### PROFOUND

### Customizable, Incision-Free Ablation Therapies



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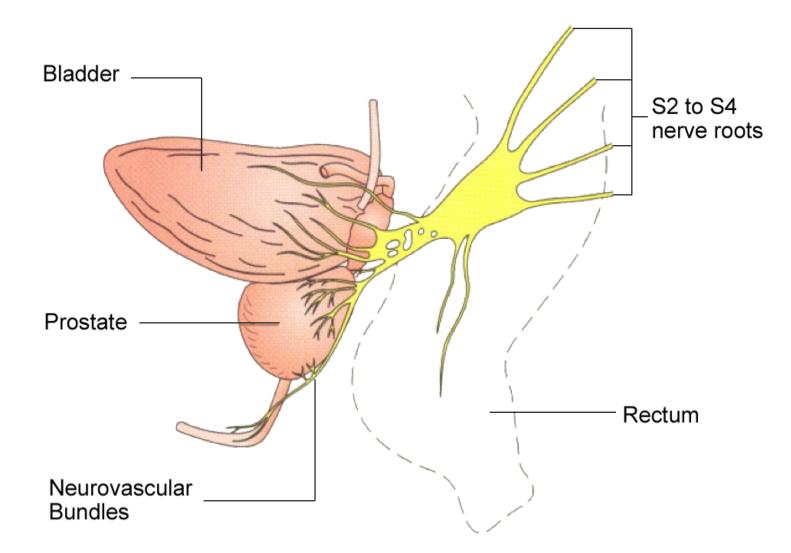
"My life should not have to change"

## TULSA-PRO®

U.S. FDA Cleared, August 2019 Ablation of Prostate Tissue

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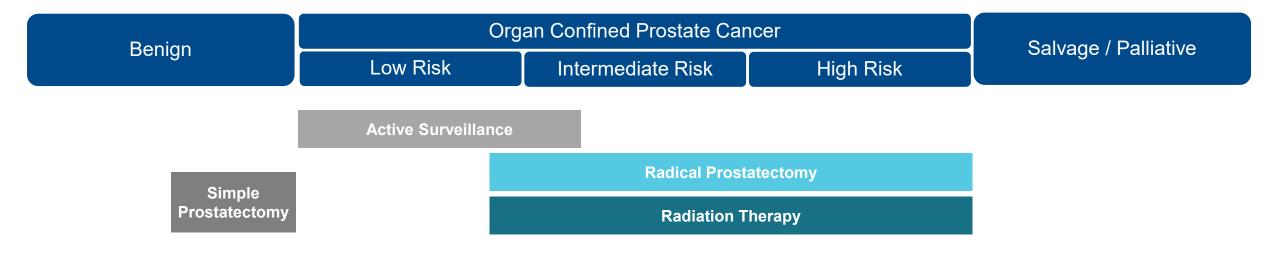
### **Prostate** Anatomy





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### **Current Approaches** to Prostate Disease



- 175,000 new prostate cancer patients diagnosed each year according to the American Cancer Society, 2.9 million US patients living with prostate cancer on active surveillance.
- 300,000 BPH surgeries per year in the US based upon CMS data. 10 million US patients living with BPH.
- Radiation failure and palliative patients have limited treatment options.
- Approx 10% of prostate cancer patients undergo other treatments such as HIFU, Laser and Cryo.



