

Awakn Phase II A/B Results

Ketamine for the Reduction of Alcoholic Relapse (KARE)



Disclaimer

GENERAL DISCLAIMER

This presentation of Awakn Life Sciences Corp. (the “Company”) is for information only and shall not constitute an offer to buy, sell, issue or subscribe for, or the solicitation of an offer to buy, sell or issue, or subscribe for any securities in any jurisdiction in which such offer, solicitation or sale would be unlawful. The information contained herein is subject to change without notice and is based on publicly-available information, internally developed data, third party information and other sources. The third party information has not been independently verified. While the Company may not have verified the third party information, nevertheless, it believes that it obtained the information from reliable sources and has no reason to believe it is not accurate in all material respects. Where any opinion or belief is expressed in this presentation, it is based on the assumptions and limitations mentioned herein and is an expression of present opinion or belief only. No warranties or representations can be made as to the origin, validity, accuracy, completeness, currency or reliability of the information. The Company disclaims and excludes all liability (to the extent permitted by law), for losses, claims, damages, demands, costs and expenses of whatever nature arising in any way out of or in connection with the information in this presentation, its accuracy, completeness or by reason of reliance by any person on any of it. The information contained in this presentation does not purport to contain all the information that may be necessary or desirable to fully and accurately evaluate an investment in securities of the Company and is not to be considered as a recommendation by the Company that any person make an investment in the Company. The information in this presentation is not intended to be relied upon as advice to investors or potential investors and does not take into account the investment objectives, financial situation or needs of any particular investor. This presentation should not be construed as legal, financial or tax advice to any individual, as each individual’s circumstances are different. Readers should consult with their own professional advisors regarding their particular circumstances.

Neither this presentation nor any copy of it may be taken or transmitted into or distributed in any other jurisdiction which prohibits the same except in compliance with applicable securities laws. Any failure to comply with this restriction may constitute a violation of applicable securities law. Recipients are required to inform themselves of, and comply with, all such restrictions or prohibitions and the Company does not accept liability to any person in relation thereto.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FUTURE-ORIENTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

To the extent any forward-looking statement in this presentation constitutes “future-oriented financial information” or “financial outlooks” within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws, such information is being provided to demonstrate the anticipated market penetration and the reader is cautioned that this information may not be appropriate for any other purpose and the reader should not place undue reliance on such future-oriented financial information and financial outlooks. Future-oriented financial information and financial outlooks, as with forward-looking statements generally, are, without limitation, based on the assumptions and subject to the risks set out below under the heading “Cautionary Note Regarding Forward Looking Information”. The Company’s actual financial position and results of operations may differ materially from management’s current expectations and, as a result, the Company’s revenue and expenses.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This presentation of the Company contains “forward-looking information”, which may include, but is not limited to, statements with respect to anticipated business plans or strategies of the Company, the listing of Company’s common shares on the NEO Exchange, the anticipated completion of clinical studies, the timing of any drug trials, the success of its pre-clinical and clinical trials, the ability to enter into acquisitions or collaborations to enhance its drug development platform, the success of any such acquisitions or collaborations and the ability to use the information relating to, or obtain patents or other intellectual property protection on, data and clinical trials generated directly by the Company or through such acquisitions or collaborations, the success or stage of development of discoveries or medicines, the progression of COVID-19 and its impacts on the Company’s ability to operate its assets, including the possible shutdown of facilities due to COVID-19 outbreaks, the Company’s ability to execute on the expansion of its digital platforms, risks associated with reliance on key personnel and risks associated with obtaining appropriate licensing. Often, but not always, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as “plans”, “expects”, “is expected”, “budget”, “scheduled”, “estimates”, “forecasts”, “in ends”, “intends”, “anticipates”, or “believes” or variations (including negative variations) of such words and phrases, or state that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “might” or “will” be taken, occur or be achieved. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Such risks and uncertainties include, among others, dependence on obtaining and maintaining regulatory approvals, including acquiring and renewing federal, provincial, municipal, local or other licenses and any inability to obtain all necessary governmental approvals licenses and permits to operate and expand the Company’s facilities; engaging in activities which currently are illegal under Canadian or UK laws and the uncertainty of existing protection from UK, Canadian federal or other prosecution; regulatory or political change such as changes in applicable laws and regulations, including federal and provincial legalization, due to inconsistent public opinion, perception of the use of psychedelic therapies, bureaucratic delays or inefficiencies or any other reasons; any other factors or developments which may hinder market growth; the Company’s limited operating history and lack of historical profits; reliance on management; the Company’s requirements for additional financing, and the effect of capital market conditions and other factors on capital availability; competition, including from more established or better financed competitors; and the need to secure and maintain corporate alliances and partnerships, including with customers and suppliers. The foregoing factors are not intended to be exhaustive. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results to differ from those anticipated, estimate or intended.

Forward-looking statements contained herein are made as of the date of this presentation and the Company disclaims, other than as required by law, any obligation to update any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, results, future events, circumstances, or if management’s estimates or opinions should change, or otherwise. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, the reader is cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

Alcohol Use Disorder

“Alcohol Use Disorder (AUD) is a medical condition characterized by an impaired ability to stop or control alcohol use despite adverse social, occupational, or health consequences.”

AUD is a devastatingly serious condition which affects **5% of the global population** and results in more than **5% of all deaths globally**¹.

Treatment rates are very low, with only 16% of those suffering, ever seeking out treatment and from those few that do, **75% of them will relapse within the first 12 months**².

Since the beginning of the pandemic there has been a 57% increase in the consumption of alcohol. In the UK alcohol related deaths have also risen by 20% in that time².

