

SANUWAVE Health, Inc.  
Form S-1/A  
July 02, 2018

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 2, 2018  
Registration No. 333-213774

UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

AMENDMENT NO. 6 TO  
FORM S-1

REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

SANUWAVE Health, Inc.  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada	3841	20-1176000
(State or other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)	(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

3360 Martin Farm Road, Suite 100 Suwanee, Georgia 30024  
(770) 419-7525  
(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of registrants principal executive offices)

Kevin A. Richardson, II  
Acting Chief Executive Officer  
SANUWAVE Health, Inc.  
3360 Martin Farm Road, Suite 100  
Suwanee, Georgia 30024  
(770) 419-7525  
(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of agent for service)

Copies of all communications, including communications sent to agent for service, should be sent to:

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Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: As soon as practicable after this registration statement becomes effective.

If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, check the following box:

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of “large accelerated filer,” “accelerated filer,” “smaller reporting company” and “emerging growth company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer	Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer	Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).      Yes  
No



## CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of each class of securities to be registered (1)	Amount to be registered	Proposed maximum offering price per share (4)	Proposed maximum aggregate offering price	Amount of registration fee
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value	52,086,297	\$ 0.3800	\$19,792,792.86	\$ 2,293.98
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value (2)	56,331,353	\$ 0.3800	\$21,405,914.14	\$ 2,480.95
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value (3)	2,797,834	\$ 0.3800	\$1,063,176.92	\$123.22
Total	111,215,484		\$42,261,883.92	\$4,898.15

(1)  
Pursuant to Rule 416, the securities being registered hereunder include such indeterminate number of additional shares of common stock as may be issued after the date hereof as a result of stock splits, stock dividends or similar transactions.

(2)  
Represents the resale of shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of warrants issued to the selling stockholders described herein.

(3)  
Represents the resale of shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of warrants issued to the placement agent.

(4)  
Estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the registration fee in accordance with Rule 457(c) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, based on the per share average of the high and low reported prices for the common stock on the Over the Counter Bulletin Board as of June 25, 2018.

The registrant hereby amends this registration statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this registration statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, or until the registration statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.



The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. Neither the Company, nor our selling stockholders, may sell the securities described herein until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell the securities and we are not soliciting offers to buy these securities in any state or jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Preliminary Prospectus, Subject to Completion, Dated July 2, 2018.

111,215,484 Shares  
(Common Stock, \$0.001 par value)

This prospectus relates to the issuance or sale of up to 111,215,484 shares of our Common Stock, consisting of (1) sale by selling stockholders listed in the prospectus of 52,086,297 outstanding shares of Common Stock by such selling stockholders, (2) resale of 56,331,353 shares of Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of certain warrants by such selling stockholders and (3) resale of 2,797,834 shares of Common Stock issuable upon exercise of certain warrants held by certain placement agents for the private placements described herein. The selling stockholder shares offered by this prospectus may be sold by such selling stockholders, from time to time, in the over-the-counter market or other national securities exchange or automated interdealer quotation system on which our Common Stock is then listed or quoted, through negotiated transactions or otherwise at market prices prevailing at the time of sale or at negotiated prices, or otherwise in compliance with the “Plan of Distribution” contained herein.

We will receive none of the proceeds from the sale of the shares by the selling stockholders. We may receive proceeds upon the exercise of outstanding warrants for shares of Common Stock covered by this prospectus if the warrants are exercised for cash. We will bear all expenses of registration incurred in connection with this offering, but all selling and other expenses incurred by the selling stockholders will be borne by them.

We agreed to pay each Placement Agent described herein a fee of (i) ten percent (10%) of the aggregate purchase price of the securities sold in the private placement and (ii) warrants to purchase ten percent (10%) of the number of shares sold in the private placement. The Placement Agents, collectively, were initially issued warrants to purchase 5,831,667 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$0.08 per share, of which warrants relating to 3,033,833 shares have previously been exercised and such shares were issued pursuant to an effective registration statement and are not being offered hereunder. The registration statement of which this prospectus is a part also covers the resale of shares of Common Stock issuable from time to time upon the exercise of the placement agent’s warrants. Certain placement agent’s warrants and the underlying shares of Common Stock are subject to compliance with the requirements of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc., or FINRA.

See “Plan of Distribution” beginning on page 46 of this prospectus for more information regarding the above compensation payable to the placement agent.

Our Common Stock is quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol SNWV.QB. The high and low bid prices for shares of our Common Stock on June 25, 2018, were \$0.44 and \$0.32 per share, respectively, based upon bids that represent prices quoted by broker-dealers on the OTC Bulletin Board. These quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commissions, and may not represent actual transactions.

Investing in our securities involves a high degree of risk. See “Risk Factors” beginning on page 3 of this prospectus for a discussion of information that should be considered in connection with an investment in our securities.

NEITHER THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION NOR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION HAS APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED OF THESE SECURITIES OR PASSED UPON THE ADEQUACY OR ACCURACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A

CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

Brokers or dealers effecting transactions in these securities should confirm that the securities are registered under the applicable state law or that an exemption from registration is available.

The date of this prospectus is \_\_\_\_\_, 2018





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## PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights selected information contained in greater detail elsewhere in this prospectus. This summary may not contain all of the information that you should consider before investing in our Common Stock. You should carefully read the entire prospectus, including Risk Factors and the consolidated financial statements, before making an investment decision.

Unless the context requires otherwise, the words SANUWAVE, we, Company, us, and our in this prospectus refer to SANUWAVE Health, Inc. and our subsidiaries.

