

Simply analyzing liver function capacity

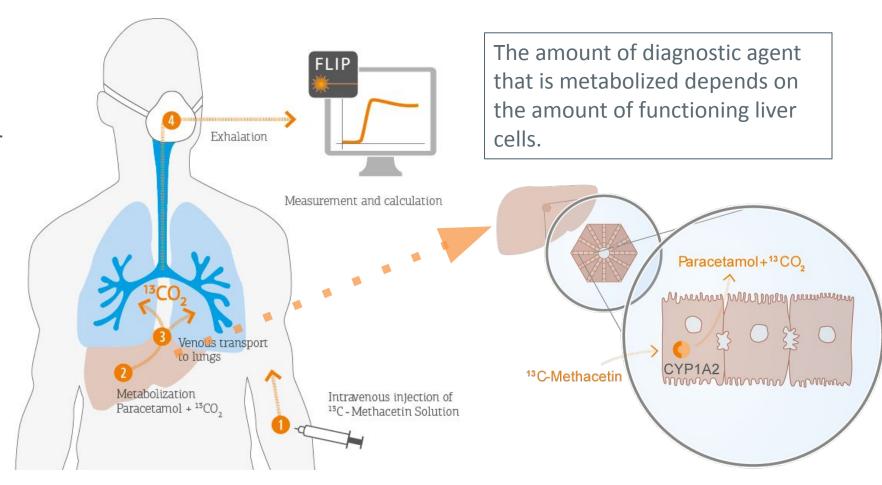
Erwin de Buijzer, COO

June 2017



The LiMAx test is the only commercially available real-time and non-invasive *in vivo* liver function capacity test

- 1 Inject the diagnostic agent
- 2 The diagnostic agent is exclusively metabolized by liver enzyme CYP1A2 into ¹³CO₂
- 3 The patient exhales ¹³CO₂
- The LiMAx test device measures the amount of exhaled ¹³CO₂ in real time
- Result is shown instantaneously on the display





The LiMAx system is a unique combination of state of the art technology and an approved diagnostic agent



The medical device has several advantages over other existing technologies

- Instant on
- No calibration needed
- Highly accurate
- Accurate over time

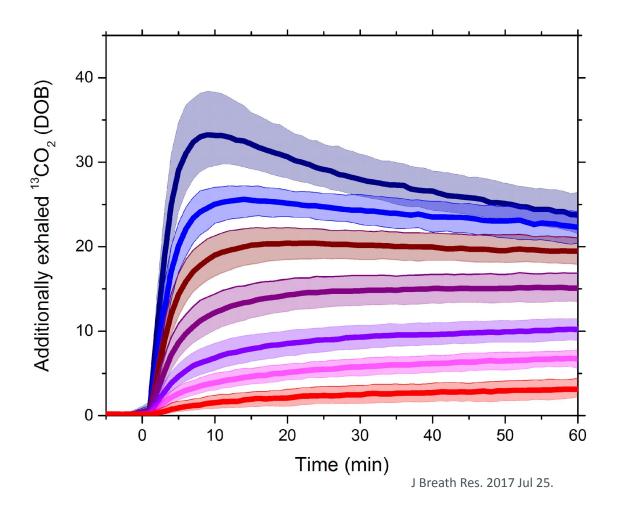
The test kit with diagnostic agent and breathing mask is unique

- Pharma dossier approved in Europe
- Shelf life of 2 years
- Bundled with class IIa medical device



A LiMAx measurement has a characteristic shape that indicates the liver function -10.000 measurements in humans have been analyzed



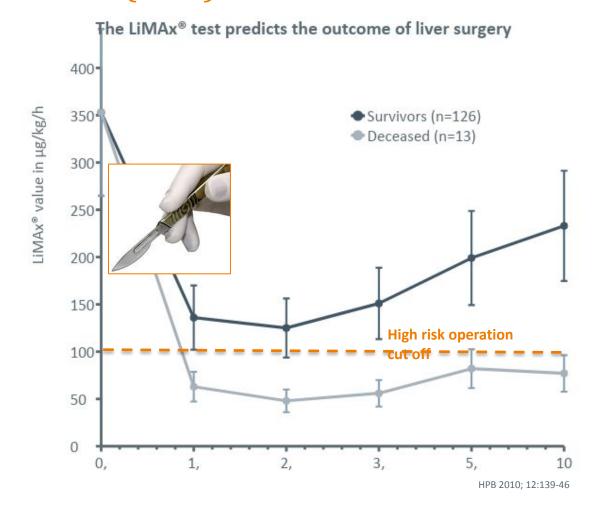




In Liver Surgery the LiMAx[®] test accurately predicts the post-operative risk of Acute Liver Failure (ALF)

