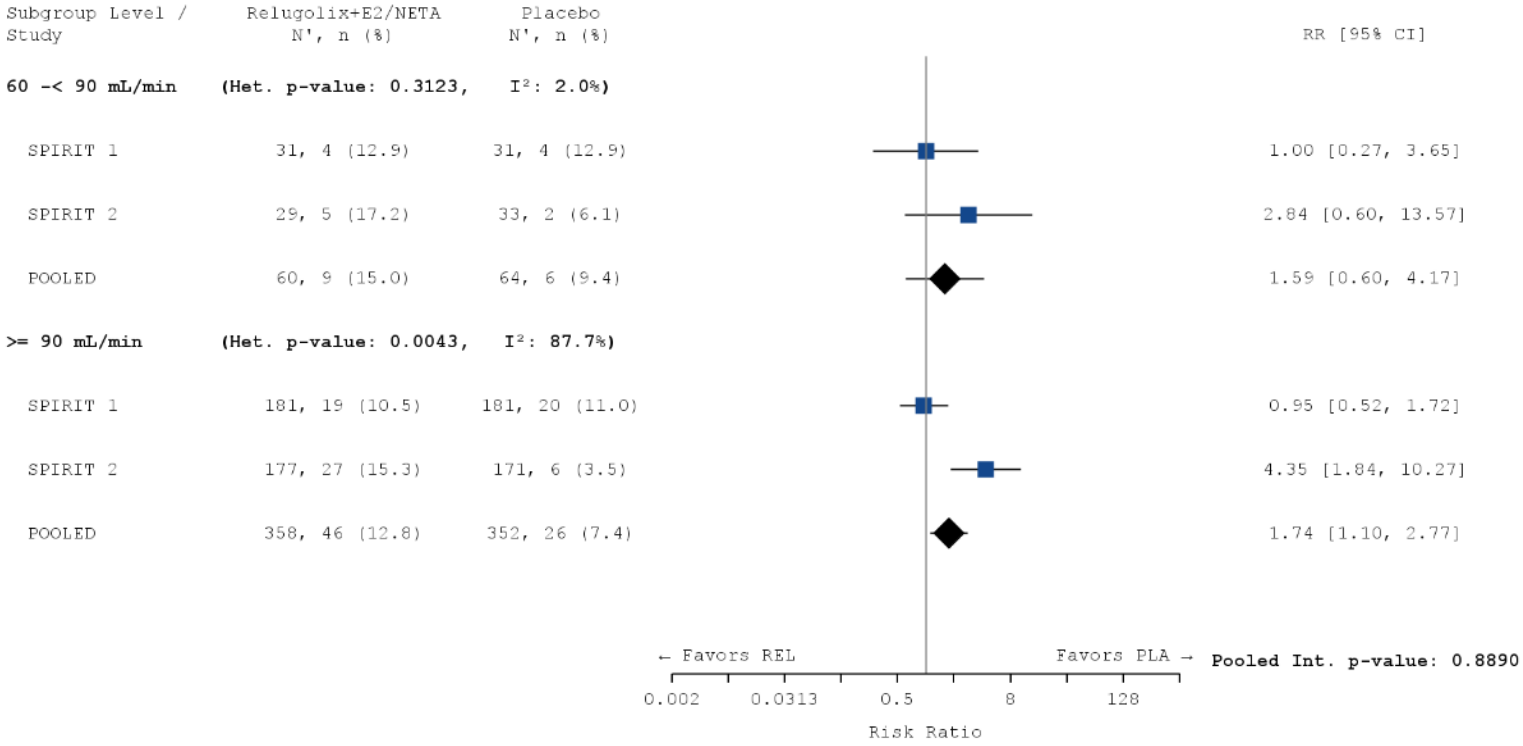

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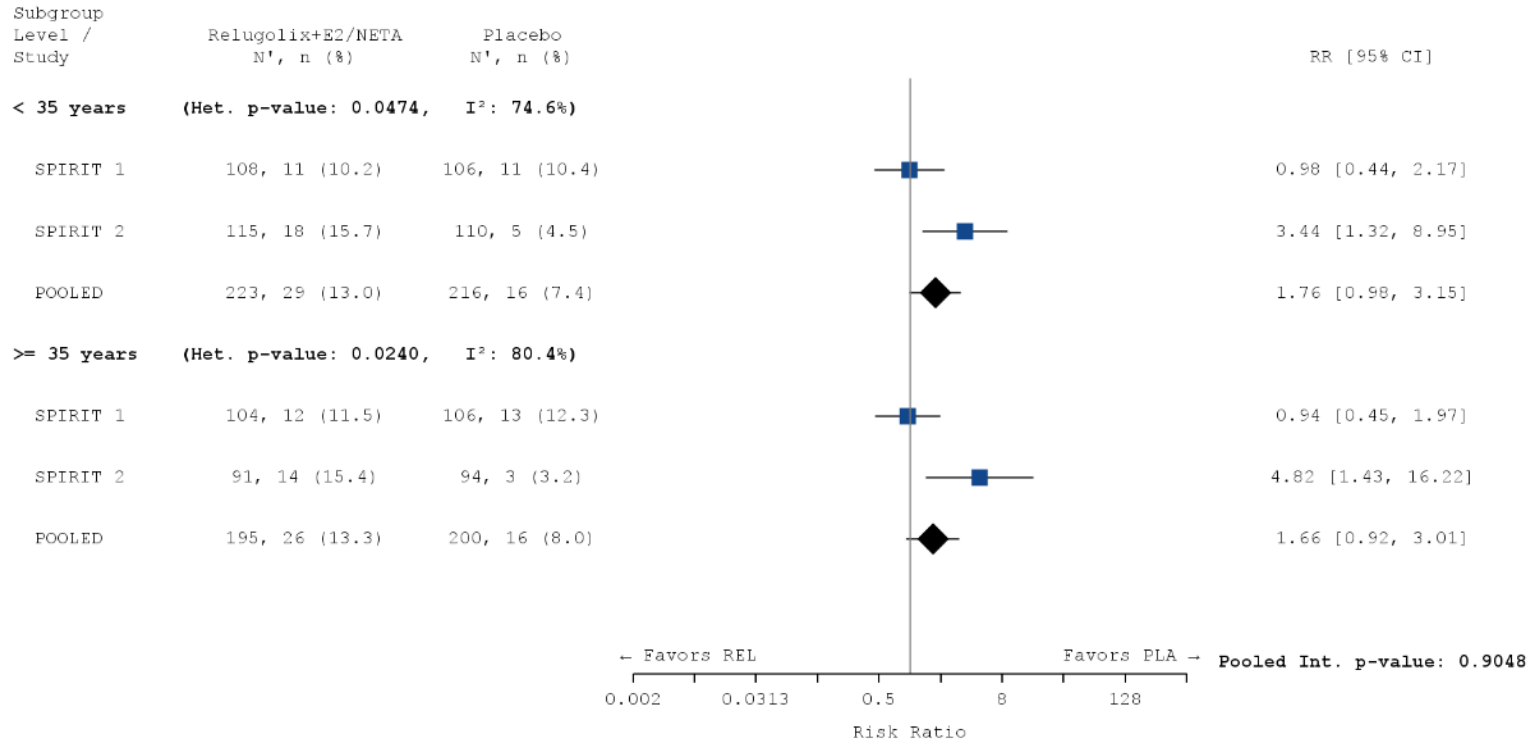
Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Age category I



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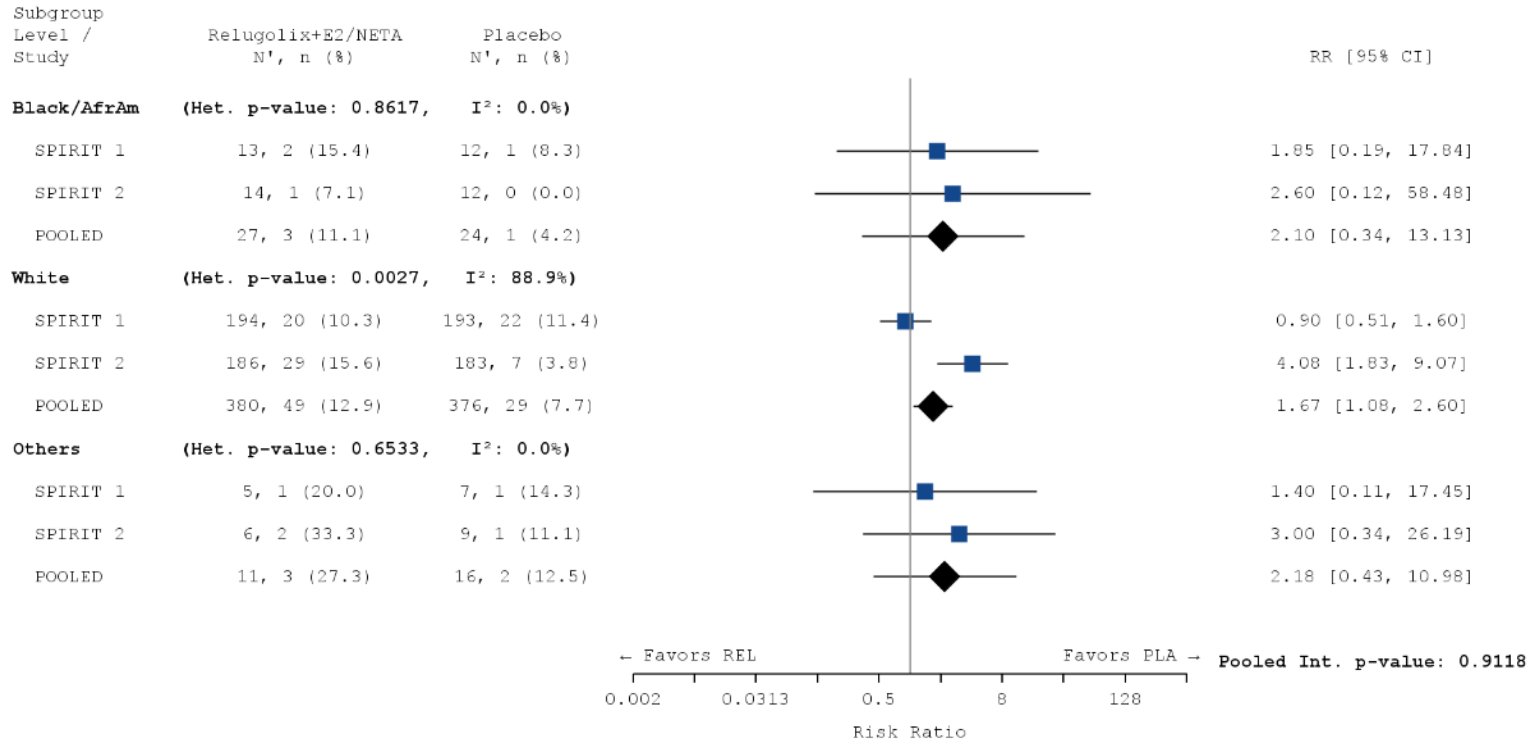
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Race



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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Prior hormonal treatment

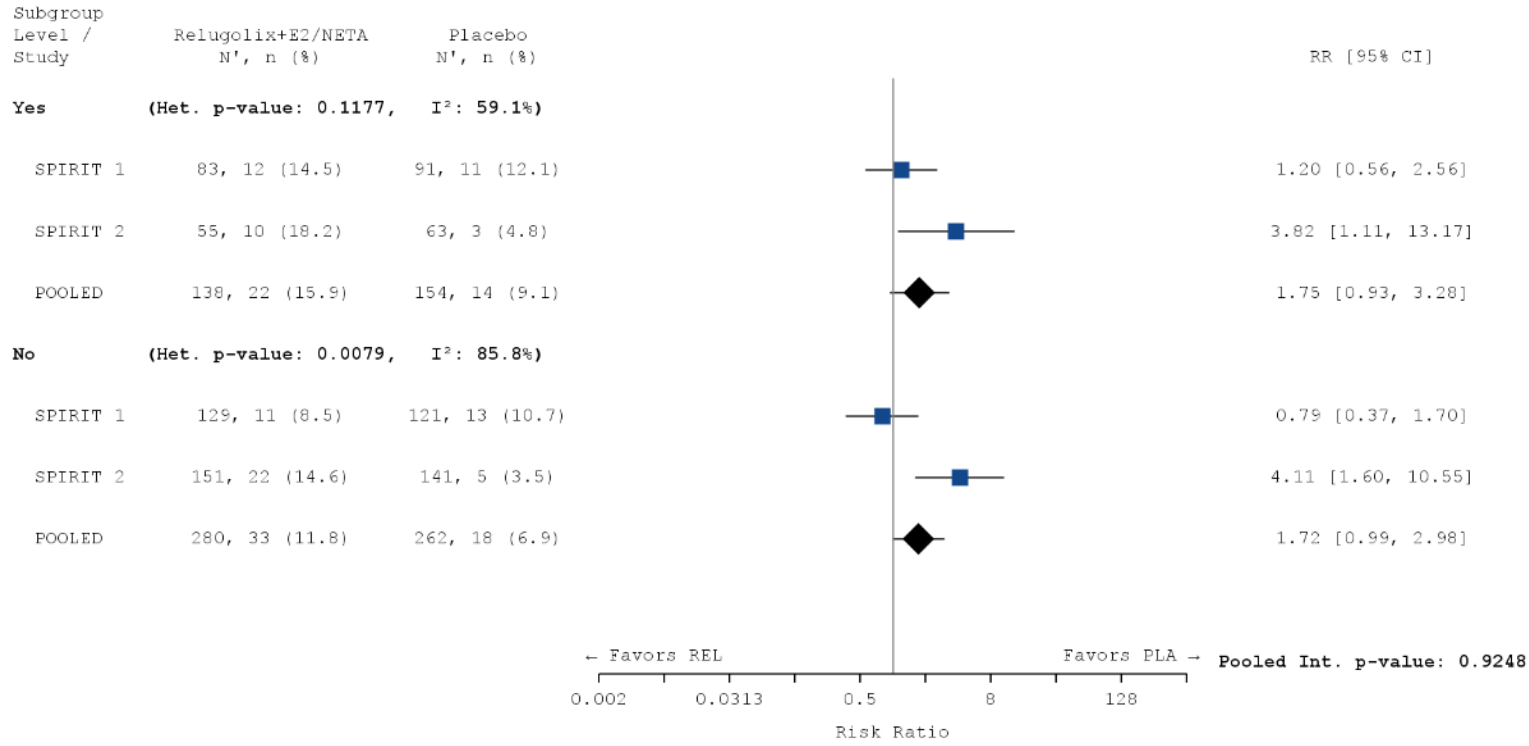

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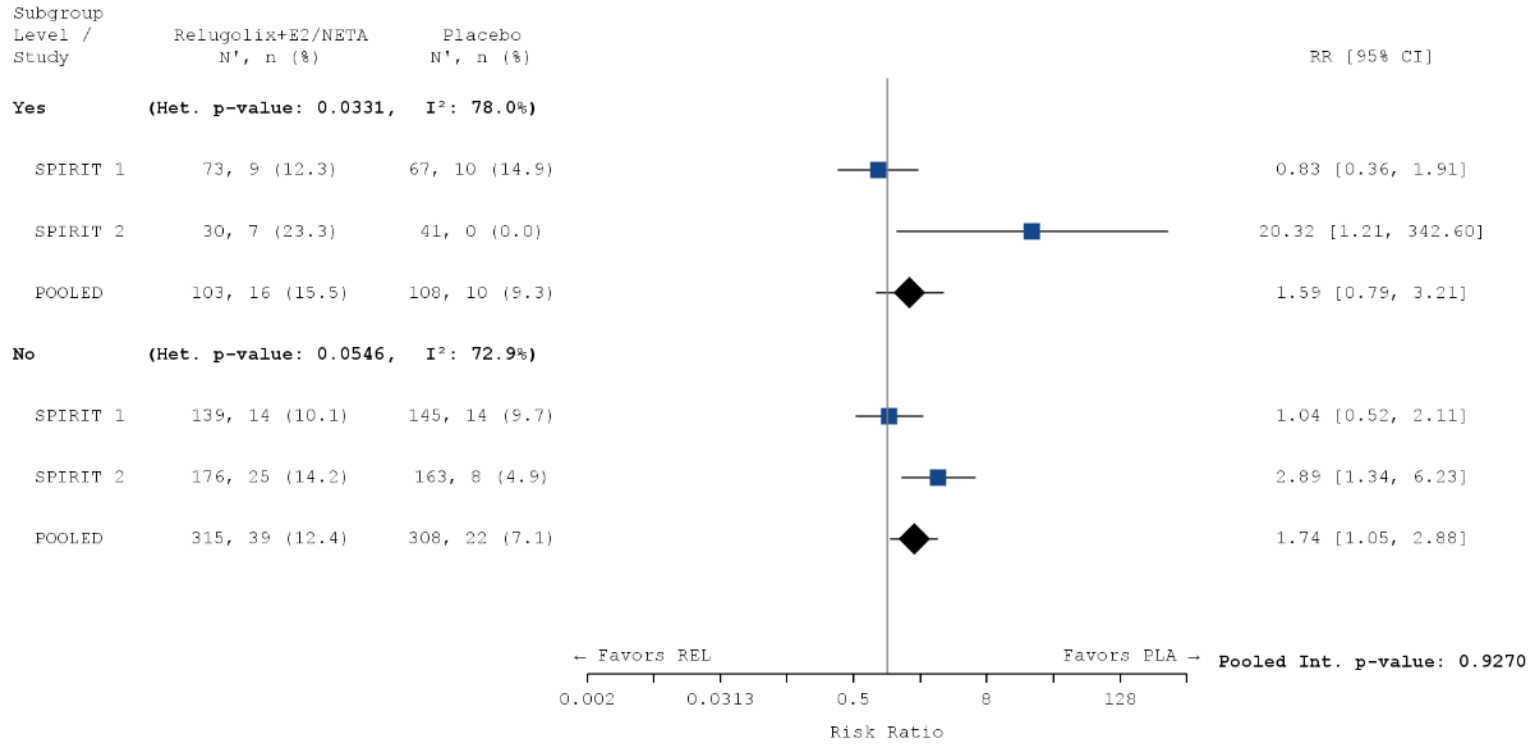
Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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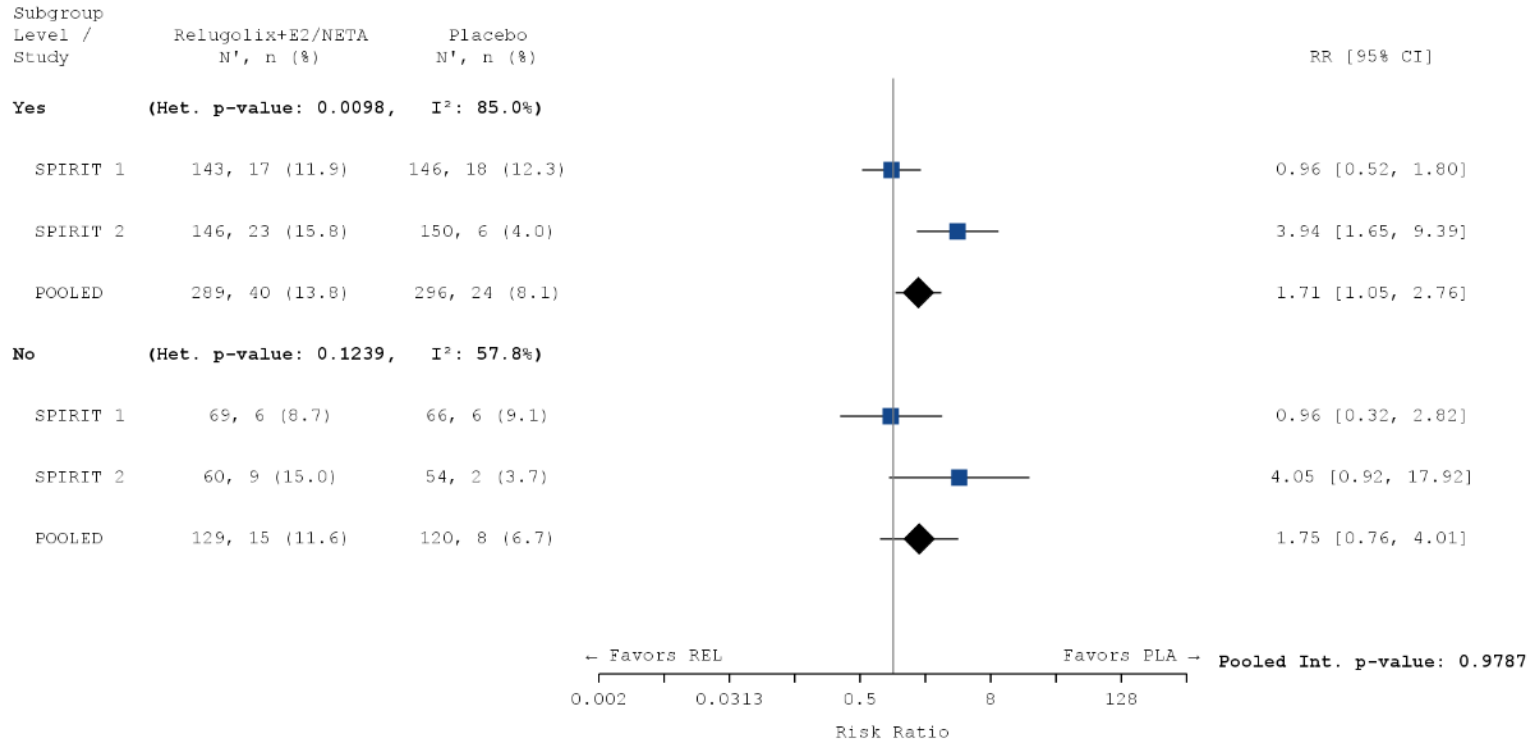
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

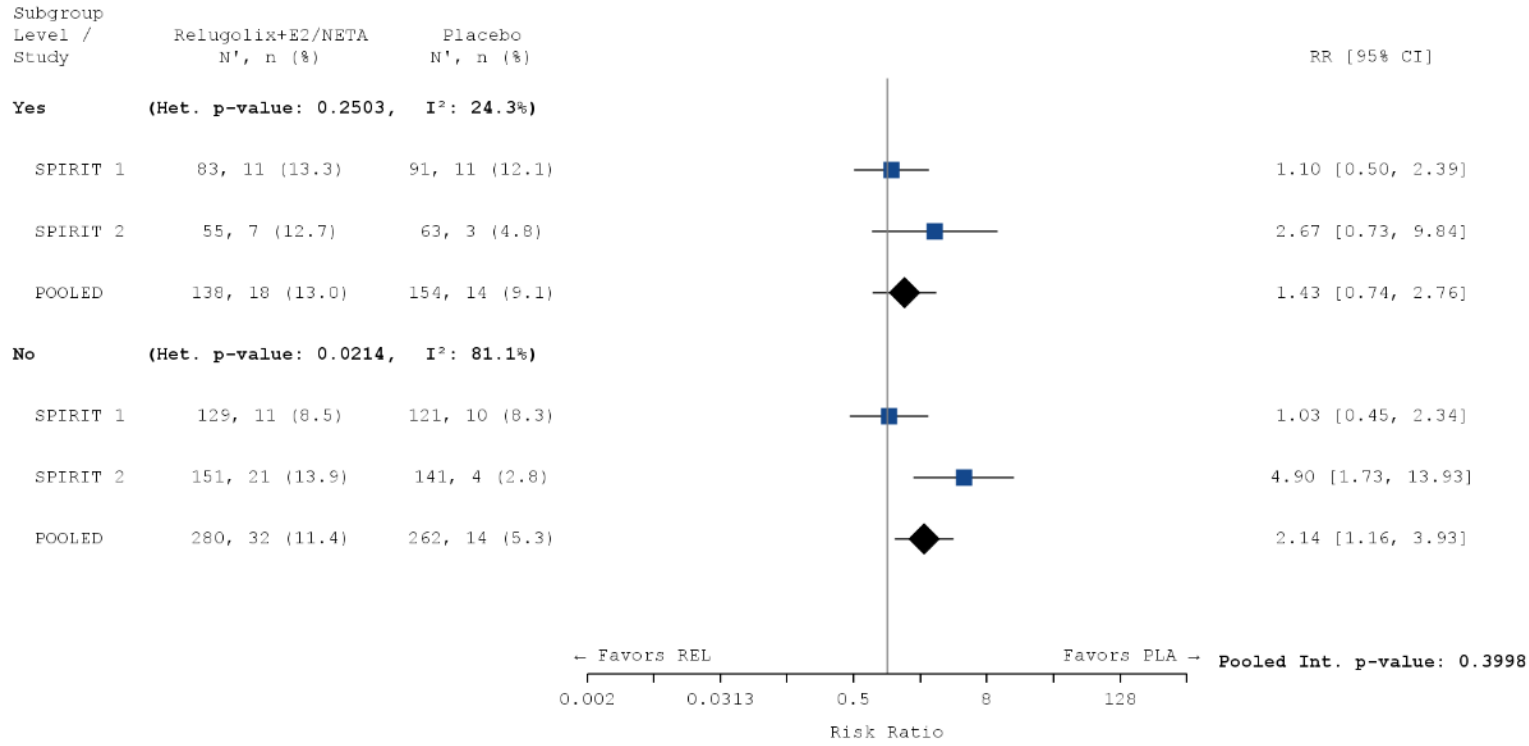
Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Prior hormonal treatment



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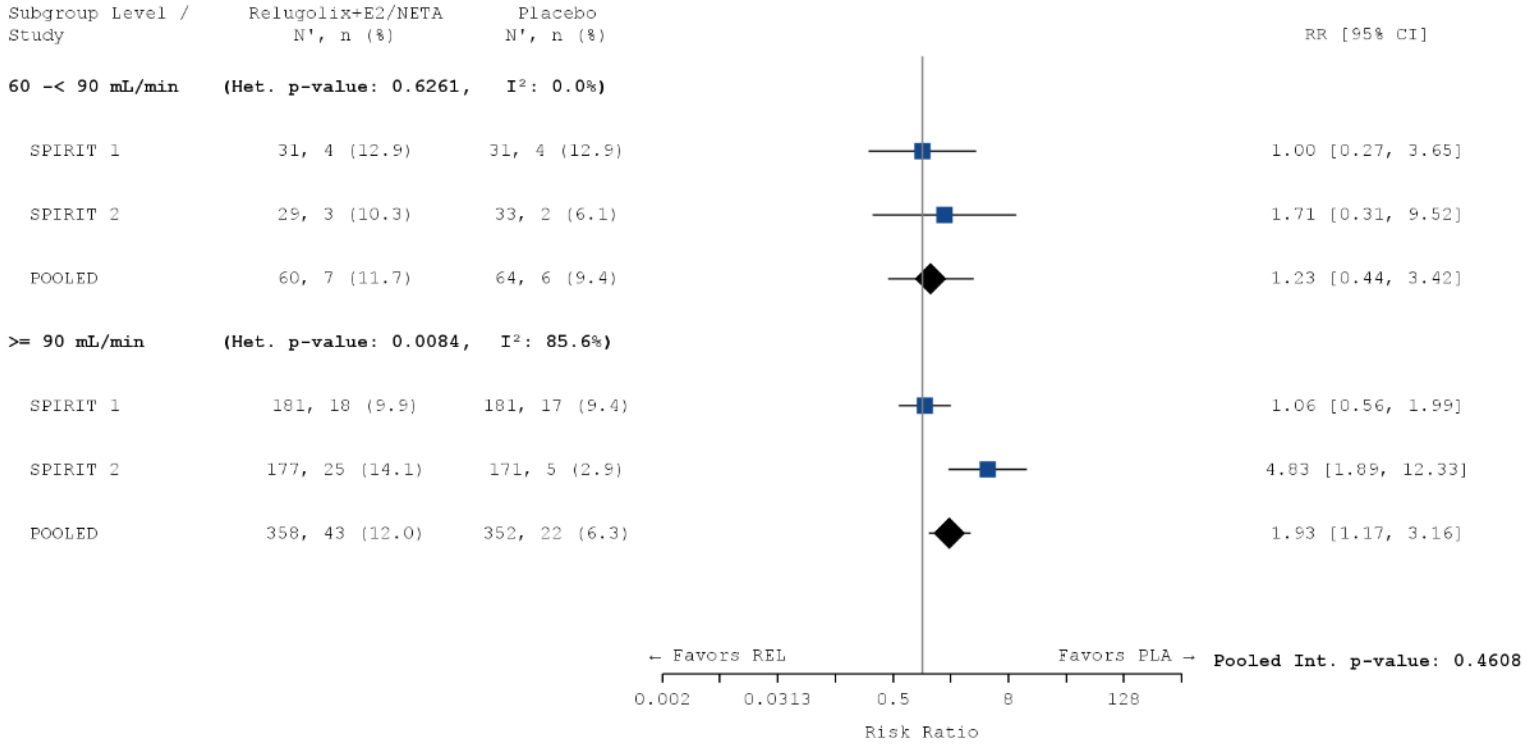
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

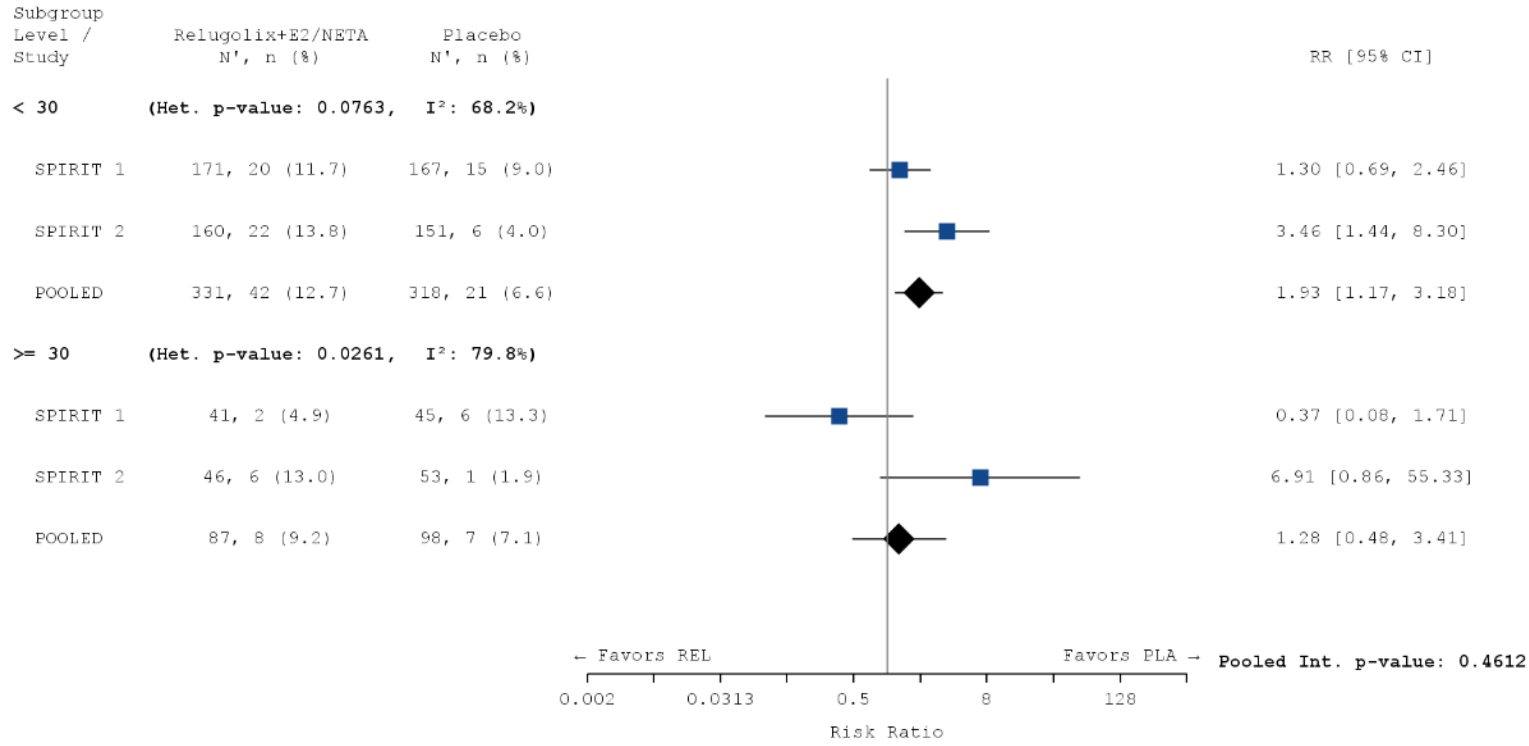
Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

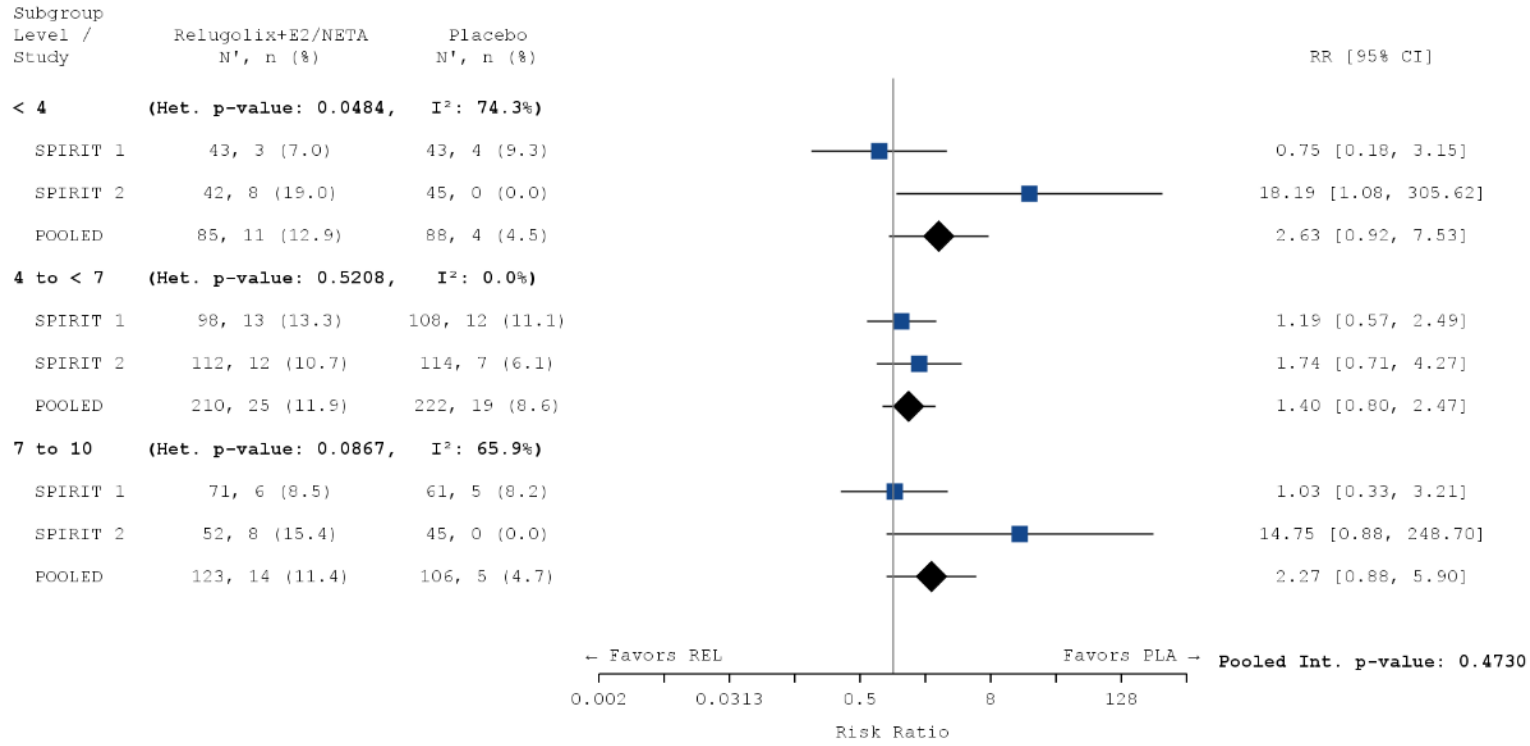
Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
NMPP NRS score at baseline



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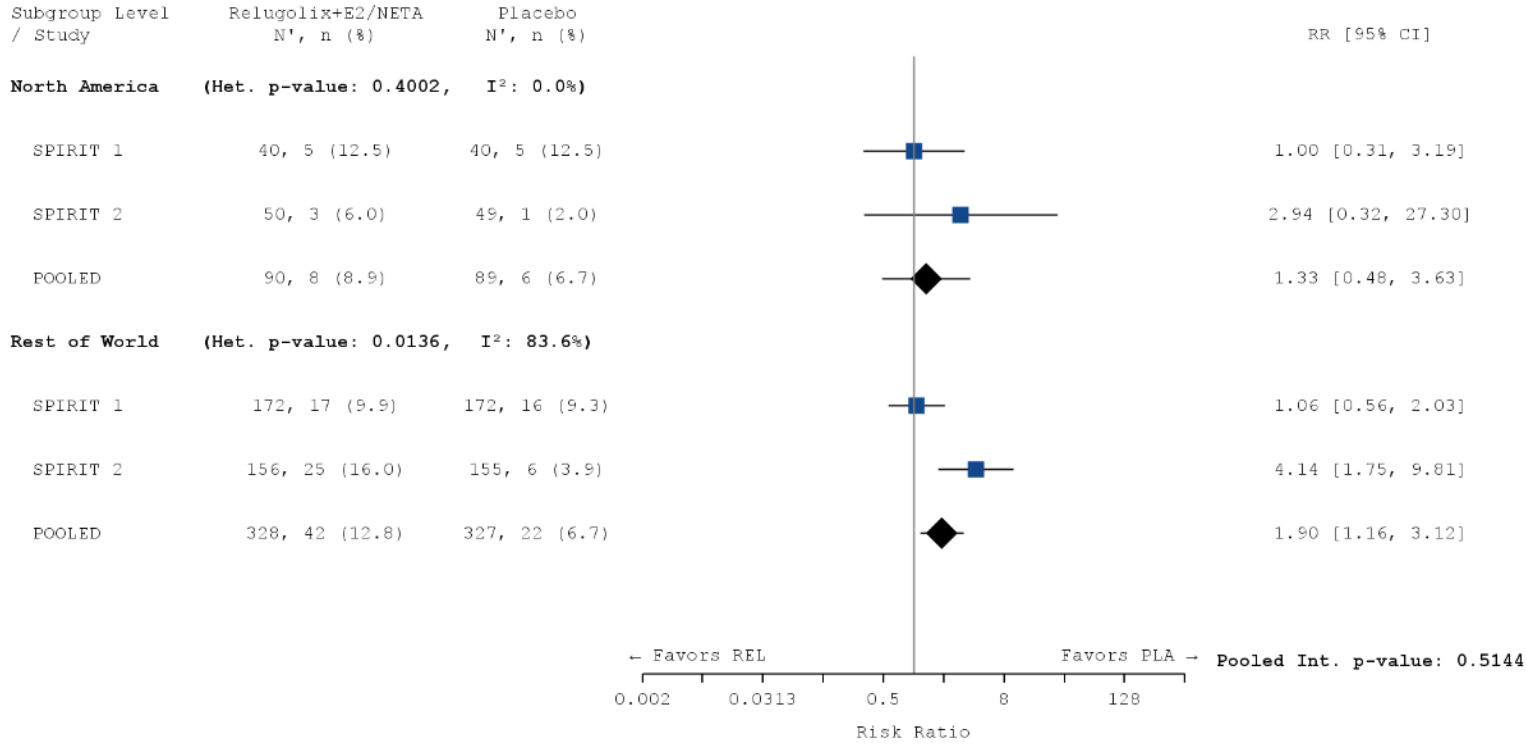
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Geographic region I



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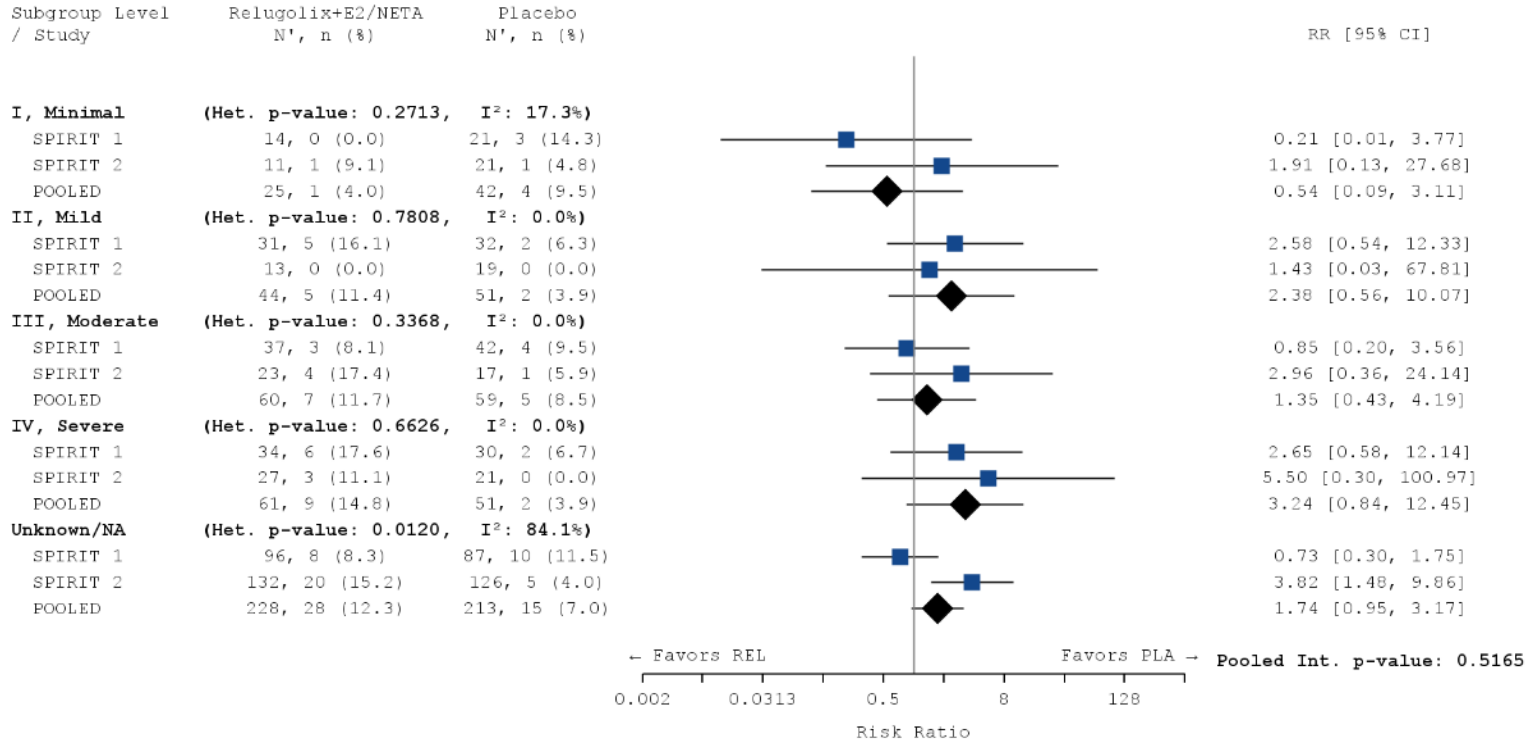
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
AFSE stage



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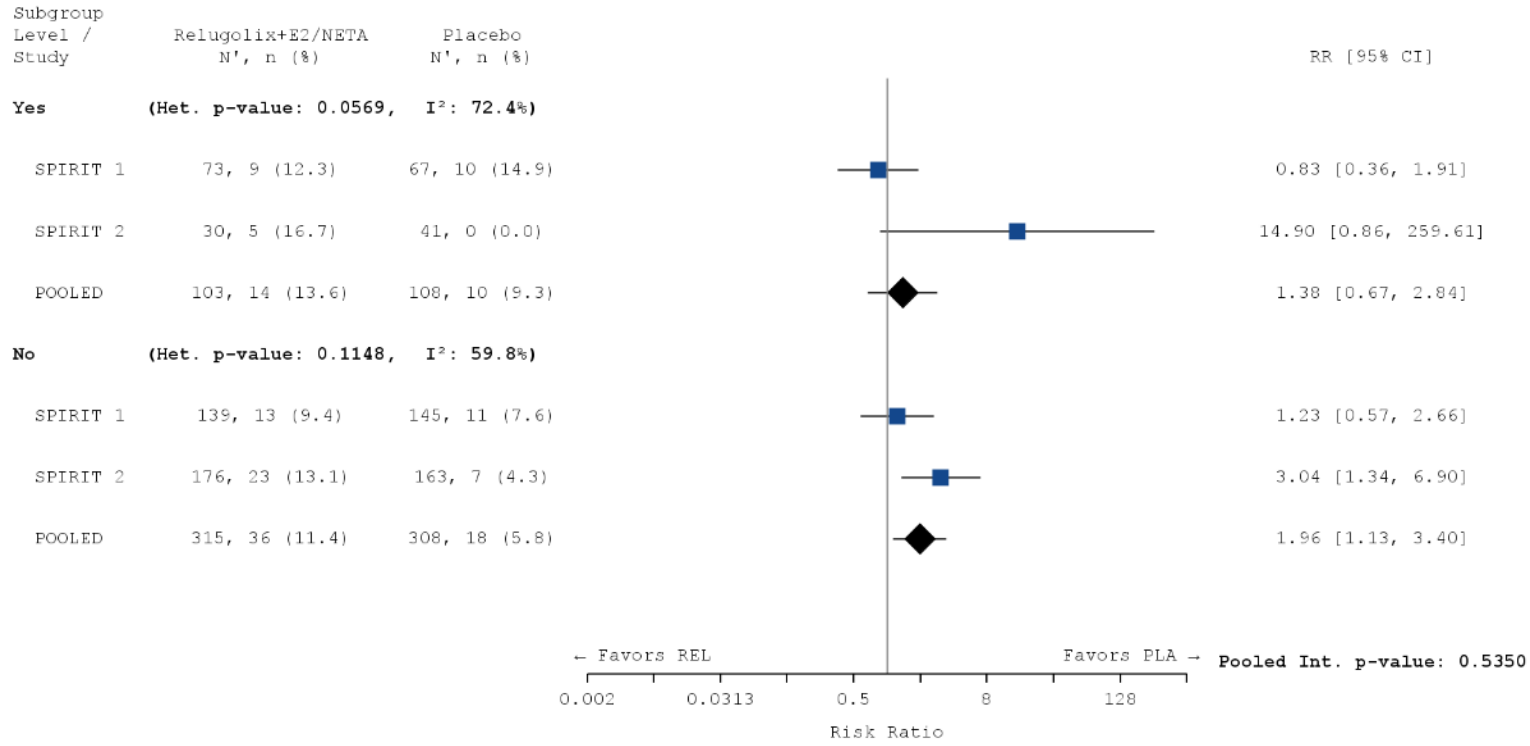
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



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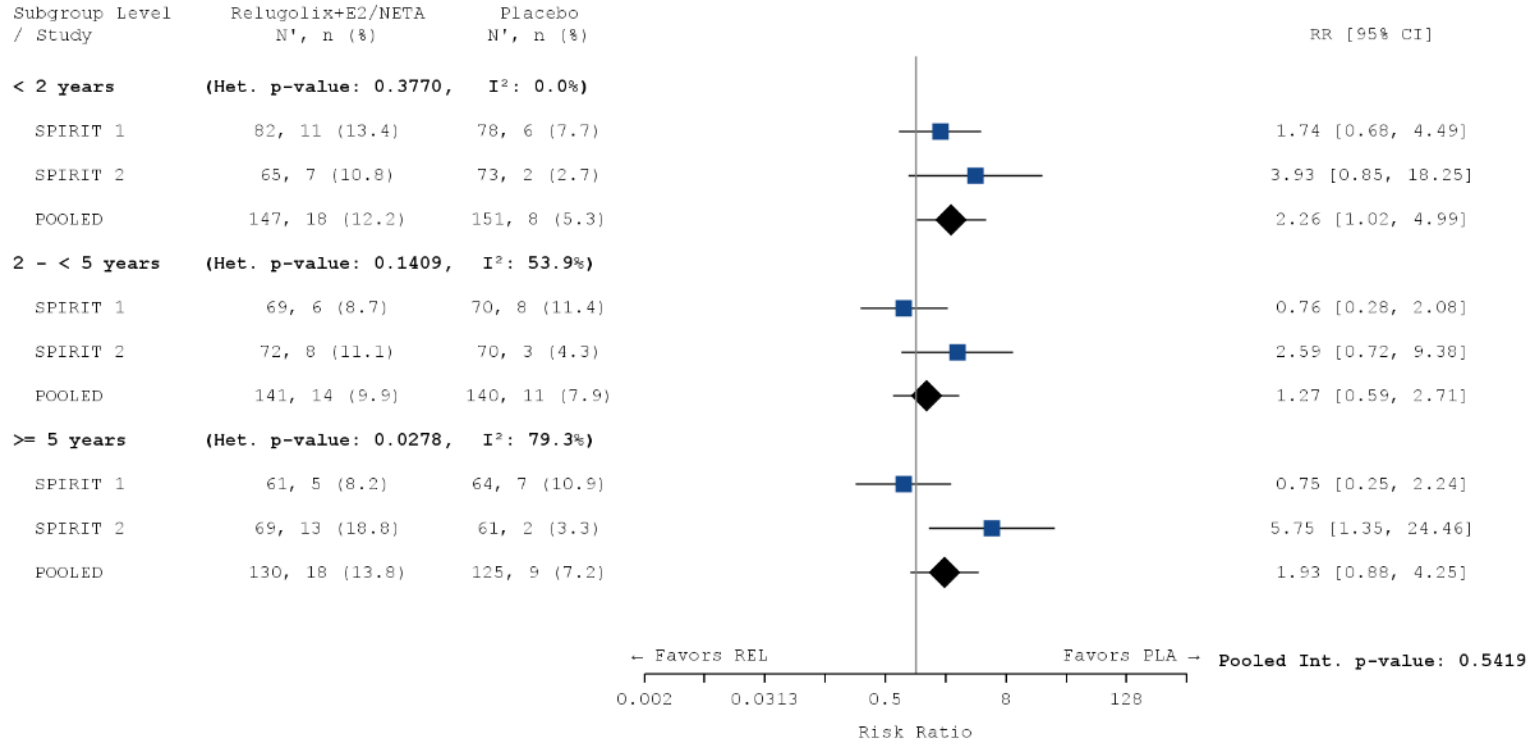
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



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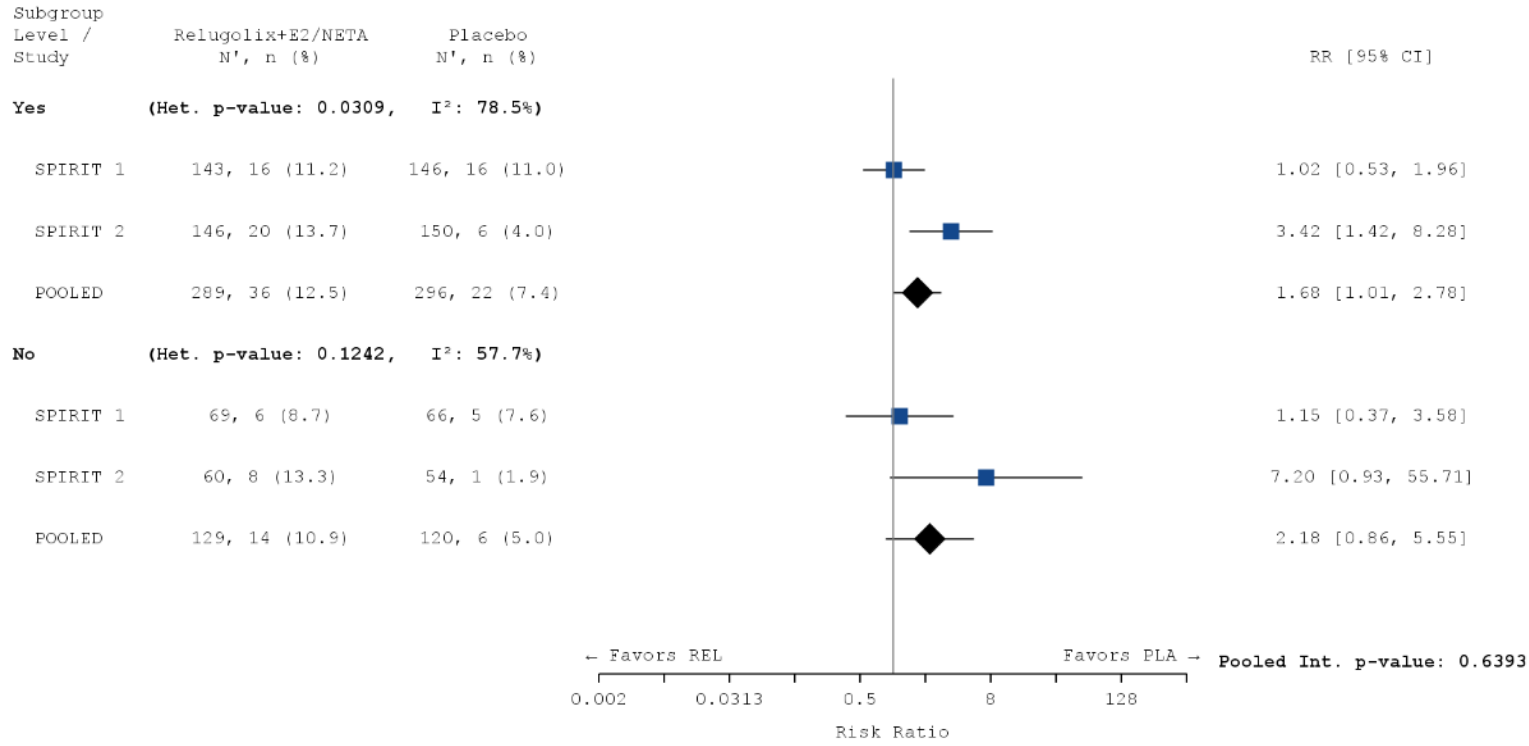
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

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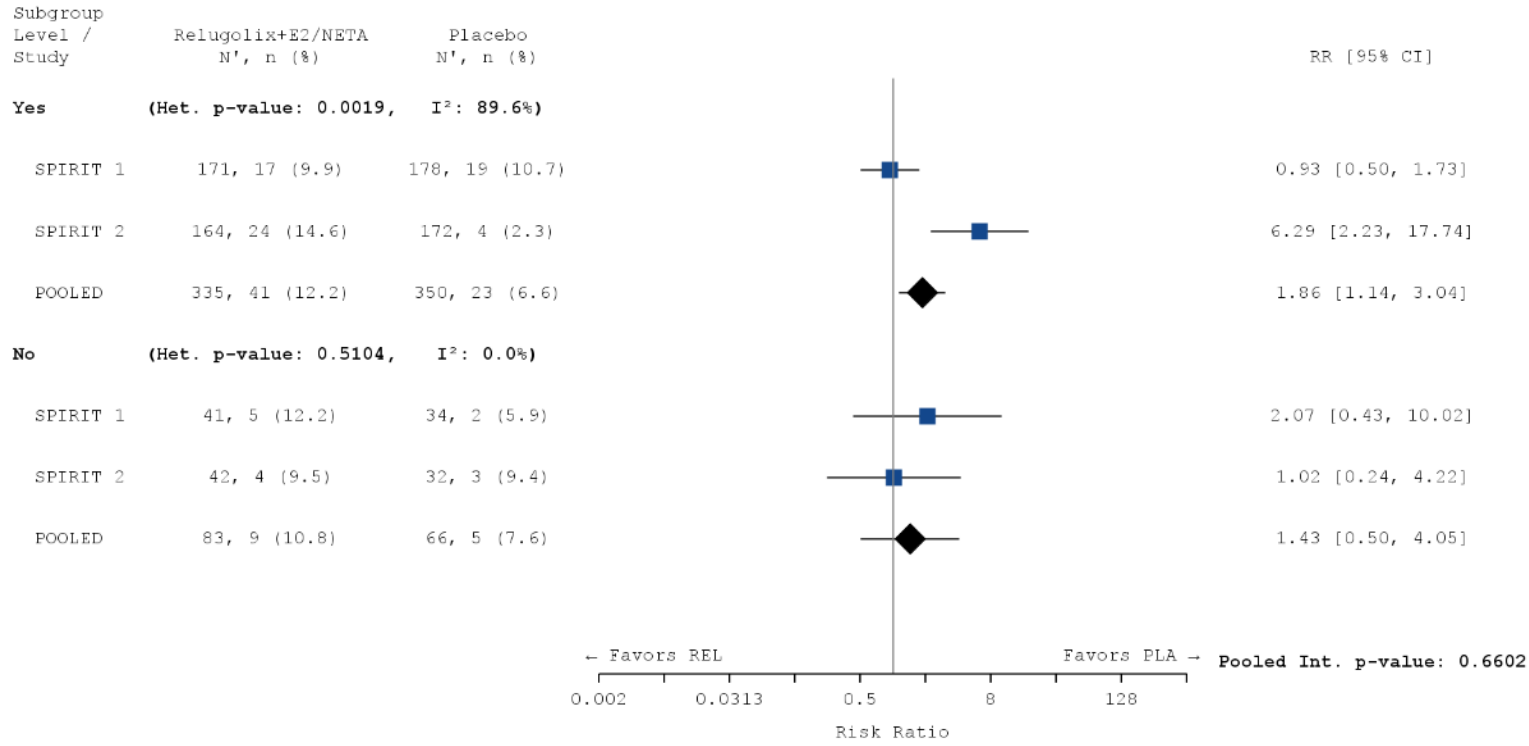
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

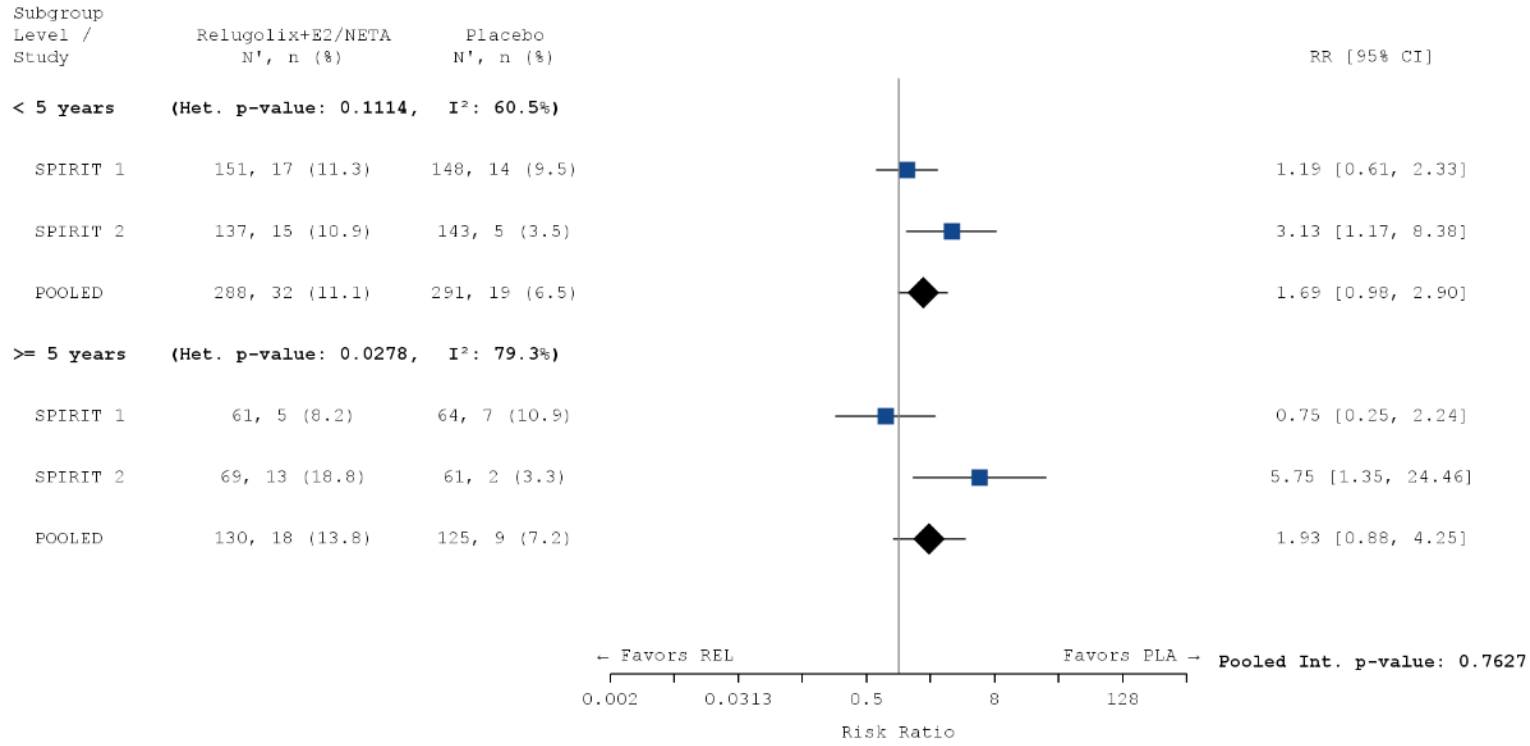
Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RR: Risk Ratio.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



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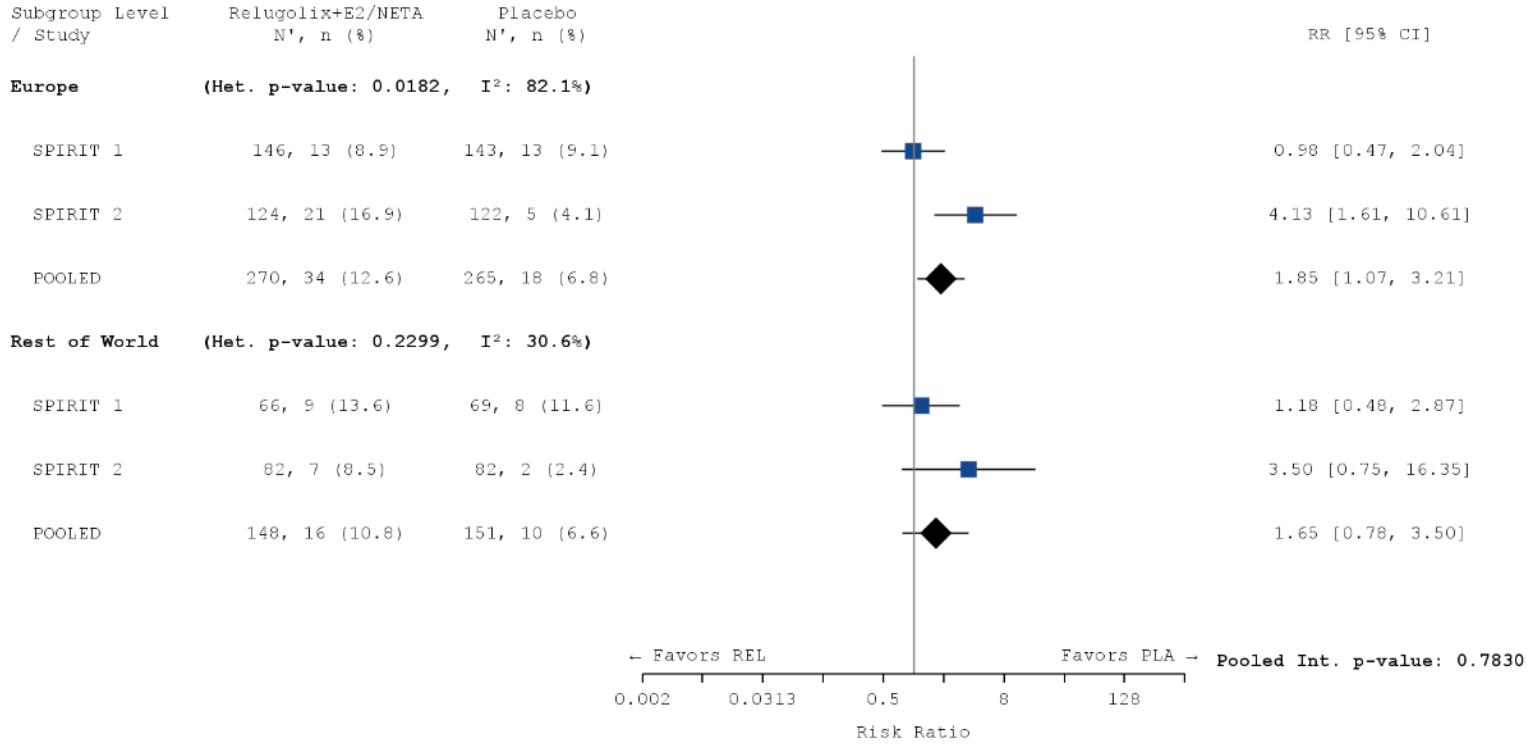
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Geographic region II



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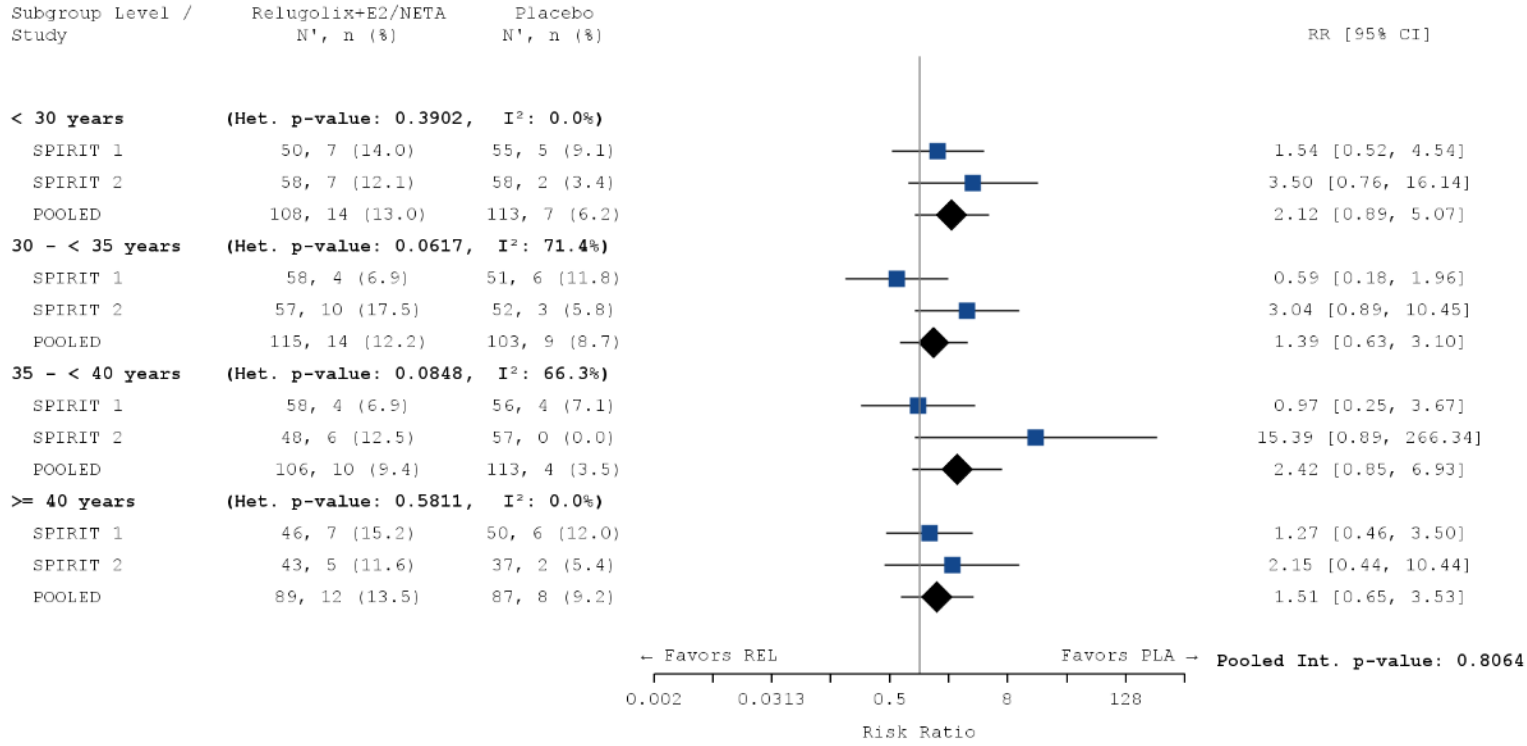
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Age category II



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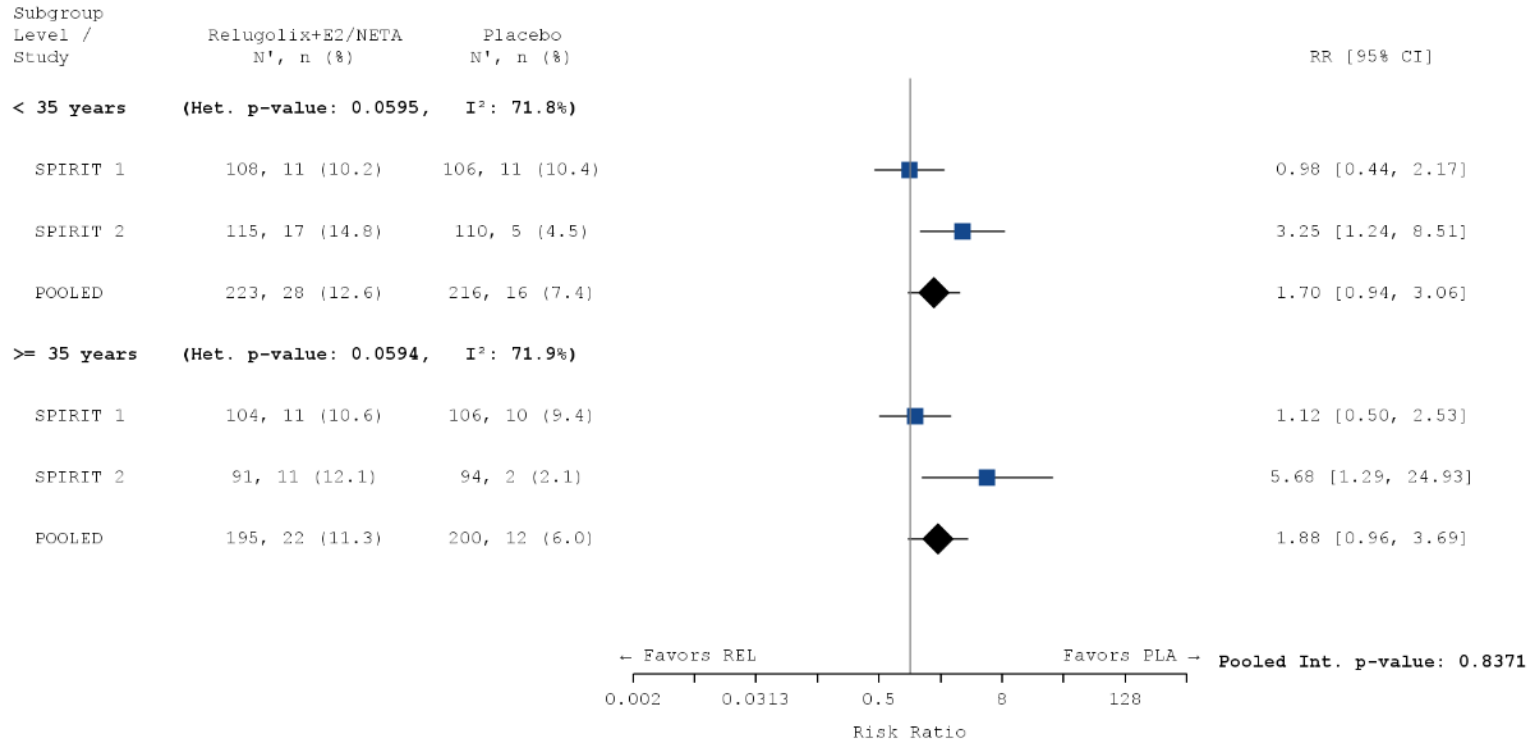
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Age category I



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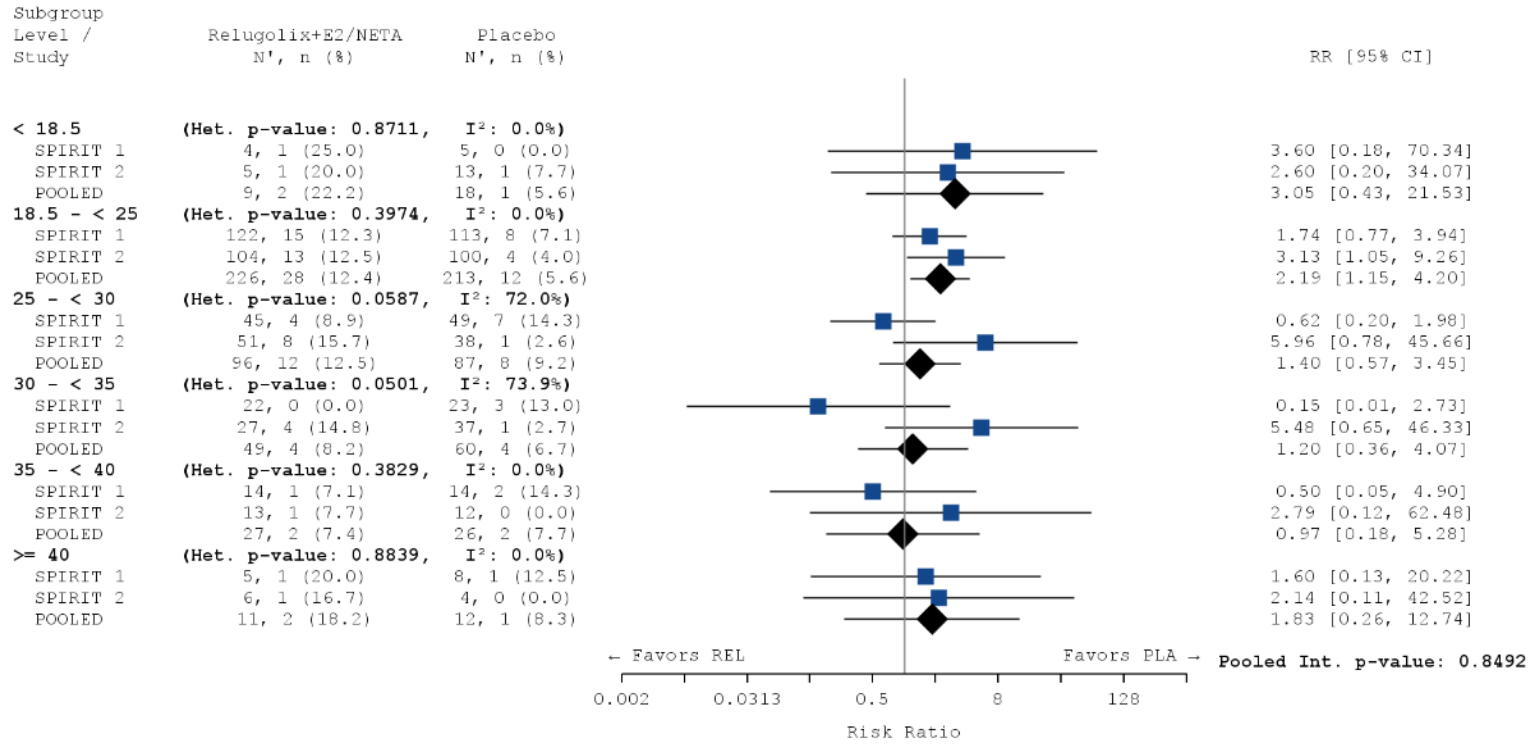
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



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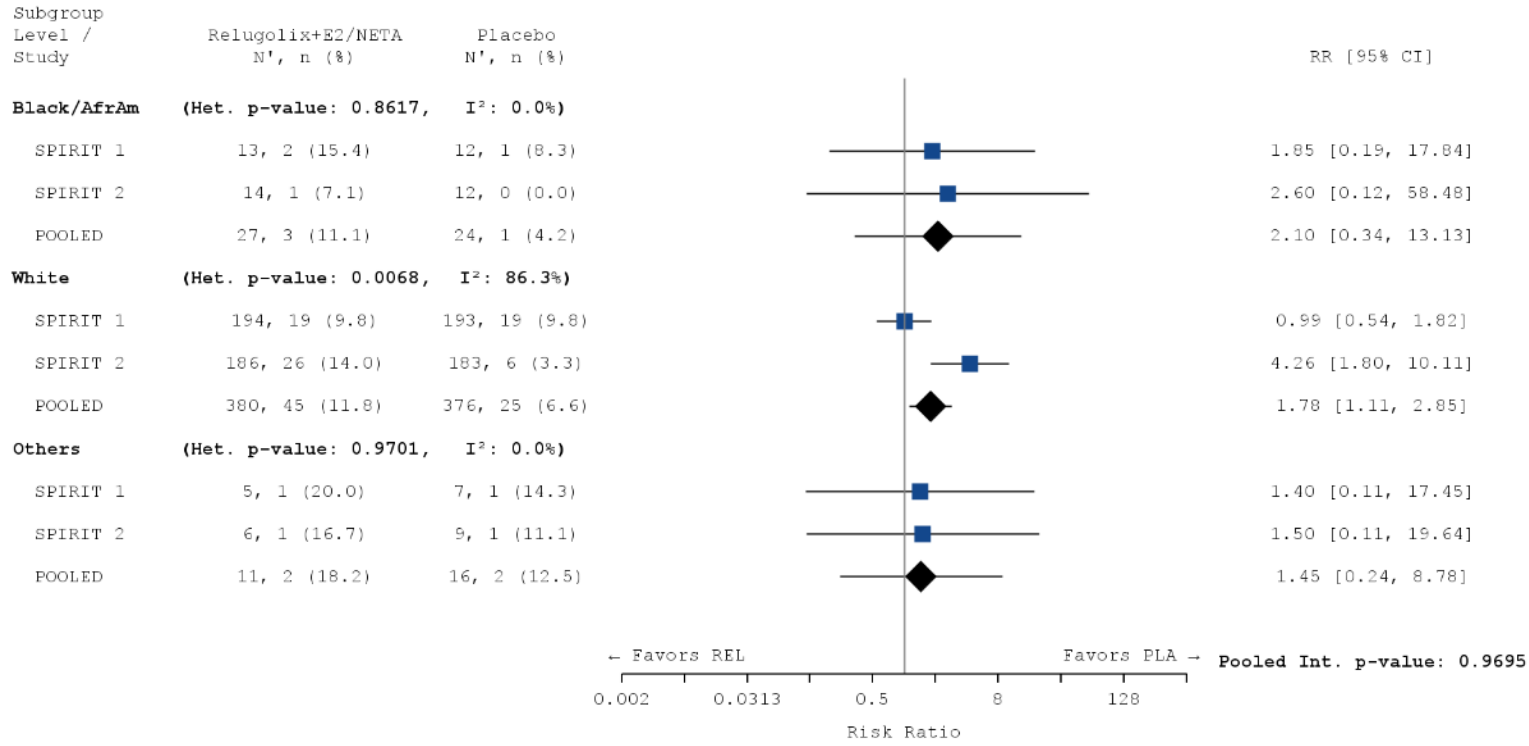
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Race