### About This Prospectus

You may rely only on the information contained in this prospectus or that we have referred you to. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with different information. This prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any securities other than the securities offered by this prospectus. This prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any securities in any circumstances in which such offer or solicitation is unlawful. Neither the delivery of this prospectus nor any sale made in connection with this prospectus shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in our affairs since the date of this prospectus or that the information contained by reference to this prospectus is correct as of any time after its date.

### Our Company

We are a shock wave technology company using a patented system of noninvasive, high-energy, acoustic shock waves for regenerative medicine and other applications. Our initial focus is regenerative medicine utilizing noninvasive, acoustic shock waves to produce a biological response resulting in the body healing itself through the repair and regeneration of tissue, musculoskeletal, and vascular structures. Our lead regenerative product in the United States is the dermaPACE® device, used for treating diabetic foot ulcers, which was subject to two double-blinded, randomized Phase III clinical studies. On December 28, 2017, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (the “FDA”) notified the Company to permit the marketing of the dermaPACE System for the treatment of diabetic foot ulcers in the United States.

Our portfolio of healthcare products and product candidates activate biologic signaling and angiogenic responses, including new vascularization and microcirculatory improvement, helping to restore the body's normal healing processes and regeneration. We intend to apply our Pulsed Acoustic Cellular Expression (PACE®) technology in wound healing, orthopedic, plastic/cosmetic and cardiac conditions. In 2018, we have started marketing our dermaPACE System for sale in the United States and will continue to generate revenue from sales of the European Conformity Marking (CE Mark) devices and accessories in Europe, Canada, Asia and Asia/Pacific.

Our lead product candidate for the global wound care market, dermaPACE, has received FDA approval for commercial use to treat diabetic foot ulcers in the United States and the CE Mark allowing for commercial use on acute and chronic defects of the skin and subcutaneous soft tissue. We believe we have demonstrated that our patented technology is safe and effective in stimulating healing in chronic conditions of the foot and the elbow through our United States FDA Class III PMA approved OssaTron® device, and in the stimulation of bone and chronic tendonitis regeneration in the musculoskeletal environment through the utilization of our OssaTron, Evotron®, and orthoPACE® devices in Europe and Asia.

### Product Overview; Strategy

We are focused on developing our Pulsed Acoustic Cellular Expression (PACE) technology to activate healing in:

wound conditions, including diabetic foot ulcers, venous and arterial ulcers, pressure sores, burns and other skin eruption conditions;

orthopedic applications, such as eliminating chronic pain in joints from trauma, arthritis or tendons/ligaments inflammation, speeding the healing of fractures (including nonunion or delayed-union conditions), improving bone density in osteoporosis, fusing bones in the extremities and spine, and other potential sports injury applications;

plastic/cosmetic applications such as cellulite smoothing, graft and transplant acceptance, skin tightening, scarring and other potential aesthetic uses; and

cardiac applications for removing plaque due to atherosclerosis improving heart muscle performance.



In addition to healthcare uses, our high-energy, acoustic pressure shock waves, due to their powerful pressure gradients and localized cavitation effects, may have applications in secondary and tertiary oil exploitation, for cleaning industrial waters, for sterilizing food liquids and finally for maintenance of industrial installations by disrupting biofilms formation. Our business approach will be through licensing and/or partnership opportunities.

For more information about the Company, see the section entitled “Business” in this prospectus.

#### Risks Associated with Our Business

Our business is subject to numerous risks, as more fully described in the section entitled Risk Factors immediately following this prospectus summary. We have a limited operating history and have incurred substantial losses since inception. We expect to continue to incur losses for the foreseeable future and are unable to predict the extent of future losses or when we will become profitable, if at all. Our products are in various stages of research and development, with only the dermaPACE System having received regulatory approval in the United States. Our ability to generate revenue in the future will depend heavily on the successful development and commercialization of our product candidates. Even if we succeed in developing and commercializing one or more of our product candidates, we may never generate sufficient sales revenue to achieve and sustain profitability. We may be unable to maintain and protect our intellectual property, which could have a substantial impact on our ability to generate revenue. Our products are subject to regulation by governmental authorities in the United States and in other countries. Failure to comply with such regulations or to receive the necessary approvals or clearances for our product and product candidates may have a material adverse effect on our business.

#### Trading Market

Our Common Stock is quoted on the OTCQB under the symbol “SNWV.”

#### Corporate Information

We were incorporated in the State of Nevada on May 6, 2004, under the name Rub Music Enterprises, Inc. (“RME”). SANUWAVE, Inc. was incorporated in the State of Delaware on July 21, 2005. In December 2006, Rub Music Enterprises, Inc. ceased operations and became a shell corporation.

On September 25, 2009, RME and RME Delaware Merger Sub, Inc., a Nevada corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of RME (the “Merger Sub”) entered into a reverse merger agreement with SANUWAVE, Inc. Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, the Merger Sub merged with and into SANUWAVE, Inc., with SANUWAVE, Inc. as the surviving entity (the “Merger”) and a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.

In November 2009, we changed our name to SANUWAVE Health, Inc. Our principal executive offices are located at 3360 Martin Farm Road, Suite 100, Suwanee, Georgia 30024, and our telephone number is (770) 419-7525. Our website address is [www.sanuwave.com](http://www.sanuwave.com). The information on our website is not a part of this prospectus.

#### About this Offering

Securities being offered hereunder

Total Common Stock being offered	111,215,484 shares
	52,086,297 shares







## Summary Financial Information

The summary financial information set forth below is derived from and should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements, including the notes thereto, appearing at the end of this prospectus.

