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PARADIGM MEDICAL INDUSTRIES INC
Form 10QSB
May 20, 2005

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FORM 10-QSB

QUARTERLY REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For Quarter Ended March 31, 2005

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the Transition Period From ___ to

Commission File Number: 0-28498

PARADIGM MEDICAL INDUSTRIES, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

87-0459536
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

2355 South 1070 West, Salt Lake City, Utah
(Address of principal executive office)

84119
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (801) 977-8970

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Sections 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. YES : NO 9

Indicate by check mark whether the small business issuer is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).
Yes No

State the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common equity, as of the latest practicable date:

Common Stock, \$.001 par value	28,280,074
-----	-----
Title of Class	Number of Shares Outstanding as of March 31, 2005
Class A Warrant to Purchase One Share of Common Stock	1,000,000
-----	-----
Title of Class	Number of Warrants Outstanding as of March 31, 2005

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PARADIGM MEDICAL INDUSTRIES, INC.
FORM 10-QSB

FOR THE QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31, 2005

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PARADIGM MEDICAL INDUSTRIES, INC.
CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET
(UNAUDITED)

March 31, 2005

ASSETS

Current Assets

Cash & Cash Equivalents

\$ 70,000

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Receivables, Net		535,000
Inventory		745,000
Prepaid Expenses		43,000

Total Current Assets		1,393,000
Intangibles, Net		679,000
Property and Equipment, Net		86,000

Total Assets	\$	2,158,000
		=====
 LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current Liabilities:		
Trade Accounts Payable	\$	745,000
Accrued Expenses		797,000
Current Portion of Long-term Debt		42,000

Total Current Liabilities		1,584,000
Long-term Debt		5,000

Total Liabilities (Commitment)		1,589,000

 Stockholders' Equity:		
Preferred Stock, Authorized:		
5,000,000 shares, \$.001 par value		
Series A		
Authorized: 500,000 shares; issued and		
outstanding: 5,627 shares at March 31, 2005		-
Series B		
Authorized: 500,000 shares; issued and		
outstanding: 8,986 shares at March 31, 2005		-
Series C		
Authorized: 30,000 shares; issued and		
outstanding: zero shares at March 31, 2005		-
Series D		
Authorized: 1,140,000 shares; issued and		
outstanding: 5,000 shares at March 31, 2005		-
Series E		
Authorized: 50,000 shares; issued and		
outstanding: 1,000 shares at March 31, 2005		-
Series F		
Authorized: 50,000 shares; issued and		
outstanding: 4,598.75 shares at March 31, 2005		-
Series G		
Authorized: 2,000,000 shares; issued and		
outstanding: 1,726,560 shares at March 31, 2005		2,000
Common Stock, Authorized:		
80,000,000 shares, \$.001 par value; issued and		
outstanding: 28,280,074 at March 31, 2005		28,000
Additional paid-in-capital		57,669,000
Accumulated Deficit		(57,130,000)

Total Stockholders' Equity		569,000

Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$	2,158,000
		=====

See accompanying notes to condensed financial statements

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PARADIGM MEDICAL INDUSTRIES, INC.
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
 (UNAUDITED)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2005	2004
	-----	-----
Sales	\$ 528,000	\$ 583,000
Cost of Sales	214,000	227,000
	-----	-----
Gross Profit	314,000	356,000
	-----	-----
Operating Expenses:		
Marketing and Selling	180,000	185,000
General and Administrative	258,000	304,000
Research, Development and Service	210,000	227,000
	-----	-----
Total Operating Expenses	648,000	716,000
	-----	-----
Operating Income (Loss)	(334,000)	(360,000)
Other Income and (Expense):		
Interest Income	-	2,000
Interest Expense	(4,000)	(6,000)
Other Income (Expense)	15,000	-
	-----	-----
Total Other Income and (Expense)	11,000	(4,000)
Net Income (Loss) Before Provision for Income Taxes	(323,000)	(364,000)
Income Taxes	-	-
	-----	-----
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (323,000)	\$ (364,000)
	=====	=====
Net Loss Per Common Share - Basic and Diluted	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)
	=====	=====
Weighted Average Outstanding Shares - Basic and Diluted	27,121,000	25,373,000
	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to condensed financial statements.

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PARADIGM MEDICAL INDUSTRIES, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(UNAUDITED)

	Three Months Ended March 2005	2004
	-----	-----
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		

Net Loss	\$ (323,000)	\$ (364,000)
Adjustment to Reconcile Net Loss to Net Cash Used In Operating Activities:		
Depreciation and Amortization	23,000	41,000
Issuance of Common Stock for Satisfaction of Penalty	52,000	
Issuance of Stock Option/Warrant for Services	-	
Increase/Decrease in Inventory Reserve	-	
Provision for Losses on Receivables	(7,000)	
(Increase) Decrease from Changes in:		
Trade Accounts Receivable	129,000	218,000
Inventories	(25,000)	135,000
Prepaid Expenses	22,000	(102,000)
Increase (Decrease) from Changes in:		
Trade Accounts Payable	(7,000)	(20,000)
Accrued Expenses and Deposits	(61,000)	73,000
	-----	-----
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	(197,000)	(197,000)
	-----	-----
Cash Flow from Investing Activities:		

Net Cash Paid in Acquisition	-	-
	-----	-----
Net Cash (Used) Provided By Investing Activities	-	-
	-----	-----
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		

Principal Payments on Notes Payable	(14,000)	(13,000)
Proceeds from Issuance of Common Stocks	150,000	
	-----	-----
Net Cash (Used) Provided by Financing Activities	136,000	(13,000)
	-----	-----
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(61,000)	(32,000)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	131,000	132,000
	-----	-----
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$ 70,000	\$ 100,000
	=====	=====

Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:

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Cash Paid for Interest	\$ 4,000	\$ 6
	=====	=====
Cash Paid for Income Taxes	\$ -	\$
	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to financial statements

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PARADIGM MEDICAL INDUSTRIES, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying condensed financial statements of the Company have been prepared by the Company, without audit, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Certain information and disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations. These condensed financial statements reflect all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) that, in the opinion of management, are necessary to present fairly the results of operations of the Company for the periods presented. These condensed financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and the notes thereto included in the Company's Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2004. The results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2005, are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2005.

Going Concern

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. Historically, the Company has not demonstrated the ability to generate sufficient cash flows from operations to satisfy its liabilities and sustain operations, and the Company has incurred significant losses. These factors raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company's continuation as a going concern is dependent on its ability to generate sufficient income and cash flow to meet its obligations on a timely basis and/or obtain additional financing as may be required. The Company is actively seeking options to obtain additional capital and financing.

In addition, the Company has taken significant steps to reduce costs and increase operating efficiencies. Specifically, the Company has significantly reduced the use of consultants, which has resulted in a large decrease in expenses. In addition, the Company has reduced the number of its direct sales representatives, which has resulted in less payroll, travel and other expenses. Although these cost savings have significantly reduced the Company's losses and ongoing cash flow needs, if the Company is unable to obtain equity or debt

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financing, it may be unable to continue development of its products and may be required to substantially curtail or cease operations.

Net Loss Per Share

Net loss per common share is computed on the weighted average number of common and common equivalent shares outstanding during each period. Common stock equivalents consist of convertible preferred stock, common stock options and warrants. Common equivalent shares are excluded from the computation when their effect is anti-dilutive. Other common stock equivalents consisting of options and warrants to purchase 8,760,000 and 5,879,000 shares of common stock and preferred stock convertible into 2,047,000 and 2,302,000 shares of common stock at March 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively, have not been included in loss periods because they are anti-dilutive.

For the three months ended March 31, 2005, the options and warrants to purchase 8,760,000 shares of common stock were excluded because of the treasury stock method.

The following table is a reconciliation of the net loss numerator of basic and diluted net loss per common share for the three and six month periods ended March 31, 2005 and March 31, 2004:

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	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2005	2004
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	27,121,000	\$25,373,000
Common stock equivalents - convertible preferred stock	2,047,000	2,302,000
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	29,168,000	27,675,000

Preferred Stock Conversions

Under the Company's Articles of Incorporation, holders of the Company's Class A and Class B preferred stock have the right to convert such stock into shares of the Company's common stock at the rate of 1.2 shares of common stock for each share of preferred stock. During the three months ended March 31, 2005, no shares of Series A preferred stock and no shares of Series B preferred stock were converted to the Company's common stock.

Holdings of Series D preferred have the right to convert such stock into shares of the Company's common stock at the rate of one share of common stock for each share of preferred stock. During the three months ended March 31, 2005, no shares of Series D preferred stock were converted to the Company's common stock.

