



Transforming Medicine with AI

R. A. Bavasso

Co-Founder & CEO

bavasso@nq-medical.com



Leadership Team Assembled

Address "Optimal Use of AI" Dilemma



R. A. Bavasso, Founder & CEO

30 years in healthcare, MedEd, digital health and SaaS.
Top 100 Most Influential People in Pharma.
Founder/CEO *RIMEDIO, Inc.* - Life sciences eCommerce
Founder/President, *Exploria SPS, LLC* - \$18M SaaS SFE
CEO *Pharmedica, Inc.* - Grew to \$65M - Exit to Parthenon



Mark Pascarella, Founder & Exec. Chair

CEO, *Founders Wanted*
GM, *HootSuite* - 400% growth
CEO, *UberVu* - Expanded 60 countries and sale to Hootsuite
CEO, *Gotuit* - Grew to #1 Video on Demand Service



Luca Giancardo, PhD, CSO

Assistant Professor, UTHealth School of Biomedical Informatics/Center for Precision Health.
Fellow at MIT. Recipient of the R&D Award by R&D Magazine, ORNL Award in Technology Transfer.



Teresa Arroyo-Gallego, PhD Chief Data Scientist

MIT/neuroQWERTY study lead researcher for mobile devices, machine learning and signal processing. Focused on development and application of artificial intelligence methods and systems to solve biomedical problems.

INDUSTRY ADVISORY BOARD



David Kreutter, PhD

Former SVP, Global Analytics,
Pfizer
Principal, *Kreutter Associates*



Naomi Fried, PhD

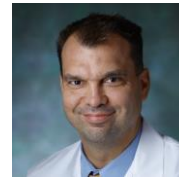
Former VP, Medical Information,
Innovation, External Partnerships,
Biogen
Founder, *Health Innovation Strategies*

MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD



Maulik Majmudar, MD

Associate Director, Healthcare Transformation Lab, **MGH**
Faculty, Harvard-MIT HST



