

Corporate Presentation | January 2020 © 2020 Profound Medical Corp.

NASDAQ: PROF TSX: PRN

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Market & 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. All figures contained on slides 6, 9, 19 and 22 are provided for illustrative purposes only.

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This presentation may contain 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.

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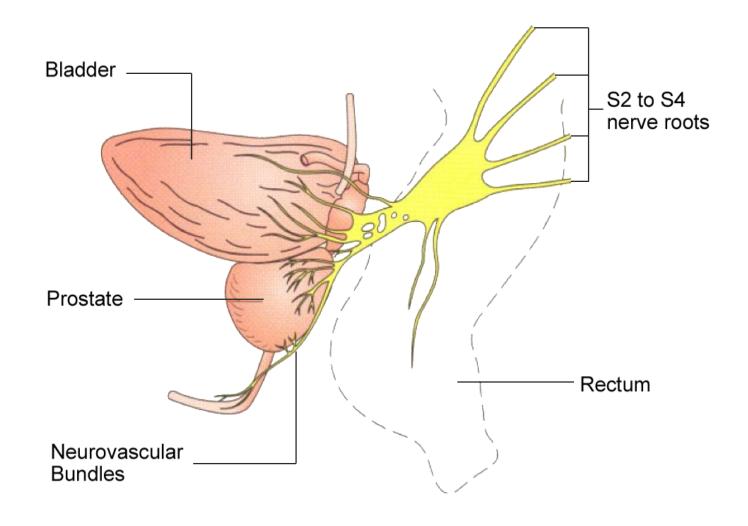
"My life should not have to change"

TULSA-PRO®

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



Prostate Anatomy





Current Landscape of Prostate Disease in the U.S.



2.9 million patients currently living with prostate cancer on active surveillance*



10 million patients living with Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia ("BPH")**



Common treatment options associated with significant side effects such as incontinence and erectile disfunction



175,000 new prostate cancer patients diagnosed each year*



300,000 BPH surgeries per year**

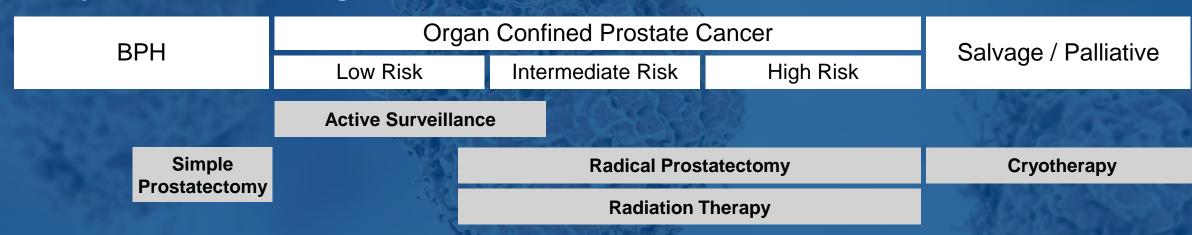




Radiation failure and palliative patients have limited re-treatment options

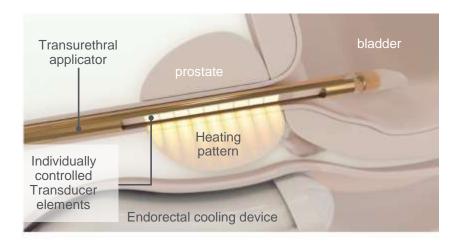
Todays Treatment Paradigm

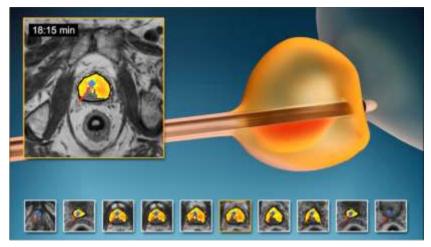
*American Cancer Society



TULSA-PRO

Customizable, Predictable, Incision-Free







Real-time MR imaging

Customized treatment plan

2

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

- Sweeping ultrasound, continuous rotation
- Capable of treating both large and small prostate volumes, anterior and posterior tissue
- Thermal protection of important anatomy

3

Closed-loop process control software

 Real-time temperature feedback provides for gentle and precise ablation



TULSA-PRO System Components



- Compatible with MR from leading companies, Philips and Siemens
- Recurring revenue business model



TACT: Clinical Trial

Pivotal Study of Whole-Gland Ablation in a Clinically-Significant Patient Population

n = 115

13 clinical sites

5 countries

45-80

years old Prostate Cancer Risk Intermediate (67%) Low (33%)

PSA primary efficacy endpoint resolutely met:

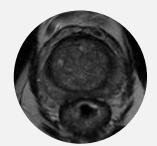
- PSA reduction ≥75% achieved in **110 of 115 (96%)**
- Median (IQR) PSA reduction was 95% (91-98%)
- Median (IQR) PSA nadir was 0.34 (0.12-0.56) ng/ml

Prostate volume significantly reduced, demonstrating effective prostate ablation:

- Median perfused prostate volume decreased 91%
 from 37 cc to 3 cc
- Prostate ablation confirmed on Contrast Enhanced MRI

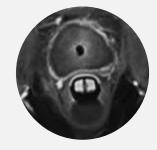
Prostate Volume Reduction

Screening T2w MRI



PSA 5.5 ng/ml

Immediate Post CE-MRI



PSA 6.0 ng/ml

1-month Post CE-MRI



PSA 0.3 ng/ml

3-months Post CE-MRI



PSA < 0.1 ng/ml

12-months Post CE-MRI



PSA < 0.1 ng/ml 0.5 cc

TACT Summary

Literature Review of Other Trials Provided for Context

	TACT Study		
	TULSA		
Biopsy /	21% Clinically Significant		
Histology	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)	28% Clinically Significant ⁴	59 – 61% Negative ⁵⁻⁶ (Intent to treat)			
10 – 15% +Margin ² (RCT)	20% Insignificant Disease 4 (Positive w. treatment effect)	63% Negative, after 40%			
24% +Margin ³ (ProtecT)	52% Negative ⁴	having repeat HIFU and 39% ADT ⁷			
79% ⁹	63% ⁹	58% ⁷			
(Range: 25 – 100%) ¹⁻⁴	(Range: 7 – 85%) ¹⁻⁵	(Range: 44 – 67%) ⁶⁻⁸			
15% ⁹	4% ⁹	3% ⁵			
(Range: 0 – 50%) ¹⁻⁴	(Range: 2 – 15%) ¹⁻⁵	(Range: 3 – 22%) ⁶⁻⁸			
9% 11	2% ¹¹	35% ⁵			
(Range: 3 – 26%) ¹⁻⁴	(Range: 1 – 9%) ¹⁻⁵	(Range: 9 – 35%) ⁶⁻⁸			
15%°	25% 9, 12	7% ⁵			
(Range: 0 – 24%) ¹⁻⁴	(Range: 0 – 40%) ¹⁻⁵	(Range: 1 – 21%) ⁶⁻⁸			

- 6. FDA IDE Study DEN150011
- 7. Crouzet et al, Eur Urol 2014 (1000+ patients, Whole-gland HIFU)

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

^{2.} Yaxley et al 2016 (RCT)

^{3.} Hamdy et al 2016 (ProtecT)

^{4.} Radiation Meta-Analysis (publication pending)

^{5.} FDA IDE Study K153023

^{8.} Thompson (Chair) et al, AUA prostate cancer clinical guideline update panel, J Urol 2007

^{9.} Resnick et al, Prostate Cancer Outcomes Study (PCOS), NEJM 2013

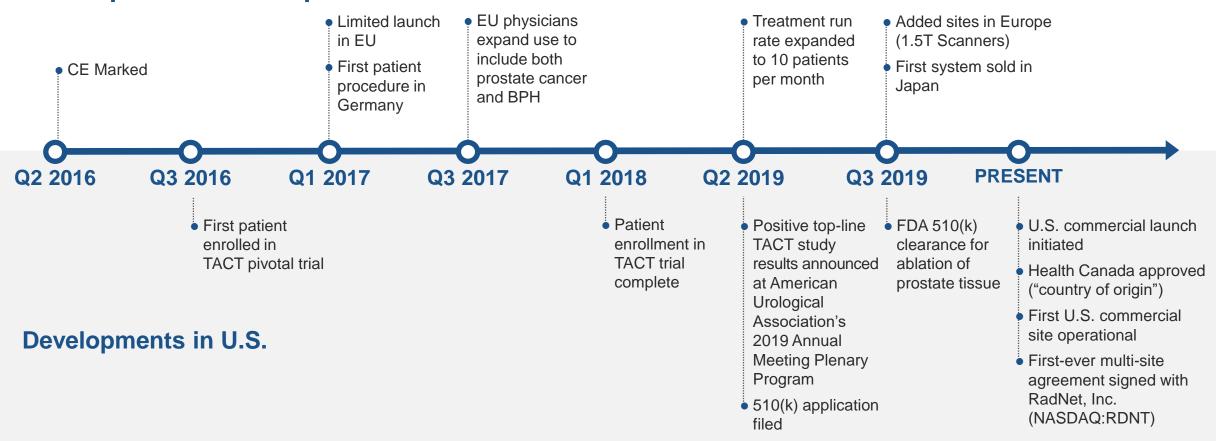
^{10.} Potosky et al, Prostate Cancer Outcomes Study (PCOS), J NCI 2004

