Matthias Kraemer | Head of Media Relations

Siemens Healthcare GmbH

Notes and forward-looking statements

This document contains statements related to our future business and financial performance and future events or developments involving Siemens that may constitute forward-looking statements. These statements may be identified by words such as “expect”, “look forward to”, “anticipate”, “intend”, “plan”, “believe”, “seek”, “estimate”, “will”, “project” or words of similar meaning. We may also make forward-looking statements in other reports, in presentations, in material delivered to shareholders and in press releases. In addition, our representatives may from time to time make oral forward-looking statements. Such statements are based on the current expectations and certain assumptions of Siemens’ management, of which many are beyond Siemens’ control. These are subject to a number of risks, uncertainties and factors, including, but not limited to those described in disclosures, in particular in the chapter Risks in the Annual Report. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying expectations not occur or assumptions prove incorrect, actual results, performance or achievements of Siemens may (negatively or positively) vary materially from those described explicitly or implicitly in the relevant forward-looking statement. Siemens neither intends, nor assumes any obligation, to update or revise these forward-looking statements in light of developments which differ from those anticipated.

This document includes – in IFRS not clearly defined – supplemental financial measures that are or may be non-GAAP financial measures. These supplemental financial measures should not be viewed in isolation or as alternatives to measures of Siemens’ net assets and financial positions or results of operations as presented in accordance with IFRS in its Consolidated Financial Statements. Other companies that report or describe similarly titled financial measures may calculate them differently.

Due to rounding, numbers presented throughout this and other documents may not add up precisely to the totals provided and percentages may not precisely reflect the absolute figures.