### **TULSA-PRO**

Customizable, Predictable, Incision-Free

#### 1. Real-time MR imaging

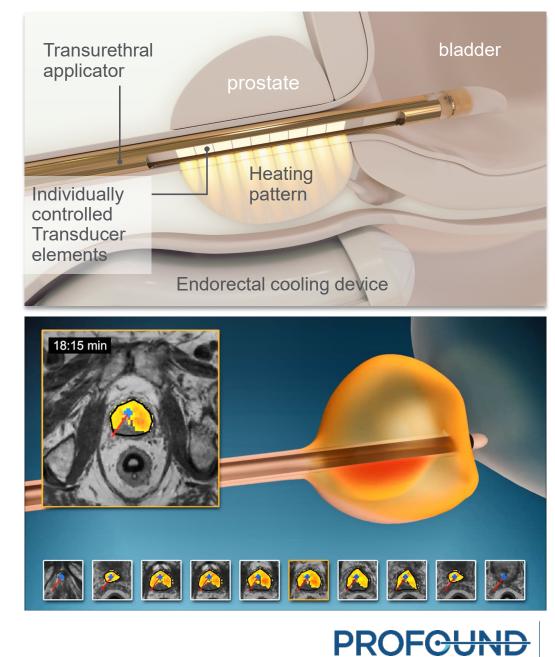
Customized treatment plan

# 2. Transurethral directional ultrasound for thermal ablation; water cooling of urethra and rectum

- Sweeping ultrasound, continuous rotation (no risk of cold spots between discrete sonications)
- Capable of treating both large and small prostate volumes
- Thermal protection of important anatomy

### 3. Closed-loop process control software

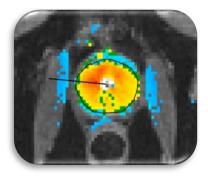
• Real-time temperature feedback provides for gentle and precise ablation



### **TULSA Flexibility**

Customizable, Predictable, Incision-Free

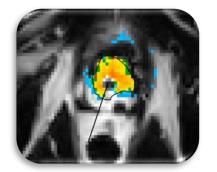
Whole gland ablation



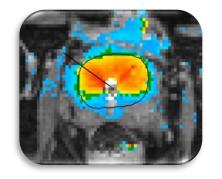




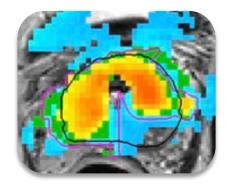
Post radiation failure ablative therapy



Targeted ablation of a benign large prostate



Targeted ablation of a benign large prostate with malignant lesion





### **TACT:** Clinical Trial Design

### Pivotal study of whole-gland ablation in a clinically-significant patient population

#### **Study Population**

- n = 115, 13 clinical sites, 5 countries
- 45 80 years old
- Low (33%) & intermediate risk (67%) prostate cancer

### **Ablation Treatment Plan**

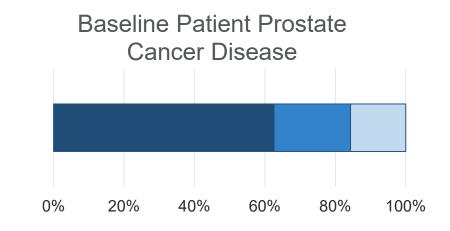
- Treatment intent was whole-gland ablation with sparing of the urethra and urinary sphincter
- Recommended by FDA to determine substantial equivalence with predicate devices and comparison with standard of care

### **Primary Endpoints (12 months)**

- Safety: Frequency and severity of adverse events
- Efficacy: PSA reduction  $\geq$  75% (in > 50% of patients)

#### Secondary Endpoints (to 5 years)

- Prostate volume reduction at 1 year
- Prostate biopsy at 1 year in all patients
- Multi-parametric MRI at 1 year (Central Radiology Lab, Cleveland Clinic)
- Functional Disability: EPIC, IIEF, IPSS





Clinically significant GG2+ disease

High volume GG1 disease  $(\geq 3 \text{ cores or} \geq 50\% \text{ CCL})$ 



Low volume GG1 disease (Very Low Risk)



### TACT: Prostate Ablation Efficacy

#### PSA primary efficacy endpoint resolutely met:

- Primary endpoint of PSA reduction ≥75% was achieved in 110 of 115 (96%)
- Median (IQR) PSA reduction was 95% (91-98%)
- Median PSA nadir was 0.34 (0.12-0.56) ng/ml

