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BrainAurora Medical Technology Limited
脑动极光医疗科技有限公司
(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)
(Stock code: 6681)

VOLUNTARY ANNOUNCEMENT
DELIGHT STUDY ON MULTI-COGNITIVE DOMAIN DIGITAL THERAPEUTICS PUBLISHED IN eClinicalMedicine REVEALING NEW MECHANISM OF "BRAIN-HEART CO-TREATMENT"

This announcement is made by BrainAurora Medical Technology Limited 脑动极光医疗科技有限公司(the "**Company**", together with its subsidiaries, the "**Group**") on a voluntary basis for the purposes of keeping the investors informed of the latest update on the business developments of the Group.

The Board of Directors (the "**Board**") of the Company is pleased to announce that the DELIGHT study (a multicenter, double-blind, randomized controlled trial, NCT05704270), jointly conducted by the Group, the team of Professor Ma Changsheng（馬長生）from Beijing Anzhen Hospital, Capital Medical University, and the team of Professor Wang Jiguang（王繼光）from Ruijin Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, was officially published on 18 November 2026 in eClinicalMedicine (2025 Journal Impact Factor: 12.8, Q1), a subsidiary journal of The Lancet and a top international academic journal. This research is the first to focus on the population with hypertension complicated by mild cognitive impairment (MCI). It systematically evaluated the intervention effects of a 12-week multi-domain adaptive computerized cognitive training (MD-CCT) and, in conjunction with ultra-high field strength 7T magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) technology, revealed the potential mechanism by which cognitive digital therapeutics exert their effects through the "brain-heart axis". The cognitive training not only improved the cognitive functions of the patients, but also significantly ameliorated cardiovascular problems such as the heart rate of patients with hypertension, indicating that "brain training" effectively alleviated cardiovascular burden. Such findings underscore the clinical value of "heart-brain integration with concurrent prevention and treatment", and provide a novel and robust evidence-based foundation for non-pharmacological interventions for hypertension. This also brings significant medical benefits to the treatment of the 270 million patients with hypertension. The research has opened up a major future industry direction for the concurrent treatment of the heart and brain, and has paved the way for broader prospects for cognitive training in the field of cardiovascular diseases.

I. Research Background and Design

Hypertension and cognitive impairment are two of the most common health challenges among the elderly population. The number of patients with hypertension in the PRC is as high as nearly 270 million, and international literature indicates that the incidence rate of cognitive impairment among hypertension patients ranges from 30% to 50%. Long-term hypertension damages cerebrovascular vessels, leading to cognitive decline; impaired cognitive function also reduces patients' quality of life and adherence to anti-hypertensive treatment. In the elderly population aged 65 and above, the prevalence of hypertension exceeds 75%, and the risk of developing mid-to-late stage dementia increases by approximately 70% among hypertension patients. Previous studies mostly focused on the unidirectional approach of "controlling blood pressure to protect the brain", while high-quality evidence was previously lacking as to whether cognitive interventions targeting the brain could conversely improve cardiovascular health.

The DELIGHT study was jointly conducted by 11 hospitals in the PRC, recruited a total of 217 patients with hypertension complicated by MCI, who were randomly divided into two groups at a 1:1 ratio:

Intervention group (n=108): Received a 12-week multi-domain adaptive CCT (MD-CCT) to conduct comprehensive training on multiple cognitive function domains; after completing the initial 12-week training, the patients were randomly assigned again to determine whether to continue or cease the training for the subsequent 12 weeks, in order to observe the durability of the effects.

Active control group (n=109): Received CCT targeting only two basic cognitive domains, namely perception and attention (FD-CCT).

Patients in both groups underwent training using the "Brain Function Information Management Platform Software System (腦功能信息管理平台軟件系統)" (a Class II medical device, Hunan Medical Device Registration No.: 20182210142) developed by the Group. The study conducted standardized cognitive scale assessments and standardized blood pressure and pulse pressure measurements at baseline, and at the 12-week and 24-week follow-ups; in addition, multimodal MRI scans (including resting-state functional magnetic resonance imaging and structural imaging) were performed on 32 of these patients before and after the training, with a focus on tracking the changes in functional connectivity and gray matter density of the ventral attention network (VAN) and the executive control network (ECN).

