

sequana medical

Investor presentation - April 2022

Euronext: SEQUA.BR

Innovators in the treatment of diuretic-resistant fluid overload

liver disease 🔵 malignant ascites 🔵 heart failure



Disclaimers

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Regulatory disclaimer:

- The alfapump[®] system has not yet received regulatory approval in the United States and Canada. Any statement in this presentation about safety and efficacy of the alfapump[®] system does not apply to the United States and Canada. In the United States and Canada, the alfapump[®] system is currently under clinical investigation (POSEIDON Study) and is being studied in adult patients with refractory or recurrent ascites due to cirrhosis. For more information regarding the POSEIDON clinical study visit <u>www.poseidonstudy.com</u>.
- DSR[®] therapy is still under development and it should be noted that any statements regarding safety and efficacy
 arise from ongoing pre-clinical and clinical investigations which have yet to be completed. DSR[®] therapy is currently
 not approved for clinical research in the United States or Canada. There is no link between DSR[®] therapy and
 ongoing investigations with the alfapump[®] system in Europe, the United States or Canada.

COVID-19 disclaimer:

- Sequana Medical is closely following the evolution of the COVID-19 global health crisis and is in constant dialogue
 with its partners to assess the impact and adapt operations accordingly.
- Sequana Medical has put in place mitigation plans to minimise delays. The impact of increased demands on the healthcare systems, limitations on non-essential hospital visits and procedures, social-distancing and travel restrictions may result in further delays to execution of clinical studies and impact sales.
- Sequana Medical will continue to update the market as needed and whenever possible.

Note:

alfapump[®] is a registered trademark. DSR[®] and alfapump DSR[®] are registered trademarks in the Benelux, China, the EU, United Kingdom, and Hong Kong.

Uniquely positioned in two large markets

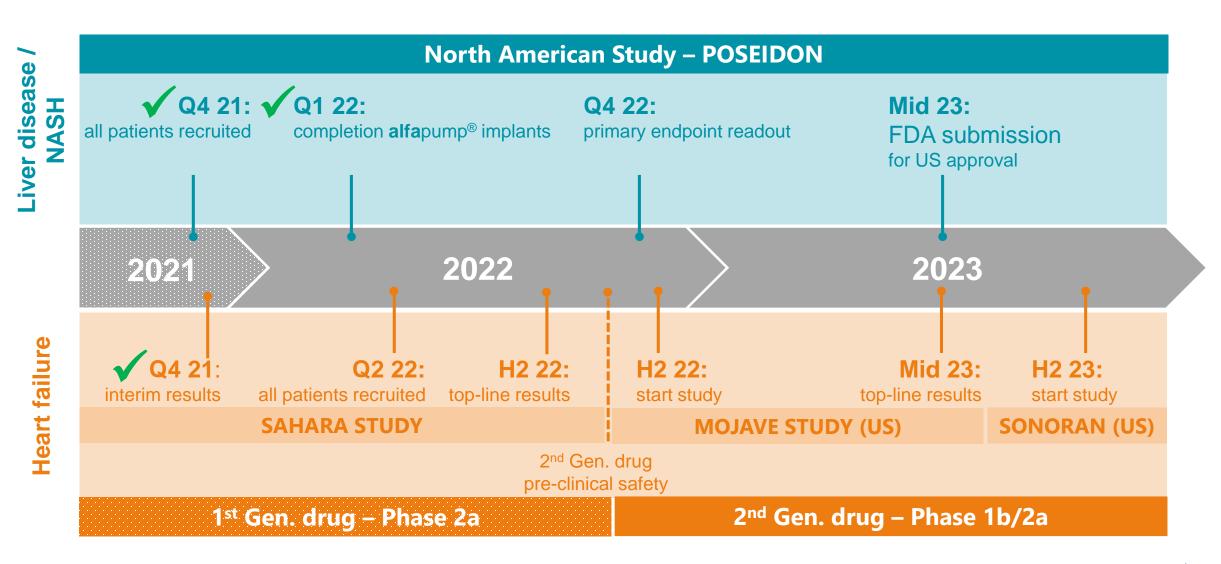
- Proprietary technologies treating diuretic-resistant fluid overload
 - Key clinical problem in liver disease, heart failure, renal failure and cancer
 - Diuretic-resistance is common alternatives have significant disadvantages
- Strong granted IP portfolio
- alfapump[®] in liver disease over €3 Bn / year ⁽¹⁾
 - NASH is changing liver cirrhosis market and driving growth
 - Approved in EU / FDA breakthrough designation in US
 - North American pivotal study de-risked / primary endpoint Q4 '22
 - Direct commercialisation in US



- DSR[®] in heart failure over €5 Bn / year ⁽²⁾
 - Congestion is a key driver of heart failure and major clinical challenge
 - 1st Gen. drug clinical proof-of-concept & encouraging Ph.2a data
 - Low-risk proprietary 2nd Gen. drug on track for Q4 US clinical study
 - Partnering after US efficacy study

Source 1: Management estimate in US within 10-20 years, that is inclusive of estimated growth in prevalence of NASH for the US based on GlobalData Epidemiology Forecast to 2026 Source 2: Management estimate in US & EU by 2026 based on GlobalData Heart Failure Epidemiology Forecast to 2026; Costanzo et al. (2007). Kiglore et al (2017)

Strong outlook for value drivers



alfapump[®] Proven step change in the treatment of liver refractory ascites

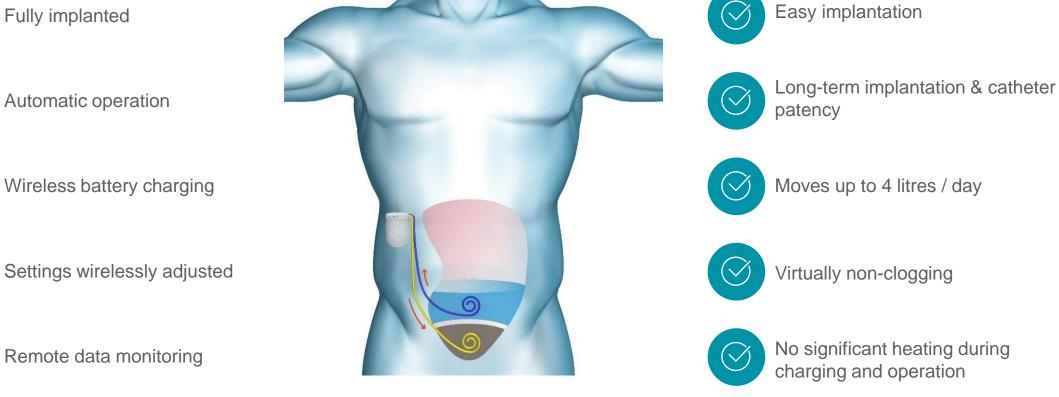
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Proven capabilities – over 900 systems implanted Strong IP barriers through extensive patent portfolio & know-how

No significant heating during

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Eliminating fluid from the peritoneal cavity – working in partnership with the bladder