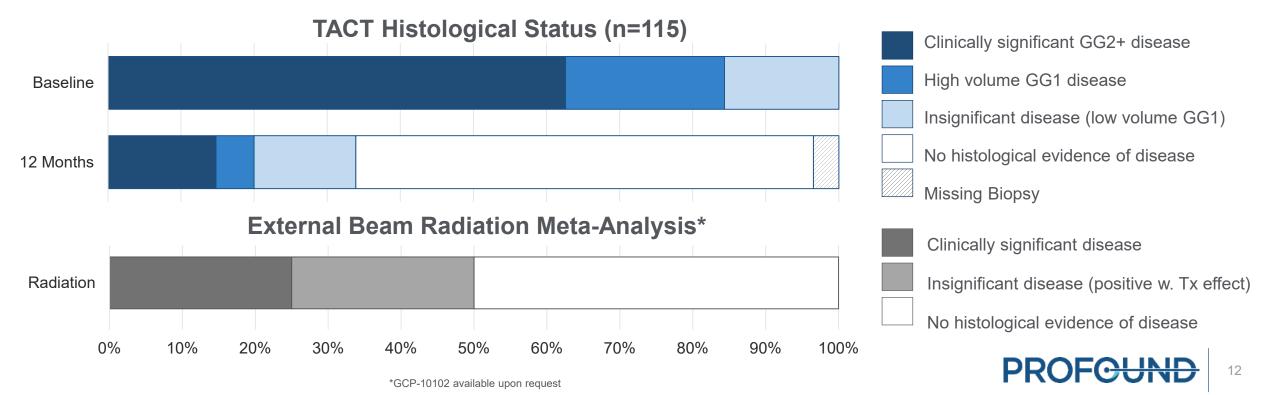
	Pre-Treatment	12 Month	PSA Nadir
Ν	115	115	115
Median	6.26	0.53	0.34
IQR	4.65 – 7.95	0.28 – 1.25	0.12 – 0.56
Average	6.72	0.93	0.51
T-Test against baseline		<0.001	<0.001



### TACT: Histological Response

#### Biopsy Outcomes (1-year, 10-core TRUS, High Sampling Density 0.4 cc / core)

- Only 4 of 115 follow-up biopsies are missing, all due to patient refusal
- Among men with pre-treatment intermediate-risk GG2 disease, 54 of 68 (79%) were free of GG2 disease
- Of men with one-year biopsy data, 72 of 111 (65%) had complete histological response and were free of any evidence of cancer
- 41% (16 of 39) of positive biopsies were clinically insignificant (Very Low Risk)
- Multivariate Analysis: Among men with pre-Tx GG2 disease and w/o calcifications at screening, **51 of 60 (85%)** were free of GG2 disease



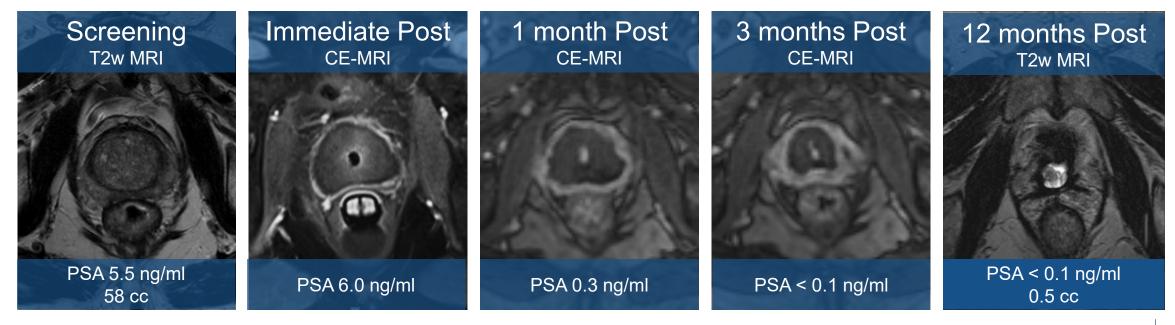
### TACT: Prostate Volume Reduction

#### Prostate volume significantly reduced demonstrating effective prostate ablation

- Median perfused prostate volume decreased 91% from 37 cc to 3 cc, on MRI at 1 year (central radiology)
- Prostate ablation confirmed on Contrast Enhanced MRI immediately after TULSA and during follow-up

#### Follow-up prostate MRI predicts clinically significant disease on biopsy

- Multivariate Analysis: Absence of PIRADS ≥ 3 lesion at 1-year post-treatment MRI has 92% Negative Predictive Value for absence of GG2 disease on 1-year biopsy (local radiologists, same as diagnostic PIRADS)
- Ongoing work: Adjusting PIRARDS for post-ablation setting, MRI has 96% Negative Predictive Value for absence of GG2 disease on 1-year biopsy (central radiology)

