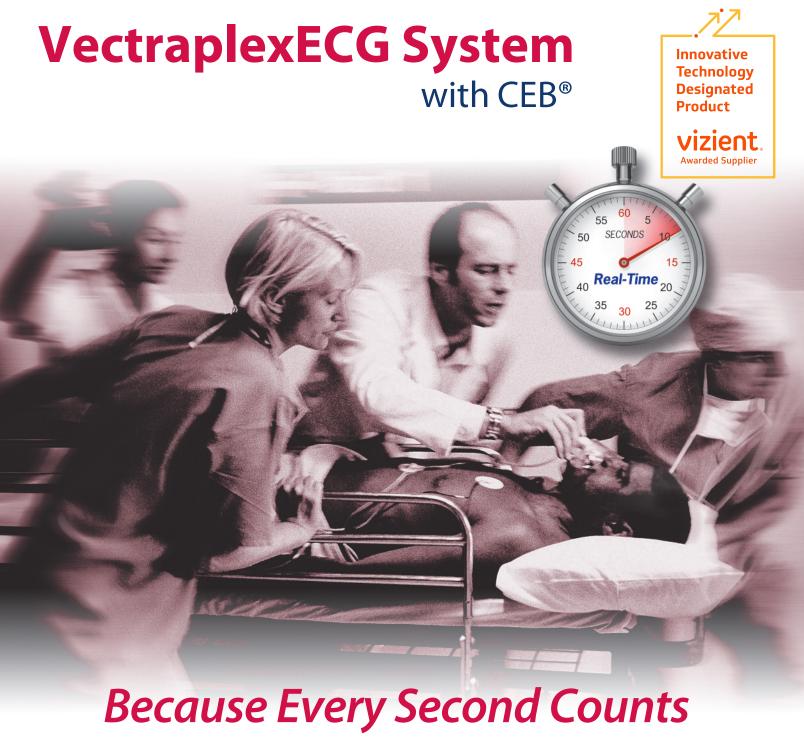
Introducing the New SmartECG



The *only* system with a **Cardiac** *Electrical* **Biomarker** for the real-time detection of ECG changes suggestive of an acute myocardial ischemic injury (AMII), including AMI, plus the capability to derive a 22-lead ECG

Provides continuous, non-invasive detection of ECG changes suggestive of an AMI



VectraplexECG System with CFB®

According to an American Heart Association Report, 121.5 million adults in the U.S. – 48 percent based on 2016 figures – have cardiovascular disease.

Cardiovascular disease is the leading global cause of death, accounting for more than 17.9 million deaths per year in 2015, a number that is expected to grow to more than 23.6 million by 2030.

Cardiovascular diseases claim more lives each year than all forms of cancer and Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease combined.

To assist the physician in diagnosing disease faster, and help make timely intervention possible, VectraCor has developed a technology that, in real-time, detects ECG changes that may be indicative of an AMI, thus potentially saving heart muscle—and lives.

Because Every Second Counts

Compare the typical chest pain/acute coronary syndrome workup with the potential time-saving utilization of the VectraplexECG System:

Current Practice Workup (ER)

Vers

- 1. Attach 10 electrodes to acquire the measured 12-lead ECG (mECG).
- Attach 3 to 5 additional electrodes to patient to monitor heart rhythm, utilizing an additional device.
- 3. Draw blood to measure serum cardiac markers.
- 4. Send blood to lab for detection of serum cardiac markers indicative of an AMI.
- 5. Wait approximately 1 hour or longer for results when sent to the lab.
- Repeat every 3 to 6 hours for 24 hours to check for increase in serum cardiac markers indicative of an AMI.



No continuous monitoring of serum markers for AMI detection

New VectraplexECG Standard

versus

- 1. Attach only 5 electrodes* to patient.
 - Displays CEB® index and heart rate, and monitors up to 22 derived ECG (dECG) leads within seconds
- 2. The 5 electrodes (V2 and limb electrodes) are a subset of the standard 10-electrode placement.