1. Global Burden of Alcohol Use Disorders and Alcohol Liver Disease <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6966598/>
2. “Treatment rates for Alcohol Use Disorders: a systematic review and meta-analysis” by Tesfa Mekonen.
3. Public health England 2021

The Research Question

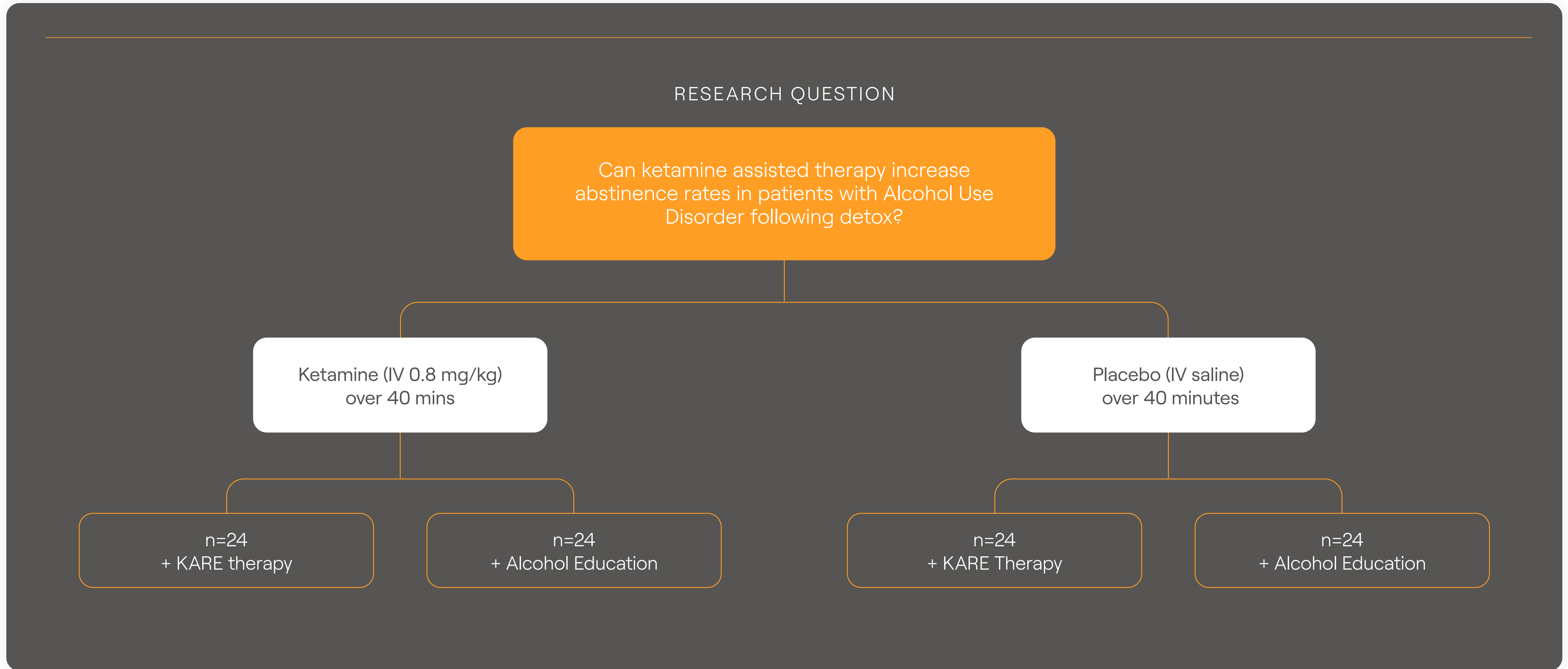
Can Ketamine-Assisted Therapy
increase abstinence rates in
patients with Alcohol Use Disorder
following detox?

What is KARE?

- Four armed Phase II a/b clinical trial for reducing relapse in Alcohol Use Disorder with the NMDA Receptor Antagonist Ketamine.
- Funded by the UK State (Medical Research Council)
- Conducted by University of Exeter
- Led by Prof. Celia Morgan
- Rights to KARE exclusively acquired by Awakn Life Sciences in February 2021
- N=96
- Published: January 2022 in the American Journal of Psychiatry
- Full paper can be found [here](#).



KARE Trial Design



KARE Treatment Protocol

The treatment protocol took place over 4 weeks and consisted of 7 therapy sessions of 1.5hrs long each, and three ketamine sessions.

| | Therapy + Ketamine | Therapy (+24hrs after ketamine) |
|--------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| Week 1 | ✓ Yes | ✓ Yes |
| Week 2 | ✓ Yes | ✓ Yes |
| Week 3 | ✓ Yes | ✓ Yes |
| Week 4 | ✗ No | ✓ Yes |

KARE Patients

% = Total % in each group
 DSM -5 = Diagnostic and Statistical Manual for Psychiatric Disorders, version 5
 SD = Standard deviation

| Participant characteristic | KARE (Ketamine + Therapy) (n=24) | Ketamine + Alcohol Education (n=24) | Placebo + Therapy (n=23) | Placebo + Alcohol Education (n=25) | Total |
|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Gender; n (%) | | | | | |
| Male | 14 (58%) | 17 (71%) | 15 (65%) | 15 (60%) | 61 (64%) |
| Female | 10 (42%) | 7 (29%) | 8 (35%) | 10 (40%) | 35 (36%) |
| Age | 45.2 (8.7%) | 40.5 (11.10%) | 47.0 (11.8%) | 43.7 (10.2%) | 44.1 (10.6%) |
| History of depression; n (%) | 14 (58%) | 10 (42%) | 9 (39%) | 7 (28%) | 40 (42%) |
| History of anxiety; n (%) | 13 (54%) | 11 (46%) | 12 (52%) | 8 (32%) | 44 (46%) |
| Smoking; mean (SD) | 11.38 (15.47%) | 7.03 (10.93%) | 13.14 (20.53%) | 12.96 (15.55%) | 11.12 (15.86%) |
| Number of DSM5 criteria endorsed; mean (SD) | 7.38 (2.24%) | 7.79 (1.64%) | 7.09 (2.35%) | 6.88 (2.24%) | 7.28 (2.13%) |
| Days since last drink at screening; mean (SD) | 7.78 (9.77%) | 9.95 (22.48%) | 7.04 (8.84%) | 9.87 (10.41%) | 8.64 (13.72%) |
| Regular alcohol use (units per week); mean (SD) | 129.82 (46.17%) | 121.33 (44.46%) | 137.77 (83.09%) | 124.83 (95.19%) | 128.43 (70.79%) |
| Number of Infusions; n (%) | | | | | |
| 3 | 18 (75%) | 20 (83%) | 20 (87%) | 23 (92%) | 81 (84%) |
| 2 | 2 (8%) | 0 (0%) | 1 (4%) | 0 (0%) | 3 (3%) |
| 1 | 3 (13%) | 3 (13%) | 2 (9%) | 2 (8%) | 10 (10%) |
| Less than 1 | 1 (4%) | 1 (4%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 2 (2%) |