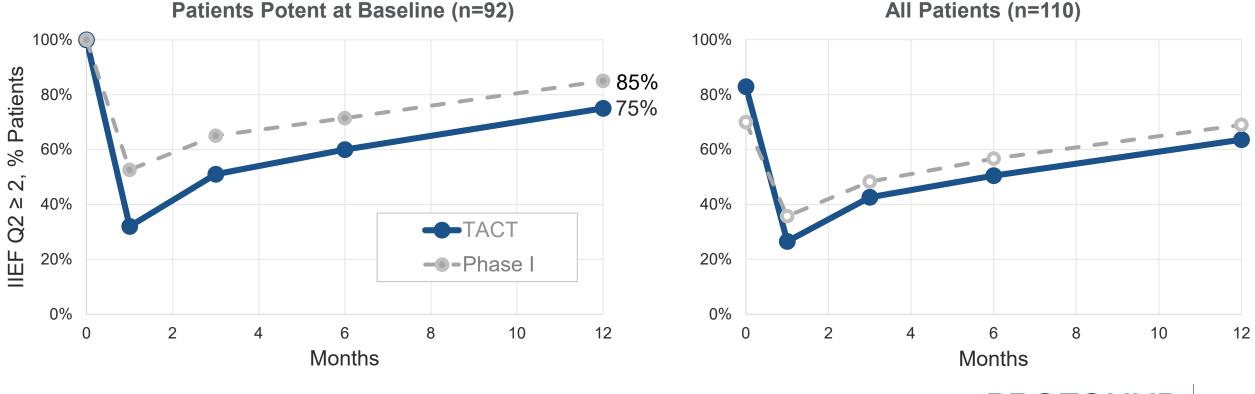




### TACT: Erectile Function

#### **Erectile Function, at one year:**

- 23% surgeon-assessed moderate erectile dysfunction (CTCAE Grade 2, intervention such as medication indicated)
- 0% any occurrence of severe erectile dysfunction (CTCAE Grade 3, intervention such as medication not helpful)
- 75% (69/92) of previously potent patients maintained erections sufficient for penetration
- Phase I 90% ablation, TACT whole gland ablation

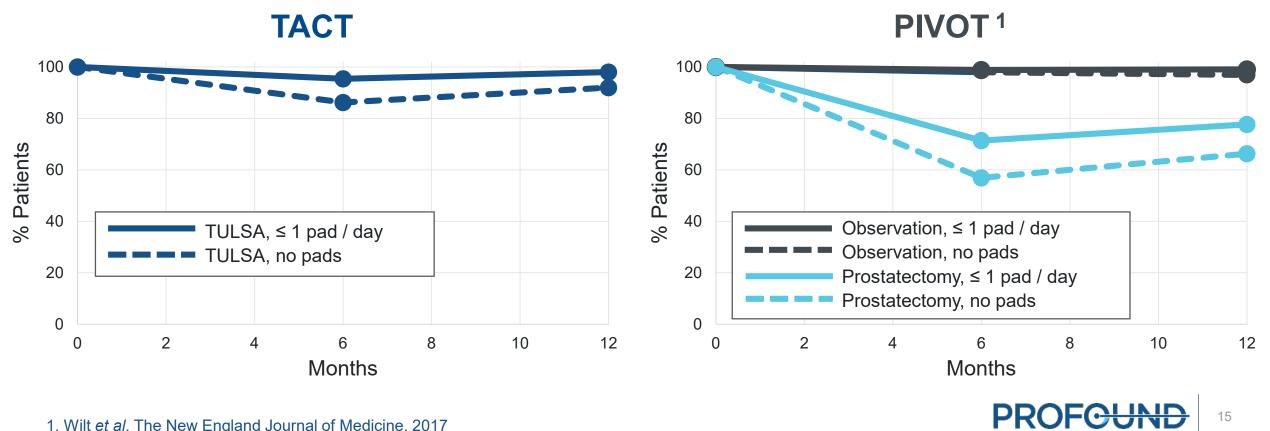


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### TACT: Urinary Incontinence