II. Core Research Findings

Improvement in brain microstructure: Functional connectivity of the neural networks responsible for attention, executive control, and episodic memory in the patients' brains was significantly enhanced. The gray matter density in the hippocampus, which serves as the core hub for memory, increased significantly, indicating that cognitive training not only activates brain functions but also improves brain tissue structure to a certain extent.

Cross-system benefits: Compared with the control group, patients receiving MD-CCT training demonstrated not only improvements in cognitive function but also significant improvements in cardiovascular parameters. This was evidenced by lower diastolic blood pressure, a more stable heart rate, and a significant decrease in the Rate Pressure Product (RPP, a core indicator reflecting myocardial oxygen consumption and cardiac workload), indicating that systematic cognitive interventions can relieve the burden on the heart.

"Brain-Heart Axis" mechanism: Mediation analysis revealed that the improvement in functional connectivity of brain neural networks serves as the critical link connecting "cognition" and the "heart". The enhancement in functional connectivity exhibited a significant negative correlation with the reduction in heart rate, meaning that more efficient brain network connectivity results in a more pronounced decrease in heart rate and a more stable heartbeat.

24-week long-term follow-up: Follow-up results at week 24 indicated that, regardless of whether the patients continued training (the MD-keep group) or ceased training (the MD-stop group) during the subsequent 12 weeks, the magnitude of reduction in diastolic blood pressure in both subgroups remained significantly greater than that in the FD-CCT control group. This implies that the 12-week high-quality cognitive training possesses a long-lasting protective effect on the cardiovascular system.

III. Significance of the Above Results to the Group

This study provides a new perspective for the treatment of hypertension combined with cognitive impairment, in that "brain training" effectively alleviates cardiovascular burden, bringing significant benefits to hypertension patients. It also signifies that the products of the Company have opened up a vast new market space for the long-term treatment of these patients. Based on comprehensive existing evidence, multi-dimensional digital cognitive training is not only a brain rehabilitation measure, but also a novel non-pharmacological intervention strategy capable of simultaneously stimulating neuroplasticity and improving cardiovascular function. This intervention model can serve as an effective complement to traditional anti-hypertensive drugs and other vascular risk management strategies; at the same time, digital therapeutics feature a high safety profile without the risk of drug interactions, and can break the physical, spatial, and temporal limitations of traditional rehabilitation, enabling patients to receive standardized interventions in their communities or at home, thereby improving treatment accessibility.

The scientific research team of the Group, under the leadership of Cai Longjun (蔡龍軍), the Chief Executive Officer, participated extensively in this study. The Board is of the view that the above results reflect the Group's leading capabilities in the fields of cognitive digital therapeutics, real-world research on "brain-heart comorbidity" (腦心共病), and clinical translation. These results further expand the evidence-based landscape of the Group's digital therapeutics, align with the long-term development strategy of the Group, are conducive to consolidating the Group's industry-leading position in the field of digital therapeutics for cognitive impairment, and create long-term value for the shareholders.

The research results set out in this Announcement serve as a summary of the main findings, and specific data and analyses shall be subject to the formally published paper.

The contents of this Announcement do not constitute a connected transaction or a notifiable transaction under the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.

By order of the Board
BrainAurora Medical Technology Limited
脑动极光医疗科技有限公司
Tan Zheng
Chairman and Executive Director

Hong Kong, November 19, 2026

As at the date of this announcement, the Board comprises: (i) Mr. Tan Zheng as executive director; (ii) Mr. Deng Feng, Mr. Yang Fan and Ms. Wang Jingbo as non-executive directors; and (iii) Mr. Lam Yiu Por, Dr. Duan Tao and Mr. Tu Lei as independent non-executive directors.