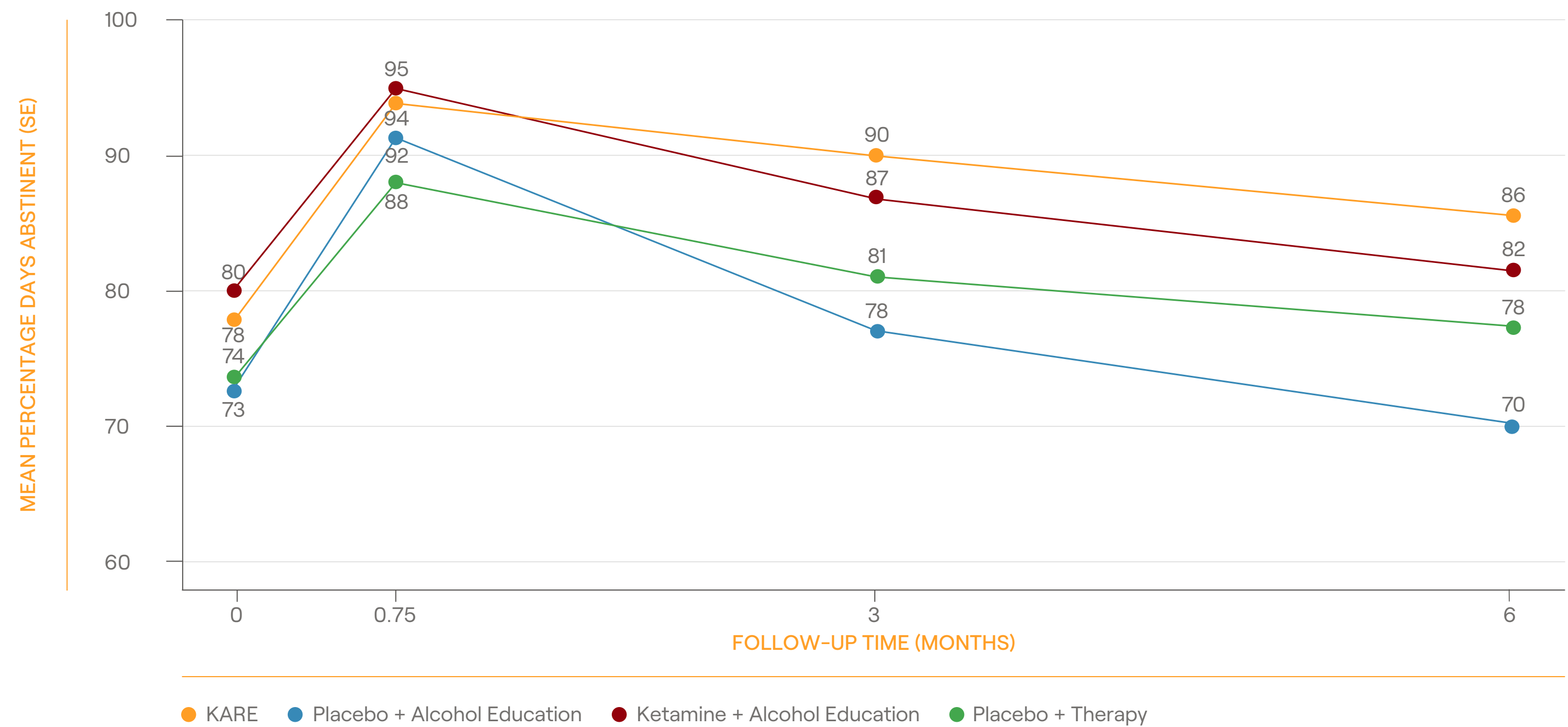
Results



Primary Outcome: Days Abstinent

The trial met its primary success criteria by achieving a prolonged and statistically significant increase in rates of abstinence in the six months post treatment.

With 86% abstinence observed in the KARE therapy arm compared to 70% in the placebo and alcohol education arm.

