

Three-Year Data from the MIMICS-2 Study

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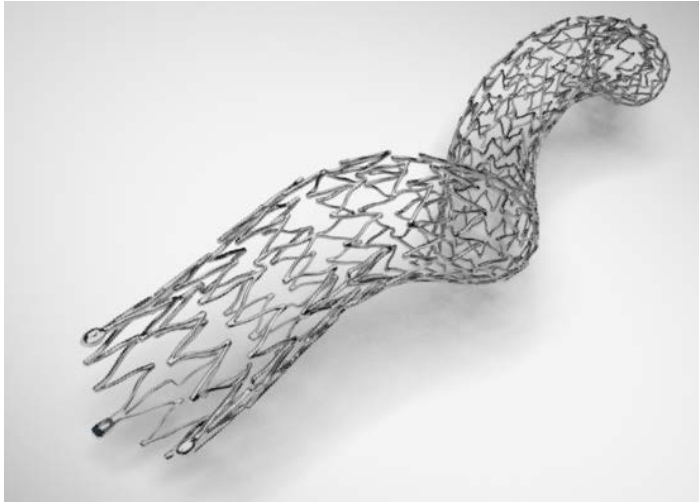
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BioMimics 3D[®]: The Swirling Flow[®] Stent



- Helical centerline
- Simple, accurate placement using standard delivery system

The BioMimics 3D Vascular Stent System has FDA, PMDA and CE Mark approval. Not available for sale in Japan
CAUTION: Federal law restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a physician..

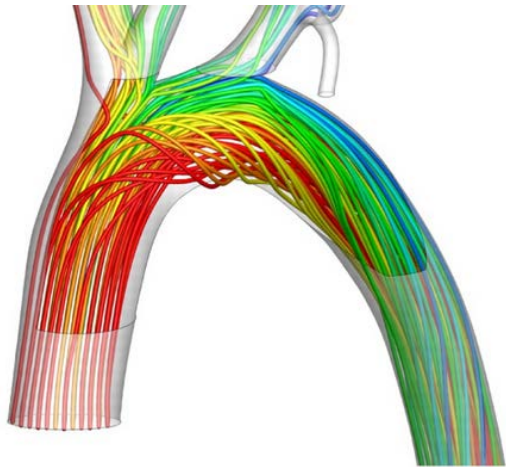


- Imparts non-planar curvature to stented femoropopliteal segment¹
- Improved biomechanical performance compared to straight stents¹
- 0% stent fracture Mimics 2 IDE

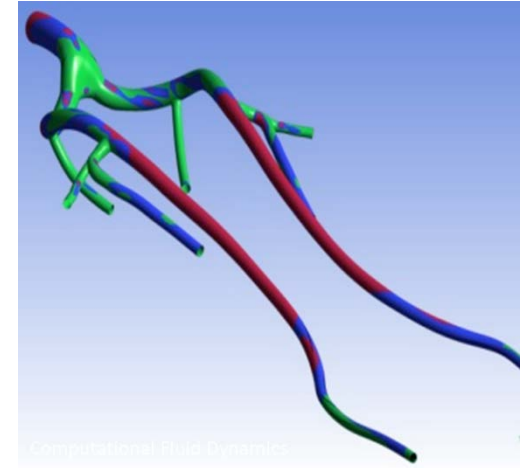
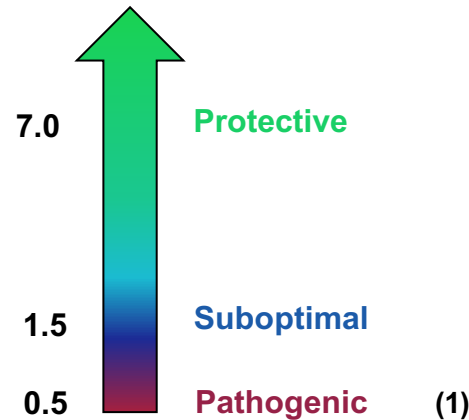
1. Data on file at Veryan Medical

