



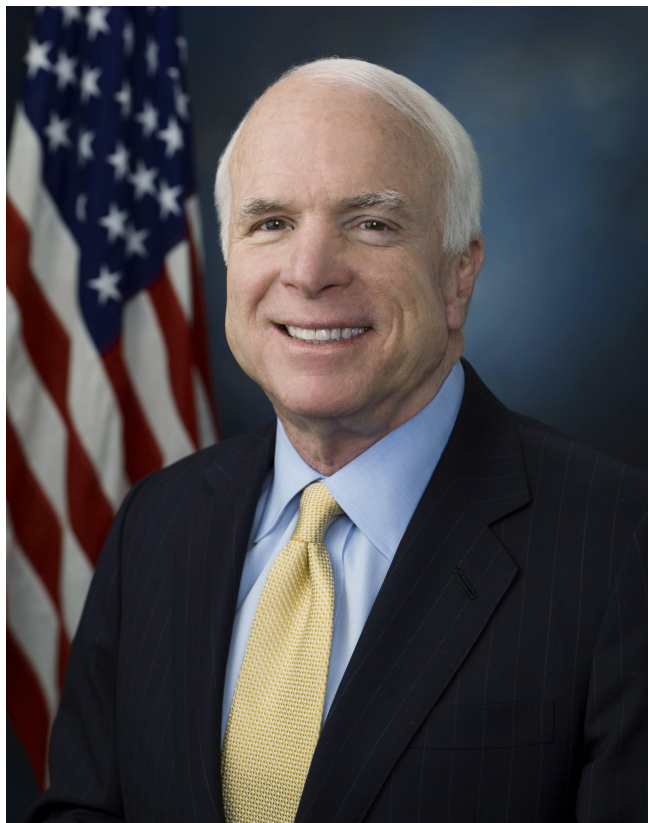
PharmaCoin

The LinkedIn for Clinical Trials

8,200,000

1,700,000

3%

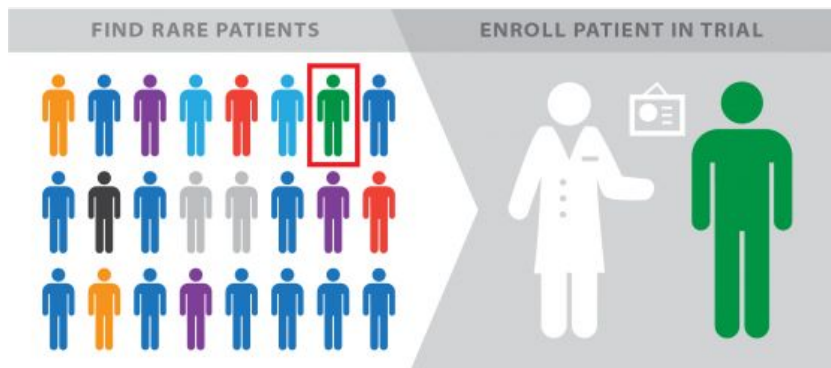


"The leading cause of missed clinical trial deadlines is patient recruitment, taking up to 30 percent of the clinical timeline"

Problem with Clinical Trials Today

- **Inefficient:** Take up 30% of the clinical timeline
- **Expensive:** \$288/patient -> (1-15% of total budget)
- **Outreach:** 50% trials under enroll or have zero

Clinical Trial Candidate Identification



The state of clinical trials UNDERSTANDING A PATIENT'S JOURNEY FROM DIAGNOSIS TO ENROLLMENT TO MONITORING

