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Xanomeline (LY246708)

Protocol H2Q-MC-LZZT(c)

Safety and Efficacy of the Xanomeline Transdermal Therapeutic System (TTS) in Patients with Mild to Moderate Alzheimer's Disease

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- Protocol Attachment LZZT.1.
 Schedule of Events for Protocol H2Q-MC-LZZT(c)
- Protocol Attachment LZZT.2.
 Alzheimer's Disease Assessment Scale–Cognitive Subscale (ADAS-Cog) with Attention and Concentration Tasks
- Protocol Attachment LZZT.3.
 Video-referenced Clinician's Interview-Based Impression of Change (CIBIC+)
- Protocol Attachment LZZT.4.
 Revised Neuropsychiatric Inventory (NPI-X)
- Protocol Attachment LZZT.5.
 Disability Assessment for Dementia (DAD)
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Safety and Efficacy of the Xanomeline Transdermal Therapeutic System (TTS) in Patients with Mild to Moderate Alzheimer's Disease

1. Introduction

The M₁ muscarinic-cholinergic receptor is 1 of 5 characterized muscarinic-cholinergic receptor subtypes (Fisher and Barak 1994). M₁ receptors in the cerebral cortex and hippocampus are, for the most part, preserved in Alzheimer's disease (AD), while the presynaptic neurons projecting to these receptors from the nucleus basalis of Meynert degenerate (Bierer et al. 1995). The presynaptic loss of cholinergic neurons has been correlated to the antemortum cognitive impairment in AD patients, prompting speculation that replacement therapy with cholinomimetics will alleviate the cognitive dysfunction of the disorder (Fisher and Barak 1994).

Xanomeline is a novel M₁ agonist which has shown high affinity for the M₁ receptor subtype (in transfected cells), and substantially less or no affinity for other muscarinic subtypes. Positron emission tomography (PET) studies of ¹¹C-labeled xanomeline in cynomolgus monkeys have suggested that the compound crosses the blood-brain barrier and preferentially binds the striatum and neocortex.

Clinical development of an oral formulation of xanomeline for the indication of mild and moderate AD was initiated approximately 4 years ago. A large-scale study of safety and efficacy provided evidence that an oral dosing regimen of 75 mg three times daily (TID) may be associated with enhanced cognition and improved clinical global impression, relative to placebo. As well, a dramatic reduction in psychosis, agitation, and other problematic behaviors, which often complicate the course of the disease, was documented. However, the discontinuation rate associated with this oral dosing regimen was 58.6%, and alternative clinical strategies have been sought to improve tolerance for the compound.

To that end, development of a Transdermal Therapeutic System (TTS) has been initiated. Relative to the oral formulation, the transdermal formulation eliminates high concentrations of xanomeline in the gastrointestinal (GI) tract and presystemic (first-pass) metabolism. Three transdermal delivery systems, hereafter referred to as the xanomeline TTS Formulation A, xanomeline TTS Formulation B, and xanomeline TTS formulation E have been manufactured by Lohman Therapy Systems GmbH of Andernach Germany. TTS Formulation A is 27 mg xanomeline freebase in a 25-cm² matrix. TTS Formulation B is 57.6 mg xanomeline freebase in a 40-cm² matrix. Formulation E has been produced in 2 patch sizes: 1) 54 mg xanomeline freebase with 0.06 mg Vitamin E USP in a 50-cm² matrix and 2) 27 mg xanomeline freebase with 0.03 mg Vitamin E USP in a 25-cm² matrix. For a detailed description of the composition of

these formulations please refer to Part II, Section 14 of the Xanomeline (LY246708) Clinical Investigator's Brochure. For characterization of the safety, tolerance, and pharmacokinetics of xanomeline TTS Formulations A, B, and E, please refer to Part II, Sections 7, 8, and 10 of the Xanomeline (LY246708) Clinical Investigator's Brochure. Formulation E will be studied in this protocol, H2Q-MC-LZZT(c).

2. Objectives

2.1. Primary Objectives

The primary objectives of this study are

- To determine if there is a statistically significant relationship (overall Type 1 error rate, $\alpha=.05$) between the change in both ADAS-Cog ([see Attachment LZZT.2](#)) and CIBIC+ ([see Attachment LZZT.3](#)) scores, and drug dose (0, 50 cm² [54 mg], and 75 cm² [81 mg]).
- To document the safety profile of the xanomeline TTS.

2.2. Secondary Objectives

The secondary objectives of this study are

- To assess the dose-dependent improvement in behavior. Improved scores on the Revised Neuropsychiatric Inventory (NPI-X) will indicate improvement in these areas ([see Attachment LZZT.4](#)).
- To assess the dose-dependent improvements in activities of daily living. Improved scores on the Disability Assessment for Dementia (DAD) will indicate improvement in these areas ([see Attachment LZZT.5](#)).
- To assess the dose-dependent improvements in an extended assessment of cognition that integrates attention/concentration tasks. The Alzheimer's Disease Assessment Scale-14 item Cognitive Subscale, hereafter referred to as ADAS-Cog (14), will be used for this assessment ([see Attachment LZZT.2](#)).
- To assess the treatment response as a function of Apo E genotype.

3. Investigational Plan

3.1. Summary of Study Design

Patients with probable mild to moderate AD will be studied in a randomized, double-blind, parallel (3 arm), placebo-controlled trial of 26 weeks duration. The study will be conducted on an outpatient basis. Approximately 300 patients will be enrolled ([see Schedule of Events for Protocol H2Q-MC-LZZT\(c\), Attachment LZZT.1](#)).

Following informed consent, patients will be screened at Visit 1. At screening, patients will undergo complete neuropsychiatric assessment, psychometric testing, and general medical assessment (including medical history, pre-existing conditions, physical examination). In addition, vital signs, temperature, medication history, electrocardiogram (ECG), chest x-ray, and safety laboratories will be obtained. During the screening visit, patients will wear a placebo TTS to determine willingness and ability to comply with transdermal administration procedures. If patients have not had central nervous system (CNS) imaging in the previous 12 months, a computed tomography (CT) or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scan will be obtained. If patients are insulin dependent diabetics, a hemoglobin A_{1c} will be obtained. Screening exams and procedures may be performed after Visit 1; however, their results must be completed and available prior to randomization. The screening process should occur within 2 weeks of randomization (Visit 3 of the study).

Patients who meet enrollment criteria from Visit 1 will proceed to Visit 2 at which time they will undergo a 24-hour Ambulatory ECG. At Visit 3 the Ambulatory ECG will be removed and patients will be randomized to 1 of 3 treatment arms. The treatment arms will include a placebo arm, a low-dose xanomeline arm (50 cm² TTS Formulation E, 54 mg xanomeline), and a high-dose xanomeline arm (75 cm² TTS Formulation E, 81 mg xanomeline). All patients receiving xanomeline will be started at 50 cm² TTS Formulation E. For the first 8 weeks of treatment, patients will be assessed at clinic visits every 2 weeks and, thereafter, at clinic visits every 4 weeks. Patients who discontinue prior to Visit 12 (Week 24) will be brought back for full efficacy assessments at or near to 24 weeks, whenever possible.

A Data Safety Monitoring Board (DSMB), chaired by an external cardiologist, will meet after 75, 150, 225, and 300 patients have completed 1 month of treatment. The DSMB will review cardiovascular findings to decide if discontinuation of the study or any treatment arm is appropriate, if additional cardiovascular monitoring is required, if further cardiovascular monitoring is unnecessary, or if adjustment of dose within a treatment arm (or arms) is appropriate ([see Section 3.9.4](#)).

At Visits 3, 8, 10, and 12, efficacy instruments (ADAS-Cog, CIBIC+, and DAD) will be administered. NPI-X will be administered at 2-week intervals either at clinic visits or via a telephone interview. Vital signs, temperature, and an assessment of adverse events will

be obtained at all clinic visits. An electrocardiogram (ECG), and chemistry/hematology safety labs will be obtained at Visits 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13. Urinalysis will be done at Visits 4, 9, and 12. Use of concomitant medications will be collected at Visits 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13. Plasma levels of xanomeline and metabolites will be obtained at Visits 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, and 11. At Visits 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, medications will be dispensed to the patients.

Visits 1 through 13 should be scheduled relative to Visit 3 (Week 0 - randomization). Visits 4, 5, 7, 8, and 13 should occur within 3 days of their scheduled date. Visits 9, 10, 11, and 12 should occur within 4 days of their scheduled date. At Visit 13 patients will be given the option to enter the open-label extension phase ([see Section 3.10.3. Study Extensions](#)).

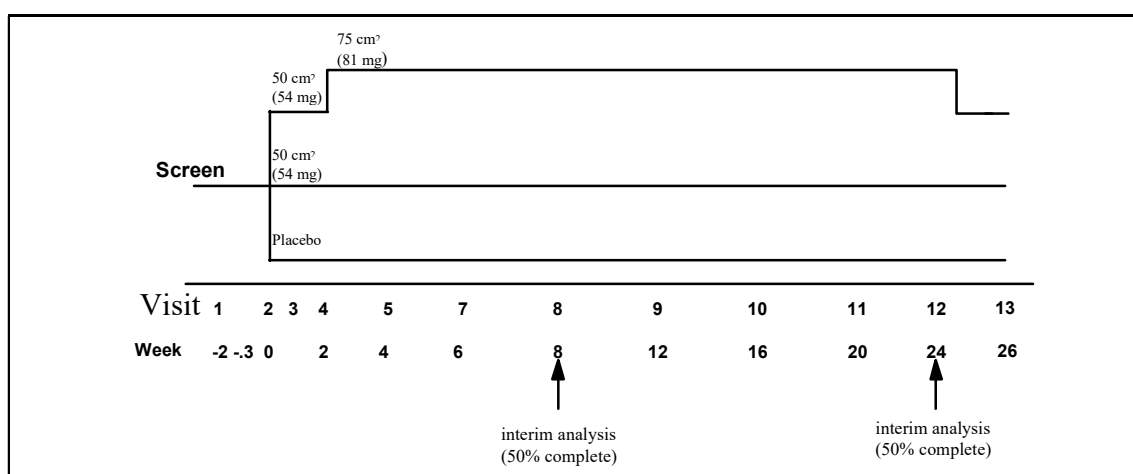


Figure LZTZ.1. Illustration of study design for Protocol H2Q-MC-LZZT(c).

3.2. Discussion of Design and Control

Previous studies of the oral formulation have shown that xanomeline tartrate may improve behavior and cognition. Effects on behavior are manifest within 2 to 4 weeks of initiation of treatment. The same studies have shown that 8 to 12 weeks are required to demonstrate effects on cognition and clinical global assessment. This study is intended to determine the acute and chronic effects of the TTS formulation in AD; for that reason, the study is of 26 weeks duration. Dosage specification has been made on the basis of tolerance to the xanomeline TTS in a clinical pharmacology study (H2Q-EW-LKAA), and target plasma levels as determined in studies of the oral formulation of xanomeline (H2Q-MC-LZZA).

The parallel dosing regimen maximizes the ability to make direct comparisons between the treatment groups. The use of placebo allows for a blinded, thus minimally biased, study. The placebo treatment group is a comparator group for efficacy and safety assessment.

Two interim analyses are planned for this study. The first interim analysis will occur when 50% of the patients have completed Visit 8 (8 weeks). If required, the second interim analysis will occur when 50% of the patients have completed Visit 12 (24 weeks). ([See Section 4.6, Interim Analyses.](#))

3.3. Investigator Information

The name, title, and institution of the investigator(s) is/are listed on the Investigator/Contacts cover pages provided with this protocol. If the investigator is changed after the study has been approved by an ethical review board, or a regulatory agency, or by Lilly, this addition will not be considered a change to the protocol. However, the Investigator/Contacts cover pages will be updated to provide this information.

3.3.1. Final Report Signature

The final report coordinating investigator will sign the final clinical study report for this study, indicating agreement with the analyses, results, and conclusions of the report.

The investigator who will serve as the final report coordinating investigator will be an individual that is involved with the design and analysis of the study. This final report coordinating investigator will be named by the sponsor of the study.

3.4. Study Population

3.4.1. Entry Procedures

An Ethical Review Board (ERB) approved informed consent will be signed by the patient (and/or legal representative) and caregiver after the nature of the study is explained.

3.4.2. Criteria for Enrollment

For Lilly studies, the following definitions are used:

Screen Screening is the act of determining if an individual meets minimum requirements to become part of a pool of potential candidates for participation in a clinical study.

In this study, **screening** will include asking the candidate preliminary questions (such as age and general health status) and conducting invasive or diagnostic procedures and/or tests (for example, diagnostic psychological tests, x-rays, blood draws). Patients will sign the consent at

their screening visit, thereby consenting to undergo the screening procedures and to participate in the study if they qualify.

To enter Patients **entered** into the study are those from whom informed consent for the study has been obtained. Adverse events will be reported for each patient who has **entered** the study, even if the patient is never assigned to a treatment group (**enrolled**).

To enroll Patients who are **enrolled** in the study are those who have been assigned to a treatment group. Patients who are **entered** into the study but fail to meet criteria specified in the protocol for treatment assignment will not be **enrolled** in the study.

At Visit 1, patients who meet the enrollment criteria of Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) score of 10 to 23 ([Attachment LZZT.6](#)), Hachinski Ischemia Score ≤ 4 ([Attachment LZZT.8](#)), a physical exam, safety labs, ECG, and urinalysis, will proceed to Visit 2 and Visit 3. At Visit 3, patients whose CNS imaging and other pending labs from Visit 1 satisfy the inclusion criteria ([Section 3.4.2.1](#)) will be enrolled in the study. Approximately 300 patients with a diagnosis of probable mild to moderate AD will be enrolled in the study.

3.4.2.1. Inclusion Criteria

Patients may be included in the study only if they meet **all** the following criteria:

- [1] Males and postmenopausal females at least 50 years of age.
- [2] Diagnosis of probable AD as defined by National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke (NINCDS) and the Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Association (ADRDA) guidelines ([Attachment LZZT.7](#)).
- [3] MMSE score of 10 to 23.
- [4] Hachinski Ischemic Scale score of ≤ 4 ([Attachment LZZT.8](#)).
- [5] CNS imaging (CT scan or MRI of brain) compatible with AD within past 1 year.

The following findings are incompatible with AD:

a) Large vessel strokes

- 1) Any definite area of encephalomalacia consistent with ischemic necrosis in any cerebral artery territory.
- 2) Large, confluent areas of encephalomalacia in parieto-occipital or frontal regions consistent with watershed infarcts.

The above are exclusionary. Exceptions are made for small areas of cortical asymmetry which may represent a small cortical stroke or a focal area of atrophy provided there is no abnormal signal intensity in the immediately underlying parenchyma. Only one such questionable area allowed per scan, and size is restricted to ≤ 1 cm in frontal/parietal/temporal cortices and ≤ 2 cm in occipital cortex.

b) Small vessel ischemia

- 1) Lacunar infarct is defined as an area of abnormal intensity seen on CT scan or on both T1 and T2 weighted MRI images in the basal ganglia, thalamus or deep white matter which is ≤ 1 cm in maximal diameter. A maximum of one lacune is allowed per scan.
- 2) Leukoariosis or leukoencephalopathy is regarded as an abnormality seen on T2 but not T1 weighted MRIs, or on CT. This is accepted if mild or moderate in extent, meaning involvement of less than 25% of cortical white matter.

c) Miscellaneous

- 1) Benign small extra-axial tumors (ie, meningiomas) are accepted if they do not contact or indent the brain parenchyma.
- 2) Small extra-axial arachnoid cysts are accepted if they do not indent or deform the brain parenchyma.

- [6] Investigator has obtained informed consent signed by the patient (and/or legal representative) and by the caregiver.
- [7] Geographic proximity to investigator's site that allows adequate follow-up.
- [8] A reliable caregiver who is in frequent or daily contact with the patient and who will accompany the patient to the office and/or be available by telephone at designated times, will monitor administration of prescribed medications, and will be responsible for the overall care of the patient at home. The caregiver and the patient must be able to communicate in English and willing to comply with 26 weeks of transdermal therapy.