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BioMimics 3D: Helical Centerline Promotes Swirling Flow



Wall Shear Stress (Pascal)

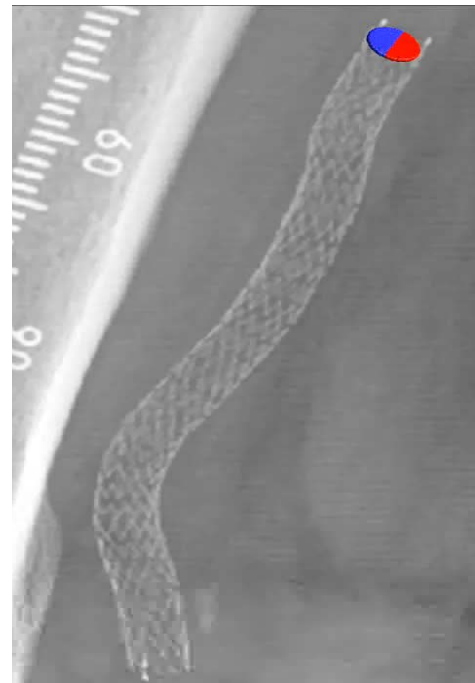
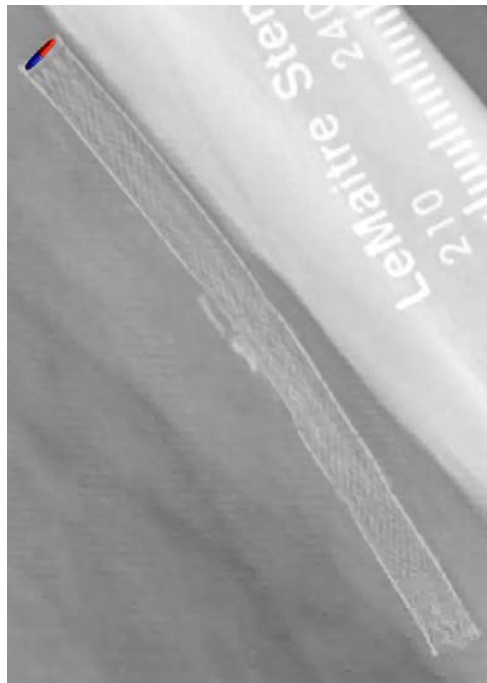


- Swirling flow increases wall shear stress (WSS) on endothelial cells
- WSS naturally protects against atherosclerosis and intimal thickening ⁽²⁾
- Increased WSS has been shown ⁽³⁾ to provide an antiproliferative effect after stenting, without the need for a drug

1. Malek AM et al, JAMA 1999;252:2035–2042, 2. Caro CG, Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol 2009, 29:158-161, 3. Caro CG et al, J R Soc Interface 10: 20130578

In Vivo CFD Modelling of Swirling Flow in the Stented Segment

LifeStent (left) and BioMimics 3D Stent (right)



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Evaluation of Safety and Effectiveness of the BioMimics 3D Stent System in the Femoropopliteal Arteries of Patients with Symptomatic Peripheral Arterial Disease

• Primary Endpoints

- Safety: composite of death, major amputation or CDTLR through 30 days
- Effectiveness: primary patency at 12-months

• Follow-up: 3 years

• 43 investigational sites enrolled 271 subjects

- US: 31 sites N = 162
- Germany: 6 sites N = 78
- Japan: 6 sites N = 31

• Study Principal Investigators

- Timothy M. Sullivan, MD Minneapolis, MN, USA
- Thomas Zeller, MD Bad Krozingen, Germany
- Masato Nakamura, MD Tokyo, Japan

Independent Core labs:

- ultrasound; angiography; X-ray

Independent Clinical Event Committee

- adjudication

Baseline Angiography and QVA

| Core Laboratory Data | | N= 271 Subjects |
|--|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Reference Vessel Diameter (mm) | Mean ± SD | 5.2 ± 0.9 (269/271) |
| Lesion Type ¹ | De novo | 100% (271/271) |
| Lesion Location in Femoropopliteal Artery | Prox | 11.5% (31/270) |
| | Mid | 48.1% (130/270) |
| | Distal | 40.4% (109/270) |
| Diameter Stenosis (%) | Mean ± SD | 77.8 ± 18.3 (269/271) |
| Lesion Length (mm) | Mean ± SD | 81.2 ± 38.4 (269/271) |
| Total Occlusion (%) | | 30.0 (81/270) |
| Calcification (%) | None - Mild | 54.1 (146/270) |
| | Moderate - Severe | 45.9 (124/270) |
| Run-off (%) - 1 or more patent tibial artery (<50% stenosis) | | 98.8 (237/240) |

¹ Investigator-reported

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Index Procedure Data

| | | N= 271 Subjects |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| BioMimics 3D Stents placed¹ | # Stents / N | 305 / 271 |
| | # Subjects with 1 stent | 87.5% (237/271) |
| | # Subjects with 2 stents | 12.5% (34/271) |
| Stented Segment Length² | Mean \pm SD (mm) | 112.3 \pm 36.3 (269/271) |
| Diameter Stenosis² | Pre-stent % \pm SD | 77.8 \pm 18.3 (269/271) |
| | Post-stent % \pm SD | 12.6 \pm 7.5 (269/271) |
| Dissections² | No Dissection | 97.8% (263/269) |
| | Type A-C | 2.2% (6/269) |
| | Type D-F | 0% (0/269) |
| Device Success | | 100% (271/271) |
| Technical Success | | 100% (269/269) |

¹ Investigator-reported

² CoreLab-reported

Device Success: Successful delivery of System; placement of stent and retrieval of System

Technical Success: Core Lab determined \leq 50% residual diameter stenosis (in-stent) at end of index procedure

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Primary Endpoints

Safety

Composite of CEC-adjudicated Major Adverse Events through 30 days, including death, any major amputation performed on the target limb, or Clinically-Driven Target Lesion Revascularisation

| | Performance Goal | Rate (n/N) [95% CI] |
|----------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Freedom from MAE through 30 days | >88% | 99.6% (268/269) [97.7%, 100%] |
| Primary safety endpoint | | Achieved |

Effectiveness

Primary stent patency rate at 12 months

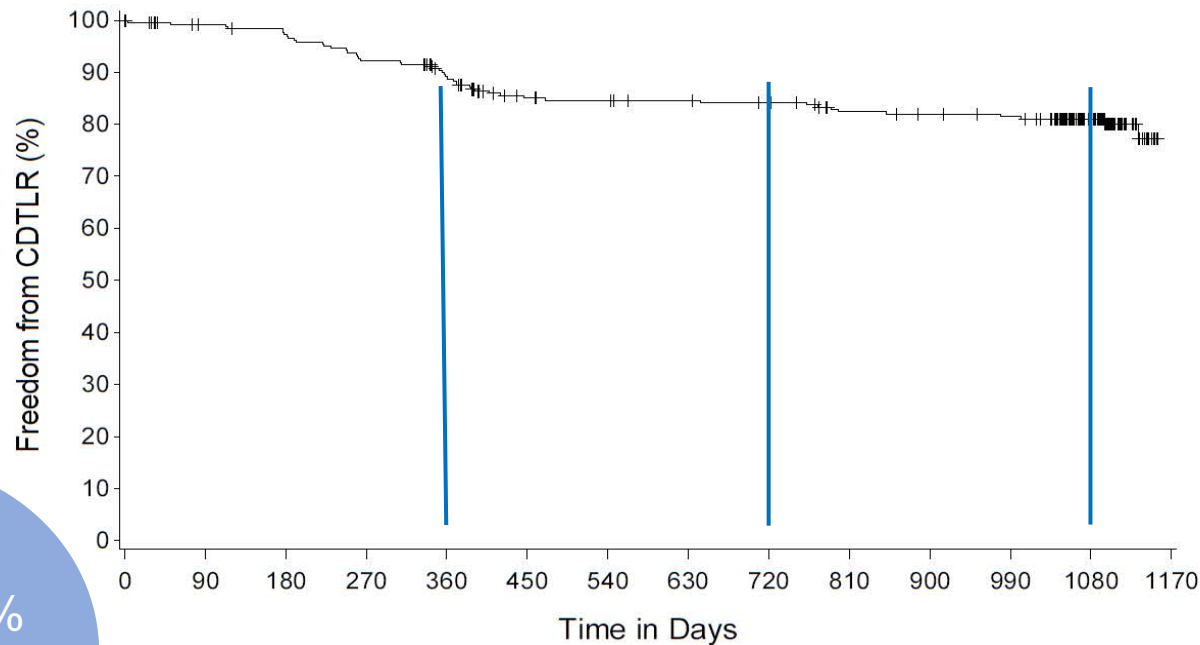
| | Performance Goal | Rate (n/N) [95% CI] |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Primary stent patency | >66% | 73.1% (182/249) [67.3%, 78.2%] |
| Primary effectiveness endpoint | | Achieved |

