

iLivTouch®

Supporting Early Diagnosis, Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery in Liver Disease

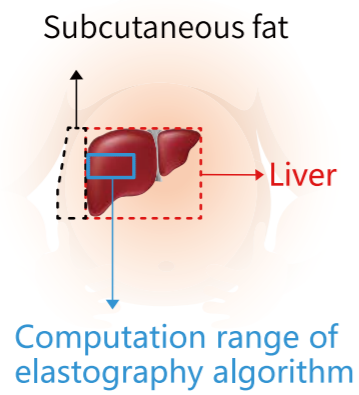
Signature Wideband Probe

- Wideband Frequency: 1.5-5MHz
- One probe scans all (adults, overweight/obese, children)
- Efficient and convenient
- Cost-effective



Scientific Algorithm

- Reduce the impact of the subcutaneous fat on the detection, improving measurement accuracy



Scientific Locating Method*

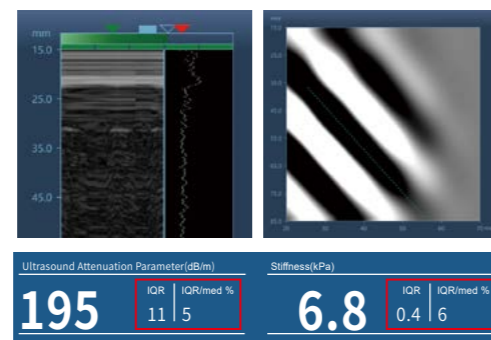
- Ultrasound guidance
- Reduce errors caused by blind tests and operator's experience
- Avoid cysts, nodules, large blood vessels and other non-liver tissues, improving accuracy

*Available on specific models



Multiple Quality Control

- A mode/M mode/E mode
- Pressure Indicator
- IQR/Med
- Success Rate



iLivTouch®

Multiple Models for Diverse Clinical Scenarios

2 in 1 Fusion Probe	Multi-Organ Utility	Guided Detection Extended Functions	Portable Compactness
FH Series	Plus Series	Pro Series	FT Series
			FT/Mini Series

ABOUT HISKY

340+

Peer-Reviewed Publications Since 2014

600+

Patent Have Been Obtained and Applied Globally

5000+

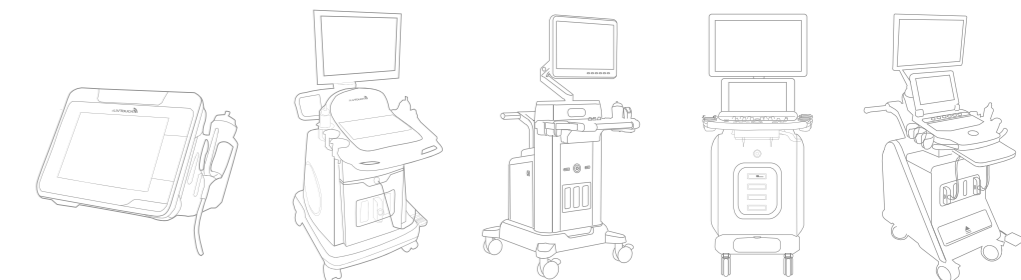
Hospitals & Institutes Equipped With Hisky Products

60+

Countries and Regions are Covered

U.S. FDA 510(k) Clearance CE 0123

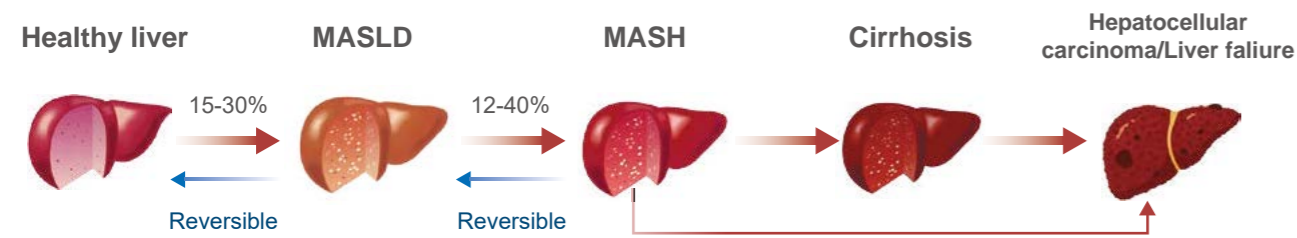
The U.S. FDA 510(k) clearance is applicable only to specific models: FT9000, FT100, and Mini series.