#### Urinary Incontinence, at one year:

- 2.6% surgeon-assessed moderate urinary incontinence (CTCAE Grade 2, pads indicated)
- 0% any occurrence of severe urinary incontinence (CTCAE Grade 3, operative intervention indicated)
- TACT Urinary Continence (pad use) similar to Observation arm of PIVOT study



1. Wilt et al, The New England Journal of Medicine, 2017

### TACT summary, Literature review of other trials provided for context

	TACT Study	Literature Review		
	TULSA	Prostatectomy	Radiation	HIFU
Biopsy / Histology	21% Clinically significant 14% Insignificant disease (GG1, ≤2 cores, < 50% CCL) 65% Negative	<ul> <li>16 – 24% +Margin <sup>1</sup> (Meta-Analysis)</li> <li>10 – 15% +Margin <sup>2</sup> (RCT)</li> <li>24% +Margin <sup>3</sup> (ProtecT)</li> </ul>	28% Clinically significant <sup>4</sup> 20% Insignificant disease <sup>4</sup> (Positive w. treatment effect) 52% Negative <sup>4</sup>	<ul> <li>59 – 61% Negative <sup>5-6</sup> (Intent to treat)</li> <li>63% Negative, after 40% having repeat HIFU and 39% ADT <sup>7</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Erectile</b> <b>Dysfunction</b> erections insufficient for penetration	<b>23%</b> Grade 2 medication indicated. No Grade 3 ED	<b>79%</b> 9 (Range: 25 – 100%) <sup>1-4</sup>	<b>63%</b> 9 (Range: 7 – 85%) <sup>1-5</sup>	<b>58%</b> 7 (Range: 44 – 67%) <sup>6-8</sup>
Urinary Incontinence moderate to severe	<b>2.6%</b> Grade 2 pads indicated. No Grade 3 Incontinence	<b>15%</b> 9 (Range: 0 – 50%) <sup>1-4</sup>	<b>4%</b> 9 (Range: 2 – 15%) <sup>1-5</sup>	<b>3%</b> <sup>5</sup> (Range: 3 – 22%) <sup>6-8</sup>
Urethral Stricture moderate to severe	2.6%	<b>9%</b> 11 (Range: 3 – 26%) <sup>1-4</sup>	<b>2%</b> <sup>11</sup> (Range: 1 – 9%) <sup>1-5</sup>	<b>35%</b> <sup>5</sup> (Range: 9 – 35%) <sup>6-8</sup>
<b>GI Toxicity,</b> moderate to severe diarrhea, urgency, incontinence, fistula	No GI Toxicity	<b>15%</b> 9 (Range: 0 – 24%) <sup>1-4</sup>	<b>25%</b> 9, 12 (Range: 0 – 40%) <sup>1-5</sup>	<b>7%</b> 5 (Range: 1 – 21%) <sup>6-8</sup>

- 1. Tewari et al 2012 (Meta-Analysis)
- Yaxley et al 2016 (RCT)
- Hamdy et al 2016 (ProtecT) 3
- Radiation Meta-Analysis (publication pending) 4.
- 5. FDA IDE Study K153023

- 6. FDA IDE Study DEN150011
- 7. Crouzet *et al*, Eur Urol 2014 (1000+ patients, Whole-gland HIFU)
- 8. Thompson (Chair) et al, AUA prostate cancer clinical guideline update 12. Budaus et al, Review, Eur Urol 20012
  - panel, J Urol 2007
- 9. Resnick et al, Prostate Cancer Outcomes Study (PCOS), NEJM 2013
- 10. Potosky et al, Prostate Cancer Outcomes Study (PCOS), J NCI 2004
- 11. Elliott et al, CaPSURE database, J Urol 2007



