

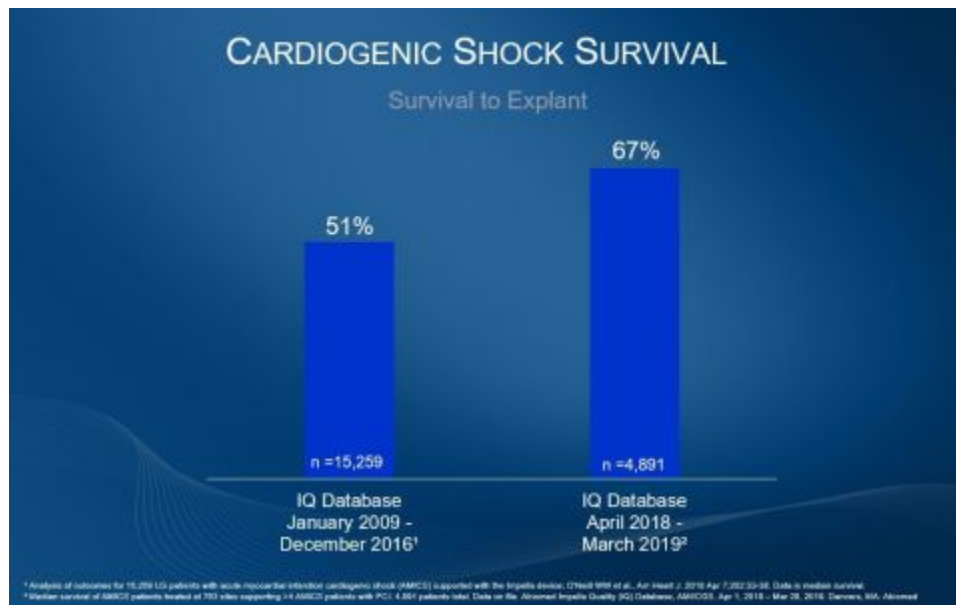


Cardiogenic Shock Survival Rates Improve Significantly in Three Years Since Impella FDA PMA Approval

April 4, 2019

DANVERS, Mass.--(BUSINESS WIRE)--Apr. 4, 2019-- Three years ago this week, [Abiomed's](#) (NASDAQ: ABMD) [Impella heart pump](#) received its [FDA PMA approval for AMI cardiogenic shock](#). At the time of Impella's FDA PMA approval, the cardiogenic shock survival rate to explant in the Impella Quality Assurance (IQ) Database was 51% in the United States¹. Today, Impella heart pumps, combined with the adoption of best practices, which include the use of Impella pre-PCI, have contributed to a significant increase in cardiogenic shock survival and native heart recovery. New data from the IQ Database on nearly 5,000 patients treated between April 2018 and March 2019 show an increase in survival from 51% to 67%², a relative increase of 34% in survival.

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Since FDA PMA approval, Abiomed has collected data on nearly 100% of U.S. Impella patients in the observational IQ Database. This clinical data, combined with the FDA post-approval studies embedded in Abiomed's prospective cVAD Study, helped identify and validate best practices for Impella use associated with improved survival and native heart recovery. These best practices, including use of Impella pre-PCI, reduction of inotropes, early identification of shock, and hemodynamic monitoring with pulmonary artery catheters, have now been validated in multiple publications:

- [Journal of Interventional Cardiology, 2014](#): Placement of Impella pre-PCI is associated with more complete revascularization and improved survival to discharge in the setting of AMI cardiogenic shock (65% with Impella placed pre-PCI vs. 41% post-PCI, p=0.023).
- [American Journal of Cardiology, 2017](#): Initiation of Impella before PCI and prior to initiation of inotropes or vasopressors is independently associated with improved

Impella Quality Database: Cardiogenic shock survival to explant 2009-2016 compared to 2018-2019. (Graphic: Abiomed, Inc.)

survival. Survival to discharge was 68%, 46%, 35%, 35%, and 26% for patients requiring 0, 1, 2, 3, and ≥4 inotropes before mechanical circulatory support, respectively (p <0.001), in an analysis of 281 AMI cardiogenic shock patients.

- [Journal of Interventional Cardiology, 2017](#): Demonstrates a 48% survival at 30 days when Impella is implanted pre-PCI, compared to a 13% survival when Impella is implanted post-PCI for left main in cardiogenic shock (p=0.004).
- [American Heart Journal, 2018](#): Analysis of 15,259 U.S. patients in the IQ Database demonstrated an improvement in survival to explant from 52% to 59% when Impella was placed pre-PCI (p=0.001).
- [National Cardiogenic Shock Initiative Study Late Breaking Clinical Science, TCT 2018](#): Data from the first 104 patients utilizing best practices in the National Cardiogenic Shock Initiative (NCSI) Study found 77% survival to discharge with 99% native heart recovery.
- [Circulation, 2018](#): Analysis reinforces best practices of reduced use of inotropes and placement of Impella pre-PCI leads to improved survival rates. Survival benefit of Impella pre-PCI revealed trend vs "matched" IABP-Shock: 57.3% vs. 46.7% (p=0.18). Significant survival to discharge benefit with Impella in patients who did not receive inotropes (56.6% vs. 29.4% p<0.01). A subset of patients from this paper was presented at *American College of Cardiology (ACC) 2019 Scientific Sessions* when Andreas Schäfer, MD, presented an abstract that showed improved survival to discharge when Impella is placed pre-PCI of 71% vs. 49% post-PCI (p= 0.0021).
- [Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2018](#): Rab, et al., summarizes data from IQ Database, cVAD Study and NCSI and concluded that best practices are associated with improved survival in AMI cardiogenic shock.