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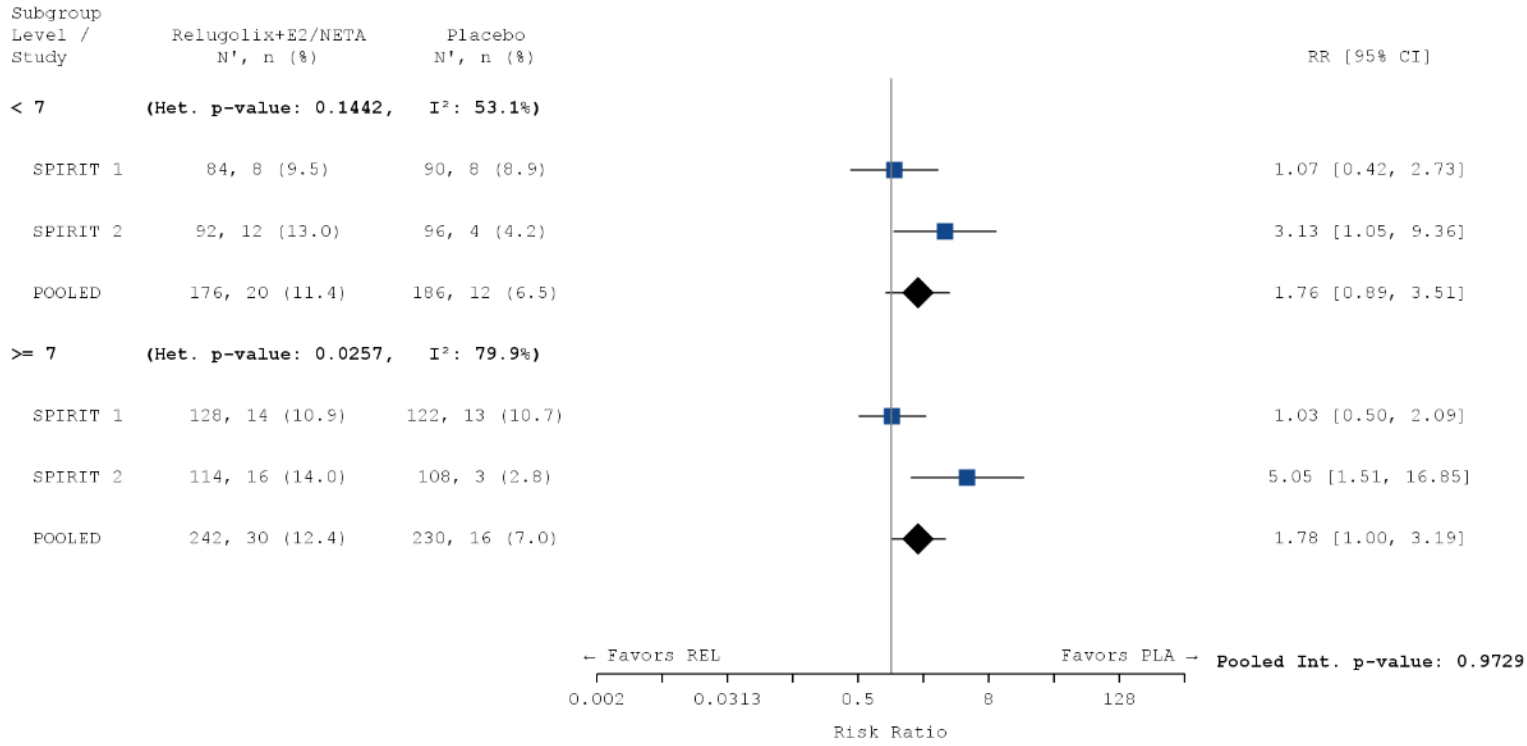
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.1: Forest Plot: Risk Ratio for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



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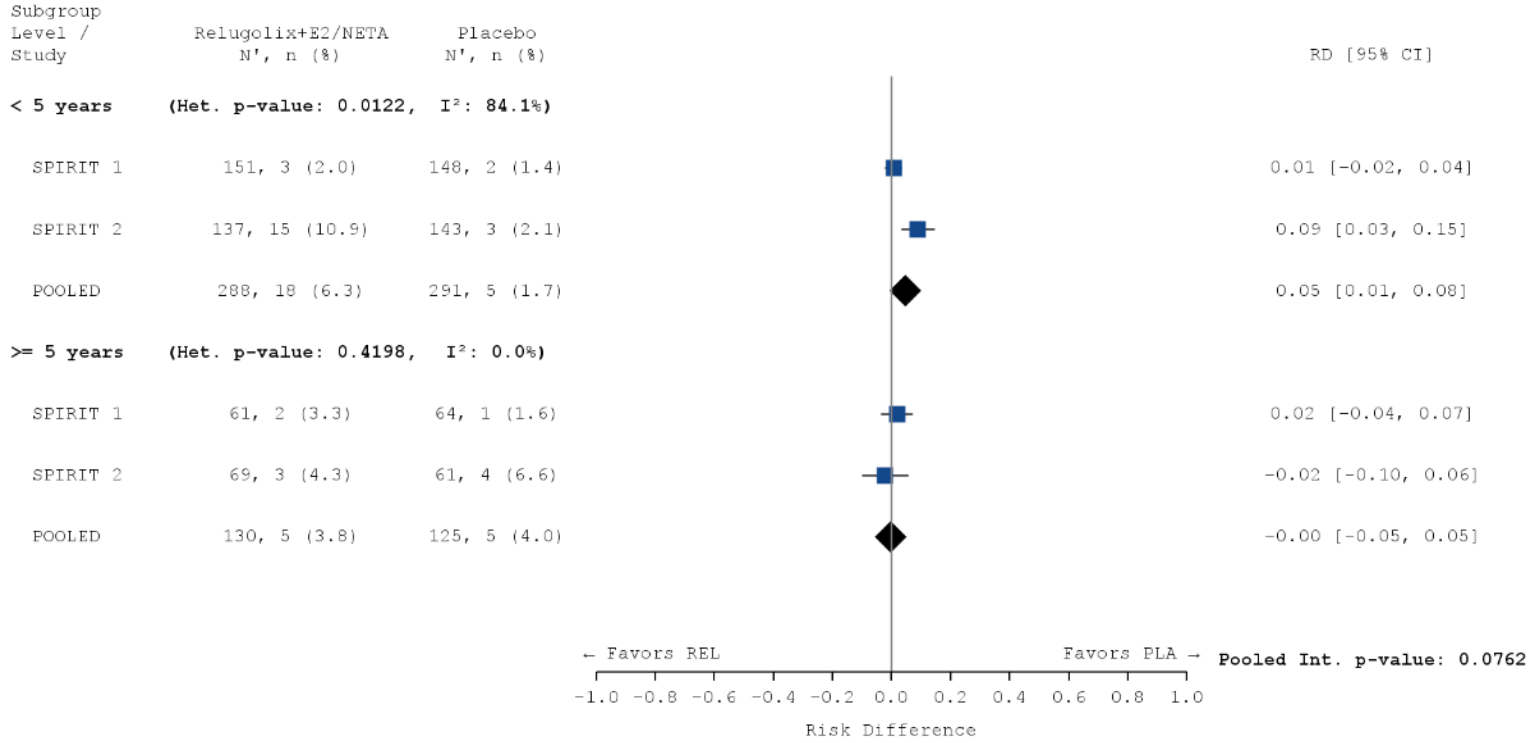
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

2.3.27 Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval.
Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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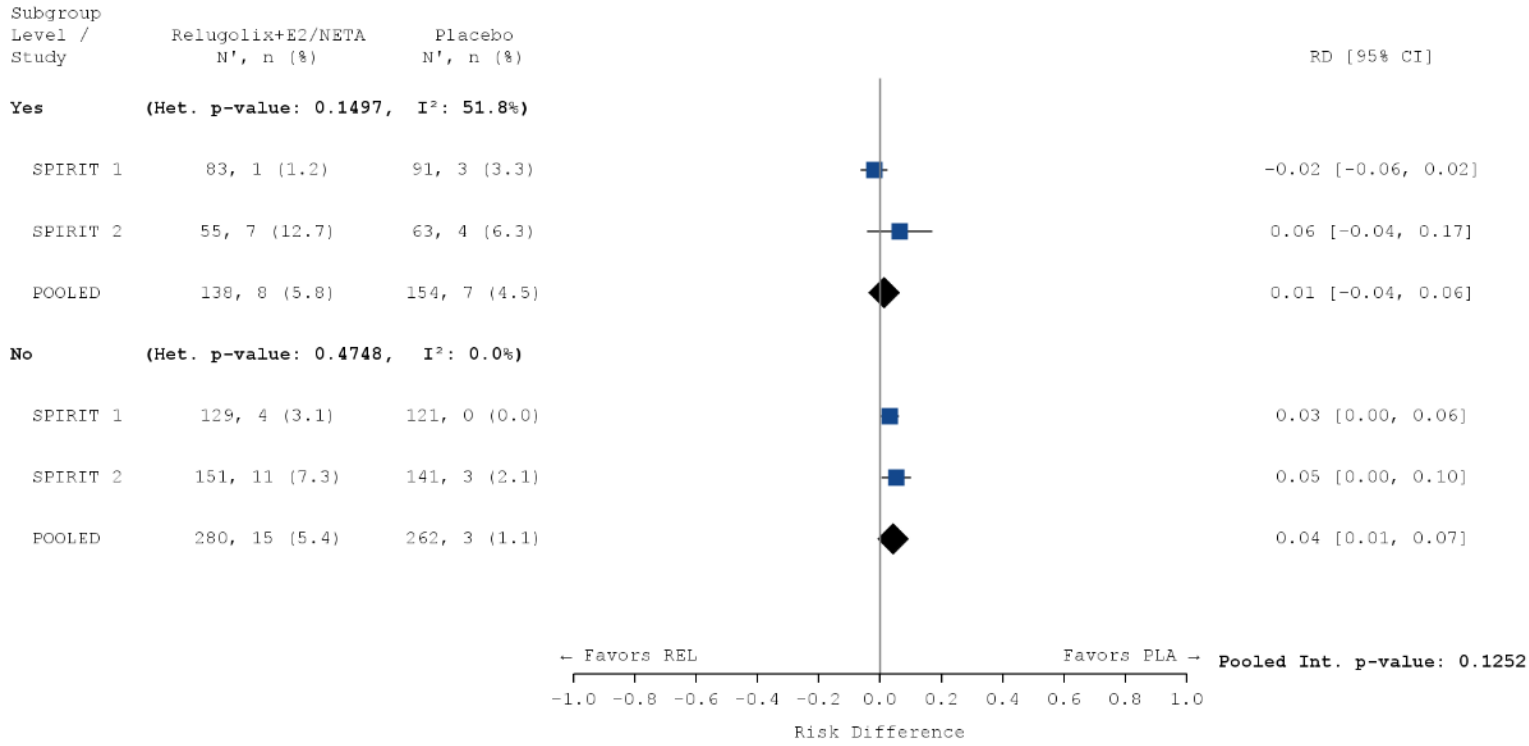
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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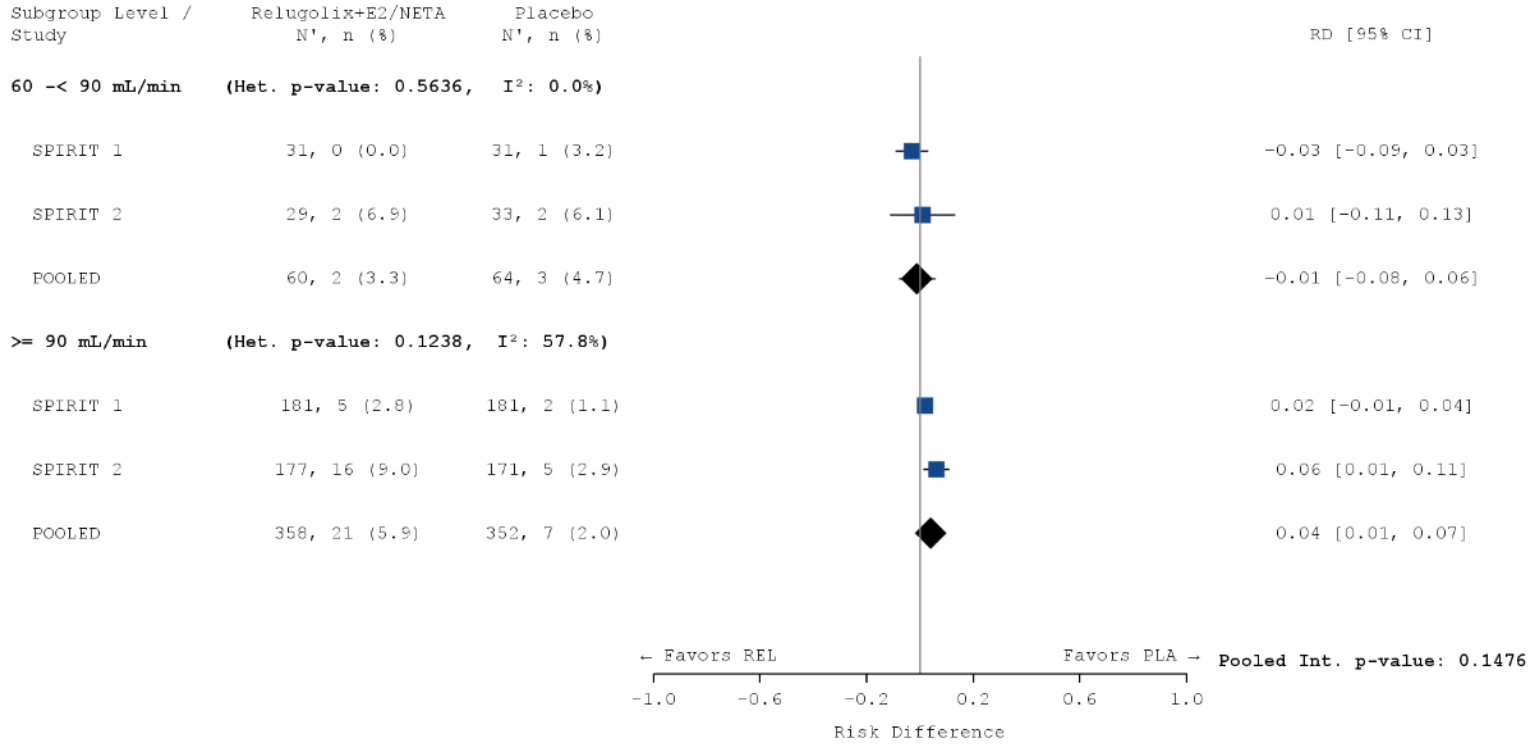
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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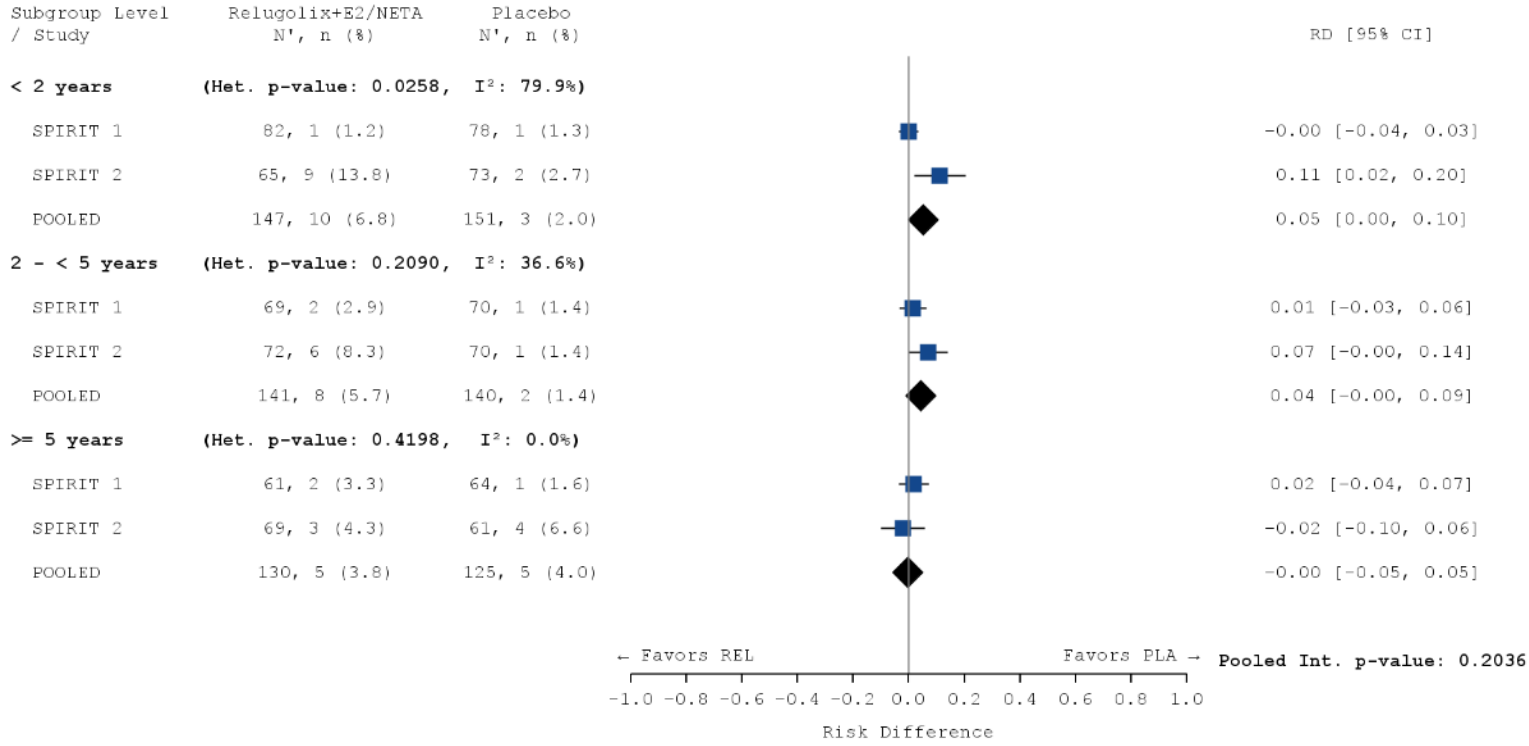
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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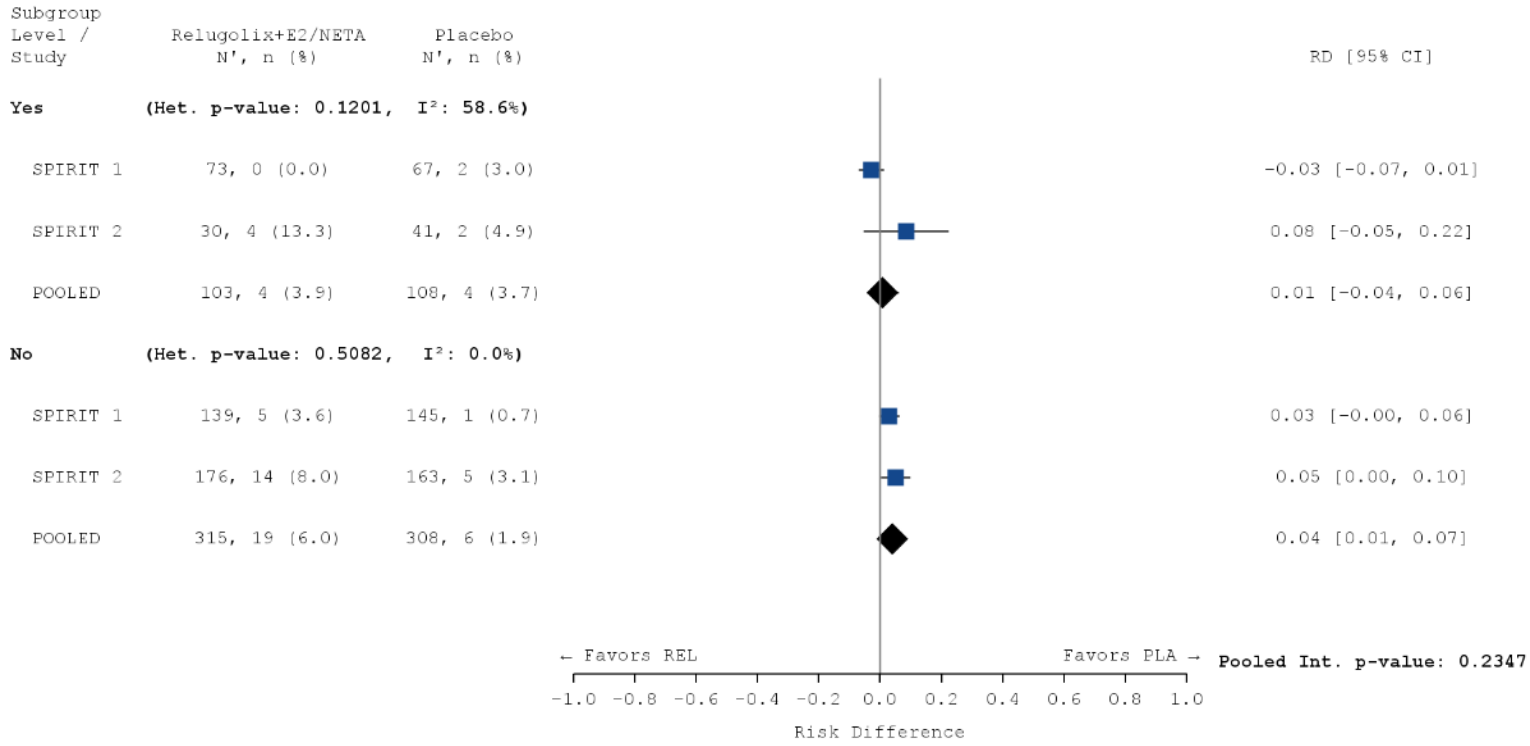
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
AFSE stage

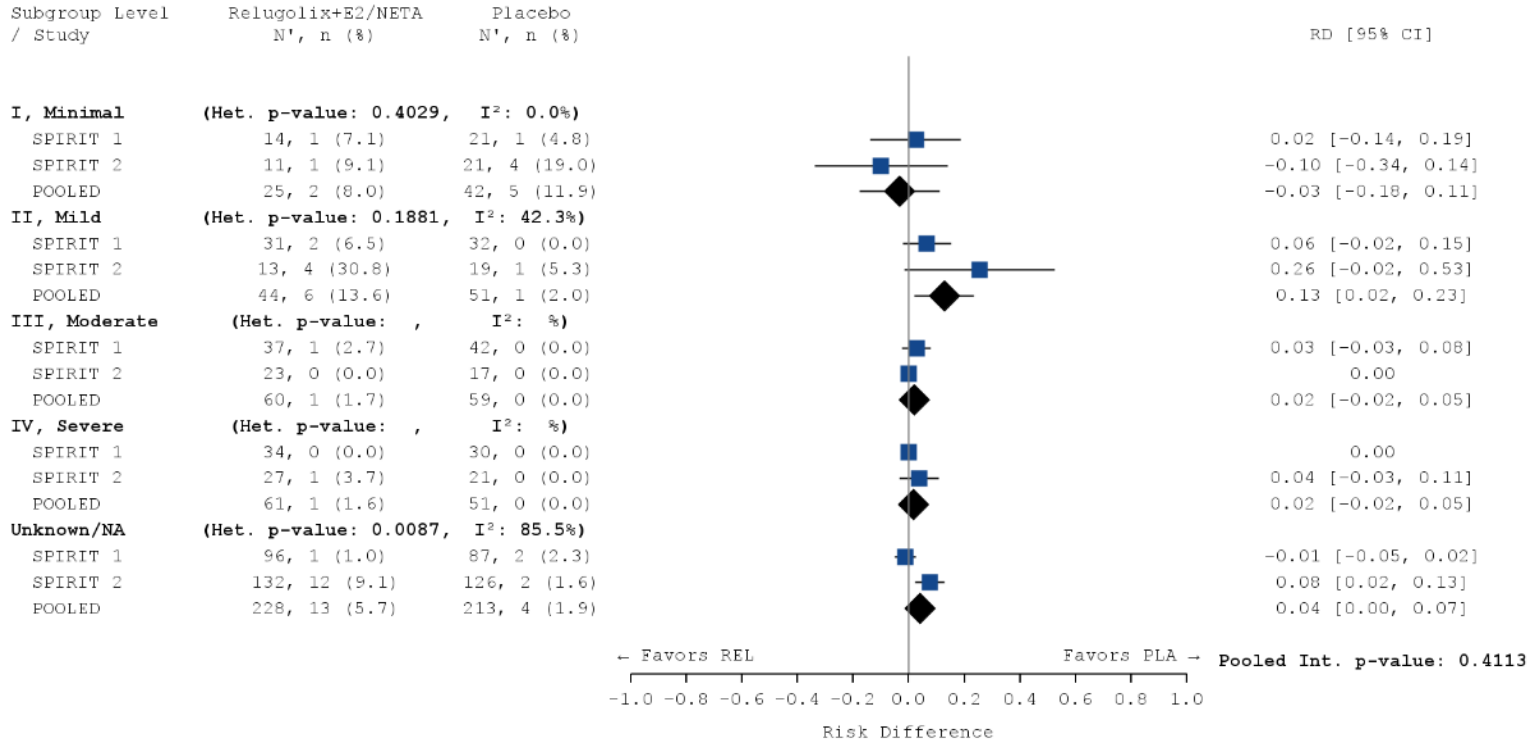

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Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
Prior treatment for endometriosis

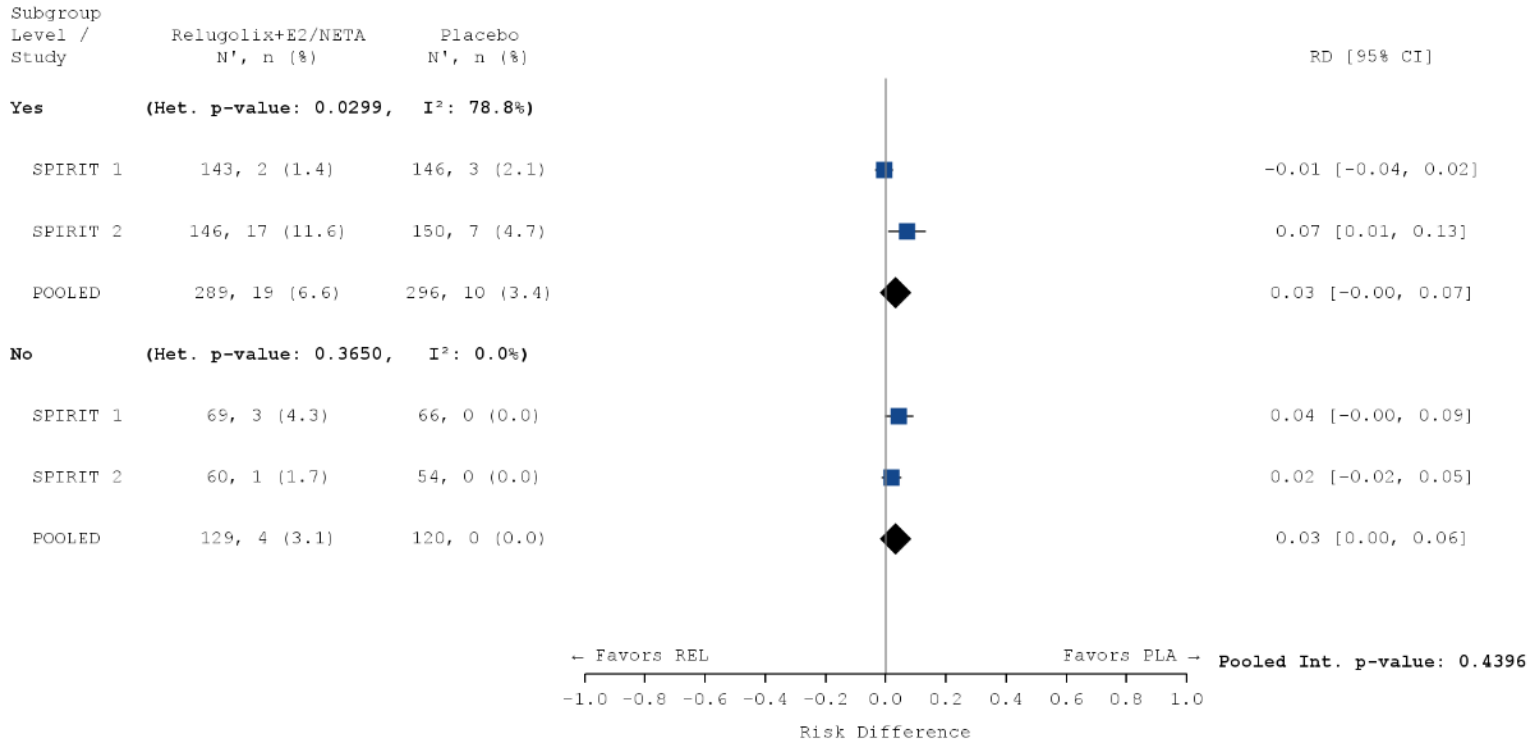

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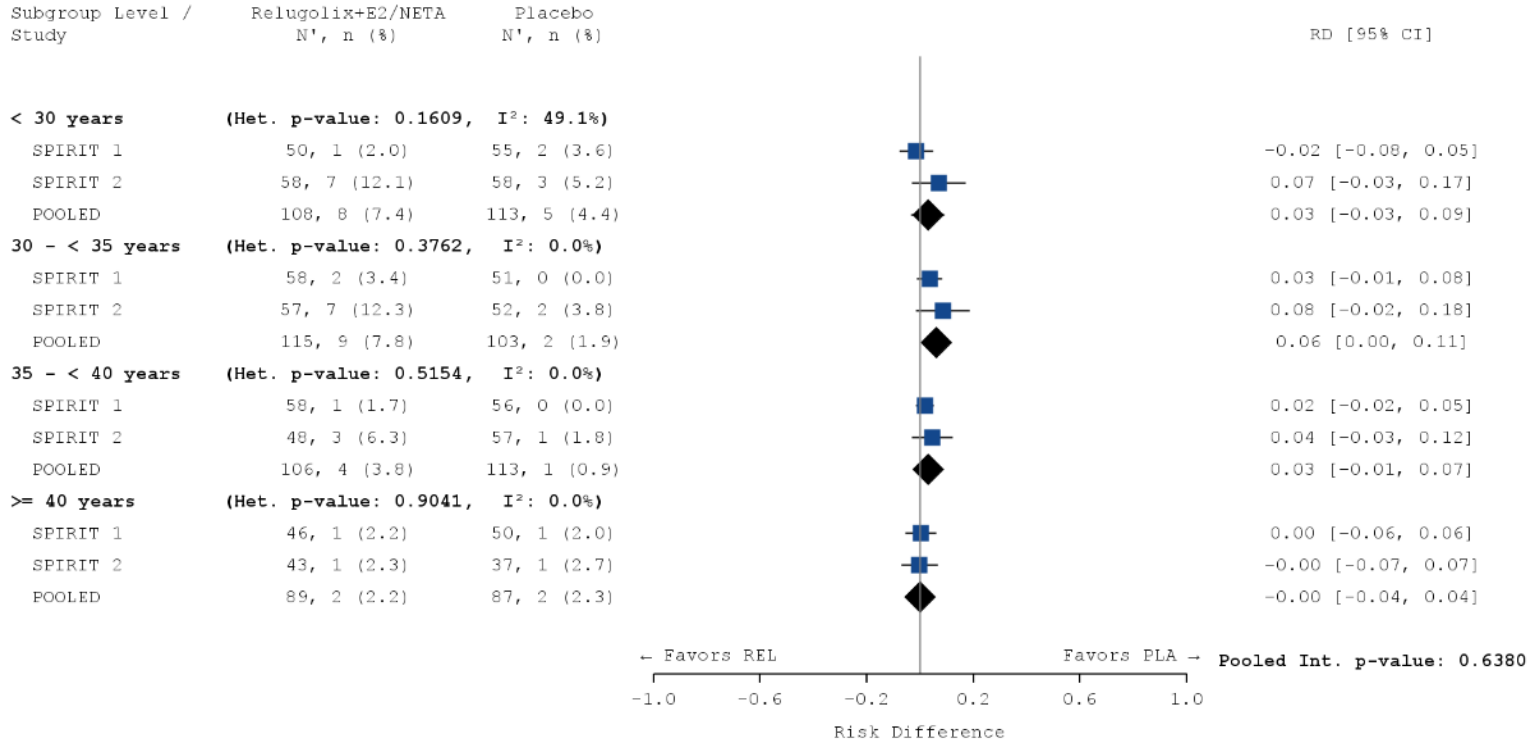
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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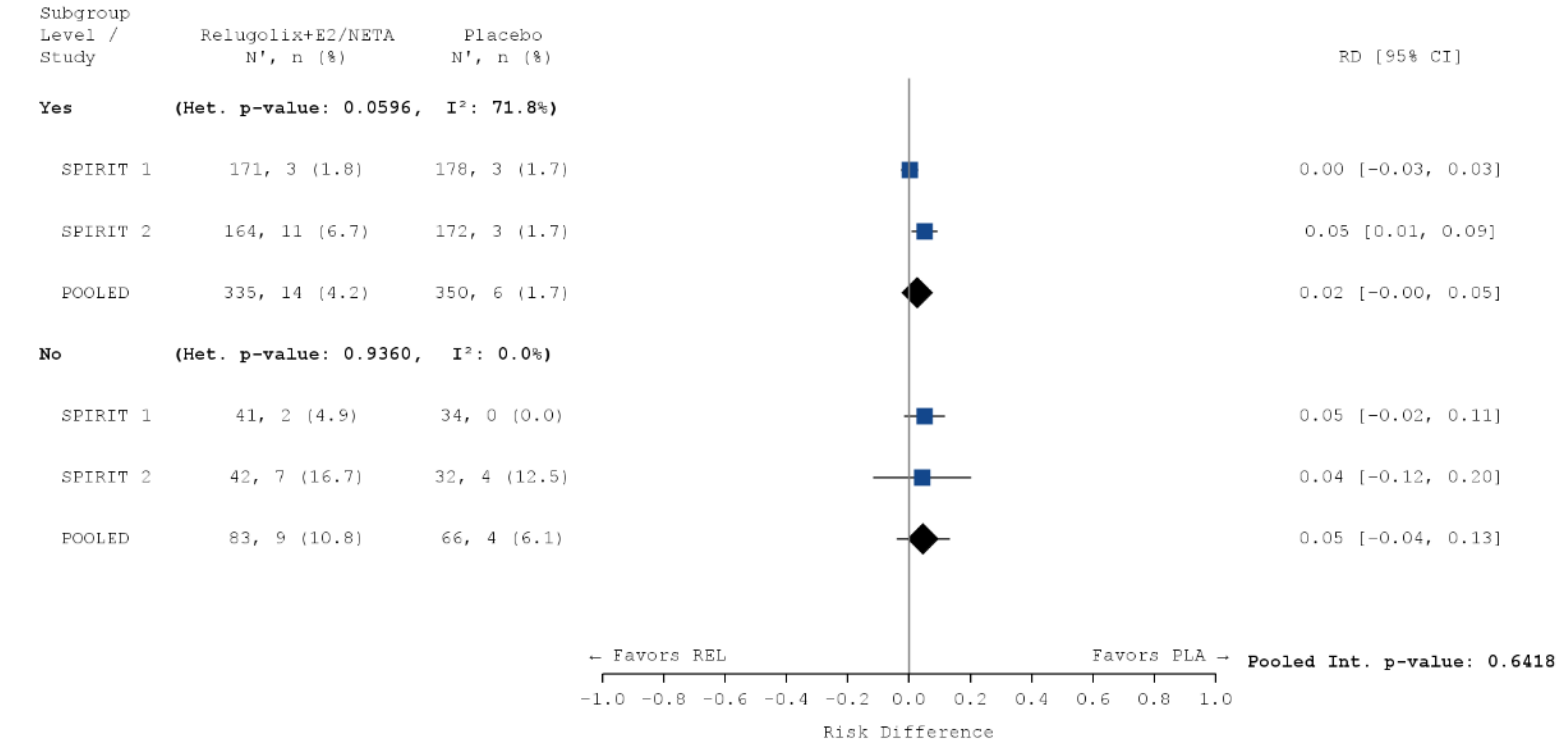
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
Prior surgery for endometriosis



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N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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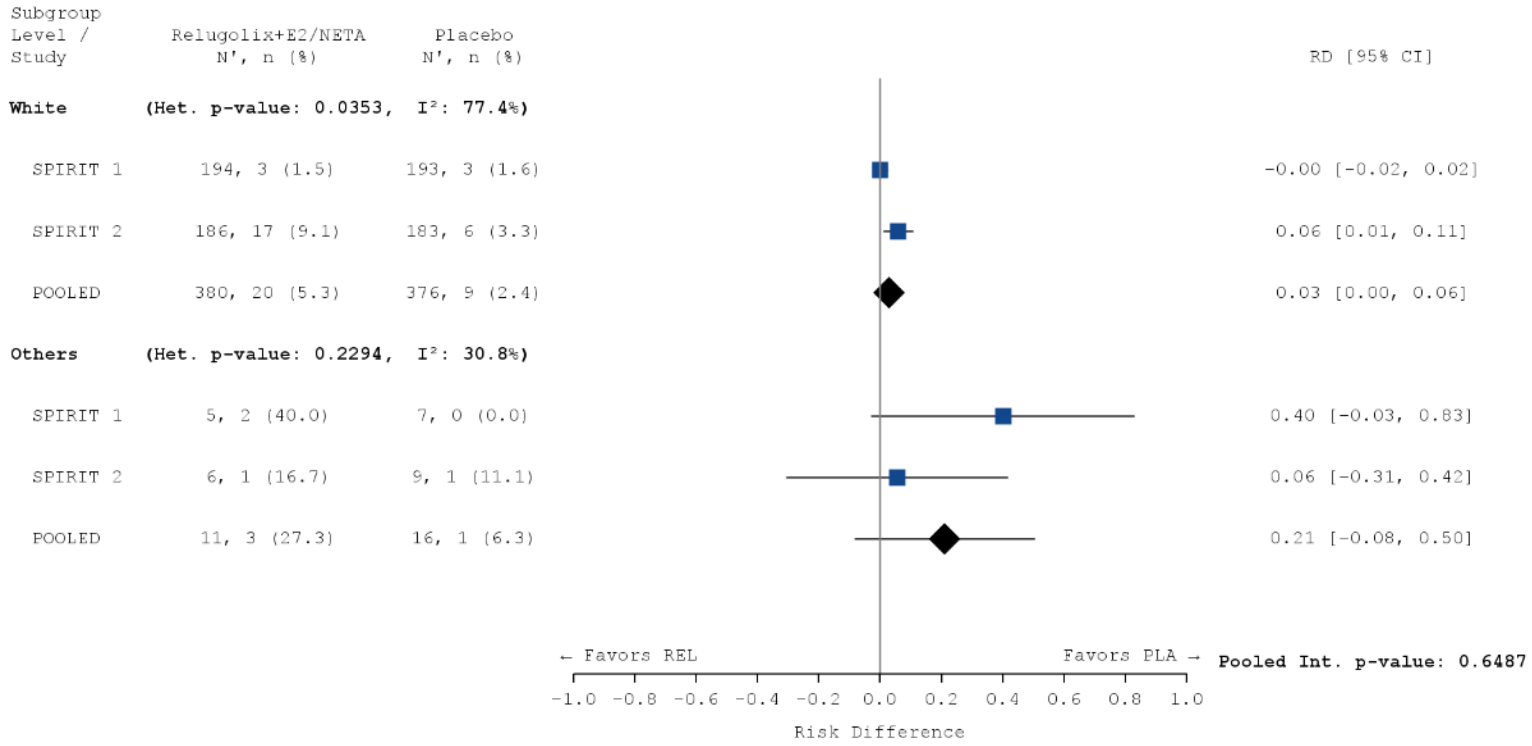
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
Race



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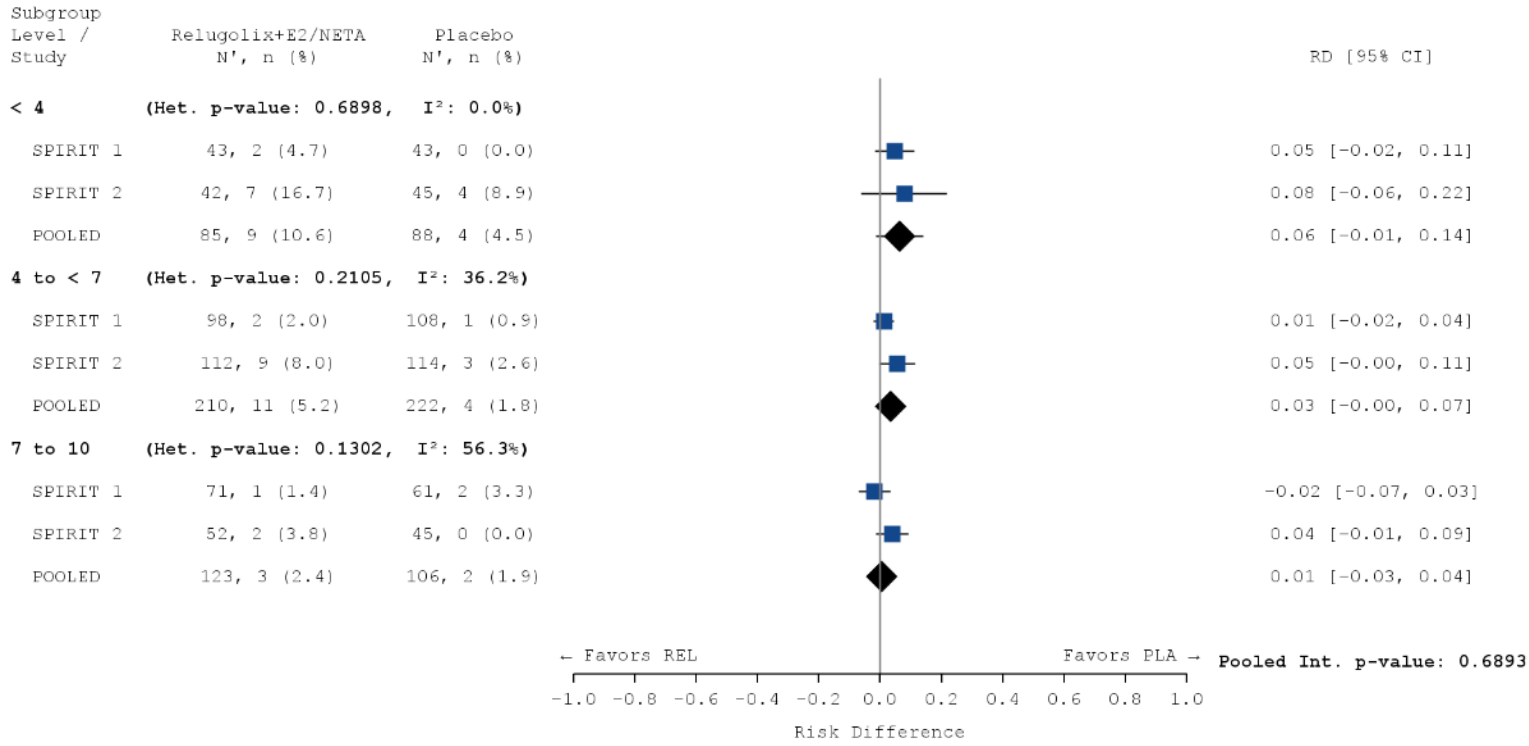
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

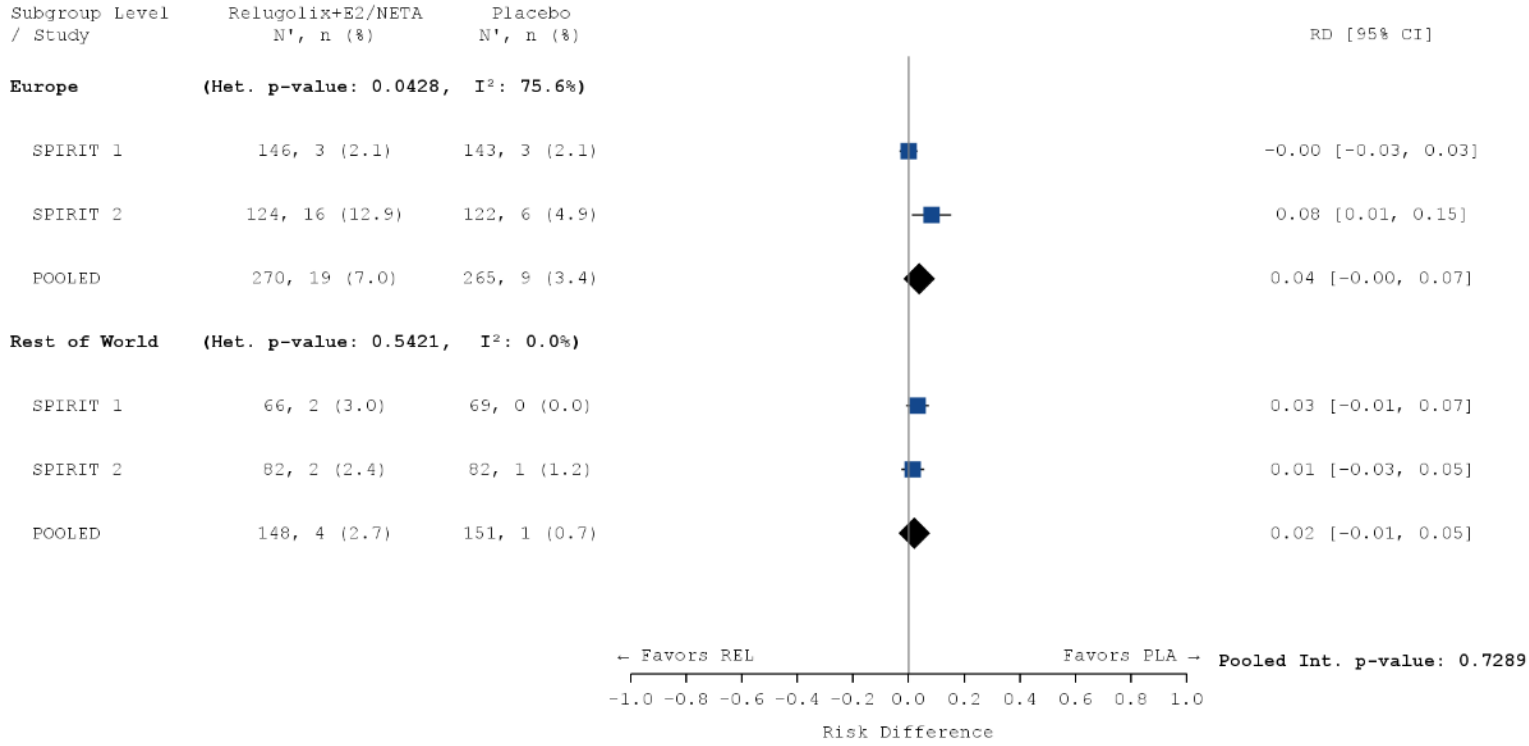
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

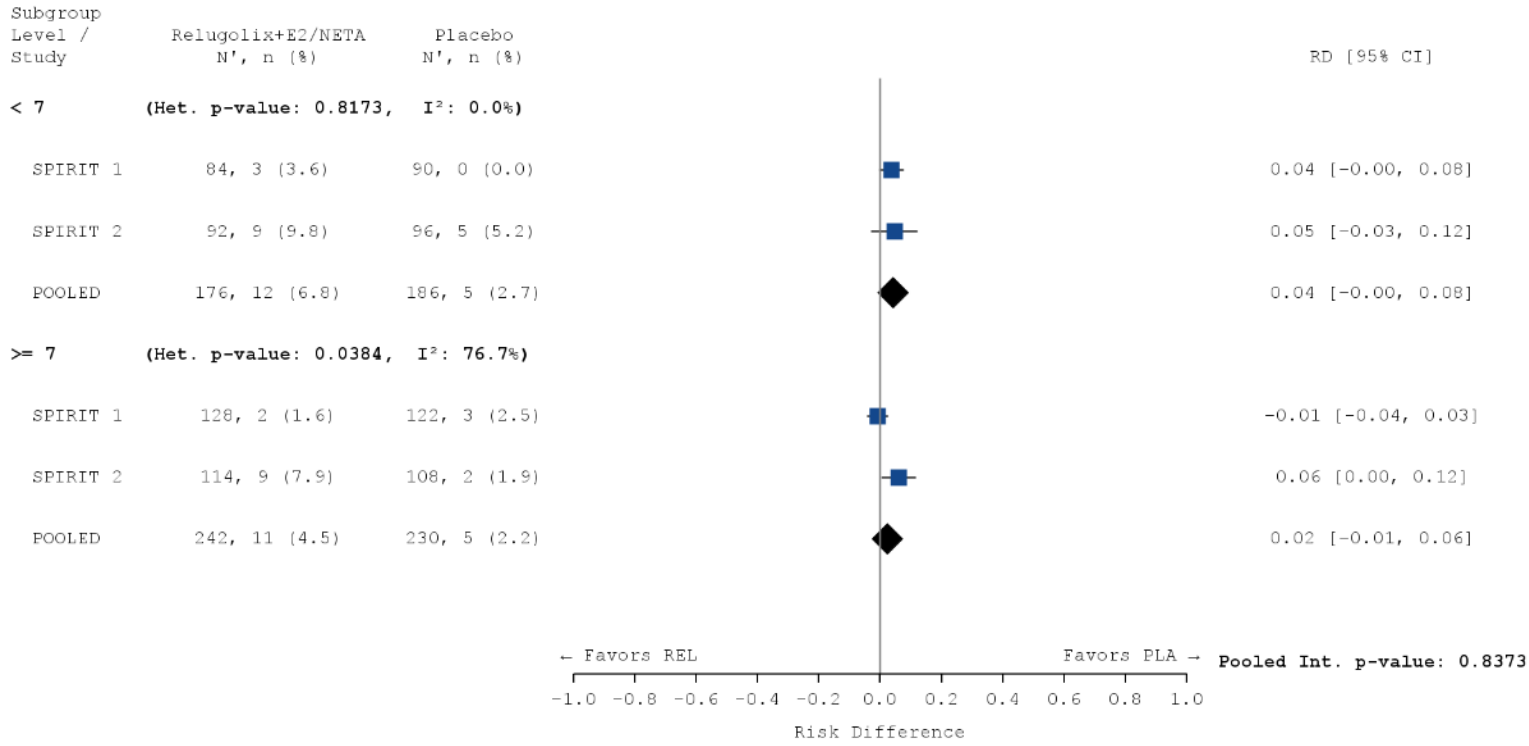
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



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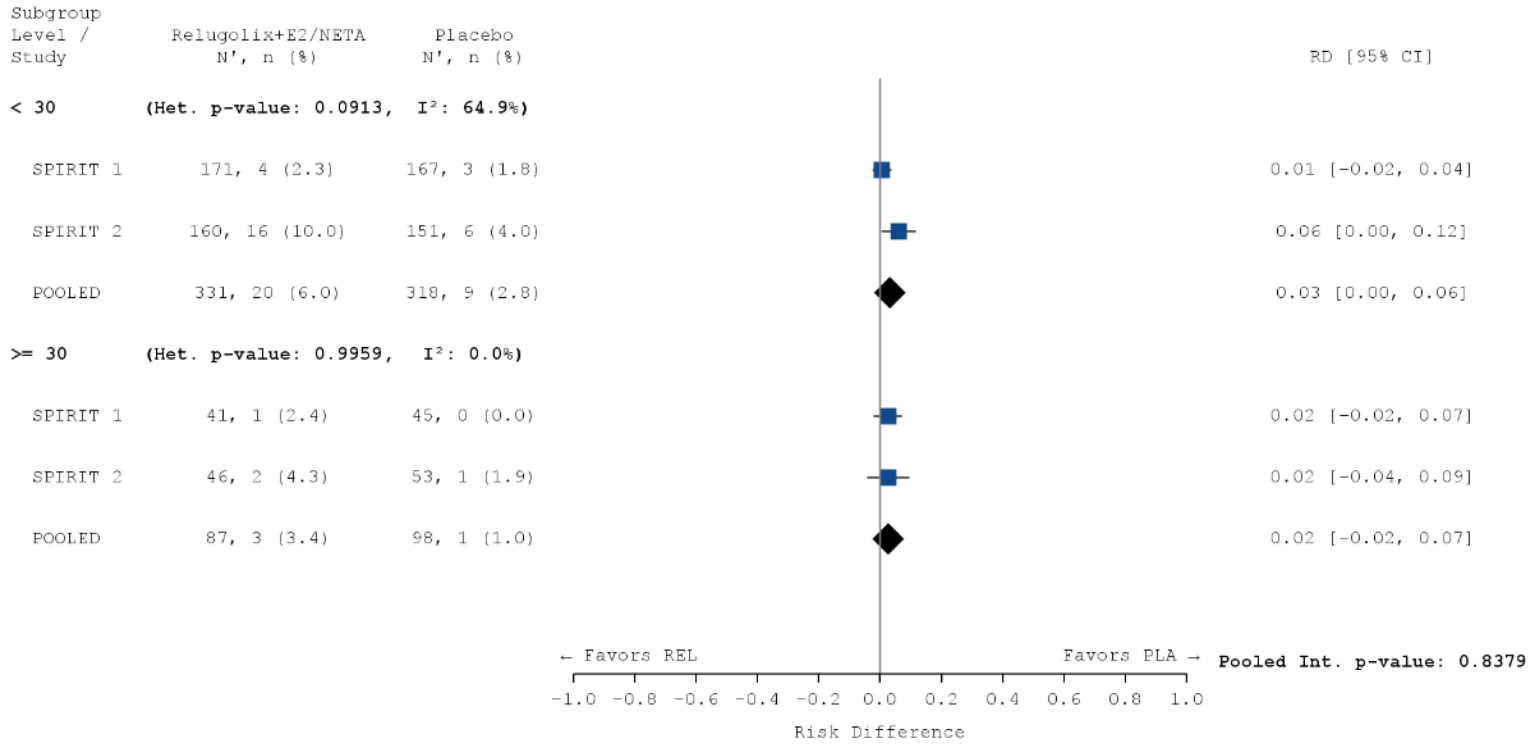
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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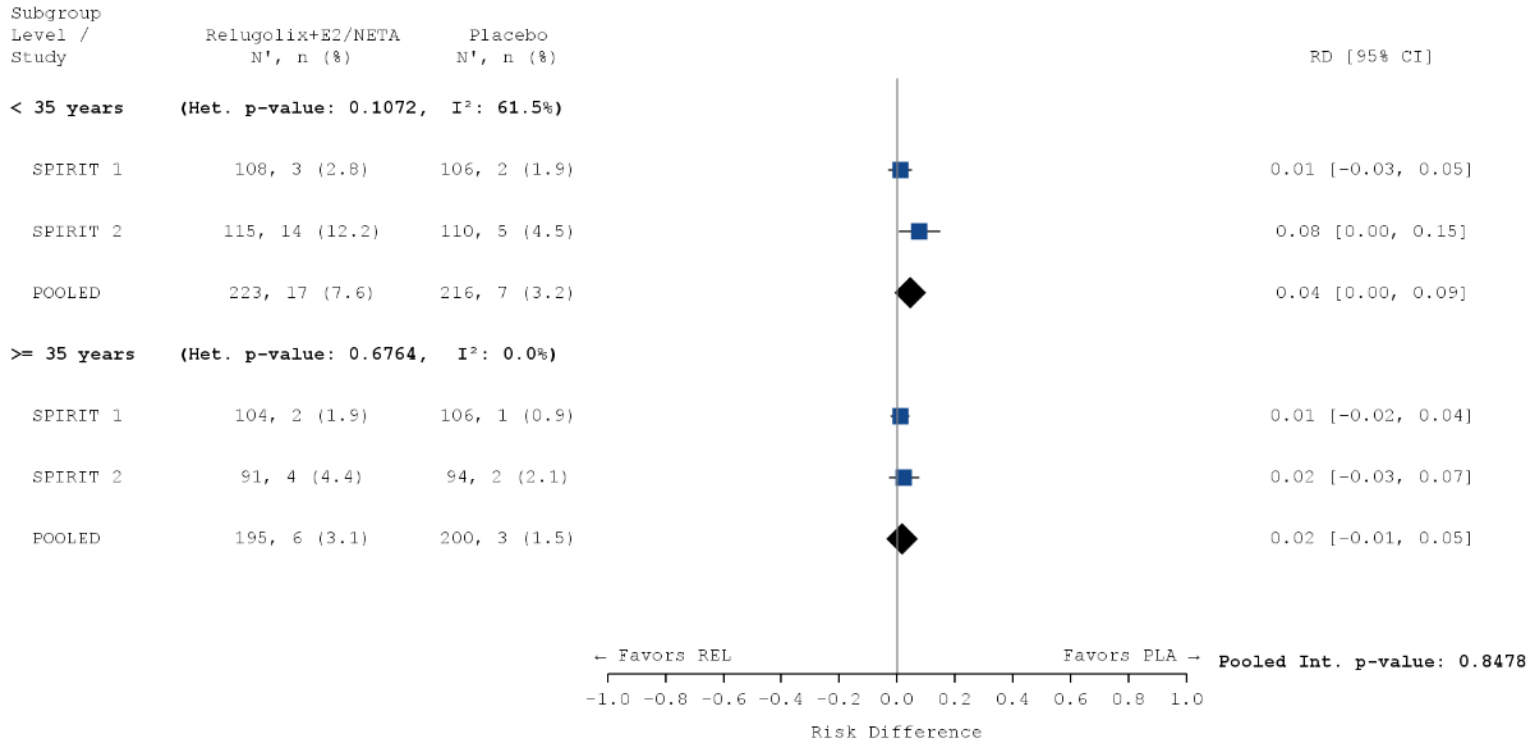
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
Age category I



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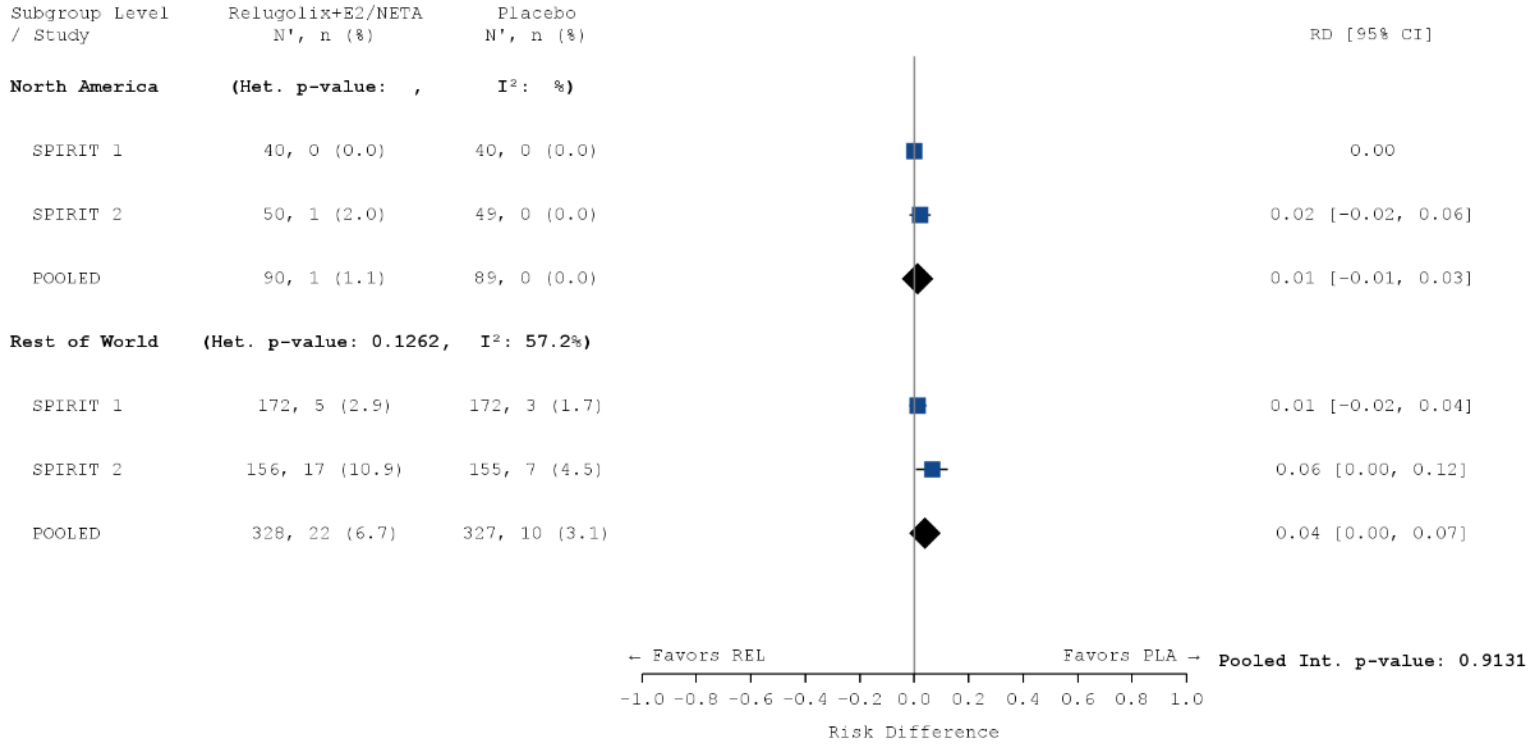
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

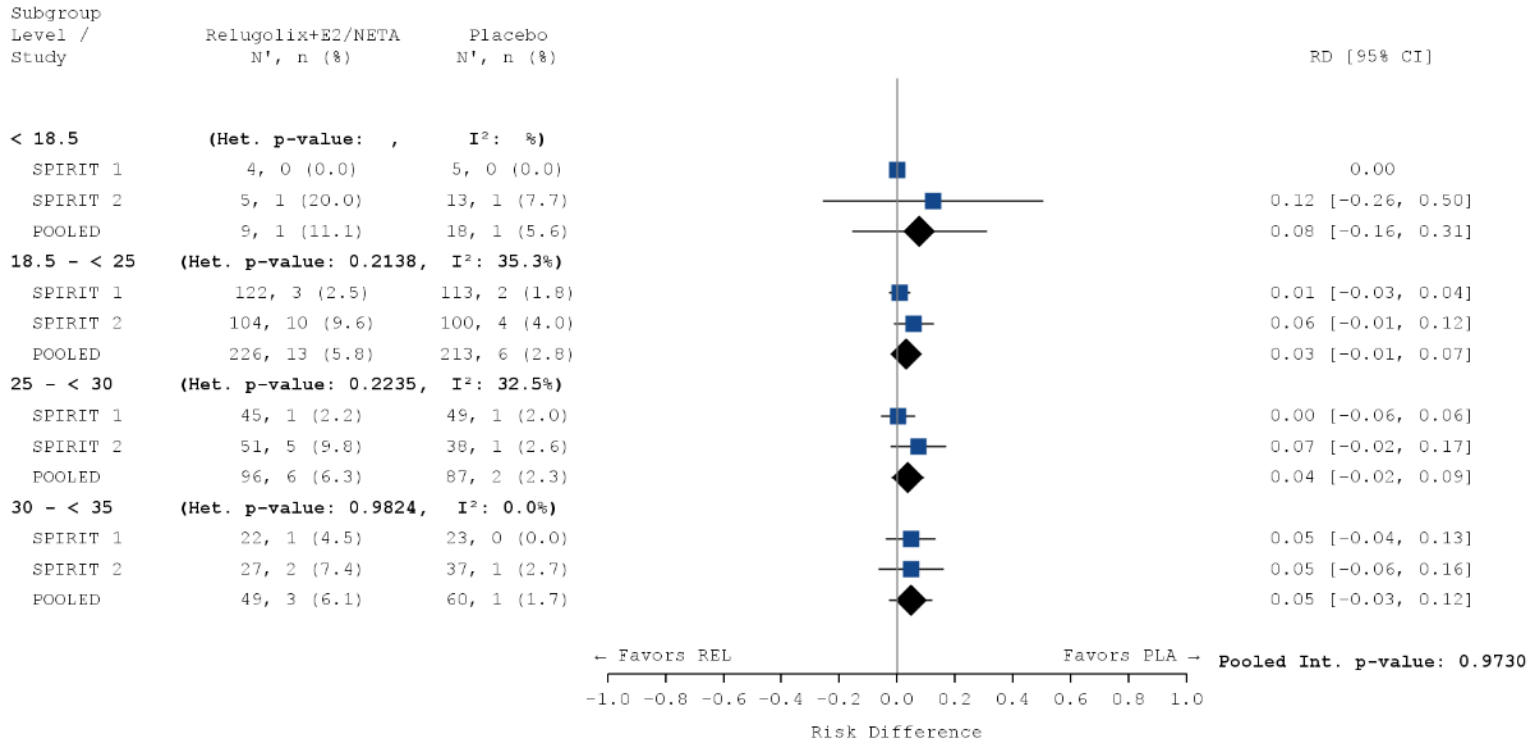
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

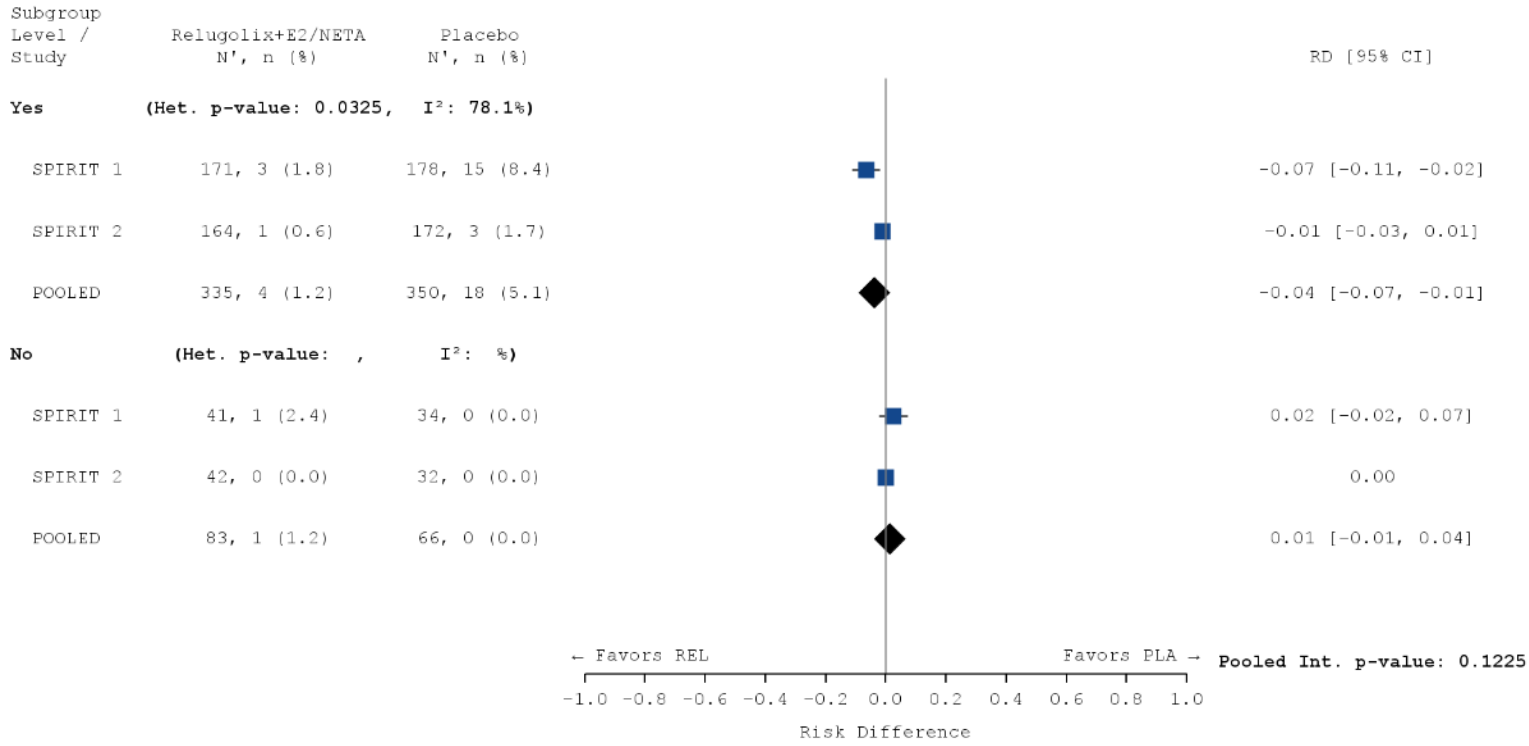
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Gastrointestinal disorders; PT: Toothache
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

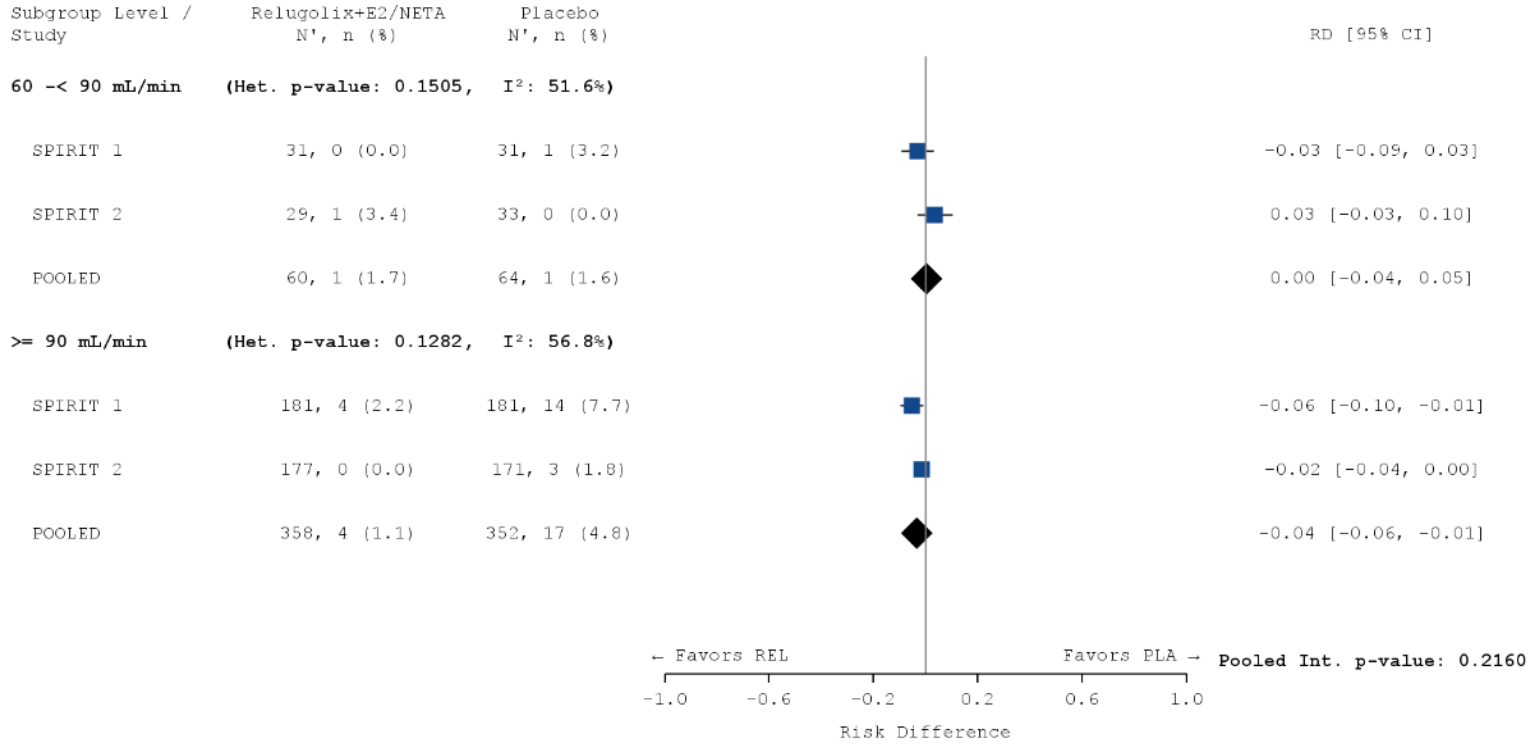
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

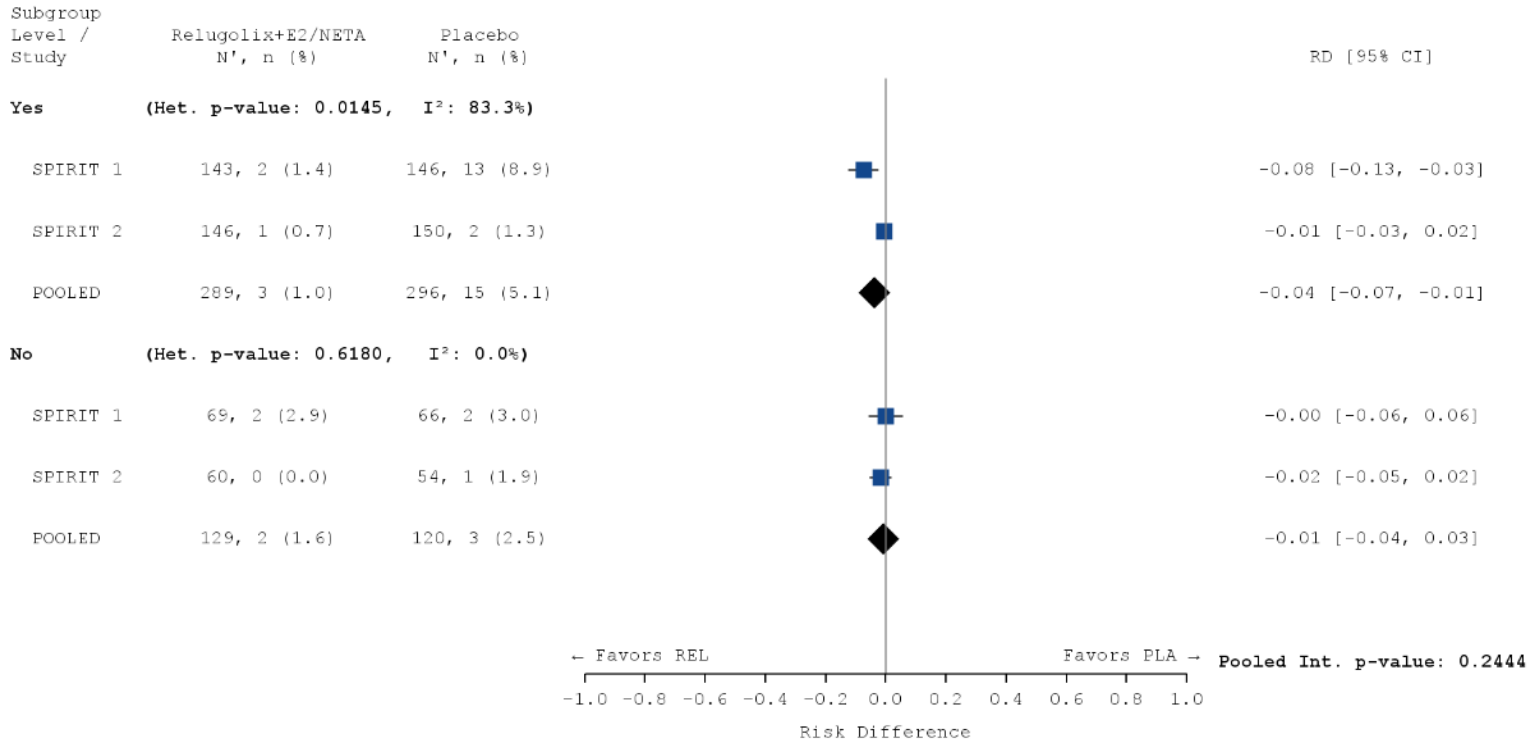
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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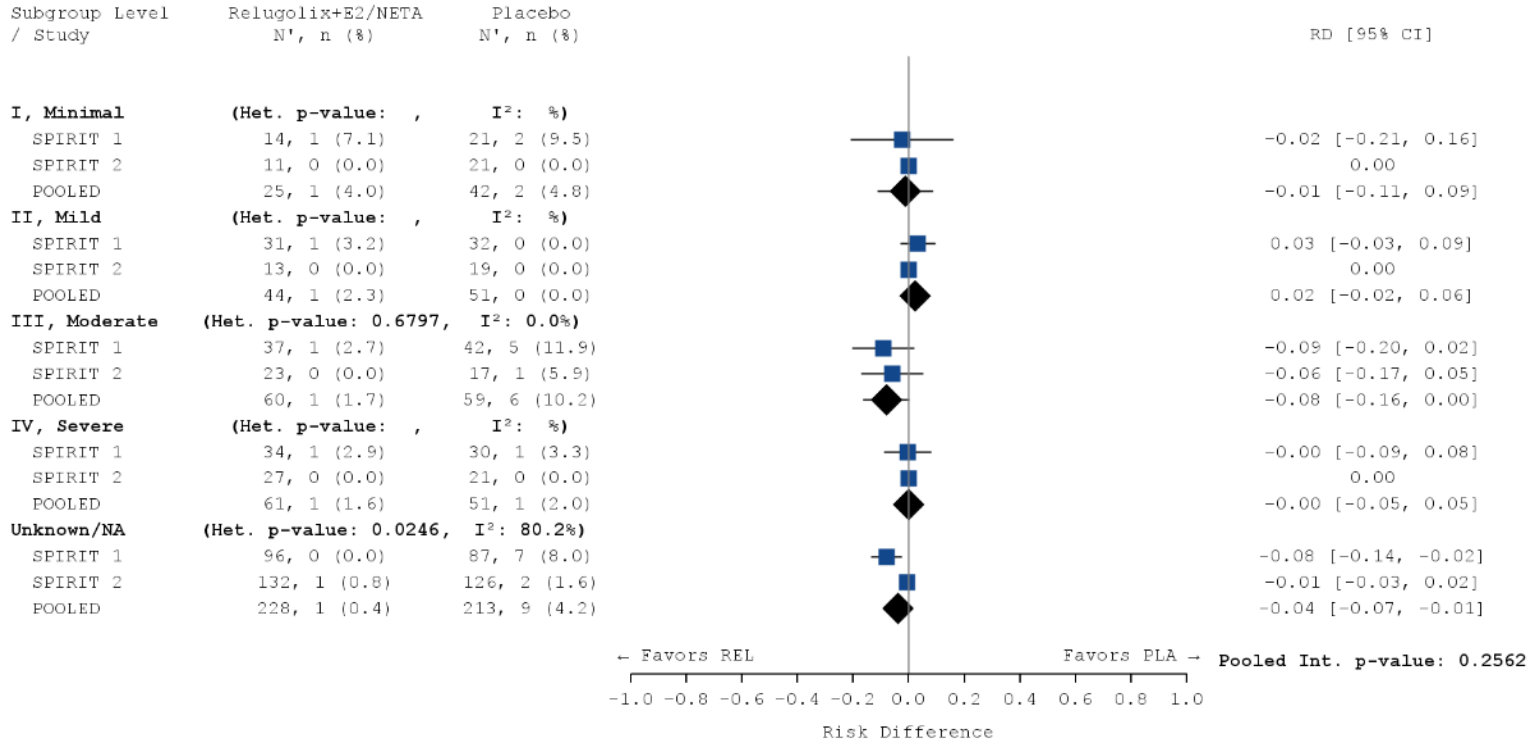
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