Holdings of Series E preferred have the right to convert such stock into shares of the Company's common stock at the rate of 53.3 shares of common stock for each share of preferred stock. During the three months ended March 31, 2005, no shares of Series E preferred stock were converted to the Company's common stock.

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Holders of Series F preferred have the right to convert such stock into shares of the Company's common stock at the rate of 53.3 shares of common stock for each share of preferred stock. During the three months ended March 31, 2005, no shares of Series F preferred stock were converted to shares of the Company's common stock.

Holders of Series G preferred have the right to convert such stock into shares of the Company's common stock at the rate of one share of common stock for each share of preferred stock. During the three months ended March 31, 2005, no shares of Series G preferred stock were converted to shares of the Company's common stock.

Warrants

The fair value of warrants granted as described herein is estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The exercise price per share is reflective of the then current market value of the stock. No grant exercise price was established at a discount to market. All warrants are fully vested, exercisable and nonforfeitable as of the grant date. As a result of the issuance of 2,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock for \$150,000 cash, the Company granted 200,000 warrants to purchase the Company's common stock during the period ended March 31, 2005. The warrants have an exercise price of \$.15 per share and expire on January 14, 2008.

Stock - Based Compensation

For stock options and warrants granted to employees, the Company employs the footnote disclosure provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation. SFAS No. 123 encourages entities to adopt a fair-value based method of accounting for stock options or similar equity instruments. However, it also allows an entity to continue measuring compensation cost for stock-based compensation using the intrinsic-value method of accounting prescribed by Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees (APB 25). The Company has elected to continue to apply the provisions of APB 25 and provide pro forma footnote disclosures required by SFAS No. 123. No stock-based employee compensation cost is reflected in net income, as all options granted under those plans had an exercise price equal to or greater than the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant.

Stock options and warrants granted to non-employees for services are accounted for in accordance with SFAS 123 which requires expense recognition based on the fair value of the options/warrants granted. The Company calculates the fair value of options and warrants granted by use of the Black-Scholes

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pricing model. The following table illustrates the effect on net income and earnings per share if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of FASB Statement No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," to stock-based employee compensation.

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2005	2004

Net income (loss) - as reported	\$ (322,000)	\$ (364,000)
Deduct: total stock-based employee		

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compensation determined under fair value based method for all awards, net of related tax effects	(78,000)	-
	-----	-----
Net loss - pro forma	\$ (401,000)	\$ (364,000)
	=====	=====
Earnings per share:		
Basic and diluted - as reported	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)
Basic and diluted - pro forma	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)

Related Party Transactions

Payments for legal services to the firm of which the chairman of the board of directors is a partner were approximately \$25,000 and \$5,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Accrued Expenses

Accrued expenses consist of the following at March 31, 2005:

Accrued consulting and litigation reserve	\$ 457,000	
Accrued payroll and employee benefits	127,000	
Sales taxes payable	14,000	
Customer deposits	29,000	
Accrued royalties	14,000	
Deferred revenue	4,000	
Warranty and return allowance	123,000	
Other accrued expenses	30,000	

Total	\$ 797,000	
	=====	

Stockholders' Equity

On January 14, 2005, the Company issued 2,000,000 shares of common stock to an accredited investor through a private placement at a price of \$.075 per share. The Company received a total of \$150,000 in cash from the private placement transaction and issued as a commission warrants to purchase 200,000 shares of the Company's common stock at \$.15 per share.

On February 1, 2005, the Company issued a total of 515,206 shares of common stock to two accredited investors that had purchased shares of the Company's Series G convertible preferred stock in a private placement transaction. Under the terms of the private offering, the Company was required to file a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission to register the common shares issuable to the Series G preferred stockholders upon conversion of their Series G preferred shares and exercise of their warrants. The 515,206 shares represented a penalty for the Company not having a registration statement declared effective within 120 days of the initial closing of the offering. The value of these shares was \$52,000.

Subsequent Event

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On April 27, 2005, the Company completed financing involving the sale of \$2,500,000 in secured convertible notes. The notes are to be purchased in three tranches: the first tranche is in the amount of \$850,000, which the Company received upon the signing of the definitive investment agreements on April 27, 2005; the second tranche in the amount of \$800,000 upon the filing of a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission; and the third tranche in the amount of \$850,000 upon the effectiveness of the registration statement.

Under the terms of the notes, the unpaid principal balance of notes, together with any accrued interest thereon, are due and payable three years after the date of issuance. The unpaid principal balance on the notes that were purchased on April 27, 2005 is due on April 27, 2008. Interest is payable on the notes at 8% per annum, payable quarterly in cash, with six months of interest payable up front. However, the interest rate resets to zero percent for any month in which the stock price is greater than 125% of the initial market price, or \$.0945, for each trading date during that month.

The notes are secured by the Company's assets, including the Company's inventory, accounts receivable and intellectual property. The notes are also convertible. The Purchasers have the right to convert their notes at any time into shares of the Company's common stock. The conversion price of the notes is equal to the lesser of (i) \$.09 and (ii) the average of the lowest intra-day trading prices during the 20 trading days immediately prior to the conversion date discounted by 40%.

Item 2: Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation

This report contains forward-looking statements and information relating to the Company that is based on beliefs of management as well as assumptions made by, and information currently available to management. These statements reflect its current view respecting future events and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions, including the risks and uncertainties noted throughout the document. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause the actual results to differ materially, there may be other factors that cause the forward-looking statements not to come true as anticipated, believed, projected, expected or intended. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may differ materially from those described herein as anticipated, believed, projected, estimated, expected or intended.

Critical Accounting Policies

Revenue Recognition. The Company recognizes revenue in compliance with Staff Accounting Bulletin 101, Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements (SAB 101), as revised by Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104, Revenue Recognition (SAB 104). SAB 101 and SAB 104 detail four criteria that must exist before revenue is recognized:

1. Persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists. Prior to shipment of product, the Company required a signed purchase order and, depending upon the customer, a down payment toward the final invoiced price or full payment in advance with certain international product distributors.

2. Delivery and performance have occurred. Unless the purchase order requires specific installation or customer acceptance, the Company recognizes revenue when the product ships. If the purchase order requires specific installation or customer acceptance, the Company recognizes revenue when such installation or acceptance has occurred. Title to the product passes to its customer upon shipment. This revenue recognition policy does not differ among its various different product lines. The Company guarantees the functionality of

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its product. If its product does not function as marketed when received by the customer, the Company either makes the necessary repairs on site or has the product shipped to the Company for the repair work. Once the product has been repaired and retested for functionality, it is re-shipped to the customer. The Company provides warranties that generally extend for one year from the date of sale. Such warranties cover the necessary parts and labor to repair the product as well as any shipping costs that may be required. The Company maintains a reserve for estimated warranty costs based on its historical experience and management's current expectations.

3. The sales price is fixed or determinable. The purchase order received from the customer includes the agreed-upon sales price. The Company does not accept customer orders, and therefore does not recognize revenue, until the sales price is fixed.

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4. Collectibility is reasonably assured. With limited exceptions, the Company requires down payments on product prior to shipment. In some cases the Company requires payment in full prior to shipment. The Company also performs credit checks on new customers and ongoing credit checks on existing customers. The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts receivable based on historical experience and management's current expectations.

Recoverability of Inventory. Since its inception, the Company has purchased several complete lines of inventory. In some circumstances the Company has been able to utilize certain items acquired and others remain unused. On a quarterly basis, the Company attempts to identify inventory items that have shown relatively no movement or very slow movement. Generally, if an item has shown little or no movement for over a year, it is determined not to be recoverable and a reserve is established for that item. In addition, if the Company identifies products that have become obsolete due to product upgrades or enhancements, a reserve is established for such products. The Company intends to make efforts to sell these items at significantly discounted prices. If items are sold, the cash received would be recorded as revenue, but there would be no cost of sales on such items due to the reserve that has been recorded. At the time of sale, the inventory would be reduced for the item sold and the corresponding inventory reserve would also be reduced.

Recoverability of Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. The Company's intangible assets consist of goodwill, product and technology rights, engineering and design costs, and patent costs. Intangibles with a determined life are amortized on a straight-line basis over their determined useful life and are also evaluated for potential impairment if events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Intangibles with an indefinite life, such as goodwill, are not amortized but are tested for impairment on an annual basis or when events and circumstances indicate that the asset may be impaired. Impairment tests include comparing the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying net book value, including goodwill. To date, the Company's determination of the fair value of the reporting unit has been based on the estimated future cash flows of that reporting unit.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts. The Company records an allowance for doubtful accounts to offset estimated uncollectible accounts receivable. Bad debt expense associated with the increases in the allowance for doubtful accounts is recorded as part of general and administrative expense. The Company's accounting policy generally is to record an allowance for receivables over 90 days past due unless there is significant evidence to support that the receivable is collectible.

