chf solutions[™]

Corporate Presentation

(NASDAQ: CHFS) October 2018

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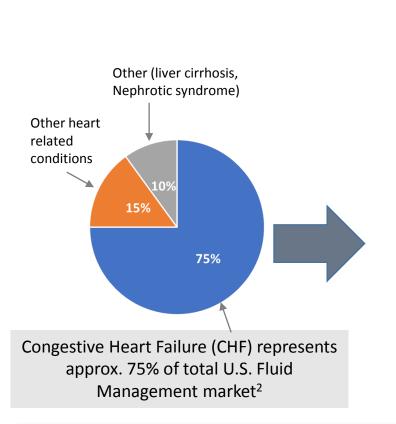
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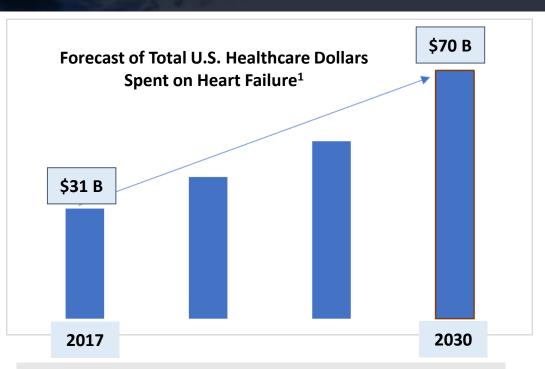
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Fluid Management Market Size is Large and Growing





Fluid Overload in Heart Failure is a significant burden on the U.S. Healthcare System

Congestive Heart Failure (CHF) is the leading cause of fluid overload—and is the Company's primary disease target



¹ Circ Heart Fail. 2013 May

² McKinsey study internal document 2012

Fluid Overload in Heart Failure Patients is Overwhelming

6.5M

• U.S. patients with HF and expected to rise to 8M patients by 2030^{1,2}

• HF is the largest driver of Medicare costs

>1 M

Annual U.S. and EU heart failure hospitalizations³

Congestion (fluid overload) is primary cause³

90%

Heart failure hospitalizations are due to fluid overload³



¹Benjamin EJ. etal, 2017 Update: A Report from the American Heart Association. Circulation. 2017: 135(10):e146-e603

² SavareseG, LundL, Card Fail Rev. 2017; 3(1): 7-11

³ Costanzo MR, et al. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2017;69(19):2428-2445.

Diuretics are the Standard of Care, but Fail to Provide Optimal Outcomes in Many Patients

- 40% of patients demonstrate diuretic resistance ("failure") and 68% show sub-optimal response¹
- 68% of HF patients are discharged from the hospital with residual excess fluid²
 - Worsening heart failure with increased mortality after discharge
 - Insufficient symptom relief, such as persistent congestion
 - Increase in re-hospitalization rates
 - Risk of electrolyte imbalance (i.e. low magnesium and low potassium)

1 Testani, Circ Heart Failure, 2016;9:e002370 2 Costanzo MR, et al., J Am Coll Cardiol., 2017; 69: 2428-45

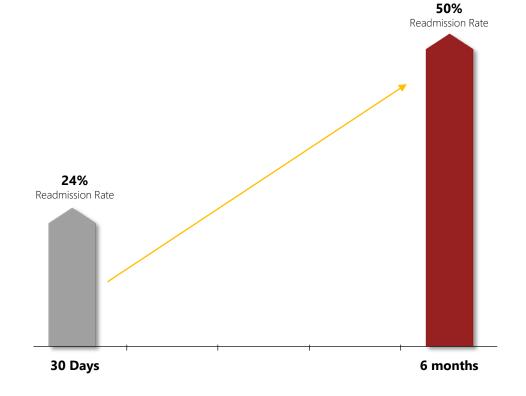




Fluid Overload in HF Patients is a Recurrent Problem

Recurrent fluid overload in heart failure is associated with worse outcomes independent of age and renal function

- 24% of patients are readmitted within 30 days of hospital release¹
- 50% of patients are readmitted within 6 months of hospital discharge¹
- Adds to the economic cost burden