New management of Siemens Healthcare effective from May 1, 2015

SIEMENS

Bernhard Montag

Chairman of the Executive Management and CEO

Thomas Rathmann

Member of the Executive Management and CFO

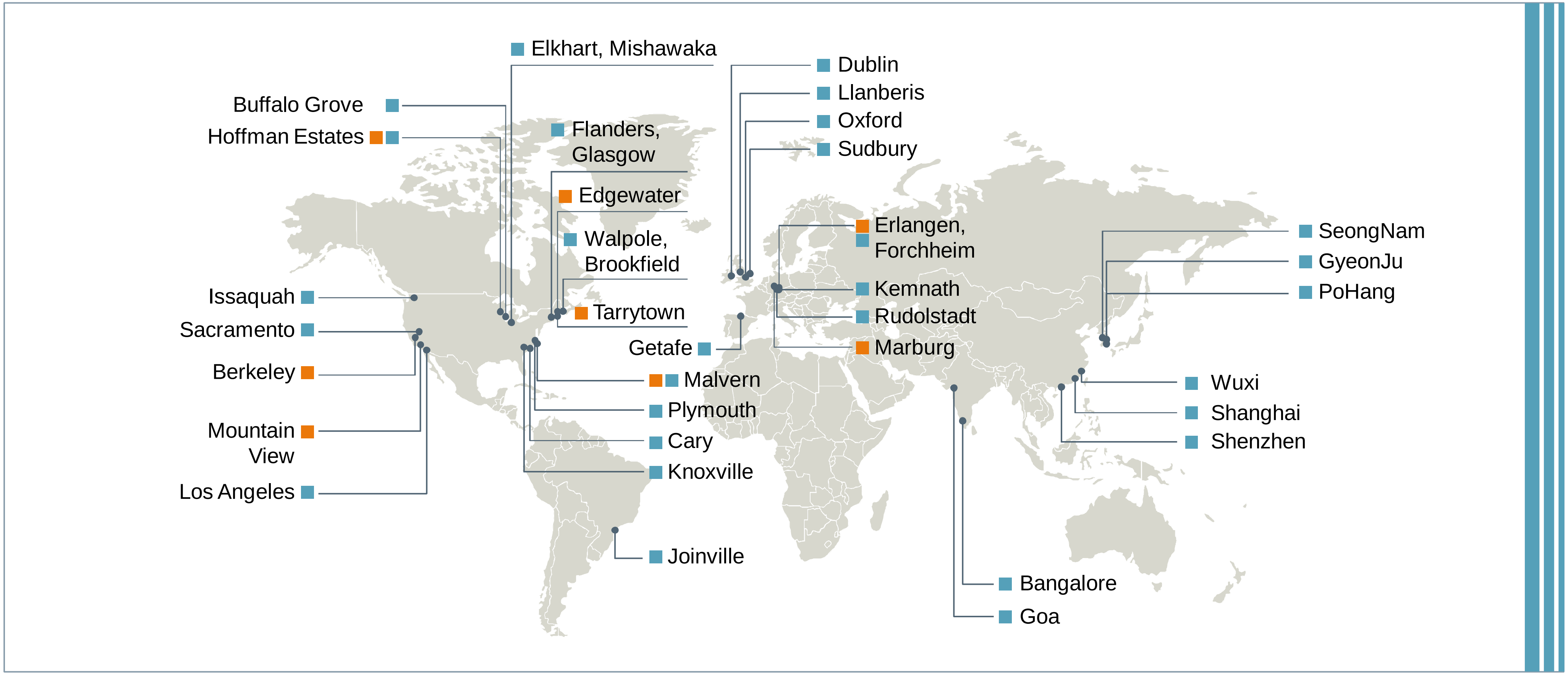
Michael Reitermann

Member of the Executive Management

May 1st 2015

- Separation of Siemens Healthcare’s business activities in Germany into a legal entity under the Siemens umbrella
- Foundation of Siemens Healthcare GmbH in Germany

Globally balanced footprint



Headquarters | Major manufacturing/engineering sites

SIEMENS

Innovation is our strength

We innovate to advance human health

>12,000
patents in total

R&D spending[1)]

€ 1.01 billion

Ratio of R&D expenses as a percentage of revenue[1)]

8.1%

Inventions per year

1,687

Patents per working day

>4

1) Fiscal Year 2014

Facts and figures – Fiscal Year 2014

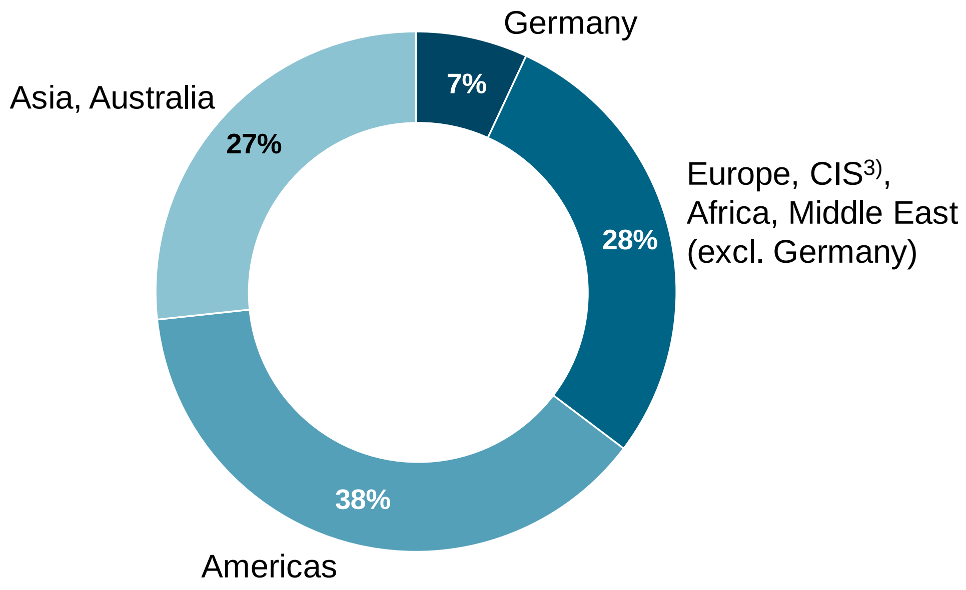
Key financials

FY 2014

€ 12.1 bn	**Orders**
€ 11.7 bn	**Revenue**
€ 2.1 bn 17.7%	**Profit** (w/o PPA amortization) in % of revenue
€ 2.0 bn 17.1%	**Underlying Profit**[1)] in % of revenue
€ 1.9 bn	**Free Cash Flow**