 The LiMAx® test has demonstrated unprecedented prognostic value in determining the risk of post-operative acute liver failure (ALF)

 Pre-operative LiMAx® testing resulted in a 60% reduction in post-hepatectomy ALF





The LiMAx® test drives decision making in liver surgery

1 Preoperative LiMAx measurement



2 Planning of surgery

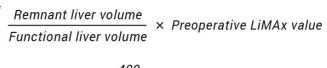
Preoperative LiMAx value: 500

Total liver volume: 1200 ml

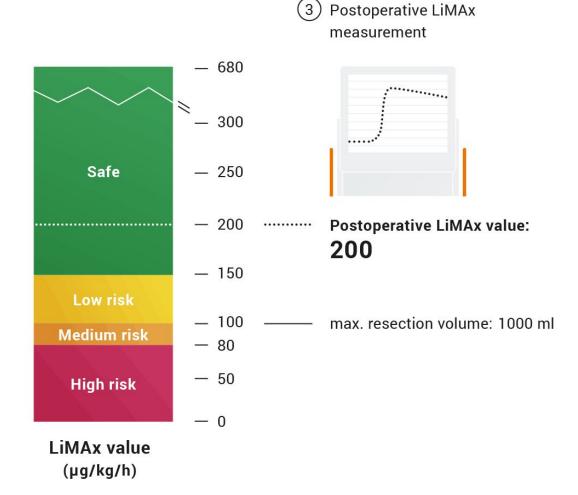
Tumor volume: 200 ml

Functional liver volume: 1000 ml Resected liver volume: 800 ml Remnant liver volume: 400 ml

Calculated* residual LiMAx value: 200



$$\frac{400}{1000}$$
 × 500 = 200 μ g/kg/h





The LiMAx® test has proven health economic benefits in the registration trial

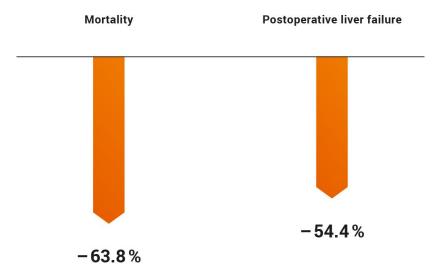
The LiMAx® test demonstrated in the clinical registration trial that based on a post-operative LiMAx® cut off value of 150 a decision on transfer to the normal ward or ICU could be made

- Of all patients that were transferred to the normal ward, none had to be transferred to the ICU later on
 - Specificity 100%
- 90% of the patients that were recommended to be transferred to the ICU, were confirmed by a team of ICU doctors
 - Sensitivity 90%

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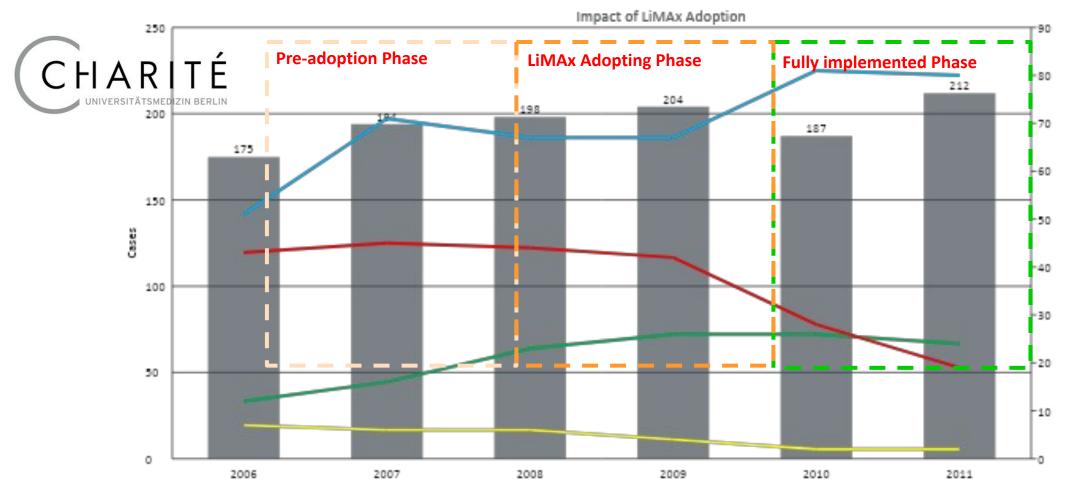
Use of the LiMAx® test in liver surgery results in

