Veryan Announces commencement of the Randomised Phase of the Mimics Study

July 2010 – Vascular disease specialist Veryan has announced that the first subject has been enrolled in the randomised phase of the Mimics study. The enrolment took place at Herz Zentrum, Bad Krozingen, Germany, where the Mimics study's Principal Investigator, Professor Thomas Zeller is based.

The MIMICS study is a multicentre clinical evaluation of the safety and performance of the BioMimics 3D stent and delivery system in subjects with peripheral artery disease undergoing femoropopliteal artery intervention. It was initiated in Bad Krozingen, Germany in February 2010 with the initial First in Human (FIH) cohort of 10 subjects. This cohort provided clinical safety evidence at 30 days to support commencement of the randomised part of the study. In the randomised phase, subjects will be randomised in a 2:1 ratio to receive either the BioMimics 3D stent or a straight Nitinol comparator stent. Up to 90 subjects will be enrolled in the study at up to 10 centres across Germany.

About Veryan
Veryan is developing innovative solutions to improve the performance of vascular stents using the principles of biomimicry. Veryan's BioMimics 3D™ stent technology involves adapting traditional straight stent designs to a three-dimensional helical shape, which more closely mimics the natural geometry of the human vascular system. BioMimics 3D technology is designed to improve clinical performance by improving flow conditions in, and bio-mechanical performance of, stented vessels.

Pre-clinical studies have shown that BioMimics 3D stent technology may significantly reduce restenosis (the narrowing of stented arterial segments) and confer significant mechanical benefits: the BioMimics 3D stent is more flexible, kink and fracture resistant than conventional counterparts.

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Notes to Editors:

About Vascular Disease

The total market for vascular stents to treat occlusive vascular disease exceeds $4 billion p.a. It is a highly profitable and competitive environment with six large corporations and many smaller entrants competing for market share. The market is divided into two key segments, coronary stents (>$3 billion) and peripheral stents (>$1 billion). Despite two decades of stent innovation, two key failure modes remain as critical clinical problems. The first, restenosis (re-narrowing) is a physiological failure

mode that arises partly as a result of a proliferation of tissue in response to arterial injury during stent implantation, this process affects the performance of all implanted stents. The second is a physical problem in arteries which have to accommodate considerable compressive and bending forces that cause mechanical deformation of implanted stents. Existing stent designs do not perform well in these environments and the performance of existing stent technology is limited.