[184] FIRST-IN-MAN EXPERIENCE WITH THE TRANSCATHETER RENAL VENOUS DECONGESTION SYSTEM FOR THE TREATMENT OF ACUTE DECOMPENSATED HEART FAILURE

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- **Investment Rationale**
  Magenta was started by 2 successful serial entrepreneurs to treat Acute Decompensated Heart Failure (ADHF). ADHF is due to congestion (>90% of patients) or to low cardiac output (~5% of patients). There are over 1 million hospitalizations each year in the US with a primary diagnosis of ADHF and the prognosis is bleak. Discharge status impacts long-term prognosis, and a large percentage of patients is discharged with residual congestion.

- **Business Strategy**
  Magenta intends to bring its technology to market by securing regulatory approvals in target markets (US, Europe, Asia) and partnering with local and strategic distributors that will sell its devices to hospital cardiology departments.

- **Core Technology**
  Magenta specializes in the design and development of miniaturized blood pumps that operate in the human body in a closed loop (personalized) manner. Acute Decompensated Heart Failure manifests itself differently in different patients, hence requires a personalized approach to therapy based on the unique hemodynamic characteristics of each patient.

- **Product Profile/Pipeline**
  (1) Transcatheter Renal Venous Decongestion (TRVD): selectively reduces renal venous pressure to unload the kidneys, improve renal perfusion and function, and promote fluid and sodium removal. In feasibility clinical trials, $1.5B market potential in the US. (2) percutaneous Left Ventricular Assist Device (pLVAD): catheter-deployed arterial pump moving blood from the left ventricle into the aorta, thus temporarily unloading the failing left ventricle. In early R&D, $1B market potential in the US.

- **What's Next?**
  Expand and accelerate the clinical program for the TRVD System in Europe and Israel. Next year, apply and initiate an Early Feasibility Study with the TRVD System in the US. Next year, achieve design freeze for the pLVAD project and initiate a First-in-Human Study.