3.4.2.2. Exclusion Criteria

Patients will be excluded from the study for **any** of the following reasons:

- [9] Persons who have previously completed or withdrawn from this study or any other study investigating xanomeline TTS or the oral formulation of xanomeline.
- [10] Use of any investigational agent or approved Alzheimer's therapeutic medication within 30 days prior to enrollment into the study.
- [11] Serious illness which required hospitalization within 3 months of screening.
- [12] Diagnosis of serious neurological conditions, including
 - a) Stroke or vascular dementia documented by clinical history and/or radiographic findings interpretable by the investigator as indicative of these disorders
 - b) Seizure disorder other than simple childhood febrile seizures
 - c) Severe head trauma resulting in protracted loss of consciousness within the last 5 years, or multiple episodes of head trauma
 - d) Parkinson's disease
 - e) Multiple sclerosis
 - f) Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
 - g) Myasthenia gravis.
- [13] Episode of depression meeting DSM-IV criteria within 3 months of screening.
- [14] A history within the last 5 years of the following:
 - a) Schizophrenia
 - b) Bipolar Disease
 - c) Ethanol or psychoactive drug abuse or dependence.
- [15] A history of syncope within the last 5 years.
- [16b] Evidence from ECG recording at screening of any of the following conditions :
 - a) Left bundle branch block
 - b) Bradycardia ≤ 50 beats per minute
 - c) Sinus pauses > 2 seconds
 - d) Second or third degree heart block unless treated with a pacemaker

- e) Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome
 - f) Sustained supraventricular tachyarrhythmia including SVT \geq 10 sec, atrial fibrillation, atrial flutter.
 - g) Ventricular tachycardia at a rate of \geq 120 beats per minute lasting \geq 10 seconds.
- [17] A history within the last 5 years of a serious cardiovascular disorder, including
- a) Clinically significant arrhythmia
 - b) Symptomatic sick sinus syndrome not treated with a pacemaker
 - c) Congestive heart failure refractory to treatment
 - d) Angina except angina controlled with PRN nitroglycerin
 - e) Resting heart rate <50 or >100 beats per minute, on physical exam
 - f) Uncontrolled hypertension.
- [18] A history within the last 5 years of a serious gastrointestinal disorder, including
- a) Chronic peptic/duodenal/gastric/esophageal ulcer that are untreated or refractory to treatment
 - b) Symptomatic diverticular disease
 - c) Inflammatory bowel disease
 - d) Pancreatitis
 - e) Hepatitis
 - f) Cirrhosis of the liver.
- [19] A history within the last 5 years of a serious endocrine disorder, including
- a) Uncontrolled Insulin Dependent Diabetes Mellitus (IDDM)
 - b) Diabetic ketoacidosis
 - c) Untreated hyperthyroidism
 - d) Untreated hypothyroidism
 - e) Other untreated endocrinological disorder
- [20] A history within the last 5 years of a serious respiratory disorder, including
- a) Asthma with bronchospasm refractory to treatment

- b)Decompensated chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.
- [21] A history within the last 5 years of a serious genitourinary disorder, including
- a) Renal failure
 - b)Uncontrolled urinary retention.
- [22] A history within the last 5 years of a serious rheumatologic disorder, including
- a) Lupus
 - b)Temporal arteritis
 - c) Severe rheumatoid arthritis.
- [23] A known history of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) within the last 5 years.
- [24] A history within the last 5 years of a serious infectious disease including
- a)Neurosyphilis
 - b)Meningitis
 - c) Encephalitis.
- [25] A history within the last 5 years of a primary or recurrent malignant disease with the exception of resected cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma in situ, basal cell carcinoma, cervical carcinoma in situ, or in situ prostate cancer with a normal PSA postresection.
- [26] Visual, hearing, or communication disabilities impairing the ability to participate in the study; (for example, inability to speak or understand English, illiteracy).
- [27b] Laboratory test values exceeding the Lilly Reference Range III for the patient's age in any of the following analytes: ↑ creatinine, ↑ total bilirubin, ↑ SGOT, ↑ SGPT, ↑ alkaline phosphatase, ↑ GGT, ↑↓ hemoglobin, ↑↓ white blood cell count, ↑↓ platelet count, ↑↓ serum sodium, potassium, or calcium.
- If values exceed these laboratory reference ranges, clinical significance will be judged by the monitoring physicians. If the monitoring physician determines that the deviation from the reference range is not clinically significant, the patient may be included in the study. This decision will be documented.
- [28b] Central laboratory test values below reference range for folate, and Vitamin B₁₂, and outside reference range for thyroid function tests.

- a) Folate reference range 2.0 to 25.0 ng/mL. Patients will be allowed to enroll if their folate levels are above the upper end of the range if patients are taking vitamin supplements.
- b) Vitamin B₁₂ reference range 130 to 900 pg/mL. Patients will be allowed to enroll if their B₁₂ levels are above the upper reference range if patients are taking oral vitamin supplements.
- c) Thyroid functions
 - i) Thyroid Uptake reference range 25 to 38%. Patients will be allowed to enroll with results of 23 to 51% provided the remainder of the thyroid profile is normal and there are no clinical signs or symptoms of thyroid abnormality.
 - ii) TSH reference range 0.32 to 5.0. Patients will be allowed to enroll with results of 0.03 to 6.2 if patients are taking stable doses of exogenous thyroid supplements, with normal free thyroid index, and show no clinical signs or symptoms of thyroid abnormality.
 - iii) Total T4 reference range 4.5 to 12.5. Patients will be allowed to enroll with results of 4.1 to 13.4 if patients are taking stable doses of exogenous thyroid hormone, with normal free thyroid index, and show no clinical signs or symptoms of thyroid abnormality.
 - iv) Free Thyroid Index reference range 1.1 to 4.6.

[29b] Positive syphilis screening.

Positive syphilis screening. As determined by positive RPR followed up by confirmatory FTA-Abs. Confirmed patients are excluded unless there is a documented medical history of an alternative disease (for example, yaws) which caused the lab abnormality.

[30b] Glycosylated hemoglobin (A1C). Required only on patients with known diabetes mellitus or random blood sugar >200 on screening labs. Patients will be excluded if levels are >9.5%

[31b] Treatment with the following medications within the specified washout periods prior to enrollment and during the study:

a) Anticonvulsants including but not limited to

Depakote® (valproic acid)	2 weeks
Dilantin® (phenytoin)	2 weeks
Felbatol® (felbamate)	1 month
Klonopin® (clonazepam)	2 weeks
Lamictal® (lamotrigine)	2 weeks
Mysoline® (primidone)	1 month
Neurontin® (gabapentin)	2 weeks
Phenobarbital	1 month
Tegretol® (carbamazepine)	2 weeks

b) Alpha receptor blockers including but not limited to

Aldomet® (methyldopa)	2 weeks
Cardura® (doxazosin)	2 weeks
Catapres® (clonidine)	2 weeks
Hytrin® (terazosin)	2 weeks
Minipress® (prazosin)	2 weeks
Tenex® (guanfacine)	2 weeks
Wyntensin® (guanabenz)	2 weeks

The use of low doses (2 mg daily) of either Hytrin® or Cardura® for relief of urinary retention for patients with prostatic hypertrophy will be considered on a case-by-case basis provided blood pressure is stable and the medication has not had demonstrable effect on dementia symptoms in the opinion of the treating physician. Contact CRO medical monitor.

c) Calcium channel blockers that are CNS active including but not limited to

Calan®, Isoptin®, Verelan® (verapamil)	2 weeks
Cardizem® (diltiazem)	2 weeks
Nimotop® (nimodipine)	2 weeks
Adalat®, Procardia XL® (nifedipine)	2 weeks

Cardene® (nicardipine), Norvasc®, (amlodipine), and DynaCirc® (isradipine) will be allowed during the study. If a patient is taking an excluded calcium channel blocker and is changed to an equivalent dose of an allowed calcium channel blocker, enrollment may proceed in as little as 24 hours though 1 week is preferred when possible.

d) Beta blockers including but not limited to	
Betapace® (sotalol)	2 weeks
Inderal® (propranolol)	2 weeks
Lopressor®, Toprol XL® (metoprolol)	2 weeks
Corgard® (nadolol)	2 weeks
Sectral® (acebutolol)	2 weeks
Tenormin® (atenolol)	2 weeks
Visken® (pindolol)	2 weeks

Beta blocker eye drops for glaucoma will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Call medical monitor.

e) Beta sympathomimetics (unless inhaled) including but not limited to	
Alupent® tablets (metaproterenol)	2 weeks
Brethine® tablets (terbutaline)	2 weeks
Dopamine	2 weeks
Proventil Repetabs®, Ventolin® tablets (albuterol tablets)	2 weeks

f) Parasympathomimetics (cholinergics) (unless ophthalmic) including but not limited to	
Antilirium® (physostigmine)	1 month
Aricept® (donepezil)	1 month
Cognex® (tacrine)	1 month
Mestinon® (pyridostigmine)	1 week
Reglan® (metoclopramide)	2 weeks
Urecholine®, Duvoid (bethanechol)	2 weeks

Cholinergic eye drops for treatment of glaucoma will be allowed during the study on a case-by-case basis. Please contact the CRO medical monitor.

g) Muscle relaxants-centrally active including but not limited to	
Equanil® (meprobamate)	2 weeks
Flexeril® (cyclobenzaprine)	2 weeks
Lioresal® (baclofen)	2 weeks
Norflex® (orphenadrine)	2 weeks
Parafon Forte® (chlorzoxazone)	2 weeks
Robaxin® (methocarbamol)	2 weeks
Skelaxin® (metaxalone)	2 weeks
Soma® (carisoprodol)	2 weeks

h) Monamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOI) including but not limited to

Eldepryl® (selegiline)	1 month
Nardil® (phenelzine)	1 month
Parnate® (tranylcypromine)	1 month

i) Parasympatholytics including but not limited to

Antivert®, Bonine®, Dramamine II® (meclizine)	3 days
Artane® (trihexyphenidyl)	2 weeks
Bellergal-S® (alkaloids of belladonna and ergotamine)	2 weeks
Bentyl® (dicyclomine)	3 days
Cogentin® (benztropine)	2 weeks
Cystospaz®, Levsin®, Levsinex® (hyoscyamine)	2 weeks
Ditropan® (oxybutynin)	2 weeks
Donnatal®, Hyosophen® (atropine, scopolamine, hyoscyamine and phenobarbital)	1 month
Dramamine® (dimenhydrinate)	3 days
Lomotil®, Lonox® (atropine, diphenoxylate)	2 weeks
Pro-Banthine® (propantheline)	2 weeks
Robinul® (glycopyrrolate)	3 days
Tigan® (trimethobenzamide)	3 days
Transderm-Scop® (scopolamine)	2 weeks
Urispas® (flavoxate)	2 weeks

j) Antidepressants including but not limited to

Anafranil® (clomipramine)	1 month
Asendin® (amoxapine)	1 month
Desyrel® (trazodone)	1 month
Effexor® (venlafaxine)	1 month
Elavil® (amitriptyline)	1 month
Ludiomil® (maprotiline)	1 month
Norpramin® (desipramine)	1 month
Pamelor®, Aventyl® (nortriptyline)	1 month
Paxil® (paroxetine)	1 month
Prozac® (fluoxetine)	1 month
Remeron® (mirtazapine)	1 month
Serzone® (nefazodone)	1 month
Sinequan® (doxepin)	1 month
Tofranil® (imipramine)	1 month
Vivactil® (protriptyline)	1 month
Wellbutrin® (bupropion)	1 month
Zoloft® (sertraline)	1 month

- k) Systemic corticosteroids including but not limited to
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Cortisone | 2 weeks |
| Decadron® (dexamethasone) | 2 weeks |
| Depo-Medrol® (methylprednisolone) | 1 month |
| Prednisone | 2 weeks |
- l) Xanthine derivatives including but not limited to
- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Aminophylline | 2 weeks |
| Fioricet®, Esgic®, Phrenilin Forte® (caffeine, butalbital) | 3 days |
| Theo-Dur® (theophylline) | 2 weeks |
| Wigraine®, Cafergot® (caffeine, ergotamine) | 3 days |
- m) Histamine (H₂) antagonists including but not limited to
- | | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Axid® (nizatidine) | 1 week |
| Pepcid® (famotidine) | 1 week |
| Tagamet® (cimetidine) | 1 week |
| Zantac® (ranitidine) | 1 week |

If an H₂ antagonist is needed by the patient, Axid® will be allowed on a case-by-case basis. Please consult CRO medical monitor.

- n) Narcotic Analgesics including but not limited to
- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Darvocet-N 100®, (propoxyphene) | 1 week |
| Demerol® (meperidine) | 1 week |
| Dilaudid® (hydromorphone) | 1 week |
| Duragesic® (fentanyl) | 1 week |
| MS Contin®, Roxanol®, Oramorph® (morphine) | 1 week |
| Percocet®, Roxicet® (oxycodone with acetaminophen) | 3 days |
| Percodan®, Roxiprin | 1 week |
| Stadol® (butorphanol) | 1 week |
| Talacen® (pentazocine) | 1 week |
| Tylenol #2®, #3®, #4® (codeine and acetaminophen) | 3 days |
| Tylox®, Roxilox® (oxycodone) | 3 days |
| Vicodin®, Lorcet® (hydrocodone) | 1 week |

Percocet (oxycodone with acetaminophen) and Tylenol® with codeine #2, #3, #4 (acetaminophen + codeine) ARE allowed in the month prior to enrollment, but are not permitted in the 3 days prior to enrollment.

o) Neuroleptics (antipsychotics) including but not limited to

Clozaril® (clozapine)	2 weeks
Haldol® (haloperidol)	2 weeks
Loxitane® (loxapine)	2 weeks
Mellaril® (thioridazine)	2 weeks
Moban® (molindone)	2 weeks
Navane® (thiothixene)	2 weeks
Orap® (pimozide)	2 weeks
Prolixin® (fluphenazine)	1 month
Risperdal® (risperidone)	2 weeks
Stelazine® (trifluoperazine)	2 weeks
Thorazine® (chlorpromazine)	2 weeks
Trilafon® (perphenazine)	2 weeks
Serentil® (mesoridazine)	2 weeks

The use of neuroleptics on a daily basis must be discontinued 2 to 4 weeks prior to enrollment. The use of neuroleptics on an as-needed basis is allowable during the screening period, but the last dose must be at least 7 days prior to enrollment.

p) Antianxiety agents including but not limited to

Atarax® (hydroxyzine)	2 weeks
BuSpar® (buspirone)	2 weeks
Librium® (chlordiazepoxide)	2 weeks
Serax® (oxazepam)	2 weeks
Tranxene® (clorazepate)	2 weeks
Valium® (diazepam)	2 weeks
Vistaril® (hydroxyzine pamoate)	2 weeks
Xanax® (alprazolam)	2 weeks

Ativan® (lorazepam) should be discontinued on a daily basis 2 weeks prior to enrollment. It may be used on an as-needed basis during the screening period, but is not permitted in the 24 hours prior to enrollment.

q) Hypnotics/Sedatives including but not limited to

Ambien® (zolpidem)	3 days
Dalmane® (flurazepam)	3 days
Doral® (quazepam)	3 days
Halcion® (triazolam)	3 days
Nembutal®	2 weeks
ProSom® (estazolam)	3 days
Restoril® (temazepam)	3 days
Seconal®	2 weeks

Chloral Hydrate is allowed on an as-needed basis during screening, but is not permitted in the 24 hours prior to enrollment.

r) Histamine (H₁) antagonists including but not limited to

Actifed [®] , Actifed Plus [®] (triprolidine)	3 days
Benadryl [®] , Unisom [®] , Tylenol P.M. [®] (diphenhydramine)	3 days
Compazine [®] (prochlorperazine)	3 days
Contac [®] , Coricidin D [®] , Sinutab [®] , Novahistine [®] , Alka Seltzer Plus [®] , Naldecon [®] , Sudafed Plus [®] , Tylenol Cold [®] , Tylenol Cold and Flu [®] (chlorpheniramine)	3 days
Dimetapp [®] (brompheniramine)	3 days
Drixoral [®] (dextbrompheniramine)	3 days
Hismanal [®] (astemizole)	1 week
Phenergan [®] (promethazine)	3 days
Seldane [®] (terfenadine)	1 week
Tavist [®] (clemastine fumarate)	3 days
Zyrtec [®] (cetirizine)	1 week

Allegra[®] (fexofenadine hydrochloride) or Claritin[®] (loratadine) may be taken on as-needed basis during screening but must be discontinued within 24 hours of enrollment.

s) Stimulants including but not limited to

Cylert [®] (pemoline)	1 month
Ritalin [®] (methylphenidate)	1 month

t) Antiarrhythmics including but not limited to the following

Adenocard[®] (adenosine)
 Cordarone[®] (amiodarone)
 Ethmozine[®] (moricizine)
 Mexitil[®] (mexiletine)
 Norpace[®] (disopyramide)
 Procan[®] (procainamide)
 Quinaglute[®] (quinidine)
 Rythmol[®] (propafenone)
 Tambocor[®] (flecainide)
 Tonocard[®] (tocainide)

Requirement of these drugs for control of cardiac arrhythmia indicates that the patient should be excluded from the study. If discontinuation of an antiarrhythmic is considered, please discuss case with CRO medical monitor.

u) Miscellaneous drugs including but not limited to

Coenzyme Q	2 weeks
Eskalith®, Lithobid® (lithium)	2 weeks
Ginkgo biloba	1 week
Lecithin	1 week
Lupron	2 weeks
Tamoxifen	1 month

v) Estrogen supplements are permitted during the study, but dosage must be stable for at least 3 months prior to enrollment.