- 3 days shorter overall length of stay (LoS) in the hospital
- 1,5 days reduction in LoS in the ICU
- 62% less patients sent to the ICU
- This translates in roughly €2500 savings per patient per liver surgery operation





LiMAx® adoption results in treating more complex cases in real life

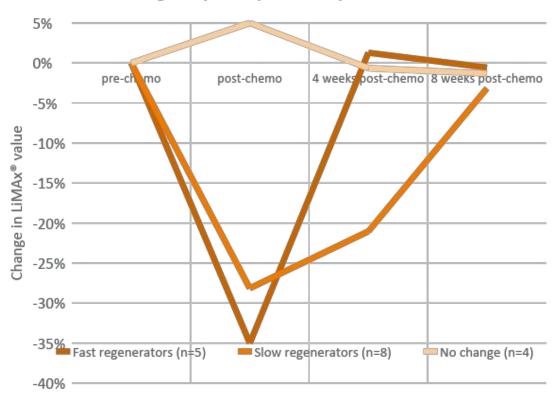




The LiMAx® test allows effective monitoring and management of chemotherapy toxicity

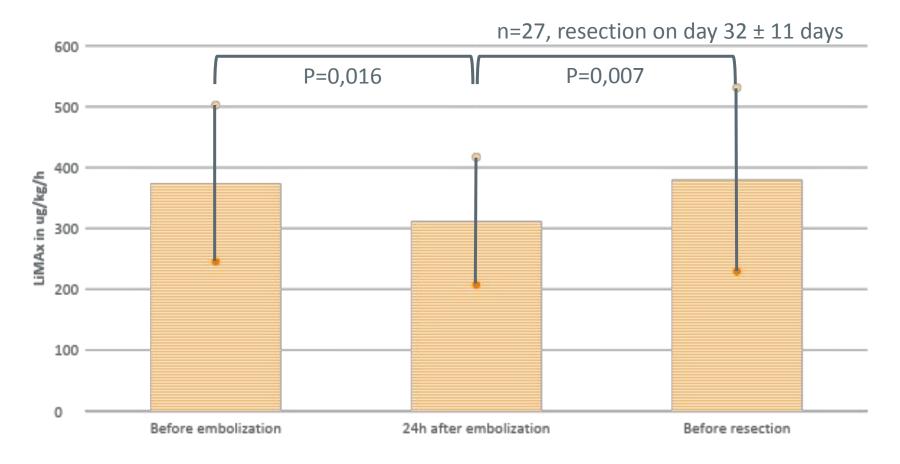
- The LiMAx® test is the ideal tool for monitoring the toxicity response to chemotherapy
- The LiMAx® test can measure the impact of chemotherapy, including dose adjustments, termination of therapy and monitoring of the time needed for recovery
- Following neoadjuvant chemotherapy, use of the LiMAx® test allows better, safer and more cost-effective patient management

Chemotherapy toxicity response and recovery varies greatly from patient to patient





The LiMAx[®] test is able to measure even small changes in liver function, for example in portal vein embolization



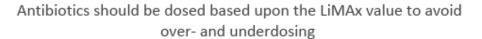
Röth, Alizai, UK Aachen, DGCH 2012

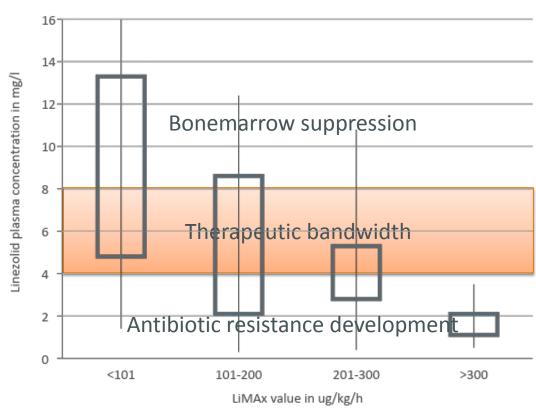


Dose optimization of drugs using LiMAx[®] can prevent toxicity or lack of efficacy