1) Profit excl. PPA amortization, transformation charges and other one-time effects

Revenue by Region[2)]



2) FY 2014 external revenue by location of customer
3) Commonwealth of Independent States

Note: All data Healthcare excluding Hospital Information Systems and Audiology

Market dynamics – Healthcare systems in transition

Customers and patients

- (+ +) **Demographics: Ageing and age-related diseases**
- (+ −) **Shortage of qualified HC professionals**
- (+ −) **Consumerization, patient centricity**

Healthcare business

Market

- (−) **Cost pressure, industrialization of healthcare**
- (+ −) **Consolidation**
- (+ −) **Regulatory environment**
- (+ −) **Accountable care, outcome focus**

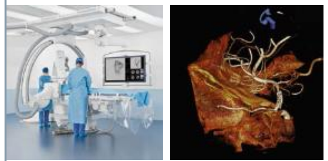
Technology

- (+) **Knowledge-based healthcare: Connectivity, big data**
- (+ −) **Pace of scientific advance**

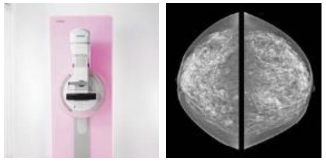
Expected impact on Siemens HC business: + Positive − Negative

Clinical fields and solutions offered by Healthcare

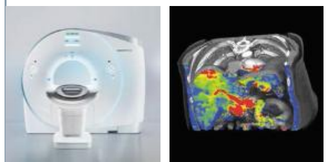
Interventional Angiography



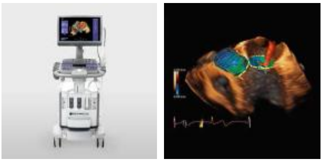
Mammography



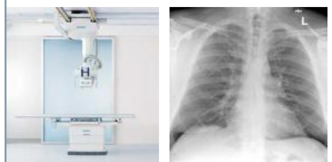
Computed Tomography



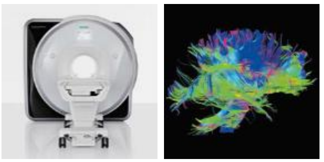
Ultrasound Imaging

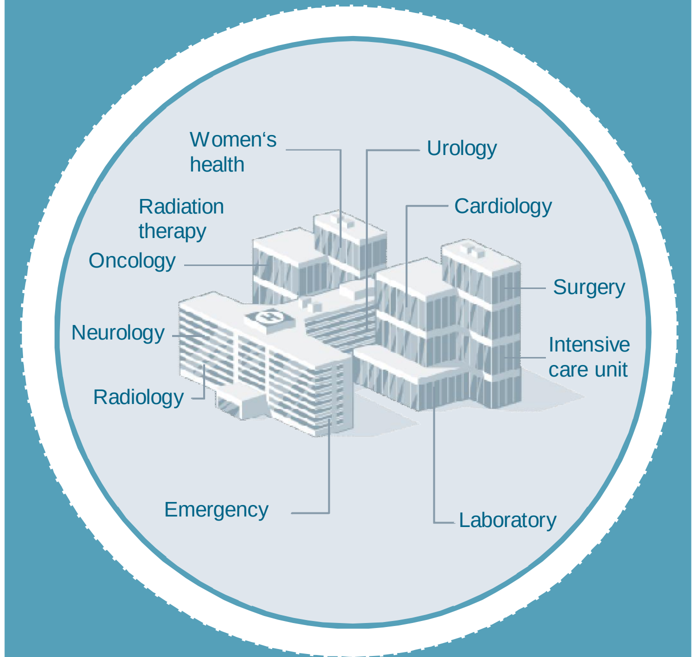


X-ray Imaging



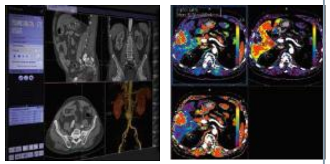
Magnetic Resonance Imaging



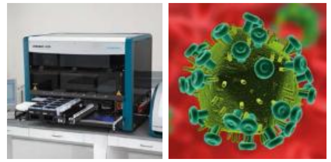


Molecular Imaging

Imaging Software



Molecular Testing



Point-of-Care Testing

Hemostasis and Hematology Testing

Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) – Characteristics

SIEMENS

Technology

- MRI relies on the principle that the hydrogen atoms in the human body possess magnetic properties: Exposed to the magnet in the MRI system, the nuclei of these atoms align with the magnetic field, like the needle of a compass with the earth's magnetic field
- The MRI system generates a second electro-magnetic field by transmitting high-frequency radio waves. These waves meet the nuclei of the atoms and set them in motion