	Three Months Ended		Year Ended	
	March 31,	March 31,	December 31,	December 31,
	2018	2017	2017	2016
<b>Consolidated Statement of Operations Data</b>				
Revenue	\$344,272	\$149,569	\$738,527	\$1,376,063
Net loss	\$(5,856,655)	\$(493,532)	\$(5,537,936)	\$(6,439,040)
Weighted average shares outstanding	139,754,044	138,042,070	138,838,602	107,619,869
Net loss per share - basic and diluted	\$(0.04)	\$0.00	\$(0.04)	\$(0.06)
<b>Consolidated Balance Sheet Data (at end of period)</b>				
Working deficit	\$(13,942,348)	\$(7,353,568)	\$(9,955,113)	\$(7,002,324)
Total assets	\$907,141	\$951,822	\$1,278,810	\$1,004,870
Total liabilities	\$14,842,537	\$8,220,731	\$11,159,637	\$7,916,470
Total stockholders' deficit	\$(13,935,396)	\$(7,268,909)	\$(9,880,827)	\$(6,911,600)

## RISK FACTORS

Investing in our Common Stock involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the following risk factors and all other information contained in this prospectus, including the consolidated financial statements and the related notes appearing at the end of this prospectus, before purchasing our Common Stock. If any of the following risks actually occur, they may materially harm our business and our financial condition and results of operations. In any such event, the market price of our Common Stock could decline and you could lose all or part of your investment.

## Risks Related to our Business

Our recurring losses from operations and dependency upon future issuances of equity or other financing to fund ongoing operations have raised substantial doubts as to our ability to continue as a going concern. We will be required to raise additional funds to finance our operations and remain a going concern; we may not be able to do so, and/or the terms of any financings may not be advantageous to us.

The continuation of our business is dependent upon raising additional capital. We expect to devote substantial resources for the commercialization of the dermaPACE and will continue to research and develop the non-medical uses of the PACE technology, both of which will require additional capital resources. We incurred a net loss of \$5,856,655 for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and a net loss of \$5,537,936 for the year ended December 31, 2017. These operating losses and the Events of Default on the Note payable, product, related party, Notes payable,

related parties, and the August 15, 2017 10% Convertible Promissory Notes create an uncertainty about our ability to continue as a going concern.

At March 31, 2018, we had cash and cash equivalents totaling \$154,205 and negative working capital of \$13,942,348. For the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, our net cash used by operating activities was \$1,848,565 and \$114,884, respectively. Management expects the cash used in operations for the Company will be approximately \$175,000 to \$250,000 per month for 2018 as resources are devoted to the expansion of our international business, preparations for commercialization of the dermaPACE product including hiring of new employees and continued research and development of non-medical uses of our technology.



The continuation of our business is dependent upon raising additional capital during the second and third quarters of 2018 and potentially into 2019 to fund operations. Managements plans are to obtain additional capital in 2018 through investments by strategic partners for market opportunities, which may include strategic partnerships or licensing arrangements, or raise capital through the conversion of outstanding warrants, the issuance of common or preferred stock, securities convertible into common stock, or secured or unsecured debt. These possibilities, to the extent available, may be on terms that result in significant dilution to our existing shareholders. Although no assurances can be given, management believes that potential additional issuances of equity or other potential financing transactions as discussed above should provide the necessary funding for us. If these efforts are unsuccessful, we may be forced to seek relief through a filing under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. Our consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability of assets and classification of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should we be unable to continue as a going concern.

We have a history of losses and we may continue to incur losses and may not achieve or maintain profitability.

For the three months ended March 31, 2018, we had a net loss of \$5,856,655 and used \$1,848,565 of cash in operations. For the three months ended March 31, 2017, we had a net loss of \$493,532 and used \$114,884 of cash in operations. As of March 31, 2018, we had an accumulated deficit of \$110,828,039 and a total stockholders' deficit of \$13,935,396. As a result of our significant research, clinical development, regulatory compliance and general and administrative expenses, we expect to incur losses as we continue to incur expenses related to commercialization of the dermaPACE System and research and development of the non-medical uses of the PACE technology. Even if we succeed in developing and commercializing the dermaPACE System or any other product candidates, we may not be able to generate sufficient revenues and we may never achieve or be able to maintain profitability.

If we are unable to successfully raise additional capital, our viability may be threatened; however, if we do raise additional capital, your percentage ownership as a shareholder could decrease and constraints could be placed on the operations of our business.

We have experienced negative operating cash flows since our inception and have funded our operations primarily from proceeds received from sales of our capital stock, the issuance of convertible promissory notes, the issuance of notes payable to related parties, the issuance of promissory notes, the sale of our veterinary division in June 2009 and product sales. We will seek to obtain additional funds in the future through equity or debt financings, or strategic alliances with third parties, either alone or in combination with equity financings. These financings could result in substantial dilution to the holders of our common stock or require contractual or other restrictions on our operations or on alternatives that may be available to us. If we raise additional funds by issuing debt securities, these debt securities could impose significant restrictions on our operations. Any such required financing may not be available in amounts or on terms acceptable to us, and the failure to procure such required financing could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations, or threaten our ability to continue as a going concern. Additionally, we will be required to make mandatory prepayments of principal to HealthTronics, Inc. on the notes payable, related parties equal to 20% of the proceeds received through the issuance or sale of any equity securities in cash or through the licensing of our patents or other intellectual property rights.