3.4.2.3. Violation of Criteria for Enrollment

The criteria for enrollment must be followed explicitly. If there is inadvertent enrollment of individuals who do not meet enrollment criteria, these individuals should be discontinued from the study. Such individuals can remain in the study only if there are ethical reasons to have them continue. In these cases, the investigator must obtain approval from the Lilly research physician for the study participant to continue in the study (even if the study is being conducted through a contract research organization).

3.4.3. Disease Diagnostic Criteria

Probable AD will be defined clinically by NINCDS/ADRDA guidelines as follows:

- Diagnosis of probable AD as defined by National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke (NINCDS) and the Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Association (ADRDA) guidelines.
- Mild to moderate severity of AD will be defined by the Mini-Mental State Exam as follows:
 - Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) score of 10 to 23.
- The absence of other causes of dementia will be performed by clinical opinion and by the following:
 - Hachinski Ischemic Scale score of ≤ 4 .

- CNS imaging (CT scan or MRI of brain) compatible with AD within past 1 year (see Section 3.4.2.1).

3.4.4. Sample Size

Approximately 100 patients will be randomized to each of the 3 treatment groups. Previous experience with the oral formulation of xanomeline suggests that this sample size has 90% power to detect a 3.0 mean treatment difference in ADAS-Cog ($p < .05$, two-sided), based on a standard deviation of 6.5. Furthermore, this sample size has 80% power to detect a 0.36 mean treatment difference in CIBIC+ ($p < .05$, two-sided), based on a standard deviation of 0.9.

3.5. Patient Assignment

Commencing at Visit 1, all patients will be assigned an identification number. This identification number and the patient's three initials must appear on all patient-related documents submitted to Lilly.

When qualified for enrollment at Visit 3 the patient will be randomized to 1 of 3 treatment arms.

3.6. Dosage and Administration

3.6.1. Materials and Supplies

Primary Study Material:	Xanomeline	TTS (adhesive patches)	50 cm ² , 54 mg*
			25 cm ² , 27 mg*

Comparator Material:	Placebo	TTS	Identical in appearance to primary study material
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*All doses are measured in terms of the xanomeline base.

Patches should be stored at controlled room temperature, and all used patches must be handled and disposed of as biohazardous waste.

For a detailed description of the composition of these formulations please refer to Part II, Section 14 of the Xanomeline (LY246708) Clinical Investigator's Brochure.

3.6.2. TTS Administration Procedures

To test acute tolerance of transdermal formulation, patients will have a TTS (placebo) administered at the start of Visit 1, and removed at the conclusion of Visit 1. The patient's and caregiver's willingness to comply with 26 weeks of transdermal therapy should be elicited, and those patients/caregivers unwilling to comply should be excluded.

Upon enrollment at Visit 3, and on the morning of each subsequent day of therapy, xanomeline or placebo will be administered with the application of 2 adhesive patches, one 50 cm² in area, the other 25 cm² in area. Each morning, prior to the application of the patches, hydrocortisone cream (1%) should be applied to the skin at the intended site of administration, rubbed in, and allowed to penetrate for approximately 30 minutes. Thereafter, excess cream should be wiped away and the patches applied.

The patches are to be worn continuously throughout the day, for a period of approximately 12 to 14 hours, and removed in the evening. After removal of the patches, hydrocortisone cream (1%) should be applied locally to the site of administration.

Patches should be applied to a dry, intact, non-hairy area. Applying the patch to a shaved area is not recommended. The application site of the patches should be rotated according to the following schedule:

Day	Patch Location
Sunday	right or left upper arm
Monday	right or left upper back
Tuesday	right or left lower back (above belt line)
Wednesday	right or left buttocks
Thursday	right or left mid-axillary region
Friday	right or left upper thigh
Saturday	right or left upper chest

Patients and caregivers are free to select either the left or right site within the constraints of the rotation schedule noted above. Patches should be applied at approximately the same time each day. For patients who habitually bathe in the morning, the patient should bathe prior to application of new patches. Every effort should be taken to allow for morning administration of the patches. Exceptions allowing administration of TTS patches at night instead of in the morning will be made on a case-by-case basis by the CRO medical monitor. In the event that some adhesive remains on the patient's skin and cannot be removed with normal bathing, a special solution will be provided to remove the adhesive.

Following randomization at Visit 3, patients will be instructed to call the site if they have difficulty with application or wearing of patches. In the event that a patch becomes detached, a new patch of the same size should be applied (at earliest convenience) to an area of the dermis adjacent to the detachment site, and the rotation schedule should be resumed the following morning. If needed, the edges of the patch may be secured with a special adhesive tape that will be provided. If daily doses are reduced, improperly administered, or if a patch becomes detached and requires application of a new patch on three or more days in any 30-day period, the CRO research physician will be notified.

If the daily dose is reduced or improperly administered in the 24 hours prior to any scheduled clinic visit, the visit should be rescheduled (except for early termination and retrieval visits).

Patients must be instructed to return all used and unused study drug to the investigator at each visit for proper disposal and CT reconciliation by the investigator.

3.7. Blinding

The study will be double-blind. To further preserve the blinding of the study, only a minimum number of Lilly and CRO personnel will see the randomization table and codes before the study is complete.

Emergency codes generated by a computer drug-labeling system will be available to the investigator. These codes, which reveal the patients treatment group, may be opened during the study only if the choice of follow-up treatment depends on the patient's therapy assignment.

The investigator should make every effort to contact the clinical research physician prior to unblinding a patient's therapy assignment. If a patient's therapy assignment is unblinded, Lilly must be notified immediately by telephone. After the study, the investigator must return all sealed and any opened codes.

3.8. Concomitant Therapy

Intermittent use of chloral hydrate, zolpidem, or lorazepam is permitted during this clinical trial as indicated for agitation or sleep. If medication is required for agitation for a period exceeding 1 week, a review of the patient's status should be made in consultation with the CRO research physician. Caregivers and patients should be reminded that these medications should not be taken within 24 hours of a clinic visit (including the enrollment visit), and administration of efficacy measures should be deferred if the patient has been treated with these medications within the previous 24 hours.

If an antihistamine is required during the study, Claritin® (loratadine) or Allegra® (fexofenadine hydrochloride) are the preferred agents, but should not be taken within 24 hours of a clinic visit. Intermittent use (per package insert) of antitussives (containing antihistamines or codeine) and select narcotic analgesics (acetaminophen with oxycodone, acetaminophen with codeine) are permitted during the trial. Caregivers and patients should be reminded that antihistamines and narcotics should not be taken within 3 days of a clinic efficacy visit (including enrollment visit). If an H₂ blocker is required during the study, Axid® (nizatidine) will be permitted on a case-by-case basis by the CRO medical monitor. For prostatic hypertrophy, small doses (2 mg per day) of Hytrin® (terazosin) or Cardura® (doxazosin) will be permitted on a case-by-case basis. Please consult the medical monitor. The calcium channel blockers Cardene® (nicardipine),

Norvasc® (amlodipine), and DynaCirc® (isradipine) are allowed during the study. If a patient has been treated with any medication within disallowed time periods prior to the clinic visit, efficacy measures should be deferred.

Other classes of medications not stated in Exclusion Criteria, [Section 3.4.2.2](#), will be permitted. Patients who require treatment with an excluded medication ([Section 3.4.2.2](#)) will be discontinued from the study following consultation with the CRO research physician.

3.9. Efficacy, Pharmacokinetic, and Safety Evaluations

3.9.1. Efficacy

See [Schedule of Events, Attachment LZZT.1](#) for the times of the study at which efficacy data will be collected.

3.9.1.1. Efficacy Measures

The following measures will be performed in the course of the study. At Visits 3, 8, 10, and 12, ADAS-Cog, CIBIC+, and DAD will be administered. NPI-X will be administered at 2-week intervals either at clinic visits or via a telephone interview. Efficacy measures will also be collected at early termination visits, and at the retrieval visit. The neuropsychological assessment should be performed first; other protocol requirements, such as labs and the physical, should follow.

- a) **Alzheimer's Disease Assessment Scale - Cognitive Subscale (ADAS-Cog):** ADAS-Cog is an established measure of cognitive function in Alzheimer's Disease. This scale has been incorporated into this study by permission of Dr. Richard C. Mohs and the American Journal of Psychiatry and was adapted from an article entitled, "The Alzheimer's Disease Assessment Scale (ADAS)," which was published in the American Journal of Psychiatry, Volume No.141, pages 1356-1364, November, 1984, Copyright 1984.

The ADAS-Cog (11) and the ADAS-Cog (14): The ADAS-Cog (11) is a standard 11-item instrument used to assess word recall, naming objects, commands, constructional praxis, ideational praxis, orientation, word recognition tasks, spoken language ability, comprehension, word finding difficulty, and recall of test instructions. For the purposes of this study, three items (delayed word recall, attention/visual search task, and maze solution) have been added to the ADAS-Cog (11) to assess the patient's attention and concentration. The 14 item instrument will be referred to as the ADAS-Cog (14). At each efficacy visit, all 14 items will be assessed, and in subsequent data analyses, performance on the ADAS-Cog (14) and performance on the subset ADAS-Cog (11) will be considered.

b) Video-referenced Clinician's Interview-Based Impression of Change (CIBIC+): The CIBIC+ is an assessment of the global clinical status relative to baseline. The CIBIC+ used in this study is derived from the Clinical Global Impression of Change, an instrument in the public domain, developed by the National Institute on Aging Alzheimer's Disease Study Units Program (1 U01 AG10483; Leon Thal, Principal Investigator). The instrument employs semi-structured interviews with the patient and caregiver, to assess mental/cognitive state, behavior, and function. These domains are not individually scored, but rather are aggregated in the assignment of a global numeric score on a 1 to 7 scale (1 = marked improvement; 4 = no change; and 7 = marked worsening).

The clinician assessing CIBIC+ will have at least one year of experience with the instrument and will remain blinded to all other efficacy and safety measures.

c) Revised Neuropsychiatric Inventory (NPI-X): The NPI-X is an assessment of change in psychopathology in patients with dementia. The NPI-X is administered to the designated caregiver. This instrument has been revised from its original version (Cummings et al. 1994) and incorporated into this study with the permission of Dr. Jeffrey L. Cummings.

d) Disability Assessment for Dementia (DAD): The DAD is used to assess functional abilities of activities of daily living (ADL) in individuals with cognitive impairment. This scale has been revised and incorporated into this study by permission of Louise Gauthier, M.Sc., and Dr. Isabelle Gelin. The DAD is administered to the designated caregiver.

For each instrument, each assessment is to be performed by the same trained health care professional. If circumstances preclude meeting this requirement, the situation is to be documented on the Clinical Report Form (CRF), and the CRO research physician is to be notified.

In addition to the efficacy measures noted above, a survey form will be used to collect information from the caregiver on TTS acceptability ([Attachment LZZT.9](#)).

3.9.1.2. Efficacy Criteria

Group mean changes from baseline in the primary efficacy parameters will serve as efficacy criteria. The ADAS-Cog (11) and the video-referenced CIBIC+ will serve as the primary efficacy instruments. Secondary efficacy instruments will include the DAD, the NPI-X, and the ADAS-Cog (14). The procedures and types of analyses to be done are outlined in [Section 4](#).

The primary analysis of efficacy will include only the data obtained up to and including the visit of discontinuation of study drug. Furthermore, the primary analysis will not include efficacy data obtained at any visit where the study drug was not administered in the preceding three days. Analyses that include the retrieved dropouts are considered secondary.

3.9.2. Pharmacokinetics

Blood samples (7 mL) for the determination of xanomeline concentrations in plasma will be collected from each patient at Visits 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, and 11. The blood sample drawn at Visit 3 is a baseline sample. The remaining 5 clinic visits should be scheduled so that 1 blood sample is collected at any time during each of the following intervals: early AM visit (hold application of new patch until after blood sample is collected); 9AM to 11AM; 11AM to 1PM; 1PM to 3PM; and 3PM to 5PM. Collection of blood samples during each of these intervals should not occur in any particular order, nor should they occur in the same order for each patient. Every effort should be made to comply with the suggested sampling times. This blood-sampling schedule is based on a sparse sampling strategy where only a few samples will be collected from each patient. The most crucial aspect of the sampling design is to record the date and exact time the sample was drawn and to record the date and time of patch application on the day of the clinic visit and the previous 2 days.

If a patient is discontinued from the study prior to protocol completion, a pharmacokinetic blood sample should be drawn at the early discontinuation visit. The date and exact time the sample was drawn and the date of the last patch application should be recorded.

Immediately after collection, each sample will be centrifuged at approximately $177 \times G$ for 15 minutes. The plasma will be transferred into a polypropylene tube bearing the identical label as the blood collection tube. Samples will be capped and frozen at approximately -20°C . Care must be taken to insure that the samples remain frozen during transit.

The samples will be shipped on dry ice to Central Laboratory.

3.9.3. Safety

Investigators are responsible for monitoring the safety of patients who have entered this study and for alerting CRO to any event that seems unusual, even if this event may be considered an unanticipated benefit to the patient. See Section 3.9.3.2.1.

Investigators must ensure that appropriate medical care is maintained throughout the study and after the trial (for example, to follow adverse events).

3.9.3.1. Safety Measures

Safety measures will be performed at designated times by recording adverse events, laboratory test results, vital signs (including supine/standing pulse and blood pressure readings) ECG monitoring, and Ambulatory ECGs (see [Schedule of Events, Attachment LZZT.1](#)).

3.9.3.2. Clinical Adverse Events

Lilly has standards for reporting adverse events that are to be followed, regardless of applicable regulatory requirements that are less stringent. For purposes of collecting and evaluating *all* information about Lilly drugs used in clinical trials, an adverse event is defined as any undesirable experience or an unanticipated benefit (see Section 3.9.3.2.1) that occurs after informed consent for the study has been obtained, without regard to treatment group assignment, even if no study medication has been taken. Lack of drug effect is not an adverse event in clinical trials, because the purpose of the clinical trial is to establish drug effect.

At the first visit, study site personnel will question the patient and will note the occurrence and nature of presenting condition(s) and of any preexisting condition(s). At subsequent visits, site personnel will again question the patient and will note any change in the presenting condition(s), any change in the preexisting condition(s), and/or the occurrence and nature of any adverse events.

3.9.3.2.1. Adverse Event Reporting Requirements

All adverse events must be reported to CRO via case report form.

Study site personnel must report to CRO immediately, by telephone, any **serious** adverse event (see [Section 3.9.3.2.2 below](#)), or if the investigator **unblinds** a patient's treatment group assignment because of an adverse event or for any other reason.

If a patient's dosage is reduced or if a patient is discontinued from the study because of any significant laboratory abnormality, inadequate response to treatment, or any other reason, the circumstances and data leading to any such dosage reduction or discontinuation must be reported and clearly documented by study site personnel on the clinical report form.

An event that may be considered an unanticipated benefit to the patient (for example, sleeping longer) should be reported to CRO as an adverse event on the clinical report form. “Unanticipated benefit” is a COSTART classification term. In cases where the investigator notices an unanticipated benefit to the patient, study site personnel should enter the actual term such as “sleeping longer,” and code “unanticipated benefit” in the clinical report form adverse event section.