¹ Costanzo MR, et al. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2017 May 16;69(19):2428-2445

Medicare Penalizes Hospitals with Excessive HF readmissions

In 2012 the Affordable Care Act instituted the Hospital Readmission Reduction Program¹

- Requirement: CMS to reduce payments to hospitals with excess readmissions
- **Penalty**: hospitals can lose ≤ 3% of Medicare reimbursement on <u>all</u> admissions
- 2017 Update from Journal American Medical Association (JAMA):²
 - Decrease in heart failure related readmissions but <u>increase</u> in 30-day and 1 year mortality rates



¹ Readmissions Reduction Program (HRRP). Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services website. Updated April 18, 2016. Accessed May 25, 2016.

² Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA), November 2017

Aquadex® FlexFlow System A Solution to this Unmet Clinical Need

- 40% more fluid removal than conventional diuretic drug therapy over the same period of time¹
- No clinically significant impact on electrolytes balance, blood pressure, or heart rate^{1,2}
- 53% reduction in the risk of rehospitalization than those treated solely with diuretics at 90 days³
- Fewer re-hospitalization days due to cardiovascular event⁴

1 Bart BA, et. al., *Am Coll Cardiol.*, 2005;46:2043–6 2 Jaski BE et al. J Card Fail. 2003; 9(3):227-231 3 Costanzo MR, et al. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* 2007 Feb 13; 49(6): 675-683. 4 Costanzo MR, et. al., *J Am Coll Cardiol.*, 2005;46:2047–51.





The Value and Utility Advantages of Aquadex FlexFlow are Compelling

- Safe, effective, and clinically proven to remove excess salt and water from the body
- Rapid and predictable rate of fluid removal
- Efficient patient to nurse workflow
- Prescribed by any medical specialty
- Customizable therapy plan based on provider's clinical goals for their patient





Compelling Clinical Results Demonstrate the Potential of Aquadex FlexFlow

Good Samaritan Hospital- A Single Center Experience

Independent study of 67 heart failure patients who received aquapheresis:

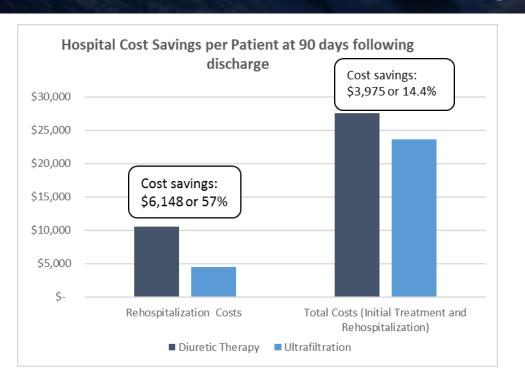
- No 30-day readmits for volume overload
- Length of stay when started within 24 hours was 2.2 days, compared to national average of 5.9 days
- Readmission rate from before aquapheresis down from 12% to 4% the year prior
- Average of 5.7 liters removed per patient

*Data presented at the National Teaching Institute & Critical Care Exposition (NTI) in Chicago, IL on May 5-8, 2008. Results may vary.





New Data Shows Ultrafiltration Therapy Demonstrates a Cost Savings at 90 Days



Cost savings from reduced hospital readmission days were \$3,975 (14.4%) at 90-days:

IV diuretics costs: \$27,608

Ultrafiltration costs: \$23,633

Despite higher up-front costs, ultrafiltration <u>reduces hospital readmission rates and</u> duration, which substantially lowers costs over a 90-day period compared to IV diuretics.