Zoltan Mari, MD

Director, Lou Ruvo Center for Brain Health,
Movement Disorders,
Cleveland Clinic

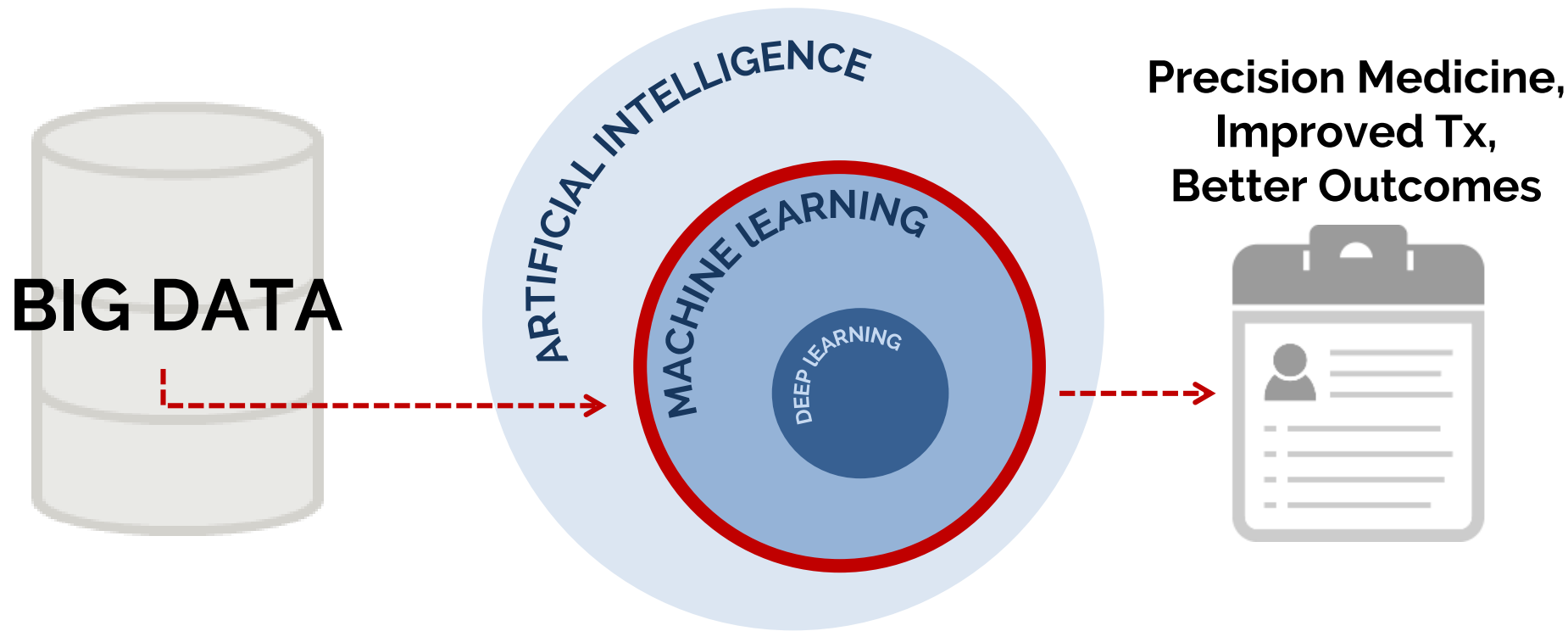


David Lee Scher, MD

Interventional Cardiologist,
Digital Health Consultant,
Board Member, **HIMSS**

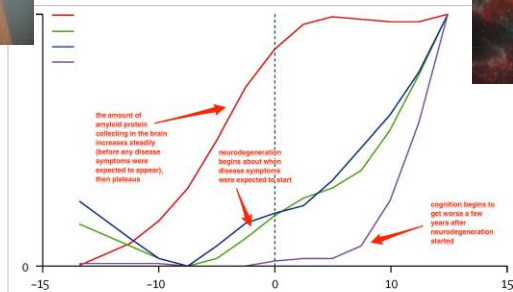
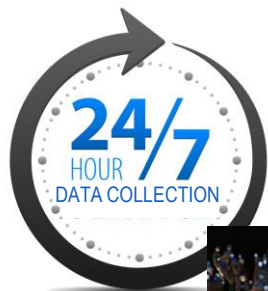
Give Machines Access to Data

Let Them Learn to Improve Healthcare



Unmet Market Need

Passive, High Frequency/Adherence, RW Data





nQ's USP

nQ's AI Technology

*Machine Learning Driven
Computational Biomarkers*

Discovered Powerful Medical Insight

Right at Your Fingertips - *neuroQWERTY*



Not influenced by:

- Device
- OS
- Speed
- Skill
- Language

Your Personal Device *is* Your Medical Device

- The average user:
 - ✓ Keeps phone **"on" 24/7**
 - ✓ Picks up device **more than 1,500 times a week**
 - ✓ Reaches for phone at **7:31 am every morning**
 - ✓ Use phone for **three hours sixteen minutes a day**

4 Years MIT R&D

Focused on Neurodegenerative Disorders



THE MICHAEL J. FOX FOUNDATION
FOR PARKINSON'S RESEARCH

REVIEW

New Methods for the Assessment of Parkinson's Disease (2005 to 2015): A Systematic Review

Álvaro Sánchez-Ferro, MD, MSc,^{1,2*} Morad
Markus A. Hohert, MD,^{3,4} Josefa Dombois

Computer keyboard interaction early Parkinson's disease

L. Giancardo^{1,4,*}, A. Sánchez-Ferro^{1,5,†}, T. Arroyo-Gallego^{1,5,†}, P. Montero⁷, M. Matarazzo^{2,5}, J. A. Obeso²,
Estépar⁹

¹Madrid-MIT M+Vision Consortium, Research Laboratory of Electro
Cambridge, MA, USA