Patency was defined as no significant reduction in luminal diameter (< 50% diameter stenosis) since the index procedure.

Loss of patency was determined by an independent core laboratory when the peak systolic velocity ratio (PSVR) exceeds 2.0, or where angiography revealed > 50% diameter stenosis, or where the subject had a CDTLR.

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Freedom from Clinically-Driven TLR at 3 Years = 81%



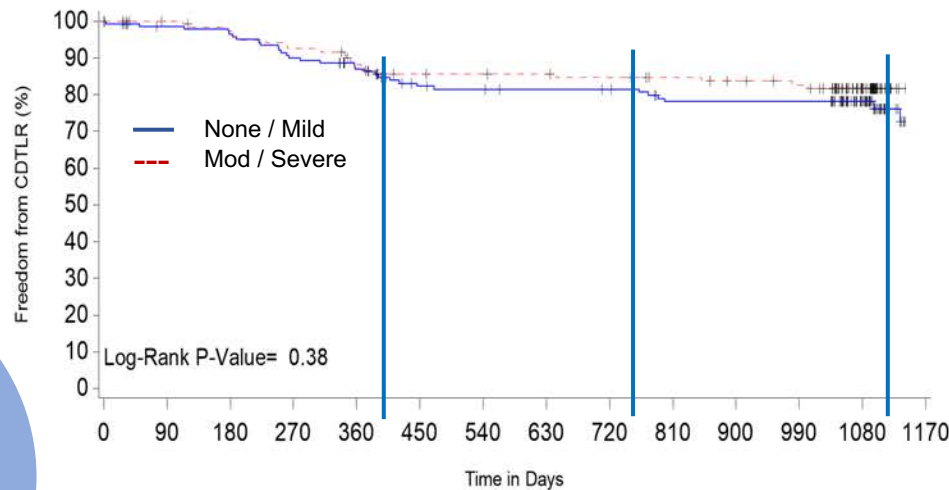
1-year = 89%
2-year = 84%
3-year = 81%

*Core Lab adjudicated, clinically-driven TLR with objective evidence
Subjects are censored at their last known follow-up, or at time of study exit (withdrawal or lost to follow-up) or death

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Freedom from Clinically-Driven TLR at 3 Years *Lesion Calcification*

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Calcification % at baseline | None - Mild | 54.1 (146/270) |
| | Moderate - Severe | 45.9 (124/270) |



