



LifeShirt System Shown to Effectively Assess Cough in GlaxoSmithKline Study

System Performs With 99 Percent Accuracy in Identifying Cough in Patients With Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

Ventura, CA, November 18, 2003 -- VivoMetrics today announced the completion of a study, funded by GlaxoSmithKline, which found the LifeShirt System measured cough with 99 percent accuracy when compared to video analysis, the current gold standard for cough measurement. The study offers validation for the use of the LifeShirt System as the preferred testing model for cough measurement.

Cough is a significant symptom for a number of diseases, including Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), cystic fibrosis, upper respiratory infections and the common cold. Until now, however, researchers have found existing methods for cough measurement to be difficult, costly and inaccurate.

"The LifeShirt System's outstanding performance clearly displays its ability to revolutionize how clinical trials are being conducted today," said Alexander Derchak, Ph.D., Director of Clinical Development, VivoMetrics, Inc. "The LifeShirt System continues to reveal breakthrough findings in such disease areas as COPD and is clearly on the path of becoming the new standard for clinical trial data collection."

The LifeShirt garment is a comfortable, wearable vest with embedded sensors that collects physiological data 24/7 from subjects. In this study, both video and the LifeShirt System were used simultaneously to observe approximately 3,500 coughs. Precise measurement of cough can help researchers quantify severity of disease and provide an objective end point for pharmaceutical companies seeking new treatments for patients with cough.

Video analysis, the gold standard for accurate cough detection, has several drawbacks. It's inconvenient for patients and has limited generalizability, because they must sit for hours in front of a video camera in a laboratory, preventing the collection of data in a real-world environment. Also, this measurement model is labor-intensive to score, requiring two video viewing hours for every subject hour. Additional cough measurement models are also fallible, as they require patients to self-report coughs, which is associated with significant variability and error.

"The LifeShirt System study signifies the first major breakthrough in identifying an accurate measurement of cough," Michael Coyle, Ph.D., Vice President of Clinical Development and principal investigator.

"Cough is often difficult to measure, as it's a common symptom for a variety of conditions and diseases.

However, now, through leveraging the LifeShirt System's data, pharmaceutical researchers can better address what therapeutic advancements are needed for patients with conditions like COPD or even the common cold."

The findings from this study, which was completed on September 8, 2003, are currently being considered as an abstract for the May 2004 American Thoracic Society (ATS) Conference.

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