²HIM Hospital - Centro Integral en Neurociencias HIM CINAC, M

³CEU San Pablo University, Campus de Moncloa, Calle Julián Rom

⁴Centro de Investigación Biomédica en Red, Enfermedades Neuro

⁵Instituto de Investigación Hospital 12 de Octubre (i+12), Madrid, Sp

⁶Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, Spain

⁷Movement disorders unit, Hospital Clínico San Carlos, Madrid, Sp

⁸The Institute of Medical Engineering and Science, Massachusetts

⁹Brigham and Women's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston,

[†]L.G. and A.S.F. have contributed equally to this work

*giancardo@mit.edu

ABSTRACT

Parkinson's disease (PD) is a slowly progressing neurodegenerative disease. Measurements of motor signs are of vital importance for diagnosing, monitoring, and managing the disease. However, the current clinical practice has limited tools to routinely monitor PD motor signs in patients and the healthcare system. In this paper, we present data on keyboards can be used to detect motor signs in the early stages of PD. We use the time required to press and release a key during the normal use of a keyboard to convert it to a PD motor index. This is achieved by the automatic discovery of an ensemble regression algorithm. This new approach discriminated early PD groups (including de-novo PD subjects) from controls with an AUC=0.83. The performance was comparable or better than two other quantitative motor performance tests used clinically: alternating finger tapping (AUC=0.72) and single key tapping (AUC=0.58).

1994

IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERING, VOL. 64, NO. 9, SEPTEMBER 2017



Detection of Motor Impairment in Parkinson's Disease Via Mobile Touchscreen Typing

Teresa Arroyo-Gallego, María Jesus Ledesma-Carbayo, Álvaro Sánchez-Ferro, Ian Butterworth,
Carlos S. Mendoza, Michele Matarazzo, Paloma Montero, Roberto López-Blanco,
Verónica Puertas-Martin, Rocío Trincado, and Luca Giancardo*

Abstract—Mobile technology is opening a wide range of opportunities for transforming the standard of care for chronic disorders. Using smartphones as tools for longitudinally tracking symptoms could enable personalization of drug regimens and improve patient monitoring. Parkinson's disease (PD) is an ideal candidate for these tools. At present, evaluation of PD signs requires trained experts to quantify motor impairment in the clinic, limiting the frequency and quality of the information available for understanding the status and progression of the disease. Mobile technology can help clinical decision making by completing the information of motor status between hospital visits. This paper presents an algorithm to detect PD by analyzing the typing activity on smartphones independently of the content of the typed text. We propose a set of touchscreen typing

features based on a covariance, skewness, and kurtosis analysis of the timing information of the data to capture PD motor signs. We tested these features, both independently and in a multivariate framework, in a population of 21 PD and 23 control subjects, achieving a sensitivity/specificity of 0.81/0.81 for the best performing feature and 0.73/0.84 for the best multivariate method. The results of the alternating finger-tapping, an established motor test, measured in our cohort are 0.75/0.78. This paper contributes to the development of a home-based, high-compliance, and high-frequency PD motor test by analysis of routine typing on touchscreens.

Index Terms—Feature extraction, finger tapping, keystroke dynamics, mHealth, passive monitoring, signal processing, smartphone.

16 APRIL 2015

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REPORTS

Keyboard interaction as of early Parkinson's

23,4,5,*, T. Arroyo-Gallego^{1,5}, I. Butterworth¹,
Matarazzo^{2,3,4,5}, L. A. Obeso^{2,3,4}, M. J. Gray^{1,6,8}