- Overdosing of drugs can lead to intoxications resulting in complications
- Complications of inadequate dosing of an antibiotics like linezolid:
 - Immunosuppression if overdosed
 - Lack of effect/Death or
 - Bacterial resistance development if the dosing is too low
- Inadequate dosing of <u>immunosuppressants</u> after liver transplantation leads to
 - Renal toxicity / neurotoxicity in overdosing
 - Transplant rejection if the dose is too low

» Clin Transplant 2011; 25:436-443



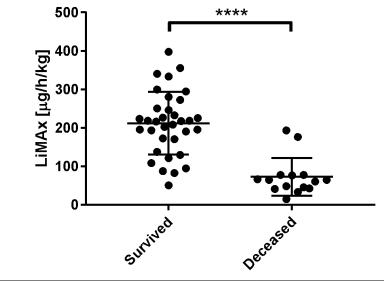


ECCMID 2016; P1193



The LiMAx® test has the highest predictive value for the outcome of Acute Liver Failure (ALF)

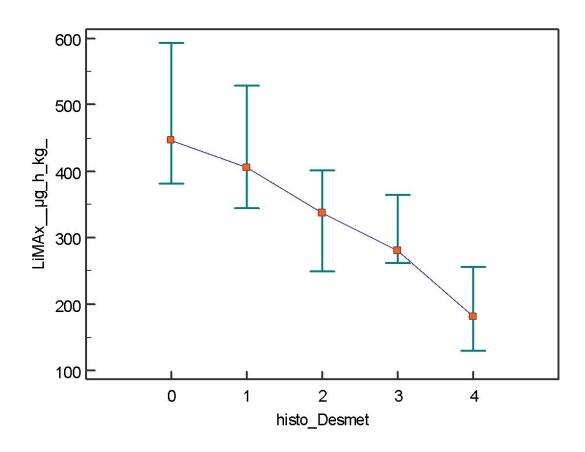
- The LiMAx® test may be a helpful additional prognostic tool in patients with acute- and acute-on-chronic liver failure achieving the highest statistical significance.
- This is a typical finding confirmed by several centers
- And is changing the diagnostic decision making to request high urgent liver transplants



group I (survivors)Outcom	group II (non-survivors, LT)	p-value
213 ± 78 [51-356]	85 ± 65 [15-194]	< 0.0001
13.47 ± 9.38 [0.6-32.9]	14.23 ± 8.87 [1.1-30.1]	n.s.
1.49 ± 0.71 [1.00-4.30]	2.17 ± 0.8 [1.67-4.07]	< 0.05
0.72 ± 0.21 [0.41-1.12]	1.28 ± 0.59 [0.49-2.16]	< 0.001
948.08 ± 940.81 [51-3983]	1056.38 ± 1692.93 [43-4878]	n.s.
1384.73 ± 1660.86 [20-7351]	846.13 ± 1508.77 [12-4375]	n.s.
18.77 ± 5.69 [6-31]	26.38 ± 2.92 [24-33]	< 0.01
	213 ± 78 [51-356] 13.47 ± 9.38 [0.6-32.9] 1.49 ± 0.71 [1.00-4.30] 0.72 ± 0.21 [0.41-1.12] 948.08 ± 940.81 [51-3983] 1384.73 ± 1660.86 [20-7351]	$\begin{array}{lll} 13.47 \pm 9.38 \ [0.6-32.9] & 14.23 \pm 8.87 \ [1.1-30.1] \\ 1.49 \pm 0.71 \ [1.00-4.30] & 2.17 \pm 0.8 \ [1.67-4.07] \\ 0.72 \pm 0.21 \ [0.41-1.12] & 1.28 \pm 0.59 \ [0.49-2.16] \\ 948.08 \pm 940.81 \ [51-3983] & 1056.38 \pm 1692.93 \ [43-4878] \\ 1384.73 \pm 1660.86 \ [20-7351] & 846.13 \pm 1508.77 \ [12-4375] \end{array}$