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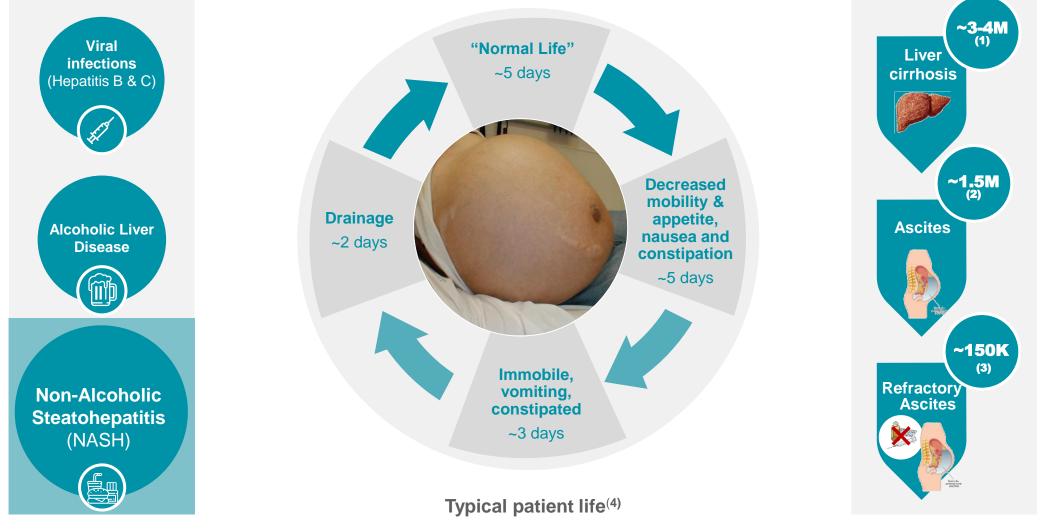
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Refractory ascites – key complication of liver cirrhosis

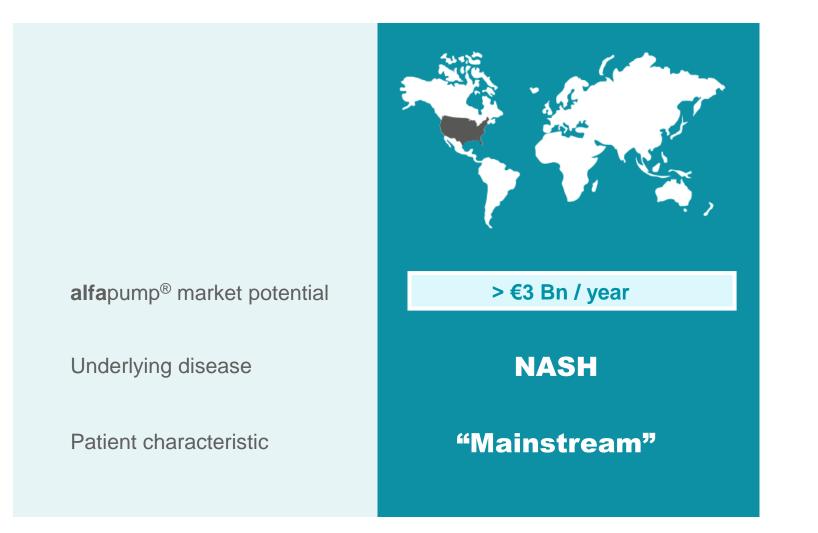
Fatty liver disease / NASH is driving dramatic growth and change in attitudes to liver cirrhosis patients



Note : Prevalence of NASH in US is expected to increase by 63% between 2015-2030; Estes et al., 2018 Source 1 Management estimate in US based on Estes et al; GlobalData Nash Epidemiology Forecast to 2026; Noureddin et al., 2013 Source 2: Runyon 2009: approximately 50% of cirrhotic patients develop ascites within 10 years of diagnosis of cirrhosis Source 3: Ginès et al., NEJM 2004: refractory ascites occurs in 5-10% patients with ascites Source 4: Presentation of Dr. Rajiv Jalan at EASL in 2018, Large Volume Paracentesis (LVP) treatment cycle for refractory ascites

NASH transforming the face of liver cirrhosis

In US, liver cirrhosis is transitioning to a mainstream disease requiring modern treatment options



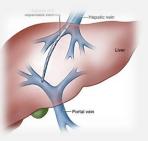
Limitations of existing therapies

Drainage ("Large Volume Paracentesis / LVP")



Painful, Poor Quality of Life, Short Term Benefit

Transjugular Intrahepatic Portosystemic Shunt (TIPS)



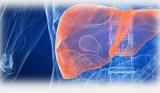
Complications, Contraindications

Permanent Catheter System

Liver transplantation



External Catheter, Risk for Infections / Blockage



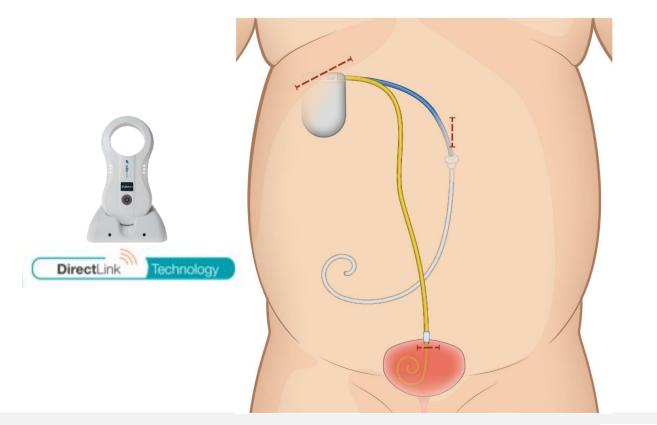
High Cost, Limited Availability

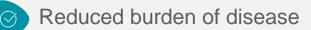
alfapump[®]

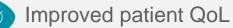


alfapump® strong clinical and economic rationale

Over 900 implants and hundreds of years of patient experience







Cost savings for hospitals and payers

Estimated treatment cost / patient*:

LVP: ~\$54K

alfapump®: ~\$35K

~\$1.8K / LVP⁽¹⁾ 2 LVP / month 15 months ~\$25K / **alfa**pump ~\$10K / implantation

* Management estimate of US treatment costs, assuming no complications QoL: Quality of Life; LVP: Large Volume Paracentesis







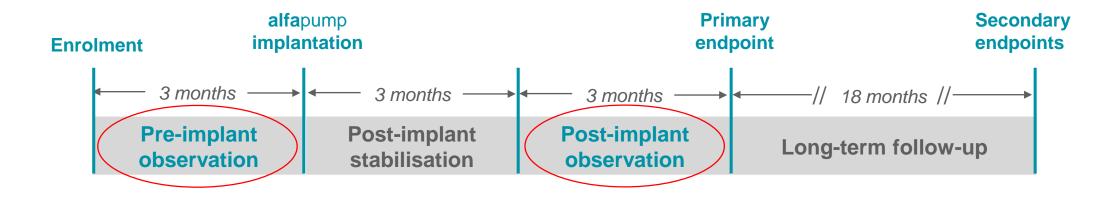
¹⁹¹³ DGVS Deutsche Gesellschaft für Gastroenterologie, Verdauungs- und Stoffwechselkrankheiten



Breakthrough Device Designation

North American Pivotal Study (POSEIDON) underway

Pivotal Cohort of 40 implanted patients; Roll-In ("training") cohort of 29 implanted patients