Present Detection via a Computer Typing

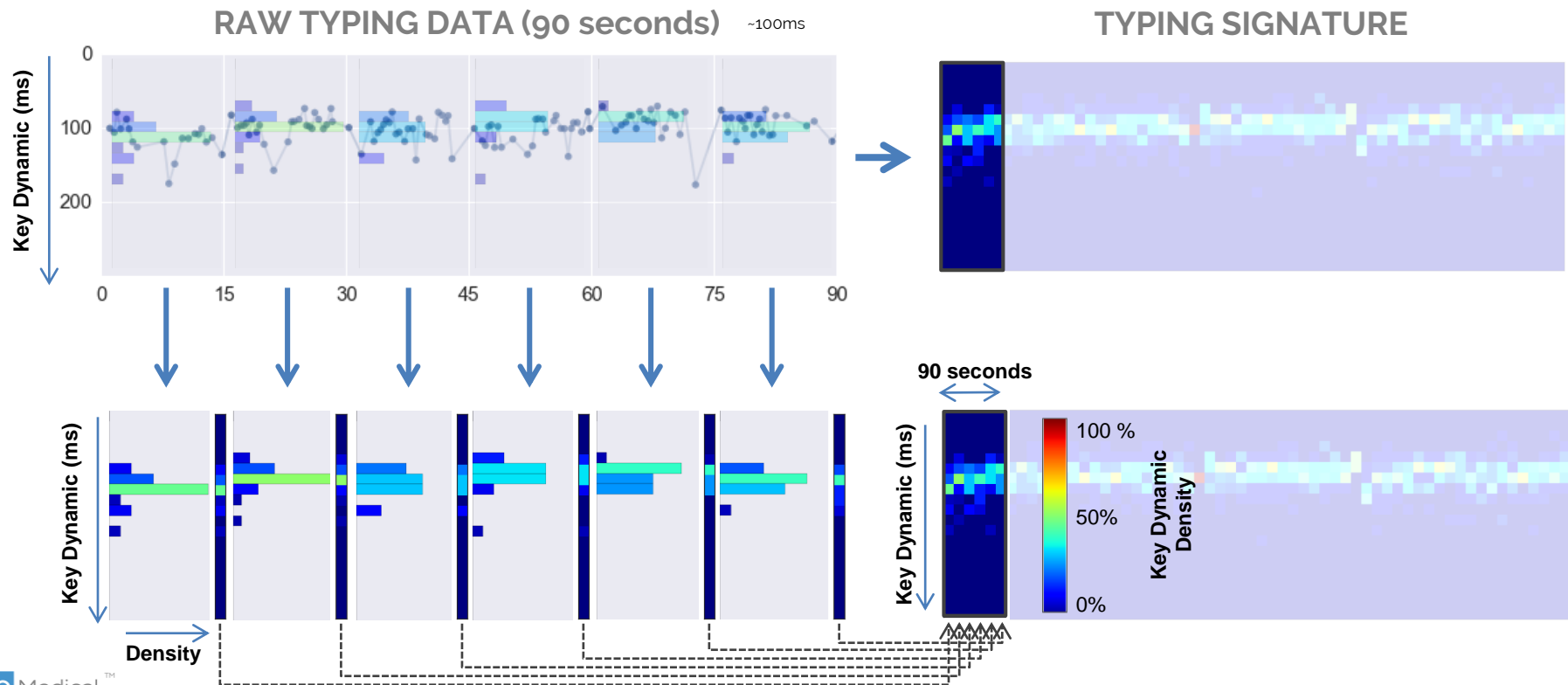
Mendoza¹ & J. M. Hooker^{1,2}

¹Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA
²Department of Radiology, Massachusetts General Hospital,

monitoring the timing of button presses, or finger tapping. However, the massive amount of high resolution data generated by these devices, which is detected by our classifier with an Area Under the ROC Curve (AUC) of 0.93/0.91. The detection relies on novel features derived from key-hold times acquired on standard computer keyboards during an uncontrolled typing task. These features correlate with the progression to psychomotor impairment ($p < 0.001$) regardless of the content and language of the text typed, and perform consistently with different keyboards. The ability to acquire longitudinal measurements of subtle motor changes from a digital device without altering its functionality may allow for early screening and follow-up of motor-compromised neurodegenerative conditions, psychological disorders or intoxication at a negligible cost in the general population.

