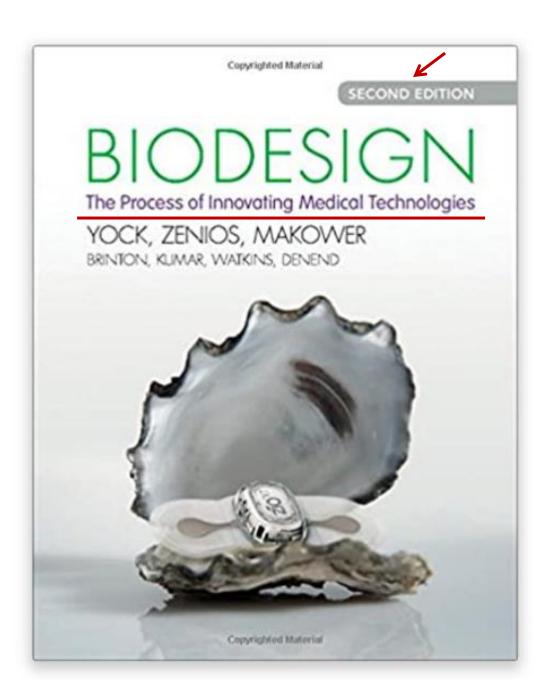
Strategy integration and communication



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INTRODUCTION

- For the purpose of planning, management, and communication what, in the past, was developed as a detailed business plan is now presented as a concise "pitch deck".
- The pitch puts forth a cohesive argument for why the company is viable.
- The most effective <u>pitch decks</u> demonstrate an understanding of the audience's <u>priorities</u>, <u>issues</u>, <u>and questions</u>, and address them in a straightforward and comprehensive manner.
- An effective pitch must identify and address the project's greatest risks head on rather than trying to side-step them.
- One more important factor is that the strongest presentation typically makes an
 emotional connection with the audience and communicates the passion that the
 team has for addressing its chosen need.
- An effective pitch can range in length from 10 to 50 slides, with 15 to 30 slides often considered optimal.

DEVELOPING THE PITCH

Paying attention to small details can make a big difference in the caliber of a pitch.

Be succinct – Emphasize quality and clarity over length Show, don't tell – Emphasize progress and results to date

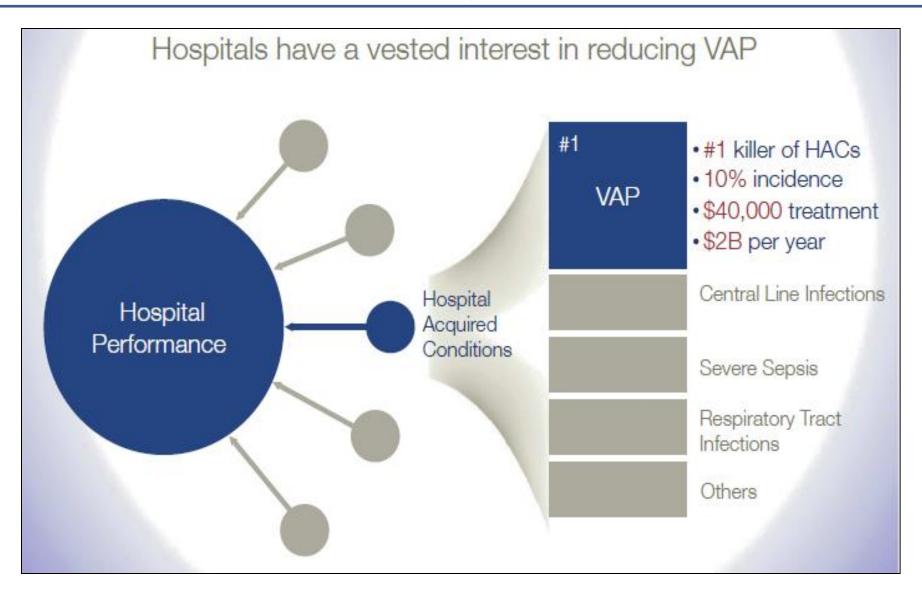
Be specific – Avoid generalizations

Keep it simple – Make each slide self-explanatory

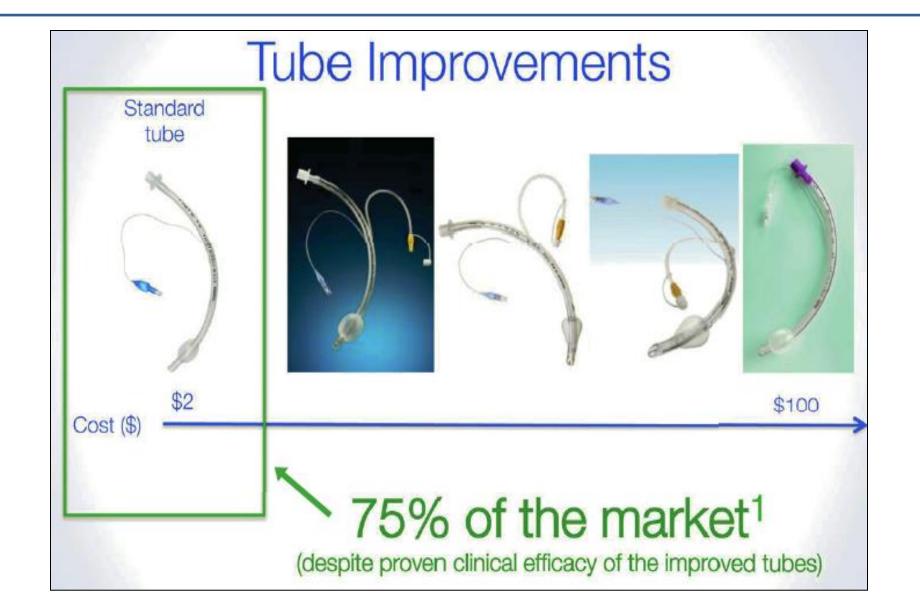
Double check
everything – Be sure the
pitch is well written