A variety of factors could impact our need to raise additional capital, the timing of any required financings and the amount of such financings. Factors that may cause our future capital requirements to be greater than anticipated or could accelerate our need for funds include, without limitation:

unanticipated expenditures in research and development or manufacturing activities;

delayed market acceptance of any approved product;

unanticipated expenditures in the acquisition and defense of intellectual property rights;

the failure to develop strategic alliances for the marketing of some of our product candidates;

additional inventory builds to adequately support the launch of new products;

unforeseen changes in healthcare reimbursement for procedures using any of our approved products;

inability to train a sufficient number of physicians to create a demand for any of our approved products;

lack of financial resources to adequately support our operations;

difficulties in maintaining commercial scale manufacturing capacity and capability;

unforeseen problems with our third party manufacturers, service providers or specialty suppliers of certain raw materials;

unanticipated difficulties in operating in international markets;

unanticipated financial resources needed to respond to technological changes and increased competition;

unforeseen problems in attracting and retaining qualified personnel;

the impact of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, as amended by the Health Care and Education Affordability Reconciliation Act (collectively the PPACA) on our operations;

the impact of changes in U.S. health care law and policy on our operations;

enactment of new legislation or administrative regulations;

the application to our business of new court decisions and regulatory interpretations;

claims that might be brought in excess of our insurance coverage;

delays in timing of receipt of required regulatory approvals;

the failure to comply with regulatory guidelines; and

the uncertainty in industry demand and patient wellness behavior.



In addition, although we have no present commitments or understandings to do so, we may seek to expand our operations and product line through acquisitions. Any acquisition would likely increase our capital requirements.

Our product candidates may not be developed or commercialized successfully.

Our product candidates are based on a technology that has not been used previously in the manner we propose and must compete with more established treatments currently accepted as the standards of care. Market acceptance of our products will largely depend on our ability to demonstrate their relative safety, efficacy, cost-effectiveness and ease of use.

We are subject to risks that:

the FDA or a foreign regulatory authority finds our product candidates ineffective or unsafe;

we do not receive necessary regulatory approvals;

the regulatory review and approval process may take much longer than anticipated, requiring additional time, effort and expense to respond to regulatory comments and/or directives;

the reimbursement for our products is difficult to obtain or is too low, which can hinder the introduction and acceptance of our products in the market;

we are unable to get our product candidates in commercial quantities at reasonable costs; and

the patient and physician community does not accept our product candidates.

In addition, our product development program may be curtailed, redirected, eliminated or delayed at any time for many reasons, including:

adverse or ambiguous results;

undesirable side effects that delay or extend the trials;

the inability to locate, recruit, qualify and retain a sufficient number of clinical investigators or patients for our trials; and

regulatory delays or other regulatory actions.

We cannot predict whether we will successfully develop and commercialize our product candidates. If we fail to do so, we will not be able to generate substantial revenues, if any.

The medical device/therapeutic product industries are highly competitive and subject to rapid technological change. If our competitors are better able to develop and market products that are safer and more effective than any products we may develop, our commercial opportunities will be reduced or eliminated.

Our success depends, in part, upon our ability to maintain a competitive position in the development of technologies and products. We face competition from established medical device, pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies, as

well as from academic institutions, government agencies, and private and public research institutions in the United States and abroad. Many of our principal competitors have significantly greater financial resources and expertise than we do in research and development, manufacturing, pre-clinical testing, conducting clinical trials, obtaining regulatory approvals and marketing approved products. Smaller or early-stage companies may also prove to be significant competitors, particularly through collaborative arrangements, or mergers with, or acquisitions by, large and established companies, or through the development of novel products and technologies.

The industry in which we operate has undergone, and we expect it to continue to undergo, rapid and significant technological change, and we expect competition to intensify as technological advances are made. Our competitors may develop and commercialize pharmaceutical, biotechnology or medical devices that are safer or more effective, have fewer side effects or are less expensive than any products that we may develop. We also compete with our competitors in recruiting and retaining qualified scientific and management personnel, in establishing clinical trial sites and patient registration for clinical trials, and in acquiring technologies complementary to our programs or advantageous to our business.

If our products and product candidates do not gain market acceptance among physicians, patients and the medical community, we may be unable to generate significant revenues, if any.

Even if we obtain regulatory approval for our product candidates, they may not gain market acceptance among physicians, healthcare payers, patients and the medical community. Market acceptance will depend on our ability to demonstrate the benefits of our approved products in terms of safety, efficacy, convenience, ease of administration and cost effectiveness. In addition, we believe market acceptance depends on the effectiveness of our marketing strategy, the pricing of our approved products and the reimbursement policies of government and third party payers. Physicians may not utilize our approved products for a variety of reasons and patients may determine for any reason that our product is not useful to them. If any of our approved products fail to achieve market acceptance, our ability to generate revenues will be limited.





We may not successfully establish and maintain licensing and/or partnership arrangements for our technology for non-medical uses, which could adversely affect our ability to develop and commercialize our non-medical technology.

Our strategy for the development, testing, manufacturing, and commercialization of our technology for non-medical uses generally relies on establishing and maintaining collaborations with licensors and other third parties. We may not be able to obtain, maintain or expand these or other licenses and collaborations or establish additional licensing and collaboration arrangements necessary to develop and commercialize our product candidates. Even if we are able to obtain, maintain or establish licensing or collaboration arrangements, these arrangements may not be on favorable terms and may contain provisions that will restrict our ability to develop, test and market our product candidates. Any failure to obtain, maintain or establish licensing or collaboration arrangements on favorable terms could adversely affect our business prospects, financial condition or ability to develop and commercialize our technology for non-medical uses.

