

## Australian clinical study published in British Journal of Dermatology presents further benefits with Nevisense

The Australian study previously presented at the World Congress of Cancers of the Skin showing that Nevisense can detect malignant melanoma three months earlier in follow-up cases and reduce the need for follow-up by nearly half, has now been published in the British Journal of Dermatology (BJD). The BJD is one of the world's leading journals within dermatology research and this is the second time that they publish an article about Nevisense and the EIS method.

In the study, conducted by Dr Lilian Rocha, Associate Prof. Pascale Guitera, Prof. Scott W. Menzies et. al. at the Melanoma Institute of Australia and Royal Prince Alfred Hospital in Sydney, short term digital dermoscopy imaging (SDDI) was combined with Nevisense's electrical impedance spectroscopy (EIS). In total, the use of Nevisense showed the potential to reduce the number of cases that needed to undergo SDDI by 47%. This could simplify diagnostics and lead to significant cost savings for health care while shortening many patients' waiting time for a diagnosis with approximately three months.

Highlights from the study:

- 19% of all examined lesions showed a high positive Nevisense EIS score and were surgically removed immediately. 83.1% of the malignant melanomas in the study were discovered three months earlier than with standard SDDI by using Nevisense according to the study protocol.
- 28% showed a negative Nevisense EIS score indicating that the need for a patient follow-up visit would be unnecessary.
- All melanomas were identified in the study by using the standard Nevisense cut-off for melanoma.

"The use of Nevisense in combination with dermoscopy monitoring reduced the need for follow-up by 47%, thus not only shortening patients' waiting time for a diagnosis but avoiding a second consultation in nearly half of cases," says Prof Scott W. Menzies at Sydney Medical School, University of Sydney.

"It is a significant step for SciBase to see these results published in the British Journal. The study was independently performed by two well-known centers and focussed on patients that traditionally require a three month process to manage. The results verify the potential for Nevisense to improve the diagnosis of melanoma and to provide clinicians with a clinically useful tool. We see the publication as very beneficial to us in our continued efforts to increase acceptance of the Nevisense EIS method around the world," says Simon Grant, CEO of SciBase.

Malignant melanoma is often difficult to detect, and early detection is of crucial importance. Lesions suspected of being malignant melanoma, but which cannot be clearly determined during the initial examination, are often followed up using short term digital dermoscopy imaging (SDDI). This means that the lesion is photographed and compared over time. The use of SDDI and follow-up digital dermoscopy is increasing – especially in difficult-to-diagnose cases – but it is resource-intensive and can take three months or more for a final diagnosis. In addition, it can be challenging to get patients to return for follow-up visits.

The top line results of this study were previously presented as a poster at the World Congress of Cancers of the Skin in Vienna. The publication of the full study is initially in the BJD's online journal and will be followed by publication in the physical journal. This publication is the second publication that demonstrates the benefits of Nevisense in the BJD. In May 2014 the results of the Nevisense pivotal trial were also published in the BJD.

The article can be accessed through the following link:  
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/bjd.15595/full>

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#### About Skin Cancer

*Skin cancer is one of the most common cancers in the world, accounting for nearly half of all cancers. It has been estimated that nearly half of all Americans who live to the age of 65 will develop skin cancer at least once. Malignant melanoma is the most fatal form of skin cancer causing the majority (75%) of deaths related to skin cancer. Worldwide, doctors diagnose about 230,000 new cases of melanoma yearly.*

#### About SciBase and Nevisense

*SciBase AB is a Swedish medical technology company, headquartered in Stockholm that has developed a unique point-of-care device for the accurate detection of malignant melanoma. Its product, Nevisense, helps doctors to detect malignant melanoma, the most dangerous type of skin cancer. SciBase was founded by Stig Ollmar, Associate Professor at The Karolinska Institute in Stockholm, Sweden. Nevisense is based on substantial research and has achieved excellent results in the largest clinical study ever conducted on the detection of malignant melanoma. Nevisense is CE marked in Europe, has TGA approval in Australia, and is awaiting FDA clearance in the United States. Nevisense is based on a method called Electrical Impedance Spectroscopy (EIS), which uses the varying electrical properties of human tissue to categorize cellular structures and thereby detect malignancies. SciBase is listed on Nasdaq First North ("SCIB"). Avanza is the certified advisor. Further information is available on [www.scibase.com](http://www.scibase.com).*