General

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The following Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, contains forward-looking statements, which involve risks and uncertainty. The Company's actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors discussed in this section. The Company's fiscal year is from January 1 through December 31.

The Company is engaged in the design, development, manufacture and sale of high technology diagnostic and surgical eye care products. Given the "going concern" status of the Company, management has focused efforts on those products and activities that will, in its opinion, achieve the most resource efficient short-term cash flow. As seen in the results for the three months ended March 31, 2005, diagnostic products have been the major focus and the Photon(TM) and other extensive research and development projects have been put on hold pending future evaluation when the Company's financial position improves. The Company does not focus on a specific diagnostic product or products but, instead, on the entire diagnostic product group.

Results of Operations

Three Months Ended March 31, 2005, Compared to Three Months Ended March 31, 2004

Net sales for the three months ended March 31, 2005 decreased by \$55,000, or 9%, to \$528,000 as compared to \$583,000 for the same period of 2004. This decrease was primarily due to decreased sales of the Blood Flow Analyzer(TM) and a softening of sales of the Dicon(TM) perimeters and corneal topographers.

For the three months ended March 31, 2005, sales from the Company's diagnostic products totaled \$384,000, or 73% of total revenues, compared to \$553,000, or 95% of total revenues for the same period of 2004. The remaining 27% of sales, or \$146,000, during the three months ended March 31, 2005 was from parts, disposables, and service revenue.

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Sales of the P40 and P45 UBM Ultrasound Biomicroscopes were stable at \$142,000 during the first quarter 2005, or 27% of total quarterly revenues, compared to \$142,000, or 21% of total revenues, for the same period last year. Sales of the Blood Flow Analyzer(TM) decreased by \$89,000 to \$34,000, or 6% of total revenues, for the three months ended March 31, 2005, compared to net sales of \$123,000, or 21% of total revenues during the same period in 2004. Sales from the P37 A/B Scan Ocular Ultrasound Diagnostic decreased to \$11,000, or 4% of total revenues, for the quarter ended March 31, 2005, down slightly compared to \$36,000, or 6% of total revenues, for the same period last year. Combined sales of the LD 400 and TKS 5000 Autoperimeters and the 200 Corneal Topographer were \$186,000, or 35% of the total revenues, for the three months ended March 31, 2005, compared to \$252,000, or 43% of total revenues, for the same quarter of 2004. Sales have been lower for the Company due to an industry slow down. Additionally, sales of the Blood Flow Analyzer(TM) decreased due in part from the reorganization of the Company's sales force. The Company anticipates reversing the downward trend in sales through additional efforts by the Company to gain more widespread support for the Blood Flow Analyzer(TM).

For the three months ended March 31, 2005, gross profit decreased by 2%, to 59% of total revenues, compared to the 61% of total revenues for the comparable period of 2004.

Marketing and selling expenses decreased by approximately \$5,000, or 3%, to \$180,000, for the three months ended March 31, 2005, from \$185,000 for

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the comparable period in 2004. The reduction was due primarily to a reduced number of sales representatives and lower travel related and associated sales expenses.

General and administrative expenses decreased by \$46,000, or 17%, to \$258,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2005, from \$304,000 for the comparable period in 2004. The general and administrative expense savings reflected the on-going results of the Company's cost reduction program and more aggressive budget management procedures implemented in the first quarter of 2005.

In addition, during the first quarter of 2005, the Company issued 515,206 shares of common stock to two shareholders that had purchased shares of the Company's Series G convertible preferred stock in a private offering. Under the terms of the private offering, the Company was required to file a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission for the purpose of registering the common shares issuable to the Series G preferred stockholders upon conversion of their Series G preferred shares and exercise of their warrants. The shares were issued as a penalty for the Company not having a registration statement declared effective within 120 days of the initial closing of the private offering.

Research, development and service expenses decreased \$17,000, or 8%, for the three months ended March 31, 2005 to \$210,000, compared to \$227,000 recorded in the same period of 2004. Much of the improvement was from the continued benefit of the reorganization of the service department initiated in the second quarter of 2004, which is yielding not only cost improvement but dramatically lower response times and enabled clean up of the service unit backlogs.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company used \$197,000 cash in operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2005, compared to \$19,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2004. The increase in cash used for operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2005 was primarily attributable to the Company's net loss and decreases in accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Net cash provided in financing activities was \$136,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2005, versus cash used of \$13,000 in the same period in 2004. The Company had working capital deficit of \$191,000 as of March 31, 2005. In January 2005, the Company sold 2,000,000 shares of its common stock to an accredited investor for \$150,000 cash. In the past, the Company has relied heavily upon sales of the Company's common and preferred stock to fund operations. There can be no assurance that such equity funding will be available on terms acceptable to the Company in the future.

As of March 31, 2005, the Company had net operating loss carry-forwards (NOLs) of approximately \$48 million. These loss carry-forwards are available to offset future taxable income, if any, and have begun to expire in 2001 and extend for twenty years. The Company's ability to use net operating loss carryforwards (NOLs) to offset future income is dependant upon certain limitations as a result of the pooling transaction with Vismed and the tax laws in effect at the time of the NOLs can be utilized. The Tax Reform Act of 1986 significantly limits the annual amount that can be utilized for certain of these carryforwards as a result of change of ownership.

As of March 31, 2005, the Company had accounts payable of \$745,000, a significant portion of which was over 90 days past due. The Company has contacted many of the vendors or companies that have significant amounts of

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payables past due in an effort to delay payment, renegotiate a reduced settlement payment, or establish a longer-term payment plan. While some companies have been willing to renegotiate the outstanding amounts, others have demanded payment in full. Under certain conditions, including but not limited to judgments rendered against the Company in a court of law, a group of creditors could force the Company into bankruptcy due to its inability to pay the liabilities arising out of such judgments at that time. In addition to the accounts payable noted above, the Company also has non-cancelable capital lease obligations and operating lease obligations that require the payment of approximately \$194,000 in 2005, and \$14,000 in 2006.

The Company has taken numerous steps to reduce costs and increase operating efficiencies. These steps consist of the following:

1. The Company closed its San Diego facility. In so doing, numerous manufacturing, accounting and management responsibilities were consolidated. In addition, such closure resulted in significant headcount reductions as well as savings in rent and other overhead costs.

2. The Company has significantly reduced the use of consultants, which has resulted in a large decrease to these expenses.

3. The Company has reduced its direct sales force to five representatives, which has resulted in less payroll, travel and other selling expenses.

Because the Company has significantly fewer sales representatives, its ability to generate sales has been reduced.

The Company has taken measures to reduce the amount of uncollectible accounts receivable such as more thorough and stringent credit approval, improved training and instruction by sales personnel, and frequent direct communication with the customer subsequent to delivery of the system. The allowance for doubtful accounts was 14% of total outstanding receivables as of March 31, 2005 and 14% as of December 31, 2004. The allowance for doubtful accounts has decreased from \$101,000 at December 31, 2004 to \$94,000 at March 31, 2005. The deduction in the allowance for doubtful accounts was the result of the collection of no receivables previously allowed as part of the allowance for doubtful accounts and the write off of \$7,000 of receivables against the allowance. The downturn in the economy worldwide has resulted in increased difficulty in collecting certain accounts. Certain international dealers have some aged unpaid invoices that have not been resolved. The Company has addressed its credit procedures and collection efforts and has instituted changes that require more payments at the time of sale through letters of credit and not on a credit term basis.

The Company intends to continue its efforts to reduce the allowance for doubtful accounts as a percentage of accounts receivable. The Company has ongoing efforts to collect a significant portion of the sales price in advance of the sale or in a timely manner after delivery. During the three months ended March 31, 2005, the Company had a net recovery of no receivables previously allowed, and during the three months ended March 31, 2005, the Company did not add to the allowance for doubtful accounts. The Company believes that by requiring a large portion of payment prior to shipment, it has greatly improved the collectibility of its receivables.

The Company carried an allowance for obsolete or estimated non-recoverable inventory of \$1,418,000 at March 31, 2005 and \$1,642,000 at March 31, 2004, or approximately 65% and 65% of total inventory, respectively. The Company's means of expansion and development of product has been largely from acquisition of businesses, product lines, existing inventory, and the rights to specific products. Through such acquisitions, the Company has acquired

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substantial inventory, some of which the eventual use and recoverability was uncertain. In addition, the Company has a significant amount of inventory relating to the Photon(TM) laser system, which does not yet have FDA approval in order to sell the product domestically. Therefore, the allowance for inventory was established to reserve for these potential eventualities.