Visual Display of Disease

Computing a Typing Signature



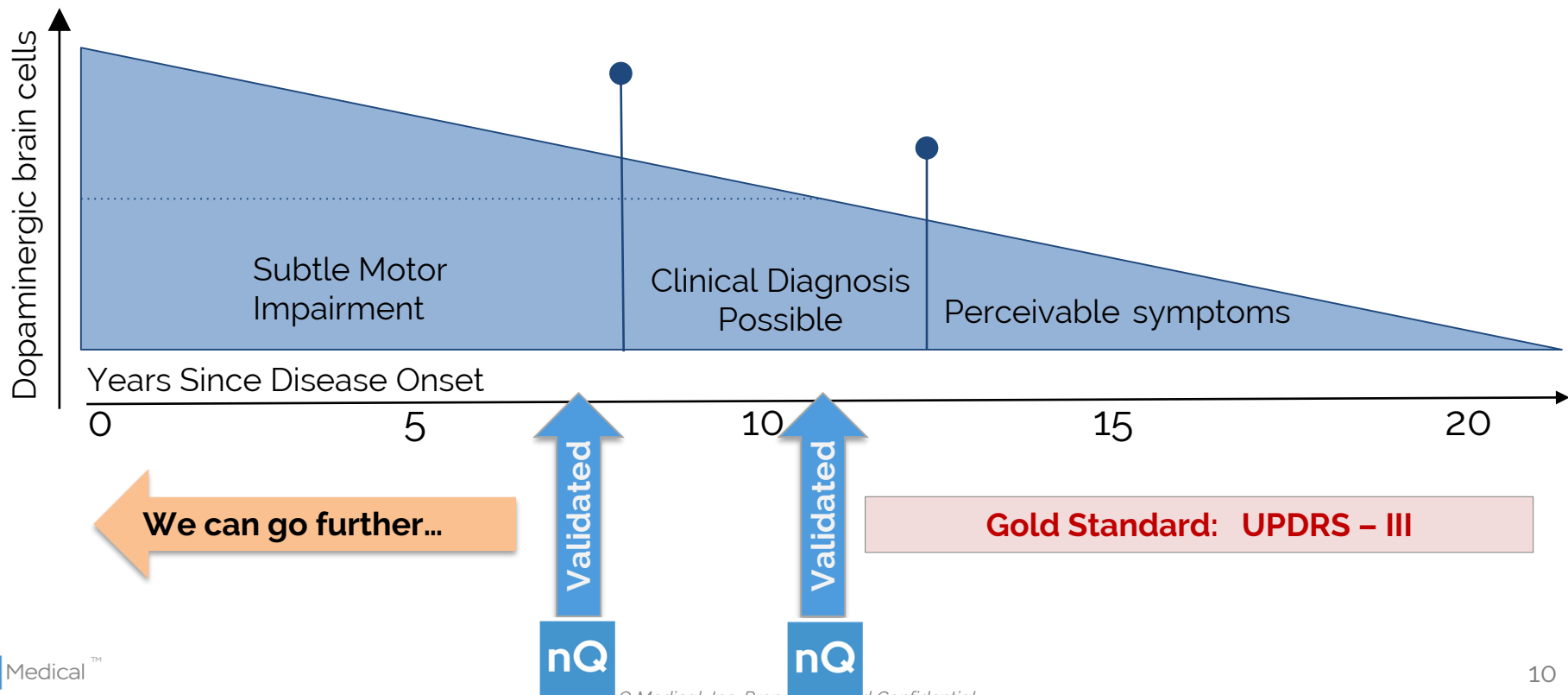
The Solution

nQ NeuroHealth Platform

Drive Early Detection
Track Disease Progression
Identify Therapeutic Impact

Early Detection Validated

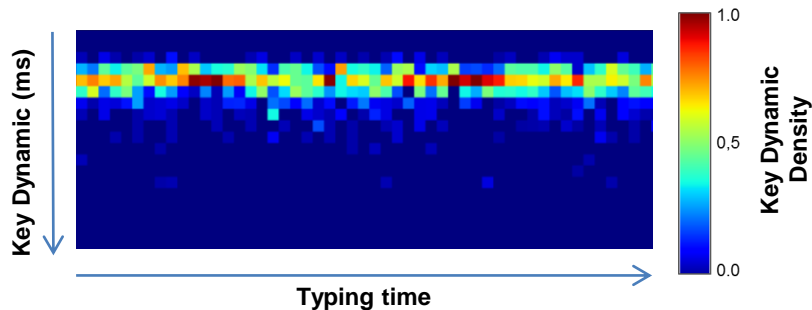
Revealing Signs of Disorder 5-10 years sooner



Helping Clinician “See” Disease Progression

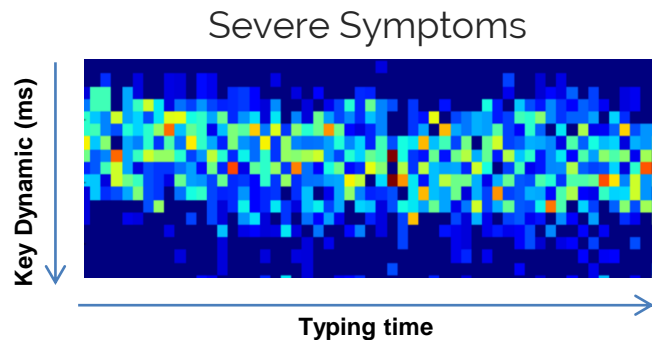
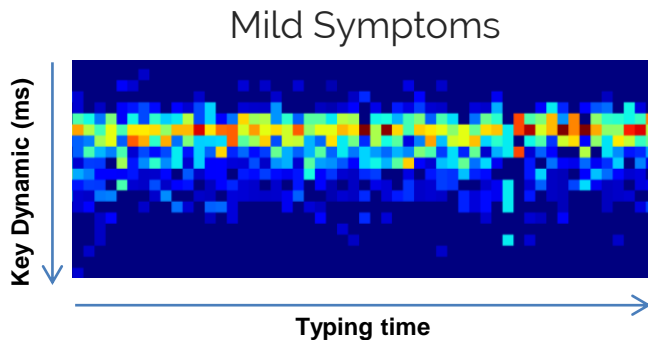
Granularity Unseen by Human Eye