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

^{12.} Budaus et al, Review, Eur Urol 20012

Clinical & Commercial Development TULSA-PRO Timeline

Developments in Europe





Clinical Application

Learnings From Limited EU Launch

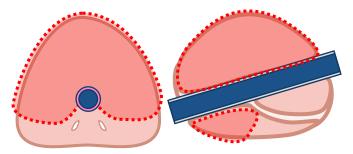
Benign

Organ Confined Prostate Cancer

Intermediate Risk

Large prostate BPH ¹

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

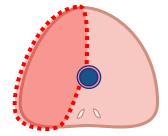


Ablation of benign prostate tissue

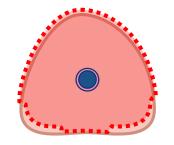
Customized ablation 2-7

Low Risk

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



Targeted ablation of diseased prostate tissue



Whole gland ablation with bilateral nerve 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

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

^{5.} Eggener *et al*, The Journal of Urology, 2019 (*AUA Abstract*)
6. Anttinen *et al*, International Journal of Hyperthermia, 2019

Anttinen et al, Scandinavian Journal of Urology, 2019 (Under Review)

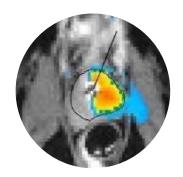
^{8.} Suomi et al, ISTU Barcelona, Spain, 2019 (Conference)

^{9.} Sainio et al, ISTU Barcelona, Spain, 2019 (Conference)
10. Physician interest

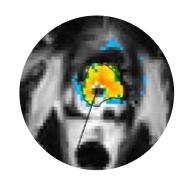
TULSA-PRO Unique Flexibility

Whole Gland Ablation

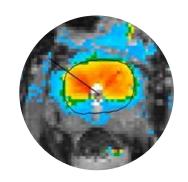
Targeted Ablation



Post Radiation Failure Ablative Therapy

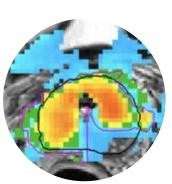


Targeted Ablation of a benign large prostate



Targeted Ablation

of a benign large prostate with malignant lesion





Clinical Application & Adoption

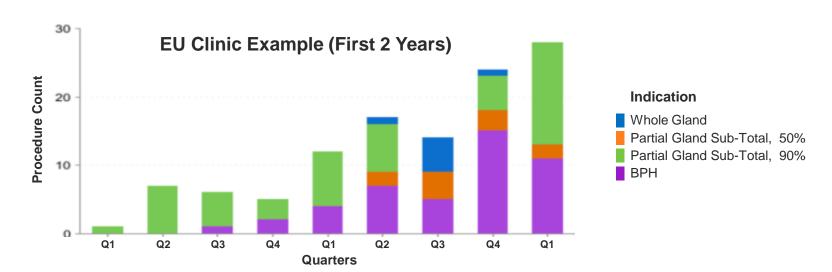
Learnings From Limited EU Launch







	Prostatectomy	Radiation	TULSA
Throughput: Procedures/Day	2 typically3 on a longer day	 Multiple sessions: 5-to-40 over 4-to-8 weeks 	4 in a dayConsistent treatment times
Patient Recovery	• Weeks	 Deterioration over time 	 Outpatient procedure for most patients Generic analgesic needed for pain management after procedure



U.S. Market Entrance Strategy TULSA-PRO



Increase Awareness

- TACT clinical data presented at >10 conferences (AUA, EAU, RSNA)
- TULSA-PRO and TACT clinical data presented to multiple institutions
- Low-cost / high-impact patient awareness initiatives



Early Adopter Pipeline

- Already visited about 75 potential users
- Includes top teaching hospitals, companies owning imaging centers with large footprint, and specialty urology practices



Potential Delivery Channels

- Opinion leading hospitals / Centers of Excellence
- Imaging centers
- Urology practice co-ops that focus on emerging technologies



