

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

MIDKINE COMBINATION TEST SUPERIOR TO CONVENTIONAL CANCER MARKERS

- **Independent research confirmed that midkine combined with conventional markers is superior to current blood tests for breast cancer diagnosis**
- **The new data is further validation of MTY's patented cancer diagnostic technology**

Tuesday, 8 September 2009, Sydney: An independent research team at Kumamoto University has found that measuring blood midkine levels in combination with conventional cancer markers (CA15-3, CEA and NCCST-439) provides statistically significant improvement in the diagnosis of breast cancer.

Midkine levels become elevated in the early stages of many cancers. Medical Therapies (ASX:MTY) owns a portfolio of granted patents in relation to measuring midkine levels in blood, urine or in vivo for the early detection of a number of different malignancies.

In addition to the more than 50 publications by MTY associated scientists midkine is widely researched at academic institutions, by clinicians and cancer diagnostic companies. This current study was conducted by the research team at the Department of Diagnostic Medicine of the Graduate School of Medicine at Kumamoto University. The Kumamoto scientists measured levels of conventional cancer markers and midkine in the blood samples of 147 breast cancer patients, in addition to 104 healthy volunteers.

Using a combination of conventional markers (CEA, CA15-3 and NCCST-439) the rate of breast cancer detection was 29.9%. The detection rate increased to 44.9% when midkine was used in combination with two of the three conventional markers (CEA/CA15-3/midkine and CEA/NCCST-439/midkine).

Using a panel of markers is common in cancer detection as it combines the performance advantages of individual markers for improved patient outcomes. Mammography is the gold standard for breast cancer screening for women over 50 and for those with reoccurring tumours. However, apart from its cost and the resultant radiation exposure, its accuracy varies widely depending on the skill of the operator. An accurate blood test could add significant value to the proper diagnosis of breast cancer, especially for those under the age of 50 or in the early stages of the disease.

Medical Therapies is in the process of commercialising its early cancer detection technology. This finding provides independent validation of using midkine, in combination with other markers, for the early diagnosis of breast cancer. Importantly, it creates an opportunity to develop a new diagnostic test in addition to the Company's current product pipeline.

For further information visit www.mty.com.au or contact:

Maria Halasz, CEO
M +61 416 008 413

About Medical Therapies Limited (ASX: MTY):

Medical Therapies Limited is a biotechnology company listed on the Australian Stock Exchange. The Company is the owner of the largest intellectual property portfolio around midkine globally. Midkine is a significant novel therapeutic and diagnostic target. It is a native protein expressed during early cancer formation as well as at the onset of a number of inflammatory processes.

Medical Therapies is committed to the commercialisation of its novel cancer diagnostic assets to improve therapeutic outcomes. In addition to its in-house diagnostic product development program MTY is actively seeking partners for its high value therapeutic programs.

About Kumamoto University

Kumamoto University is located in Kumamoto Prefecture in the southern island of Kyushu, Japan. State-funded, its Graduate School of Medicine is one of the centres of excellence in medical research in Japan.

Investment in biotechnology companies

There are a number of inherent risks associated with the research, development and commercialisation of pharmaceutical products. Investment in companies specialising in these activities carry specific risks which are different to those associated with trading and manufacturing businesses. As such, these companies should be regarded as highly speculative. Medical Therapies recommends that investors seek professional advice before making an investment in its shares.