Solicited adverse events from the skin rash questionnaire ([see Section 3.9.3.4](#)) should be reported on the questionnaire only and not also on the adverse event clinical report form

3.9.3.2.2. Serious Adverse Events

Study site personnel must report to CRO immediately, by telephone, any adverse event from this study that is alarming or that:

- Results in death
- Results in initial or prolonged inpatient hospitalization
- Is life-threatening
- Results in severe or permanent disability
- Results in cancer [(other than cancers diagnosed prior to enrollment in studies involving patients with cancer)]
- Results in a congenital anomaly
- Is a drug overdose
- Is significant for any other reason.

Definition of *overdose*: For a drug under clinical investigation, an overdose is any intentional or unintentional consumption of the drug (by any route) that exceeds the dose recommended in the Clinical Investigator's Brochure or in an investigational protocol, whichever dose is larger. For a marketed drug, a drug overdose is any intentional or unintentional consumption of the drug (by any route) that exceeds the dose listed in product labeling, even if the larger dose is prescribed by a physician.

3.9.3.3. Clinical Laboratory Tests

[Table LZTZ.1](#) lists the clinical laboratory tests that will be performed at Visit 1.

Table LZZT.1. Laboratory Tests Performed at Admission (Visit 1)

Hematology: Hemoglobin Hematocrit Erythrocyte count (RBC) Mean cell volume (MCV) Mean cell hemoglobin (MCH) Mean cell hemoglobin concentration (MCHC) Leukocytes (WBC) Neutrophils, segmented Neutrophils, juvenile (bands) Lymphocytes Monocytes Eosinophils Basophils Platelet Cell morphology	Clinical Chemistry - Serum Concentrations of: Sodium Potassium Bicarbonate Chloride Total bilirubin Alkaline phosphatase (ALP) Gamma-glutamyl transferase (GGT) Alanine transaminase (ALT/SGPT) Aspartate transaminase (AST/SGOT) Blood urea nitrogen (BUN) Serum creatinine Uric acid Phosphorus Calcium Glucose, nonfasting Total protein Albumin Cholesterol Creatine kinase (CK)
Urinalysis: Color Specific gravity pH Protein Glucose Ketones Bilirubin Urobilinogen Blood Nitrite Microscopic examination of sediment	Thyroid Function Test (Visit 1 only): Free thyroid index T ₃ Uptake T ₄ Thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH)
	Other Tests (Visit 1 only): Folate Vitamin B ₁₂ Syphilis screening Hemoglobin A _{1C} (IDDM patients only)

Laboratory values that fall outside a clinically accepted reference range or values that differ significantly from previous values must be evaluated and commented on by the investigator by marking CS (for clinically significant) or NCS (for not clinically significant) next to the values. Any clinically significant laboratory values that are outside a clinically acceptable range or differ importantly from a previous value should be further commented on in the clinical report form comments page.

Hematology, and clinical chemistry will also be performed at Visits 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13. Patients that experience a rash and/or eosinophilia may have additional hematology samples obtained as described in [3.9.3.4 \(Other Safety Measures\)](#).

Urinalysis will also be performed at Visits 4, 9, and 12. The following criteria have been developed to monitor hepatic function.

- Patients with ALT/SGPT levels >120 IU will be retested weekly.
- Patients with ALT/SGPT values >400 IU, or alternatively, an elevated ALT/SGPT accompanied by GGT and/or ALP values >500 IU will be retested within 2 days. The sponsor's clinical research administrator or clinical research physician is to be notified. If the retest value does not decrease by at least 10%, the study drug will be discontinued; additional laboratory tests will be performed until levels return to normal. If the retest value does decrease by 10% or more, the study drug may be continued with monitoring at 3 day intervals until ALT/SGPT values decrease to <400 IU or GGT and/or ALP values decrease to <500 IU.

3.9.3.4. Other Safety Measures

Patients experiencing Rash and/or Eosinophilia

The administration of placebo and xanomeline TTS is associated with a rash and/or eosinophilia in some patients. The rash is characterized in the following ways:

- The rash is confined to sites of application.
- The rash may be associated with pruritus.
- In 5% of cases of rash observed in the Interim Analysis, blistering has been observed.
- The onset of rash may occur at any time during the course of the study.
- A moderate eosinophilia ($0.6-1.5 \times 10^3/\text{microliter}$) is associated with rash and has been noted in approximately 10% of patients.

It does not appear that the rash constitutes a significant safety risk; however, it could affect the well-being of the patients. The following monitoring is specified:

Skin Rash Follow-up

For patients who exit the study or its extension with rash at the site(s) of application:

- a) Approximately 2 weeks after the last visit, the study site personnel should contact the patient/caregiver by phone and complete the skin rash questionnaire. (Note: those patients with rash who have previously exited the study or its extension should be contacted at earliest convenience.)
- b) If caregiver states unequivocally that skin problems have completely resolved, no further follow-up is needed.

- c) If caregiver reports scarring and/or other problems, patient should return to clinic for a follow-up visit. The skin rash questionnaire should again be completed. If in the opinion of the investigator, further follow-up is required, contact the CRO medical monitor.

Completed skin rash questionnaires should be faxed to CRO.

Completion of the questionnaires will create a separate data set for solicited adverse events. In completing these forms please note the following:

1. Solicited events (events discovered as result of completion of follow-up questionnaires) should be reported on questionnaire page only.
2. Spontaneously reported adverse events (events presented by the patient without direct questioning of the event) should be reported as described in [3.9.3.2.1 \(Adverse Event Reporting Requirements\)](#).

Serious adverse events should be handled and reported as described in [3.9.3.2.1](#) without regard to whether the event is solicited or spontaneously reported.

Eosinophilia Follow-up

1. For patients that are currently in the study with eosinophil counts greater than $0.6 \times 10^3/\text{microliter}$:
 - Repeat hematology at each visit until resolved in the opinion of the investigator.
2. For patients that are currently in the study with eosinophil counts greater than $1.5 \times 10^3/\text{microliter}$:
 - Obtain hematology profile every 2 weeks until resolved or explained by other causes in the opinion of the investigator.
 - Notify CRO medical monitor.
3. For patients with eosinophil counts greater than $0.6 \times 10^3/\text{microliter}$ at exit from the study or its extension:
 - Obtain hematology profile approximately every 2 weeks until resolved or, in the opinion of the investigator, explained by other causes. (Note: patients with eosinophil counts greater than $0.6 \times 10^3/\text{microliter}$ who have previously exited the study or its extension should return for hematology profile at earliest convenience.)

3.9.3.4.1 Vital Sign Determination

Patient should lie supine quietly for at least 5 minutes prior to vital signs measurement. Blood pressure should be measured in the dominant arm with a standardized mercury manometer according to the American Heart Association standard recommendations. Diastolic blood pressure will be measured as the point of disappearance of the Korotkoff

sounds (phase V). Heart rate will be measured by auscultation. Patient should then stand up. Blood pressure should again be measured in the dominant arm and heart rate should be measured after approximately 1 and 3 minutes.

An automated blood pressure cuff may be used in place of a mercury manometer if it is regularly (at least monthly) standardized against a mercury manometer.

3.9.3.4.2. Cardiovascular Safety Measures

Cardiovascular status will be assessed during the trial with the following measures:

- All patients will be screened by obtaining a 12-lead ECG, and will have repeat ECGs performed at Visits 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and early termination (ET) ([see Schedule of Events, Attachment LZZT.1](#)).
- All patients will undergo a 24-hour Ambulatory ECG at Visit 2 (prior to the initiation of study medication). Although every effort will be made to obtain the entire 24-hour ambulatory ECG recording, this may not always be feasible because of patient behavior or technical difficulties. The minimal recording period for an ambulatory ECG to be considered interpretable will be 8 hours, of which at least 3 hours must be sleep.
- The incidence of syncope, defined as an observed loss of consciousness and muscle tone not attributable to transient ischemic attack or to seizure, will be closely monitored. Caregivers will be instructed to report any instance of syncopal episodes to the investigator within 24 hours. The investigator should immediately report such events to the CRO research physician. The CRO research physician will make a clinical assessment of each episode, and with the investigator determine if continuation of therapy is appropriate. These findings will be reported to the Lilly research physician immediately.

3.9.4. Safety Monitoring

The CRO research physician will monitor safety data throughout the course of the study.

Cardiovascular measures, including ECGs and 24-hour Ambulatory ECGs (see Section 3.9.3.4.2) will be monitored on an ongoing basis as follows:

- As noted in [Section 3.9.3.4.2](#), all patients will be screened by obtaining a 12-lead ECG, and will have repeat ECGs performed at Visits 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and early termination (ET) (see [Schedule of Events for Protocol H2Q-MC-LZZT\(c\)](#), [Attachment LZZT.1](#)). ECG data will be interpreted at the site and express mailed overnight to a central facility which will produce a report within 48 hours. The report will be forwarded to the investigator. At screening, the report of the central facility will be used to exclude patients according to criteria specified in [Section 3.4.2.2](#). If, during the treatment phase of the study, review of ECG data (either at the site or at the central facility) reveals left bundle branch block, bradycardia ≤ 50 beats per minute, sinus pauses > 2 seconds, second degree heart block, third degree heart block, Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome, sustained supraventricular tachyarrhythmia, or ventricular tachycardia at a rate of ≥ 120 beats per minute lasting ≥ 10 seconds, the investigator, the Lilly research physician, the CRO research physician, and the cardiologist chairing the DSMB will be notified immediately, and discontinuation of the patient will be considered.
- As noted in [Section 3.9.3.4.2](#), all patients will undergo a 24-hour Ambulatory ECG at Visit 2 (prior to the initiation of study medication). Ambulatory ECG data from Visit 2 will be express mailed overnight to a central facility which will produce a report within 24 hours. The report will be forwarded to the investigator. If a report documents sustained ventricular tachycardia with rate ≥ 120 beats per minute, third degree heart block, or sinus pauses of ≥ 6.0 seconds, the investigator, the Lilly research physician, the CRO research physician, and the cardiologist chairing the DSMB will be notified immediately, and the patient will be discontinued. If any report documents sinus pauses of ≥ 3.0 seconds or second degree heart block, the CRO research physician, and Lilly research physician, and cardiologist chairing the DSMB will be immediately notified and the record will be reviewed within 24 hours of notification by the cardiologist chairing the DSMB.

In addition to ongoing monitoring of cardiac measures, a comprehensive, periodic review of cardiovascular safety data will be conducted by the DSMB, which will be chaired by an external cardiologist with expertise in arrhythmias, their pharmacological bases, and their clinical implications. The membership of the board will also include two other external cardiologists, a cardiologist from Lilly, a statistician from Lilly, and the Lilly research physician. Only the three external cardiologists will be voting members.

After approximately 75 patients have completed 1 month of treatment, the DSMB will meet to decide:

- If discontinuation of the study or any treatment arm is appropriate
- If additional cardiovascular monitoring is required
- If further cardiovascular monitoring is unnecessary

- If adjustment of dose within a treatment arm (or arms) is appropriate.

If necessary, this analysis will be repeated after 150 patients have completed 1 month of treatment, after 225 patients have completed 1 month of treatment, and after 300 patients have completed 1 month of treatment. Primary consideration will be given to the frequency of pauses documented in Ambulatory ECG reports. The number of pauses greater than or equal to 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 seconds will be tabulated. Primary analysis will focus on the number of pauses greater than or equal to 3 seconds.

In the event of a high incidence of patient discontinuation due to syncope, the following guideline may be employed by the DSMB in determining if discontinuation of any treatment arm is appropriate. If the frequency of syncope in a xanomeline treatment arm relative to the frequency of syncope in the placebo arm equals or exceeds the following numbers, then consideration will be given to discontinuing that treatment arm. The Type I error rate for this rule is approximately 0.032 if the incidence in each group is 0.04. The power of this rule is 0.708 if the incidence is 0.04 for placebo and 0.16 for xanomeline TTS.

Placebo	Xanomeline		Placebo	Xanomeline
0	6		6	15
1	7		7	16
2	9		8	17
3	11		9	18
4	12		10	20
5	13		X	2X (2-fold)

This rule has been used in other studies for monitoring spontaneous events with an incidence of less than 10%. This rule is constructed assuming a 2-group comparison with each group having a final sample size of 100. Unblinding which occurs during these analyses will be at the group level and will be documented.

The stopping rule based on Ambulatory ECG findings is as follows:

If the number of patients experiencing a pause of ≥ 6 seconds in a xanomeline treatment arm relative to the number of patients in the placebo arm equals or exceeds the numbers in the following table, then that treatment arm will be discontinued. The Type I error rate for this rule is approximately 0.044 if the incidence in each group is 0.01. The power of this rule is 0.500 if the incidence is 0.01 for placebo and 0.04 for xanomeline TTS.

Placebo	Xanomeline
0	3
1	5
2	6
3	7
4	8
x	2x

3.9.5. Appropriateness and Consistency of Measurements

The medications and efficacy measurements have been used in other studies in elderly subjects and patients.

3.10. Patient Disposition Criteria

3.10.1. Discontinuations

Participation in the study shall be terminated for any patient who is unable or unwilling to comply with the study protocol or who develops a serious adverse event.

In addition, patients may be discontinued for any of the following reasons:

- In the opinion of the investigator, a significant adverse event occurs or the safety of the patient is otherwise compromised.
- The patient requests to be withdrawn from the study.
- The physician in charge of the study or Lilly, for any reason stops the patient's participation in the study.

If a patient's participation terminates early, an early termination visit should be scheduled. Upon decision to discontinue a patient from the study, the patient's dose should be titrated down by instructing the patient to immediately remove the 25-cm² patch. Patients should be instructed to continue to apply a 50-cm² patch daily until the early termination visit, at which time the drug will be discontinued. Physical exam, vital signs, temperature, use of concomitant medications, chemistry/hematology/urinalysis labs, xanomeline plasma sample, TTS acceptability survey, efficacy measures, adverse events, and an ECG will be collected at the early termination visit.

In the event that a patient's participation or the study itself is terminated, the patient shall return all study drug(s) to the investigator.

3.10.1.1. Retrieval of Discontinuations

If possible, patients who have terminated early will be retrieved on the date which would have represented Visit 12 (Week 24). Vital signs, temperature, use of concomitant medications, adverse events, and efficacy measure assessment will be gathered at this visit. If the patient is not retrievable, this will be documented in the source record.

3.10.2. Qualifications for Analysis

All patients who are enrolled in the study will be included in the efficacy analysis and the safety analysis. Patients will not be excluded from the efficacy analysis for reasons such as non-compliance or ineligibility, except for the time period immediately preceding the efficacy assessment (see [Section 3.9.1.2](#)).

3.10.3. Study Extensions

Patients who successfully complete the study will be eligible for participation in an open-label extension phase, where every patient will be treated with active agent. The patients who elect to participate in the open-label extension phase will be titrated to their maximally titrated dose. This open-label extension phase will continue until the time the product becomes marketed and is available to the public or until the project is discontinued by the sponsor. Patients may terminate at any time at their request.

3.10.3.1. Compliance

Because patients enrolled in this study will be outpatients, the knowledge that patients have taken the medication as prescribed will be assured in the following ways:

- a) Investigators will attempt to select those patients and caregivers who have been judged to be compliant.
- b) Study medication including unused, partially used, and empty patch containers will be returned at each clinical visit so that the remaining medication can be counted by authorized investigator staff (nurse, pharmacist, or physician). The number of patches remaining will be recorded on the CRF.
- c) Following randomization at Visit 3, patients will be instructed to call the site if they have difficulty with application or wearing of patches. If daily doses are reduced, improperly administered, or if a patch becomes detached and requires application of a new patch on three or more days in any 30-day period, the CRO research physician will be notified.

If the daily dose is reduced or improperly administered in the 24 hours prior to any scheduled clinic visit, the visit should be rescheduled (except for early termination and retrieval visits).