We expect to rely at least in part on third party collaborators to perform a number of activities relating to the development and commercialization of our technology for non-medical uses, including possibly the design and manufacture of product materials, potentially the obtaining of regulatory or environmental approvals and the marketing and distribution of any successfully developed products. Our collaborators also may have or acquire rights to control aspects of our product development programs. As a result, we may not be able to conduct these programs in the manner or on the time schedule we may contemplate. In addition, if any of these collaborators withdraw support for our programs or product candidates or otherwise impair their development, our business could be negatively affected. To the extent we undertake any of these activities internally, our expenses may increase.

We currently purchase most of our product component materials from single suppliers. If we are unable to obtain product component materials and other products from our suppliers that we depend on for our operations, or find suitable replacement suppliers, our ability to deliver our products to market will likely be impeded, which could have a material adverse effect on us.

We depend on suppliers for product component materials and other components that are subject to stringent regulatory requirements. We currently purchase most of our product component materials from single suppliers and the loss of any of these suppliers could result in a disruption in our production. If this were to occur, it may be difficult to arrange a replacement supplier because certain of these materials may only be available from one or a limited number of sources. Our suppliers may encounter problems during manufacturing due to a variety of reasons, including failure to follow specific protocols and procedures, failure to comply with applicable regulations, equipment malfunction and environmental factors. In addition, establishing additional or replacement suppliers for these materials may take a substantial period of time, as certain of these suppliers must be approved by regulatory authorities.

If we are unable to secure, on a timely basis, sufficient quantities of the materials we depend on to manufacture our products, if we encounter delays or contractual or other difficulties in our relationships with these suppliers, or if we cannot find replacement suppliers at an acceptable cost, then the manufacturing of our products may be disrupted, which could increase our costs and have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

We currently sell our products through distributors whose sales account for the majority of our revenues and accounts receivable. Our business and results of operations could be adversely affected by any business disruptions or credit or other financial difficulties experienced by such distributors.

A majority of our revenues, and a majority of our accounts receivable, are from distributors. Four distributors accounted for 4%, 27%, 18% and 34% of revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2018, and 49%, 35%, 0% and 0% of accounts receivable at March 31, 2018. Three distributors accounted for 8%, 38% and 24% of revenues for the year ended December 31, 2017, and 69%, 17% and 0% of accounts receivable at December 31, 2017. Two

distributors accounted for 50% and 32% of revenues for the year ended December 31, 2016, and 87% and 10% of accounts receivable at December 31, 2016. At March 31, 2018, the Companys distributor in South Korea accounted for 49% of the total gross outstanding accounts receivable. Due to the political climate and uncertainty in South Korea, this distributor has been unable to pay the Company in a timely manner. The Company continues to work with the distributor representing 49% of the total accounts receivable on a payment plan to get their account current by June 30, 2018. To the extent that our distributors experience any business disruptions or credit or other financial difficulties, our revenues and the collectability of our accounts receivable could be negatively impacted. If we are unable to establish, on a timely basis, relationships with new distributors, our business and results of operations could be negatively impacted.



We have entered into an agreement with companies owned by a current board member and stockholder that could delay or prevent an acquisition of our company and could result in the dilution of our shareholders in the event of our change of control.

On February 13, 2018, the Company entered into an Agreement for Purchase and Sale, Limited Exclusive Distribution and Royalties, and Servicing and Repairs with Premier Shockwave Wound Care, Inc. (“PSWC”) and Premier Shockwave, Inc. (“PS”), each of which is owned by A. Michael Stolarski, a member of the Company's board of directors and an existing shareholder of the Company. Among other terms, the agreement contains provisions whereby in the event of a change of control of the Company (as defined in the agreement), the stockholders of PSWC have the right and option to cause the Company to purchase all of the stock of PSWC, and whereby the Company has the right and option to purchase all issued and outstanding shares of PSWC, in each case based upon certain defined purchase price provisions and other terms. Such provision may have the effect of delaying or deterring a change in control of us, and as a result could limit the opportunity for our stockholders to receive a premium for their shares of our common stock and could also affect the price that some investors are willing to pay for our common stock. In addition, in the event we do experience a change of control, such provision may cause dilution of our existing shareholders in the event that PSWC exercises its option to require the Company to purchase all issued and outstanding shares of PSWC and the Company finances some or all of such purchase price through equity issuances.

The loss of our key management would likely hinder our ability to execute our business plan.

As a small company with seven employees, our success depends on the continuing contributions of our management team and qualified personnel. Our success depends in large part on our ability to attract and retain highly qualified personnel. We face intense competition in our hiring efforts from other pharmaceutical, biotechnology and medical device companies, as well as from universities and nonprofit research organizations, and we may have to pay higher salaries to attract and retain qualified personnel. The loss of one or more of these individuals, or our inability to attract additional qualified personnel, could substantially impair our ability to implement our business plan.

We face an inherent risk of liability in the event that the use or misuse of our product candidates results in personal injury or death.

The use of our product candidates in clinical trials and the sale of any approved products may expose us to product liability claims which could result in financial loss. Our clinical and commercial product liability insurance coverage may not be sufficient to cover claims that may be made against us. In addition, we may not be able to maintain insurance coverage at a reasonable cost, or in sufficient amounts or scope, to protect us against losses. Any claims against us, regardless of their merit, could severely harm our financial condition, strain our management team and other resources, and adversely impact or eliminate the prospects for commercialization of the product candidate, or sale of the product, which is the subject of any such claim. Although we do not promote any off-label use, off-label uses of products are common and the FDA does not regulate a physician's choice of treatment. Off-label uses of any product for which we obtain approval may subject us to additional liability.