Healthy
Control



Our algorithms apply machine learning to detect pathological typing patterns and monitor disease progression

Parkinson's
Patients

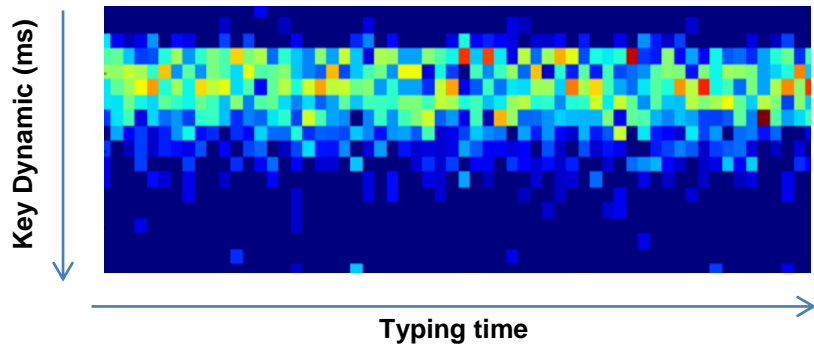


Measure Impact of Therapy

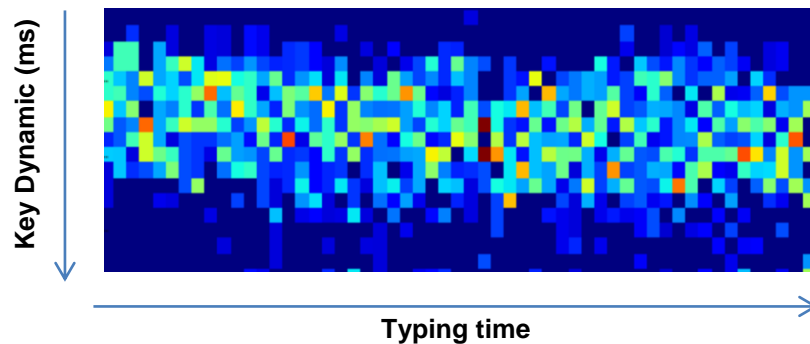
Does the Drug/Device Work?

Parkinson's Patient (late stage)

Deep Brain Stimulator ON
(less symptoms)