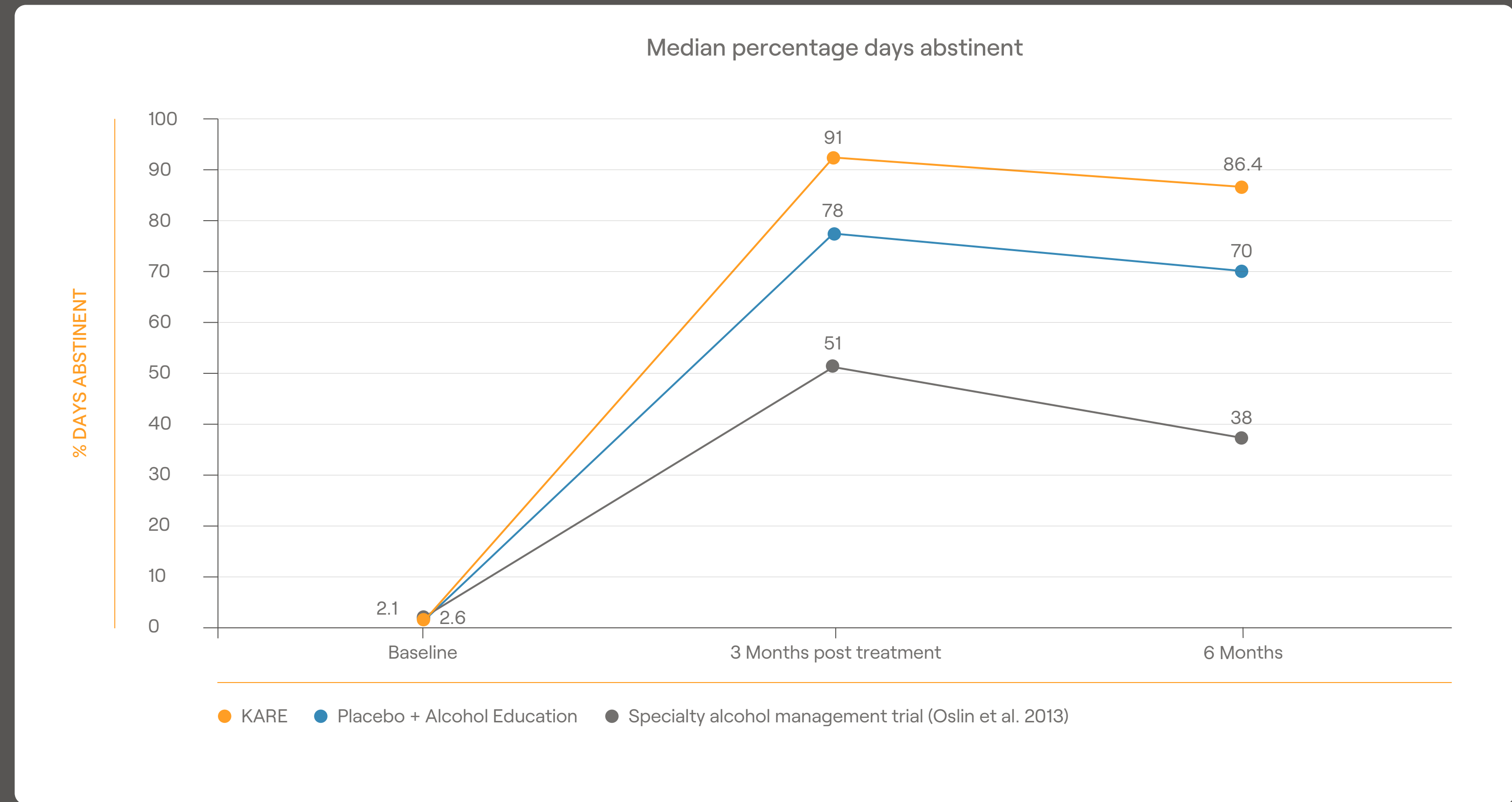


Primary Outcome: Days Abstinent

The KARE therapy produced a statistically significant increase in percentage days abstinent in comparison to the placebo and education group.

With 86% abstinence observed in the KARE therapy arm, this is more than double the 38% abstinence observed in a similar group of patients receiving industry standard treatment as usual in the US.

** Treatment as usual specialist outpatient alcohol care in US taken from a trial (Oslin et al. 2013) was chosen as a descriptive comparator as KARE will likely be delivered in outpatient settings.*

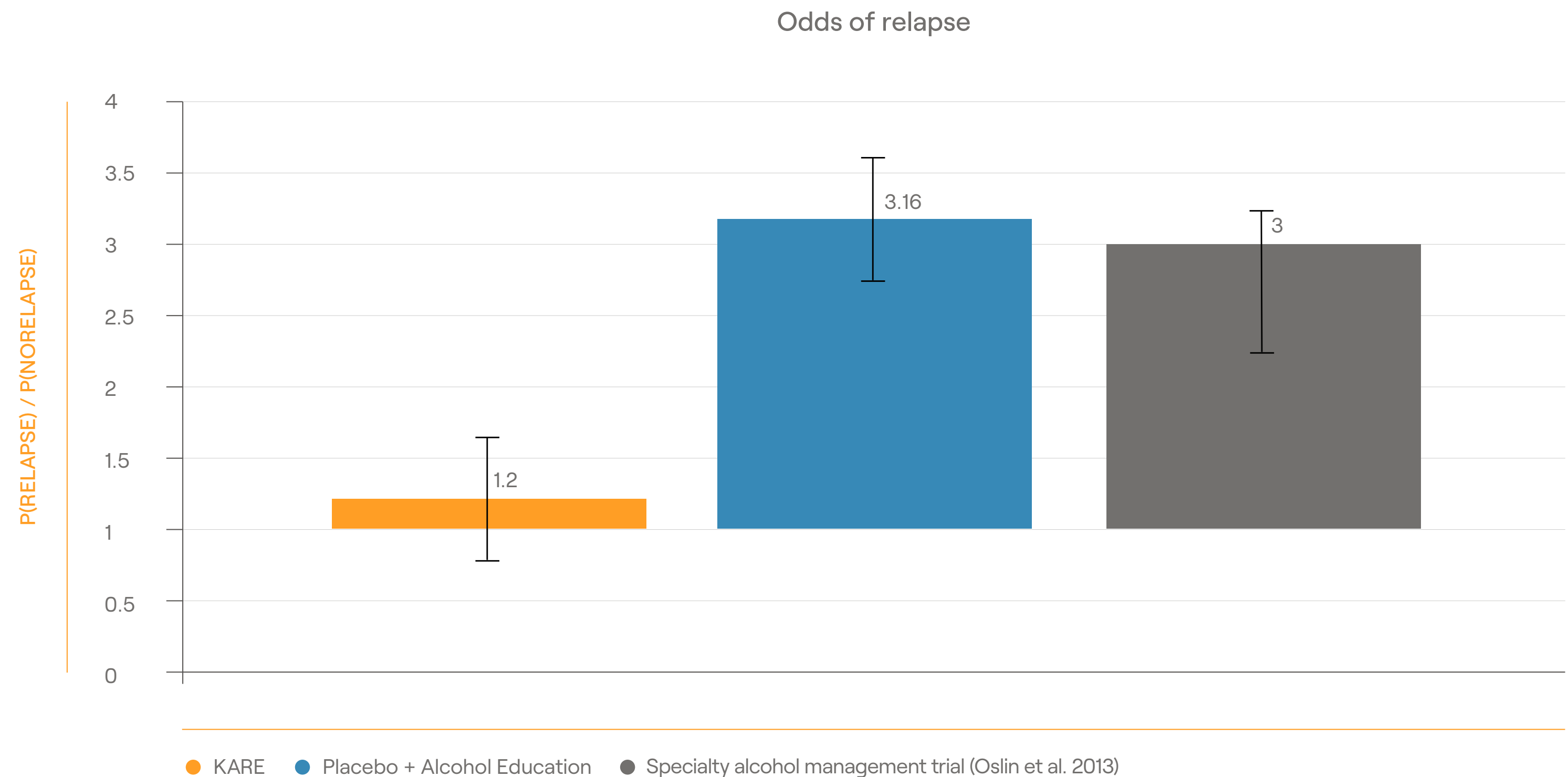


Co-Primary Outcome: Relapse

The KARE group were 2.7 more likely than the placebo education group and 2.5 times more likely than those in the industry standard treatment as usual study to have no Heavy Drinking Days in the 6 months after treatment.

Heavy Drinking Days, defined as 65g of alcohol for men, 52g for women in a single day, is an FDA and EMA regulatory endpoint guideline.