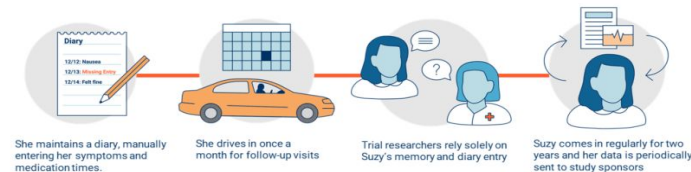
Finding a Clinical Trial



Enrollment



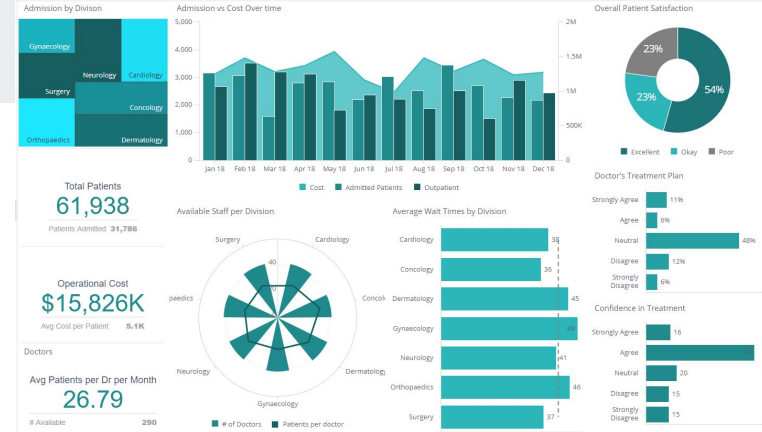
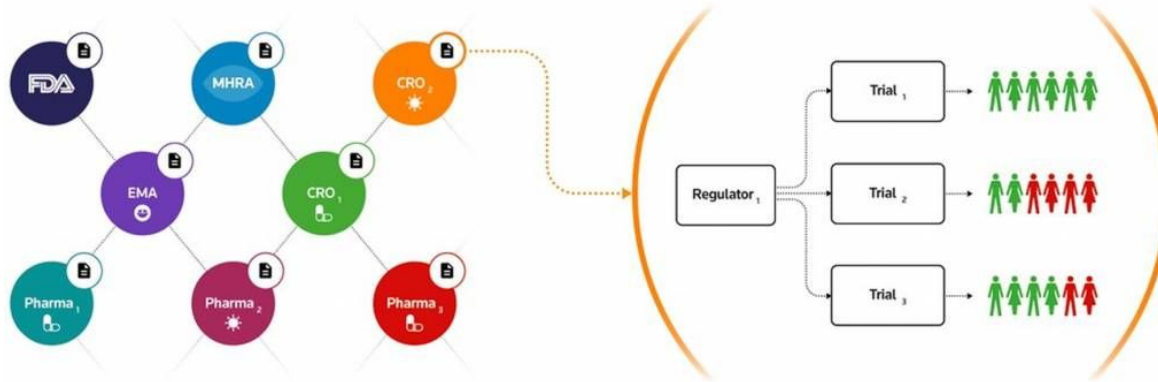
Adherence Monitoring



Our Solution:

Decentralized Application:

- Anonymously matches patients to “best-fit trials”
- Provide tokens to trial participants
- **Enterprise:** Pharmaceuticals subscribe to our platform to access our services
- **Consumer:** Creates and maintains profile on our platform
 - Consumer creates profile -> Applies for trials -> AI/ML match -> Connect patients with trials



Value Proposition:

- PharmaCoin- “LinkedIn For Clinical Trials”
- Mission Statement- “Bringing patients closer to a cure, one vet at a time”
- Motto/Tagline- “Get vetted, Get Cured”

Pharmacoin seeks to disrupt the clinical trial space by using AI/ML to optimize the vetting process for patients in order to ultimately expedite the development of cures and save pharmaceuticals millions

Where Can Blockchain Make a Difference in these Clinical Trial Statistics?

\$359 MM

Company cost for development of **one** new drug from research lab to patient

12 Years

The time it takes a new drug to travel from the lab research to the patient (post-market approval).

10%

5 in 5,000 drugs that begin preclinical testing make it to human testing.