SOME EXAMPLES OF A PITCH DECK PRESENTATION SLIDES FOR A MEDTECH VENTURE

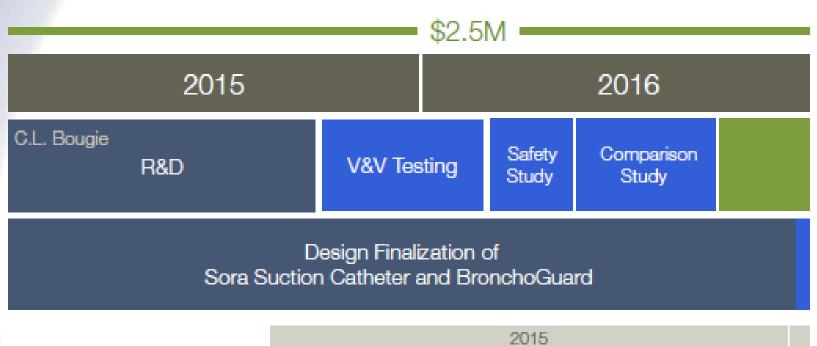
Ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP



SOME EXAMPLES OF A PITCH DECK PRESENTATION SLIDES FOR A MEDTECH VENTURE



Development Timeline



	2015			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Headcount (FTEs)	1	2	2	2
R&D	93,000	194,116	95,956	85,750
Pre-Clinical and Clinical Trials	15,000	13,000	29,000	118,820
SG&A Staff	39,063	39,063	39,063	39,063
Facilities	8,180	8,180	8,180	8,180
Marketing	5,067	67	755	11,213
IP	30,000	25,000	57,500	20,000

IP & Regulatory

	FT0	Patents Filed	Regulatory Path
C.L Bougie	1	Provisionals	Class I Exempt
Sora Suction Catheter		Provisionals	Class I Exempt
BronchoGuard			Class II, 510(k)

Commercialization Roadmap



MAJOR SECTIONS OF THE PITCH

The major sections of the pitch can be mapped to specific steps in the bio design innovation processes. Innovators should consider all of the questions listed here; however, not all of the answers will be included in the pitch deck. Focus is key.

Major sections	Questions to address	Relevant activities in the biodesign innovation processes (from which to pull information)
Elevator statement	 What is the core problem the business is trying to solve? What is the solution it has developed? What key benefits will the solution deliver to its target customers? 	5.7 Marketing and Stakeholder Strategy 5.9 Competitive Advantage and Business Strategy
The clinical need	 What is the need being addressed? Why is this need important? How is the need currently being addressed (if at all)? In what ways are current solutions inadequate? 	1.3 Needs Statement Development 2.1 Disease State Fundamentals 2.2 Existing Treatments 2.5 Needs Selection

Contd.....

Major sections	Questions to address	Relevant activities in the biodesign innovation processes (from which to pull information)
The market	 Who is the target customer? What is the market size? How fast is it growing? Who are the primary competitors? How will the company differentiate itself from the competition? What are the barriers to entry? 	2.4 Market Analysis 5.7 Marketing and Stakeholder Strategy 5.9 Competitive Advantage and Business Strategy
Intellectual property	 How will the company protect its IP? How strong is its IP position? 	4.1 Intellectual Property Basics 5.1 IP Strategy
R&D strategy	 How will the company prove (or has it proven) that the solution is technically feasible? What are the risks that must be addressed and how will they be mitigated? 	4.5 Concept Exploration and Testing 5.2 R&D Strategy 5.5 Quality Management

PITCHING & FUNDING

The pitch is certainly an important tool that helps facilitates conversations with investors and can lead to funding.

Innovators should spend nearly as much time screening investors as investors spend screening investment opportunities.

Questions for screening investors

At what stage does the individual or firm usually invest?

What is the typical investment level over the life of a company?

What is the typical amount invested in each round?

For VCs, when was the current fund started? (If > 5 years ago, then there may not be adequate funds remaining for additional financing rounds.)

For individuals, how did the investor earn his/her money? How many other companies is s/he involved in?

How much time will be spent with the company? What expectations does the investor or firm have regarding involvement?

What prior deals has the individual or firm done in the industry?

COMMON QUESTIONS ASKED BY PROFESSIONAL INVESTORS

Area of inquiry	Technology or service concept
Technology or service concept	 Is the product/service concept clear? Does it make sense? Is there sufficient proof of principle or evidence of feasibility? Are there adequate proprietary aspects – patents, trade secrets, or other barriers to entry? Can it be manufactured at a reasonable expense? Are there regulatory issues?
Market size and dynamics	 How large is the market, realistically? What is the actual addressable population? Does the company have realistic potential to obtain substantial revenues in the market? Is the decision making of purchasers and users well understood? Are there reasonable marketing and sales costs? Sales cycles? Distribution systems? Are the business relationships between referral sources, purchasers, providers, and consumers well understood?

Contd.....

Area of inquiry	Technology or service concept
Business model and financial requirements	 What are realistic revenue and expense projections for the company? How much capital will be required to reach positive cash flow? What are realistic expectations for the timing and sources of this cash? What are the realistic exit opportunities for investors in this deal?
Exit scenarios	 How are investors most likely to realize an exit? What scenario seems most likely? For acquisition candidates, what companies are most likely to be interested? What other acquisitions have they made recently? Does the company have an established relationship with one or more of these companies? Why would these companies acquire a technology in the space rather than developing it themselves?¹¹ What timeline is most realistic for achieving an exit? What are the major factors likely to influence whether or not the exit is realized?