

Forward-Looking Statements

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Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. The results, performance and achievements of the Company will be affected by, among other things, such as risks related to our limited operating history and history of net losses; risks related to our ability to commercialize our approved products, including expanding our sales and marketing capabilities, increasing our manufacturing and distribution capacity, increasing reimbursement coverage for our approved products and achieving and maintaining market acceptance for our products; risks related to the regulation of our products, including in connection with obtaining regulatory approvals as well as post-marketing regulation; risks related to our successful completion of clinical trials with respect to our products and future product candidates; risks related to managing growth, including in respect of obtaining additional funding and establishing and maintaining collaborative partnerships, to achieve our goals; risks related to competition that may impact market acceptance of our products and limit our growth; risks relating to fluctuating input prices and currency exchange rates; risks related to the reimbursement models in relevant jurisdictions that may not be advantageous; risks related to reliance on third parties, including our collaborative partners, manufacturers, distributors and suppliers, and increasing the compatibility of our systems with MRI scanners; risks related to intellectual property, including license rights that are key to our business; and risks related to the loss of key personnel, and such other risks detailed from time to time in the other publicly filed disclosure documents of the Company which are available at www.sedar.com. The Company's forwa

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Market and Industry Data

Market data and industry forecasts contained in this presentation have been obtained from industry publications, various publicly available sources and subscription-based reports as well as from management's good faith estimates, which are derived from management's knowledge of the industry and independent sources that management believes to be reliable. Industry publications, surveys and forecasts generally state that the information contained therein has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable. We have not independently verified any of the information from third-party sources nor has it ascertained the validity or accuracy of the underlying economic assumptions relied upon therein. We disclaim responsibility or liability in respect of any third-party sources of market and industry data or information, to the extent permitted by law.

Use of Projections

This presentation contains financial forecasts with respect to our estimated future performance. Our independent auditors have not audited, reviewed, compiled or performed any procedures with respect to the projections for the purpose of their inclusion in this presentation and, accordingly, neither of them expressed an opinion or provided any other form of assurance with respect thereto for the purpose of this presentation. These projections should not be relied upon as being necessarily indicative of future results.

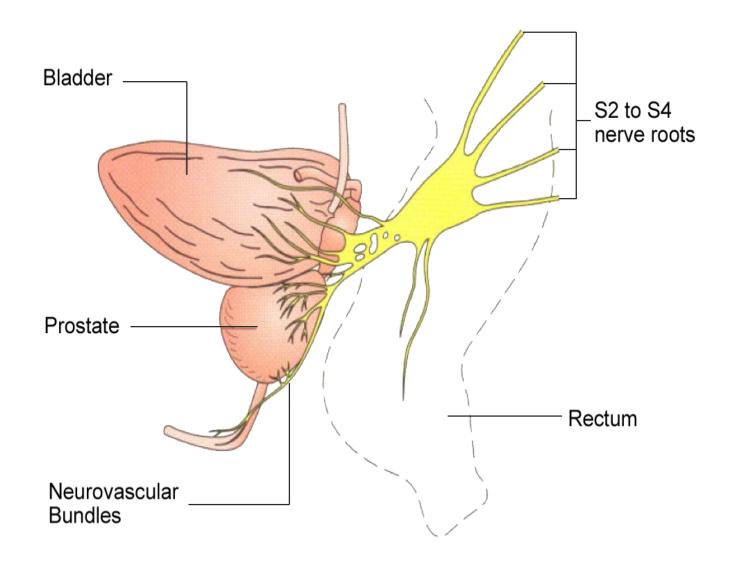
In this presentation certain of the above-mentioned projected financial information has been included (in each case, with an indication that the information is an estimate and is subject to the qualifications presented herein) for purposes of providing comparisons with historical data. The assumptions and estimates underlying the prospective financial information are inherently uncertain and are subject to a wide variety of significant business, economic and competitive risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in the prospective financial information. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the prospective results are indicative of our future performance or that actual results will not differ materially from those presented in the prospective financial information. Inclusion of the prospective financial information in this presentation should not be regarded as a representation by any person that the results contained in the prospective financial information will be achieved.