Costanzo MR, et al. Ultrafiltration vs. Diuretics for the Treatment of Fluid Overload in Patients with Heart Failure: A Hospital Cost Analysis. Poster presented at the ISPOR International Meeting, May 19-23, 2018, Baltimore, MD, USA



Clinical Guidelines Support Use of Ultrafiltration



ACC/AHA – American College of Cardiology/ American Heart Association¹

Ultrafiltration may be considered for patients with obvious volume overload to alleviate congestive symptoms and fluid weight, or with refractory congestion not responding to medical therapy

HFSA - Heart Failure Society Of America²

Ultrafiltration may be considered in lieu of diuretics

ESC / HFA - European Society of Cardiology and Heart Failure Association³

Venovenous isolated ultrafiltration is sometimes used to remove fluid in patients with HF, although is usually reserved for those unresponsive or resistant to diuretics

CCS - Canadian Cardiovascular Society⁴

Patients with persistent congestion despite diuretic therapy, with or without impaired renal function, may, under experienced supervision, receive continuous venovenous ultrafiltration

^{4 2012} Canadian Cardiovascular Society Heart Failure Management Guidelines Update: McKelvie RS, et al. Can J Cardiol. 2013 Feb; 29(2): 168 – 181.



¹ Yancy CW, et al. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2013 Oct 15; 62(16): e147-e239.

² HFSA 2010 Comprehensive Heart Failure Practice Guidelines: Lindenfeld J, et al. J Card Fail. 2010 Jun; 16(6): 475 – 539.

³ ESC Guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of acute and chronic heart failure 2012: McMurray JJ, et al. Eur Heart J. 2012 Jul; 33(14): 1787 – 1847.

New Market Opportunity – Cardio Vascular Surgery

- 7.3M cardiovascular operations and procedures per year in the US¹
 - 500,000+ Coronary Artery Bypass Grafts (CABG) per year in US²
 - 80,000 Valve procedures per year in US³
- 5-6 liters of fluid added to maintain cardiac output and blood pressure to accommodate anesthesia and bypass machine⁴
- CV surgery is being safely performed on patients 80+ years due to advances in cardiopulmonary bypass techniques





¹ National Center for Health Statistics 2009

² Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Market Analysis By Type (Saphenous Vein Grafts, Internal Thoracic Artery Grafts), By Surgical Procedures, By Technology (On-Pump CABG, Off-Pump CABG), And Segment Forecasts, 2018 – 2025, Grand View Research

³ iData Research: https://idataresearch.com/over-182000-heart-valve-replacements-per-year-in-the-united-states/

⁴ Pradeep A, Rajagopalam S, Kolli AK, et al. HSR Proceedings in Intensive Care and Cardio Anthesth 2010; 2: 287-296

Multiple CV Surgical Procedures and Multiple Prescribers

- Aquadex therapy can be used after cardiac procedures to remove fluid overload when diuretics fail
 - Valve repair or replacement
 - CABG (Coronary Artery Bypass Graft)
 - LVAD (Left Ventricular Assist Device) Implant
 - Heart Transplant
- Prescribers can include:
 - CT Surgeons
 - Surgical PA
 - Intensivists
 - Cardiologist





Diuretics Fail to Provide Adequate Relief

Diuretic agents are still the standard of care for post surgical volume overload – the story remains the same

- IV loop diuretic agents are routinely used in the post-operative period to manage fluid
- Diuretic resistance is a concern for providers when treatment goals are not being met in the post-op setting as up to 40% of patients can be resistant¹
- Decreased urine output is common after surgical procedure
- Evidence suggests diuretic use after procedures such as CABG may not provide clinical benefit²



¹ Testani JM, Hanberg JS, Cheng S, et al. Circ Heart Failure. 2016;9(1)

² PLim, E., Ali, Z.A., Attaran, R. et al, Evaluating routine diuretics after coronary surgery: a prospective randomized controlled trial. *Ann Thorac Surg.* 2002;73:153–155.

CV Surgery Post Operative Complications Are Significant

- Volume Overload Due to IV fluids and medication inhibits healing
- Potential acute kidney injury from bypass machine and anesthesia
 - Affects up to 30% of patients¹
 - Fluid overload and rises in serum creatinine associated with longer ICU stays and increased mortality²
- Prolonged intubation
 - Excessive fluid and pulmonary edema causes respiratory issues
 - Associated with increased mortality³

^{3.} Federico Pappalardo, Annalisa Franco, Giovanni Landoni, Paola Cardano, Alberto Zangrillo, Ottavio Alfieri; Long-term outcome and quality of life of patients requiring prolonged mechanical ventilation after cardiac surgery, European Journal of Cardio-Thoracic Surgery, Volume 25, Issue 4, 1 April 2004, Pages 548–552, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejcts.2003.11.034