On a quarterly basis, the Company attempts to identify inventory items that have shown relatively no movement or very slow movement. Generally, if an item has shown little or no movement for over a year, it is determined not to be recoverable and a reserve is established for that item. In addition, if the Company identifies products that have become obsolete due to product upgrades or enhancements, a reserve is established for such products. The Company intends to make efforts to sell these items at significantly discounted prices. If items are sold, the cash received would be recorded as revenue, but there would be no cost of sales on such items due to the reserve that has been recorded. At the time of sale, the inventory would be reduced for the item sold and the corresponding inventory reserve would also be reduced.

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At this time, the Company's Photon(TM) Laser Ocular Surgery Workstation requires regulatory FDA approval in order to be sold in the United States. Any possible future efforts to complete the clinical trials on the Photon(TM) in order to file for FDA approval would depend on the Company obtaining adequate funding. The Company estimates that the funds needed to complete the clinical trials in order to obtain the necessary regulatory approval on the Photon(TM) to be approximately \$225,000.

Effect of Inflation and Foreign Currency Exchange

The Company has not realized a reduction in the selling price of its products as a result of domestic inflation. Nor has it experienced unfavorable profit reductions due to currency exchange fluctuations or inflation with its foreign customers. All sales transactions to date have been denominated in U.S. dollars.

Impact of New Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2003, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 46 ("FIN 46R") (revised December 2003), Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, an Interpretation of Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51 ("ARB 51"), which addresses how a business enterprise should evaluate whether it has a controlling interest in an entity through means other than voting rights and, accordingly, should consolidate the entity. FIN 46R replaces FASB Interpretation No. 46 (FIN 46), which was issued in January 2003. Before concluding that it is appropriate to apply ARB 51 voting interest consolidation model to an entity, an enterprise must first determine that the entity is not a variable interest entity (VIE). As of the effective date of FIN 46R, an enterprise must evaluate its involvement with all entities or legal structures created before February 1, 2003, to determine whether consolidation requirements of FIN 46R apply to those entities. There is no grandfathering of existing entities. Public companies must apply either FIN 46 or FIN 46R immediately to entities created after January 31, 2003 and no later than the end of the first reporting period that ends after December 15, 2004. The adoption of FIN 46 had no effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In November 2004, the FASB issued SFAS 151 "Inventory Costs--an amendment of ARB No. 43." This statement amends the guidance in ARB No. 43, Chapter 4, "Inventory Pricing," to clarify the accounting for abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs, and wasted material (spoilage). Paragraph 5 of ARB 43, Chapter 4, previously stated that "[u]nder

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some circumstances, items such as idle facility expense, excessive spoilage, double freight, and re-handling costs may be so abnormal as to require treatment as current period charges. . . ." This statement requires that those items be recognized as current-period charges regardless of whether they meet the criterion of "so abnormal." In addition, this statement requires that allocation of fixed production overheads to the costs of conversion be based on the normal capacity of the production facilities. The provisions of this statement shall be effective for inventory costs incurred during fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. The Company does not believe adoption of SFAS 151 will have any impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In December 2004, FASB issued SFAS 153 "Exchanges of Nonmonetary Assets--an amendment of APB Opinion No. 29." The guidance in APB Opinion No. 29, Accounting for Nonmonetary Transactions, is based on the principle that exchanges of nonmonetary assets should be measured based on the fair value of the assets exchanged. The guidance in that opinion, however, included certain exceptions to that principle. This statement amends Opinion 29 to eliminate the exception for nonmonetary exchanges of similar productive assets and replaces it with a general exception for exchanges of nonmonetary assets that do not have commercial substance. A nonmonetary exchange has commercial substance if the future cash flows of the entity are expected to change significantly as a result of the exchange. The Company does not believe adoption of SFAS 153 will have any impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In December 2004, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 123 (revised 2004), "Share-Based Payment." Statement 123(R) addresses the accounting for share-based payment transactions in which an enterprise receives employee services in exchange for (a) equity instruments of the enterprise or (b) liabilities that are based on the fair value of the enterprise's equity instruments or that may be settled by the issuance of such equity instruments. Statement 123(R) requires an entity to recognize the grant-date fair-value of stock options and other equity-based compensation issued to employees in the income statement. The revised statement generally requires that an entity

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account for those transactions using the fair-value-based method, and eliminates the intrinsic value method of accounting in APB Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees", which was permitted under Statement 123, as originally issued. The revised statement requires entities to disclose information about the nature of the share-based payment transactions and the effects of those transactions on the financial statements.

Statement 123(R) is effective for public companies that do not file as small business issuers as of the beginning of the first interim or annual reporting period that begins after June 15, 2005. For public companies that file as small business issuers, Statement 123(R) is effective as of the beginning of the first interim or annual reporting period that begins after December 15, 2005 (i.e., first quarter 2006 for the Company). All public companies must use either the modified prospective or the modified retrospective transition method. Early adoption of this statement for interim or annual periods for which financial statements or interim reports have not been issued is encouraged. The Company believes that the adoption of this pronouncement may have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Item 3. Controls and Procedures

a) Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures.

Under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including its principal executive officer and principal financial

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officer, the Company evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of its disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as of March 31, 2005. Based on this evaluation, the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective and adequately designed to ensure that the information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in applicable rules and forms.

b) Changes in internal controls over financial reporting.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2005, there has been no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II Other Information

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

An action was brought against the Company in March 2000 by George Wiseman, a former employee, in the Third District Court of Salt Lake County, State of Utah. The complaint alleges that the Company owes Mr. Wiseman 6,370 shares of its common stock plus costs, attorney's fees and a wage penalty (equal to 1,960 additional shares of its common stock) pursuant to Utah law. The action is based upon an extension of a written employment agreement. The Company disputes the amount allegedly owed and intends to vigorously defend against the action.

An action was brought against the Company on September 11, 2000 by PhotoMed International, Inc. and Daniel M. Eichenbaum, M.D. in the Third District Court of Salt Lake County, State of Utah. The action involves an amount of royalties that are allegedly due and owing to PhotoMed International, Inc. and Dr. Eichenbaum under a license agreement dated July 7, 1993, with respect to the sale of certain equipment, plus costs and attorneys' fees. Certain discovery has taken place and the Company has paid royalties of \$15,717, which the Company believes brings all payments current as of the date of last payment on January 7, 2005. The Company has been working with PhotoMed and Dr. Eichenbaum to ensure that the calculations have been correctly made on the royalties paid as well as the proper method of calculation for the future.

It is anticipated that once the parties can agree on the correct calculations on the royalties, the legal action will be dismissed. An issue in dispute concerning the method of calculating royalties is whether royalties should be paid on returned equipment. Since July 1, 2001, only one Photon(TM) laser system has been sold and no systems returned. However, if the parties are unable to agree on a method for calculating royalties, there is a risk that PhotoMed and Dr. Eichenbaum might amend their complaint to request termination of the license agreement and, if successful, the Company would lose its right to manufacture and sell the Photon(TM) laser system.

On May 14, 2003, a complaint was filed in the United States District Court, District of Utah, captioned Richard Meyer, individually and on behalf of all others similarly suited v. Paradigm Medical Industries, Inc., Thomas Motter, Mark Miehle and John Hemmer, Case No. 2:03 CV00448TC. The complaint also indicates that it is a "Class Action Complaint for Violations of Federal

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Securities Law and Plaintiffs Demand a Trial by Jury." The Company has retained legal counsel to review the complaint, which appears to be focused on alleged false and misleading statements pertaining to the Blood Flow Analyzer(TM) and concerning a purchase order from Valdespino Associates Enterprises and Westland Financial Corporation.

More specifically, the complaint alleges that the Company falsely stated in its Securities and Exchange Commission filings and press releases that it had received authorization to use an insurance reimbursement CPT code from the CPT Code Research and Development Division of the American Medical Association for reimbursement to doctors in connection with the Blood Flow Analyzer(TM), adding that the CPT code provides for a reimbursement to doctors of \$57.00 per patient for use of the Blood Flow Analyzer(TM). According to the complaint, the CPT code was critical. Without a reimbursement code, physicians would not purchase the Blood Flow Analyzer(TM) because they could not receive compensation for performance of medical procedures using the medical device. The complaint further contends that the Company never received the CPT code from the American Medical Association at any time. Nevertheless, it is alleged that the Company continued to misrepresent in its SEC filings and press releases that it had received the CPT code. It is also alleged that the Company have never made a full, corrective disclosure with respect to this alleged misstatement.

The complaint also alleges that on July 11, 2002, the Company issued a press release falsely announcing that it had received a purchase order from Valdespino Associates Enterprises and Westland Financial Corporation for 200 sets of its entire portfolio of products, with \$70 million in systems to be delivered over a two-year period, then another \$35 million of orders to be completed in the third year. The complaint further alleges that the Company had never received a true purchase order for its products. As a result of these alleged misstatements, the complaint contends that the price of the Company's shares of common stock was artificially inflated during the period from April 25, 2001 through May 14, 2003, and the persons who purchased or retained the Company's common shares during that period suffered substantial damages. The complaint requests judgment for unspecified damages, together with interest and attorney's fees.