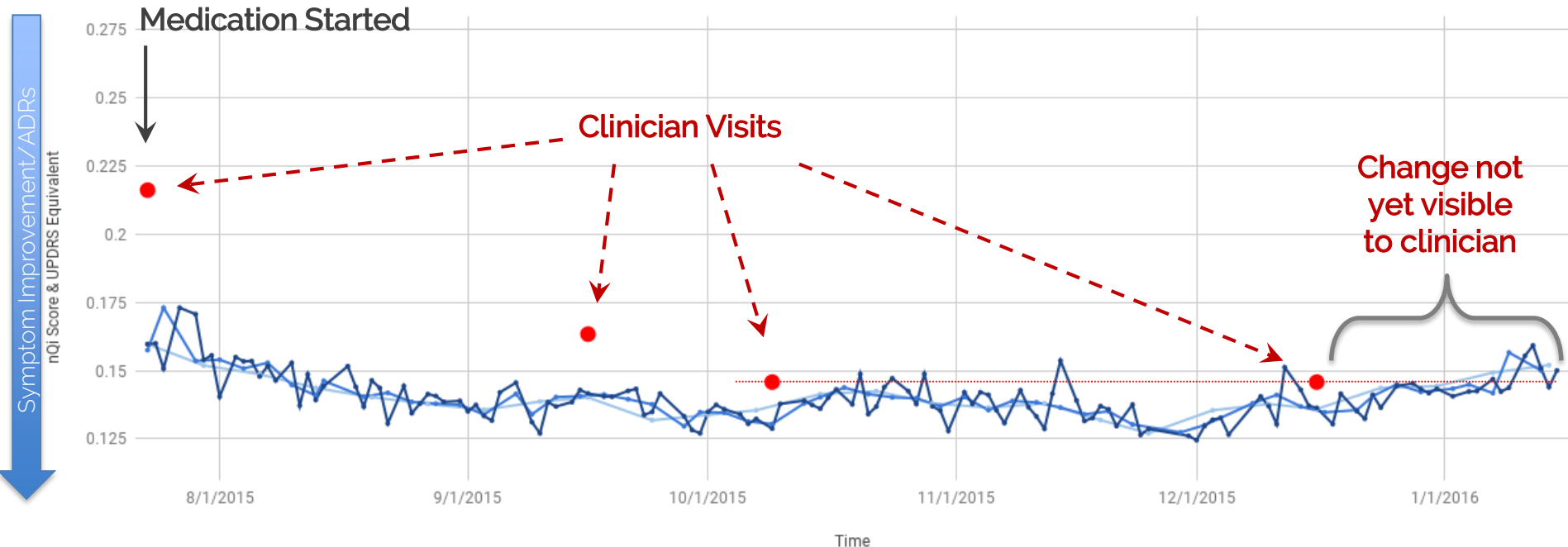
Deep Brain Stimulator OFF
(more symptoms)



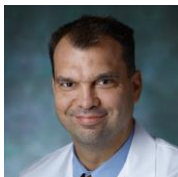
Improving Management of PD

Increased Resolution, Increased Insight

- UPDRS Score
- Weekly nQi
- 3 Day nQi
- Daily nQi



“The Need is Now for Earlier Diagnosis and Monitoring of Disease Progression”



Zoltan Mari, MD

Director, Movement Disorders Clinic
Cleveland Clinic Lou Ruvo Center for Brain Health
Cleveland Clinic, Las Vegas

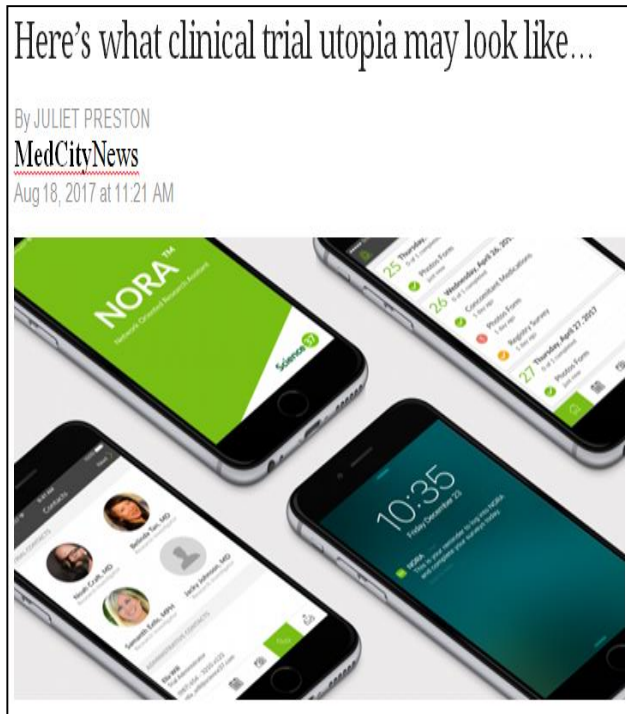
nQ Medical Business Model

End-to-End AI Platform Across Development Life Cycle



nQ Business Model – R&D

Address Clinical Trial Challenges

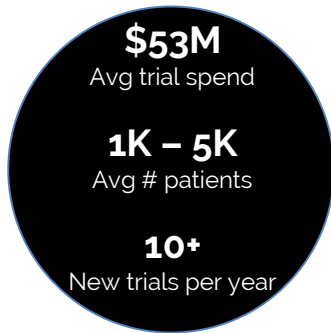


- Better, faster **identification of ideal study participants**
 - Shortening recruitment time to **save \$3M/month**
- Less in-clinic observation (**at-home, unbiased real world data**) improves **compliance/\$\$\$**
- **Passive/continuous monitoring** yields **earlier measure of drug impact** and increased speed to FDA approval/market launch