iLivTouch® in Diabetes & Endocrinology

A Non-Invasive Solution for Metabolic Liver Health

MASLD: A Global Epidemic with Greater Impact in Diabetes

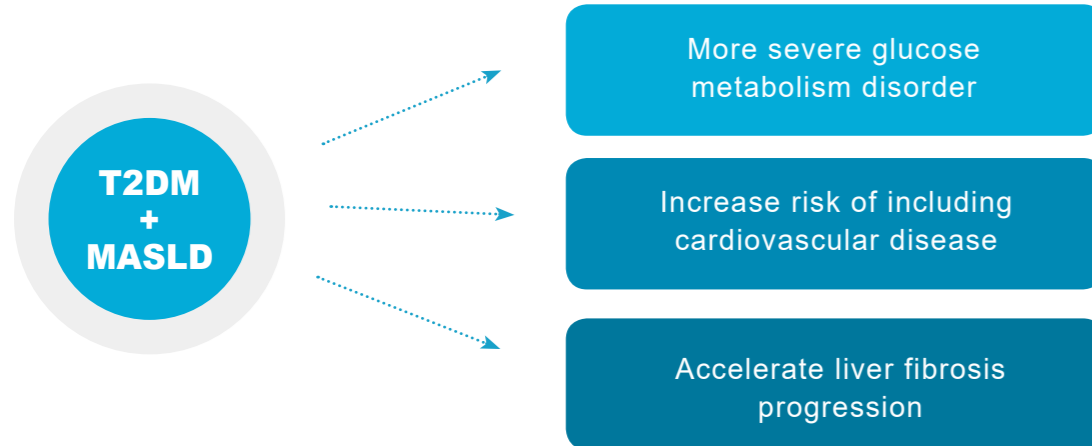


38%
MASLD Global Prevalence^[1]

65%
MASLD in Type 2 Diabetes Global Prevalence^[1]

T2DM and MASLD: Interlinked by Common Pathogenic Mechanisms

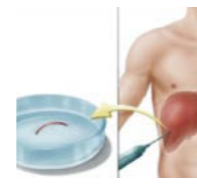
- Hepatic insulin resistance is defined as insulin's inability to effectively promote glucose uptake in peripheral tissues or inhibit hepatic glucose output.
- It is present in most MASLD patients. Insulin resistance is a common pathophysiological mechanism in the development of MASLD, T2DM, cardiovascular diseases, and obesity. ^[2-5]



1. Clin Mol Hepatol. 2025;31(Suppl):S32-S50.
2. Daniela Maria Tanase, et al. J Diabetes Res. 2020 Jul 31;2020:3920196.
3. Chinese Journal of Hepatology. 2018;26(3):195-203.
4. Herbert Tilg, et al. Nat Metab. 2021 Dec;3(12):1596-1607.
5. Eslam M, et al. Hepatol. 2020;73:202-209

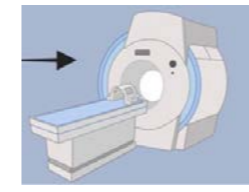
Challenges in Existing Diagnostic Methods

Liver Biopsy



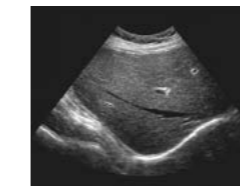
- Invasive examination
- Sampling errors
- Not for daily follow-up

MRI-PDFF



- High cost
- Low availability
- Lengthy detection time

Ultrasound



- Low sensitivity in diagnosing early- and mid- stage fibrosis.
- Difficult to detect steatosis when it's below 30%.