The Company disputes having issued false and misleading statements concerning the Blood Flow Analyzer(TM) and a purchase order from Westland Financial Corporation and Valdespino Associates Enterprises. On April 25, 2001, the Company issued a press release that stated it had received authorization to use common procedure terminology or CPT code number 92120 for the Blood Flow Analyzer(TM). This press release was based on a letter the Company received from the CPT Editorial Research and Development Department of the American Medical Association stating that CPT code number 92120 was the appropriate common procedure terminology or CPT code number for doctors to use when reporting certain procedures performed with the Blood Flow Analyzer(TM).

Currently, there is reimbursement by insurance payors to doctors using the Blood Flow Analyzer(TM) in 22 states and partial reimbursement in four other states. The amount of reimbursement to doctors using the Blood Flow Analyzer(TM) generally ranges from \$56.00 to \$76.00 per patient, depending upon the insurance payor. Insurance payors providing reimbursement for the Blood Flow Analyzer(TM) have the discretion to increase or reduce the amount of reimbursement. The Company is endeavoring to obtain reimbursement by insurance payors in other states where there is currently no reimbursement being made. The Company believes it has continued to correctly represent in its Securities and Exchange Commission filings that the CPT Editorial Research and Development Department of the American Medical Association has informed the Company that CPT code number 92120 is the appropriate code for doctors to use when reporting certain procedures performed with the Blood Flow Analyzer(TM).

On July 11, 2002, the Company issued a press release that stated it

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received a purchase order from Valdespino Associates Enterprises and Westland Financial Corporation for 200 complete sets of the Company's entire product portfolio of diagnostic and surgical equipment for Mexican ophthalmic practitioners, to be followed by a second order of 100 sets of equipment. The press release was based on a purchase order dated July 10, 2002 that the Company entered into with Westland Financial Corporation for the sale of 200 complete sets of the Company's surgical and diagnostic equipment to Mexican ophthalmic practitioners. The press release also stated that the initial order was for \$70 million of the Company's equipment to be filled over a two-year period followed by the second order of \$35 million in equipment to be completed in the third year. The press release further stated that delivery would be made in tranches of 25 complete sets of the Company's equipment, beginning in 30 days from the date of the purchase order.

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On September 13, 2002, the board of directors issued a press release updating the status of its product sales to the Mexican ophthalmic practitioners. In that press release the board stated that the Company had been in discussions for the prior nine months with Westland Financial Corporation, aimed at supplying its medical device products to the Mexican market. In the past, the Company has had a business relationship with Westland Financial. Upon investigation, the board of directors had determined that the purchase order referenced in the July 11, 2002 press release was not of such a nature as to be enforceable for the purpose of sales or revenue recognition. In addition, the Company had not sent any shipment of medical products to Mexican ophthalmic practitioners nor received payment for those products pursuant to those discussions. The September 13, 2002 press release also stated that discussions were continuing with Westland Financial Corporation regarding sales and marketing activities for the Company's medical device products in Mexico, but the Company could not, at the time, predict or provide any assurance that any transactions would result.

On June 2, 2003, a complaint was filed in the United States District Court, captioned Michael Marrone v. Paradigm Medical Industries, Inc., Thomas Motter, Mark Miehle and John Hemmer, Case No. 2:03 CV00513 PGC. On July 11, 2003, a complaint was filed in the same United States District Court, captioned Lidia Milian v. Paradigm Medical Industries, Inc., Thomas Motter, Mark Miehle and John Hemmer, Case No. 2:03 CV00617PGC. Both complaints seek class action status. These cases are substantially similar in nature to the Meyer case, including the contention that as a result of allegedly false statements regarding the Blood Flow Analyzer(TM) and the purchase order from Westland Financial Corporation and Valdespino Associates Enterprises, the price of the Company's common stock was artificially inflated and the persons who purchased the Company's common shares during the class period suffered substantial damages. In a press release dated July 11, 2003, captioned "Milberg Weiss announces the filing of a class action suit against Paradigm Medical Industries, Inc. on behalf of investors," the law firm of Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynen & Levach LLP, which represents purchasers of the Company's securities in the class action suit filed on July 11, 2003, stated that the Company alleged misrepresentations caused the market price of the stock to be artificially inflated during the class period. As a result, it is alleged that investors suffered millions of dollars in damages from the Company's alleged misstatements.

The cases request judgment for unspecified damages, together with interest and attorney's fees. These cases have now been consolidated with the Meyer case into a single action, captioned In re: Paradigm Medical Industries Securities Litigation, Case No. 03-CV-448TC. The law firm of Milberg Weiss Bershad & Schulman LLP is representing purchasers of the Company's securities in the consolidated class action. On June 28, 2004, a consolidated amended class

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action complaint was filed on behalf of purchasers of the Company's securities. The consolidated complaint is similar to the three class action complaints and alleges that the Company made false representations regarding the CPT code for the Blood Flow Analyzer(TM), but it includes additional allegations that the Company failed to disclose in a timely manner that doctors were being denied reimbursement for procedures performed with the Blood Flow Analyzer(TM). The consolidated complaint also alleges that the Company made false statements regarding the purchase order from Westland Financial Corporation and Valdespino Associates Enterprises. The Company believes the consolidated complaint is without merit and intends to vigorously defend and protect its interests in the case.

The Company was issued a Directors and Officers Liability and Company Reimbursement Policy by United States Fire Insurance Company for the period from July 10, 2002 to July 10, 2003 that contains a \$5,000,000 limit of liability, which is excess of a \$250,000 retention. The officers and directors named in the consolidated cases have requested coverage under the policy. U.S. Fire is currently investigating whether it may have a right to deny coverage for the consolidated cases based upon policy terms, conditions and exclusions or to rescind the policy based upon misrepresentations contained in its application for insurance.

The Company has paid \$30,000 to U.S. Fire toward satisfaction of the \$250,000 retention that is applicable to the consolidated cases. The Company has advised U.S. Fire that it cannot pay the \$250,000 retention due to its current financial circumstances. As a consequence, on January 8, 2004, the Company entered into a non-waiver agreement with U.S. Fire in which U.S. Fire agreed to fund and advance the Company's retention obligation in consideration for which the Company has agreed to reimburse U.S. Fire the sum of \$5,000 a month, for a period of six months, with the first of such payments due on February 15, 2004. Thereafter, commencing on August 15, 2004, the Company is currently required to reimburse U.S. Fire the sum of \$10,000 per month until the entire amount of \$250,000 has been reimbursed to U.S. Fire. The Company has made payments to U.S. Fire in the aggregate amount of \$30,000 of which its last payment of \$10,000 was made on October 11, 2004. These payments were for the \$5,000 monthly payments due during the six month period from February 15 to July 15, 2004, leaving a remaining retention obligation to U.S. Fire of \$220,000.

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In the event U.S. Fire determines that the Company or the former officers and directors named in the consolidated cases are not entitled to coverage under the policy, or that it is entitled to rescind the policy, or should the Company be declared in default under the non-waiver agreement on account of its failure to make the monthly payments owed to U.S. Fire for funding the Company's retention obligation, then the Company agrees to pay U.S. Fire, on demand, the full amount of all costs advanced by U.S. Fire, except for those amounts that the Company may have reimbursed to U.S. Fire pursuant to the monthly payments due under the non-waiver agreement. Moreover, if U.S. Fire denies coverage for the consolidated cases under the policy, the Company would owe its litigation counsel in the class action lawsuits, for any legal fees not paid by U.S. Fire. However, U.S. Fire has currently agreed to pay the legal fees relating to the class action lawsuits.

The Company will be in default under the non-waiver agreement if it fails to make any payment due to U.S. Fire thereunder when such payment is due, or institute proceedings to be adjudicated as bankrupt or insolvent. U.S. Fire's obligation to advance defense costs under the agreement will terminate in the event that the \$5,000,000 policy limit of liability is exhausted. If U.S. Fire denies coverage for the consolidated cases under the policy and the Company is not successful in defending and protecting its interests in the cases, resulting

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in a judgment against the Company for substantial damages, the Company would not be able to pay such liability and, as a result, would be forced to seek bankruptcy protection.