- If the waves are turned off, the atoms return to their initial position within the magnetic field. As they do so, they release some of the energy that they have absorbed from exposure to the high-frequency waves. This released energy is measured by highly sensitive receiver coils, and suitable techniques can be used to pinpoint its origin
- A computer converts the data and uses them to generate tomograms, or slice images

Pros

- + No ionizing radiation
- + Painless
- + Good soft tissue contrast
- + Multiplanar

Cons

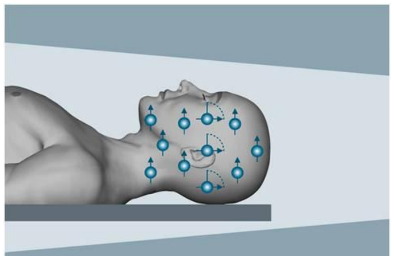
- – Time effort
- – Might need contrast media
- – Noise

Results

High resolution 2D or 3D imaging of huge body parts

Use cases

Difficult fractures, joint problems, soft tissue examinations, tumors, MRI-Angiography, Brain MRI



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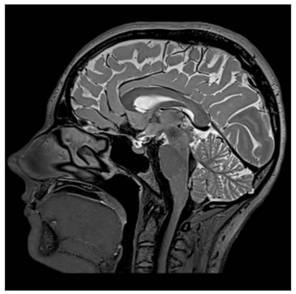

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Market position #1 globally

Computed Tomography (CT) – Characteristics

Technology

- CT measures the attenuation of X-rays within the tissue, visualizing the inside of the body as tomograms – slice images – on a screen
- A measurement system consisting of the X-ray tube and the opposite detector is located inside the gantry, which is circling the patient. During this process, the tube transmits a fan-shaped X-ray beam, which is weakened less by soft tissue than by firmer tissue (bones) as it passes through the body
- When they reach the detector, the X-rays hit a “scintillator” – Siemens uses a highly specialized ceramic mixture – that converts the detected X-rays into light. Photodiodes then convert the light into electricity, and a converter produces digital data from the analog signals and transmits them to the computer for analysis
- The computer translates the measurements into individual section images or even a three-dimensional model of the entire body, all without a noticeable delay

Pros

- ➕ Free of superimpositions compared to classical X-ray examinations
- ➕ Fast examinations compared to MR – thorax scan in less than one second
- ➕ Heart scan in one heart beat, painless

Cons

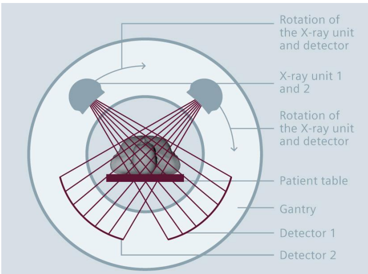
- ➖ Ionizing radiation
- ➖ Might afford injection of contrast medium