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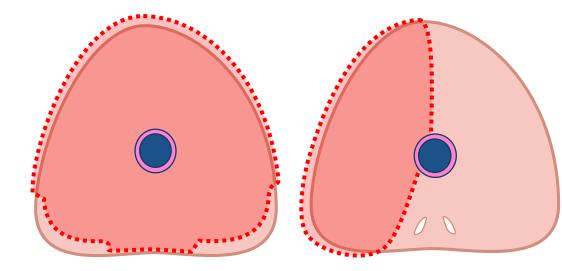
### BPH Subgroup Analysis of Phase I Study

- Subgroup analysis of Phase I patients with baseline IPSS  $\geq$  12 (n = 9/30)
- No Grade 3 adverse events, erectile function (IIEF) stable from 15±9 to 16±9
- Elterman *et al*, Prostate Cancer and Prostate Diseases, 2019 (Under Review)

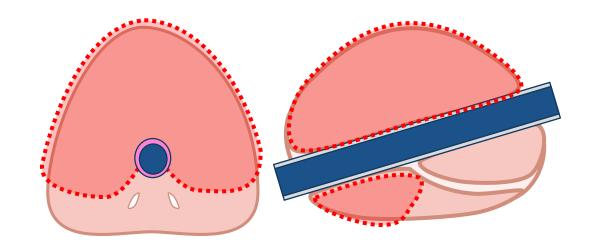
Characteristics (n=9)	Baseline	12 months	Change (%)	<b>IPSS</b>
IPSS	16.1 ± 3.8	6.3 ± 5.0	∆ -9.8 ± 7.1 (-58%)	20
IPSS QoL	2.8 ± 1.1	0.8 ± 1.0	∆ -2.0 ± 1.7 (-66%)	p = 0.0033
Prostate Volume (cc)	54 ± 23	14 ± 5	∆ -40 ± 24 (-70%)	
Peak flow (Qmax, ml/s)	14.5 ± 4.1	21.9 ± 12.7	∆ +7.4 ± 13 (+60%)	0 Pre-Treatment 1 month 3 months 6 months 12 months n=9 n=8 n=9 n=9 n=9



### **Predictable and Targeted** Ablation



Bilateral sparing ablation of cancerous prostate tissue Targeted & customized ablation of diseased prostate tissue



Ablation of benign tissue



### **Clinical Application** of TULSA

Benign	Org	Salvage / Palliative		
Benigh	Low Risk	Intermediate Risk	High Risk	
<ul> <li>Large prostate BPH <sup>1</sup></li> <li>Preservation of ejaculatory function</li> <li>Combined with targeted cancer ablation</li> <li>Prophylactic ablation of suspicious MRI</li> </ul>	• Large ab	ablation <sup>2-7</sup> ablation (focal) lation (wide margins) and ablation (with urethr	<ul> <li>Local limit</li> <li>al sparing)</li> <li>high</li> <li>Palliativ</li> <li>Sev</li> </ul>	ence after radiation <sup>8</sup> alized recurrences have ed options, and morbidity is <b>ve locally advanced</b> <sup>9</sup> ere urinary symptoms uding BOO with retention
lesion				or intractable hematuria

- Benefit to locally treat prostate
- Often radio-recurrent

- 1. Elterman *et al*, Prostate Cancer and Prostate Diseases, 2019 (Under Review)
- 2. Ramsey *et al*, The Journal of Urology, 2017
- 3. Chin et al, European Urology, 2016
- Bonekamp *et al*, European Radiology, 2018
   Eggener *et al*, The Journal of Urology, 2019 (AUA Abstract)

- 6. Anttinen et al, International Journal of Hyperthermia, 2019
- 7. Anttinen et al, Scandinavian Journal of Urology, 2019 (Under Review)
- 8. Suomi et al, ISTU Barcelona, Spain, 2019 (Conference)
- 9. Sainio et al, ISTU Barcelona, Spain, 2019 (Conference)
- 10. Physician interest