3.11. Quality Assurance

To ensure both the safety of participants in the study, and the collection of accurate, complete, and reliable data, Lilly or its representatives will perform the following activities:

- Provide instructional material to the study sites, as appropriate.
- Sponsor a start-up training session to instruct the investigators and study coordinators. This session will give instruction on the protocol, the completion of the clinical report forms, and study procedures.
- Make periodic visits to the study site.
- Be available for consultation and stay in contact with the study site personnel by mail, telephone, and/or fax.
- Review and evaluate clinical report form data and use standard computer edits to detect errors in data collection.

To ensure the safety of participants in the study and to ensure accurate, complete, and reliable data, the investigator will do the following:

- Keep records of laboratory tests, clinical notes, and patient medical records in the patient files as original source documents for the study.

Lilly or its representatives may periodically check a sample of the patient data recorded against source documents at the study site. The study may be audited by Lilly Medical Quality Assurance (MQA) and/or regulatory agencies at any time. Investigators will be given notice before an MQA audit occurs.

4. Data Analysis Methods

4.1. General Considerations

In general, all patients will be included in all analyses of efficacy if they have a baseline measurement and at least one postrandomization measurement. Refer to [Section 3.9.1.2](#) for a discussion of which specific efficacy data will be included in the primary analysis.

In the event that the doses of xanomeline TTS are changed after the study starts, the analysis will be of three treatment groups (high dose, low dose, and placebo), even though patients within the high dose treatment group, for example, may not all be at exactly the same dose. Also, if the dose is changed midway through the study, the mean dose within each group will be used in the dose response analysis described in [Section 4.3.3](#).

All analyses described below will be conducted using the most current production version of SAS[®] available at the time of analysis.

4.2. Demographics and Patient Characteristics Measured at Baseline

All measures (for example, age, gender, origin) obtained at either Visits 1, 2, or 3, prior to randomization, will be summarized by treatment group and across all treatment groups. The groups will be compared by analysis of variance (ANOVA) for continuous variables and by Pearson's chi-square test for categorical variables. Note that because patients are randomized to 1 of the 3 treatment groups, any statistically significant treatment group differences are by definition a Type I error; however, the resulting p-values will be used as another descriptive statistic to help focus possible additional analyses (for example, analysis of covariance, subset analyses) on those factors that are most imbalanced (that is, that have the smallest p-values).

4.3. Efficacy Analyses

4.3.1. Efficacy Variables to be Analyzed

Efficacy measures are described in [Section 3.9.1.1](#). As stated in [Section 3.9.1.2](#), the primary outcome measures are the ADAS-Cog (11) and CIBIC+ instruments. Because both of these variables must reach statistical significance, an adjustment to the nominal p-values is necessary in order to maintain a .05 Type I error rate for this study. This adjustment is described in detail in [Section 4.3.5](#).

The DAD will be analyzed with respect to the total score, as well as the subscores of initiation, planning and organization, and effective performance. This variable is considered a secondary variable in the US, but is a third primary variable in Europe.

The NPI-X is a secondary variable. The primary assessment of this instrument will be for the total score, not including the sleep, appetite, and euphoria domains. This total score is computed by taking the product of the frequency and severity scores and summing them up across the domains. Secondary variables derived from the NPI-X include evaluating each domain/behavior separately. Also, caregiver distress from the NPI-X will be analyzed.

ADAS-Cog (14) and each of the 14 individual components will also be analyzed. In addition, a subscore of the ADAS-Cog will be computed and analyzed, based on results from a previous large study of oral xanomeline. This subscore, referred to as ADAS-Cog (4), will be the sum of constructional praxis, orientation, spoken language ability, and word finding difficulty in spontaneous speech.

Any computed total score will be treated as missing if more than 30% of the items are missing or scored “not applicable”. For example, when computing ADAS-Cog(11), if 4 or more items are missing, then the total score will not be computed. When one or more items are missing (but not more than 30%), the total score will be adjusted in order to maintain the full range of the scale. For example, ADAS-Cog(11) is a 0-70 scale. If the first item, Word Recall (ranges from 0 to 10), is missing, then the remaining 10 items of the ADAS-Cog(11) will be summed and multiplied by $(70 / (70-10))$, or 7/6. This computation will occur for all totals and subtotals of ADAS-Cog and NPI-X. DAD is a 40 item questionnaire where each question is scored as either “0” or “1”. The DAD total score and component scores are reported as percentage of items that are scored “1”. So if items of the DAD are “not applicable” or missing, the percentage will be computed for only those items that are scored. As an example, if two items are missing (leaving 38 that are scored), and there are 12 items scored as “1”, the rest as “0”, then the DAD score is $12/38=.316$.

4.3.2. Times of Analyses

Baseline data will be collected at Visit 3.

The primary analysis of ADAS-Cog (11) and CIBIC+ will be the 24-week endpoint, which is defined for each patient and variable as the last measurement obtained postrandomization (prior to protocol defined reduction in dose).

Similar analyses at 24 weeks will be conducted for the secondary efficacy variables. Analysis of patients who complete the 24-week study will also be conducted for all efficacy variables; this is referred to as a “completer” analysis.

Additionally, each of the efficacy variables will be analyzed at each time point both as “actual cases,” that is, analyzing the data collected at the various time points, and also as

a last-observation-carried-forward (LOCF). Note that the LOCF analysis at 24 weeks is the same as the endpoint analysis described previously.

Several additional analyses of NPI-X will be conducted. Data from this instrument will be collected every 2 weeks, and represent not the condition of the patient at that moment in time, but rather the worst condition of the patient in the time period since the most recent NPI-X administration. For this reason, the primary analysis of the NPI-X will be of the average of all postrandomization NPI-X subscores except for the one obtained at Week 2. In the event of early discontinuations, those scores that correspond to the interval between Weeks 2 to 24 will be averaged. The reason for excluding Week 2 data from this analysis is that patients could be confused about when a behavior actually stops after randomization; the data obtained at Week 2 could be somewhat “tainted.” Also, by requiring 2 weeks of therapy prior to use of the NPI-X data, the treatment difference should be maximized by giving the drug 2 weeks to work, thereby increasing the statistical power. Secondary analyses of the NPI-X will include the average of all postrandomization weeks, including measures obtained at Weeks 2 and 26.

4.3.3. Statistical Methodology

The primary method to be used for the primary efficacy variables described in Sections 4.3.1 and 4.3.2 will be analysis of covariance (ANCOVA), except for CIBIC+ which is a score that reflects change from baseline, so there is no corresponding baseline CIBIC+ score. Effects in the ANCOVA model will be the corresponding baseline score, investigator, and treatment. CIBIC+ will be analyzed by analysis of variance (ANOVA), with effects in the model being investigator and treatment. Investigator-by-treatment interaction will be tested in a full model prior to conducting the primary ANCOVA or ANOVA (see description below).

Because 3 treatment groups are involved, the primary analysis will be the test for linear dose response in the ANCOVA and ANOVA models described in the preceding paragraph. The result is then a single p-value for each of ADAS-Cog and CIBIC+.

Analysis of the secondary efficacy variables will also be ANCOVA. Pairwise treatment comparisons of the adjusted means for all efficacy variables will be conducted using a LSMEANS statement within the GLM procedure.

Investigator-by-treatment interaction will be tested in a full ANCOVA or ANOVA model, which takes the models described above, and adds the interaction term to the model. Interaction will be tested at $\alpha = .10$ level. When the interaction is significant at this level, the data will be examined for each individual investigator to attempt to identify the source of the significant interaction. When the interaction is not significant, this term will be dropped from the model as described above, to test for investigator and treatment main effects. By doing so, all ANCOVA and ANOVA models will be able to validly test for treatment differences without weighting each investigator equally, which is what occurs when using Type III sums of squares (cell means model) with the interaction term

present in the model. This equal weighting of investigators can become a serious problem when sample sizes are dramatically different between investigators.

For all ANOVA and ANCOVA models, data collected from investigators who enrolled fewer than 3 patients in any one treatment group will be combined prior to analysis. If this combination still results in a treatment group having fewer than 3 patients in any one treatment group, then this group of patients will be combined with the next fewest-enrolling investigator. In the event that there is a tie for fewest-enrolling investigator, one of these will be chosen at random by a random-number generator.

The inherent assumption of normally distributed data will be evaluated by generating output for the residuals from the full ANCOVA and ANOVA models, which include the interaction term, and by testing for normality using the Shapiro-Wilk test from PROC UNIVARIATE. In the event that the data are predominantly nonnormally distributed, analyses will also be conducted on the ranked data. This rank transformation will be applied by ranking all the data for a particular variable, across all investigators and treatments, from lowest to highest. Integer ranks will be assigned starting at 1; mean ranks will be assigned when ties occur.

In addition, the NPI-X will be analyzed in a manner similar to typical analyses of adverse events. In this analysis, each behavior will be considered individually. This analysis is referred to as “treatment-emergent signs and symptoms” (TESS) analysis. For each behavior, the patients will be dichotomized into 1 of 2 groups: those who experienced the behavior for the first time postrandomization, or those who had the quotient between frequency and severity increase relative to the baseline period defines one group. All other patients are in the second group. Treatments will be compared for overall differences by Cochran-Mantel-Haentzel (CMH) test referred to in SAS® as “row mean scores differ,” 2 degrees of freedom. The CMH correlation statistic (1 degree of freedom test), will test for increasing efficacy with increasing dose (trend test).

4.3.4. One-sided Justification

All comparisons between xanomeline and placebo with respect to efficacy variables should be one-sided. The justification for this follows.

The statistical hypothesis that is tested needs to be consistent with the ultimate data-based decision that is reached. When conducting placebo-controlled trials, it is imperative that the drug be demonstrated to be superior in efficacy to placebo, since equivalent or worse efficacy than placebo will preclude approvability. Consequently, a one-sided test for efficacy is required.

The null hypothesis is that the drug is equal or worse than placebo. The alternative hypothesis is that the drug has greater efficacy than placebo. A Type I error occurs only when it is concluded that a study drug is effective when in fact it is not. This can occur in only one tail of the distribution of the treatment difference. Further details of the

arguments for one-sided tests in placebo-controlled trials are available in statistical publications (Fisher 1991; Koch 1991; Overall 1991; and Peace 1991).

The argument for one-sided tests does not necessarily transfer to safety measures, in general, because one can accept a certain level of toxicity in the presence of strong efficacy. That is, safety is evaluated as part of a benefit/risk ratio.

Note that this justification is similar to that used by regulatory agencies worldwide that routinely require one-sided tests for toxicological oncogenicity studies. In that case, the interest is not in whether a drug seems to lessen the occurrence of cancer; the interest is in only one tail of the distribution, namely whether the drug causes cancer to a greater extent than the control.

Different regulatory agencies require different type I error rates. Treatment differences that are significant at the .025 α -level will be declared to be “statistically significant.” When a computed p-value falls between .025 and .05, the differences will be described as “marginally statistically significant.” This approach satisfies regulatory agencies who have accepted a one-sided test at the .05 level, and other regulatory agencies who have requested a two-sided test at the .05 level, or equivalently, a one-sided test at the .025 level. In order to facilitate the review of the final study report, two-sided p-values will be presented in addition to the one-sided p-values.

4.3.5. Nominal P-value Adjustments

When there are multiple outcomes, and the study drug is declared to be effective when at least one of these outcomes achieves statistical significance in comparison with a placebo control, a downward adjustment to the nominal α -level is necessary. A well-known simple method is the Bonferroni method, that divides the overall Type I error rate, usually .05, by the number of multiple outcomes. So, for example, if there are two multiple outcomes, the study drug is declared to be effective if at least one of the two outcomes is significant at the .05/2 or .025 level.

However, when one has the situation that is present in this study, where there are 2 (or 3 for Europe) outcome variables, each of which must be statistically significant, then the adjustment of the nominal levels is in the opposite direction, that is upwards, in order to maintain an overall Type 1 error rate of .05.

In the case of two outcomes, ADAS-Cog (11) and CIBIC+, if the two variables were completely independent, then each variable should be tested at the nominal α -level of $.05^{1/2} = .2236$ level. So if both variables resulted in a nominal p-value less than or equal to .2236, then we would declare the study drug to be effective at the overall Type 1 error rate of .05.

We expect these two outcome measures to be correlated. From the first large-scale efficacy study of oral xanomeline, Study MC-H2Q-LZZA, the correlation between CIBIC+ and the change in ADAS-Cog(11) from baseline was .252. Consequently, we

plan to conduct a randomization test to combine these two dependent dose-response p-values into a single test, which will then be at the .05 Type I error level. Because there will be roughly $300!/(3 * 100!)$ possible permutations of the data, random data permutations will be sampled (10,000 random permutations).

Designate the dose response p-values as p1 and p2 (computed as one-sided p-values), for ADAS-Cog(11) and CIBIC+, respectively. The rejection region is defined as

$$[\{p1 \leq \alpha \text{ and } p2 \leq \alpha\}].$$

The critical value, α , will be determined from the 10,000 random permutations by choosing the value of α to be such that 2.5% of the 10,000 computed pairs of dose response p-values fall in the rejection region. This will correspond to a one-sided test at the .025 level, or equivalently a two-sided test at the .05 level. In addition, by determining the percentage of permuted samples that are more extreme than the observed data, a single p-value is obtained.

4.4. Safety Analyses

Although safety data is collected at the 24 week visit for retrieved dropouts, these data will not be included in the primary analysis of safety.

Pearson's chi-square test will be used to analyze 3 reasons for study discontinuation (protocol completed, lack of efficacy, and adverse event), the incidence of abnormal (high or low) laboratory measures during the postrandomization phase, and the incidence of treatment-emergent adverse events. The analysis of laboratory data is conducted by comparing the measures to the normal reference ranges (based on a large Lilly database), and counting patients in the numerator if they ever had a high (low) value during the postrandomization phase.

Additionally, for the continuous laboratory tests, an analysis of change from baseline to endpoint will be conducted using the same ANOVA model described for the efficacy measures in [Section 4.3](#). Because several laboratory analytes are known to be non-normally distributed (skewed right), these ANOVAs will be conducted on the ranks.

Several outcome measures will be extracted and analyzed from the Ambulatory ECG tapes, including number of pauses, QT interval, and AV block (first, second, or third degree). The primary consideration will be the frequency of pauses. The number of pauses greater than or equal to 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 seconds will be tabulated. Primary analysis will focus on the number of pauses greater than or equal to 3 seconds. Due to possible outliers, these data will be analyzed as the laboratory data, by ANOVA on the ranks.

Treatment-emergent adverse events (also referred to as treatment-emergent signs and symptoms, or TESS) are defined as any event reported during the postrandomization

period (Weeks 0 - 26) that is worse in severity than during the baseline period, or one that occurs for the first time during the postrandomization period.

4.5. Subgroup Analyses

The effect of age, gender, origin, baseline disease severity as measured by MMSE, Apo E, and patient education level upon efficacy will be evaluated if sample sizes are sufficient to warrant such analyses. For example, if all patients are Caucasian, then there is no need to evaluate the co-factor origin. The ANCOVA and ANOVA models described above will be supplemented with terms for the main effect and interaction with treatment. Each co-factor will be analyzed in separate models. The test for treatment-by-subgroup interaction will address whether the response to xanomeline, compared with placebo, is different or consistent between levels of the co-factor.

4.6. Interim Efficacy Analyses

Two interim efficacy analyses are planned. The first interim analysis will occur when approximately 50% of the patients have completed 8 weeks; the second interim analysis is to be conducted when approximately 50% of the patients have completed 24 weeks of the study. The purpose of these interim analyses is to provide a rationale for the initiation of subsequent studies of xanomeline TTS, or if the outcome is negative to stop development of xanomeline TTS. The method developed by Enas and Offen (1993) will be used as a guideline as to whether or not to stop one treatment arm, or the study, to declare ineffectiveness. The outcome of the interim analyses will not affect in any way the conduct, results, or analysis of the current study, unless the results are so negative that they lead to a decision to terminate further development of xanomeline TTS in AD. Hence, adjustments to final computed p-values are not appropriate.

Planned interim analyses, and any unplanned interim analyses, will be conducted under the auspices of the data monitoring board assigned to this study. Only the data monitoring board is authorized to review completely unblinded interim efficacy and safety analyses and, if necessary, to disseminate those results. The data monitoring board will disseminate interim results only if absolutely necessary. Any such dissemination will be documented and described in the final study report. Study sites will not receive information about interim results unless they need to know for the safety of their patients.

