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October 18, 1989

To: C.M. Beasley
cc: J.C. Bosomworth
B.E. Dornseif

Per your request, question 1, which was discussed during our phone conversation on October 13, 1989, was analyzed. The report is attached. Again, please call Bruce, Janet or me if you have any questions or additional requests.

M.E. Sayler
(6-9039)

EXHIBIT
20

Association of Drug with Activating and/or Sedating TESS events
Fluoxetine vs. Imipramine vs. Placebo
(Question 1)

Data from the three-cell study in depression (project HCAF) is used to determine whether or not the frequencies of activating and/or a sedating TESS events for the three drugs (fluoxetine, imipramine and placebo) are different. Investigator [redacted] was dropped from all analyses. Of the remaining patients, seven were dropped because they were classified as both agitated and retarded, and one patient was dropped because he was not classified. (This population was used for consistency with questions two and three.) Thus, data from 698 patients were used for the analyses. The information included for these patients for this report is:

- the drug the patient had taken
- the occurrence of activating and sedating events
- whether or not the patient discontinued drug due to an activating or sedating event

The specific events of interest are:

Activating:	Nervousness
	Anxiety
	Agitation
	Insomnia
Sedating:	Somnolence
	Asthenia

Since some patients reported combinations of these events, different adverse event groups need to be defined to keep interpretations of the data clear. The group names and definitions used are:

Activating:	one or more of the activating events and *possibly* one or both of the sedating events.
Sedating:	one or both of the sedating events and *possibly* one or more of the activating events.
Activating Only:	one or more of the activating events but neither of the sedating events
Sedating Only:	one or both of the sedating events but not any of the activating events

Mixed: one or more of the activating events and one or both of the sedating events

For each of these adverse event groups, a table of percentages is presented. The percentage of patients who reported an event or set of events in the adverse event group is given for each drug. The number of patients who were in the study and taking the particular drug is given by N. The number of patients out of N who reported an event or set of events in the adverse event group is given by n. The percentage is given in parentheses after n. Tables of percentages are also given for those patients who discontinued drug due to an event or events in the group. Finally, tables are given for the percentages of occurrences of the individual events that make up the groups.

For each adverse event group, a chi-square test was done to test the hypothesis that the occurrence of the event or events in the group is independent of the drug. The p-value for the simultaneous comparison is given next to the table of percentages. If this p-value is less than or equal to 0.05, the p-values for the pairwise comparisons are provided.

TABLES OF PERCENTAGES

Adverse event group: Activating
(n=number of patients who reported an activating event)

Drug	N	n(%)
Fluox	235	79(34)
Imip	238	56(24)
Plac	225	39(17)
Total	698	

Comparison	p-value
Simultaneous	.000
Fluox vs Plac	.000
Imip vs Plac	.099
Fluox vs Imip	.015

Adverse event group: Sedating
(n=number of patients who reported a sedating event)

Drug	N	n(%)
Fluox	235	62(26)
Imip	238	78(33)
Plac	225	25(11)
Total	698	

Comparison	p-value
Simultaneous	.000
Fluox vs Plac	.000
Imip vs Plac	.000
Fluox vs Imip	.128

Adverse event group: Activating Only
(n=number of patients who reported an activating event but not a sedating event)

Drug	N	n(%)
Fluox	235	50(21)
Imip	238	38(16)
Plac	225	34(15)
Total	698	

Comparison	p-value
Simultaneous	.165
Fluox vs Plac	---
Imip vs Plac	---
Fluox vs Imip	---

Adverse event group: Sedating Only
(n=number of patients who reported a sedating event but not an activating event)

Drug	N	n(%)
Fluox	235	33(14)
Imip	238	60(25)
Plac	225	20(9)
Total	698	

Comparison	p-value
Simultaneous	.000
Fluox vs Plac	.084
Imip vs Plac	.000
Fluox vs Imip	.002

Adverse event group: Mixed
(n=number of patients who reported an activating event and a sedating event)

Drug	N	n(%)
Fluox	235	29(12)
Imip	238	18(8)
Plac	225	5(2)
Total	698	

Comparison	p-value
Simultaneous	.000
Fluox vs Plac	.000
Imip vs Plac	.008
Fluox vs Imip	.082

TABLES OF PERCENTAGES
PATIENTS WHO DISCONTINUED DRUG

Adverse event group: Activating
(n=number of patients who discontinued drug due to an activating event)