"My life should not have to change"

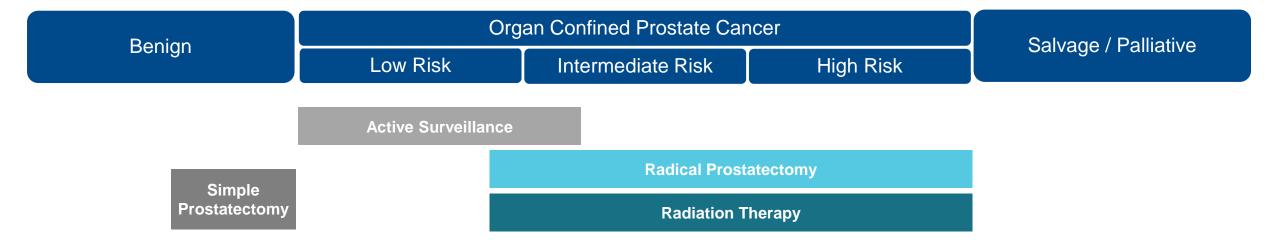


PROFOUND

Prostate Anatomy



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

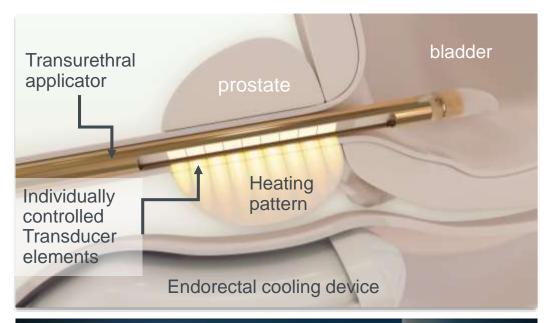
Customized treatment plan

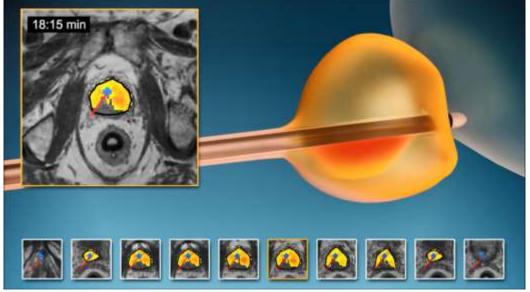
2. Transurethral directional ultrasound for thermal ablation; water cooling of urethra and rectum

- 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

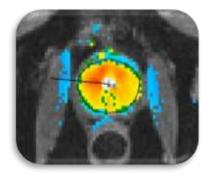




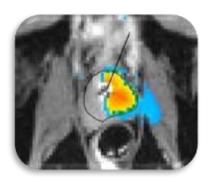
TULSA Flexibility

Customizable, Predictable, Incision-Free

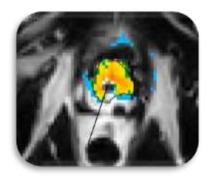
Whole gland ablation



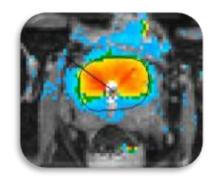
Targeted ablation



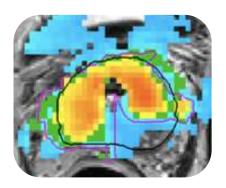
Post radiation failure ablative therapy



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

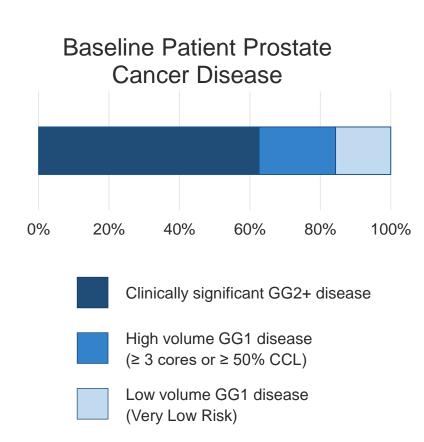
- Treatment intent was whole-gland ablation with sparing of the urethra and urinary sphincter
- Recommended by FDA to determine substantial equivalence with predicate devices and comparison with standard of care

Primary Endpoints (12 months)

- Safety: Frequency and severity of adverse events
- Efficacy: PSA reduction ≥ 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





TACT: Prostate Ablation Efficacy

PSA primary efficacy endpoint resolutely met:

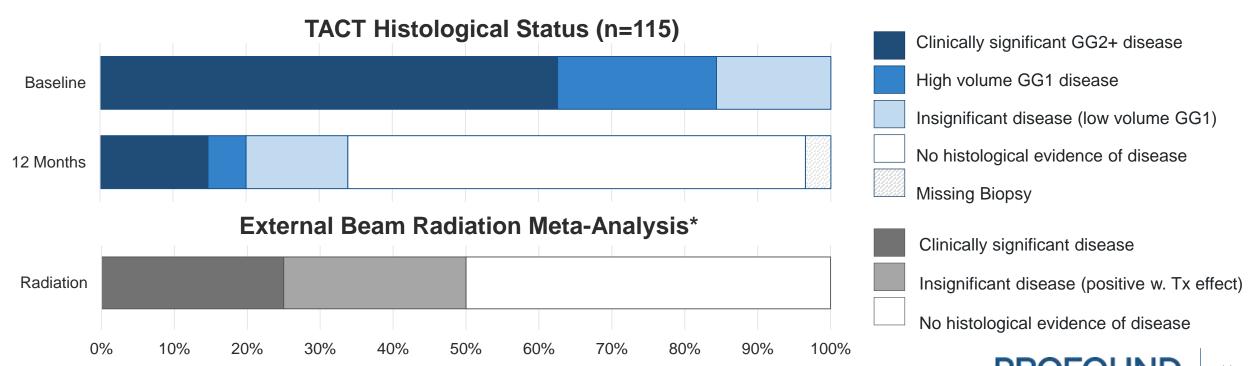
- Primary endpoint of PSA reduction ≥75% was achieved in 110 of 115 (96%)
- Median (IQR) PSA reduction was 95% (91-98%)
- Median PSA nadir was 0.34 (0.12-0.56) ng/ml

Pre-Treatment		12 Month	PSA Nadir	
N	115	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



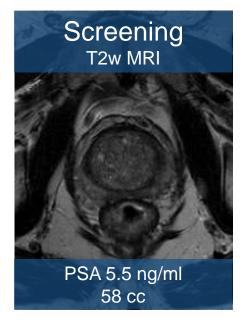
TACT: Prostate Volume Reduction

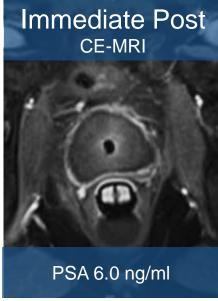
Prostate volume significantly reduced demonstrating effective prostate ablation

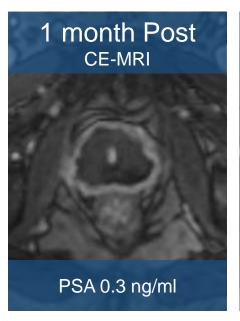
- Median perfused prostate volume decreased 91% from 37 cc to 3 cc, on MRI at 1 year (central radiology)
- Prostate ablation confirmed on Contrast Enhanced MRI immediately after TULSA and during follow-up

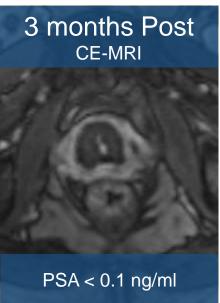
Follow-up prostate MRI predicts clinically significant disease on biopsy

- 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)







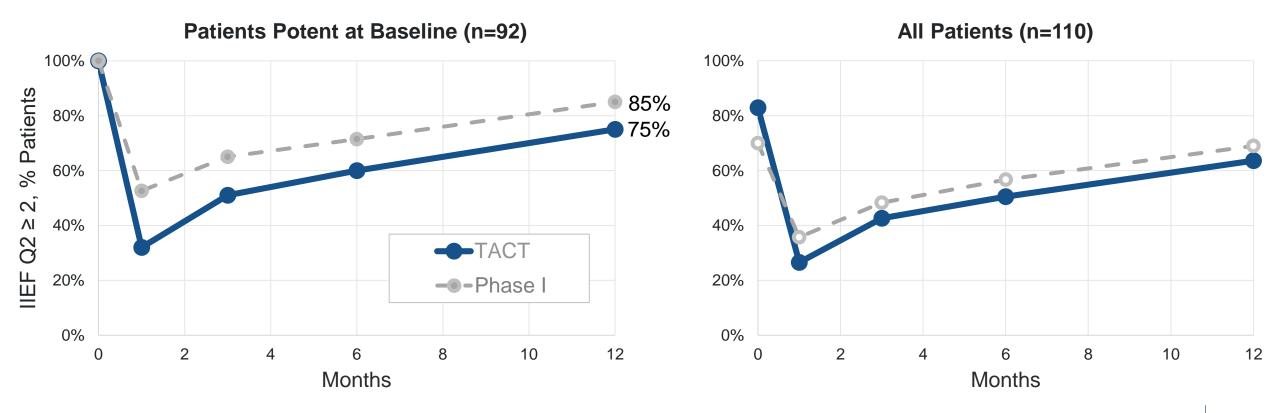




TACT: Erectile Function

Erectile Function, at one year:

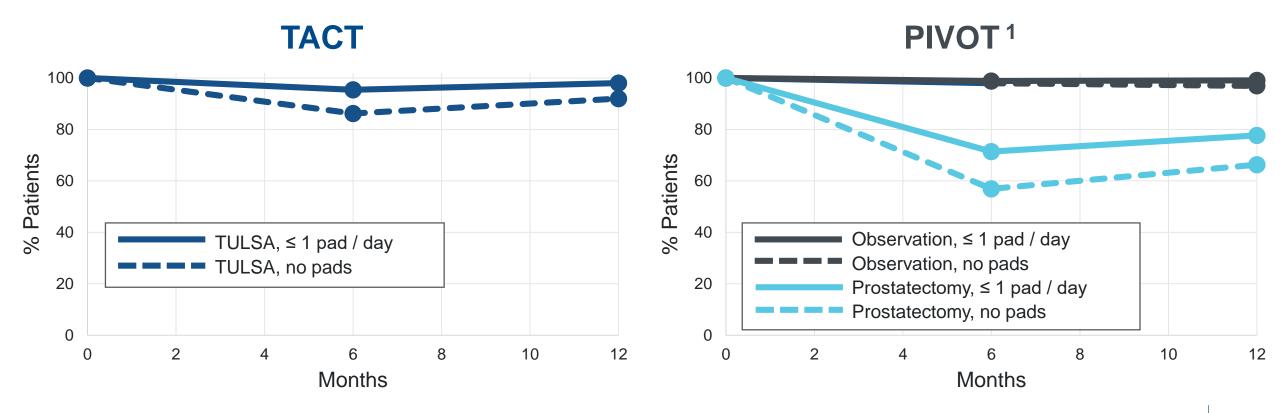
- 23% surgeon-assessed moderate erectile dysfunction (CTCAE Grade 2, intervention such as medication indicated)
- 0% any occurrence of severe erectile dysfunction (CTCAE Grade 3, intervention such as medication not helpful)
- 75% (69/92) of previously potent patients maintained erections sufficient for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



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



TACT summary, Literature review of other trials provided for context

	TACT Study		
	TULSA		
Biopsy / Histology	21% Clinically significant 14% Insignificant disease (GG1, ≤2 cores, < 50% CCL) 65% Negative		
Erectile Dysfunction erections insufficient for penetration	23% Grade 2 medication indicated. No Grade 3 ED		
Urinary Incontinence moderate to severe	2.6% Grade 2 pads indicated. No Grade 3 Incontinence		
Urethral Stricture moderate to severe	2.6%		
GI Toxicity, moderate to severe diarrhea, urgency, incontinence, fistula	No GI Toxicity		

Literature Review				
Prostatectomy	Radiation	HIFU		
16 – 24% +Margin ¹ (Meta-Analysis) 10 – 15% +Margin ² (RCT) 24% +Margin ³ (ProtecT)	28% Clinically significant ⁴ 20% Insignificant disease ⁴ (Positive w. treatment effect) 52% Negative ⁴	59 – 61% Negative ⁵⁻⁶ (Intent to treat) 63% Negative, after 40% having repeat HIFU and 39% ADT ⁷		
79% 9 (Range: 25 – 100%) ¹⁻⁴	63 % ⁹ (Range: 7 – 85%) ¹⁻⁵	58% 7 (Range: 44 – 67%) ⁶⁻⁸		
15% 9 (Range: 0 – 50%) ¹⁻⁴	4% 9 (Range: 2 – 15%) 1-5	3% ⁵ (Range: 3 – 22%) ⁶⁻⁸		
9% 11 (Range: 3 – 26%) ¹⁻⁴	2% ¹¹ (Range: 1 – 9%) ¹⁻⁵	35% ⁵ (Range: 9 – 35%) ⁶⁻⁸		
15% ⁹ (Range: 0 – 24%) ¹⁻⁴	25% 9, 12 (Range: 0 – 40%) 1-5	7% 5 (Range: 1 – 21%) ⁶⁻⁸		

^{1.} Tewari et al 2012 (Meta-Analysis)

Yaxley et al 2016 (RCT)

Hamdy et al 2016 (ProtecT)

Radiation Meta-Analysis (publication pending)

^{5.} FDA IDE Study K153023

FDA IDE Study DEN150011

Crouzet et al, Eur Urol 2014 (1000+ patients, Whole-gland HIFU)