We are dependent on information technology and our systems and infrastructure face certain risks, including from cybersecurity breaches and data leakage.

We rely to a large extent upon information technology systems to operate our businesses, some of which are managed, hosted, provided and/or used by third parties or their vendors. We collect, store and transmit large amounts of confidential information, and we deploy and operate an array of technical and procedural controls to maintain the confidentiality and integrity of such confidential information. A significant breakdown, invasion, corruption, destruction or interruption of critical information technology systems or infrastructure, by our workforce, others with authorized access to our systems or unauthorized persons could negatively impact our operations. The ever-increasing

use and evolution of technology, including cloud-based computing, creates opportunities for the unintentional dissemination or intentional destruction of confidential information stored in our or our third-party providers systems, portable media or storage devices. We could also experience a business interruption, theft of confidential information or reputational damage from industrial espionage attacks, malware or other cyber-attacks, which may compromise our system infrastructure or lead to data leakage, either internally or at our third-party providers. While we have invested in the protection of data and information technology, there can be no assurance that our efforts will prevent service interruptions or security breaches. Any such interruption or breach of our systems could adversely affect our business operations and/or result in the loss of critical or sensitive confidential information or intellectual property, and could result in financial, legal, business and reputational harm to us.



We generate a portion of our revenue internationally and are subject to various risks relating to our international activities which could adversely affect our operating results.

A portion of our revenue comes from international sources, and we anticipate that we will continue to expand our overseas operations. Engaging in international business involves a number of difficulties and risks, including:

required compliance with existing and changing foreign healthcare and other regulatory requirements and laws, such as those relating to patient privacy or handling of bio-hazardous waste.

required compliance with anti-bribery laws, data privacy requirements, labor laws and anti-competition regulations.

export or import restrictions.

various reimbursement and insurance regimes.

laws and business practices favoring local companies.

political and economic instability.

potentially adverse tax consequences, tariffs, customs charges, bureaucratic requirements and other trade barriers.

foreign exchange controls. and

difficulties protecting or procuring intellectual property rights.

As we expand internationally, our results of operations and cash flows will become increasingly subject to fluctuations due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Our expenses are generally denominated in the currencies in which our operations are located, which is in the United States. If the value of the U.S. dollar increases relative to foreign currencies in the future, in the absence of a corresponding change in local currency prices, our future revenue could be adversely affected as we convert future revenue from local currencies to U.S. dollars.

Provisions in our Articles of Incorporation, Bylaws and Nevada law might decrease the chances of an acquisition.

Provisions of our Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws and applicable provisions of Nevada law may delay or discourage transactions involving an actual or potential change in control or change in our management, including transactions in which stockholders might otherwise receive a premium for their shares, or transactions that our stockholders might otherwise deem to be in their best interests. Some of the following provisions in our Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws that implement these are:

stockholders may not vote by written consent;

advance notice of business to be brought is required for a meeting of the Company's stockholders;

no cumulative voting rights for the holders of common stock in the election of directors; and

vacancies in the board of directors may be filled by the affirmative vote of a majority of directors then in office, even if less than a quorum.



In addition, Section 78.438 of the Nevada Revised Statutes prohibits a publicly-held Nevada corporation from engaging in a business combination with an interested stockholder (generally defined as a person which together with its affiliates owns, or within the last three years has owned, 10% of our voting stock, for a period of three years after the date of the transaction in which the person became an interested stockholder) unless the business combination is approved in a prescribed manner. The existence of the foregoing provisions and other potential anti-takeover measures could limit the price that investors might be willing to pay in the future for shares of our common stock. They could also deter potential acquirers of our Company, thereby reducing the likelihood that you could receive a premium for your common stock in an acquisition.

### Regulatory Risks

The results of our clinical trials may be insufficient to obtain regulatory approval for our product candidates.

We will only receive regulatory approval to commercialize a product candidate if we can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the FDA or the applicable foreign regulatory agency, in well designed and conducted clinical trials, that the product candidate is safe and effective. If we are unable to demonstrate that a product candidate is safe and effective in advanced clinical trials involving large numbers of patients, we will be unable to submit the necessary application to receive regulatory approval to commercialize the product candidate. We face risks that:

the product candidate may not prove to be safe or effective;

the product candidates benefits may not outweigh its risks;

the results from advanced clinical trials may not confirm the positive results from pre-clinical studies and early clinical trials;

the FDA or comparable foreign regulatory authorities may interpret data from pre-clinical and clinical testing in different ways than us; and

the FDA or other regulatory agencies may require additional or expanded trials and data.



We are subject to extensive governmental regulation, including the requirement of FDA approval or clearance, before our product candidates may be marketed.

The process of obtaining FDA approval is lengthy, expensive and uncertain, and we cannot be sure that our product candidates will be approved in a timely fashion, or at all. If the FDA does not approve or clear our product candidates in a timely fashion, or at all, our business and financial condition would likely be adversely affected. The FDA has determined that our technology and product candidates constitute “medical devices”, and are thus subject to review by the Center for Devices and Radiological Health. However, we cannot be sure that the FDA will not select a different center and/or legal authority for one or more of our other product candidates, in which case applicable governmental review requirements could vary in some respects and be more lengthy and costly.