Drug	N	n(%)
Fluox	235	15(6)
Imip	238	13(5)
Plac	225	2(1)
Total	698	

Comparison	p-value
Simultaneous	.008
Fluox vs Plac	.002
Imip vs Plac	.005
Fluox vs Imip	.671

Adverse event group: Sedating
(n=number of patients who discontinued drug due to a sedating event)

Drug	N	n(%)
Fluox	235	13(6)
Imip	238	28(12)
Plac	225	2(1)
Total	698	

Comparison	p-value
Simultaneous	.000
Fluox vs Plac	.005
Imip vs Plac	.000
Fluox vs Imip	.016

Adverse event group: Activating Only
(n=number of patients who discontinued drug due to an activating event but not a sedating event)

Drug	N	n(%)
Fluox	235	10(4)
Imip	238	9(4)
Plac	225	2(1)
Total	698	

Comparison	p-value
Simultaneous	.074
Fluox vs Plac	---
Imip vs Plac	---
Fluox vs Imip	---

Adverse event group: Sedating Only
(n=number of patients who discontinued drug due to a sedating event but not an activating event)

Drug	N	n(%)
Fluox	235	8(3)
Imip	238	24(10)
Plac	225	2(1)
Total	698	

Comparison	p-value
Simultaneous	.000
Fluox vs Plac	.064
Imip vs Plac	.000
Fluox vs Imip	.004

Adverse event group: Mixed
(n=number of patients who discontinued drug due to an activating event and a sedating event)

Drug	N	n(%)
Fluox	235	5(2)
Imip	238	4(2)
Plac	225	0(0)
Total	698	

Comparison	p-value
Simultaneous	.104
Fluox vs Plac	---
Imip vs Plac	---
Fluox vs Imip	---

TABLES OF PERCENTAGES FOR INDIVIDUAL ADVERSE EVENTS

Adverse event group: Nervousness
(n=number of patients who reported nervousness)

Drug	N	n(%)
Fluox	235	41(17)
Imip	238	31(13)
Plac	225	20(9)
Total	698	

Comparison	p-value
Simultaneous	.025
Fluox vs Plac	.007
Imip vs Plac	.155
Fluox vs Imip	.181

Adverse event group: Anxiety
(n=number of patients who reported anxiety)

Drug	N	n(%)
Fluox	235	23(10)
Imip	238	14(6)
Plac	225	9(4)
Total	698	

Comparison	p-value
Simultaneous	.038
Fluox vs Plac	.015
Imip vs Plac	.351
Fluox vs Imip	.114

Adverse event group: Insomnia
(n=number of patients who reported insomnia)

Drug	N	n(%)
Fluox	235	34(14)
Imip	238	24(10)
Plac	225	16(7)
Total	698	

Comparison	p-value
Simultaneous	.036
Fluox vs Plac	.011
Imip vs Plac	.255
Fluox vs Imip	.146

Adverse event group: Agitation
(n=number of patients who reported agitation)

Drug	N	n(%)
Fluox	235	1(0)
Imip	238	0(0)
Plac	225	0(0)
Total	698	

Comparison	p-value
Simultaneous	.373
Fluox vs Plac	---
Imip vs Plac	---
Fluox vs Imip	---

Adverse event group: Somnolence
(n=number of patients who reported somnolence)

Drug	N	n(%)
Fluox	235	47(20)
Imip	238	65(27)
Plac	225	18(8)
Total	698	

Comparison	p-value
Simultaneous	.000
Fluox vs Plac	.000
Imip vs Plac	.000
Fluox vs Imip	.061

Adverse event group: Asthenia
(n=number of patients who reported asthenia)

Drug	N	n(%)
Fluox	235	25(11)
Imip	238	21(9)
Plac	225	9(4)
Total	698	

Comparison	p-value
Simultaneous	.024
Fluox vs Plac	.007
Imip vs Plac	.035
Fluox vs Imip	.505

October 12, 1989

To: C.M. Beasley
cc: J.C. Bosomworth
B.E. Dornseif

Per your request, the questions discussed in the September 19, 1989 meeting with you, Bruce Dornseif, Janet Bosomworth and me were addressed. The topics discussed during this meeting were outlined by Janet and are attached. In this outline, three questions were listed and reports for two and three are provided. (You may be able to answer question one after looking over the results for questions two and three.) If you have any questions, or would like to discuss anything with us, feel free to call.