On July 10, 2003, an action was filed in the United States District Court, District of Utah, by Innovative Optics, Inc. and Barton Dietrich Investments, L.P. Defendants include us, Thomas Motter, Mark Miehle and John Hemmer, former officers of the company. The complaint claims that Innovative and Barton entered into an asset purchase agreement with the Company on January 31, 2002, in which the Company agreed to purchase all the assets of Innovative in consideration for the issuance of 1,310,000 shares of the Company's common stock to Innovative. The complaint claims the Company breached the asset purchase agreement. The complaint also claims that the Company allegedly made false and misleading statements pertaining to the Blood Flow Analyzer(TM) and concerning a purchase order from Valdespino Associates Enterprises and Westland Financial Corporation. The purpose of these statements, according to the complaint, was to induce Innovative to sell its assets and purchase the shares of the Company's common stock at artificially inflated prices while simultaneously deceiving Innovative and Barton into believing that the Company's shares were worth more than they actually were. The complaint contends that had Innovative and Barton known the truth they would not have sold Innovative to us, would not have purchased the Company's stock for the assets of Innovative, or would not have purchased the stock at the inflated prices that were paid. The complaint further contends that as a result of the allegedly false statements, Innovative and Barton suffered substantial damages in an amount to be proven at trial.

The complaint also claims that 491,250 of the shares to be issued to Innovative in the asset purchase transaction were not issued on a timely basis and the Company also did not file a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission within five months of the closing date of the asset purchase transaction. As a result, the complaint alleges that the value of the shares of the Company's common stock issued to Innovative in the transaction declined, and Innovative and Barton suffered damages in an amount to be proven at trial. The Company filed an answer to the complaint and also filed counterclaims against Innovative and Barton for breach of contract. The Company believes the complaint is without merit and intends to vigorously defend and protect its interests in the action. If the Company is not successful in defending and protecting its interests in this action, resulting in a judgment against the Company for substantial damages, and U.S. Fire denies coverage in the litigation under the Directors and Officers Liability and Company Reimbursement Policy, the Company would not be able to pay such liability and, as a result, would be forced to seek bankruptcy protection.

On October 14, 2003, an action was filed in the Third Judicial District Court, Salt Lake County, State of Utah, captioned Albert Kinzinger, Jr., individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated vs. Paradigm Medical Industries, Inc., Thomas Motter, Mark Miehle, Randall A. Mackey, and John Hemmer, Case No. 030922608. The complaint also indicates that it is a "Class Action Complaint for Violations of Utah Securities Laws and Plaintiffs Demand a Trial by Jury." The Company has retained legal counsel to review the complaint, which appears to be focused on alleged false or misleading statements pertaining to the Blood Flow Analyzer(TM). More specifically, the complaint alleges that the Company falsely stated in Securities and Exchange Commission filings and press releases that it had received authorization to use an insurance reimbursement CPT code from the CPT Code Research and Development Division of the American Medical Association in connection with the Blood Flow Analyzer(TM), adding that the CPT code provides for a reimbursement to doctors of \$57.00 per patient for the Blood Flow Analyzer(TM).

The purpose of these statements, according to the complaint, was to induce investors to purchase shares of the Company's Series E preferred stock in a private placement transaction at artificially inflated prices. The complaint

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contends that as a result of these statements, the investors that purchased

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shares of its Series E preferred stock in the private offering suffered substantial damages to be proven at trial. The complaint also alleges that the Company sold Series E preferred shares without registering the sale of such shares or obtaining an exemption from registration. The complaint requests rescission, compensatory damages and treble damages, including interest and attorneys' fees. The Company filed an answer to the complaint. The Company believes the complaint is without merit and intends to vigorously defend its interests in the action. If the Company is not successful in defending and protecting its interests in the action, resulting in a judgment against it for substantial damages, and U.S. Fire denies coverage in the litigation under the Directors and Officers Liability and Company Reimbursement Policy, the Company would not be able to pay such liability and, as a result, would be forced to seek bankruptcy protection.

On January 26, 2005, the Company completed a written settlement agreement to settle the lawsuit that Innovative Optics, Inc. and Barton Dietrich Investments, L.P. brought against the Company and its former executive officers. Under the terms of the settlement, U.S. Fire agreed to pay Innovative Optics, Inc. and Barton Dietrich Investments, L.P. the sum of \$367,500 in cash. Payment of this amount is contingent, however, upon the courts in the federal and state class action lawsuits granting final approval of the settlements reached in those respective actions, and such orders becoming final and non-appealable.

On February 23, 2005, the Company executed written settlement agreements to settle the federal and state court class action lawsuits that were filed against the Company and its former executive officers. Under the terms of settlement of the federal court class action lawsuit, U.S. Fire agreed to pay the sum of \$1,507,500 in cash to the class members that purchased the Company's securities during the period between April 17, 2002 and November 4, 2002. Under the terms of settlement of the state court class action lawsuit, U.S. Fire agreed to pay the sum of \$625,000 in cash to the class members that purchased shares of Series E convertible preferred stock on or about July 11, 2001.

As a condition to the settlement agreements to settle the federal and state court class action lawsuits, the courts in such lawsuits must have entered orders granting final approval of the settlements reached in those respective actions, and such orders must have become final and non-appealable. On March 3, 2005, the federal court entered an order granting preliminary approval of the settlement in the federal court class action lawsuit and providing for notice to be sent to potential class members. On April 18, 2005, a hearing was held in the state court and the court entered a minute entry granting preliminary approval of the settlement in the state court class action lawsuit.

As a further condition to the settlement agreements to settle the federal and state court class action lawsuits, both settlement agreements provide that U.S. Fire must not have exercised its option to terminate the settlement agreements. U.S. Fire has the option to terminate the settlement agreements if the cumulative dollar value of the claims held by individuals or entities that "opt out" of the federal and state class action lawsuits exceeds \$250,000. If such "opt outs" exceed \$250,000, however, plaintiffs in the federal and state court class action lawsuits will have five days to cure by reducing the amount of "opt outs" to less than \$250,000.

If U.S. Fire exercises its option to terminate the settlement agreements, then all parties to the settlement agreements will be restored to their respective positions in the various actions as of the date of the settlement agreements. In addition, the terms and provisions of the settlement

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agreements will have no further force and effect on the various parties and will be deemed null and void in their entirety.

Under the terms of the settlement agreements regarding the federal and state court class action lawsuits and the lawsuit that Innovative Optics, Inc. and Barton Dietrich Investors, L.P. brought against the Company and its former executive officers, U.S. Fire has agreed to pay a total of \$2,500,000 in cash to the classes in the class action lawsuits and to Innovative Optics, Inc. and Barton Dietrich Investments, L.P. in settlement of these lawsuits. Under the terms of settlement, Paradigm Medical is to pay U.S. Fire the sum of \$220,000 representing the remaining amount owing under the \$250,000 retention obligation in the insurance policy, and to execute a policy release in favor of U.S. Fire as to coverage under the insurance policy.

An action was filed on June 20, 2003, in the Third Judicial District Court, Salt Lake County, State of Utah (Civil No. 030914195) by CitiCorp Vendor Finance, Inc., formerly known as Copelco Capital, Inc. The complaint claims that \$49,626 plus interest is due for the leasing of three copy machines that were delivered to the Company's Salt Lake City facilities on or about April of 2000. The action also seeks an award of attorney's fees and costs incurred in the collection. The Company disputes the amounts allegedly owed, asserting that two of the machines were returned to the leasing company because they did not work properly. A responsive pleading has been filed. The Company was engaged in settlement discussions with CitiCorp until counsel for CitiCorp withdrew from the case. New counsel for CitiCorp has been appointed and it is anticipated that settlement discussions will resume.

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The Company received demand letters dated July 18, 2003, September 26, 2003 and November 10, 2003 from counsel for Douglas A. MacLeod, M.D., a shareholder of the company. In the July 18, 2003 letter, Dr. MacLeod demands that he and certain entities with which he is involved or controls, namely the Douglas A. MacLeod, M.D. Profit Sharing Trust, St. Marks' Eye Institute and Milan Holdings, Ltd., be issued a total of 2,296,667 shares of the Company's common stock and warrants to purchase 1,192,500 shares of its common stock at an exercise price of \$.25 per share. Dr. MacLeod claims that these common shares and warrants are owing to him and the related entities under the terms of a mutual release dated January 16, 2003, which he and the related entities entered into with us. Dr. MacLeod renewed his request for these additional common shares and warrants in the September 26, 2003 and November 10, 2003 demand letters. The Company believes that Dr. MacLeod's claims and assertions are without merit and that neither he nor the related entities are entitled to any additional shares of its common stock or any additional warrants under the terms of the mutual release. The Company intends to vigorously defend against any legal action that Dr. MacLeod may bring.