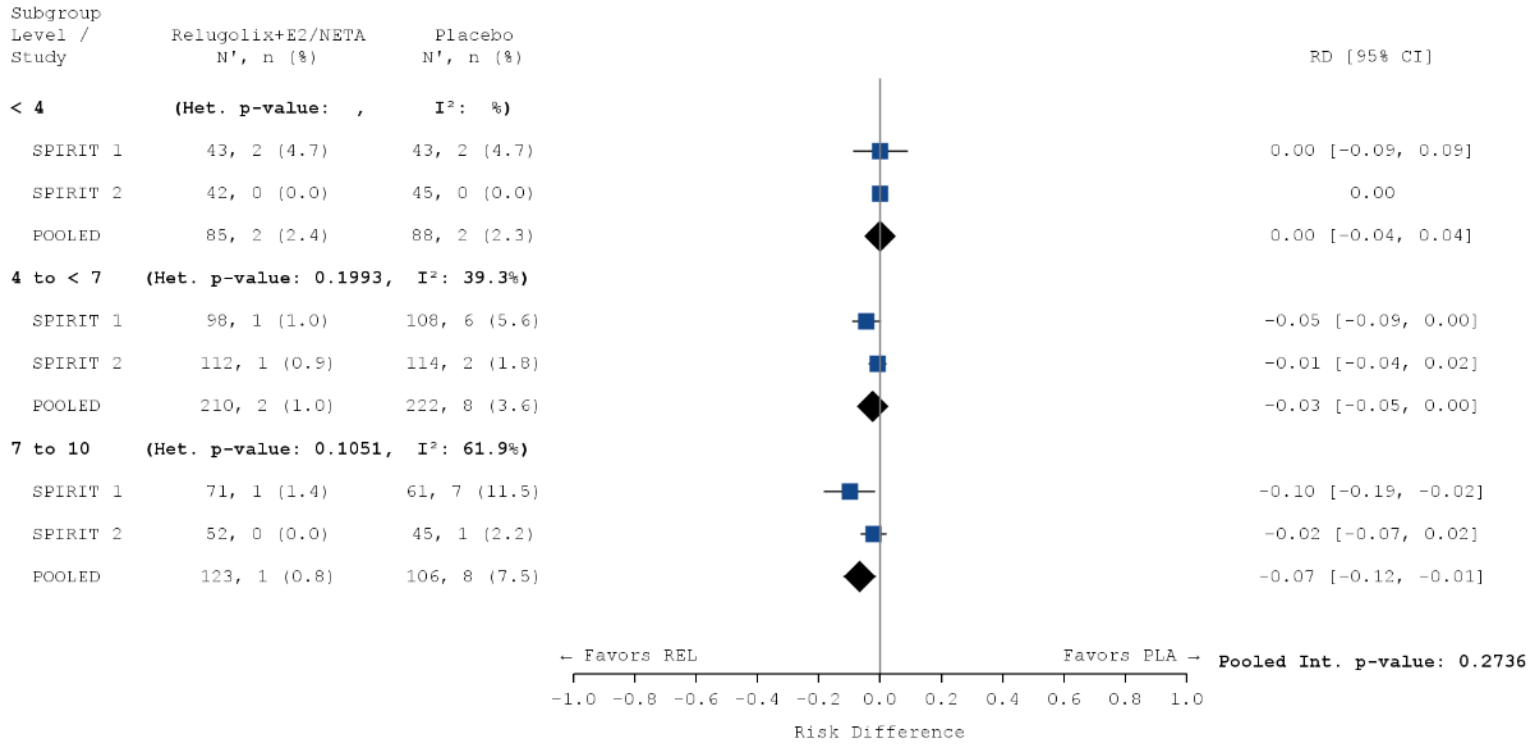
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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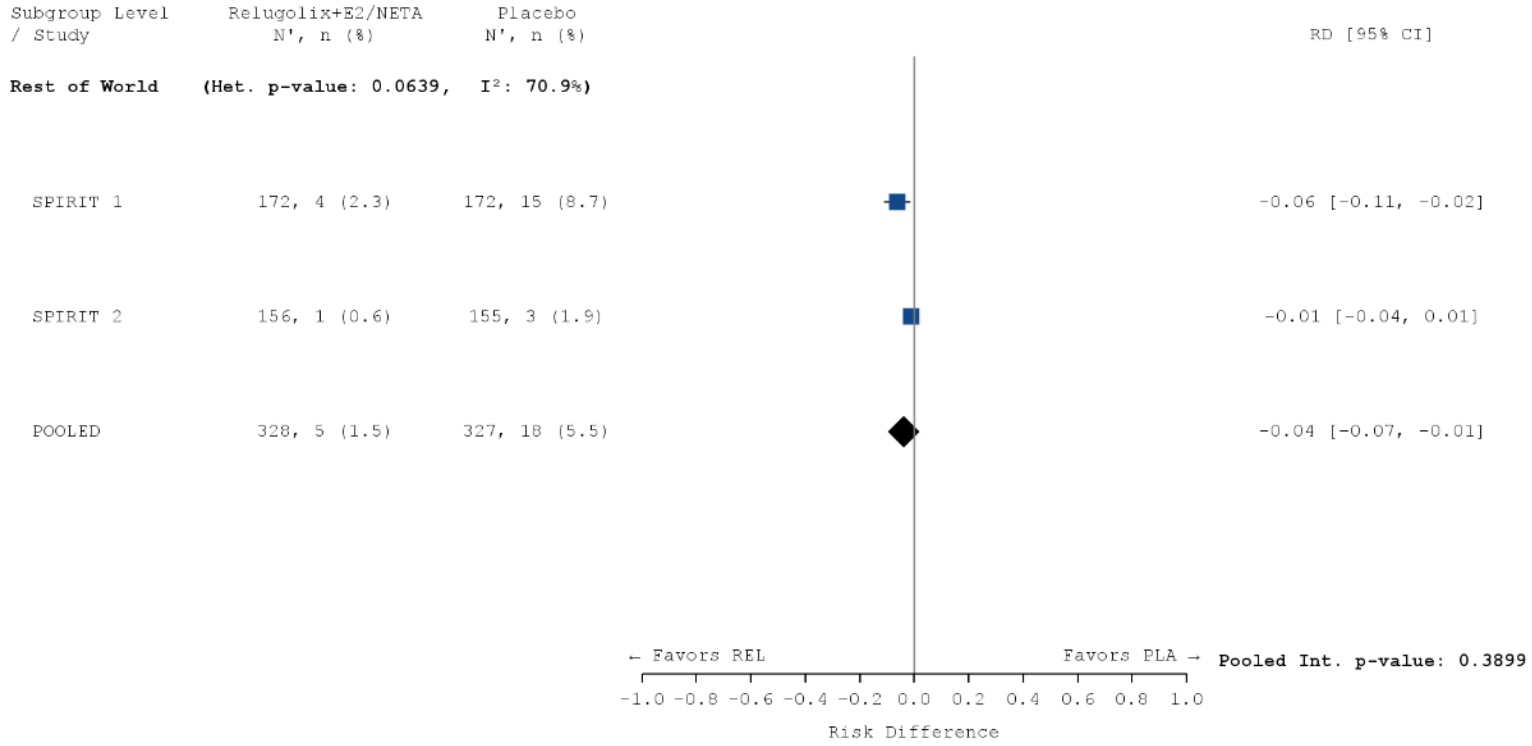
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
Geographic region I



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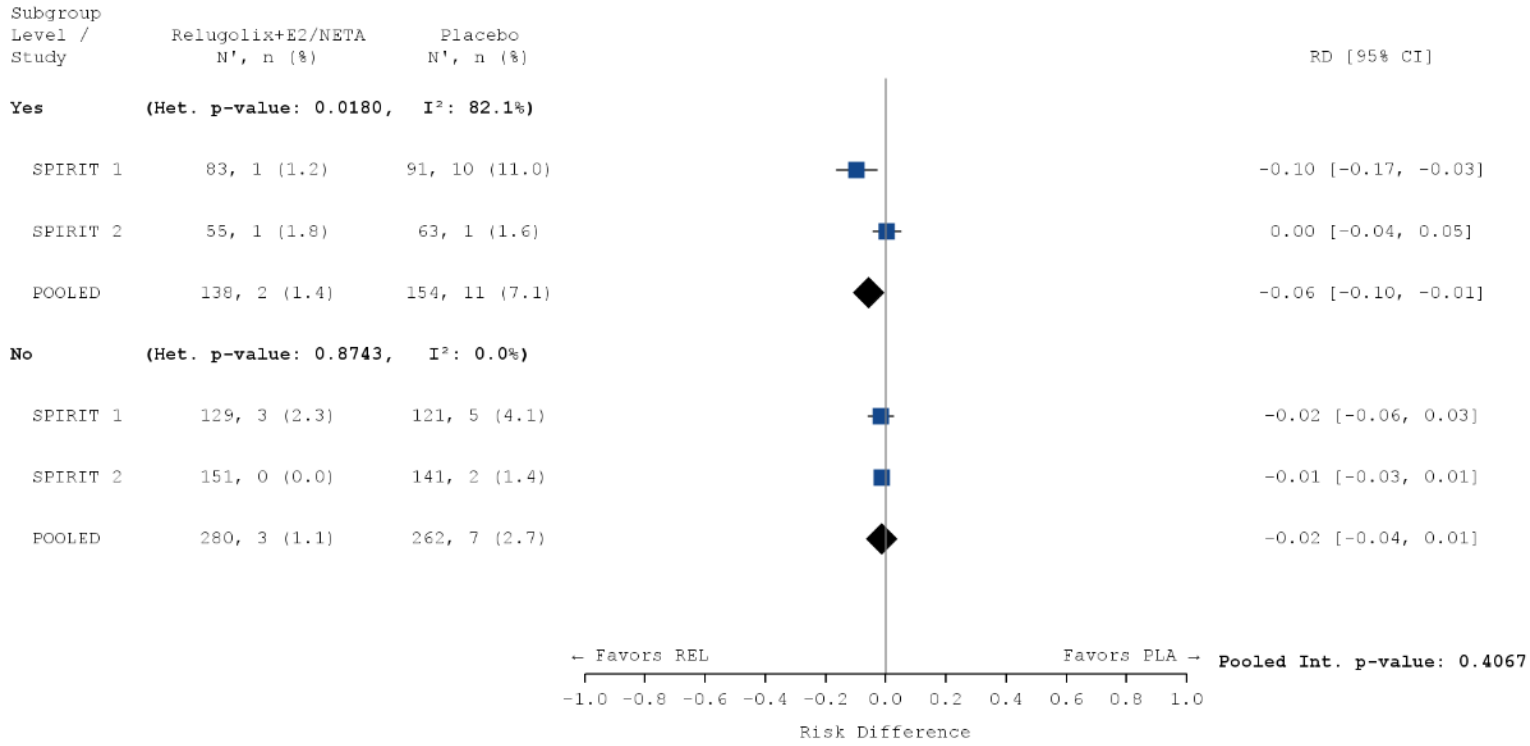
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
Prior hormonal treatment



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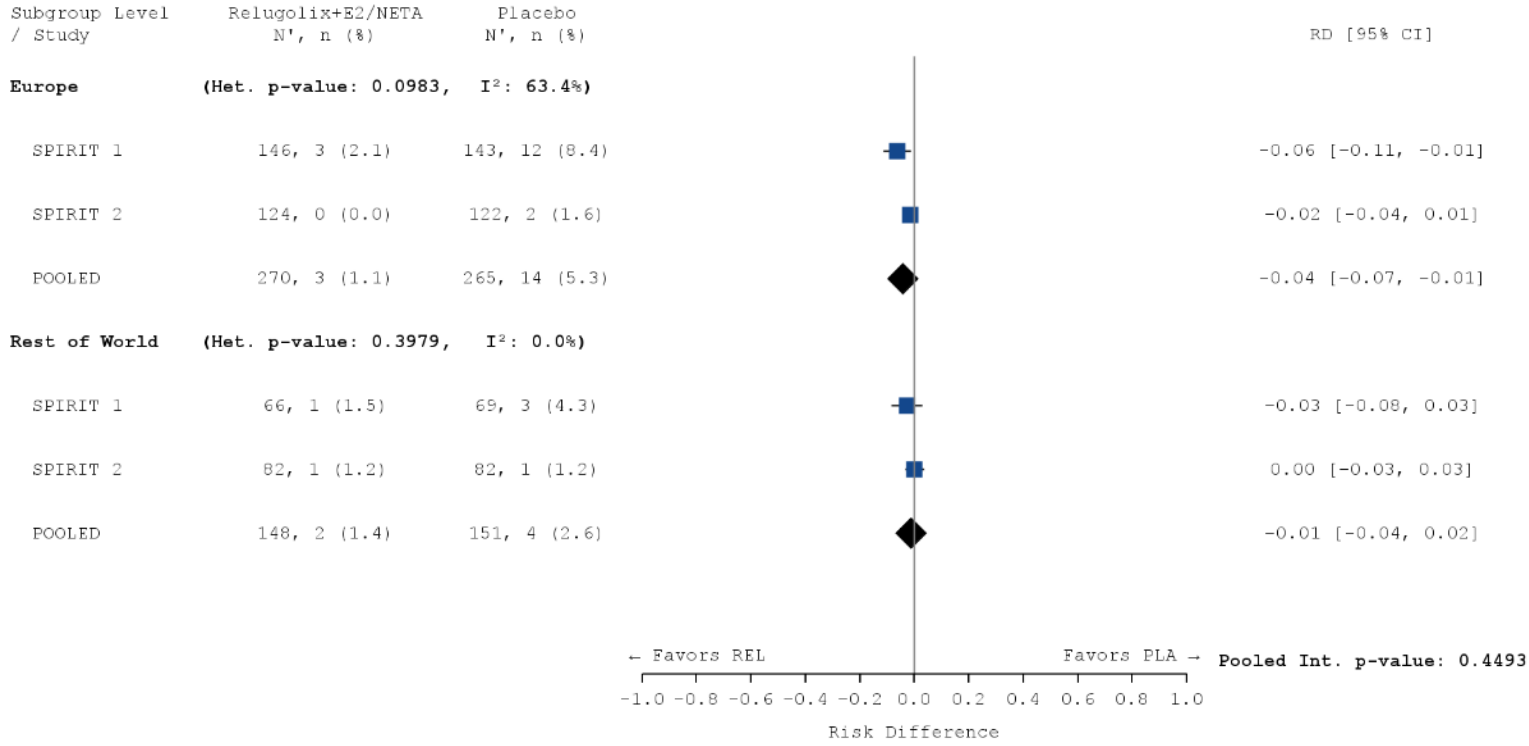
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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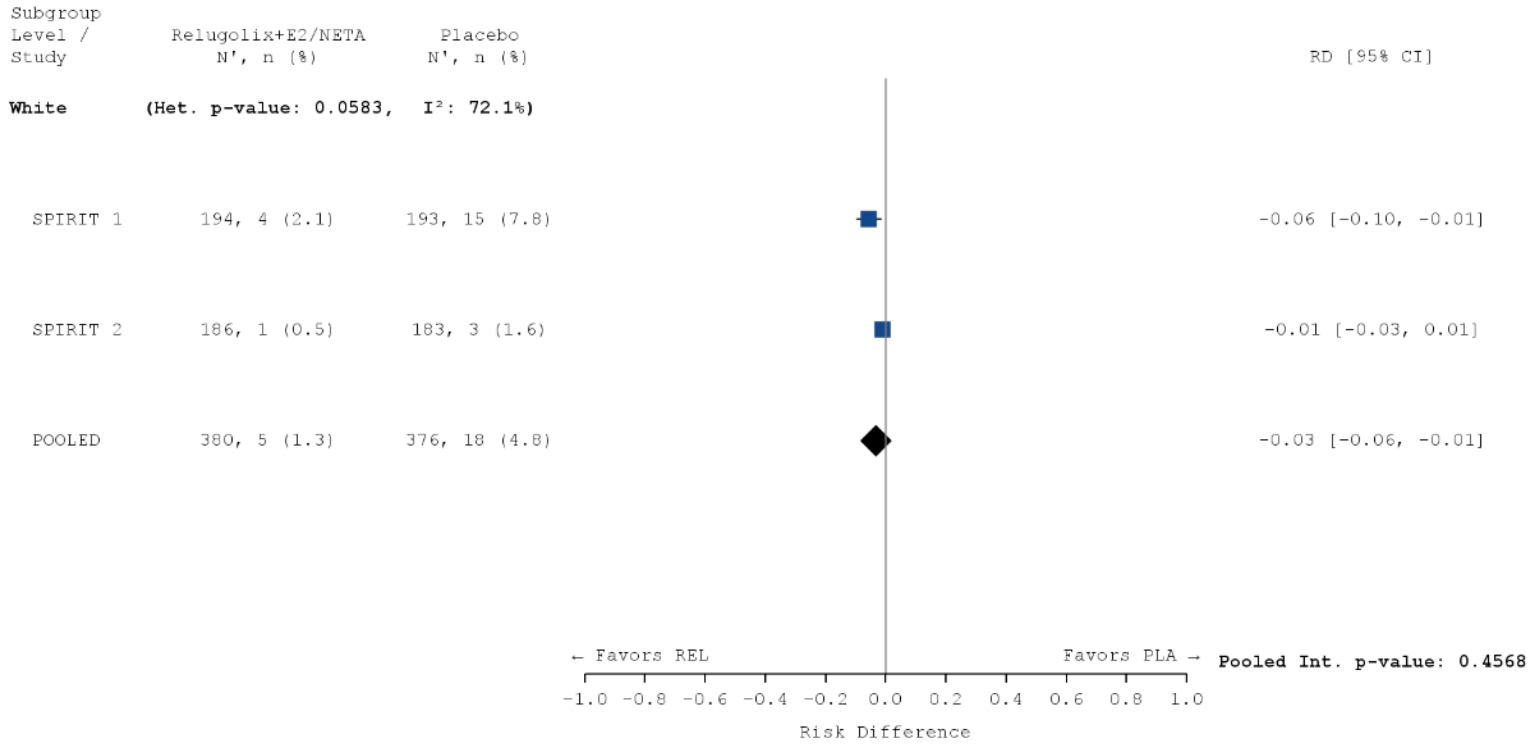
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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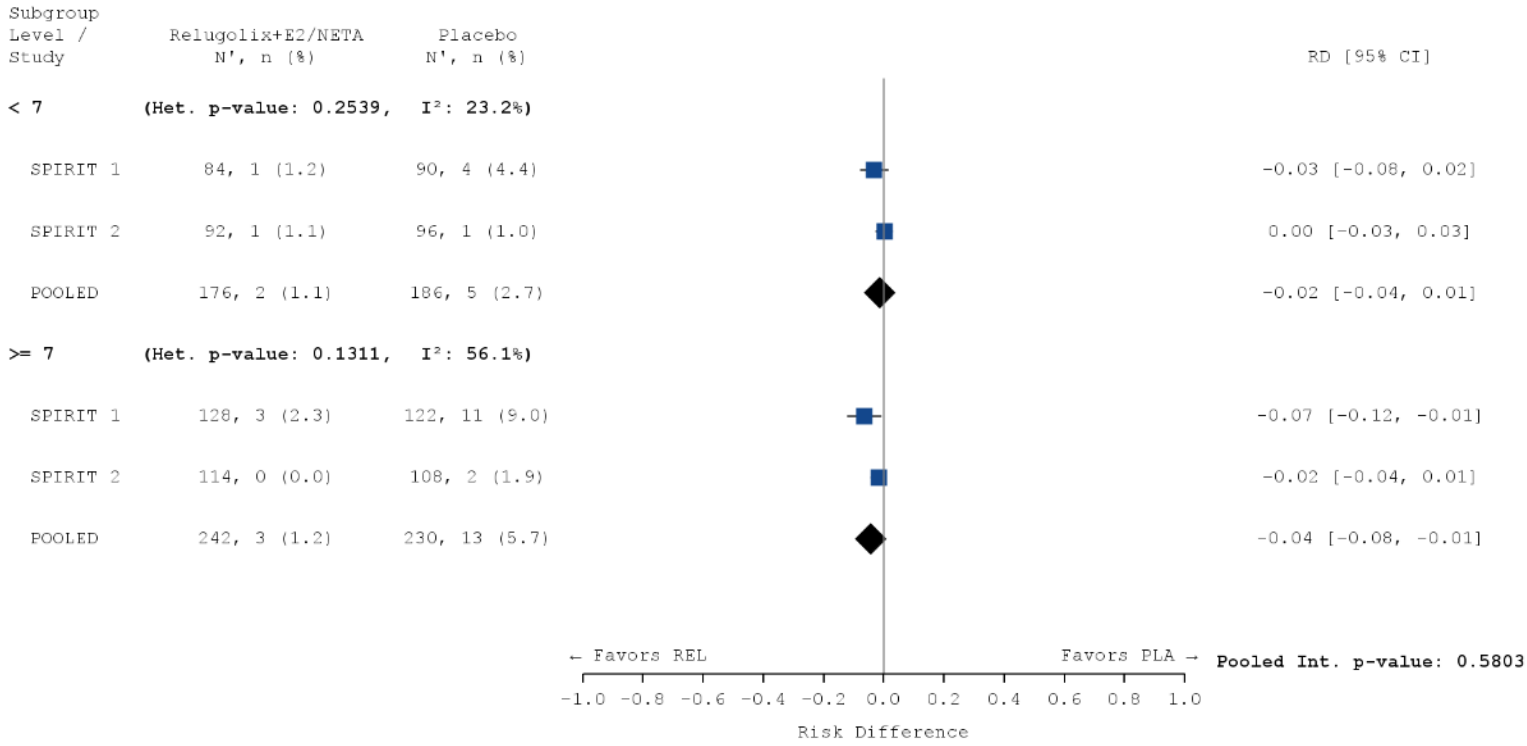
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



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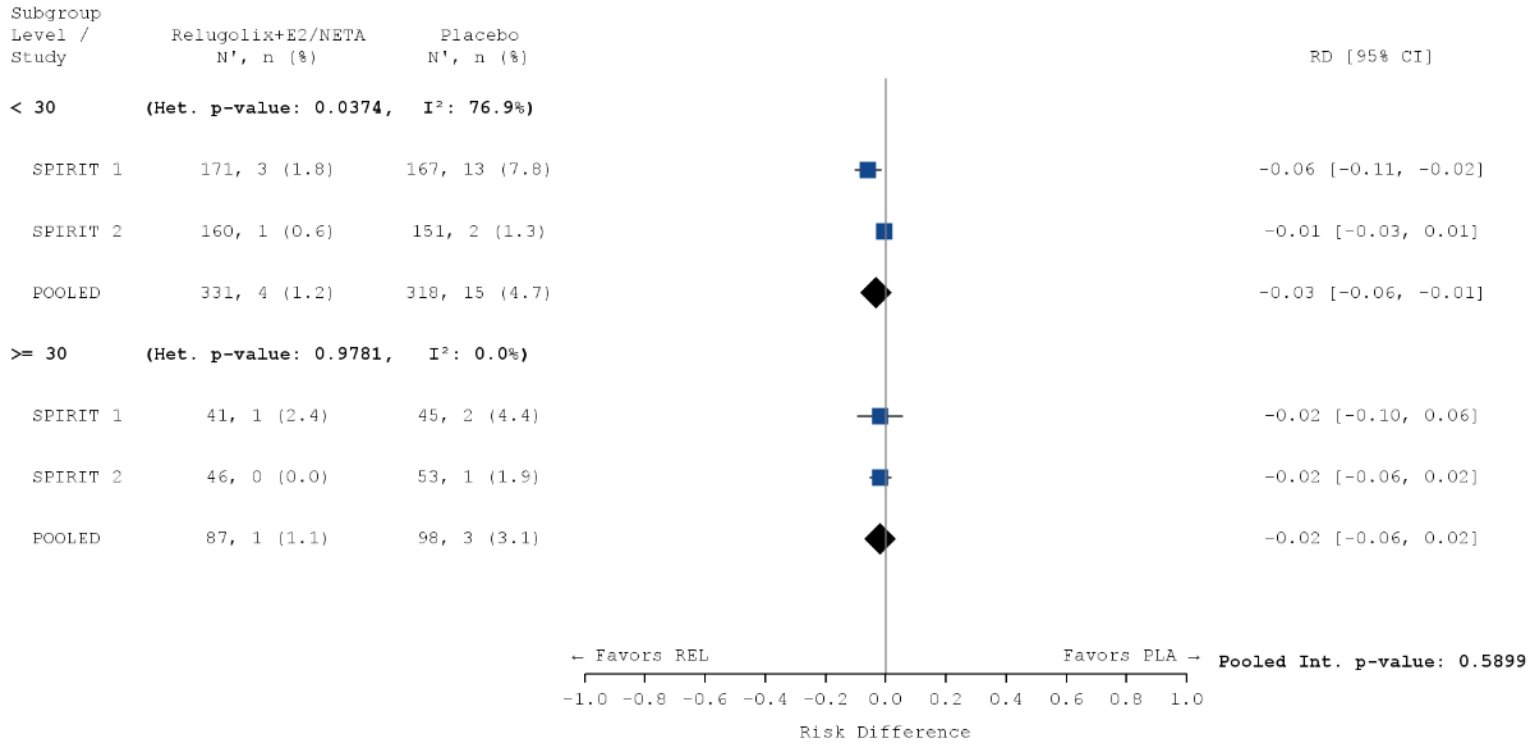
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



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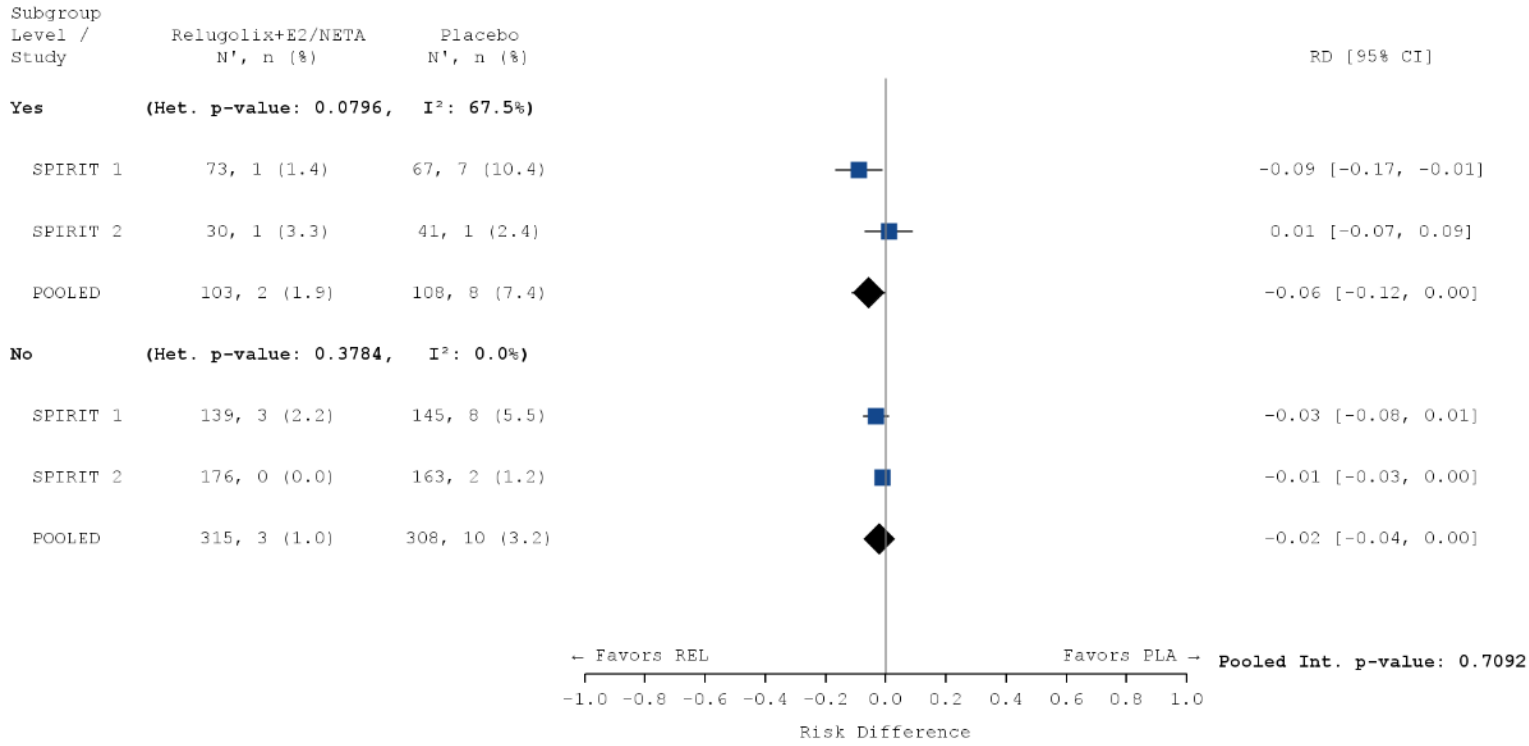
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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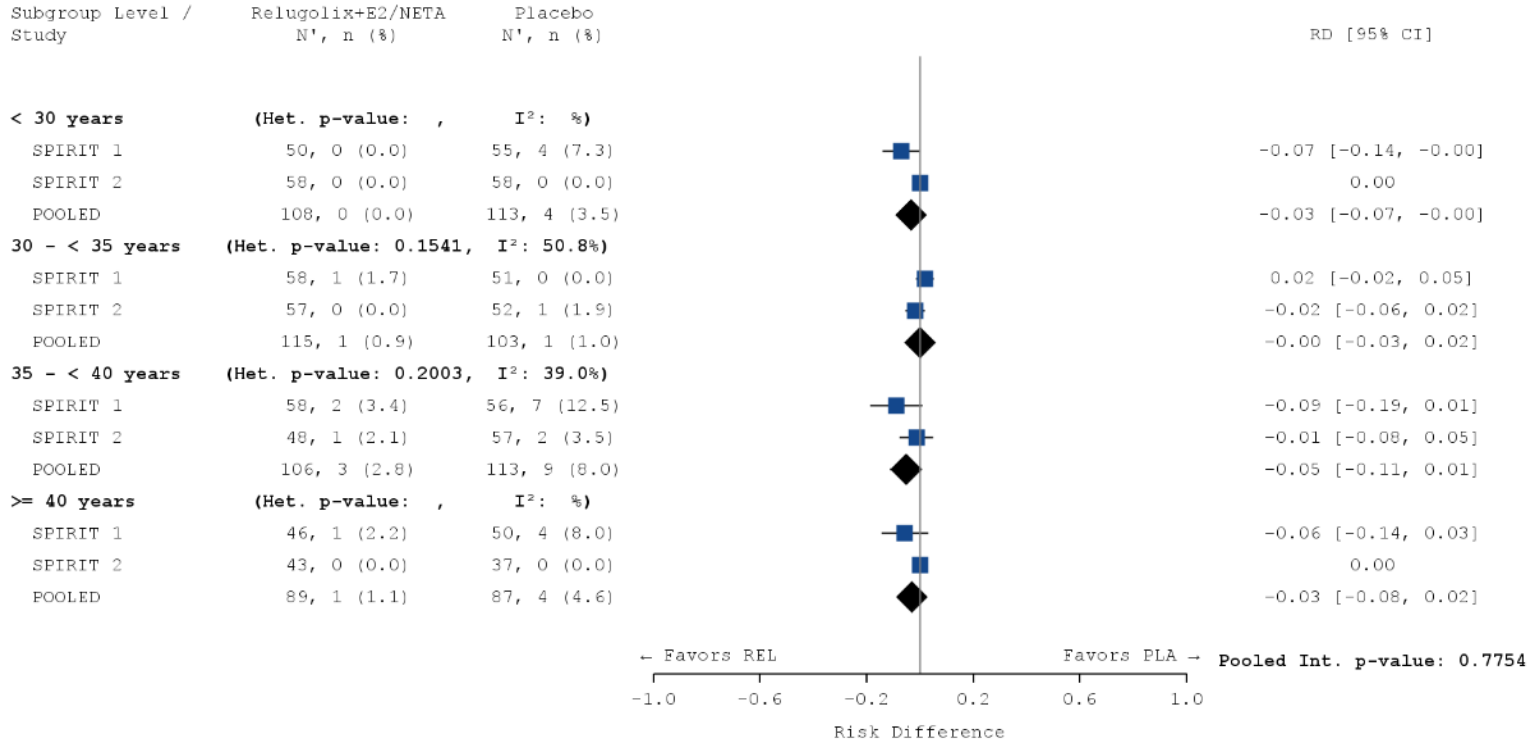
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
Age category II



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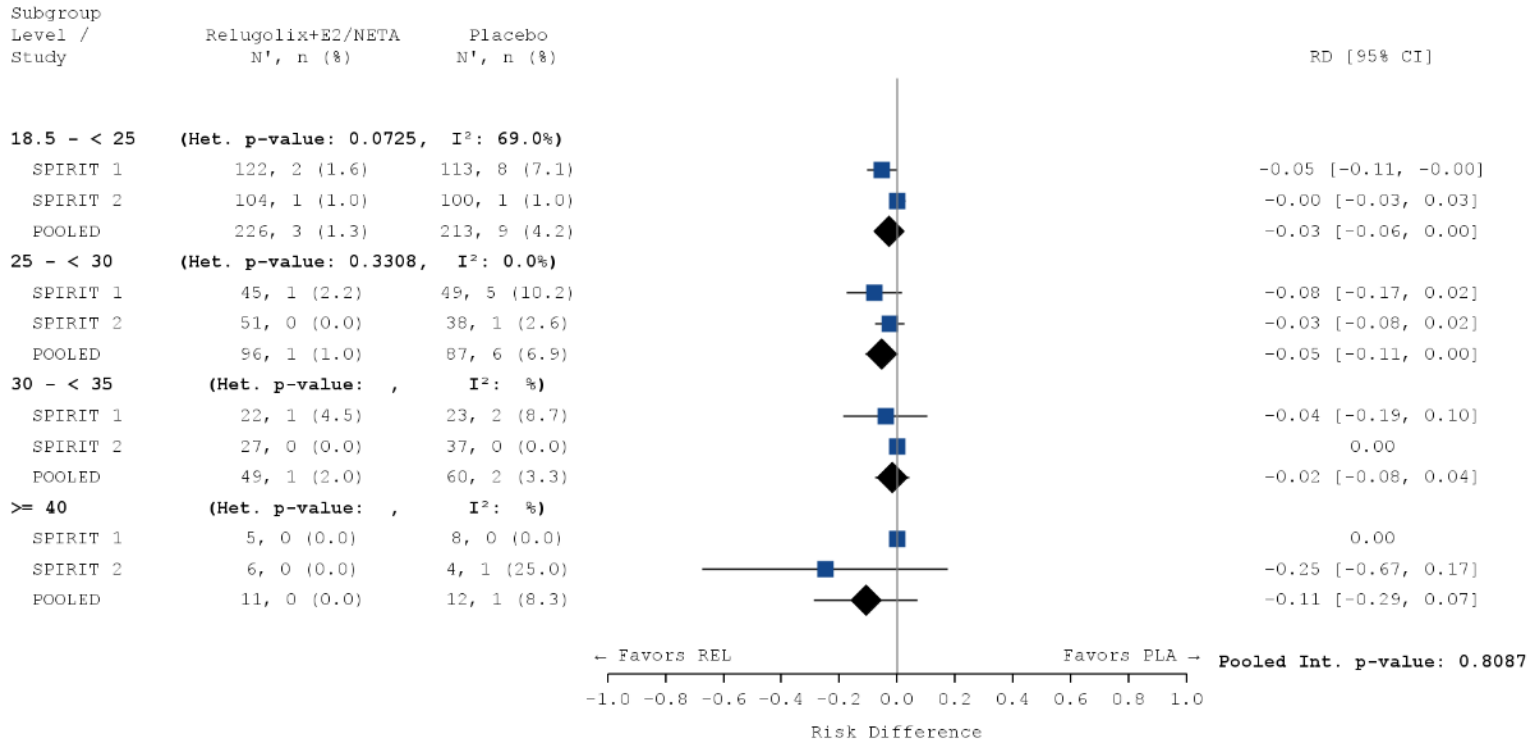
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



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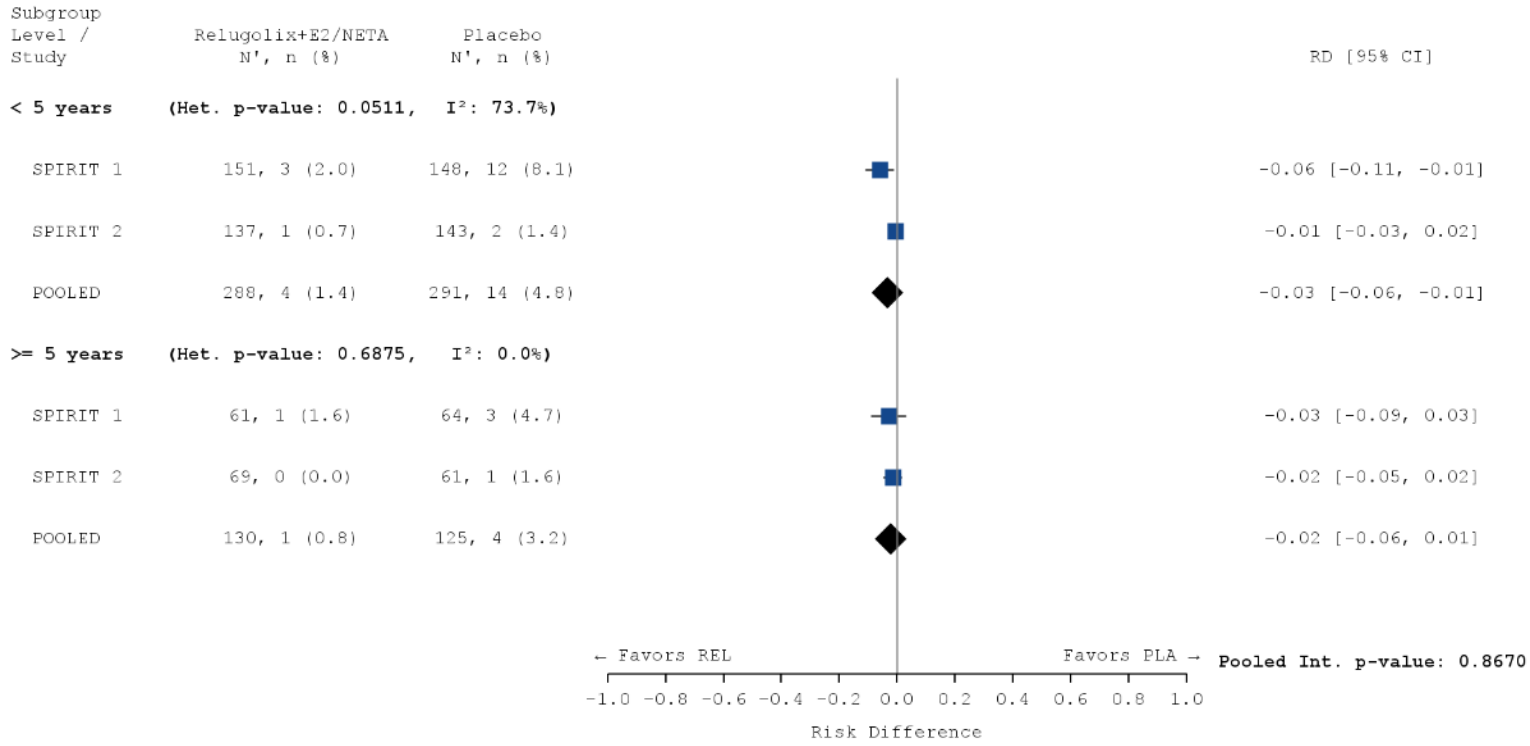
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
Age category I

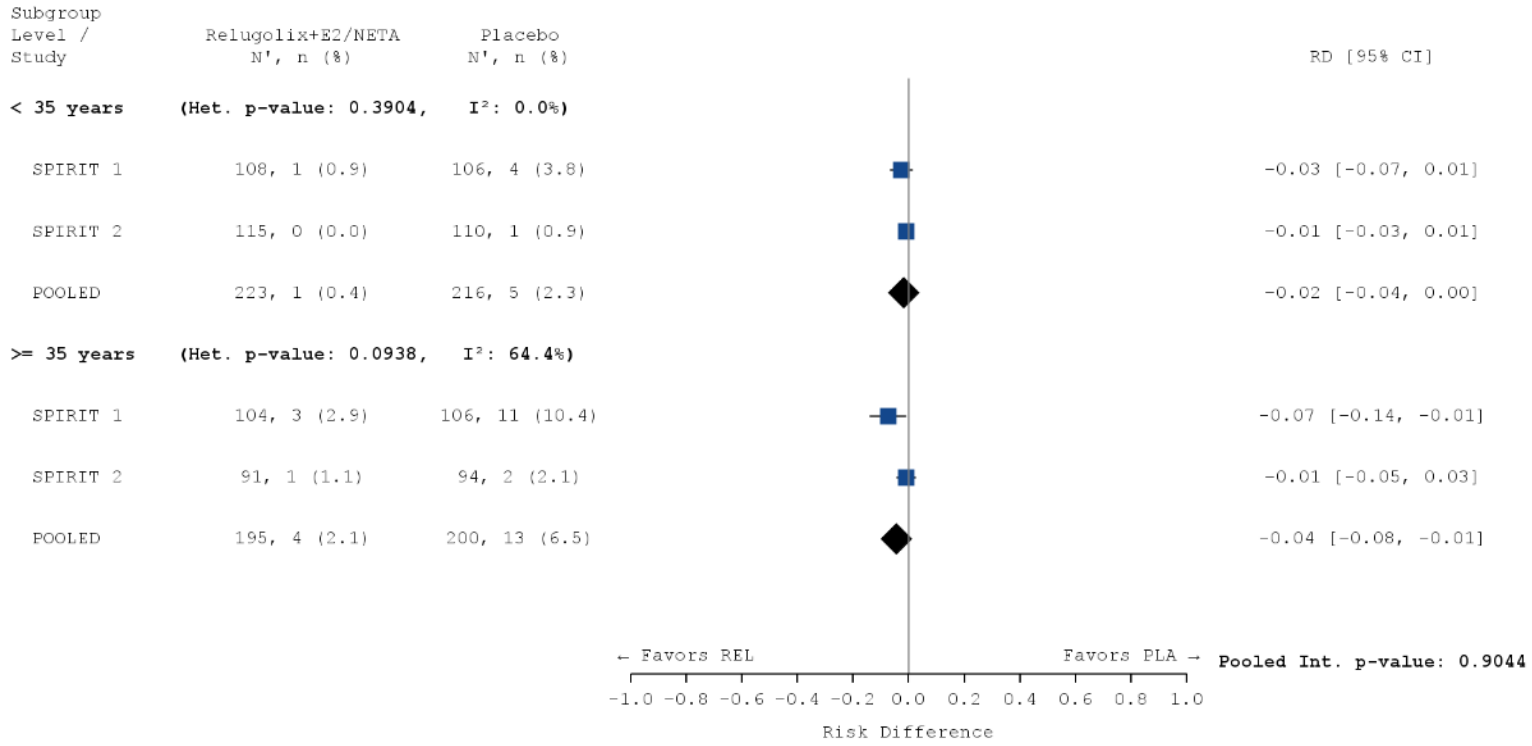

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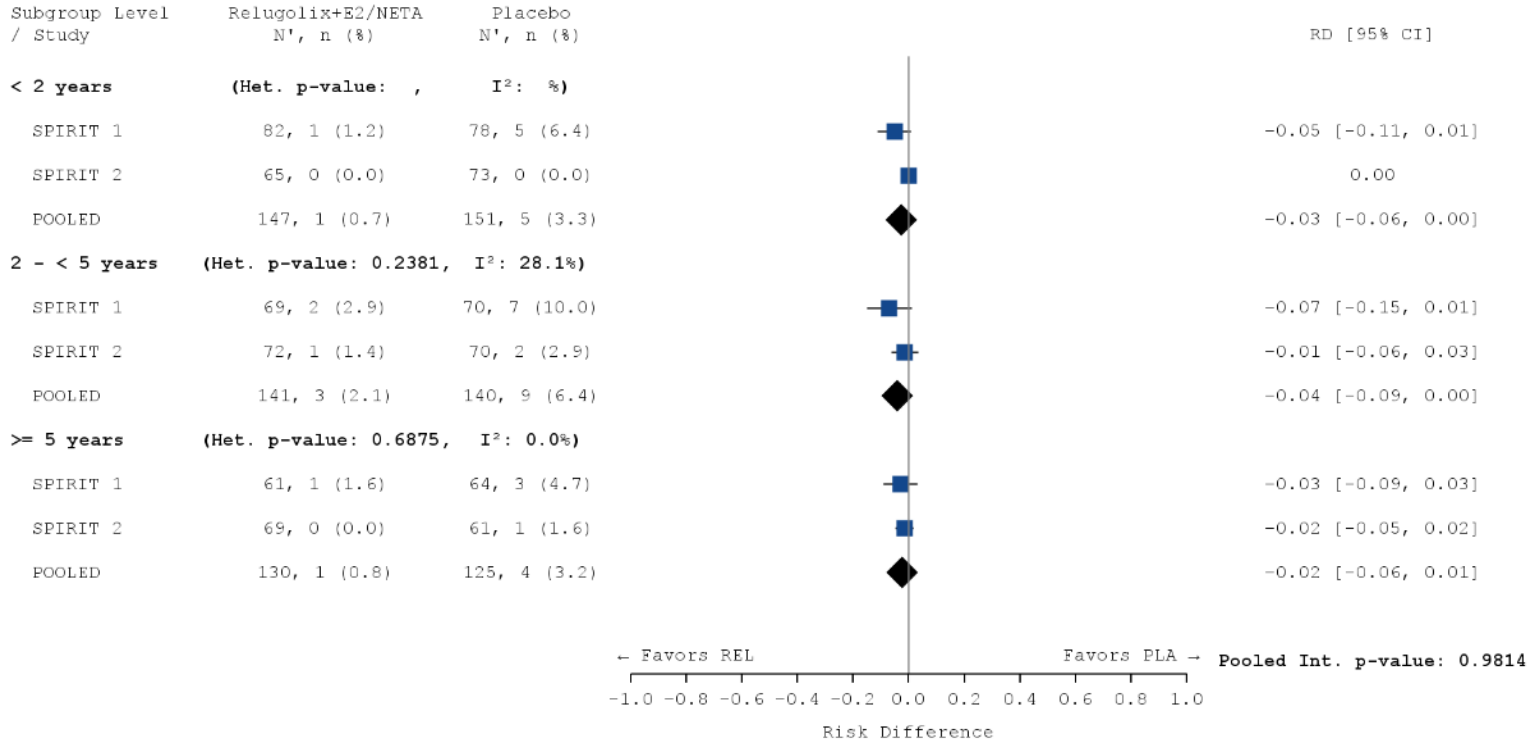
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Investigations; PT: Vitamin D decreased
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



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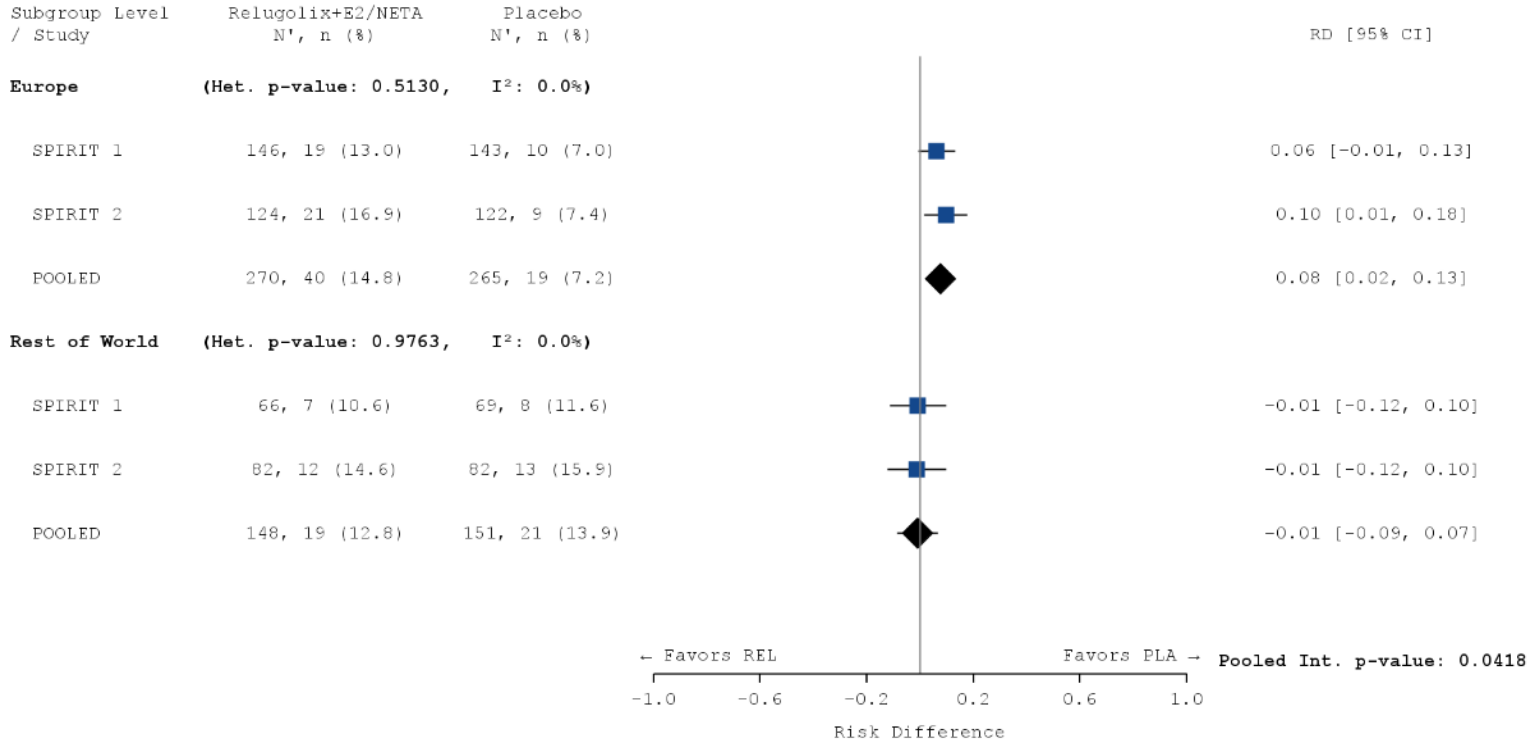
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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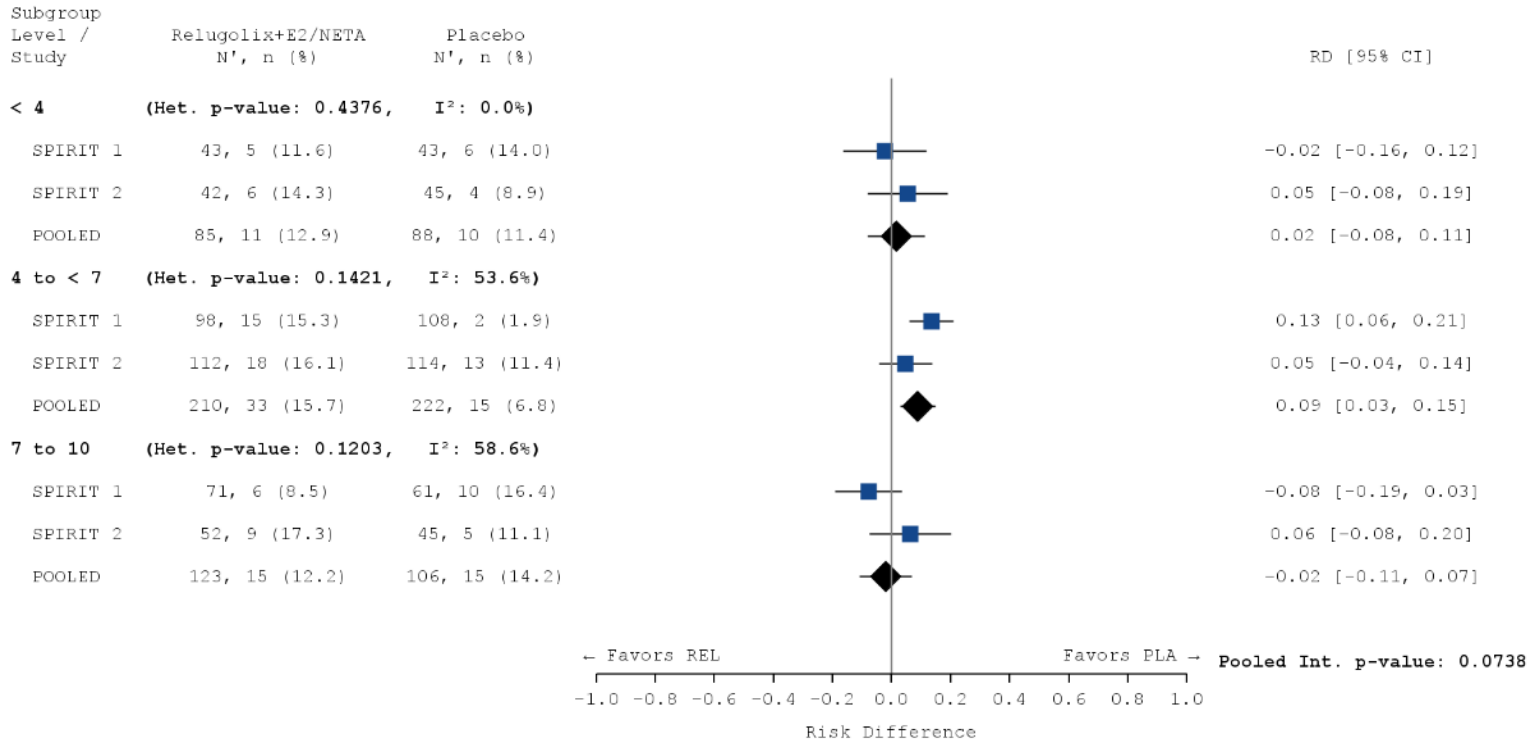
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

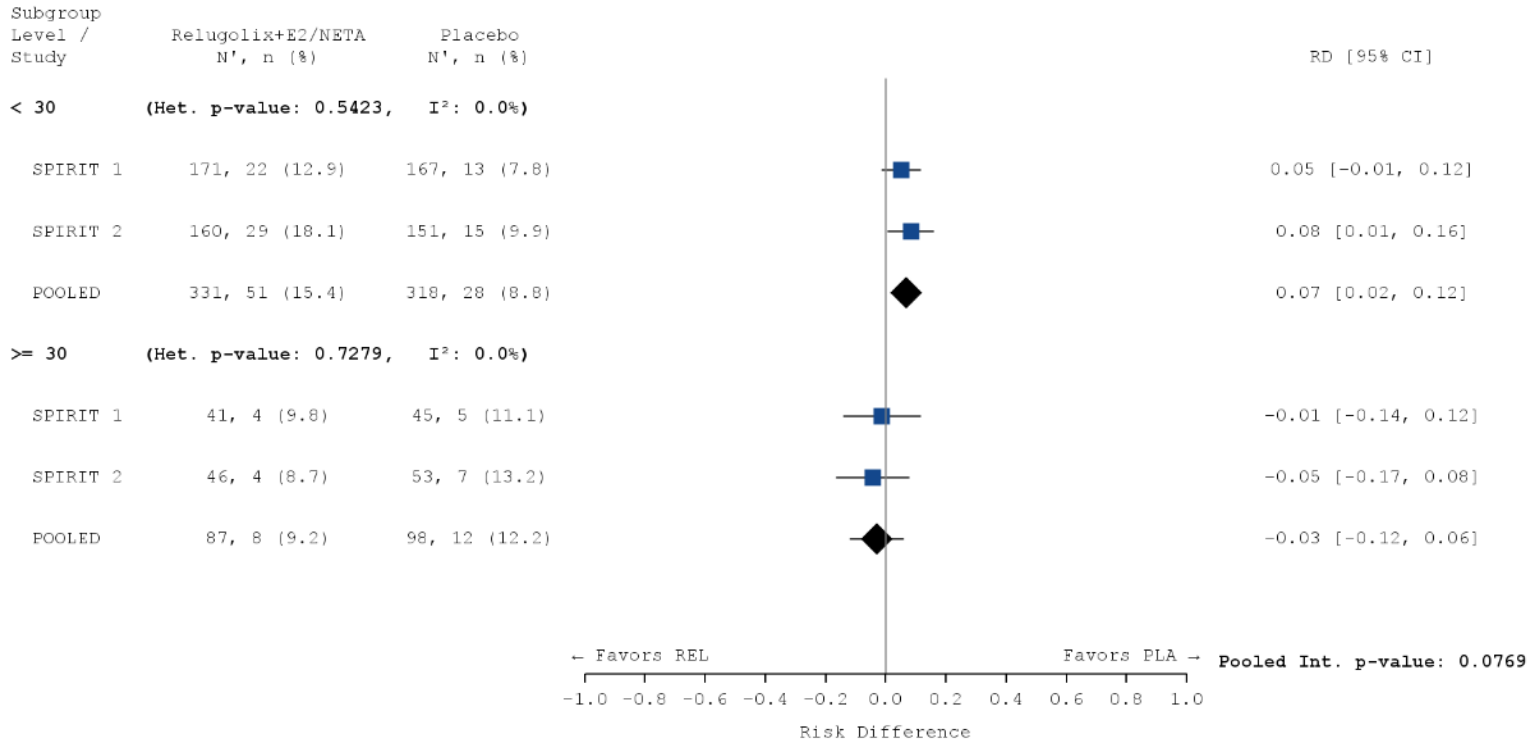
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

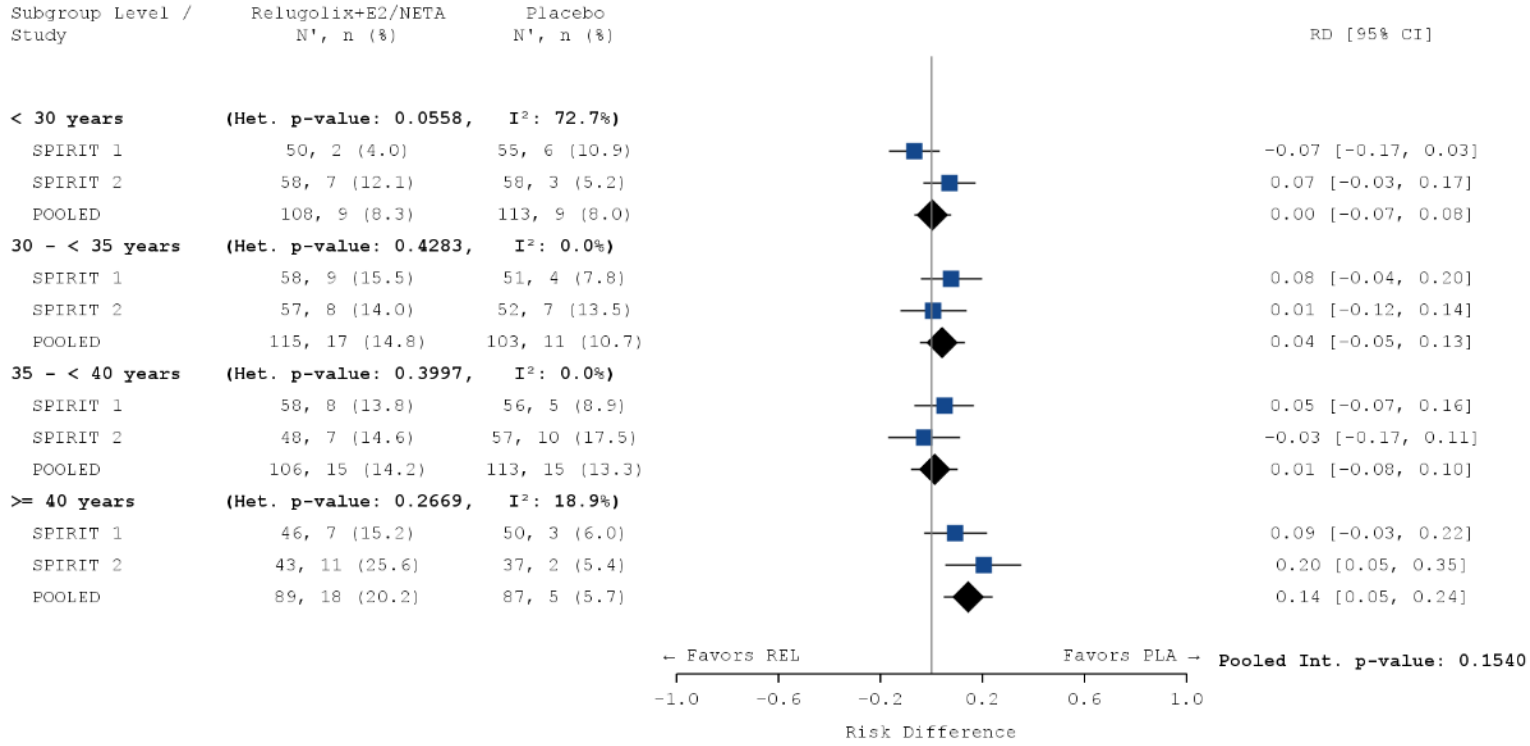
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

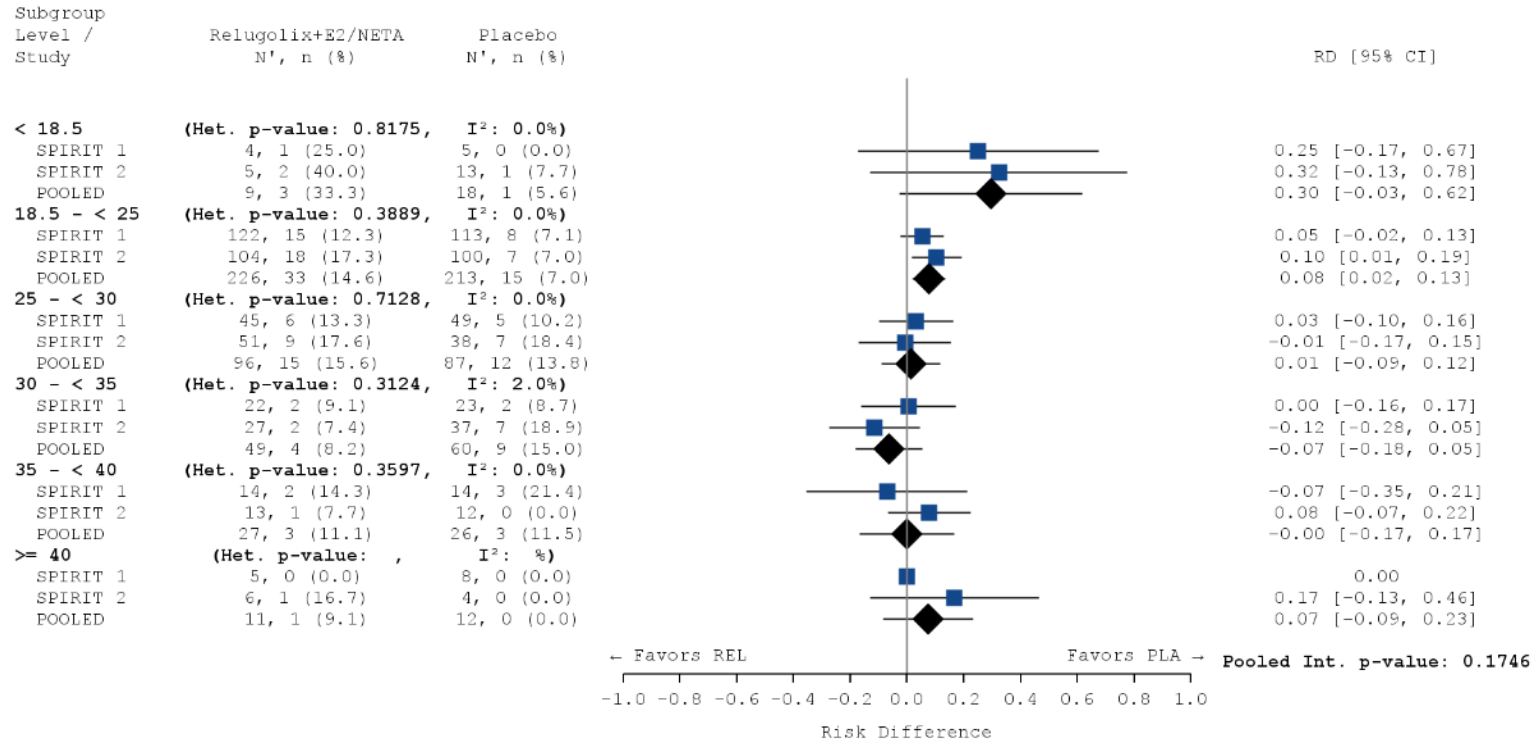
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

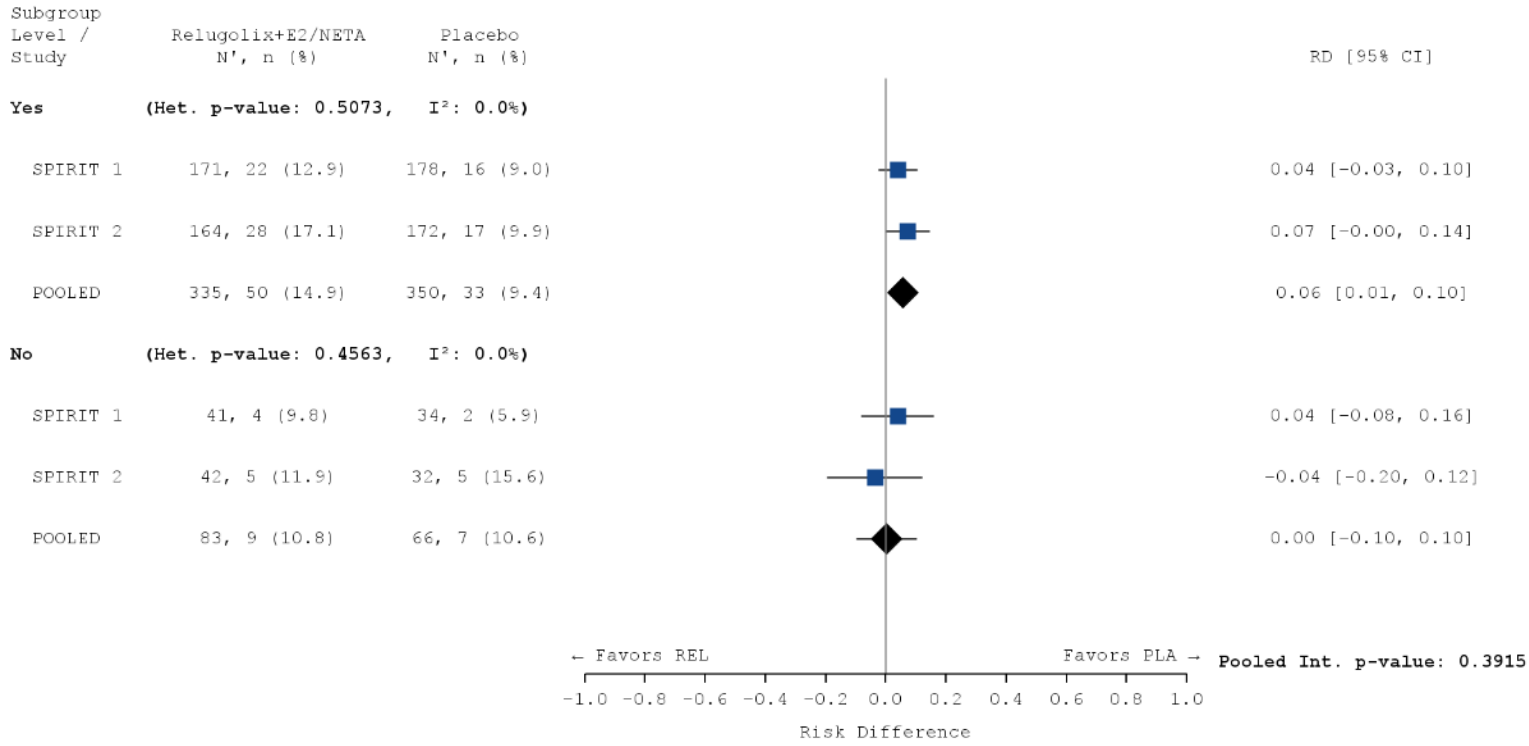
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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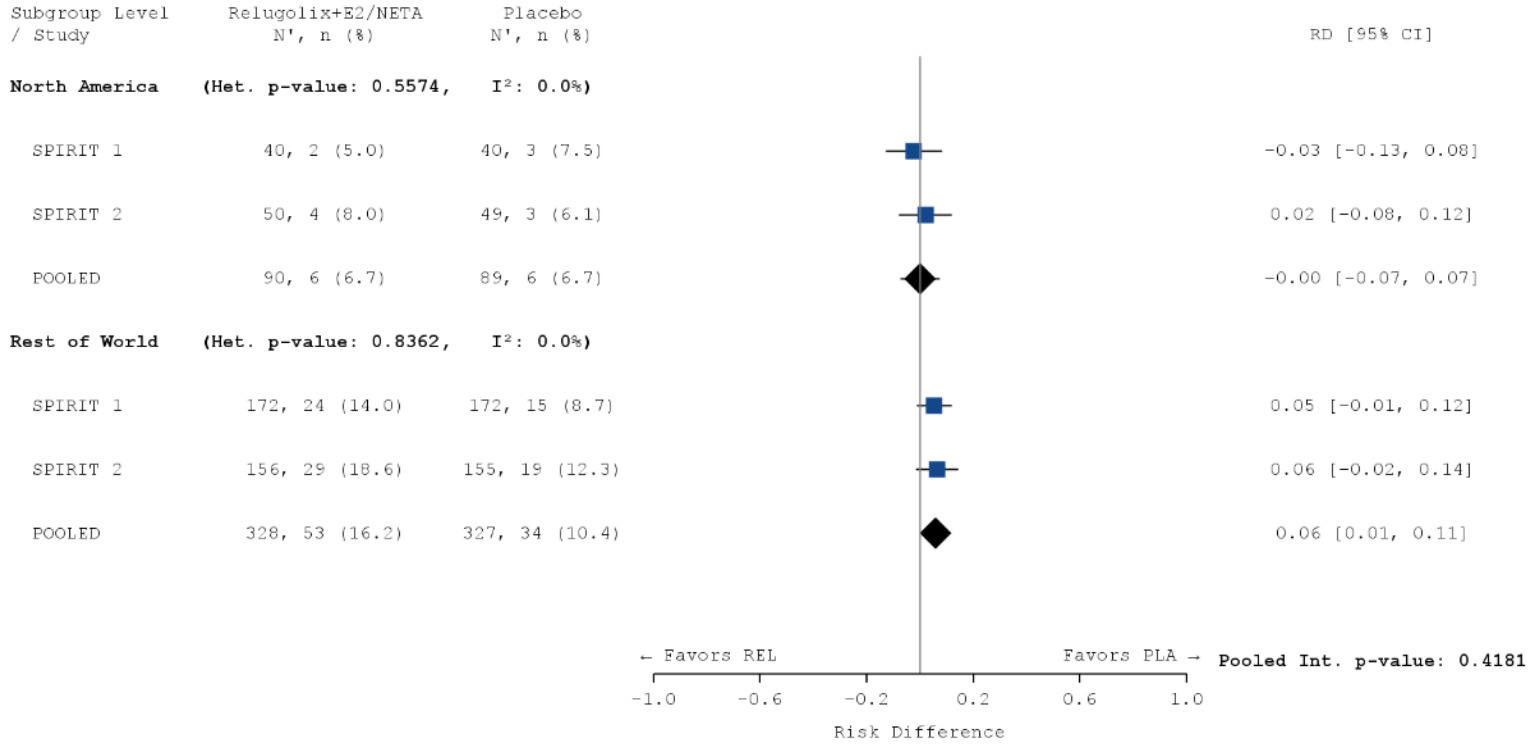
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
Geographic region I



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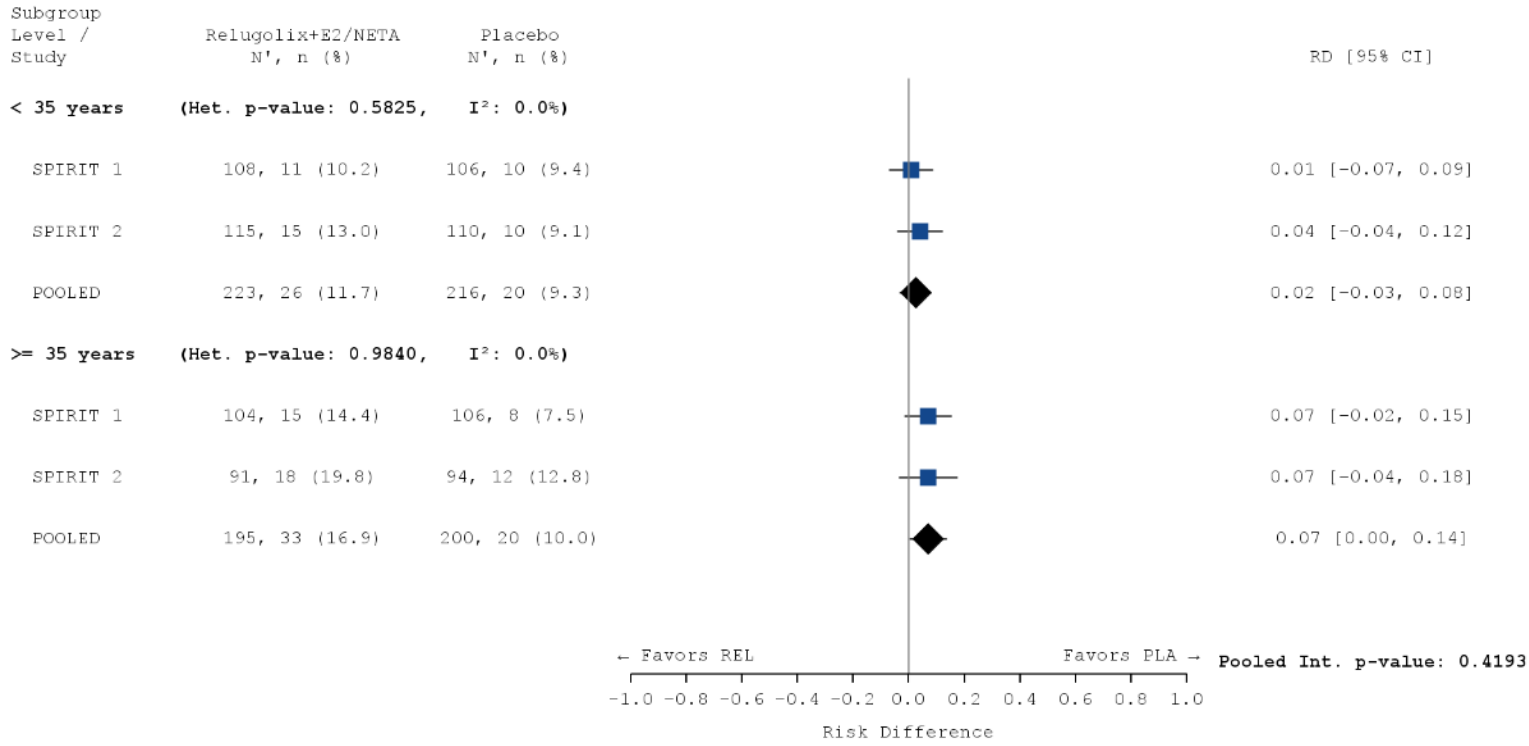
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

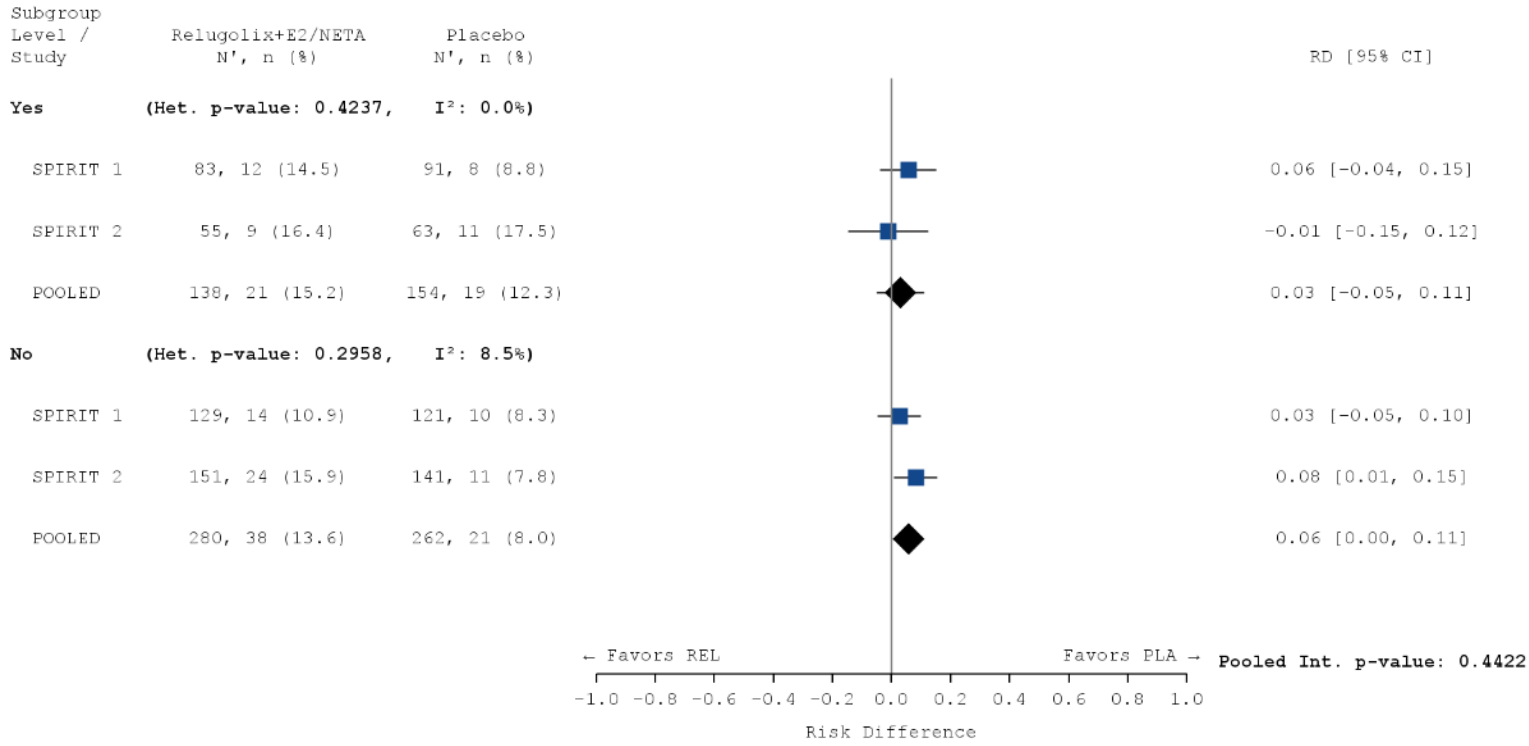
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
Prior hormonal treatment