Business Models

- Recurring revenue-only
- Capital + consumables sales



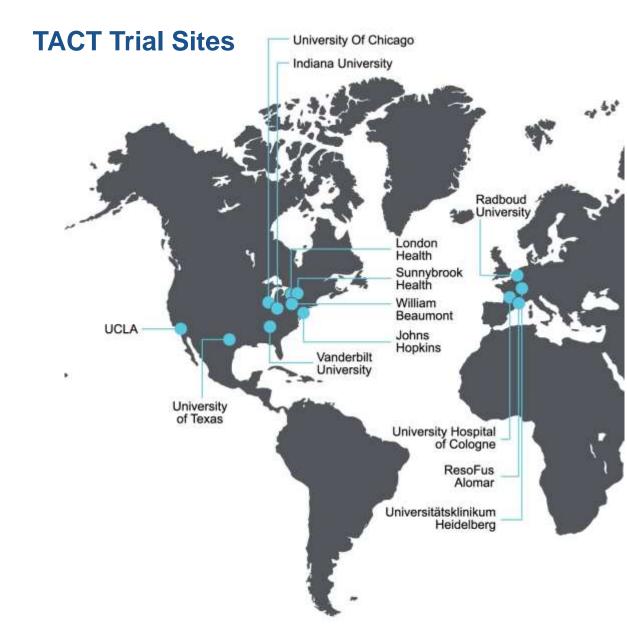
'Profound Genius Services'

- Start-up clinical support
- Flexibility –
 ablation of range
 of patients
- Productivity
- Patient awareness
- Reimbursement



Centers of Excellence

- Includes many of the TACT study sites
- Will likely be relatively low volume while TULSA is a patient self-pay procedure
- Best positioned to help drive long-term adoption by:
 - Participate in additional trials designed to support reimbursement
 - Training next generation of urologists
 - Presenting at medical conferences
 - Publish papers in relevant journals

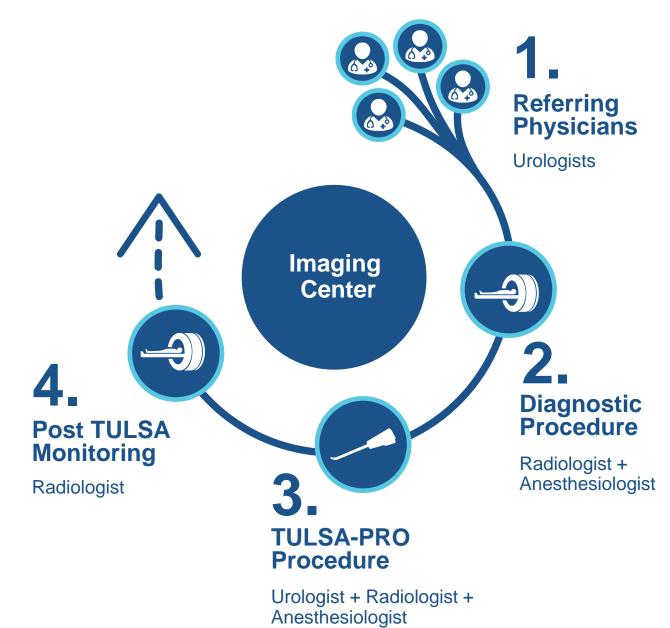




Commercial Imaging Centers

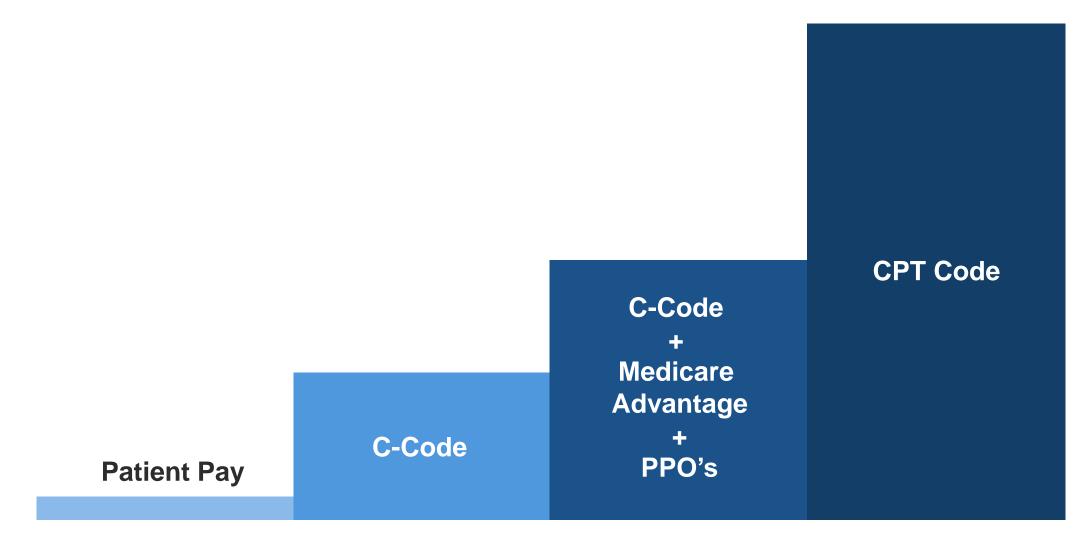
- 8,000 -10,000 imaging centers in U.S.;
 40% owned by private equity or public companies
- Growing presence in urology due to MRI diagnostics, MRI-guided biopsy, MRIguided follow-up
- Centers provide:
 - Service
 - Technology
 - In-house Radiologist(s)
 - Local Specialist Relationships (Urologists, Anesthesiologists)
 - Marketing
 - Payer Networks