None/Mild = 78%
Mod/Severe = 82%

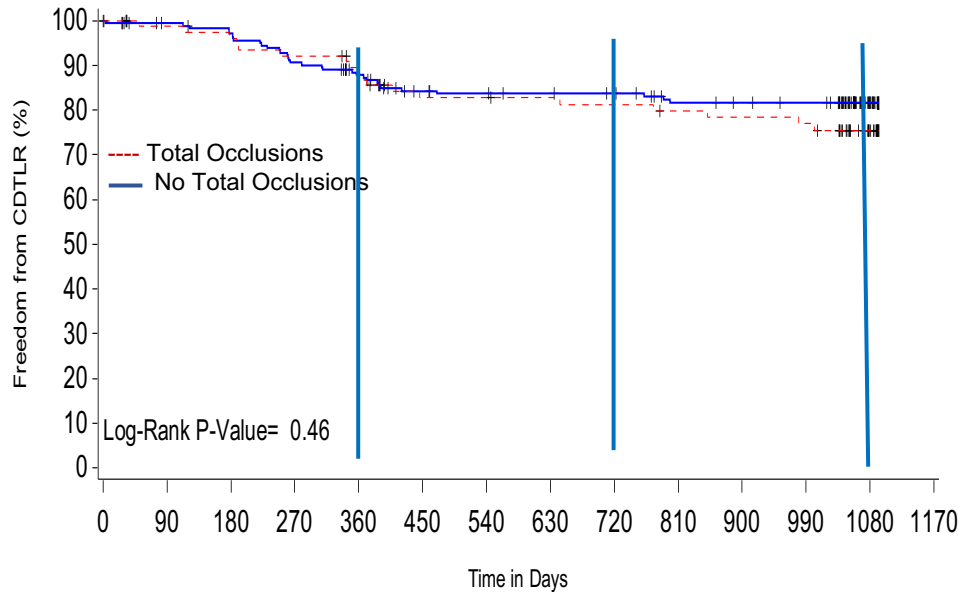
Subjects are censored at their last DUS follow-up, or at time of study exit (withdrawal or lost to follow-up) or death.
Subjects who are PATENT at DUS follow-up are censored at the end of follow-up window

No statistically significant difference between both groups

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Freedom from Clinically-Driven TLR at 3 Years *CTO vs. Stenosis*

Total Occlusion % at baseline 30.0 (81/270)



CTO = 76%
Stenosis = 82%

Subjects are censored at their last DUS follow-up, or at time of study exit (withdrawal or lost to follow-up) or death.

Subjects who are PATENT at DUS follow-up are censored at the end of follow-up window

No statistically significant difference between both groups

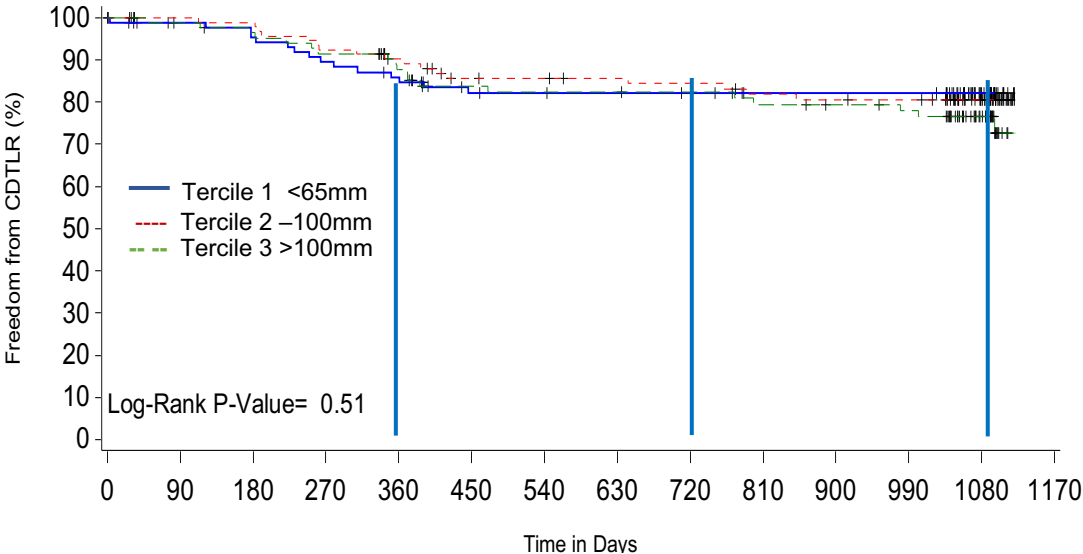
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Freedom from Clinically-Driven TLR at 3 Years