^{1.} O'Neal JB, Shaw AD, Billings FT (2016) Acute kidney injury following cardiac surgery: current understanding and future directions. Crit Care 20(1):187. doi: 10.1186/s13054-016-1352-z

^{2.} Stein A, de Souza LV, Belettini CR, Menegazzo WR, Viégas JR, Costa Pereira EM, et al. Fluid overload and changes in serum creatinine after cardiac surgery: predictors of mortality and longer intensive care stay. A prospective cohort study. Crit Care. 2012;16:R99

CHF Solutions' Business Overview

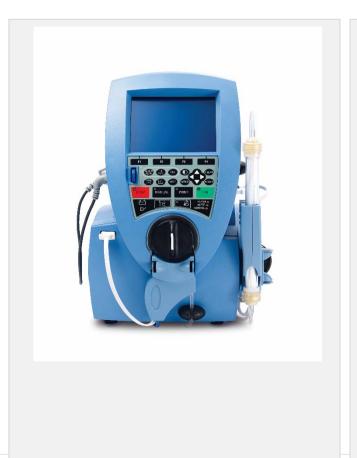
- Aquadex therapy is ultrafiltration to reduce fluid overload in patients, when diuretics fail
- Designed to be used by cardiologists early in the heart failure treatment protocol
- Growing opportunity in treating fluid overloaded patients post CV surgery
- Acquired from Baxter in August 2016 and now manufacturing all products in our Eden Prairie, MN facility
- FDA 510(k) market cleared; sold internationally with the CE mark
- Recently expanded US sales team to 13 sales territories and 5 clinical specialists
- Distribution partners in UK, Italy, Germany, Spain, Singapore, Hong Kong and Thailand





Aquadex Product Overview

Aquadex Console



Blood Circuit Set

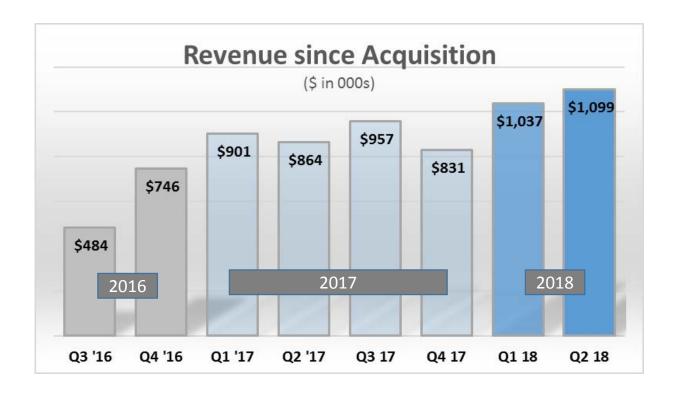


Dual Lumen venous catheter





Revenue Performance



Since completing the acquisition of Aquadex in August 2016, we have focused on executing our strategy and on growing revenue.



Key Growth Opportunities Exist

Aquadex Growth Drivers

- 1 Established Customer Base
 Opportunity to expand utilization within our current customer base of 300+ hospitals
- 2 Underpenetrated Inpatient Market 900,000 annual U.S. HF admissions for fluid overload, 68% achieving sub-optimal results with diuretics provide an inpatient opportunity of ≥ 600,000 patients/year
- Medicare penalties for early readmissions is driving a growing outpatient market with ≈300,000 treatments per year in U.S. alone
- 4 OUS Growth Opportunity OUS market largely untapped to date, offering long-term growth potential

- 5 **Multiple Clinical Applications**Aquadex removes excess fluid in patients with a variety of fluid management issues
- 6 Alignment with Market Dynamics
 Readmission rates and length of stay
 benefits of Aquadex are in line with the
 market shift toward value-based technology
- 7 Dedicated Reimbursement Codes Producing clinical data and assimilating existing data can achieve dedicated outpatient codes and drive market uptake



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