M.E. Sayler
(6-9039)

'Minutes' of the meeting with C. Beasley, J. Bosomworth, M. Sayler, and B. Dornseif (9/19/89)

Adverse events of interest:

Activating:	Nervousness
	Anxiety
	Agitation
	Insomnia
Sedating:	Somnolence
	Asthenia

(See attached for various combinations of interest with respect to these key events.)

Study of interest: Three-cell study (HCAF). Drop investigator 7 from all analyses; include investigator 2.

Variables of interest from statisticians data set (STAT.FLUOX): PROJ, INV, PATIENT, VISIT, DRUG, AGITATED, RETARDED, HAMDTOT. For now we can use HAMDTOT but may later add HAMDANX and/or HAMDRETX and individual items.

Variables of interest from the TESS data set (GEN.TESSEVNT): PIP, AECLTERM, and DRUGDISC (those six specified above). 'Strip' PIP to create PROJ, INV, and PATIENT. This data set will be used to obtain information on whether a patient reported any of the events of interest at least once.

Variables of interest from the TESS data set (multiple observations per patient per TESS) (GEN.ADVREMAP): PIP, AECLTERM, SEVERITY, VIS, DRUGDISC, TOTDAYS. Again, 'strip' PIP. Also, rename VIS=VISIT to match statisticians data set.

We have three questions to answer:

1. Overall, is drug activating or sedating?
2. Does position on continuum between activating and sedating associate with efficacy?
3. Does position on continuum associate with reports/discontinuations of activating/sedating TESS events?

Addressing question 3. first: Identify patients who are AGITATED, RETARDED or neither AGITATED nor RETARDED. Identify the adverse events (TESS) of interest and present proportions of patients in each treatment group (Fluoxetine, imipramine and placebo) who reported these events. Look also at discontinuations. Do not address severity, duration, etc. at this time.

Question 2 deals with efficacy within/between treatments and the subtypes identified by AGITATED and RETARDED or neither. We want to use only patients who have been exposed to drug for a minimum of 4 weeks (Visit 6 on the database). We can start by looking at HAMDTOT and branch out to include other variables later.

Question 1 needs some investigation. We can discuss this as we complete work with questions 2 and 3, perhaps we can answer this with information gleaned from those data.

FROM THE DESK OF
JOHN HEILIGENSTEIN

Association of the Classification as Agitated, Retarded or Neither with Efficacy Fluoxetine vs. Imipramine vs. Placebo (Question 2)

Data from the three-cell study in depression (project HCAF) is used to determine whether or not a patient's classification as agitated, retarded or neither is associated with the efficacy of the drug. Efficacy was measured by the difference of the HAMD total at baseline from the HAMD total at endpoint. Associations for all three treatments (fluoxetine, imipramine and placebo) are studied. Investigator 7 was dropped from all analyses. Of the remaining patients, seven were dropped because they were classified as both agitated and retarded, and one patient was dropped because he was not classified. Also, patients who dropped out of the study before visit 6 were dropped. Thus, data from 441 patients were used for the analyses. The information included for these patients for this report is:

- -the drug the patient had taken
- -the agitation/retardation category of the patient at visit 2 (agitated, retarded or neither)
- -the HAMD total at visit 2 (baseline)
- -the last HAMD total available of visits 6, 7 and 8 (Endpoint)
- -the difference of baseline from endpoint (Delta)

For each drug and agitation/retardation category the Wilcoxon signed rank test was done to test if the mean of delta is zero. The means and standard deviations of delta, as well as the baseline and endpoint totals, are given in the tables. An asterisk follows the mean of delta if it significantly different from zero ($p \leq .05$).