POSEIDON Study Endpoints

Primary efficacy: 1) 50% reduction in average monthly frequency of Therapeutic Paracentesis ("TP") post-implant vs. pre-implant
 2) 50% of patients achieve a 50% reduction in the requirement for TP post-implant vs. pre-implant
 Primary safety: Rate of alfapump related re-interventions adjudicated by the Clinical Events Committee (CEC)
 Secondary: QoL (SF36, Ascites-Q), nutritional status, health economics, safety (device and/or procedure-related AEs), survival

Interim POSEIDON: Positive for primary endpoints

Data from first 26 Roll-In patients clinically derisks the study

EFFICACY

- ✓ Over 90% reduction in mean Therapeutic Paracentesis (TP) frequency (primary endpoint >50% reduction)
- ✓ 100% patients with > 50% reduction in mean TP frequency per month (primary endpoint >50% of patients)

SAFETY

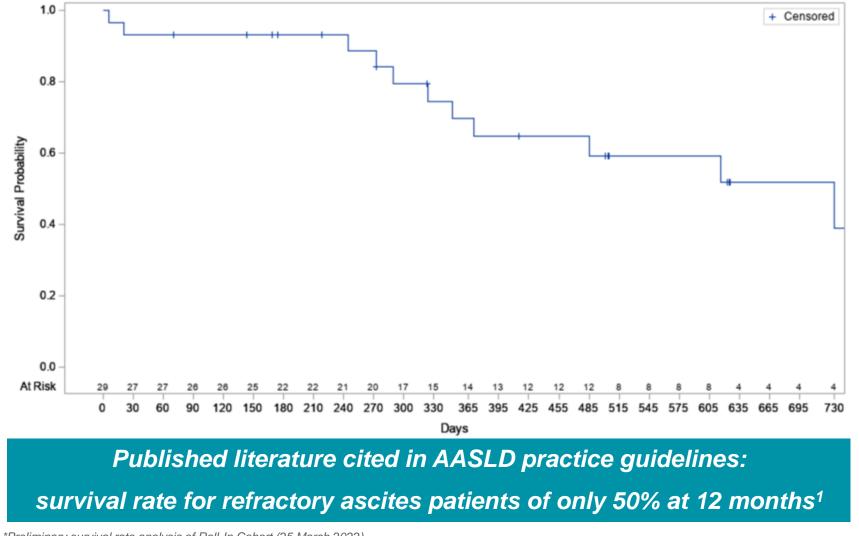
 \checkmark In line with expectations – 3 composite primary safety events

QUALITY OF LIFE

✓ Clinically important improvement maintained for up to 12 months post-implantation

Interim POSEIDON: 70% survival at 12 months*

Compares favourably to published literature



*Preliminary survival rate analysis of Roll-In Cohort (25 March 2022)

Source 1: Biggins et al., Hepatology, Vol. 74, No. 2, 2021, AASLD Practice Guidance; Moreau R et al., Liver International 2004: 24: 457-464

North American alfapump® approval on track for 2024



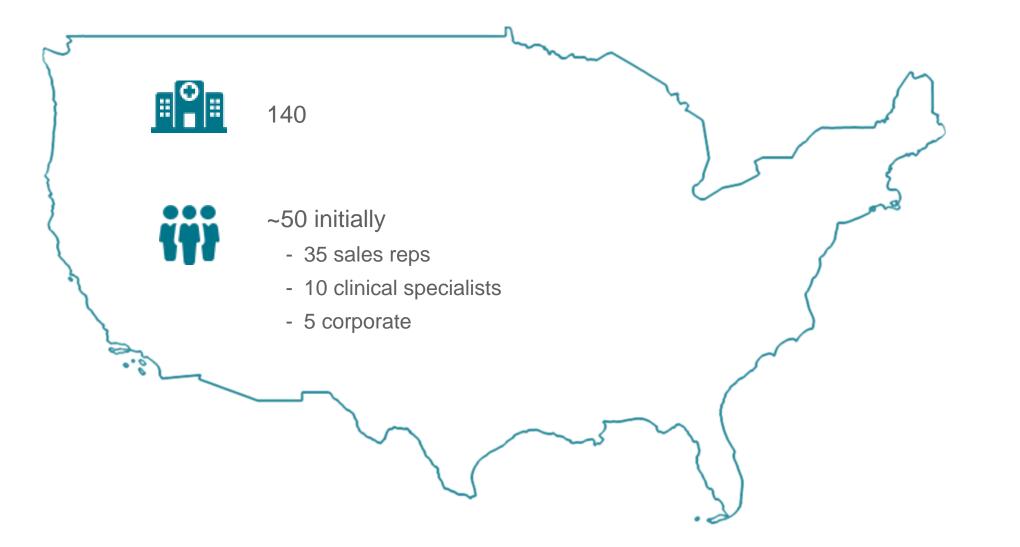
CENTER NTAP for breakthrough devices de-risks reimbursement in key Medicare population*

*On the basis of existing ICD-10 codes issued for the alfapump, the likely DRG coding will be 423, 424 and 425 "OTHER HEPATOBILIARY OR PANCREAS O.R. PROCEDURES"

PMA: Pre-Market Approval; NTAP: New Technology Add-On Payment

US – Go direct to 140 liver transplant centres

Highly efficient approach to target doctors and patients – driven by treatment guidelines

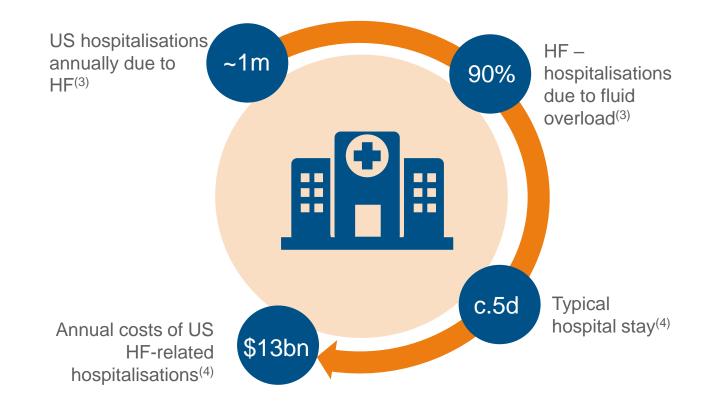


DSR® Breakthrough approach to heart failure

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Diuretic-resistant congestion in heart failure

Removal of congestion without damaging renal function is a key therapeutic target and clinical challenge