Results

High-contrast 3D pictures of the tissue

Use cases

Stroke (Neurology), head or spine injuries, internal injuries, diseases of the respiratory system, tumor follow-up examinations (Oncology), heart examinations (Angiography)



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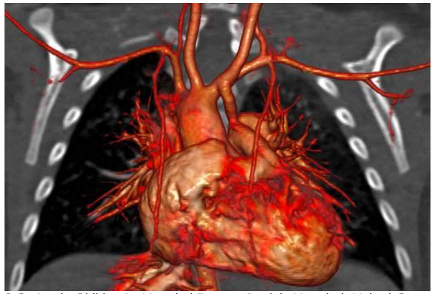

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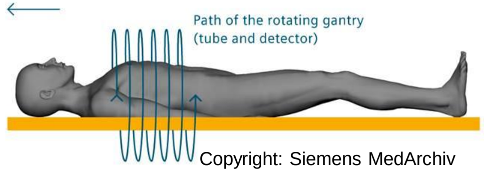

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Market position #1 globally

Imaging Software and IT – Characteristics

SIEMENS

Technology

- *syngo* makes reading, storing, archiving and sharing clinical images easier and more efficient
- Its innovative technology transforms the power of imaging equipment into tangible clinical benefits
- A common user interface across all modalities streamlines radiologists' work
- Mobile access* capabilities make it possible to view images and findings virtually anywhere and on many devices
- *syngo*.via for 3D and advanced visualization software
- *syngo* Dynamics as Cardiovascular Imaging and Information System
- *syngo* Workflow as Radiology Information System (RIS)
- *syngo*.plaza as Picture Archiving and Communication Software (PACS)
- *syngo*.share* as versatile Vendor Neutral Archive (VNA)
- Sense*
- teamplay as first cloud-based healthcare network

* some of these options are realized by 3rd party products

Pros

- + Increased efficiency
- + Increased diagnostic quality
- + Common user interface across all modalities

Cons

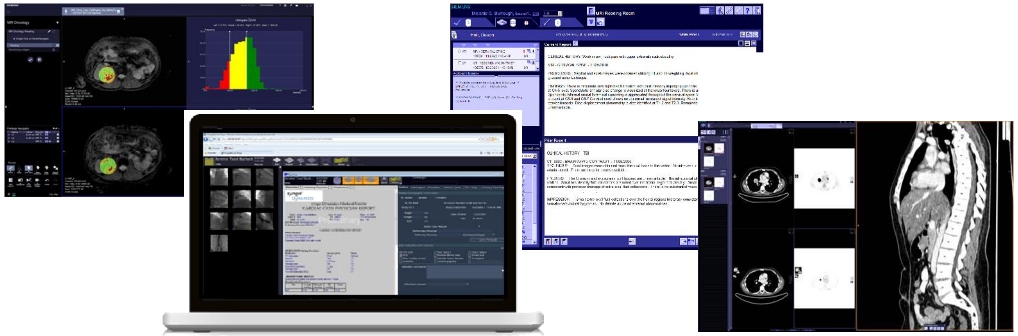
- − None

Results

Access to image data, increased usability

Use cases

- Software for imaging scanners in Angiography, Computed Tomography, Mammography, Magnetic Resonance, Molecular Imaging etc.
- Software to connect to current data, comparing benchmarks, and collaborating with healthcare professionals worldwide
- Software for effective management and sharing of clinical image data, multimedia data, radiological studies and clinical documents
- Software to support integrated, cross-enterprise healthcare networks by providing medical information



Conventional X-ray – Characteristics

SIEMENS

Technology

- Like light, X-rays are electromagnetic waves
- Radiation is generated in an X-ray tube when electrons from an incandescent wire, the cathode, are beamed at a specific metal part known as the anode
- When the electrons strike the anode, X-ray radiation is generated. As they pass through the body, the rays are absorbed to different degrees
- Bones are so dense that they weaken the rays, leaving a bright, clear image
- Other kinds of tissue allow more of the radiation to pass through
- The X-ray image is either captured on film or an electronic sensor converts it into a digital image
- The short-wavelength rays are invisible to the human eye