VectraplexECG

VectraplexECG provides the simplicity of continuous monitoring

VectraplexECG System

with CEB®

The Science of AMI, Redefined

Advanced mathematics allow real-time detection of ECG changes that may be indicative of an AMI

While ECG technology has improved considerably since Willem Einthoven recorded the first electrocardiogram in 1903, the voltage-time PQRST graph remains the same. The measured 12-lead ECG is the cornerstone diagnostic test for every CVD patient. The gold standard for detecting AMI includes the 12-lead ECG and drawing blood to meas-ure serum cardiac markers. Along with being invasive, the problem with testing for serum cardiac markers is that blood is typically drawn every 3 to 6 hours and it is not practical to draw blood more often or continuously.

But now, using proprietary mathematical algorithms, the VectraplexECG System with CEB® revolutionizes the detection of ECG changes suggestive of an AMI. It is the *only* ECG device that provides all of the following benefits:



- Displays a Cardiac Electrical Biomarker (CEB®), for real-time detection of ECG changes suggestive of an AMI (using only 5 electrodes)
- Derives a total of 22 ECG leads = 12-Lead, right heart, posterior and Vectorcardiogram / XYZ leads and vector loops from the placement of only 5 electrodes
- Displays results within seconds and provides continuous real-time status updates automatically
- Does NOT require an additional ECG machine
 - VectraplexECG is a stand-alone ECG machine and cardiac monitor all in one
 - Provides constant ECG monitoring (selectable between 1 to 22 leads)
- Provides 12-lead measured ECG interpretation software (10 electrodes attached to patient)
- Incorporates a patient database
- Report editor feature allows inclusion of additional physician diagnoses
- Capability of e-mailing patient data
- 3-page printout with the appropriate labeling of all leads, thus reducing the risk of mislabeling

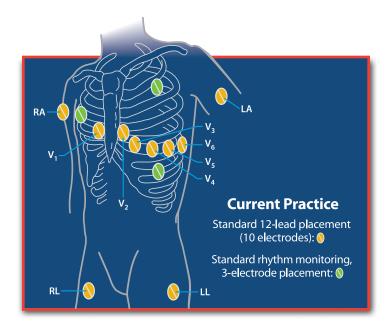
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- Non-invasive
- EMR Connectivity

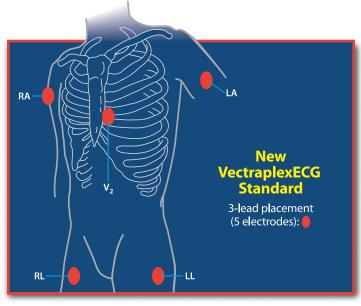




Now get the critical cardiac data you need...using only 5 standard electrodes

- The VectraplexECG System requires only 5 electrodes to derive 22 dECG leads, compared to the standard practice of acquiring a 22-lead mECG with the placement of approximately 23 electrodes
- No extra training is required for electrode placement the 5 electrodes used are the easiest to place and are a subset of the standard measured 12-lead mECG
- The VectraCor electrode set has the least variability and fewer electrodes, which reduce the possibility of errors in lead placement
 - A 2008 study showed that lead V1 was incorrectly placed by 51% of nurses⁴—and by:
 - 69% of physicians (excluding cardiologists)⁴
 - 84% of cardiologists (p<0.001 for inter-group differences)⁴

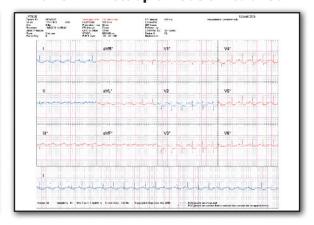




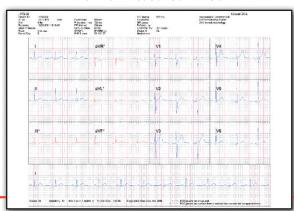
Non-STEMI Measured mECG

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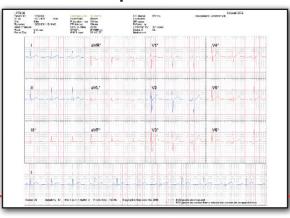
Non-STEMI VectraplexECG Derived dECG



Normal Measured mECG



Normal VectraplexECG Derived dECG



VectraplexECG derived dECG... can you tell the difference?