* Treatment as usual specialist outpatient alcohol care in US taken from a trial (Oslin et al. 2013) as KARE will likely be delivered in outpatient settings.



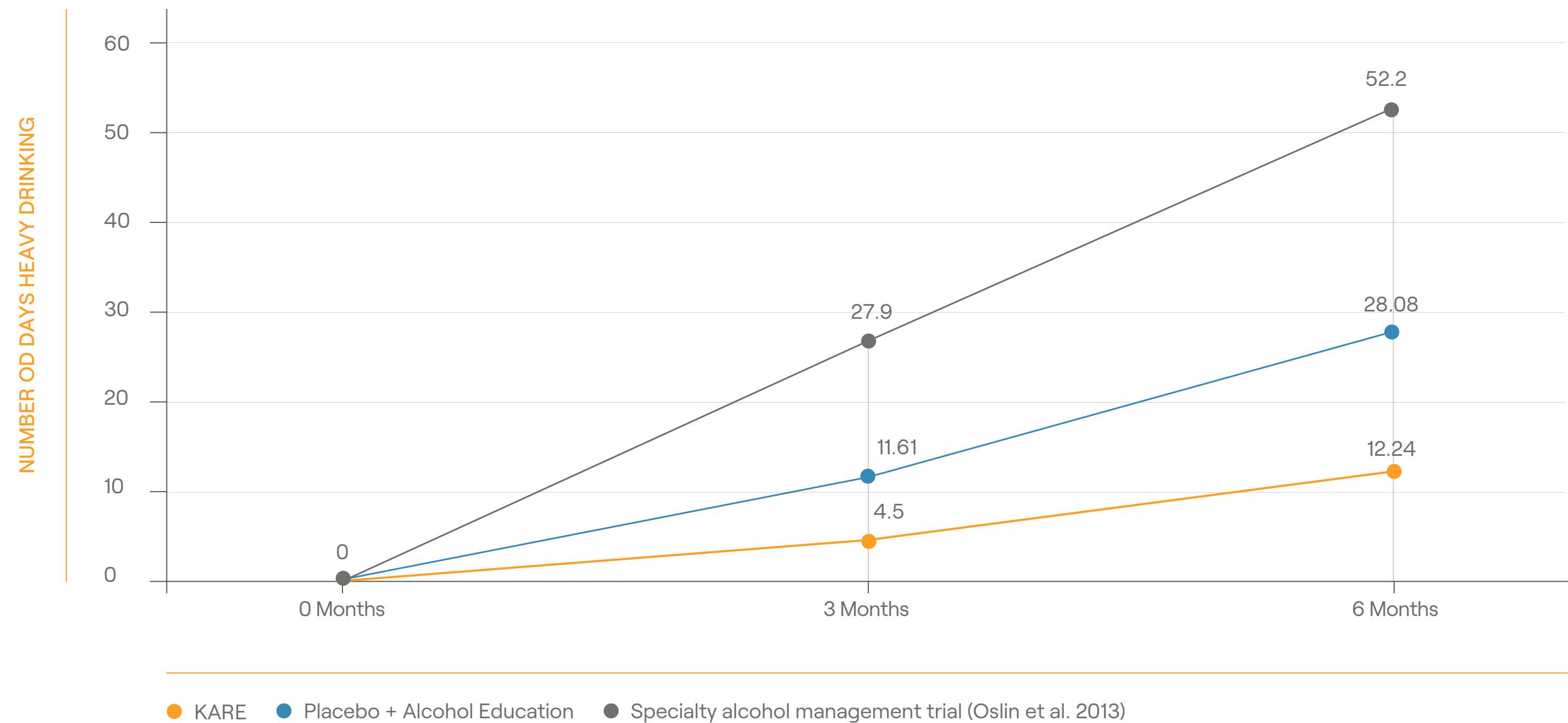
Exploratory Analysis: Number of Days Heavy Drinking

While not one of the trials primary endpoints, we saw a statistically significant reduction in 'Heavy Drinking Days' when comparing KARE to placebo and education group.

When comparing KARE to the industry standard treatment as usual in the US, we can see 77% reduction in Heavy Drinking Days.

Heavy Drinking Days is a primary endpoint used by EMA and FDA when assessing marketing authorization/ regulatory approval.

** Treatment as usual specialist outpatient alcohol care in US taken from a trial (Oslin et al. 2013) as KARE will likely be delivered in outpatient settings.*

