

### UNMET NEED

Heart failure (HF) is the leading cause of US hospital admissions and incidence continues to rise, posing distinct challenges to the healthcare system.

- About 6.5 million adults in the United states have heart failure<sup>1</sup>
- Heart failure was the contributing cause of 1 in 8 deaths in 2020<sup>2</sup>
- Total expenditure for heart failure in the United States is expected to increase by 127% between 2012 and 2030<sup>3</sup>
- Annual economic burden is \$31B and is expected to reach \$70B by 2030<sup>4</sup>
- Up to 50% of hospitalized patients will be readmitted within 4-6 months<sup>5,6</sup> and nearly half of all HF readmissions are preventable<sup>7</sup>

### TEAM

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### GAP IN CURRENT HEART FAILURE MONITORING

#### Swan-Ganz:

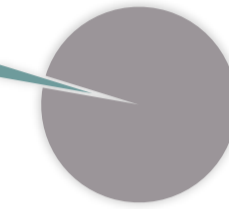
Gold Standard, but invasive, inpatient only, limited to OR and ICU, requires skilled clinician<sup>8</sup>

#### Pulmonary Artery Pressure (PAP) Monitoring:

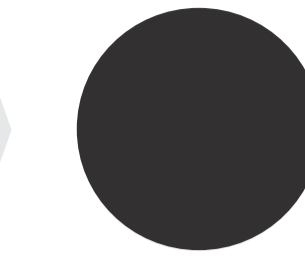
Latest Technology, but requires surgical implantation, expensive and limited in patient scope<sup>9,10</sup>

*The only effective remote monitoring solution to date*

*Less than 2% HF Patients have PAP Monitoring*

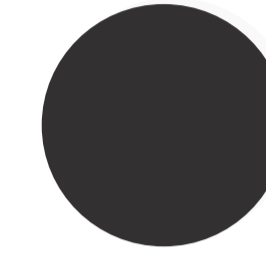


Accurate



Invasive

Non-Invasive



Inaccurate

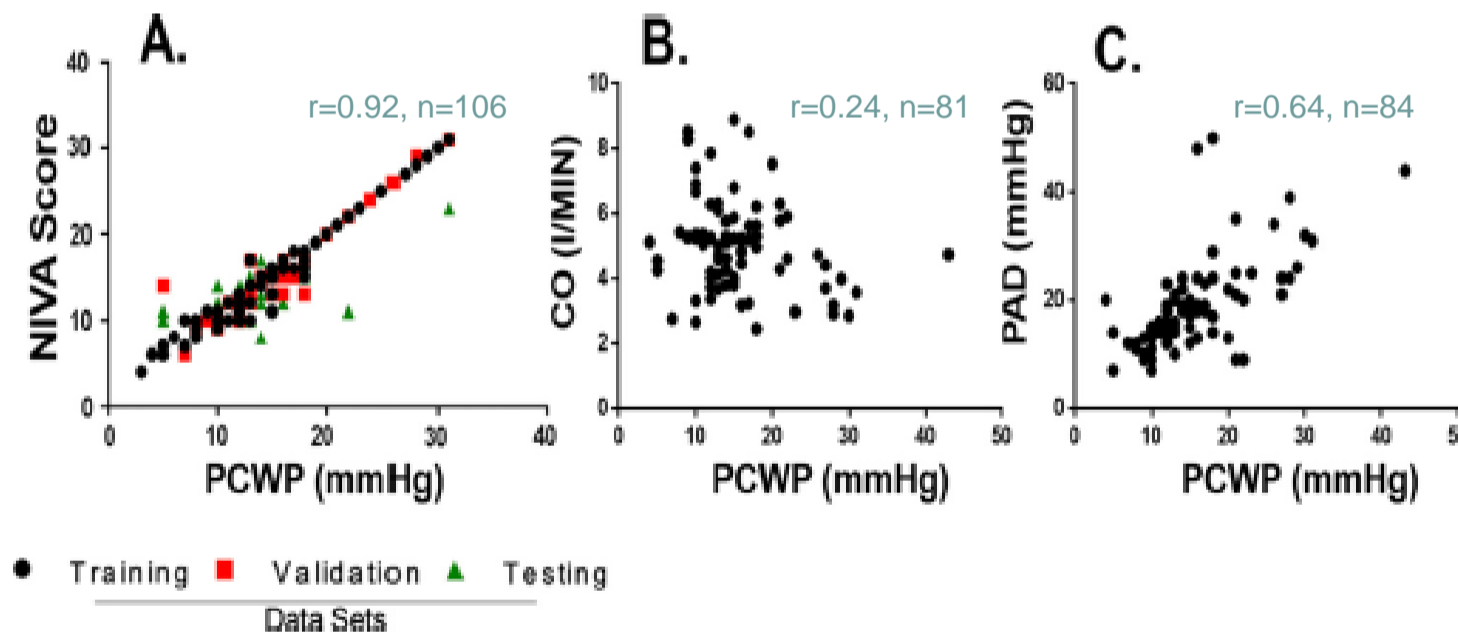
**>90%** of patient monitoring<sup>8,9,10</sup>  
 Clinical symptoms  
 Daily weight

