

A short update – Successful meeting for Emotra in Florence

Emotra's management team has just returned from several days of hard work and successes in connection with the EPA's conference in Florence, Italy. Researchers from a number of countries have reached out to congratulate us on our successfully concluded study and to register their interest in learning more about EDOR®. Professor Marco Sarchiapone presented our preliminary analysis of the study results. This analysis was completed with a short deadline after our study was closed on March 10. He concluded that EDOR® is the first ever objective tool for identifying a biomarker for suicide risk and that the method now opens the door for more systematic methods of evaluating suicide risk in psychiatric care.

After a series of tightly scheduled days, first in connection with our consensus meeting in Rome and later the EPA conference in Florence, we finally have the time to gather our impressions. We had a very successful week in Italy. The study results indicate a vast reduction in the number of suicides compared with earlier studies. The clinics that participated in our EUDOR-A study were all specialised psychiatric clinics. The tested patients belonged to a high suicide-risk group. Nobody had expected such low suicide rates in this type of study. The vast majority of the participating clinics reported an implementation of significantly more suicide prevention measures for those patients whose test results showed they were hyporeactive.

However, we must point out that our analysis of the study material has not been concluded. Our study produced a lot of data and a deeper analysis will most certainly be able to yield a great deal more insights. Decisions on future scientific publications will be based on what such deeper analyses show. Our recently concluded clinical multi-centre study could very well lead to more than one scientific article.

At the conference in Florence, we presented various aspects of EDOR® and EUDOR-A in different seminars. The most important presentation was held by Professor Marco Sarchiapone, who is responsible for monitoring the study. He presented the study's setup and described the conclusions that we have so far been able to draw from the results; all in line with what was stated in Emotra's press release from March 31, 2017.

Sarchiapone called attention to the fact that even if there could be a number of contributing factors behind the low suicide numbers, we cannot ignore the fact that the clinics have reported only three suicides among the hyporeactive patients for which suicide-prevention measures were implemented.

Emotra AB (publ) is a medical technology company that carries out research, development, clinical studies and marketing in the area of suicide prevention. The Company's method, EDOR®, is a proprietary, objective and quantitative diagnostic, psychophysiological test for detecting hyporeactivity in patients suffering from depression. During the test, the patient listens to a series of audio signals. The patient's response, in the form of very small changes in dermal electric conductivity, is measured and analysed. This extremely sensitive and specific test of suicidal risk has been developed as the result of research.



The patients in the hyporeactive group were significantly overrepresented, compared with normally reactive patients, among those who had previously attempted to take their own lives. After the follow-up, no such tendency could be seen anymore. The number of suicides in the normally reactive group was also very low, but also completely in line with expectations. Professor Sarchiapone's conclusion was that we now can state that hyporeactivity is the first objective biomarker for suicidal behaviour and that EDOR® now must be made generally available as a supplement to the routine methods for finding those patients who are at risk of committing suicide.

Marco Sarchiapone's presentation was very well received by the audience and after the meeting Emotra met interested researchers and clinics who wanted to know more about the method. The company also received initiatives from researchers who wished to collaborate with Emotra, as well as suggestions for further studies to deepen our knowledge of these crucial connections.

The company is discussing various strategic questions for our planned market launch with Professor Sarchiapone and some of the most prominent researchers who participated in our clinical multi-centre study. It is important that we take these leading clinical specialists' opinions into consideration. Maintaining an open dialogue with them provides us with valuable input and guidance for Emotra's coming market launch.

We will be marketing the method as an objective measurement method that aims to supplement traditional, subjective evaluations of suicide risk in routine clinical situations. Testing with EDOR® identifies hyporeactive patients, and since hyporeactivity is a biomarker for suicide risk, the method provides support in routine evaluations of this risk in patients.

Continued studies and an ever-growing documentation from reported tests to a patient follow-up system will in the long run increase our understanding of hyporeactivity's importance for suicidal behaviour. For this reason, Emotra has over the past two years been working on a project with the goal of introducing a scalable, computer-based patient follow-up system which will allow us to manage patient follow-ups from all over the world.

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