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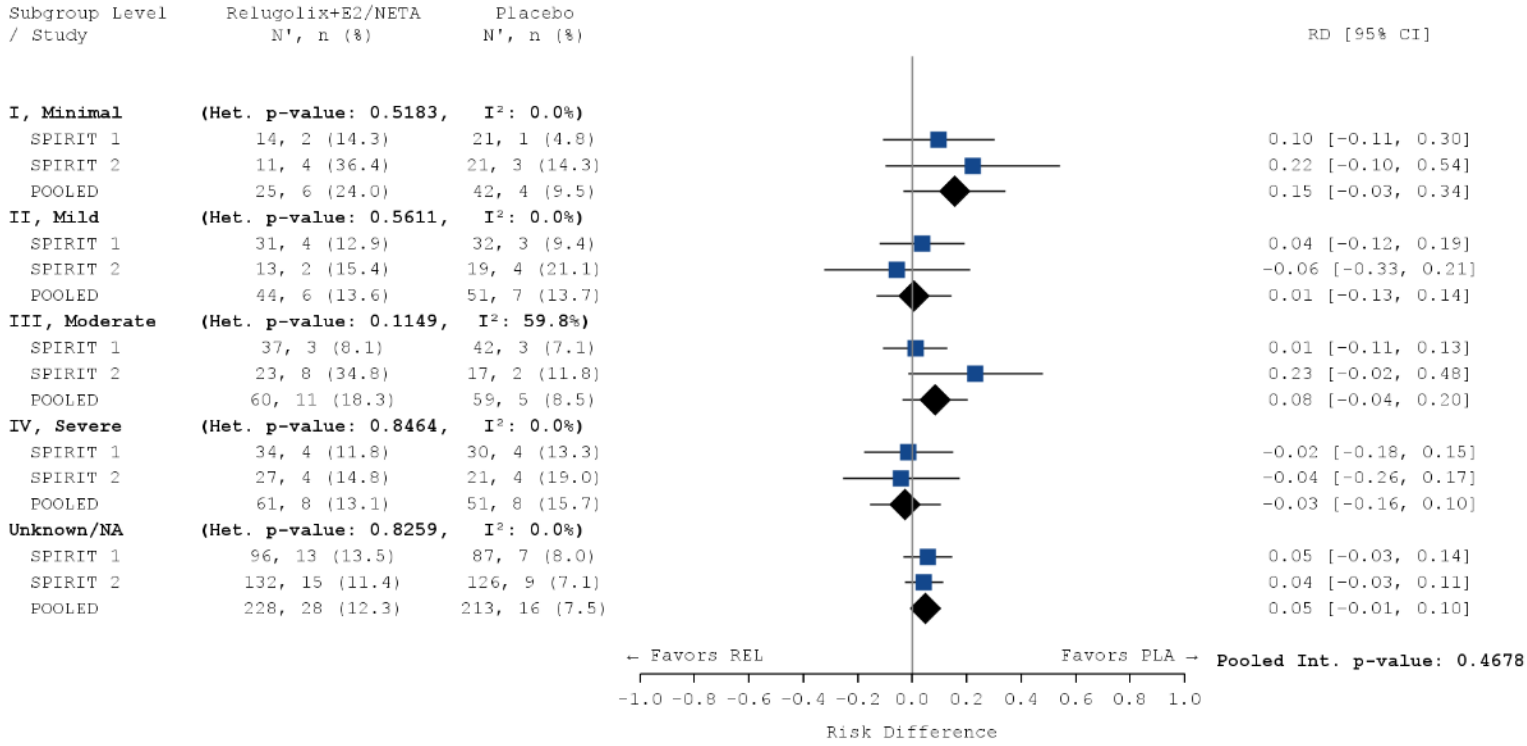
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

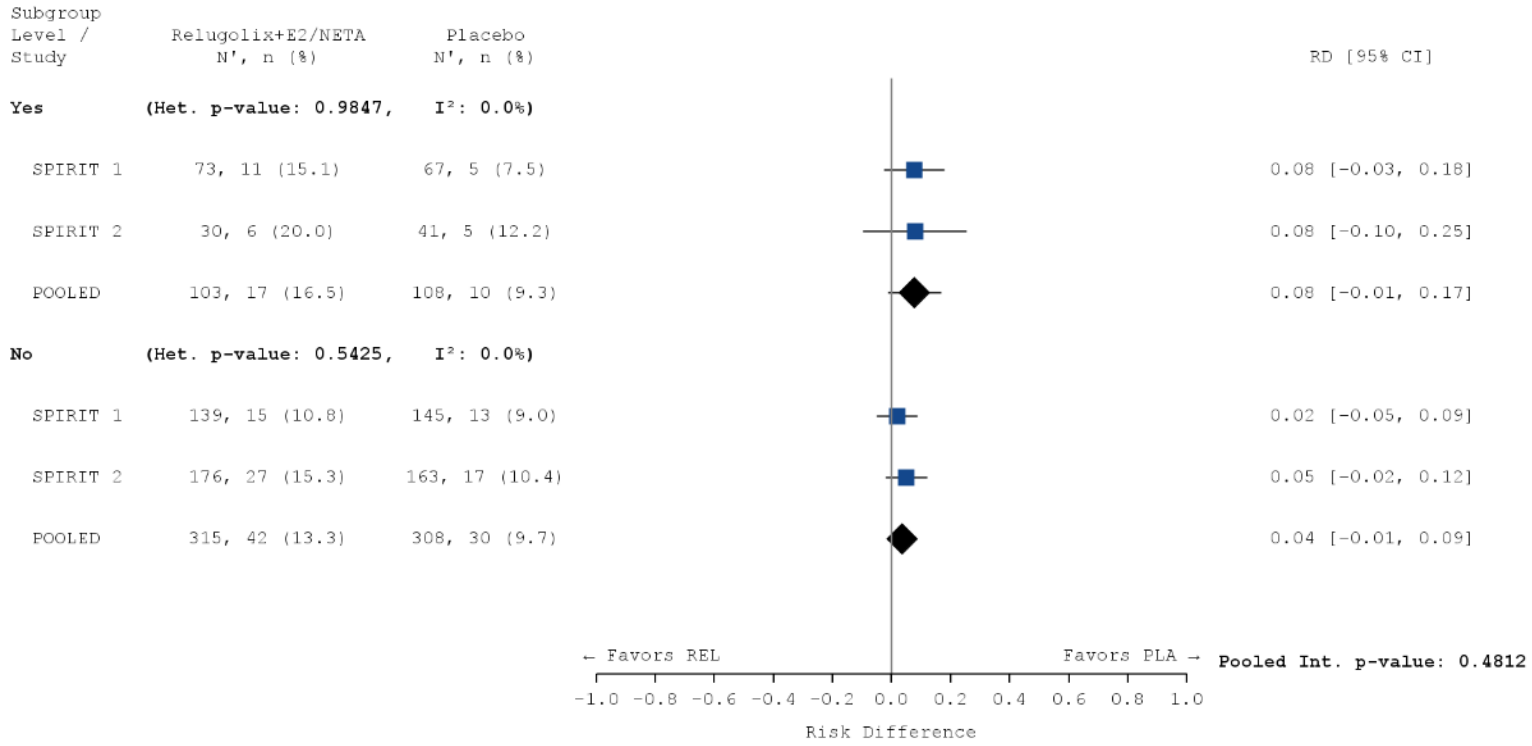
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



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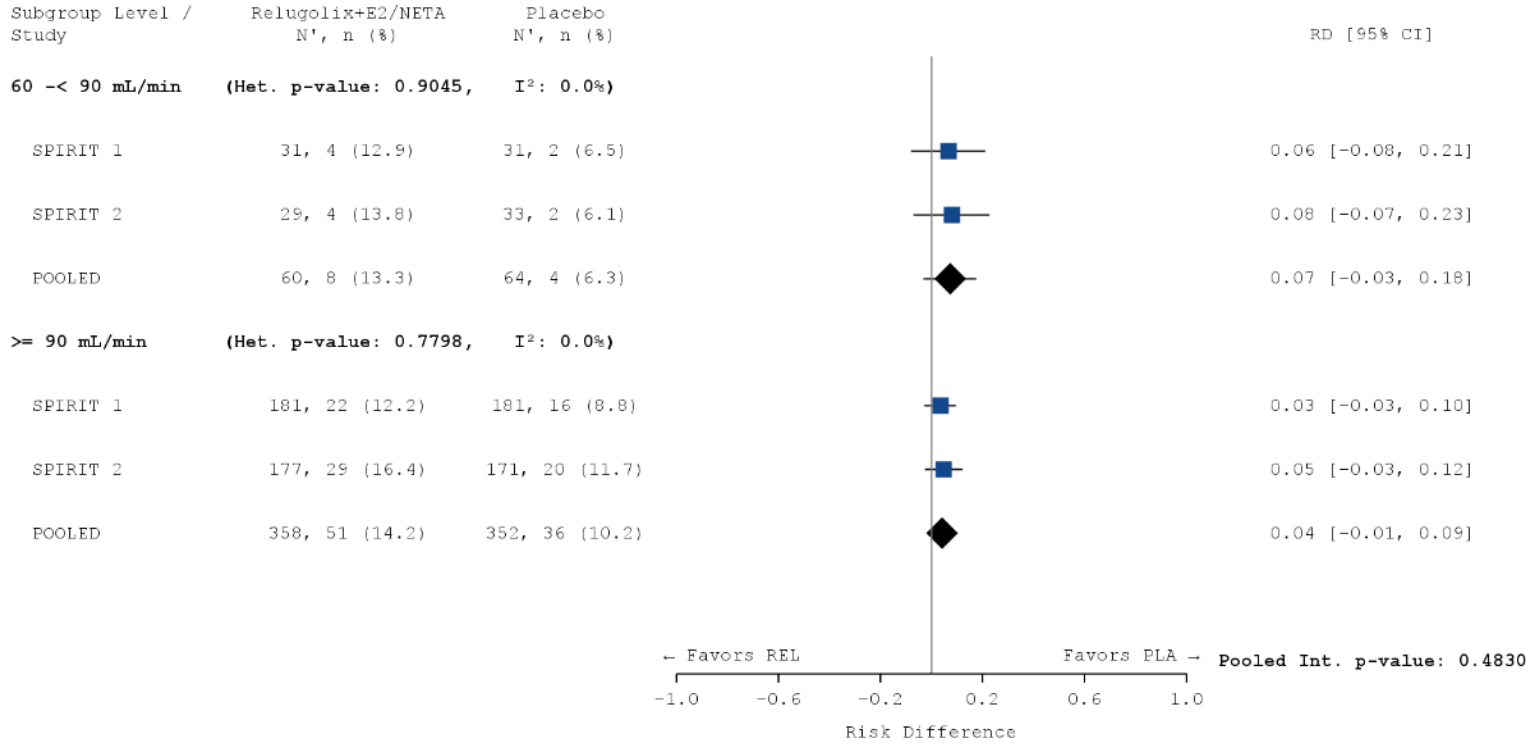
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
Renal function



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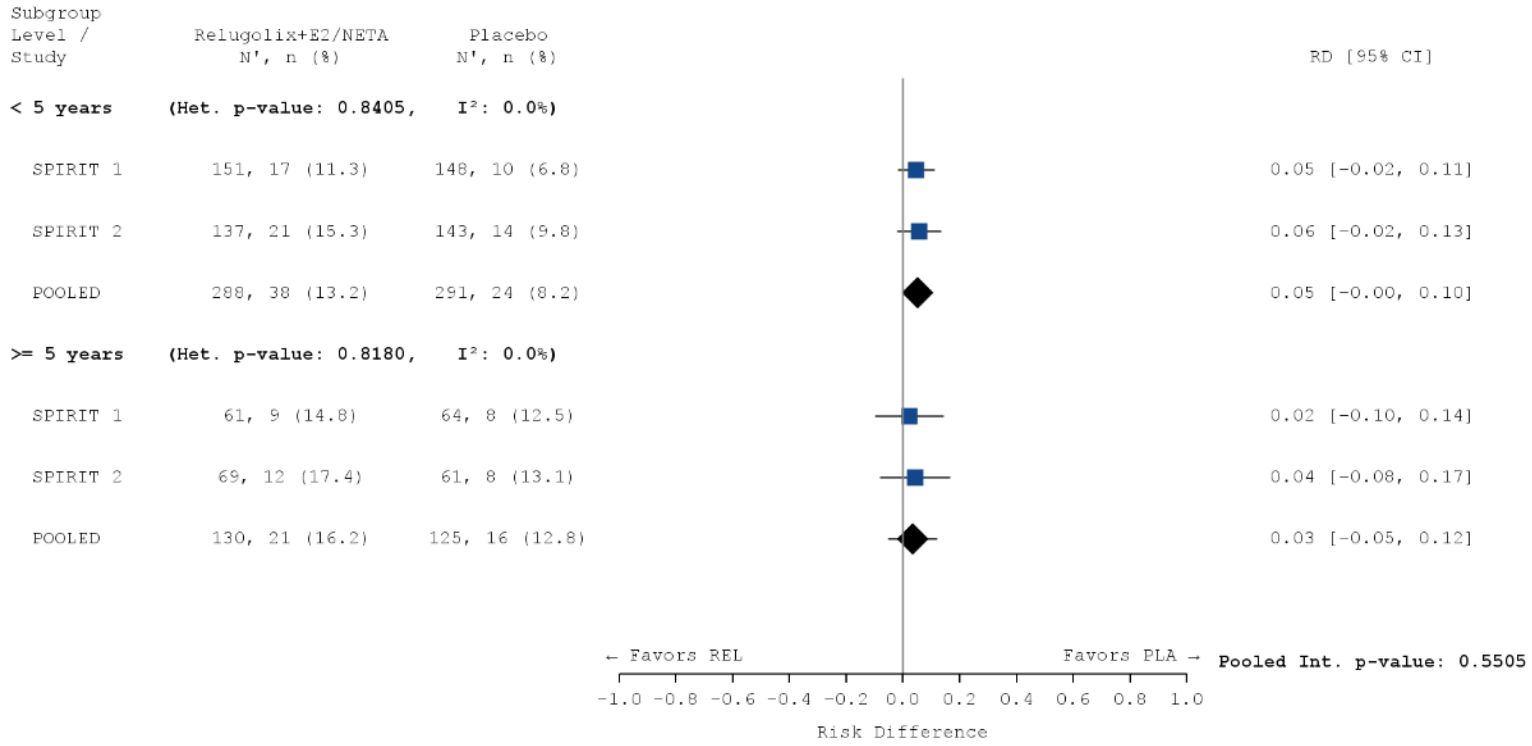
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



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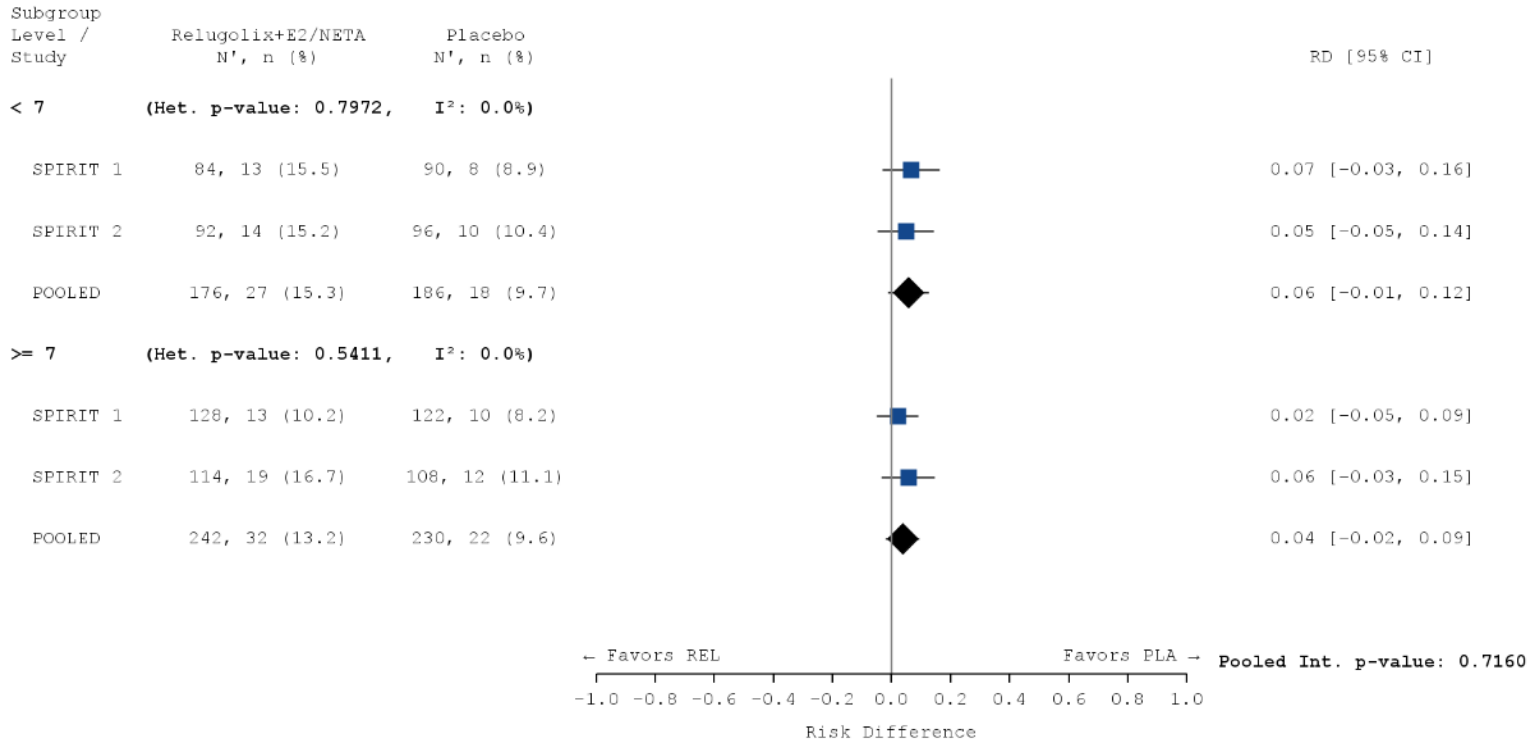
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



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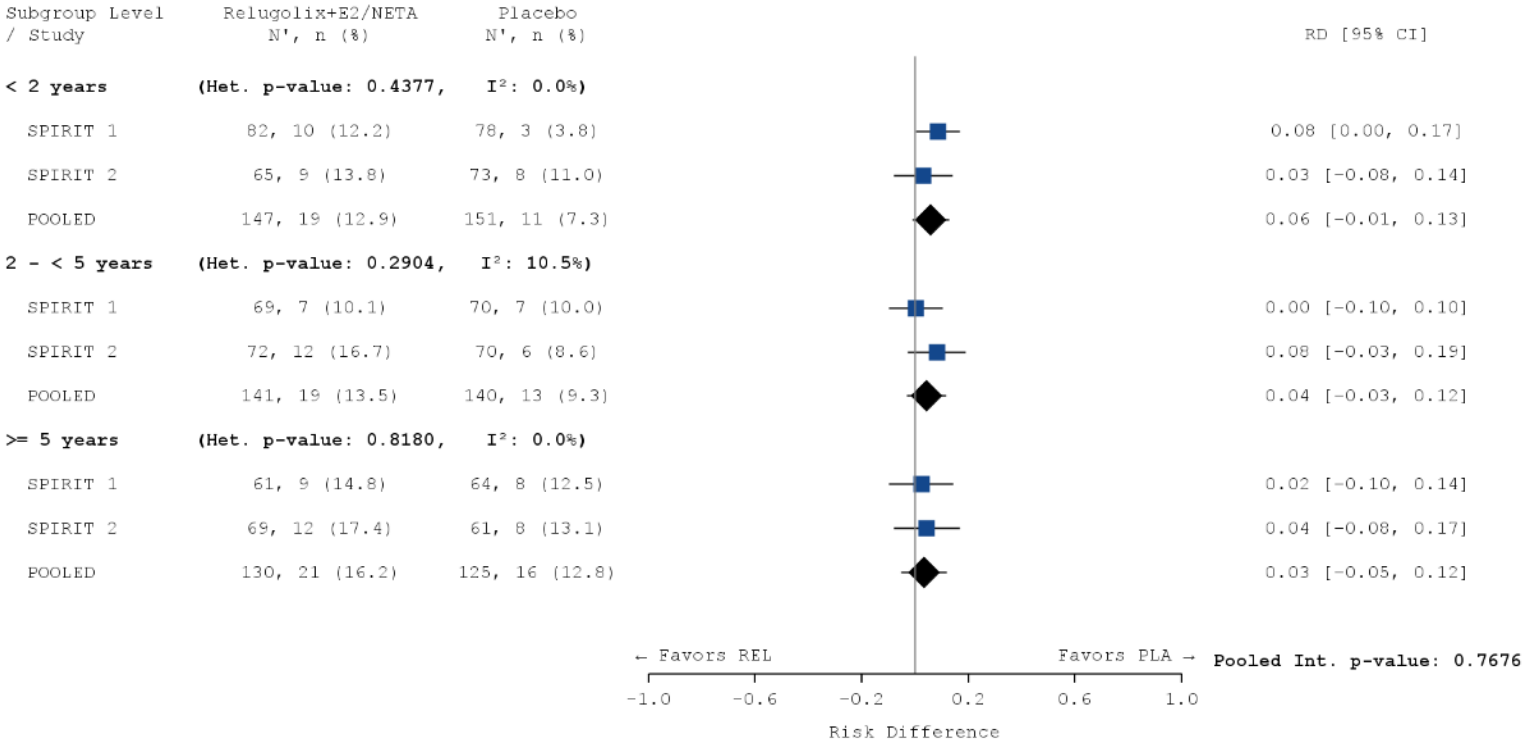
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



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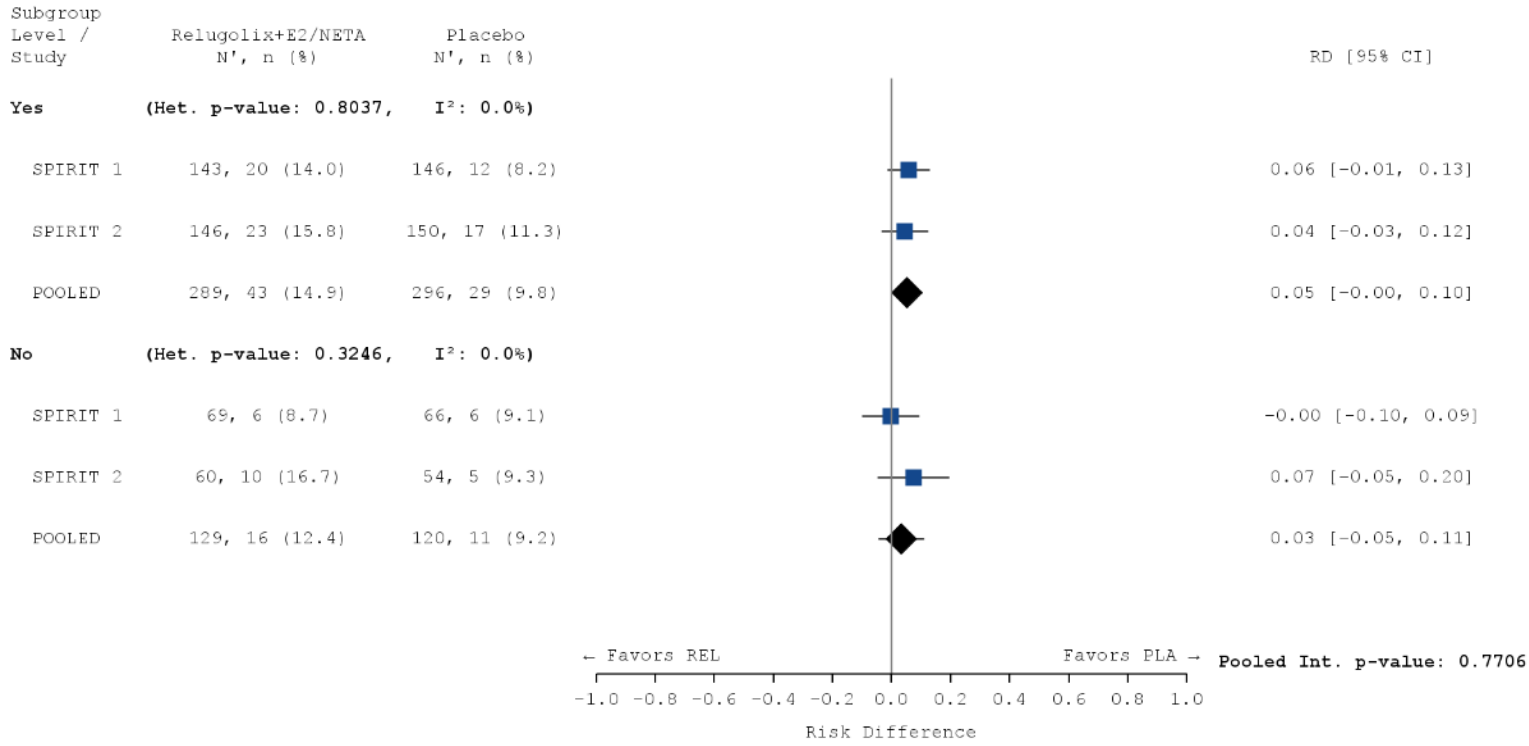
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
Prior treatment for endometriosis



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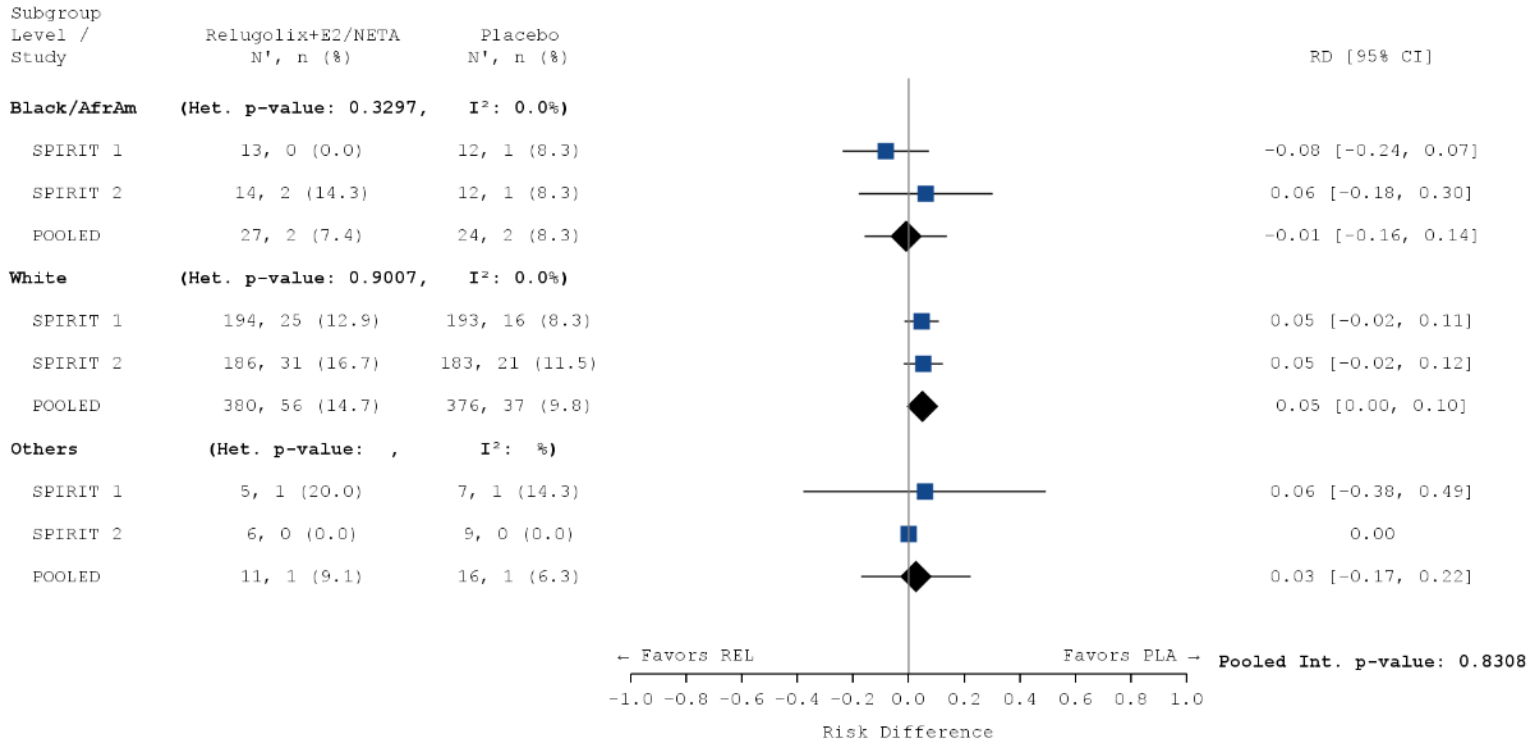
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders; PT: Any
Race



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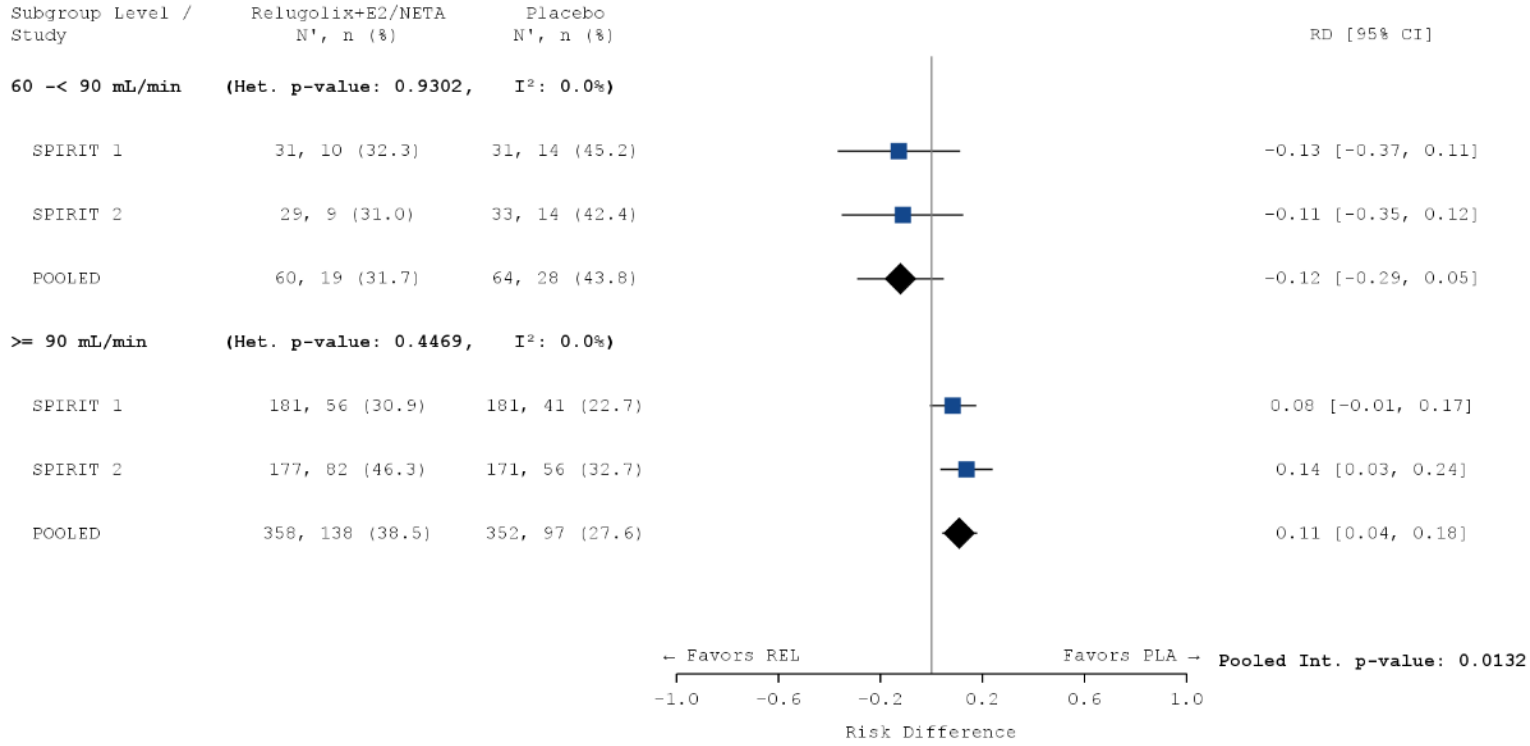
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II

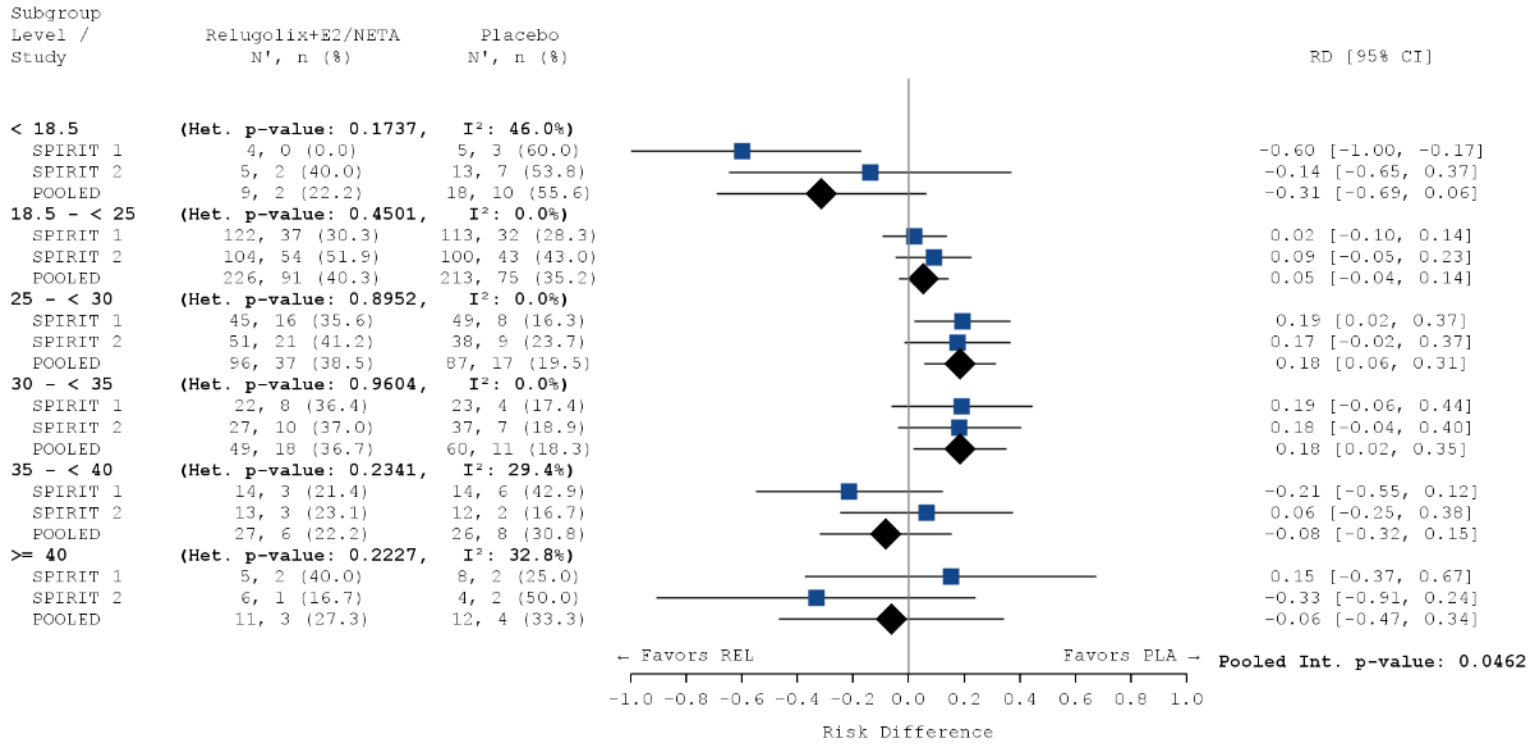

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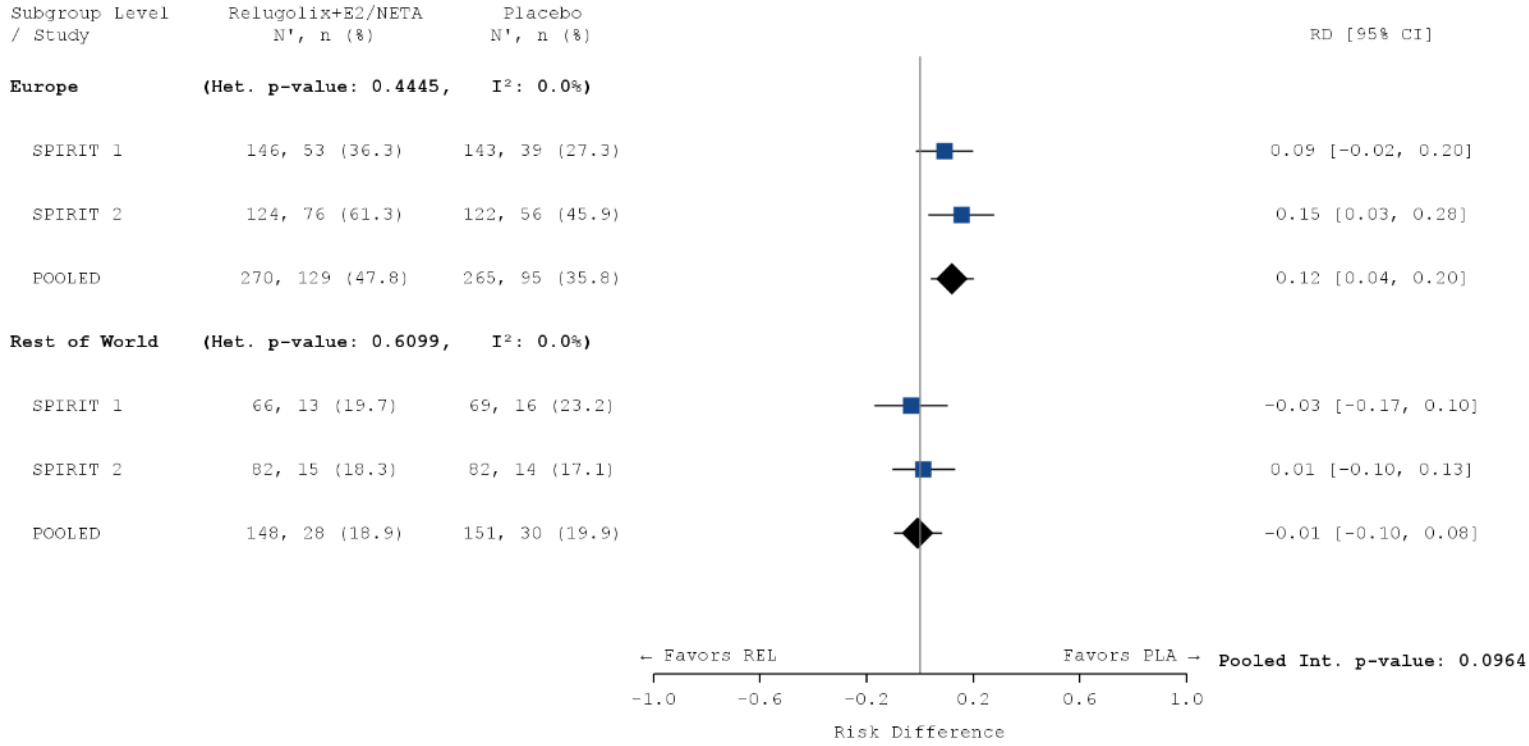
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
Geographic region II



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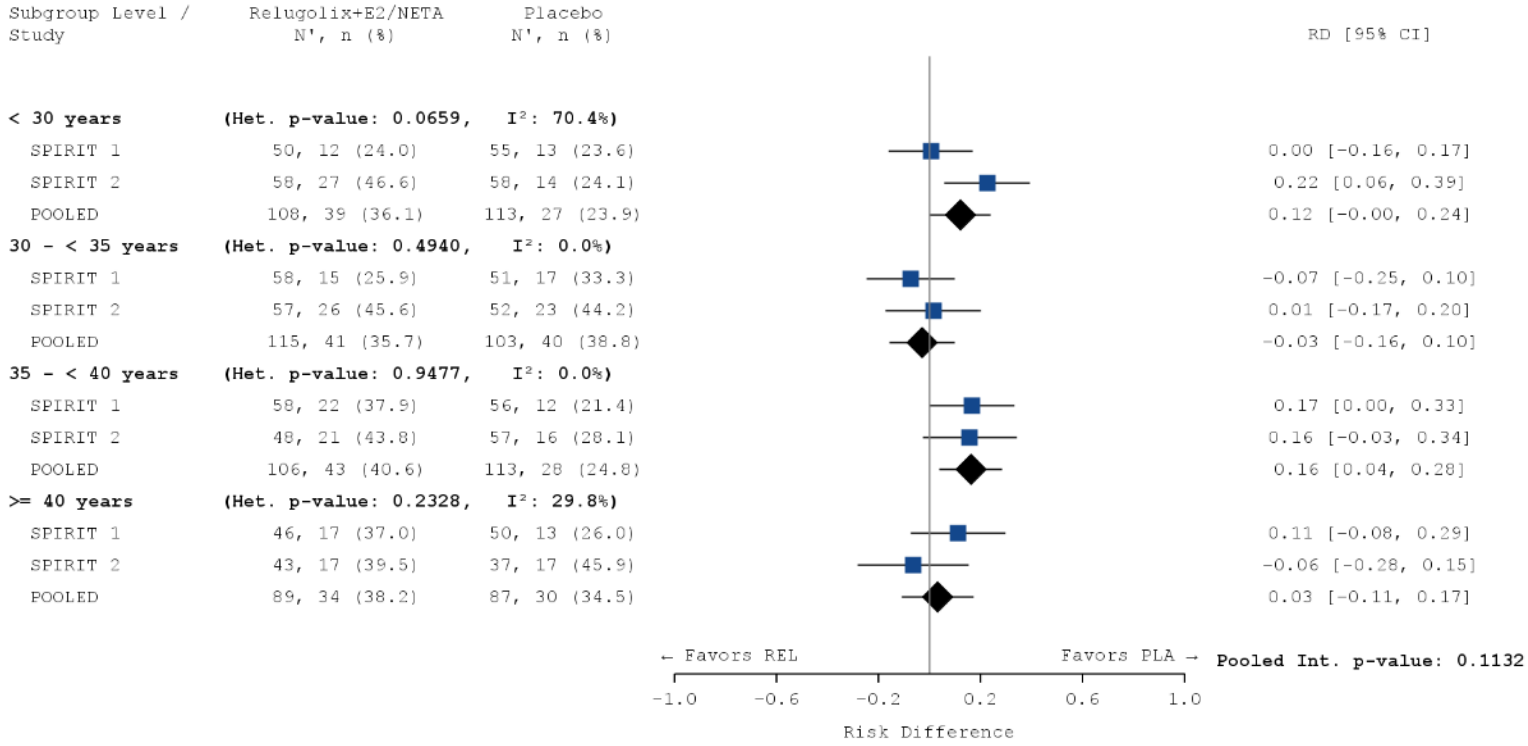
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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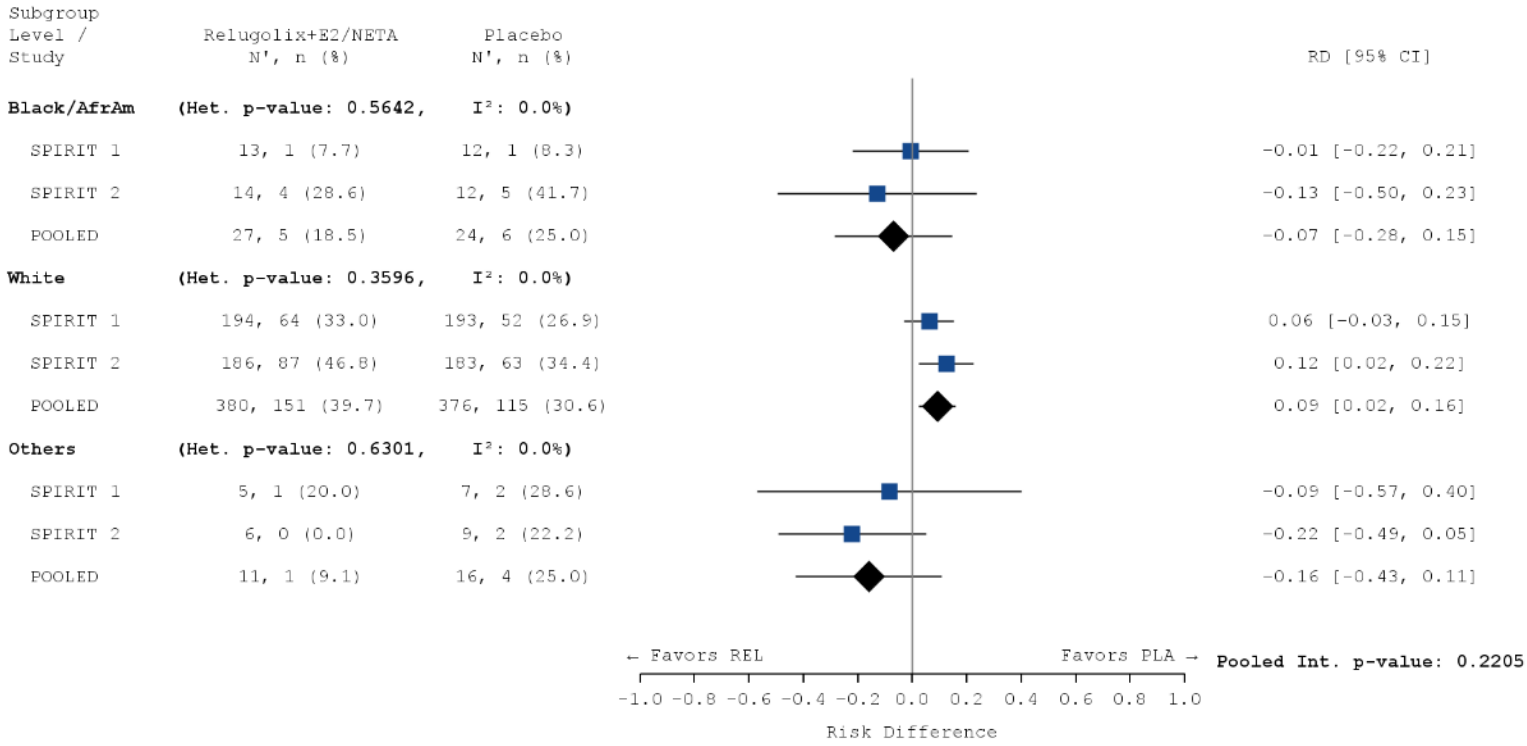
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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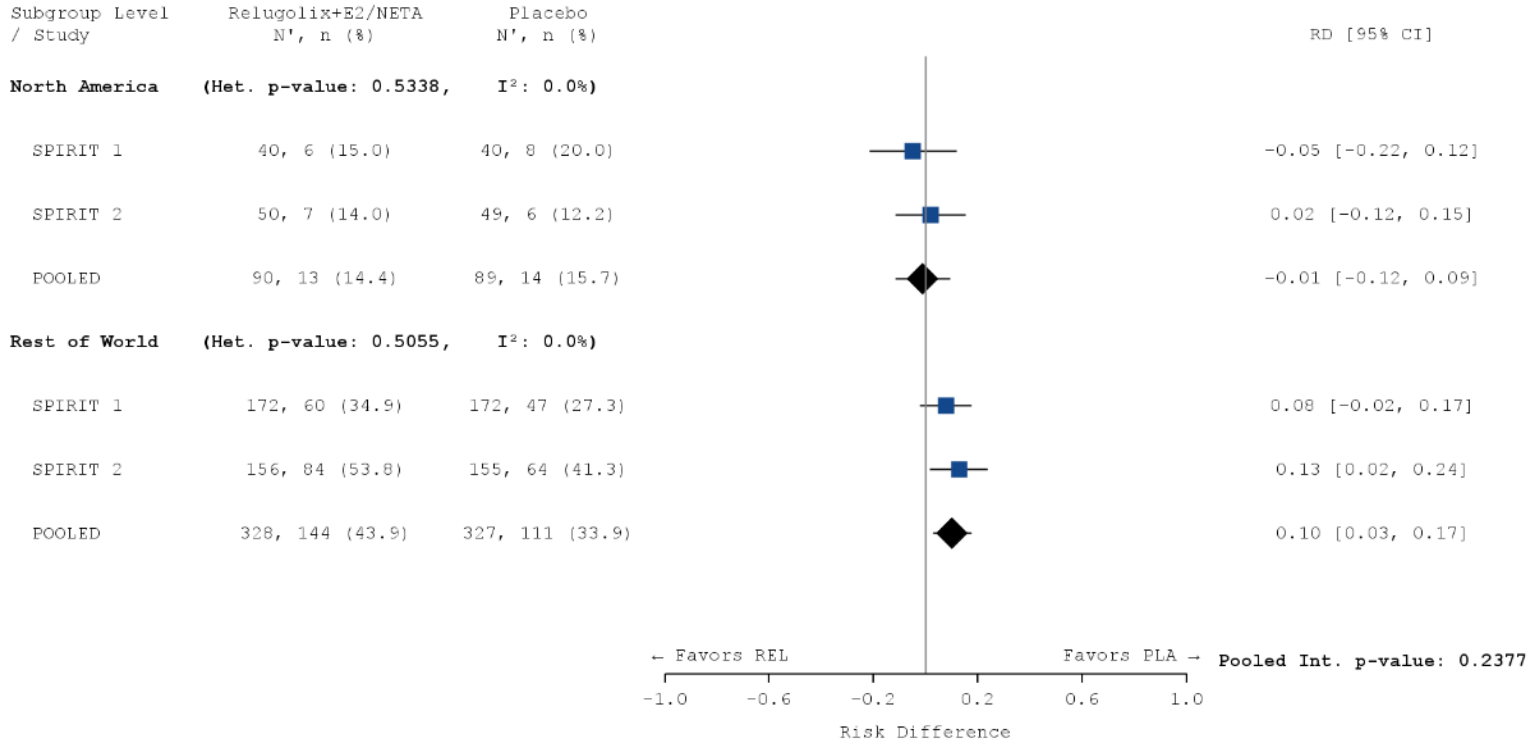
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
Geographic region I



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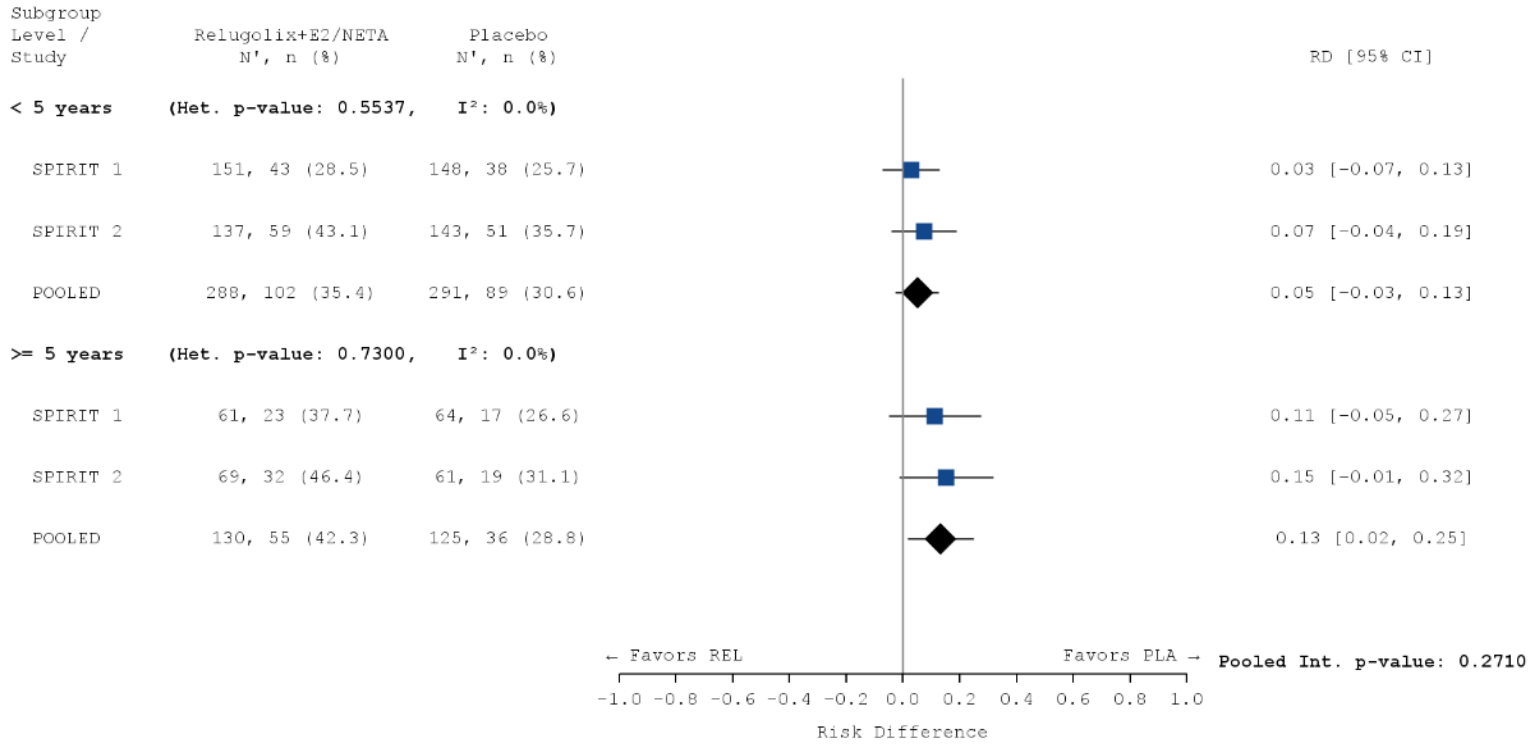
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



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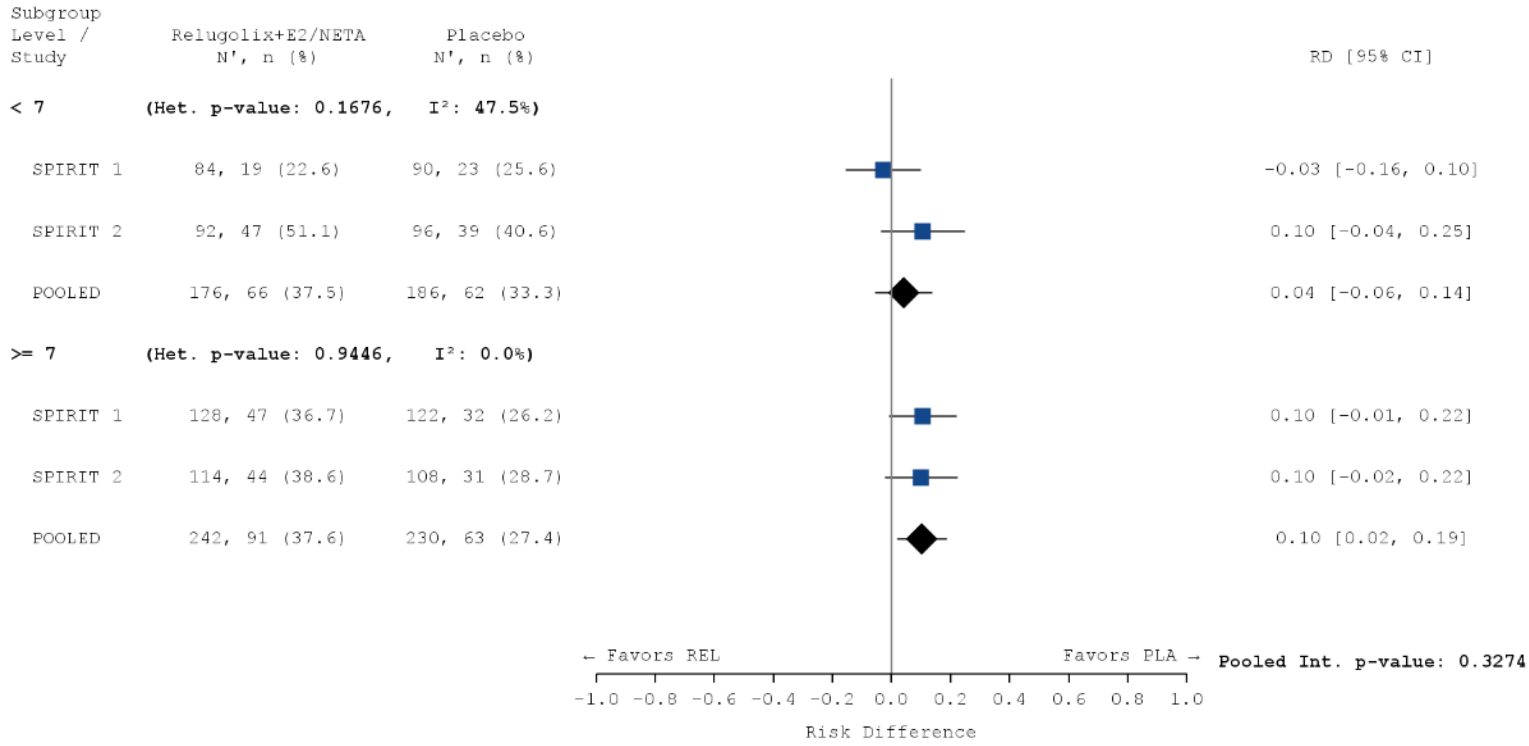
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
Prior treatment for endometriosis

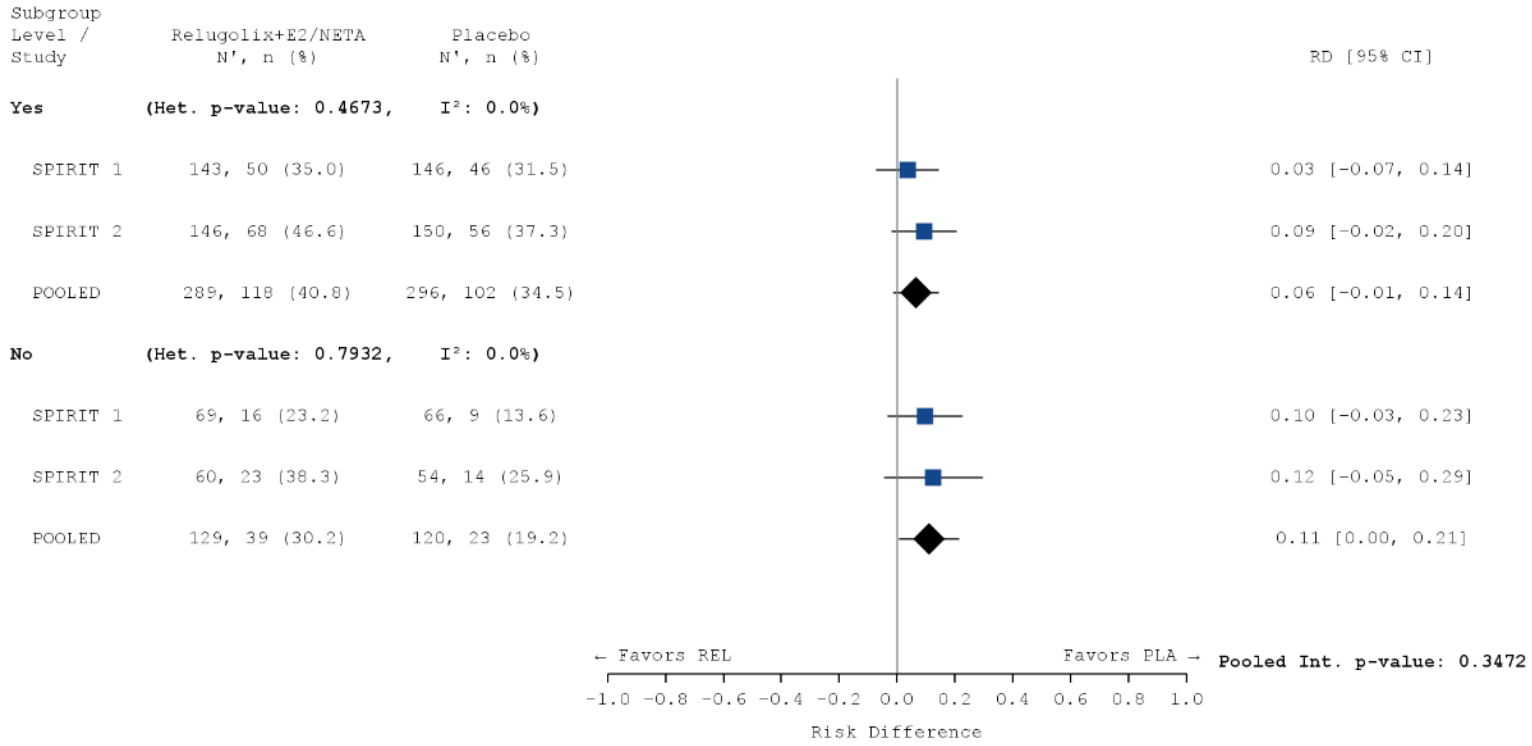

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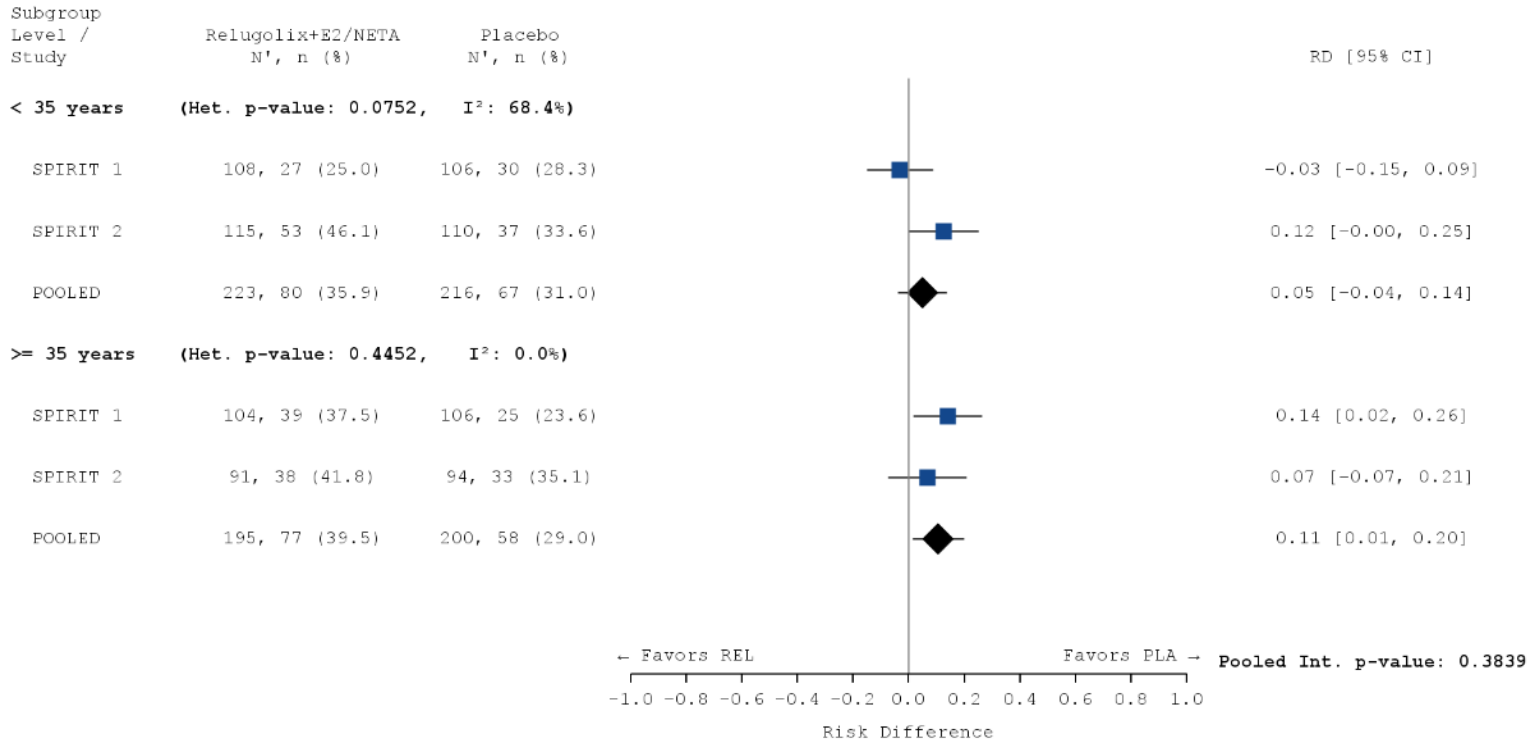
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
Age category I



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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
NMPP NRS score at baseline

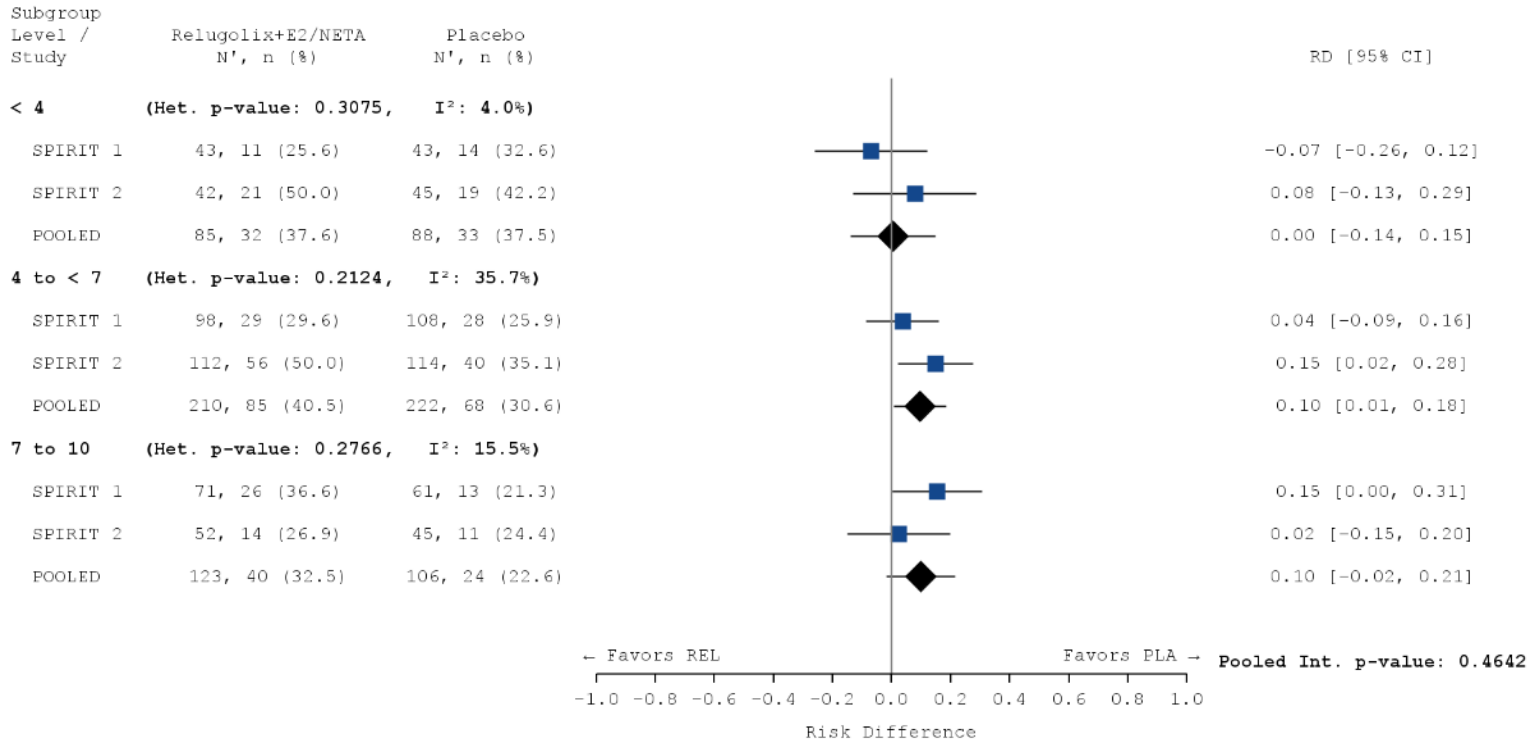

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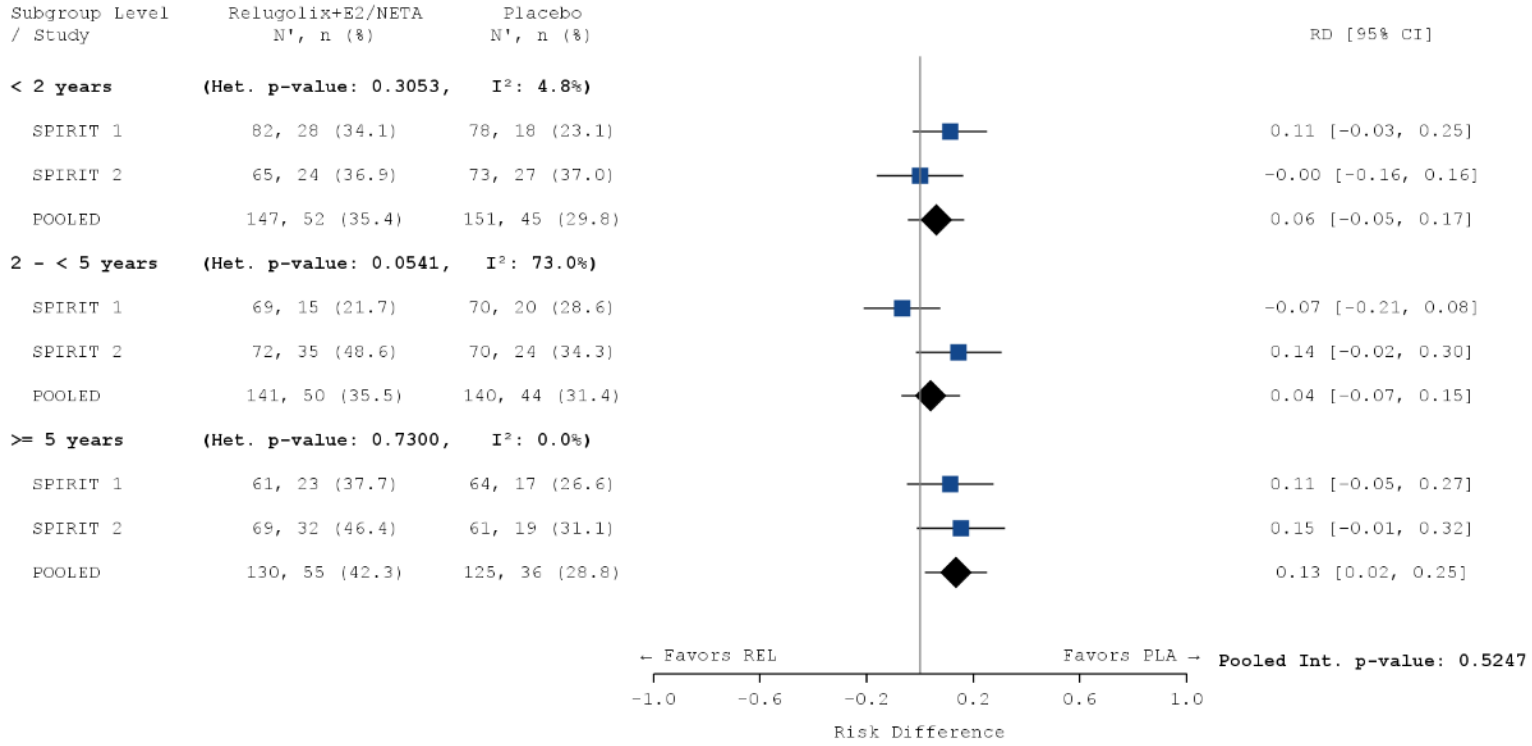
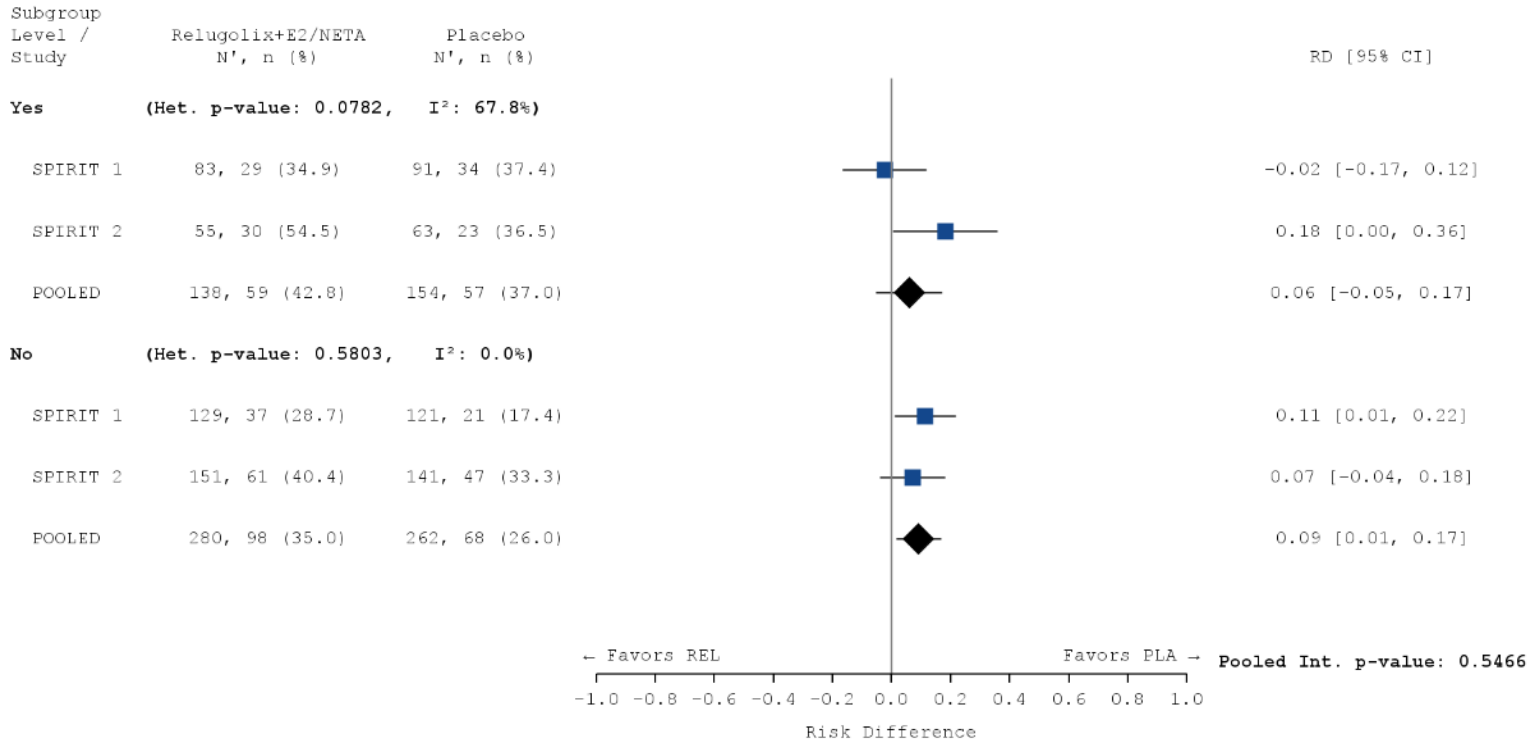
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

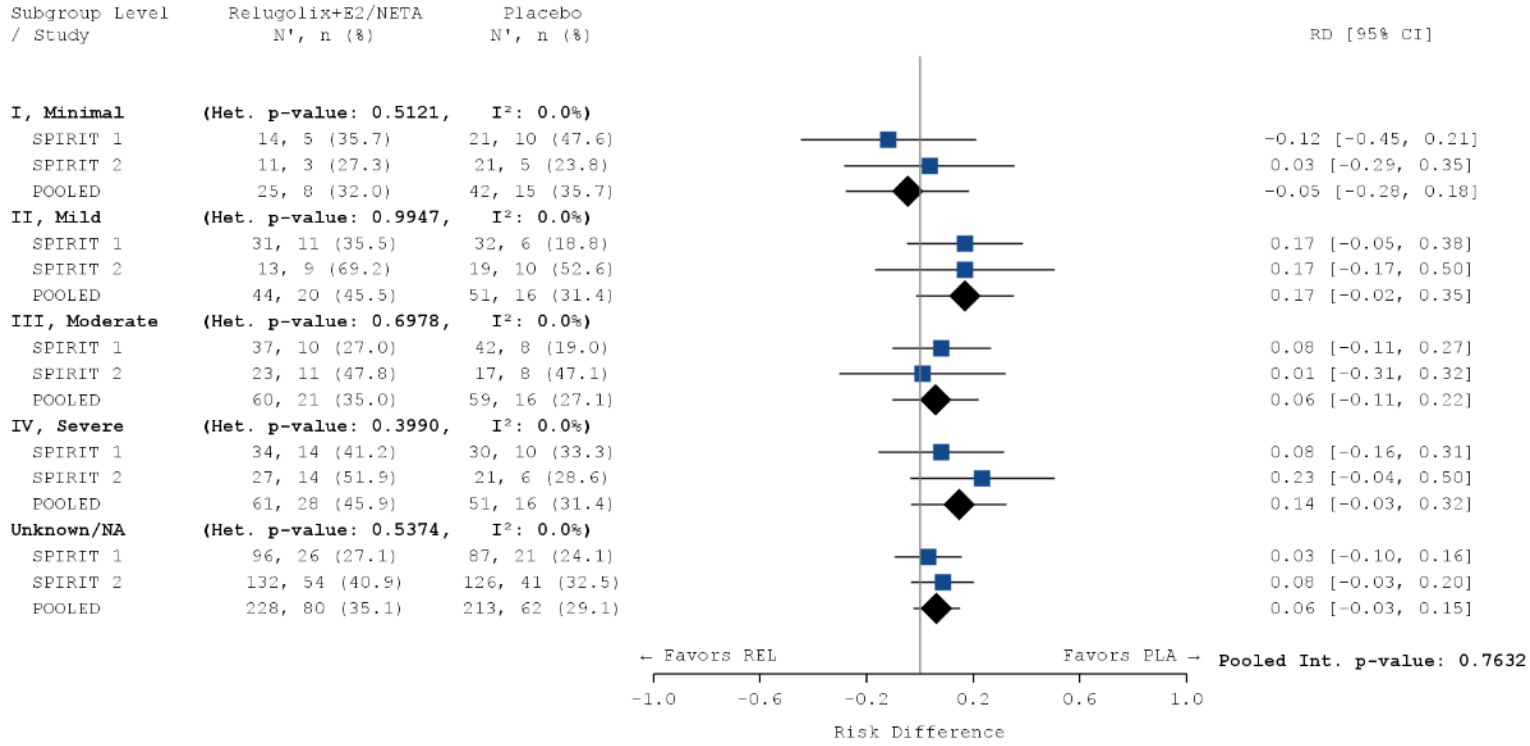
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
AFSE stage