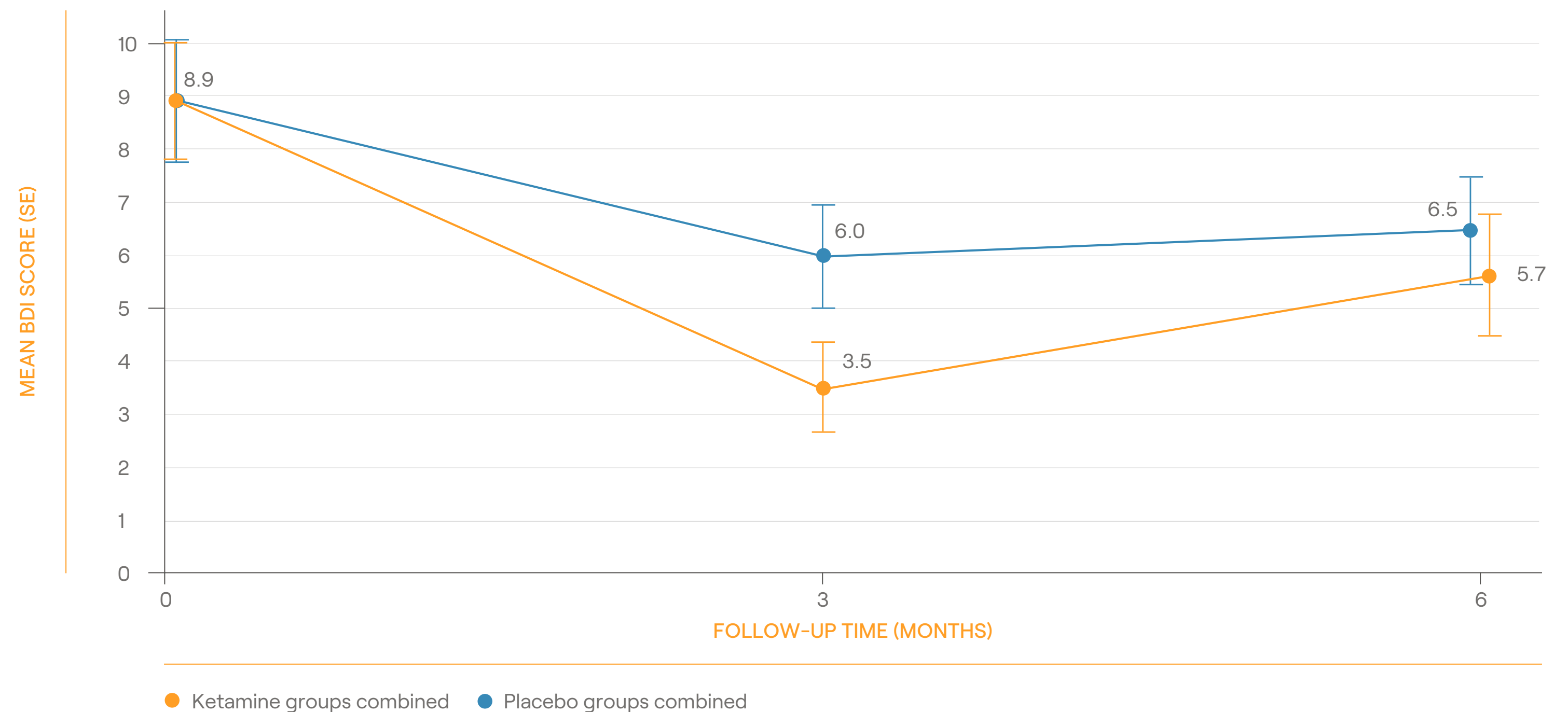


Secondary Outcomes: Depression

We excluded people who were taking anti-depressant medication at the time of the trial. This resulted in a minimally depressed sample with lower depression than a typical group of patients with Alcohol Use Disorder.

There was a statistically significant reduction in depression in the ketamine groups vs placebo groups at 3 months.

This shows that ketamine is an effective antidepressant in patients with Alcohol Use Disorder.

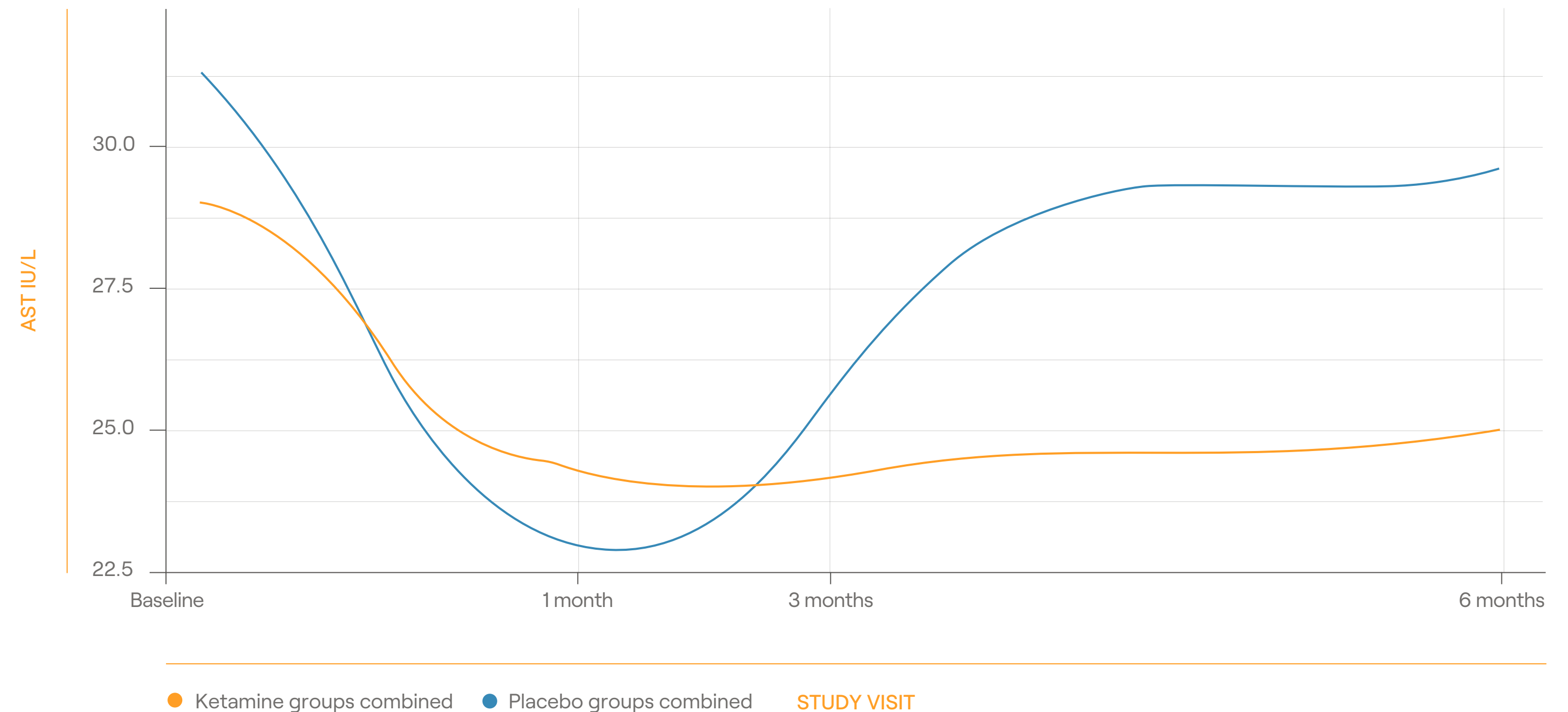


Secondary Outcomes: Liver Function

There was a statistically significant improvement in liver function at 6 months post trial. This was measured across 4 different validated biomarkers of liver function.

Our data indicates that ketamine is not only safe for the treatment of Alcohol Use Disorder, but is also associated with an improvement in liver function.

Liver disease is the now second most common cause of preventable death in the UK.