Market Size

\$500/User = Potential Market of \$30+ Billion

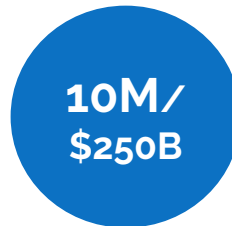
AD/PD Clinical Trials 168 Industry-Funded (482 All-Funders)



ClinicalTrials.gov August 22, 2017: Active or Recruiting - Phases 1-3

<https://aspe.hhs.gov/report/examination-clinical-trial-costs-and-barriers-drug-development>

Parkinson's Disease



Parkinson's Disease Foundation 2016

Alzheimer's Disease

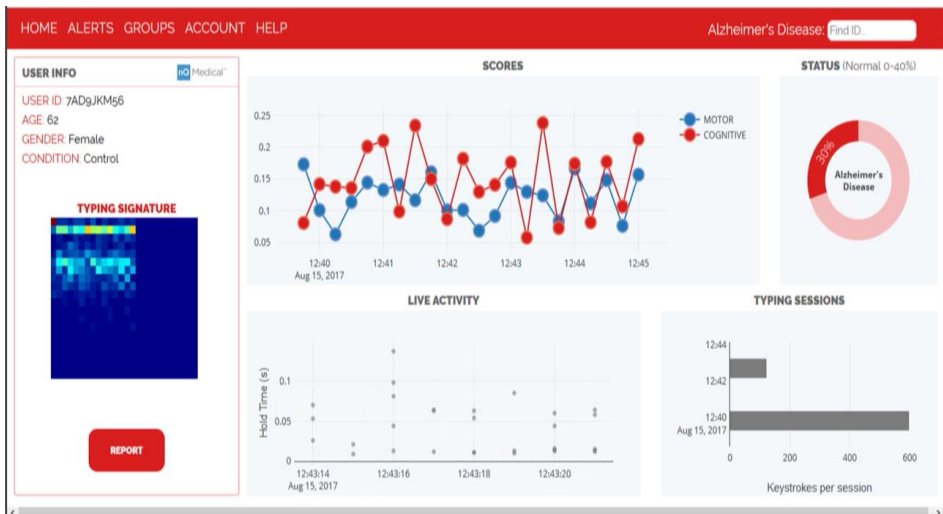


World Alzheimer Report 2015

nQ Business Model – *Companion Dx Management*

R&D to Commercial Brand Teams

Drug/Device + App (but it is NOT an App)



- **Distribution to Clinicians** *and* **Clinicians to Patients**
 - ✓ "Tiered" MedEd to clinicians
 - ✓ Campaign for nQi biomarker recognition
 - ✓ Collaboration with national organizations
- **Value-add for Brand/Sales Teams**

Commercially Funded Clinical Trial – UTexas Health DBS Candidacy and Patient Self-Care

80 patients across late-stage Parkinson's DBS

Objectives:

- **Objective monitoring of disease progression/Long-term programming response**
- Predictive tool for best DBS candidates
- **Patient decision support aid/Self-settings adjustment guide**
- Support community neurologist referral to Movement Disorder Center/
Greater involvement in community care of DBS patients

Cohorts:

- Late-stage Parkinson's disease
- Appropriate candidates for DBS

nQ Business Model – *Population Health*

Patient Engagement for Payors/Health Systems



nQ Business Model

Growth Through Disease Expansion

Late-stage Parkinson's



Pre-Clinical, Beta Amyloid PD

Alzheimer's

Concussion/mTBI



Cleveland Clinic

Chronic Pain

Marijuana Impairment Biomarker



National Institutes
of Health

Depression



UnitedHealthcare®

nQ Value Proposition – “*Helping the Clinician See*” 24/7, Passive Data Collection + Powerful Machine Learning

Massively deployable

No proprietary device, no training, no active requirements. Unbiased.

High-Adherence / Frequency

Integrates seamlessly w/daily “in community” activities

Remote Patient Monitoring

Daily/Hourly disease progression granular reporting = Better outcomes

nQ desires to align with Strategic Partners to Transform Medicine with AI/Machine Learning