4.7. Interim Safety Analyses

An analysis of the cardiovascular safety monitoring ([see section 3.9.4](#)) will be performed when approximately 25 patients from each treatment arm have completed at least 2 weeks at the treatment arms' respective full dosage (Visit 5). If necessary, this analysis will be repeated every 25 patients per arm. This analysis will be conducted under the auspices of the DSMB. This board membership will be composed of 3 external

cardiologists who will be the voting members of the board, a Lilly cardiologist, a Lilly statistician, and the Lilly research physician in charge of the study. Only the DSMB is authorized to review completely unblinded cardiovascular safety analyses and, if necessary, to disseminate those results. The outcome of the cardiovascular safety analyses will determine the need for further Ambulatory ECGs.

4.8. Pharmacokinetic/Pharmacodynamic Analyses

Plasma concentrations of xanomeline will be determined from samples obtained at selected visits ([Section 3.9.2](#)). The plasma concentration data for xanomeline, dosing information, and patient characteristics such as weight, gender and origin will be pooled and analyzed using a population pharmacokinetic analysis approach (for example, NONMEM). This approach preserves the individual pharmacokinetic differences through structural and statistical models. The population pharmacokinetic parameters through the structural model, and the interindividual and random residual variability through the components of the statistical models will be estimated. An attempt will also be made to correlate plasma concentrations with efficacy and safety data by means of population pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic modeling.

5. Informed Consent, Ethical Review, and Regulatory Considerations

5.1. Informed Consent

In the United States and Canada, the investigator is responsible for preparing the informed consent document. The investigator will use information provided in the current [Clinical Investigator's Brochure or product information] to prepare the informed consent document.

The informed consent document will be used to explain in simple terms, before the patient is entered into the study, the risks and benefits to the patient. The informed consent document must contain a statement that the consent is freely given, that the patient is aware of the risks and benefits of entering the study, and that the patient is free to withdraw from the study at any time.

As used in this protocol, the term “informed consent” includes all consent and/or assent given by subjects, patients, or their legal representatives.

In addition to the elements required by all applicable laws, the 3 numbered paragraphs below must be included in the informed consent document. The language may be altered to match the style of the informed consent document, providing the meaning is unchanged. In some circumstances, local law may require that the text be altered in a way that changes the meaning. These changes can be made only with specific Lilly approval. In these cases, the ethical review board may request from the investigator documentation evidencing Lilly’s approval of the language in the informed consent document, which would be different from the language contained in the protocol. Lilly shall, upon request, provide the investigator with such documentation.

1. “I understand that the doctors in charge of this study, or Lilly, may stop the study or stop my participation in the study at any time, for any reason, without my consent.”
2. “I hereby give permission for the doctors in charge of this study to release the information regarding, or obtained as a result of, my participation in this study to Lilly, including its agents and contractors; the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and other governmental agencies; and to allow them to inspect all my medical records. I understand that medical records that reveal my identity will remain confidential, except that they will be provided as noted above or as may be required by law.”

3. “If I follow the directions of the doctors in charge of this study and I am physically injured because of any substance or procedure properly given me under the plan for this study, Lilly will pay the medical expenses for the treatment of that injury which are not covered by my own insurance, by a government program, or by any other third party. No other compensation is available from Lilly if any injury occurs.”

The investigator is responsible for obtaining informed consent from each patient or legal representative and for obtaining the appropriate signatures on the informed consent document prior to the performance of any protocol procedures and prior to the administration of study drug.

5.2. Ethical Review

The name and address of the ethical review board are listed on the Investigator/Contacts cover pages provided with this protocol.

The investigator will provide Lilly with documentation of ethical review board approval of the protocol and the informed consent document *before* the study may begin at the site or sites concerned. The ethical review board(s) will review the protocol as required.

The investigator must provide the following documentation:

- The ethical review board’s annual reapproval of the protocol
- The ethical review board’s approvals of any revisions to the informed consent document or amendments to the protocol.

5.3. Regulatory Considerations

This study will be conducted in accordance with the ethical principles stated in the most recent version of the Declaration of Helsinki or the applicable guidelines on good clinical practice, whichever represents the greater protection of the individual.

After reading the protocol, each investigator will sign 2 protocol signature pages and return 1 of the signed pages to a Lilly representative (see Attachment LZZT.10).

6. References

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Protocol Attachment LZZT.1
Schedule of Events for Protocol H2Q-MC-LZZT(c)

Protocol Attachment LZTZ.1

Schedule of Events for Protocol H2Q-MC-LZTZ(c)

	VISIT	1	2	3	4	5		7	8
ACTIVITY	WEEK	-2	-3	0	2	4		6	8
Informed consent		X							
Patient number assigned		X							
Hachinski ≤ 4		X							
MMSE 10-23		X							
Physical examination		X							
Medical History		X							
Habits		X							
Chest x-ray		X							
Apo E genotyping					X				
Patient randomized				X					
Vital signs/Temperature		X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Ambulatory ECG placed			X						
Ambulatory ECG removed				X					
ECG		X			X	X		X	X
Placebo TTS test		X							
CT Scan (if not within last year and patient passes all other screens)		X							
Concomitant Medications		X		X	X	X		X	X
Laboratory (Chem/Hemat):		X			X	X		X	X
Laboratory (Urinalysis)		X			X				
Plasma Specimen (Xanomeline)				X	X	X		X	
Hemoglobin A _{1C}		X ^a							
Study drug record				X	X	X		X	X
Medications dispensed									
Medications returned									
TTS Acceptability Survey									
ADAS-Cog		P		X					X
CIBIC+		P		X					X
DAD		P		X					X
NPI-X		P		X	X	X		X	X ^b
Adverse events		X	X	X	X	X		X	X

Abbreviations: CT = computed tomography; ECG = electrocardiogram

X = Performed at this visit.

X^a = Performed at this visit if patient is an insulin-dependent diabetic.

X^b = Performed at this visit and via telephone interview 2 weeks following this visit.

P = Practice only - It is recommended that a sampling of the CIBIC+, ADAS-Cog, DAD, and NPI-X be administered at Visit 1. Data from this sampling would not be considered as study data and would not be collected.

Schedule of Events for Protocol H2Q-MC-LZZT(c) (concluded)

	VISIT	9	10	11	12	13	ET	RT
ACTIVITY	WEEK	12	16	20	24	26		
Informed consent								
Patient number assigned								
Hachinski ≤ 4								
MMSE 10-23								
Physical examination						X	X	
Medical History								
Habits								
Chest x-ray								
Apo E genotyping								
Patient randomized								
Vital signs/Temperature		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ambulatory ECG placed								
Ambulatory ECG removed								
ECG		X	X	X	X	X	X	
Placebo TTS test								
CT Scan (if not within last year and patient passes all other screens)								
Concomitant Medications		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Laboratory (Chem/Hemat):		X	X	X	X	X	X	
Laboratory (Urinalysis)		X			X		X	
Plasma Specimen (Xanomeline)		X		X			X	
Hemoglobin A _{1c}								
Study drug record Medications dispensed Medications returned		X	X	X	X	X	X	
TTS Acceptability Survey						X	X	
ADAS-Cog			X		X		X	X
CIBIC+			X		X		X	X
DAD			X		X		X	X
NPI-X		X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X	X	X	X
Adverse events		X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Abbreviations: CT = computed tomography; ECG = electrocardiogram; ET = Early

Termination; RT = Retrieval

X = Performed at this visit.

X^b = Performed at this visit and via telephone interview 2 weeks following this visit.

Protocol Attachment LZZT.2
Alzheimer's Disease Assessment Scale
(ADAS-Cog) With Attention/Concentration Tasks

Protocol Attachment LZTZ.2

Alzheimer's Disease Assessment Scale (ADAS-Cog)

With Attention/Concentration Tasks

Background Information

The Alzheimer's Disease Assessment Scale–Cognitive Subscale (ADAS-Cog) is an instrument devised to assess the severity of cognitive impairment in patients with Alzheimer's Disease (AD). The scale includes short neuropsychological tests in which the patient performs simple tasks such as word recall, word recognition, and constructional praxis. The cognitive section of the ADAS consists of 11 items which assess the following: memory, language (aphasia), and motor skills (praxis).

[Rosen et al \(1984\)](#) evaluated the test-retest and interrater reliabilities of the individual scale items and the entire scale in patients with dementia of the Alzheimer's type. The ADAS was shown to be valid (Rosen et al, 1984) in the ability to detect patients with clinically diagnosed AD from matched nondemented controls. [Kramer-Ginzberg et al \(1988\)](#) demonstrated at 12 month and 24 month retesting that higher scores on the ADAS correlated with disease progression. Because both of the above cognitive and noncognitive parameters are assessed, the ADAS is a reliable instrument for use in psychopharmacologic trials involving patients with AD.

Three additional items have been incorporated into this scale to assess the attention/concentration level of the patient. The three additional tasks are delayed word recall, attention/visual search task, and maze solution. These tasks and their rating scales were developed by the author of the ADAS-Cog.

Equipment Needed:

The following props are needed to carry out the ADAS-Cog with attention/concentration tasks:

1. Toys which are replicas of the objects to be named.
2. Sets of index cards for the word recall, delayed word recall and word recognition items. For each administration of the ADAS there is a designated set of cards specific for that visit and the words are different for each visit.
3. Scaled drawings of the forms that the patients will copy.
4. Sets of mazes for the maze solution task.
5. Sets of numbers and letters for the attention/visual search task.

All of these items will be supplied by Eli Lilly and Company.

Test Administration and Scoring

The ADAS-Cog with attention/concentration tasks should be administered by a health care professional trained to do so. The test will take approximately 30-45 minutes to complete and involves interviewing the patient alone.

There are a total of 11 items which assess cognitive function and 3 which assess attention/concentration. The maximum total score is 90. 70 points are possible on the cognitive section and 20 points on the attention/concentration section. The higher the score, the greater is the degree of cognitive impairment.

The following is the sequence in which the ADAS-Cog with attention/concentration tasks is to be administered along with test instructions and scoring guidelines:

1. Word Recall

The patient reads aloud 10 high imagery-words exposed for 2 seconds each. The patient then recalls the words aloud. Three trials of reading and recall are given. On the worksheet, check each word recalled correctly. The words not checked are added and the total score is divided by 3 to generate a score for this item. The score equals the mean number of words not recalled on the 3 trials (maximum = 10).

2. Naming Objects and Fingers

The patient is asked to name 12 randomly presented real objects, with frequency identification levels of high, medium, and low. For those patients having difficulty naming objects, standard clues may be used. The following is a list of the objects, their frequency of identification, and clues:

High Frequency:

<u>Object</u>	<u>Clue</u>
Flower	grows in a garden
Bed	used for sleeping
Whistle	makes a sound when blown
Pencil	used for writing

Medium Frequency:

<u>Object</u>	<u>Clue</u>
Rattle	a baby's toy
Mask	hides your face
Scissors	cuts paper
Comb	used on hair

Low Frequency:

<u>Object</u>	<u>Clue</u>
Wallet	holds your money
Harmonica	a musical instrument
Stethoscope	doctor uses it to listen to your heart
Tongs	picks up food

Also, ask the patient to name the fingers of his dominant hand; thumb, pinky (little finger), index (pointer, forefinger), middle and ring fingers.

Check each object/finger on the worksheet named correctly. In order to correctly score, the patient must name each object exactly as stated on the worksheet, exceptions include wallet which could also be called a billfold, index finger which could also be referred to as the pointer or forefinger and pinky which could also be called little finger.

Add the number of empty boxes and then score this item using the following scale:

- Items = objects and fingers named
- 0 = 0-2 items named incorrectly
- 1 = 3-5 items named incorrectly
- 2 = 6-8 items named incorrectly
- 3 = 9-11 items named incorrectly
- 4 = 12-14 items named incorrectly
- 5 = 15-17 items named incorrectly

3. Delayed Word Recall

The patient is asked if they remember any of the 10 words used in the first task. On the worksheet, check each word recalled correctly. The words not checked are added to generate a score for this task. (maximum = 10)

4. Commands

The patient is instructed to perform the following 5 commands. Receptive speech is assessed based on the patient's ability to carry out 1 to 5 step commands.

1. Make a fist.
2. Point to the ceiling and then to the floor.
Line up a pencil, watch, and card on the table in front of the patient.
3. Put the pencil on top of the card and then put it back.
4. Put the watch on the other side of the pencil and then turn over the card.
5. Tap each shoulder twice, with two fingers, keeping your eyes shut.

Each underlined word represents a single step. The command may be repeated once by the interviewer. Each command is scored as a whole. That is, each part of the command must be performed accurately to obtain credit for that item. On the worksheet, check each command performed correctly and then add up the empty boxes. The scale for scoring this item is as follows:

- 0 = no errors, all 5 commands correct
- 1 = 1 command incorrect, 4 commands correct
- 2 = 2 commands incorrect, 3 commands correct
- 3 = 3 commands incorrect, 2 commands correct
- 4 = 4 commands incorrect, 1 command correct
- 5 = all 5 commands incorrect

5. Constructional Praxis

This item assesses the patient's ability to copy 4 geometric forms. These forms, in the order of presentation are:

1. Circle: approximately 2.0 cm in diameter
2. Two overlapping rectangles: the vertical rectangle is 2.0 cm x 2.5 cm, and the horizontal rectangle is 1.0 cm x 3.5 cm.
3. Rhombus: each side = 2.0 cm, acute angle = 50 degrees, obtuse angle = 130 degrees
4. Cube: each side = 2.0 cm, internal lines are present.

Each figure is located in the upper middle of a 5 1/2 x 8 1/2 sheet of paper. The patient is instructed: **“Do you see this figure? Make one that looks like the one anywhere on the paper.”** Two attempts are permitted. On the worksheet check each figure drawn correctly. The scoring of this item is as follows:

- 1 = 1 form drawn incorrectly
- 2 = 2 forms drawn incorrectly
- 3 = 3 forms drawn incorrectly
- 4 = 4 forms drawn incorrectly
- 5 = no figures drawn: scribbles, parts of forms, words instead of forms

Scoring criteria for each form:

1. Circle: a closed figure
2. Two overlapping rectangles: forms must be 4-sided and overlap must be similar to presented form. Changes in size are not scored.
3. Rhombus (diamond): figure must be 4-sided obliquely oriented, and the sides approximately equal in length. Four measurements are taken.

These are: ac , $a'c$, bc , $b'c$.

The ratio of $ac/a'c$ or $a'c/ac$ ranges from 0.75 to 1.00.

The ratio of $bc/b'c$ or $b'c/bc$ ranges from 0.60 to 1.00.

The ratio bb'/aa' ranges from 0.30 to 0.75.

The figure is incorrect if any ratio is outside these ranges.

4. Cube: the form is 3-dimensional, with front face in the correct orientation, internal lines drawn correctly between corners. If opposite sides of faces are not parallel by more than 20 degrees, it is incorrect (insert examples of drawings).

6. Ideational Praxis

The patient is given a 8 1/2" x 11" sheet of paper and a long envelope. The patient is instructed to pretend to send a letter to himself. The patient is told to fold the paper, put the paper into the envelope, seal it, address it to himself, and to indicate where the stamp goes.

If the patient forgets part of the task or is having difficulty, reinstruction should be given. Impairment on this term should only reflect dysfunction in executing an overlearned task only and not recall difficulty. The 5 components to this task are:

1. fold letter
2. put letter in envelope
3. seal envelope
4. address envelope (any address containing: name, street, city, state, and zip code is correct)
5. mark where stamp goes

On the worksheet check each step completed correctly. Scoring this item is as follows:

- 0 = able to perform all components
- 1 = failure to perform 1 component
- 2 = failure to perform 2 components
- 3 = failure to perform 3 components
- 4 = failure to perform 4 components
- 5 = failure to perform 5 components

7. Orientation

The patient is asked questions which assess orientation. The components of orientation assessed are: full name, month, date, year, day, season, place, and time of day. On the worksheet check each correct response. One point is given for each incorrect response (maximum of 8). Acceptable answers include 1 day either way within the date: within 1 hour for the hour, partial name for place, naming the upcoming season if it is 1 week prior to its onset, or naming the previous season for two weeks after its termination.

