

ASX release

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Meta-analysis finds improved cardiovascular risk prediction

AtCor Medical (ASX: ACG), the developer and marketer of the SphygmoCor® system which measures central aortic blood pressures and arterial stiffness noninvasively, today announced that a new meta-analysis study published in the *Journal of The American College of Cardiology*¹ has found that measuring arterial stiffness using aortic pulse wave velocity (aPWV) was a better predictor of cardiovascular disease and related events than conventional methods. The benefits of measuring aPWV were most strongly demonstrated in patients under 61 years of age, especially those deemed at intermediate risk.

Following an assessment of cardiovascular risk which added aPWV analysis to conventional risk methods, nearly one-quarter (24%) of the patients under 61 years of age were reclassified into a more appropriate risk group according to the patient's risk of death from cardiovascular disease. Overall 13% of the patients were reclassified for cardiovascular disease mortality across the entire study population. The meta-analysis combined the individual results of 17,635 patients from 16 studies, the majority of which used SphygmoCor, to find systematic patterns across the studies.

The authors concluded: "The main finding of the current study is that aortic stiffness, assessed by aPWV, predicts future cardiovascular events and mortality, even after accounting for other established cardiovascular risk factors."

Pulse wave velocity is an alternate method by which physicians can determine large artery aortic stiffness. This test is recommended by the European Society of Hypertension for use in the clinical management of hypertension. AtCor Medical is the market leader in aPWV. As announced in October 2013, AtCor's SphygmoCor XCEL system is the first device to have its aPWV test measurements certified as "excellent" according to European ARTERY Society Guidelines.

Duncan Ross, CEO of AtCor Medical, said: "Showing clinical significance when analysing and compiling individual patient records encompassing multiple studies is amongst the highest-quality evidence that can be presented to support the clinical value of a testing technology. We are clearly very pleased by this result. While Europe has led the way in the use of aPWV, we are seeing increased demand globally. This trend has also been evident in our pharmaceutical trials business where now a significant number of trials not only measure central aortic pressures but also aortic pulse wave velocity using SphygmoCor."

¹ Aortic Pulse Wave Velocity Improves Cardiovascular Event Prediction: An Individual Participant Meta-Analysis of Prospective Observational Data from 17,635 Subjects. Yoav Ben-Shlomo MBBS PhD et al. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2013

About AtCor Medical

AtCor Medical develops and markets products for the early detection of cardiovascular risk and management of cardiovascular disease. Its technology allows researchers and clinicians to measure central blood pressure non-invasively. The company's SphygmoCor[®] system visibly identifies the effects of reflected blood pressure in the central aortic pressure wave, effects which cannot be detected with standard blood pressure monitoring. More than 3,200 SphygmoCor[®] systems are currently in use worldwide at major medical institutions, research institutions and in various clinical trials with leading pharmaceutical companies, and the company's technology have been featured in over 700 peer-reviewed studies published in leading medical journals. AtCor has operations in Australia, the United States, and Europe. For further information, please visit our web site at <u>www.atcormedical.com</u>

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