New Data Published This Week

The most recent results that further validate best practices published online this week in [the Journal of the American College of Cardiology](#). After Inova Heart and Vascular Institute instituted a best practice protocol that includes early use of percutaneous mechanical circulatory support, AMI cardiogenic shock survival at 30 days rose from 44% to 82% (p=0.0001).

"The totality of the data on Impella use for cardiogenic shock demonstrates that coordinated care with a multidisciplinary team-based approach, a standardized protocol, and the best available tools, can lead to a remarkable increase in survival," said William O'Neill, MD, medical director of the Center for Structural Heart Disease at Henry Ford Hospital in Detroit. "This gives us hope for making real improvements to patient outcomes in this patient population that has historically been difficult to treat."

Cardiogenic shock patients who have benefited from treatment at leading centers from physicians who implanted Impella include [Jay Sanchez](#), [Stephon Betts](#) and [Ricky Payne](#). Survival with native heart recovery is the best option for the patient and one of the most cost-effective medical therapies.

“Abiomed has built the field of heart recovery by partnering with our hospitals and physicians to use real-world data, combined with FDA post-approval studies, to identify and validate best practices to improve patient outcomes,” said Abiomed Chairman, President and CEO, Michael R. Minogue. “It is inspiring that, over the last three years, cardiogenic shock patients have returned home to their families with their native heart.”

Impella’s FDA PMA for AMI cardiogenic shock was granted based on the following: Analysis of 494 cardiogenic shock patients from the U.S. Impella Registry (now called cVAD Study) and the RECOVER I FDA Study, safety and effectiveness analysis from FDA studies for high-risk PCI (PROTECT I & PROTECT II RCT), 709 high-risk PCI patients from U.S. Impella Registry, Impella literature review including 692 cardiogenic shock patients and 756 high-risk PCI patients treated with Impella, hemodynamic science demonstrating the benefits of unloading the left ventricle to reduce work and oxygen demand for the left ventricle and perfuse the end organs, the *Journal of American College of Cardiology* article, Hemodynamics of Mechanical Circulatory Support, D. Burkhoff et al., (2015), and a safety analysis of more than 25,000 Impella-treated patients using the FDA medical device reporting database, which draws from eight years (2008-2016) of U.S. experience with Impella 510(k) clearance. Furthermore, the RECOVER II RCT demonstrated the difficulty in consenting and enrolling these U.S. patients due to ethical and logistical concerns. The intra-aortic balloon pump is now a class III recommendation in Europe and Japan based on the [IABP-Shock II study](#).

Impella is the most studied mechanical circulatory support device in the history of the FDA and has exclusive PMA approvals for high-risk PCI, as a therapy to allow for native heart recovery with cardiogenic shock derived from AMI or cardiomyopathy, and right sided heart failure.

ABOUT IMPELLA HEART PUMPS

The Impella 2.5 and Impella CP devices are FDA approved to treat certain advanced heart failure patients undergoing elective and urgent percutaneous coronary interventions (PCI) such as stenting or balloon angioplasty, to re-open blocked coronary arteries. The Impella 2.5[®], Impella CP[®], Impella CP[®] with SmartAssist, Impella 5.0[®] and Impella LD[®] are FDA approved heart pumps used to treat heart attack or cardiomyopathy patients in cardiogenic shock, and have the unique ability to enable native heart recovery, allowing patients to return home with their own heart. To learn more about the Impella platform of heart pumps, including their approved indications and important safety and risk information associated with the use of the devices, please visit: www.protectedpci.com.

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ABOUT ABIOMED

Based in Danvers, Massachusetts, Abiomed, Inc. is a leading provider of medical devices that provide circulatory support. Our products are designed to enable the heart to rest by improving blood flow and/or performing the pumping of the heart. For additional information, please visit: www.abiomed.com.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This release contains forward-looking statements, including statements regarding development of Abiomed’s existing and new products, the Company’s progress toward commercial growth, and future opportunities and expected regulatory approvals. The Company’s actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements based upon a number of factors, including uncertainties associated with development, testing and related regulatory approvals, including the potential for future losses, complex manufacturing, high quality requirements, dependence on limited sources of supply, competition, technological change, government regulation, litigation matters, future capital needs and uncertainty of additional financing, and other risks and challenges detailed in the Company’s filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including the most recently filed Annual Report on Form 10-K and Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this release. The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly release the results of any revisions to these forward-looking statements that may be made to reflect events or circumstances that occur after the date of this release or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

¹ Analysis of outcomes for 15,259 U.S. patients with acute myocardial infarction cardiogenic shock (AMICS) supported with the Impella device; O’Neill WW et al., Am Heart J. 2018 Apr 7;202:33-38. Data is median survival.

² Median survival of AMICS patients treated at 763 sites supporting >4 AMICS patients with PCI. 4,891 patients total. Data on file. Abiomed Impella Quality (IQ) Database, AMI/CGS, Apr 1, 2018 – Mar 28, 2019. Danvers, MA: Abiomed.

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