8. Word Recognition Task

The patient reads aloud 12 high-imagery words presented on index cards. Then these words are mixed in randomly with 12 new words. The patient indicates if he has previously seen the word by saying “yes” or “old” and if the word is new by saying “no” or “new.” Two more trials of reading the original words and recognition are given. On the worksheet check each word recalled correctly. Words that are starred are the original words and patients should answer by saying “yes” or “old.” Words that are not starred are new words and the patient should respond by saying “no” or “new.” The score equals the mean number of incorrect responses for 3 trials (maximum 12).

9. Attention/Visual Search Task

Place the example face up in front of the subject. Say to the subject “This is an example of the task we are about to do. On the top of this page is a number (or in some cases a number and letter). Throughout the page you will find this number mixed in with the other numbers. I’d like you to begin here (point to the beginning of the first line), and going across line by line, cross out any number that matches the number at the top of the page. Please work as quickly as you can.” Discontinue the example after 30 seconds.

Prior to each task, you may repeat the instructions to the subject. Discontinue each task after 60 seconds. (maximum = 40 targets)

10. Maze Solution Task

The subject will be required to attempt each maze in order of difficulty. Difficulty was varied by manipulating features of the maze such as the number of turns, number of

decision points, and length of dead end routes. There is a time limit of 240 seconds for each maze. Two errors, or reaching the 240 second time limit constitutes a failure.

Show the example. Tell them to start where it says “start” and find their way outside the maze. Show them where they would come out. Tell them to try not to run into any dead ends or cross solid lines. You can help them in the example if they hit a dead end. If they hit a dead end during the test you may show them the correct path once. (maximum = 240 seconds)

Language

Language abilities are evaluated throughout the interview and on specific tests. Questions eliciting “yes” or “no” answers assess comprehension on a very basic level. Other questions require recall of specific information and well developed communication skills. The following 4 items (8-11) assess spoken language ability, comprehension, remembering test instructions and word finding difficulty in spontaneous speech.

11. Spoken Language Ability

This item is a global rating of the quality of the patient’s speech such as clarity and difficulty in making oneself understood. Quantity and word finding difficulty are not rated on this item. The scoring for this item is as follows:

- 0 = no impairment: patient speaks clearly and is understandable
- 1 = very mild: 1 instance of lack of understandability
- 2 = mild: patient has difficulty <25% of the time
- 3 = moderate: patient has difficulty 25-50% of the time
- 4 = moderately severe: patient has difficulty more than 50% of the time
- 5 = severe: only 1 or 2 utterances, clued by empty speech, mute

12. Comprehension

This item evaluates the patient’s ability to understand speech. Do not include responses to commands. The scoring for this item is as follows:

- 0 = no impairment: patient understands
- 1 = very mild: 1 instance of misunderstanding
- 2 = mild: 2-5 instances of misunderstanding
- 3 = moderate: requires several repetitions and rephrasing
- 4 = moderately severe: patient only occasionally responds correctly (that is, to yes questions)
- 5 = severe: patient rarely responds to questions appropriately, not due to poverty of speech

13. Word-Finding Difficulty in Spontaneous Speech

This item assesses whether the patient has difficulty in finding the desired word in spontaneous speech. The problem may be circumlocution (that is, giving explanatory phrases) or substituting nearly satisfactory synonyms. The score represents a subjective rating by the interviewer. Do not include responses to the finger or object naming during the testing in this rating. The scoring for this item is as follows:

0 = none

1 = very mild: 1 or 2 instances, not clinically significant

2 = mild: noticeable circumlocution or synonym substitution

3 = moderate: loss of words without compensation on occasion

4 = moderately severe: frequent loss of words without compensation

5 = severe: nearly total loss of content words, speech sounds empty, 1-2 word utterances

14. Recall of Test Instructions

The patient's ability to remember the requirements of the word recognition task is evaluated. On each recognition trial, the patient is asked prior to presentation of the first 2 words, "**Did you see this word before or is this a new word?**" For the third word, the patient is asked, "**How about this one?**" If the patient responds appropriately (that is, "yes" or "no") then the recall of the instruction is accurate. If the patient fails to respond, this signifies that the instructions have been forgotten. Then instruction is repeated. The procedure used for the third word is repeated for words 4-24. Each instance of recall failure is noted. The scoring for this item is as follows:

0 = no impairment

1 = very mild: forgets once

2 = mild: must be reminded 2 times

3 = moderate: must be reminded 3 or 4 times

4 = moderately severe: must be reminded 5 or 6 times

5 = severe: must be reminded 7 or more times

References

Kramer-Ginzberg E, Mohs RC, Ayran M, et al. 1988. Predictors of course for Alzheimer patients in a longitudinal study. *Psychopharmacol Bull* 24:458-62.

Rosen WG, Mohs RC, Davis KL. 1984. A new rating scale for Alzheimer's disease. *Am J Psychiatry* 141:1356-64.

Protocol Attachment LZZT.3
Video-referenced Clinician's Interview-Based Impression
of Change (CIBIC+)

Protocol Attachment LZTZ.3

Video-referenced Clinician's Interview-Based Impression of Change CIBIC+ Rating Scale

Background Information

Global ratings are intended to provide an index of clinical importance of change that cannot be obtained from quantitative assessment measures such as mental status examinations. The Video-referenced Clinician's Interview-Based Impression of Change (CIBIC+) has been designed to observe the patient's behavior in a cumulative global sense (as opposed to rating each behavior for the purpose of deriving a scored severity). The majority of the interview appears somewhat conversational (except for certain items, for example, those items seeking evidence of disturbed praxis) yet it samples behaviors that might be affected by AD. The seemingly informal tone of the CIBIC+ interview is designed to reduce the discomfort that a patient might feel when placed in a traditional testing environment. Since the interview is not scored and its intent is to elicit standardized patient behaviors that will provide the clinician with a global impression of change.

Test Administration

A semi-structured interview should be used to assess global change. Provided are worksheets to be used by the clinician to assess 3 domains: cognitive/mental status, functioning, and behaviors. The worksheets provided should be used as a tool and not to exclude any other method of assessment used by a clinician. No particular format or order is suggested for the interview.

**Video-referenced Clinician's Interview Based Impression of Change
CIBIC+ Rating Scale**

Circle the number that indicates the extent of change, if any, observed since the initial
baseline interview.

Marked improvement	1
Moderate improvement	2
Minimal improvement	3
No Change	4
Minimal worsening	5
Moderate worsening	6
Marked worsening	7

ADCS - Clinical Global Impression of Change Worksheets
Baseline Evaluation for Both Subject and Informant

Area	Probes
Relevant History	recent relevant clinical events, illnesses?
Observation/ Evaluation	appearance
Notes	
<div style="margin-bottom: 10px;">Subject</div> <div>Informant</div>	

MENTAL/COGNITIVE STATE:	[structured exam if used: _____]
Areas	Probes
Arousal, Alertness, Attention, Concentration	confusion/clarity, state of consciousness, excitement/reactivity
Orientation	time, place person
Memory	registration, recall long term/remote, recall for past events
Language/speech	fluency/expressive & receptive language, comprehension, paraphasia/word finding, naming, amount, repetition, follows directions
Praxis	constructional ability, ideational praxis, ideomotor/imitation
Judgment/Problem Solving/Insight	patient's behavior in situations requiring judgments
Notes	
Subject	
Informant	

(ADCS Worksheet—Baseline Evaluation, continued)

BEHAVIOR	
Areas	Probes
Thought content	organization, appropriateness
Hallucinations, Delusions, Illusions	auditory/visual, misperceptions, systematized/developed, suspiciousness/paranoia, fearful
Behavior/Mood	affect/lability, apathy, tearful, depression-related, anxiety-related, compulsive, motivation/energy, agitation/aggression, hostility/vocal outbursts, appropriateness, cooperativeness, unusual/bizarre, uninhibited
Sleep/Appetite	sleep disorder, insomnia, nocturnal activity, hypersomnia, hyposomnia, appetite/weight change
Psychomotor activity	wandering, pacing, posture, gait
Notes	
Subject	
Informant	

(ADCS Worksheet—Baseline Evaluation, continued)

FUNCTIONING	
Areas	Probes
Complex (instrumental) functional ability and basic	finances, shopping, driving, household chores/hobbies, dressing, hygiene/grooming, self-feeding, mobility
Social function	participation in social interactions and community activities, independence, helplessness
Notes	
Subject	
Informant	

ADCS - Clinical Global Impression of Change Worksheets
Subsequent Visits - Evaluation for Both Subject and Informant

MENTAL/COGNITIVE STATE:	[structured exam if used: _____]									
Areas	Probes									
Arousal, Alertness, Attention, Concentration	confusion/clarity, state of consciousness, excitement/reactivity									
Orientation	time, place person									
Memory	registration, recall long term/remote, recall for past events									
Language/speech	fluency/expressive & receptive language, comprehension, paraphasia/word finding, naming, amount, repetition, follows directions									
Praxis	constructional ability, ideational praxis, ideomotor/imitation									
Judgment/Problem Solving/Insight	patient's behavior in situations requiring judgments									
Notes										
Subjects										
Informant										
<p>Rate change in mental status from baseline (circle):</p> <table style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>Marked Improvement</td> <td>Moderate Improvement</td> <td>Minimal Improvement</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>No Change</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Minimal Worsening</td> <td>Moderate Worsening</td> <td>Marked Worsening</td> </tr> </table>		Marked Improvement	Moderate Improvement	Minimal Improvement		No Change		Minimal Worsening	Moderate Worsening	Marked Worsening
Marked Improvement	Moderate Improvement	Minimal Improvement								
	No Change									
Minimal Worsening	Moderate Worsening	Marked Worsening								

BEHAVIOR		
Areas	Probes	
Thought content	organization, appropriateness	
Hallucinations, Delusions, Illusions	auditory/visual, misperceptions, systematized/developed, suspiciousness/paranoia, fearful	
Behavior/Mood	affect/lability, apathy, tearful, depression-related, anxiety-related, compulsive, motivation/energy, agitation/aggression, hostility/vocal outbursts, appropriateness, cooperativeness, unusual/bizarre, uninhibited	
Sleep/Appetite	sleep disorder, insomnia, nocturnal activity, hypersomnia, hyposomnia, appetite/weight change	
Psychomotor activity	wandering, pacing, posture, gait	
Notes		
Subject		
Informant		
Rate change in behavior from baseline (circle):		
Marked Improvement	Moderate Improvement	Minimal Improvement
	No Change	
Minimal Worsening	Moderate Worsening	Marked Worsening

(ADCS Worksheet—Subsequent Visits, concluded)

FUNCTIONING	
Areas	Probes
Complex (instrumental) functional ability and basic	finances, shopping, driving, household chores/hobbies, dressing, hygiene/grooming, self-feeding, mobility
Social function	participation in social interactions and community activities, independence, helplessness
Notes	
Subject	
Informant	
Rate change in functioning from baseline (circle):	
Marked Improvement	Moderate Improvement
	Minimal Improvement
	No Change
Minimal Worsening	Moderate Worsening
	Marked Worsening

Protocol Attachment LZZT.4
Revised Neuropsychiatric Inventory (NPI-X)

Protocol Attachment LZTZ.4

Revised Neuropsychiatric Inventory (NPI-X)

Background Information

The neuropsychiatric inventory (NPI) (Cummings et al. 1994) was developed to assess behavioral disturbances occurring in dementia patients: delusions, hallucinations, agitation/aggression, depression/dysphoria, anxiety, elation/euphoria, apathy/indifference, disinhibition, irritability/liability, aberrant motor activity, sleep, and appetite and eating disorders. The NPI uses a screening strategy to immunize administration, examining and scoring only those behavioral domains with positive responses to screening questions. Frequency, severity and caregiver distress of each behavior are determined.

Test Administration

The NPI should be administered by a health care professional trained to do so. Information for the inventory may be obtained from the spouse or other person intimately familiar with the patients behavior. The NPI is administered at every clinic visit, plus twice via the telephone when patients are not required to come to the clinic.

Questions should be asked exactly as written. Clarification's should be provided if the caregiver does not understand the questions. The answers pertain to changes in patient's behavior that have appeared since the onset of the illness.

Delusions

Does the patient have beliefs that you know are not true? For example, insisting that people are trying to harm him/her. Has he/she said that family members are not who they say they are; or that the house is not their home? I'm not asking about mere suspiciousness; I am interested if the patient is convinced that these things are happening to him/her.

Hallucinations

Does the patient have hallucinations such as false visions or voices? Does he/she seem to see, hear or experience things that are not present? By this questions we do not mean just mistaken beliefs such as stating that someone who has died is still alive: rather we are asking if the patient actually has abnormal experiences of sounds, or visions.

Agitation/Aggression

Does the patient does have periods when he/she refuses to cooperate or won't let people help him/her? Is he/she hard to handle?

Depression/Dysphoria

Does the patient seem sad or depressed? Does he/she say that he/she feels sad or depressed?

Anxiety

Is the patient very nervous, worried, or frightened for no apparent reason? Does he/she seem very tense or fidgety? Is the patient afraid to be apart from you?

Elation/Euphoria

Does the patient seem too cheerful or too happy for no reason? I don't mean the normal happiness that comes from seeing friends, receiving presents, or spending time with family members. I am asking if the patient has a persistent and abnormally good mood or finds humor where others do not.

Apathy/Indifference

Has the patient lost interest in the world around him/her? Has he/she lost interest in doing things or lack motivation for starting new activities? Is he/she more difficult to engage in conversation or in doing chores? Is the patient apathetic or indifferent?

Disinhibition

Does the patient seem to act impulsively without thinking? Does he/she do or say things that are not usually done or did in public? Does he/she do things that are embarrassing to you or others?

Irritability/Lability

Does the patient get irritated and easily disturbed? Are his/her moods very changeable? Is he/she abnormally impatient? We do not mean frustration over memory loss or inability to perform usual tasks; we are interested to know if the patient has abnormal irritability, impatience, or rapid emotional changes different from his/her usual self.

Aberrant Motor Behavior

Does the patient pace, do things over and over such as opening closets or drawers, or repeatedly pick at things or wind string or threads?

Night-time Behaviors

Does the patient have difficulty sleeping (do not count as present if the patient simply gets up once or twice per night only to go to the bathroom and falls back asleep immediately)? Is he/she up at night? Does he/she wander at night, get dressed, or disturb your sleep?

Appetite and Eating Disorders

Has he/she had any change in appetite, weight, or eating habits (count as NA if the patient is incapacitated and has to be fed)? Has there been any change in type of food he/she prefers?

Frequency:

1. Occasionally - less than once per week.
2. Often - about once per week.
3. Frequently - several times per week but less than every day.
4. Very Frequently - once or more per day.

Severity:

1. Mild - delusions present but seem harmless and produce little distress in the patient.
2. Moderate - delusions are distressing and disruptive.
3. Marked - delusions are very disruptive and are a major source of behavioral disruption. (If PRN medications are prescribed, their use signals that the delusions are of marked severity.)

Distress: How emotionally distressing do you find this behavior?

0. Not at all
1. Minimally
2. Mildly
3. Moderately
4. Severely
5. Very severely or extremely

References

Cummings JL, Mega M, Gray K, Rosenberg-Thompson S, Carusi DA, Gornbein J. 1994. The Neuropsychological inventory: Comprehensive assessment of psychopathology in dementia. *Neurology* 44(Dec):2308-2314.

Protocol Attachment LZZT.5
Disability Assessment for Dementia (DAD)

Protocol Attachment LZTZ.5

Disability Assessment for Dementia (DAD)

Background Information

The Disability Assessment for Dementia (DAD) scale quantitatively measures functional abilities in activities of daily living (ADL) in individuals with cognitive impairments such as dementia of the Alzheimer type (DAT). Basic and instrumental ADLs are examined in relation to executive skills to delineate areas of cognitive deficits which may impair performance in ADL. The DAD is intended specifically for the assessment of disability in community residing individuals with cognitive deficits such as DAT and other dementias.

This measure of functional disability is based on the model of health proposed by the World Health Organization (WHO). In accordance with this model, functional disability refers to any restriction in the ability to perform an activity, a task or a behavior of every day life such as basic self-care or instrumental activities.

Functional disability is measured with the DAD scale through the assessment of basic, instrumental, and leisure activities. The DAD scale includes:

Basic activities of daily living: Activities that are important for self-care which are dressing, hygiene, continence, and eating.