TE (Vibration-Controlled Transient Elastography) based iLivTouch® Advantages



Non-invasive & painless



Quantitative results

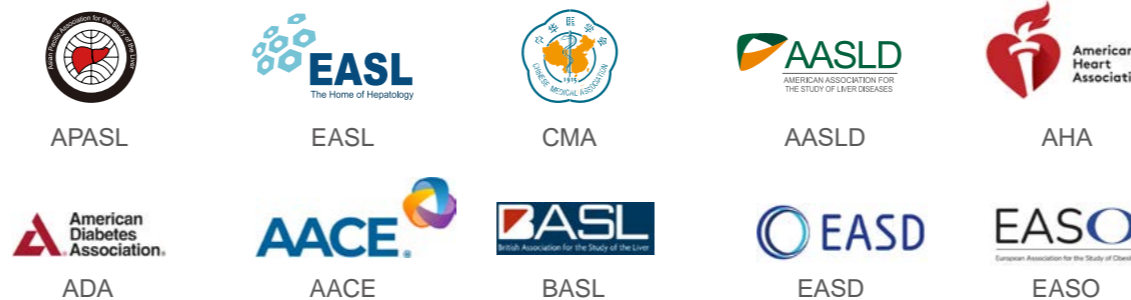


High accuracy

Recognized Worldwide: TE in Major Clinical Guidelines

TE is highlighted

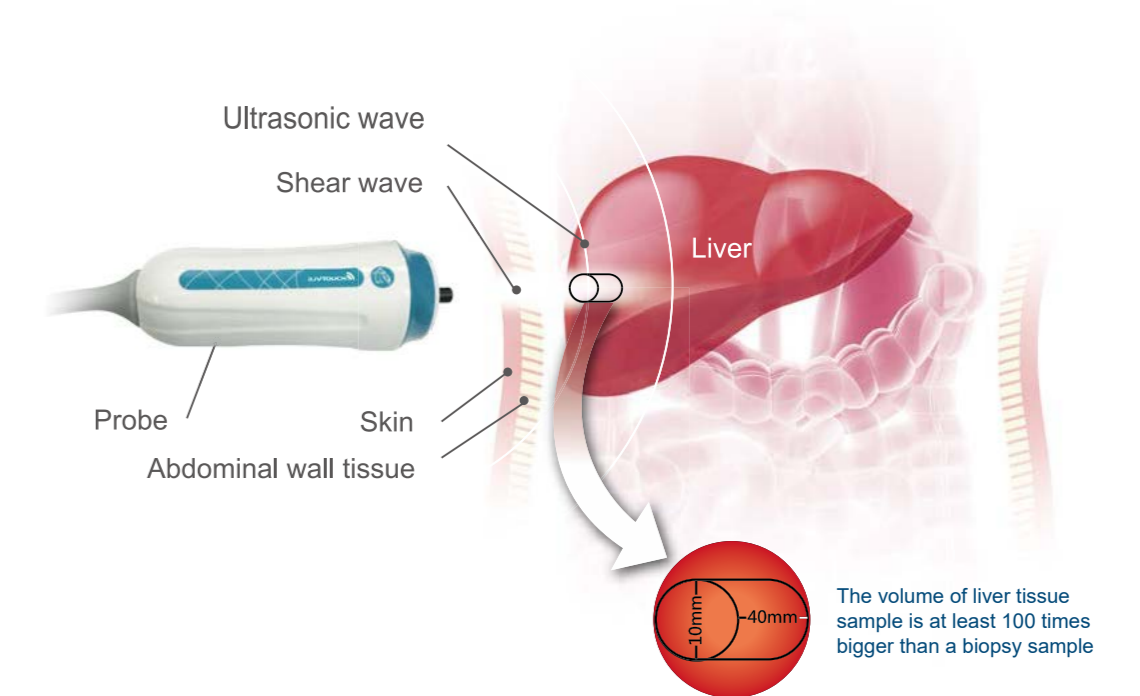
in over **46** MASLD related guidelines/consensus



Use TE as a non-invasive tool to **screen, stratify risk, and predict complications** in **MASLD** patients.

iLivTouch®

Precise Detection for Liver Fibrosis and Steatosis

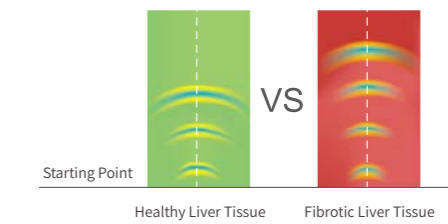


LSM

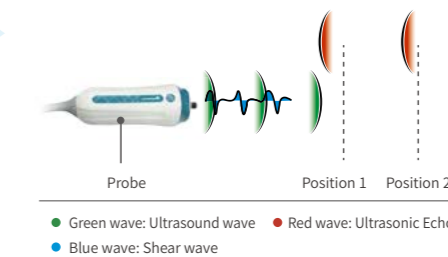
Liver Stiffness Measurement

iLivTouch® assesses liver fibrosis by tracking shear wave propagation speed to quantify tissue stiffness, giving LSM result.

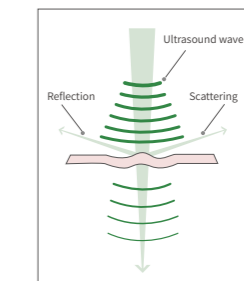
Stiffness(kPa)
8.4 | IQR 0.1 | IQR/med % 1



- In a given unit of time, shear waves travel a greater distance in fibrotic liver tissue.



- Green wave: Ultrasound wave
- Red wave: Ultrasonic Echo
- Blue wave: Shear wave



UAP

Ultrasound Attenuation Parameter

iLivTouch® evaluates steatosis by analyzing ultrasound signal attenuation during liver tissue penetration and applying a fat attenuation model, giving UAP result.

Ultrasound Attenuation Parameter(dB/m)
200 | IQR 6 | IQR/med % 3