1

Only 1 of these 5 is ever approved for human consumption

Source: California Biomedical Research Association – <https://www.ca-biomed.org/pdf/media-kit/fact-sheets/CBRADrugDevelop.pdf>

\$8 MM

Lost revenue for **each day** a drug is delayed
Source: [Drug Development Technology](#)

≈3%

% of adult cancer patients participating in oncology clinical trials
Source: [National Center for Biotechnology Information](#)

80%

% of clinical trials that fail to meet their enrollment timelines
Source: [Drug Development Technology](#)

1

Only 1 in 20 of Americans know where to find information on relevant trials.
(CISCRP)



Customer Archetype / User Persona:

● Persona

- Male/Female
- Ages 18-65
- Students/Employed/Unemployed/Deployed
- Would like to contribute to expediting the drug-development process
- Seeking paid or unpaid opportunities



The Uninformed

Matt Jones

age: 22
residence: Berkeley, CA
education: Bachelors Degree (BS)
occupation: Student
marital status: Single



"I don't know much about clinical trials, but money is money"

The Dreamer

Adeline Kane

age: 28
residence: San Francisco, CA
education: Bachelors Degree (BA)
occupation: Spokesperson
marital status: Single



"I want to help researchers, so no family experiences what mine did "

The Patient

Henry Carter

age: 60
residence: Charlotte, NC
education: Masters Degree (MS)
occupation: Retired
marital status: Married | 2 Children | 3 Grandchildren



"Anything to get cured quickly and live out the rest of my life with family"

The Unaware- Matt is an undergraduate college student who is knee-deep in college debt and will seize any opportunity to make money. He isn't well-informed on the monumental potential of clinical trials and is a prime opportunity for pharmaceuticals to capitalize on and educate about trials


The Dreamer- Adeline deeply cares about the expedition of trials because of her personal connection to this. One of her relatives passed away due to the lack of a quality treatment and cure so she is determined to help spearhead awareness and participation in trials

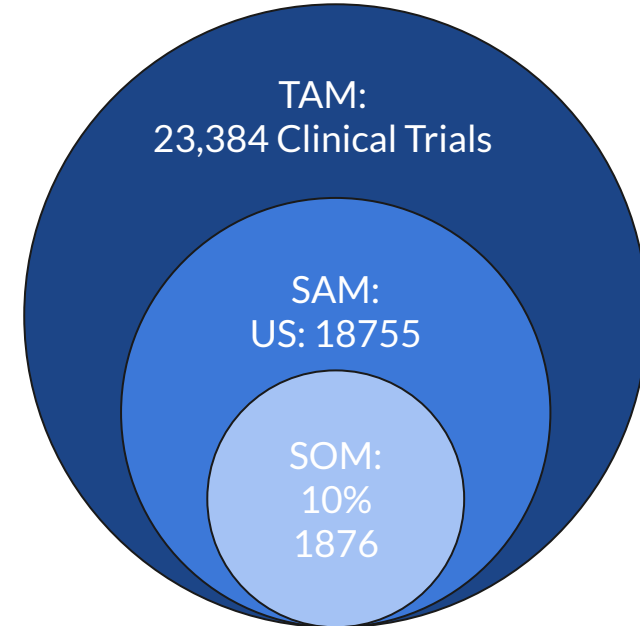
The Patient- Henry is recently retired and diagnosed with a specific medical condition that has not yet lent itself to a viable cure. He is keen on seeking out and participating in these trials to expedite the process in finding a cure so he can live out the rest of his life in peace with his family

Competitive Analysis and Market Opportunity

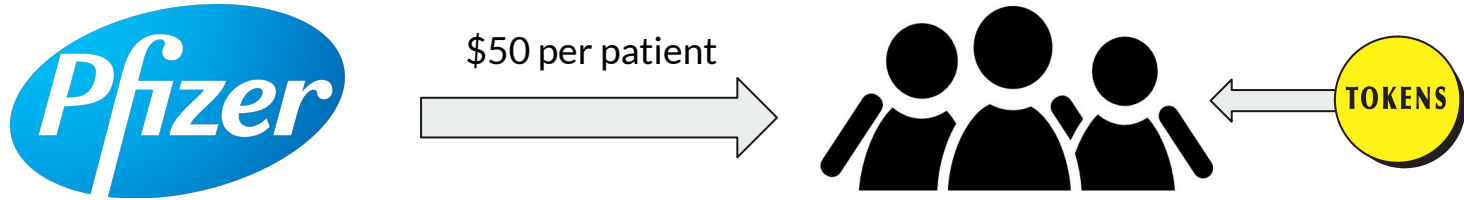


Despite variation, average clinical trial size is 150 patients
Patient Recruitment: \$19B Industry