Input/output charting  
 Arterial waveform analysis  
 Chest x-ray  
 Bioimpedance/bioreactance

### NIVA<sub>HF</sub>

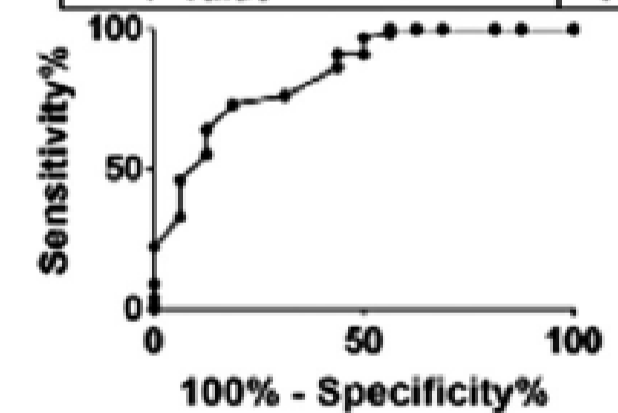
**NIVA<sub>HF</sub> is intended to estimate pulmonary capillary wedge pressure in hospitals, hospital-type facilities and home environment Non-Invasively**

#### Preliminary correlation between NIVA Score and PCWP



#### NIVA 30-day admission prediction

Area under the ROC curve	
Area	0.8424
Std. Error	0.05608
95% confidence interval	0.7324 to 0.9523
P value	<0.0001



### CLINICAL VALIDATION AND REGULATORY

- Multicenter observational study to compare NIVA<sub>HF</sub> with PCWP during right heart catheterization
- Filed pre-submission with FDA
- Held in person and virtual pre-submission meetings with FDA
- NIVA<sub>HF</sub> received **Breakthrough Device Designation** from FDA
- De Novo pathway



1. Benjamin EJ, Muntner P, Alonso A, et al. Heart Disease and Stroke Statistics-2019 Update: A Report From the American Heart Association. Circulation. 2019;139(10):e56-528. 2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Underlying Cause of Death, 1999-2020. 3. Mozaffarian D, Benjamin EJ, et al. Heart Disease and Stroke Statistics-2016 Update: A report from the American Heart Association. Circulation. 2016;133:e38-e360. 4. Adamson PB, Abraham WT, Stevenson LW, et al. Pulmonary Artery Pressure-Guided Heart Failure Management Reduces 30-Day Readmissions. Circulation Heart failure 2016;9. 5. Chun S, Tu JV, Wijeyesundera HC, et al. Lifetime analysis of hospitalizations and survival of patients newly admitted with heart failure. Circulation Heart failure 2012;5:414-21. 6. Joynt KE, Jha AK. Who has higher readmission rates for heart failure, and why? Implications for efforts to improve care using financial incentives. Circulation Cardiovascular quality and outcomes 2011;4:53-9. 7. Vinson JM, Rich MW, Sperry JC, Shah AS, McNamara T. Early readmission of elderly patients with congestive heart failure. Journal of the American Geriatrics Society 1990;38:1290-5. 8. ESCAPE Trial: [N=433] Hemodynamic monitoring offers improvements in exercise and quality-of-life endpoints with PAC-guided\* therapy. 9. CHAMPION TRIAL: [N=550] Hemodynamic monitoring correlates to a reduction in HF-related hospitalizations in patients with persistent NYHA Class III HF. 10. COMPASS-HF TRIAL: [N=274] Hemodynamic monitoring shows a direct relationship between elevated cardiac pressures and hospitalization risk; therefore, use of hemodynamic-guided HF management leads to improved outcomes