COMMENCE: Adverse Event Form

Event Number#	Date of event: / /
Date study staff aware o	f event: / /
MACE Event List	
O Death from Cardiovascular Cause	Death from cardiovascular cause is defined as any death for which there is no clearly documented nonvascular cause Peri-operative Myocardial Infarction is defined as cTn measurement $\geq 10 \times 99^{th}$
O Peri-operative Myocardial Infarction	percentile upper reference limit (URL) during first 48 hours following CABG, with at least 1 of the following: A) with new pathologic Q waves or new LBBB (Q-wave MI); B) angiographic evidence of new graft or native coronary artery occlusion; or C) imaging evidence of new loss of viable myocardium or new regional wall motion abnormality. defined as a detection of rise and/or fall of cTn with at least one value above the 99 th percentile of the URL more than 48 hours after the surgery, together
O Non-perioperative Myocardial Infarction	with evidence of myocardial ischemia with at least 1 of the following: A) symptoms of ischemia; B) ECG changes indicative of new ischemia (new ST-T changes or new LBBB); C) development of pathologic Q waves in the ECG; D) Imaging evidence of new loss of viable myocardium or new regional wall motion abnormality; or E) identification of an intracoronary thrombus by angiography or autopsy.
○ Cerebrovascular Accident	Stroke is defined as A) new, acute focal neurological deficit thought to be of vascular origin with signs or symptoms lasting >24 hours and confirmed by a neurologist; B) new, focal neurological deficit lasting > 24 hours with imaging evidence of cerebral infarction or intracerebral hemorrhage; C) non-focal encephalopathy lasting >24 hours with imaging evidence of cerebral infarction or intracerebral hemorrhage.
O Coronary Ischemia	Recurrent Ischemia after surgery is defined as re-hospitalization for classified unstable angina
O Target vessel revascularization	defined as a new CABG procedure or PCI associated with documented ischemia by stress testing (ECG, echocardiography, or nuclear testing), graft failure, new culprit lesion (≥70% luminal stenosis), or determined by the patient's physician to be clinically indicated.
O Conversion to sternotomy	For patients undergoing MICS CABG, the need for doing a sternotomy for any reason (including completing anastomosis, control bleeding, improve hemodynamics).
Re-opening for bleeding	defined as requirement to return to OR for re-opening of sternotomy or MICS CABG incision for any reason, within the same hospital admission as the completed procedure.
O Other	Adverse event whether serious, not serious, related not related, expected, not expected that has an untoward medical occurrence or unfavorable and unintended sign in a subject per investigators decision.

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MIST CRF	Pt. Study# _	
[Continued from previous page]		
Event:		
EVENT DESCRIPTION		
Event Number#		
<u>Description of Event</u> (attach source documents as relevant)		
Interventions/Treatments		
Event outcome: OResolved – dateODeath – date		O Ongoing
Is/was the event serious? ON	1 O Y	
Is/was the event unexpected? ON	₁ O Y	
Assessment by Principal Investigator		
Relationship to study treatment O Unlikely Related - no temporal association or the cause of the event has be biological or device cannot be implicated O Possibly Related - temporal association, but other etiologies are likely to be involvement of the drug, biological, or device cannot be excluded.	e the cause; ho	
O Probably Related - temporal association and other etiologies are possible in	but unlikely	

O **Related** - definite association to drug, biological or device is certain

If event is <u>serious</u>, <u>unexpected</u>, and <u>possibly/probably related to study treatment</u>, expedited reporting to Sponsor, REB and appropriate regulatory authorities is required.

Entry date:	/ / dd/mmm/yyyy	Entered by:	Signature:	
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