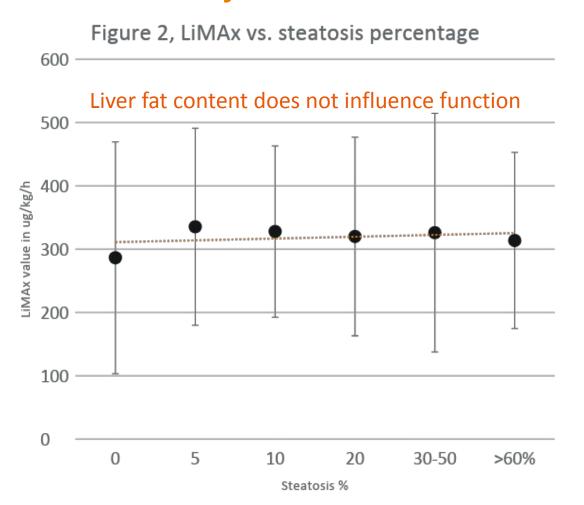


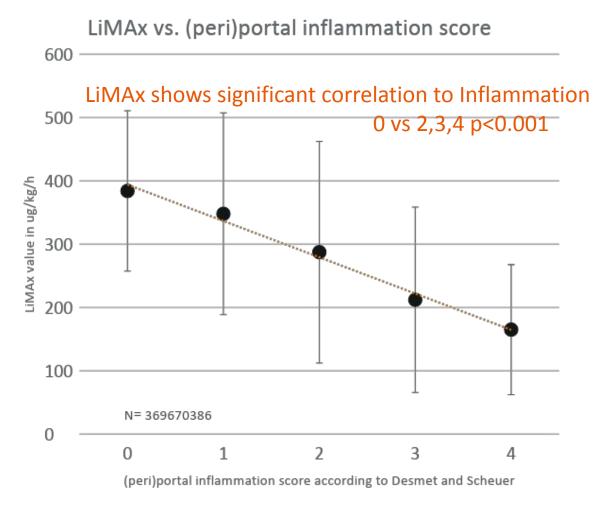
LiMAx[®] reliably stages chronic liver disease non-invasively This makes it optimal liver test for a patient stratification



- The LiMAx test demonstrated excellent correlation to histological analysis of liver tissue
- Based on this analysis cut off values have been determined for cirrhosis
 - Sensitivity 90%, specificity 95%
 - +Likelihood ratio 14,5, -LH ratio 0,13
- This makes the LiMAx test the preferred tool for non-invasive staging of chronic liver failure
 - Replacing biopsy as the 'best available' gold standard

LiMAx[®] measures accurately inflammation in a fatty liver which is a key characteristic of NASH (n=246)



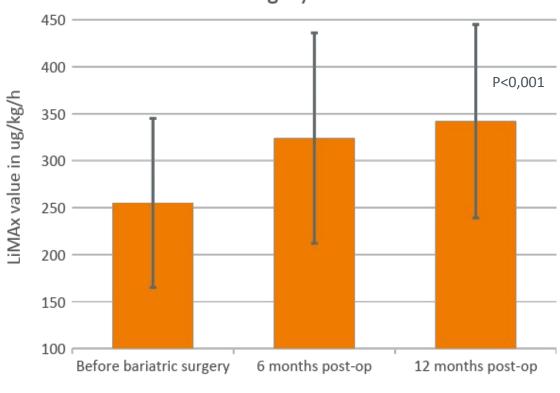




LiMAx[®] is the first non-invasive function test to monitor the recovery of the liver function capacity after obesity surgery

- The LiMAx® test is the first test to demonstrate non-invasively that the liver function capacity recovers after bariatric surgery
- LiMAx® value showed good correlation to the NAS score of per-operative biopsies
- A follow up study including 200 patients receiving bariatric surgery is ongoing
- Obese patients have larger livers; however the liver function capacity (LiMAx®) is impaired
 - » Sarcopenia Muscle. 2015 Jun;6(2):155-63
- Obese patients showed impaired recovery of the liver function capacity after liver resection

LiMAx is the first non-invasive test to show that liver function improves after bariatric surgery







"The LiMAx test is for the liver.... what GFR is for the kidney"

Prof. Peter Galle, University of Mainz – past president International Liver Cancer Association

- Non-invasive evaluation of chronic liver disease like HCV, NASH
 - Ideal for stratification of patient cohorts
- Monitoring of therapy effect on the liver
 - Hepatic toxicity of chemotherapy can be measured and has therapeutic consequences
 - Pre-operative determination of post-operative risk of acute liver failure

- Post-transplantation monitoring of liver function
- Dosing optimization of drugs according to liver function
 - Dose adjustment of antibiotics, immunosuppressants and other drugs that are eliminated via the liver, can be based on LiMAx value
- Health Economic advantages
 - Shorter hospital stay
 - Avoiding ICU stay, since complications can be predicted and avoided