	PharmaCoin	 MENDEL	DEEP 6 AI
Core Technology:	Blockchain + AI Algorithms	AI - Algorithms	AI - Algorithms, NLP and Parsing
Revenue Model:	Charge Pharma company \$50 per patient	Charges Patient subscription (\$99 first 3 months)	Partnership with Healthcare Institutions
Patient Benefits:	Offer tokens for completed trial	None	None
Privacy	Patient choice for matching (LinkedIn)	Medical EHRs, Clinical Database	Medical EHRs, Clinical Database



Business Model

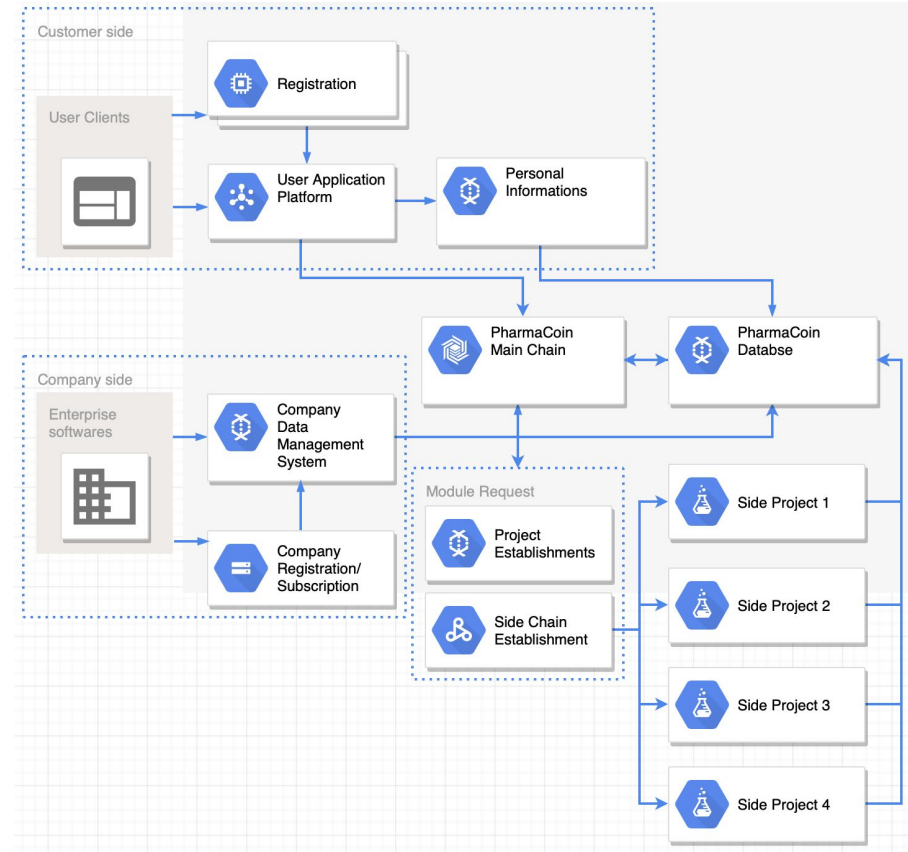


Revenue Model: Pharmaceutical Companies Pay \$50 per patient, who receive monetary token for inputting data

Cost Structure:

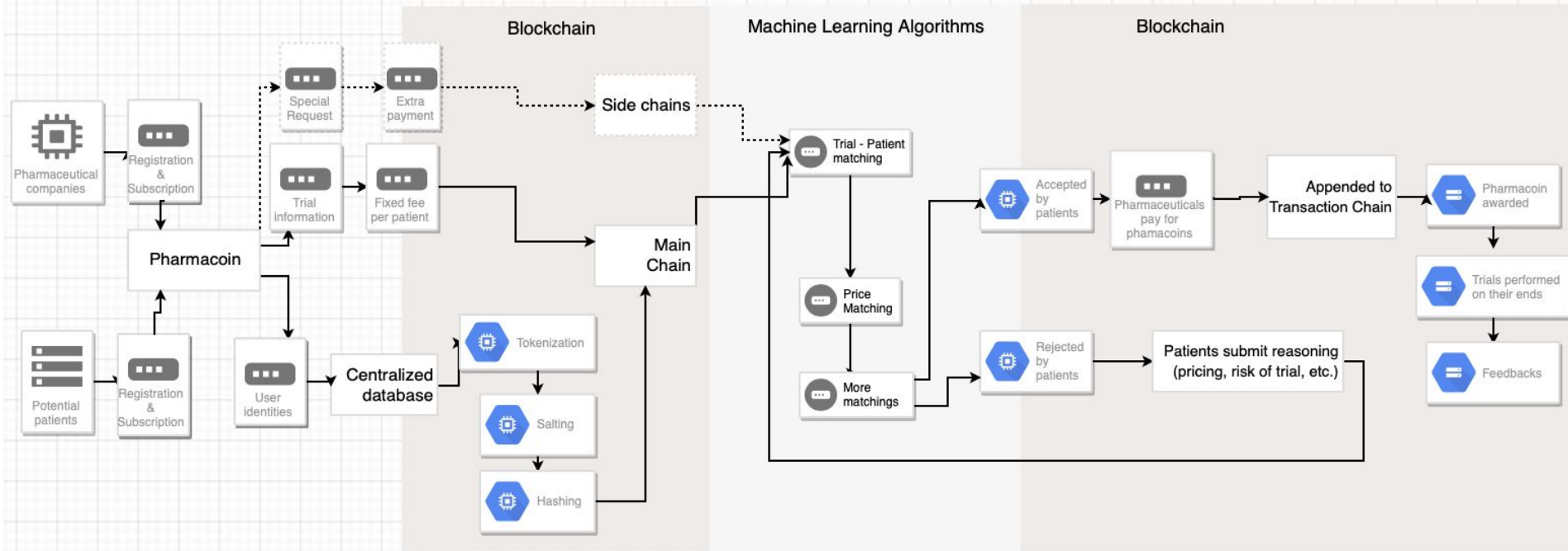
- **Fixed:** Website, Engineering, Infrastructure, IP, Outreach = **\$915000**
- **COGS:** Engineering, Marketing, Tokens, Salaries = **\$197000**

Demonstration



System Architecture

Architecture: Clinical Trial Vetting on Public Blockchains



Blockchain Use and Technology



Blockchain:

- Main chain
- Side chains
- Transaction chain
- Tokens (Pharmacoin)

More technology:

- Machine learning / AI
- Centralized database

Benefits:

- Transparency
- Privacy

Go To Market Strategy and Timeline:



2 Mo: Users: Develop UX and build loyalty, advocacy. Build credit, including security and useability

4 Mo: Companies: System for demonstration and competitive pricing, define vision

Fall 2019: Deploy testnet for blockchain, and finalize details

Winter 2020: Review design, receive feedback and official launch of PharmaCoin

Financial Projections: (Y1- Y2) **

A	B	C	D	E	F
	Year 1	Year 2			
Price:	50	50			
Number of Users	11250	52500		Revenue = Price * Number Sold	
Revenue	562500	2625000		Gross Profit = Revenue - Expenses	
				Expenses = Fixed + COGS	
Cost Analysis:				Equity:	
Engineers	75000	75000		Debt:	
IP Protection	5000	5000			
Marketing	10000	10000		Number of Users = % x Service Addressable Market	
Consumer Incentives	56250	262500		Year 1:	0.50%
Salaries	100,000	100,000		Year 2:	2.50%
Cost of Goods Sold:	246250	452500		Consumer Incentives = Number of Users x \$5	
Fixed Costs:	915000	0			
Total Costs:	1161250	452500			Fixed Costs:
				Website	50000
EBITDA	(\$598,750)	2172500		Transaction Infrastructure	3800
Interest:	5%	5%		Tokenization/Smart Cont	1200
Tax:	21%	21%		IP/Algorithms:	10000
Convertible Note:	500000	1000000		Engineering	750000
Tax + Interest:	143125	601250		Outreach	100000
Gross Earnings:	(\$741,875)	1571250			915000
Net Cash Flow:	-714,875	856,375			



Our Team:



Shivam Dave (**CIO**): CS '20

Studying Computer Science. Passionate about technology and entrepreneurship. Primarily focused on ML, Data Science, and Computer Graphics. Leading the customer and mentor interactions.



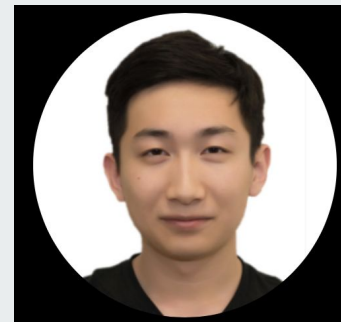
Serena Wu (**COO**): CS '20

Double major in Computer Science and Data Science with concentration in Business & Industrial Analytics. Passionate about integrating technology with business. Leading innovation and creativity on team.



Rishi Modi (**CEO**): Econ '22

Studying business and enjoy the intersection of tech and the consumer world. Leading the Business Strategy and Development on team.



Collin Cao (**CTO**): CS '20

Focused on AI/ML stuff, also interested in Blockchain technologies. Looking forward to integrate and develop our ideas into a good project. Leading tech development.

Mentor:

Virendra Parikh– Founded MobileChamps in 2009. Provides blockchain advisory services from business model innovation, strategy development, ecosystem development, use case development, implementation strategy.etc



Thank You!