Both before and after approval or clearance of our product candidates, we and our product candidates, our suppliers and our contract manufacturers are subject to extensive regulation by governmental authorities in the United States and other countries. Failure to comply with applicable requirements could result in, among other things, any of the following actions:

warning letters;

fines and other monetary penalties;

unanticipated expenditures;

delays in FDA approval and clearance, or FDA refusal to approve or clear a product candidate;

product recall or seizure;

interruption of manufacturing or clinical trials;

operating restrictions;

injunctions; and

criminal prosecutions.

In addition to the approval and clearance requirements, numerous other regulatory requirements apply, both before and after approval or clearance, to us and our products and product candidates, our suppliers and contract manufacturers. These include requirements related to the following:

testing;

manufacturing;

quality control;

labeling;

advertising;

promotion;

distribution;

export;

reporting to the FDA certain adverse experiences associated with the use of the products; and

obtaining additional approvals or clearances for certain modifications to the products or their labeling or claims.

We are also subject to inspection by the FDA and other international regulatory bodies to determine our compliance with regulatory requirements, as are our suppliers and contract manufacturers, and we cannot be sure that the FDA and other international regulatory bodies will not identify compliance issues that may disrupt production or distribution or require substantial resources to correct.

The FDA's requirements and international regulatory body requirements may change and additional regulations may be promulgated that could affect us, our product candidates, and our suppliers and contract manufacturers. We cannot predict the likelihood, nature or extent of government regulation that may arise from future legislation or administrative action. There can be no assurance that we will not be required to incur significant costs to comply with such laws and regulations in the future, or that such laws or regulations will not have a material adverse effect upon our business.

Patients may discontinue their participation in our clinical studies, which may negatively impact the results of these studies and extend the timeline for completion of our development programs.

Clinical trials for our product candidates require sufficient patient enrollment. We may not be able to enroll a sufficient number of patients in a timely or cost-effective manner. Patients enrolled in our clinical studies may discontinue their participation at any time during the study as a result of a number of factors, including withdrawing their consent or experiencing adverse clinical events, which may or may not be judged to be related to our product candidates under evaluation. If a large number of patients in a study discontinue their participation in the study, the results from that study may not be positive or may not support a filing for regulatory approval of the product candidate.



In addition, the time required to complete clinical trials is dependent upon, among other factors, the rate of patient enrollment. Patient enrollment is a function of many factors, including the following:

the size of the patient population;

the nature of the clinical protocol requirements;

the availability of other treatments or marketed therapies (whether approved or experimental);

our ability to recruit and manage clinical centers and associated trials;

the proximity of patients to clinical sites; and

the patient eligibility criteria for the study.

We rely on third parties to conduct our clinical trials, and their failure to perform their obligations in a timely or competent manner may delay development and commercialization of our device.

We engage a clinical research organization (CRO) and other third party vendors to assist in the conduct of our clinical trials. There are numerous sources that are capable of providing these services. However, we may face delays outside of our control if these parties do not perform their obligations in a timely or competent fashion or if we are forced to change service providers. Any third party that we hire to conduct clinical trials may also provide services to our competitors, which could compromise the performance of their obligations to us. If we experience significant delays in the progress of our clinical trials, the commercial prospects for the product could be harmed and our ability to generate product revenues would be delayed or prevented. Any failure of the CRO and other third party vendors to successfully accomplish clinical trial monitoring, data collection, safety monitoring and data management and the other services they provide for us in a timely manner and in compliance with regulatory requirements could have a material adverse effect on our ability to complete clinical development of our product and obtain regulatory approval. Problems with the timeliness or quality of the work of the CRO may lead us to seek to terminate the relationship and use an alternate service provider. However, making such changes may be costly and may delay our clinical trials, and contractual restrictions may make such a change difficult or impossible. Additionally, it may be difficult to find a replacement organization that can conduct our trials in an acceptable manner and at an acceptable cost.

We may be required to suspend or discontinue clinical trials due to unexpected side effects or other safety risks that could preclude approval of our product candidates.

Our clinical trials may be suspended at any time for a number of reasons. For example, we may voluntarily suspend or terminate our clinical trials if at any time we believe that they present an unacceptable risk to the clinical trial patients. In addition, the FDA or other regulatory agencies may order the temporary or permanent discontinuation of our clinical trials at any time if they believe that the clinical trials are not being conducted in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements or that they present an unacceptable safety risk to the clinical trial patients.

Administering any product candidate to humans may produce undesirable side effects. These side effects could interrupt, delay or halt clinical trials of our product candidates and could result in the FDA or other regulatory authorities denying further development or approval of our product candidates for any or all targeted indications. Ultimately, some or all of our product candidates may prove to be unsafe for human use. Moreover, we could be subject to significant liability if any patient suffers, or appears to suffer, adverse health effects as a result of participating in our clinical trials.

Regulatory approval of our product candidates may be withdrawn at any time.

After regulatory approval has been obtained for medical device products, the product and the manufacturer are subject to continual review, including the review of adverse experiences and clinical results that are reported after our products are made available to patients, and there can be no assurance that such approval will not be withdrawn or restricted. Regulators may also subject approvals to restrictions or conditions or impose post-approval obligations on the holders of these approvals, and the regulatory status of such products may be jeopardized if such obligations are not fulfilled. If post-approval studies are required, such studies may involve significant time and expense.

The manufacturing facilities we use to make any of our products will also be subject to periodic review and inspection by the FDA or other regulatory authorities, as applicable. The discovery of any new or previously unknown problems with the product or facility may result in restrictions on the product or facility, including withdrawal of the product from the market. We will continue to be subject to the FDA or other regulatory authority requirements, as applicable, governing the labeling, packaging, storage, advertising, promotion, recordkeeping, and submission of safety and other post-market information for all of our product candidates, even those that the FDA or other regulatory authority, as applicable, had approved. If we fail to comply with applicable continuing regulatory requirements, we may be subject to fines, suspension or withdrawal of regulatory approval, product recalls and seizures, operating restrictions and other adverse consequences.





