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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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Code 4681, Prime of Tokyo Stock Exchange and Premier of Nagoya Stock Exchanges

Announcement of Completion of the Specified Clinical Research of BNCT for Recurrent Breast Cancer, with the Cooperation of CICS (Consolidated Subsidiary of Resorttrust)

Cancer Intelligence Care Systems, Inc. ("CICS"; President, Tetsuya Furukawa; headquarters, Koto-ku, Tokyo), a consolidated subsidiary of Resorttrust, Inc. ("the Company"), cooperated in an investigator-initiated, specified clinical research*1 ("the Research") targeting recurrent breast cancer at Edogawa Hospital (Edogawa-ku, Tokyo), by providing technology related to a neutron capture therapy device for boron neutron capture therapy (BNCT). The Company announces that a report on the completion of the Research has been submitted.

*1 About clinical research
The term "clinical trials," as defined by the Clinical Trials Act, refers to "research to clarify the efficacy or safety of pharmaceuticals by the use of such pharmaceuticals in humans (excluding those falling under clinical trials and other research specified by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)."
The term "specified clinical research" refers to clinical research that is conducted under the auspices of a pharmaceutical marketing authorization holder or its special related party (i.e. subsidiary) (limited to clinical research that uses pharmaceuticals manufactured and sold or intended to be manufactured and sold by the said manufacturer or distributor) or clinical research that uses drugs not yet approved of or that are off label. (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare "About Clinical Trials Act")

The purpose of the Research was to evaluate the safety and efficacy of BNCT in the treatment of patients who have recurrent breast cancer, specifically tumor recurrence after radiotherapy. Edogawa Hospital is equipped with an accelerator-based neutron capture therapy device developed by CICS ("the Device"). In the Research, the Device was used in combination with boron agents for BNCT developed by STELLA PHARMA CORPORATION ("STELLA PHARMA"; Chuo-ku, Osaka).

The primary endpoint of the Research was safety, and the treatment's high safety profile was confirmed, as no serious adverse effects causally related to the Device or the boron agents were observed. Furthermore, in terms of efficacy, the objective response rate*2 was 80% (tumor reduction in four out of five patients), and in three of the patients, the tumor reduction rate was 50% or more.

*2 Objective response rate
The objective response rate is a clinical indicator to assess the effectiveness of a treatment. It represents the proportion of patients in a clinical trial who experienced either a partial response (a reduction in tumor size of 30% or more from the baseline) or a complete response (disappearance of the tumor with no detectable evidence on imaging or examination).

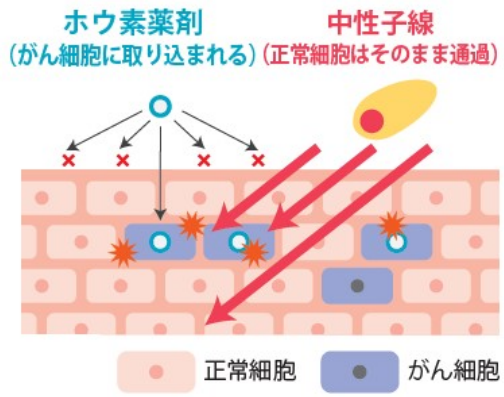
Breast cancer that recurs after radiotherapy may not be treated surgically and it cannot be treated with conventional radiotherapy, as radiotherapy cannot be readministered to the same area. Consequently, in most cases of ipsilateral breast tumor recurrence or local recurrence after radiotherapy, total mastectomy is the only treatment option. However, there are patients who would rather avoid a total mastectomy and patients whose physical and mental QOL would be compromised by such a procedure. Additionally, it is believed that among patients with distant metastases, the demand for treatments aimed at local control to mitigate the physical burden is high. Therefore, backed by these results, BNCT is expected to provide an alternative treatment option to patients with recurring breast cancer after radiotherapy. The impact of this matter on the Company's

consolidated financial results for the current fiscal year is expected to be minimal.

The Resorttrust Group entered the medical business in 1994 and began operating a membership-based comprehensive medical club. At the Yamanakako Clinic, Positron Emission Tomography (hereinafter “PET”), which was then a research-use device, was introduced for cancer screening, making a significant contribution to the widespread use of PET in Japan. Today, in addition to screening services, the Group is expanding its solutions in the field of treatment and also supports the operation of facilities providing advanced cancer immunotherapy. Under its brand identity “Together for a Wonderful Life”, the Resorttrust Group promotes the slogan “Contributing to healthy longevity and personal wellbeing in the age of 100 years of life.” Driven by the desire to create a society where no one loses a loved one to cancer, the Group has been involved in cancer screening and treatment. Through its commitment to BNCT, the Group aims to help create a more affluent, happy time and to bring new hope to cancer treatment both in Japan and across Asia.

About BNCT

Boron neutron capture therapy (BNCT), a form of radiotherapy, is a new method of treating cancer. When patients receive a boron agent, a boron compound (^{10}B) accumulates in their cancer cells. The area ofthe tumor is then exposed to an external source of extremely low-energy neutron radiation, which while having little effect on the human body, causes the boron (^{10}B) to capture neutrons, resulting in a reaction thatcauses the release of alpha rays and ^{7}Li nuclei. BNCT is therefore a medical treatment that leverages radiationto selectively kill cancer cells. In addition, in principle, as treatment is completed with a single neutron irradiation, expectations are for this to be a treatment that causes little damage to the body.



About the CICS irradiation device

This is an accelerator-based neutron capture therapy device developed by CICS. It produces neutrons by bombarding a lithium target with protons which are accelerated by a Radio Frequency Quadrupole (RFQ) linear accelerator. It is notable for the low level of contamination of fast neutrons, which are detrimental to the human body. The neutrons produced have a low energy level of 800keV or less, facilitating the miniaturization of the moderator used to slow the neutrons down to around 10keV, a level suitable for BNCT.