Tables of Means

Category: Agitated				
Drug	N	Baseline(STD)	Endpoint(STD)	Delta(STD)
Fluox	31	27.4 (4.3)	13.1 (7.7)	-14.2 (7.9) *
Imip	32	28.8 (4.4)	13.9 (9.8)	-14.9(10.3) *
Plac	20	28.2 (5.9)	16.8 (8.6)	-11.4(10.1) *

Category: Retarded				
Drug	N	Baseline(STD)	Endpoint(STD)	Delta(STD)
Fluox	47	26.5 (4.9)	11.7 (8.1)	-14.8 (9.1) *
Imip	38	26.3 (4.8)	12.2 (9.1)	-14.1 (9.7) *
Plac	43	25.1 (3.6)	14.8 (8.5)	-10.3 (9.3) *

Category: Neither

Drug	N	Baseline(STD)	Endpoint(STD)	Delta(STD)
Fluox	83	27.0 (4.8)	10.3 (6.5)	-16.8 (7.5) *
Imip	83	28.2 (6.0)	11.8 (7.8)	-16.5 (8.2) *
Plac	64	26.5 (5.1)	16.4 (8.3)	-10.1 (8.9) *

The analysis of variance which was done on the rank-transformed data for delta is given below. The p-values for each effect in the model are reported.

Analysis of Variance

Effect	p-value
Drug	.0001
Category	.3703
Drug*Category	.6590

Since the drug effect was significant, pairwise comparisons were done to detect which drugs are different. The mean HAMD totals for each drug across categories and the p-values for each comparison are listed below.

Drug	N	Baseline(STD)	Endpoint(STD)	Delta(STD)
Fluox	161	26.9 (4.7)	11.2 (7.3)	-15.7 (8.1) *
Imip	153	27.8 (5.5)	12.3 (8.5)	-15.5 (9.0) *
Plac	127	26.3 (4.8)	15.9 (8.4)	-10.4 (9.2) *

Comparison (Delta)	p-value
Fluox vs. Placebo	.0001
Imip vs. Placebo	.0001
Fluox vs. Imip	.9885

Association of the Classification as Agitated, Retarded or Neither with Activating and/or Sedating TESS events Fluoxetine vs. Imipramine vs. Placebo (Question 3)

Data from the three-cell study in depression (project HCAF) is used to determine whether or not a patient's classification as agitated, retarded or neither is associated with the occurrence of an activating and/or a sedating TESS event. Associations for all three treatments (fluoxetine, imipramine and placebo) are studied. Investigator 7 was dropped from all analyses. Of the remaining patients, seven were dropped because they were classified as both agitated and retarded, and one patient was dropped because he was not classified. Thus, data from 698 patients were used for the analyses. The information included for these patients for this report is:

- the drug the patient had taken
- the agitation/retardation category of the patient at visit 2 (agitated, retarded or neither)
- the occurrence of activating and sedating events
- whether or not the patient discontinued drug due to an activating or sedating event

The specific events of interest are:

Activating:	Nervousness
	Anxiety
	Agitation
	Insomnia
Sedating:	Somnolence
	Asthenia

Since some patients reported combinations of these events, different adverse event groups need to be defined to keep interpretations of the data clear. The group names and definitions used are:

Activating:	one or more of the activating events and *possibly* one or both of the sedating events.
Sedating:	one or both of the sedating events and *possibly* one or more of the activating events.
Activating Only:	one or more of the activating events but neither of the sedating events

Sedating Only: one or both of the sedating events but not any of the activating events

Mixed: one or more of the activating events and one or both of the sedating events

For each of these adverse event groups, a table of percentages is presented. The percentage of patients who reported an event or set of events in the adverse event group is given for each drug, agitation/retardation category and the combinations of drug and category. The number of patients who were in the study and in a particular cell is given by N. The number of patients out of N who reported an event or set of events in the adverse event group is given by n; the percentage is given in parentheses after n. Tables of percentages are also given for those patients who discontinued drug due to an event or events in the group. Finally, tables are given for the percentages of occurrences of the individual events that make up the groups.

For each adverse event group and drug combination, a chi-square test was done to test the hypothesis that the occurrence of the event or events in the group is independent of the patient's agitation/retardation category. The p-values for these tests are given in the last column of the tables.

