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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 Concerning the Presentation of Results from the Domestic Phase II Clinical Trial at ESMO Congress 2025

Resorttrust Inc. (“the Company”) hereby announces that the results of a domestic phase II clinical trial (the “Trial”) of boron neutron capture therapy (“BNCT”) for the treatment of angiosarcoma,*1 conducted by Cancer Intelligence Care Systems, Inc. (“CICS,” President: Tetsuya Furukawa; Head Office: Koto-ku, Tokyo), a consolidated subsidiary of the Company, and STELLA PHARMA CORPORATION (“STELLA PHARMA,” President & COO : Koki Uehara; Head Office: Chuo-ku, Osaka) were reported by Tairo Kashihara, MD, PhD , of the National Cancer Center Hospital (“NCCH”) at the European Society for Medical Oncology (ESMO) Congress 2025,*2 held in Germany, in a poster presentation on October 20, 2025 (local time).

- Title: A Phase II Study of Boron Neutron Capture Therapy (BNCT) Using CICS-1 and SPM-011 in Patients with Unresectable Angiosarcoma.
- Presentation Number: 1672P

The Trial was conducted with the primary objective of evaluating the response rate*3 for BNCT using CICS’s accelerator-based neutron capture therapy device (CICS-1) and STELLA PHARMA’s boron drug (SPM-011) in unresectable angiosarcoma. It was a single-arm trial,*4 conducted at the NCCH in 10 patients who had locally advanced or locally recurrent angiosarcoma for whom chemoradiotherapy or radiotherapy was not feasible with no other effective treatment options available.

The primary endpoint of the Trial was “response rate within 90 days after BNCT, as assessed by centralized imaging interpretation .*5” Of the ten patients who underwent BNCT, three had a partial response and two achieved a complete response, yielding a response rate of 50% (90% confidence interval: 22.2–77.8%*6). As the lower bound of the 90% confidence interval met the predefined threshold established in the study design, the trial was considered to have achieved its primary endpoint. No serious adverse events were observed, nor were any new safety concerns identified.

In summary, the results demonstrate the efficacy and safety of BNCT using CICS-1 and SPM-011, indicating that BNCT may represent a promising new treatment option for patients with unresectable angiosarcoma.

CICS aims to make the accelerator-based neutron capture therapy device available for commercial use in 2026 and is considering applying for marketing authorization using the results of the Trial. 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.

*1: Angiosarcoma

Angiosarcoma is a type of cancer that originates from the endothelial cells of blood vessels. It can occur throughout the body, most commonly in the skin. It is considered to be very rare and highly malignant, and no effective standard treatment has been established.

*2: European Society for Medical Oncology

The European Society for Medical Oncology is an international professional organization and is the world’s second largest in the field of oncology after the American Society of Clinical Oncology . Its annual conference, the ESMO Congress, showcases many notable research findings each year.

*3: Objective response rate

A clinical indicator used 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 of the long diameter of 30% or more from baseline) or a complete response (disappearance of the tumor with no detectable evidence on imaging or examination).

*4: Single-arm trial

A trial in which all participants receive the same treatment.

*5: Centralized imaging interpretation

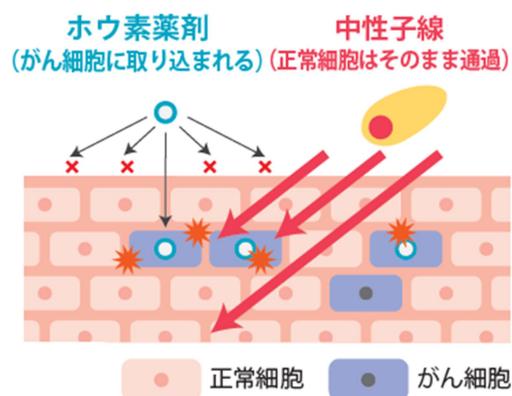
Centralized imaging interpretation involves the evaluation of images by an independent review organization (central review facility) to ensure objectivity and consistency in imaging evaluation.

*6: 90% confidence interval

Because it is common for the results of clinical trials to contain errors and biases, statistical analysis is performed to estimate the accurate result (i.e. the true value). This Trial used an analytical method known as interval estimation, which is designed to estimate the range in which the true value is likely to be included. The 90% confidence interval for the response rate indicates that, if this trial were repeated multiple times with different subjects, the true value of the response rate obtained in the trial would fall within the interval of 22.2% to 77.8% in 90% of cases.

About BNCT

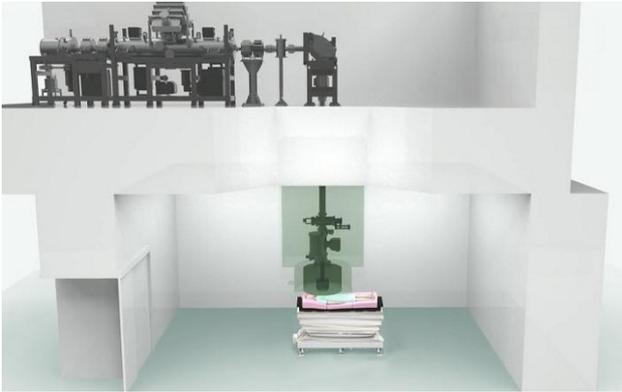
Boron neutron capture therapy (BNCT), a form of radiotherapy, is a new method of treating cancer. When patients receive a boron agent, a boron compound (^{10}B) accumulates in their cancer cells. The area of the tumor is then exposed to an external source of extremely low-energy neutron radiation, which while having little effect on the human body, causes the boron (^{10}B) to capture neutrons, resulting in a reaction that causes the release of alpha rays and ^7Li nuclei. BNCT is therefore a medical treatment that leverages radiation to 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 CICS-1

CICS is an accelerator-based neutron capture therapy device jointly developed by CICS and the National Cancer Center Hospital. It generates neutrons by accelerating protons using an RFQ (radio-frequency quadrupole) linear accelerator and colliding them with a lithium target. A key feature of this system is the minimal inclusion of fast neutrons, which can have significant harmful effects on the human body. In addition, because the energy of the generated neutrons is 800 keV or lower, the system allows for downsizing of the moderation setup needed to slow the neutrons down to around 10 keV, the energy level suitable for BNCT.

Unlike existing devices that irradiate neutrons horizontally to patients, the device developed by CICS can irradiate vertically, making it potentially applicable to conditions that were previously difficult to treat.



Accelerator-based neutron capture therapy device CICS-1



BNCT irradiation room at the National Cancer Center Hospital