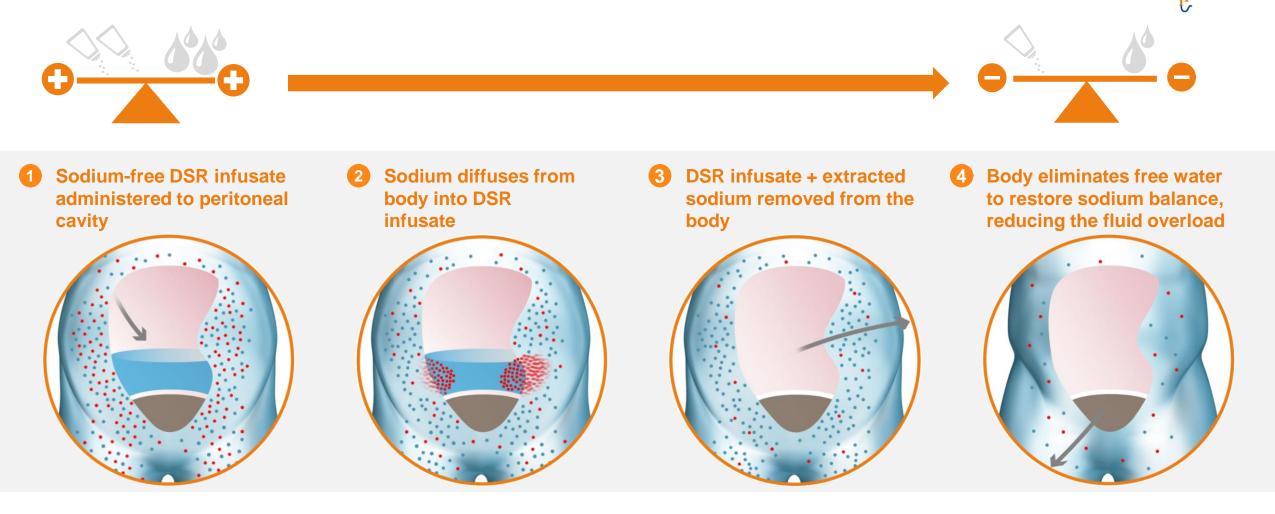
- 40% of heart failure patients on IV loop diuretics have a poor response⁽¹⁾
- 24% re-admission rate at 30 days⁽²⁾

Source 1: Testani, Circ Heart Failure, 2014 & 2016; Source 2: Ross et al. (2010); Source 3: Costanzo et al., J. Am. Coll., 2007; Source 4: Kilgore et al. (2017)

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Direct Sodium Removal (DSR®) platform

Eliminating fluid spread across the body – working in partnership with the kidneys



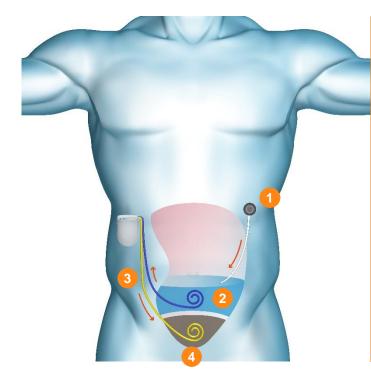


Fundamental patents to reduce fluid overload in heart failure patients granted in the US and Europe

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alfapump DSR[®] leveraging proven alfapump[®] platform

Fully implanted system for long-term DSR[®] therapy – keeping patients out of the hospital



Sodium-free DSR infusate administered to peritoneal cavity via implanted subcutaneous port

Sodium diffuses into DSR infusate



1

alfapump pumps sodium-rich DSR infusate into the bladder



Body eliminates excess fluid through osmotic ultrafiltration and urination

DSR[®] – Encouraging Phase 2a heart failure data

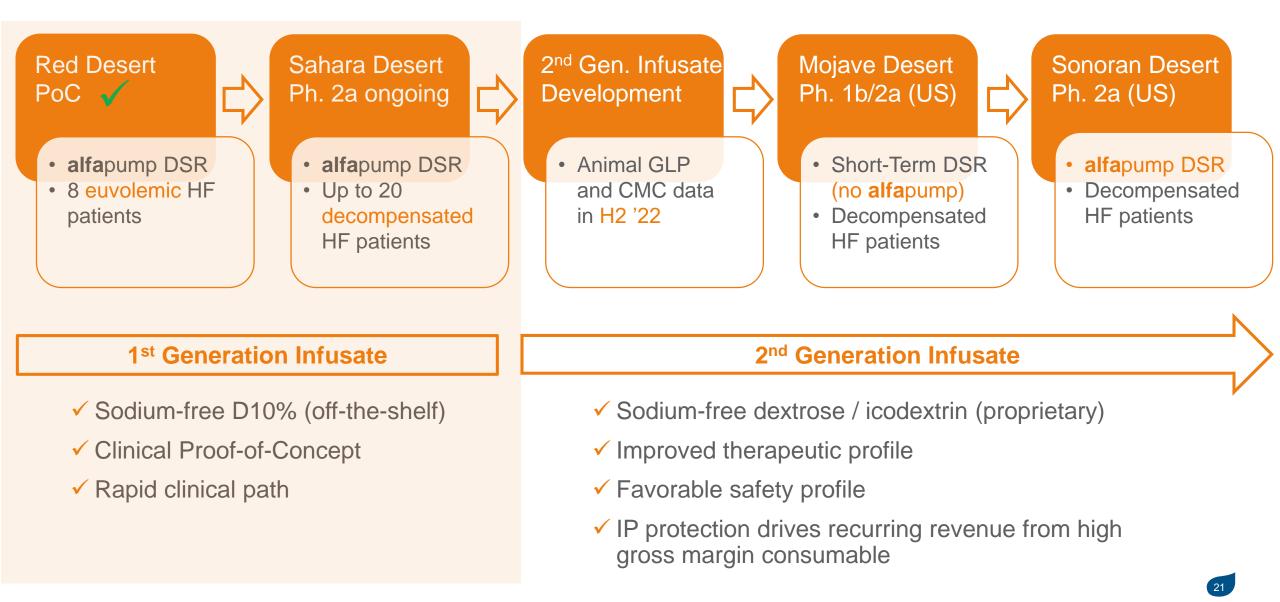
Clinical Proof-of-Concept demonstrating breakthrough potential in heart failure therapy

RED DESERT – Completed	SAHARA DESERT – Ongoing (Interim data)	
8 Euvolemic heart failure patients	6 Decompensated heart failure patients	
 Safe & effective management of sodium & water 	 Safe, effective & rapid decongestion, & restore euvolemia 	
Clear improvement in cardio-renal status		
 30% decrease in NT-proBNP* 	 >30% decrease in NT-proBNP* 	
22% increase in eGFR*	Stable eGFR*	
Dramatic and durable improvement in diuretic response		
 40-96% reduction 9-19 months after study completion 	 >90% reduction 3 months* after intensive DSR therapy 	

* Mean value

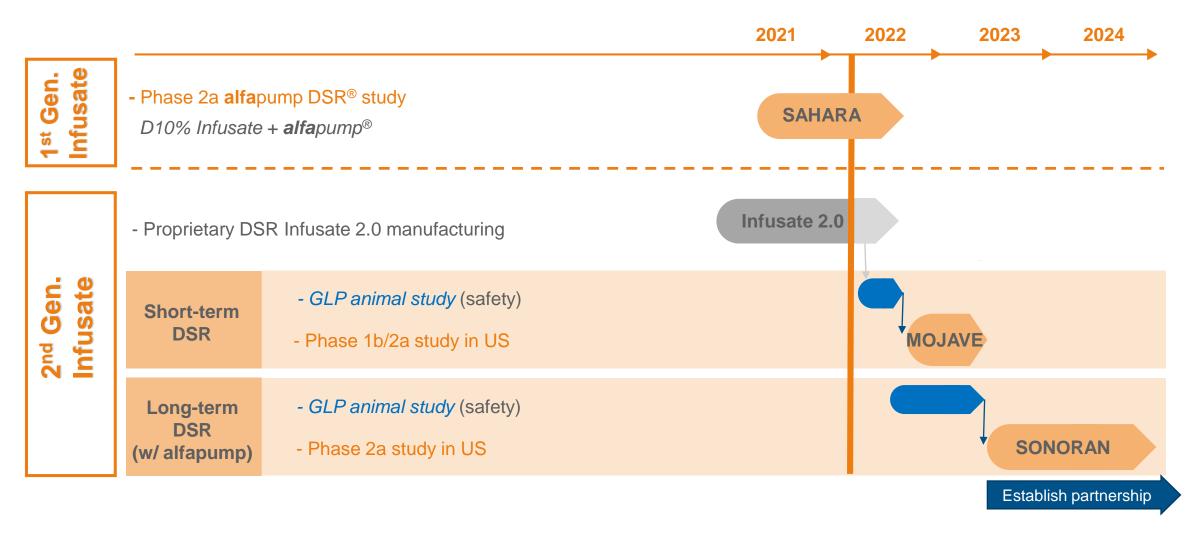
NT-proBNP: N-terminal-pro hormone B-type Natriuretic Peptide (analysed in local lab); **eGFR**: estimated glomerular filtration rate