TABLES OF PERCENTAGES

Adverse event group: Activating
(n=number of patients who reported an activating event)

Drug	Agitated N	Agitated n(%)	Neither N	Neither n(%)	Retarded N	Retarded n(%)	Total N	Total n(%)	p-value
Fluox	39	16(41)	128	47(37)	68	16(24)	235	79(34)	.10
Imip	48	11(23)	135	32(24)	55	13(24)	238	56(24)	.99
Plac	38	7(18)	123	21(17)	64	11(17)	225	39(17)	.98
Total	125	34(27)	386	100(26)	187	40(21)	698		

Adverse event group: Sedating
(n=number of patients who reported a sedating event)

Drug	Agitated N	Agitated n(%)	Neither N	Neither n(%)	Retarded N	Retarded n(%)	Total N	Total n(%)	p-value
Fluox	39	10(26)	128	36(28)	68	16(24)	235	62(26)	.78
Imip	48	14(29)	135	38(28)	55	26(47)	238	78(33)	.03
Plac	38	5(13)	123	14(11)	64	6(9)	225	25(11)	.83
Total	125	29(23)	386	88(22)	187	48(26)	698		

Adverse event group: Activating Only
(n=number of patients who reported an activating event but not a sedating event)

Drug	Agitated N	Agitated n(%)	Neither N	Neither n(%)	Retarded N	Retarded n(%)	Total N	Total n(%)	p-value
Fluox	39	11(28)	128	30(23)	68	9(13)	235	50(21)	.13
Imip	48	9(19)	135	21(16)	55	8(15)	238	38(16)	.83
Plac	38	6(16)	123	18(15)	64	10(16)	225	34(15)	.98
Total	125	26(21)	386	69(18)	187	27(14)	698		

Adverse event group: Sedating Only
(n=number of patients who reported a sedating event but not an activating event)

Drug	Agitated N	Agitated n(%)	Neither N	Neither n(%)	Retarded N	Retarded n(%)	Total N	Total n(%)	p-value
Fluox	39	5(13)	128	19(15)	68	9(13)	235	33(14)	.93
Imip	48	12(25)	135	27(20)	55	21(38)	238	60(25)	.03
Plac	38	4(11)	123	11(9)	64	5(8)	225	20(9)	.90
Total	125	21(17)	386	57(15)	187	35(19)	698		

Adverse event group: Mixed
(n=number of patients who reported an activating event and a sedating event)

Drug	Agitated N	Agitated n(%)	Neither N	Neither n(%)	Retarded N	Retarded n(%)	Total N	Total n(%)	p-value
Fluox	39	5(13)	128	17(13)	68	7(10)	235	29(12)	.83
Imip	48	2(4)	135	11(8)	55	5(9)	238	18(8)	.59
Plac	38	1(3)	123	3(2)	64	1(2)	225	5(2)	.91
Total	125	8(6)	386	31(8)	187	13(7)	698		

TABLES OF PERCENTAGES
PATIENTS WHO DISCONTINUED DRUG

Adverse event group: Activating
(n=number of patients who discontinued drug due to an activating event)

	Agitated		Neither		Retarded		Total		
Drug	N	n(%)	N	n(%)	N	n(%)	N	n(%)	p-value
Fluox	39	3(8)	128	9(7)	68	3(4)	235	15(6)	.73
Imip	48	3(6)	135	6(4)	55	4(7)	238	13(5)	.71
Plac	38	1(3)	123	0(0)	64	1(2)	225	2(1)	.25
Total	125	7(6)	386	15(4)	187	8(4)	698		

Adverse event group: Sedating
(n=number of patients who discontinued drug due to a sedating event)

	Agitated		Neither		Retarded		Total		
Drug	N	n(%)	N	n(%)	N	n(%)	N	n(%)	p-value
Fluox	39	1(3)	128	9(7)	68	3(4)	235	13(6)	.50
Imip	48	7(15)	135	14(10)	55	7(13)	238	28(12)	.72
Plac	38	0(0)	123	2(2)	64	0(0)	225	2(1)	.43
Total	125	8(6)	386	25(6)	187	10(5)	698		

Adverse event group: Activating Only
(n=number of patients who discontinued drug due to an activating event but not a sedating event)

	Agitated		Neither		Retarded		Total		
Drug	N	n(%)	N	n(%)	N	n(%)	N	n(%)	p-value
Fluox	39	3(8)	128	5(4)	68	2(3)	235	10(4)	.48
Imip	48	2(4)	135	3(2)	55	4(7)	238	9(4)	.25
Plac	38	1(3)	123	0(0)	64	1(2)	225	2(1)	.25
Total	125	6(5)	386	8(2)	187	7(4)	698		

Adverse event group: Sedating Only
(n=number of patients who discontinued drug due to a sedating event but not an activating event)