Pros

- + Low cost
- + Available almost in every clinic
- + Still most often used
- + No physician needed to produce X-ray images
- + Bone density is measurable

Cons

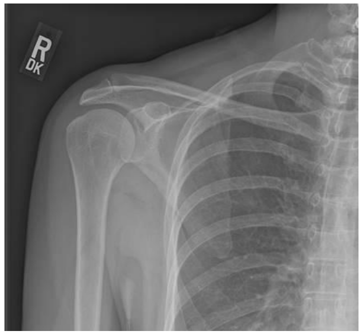
- − Ionizing radiation
- − Image quality less compared to CT or MR
- − Not suitable for pregnant women
- − Soft tissue is not seen with high resolution

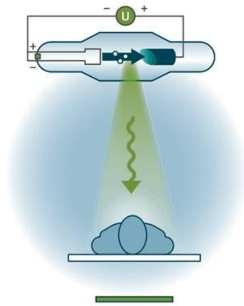
Results

2D and even 3D pictures

Use cases

Cardiovascular diseases e.g. heart attack (angiography), fractures (radiography and mobile radiography), ortho, trauma, surgery, CT, mammography (women‘s health), urology, fluoroscopy





Ultrasound – Characteristics

Technology

- Ultrasound uses high-frequency sound waves
- The transducer emits waves and receives their echo reflected from the tissue
- This echo is calculated into grey values for real-time images also for moving organs like the heart
- Using Doppler sonography, blood flow velocity may be determined and the flow relationship in vessels displayed. As a result, information can be obtained regarding constrictions, occlusions, and standard variants in vessels and the heart
- Wide-area panoramic displays and three- and four- dimensional images can be generated on the computer in order to better analyze complex anatomical structures

Pros

- + No radiation (can be used for children and pregnant women)
- + Affordable and in most clinics available technology
- + Easy to use

Cons

- − Can't percolate bone or air (lung)
- − Difficult to percolate technically difficult patients

Results

Ultrasound delivers real-time images in 2D, 3D or 4D

Use cases

Pregnancy, fetus scans (Gynecology); heart examinations; thyroid glands; gallstones; kidneys, nerves, blood vessels – almost all organs, except lung and bones

Angiography – Characteristics

SIEMENS

Technology

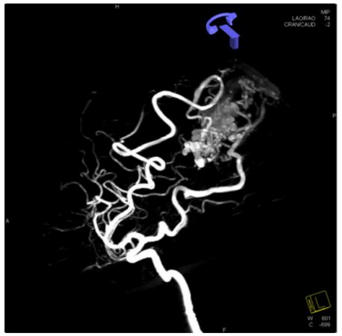
- Performed to view blood vessels after injecting them with a radiopaque dye that outlines them on X-Ray. This helps to detect abnormalities including narrowing (stenosis) or blockages in the blood vessels (occlusions)
- Angiography is used for diagnosis and treatment of arteries, veins, and lymphatic vessels, as well as the heart chambers
- If a vessel is constricted, the contrast agent helps in locating the stenosis and detecting to which percentage the lumen of the vessel is occluded
- When diagnosing tumors, angiography can be used to show the blood supply of the tumor
- The origin of internal bleeding, such as a damaged vessel, can be precisely located
- In interventional angiography imaging tools are used for minimally invasive procedures including angioplasty and embolization

Pros

- + Image guidance in interventional procedures
- + Diseases can be diagnosed and treated using minimally invasive procedures
- + Enables treatment even for very old or sick people
- + Less scar tissue
- + Faster healing

Cons

- – Ionizing radiation
- – Contrast media can further damage e.g. the kidney
- – Known allergies to contrast media with some diseases
- – Internal bleedings as complications of puncturing an artery