Moving to proprietary 2nd Generation Infusate



DSR® – plan to partner after US efficacy study

Step-by-step approach to introduction of breakthrough heart failure therapy



Timelines subject to further developments related to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic Description and timing of these studies are subject to change and/or feedback from applicable regulatory authorities

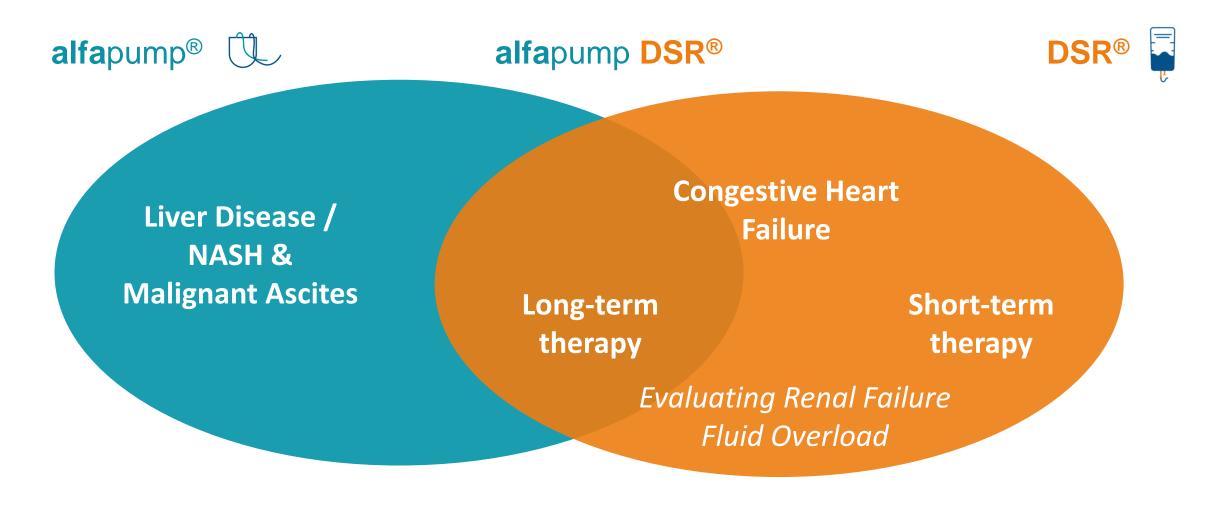
Outlook

Strong near term value drivers with clear long term potential

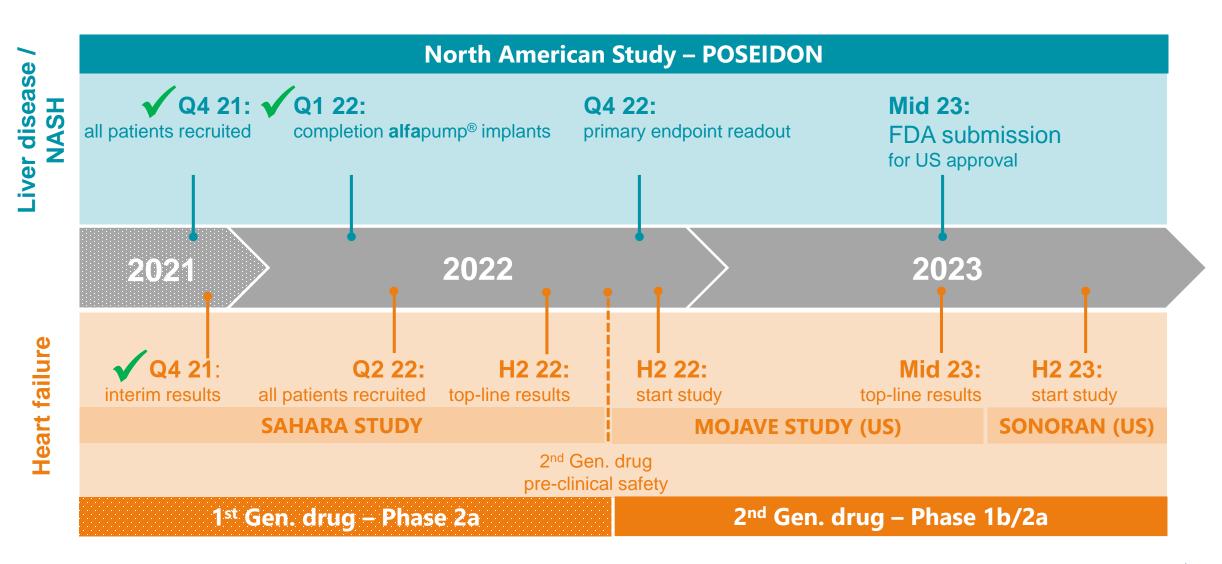
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Building on our two proprietary platforms

Complementary approaches to diuretic-resistant fluid overload



Strong outlook for value drivers



Strongly positioned for growth in both our markets

- alfapump[®] in liver disease / NASH over €3 Bn / year ⁽¹⁾
 - NASH is changing liver cirrhosis market and driving growth
 - FDA breakthrough device status / Strong IP portfolio
 - North American pivotal study de-risked Fully implanted / Positive interim data
 - North American approval on track for 2024 / Go direct to 140 liver transplant centres
- DSR[®] in heart
 Clearing conge
- DSR[®] in heart failure over €5 Bn / year ⁽²⁾
 - Clearing congestion while preserving renal function is a key objective of heart failure therapy
 - Clinical proof-of-concept with 1st Gen. drug Encouraging phase 2a data
 - Development of proprietary 2nd Gen. drug Strong IP / Driver of high margin recurring revenue
 - Establish partnership after US efficacy study mid-2023

Source 1: Management estimate in US within 10-20 years, that is inclusive of estimated growth in prevalence of NASH for the US based on GlobalData Epidemiology Forecast to 2026 Source 2: Management estimate in US & EU by 2026 based on GlobalData Heart Failure Epidemiology Forecast to 2026; Costanzo et al. (2007). Kiglore et al (2017)

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Sequana Medical NV

Founded in 2006

Gent, Belgium (HQ): corporate, clinical, commercial

Zurich, Switzerland: manufacturing, engineering, QA/RA

~60 employees

Euronext Brussels: SEQUA



Strong organisation

Highly experienced leadership team supported by committed and well-reputed shareholders

Executive team:



Ian Crosbie Chief Executive Officer



Kirsten Van Bockstaele Chief Financial Officer



Oliver Gödje Chief Medical Officer



Dragomir Lakic VP Manufacturing



Gijs Klarenbeek Senior Medical Advisor



Martijn Blom Chief Commercial Officer



Timur Resch Global VP QM/QA/RA



Andreas Wirth VP Engineering

Board of Directors:



Pierre Chauvineau Board Chairman



Jackie Fielding Director



lan Crosbie Chief Executive Officer



Rudy Dekeyser Director



Wim Ottevaere Director

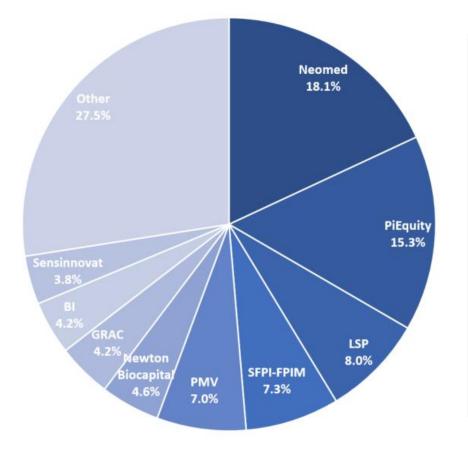


Erik Amble Director

Shareholders base and financial overview

Ticker: SEQUA – Euronext Brussels

- Outstanding shares: 23.7M
- Outstanding share options & warrants: 2.7M



• Analysts:

- KBC Securities Jeroen Van den Bossche
- Kempen Christophe Beghin
- Kepler Cheuvreux Daan Vandenberk
- H.C. Wainwright Yi Chen, Raghuram Selvaraju
- Degroof Petercam Laura Roba, Kris Kippers
- Cash (31 December 2021): €9.6M
- Equity placement (March 2022): €28.4M
- Cash runway into Q2 2023

POSEIDON – study cohorts

Patients with recurrent or refractory ascites due to liver cirrhosis in up to 20 centres across US and Canada

Two study cohorts with the same inclusion / exclusion criteria

Pivotal Cohort

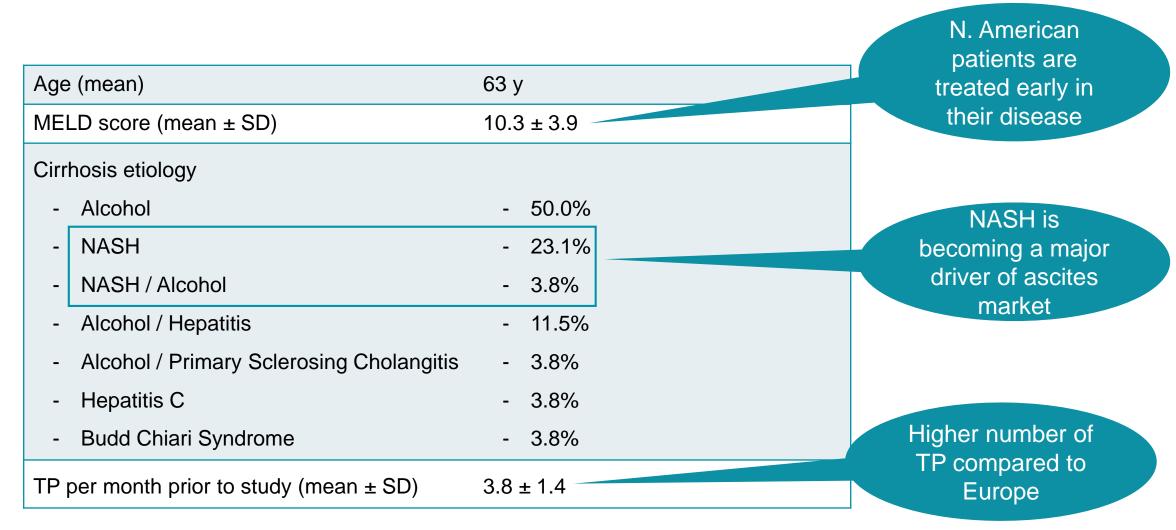
- Up to 50 patients implanted with the alfapump®
- For primary and secondary endpoint analysis

2 Roll-In Cohort 🔿 enables us to report interim data

- Up to 30 patients implanted with the alfapump
- To teach clinicians and medical teams at new centres how to use the **alfa**pump

Recurrent or refractory ascites – patient profile

26 patients from the Roll-In Cohort in the POSEIDON study





Roll-In Cohort: Substantial and durable reduction in Therapeutic Paracentesis (TP)

Mean values	Primary efficacy endpoint Pivotal Cohort	Interim data Roll-In Cohort (N = 26)
% reduction in monthly frequency of TP	> 50% ⁽¹⁾	> 90% ⁽²⁾
% patients with >50% reduction in TP	> 50% ⁽¹⁾	100% ⁽²⁾

(1) Monthly frequency of TP during 3-month post-implant observation period (month 4 to 6) vs 3-month pre-implant observation period

(2) Monthly frequency of TP during period up to 12 months post-implant vs one month prior to implant (medical history)

Substantial reduction in TP well beyond 6 months post-implantation with alfapump®

* Note: Pre- and post-implant periods for this analysis of the Roll-In Cohort differ from those that will be used for the Pivotal Cohort analysis **TP**: Therapeutic Paracentesis

Roll-In Cohort: Safety in line with expectations

Primary safety endpoint:

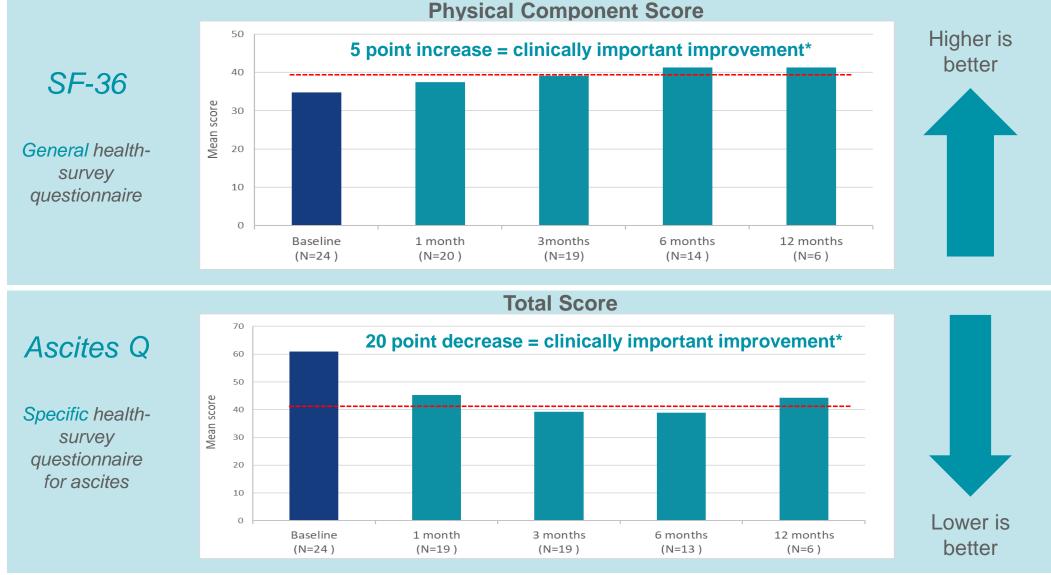
• Rate of alfapump related re-interventions adjudicated by Clinical Events Committee (CEC)