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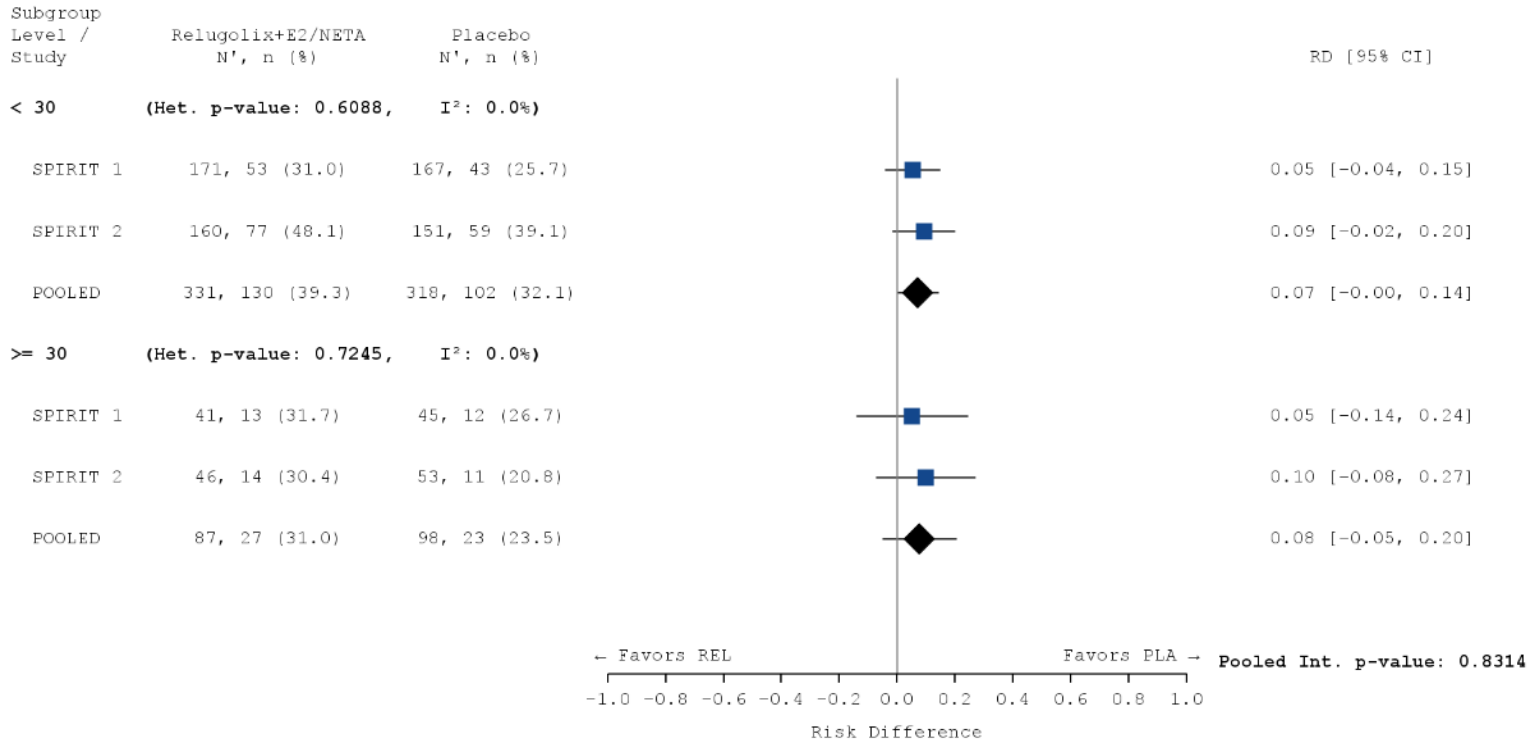
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



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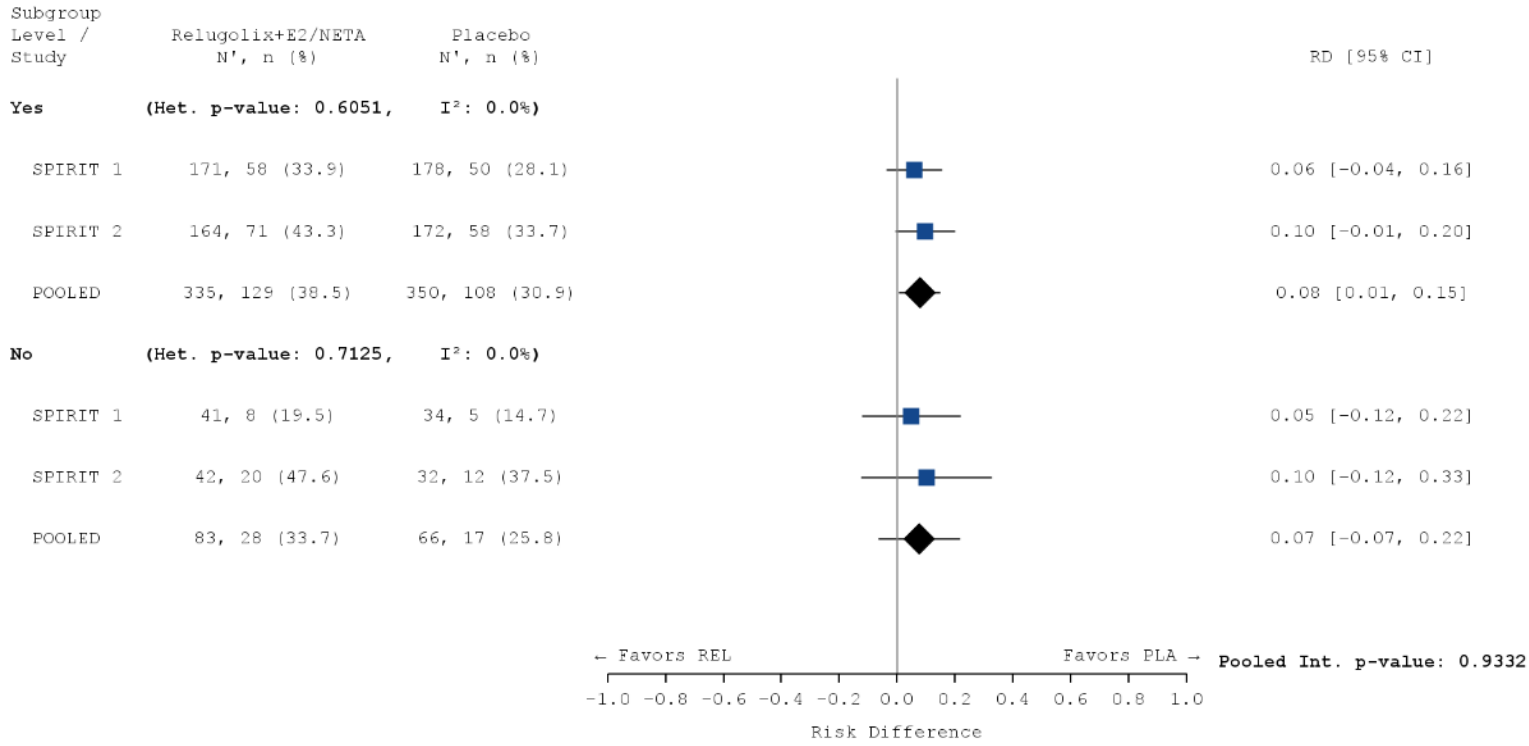
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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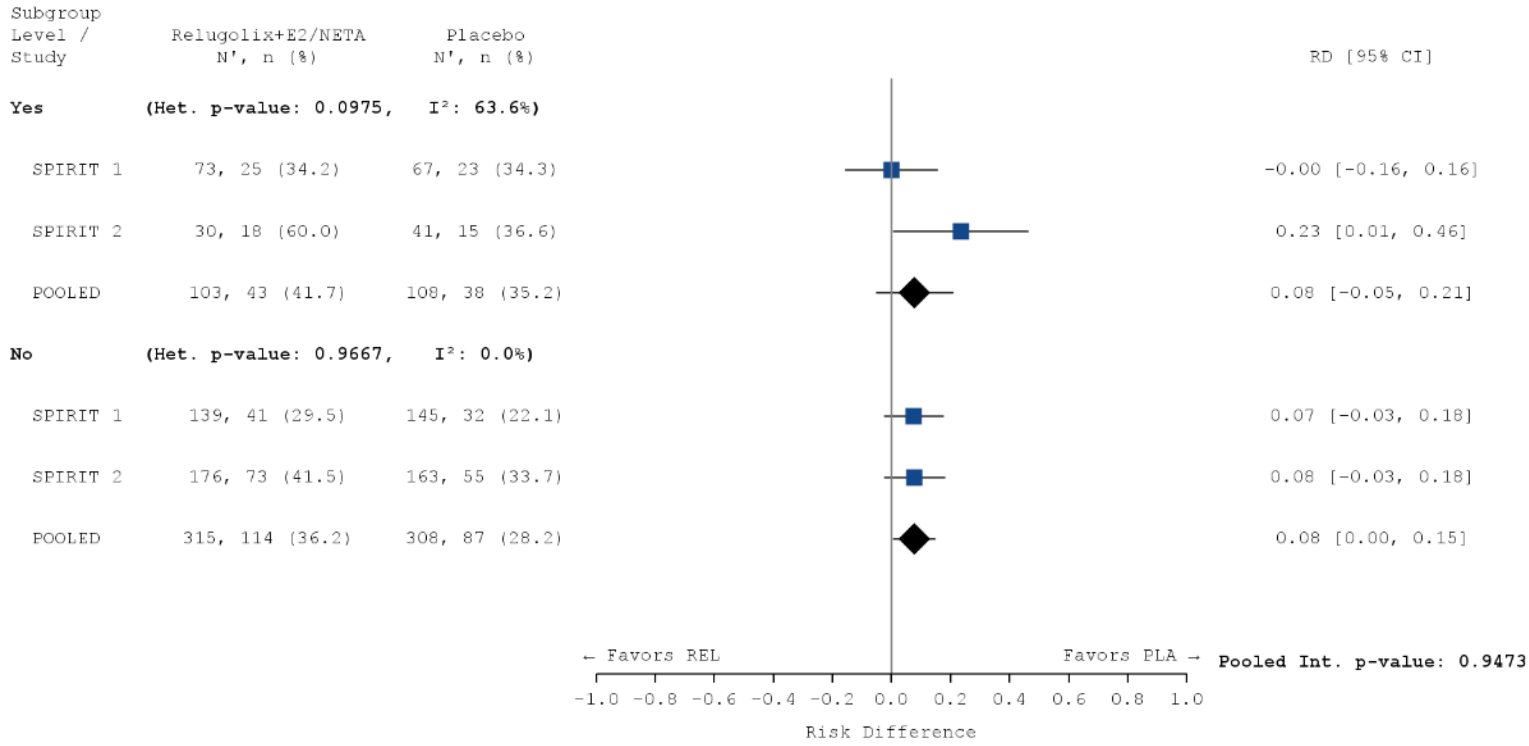
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Any
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



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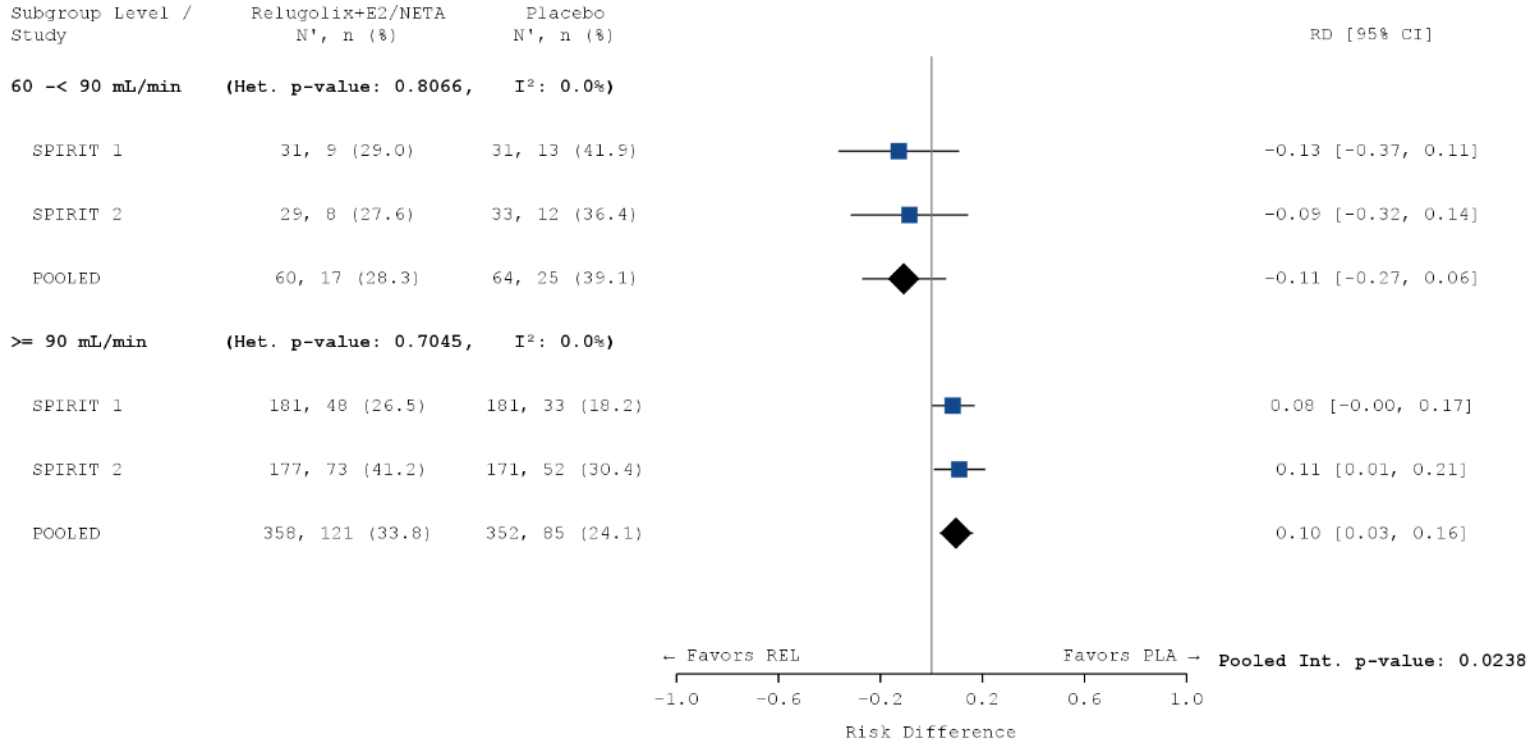
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
Renal function



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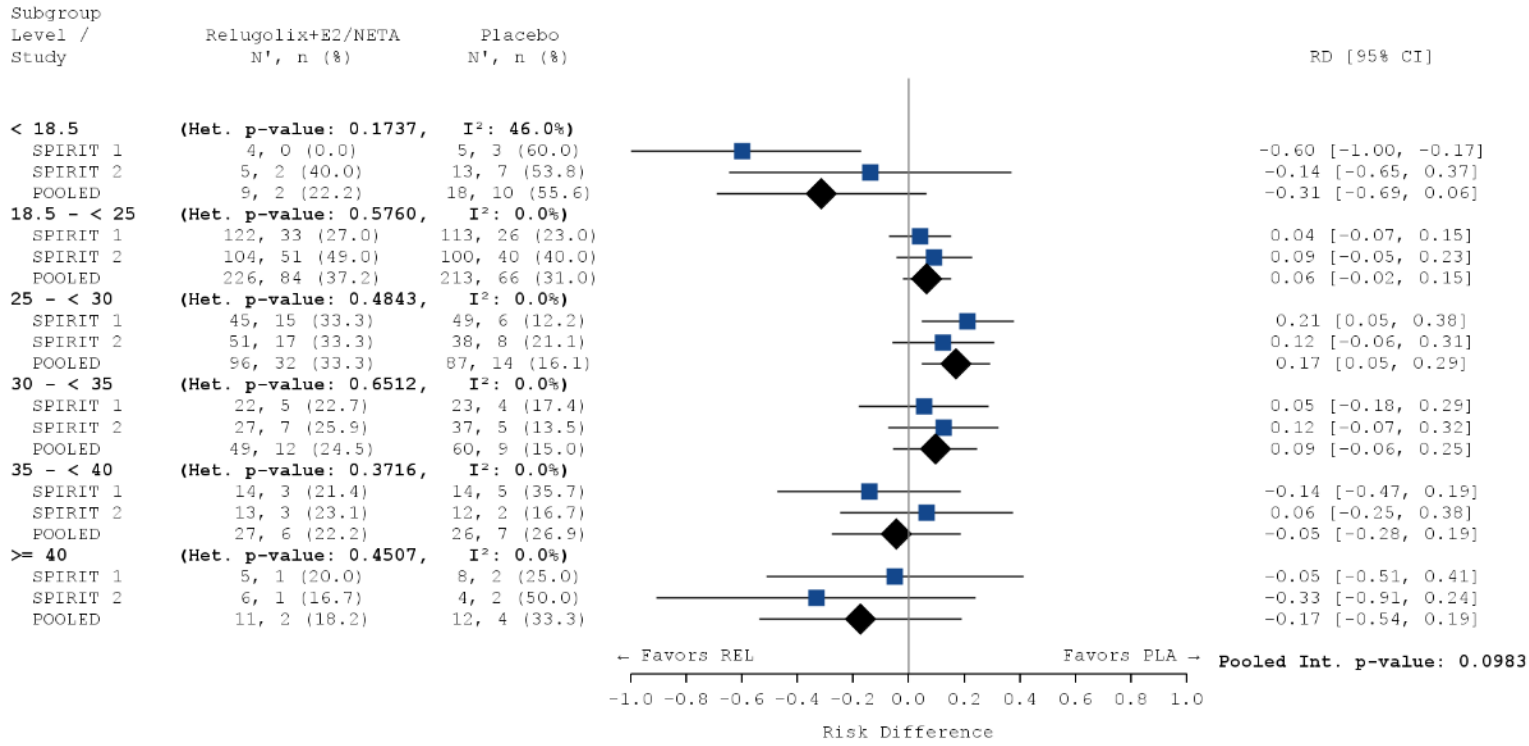
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

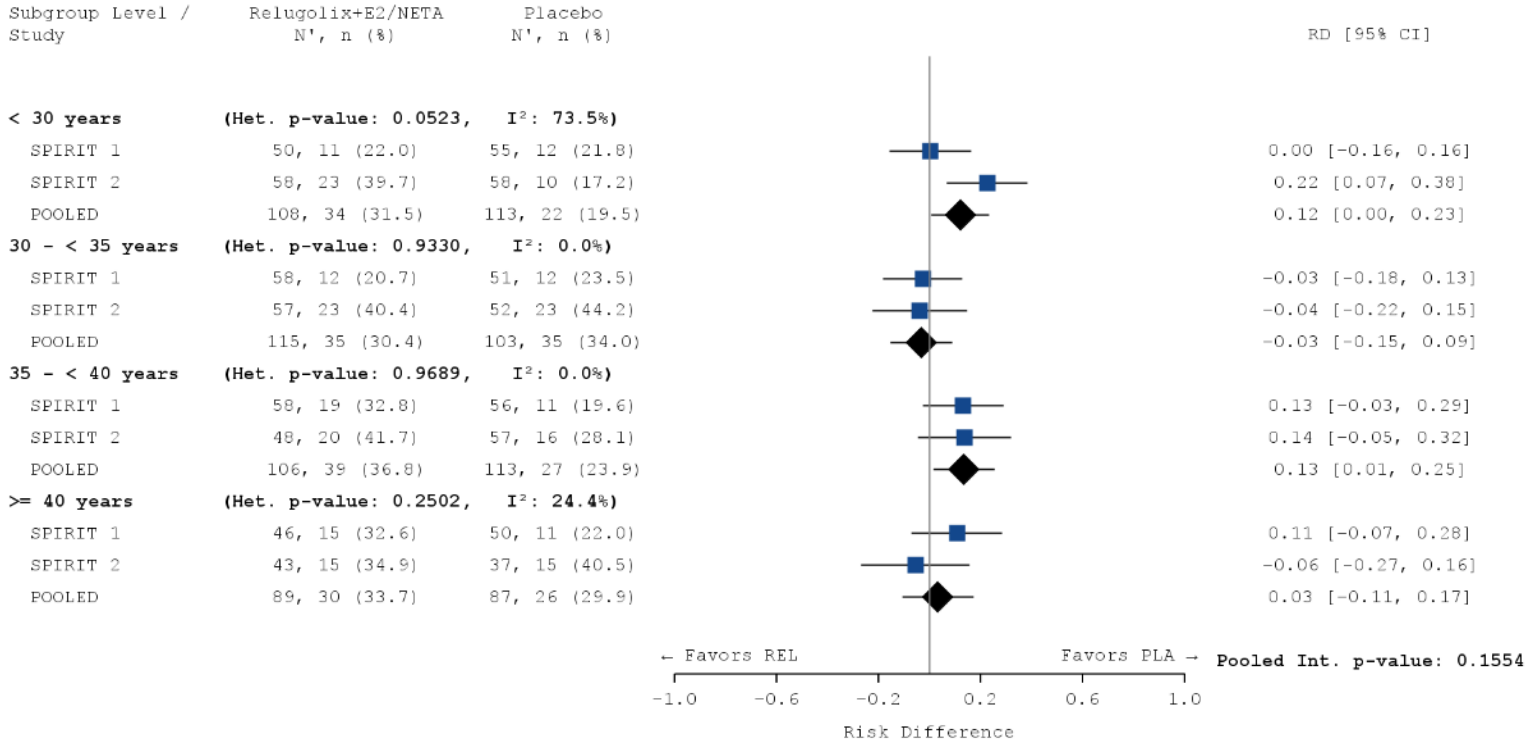
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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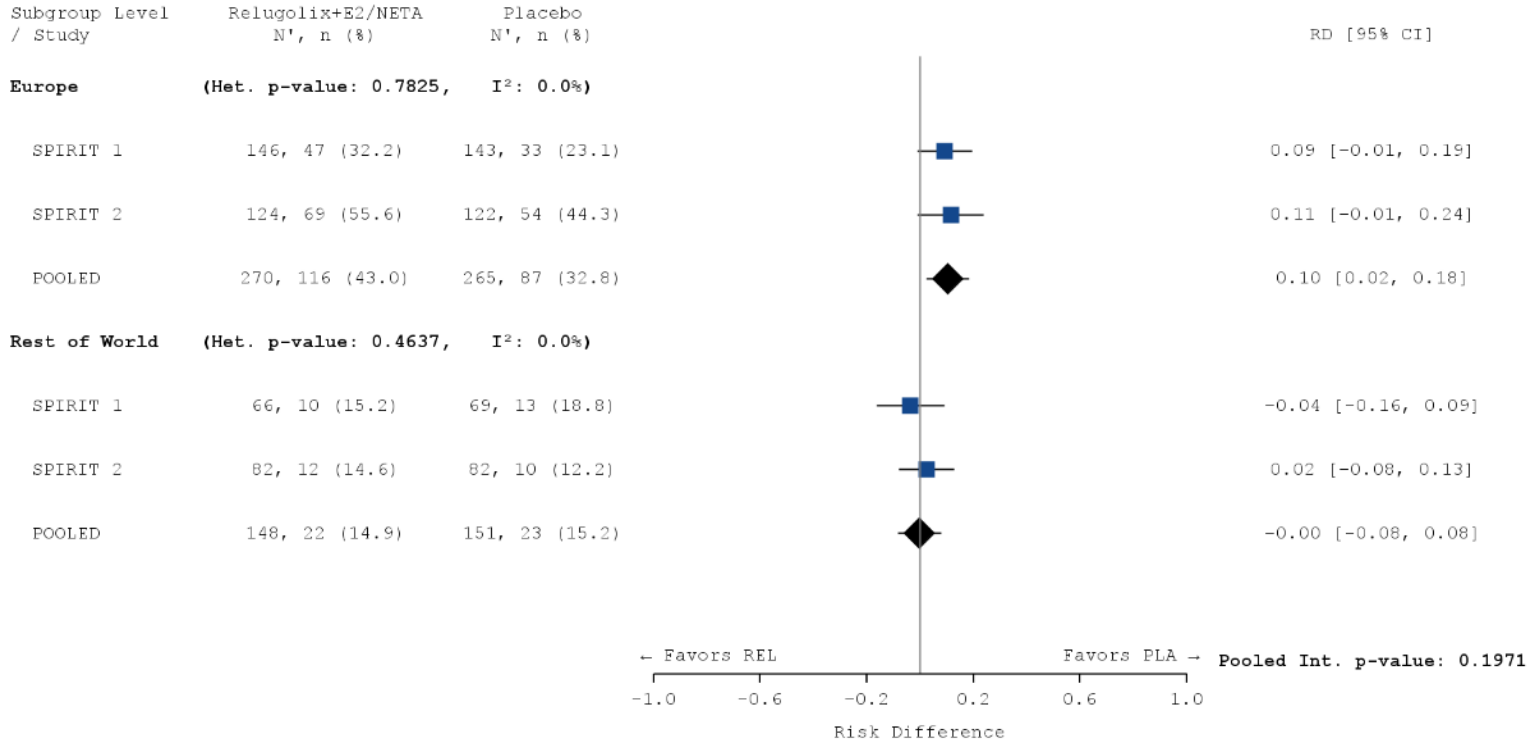
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
Geographic region II



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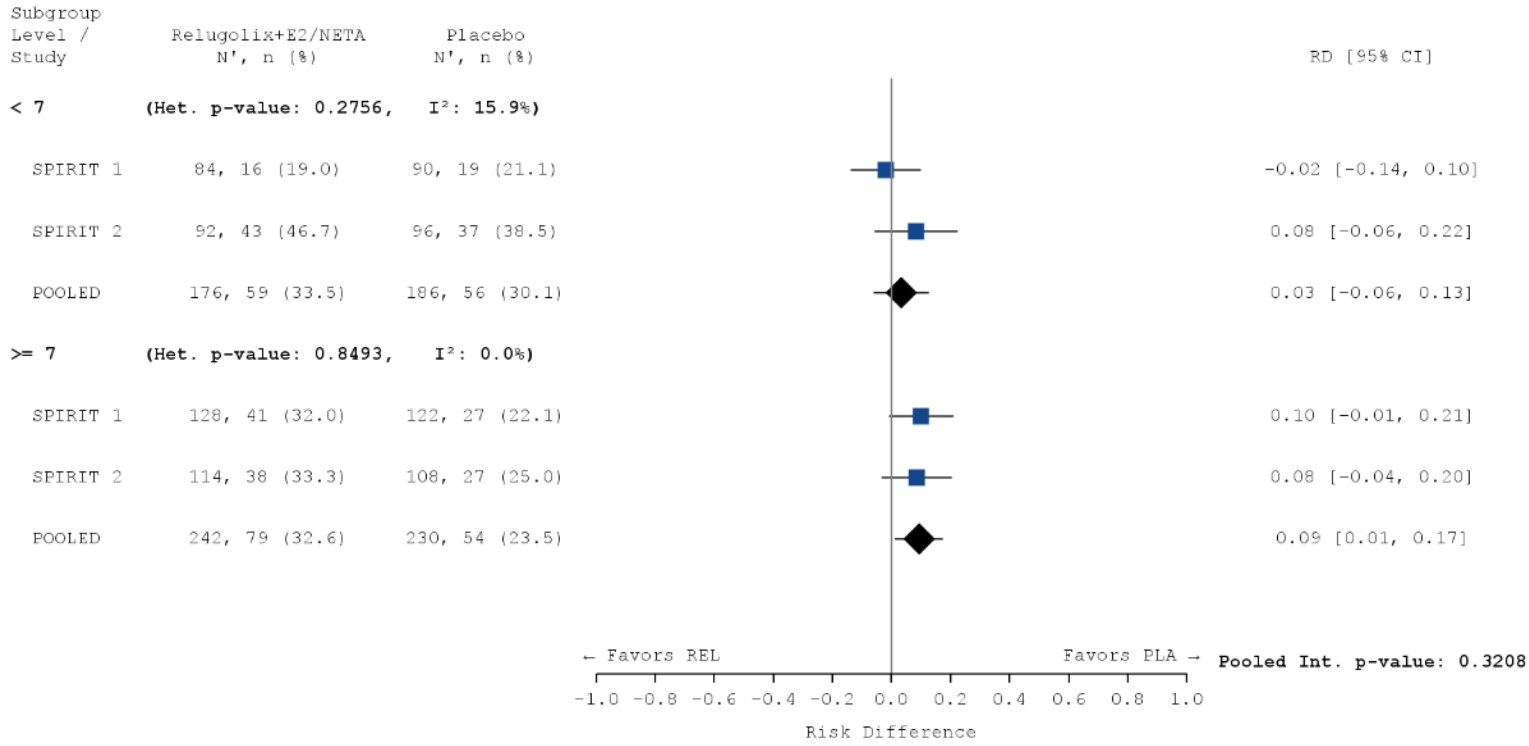
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



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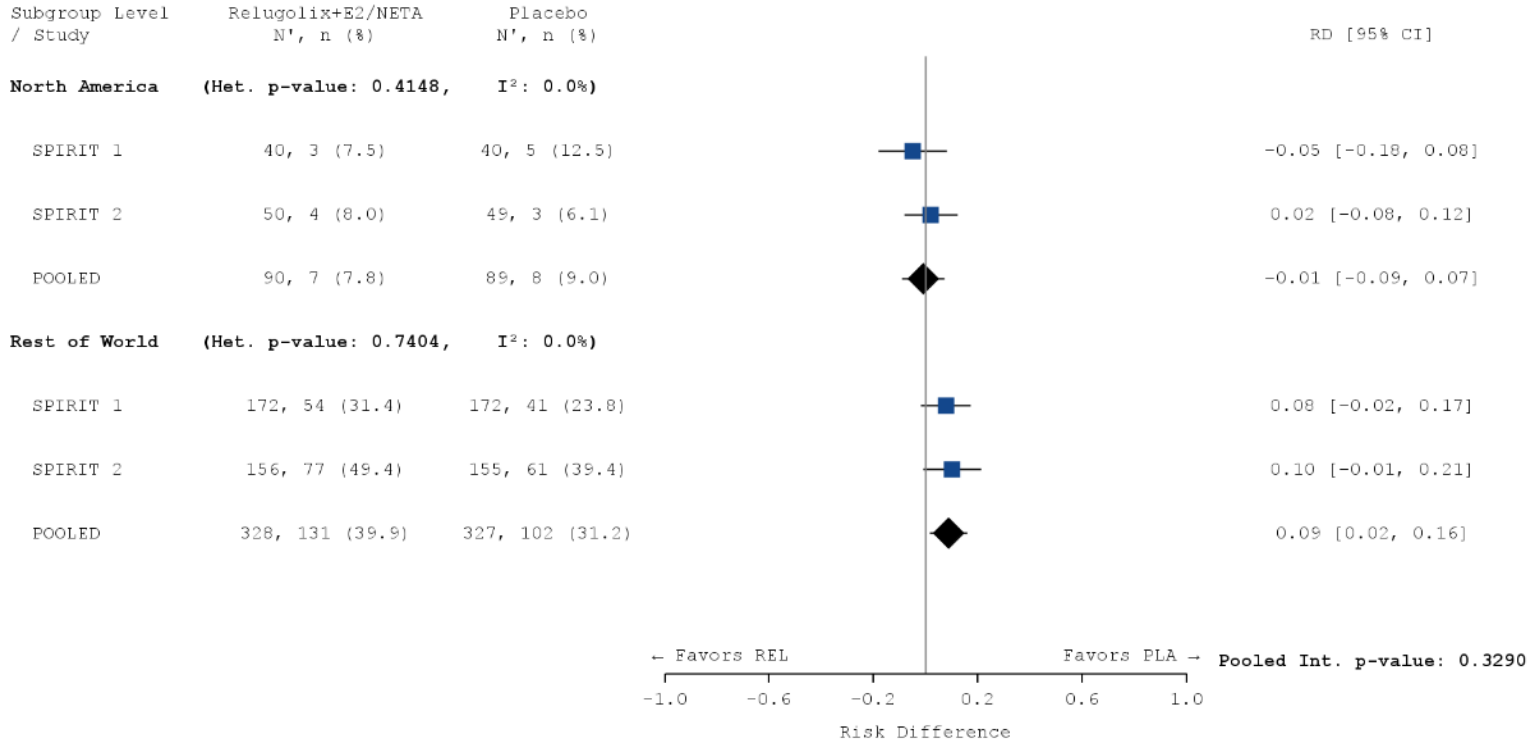
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
Geographic region I



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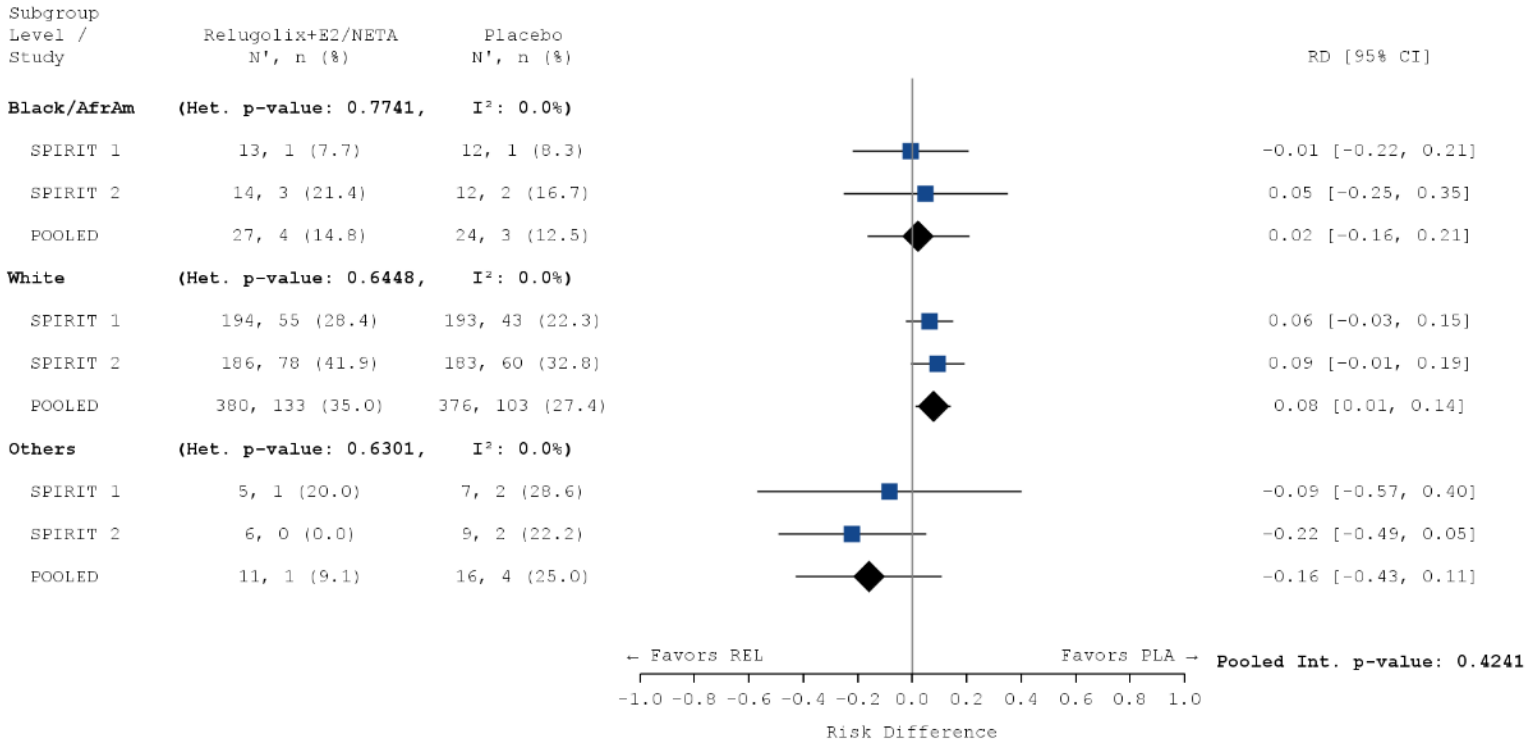
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
Race



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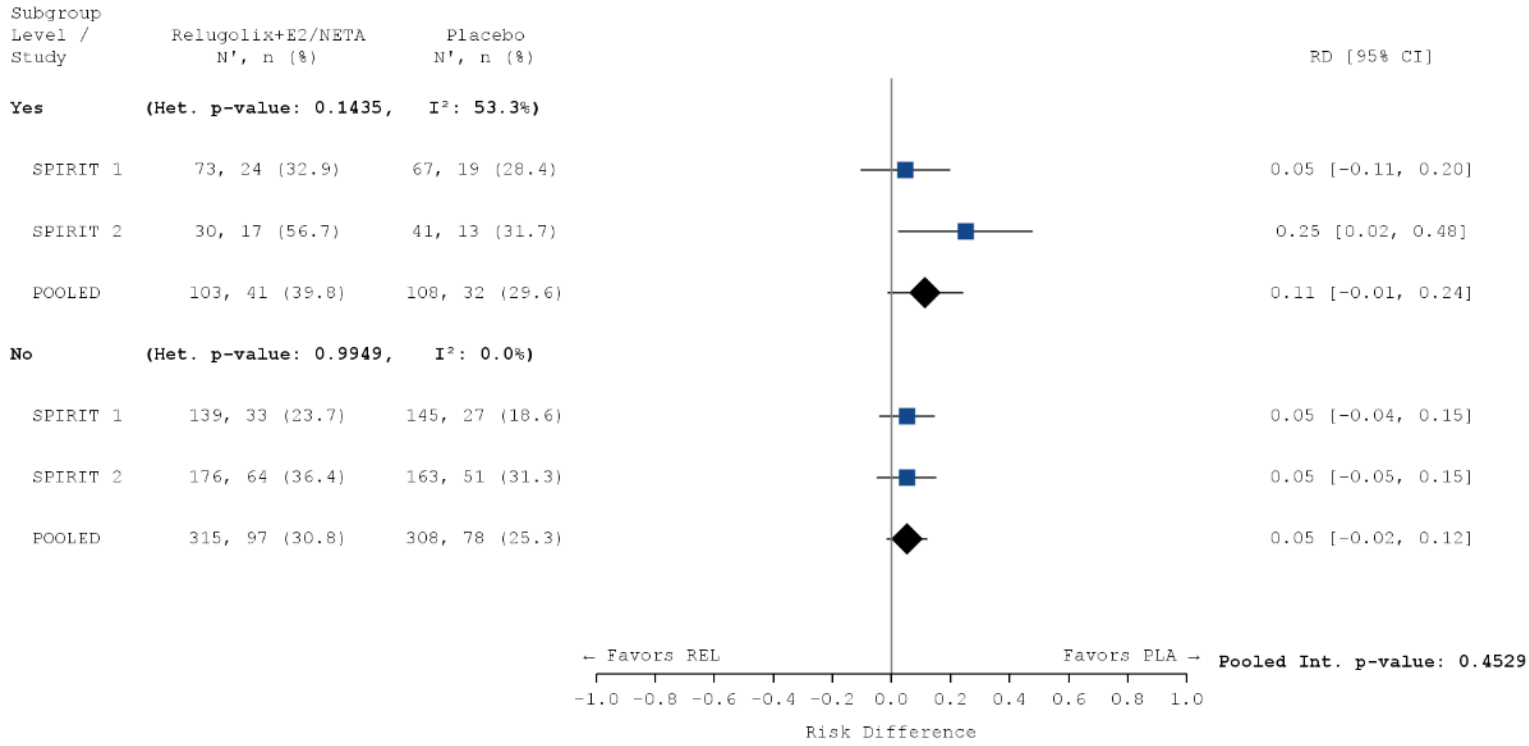
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
Prior treatment for endometriosis

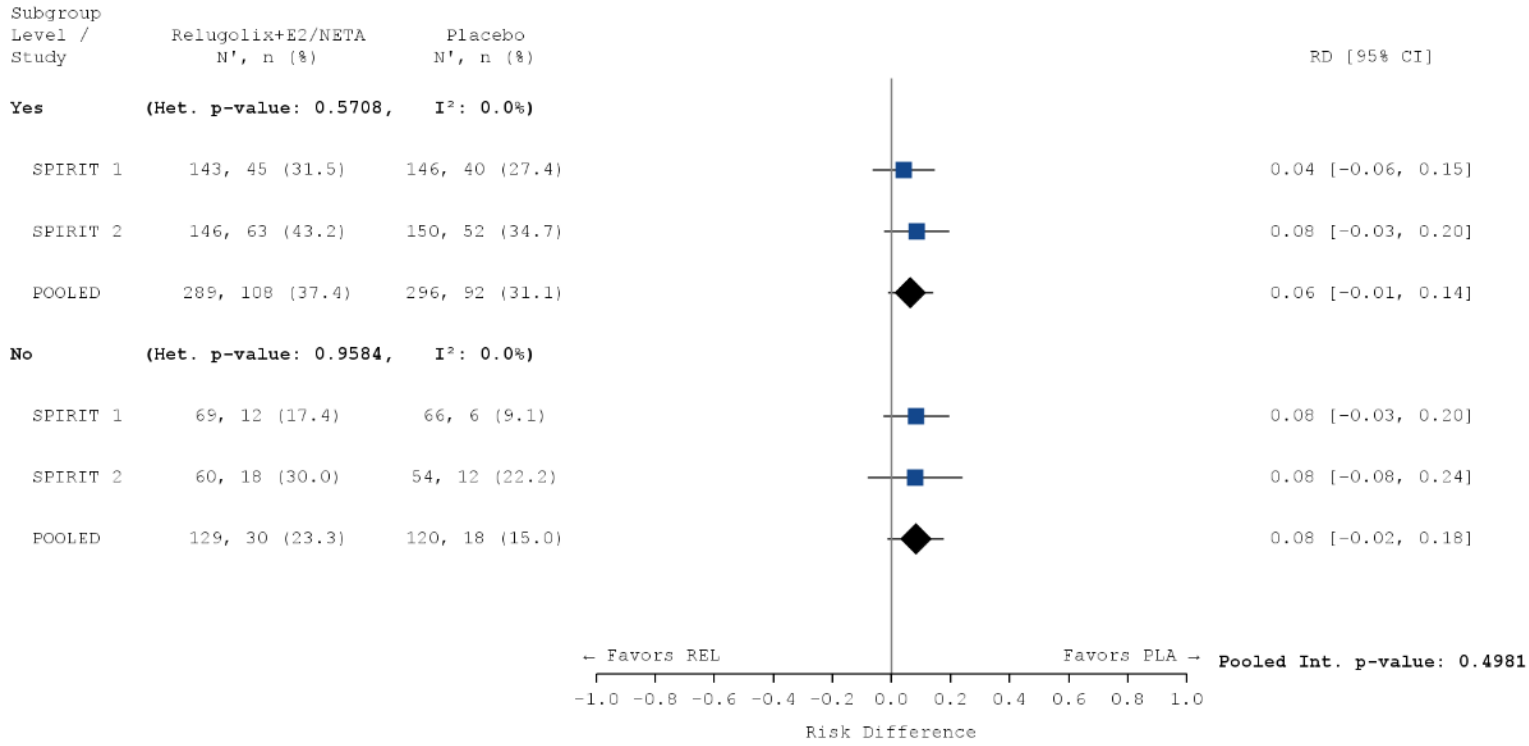

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Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
Age category I

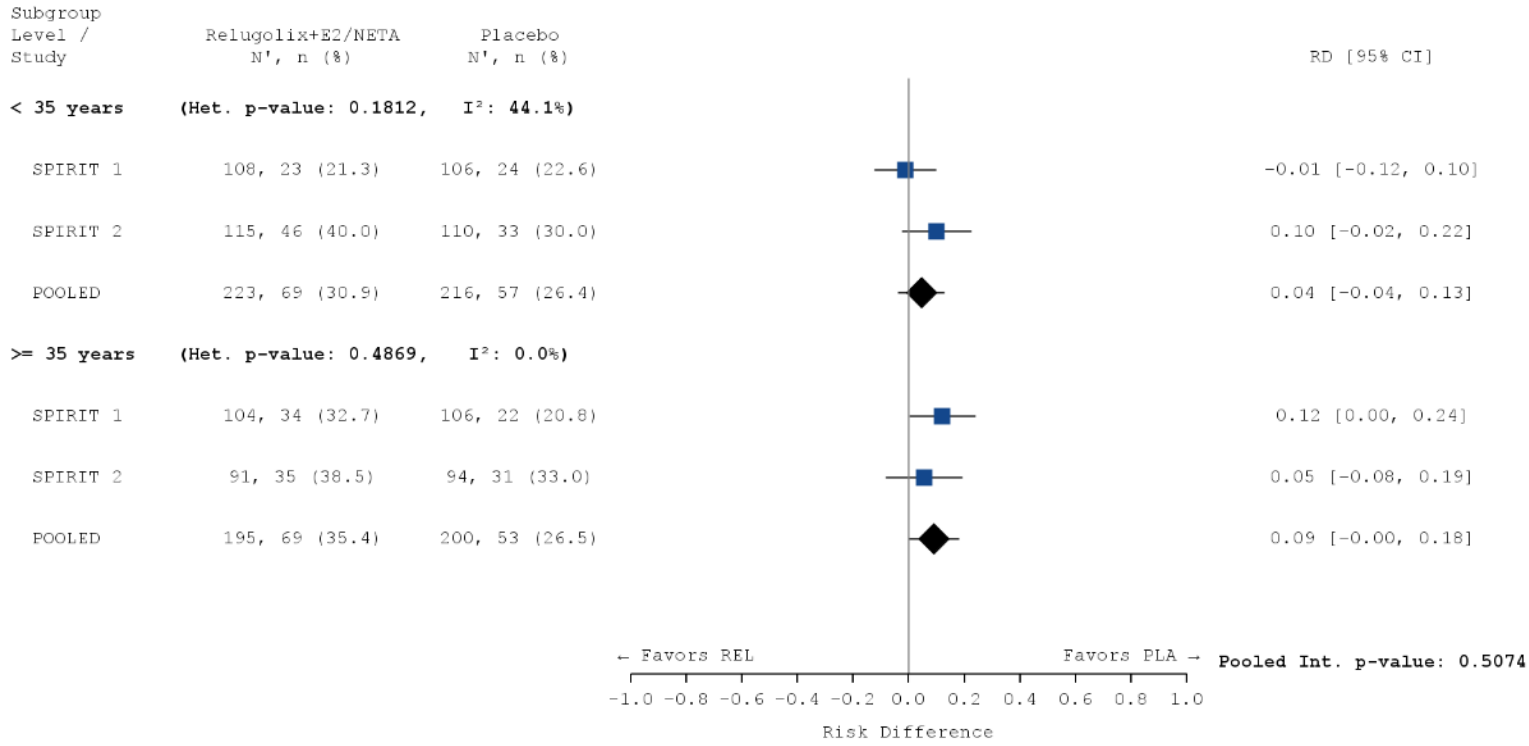

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Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
NMPP NRS score at baseline

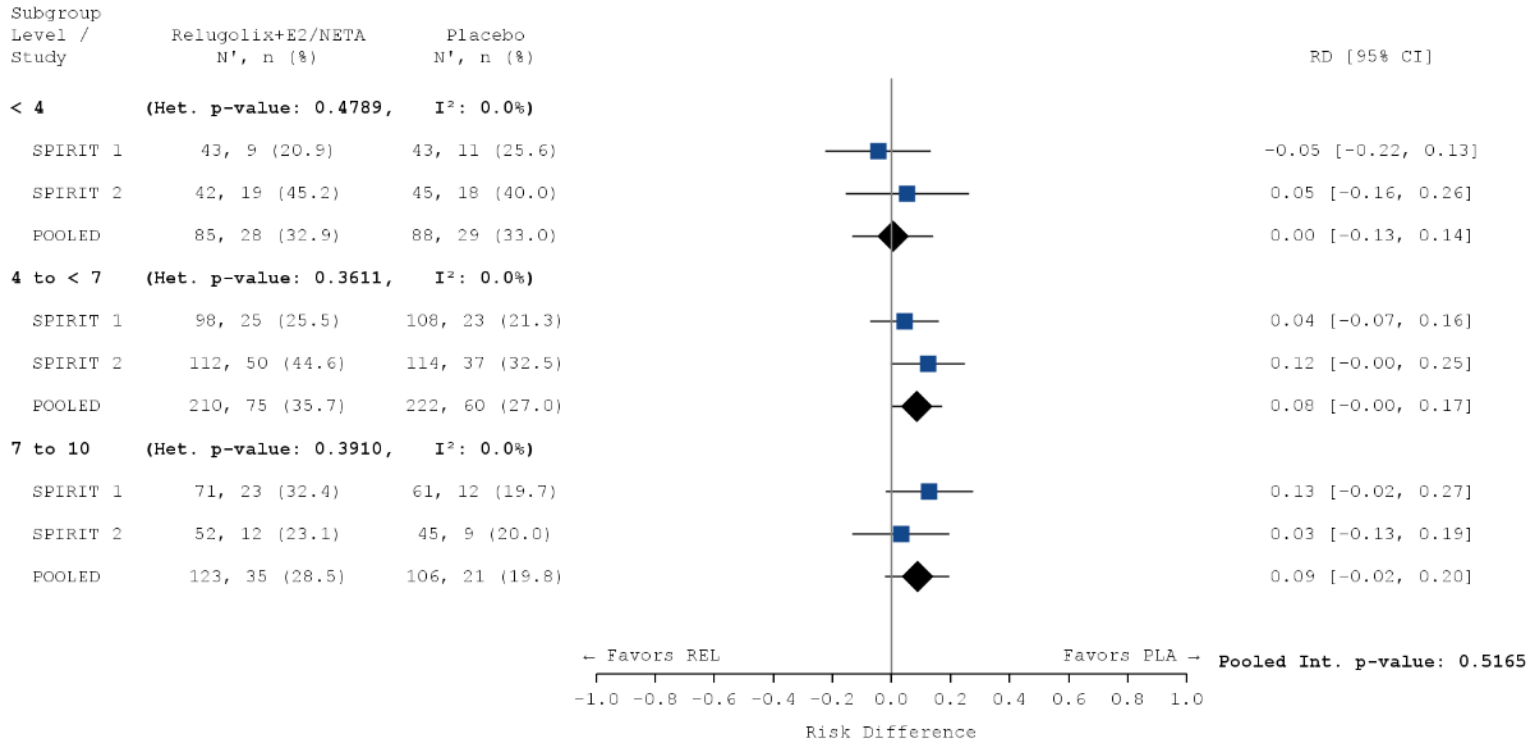

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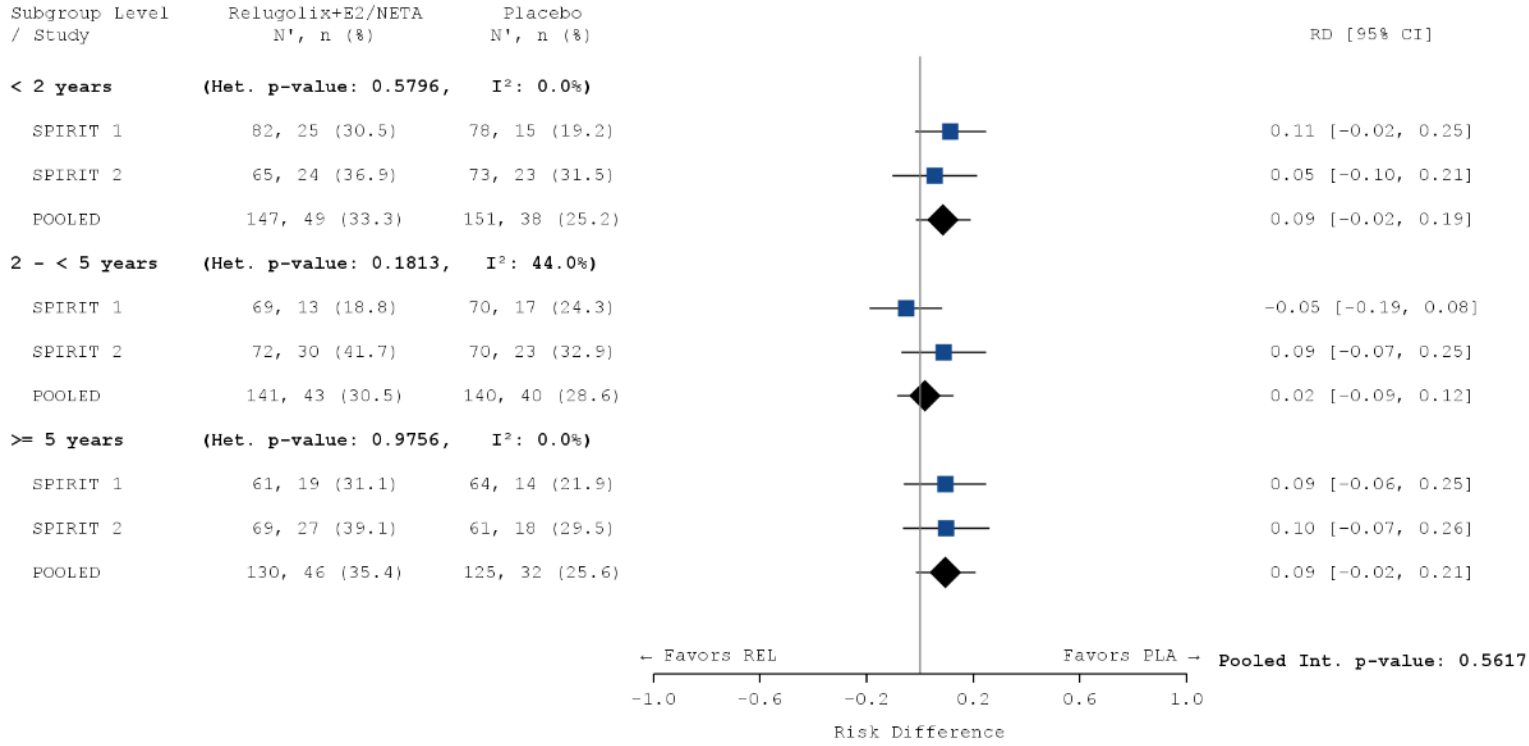
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



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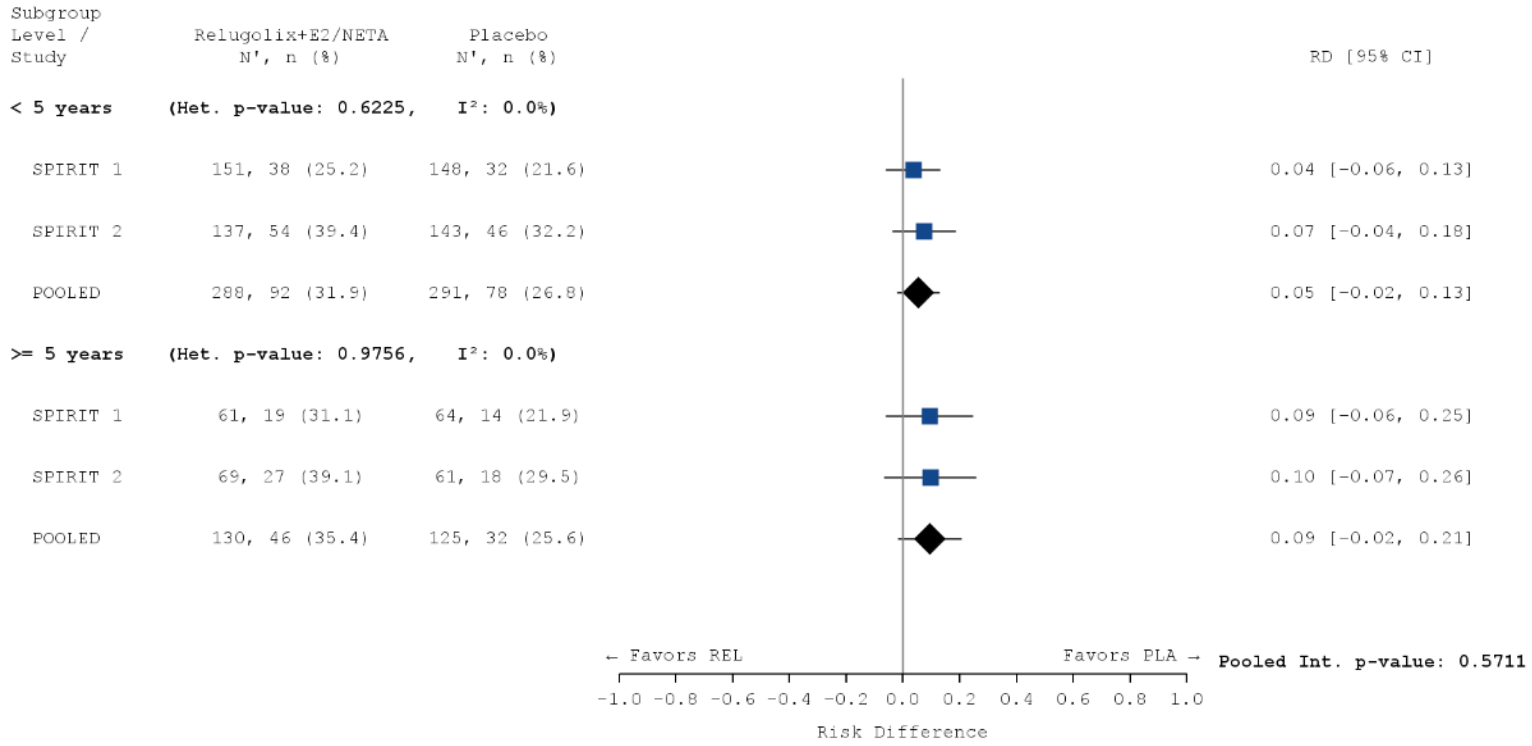
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



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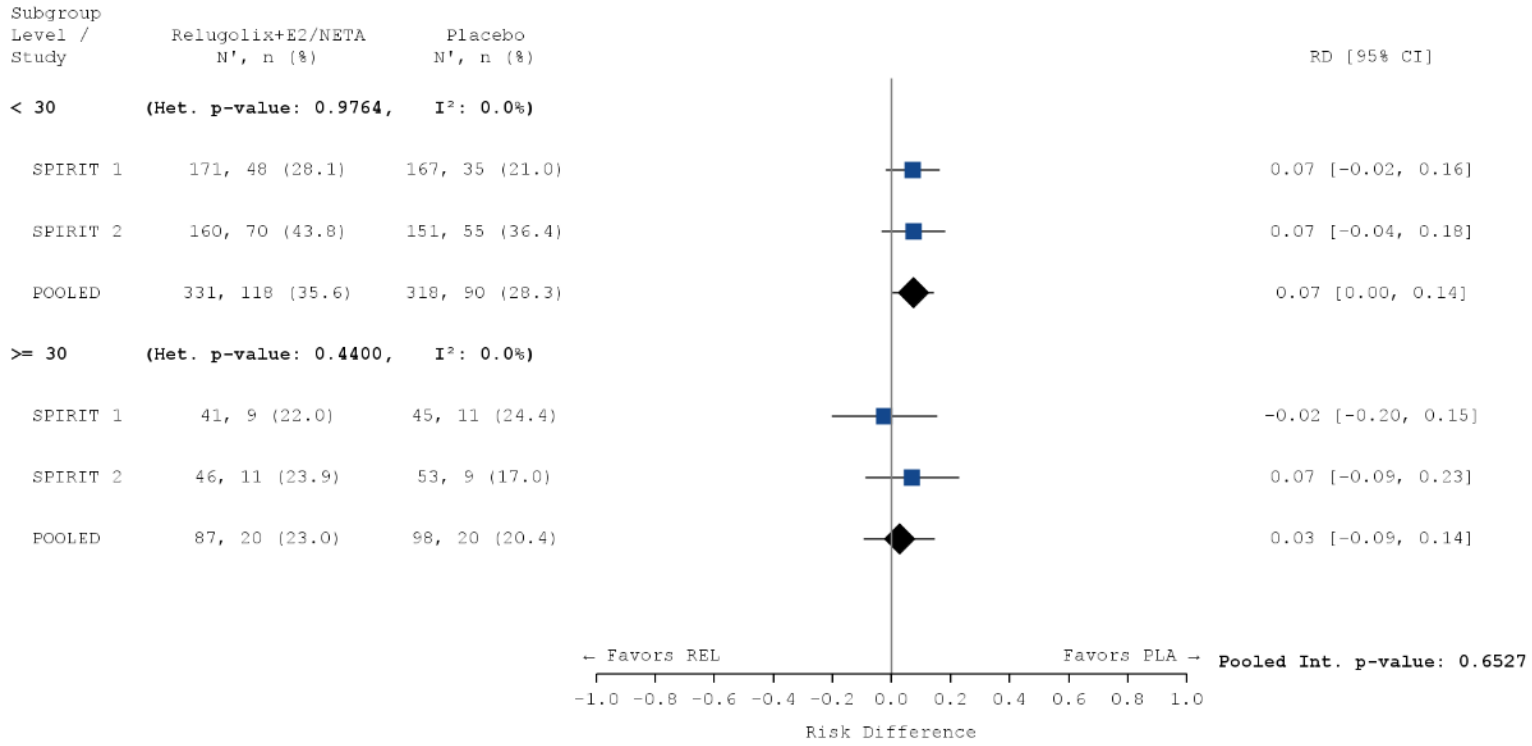
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



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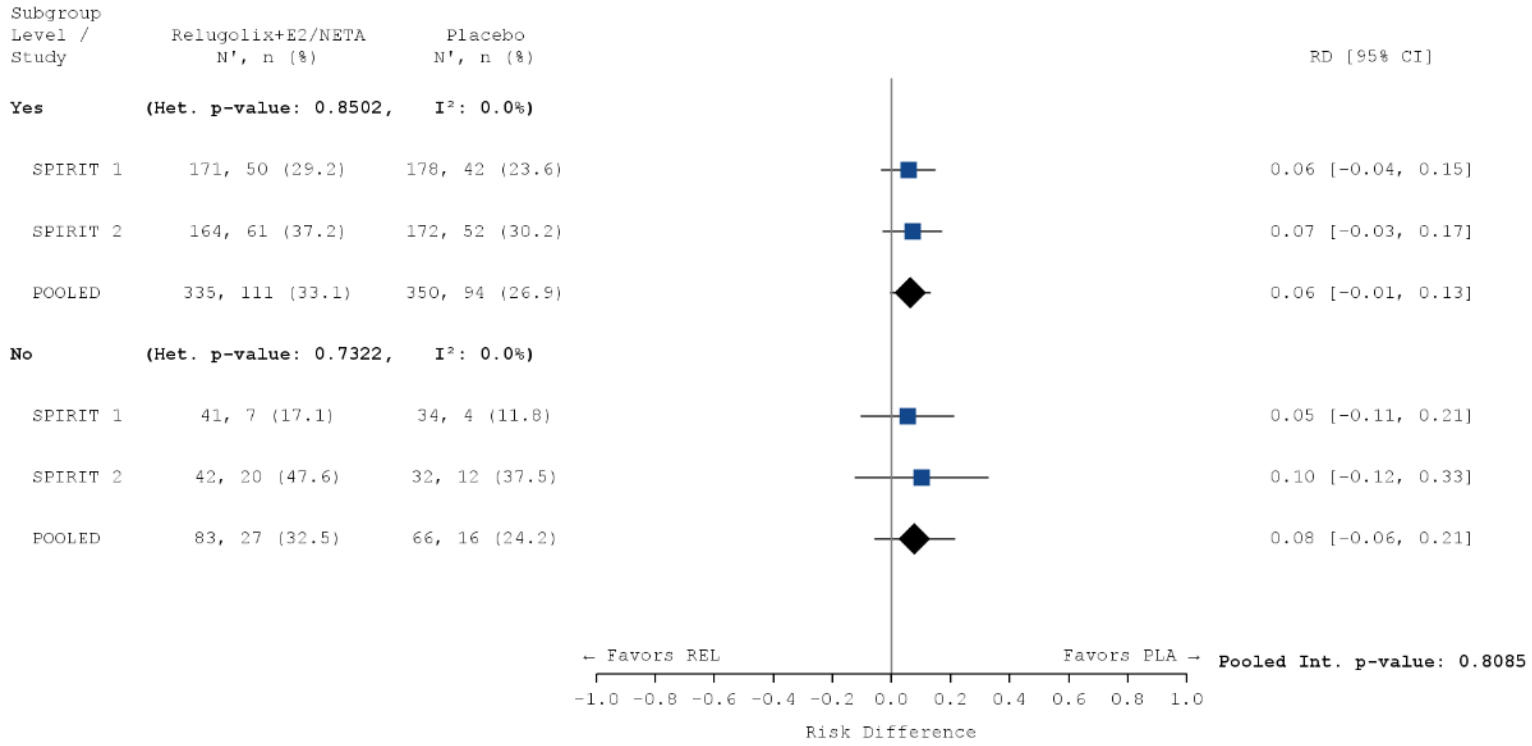
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
Prior surgery for endometriosis



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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
Prior hormonal treatment

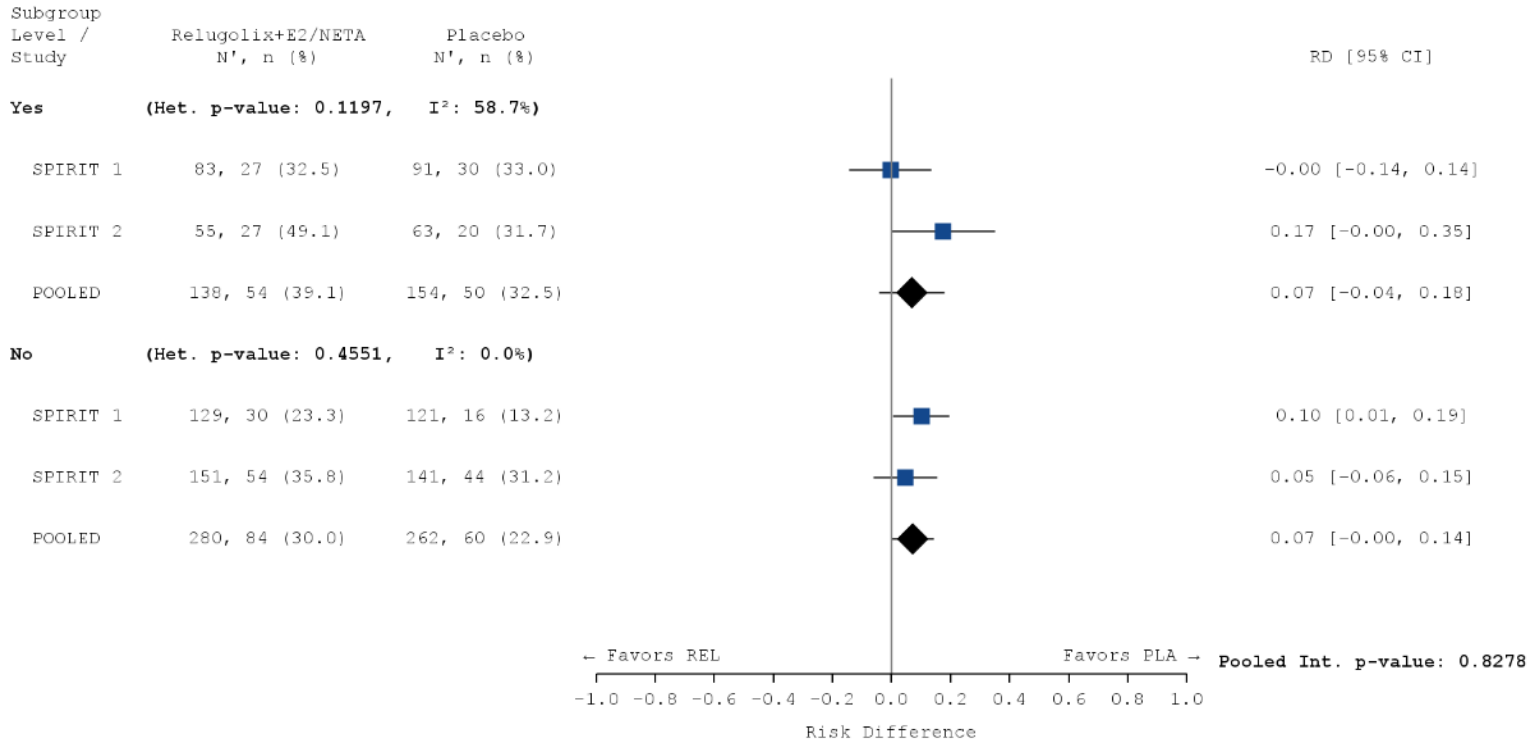

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Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Nervous system disorders; PT: Headache
AFSE stage

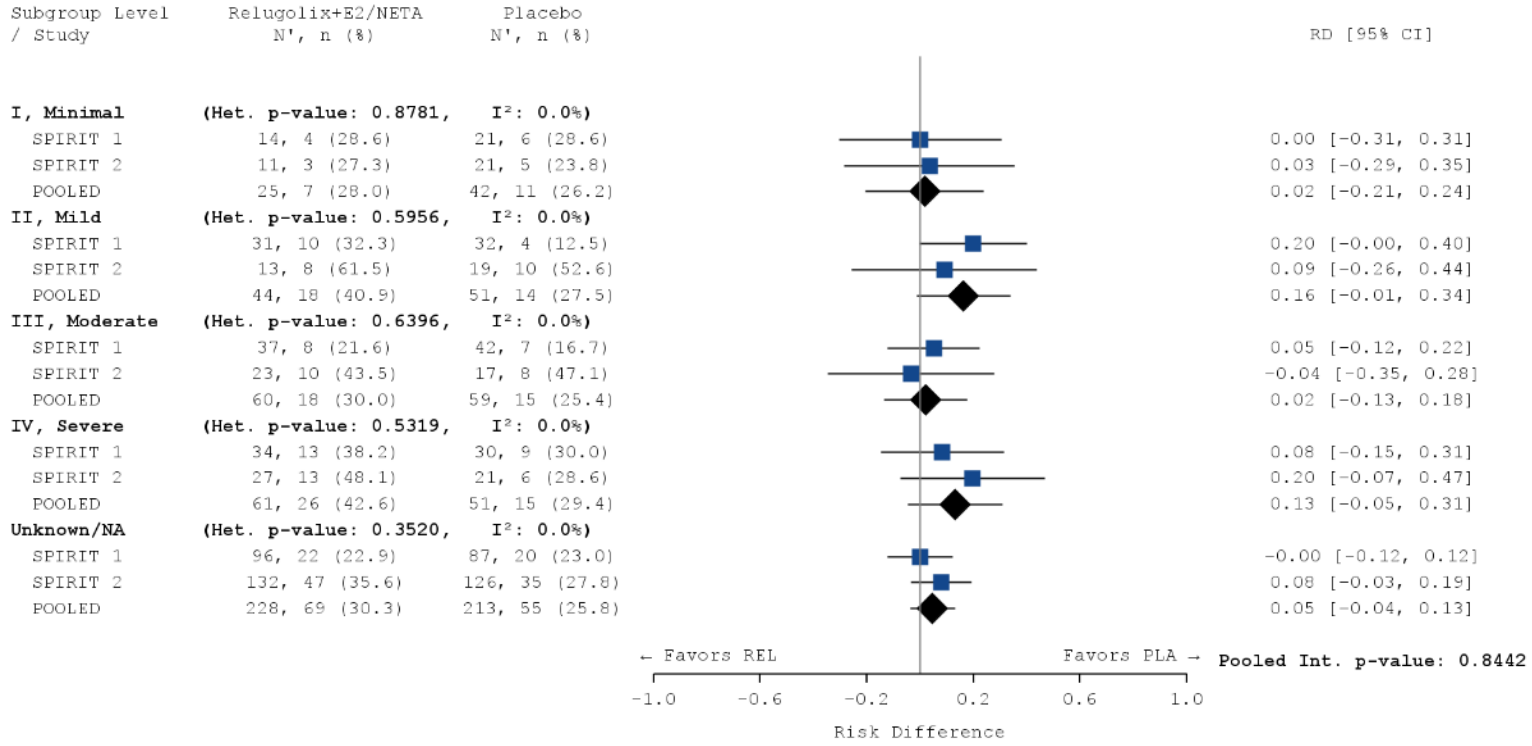

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Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
Prior hormonal treatment

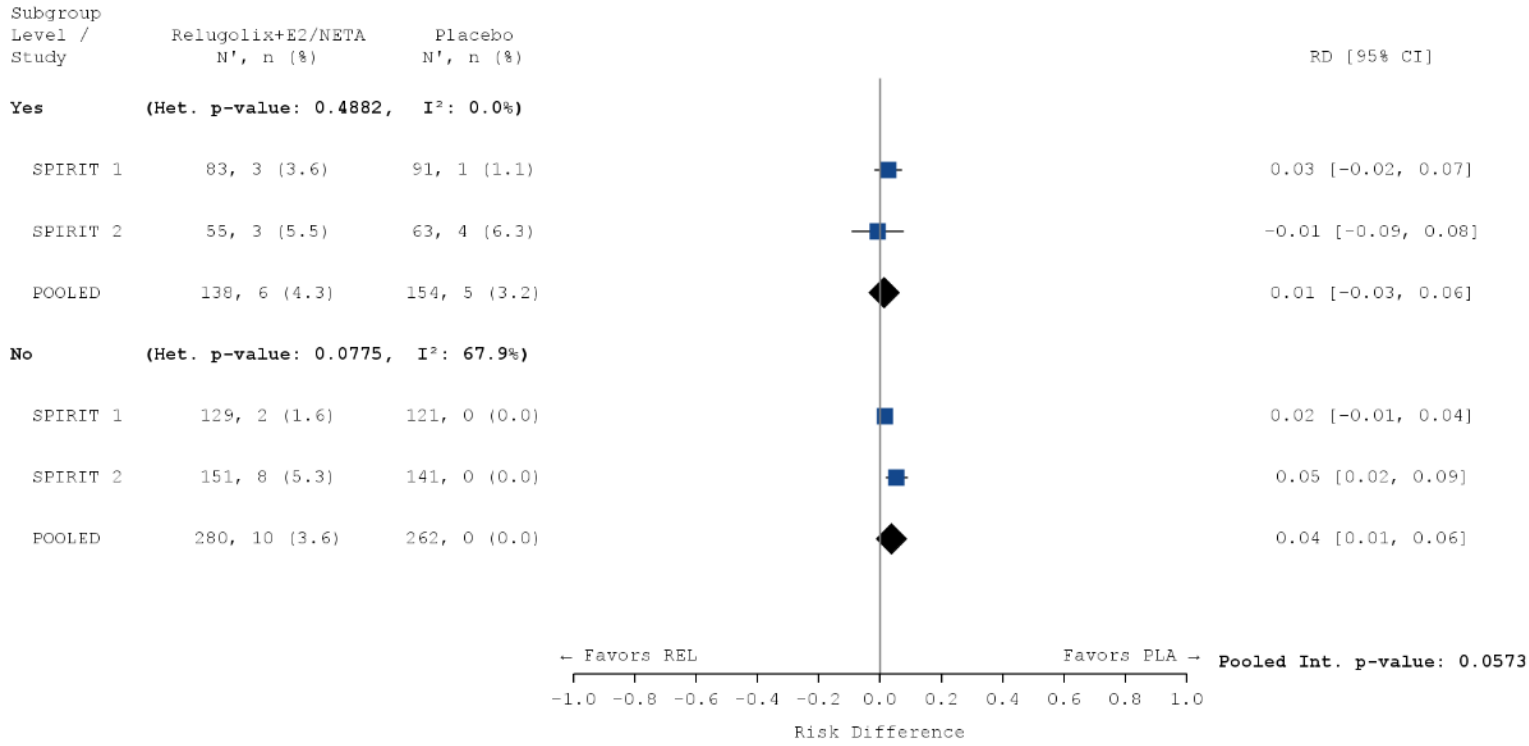

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Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
Geographic region II

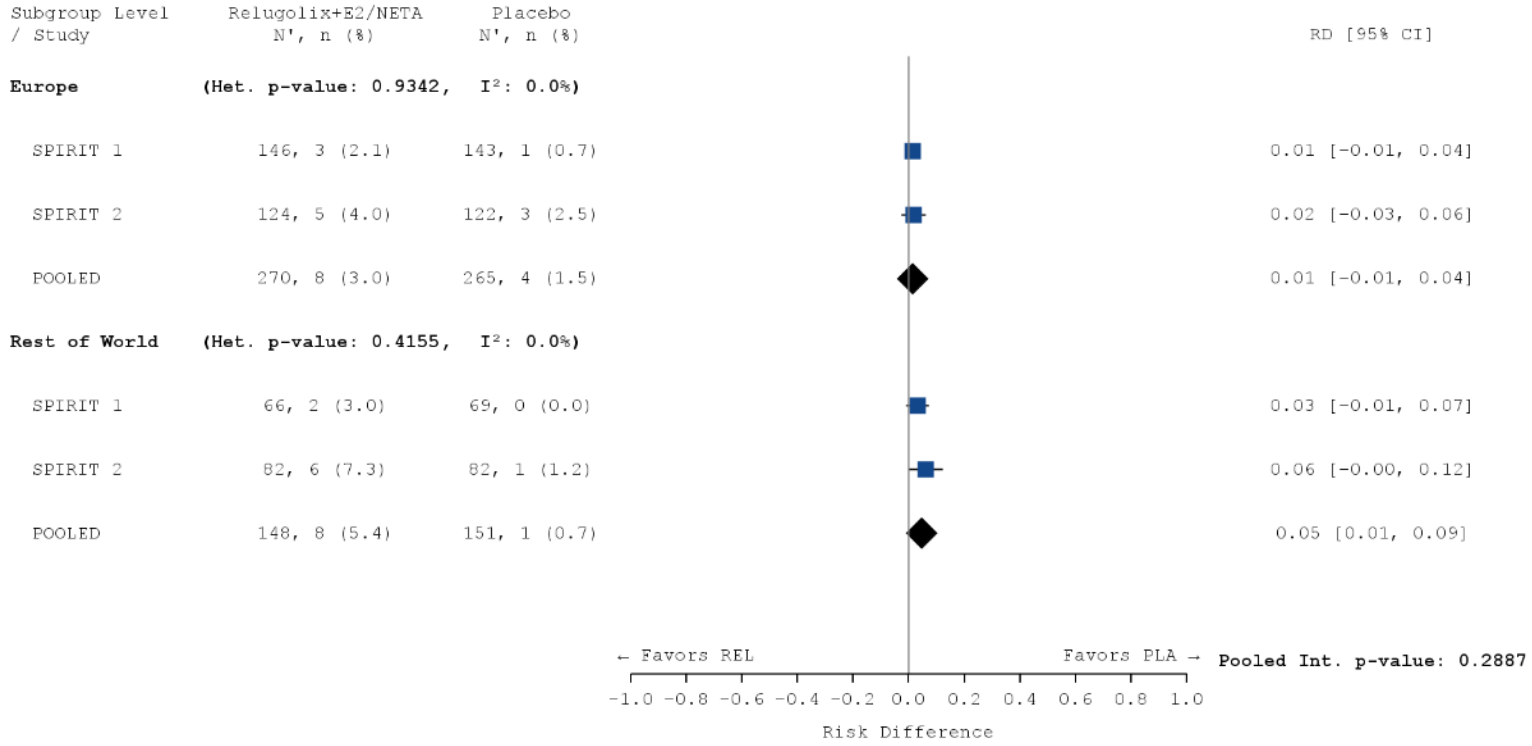

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Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists

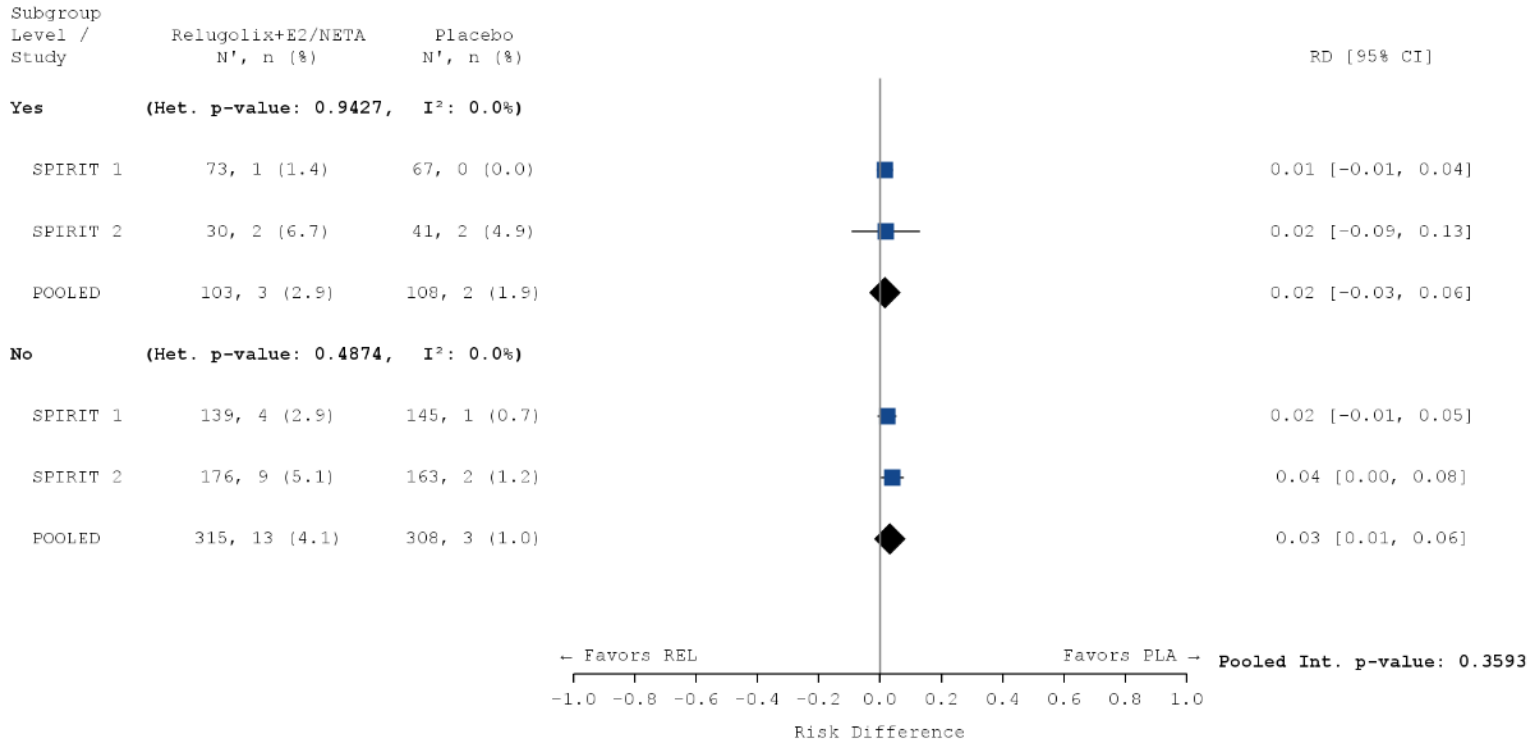

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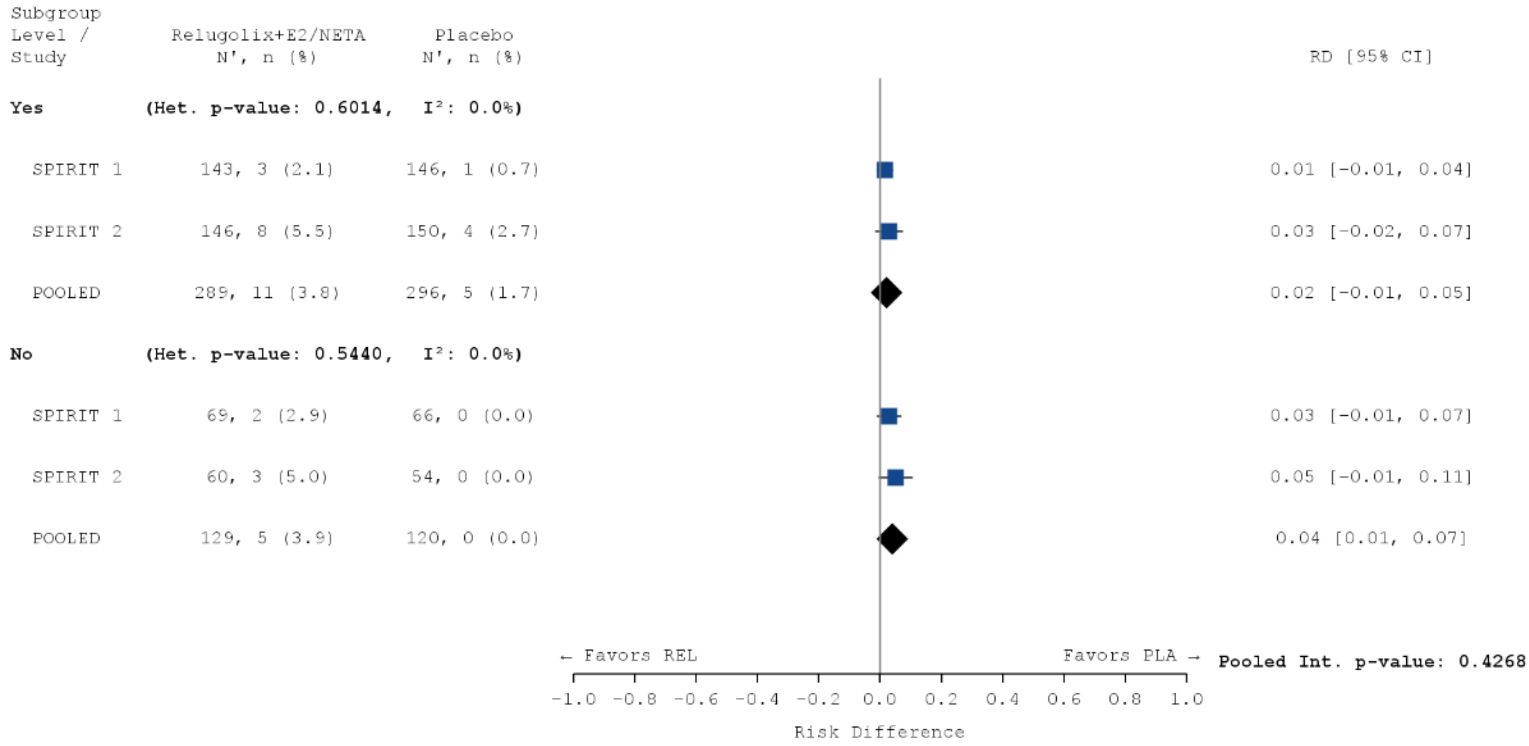
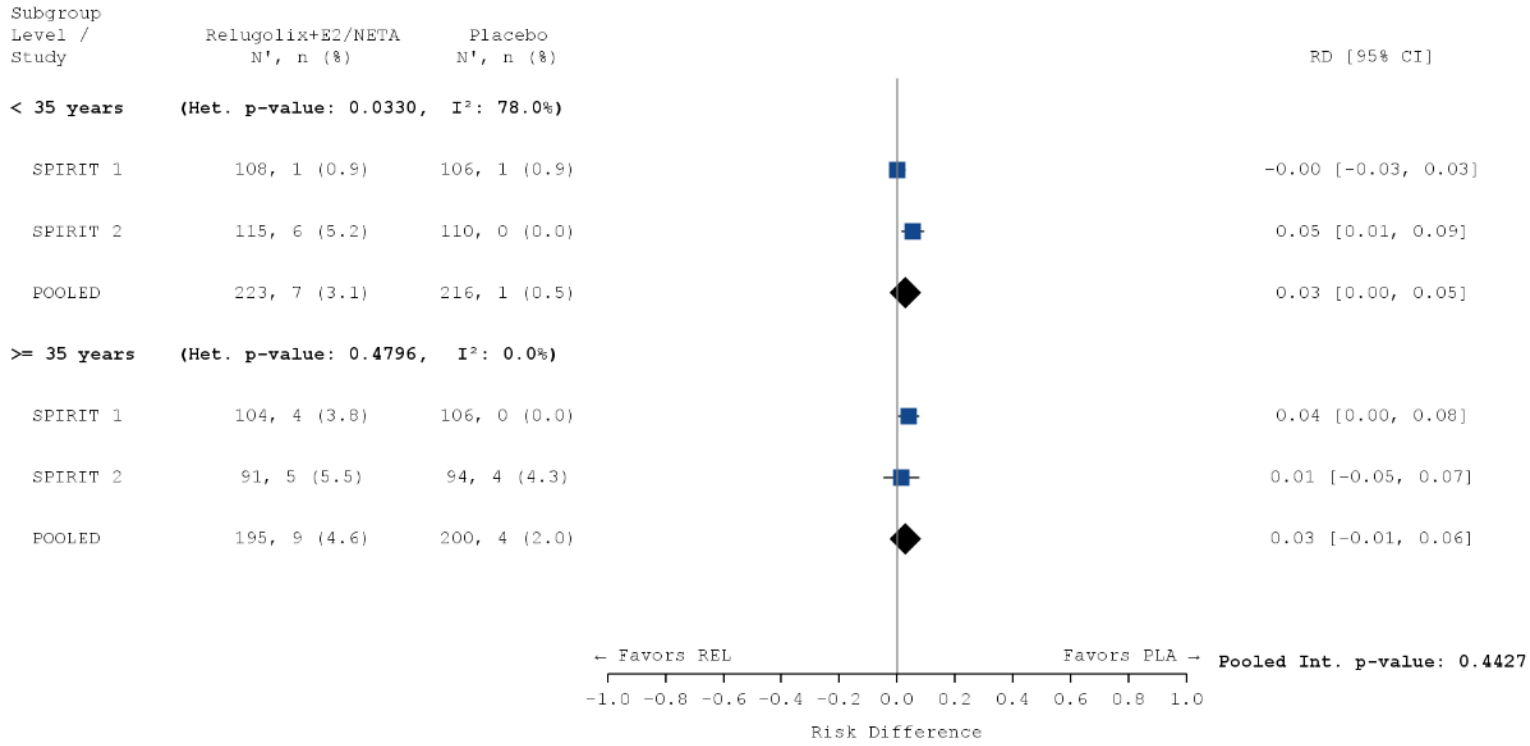
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

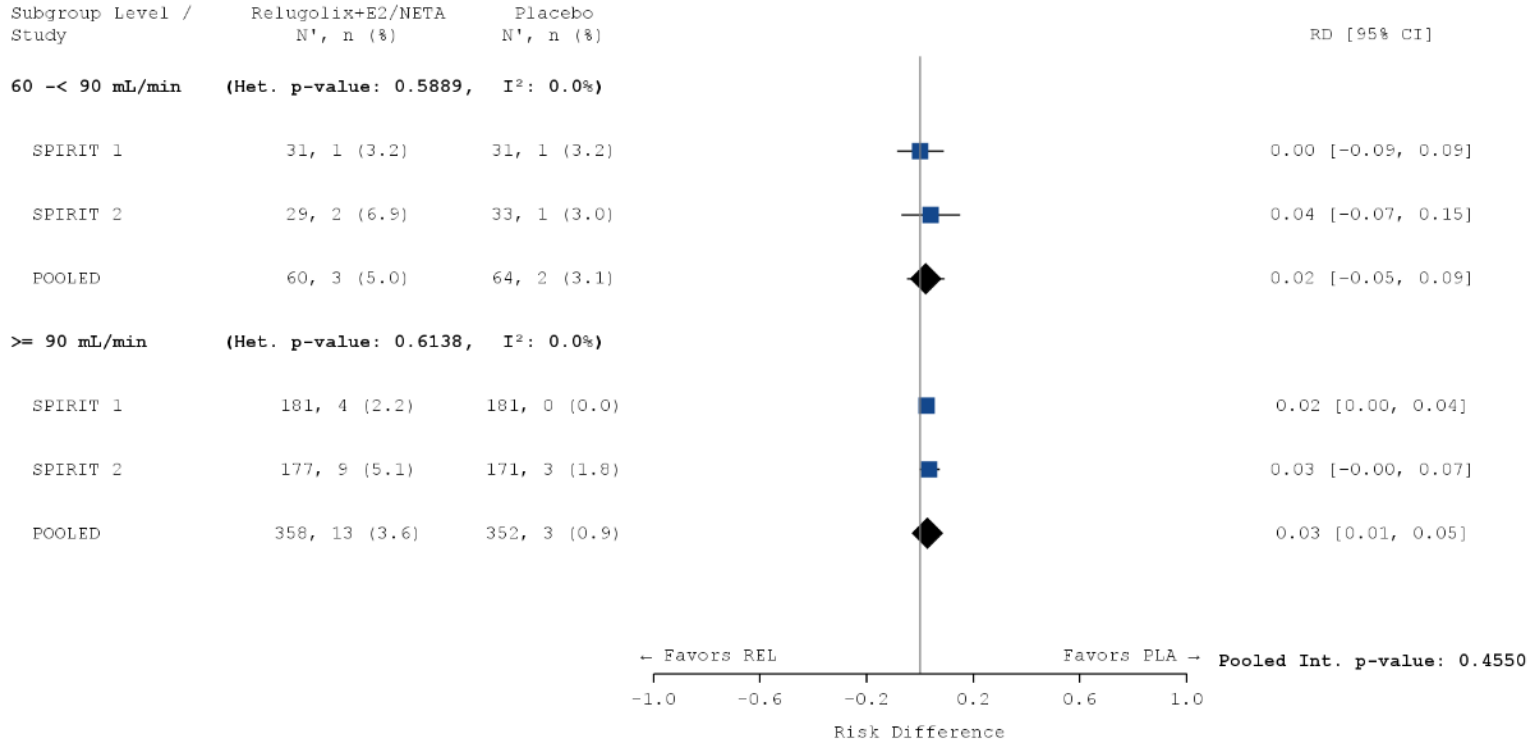
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
Renal function



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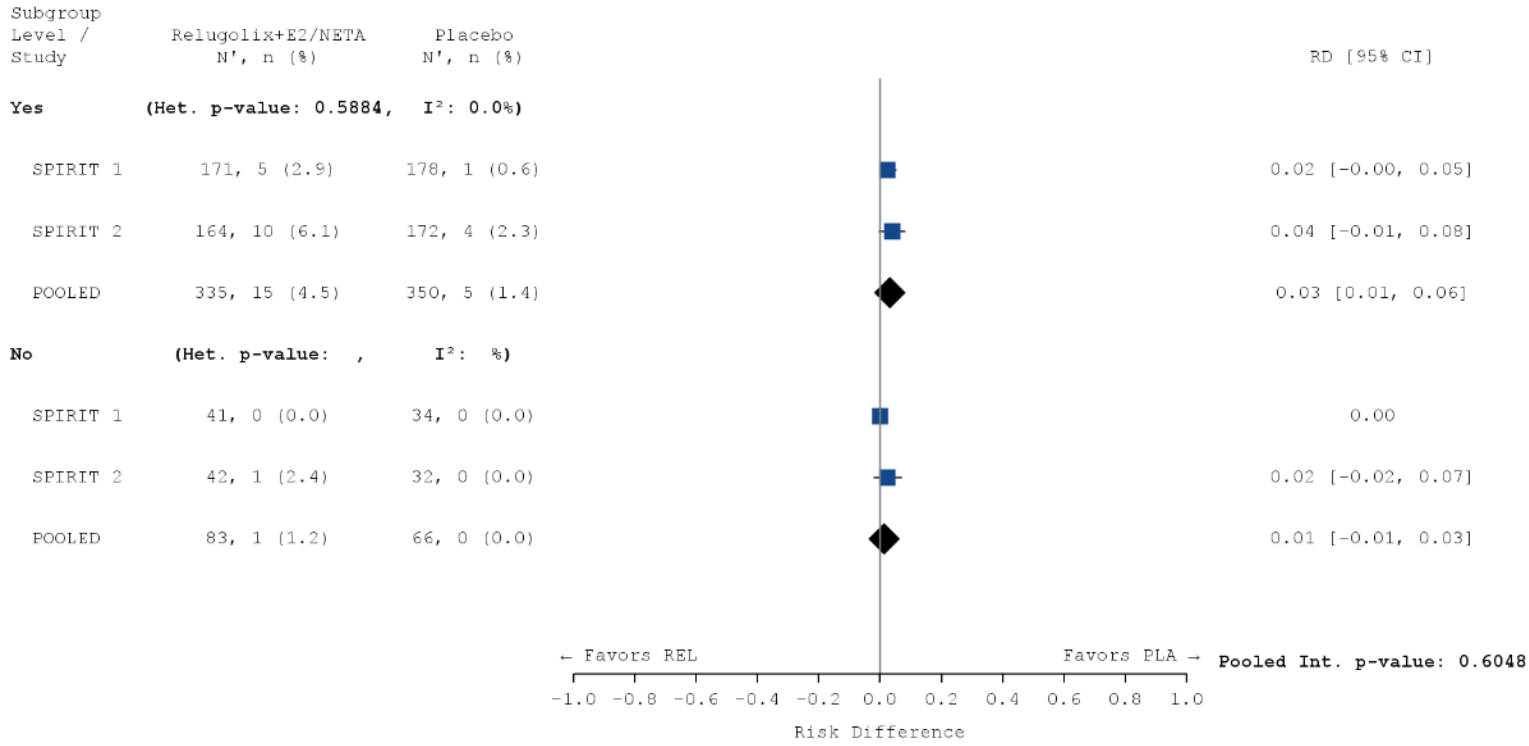
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
Prior surgery for endometriosis



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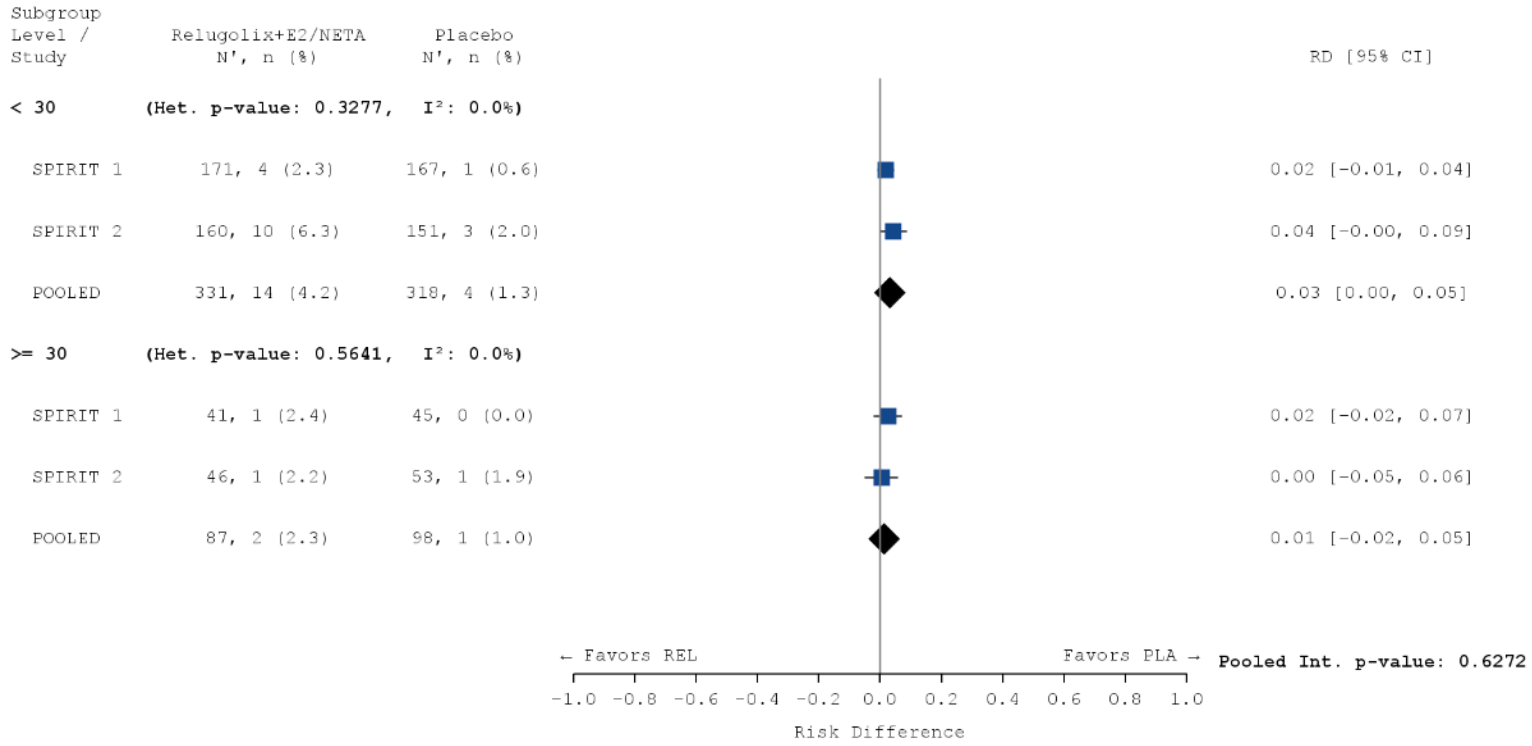
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



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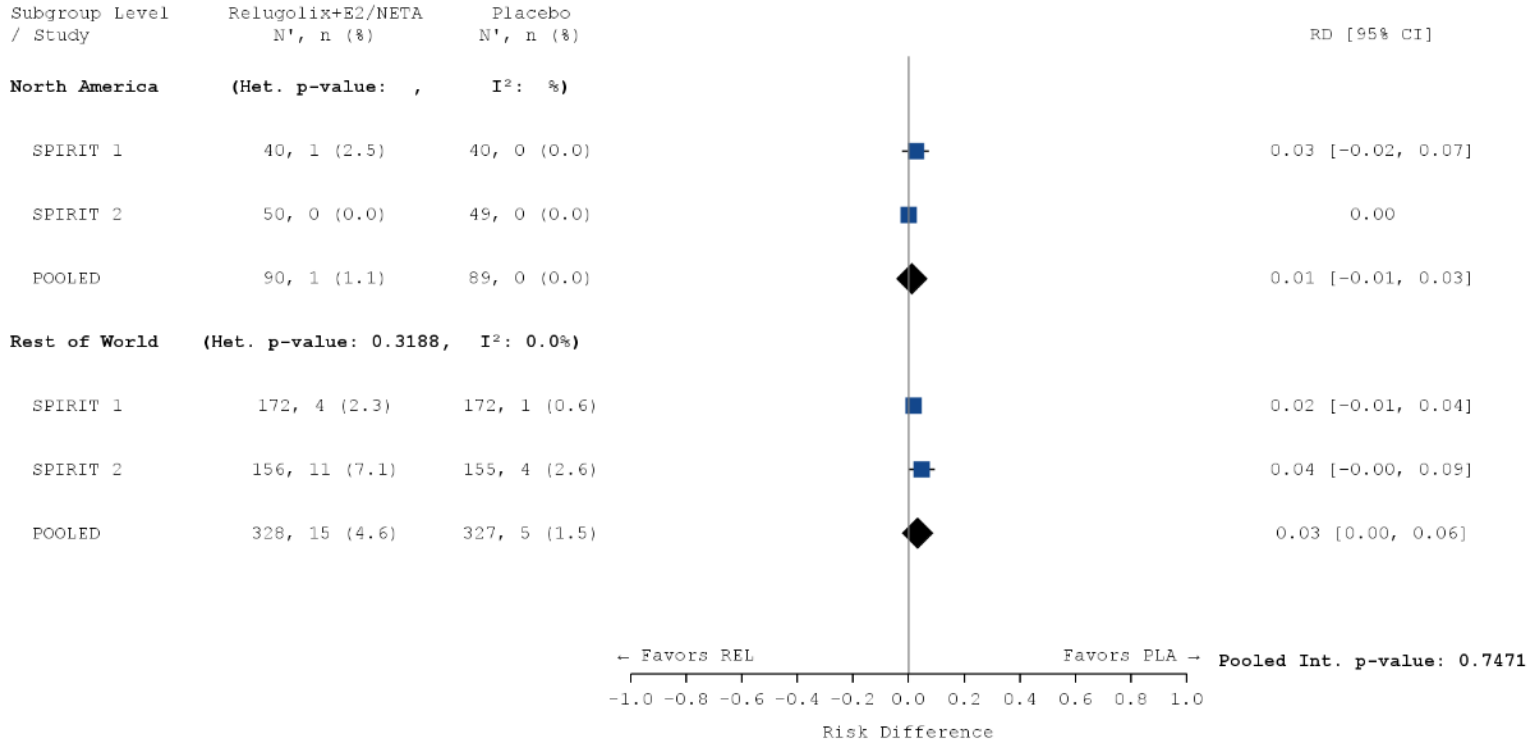
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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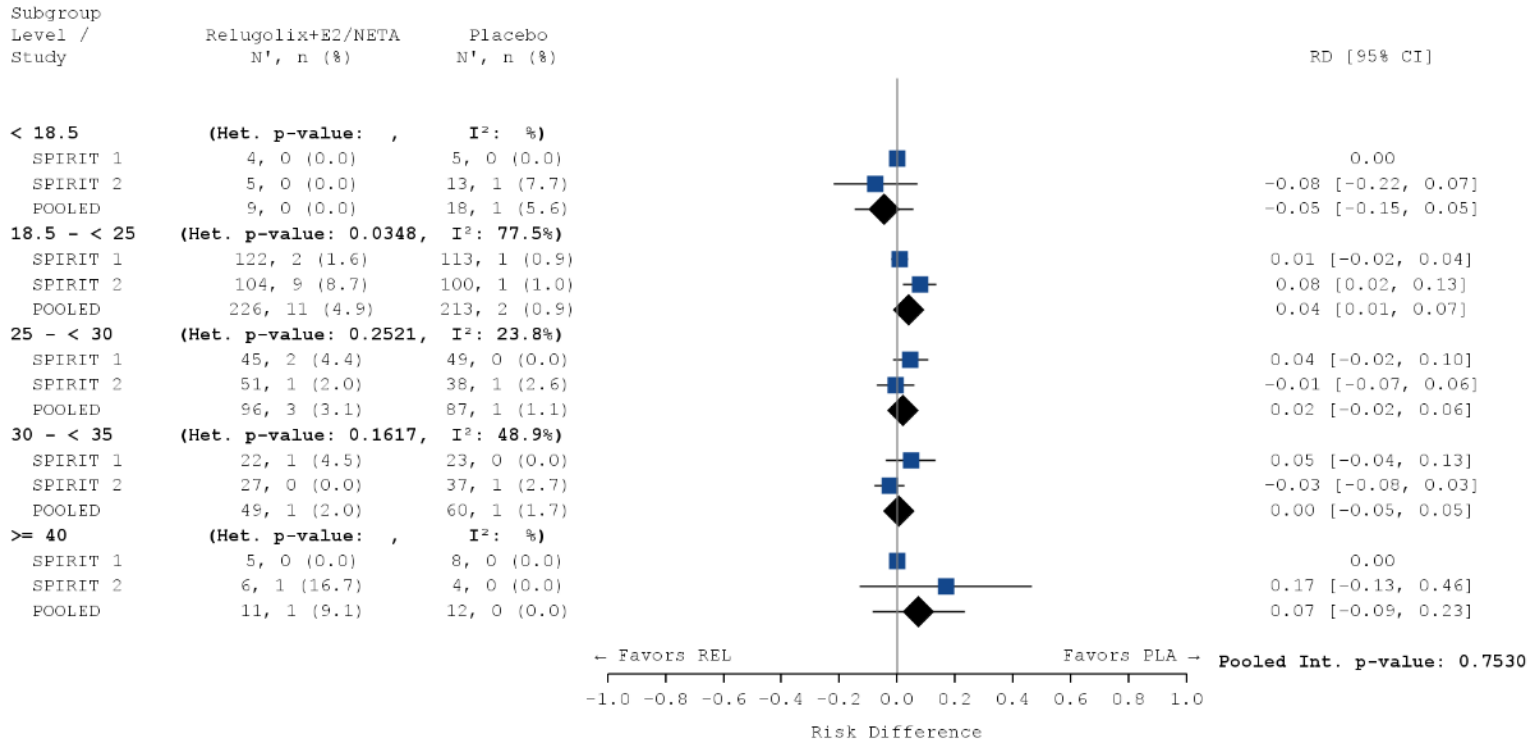
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



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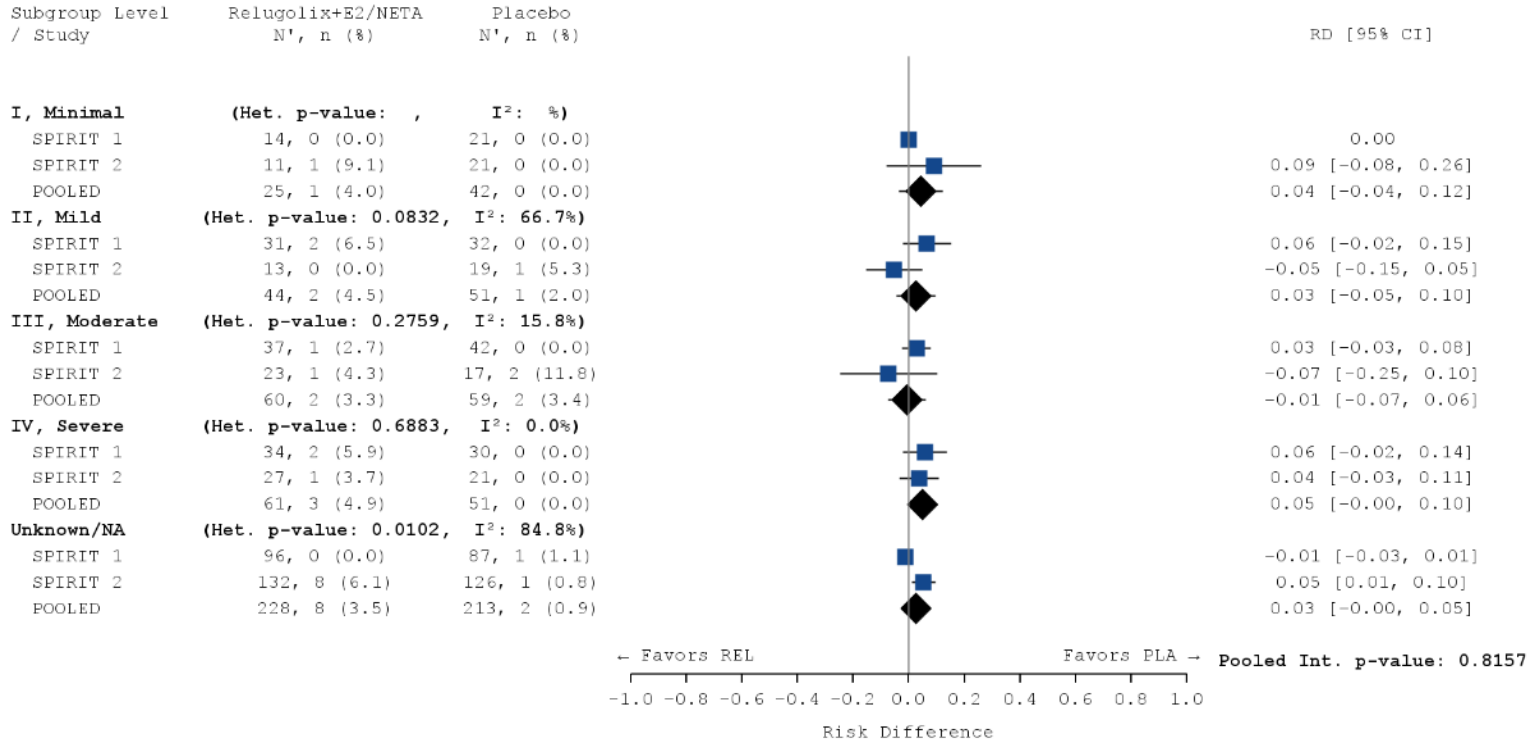
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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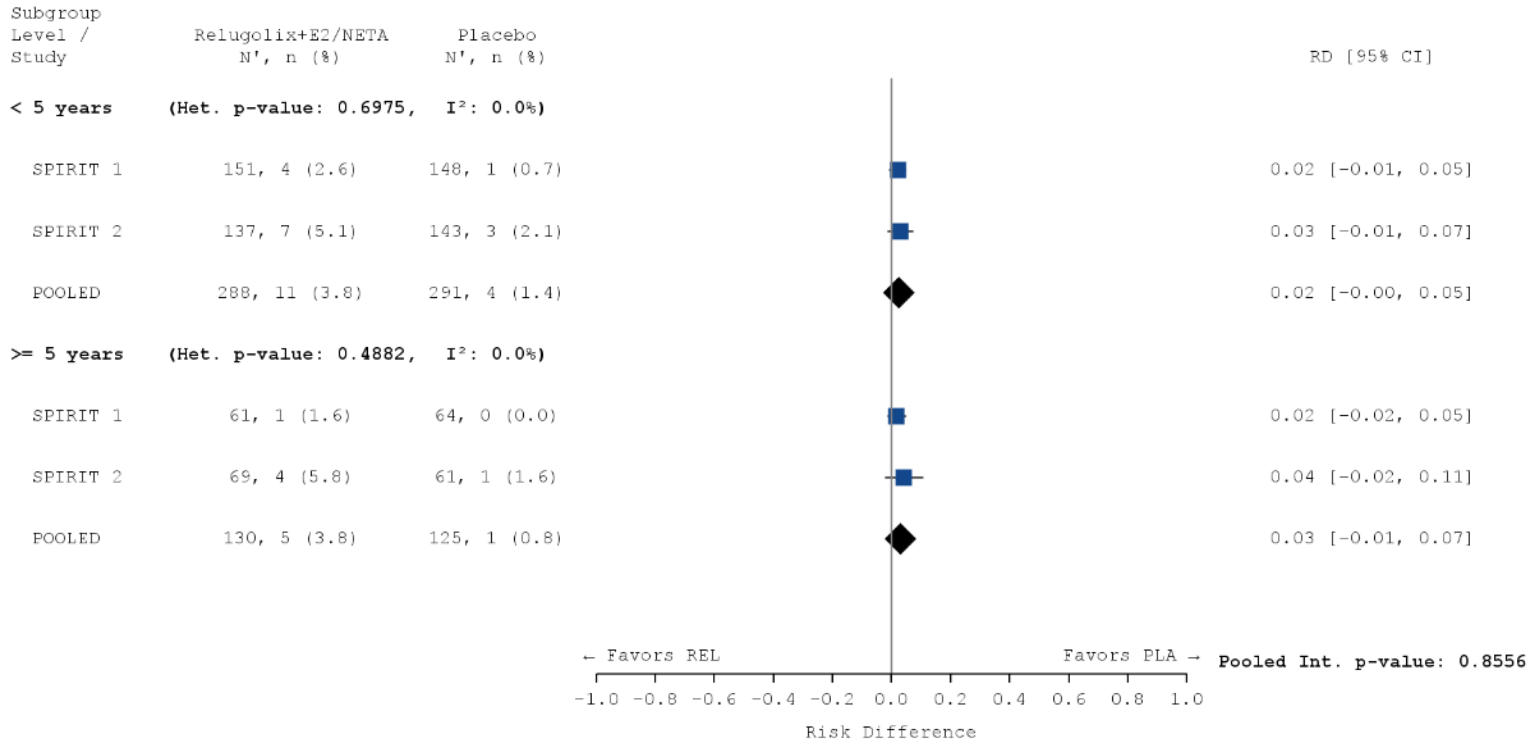
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



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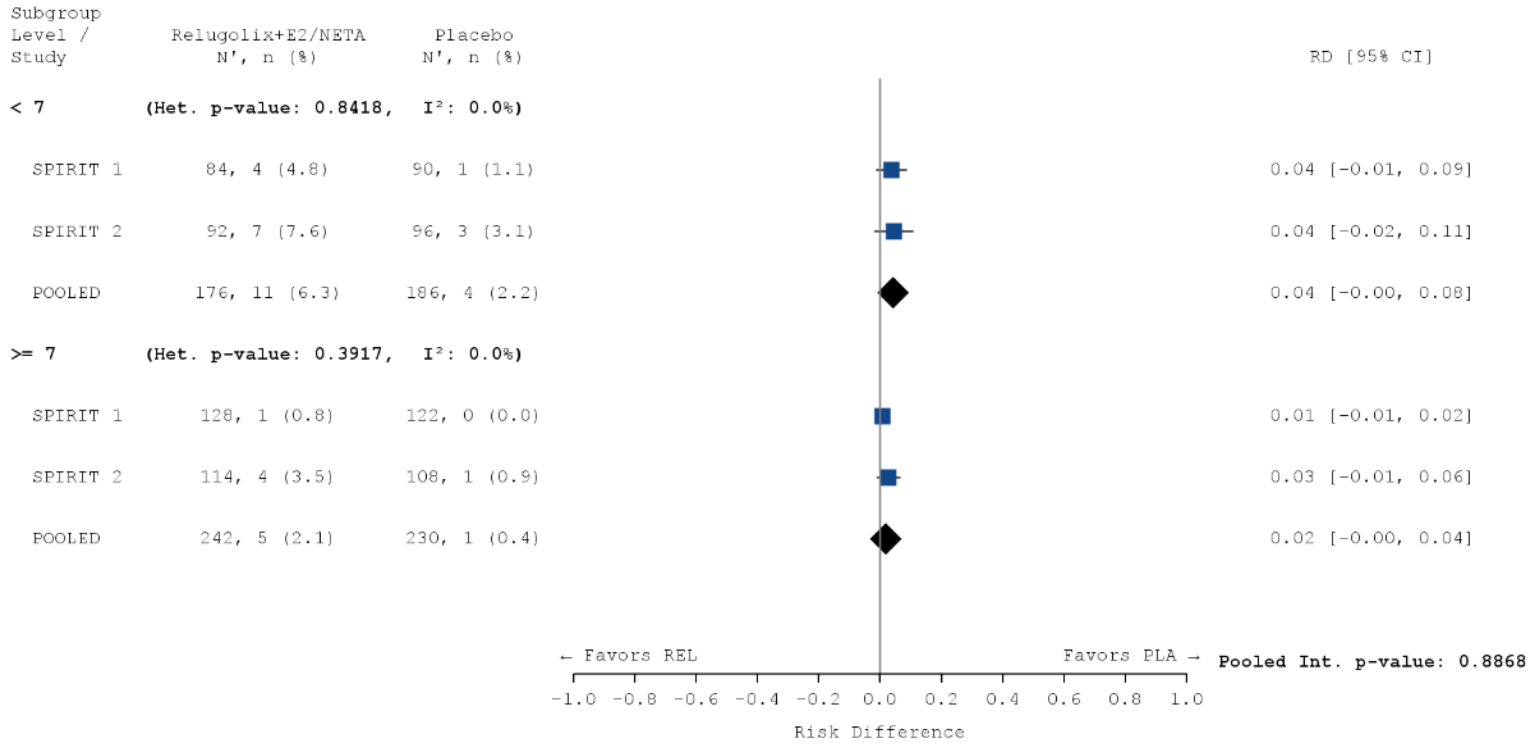
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



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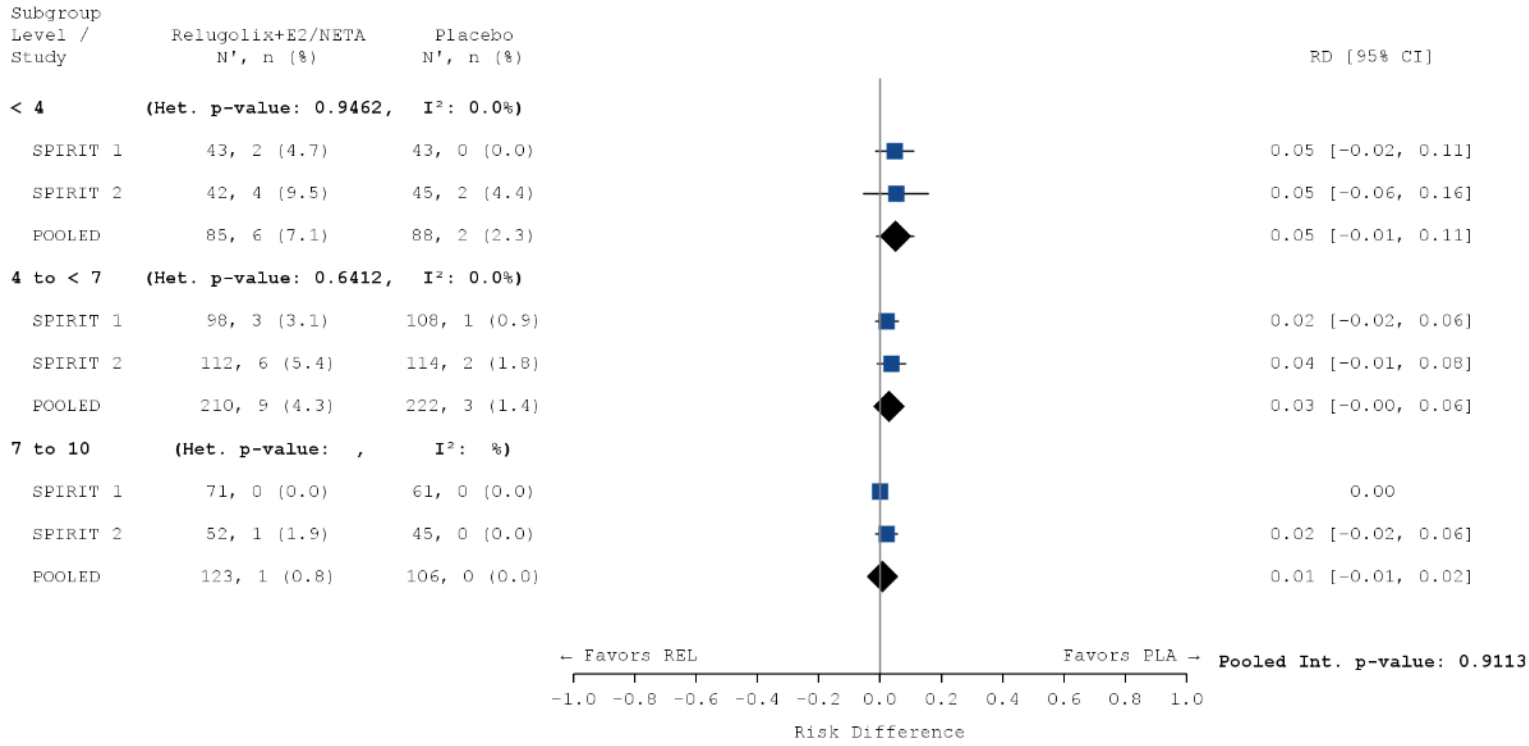
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
NMPP NRS score at baseline



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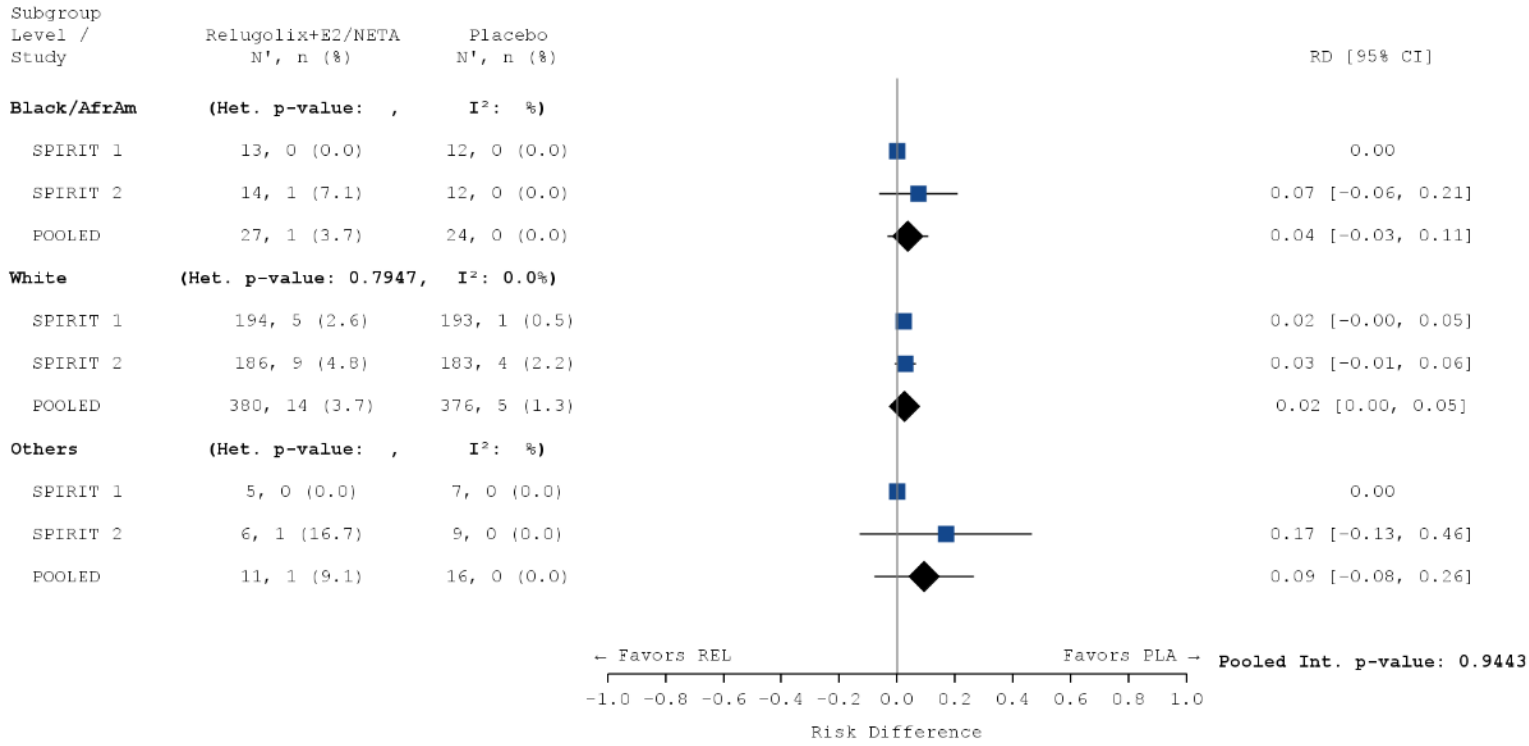
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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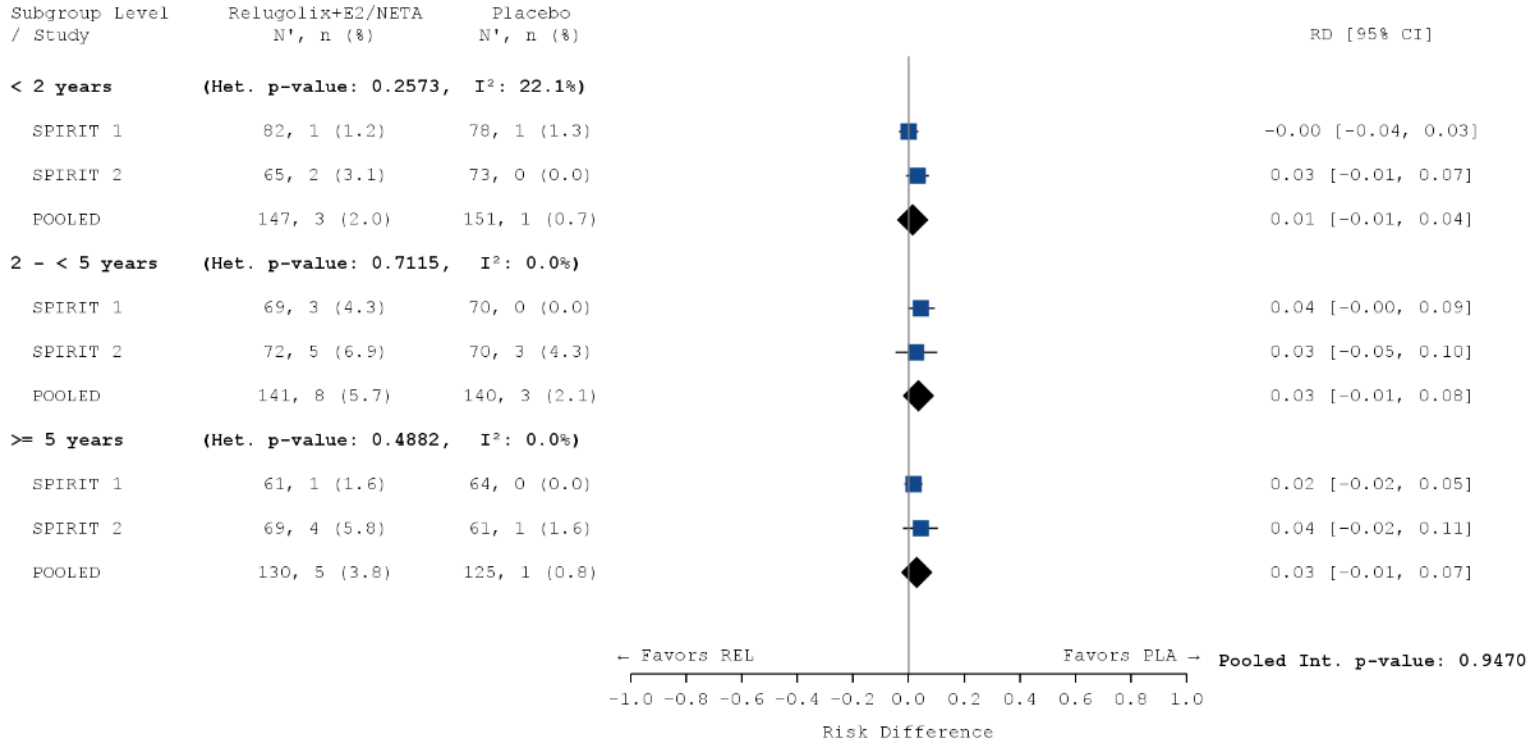
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Psychiatric disorders; PT: Libido decreased
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



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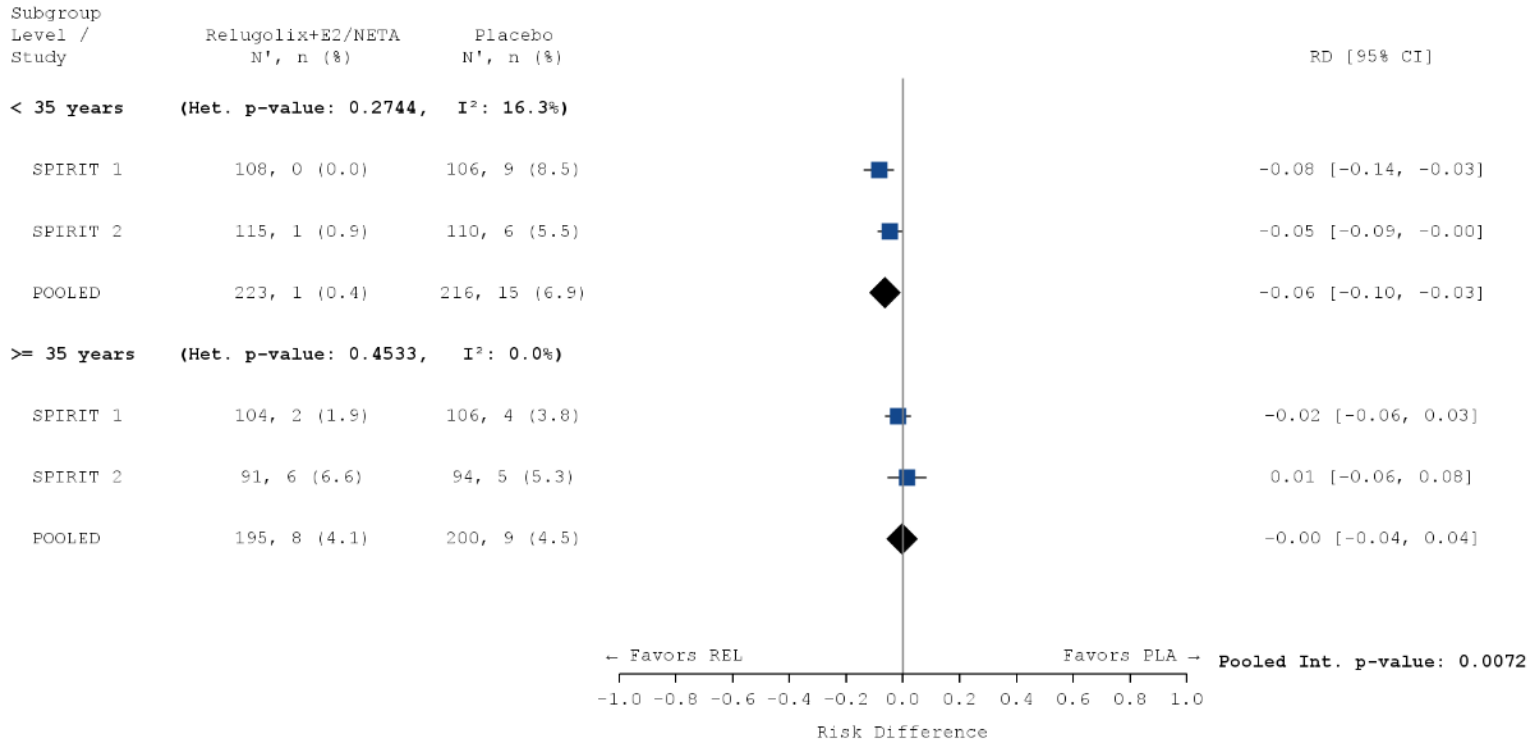
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
Age category I



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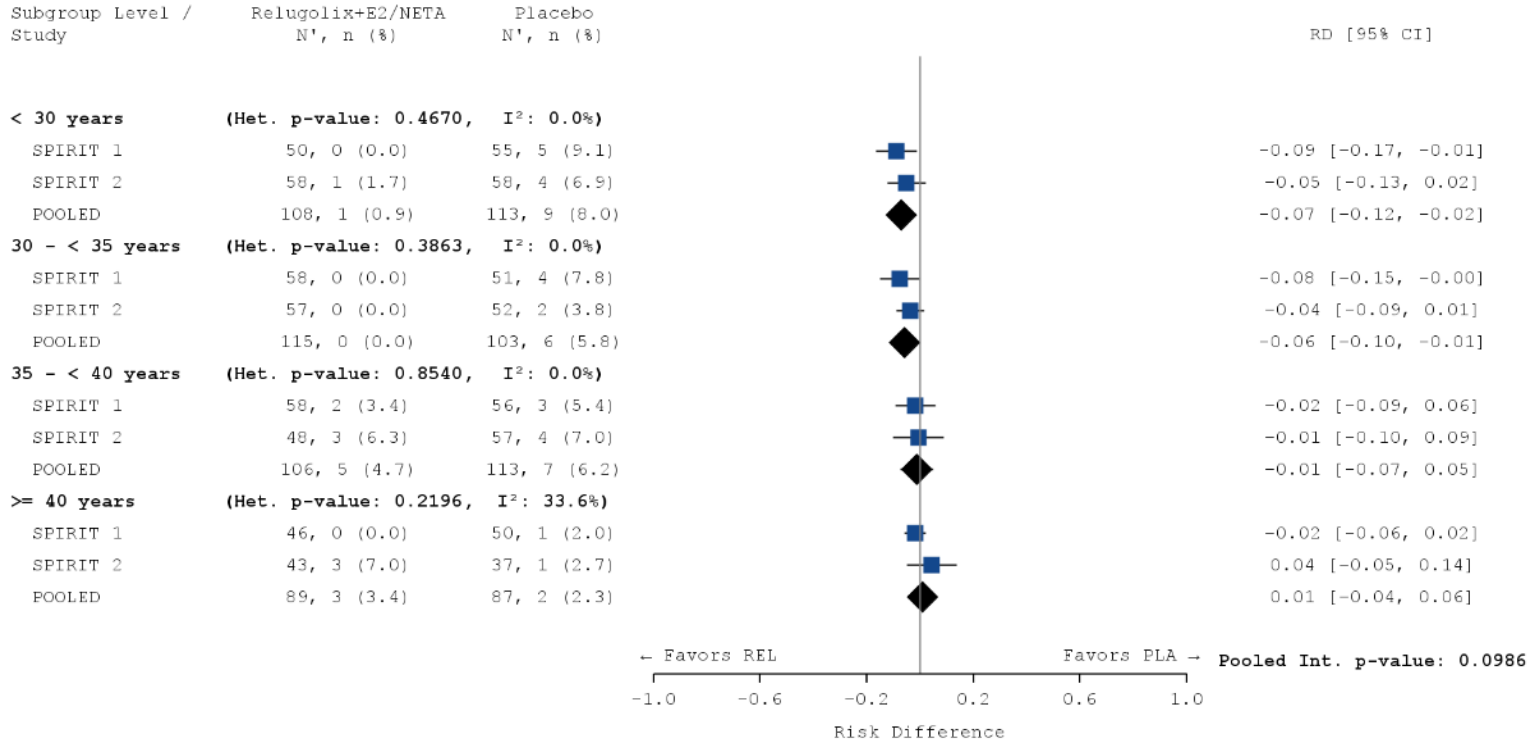
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
Age category II



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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I

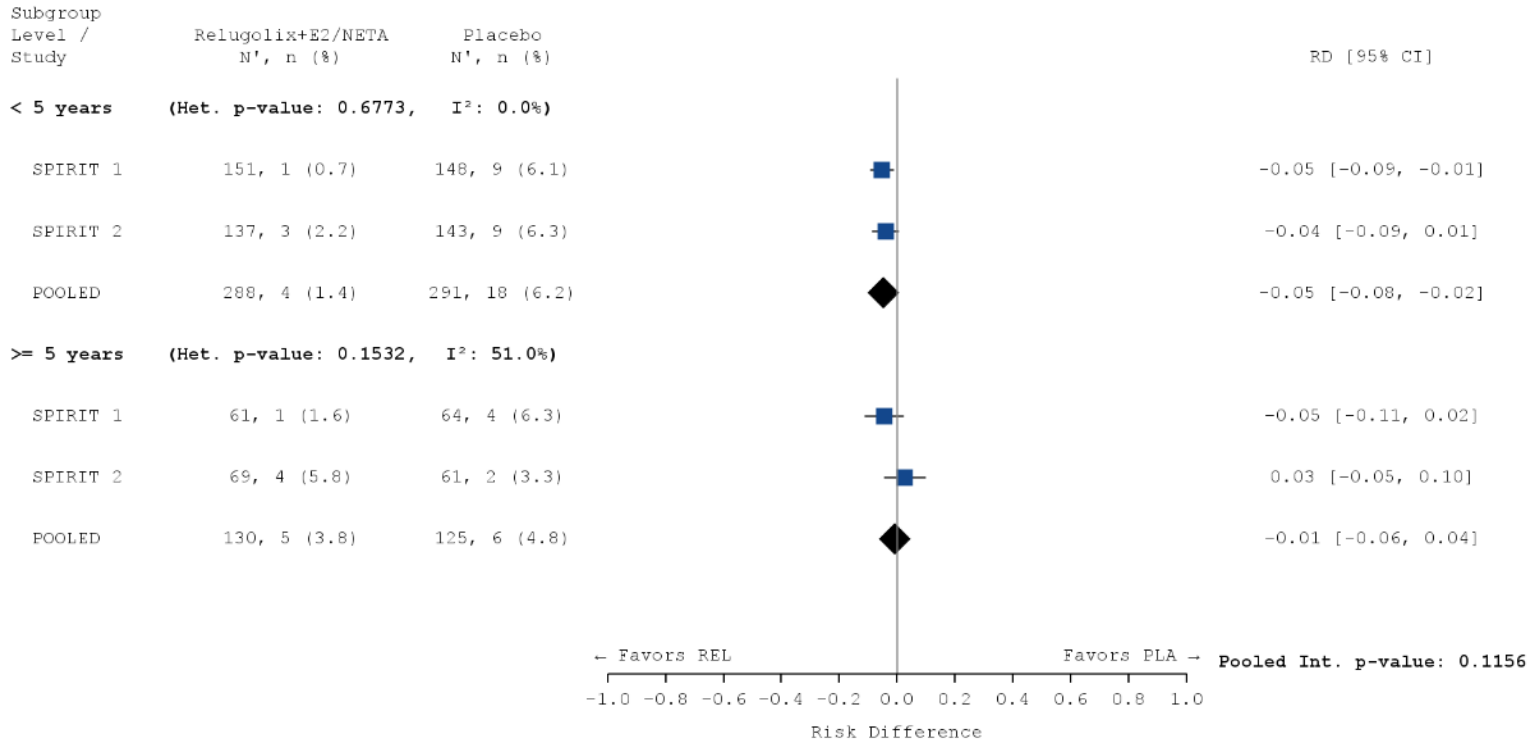

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Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline

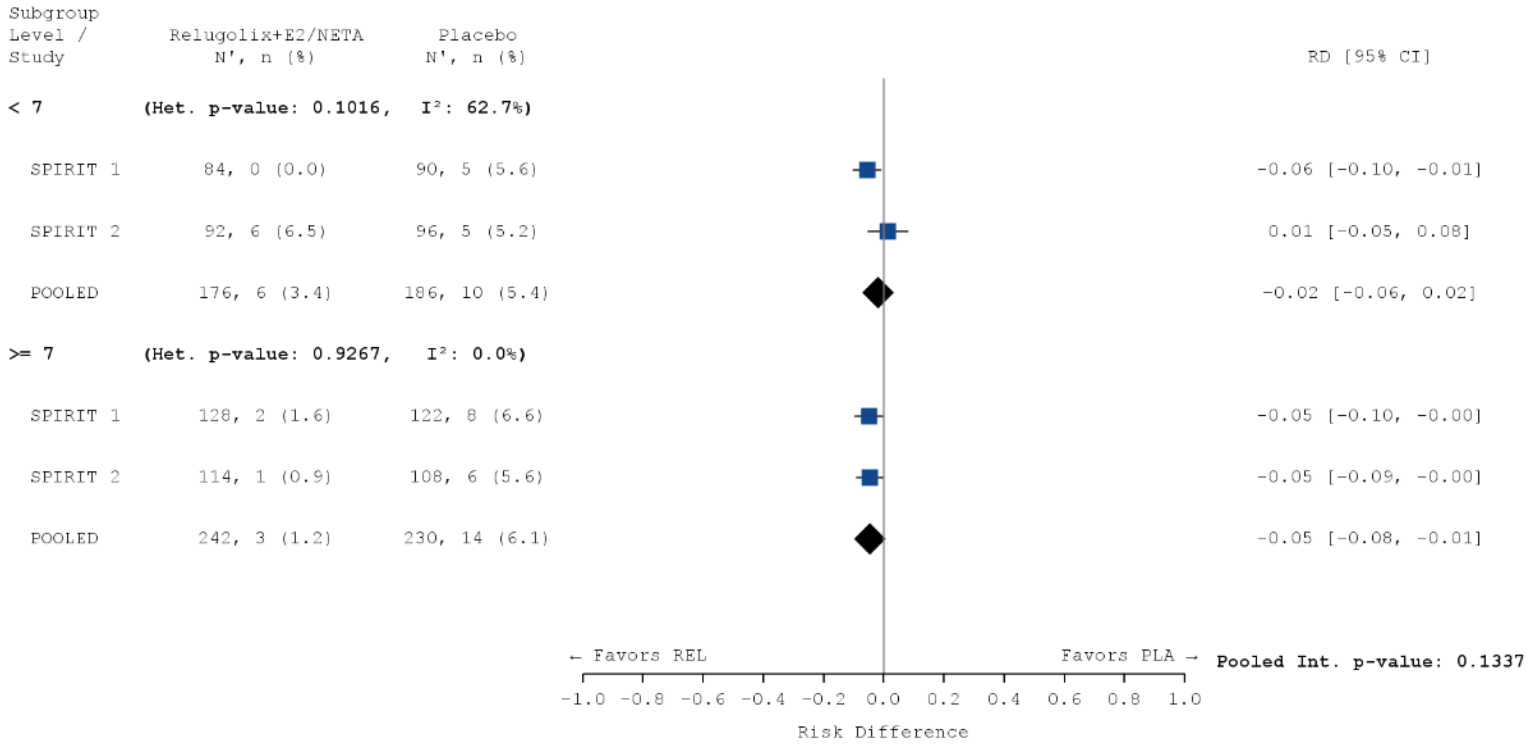

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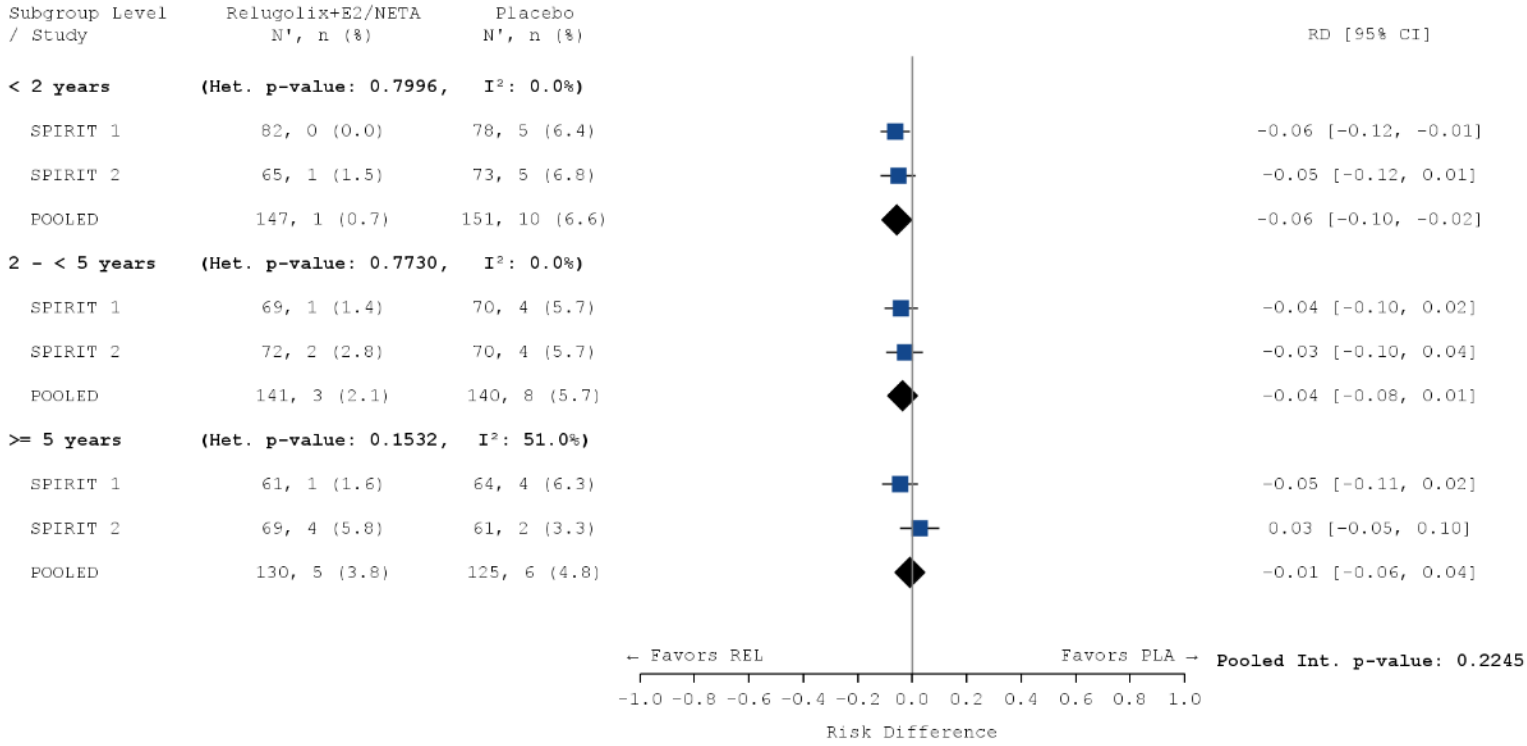
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



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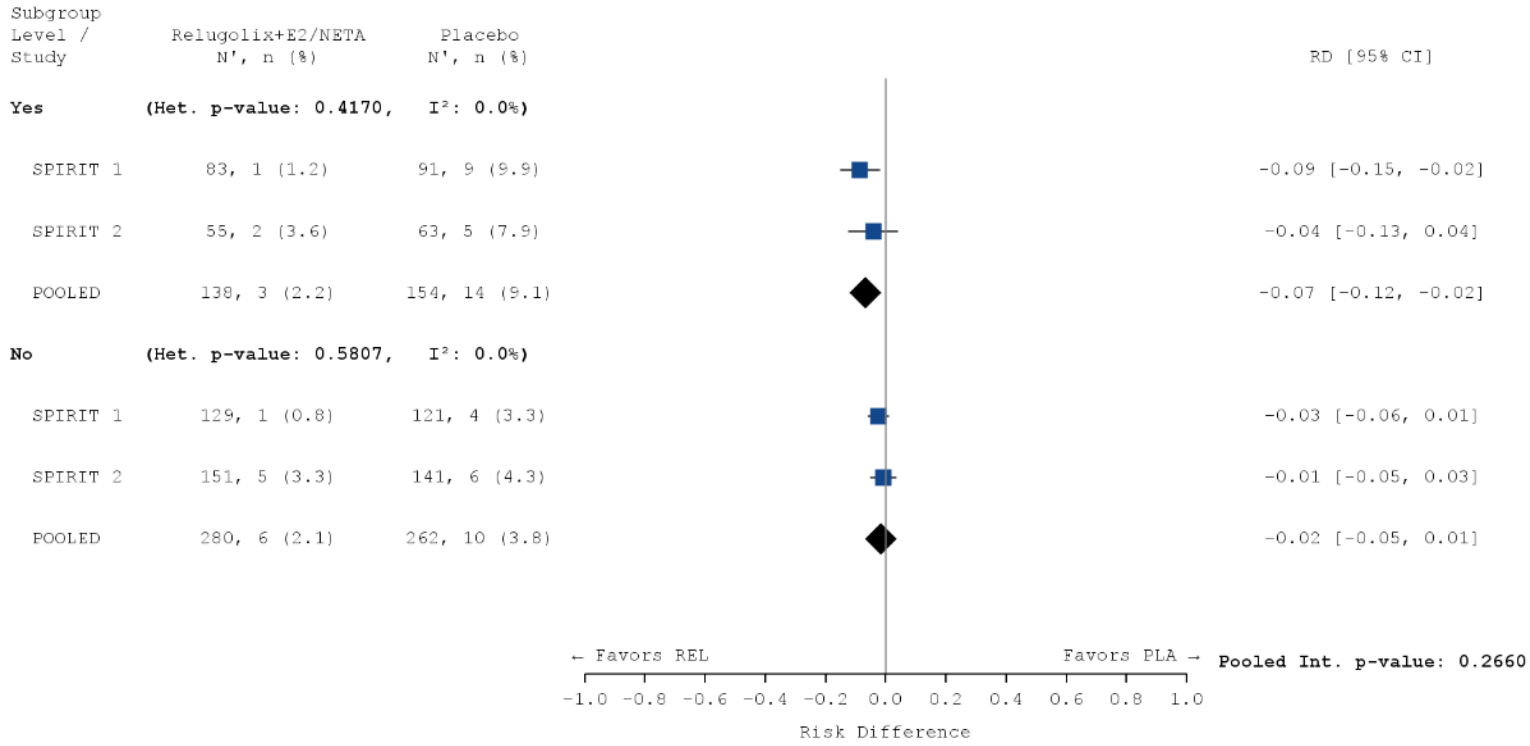
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
Prior hormonal treatment



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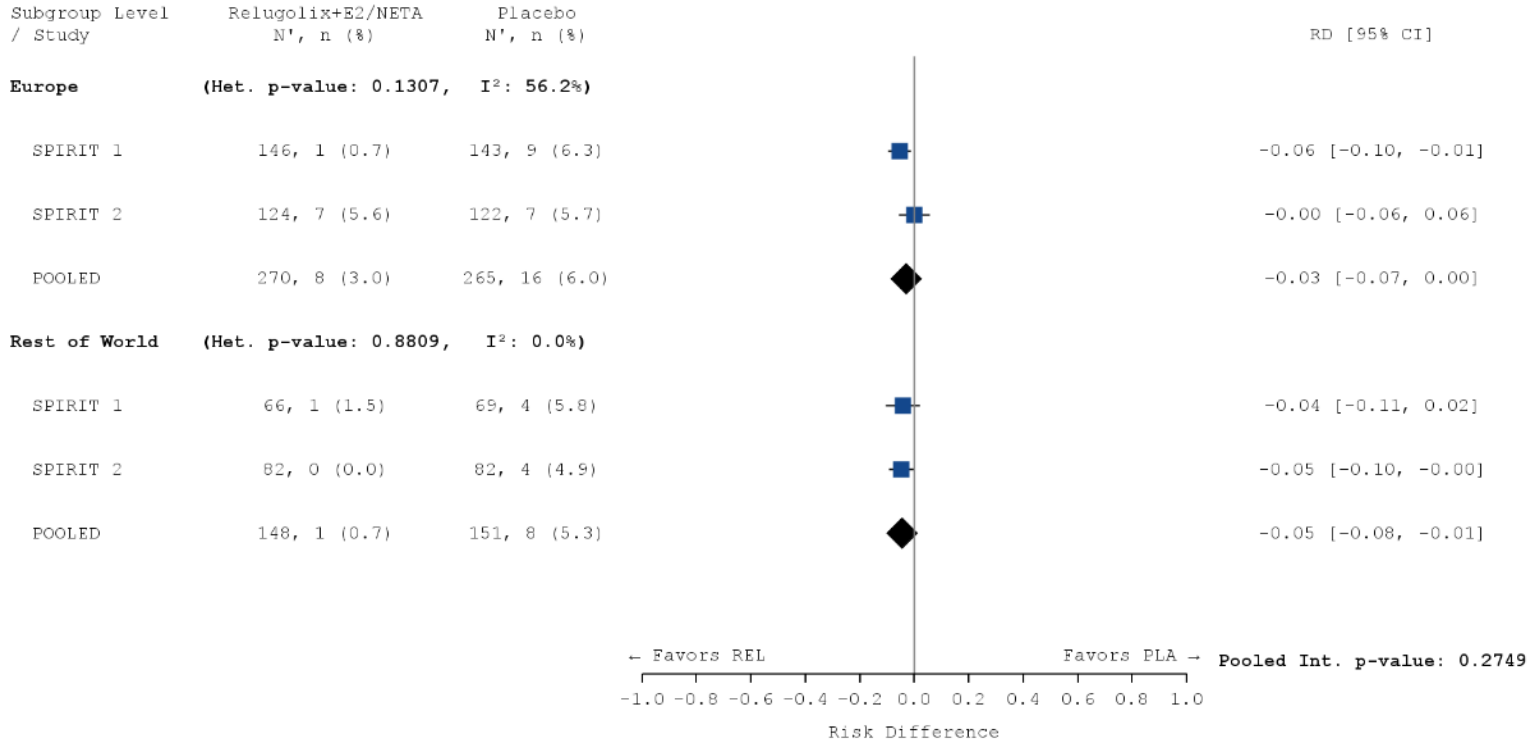
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
Geographic region II



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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
Renal function

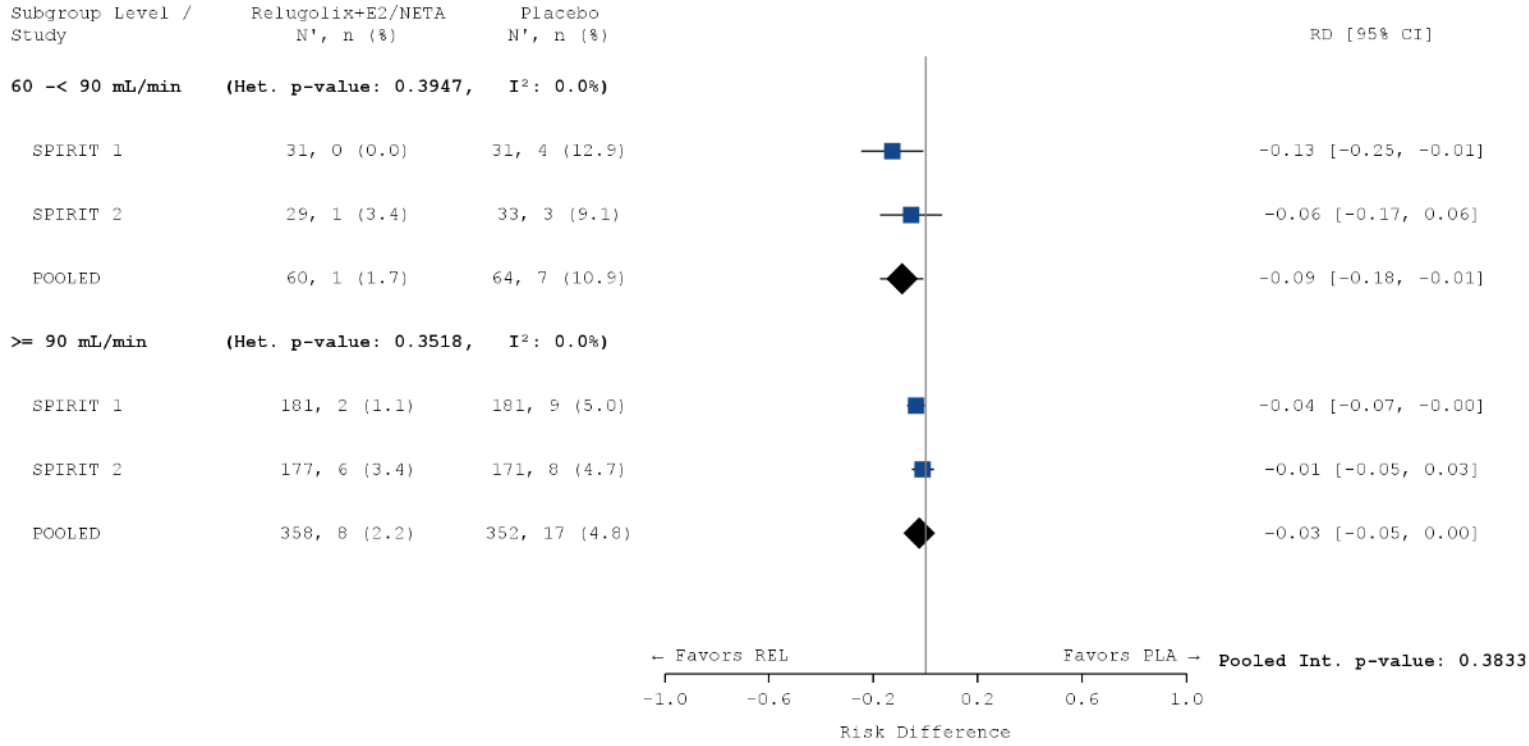

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Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
Race