Copyright:
Dr. Azam Ahmed,
University of Wisconsin,
Madison, USA

Results

- Digital subtraction angiography (DSA) to „subtract" bones and other organs to better see the vessels
- Image guidance in interventional procedures
- Check for successful treatment

Use cases

Cardiac catheterization during coronary angiography (e.g. chronical heart disease); aortography (e.g. aortic aneurysms/dissection); cerebral angiography to visualize vessels in the brain (e.g. stroke, aneurysms, thrombectomy); Angiography of the leg and pelvic vessels (e.g. diabetes); Chemo-embolization of tumor feeding vessels

Molecular Imaging – Characteristics

SIEMENS

Technology

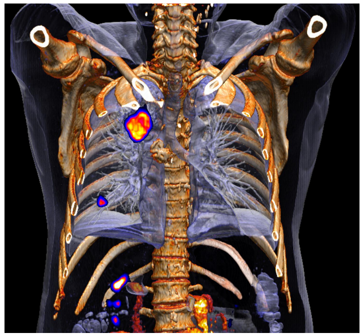
- Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography (SPECT), Positron Emission Tomography (PET), Magnetic Resonance, Optical Imaging and Ultrasound
- Probes known as imaging biomarkers (i.e., peptides, radiopharmaceuticals, fluorescents) are injected into the body to help display particular targets or pathways
- Through chemical interactions with their surroundings, imaging biomarkers alter the image according to molecular changes that occur within the area of interest
- This level of functional imaging displays, for instance, increased metabolic activity that is typical for malignant tumors like recurrent prostate cancer
- The addition of CT to either PET or SPECT provides the anatomical “map” for pinpointing the exact location of disease in the body, to match their metabolic or functional information

Pros

- + Detecting diseases at very early stage e.g. cancer or Alzheimer's
- + Monitoring cancer therapy

Cons

- − Without CT or MR no anatomical structure visible
- − Very expensive and limited availability
- − Injection of imaging biomarkers such as radiopharmaceuticals



Results

Molecular imaging procedures are able to image different biological processes of organs at the cellular level and thus can provide earlier and more precise evaluation of disease

Use cases

PET imaging is used for cardiac indications like coronary artery disease and helps detect most types of cancers and how much they have spread in the body. PET also provides diagnostic information on neurological disease.
The main indications for SPECT are detection of tumors at a very early stage, sentinel nodes and infections, as well as cardiac and coronary vessel pathologies

Point-of-Care/Chemistry/Immunoassay, Automation – Characteristics

SIEMENS

Point-of-Care (POC)

- (Blood) samples testing is performed close to the patient
- Tests outside the traditional central laboratory and in a very short time
- Pocket ultrasound systems as Point-of-Care system, mostly used in obstetrics
- No need to wait for results from a lab
- Easy to handle and cost efficient
- Improving the workflow in physician's offices

Use cases

Routine physical exam (urine analysis), diabetes management (blood glucose monitoring), emergencies or during an operation (blood gas analysis), gynecology

Chemistry/Immunoassay, Hematology, Hemostasis

- Testing of body liquids such as urine or blood tests as well as the measurement of specific chemicals
- Immunoassays as biochemical tests that measure the presence or concentration of molecules in the blood through the use of an antibody or immunoglobulin
- Early proof of a broad range of diseases without invasive examinations
- Reliable, fast and cost efficient analysis and ongoing observation of the course of diseases

Use cases

Fertility testing, allergy, anemia, cardiac and tumor markers, diabetes management, control of kidney function, urinary tract infections, bone metabolism, inflammations

Automation, Diagnostics IT

- Systems that can do multiple tests at once and then extrapolate the information
- Moving samples to and from multiple analyzers, automatically performing additional tests or cancelling previously ordered tests according to pre-programmed protocols
- Allows caregivers to make faster and more timely treatment decisions for patients
- High initial capital investment, but immediate returns on investment from improved lab efficiency, throughput and capacity

Use cases

All four diagnostic disciplines of chemistry, immunoassay, hematology and hemostasis on a single automated track