First multi-site imaging center commercial agreement signed with RadNet in January 2020



Reimbursement Pathway

From "Cleared" to "Covered"





TULSA-PRO: Pre-Reimbursement "Patient Paid"

Significant Market Opportunity, Even With Low Single-Digit Initial Penetration Levels

New Prostate Cancer Diagnosis (U.S. + Canada)	180,000 ¹
BPH, Prostates, surgical candidates, Unusual shapes (U.S. + Canada)	400,000 ²
Total Opportunity, # of patients	580,000
Total Addressable Market, assuming patient paid is 5% of total opportunity	29,000 ³
Add selected International markets (UK, Germany, Japan)	14,500 ³
Total patient pay addressable market # of patients	43,500 ³
Addressable market, \$6,000 per patient (includes: disposable + amortized capital + service)	\$261,000,000 ³
Achievable share in X years, 25% (<11,000 patients per year) TULSA Installed base = 110 at treatment rate 100 patients/year	\$65,250,000 ^{3*}

^{*} Represents approximately 1% of total current annual prostate surgery and/or radiation treatment market



^{1.} Prostate cancer: 175,000 new prostate cancer diagnosed each year in US according to American Cancer Society

^{2.} BPH: 300,000 surgeries based upon CMS data, + 1% of 10 Million BHP patients in United Stated + Canada

^{3.} Figures are not Profound projections. Rather, they are being provided for illustration purposes only.

"C-Code"

- Applied for a new technology "C-Code" in November 2019
- Typically takes 6 months to obtain a decision from CMS
- If approved, would provide for a 3-year period of coding and billing methodology for facility costs
 - Patients may only be required to personally cover \$2,000-\$4,000 in related physician fees



"CPT Code" Publication Package

		Rationale	Level	N	US %	Start
1.	TACT 2.0 5-year	 TULSA U.S. 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	1b	144 in 2:1 96 TULSA	~100%	2020
3.	Salvage 1-year	Strong clinical value and entry into guidelinesNeed 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, U.S.?)	 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

AMA Requirements for Category I CPT Code

- FDA-cleared
- Performed widely by many physicians across U.S. (warrants new CPT code)
- Frequency consistent with intended clinical use 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 longterm cohort studies) or Level I (randomized controlled trials)

Longer Term

Building an Incision- & Radiation-Free Ablative Therapeutic Platform

Oncology, Highly Symptomatic Chronic Diseases



SONALLEVE





Current Approvals

Europe: CE Marked

China: CNMPA Approved

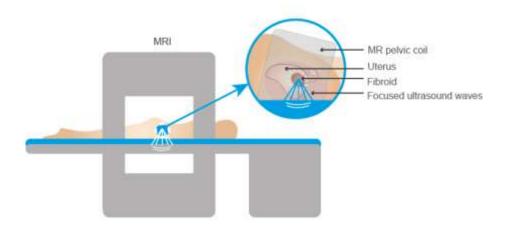


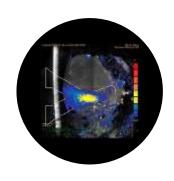


Over 200 Publications

from leading U.S. & European clinicians and hospitals

- **Uterine Fibroid Treatment**
- **Bone Metastasis Pain**
- **Pediatric Bone**
- Hyperthermia
- Abdominal Cancer





SONALLEVE

Market Development Strategy



U.S. & Western Markets

Partnered with Cologne University Hospital to develop critical clinical data for cancer and highly symptomatic chronic diseases

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

Long term business model – recurring revenue



China

Philips as distribution partner

Small Profound direct sales team

Marketing for treatment of uterine fibroids

Reference site in S. Korea, treating 200 patients/year

Potential applications include:

- 1. Pain management
- 4. Hyperthermia
- 2. Osteoid Osteoma
- 5. Neuro-modulation
- 3. Pancreatic cancer





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, continue work with MRI partners
- Additional clinical trials for TULSA-PRO for reimbursement
- Product enhancements