### **Commercial Application** of TULSA

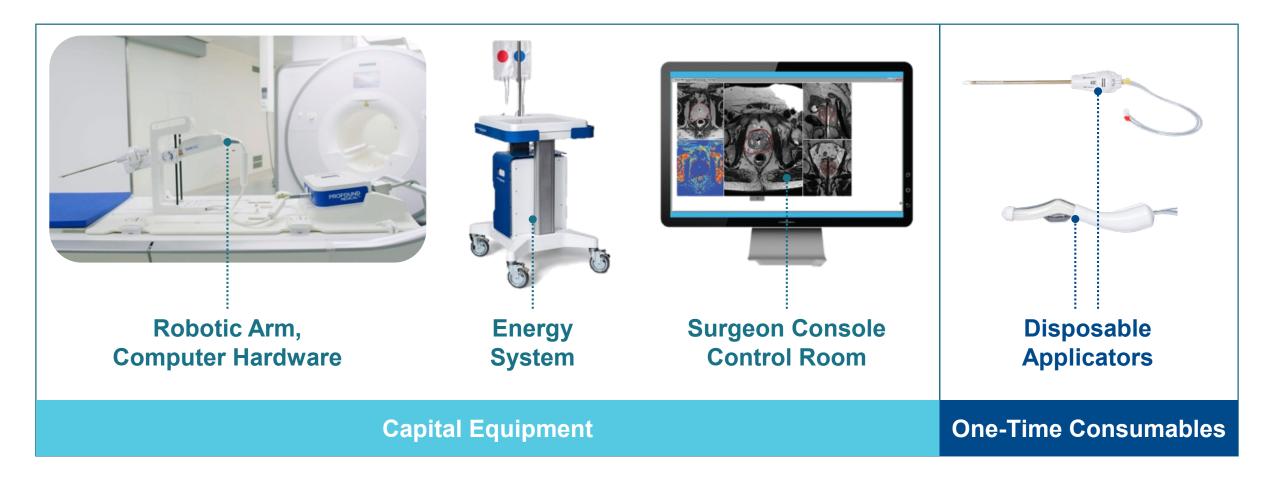


	Prostatectomy	Radiation	TULSA
Throughput, Procedures/Day	2 typically, 3 on a longer day	Multiple sessions: 5 to 40, 4 - 8 weeks	<ul><li>4 in a routine day</li><li>Consistent treatment times</li></ul>
Patient Recovery	Weeks	Deterioration over time	<ul><li> 2 days</li><li> Minimal need for pain management</li></ul>



### **TULSA-PRO** System Components

### Compatible with MR from leading companies, Philips and Siemens





### U.S. Market Entrance Strategy

#### 1. Increasing awareness of TULSA-PRO technology and the TACT clinical data

- TACT clinical data presented at >8 conferences (AUA, EAU, RSNA)
- TULSA-PRO and TACT clinical data presented to >50 institutions

### 2. Early adopter pipeline developed through interest from clinical presentations

### 3. Potential delivery channels for TULSA-PRO

- Imaging centers
- Urology practice co-ops who focus on new technologies
- Large opinion leading hospital-based practices

#### 4. Recurring revenue business model

5. 'Profound Genius Services' launched to support early adopters



### Building Our Brand: Low-Cost / High-Impact Patient Awareness Initiatives

#### **Profound Branded Patient Marketing**

#### A. TULSA Patient Website

- EU/APEC site launched
- U.S. site in development
- Global TULSA-PRO site locator

#### **B.** Corporate Website enhancement

- Language accessibility
- Blog development with patient-focused material
- TULSA clinical data webpage

#### C. Video Patient & Physician Testimonials

- Cross platform promotion across
  - YouTube channel
  - Patient resources
  - Social media

#### **Customer Branded Patient Marketing**

- A. TULSA Patient Marketing
  - Patient brochure
  - Patient procedure pamphlet
- **B. TULSA Digital Marketing** 
  - Site branded testimonials
  - Digital marketing collateral as required
    - Ad campaigns
    - Social media collateral



### Reimbursement: AMA Requirements for Category I CPT Code

- FDA cleared
- Performed widely by many physicians across United States (warrants new CPT code)
- Frequency consistent with intended clinical use (common conditions have higher volume)
- Consistent with current medical practice (mentioned in guidelines/policies)
- Clinical Efficacy (documented in "top 5" peer-reviewed publications, judged by CPT Panel)
  - 1+ reference in a majority US patient population
  - 2+ references with no overlapping patients or authors
  - 1+ reference with Level of Evidence IIa (review of large long-term cohort studies) or Level I (randomized controlled trials)



