Additional Analyses for VivaGel® BV Efficacy in Prevention of Recurrent BV (rBV)

Primary Efficacy Endpoint: Recurrence of BV at or by the Week 16 visit (measured by 3 of 4 Amsel Criteria)

Figure a: 017 US Trial:

The rate of BV recurrence at or by week 16 in the VivaGel® BV group (Imputed Recurrence Rate[1]) was 44.2% (P=0.015 v Placebo which was 54.3%).

When looking at Actual Recurrence Rate[2], the rate of BV recurrence at or by week 16 in the VivaGel® BV group was even lower at 31.9% (P=0.014 v Placebo which was 42%).

The Relative Risk Reduction (%) in the VivaGel® BV Actual Recurrence group compared to the Historical Recurrence Rate[3] was 50%

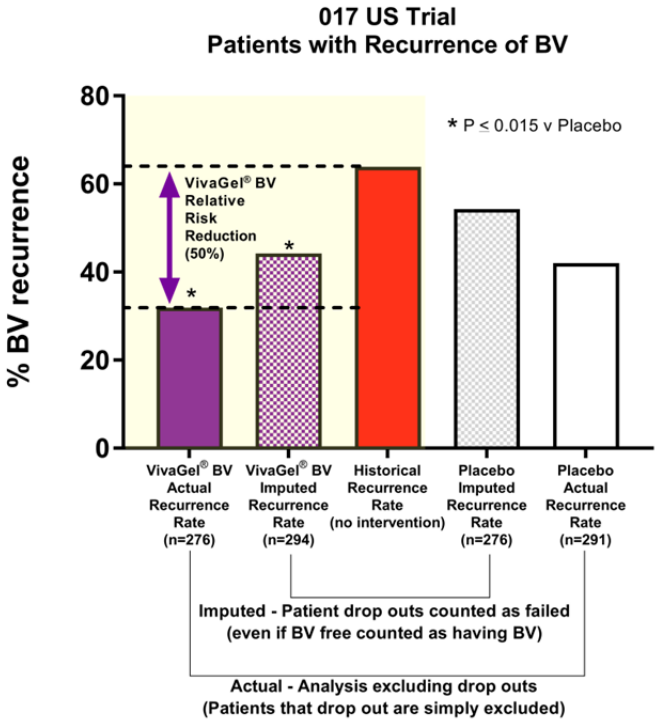
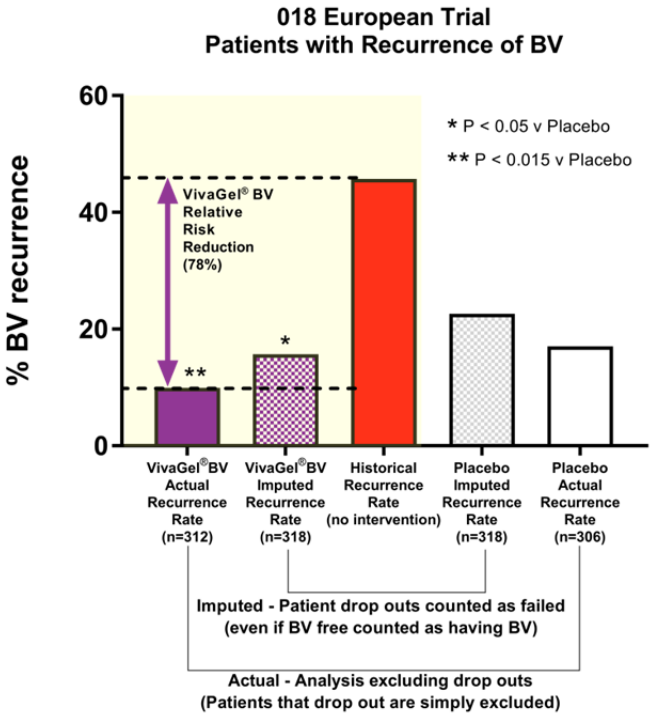


Figure b: 018 European Trial (Full Analysis).

The rate of BV recurrence at or by week 16 in the VivaGel® BV group (Imputed Recurrence Rate) was 15.7% (P<0.05 v Placebo which was 22.6%).

When looking at Actual Recurrence Rate, the rate of BV recurrence at or by week 16 in the VivaGel® BV group was even lower at 9.9% (P<0.015 v Placebo which was 17%).

The Relative Risk Reduction (%) in the VivaGel® BV Actual recurrence group compared to the Historical Recurrence Rate was 78%



[1] Imputed Recurrence Rate (where patient drop-outs are counted as failures)
[2] Actual Recurrence Rate (where dropouts are not included in the analysis)
[3] 16 week Historical Recurrence Rate (the rate of recurrence that would have been expected in this population in a 16 week period if they did not have a prevention therapy)