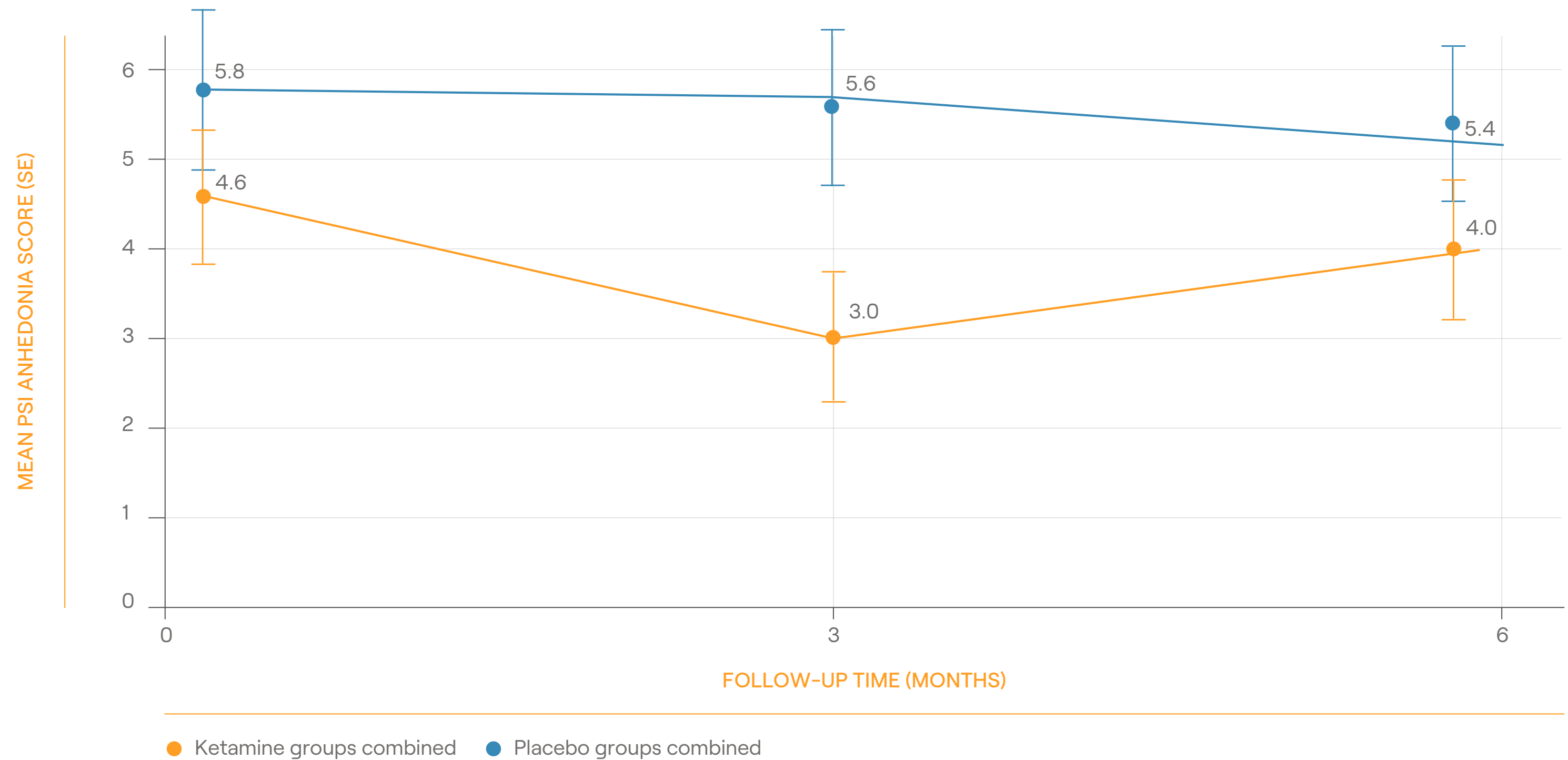


Lines fitted using LOESS curve smoothing

Secondary Outcomes: Anhedonia

Anhedonia which is the inability to experience pleasure, is common across a number of mental health problems. Ketamine helped to increase the ability to experience pleasure.

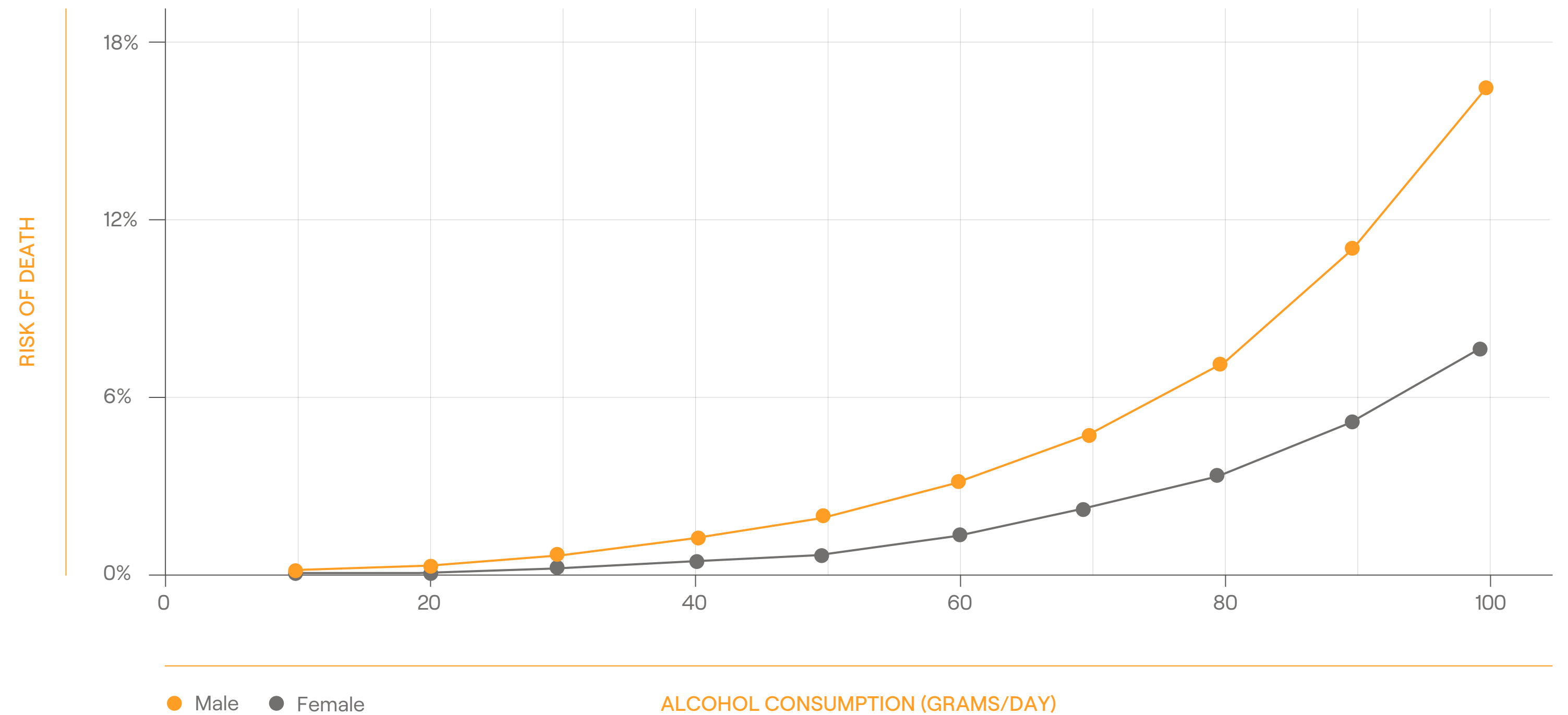
The impact of ketamine on anhedonia shows how the treatment goes beyond reducing alcohol consumption.