Instrumental activities of daily living: Activities that are important for maintenance in a specific environment which are meal preparation, telephoning, housework, taking care of finance and correspondence, going on an outing, taking medications, and ability to stay safely at home.

Leisure activities: Activities that are beyond the mean of self maintenance and for the purpose of recreation which are assessed in terms of interest that is shown towards these activities.

To understand the cognitive dimensions of disabilities in ADL within the DAD scale, the above measured ADLs have been further subdivided according to executive functions which have showed regression patterns in dementias. These are initiation, planning, and organization, and effective performance.

Initiation consists of the ability to decide and/or start an action. This requires spontaneity on the part of the individual and must be accomplished at an appropriate moment and place.

Planning and organization consists of the ability to identify the different components of a task, to be able to structure them in an appropriate sequence, to elaborate a strategy for action, and to be able to prepare the required material

prior to the action. It also includes the ability to monitor actions during the activity which involves problem solving and decision making abilities to make appropriate corrections when needed.

Effective performance consists of the ability to complete an action. The quality of the performance with regards to whether the task is done in a safe and acceptable manner is also an important component.

Test Administration and Scoring

The DAD is administered through interview with the caregiver in a quiet environment. Administration takes approximately 15 minutes. The DAD is a measure of the actual performance in ADLs of the individual as observed over a period of 2 weeks up to the time of the interview. Activities are evaluated as performed **without any assistance or reminder** being provided from caregivers. Questions must be formulated and clarified in this sense.

**** Questions should be given as follows:

“During the past two weeks, did Mr./Ms. X without help or reminder”

It is essential to use the exact wording in order to respect content validity. Elements in brackets should be read. The choice of answer should be specified at the beginning of the interview and should be repeated throughout. Scoring for each question is determined as follows:

Yes = 1

No = 0

Non applicable (N/A) = 96

Yes indicates that the person has performed the activity without help or reminder in the last two weeks even if it was only performed once.

No signifies that the person could not perform the activity without help or reminder. Therefore, if a person has performed the activity with some assistance from the caregiver, verbal or physical, he/she is scored as a No.

N/A signifies that the individual never used to do it before the occurrence of DAT or did not have the opportunity to do it in the past two weeks.

DISABILITY ASSESSMENT FOR DEMENTIA (DAD)

SCORING: YES=1 NO=0 Not Applicable=N/A

During the past two weeks, did (name) _____,
without help or reminder

	Initiation	Planning & Organization	Effective Performance
HYGIENE			
- Undertake to wash himself/herself or to take a bath or a shower	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Undertake to brush his/her teeth or care for his/her dentures	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Decide to care for his/her hair (wash and comb)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Prepare the water, towels, and soap for washing, taking a bath or a shower	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Wash and dry completely all parts of his/her body safely	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Brush his/her teeth or care for his/her dentures appropriately	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Care for his/her hair (wash and comb)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DRESSING			
- Undertake to dress himself/herself	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Choose appropriate clothing (with regard to the occasion, neatness, the weather and color combination)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Dress himself/herself in the appropriate order (undergarments, pant/dress, shoes)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Dress himself/herself completely	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Undress himself/herself completely	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CONTINENCE			
- Decide to use the toilet at appropriate times	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Use the toilet without "accidents"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
EATING			
- Decide that he/she needs to eat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Choose appropriate utensils and seasonings when eating	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Eat his/her meals at a normal pace and with appropriate manners	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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DISABILITY ASSESSMENT FOR DEMENTIA (DAD)

SCORING: YES=1 NO=0 Not Applicable=N/A

During the past two weeks, did (name) _____,
without help or reminder

Initiation
Planning & Organization
Effective Performance

MEAL PREPARATION

- Undertake to prepare a light meal or snack for himself/herself
 - Adequately plan a light meal or snack (ingredients, cookware)
 - Prepare or cook a light meal or a snack safely

TELEPHONING

- Attempt to telephone someone at a suitable time
 - Find and dial a telephone number correctly
 - Carry out an appropriate telephone conversation
 - Write and convey a telephone message adequately

GOING ON AN OUTING

- Undertake to go out (walk, visit, shop) at an appropriate time
 - Adequately organize an outing with respect to transportation, keys, destination, weather, necessary money, shopping list
 - Go out and reach a familiar destination without getting lost
 - Safely take the adequate mode of transportation (car, bus, taxi)
 - Return from the store with the appropriate items

FINANCE & CORRESPONDENCE

- Show an interest in his/her personal affairs such as his/her finances and written correspondence
 - Organize his/her finance to pay his/her bills (cheques, bankbook, bills)
 - Adequately organize his/her correspondence with respect to stationery, address, stamps
 - Handle adequately his/her money (make change)

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DISABILITY ASSESSMENT FOR DEMENTIA (DAD)

SCORING: YES=1 NO=0 Not Applicable=N/A

During the past two weeks, did (name) _____,
without help or reminder

Initiation
Planning & Organization
Effective Performance

MEDICATIONS

- Decide to take his/her medications at the correct time
 - Take his/her medications as prescribed (according to the right dosage)

LEISURE AND HOUSEWORK

- Show an interest in leisure activity (ies)
- Take an interest in household chores that he/she used to perform in the past
 - Plan and organize adequately household chores that he/she used to perform in the past
 - Complete household chores adequately as he/she used to perform in the past
 - Stay safely at home by himself/herself when needed

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Protocol Attachment LZZT.6
Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE)

Protocol Attachment LZTZ.6

Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE)

Background Information

The MMSE is a brief assessment instrument used to assess cognitive function in elderly patients. The MMSE can be used to screen for cognitive impairment and as a measurement of cognition over time and with pharmacologic treatment. The instrument is divided into 2 sections. The first section measures orientation, memory, and attention: the maximum score is 21. The second section tests the ability of the patient to name objects, follow verbal and written commands, write a sentence, and copy figures: the maximum score is 9. The scoring range for the MMSE is 0-30.

[Folstein et al \(1975\)](#) demonstrated the MMSE to be both reliable and valid in a group of elderly subjects: including those with dementia, depression with cognitive impairment, depression and “normal” elderly patients. The validity of the MMSE is demonstrated by a positive correlation between the patients’ MMSE scores and their scores on both the verbal and performance sections of the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS). The MMSE has been shown to possess sensitivity and specificity in various populations. Although the MMSE alone is unable to provide diagnostic information, the data on its sensitivity and specificity in cognitively impaired patients demonstrates its utility as a screening instrument.

Test Administration

The MMSE should be administered by a health care professional trained in its use. The MMSE will be administered at Visit 1 (screening visit). The administration item of the MMSE requires no more than 10 to 15 minutes. The interviewer should make the patient comfortable and establish rapport. Inform the patient that you would like to ask him questions to test his memory and concentration. It is important to acknowledge correct responses, and to avoid applying pressure when a patient finds an item to be difficult. Patients must score between 10 and 23 on this scale to be eligible for participation in this study.

Dialogue for the Standardized Administration of the MMSE

Introduce the test by saying: **“I would like to ask you some questions to test your memory and concentration. Most of the questions will be easy, just follow my instruction.”**

1. *Orientation (1 point each)*
 - a. “What year is it?”
 - b. “What season is it?”
 - c. “What is today’s date?”
 - d. “What day of the week is today?”
 - e. “What is the month?”
 - f. “What state are we in?”
 - g. “What county are we in?”
 - h. “What town are we in?”
 - i. “Can you tell me the name of this hospital?”
 - j. “What floor of the building are we on?”

If the patient answered the above items correctly, indicate so by scoring 1 point for each item correctly identified.

2. *Registration (3 points)*

Say to the patient **“Now I’d like to test your memory... I’m going to name 3 objects. After I have said them, I want you to repeat them. Remember what they are because I’m going to ask you to name them again in a few minutes.”** Then say the names of the items slowly and clearly. After you have said all 3 objects, ask the patient to repeat them.

The first repetition determines the score, but keep saying all 3 words (up to 6 trials) until the patient can repeat all 3. One point is given for each correct response.

3. *Attention and Calculation (5 points)*

Instruct the patient: **“Begin with 100 and count backwards by 7 and keep subtracting until I tell you to stop.”**

Stop after 5 subtractions (93, 86, 79, 72, 65). One point is given for each sequential correct response. For example, 93, 86, 77, 72 score = 2; 93, 85, 78, 71, 64 score = 1.

If the patient cannot or refuses to perform this test, ask him to spell the word “world” backwards. Score 1 point for each letter named in correct order. For example, dlrwo score = 3; drlow = 1.

4. *Recall (3 points)*

Ask the patient if he can recall the 3 objects you asked him to remember earlier. Give 1 point for each correct response.

5. *Naming (2 points)*

Show the patient a wrist watch and ask **“What is this called?”**

Next show the patient a pencil and ask **“What is this called?”**

Score 1 point for each item named correctly.

6. *Repetition (1 point)*

Ask the patient to repeat this phrase for you: **“No if ands or buts.”** Allow only 1 trial. Score 1 point if the phrase is repeated correctly.

7. *Three Stage Command (3 points)*

Have the patient follow this command, Point to a piece of paper which is on top of the desk and say to the patient:

“Please take that piece of paper in your right hand, fold the paper in half with both hands, and put the paper down on the floor.” Score 1 point for each underlined segment correctly executed.

8. *Reading (1 point)*

On a blank piece of paper print the sentence: “Close your eyes.” in letters large enough for the patient to see clearly. Ask him to read the words on it and do what it says. Score 1 point if he actually closes his eyes.

9. *Writing (1 point)*

Give the patient a blank piece of paper and ask him to write a sentence for you. Do not dictate a sentence, it has to be written spontaneously. The sentence should have a subject and a verb and make sense. Correct grammar and punctuation are not necessary.

10. *Copying (1 point)*

Instruct the patient to copy the intersecting pentagons exactly as they are drawn. All 10 angles must be present and 2 must intersect forming a quadrangle to score 1 point. Tremor and rotation are ignored.

References

Folstein MF, Folstein SE, McHugh PR. 1975. Mini-mental state: A practical method for grading the cognitive state of patients for the clinician. J Psychiatr Res 12:189-98.

Protocol Attachment LZZT.7

NINCDS/ADRDA Guidelines

Attachment LZTZ.7

NINCDS/ADRDA GUIDELINES

Criteria for Clinical Diagnosis of Alzheimer's Disease

- I. The criteria for the clinical diagnosis of PROBABLE Alzheimer's disease include:
 - dementia established by clinical examination and documented by the Mini-Mental Test, Blessed Dementia Scale, or some similar examination, and confirmed by neuropsychological tests;
 - deficits in 2 or more areas of cognition;
 - progressive worsening of memory and other cognitive functions;
 - no disturbance of consciousness;
 - onset between ages 40 and 90, most often after age 65; and
 - absence of systemic disorders or other brain diseases that in and of themselves could account for the progressive deficits in memory and cognition.
- II. The diagnosis of PROBABLE Alzheimer's disease is supported by:
 - progressive deterioration of specific cognitive functions such as language (aphasia), motor skills (apraxia), and perception (agnosia);
 - impaired activities of daily living and altered patterns of behavior;
 - family history of similar disorders, particularly if confirmed neuropathologically; and
 - laboratory results of:
 - normal lumbar puncture as evaluated by standard techniques;
 - normal pattern or nonspecific changes in EEG, such as increased slow-wave activity; and
 - evidence of cerebral atrophy on CT with progression documented by serial observation.
- III. Other clinical features consistent with the diagnosis of PROBABLE Alzheimer's disease, after exclusion of causes of dementia other than Alzheimer's disease, include:
 - plateaus in the course of progression of the illness;
 - associated symptoms of depression, insomnia, incontinence, delusions, illusions, hallucinations, catastrophic verbal, emotional, or physical outbursts, sexual disorders, and weight loss;
 - other neurologic abnormalities in some patients, especially with more advanced disease and including motor signs such as increased muscle tone, myoclonus, or gait disorder;
 - seizures in advanced disease; and
 - CT normal for age.
- IV. Features that make the diagnosis of PROBABLE Alzheimer's disease uncertain or unlikely include:
 - sudden, apoplectic onset;
 - focal neurologic findings such as hemiparesis, sensory loss, visual field deficits, and incoordination early in the course of the illness; and
 - seizures or gait disturbances at the onset or very early in the course of the illness.
- V. Clinical diagnosis of POSSIBLE Alzheimer's disease:
 - may be made on the basis of the dementia syndrome, in the absence of other neurologic, psychiatric, or systemic disorders sufficient to cause dementia, and in the presence of variations in the onset, in the presentation, or in the clinical course;
 - may be made in the presence of a second systemic or brain disorder sufficient to produce dementia, which is not considered to be the cause of the dementia; and
 - should be used in research studies when a single, gradually progressive severe cognitive deficit is identified in the absence of other identifiable cause.
- VI. Criteria for diagnosis of DEFINITE Alzheimer's disease are:
 - the clinical criteria for probable Alzheimer's disease and
 - histopathologic evidence obtained from a biopsy or autopsy.
- VII. Classification of Alzheimer's disease for research purposes should specify features that may differentiate subtypes of the disorder, such as:
 - familial occurrence;
 - onset before age of 65;

- presence of trisomy-21; and
- coexistence of other relevant conditions such as Parkinson's disease.

McKhann et al.,

Neurology, 34: 939-44, 1984

Protocol Attachment LZZT.8

Hachinski Ischemic Scale

Protocol Attachment LZTZ.8

Hachinski Ischemic Scale

Background Information

The Hachinski Ischemic Score ([Hachinski et al. 1975](#)) was devised to better distinguish multi-infarct dementia (MID) from other types of dementia such as primary degenerative dementia (PDD) and is commonly used as a screening tool to exclude patients with MID from entrance into clinical trials assessing neuropsychopharmacologic therapy in patients with AD. The Ischemic Score is based on a 13-item scale, which consists of clinical features which may be consistent with vascular dementia.

Test Administration

The Hachinski Ischemic Score is to be completed at Visit 1 (screening visit). The scale should be completed by the physician based on clinical information obtained from diagnostic information and physical examination. The scale takes about 10 to 15 minutes to complete depending on the availability of the data needed. Scores for the 13 items are added together for a total score. Patients who score 5 or greater are more likely to have a dementia of vascular etiology and are excluded from participating in the trial.

Hachinski Ischemic Scale

Feature	Present	Absent
1. Abrupt onset	2	0
2. Stepwise deterioration	1	0
3. Fluctuating course	2	0
4. Nocturnal confusion	1	0
5. Relative preservation of personality	1	0
6. Depression	1	0
7. Somatic complaints	1	0
8. Emotional incontinence	1	0
9. History of hypertension	1	0
10. History of strokes	2	0
11. Evidence of associated atherosclerosis	1	0
12. Focal neurologic symptoms	2	0
13. Focal neurologic signs	2	0

References

Hachinski VC, Iliff LD, Zilhka E, et al. 1975. Cerebral blood flow in dementia. Arch Neurol 32:632-37.

Protocol Attachment LZZT.9

TTS Acceptability Survey

Protocol Attachment LZZT.9 TTS Acceptability Survey

ACCEPTABILITY:

CAREGIVER'S RESPONSE ABOUT THE PATCH

INFORMATION NOT OBTAINED

☐

The following questions are intended to be answered by the caregiver and to address the patch's design and wearability. Focus on the act of wearing and removing the transdermal patch. On each scale below, circle one number (do not circle on the scale between numbers) that best describes your feelings about the patch:

1. The appearance of the patch while being worn is acceptable:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Strongly Disagree			Neutral			Strongly Agree

2. The size of the patch is acceptable:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Strongly Disagree			Neutral			Strongly Agree

3. The patches were durable (eg, did not discolor, tear) while being worn:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Strongly Disagree			Neutral			Strongly Agree

ACCEPTABILITY:**CAREGIVER'S RESPONSE ABOUT THE PATCH**

INFORMATION NOT OBTAINED

☐

Based on the experience of applying and wearing this patch, if the patient was prescribed a drug for Alzheimer's disease and was given the choice of this patch or an oral pill given twice daily (assume that both formulations are equally effective), would you (the caregiver):

☐

Insist that the patient receive an oral pill

☐

Prefer that the patient receive an oral pill

☐

Have no preference (neutral) for an oral or patch formulation

☐

Prefer that the patient receive a patch

☐

Insist that the patient receive a patch