On August 3, 2003, a complaint was filed against the Company by Corinne Powell, a former employee, in the Third Judicial District Court, Salt Lake County, State of Utah (Civil No. 030918364). Defendants consist of the Company and Randall A. Mackey, Dr. David M. Silver and Keith D. Ignatz, directors of the Company. The complaint alleges that at the time the Company laid off Ms. Powell on March 25, 2003, she was owed \$2,030 for business expenses, \$11,063 for accrued vacation days, \$12,818 for unpaid commissions, the fair market value of 50,000 stock options exercisable at \$5.00 per share that she claims she was prevented from exercising, attorney's fees and a continuing wage penalty under Utah law. On March 29, 2005, the Company agreed to a settlement with Ms. Powell of her claims for unpaid business expenses, accrued vacation days, and unpaid commissions by agreeing to pay her \$13,000. The Company made payment to Ms. Powell for the agreed upon settlement amount.

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On September 10, 2003, an action was filed against the Company by Larry Hicks in the Third Judicial District Court, Salt Lake County, State of Utah, (Civil No. 030922220), for payments due under a consulting agreement with us. The complaint claims that monthly payments of \$3,083 are due for the months of October 2002 to October 2003 under a consulting agreement and, if the agreement is terminated, for the sum of \$110,000 minus whatever the Company has paid Mr. Hicks prior to such termination, plus costs, attorney's fees and a wage penalty pursuant to Utah law. The Company has filed an answer in which it denies any liability to Mr. Hicks. Formal discovery in the matter has commenced. The Company disputes the amount allegedly owed and intends to vigorously defend against such action.

On November 7, 2003, a complaint was filed against the Company by Todd Smith, a former employee, in the Third Judicial District Court, Salt Lake County, State of Utah (Civil No. 030924951 CN). Defendants consist of the Company and Randall Mackey, a director of the Company. The complaint alleges that while an employee of the Company, Mr. Smith was granted stock options to purchase 16,800 shares of common stock exercisable at \$5.00 per share. Mr. Smith claims unpaid wages in the amount of the fair market value of the stock options he claims he was prevented from exercising, attorney's fees, and a continuing wage penalty under Utah law. The Company believes the claims are without merit and intends to vigorously defend against such action.

On May 25, 2004, an action was brought against the Company by Jeffrey F. Poore, former President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, in the Third Judicial District Court of Salt Lake County, State of Utah (Civil No. 040910875). The complaint alleges that the Company unlawfully terminated the written employment agreement between Mr. Poore and the Company. As a result, Mr. Poore demands judgment against the Company for \$350,000, representing his annual salary for the two remaining years under the employment agreement, for money judgment based on the value of his benefits for the two remaining years under the employment agreement, including profit sharing plans, 401(k) and cafeteria plans, health, hospitalization, dental, disability and other insurance plans canceled by the Company, and for money judgment equal to the value of the stock options granted to him under the employment agreement. The Company disputes the amounts allegedly owed in the complaint and believes that there was a sufficient basis to terminate Mr. Poore's employment for cause under the terms of the employment agreement. Accordingly, the Company intends to vigorously defend against the action.

On August 9, 2004, a third party complaint was brought against the Company by Wakefield Eye Center and Dr. Kenneth C. Westfield (collectively "Westfield"). The original action was brought by American Express Business Finance Corporation against Westfield on May 27, 2004 in the District Court, Clark County, State of Nevada (Civil No. A486307, Dept. No. XXI) concerning the financing of the purchase of a Blood Flow Analyzer(TM) involving Westfield Eye Center. The transaction took place during the latter half of 2001. Westfield

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takes the position that if there is liability of Westfield to American Express this liability is ultimately ours and the other third-party defendants. The amount being sought against Westfield by American Express in the original action includes the sum of \$29,765.83, together with interest and attorney's fees. Westfield's alleged claims against the Company include fraud, breach of contract, promissory estoppel, declaratory relief, negligence, negligent supervision, damages for injuries resulting from actions of employee/contractor, wilful and wanton misconduct, conspiracy, and breach of fiduciary duty as well as costs and attorney's fees. Westfield also seeks punitive damages. The Company has filed an answer to the third party complaint in which the Company denies liability. Formal discovery in the matter involving us has commenced. The case

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has been referred to arbitration. The Company intends to vigorously defend the action.

On March 31, 2005, an action was filed against the Company by Joseph W. Spadafora in the United States District Court, District of Utah (Civil No. 2:05CV00278 TS). The complaint alleges that Dr. Spadafora was a clinical investigator in the study for the FDA involving the Company's Photon(TM) laser system where he performed numerous surgeries using the Photon(TM). Dr. Spadafora contends that in meetings with Company personnel he suggested ways in which the handpiece on the Photon(TM) could be improved. Dr. Spadafora further contends that on August 5, 1999, the Company filed a patent application for an improved handpiece with the United States Patent and Trademark Office but he was not named as one of the inventors or a co-inventor on the patent application.

On September 24, 2004, the Company was issued a patent entitled, "Laser Surgival Handpiece with Photon Trap." Because the Company did not list Dr. Spadafora as one of the inventors or a co-inventor on the patent, Dr. Spadafora is requesting in his complaint that a court order be entered declaring that he is the inventor or co-inventor of the patent and, as a result, is entitled to all or part of the royalties and profits that the Company earned or will earn from the sale of any product incorporating or using the improved handpiece, plus interest and attorney's fees. The Company disputes the claims made by Dr. Spadafora and intends to vigorously defend against such action.

The Company is not a party to any other material legal proceedings outside the ordinary course of its business or to any other legal proceedings, which, if adversely determined, would have a material adverse effect on its financial condition or results of operations.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

On January 14, 2005, the Company issued 2,000,000 shares of common stock to Dr. Endre Bodnar, an accredited investor, as defined in Section 2(15) of the Securities Act of 1933 and Rule 501 of Regulation D thereunder, through a private placement under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933 and Rule 506 of Regulation D thereunder at a price of \$.075 per share. The Company received a total of \$150,000 in cash from the private placement transaction and issued as a commission to Valvidia Trading, Inc. warrants to purchase 200,000 shares of the Company's common stock at \$.15 per share, exercisable through January 14, 2008.

On February 1, 2005, the Company issued a total of 515,206 shares of common stock to Crescent International, Ltd. and Otape Investments, Ltd. that had purchased a total of 1,981,560 shares of the Company's Series G convertible preferred stock in a private placement transaction which was initially closed on September 29, 2003. Under the terms of the private offering, the Company was required to file a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission to register the common shares issuable to the Series G preferred stockholders upon conversion of their Series G preferred shares and exercise of their warrants. The 515,206 shares represented a penalty for the Company not having a registration statement declared effective within 120 days of the initial closing of the offering.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

None.

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Item 5. Other Information

On April 27, 2005, the Company completed financing involving the sale of \$2,500,000 in secured convertible notes. The notes are to be purchased in three tranches: the first tranche is in the amount of \$850,000, which the Company received upon the signing of the definitive investment agreements on April 27, 2005; the second tranche in the amount of \$800,000 upon the filing of a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission; and the third tranche in the amount of \$850,000 upon the effectiveness of the registration statement.

Under the terms of the notes, the unpaid principal balance of notes, together with any accrued interest thereon, are due and payable three years after the date of issuance. The unpaid principal balance on the notes that were purchased on April 27, 2005 is due on April 27, 2008. Interest is payable on the notes at 8% per annum, payable quarterly in cash, with six months of interest payable up front. However, the interest rate resets to zero percent for any month in which the stock price is greater than 125% of the initial market price, or \$.0945, for each trading date during that month.

The notes are secured by the Company's assets, including the Company's inventory, accounts receivable and intellectual property. The notes are also convertible. The Purchasers have the right to convert their notes at any time into shares of the Company's common stock. The conversion price of the notes is equal to the lesser of (i) \$.09 and (ii) the average of the lowest intra-day trading prices during the 20 trading days immediately prior to the conversion date discounted by 40%.

The Company has a call option under the terms of the notes. The call option provides the Company with the right to prepay all of the outstanding notes at any time, provided there is no event of default by the Company and the Company's stock is trading at or below \$.09 per share. An event of default includes the failure by the Company to pay the principal or interest on the notes when due or to timely file a registration statement as required by the Company or obtain effectiveness with the Securities and Exchange Commission of the registration statement. Prepayment of the notes is to be made in cash equal to either (i) 125% of the outstanding principal and accrued interest for prepayments occurring within 30 days following the issue date of the notes; (ii) 130% of the outstanding principal and accrued interest for prepayments occurring between 31 and 60 days following the issue date of the notes; and (iii) 145% of the outstanding principal and accrued interest for prepayments occurring after the 60th day following the issue date of the notes.

The Company also has a partial call option under the terms of the notes in any month in which the current price of its common stock is below the initial market price of \$.0756. Under the terms of the partial call option, the Company has the right to pay the outstanding principal amount of the notes plus one-month's interest for that month, which will stay any conversions of the notes by the Purchasers for that month. The principal amount of the notes to be repaid is determined by dividing the then outstanding principal amount of the notes by the maturity of the notes in months, or 36.