We are seeking a \$500k Convertible Note
with \$2 Million Cap



Appendix

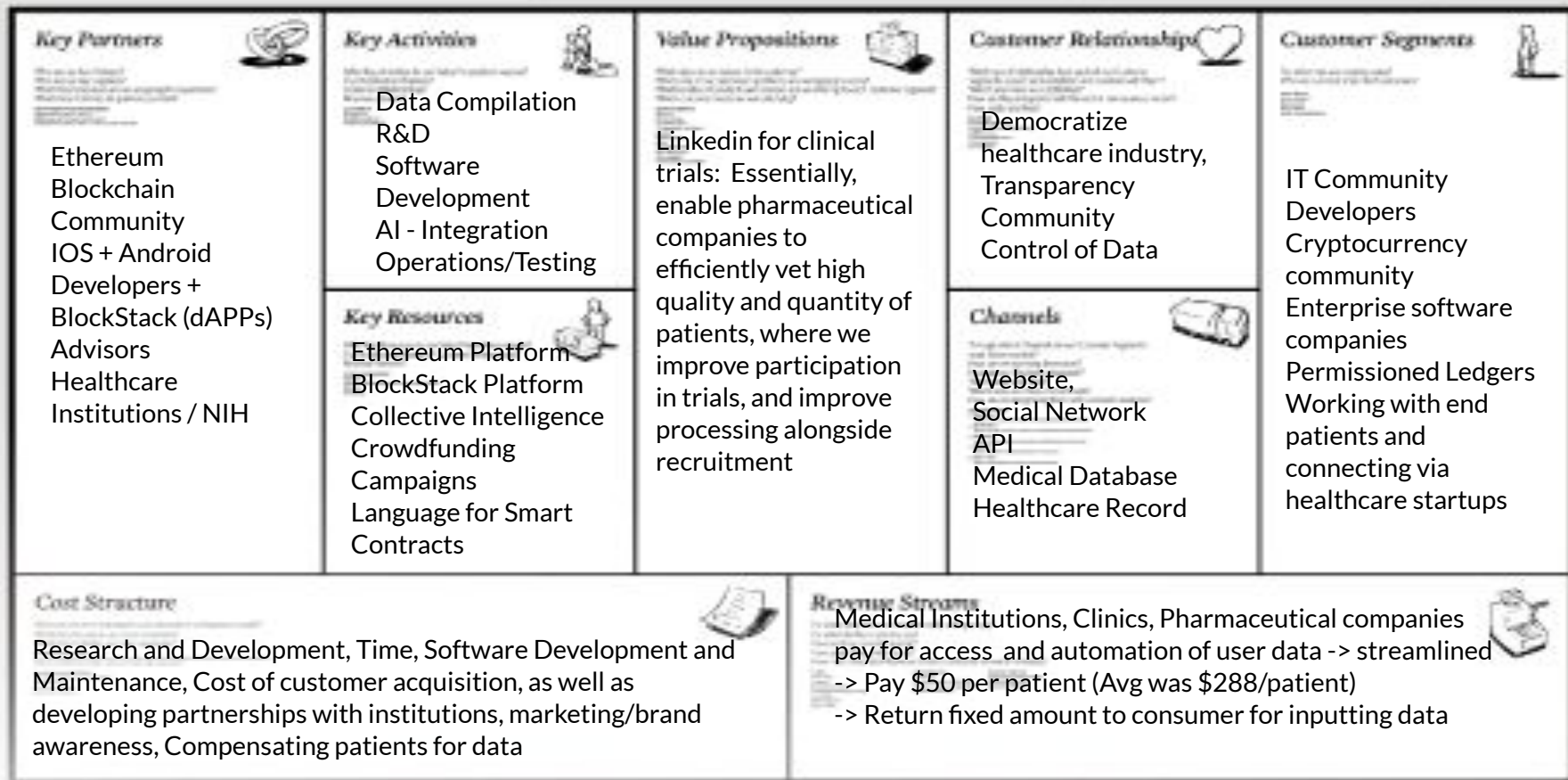
The Business Model Canvas

Designed for

Designed by

File

Windows



Code Snippet **



Here is a very simple code snippet for a simple block in our blockchain. In the demonstrated code, each block contains the data, which could be the transactions, user registration, and non-confidential or encrypted data.

The proof of work is the sha256 hash for the block which always starts with four zeros (This is quite simple and we will make it much harder for next version). To find a hash starting with four zeros, the machine has to try appending many random 32 bits to the end of the string to satisfy it. And storing this information to the block. Anyone can validate the block by recomputing the hash using the information of the block. The longest chain would be the valid chain.

```
class Block:
    def __init__(self, index, timestamp, data, prev_hash):
        self.index = index
        self.timestamp = timestamp
        self.data = data
        self.prev_hash = prev_hash
        self.hash = self.hash_block()
        print("Block #{} generated!".format(index))
        print("Date: {} {}".format(timestamp, timestamp))
        print("Block Data: {} {}".format(data, data))
        print("Block Salt: {} {}".format(self.salt, self.salt))
        print("Block Hash: {} {}".format(self.hash, self.hash))

    def hash_block(self):
        temp = ""
        while temp[:4] != "0000":
            salt = random.getrandbits(32)
            text = "".join(map(str, [self.index, self.timestamp, self.data, self.prev_hash, salt]))
            text = text.encode("utf-8")
            sha = hashlib.sha256()
            sha.update(text)
            temp = sha.hexdigest()
        self.salt = salt
        return temp

    def next_block(prev_block, data):
        index = prev_block.index + 1
        timestamp = datetime.datetime.now()
        prev_hash = prev_block.hash
        return Block(index, timestamp, data, prev_hash)

first = Block(0, datetime.datetime.now(), "Block #0", "0")
block = first
for i in range(10):
    block = next_block(block, "Block #{} {}".format(i, i))
```