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

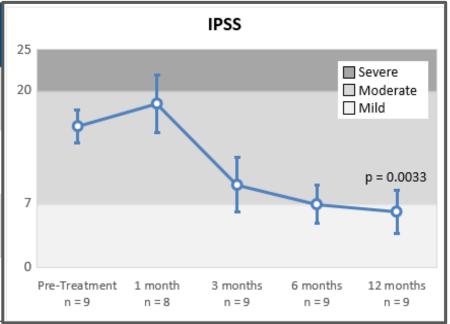
^{10.} Potosky et al, Prostate Cancer Outcomes Study (PCOS), J NCI 2004

^{11.} Elliott et al, CaPSURE database, J Urol 2007

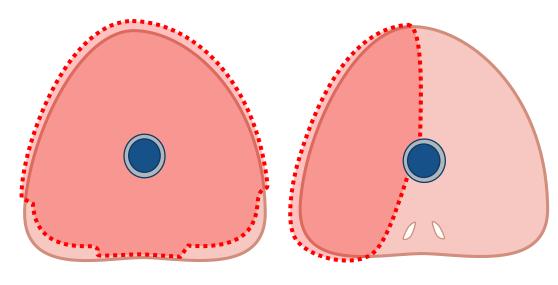
BPH Subgroup Analysis of Phase I Study

- Subgroup analysis of Phase I patients with baseline IPSS ≥ 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 (%)
IPSS	16.1 ± 3.8	6.3 ± 5.0	Δ -9.8 ± 7.1 (-58%)
IPSS QoL	2.8 ± 1.1	0.8 ± 1.0	Δ -2.0 ± 1.7 (-66%)
Prostate Volume (cc)	54 ± 23	54 ± 23 14 ± 5	Δ -40 ± 24 (-70%)
Peak flow (Qmax, ml/s)	14.5 ± 4.1	21.9 ± 12.7	Δ +7.4 ± 13 (+60%)

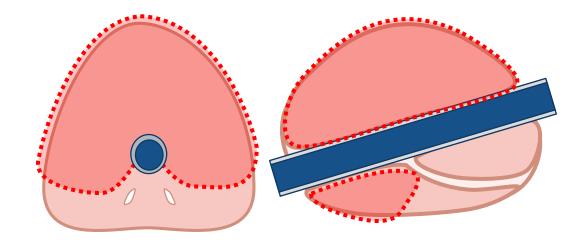


Predictable and Targeted Ablation



Bilateral sparing ablation of cancerous prostate tissue

Targeted & customized ablation of diseased prostate tissue



Ablation of benign tissue

Clinical Application of TULSA

Organ Confined Prostate Cancer

Benign

Low Risk

Intermediate Risk

High Risk

Salvage / Palliative

Large prostate BPH¹

- Preservation of ejaculatory function
- Combined with targeted cancer ablation
- Prophylactic ablation of suspicious MRI lesion

Customized ablation 2-7

- Targeted ablation (focal)
- Large ablation (wide margins)
- Whole gland ablation (with urethral sparing)

Recurrence after radiation 8

 Localized recurrences have limited options, and morbidity is high

Palliative locally advanced 9

 Severe urinary symptoms including BOO with retention and/or intractable hematuria

Oligometastatic 10

- Benefit to locally treat prostate
- Often radio-recurrent

- 4. Bonekamp et al, European Radiology, 2018
- 5. Eggener *et al*, The Journal of Urology, 2019 (AUA Abstract)

10. Physician interest



^{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

^{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)

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	4 in a routine dayConsistent treatment times
Patient Recovery	Weeks	Deterioration over time	 2 days Minimal need for pain management

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	N	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



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SONALLEVE

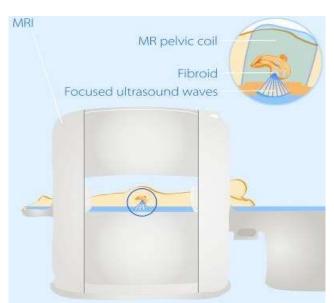
CURRENT APPROVALS

• Europe: CE Marked

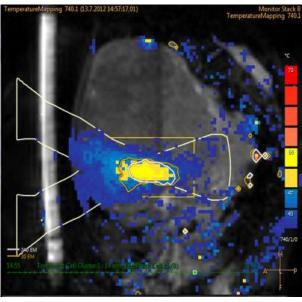
China: CFDA Approved

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
 - Osteoid Osteoma
 - 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

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