



Clinical results from SpectraCure's fourth patient treatment

The fourth patient in the clinical phase 1 trial that SpectraCure is running for treatment of patients with recurrent prostate cancer was conducted, as previously communicated, on February 22th. The treatment was performed using the method for photodynamic therapy (PDT) that SpectraCure has developed. From the MRI of the prostate acquired a week after treatment, it is clear that the procedure has resulted in a clear effect. The images show a clear treatment result and intended change in the prostate gland and tumor area as a result of the PDT treatment.

– We see excellent tissue destruction in the prostate and tumour area, comments Dr. Nathan Perlis, the surgeon who performed the procedure at Princess Margaret Cancer Centre in Toronto.

– Although the results are preliminary, we now see, after the fourth patient treatment, an increasingly coherent picture of successful treatments. We are pleased to see that our technology has had effect on a number of patients with individual conditions, says Masoud Khayyami, CEO.

The effect on the cancer tumour will be continuously evaluated during the follow-up of the patients by PSA tests, MRI imaging, and tissue samples, according to a pre-determined protocol.

For further information, please contact:

SpectraCure AB publ, CEO, Masoud Khayyami, phone: +46 (0) 70 815 21 90

This information is information that SpectraCure AB is required to disclose under the EU Market Abuse Regulation. The information was provided, through the contact of the above contact person, for publication on March 7th, 2018.

SpectraCure in short

SpectraCure was founded in 2003 as a spin off from Lund University departments for medical laser applications and physics. The company focuses on cancer treatments using medical systems with laser light sources and reactive drugs, which is referred to as "Interstitial Photodynamic Therapy", PDT, a treatment methodology suitable for internal solid tumours of various kind, e.g. prostate and abdominal salivary glands, but also other indications such as cancer tumours in the head and neck region