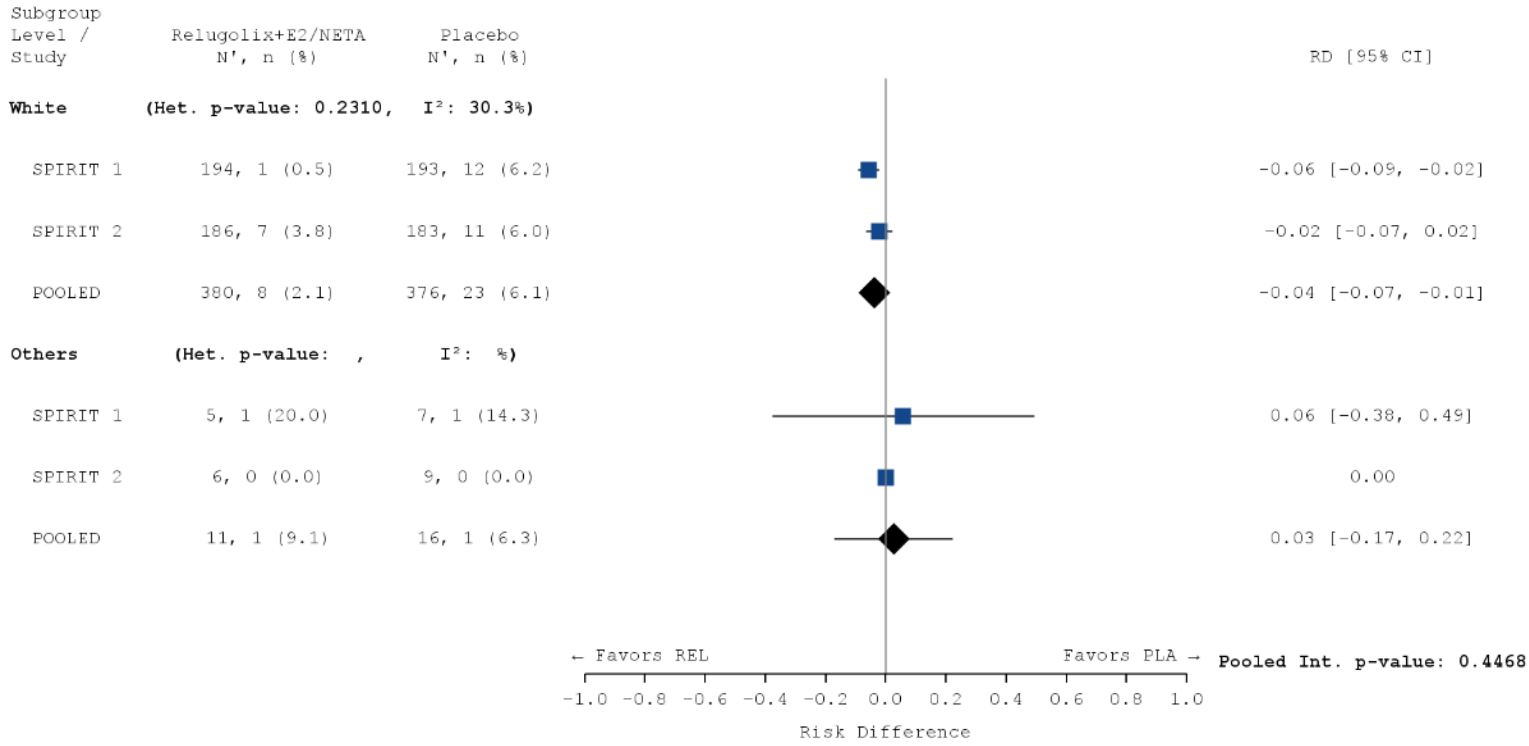

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Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
Geographic region I

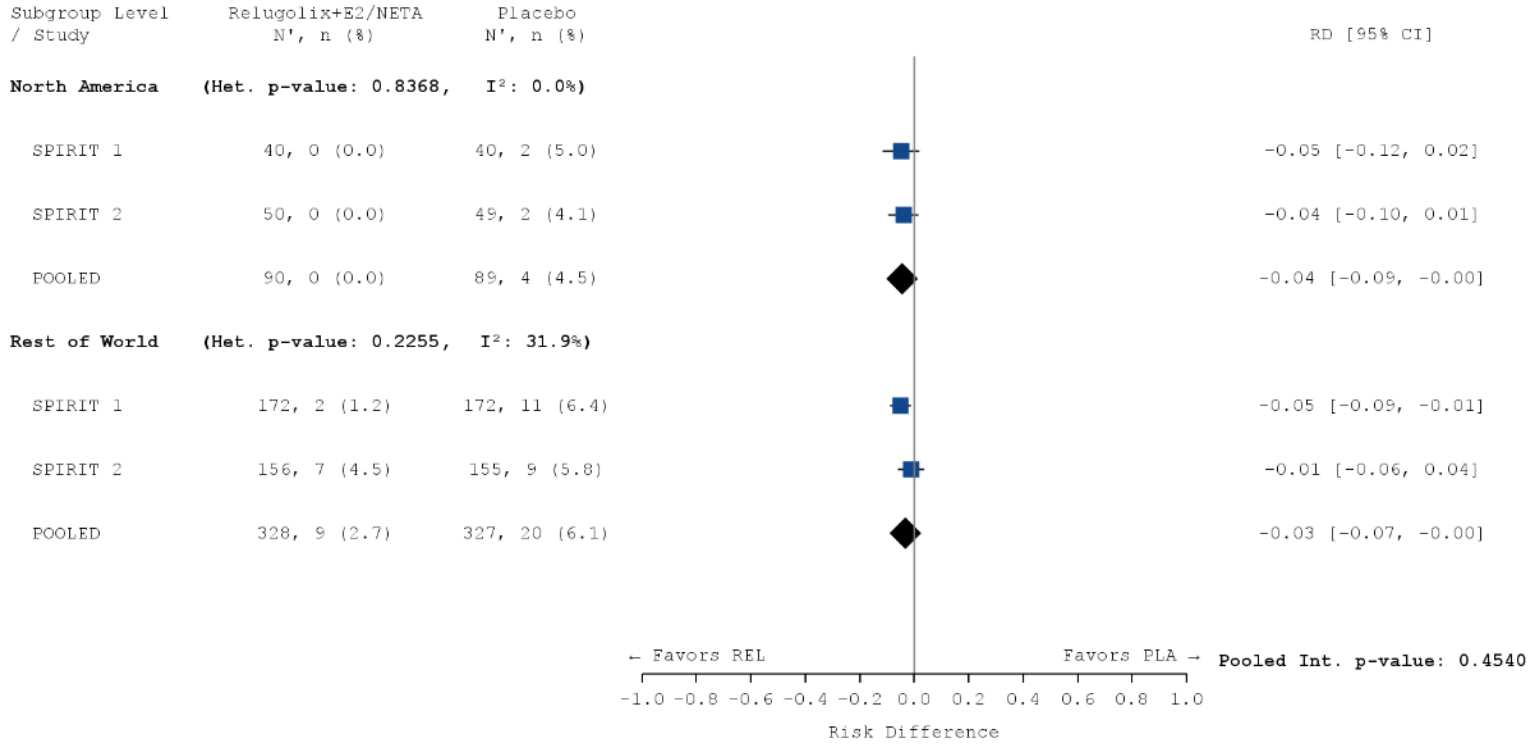

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Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I

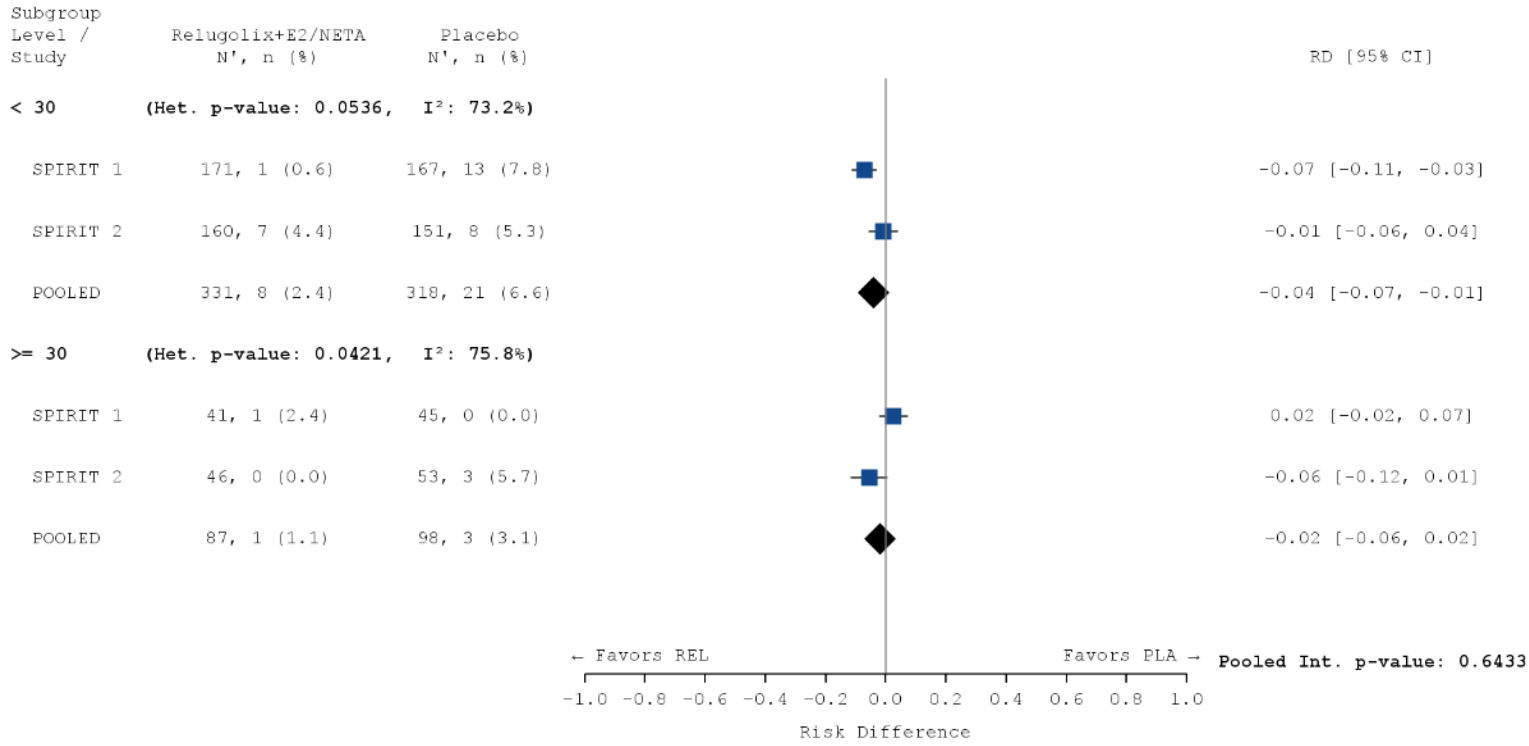

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Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists

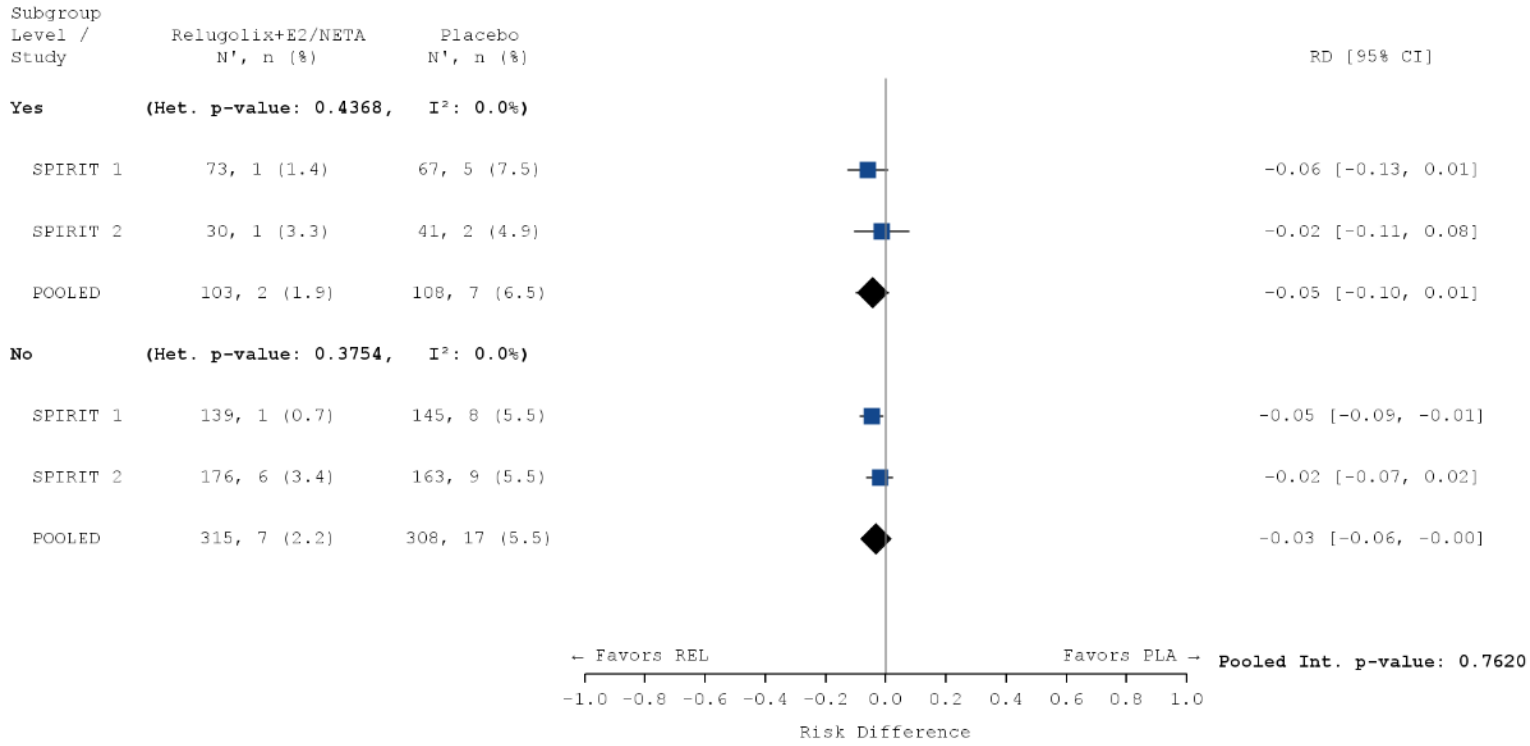

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Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II

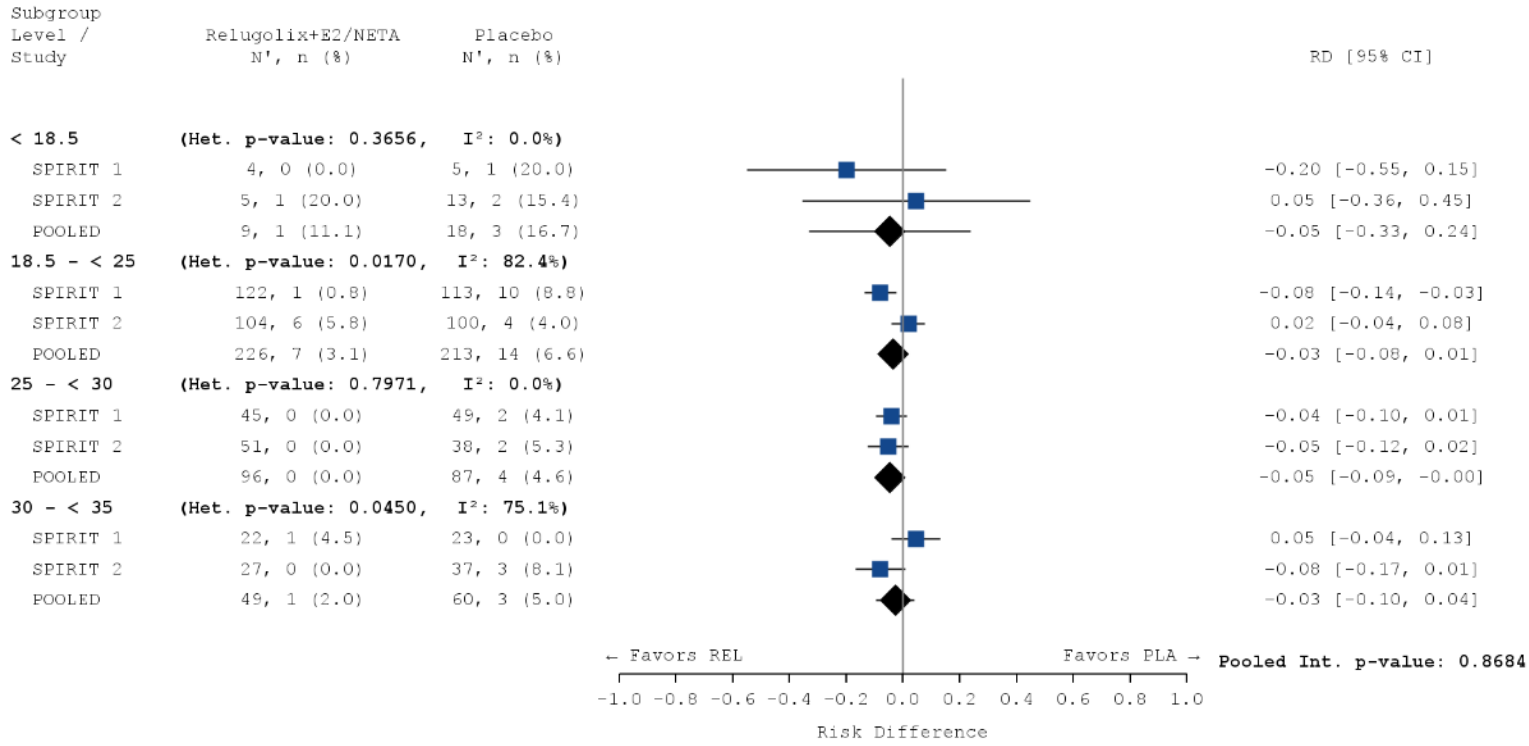

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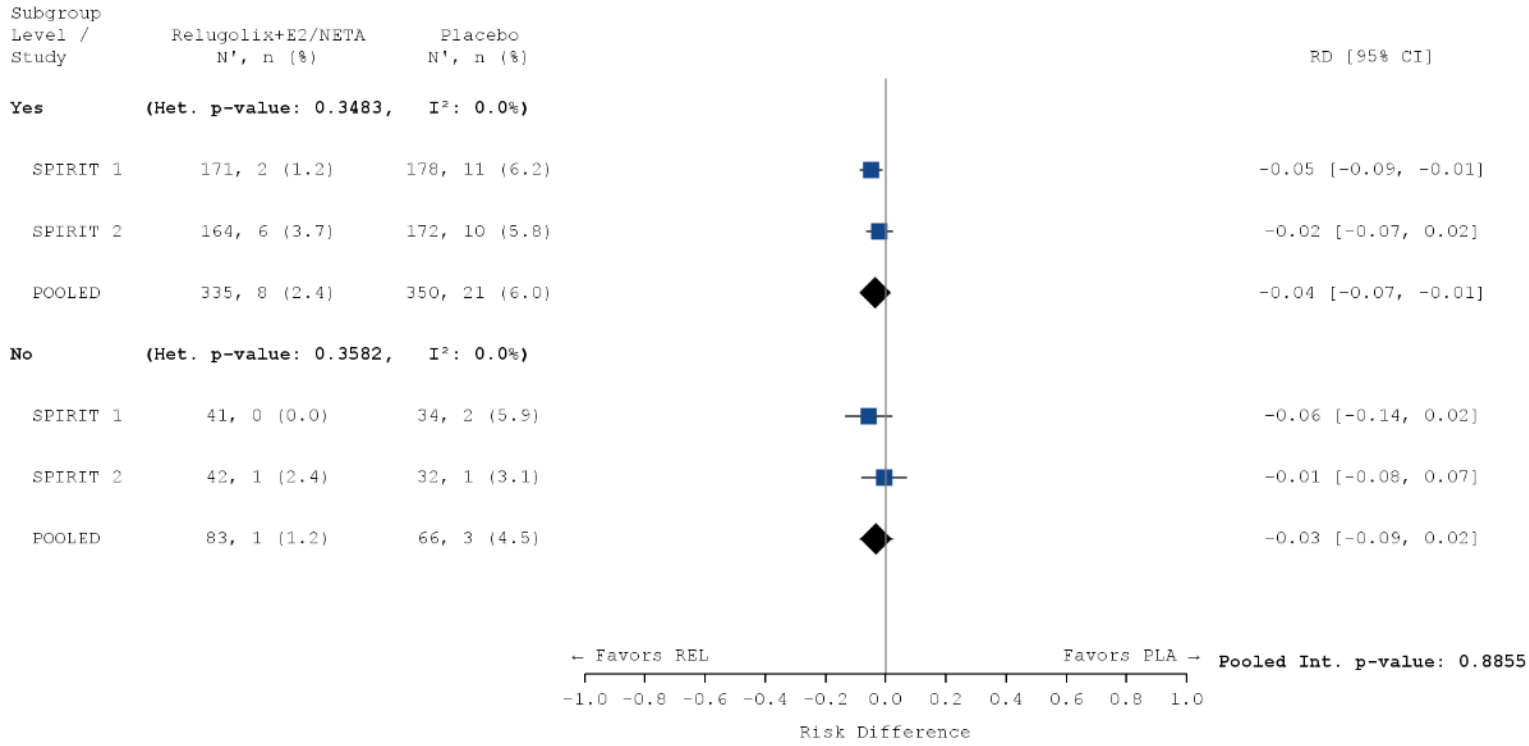
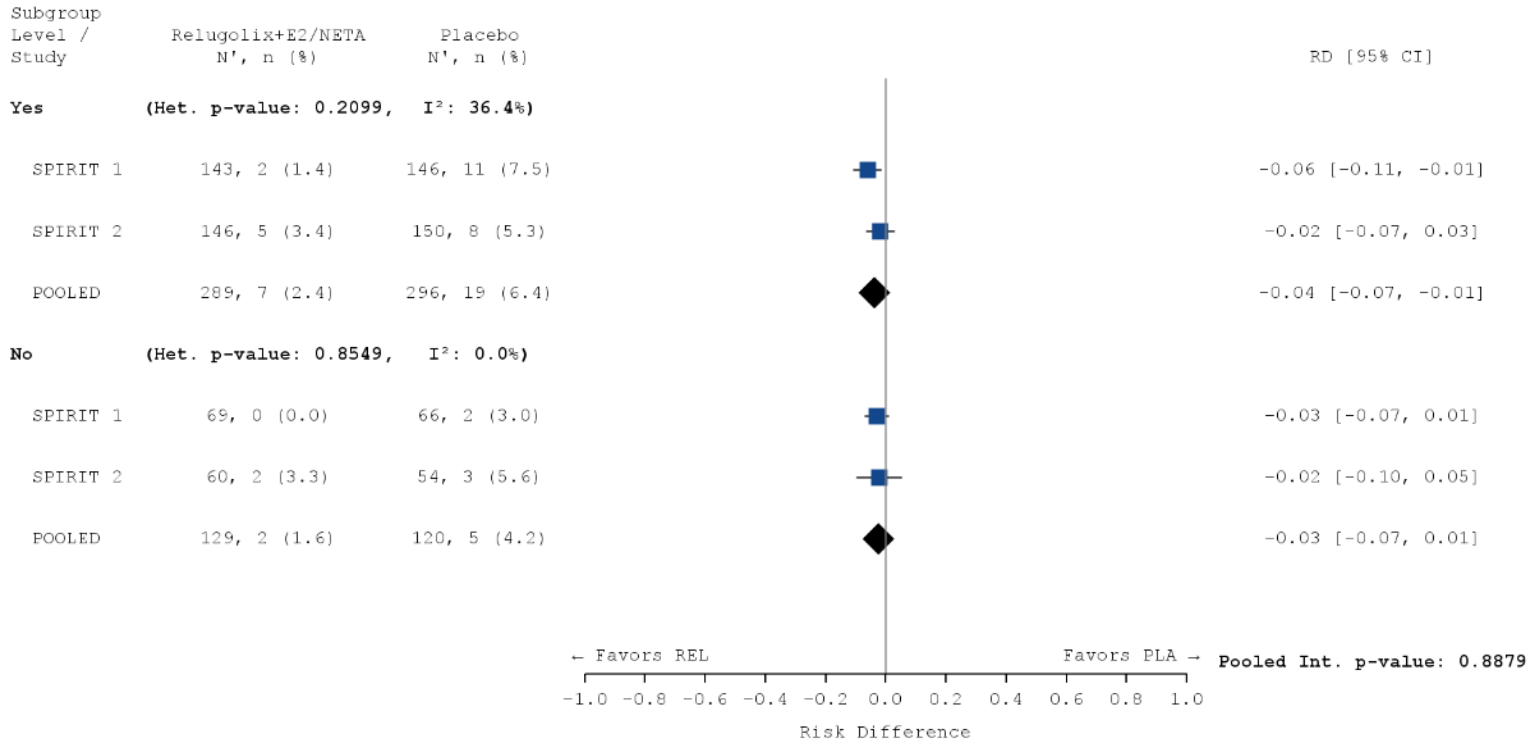
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

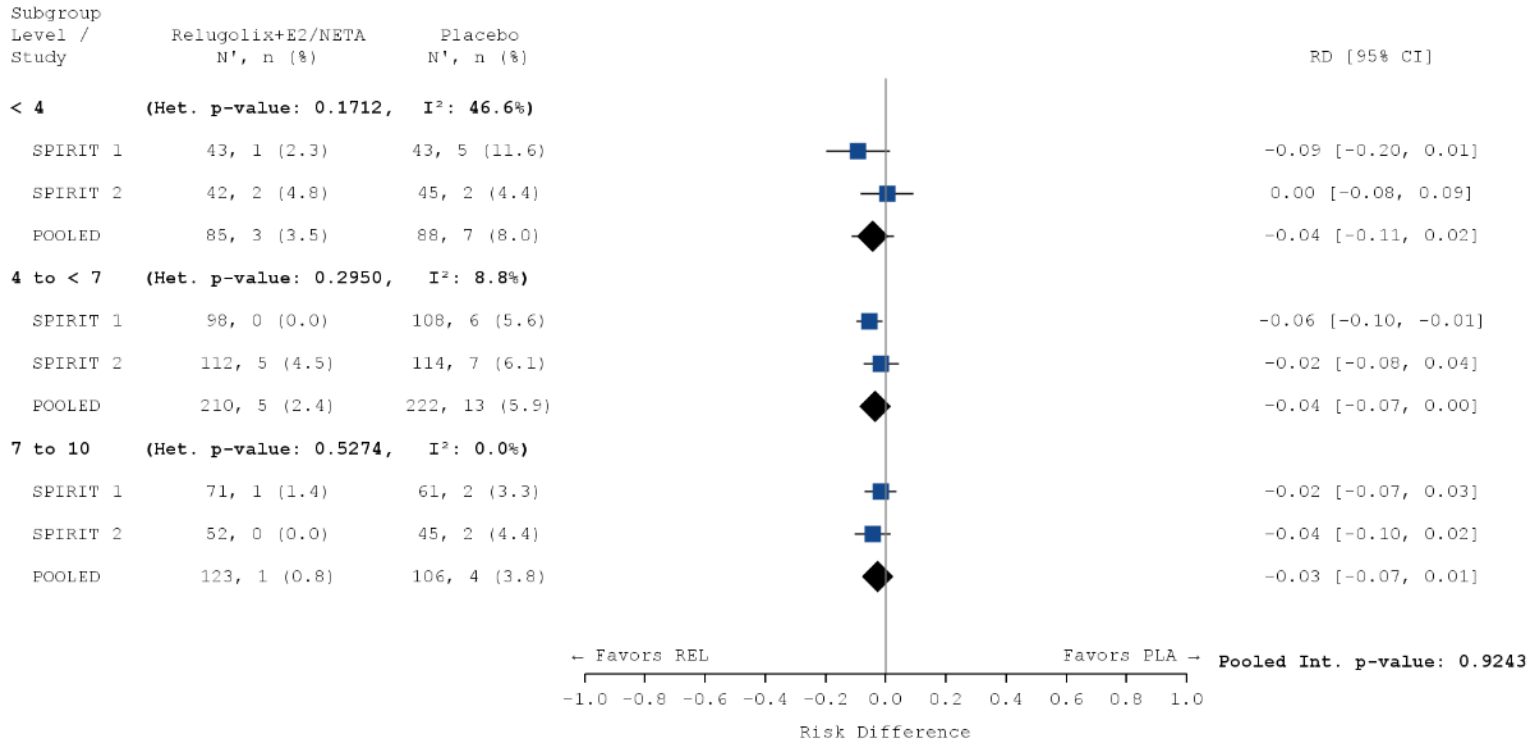
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

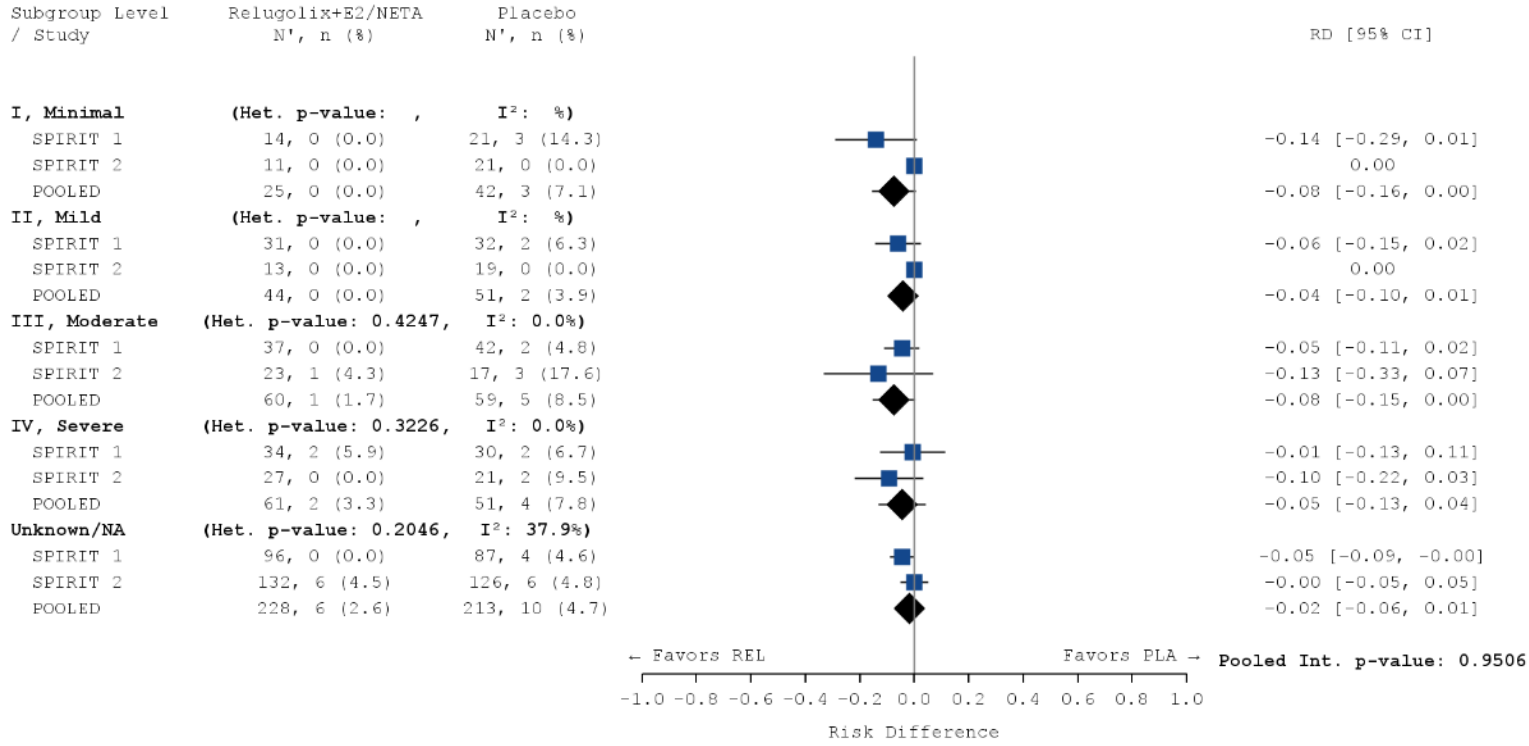
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

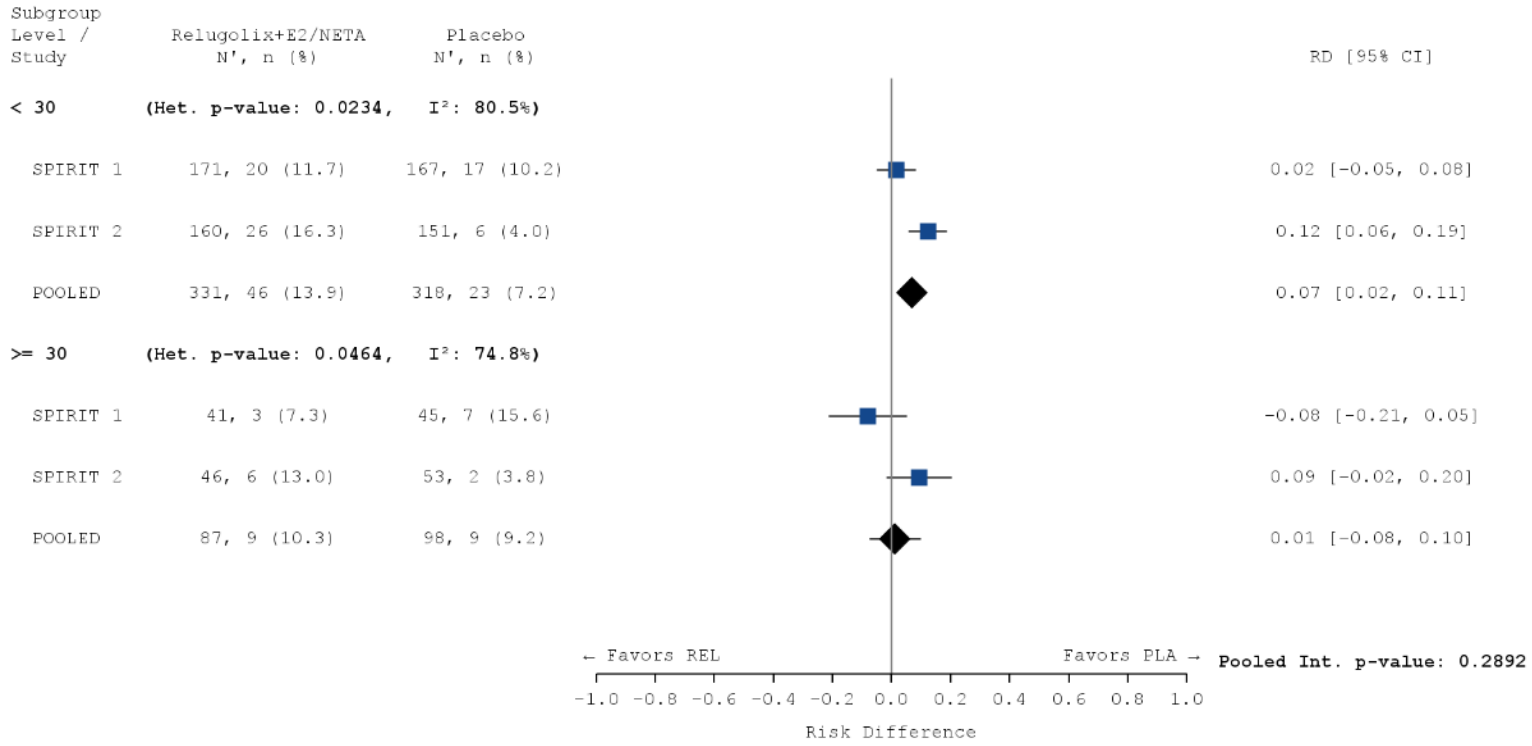
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders; PT: Acne
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

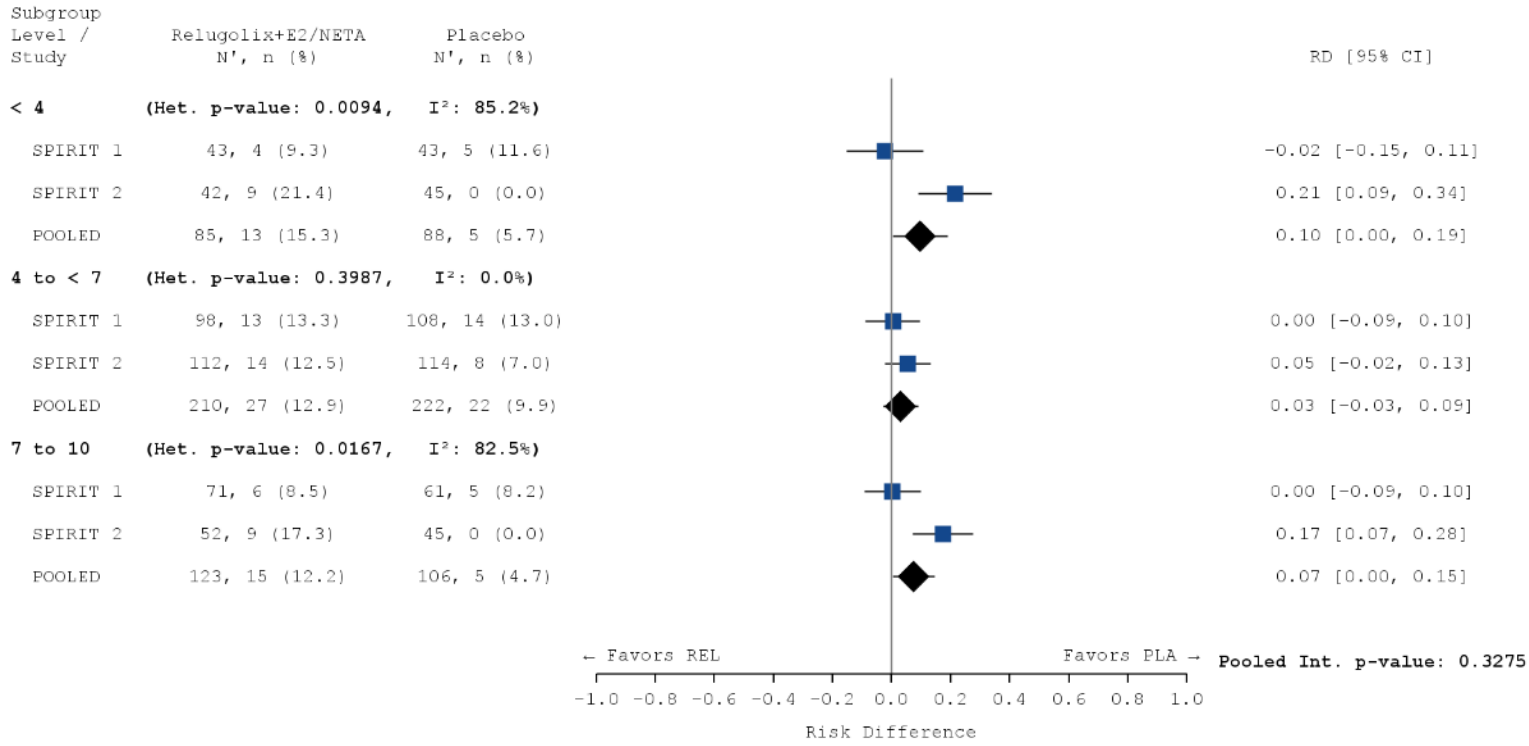
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

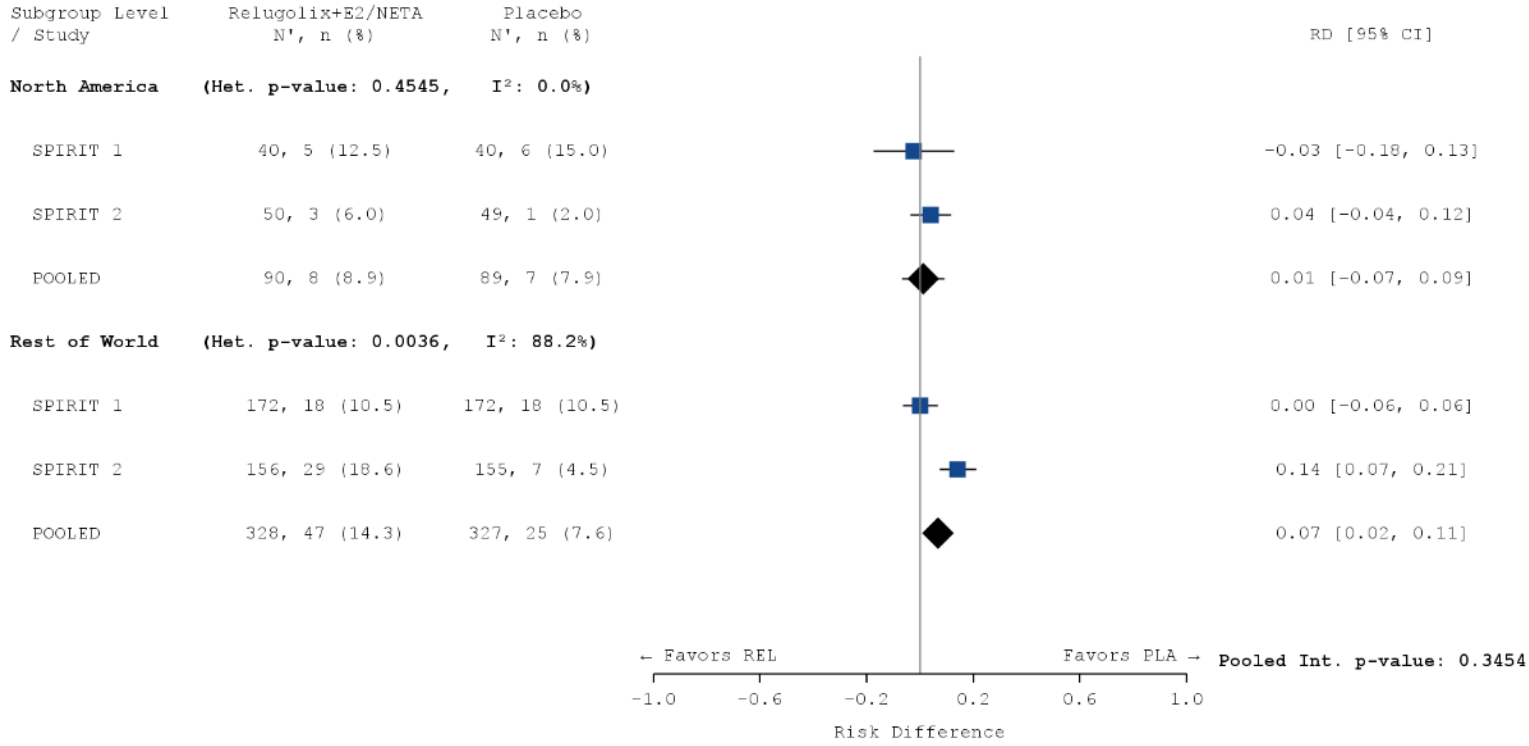
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

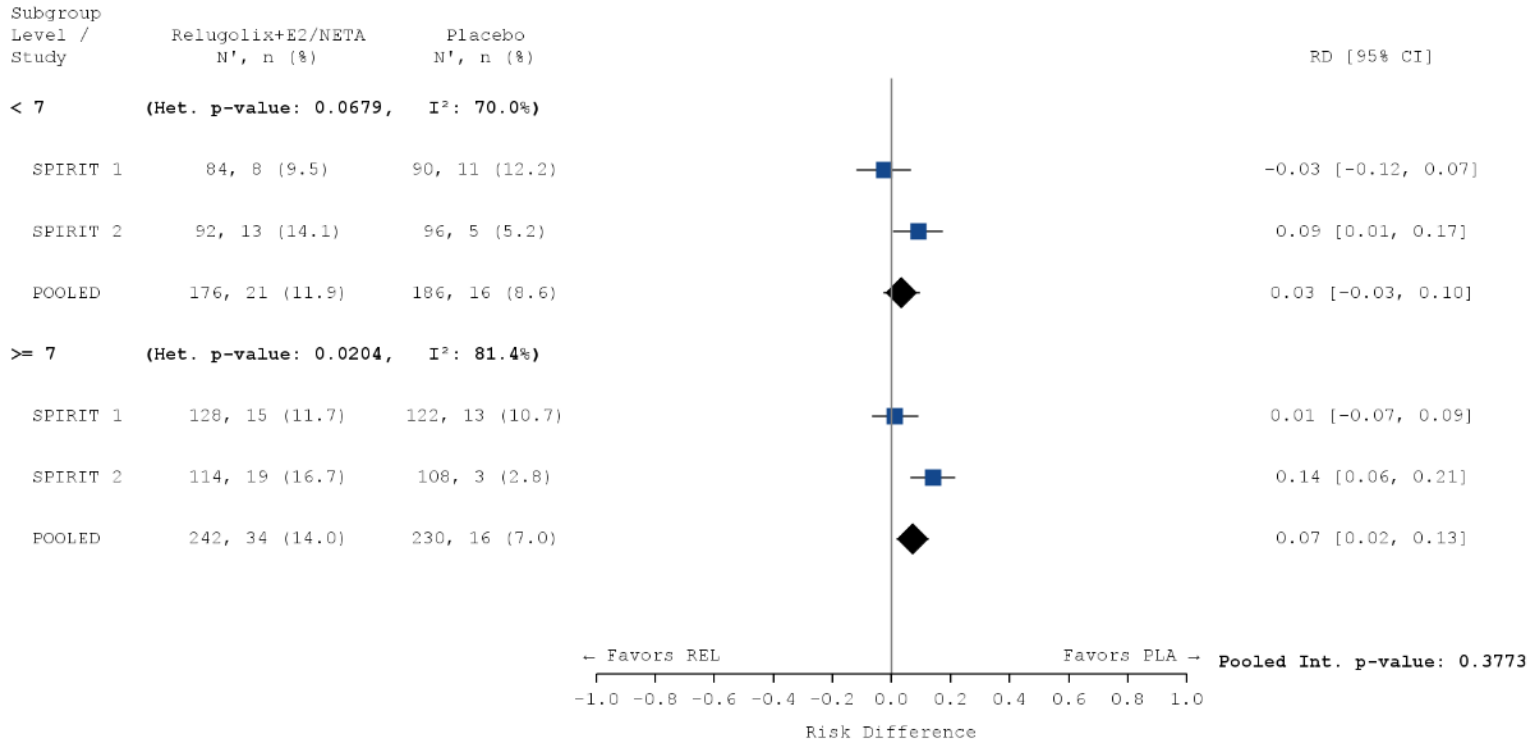
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

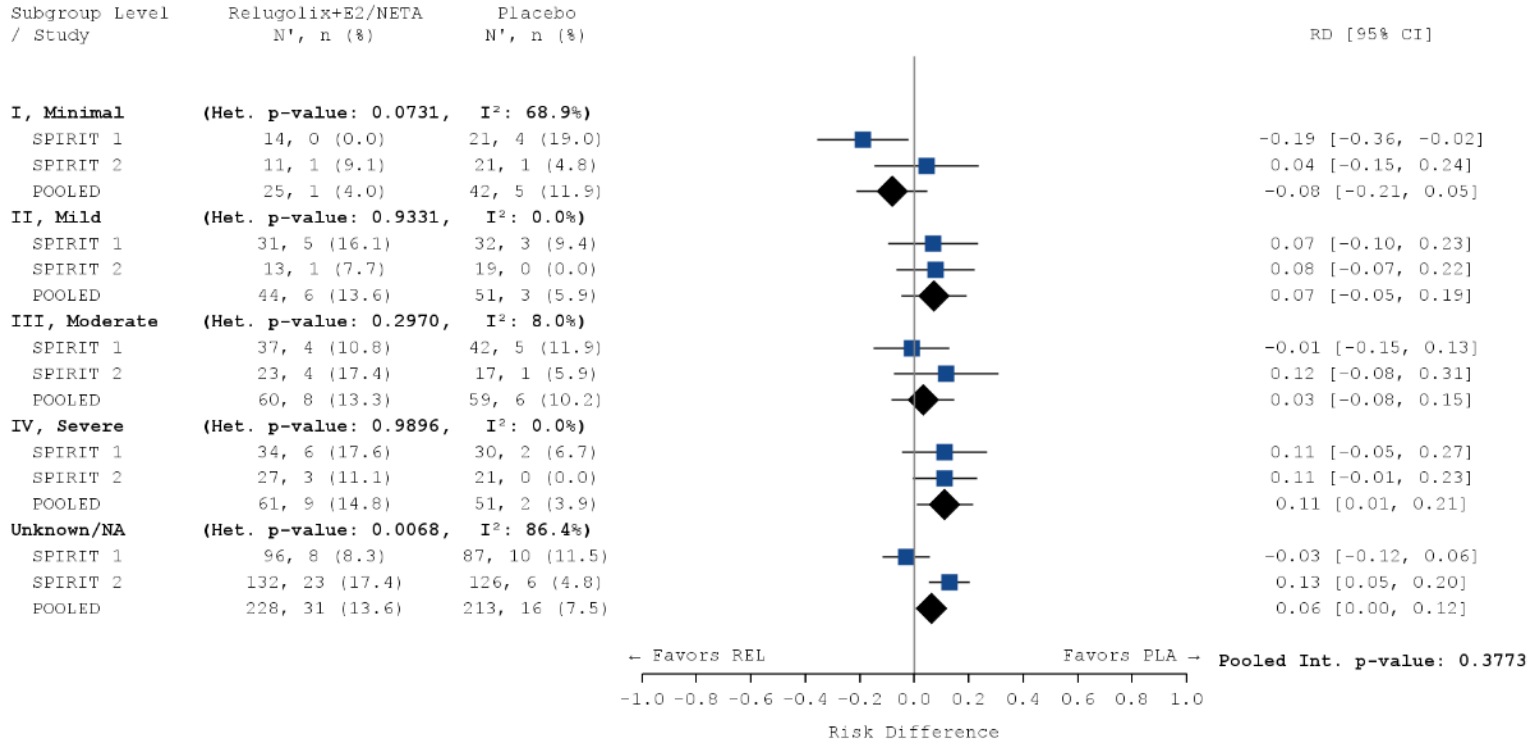
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

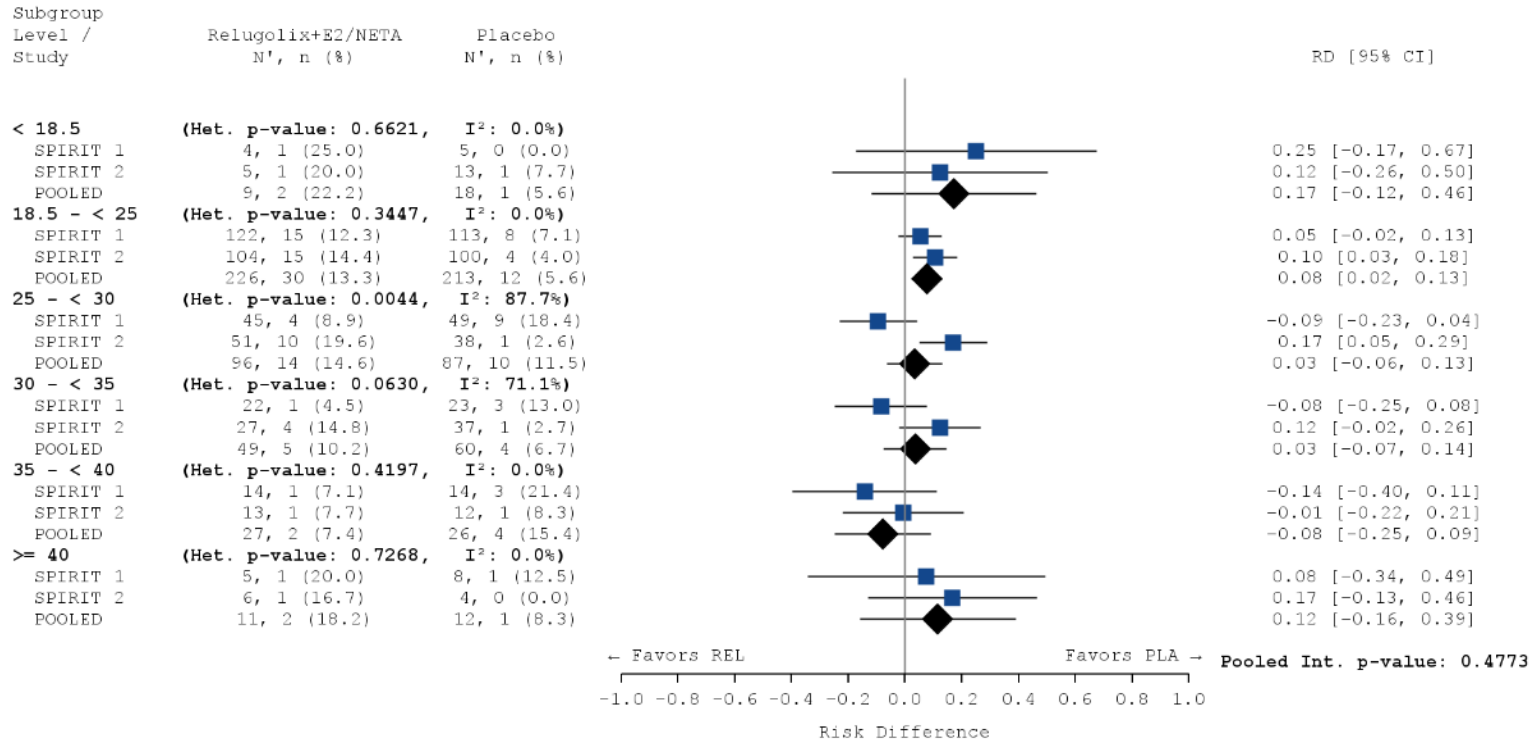
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
AFSE stage



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

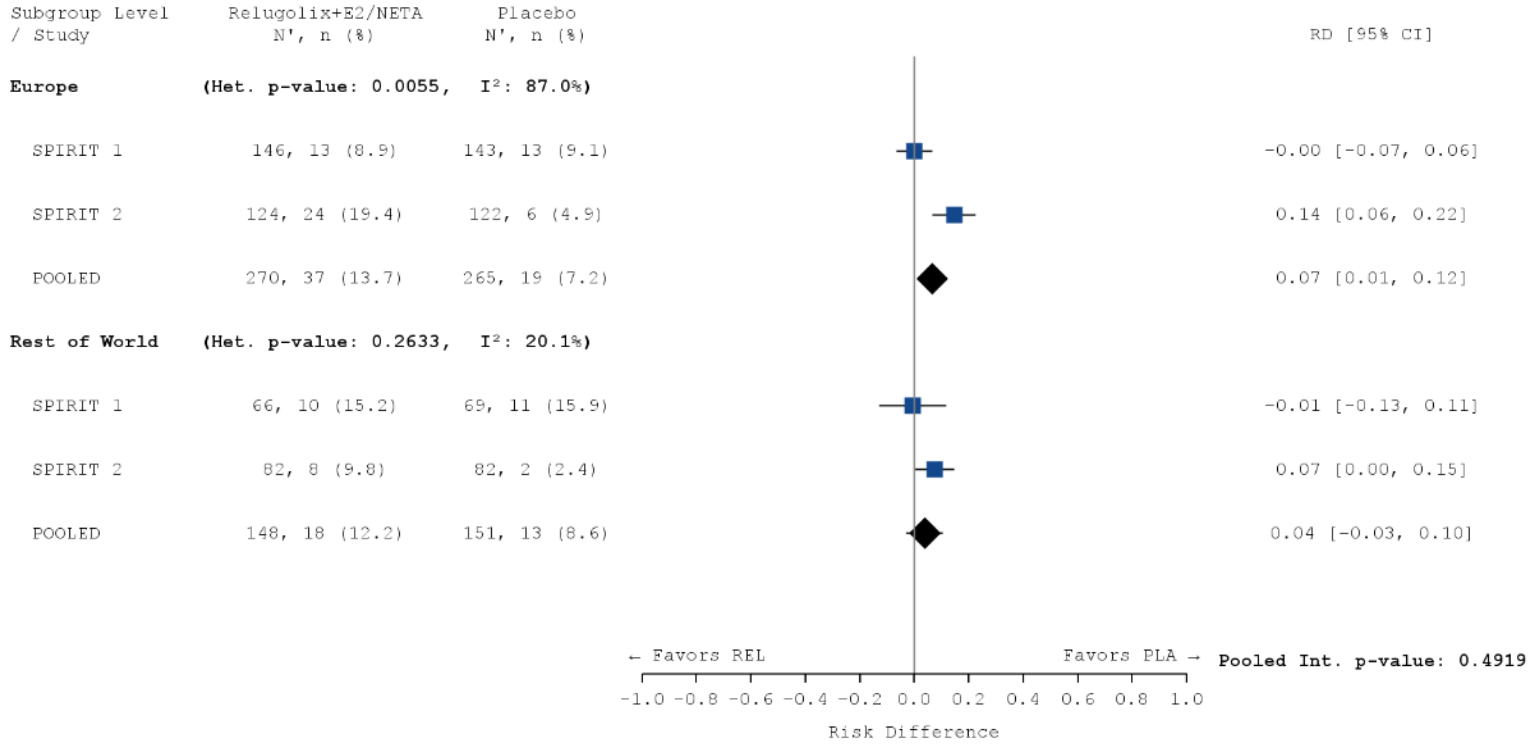
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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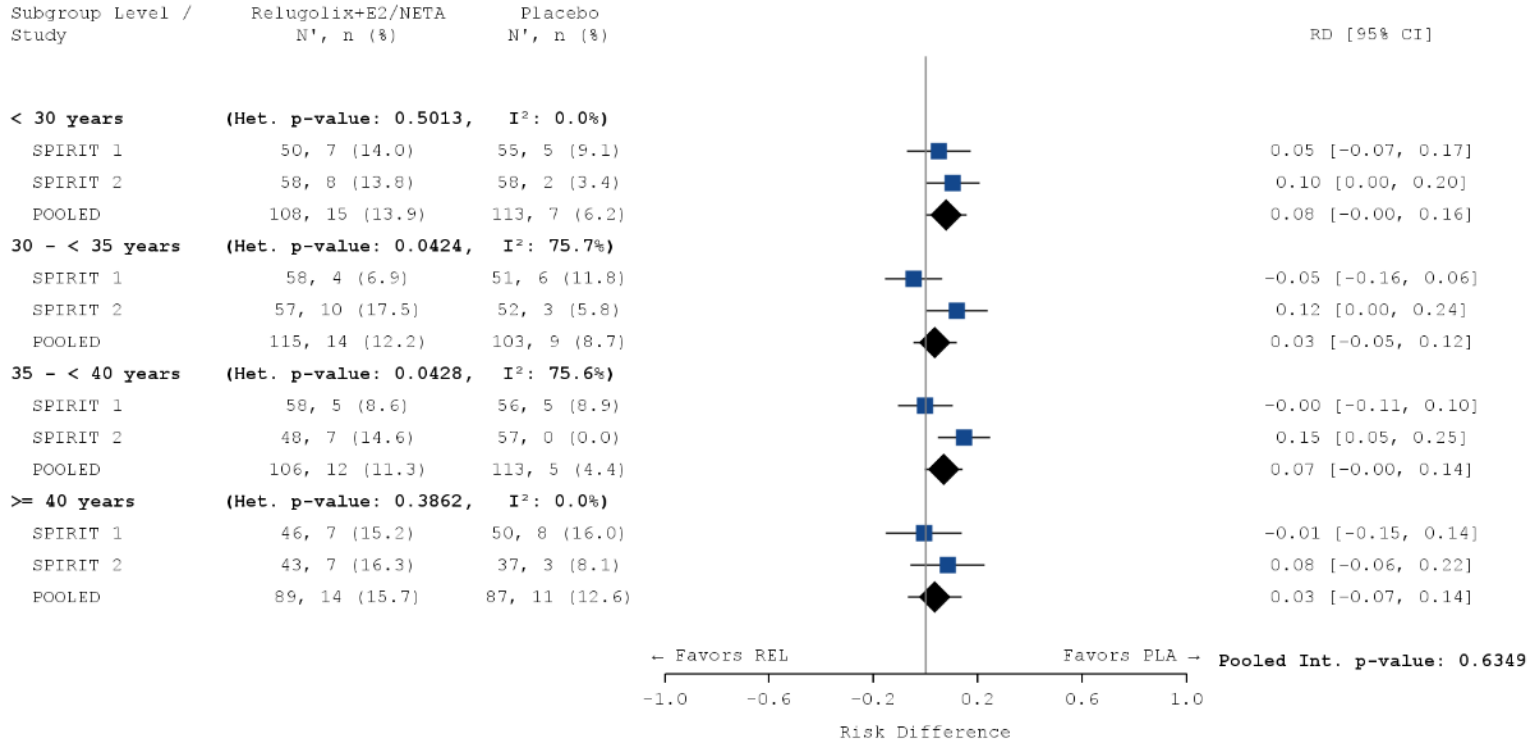
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

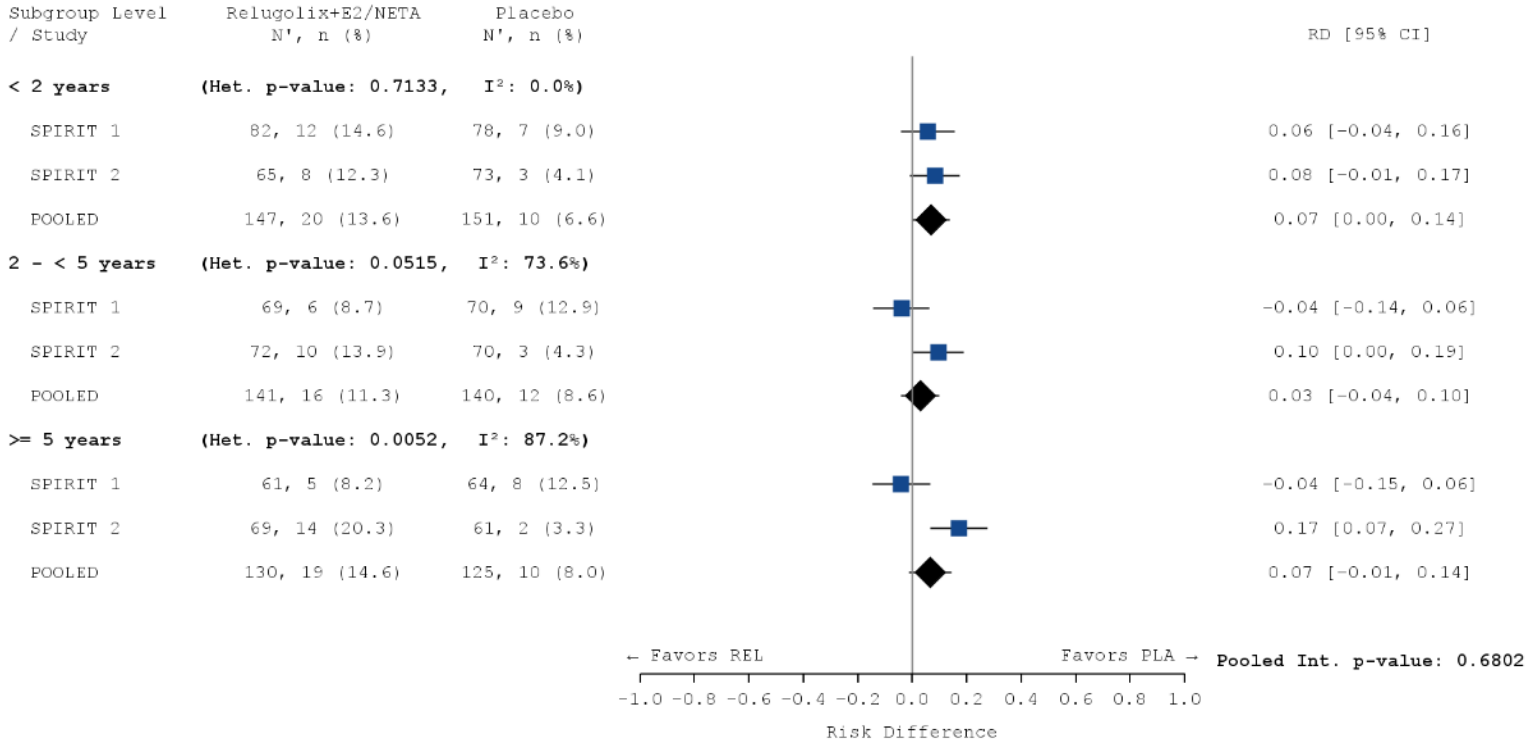
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

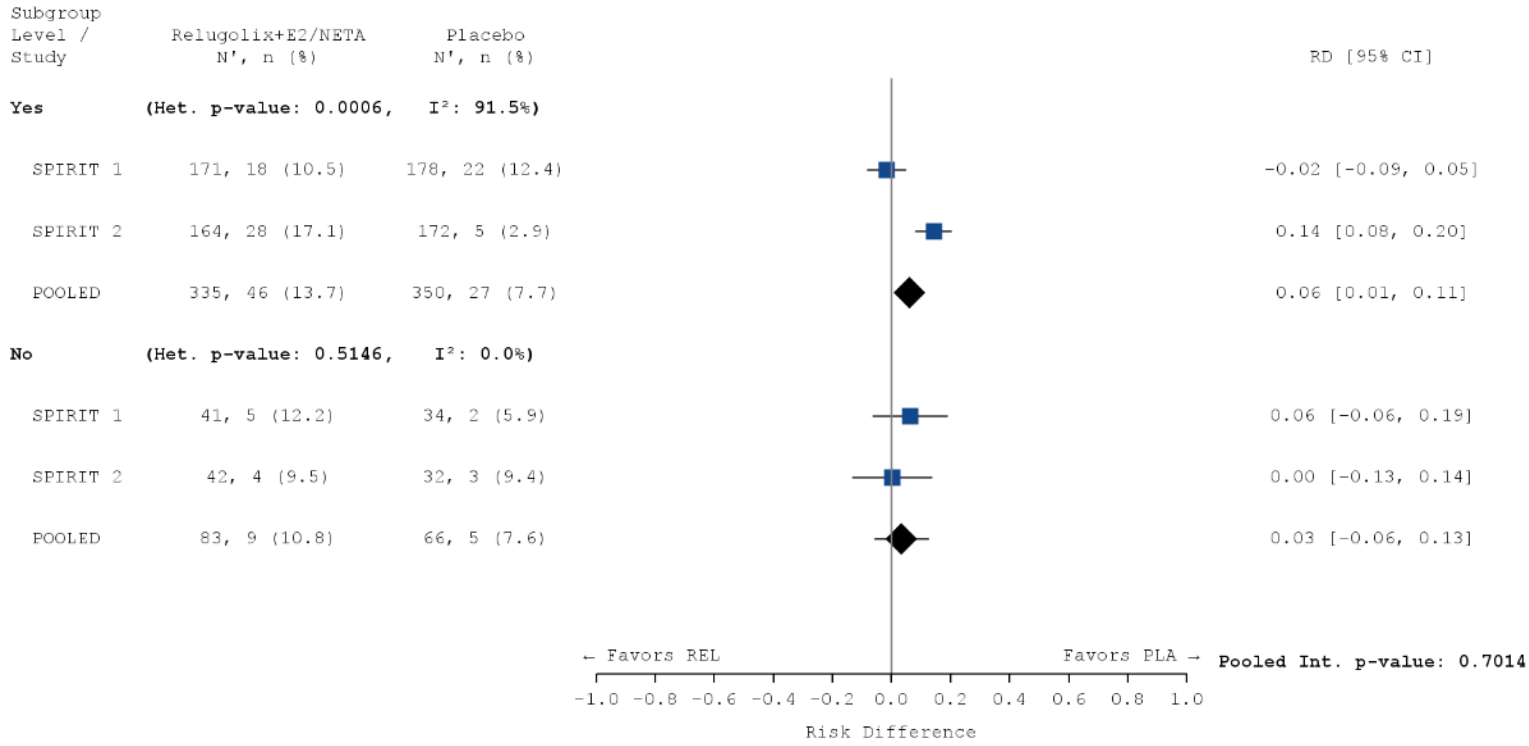
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Prior surgery for endometriosis



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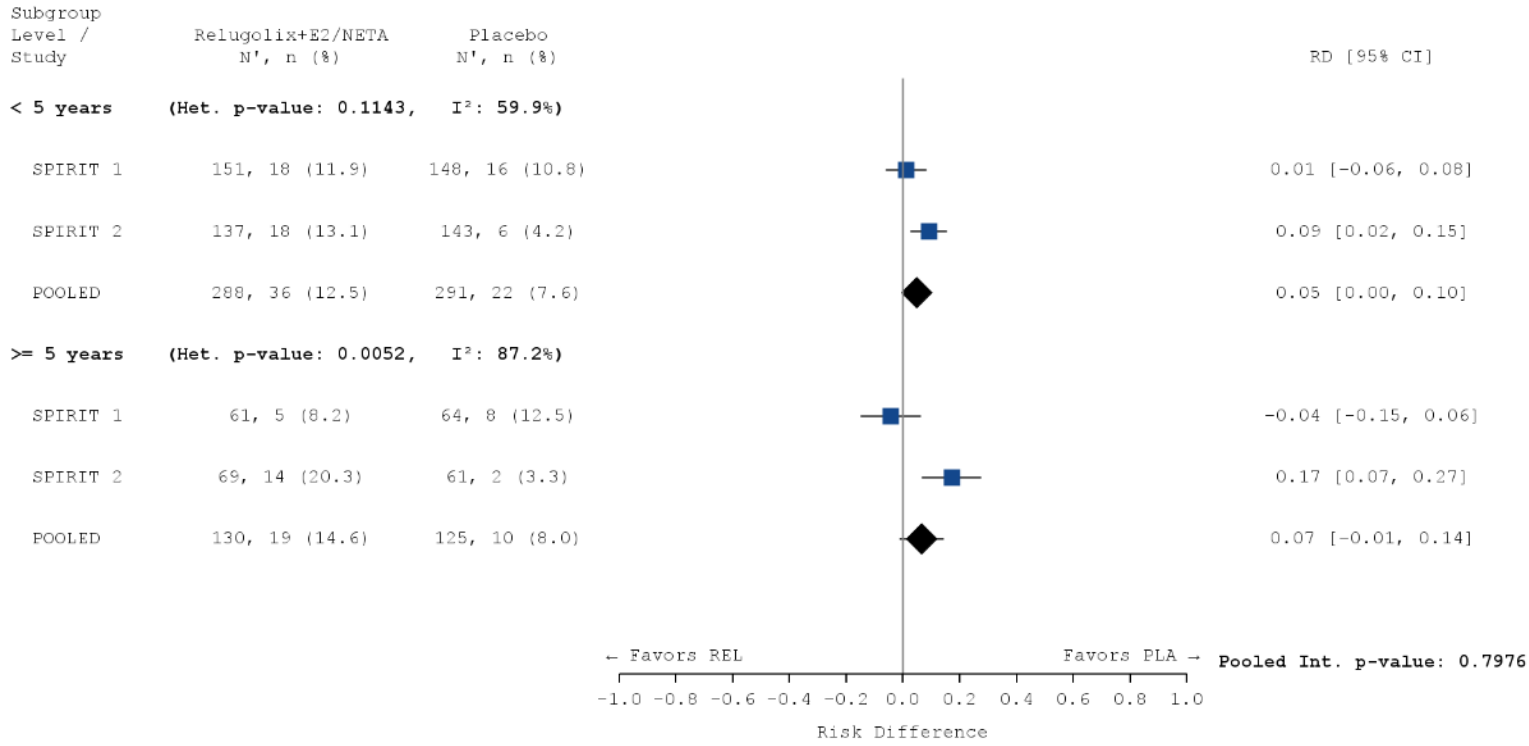
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

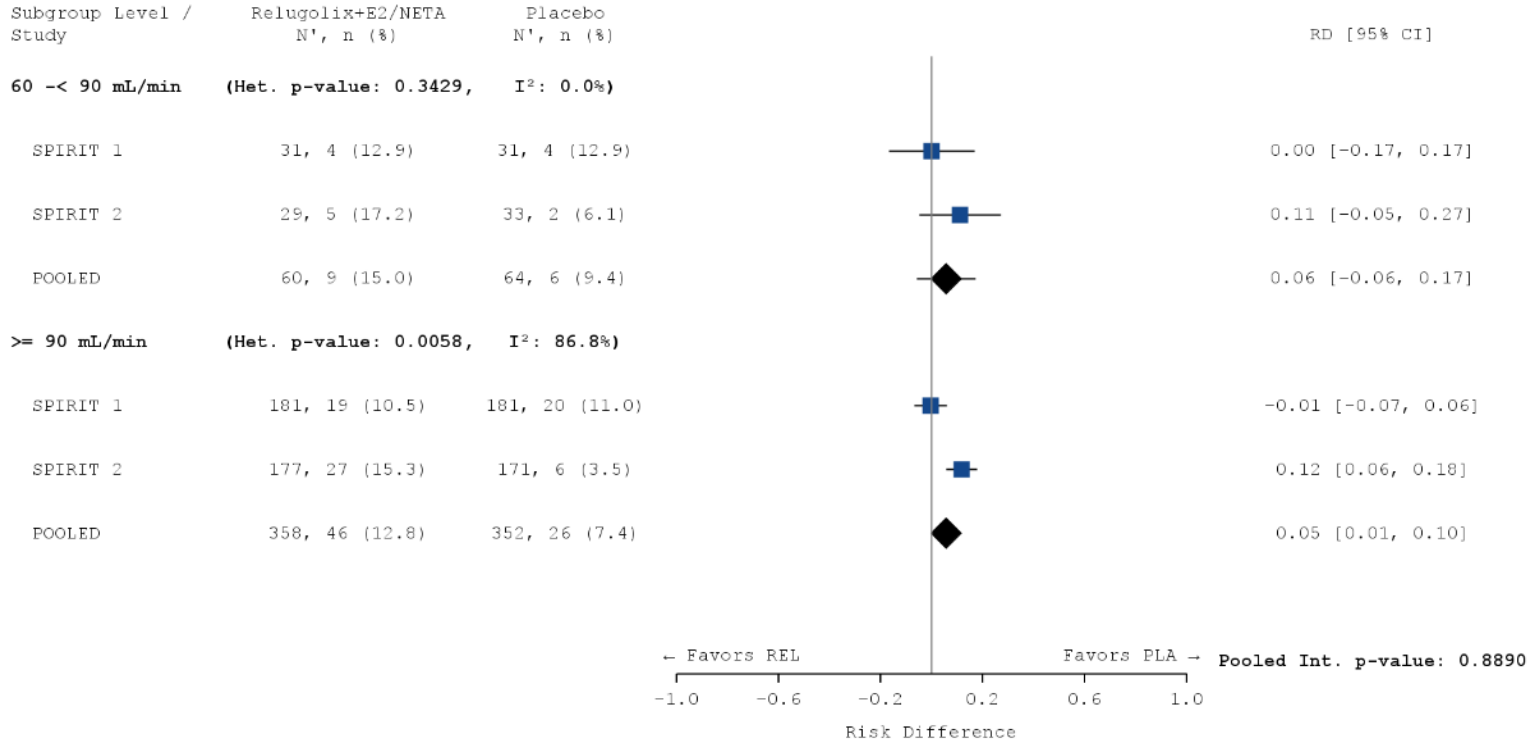
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Renal function



