NZX/ASX Announcement

22 February 2024



Resignation of CEO; Interim CEO appointed

Truscreen Group Limited (NZX/ASX:TRU) announces that for personal reasons, CEO, Dr. Beata Edling has resigned effective immediately and will assist in the transition to an interim CEO in the coming weeks. Beata has personal commitments to family in Poland and will be available to assist TruScreen on a consulting basis to further the business in Poland and central Europe.

Beata first joined TruScreen in 2020 as Head of Medical Affairs and after the COVID pandemic was appointed CEO in October 2022. Under her leadership, TruScreen's commercialisation has demonstrated solid growth, culminating in TruScreen's technology being put on the National Guidelines of China's CSCCP and COGA's Blue Book, plus Vietnam's MOH National Technical List and the recent Mexico's Cofeperis approval for the Public health sector. Her contribution has set the foundation for the company's further growth.

Beata goes with the best wishes and thanks from the board and her colleagues at TruScreen. We wish her well.

Mr Martin Dillon, who was CEO from 2013 to 2019, will be appointed Interim CEO. TruScreen's key China business will report directly to the Chairman. Martin previously successfully established our global distribution network, launched the TruScreen Ultra2 device, knows the technology and is well known to distributors. Martin also managed the listing of TruScreen on the NZX in 2014.

Chairman, Tony Ho, commented:

"We support and respect Beata's decision in light of her family commitments in Poland. With Martin stepping back in as Interim CEO, there will be minimal disruption to our ongoing business. Beata will provide whatever assistance required for a seamless transition.

The company has a live Rights Offer to shareholders in the market. This untimely event will not disrupt the company's strategic business plans".

This announcement has been approved by the Board.

Ends

For more information, visit <u>www.truscreen.com</u> or contact:

Tony Ho Chairman tonyho@truscreen.com Guy Robertson Chief Financial Officer <u>guyrobertson@truscreen.com</u>



About TruScreen:

TruScreen Group Limited (NZX/ASX: TRU) is a medical device company that has developed and manufactures an Al-enabled device for detecting abnormalities in the cervical tissue in real-time via measurements of the low level of optical and electrical stimuli.

TruScreen's cervical screening technology enables cervical screening, negating sampling and processing of biological tissues, failed samples, missed follow-up, discomfort, and the need for costly, specialised personnel and supporting laboratory infrastructure.

The TruScreen device, TruScreen Ultra[®], is registered as a primary screening device for cervical cancer screening.

The device is CE Marked/EC certified, ISO 13485 compliant and is registered for clinical use with the TGA (Australia), MHRA (UK), NMPA (China), SFDA (Saudi Arabia), Roszdravnadzor (Russia), and COFEPRIS (Mexico). It has Ministry of Health approval for use in Vietnam, Israel, Ukraine, and the Philippines, among others and has distributors in 29 countries. In 2021, TruScreen established a manufacturing facility in China for devices marketed and sold in China.

TruScreen technology has been recognised in CSCCP's (Chinese Society for Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology) China Cervical Cancer Screening Management Guideline.

TruScreen has been recognised in a China Blue Paper "Cervical Cancer Three Stage Standardized Prevent and Treatment" published on 28 April 2023.

In financial year 2023 alone, over 140000* examinations have been performed with TruScreen device. To date, over 200 devices have been installed and used in China, Vietnam, Mexico, Zimbabwe, Russia, and Saudi Arabia. TruScreen's vision is "A world without the cervical cancer"[©].

To learn more, please visit: <u>www.truscreen.com/.</u>

*Based on Single Use Sensor sales.



Glossary:

Pap smear (the Papanicolaou smear) test involves gathering a sample of cells from the cervix, with a special brush. The sample is placed on a glass slide or in a bottle containing a solution to preserve the cells. Then it is sent to a laboratory for a pathologist to examine under a microscope. <u>https://www.cancer.net/navigating-cancer-care/diagnosing-cancer/tests-and-procedures/pap-test</u>

LBC (the liquid-based cytology) test, transfers a thin layer of cells, collected with a brush from the cervix, onto a slide after removing blood or mucus from the sample. The sample is preserved so other tests can be done at the same time, such as the human papillomavirus (HPV) test <u>https://www.cancer.net/cancer-types/cervical-cancer/diagnosis</u>

HPV (human papilloma virus) test is done on a sample of cells removed from the cervix, the same sample used for the Pap test or LBC. This sample is tested for the strains of HPV most commonly linked to cervical cancer. HPV testing may be done by itself or combined with a Pap test and/or LBC. This test may also be done on a sample of cells which a person can collect on their own. <u>https://www.cancer.net/cancer-types/cervical-cancer/screening-and-prevention</u>

Sensitivity and *specificity* mathematically describe the accuracy of a test which reports the presence or absence of a condition. If individuals who have the condition are considered "positive" and those who don't are considered "negative", then sensitivity is a measure of how well a test can identify true positives and specificity is a measure of how well a test can identify true negatives:

- **Sensitivity** (true positive rate) is the probability of a positive test result, <u>conditioned</u> on the individual truly being positive.
- **Specificity** (true negative rate) is the probability of a negative test result, conditioned on the individual truly being negative (<u>Sensitivity and specificity –</u> <u>Wikipedia</u>).

For more information about the cervical cancer and cervical cancer screening in New Zealand and Australia, please see useful links:

New Zealand: National Cervical Screening Programme | National Screening Unit (nsu.govt.nz)

Australia: Cervical cancer | Causes, Symptoms & Treatments | Cancer Council