Mortality rate

The data shown in this graph demonstrates the exponential increase in risk of death with increasing grams of alcohol consumed.

Based upon the alcohol consumption rates of the 96 people in this trial, 12.5% would have died from alcohol related disease within one year, this was reduced to 1.25% after the treatment.



Graph ref: Nutt & Rehm, 2014 Journal of Psychopharmacology

Safety: Adverse Events

- Majority of adverse events were mild
- Of the 96 patients in the trial, only 8 had any adverse event, most of which were mild.
- No serious adverse events took place.

Adverse event Frequency

| Adverse event | Frequency |
|------------------------|-----------|
| LOW MOOD | 8 |
| LOW ENERGY | 6 |
| CONFUSION | 3 |
| LACK OF COORDINATION | 3 |
| TEARFULNESS | 3 |
| UNSTEADINESS | 3 |
| DIZZINESS | 2 |
| HEADACHES | 2 |
| HYPERTENSION | 2 |
| IMPAIRED CONCENTRATION | 2 |
| INSOMNIA | 2 |
| NAUSEA | 2 |
| ANAESTHETIC SHIVERS | 1 |
| ANXIETY | 1 |
| DRY SKIN | 1 |
| FLAT AFFECT | 1 |
| IMPAIRED MEMORY | 1 |
| NERVOUSNESS | 1 |
| NUMBNESS | 1 |
| SUICIDAL IDEATION | 1 |

Severity Rating Frequency

| Severity Rating | Frequency |
|-----------------|-----------|
| Mild | 42 |
| Moderate | 3 |
| Severe* | 1 |
| Serious | 0 |

* low mood

Key Conclusions



Key Conclusions

Primary Outcomes

1

KARE therapy significantly increased abstinence over all other groups.

2

Odds ratio of relapse was reduced with the KARE therapy.

Secondary Outcomes

1

Ketamine groups showed increased liver function across several markers.

2

Ketamine groups saw reduced depression and anhedonia (inability to experience pleasure) at 3 months.

Exploratory Analysis

Heavy drinking days were reduced in the KARE group compared to all other groups.

Safety

Ketamine was well tolerated and had a good safety profile, adverse events were predominantly mild and only reported by 8/96 patients. No serious adverse events happened.

The image features the word "Awakn" in a white, sans-serif font, centered on a dark gray background. A small "TM" trademark symbol is positioned to the upper right of the letter "n". The background is decorated with a series of thin, white, curved lines that flow from the left side towards the right, creating a sense of motion and depth. The lines are more densely packed and curved around the text, and become more sparse and straighter towards the right edge of the frame.

AwaknTM

Appendix: Qualitative Results



“This Is Something That Changed My Life”: A Qualitative Study of Patients’ Experiences

In conjunction with the KARE study, a further study was conducted on the qualitative patient outcomes during the trial. This has also been published in *Frontiers in Psychiatry*, click [here](#) for the full paper.

Aim

The study aimed to examine participant experiences of ketamine infusions and how these relate to therapeutic mechanisms in a clinical trial setting.

Conclusion

Provided in a supportive and professional environment, ketamine treatment led to a significant change in their relationship with alcohol. Ketamine induced ego dissolution and dissociation were reported to be related to the transformational effects on relationship with alcohol.

KARE Patient: Case Study



Male, 47 drinking up to seven bottles of wine a night and regularly blacking out, sometimes finding himself in police custody.

Marcus has stayed voluntarily clean for the first time in 30 years. Starting his mid 20s drinking had broken his marriage and was disrupting his employment.

In one recent episode, Marcus bought a car and drove to Wales to visit his mother's grave – all while so inebriated that he had no memory of any of it. "I came to in custody – the police could have told me I'd stolen a Jumbo jet and I've had to accept it." he said. "I have no recollection whatsoever."

"I've taken part in therapy so many times before, and I've always relapsed. It's never felt like it would stick. This time, there seems to be something about the combination of factors that is really helping.

"Often it starts with just one or two drinks when I'm feeling low, and then I feel guilty so I drink more, and before you know it, it's a full binge. I know it's early days but this feels different. I'm confident I'm going to remain sober for the rest of my life."

Patient Extracts



“And it helped family wise, relationship wise, in every single avenue of my life. It’s changed it”



“I wouldn’t be here now if it wasn’t for it. I can definitely say that.”



“In a non-cheesy way, it actually probably changed my life around and kept me alive”



“I feel I have much less desire to drink now than I used to. And I think what it is, I actually, I think I enjoy it less now”

The image features the word "Awakn" in a white, sans-serif font, centered on a dark gray background. The letters are clean and modern. To the right of the word is a small "TM" trademark symbol. The background is decorated with a series of thin, white, curved lines that flow from the left side towards the right, creating a sense of movement and depth. The lines are more densely packed around the text and become sparser towards the edges of the frame. The overall aesthetic is minimalist and contemporary.

Awakn™