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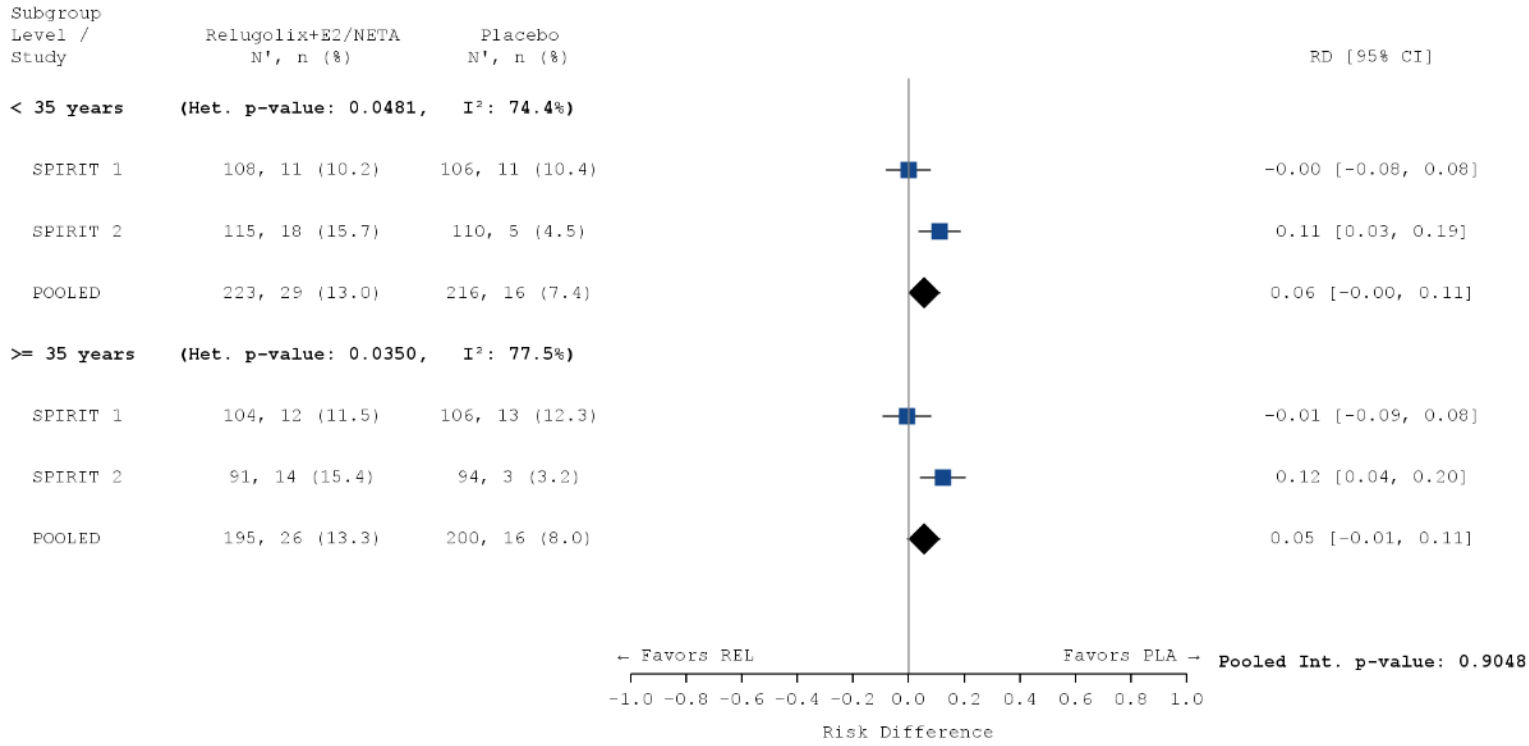
SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

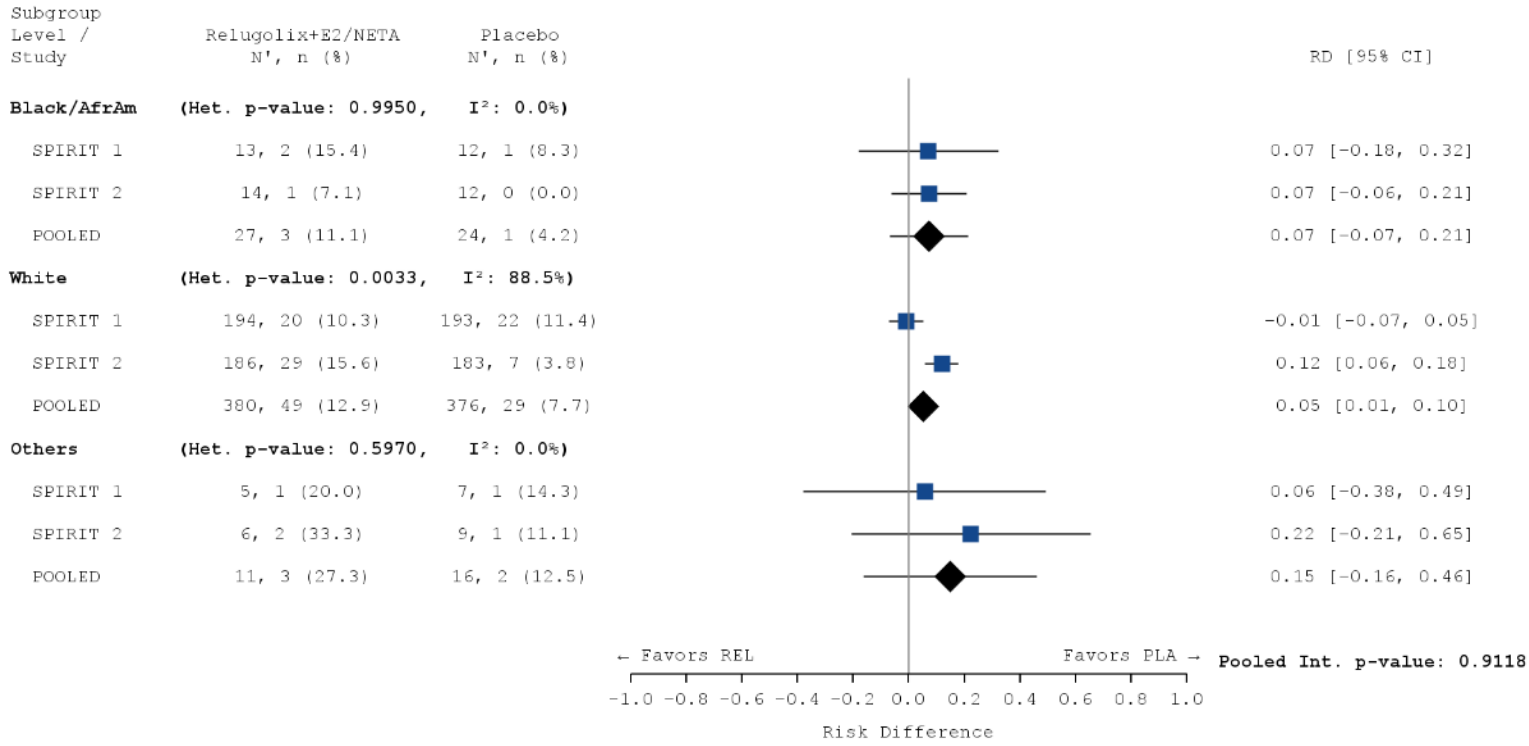
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

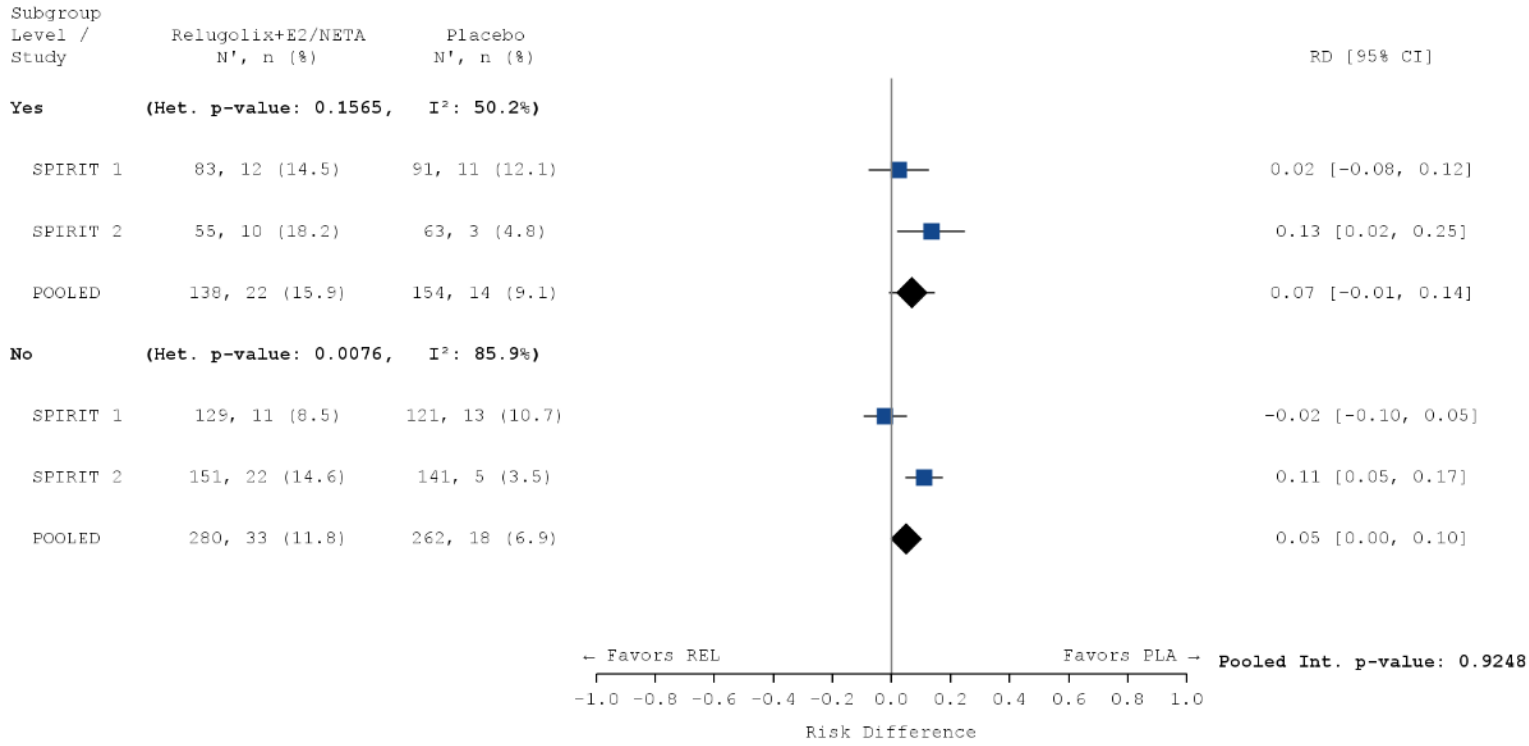
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

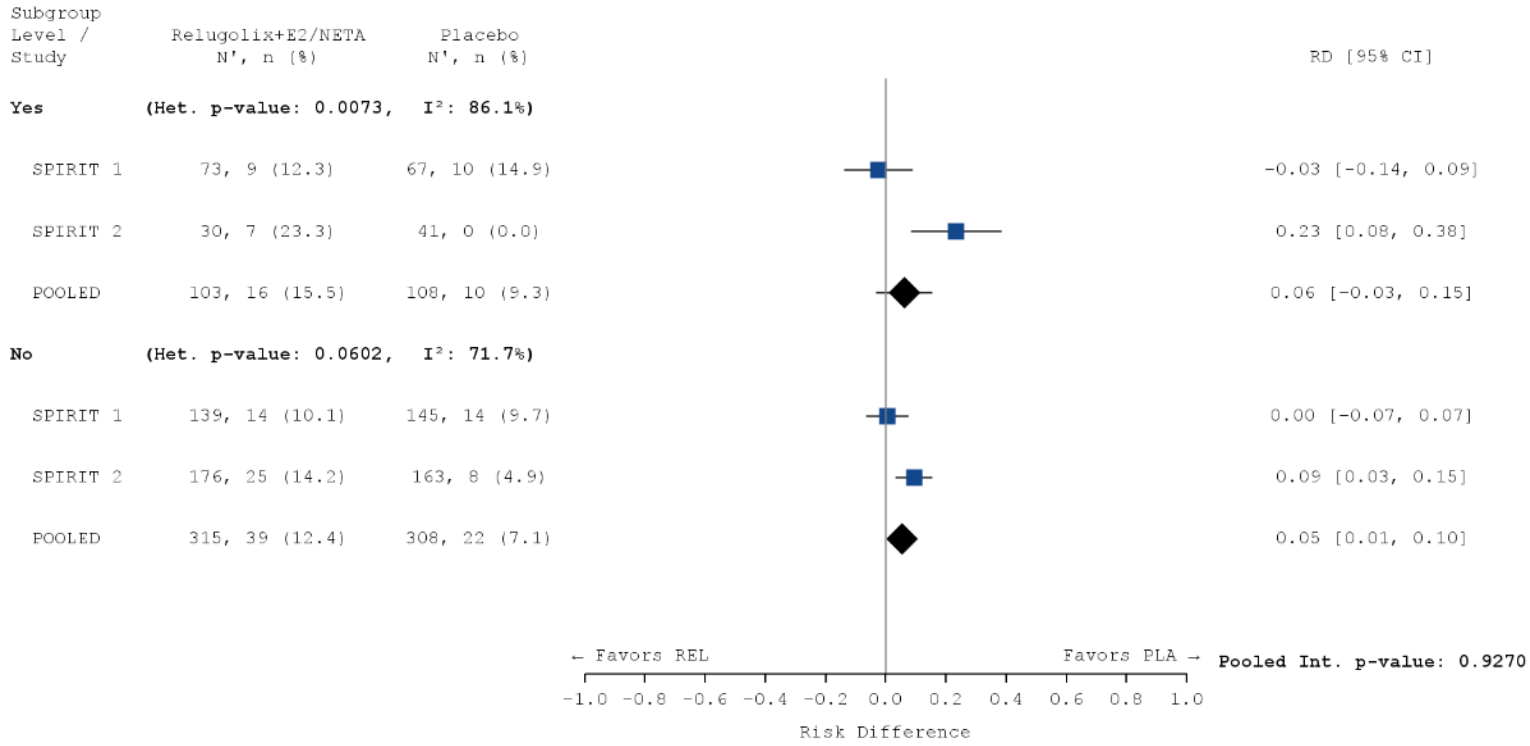
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

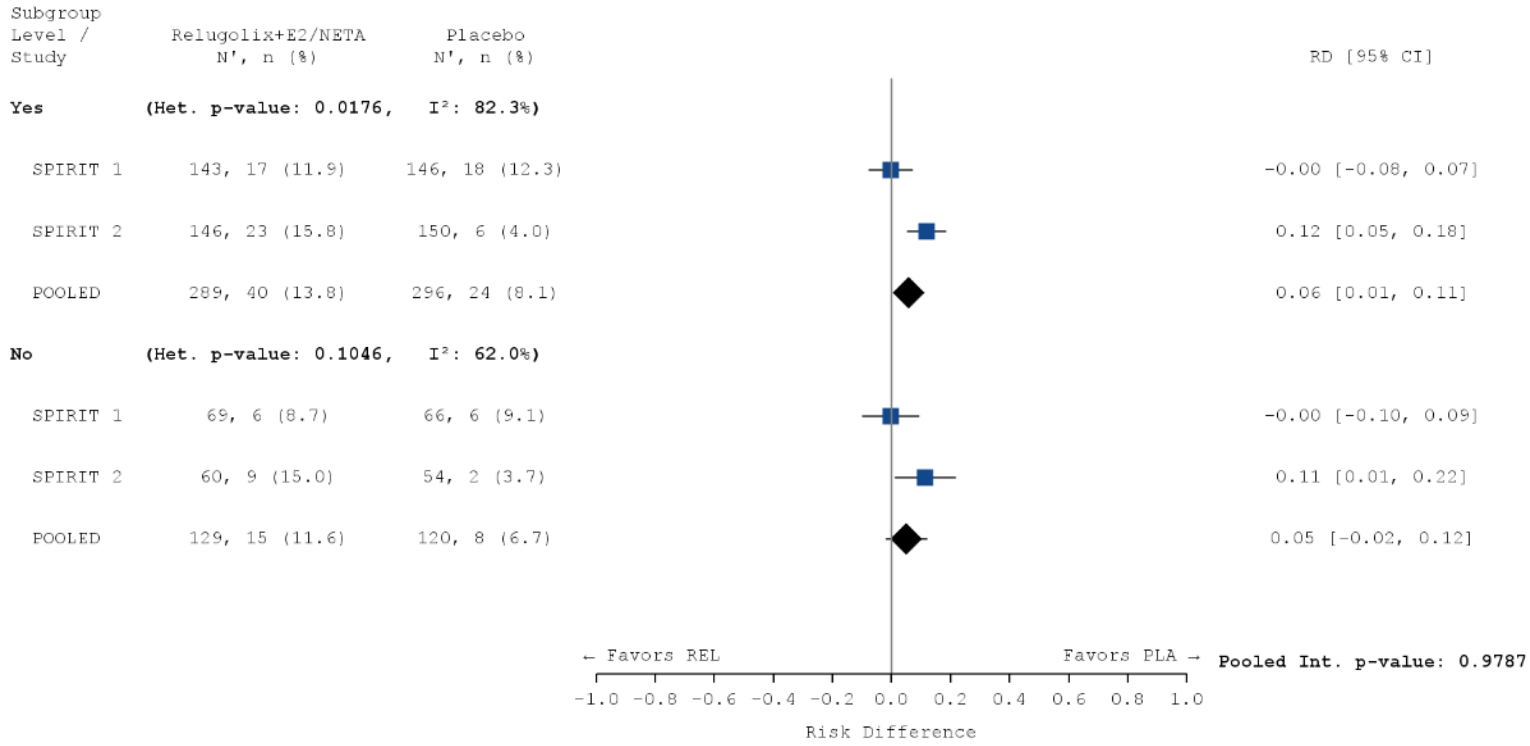
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

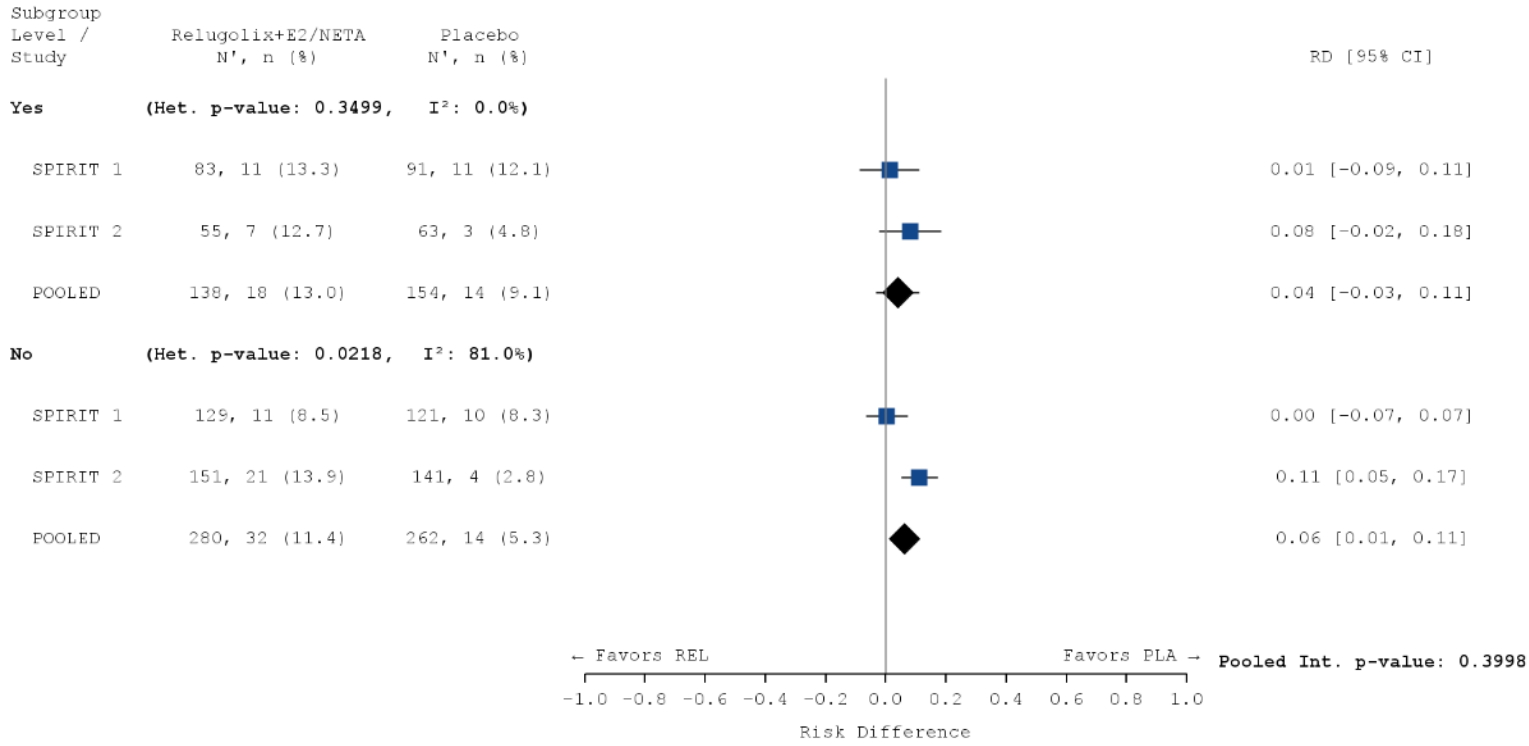
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Any
Prior treatment for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

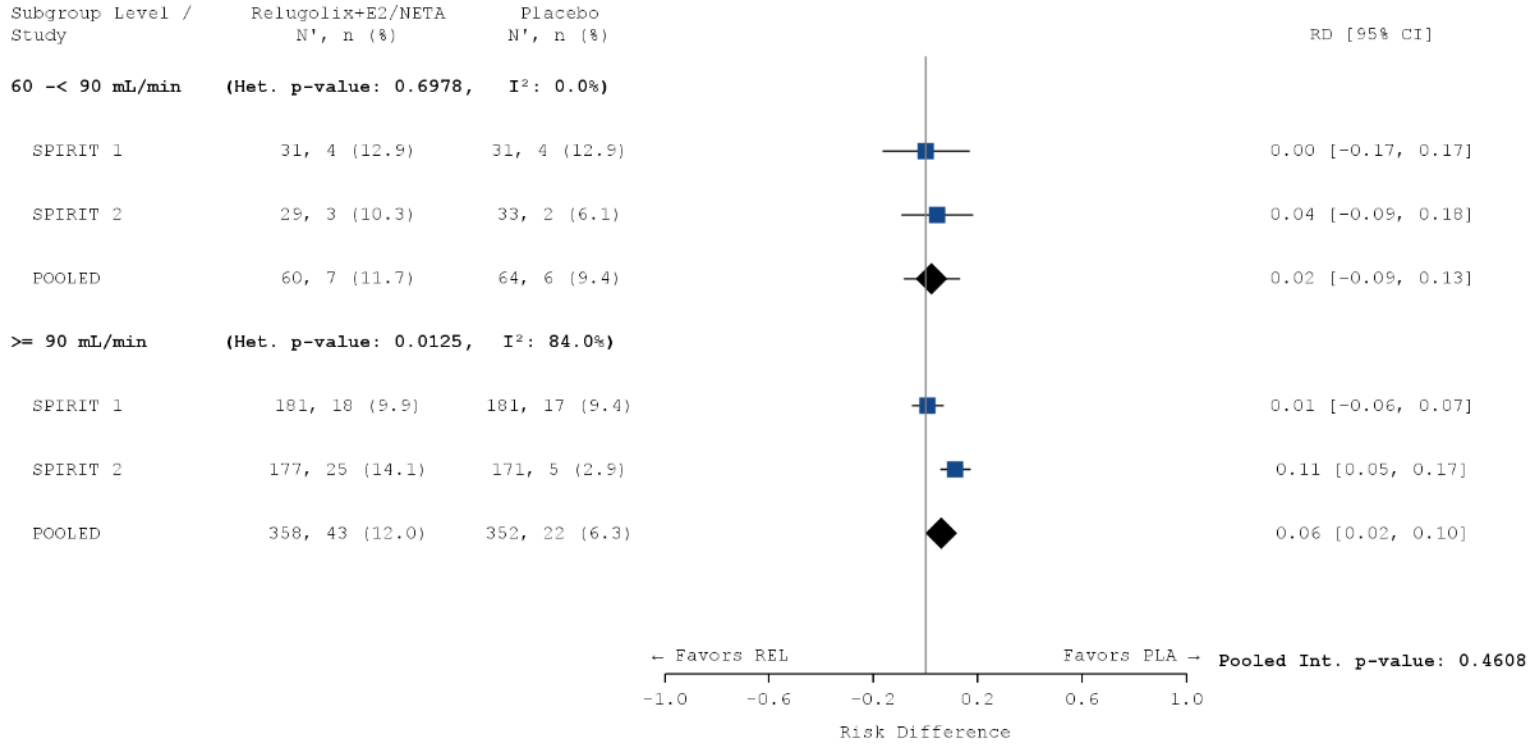
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Prior hormonal treatment



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

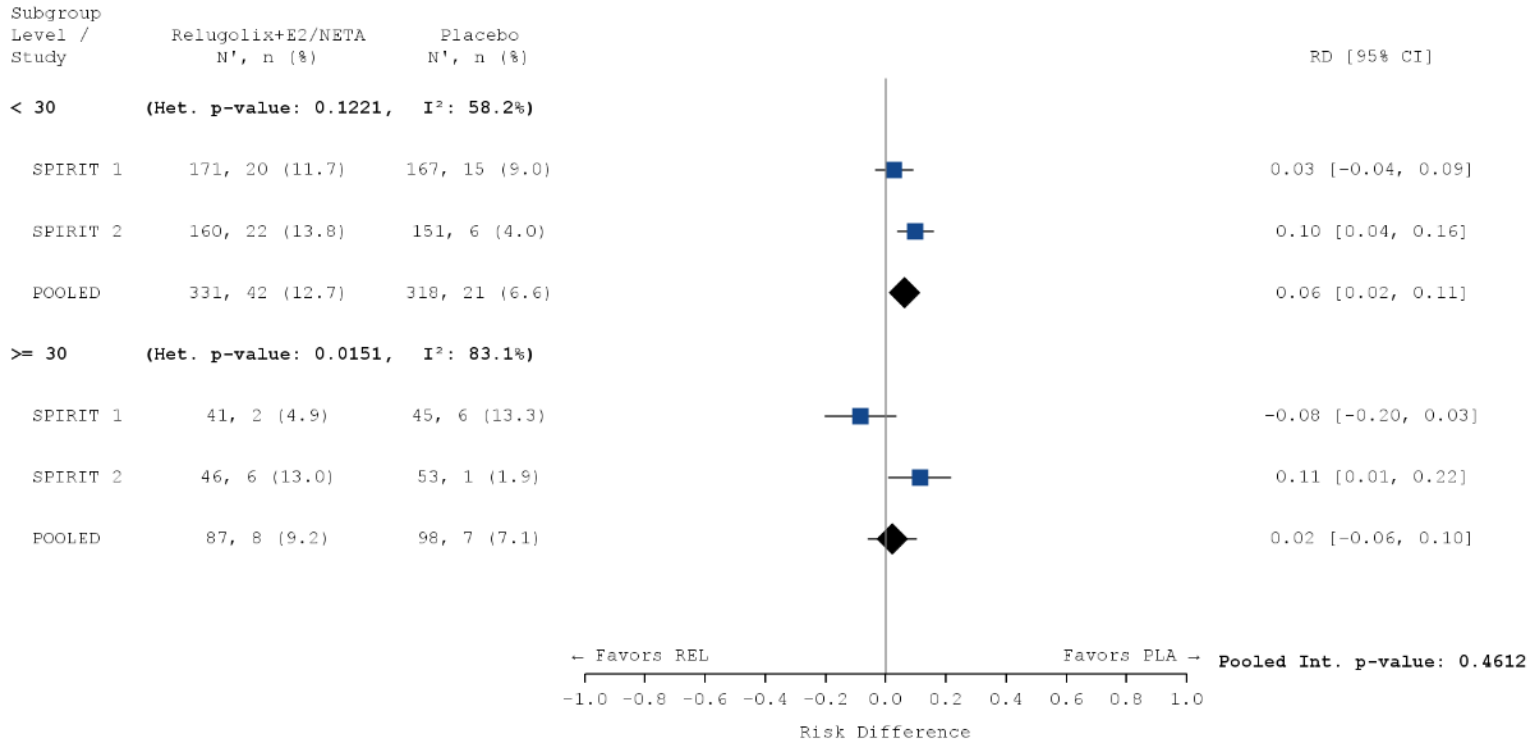
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Renal function



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
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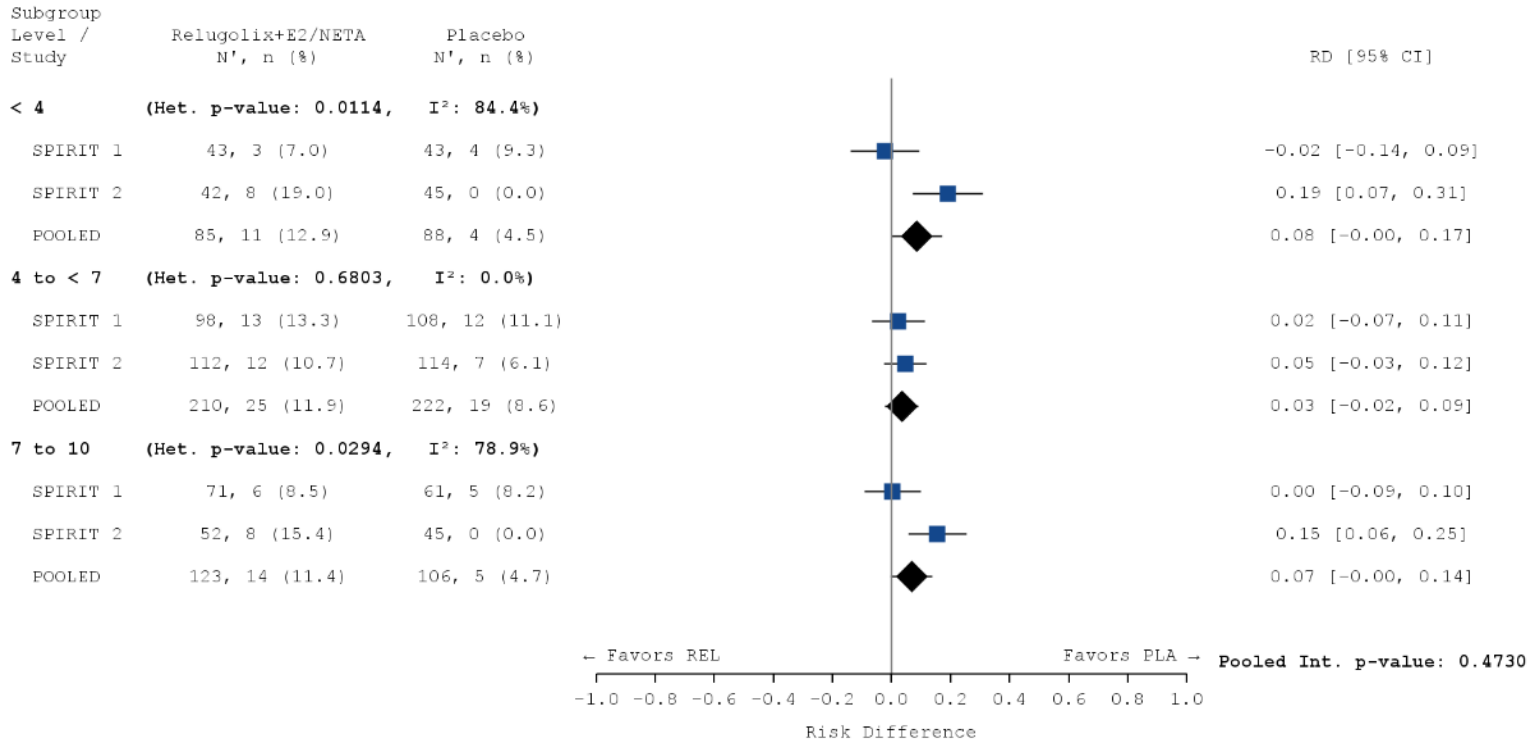
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
NMPP NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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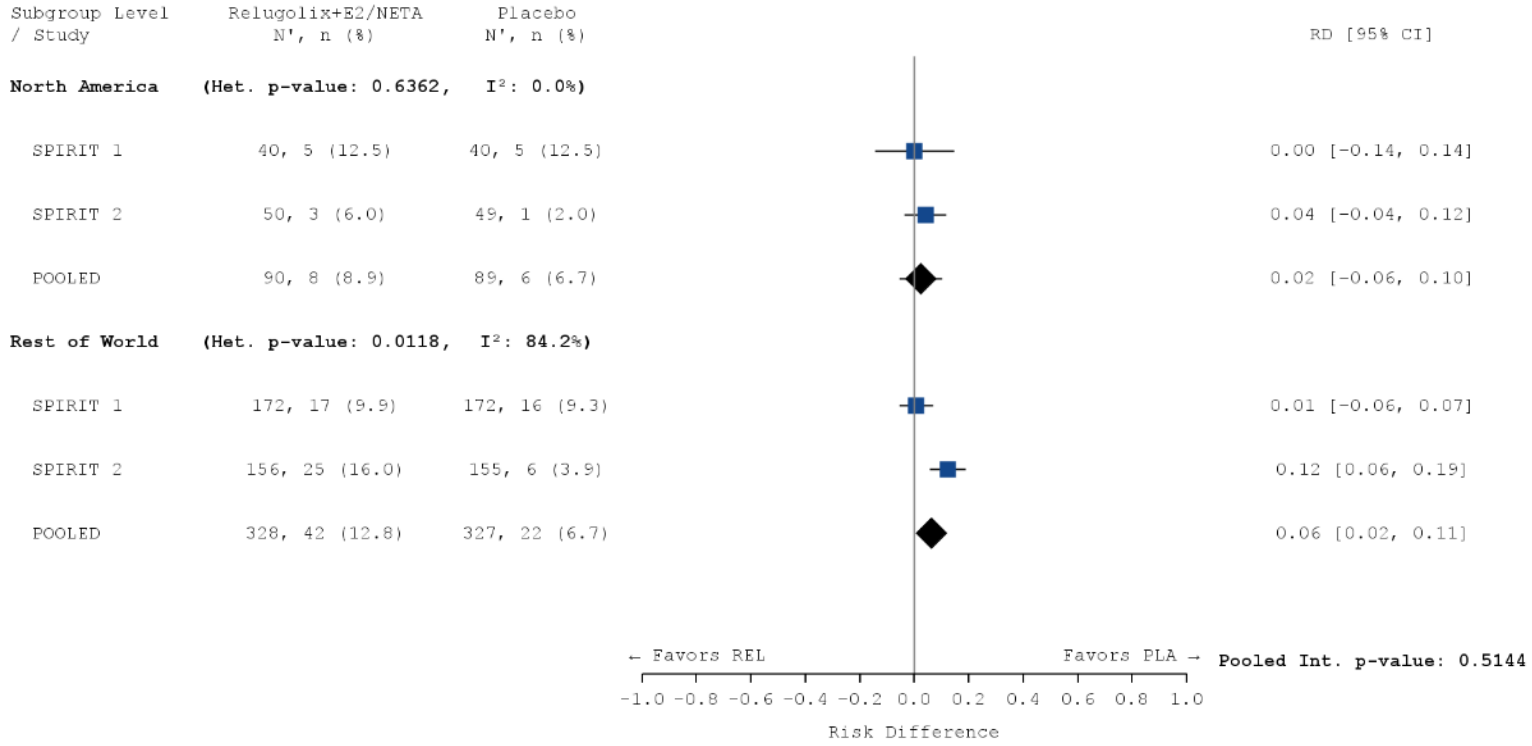
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Geographic region I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
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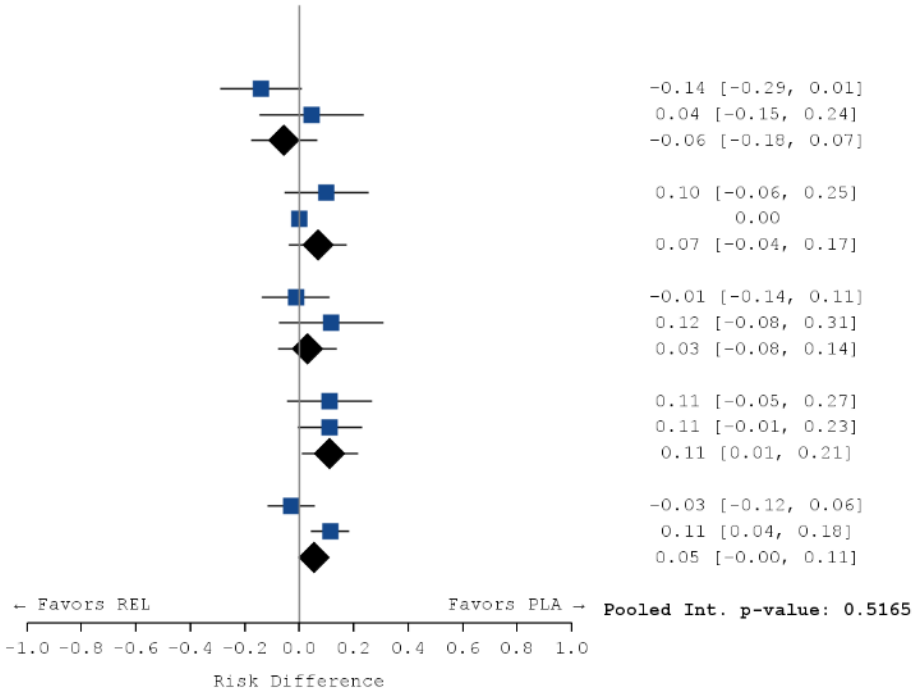
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
AFSE stage

Subgroup Level / Study	Relugolix+E2/NETA N', n (%)	Placebo N', n (%)	RD [95% CI]
I, Minimal	**(Het. p-value: 0.1349,**	**I^2: 55.3%)**	
SPIRIT 1	14, 0 (0.0)	21, 3 (14.3)	-0.14 [-0.29, 0.01]
SPIRIT 2	11, 1 (9.1)	21, 1 (4.8)	0.04 [-0.15, 0.24]
POOLED	25, 1 (4.0)	42, 4 (9.5)	-0.06 [-0.18, 0.07]
II, Mild	**(Het. p-value: ,**	**I^2: %)**	
SPIRIT 1	31, 5 (16.1)	32, 2 (6.3)	0.10 [-0.06, 0.25]
SPIRIT 2	13, 0 (0.0)	19, 0 (0.0)	0.00
POOLED	44, 5 (11.4)	51, 2 (3.9)	0.07 [-0.04, 0.17]
III, Moderate	**(Het. p-value: 0.2672,**	**I^2: 18.8%)**	
SPIRIT 1	37, 3 (8.1)	42, 4 (9.5)	-0.01 [-0.14, 0.11]
SPIRIT 2	23, 4 (17.4)	17, 1 (5.9)	0.12 [-0.08, 0.31]
POOLED	60, 7 (11.7)	59, 5 (8.5)	0.03 [-0.08, 0.14]
IV, Severe	**(Het. p-value: 0.9896,**	**I^2: 0.0%)**	
SPIRIT 1	34, 6 (17.6)	30, 2 (6.7)	0.11 [-0.05, 0.27]
SPIRIT 2	27, 3 (11.1)	21, 0 (0.0)	0.11 [-0.01, 0.23]
POOLED	61, 9 (14.8)	51, 2 (3.9)	0.11 [0.01, 0.21]
Unknown/NA	**(Het. p-value: 0.0118,**	**I^2: 84.2%)**	
SPIRIT 1	96, 8 (8.3)	87, 10 (11.5)	-0.03 [-0.12, 0.06]
SPIRIT 2	132, 20 (15.2)	126, 5 (4.0)	0.11 [0.04, 0.18]
POOLED	228, 28 (12.3)	213, 15 (7.0)	0.05 [-0.00, 0.11]



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

SOURCE: \Studies\MYV\MYV105\Analysis\Prod\Progs\Fig_3_7_1_1.SAS
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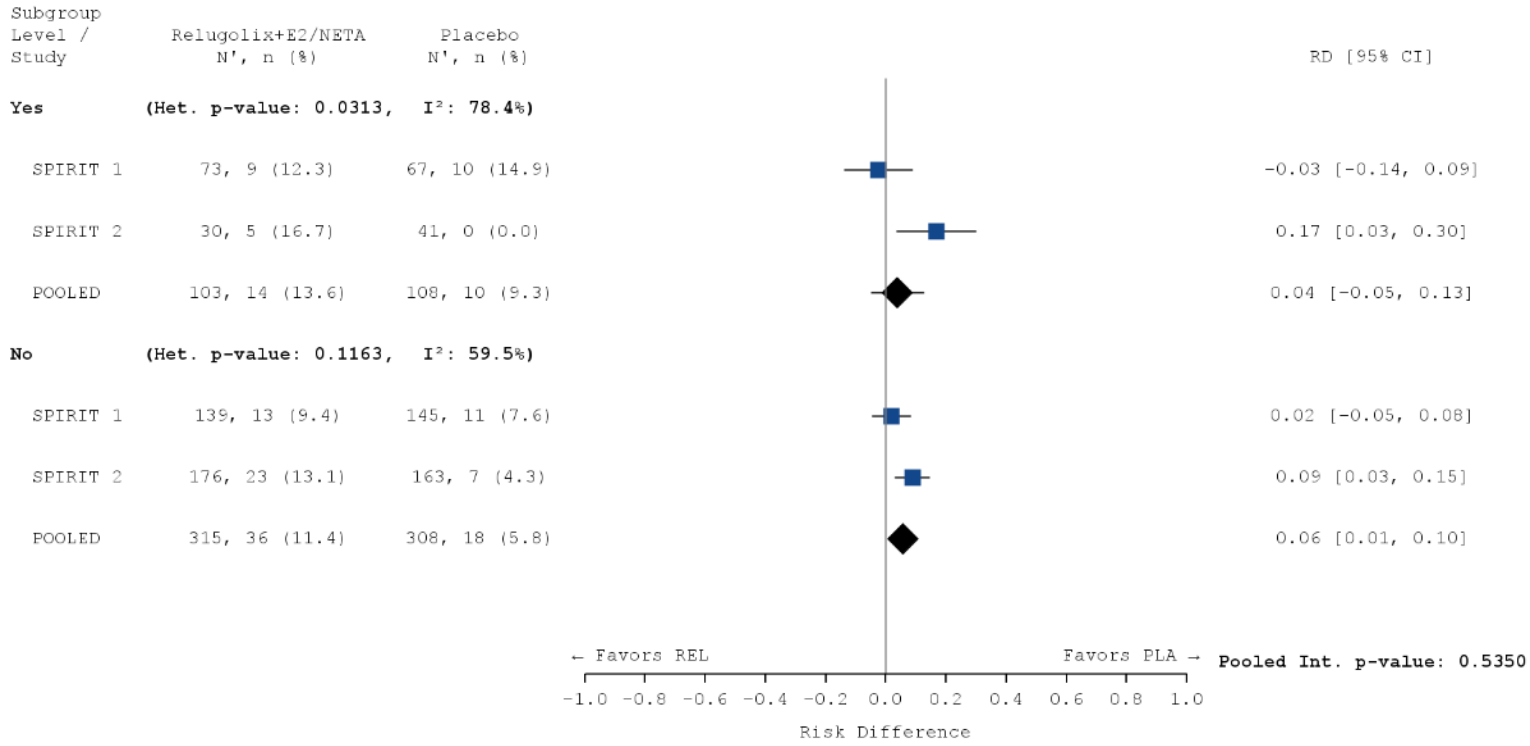
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Prior dienogest or GNRH agonists



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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Date/time of run: 26JAN2023 16:18

Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category II

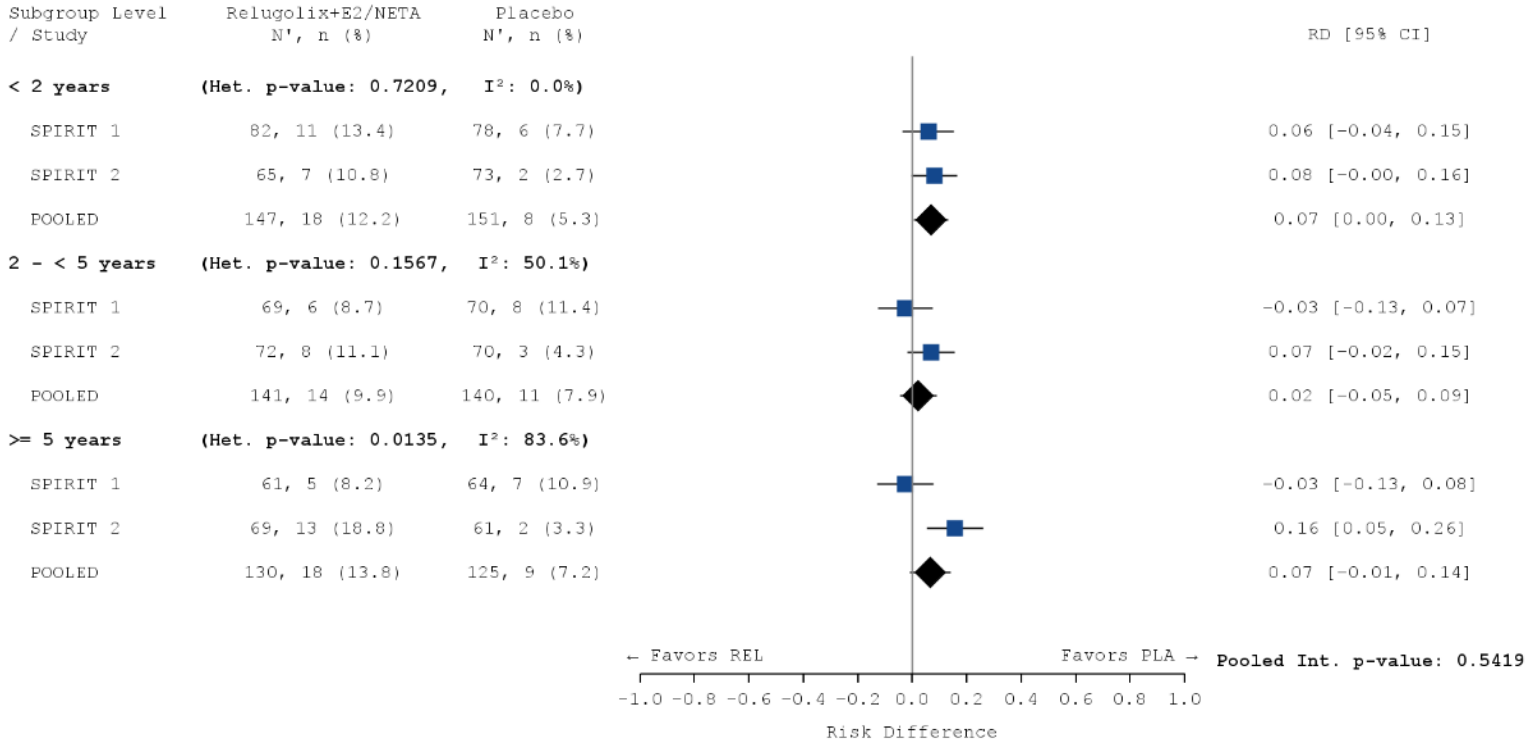

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Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Prior treatment for endometriosis

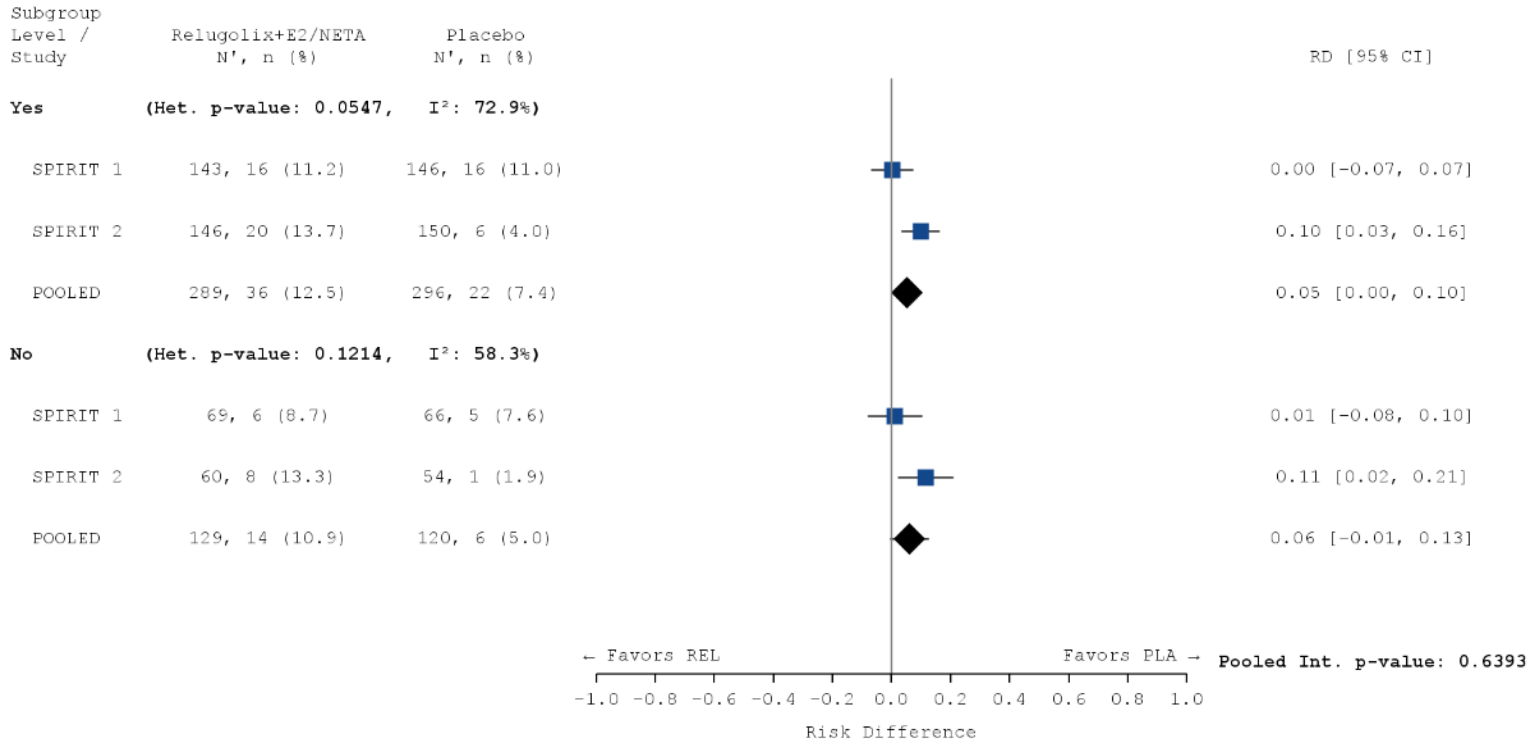

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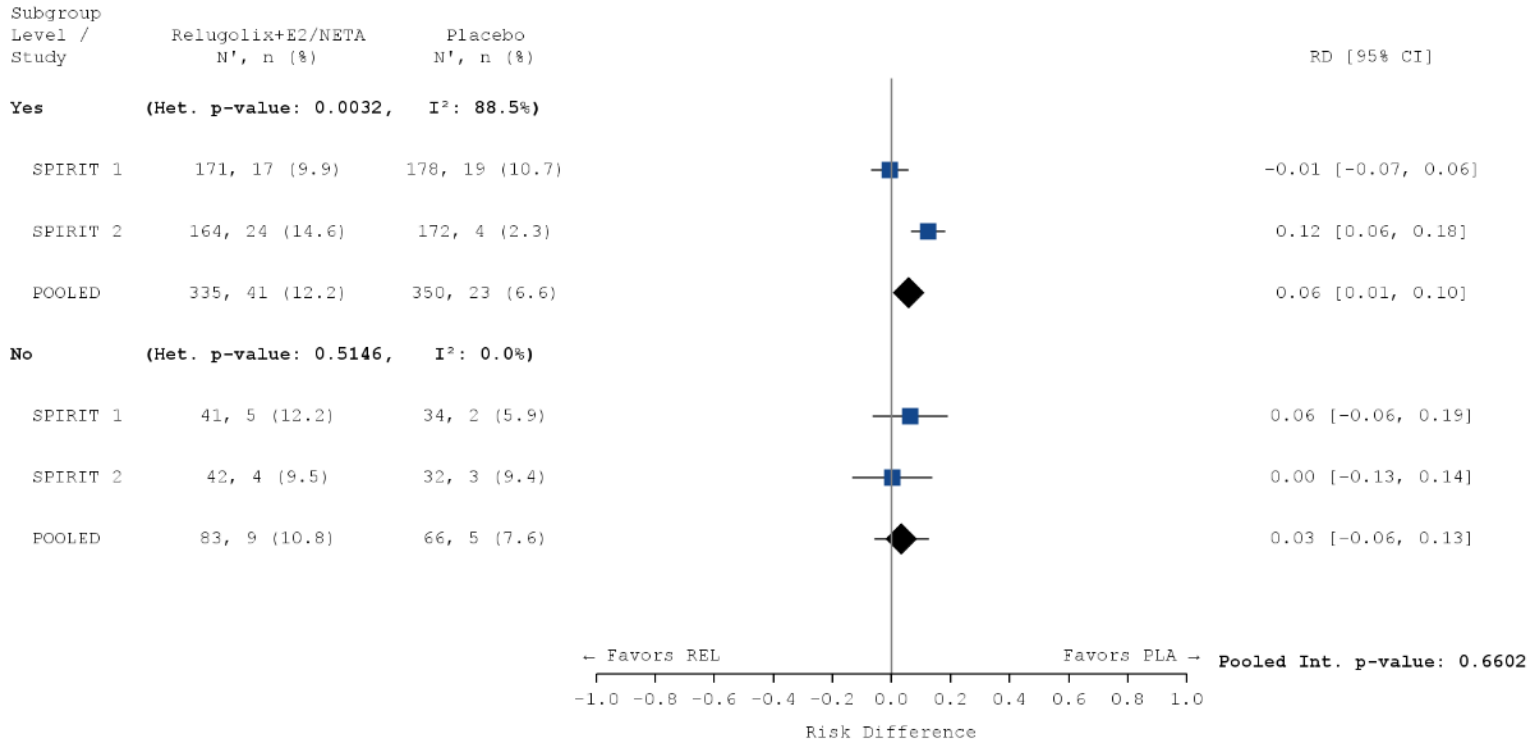
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Prior surgery for endometriosis



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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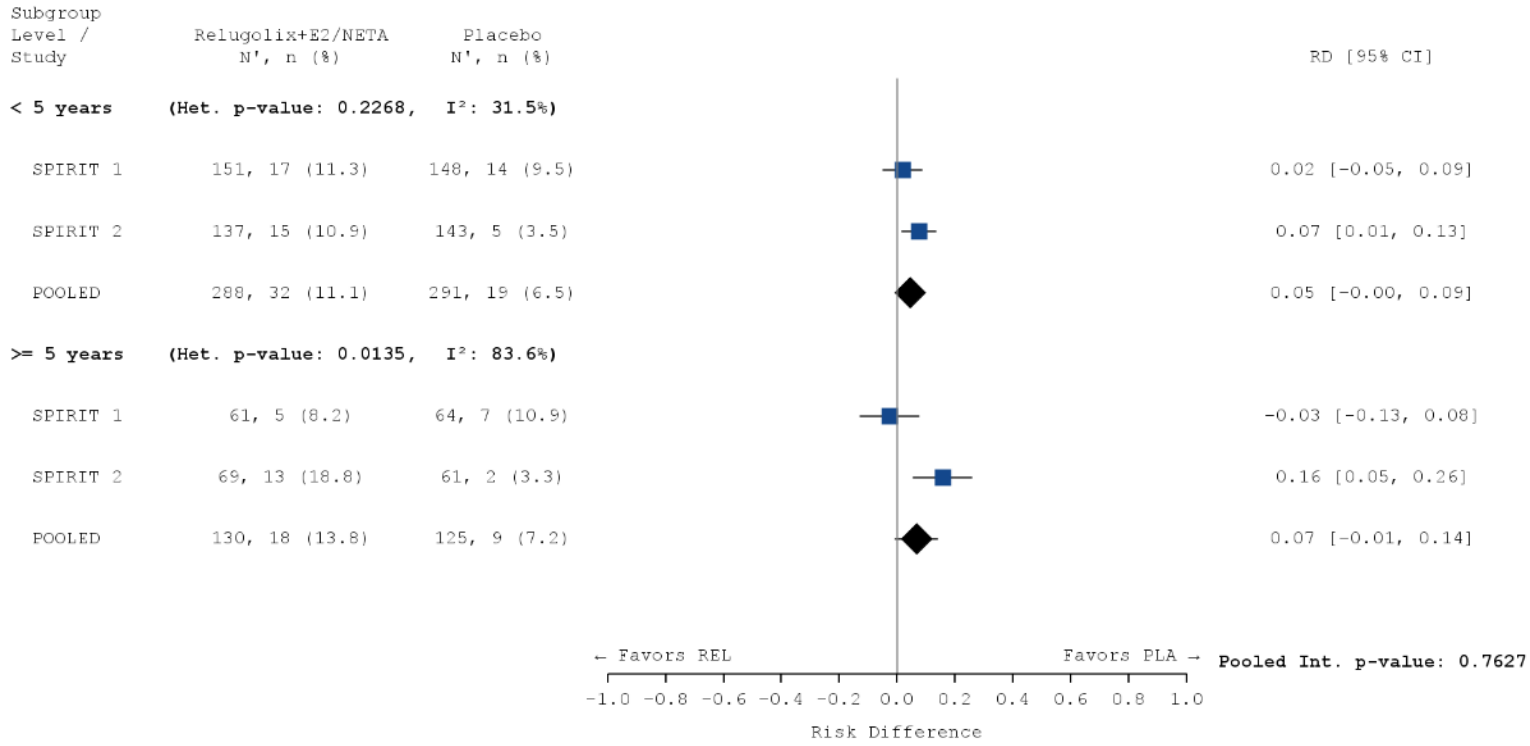
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Time since surgical diagnosis of endometriosis category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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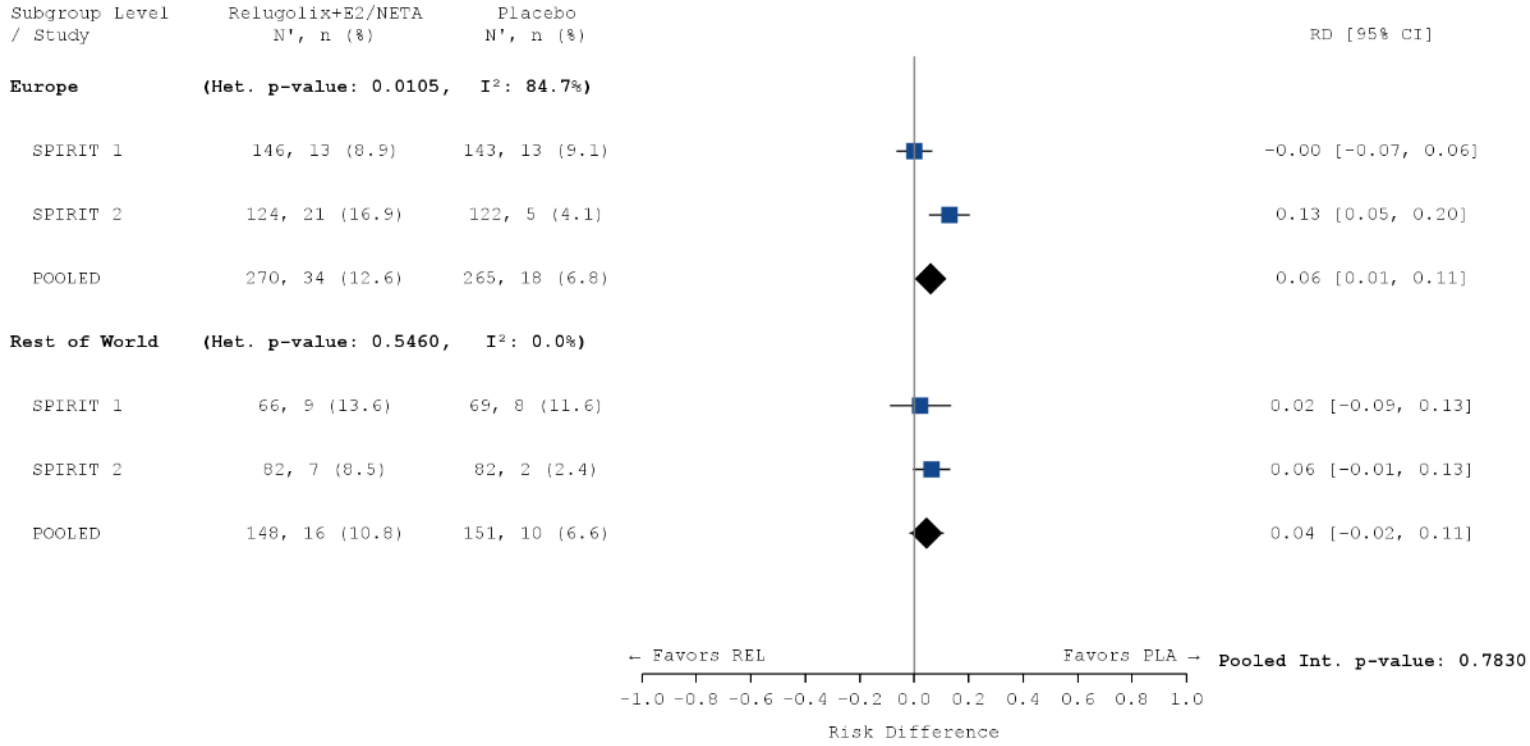
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Geographic region II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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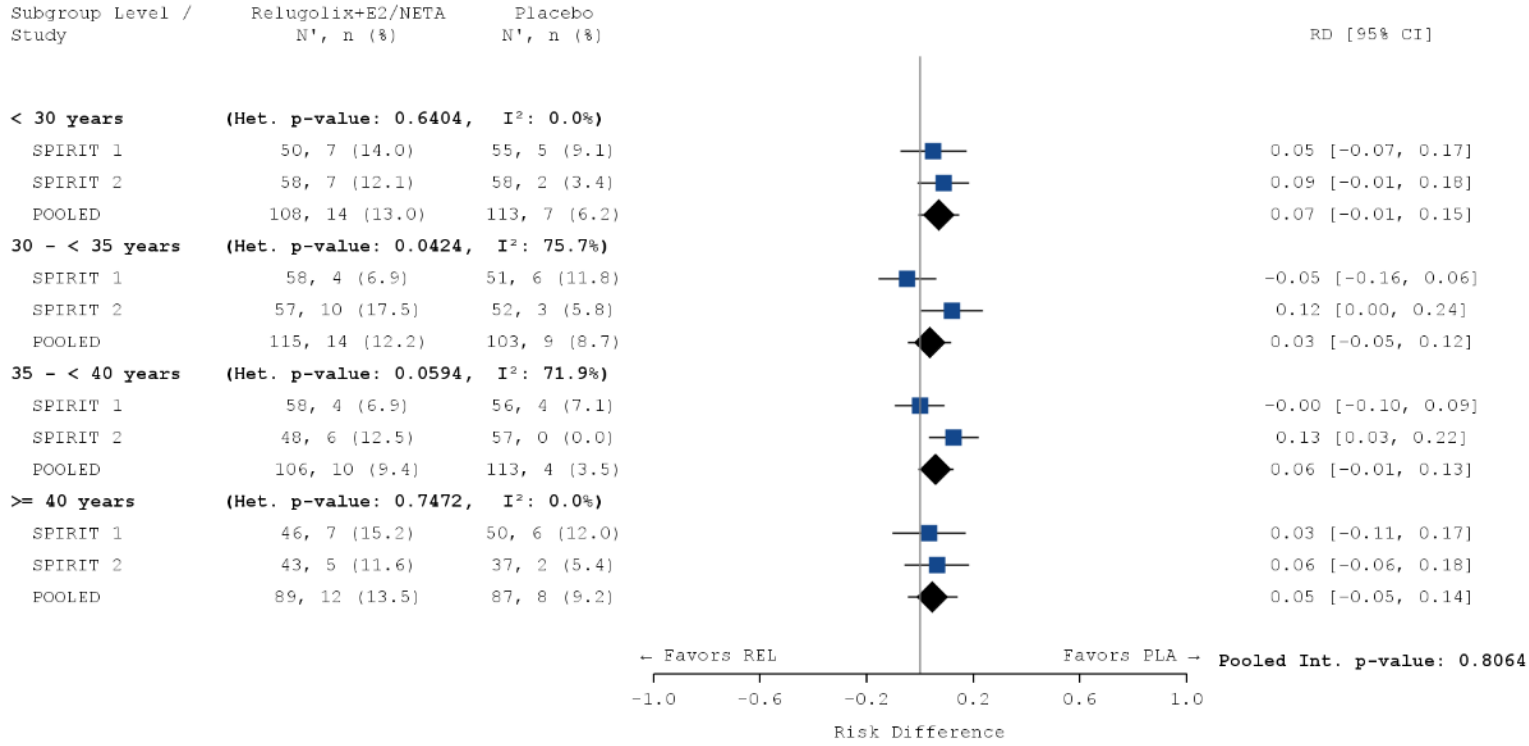
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Age category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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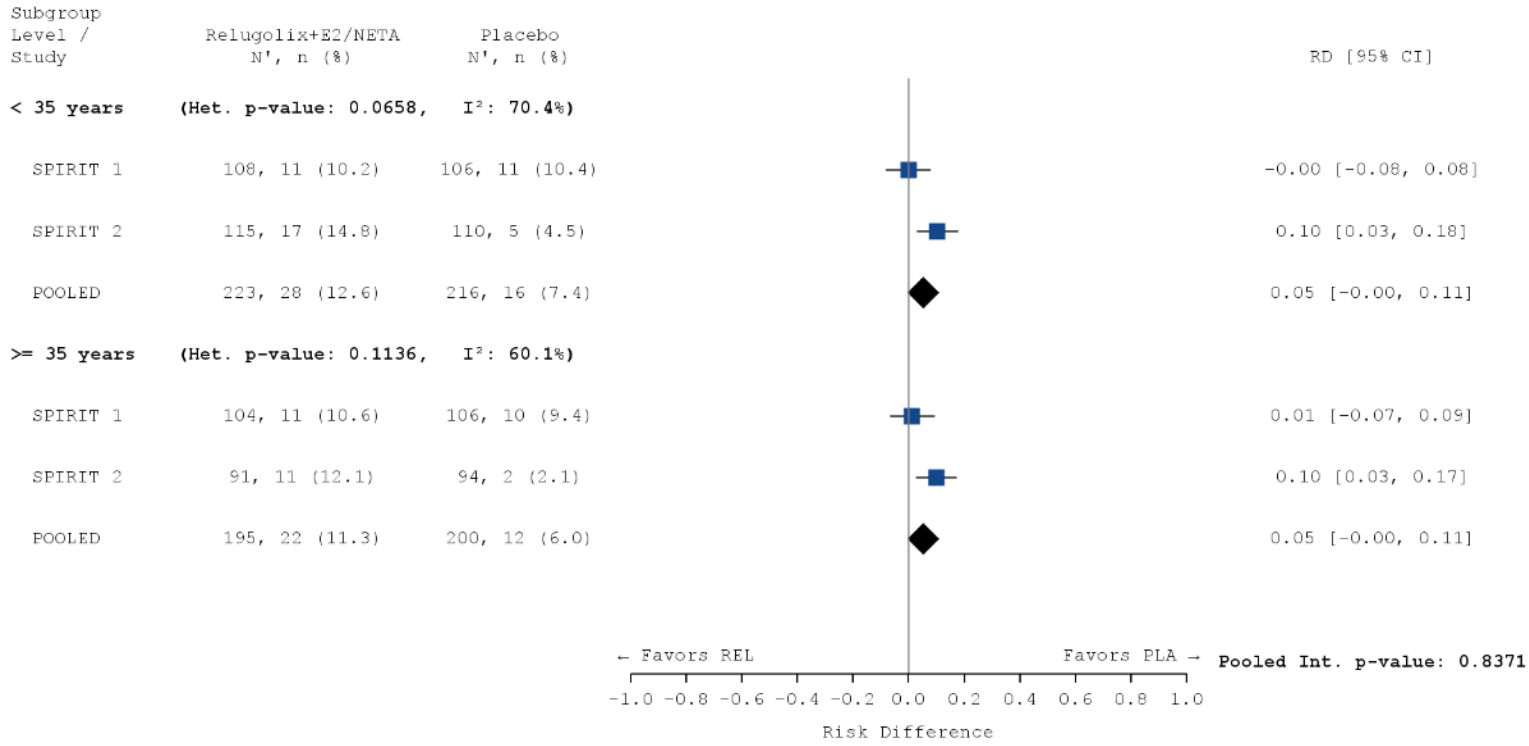
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Age category I



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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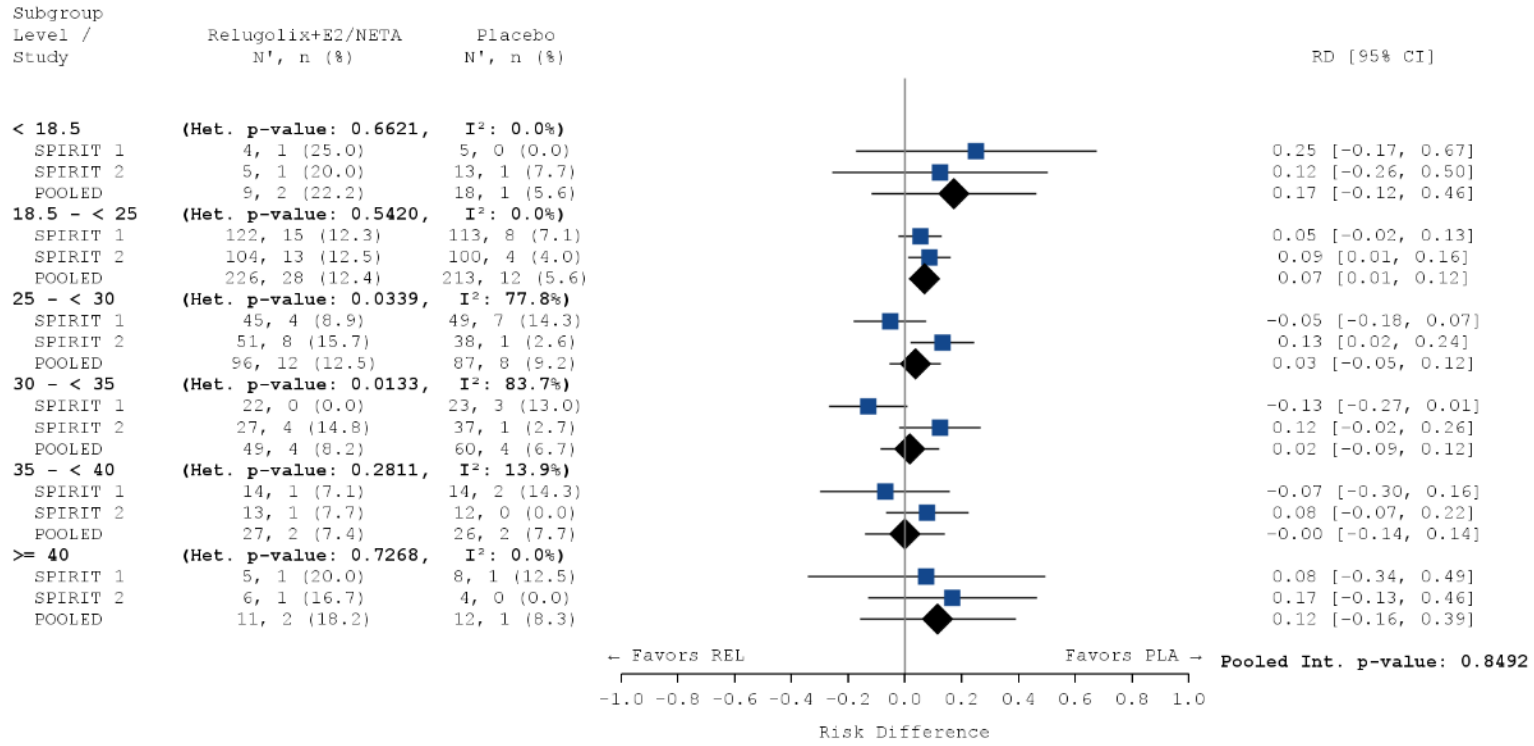
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
BMI (kg/m2) at baseline category II



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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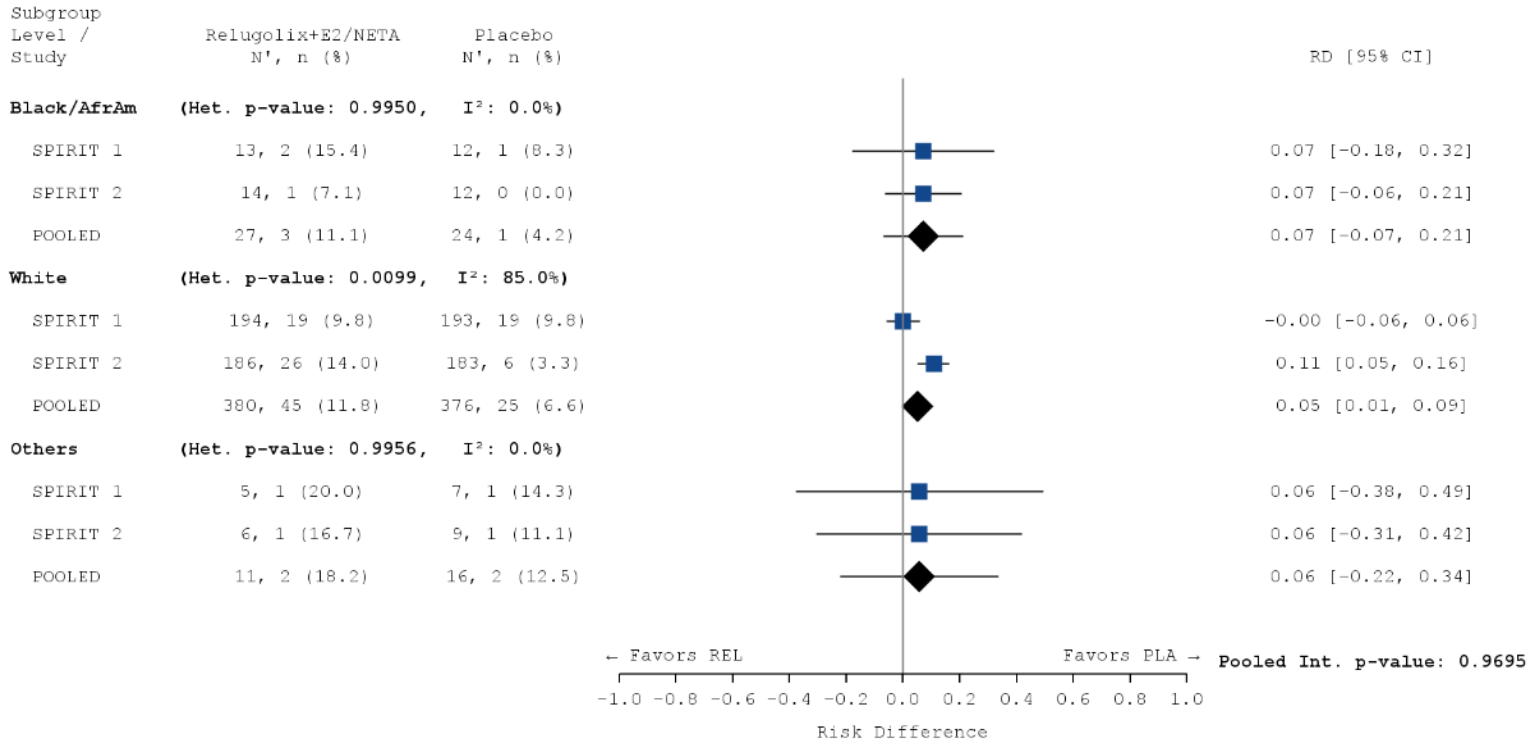
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Race



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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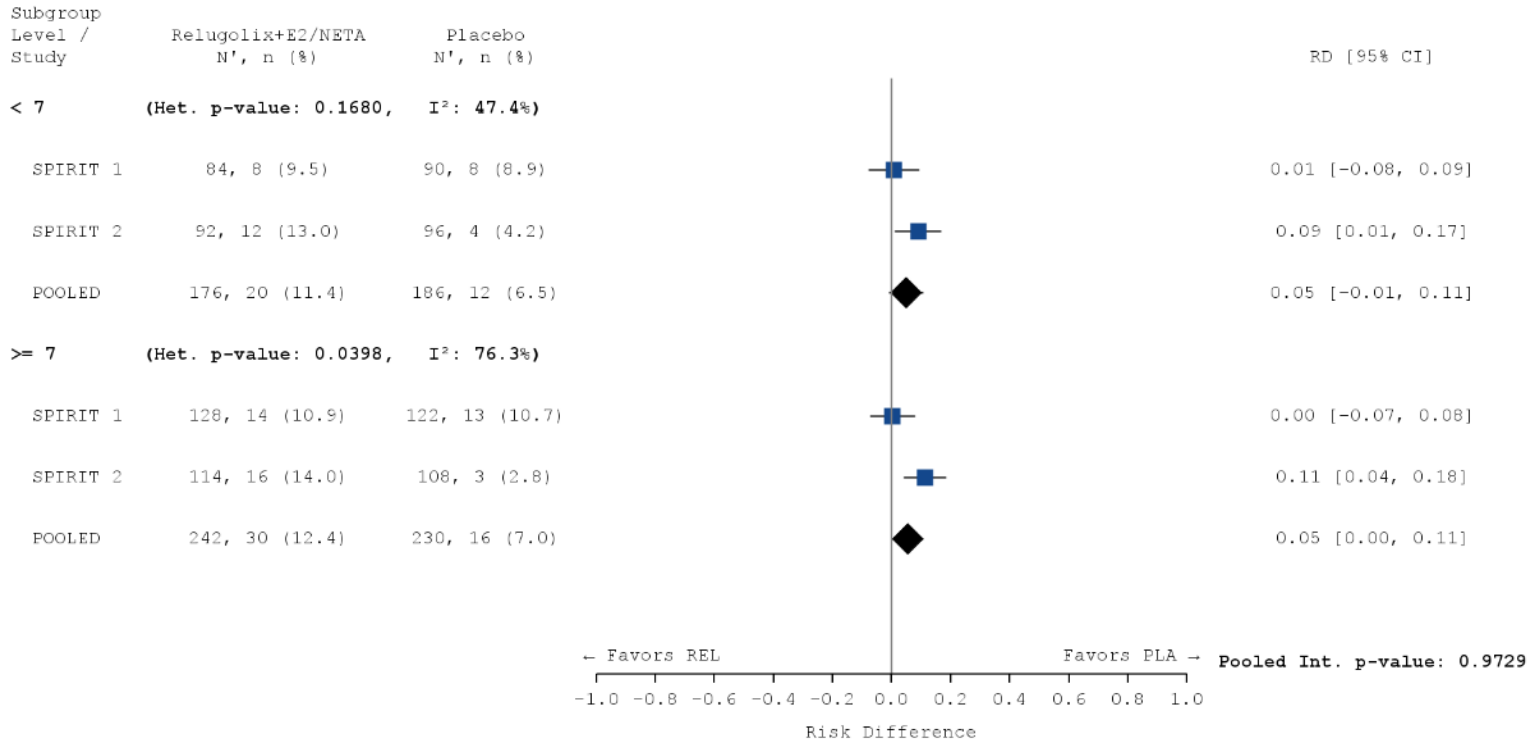
Figure 3.7.1.2.3: Forest Plot: Risk Difference for Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by System Organ Class and Prefered Term by Subgroup (Safety Population)
SOC: Vascular disorders; PT: Hot flush
Dysmenorrhea NRS score at baseline



N': Number of patients in the analysis. n (%): Number and percentage of patients with >= 1 event. CI: Confidence interval. Int.: Interaction. Het.: Heterogeneity (Cochran's Q Test). RD: Risk Difference.

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