Tercile of Lesion Length

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Lesion Length (mm) | Mean ± SD | 81.2 ± 38.4 (269/271) |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------|



Tercile 1 = 82%
Tercile 2 = 81%
Tercile 3 = 77%

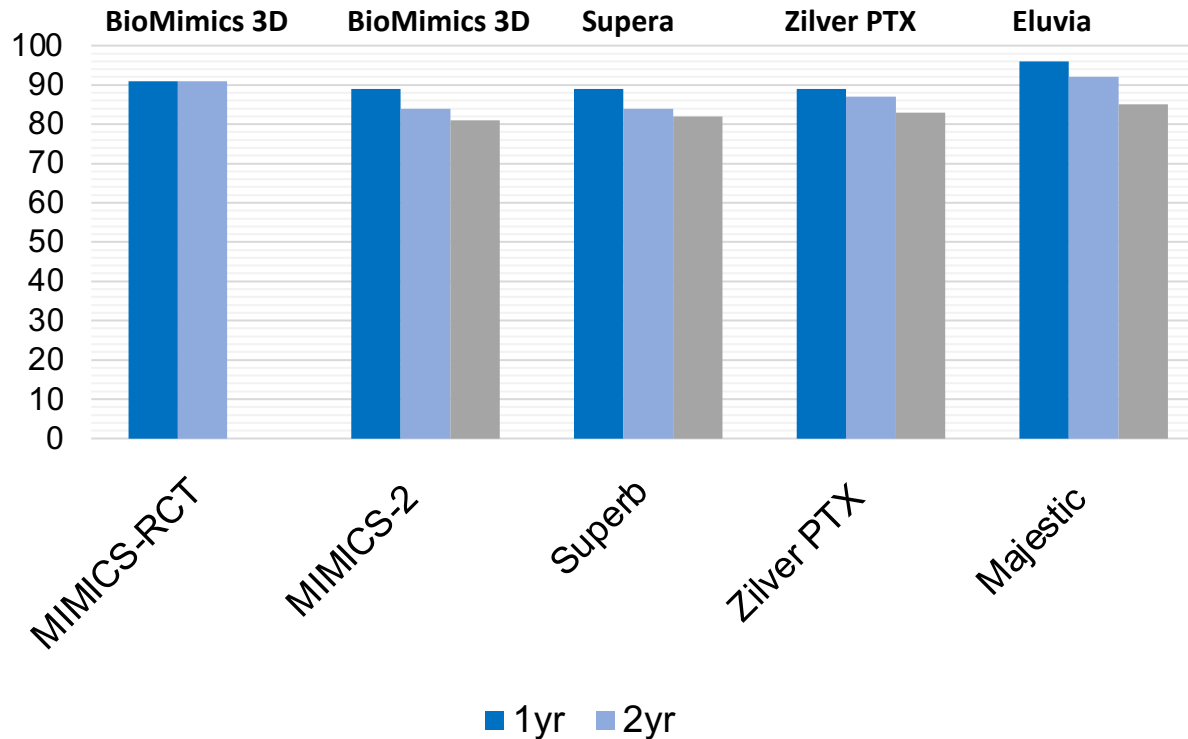
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No statistically significant difference between groups

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Mimetic/DES Study Comparisons-Freedom from CDTLR



Comparable outcomes to DES and Supera in challenging lesions without the need for lesion preparation (Not head to head)

MIMICS-2 Results

BioMimics 3D

- Reproducible, rigorous, high quality data from US, Japan and Europe
- 81% freedom from CDTLR at 3 years
- Comparable outcomes to DCB, DES and Supera despite challenging lesions without the need for lesion preparation – providing ease-of-use simplicity and long-term benefits (**NOT HEAD TO HEAD**)
- 0% stent fracture



MIMICS-2 study shows continuing benefit of BioMimics 3D at **3 Years**, even in challenging cases

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