Interim data Roll-In Cohort (N=26):

- No unanticipated adverse device effects
- Three patients experienced a composite primary safety event as adjudicated by CEC:
 - Hematuria after car accident **alfa**pump explant
 1 in 1 patient
 - Wound dehiscence **alfa**pump explant 1 in 1 patient
 - Arterial injury during implantation patient died
 1 in 1 patient

"Safety data reassuring for the potential of the alfapump as a long-term treatment in this fragile patient population" – Prof. Wong, Principal Investigator POSEIDON

Roll-In Cohort: Clinically important improvement in quality of life maintained up to 12 months



* Clinically important improvement: exceeding the threshold for Minimal Clinically Important Difference

Leading experts as Heart Failure Scientific Advisors



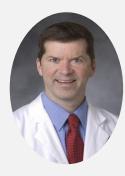
Dr. Maria Rosa Costanzo

Medical Director of the Edward Center for Advanced Heart Failure Medical Director Heart Failure Research for the Advocate Heart Institute



Dr. Javed Butler

Professor and Chairman of the Department of Medicine at the University of Mississippi Medical Center



Dr. Michael Felker

Professor of Medicine in the Division of Cardiology at Duke University School of Medicine Director of Cardiovascular Research at the Duke Clinical Research Institute and Vice-Chief for Clinical Research in the Division of Cardiology



Dr. Wilson Tang

Professor of Medicine at Cleveland Clinic Lerner College of Medicine at Case Western Reserve University



Dr. Jeffrey Testani

Associate Professor of Medicine and Director of Heart Failure Research at Yale University School of Medicine

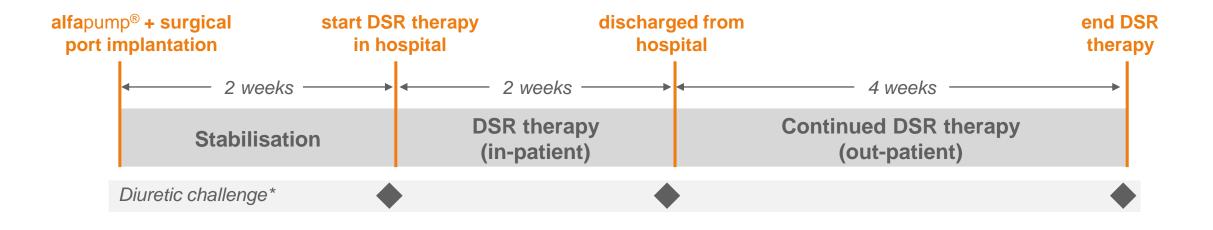


Dr. Udelson

Chief of the Division of Cardiology at Tufts Medical Center Professor of Medicine and Radiology at Tufts University School of Medicine

RED DESERT – The first repeated DSR® therapy study

Repeated dose proof-of-concept study of alfapump DSR® in stable heart failure patients on high dose diuretics



Study Endpoints

- **Primary:** absence/rate of device, procedure and/or therapy related serious adverse events
- **Secondary:** ability of the **alfa**pump DSR to maintain a neutral sodium balance in the absence of diuretic therapy and the sustained effect of DSR to maintain euvolemia
- **Exploratory:** impact of DSR to restore response to diuretics following DSR treatment

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Presented as Late-Breaker and Highlight at

Heart Failure 2021

RED DESERT: Successful Proof-of-Concept Study

8 euvolemic heart failure patients on high dose diuretics treated with DSR 3x per week up to 6 weeks

Highly effective management of fluid and sodium balance

• Generally safe and well tolerated; no clinically relevant hyponatremia

Significant improvement in cardio-renal function

- 30% decrease* in NT-proBNP** (p<0.001)
- 22% increase* in eGFR** (p<0.001) / 22% decrease* in creatinine** (p<0.001)

Dramatic and sustained improvement in diuretic response

- End of 6-week study: over 150% increase** in diuretic response***
- Long-term follow-up (9-19 months after study completion): 40-96% reduction in diuretic dose at last visit during follow-up

"Simultaneous normalisation of diuretic response and improvement in cardio-renal status is a never before seen treatment effect" – Dr. Testani, Yale

* Paired statistical analysis of patients with baseline and D42 value (N=7); ** mean value; *** assessed by 6-hour excretion of sodium after IV administration of 40mg furosemide NT-proBNP: N-terminal-pro hormone B-type Natriuretic Peptide (analysed in local lab); eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate



No loop diuretics required during study despite mean baseline dose of >300 mg/day furosemide equivalents

	Ejection Fraction (%)	NT-proBNP (pg/mL)	Daily Dose of	Daily Dose of loop diuretics (mg)**	
Subject	At baseline	At baseline	At baseline	During DSR Treatment (D0 - 42)	
101-001	26	6,110	80	0	
101-002	27	2,863	200	0	
101-003	28	1,536	400	0	
101-005	25	1,628	120	0	
101-006*	23	1,963	80	0	
101-007*	26	5,927	300	0	
101-008*	20	7,853	600	0	
101-009†	20	8,831	800	0	
Mean (± SD)	24 ± 3	4,589 ± 2,945	323 ± 263		

Study recruited severely ill heart failure patients on very high doses of oral loop diuretics

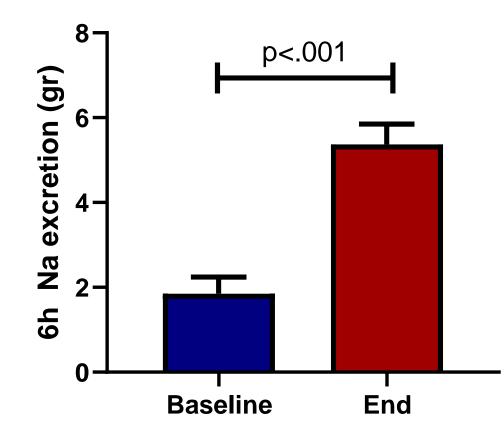
* in follow-up extension with DSR; † subject 101-009 died at D3 ** loop diuretics in furosemide equivalents (mg) NT-proBNP: N-terminal-pro hormone B-type Natriuretic Peptide – analysed in local lab

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RED DESERT: Dramatic improvement in diuretic efficiency

Over 150% increase in mean diuretic response*

Diuretic efficiency



RED DESERT: Long-term follow-up of patients

Durable improvement in diuretic response following alfapump DSR[®] therapy

	Daily dose of loop diuretics**				
Subject	At screening	During DSR treatment (D0 – D42)	Time since last DSR treatment in the study	Current known daily dose***	Currrent known reduction in diuretic dose
101-001	80	0	19 months	40	-50%
101-002	200	0	19 months	120	-40%
101-003	400	0	16 months	160	-60%
101-005	120	0	16 months	40	-67%
*101-006	80	0	14 month	20 EOD	-8 8%
*101-007	300 (400 EOD + 200 EOD)	0	9 month	40 BIW	-9 6%
*101-008†	600	0	9 month	80	-87%
101-009†	800	0	NA	NA	NA

* in follow-up extension with DSR; † subject 101-008 died in follow-up extension (9 months after end of study), subject 101-009 died at D3