	Agitated		Neither		Retarded		Total		
Drug	N	n(%)	N	n(%)	N	n(%)	N	n(%)	p-value
Fluox	39	1(3)	128	5(4)	68	2(3)	235	8(3)	.89
Imip	48	6(13)	135	11(8)	55	7(13)	238	24(10)	.52
Plac	38	0(0)	123	2(2)	64	0(0)	225	2(1)	.43
Total	125	7(6)	386	18(5)	187	9(5)	698		

Adverse event group: Mixed
(n=number of patients who discontinued drug due to an activating event and a sedating event)

	Agitated		Neither		Retarded		Total		
Drug	N	n(%)	N	n(%)	N	n(%)	N	n(%)	p-value
Fluox	39	0(0)	128	4(3)	68	1(1)	235	5(2)	.45
Imip	48	1(2)	135	3(2)	55	0(0)	238	4(2)	.54
Plac	38	0(0)	123	0(0)	64	0(0)	225	0(0)	--
Total	125	1(1)	386	7(2)	187	1(1)	698		

TABLES OF PERCENTAGES
FOR INDIVIDUAL ADVERSE EVENTS

Adverse event group: Nervousness
(n=number of patients who reported nervousness)

	Agitated		Neither		Retarded		Total		
Drug	N	n(%)	N	n(%)	N	n(%)	N	n(%)	p-value
Fluox	39	11(28)	128	21(16)	68	9(13)	235	41(17)	.13
Imip	48	7(15)	135	15(11)	55	9(16)	238	31(13)	.58
Plac	38	6(16)	123	6(5)	64	8(13)	225	20(9)	.06
Total	125	24(19)	386	42(11)	187	26(14)	698		

Adverse event group: Anxiety
(n=number of patients who reported anxiety)

	Agitated		Neither		Retarded		Total		
Drug	N	n(%)	N	n(%)	N	n(%)	N	n(%)	p-value
Fluox	39	3(8)	128	12(9)	68	8(12)	235	23(10)	.77
Imip	48	3(6)	135	9(7)	55	2(4)	238	14(6)	.72
Plac	38	1(3)	123	4(3)	64	4(6)	225	9(4)	.55
Total	125	7(6)	386	25(6)	187	14(7)	698		

Adverse event group: Insomnia
(n=number of patients who reported insomnia)

	Agitated		Neither		Retarded		Total		
Drug	N	n(%)	N	n(%)	N	n(%)	N	n(%)	p-value
Fluox	39	6(15)	128	24(19)	68	4(6)	235	34(14)	.05
Imip	48	5(10)	135	15(11)	55	4(7)	238	24(10)	.73
Plac	38	2(5)	123	13(11)	64	1(2)	225	16(7)	.07
Total	125	13(10)	386	52(13)	187	9(5)	698		

Adverse event group: Agitation
(n=number of patients who reported agitation)

	Agitated		Neither		Retarded		Total		
Drug	N	n(%)	N	n(%)	N	n(%)	N	n(%)	p-value
Fluox	39	0(0)	128	1(1)	68	0(0)	235	1(0)	.66
Imip	48	0(0)	135	0(0)	55	0(0)	238	0(0)	--
Plac	38	0(0)	123	0(0)	64	0(0)	225	0(0)	--
Total	125	0(0)	386	1(0)	187	0(0)	698		

Adverse event group: Somnolence
(n=number of patients who reported somnolence)

	Agitated		Neither		Retarded		Total		
Drug	N	n(%)	N	n(%)	N	n(%)	N	n(%)	p-value
Fluox	39	7(18)	128	29(23)	68	11(16)	235	47(20)	.53
Imip	48	12(25)	135	33(24)	55	20(36)	238	65(27)	.23
Plac	38	2(5)	123	16(8)	64	6(9)	225	18(8)	.76
Total	125	21(17)	386	78(19)	187	37(20)	698		

Adverse event group: Asthenia
(n=number of patients who reported asthenia)

	Agitated		Neither		Retarded		Total		
Drug	N	n(%)	N	n(%)	N	n(%)	N	n(%)	p-value
Fluox	39	3(8)	128	14(11)	68	8(12)	235	25(11)	.80
Imip	48	4(8)	135	10(7)	55	7(13)	238	21(9)	.50
Plac	38	3(8)	123	6(5)	64	0(0)	225	9(4)	.11
Total	125	10(8)	386	30(8)	187	15(8)	698		