As further consideration to the Purchasers of the notes, the Company is required to issue warrants to the Purchaser to acquire an aggregate of 16,534,392 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$.20 per share. The warrants will have a five year term from the date of issuance, with cashless exercise permitted in the event there is not an effective registration statement registering the warrants.

The Company is required to register the shares of its common stock issuable upon the conversion of the notes and the exercise of the warrants. The

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registration statement must be filed with the SEC within 60 days of the April 27, 2005 closing date and the effectiveness of the registration is to be within 135 days of such closing date. Penalties of 2% of the outstanding principal balance of the notes plus accrued interest are to be applied for each month the registration is not effective within the required time. The penalty may be paid in cash or stock at the option of the Company.

Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

(a) Exhibits

The following Exhibits are filed herewith pursuant to Rule 601 of Regulation S-B or are incorporated by reference to previous filings.

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Exhibit No. -----	Document Description -----
2.1	Amended Agreement and Plan of Merger between Paradigm Medical Industries, Inc., a California corporation and Paradigm Medical Industries, Inc., a Delaware corporation(1)
3.1	Certificate of Incorporation(1)
3.2	Amended Certificate of Incorporation(10)
3.3	Bylaws(1)
4.1	Warrant Agency Agreement with Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company(3)
4.2	Specimen Common Stock Certificate (2)
4.3	Specimen Class A Warrant Certificate(2)
4.4	Form of Class A Warrant Agreement(2)
4.5	Underwriter's Warrant with Kenneth Jerome & Co., Inc.(3)
4.6	Warrant to Purchase Common Stock with Note Holders re bridge financing (1)
4.7	Specimen Series C Convertible Preferred Stock Certificate(4)
4.8	Certificate of the Designations, Powers, Preferences and Rights of the Series C Convertible Preferred Stock(4)
4.9	Specimen Series D Convertible Preferred Stock Certificate (6)
4.10	Certificate of the Designations, Powers, Preferences and Rights of the Series D Convertible Preferred Stock (7)
4.11	Warrant to Purchase Common Stock with Cyndel & Co. (6)
4.12	Warrant to Purchase Common Stock with R.F. Lafferty & Co., Inc. (6)
4.13	Warrant to Purchase Common Stock with Dr. Michael B. Limberg (7)
4.14	Warrant to Purchase Common Stock with John W. Hemmer (7)
4.15	Stock Purchase Warrant with Triton West Group, Inc.(9)
4.16	Warrant to Purchase Common Stock with KSH Investment Group, Inc.(9)
4.17	Warrant to Purchase Common Stock with Consulting for Strategic Growth, Ltd.(9)
4.18	Certificate of Designations, Powers, Preferences and Rights of the Series G Convertible Preferred Stock (14)
10.1	Exclusive Patent License Agreement with PhotoMed(1)
10.2	Consulting Agreement with Dr. Daniel M. Eichenbaum(1)
10.3	1995 Stock Option Plan (1)
10.4	Employment Agreement with Thomas F. Motter (5)
10.5	Stock Purchase Agreement with Ocular Blood Flow, Ltd. and Malcolm Redman (7)

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10.6	Consulting Agreement with Malcolm Redman (7)
10.7	Royalty Agreement with Malcolm Redman (7)
10.8	Registration Rights with Malcolm Redman (7)
10.9	Employment Agreement with Mark R. Miehle (8)
10.10	Agreements with Steven J. Bayern and Patrick M. Kolenik (8)
10.11	Private Equity Line of Credit Agreement with Triton West Group, Inc. (9)
10.12	Asset Purchase Agreement with Innovative Optics, Inc. and Barton Dietrich Investments, L.P.(10)
10.13	Escrow Agreement with Innovative Optics, Inc., Barton Dietrich Investments, L.P. (10)
10.14	Assignment and Assumption Agreement with Innovative Optics, Inc.(10)
10.15	General Assignment and Bill of Sale with Innovative Optics, Inc.(10)
10.16	Non-Competition and Confidentiality Agreement with Mario F. Barton(10)
10.17	Termination of Employment Agreement with Mark R. Miehle(12)
10.18	Consulting Agreement with Mark R. Miehle(12)
10.19	Employment Agreement with Jeffrey F. Poore (13)
10.20	License Agreement with Sunnybrook Health Science Center(15)
10.21	Major Account Facilitator Contract(15)
10.22	Mutual Release with Douglas A. MacLeod, M.D. and Others(15)
10.23	Purchase Agreement with American Optisurgical, Inc.(15)
10.24	Purchase Order with Westland Financial Corporation(16)
10.25	Non-Waiver Agreement with United States Fire Insurance Company(16)
10.26	Employment Agreement with John Y. Yoon(17)
10.27	Consulting Agreement with Dr. John Charles Casebeer(18)
10.28	Consulting Agreement with Kinexsys Corporation(18)
10.29	Stock Purchase and Sale Agreement with William Ungar (19)
10.30	Employment Agreement with Aziz A. Mohabbat (20)
10.31	Investment Banking Agreement with Alpha Advisory Services, Inc. (21)
10.32	Manufacturing and Distribution Agreement with E-Technologies, Inc. (21)

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10.33	Settlement Agreement with Innovative Optics, Inc., Barton Dietrich Investments, L.P. and United States Fire Insurance Company (22)
10.34	Securities Purchase Agreement with AJW Partners, LLC, AJW Offshore, Ltd., AJW Qualified Partners, LLC and New Millennium Capital Partners II, LLP (the "Purchasers")(23)
10.35	Form of Callable Secured Convertible Note with each purchaser (23)
10.36	Form of Stock Purchase Warrant with each purchaser (23)
10.37	Security Agreement with Purchasers (23)
10.38	Intellectual Property Security Agreement with Purchasers (23)
10.39	Registration Statement with the Purchasers (23)
31.1	Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as enacted by Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2	Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as enacted by Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1	Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2	Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

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- (1) Incorporated by reference from Registration Statement on Form SB-2, as filed on March 19, 1996.
 - (2) Incorporated by reference from Amendment No. 1 to Registration Statement on Form SB-2, as filed on May 14, 1996.
 - (3) Incorporated by reference from Amendment No. 2 to Registration Statement on Form SB-2, as filed on June 13, 1996.
 - (4) Incorporated by reference from Annual Report on Form 10-KSB, as filed on April 16, 1998.
 - (5) Incorporated by reference from Report on Form 10-QSB, as filed on November 12, 1998.
 - (6) Incorporated by reference from Registration Statement on Form SB-2, as filed on April 29, 1999.
 - (7) Incorporated by reference from Report on Form 10-QSB, as filed on August 16, 2000.
 - (8) Incorporated by reference from Report on Form 10-QSB, as filed on November 1, 2000.
 - (9) Incorporated by reference from Report on Form 10-KSB, as filed on April 16, 2001.
 - (10) Incorporated by reference from Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed on March 5, 2002.
 - (11) Incorporated by reference from Amendment No. 1 to Registration Statement on Form S-3, as filed on March 20, 2002.
 - (12) Incorporated by reference from Report on Form 10-QSB, as filed on November 18, 2002.
 - (13) Incorporated by reference from Registration Statement on Form SB-2, as filed on July 7, 2003.
 - (14) Incorporated by reference from Report on Form 10-QSB, as filed on November 14, 2003.
 - (15) Incorporated by reference from Amendment No. 2 to Registration Statement on Form SB-2, as filed on December 15, 2003.
 - (16) Incorporated by reference from Amendment No. 3 to Registration Statement on Form SB-2, as filed on February 27, 2004.
 - (17) Incorporated by reference from Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed on March 23, 2004.
 - (18) Incorporated by reference from Report in Form 10-KSB, as filed on April 14, 2004.
 - (19) Incorporated by reference from Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB, as filed on August 16, 2004.
 - (20) Incorporated by reference from Amendment No. 6 to Registration Statement on Form SB-2, as filed on October 20, 2004.
 - (21) Incorporated by reference from Report on Form 10-QSB, as filed on November 15, 2004.
 - (22) Incorporated by reference from Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed on January 26, 2005.
 - (23) Incorporated by reference from Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed on May 18, 2005.

(b) Reports on Form 8-K

Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed on January 27, 2005.
Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed on February 24, 2005

SIGNATURES

In accordance with the requirements of the Exchange Act, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

PARADIGM MEDICAL INDUSTRIES, INC.

May 20, 2005

/s/ John Y. Yoon

John Y. Yoon
President and Chief Executive Officer

May 20, 2005

/s/ Luis A. Mostacero

Luis A. Mostacero, Controller