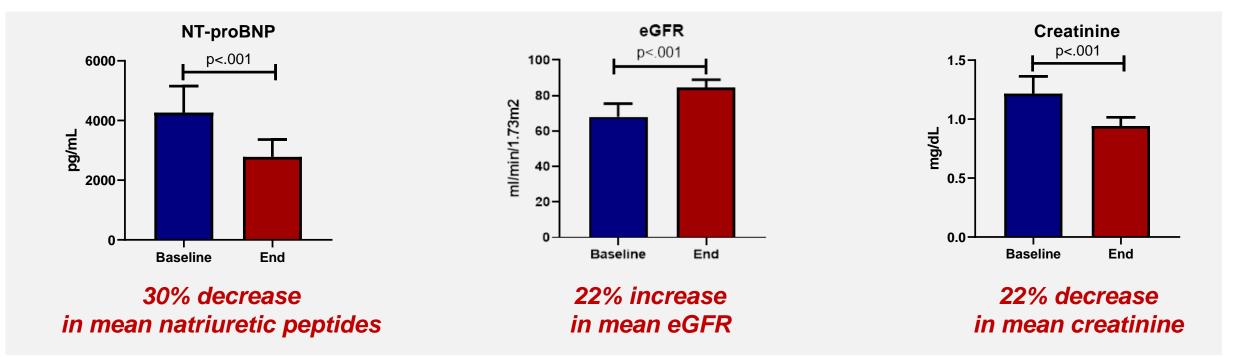
** loop diuretics in furosemide equivalents (mg)

*** loop diuretics in furosemide equivalents (mg) – status 5 Nov 2021

EOD: every other day; BIW: two times per week

sequana medical

RED DESERT: Significant improvement in cardio-renal function*



"The simultaneous normalisation of diuretic response and improvement in cardio-renal status of the RED DESERT patients is a never before seen treatment effect and could translate into important long-term clinical benefits in heart failure patients" – Dr. Testani

* Paired statistical analysis of patients with baseline and D42 value (N=7)

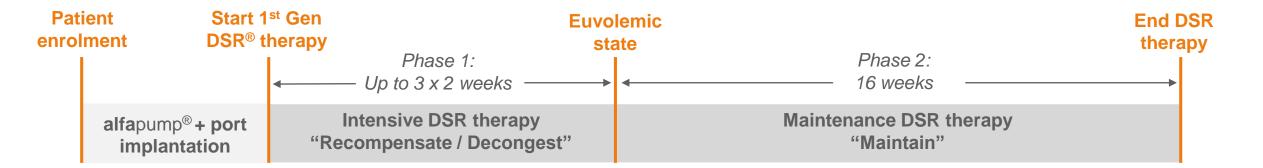
NT-proBNP: N-terminal-pro hormone B-type Natriuretic Peptide (analysed in local lab); eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate





SAHARA DESERT: Ph. 2a in target patient population

20 decompensated heart failure patients with persistent congestion on high dose diuretics – ongoing



Study Endpoints

- **Primary:** safety and tolerability of **alfa**pump DSR[®] therapy
- **Secondary:** feasibility of DSR therapy to restore and maintain euvolemia without additional loop diuretics
- Exploratory: evaluate potential impact of SGLT-2 inhibitors on DSR therapy*

SAHARA DESERT interim analysis

6 severe heart failure patients with persistent congestion on high dose diuretics

Mean values at baseline of 6 patients in interim analysis			
Left ventricular ejection fraction:	low 20%		
NT-proBNP:	>6,000 pg/mL		
Furosemide equivalent dose: (standard of care)	~250 mg/day		

NT-proBNP: N-terminal-pro hormone B-type Natriuretic Peptide; analysed in local lab

Study status of 6 patients in interim analysis		
Phase 1:	n = 2 (1 complete, 1 ongoing)	
Phase 2:	n = 4 (1 complete, 3 ongoing)	

SAHARA DESERT: Ph. 2a positive interim data

Data from 6 patients indicates additional ability to safely decongest decompensated patients

Safe, effective and rapid elimination of persistent congestion and restoration of euvolemia without any loop diuretics

• Mean weight loss of ~6kg (=7% of body weight) vs. baseline

Considerable benefit in cardio-renal status

- Reduction* in NT-proBNP >30% vs. baseline
- Stable eGFR* and creatinine*
 - Worsening in kidney function is normally expected during significant volume removal

Dramatic improvement in diuretic responsiveness for months post-treatment

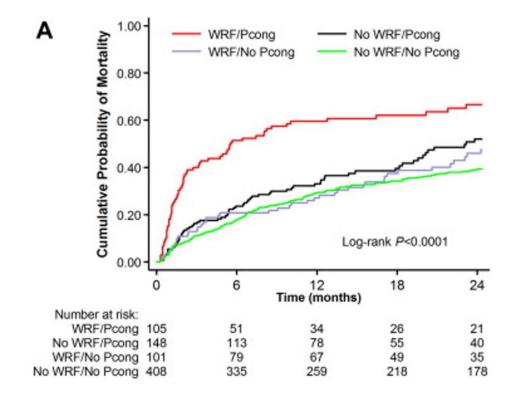
- End of phase 1 (n=6***): more than doubling* of sodium excretion** (near normal levels)
- 3 months* after end of Phase 1 (n=4): less than 10% of their baseline loop diuretic dose

"These interim results are highly encouraging and could potentially provide a course of therapy for severely ill diuretic-resistant heart failure patients with persistent congestion where alternative treatment options are currently exceedingly limited" – Dr. Testani

*mean value; ** assessed by 6-hour excretion of sodium after IV administration of 40mg furosemide *** one patient has completed first 2-week dosing in phase 1 and is about to enter second 2-week dosing in phase 1 **NT-proBNP**: N-terminal-pro hormone B-type Natriuretic Peptide (analysed in local lab); **eGFR**: estimated glomerular filtration rate

Persistent congestion and Worsening renal function

Persistent congestion and worsening renal function are key targets in decompensated heart failure



Wattad et al, American Journal of Cardiology, 2015: interaction between worsening renal function and persistent congestion in acute decompensated heart failure (study of 762 patients)

SAHARA DESERT interim analysis

Repeated alfapump® DSR therapy was safe and well-tolerated

- No clinically significant changes in serum sodium levels or other electrolytes after intensive DSR therapy
- Reported adverse events were manageable:
 - ⇒ Diarrhea (1 patient)
 - ⇒ Catheter blockage (1 patient)
 - ⇒ Smart charger communication error (2 patients)

Evaluating potential for DSR® in renal failure

Complementary opportunity leveraging heart failure programme capabilities

- Like heart failure, kidney failure / dialysis is one of the leading burdens for healthcare systems and carries a high mortality / morbidity burden
- Hemodialysis seeks to tackle two different challenges removal of uremic toxins as well as managing the sodium and fluid balance – creating clinical and economic challenges
- DSR therapy has the potential to more effectively manage the fluid and sodium balance of this large patient group
 - ⇒ Leveraging all of our experience from congestion / fluid overload in heart failure
- We are exploring the potential of DSR in this large and important patient group, potentially reducing hospitalisations, the cost and burden of hemodialysis therapy as well as mortality
 - Supporting work of Dr McIntyre (Lawson Health Research Institute, Ontario, Canada): evaluating the use of DSR therapy in effective volume management and sodium removal in prevalent hemodialysis patients (NCT04603014)