There are virtually NO clinically

A standard measured mECG vs. a

significant differences between mECG vs.

dECG.5

Real-time, continuous, non-invasive detection of ECG changes that may be indicative of an acute myocardial ischemic injury (AMII), including AMI along with heart rate and rhythm monitoring, and 22-lead dECG with vector loops—*all in 1 device*

How the CEB® works: quantifying the cardiac elec-trical field to detect ECG changes suggestive of an AMI

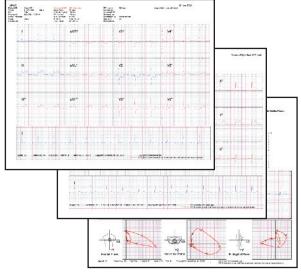
- Using advanced mathematical modeling, the VectraplexECG System quantifies the dipolar forces in the cardiac electrical field suggestive of an AMII/AMI
 - In general, the more multipolar (less dipole) forces in the cardiac electrical field, the greater the potential for an AMI
- VectraplexECG then continuously analyzes these data points resulting in the CEB® index which is continuously displayed in real-time

CEB®:	Less than 66	Normal		
Displayed in:	Green	Condition		
CEB®:	Between 66 and 94	Caution Zone		
Displayed in:	Orange			
CEB®:	Greater than 94	Abnormal		
Displayed in:	Red and Blinking	Condition ³		
	Audible Alarm			
*Patient may be dev	eloping an acute myocardial inf	arction and		



Three Page Report

- Page 1 12 leads
- Page 2 right heart, posterior, XYZ leads
- Page 3 VCG Loops and lead voltage data



If the VectraplexECG System does detect ECG changes that may be indicative of an AMI, the clinician can verify findings by acquiring a 12-lead mECG and by administering a blood draw (which could be sooner than current hospital protocols for measuring serum cardiac markers), resulting in the **potential for faster patient treatment**. This could free up space in the Emergency Department and potentially increase patient flow/bed turnover.



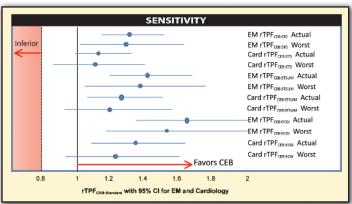
VectraplexECG System

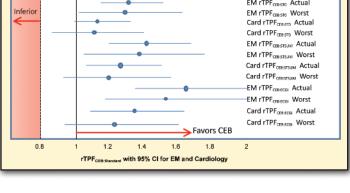
with VectraplexAMI

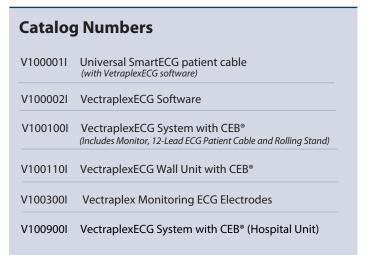
The CEB® index has been studied against ST segment analysis (ST0) and an ECG computer interpretation (ECGI) program. The results of a non-inferiority study are as follows*5:

	ST0 = J Point				ECGI = Computer Interpretation				
Diagnostic Performance Measures	Parameters	*Actual		*Worst Case		*Actual		*Worst Case	
		*EM	Cardiology	*EM	Cardiology	*EM	Cardiology	*EM	Cardiology
Sensitivity (TPF)	VectraplexAMI (CEB)	93.75%	87.27%	89.55%	82.76%	93.4%	84.6%	85.1%	77.2%
	ST0 or ECGI	70.31%	76.36%	70.15%	75.86%	57.4%	63.5%	56.7%	63.2%
Specificity (FPF = 1-Specificity)	VectraplexAMI (CEB)	91.30%	81.50%	84.68%	75.55%	91.34%	81.18%	85.08%	75.27%
	ST0 or ECGI	73.48%	74.02%	73.39%	73.72%	77.92%	76.47%	76.61%	75.64%
Negative Predicitive Value	VectraplexAMI NPV (CEB)	98.1%	96.7%	96.8%	95.4%	98.1%	96.3%	95.5%	94.1%
	ST0 or ECGI NPV	89.9%	93.5%	90.1%	93.5%	87.4%	91.1%	86.8%	90.8%
Positive Predicitive Value	VectraplexAMI PPV (CEB)	75.0%	50.5%	61.2%	41.7%	74.0%	47.8%	60.6%	39.3%
	ST0 or ECGI PPV	42.5%	38.9%	41.6%	37.9%	40.7%	35.5%	39.6%	35.0%
Caution Zone %	No Test %	6.67%	6.93%	6.67%	6.93%	7.30%	7.53%	7.30%	7.53%
Utility%	(1-No Test)%	93.33%	93.07%	93.33%	93.07%	92.70%	92.47%	92.70%	92.47%
Prevalence	Prev	19.0%	17.4%	19.0%	17.4%	20.9%	16.9%	21.3%	17.2%

^{*} Additional results of this non-inferiority study are posted on our website www.vectracor.com (or call VectraCor for results).

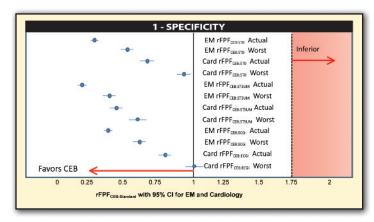






VectraCor also has a Spirometry/Lung Function device The Orbit™ Portable Spirometer Z-7000-0101

Please contact VectraCor for additional information, including Cautions and Warnings.



References

1. 121.5 million adults in the U.S. - 48 percent based on 2016 figures - have cardiovascular disease. Available at: https://healthmetrics.heart.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/At-A-Glance-Heart-Disease-and-Stroke-Statistics-2018.pdf. Accessed October 18, 2019.

2. Cardiovascular disease is the leading global cause of death, accounting for more than 17.9 million deaths per year in 2015, a number that is expected to grow to more than 23.6 million by 2030. Available at: https://healthmetrics.heart.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/At-A-Glance-Heart-Disease-and-Stroke-Statistics-2018.pdf. Accessed October 18, 2019.

3. Cardiovascular diseases claim more lives each year than all forms of cancer and Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease combined. Available at: https://healthmetrics.heart.org/wp-content/ uploads/2018/02/At-A-Glance-Heart-Disease-and-Stroke-Statistics-2018.pdf. Accessed October 18, 2019. 4. Rajaganeshan R, Ludlam CL, Francis DP, Parasramka SV, Sutton R. Accuracy in ECG lead placement among technicians, nurses, general physicians, and cardiologists. Int J Clin Pract. 2008;62(1):65-70. 5. Data on file, VectraCor, Inc., Totowa, NJ.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

The significance of the ST segment changes and CEB® require physician interpretation. If the CEB® indicates a potential AMI, the user should acquire a 12-lead ECG using 10 electrodes.

The CEB® index has been tested in comparison to physician interpretation of standard 12-lead ECGs in patients presenting to an acute care setting, and not in comparison to additional clinical data documenting the presence of acute myocardial infarction.

Derived 15-lead ECGs and their measurements are approximations to conventional 12-lead ECGs and should not be used for final diagnostic interpretations.

The computerized interpretation provided by the VectraplexECG software is only for the 12-lead tracings (using 10 electrodes) and valid when used in conjunction with clinical findings. All computergenerated tracings and interpretations must be confirmed by a qualified physician.

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