### Reimbursement: Clinical Evidence Plan

#### **Publication Package**

		Rationale	Level	Ν	US %	Start
1.	TACT 2.0 5-year	TULSA US Momentum at key teaching sites Increase US patient % Re-treat TACT 1.0 patients	2b	115 (+35=150)	48% (60%)	Started
2.	BPH RCT 6-month	Anchor study for Level 1 data Backup plan (next slide)	1b	144 in 2:1 96 TULSA	~100%	2020
3.	Salvage 1-year	Strong clinical value & entry into guidelines Need to sponsor or too slow with patient pay	2b	68	~100%	2020
4.	Primary Cancer Meta-Analysis (Phase I, EU, Registry)	% Ablation vs. Outcomes	2a			
5.	Single/Small-center Cancer RCT TULSA vs. Radiation (Turku, UWO, US?)	Small RCT, 50+ pts, good chance to randomize Level 1 data in cancer, even if not traditional Offloads sponsor requirements from Profound	1b	50 minimum	0% (more)	2020

#### Why This is a Good Plan

- Unify device indication with coding and TULSA value proposition (1 CPT for multiple prostate diseases)
- Level 1b data in both BPH and Cancer
- Meet CPT & payer requirements (level of evidence, US patients, exclusive authors, exclusive patients)
- Sponsor: TACT 2.0 (n=35), BPH (n=96), Salvage (n=68) = 199 TULSA-PRO Treatments
- Registry: FLEX protocol (and/or SPARED) to get more data at low cost to Profound
- Minimize company-paid procedures, while also providing runway for teaching sites as we motivate them to perform patient pay



Longer Term

> Building an Incision- and Radiation-free Ablative Therapeutic Platform

Oncology, Highly Symptomatic Chronic Diseases



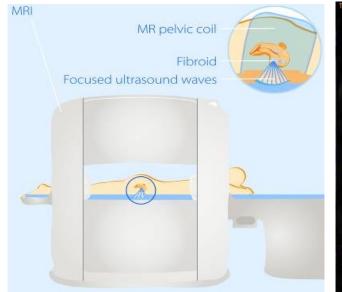
### SONALLEVE

#### **CURRENT APPROVALS**

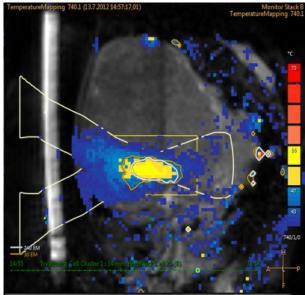
- Europe: CE Marked
- China: CFDA Approved

# Over 200 publications from leading U.S. & European clinicians and hospitals

- Uterine Fibroid Treatment
- Bone Metastasis Pain
- Pediatric bone
- Hyperthermia
- Abdominal cancer









### SONALLEVE: Market Development Strategy

### 1. U.S. & Western Markets

- Partner with Cologne to continue to develop critical clinical data for cancer and highly symptomatic chronic diseases
- Deploy recurring revenue business model for all new clinical applications
- Enter U.S. market with Humanitarian Device Exemption indication (similar to orphan drug indication for rare diseases)
  - Application filed with FDA
  - FDA manufacturing site inspection completed successfully
- Potential applications include:
  - 1. Pain management
  - 2. Osteoid Osteoma
  - 3. Pancreatic cancer
  - 4. Hyperthermia
  - 5. Neuro-modulation

### 2. China

- 1. Continue working with Philips as distribution partner, in concert with a small Profound direct sales team
- 2. Marketing for treatment of uterine fibroids
- 3. Reference site in S. Korea, treating 200 patients/year



### In Summary

#### Introducing TULSA-PRO to U.S. market

#### Business model designed to be capital efficient

- TULSA-PRO: focus on U.S.
- Sonalleve: focus on Asia with larger distribution partner

#### Future investments:

- Strategically expand U.S.-based sales team as we continue to work with MRI partners, Philips and Siemens
- Clinical trials for TULSA-PRO for reimbursement
- Continued product evolution