Federal regulatory reforms may adversely affect our ability to sell our products profitably.

From time to time, legislation is drafted and introduced in the United States Congress that could significantly change the statutory provisions governing the clearance or approval, manufacture and marketing of a medical device. In addition, FDA regulations and guidance are often revised or reinterpreted by the agency in ways that may significantly affect our business and our products. It is impossible to predict whether legislative changes will be enacted or FDA regulations, guidance or interpretations changed, and what the impact of such changes on us, if any, may be.

Failure to obtain regulatory approval in foreign jurisdictions will prevent us from marketing our products abroad.

International sales of our products and any of our product candidates that we commercialize are subject to the regulatory requirements of each country in which the products are sold. Accordingly, the introduction of our product candidates in markets outside the United States will be subject to regulatory approvals in those jurisdictions. The regulatory review process varies from country to country. Many countries impose product standards, packaging and labeling requirements, and import restrictions on medical devices. In addition, each country has its own tariff regulations, duties and tax requirements. The approval by foreign government authorities is unpredictable and uncertain and can be expensive. Our ability to market our approved products could be substantially limited due to delays in receipt of, or failure to receive, the necessary approvals or clearances.

Prior to marketing our products in any country outside the United States, we must obtain marketing approval in that country. Approval and other regulatory requirements vary by jurisdiction and differ from the United States requirements. We may be required to perform additional pre-clinical or clinical studies even if FDA approval has been obtained.

If we fail to obtain an adequate level of reimbursement for our approved products by third party payers, there may be no commercially viable markets for our approved products or the markets may be much smaller than expected.

The availability and levels of reimbursement by governmental and other third party payers affect the market for our approved products. The efficacy, safety, performance and cost-effectiveness of our product and product candidates, and of any competing products, will determine the availability and level of reimbursement. Reimbursement and healthcare payment systems in international markets vary significantly by country and include both government sponsored healthcare and private insurance. To obtain reimbursement or pricing approval in some countries, we may be required to produce clinical data, which may involve one or more clinical trials, that compares the cost-effectiveness of our approved products to other available therapies. We may not obtain international reimbursement or pricing approvals in a timely manner, if at all. Our failure to receive international reimbursement or pricing approvals would negatively impact market acceptance of our approved products in the international markets in which those pricing approvals are sought.

We believe that, in the future, reimbursement for any of our products or product candidates may be subject to increased restrictions both in the United States and in international markets. Future legislation, regulation or reimbursement policies of third party payers may adversely affect the demand for our products currently under development and limit our ability to sell our products on a profitable basis. In addition, third party payers continually attempt to contain or reduce the costs of healthcare by challenging the prices charged for healthcare products and services. If reimbursement for our approved products is unavailable or limited in scope or amount, or if pricing is set at unsatisfactory levels, market acceptance of our approved products would be impaired and our future revenues, if any, would be adversely affected.

Uncertainty surrounding and future changes to healthcare law in the United States may have a material adverse effect on us.

The healthcare regulatory environment in the United States is currently subject to significant uncertainty and the industry may in the future continue to experience fundamental change as a result of regulatory reform. In March 2010, the former U.S. President signed into law the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, as amended by the Health Care and Education Affordability Reconciliation Act (collectively the PPACA), which substantially changes the way healthcare is financed by both governmental and private insurers, encourages improvements in the quality of healthcare items and services, and significantly impacts the biotechnology and medical device industries. The PPACA includes, among other things, the following measures:

a 2.3% excise tax on any entity that manufactures or imports medical devices offered for sale in the United States, with limited exceptions, began in 2013 but a two year moratorium has been issued for sales during 2016 and 2017, and new legislation was passed in January 2018 such that the tax will be delayed until January 1, 2020;

a new Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute to oversee, identify priorities and conduct comparative clinical effectiveness research;

payment system reforms including a national pilot program on payment bundling to encourage hospitals, physicians and other providers to improve the coordination, quality and efficiency of certain healthcare services through bundled payment models;

an independent payment advisory board that will submit recommendations to reduce Medicare spending if projected Medicare spending exceeds a specified growth rate; and

a new abbreviated pathway for the licensure of biological products that are demonstrated to be biosimilar or interchangeable with a licensed biological product.



However, some of the provisions of the PPACA have yet to be fully implemented and certain provisions have been subject to judicial and Congressional challenges. Furthermore, President Trump has vowed to repeal the PPACA, and it is uncertain whether new legislation will be enacted to replace the PPACA. On January 20, 2017, President Trump signed an executive order stating that the administration intended to seek prompt repeal of the healthcare reform law, and, pending repeal, directed the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and other executive departments and agencies to take all steps necessary to limit any fiscal or regulatory burdens of the healthcare reform law. On October 12, 2017, President Trump signed another executive order directing certain federal agencies to propose regulations or guidelines to permit small businesses to form association health plans, expand the availability of short-term, limited duration insurance, and expand the use of health reimbursement arrangements, which may circumvent some of the requirements for health insurance mandated by the healthcare reform law. The U.S. Congress has also made several attempts to repeal or modify the healthcare reform law. In the coming years, there may continue to be additional proposals relating to the reform of the United States healthcare system. Certain of these proposals could limit the prices we are able to charge for our products or the amounts of reimbursement available for our products and could limit the acceptance and availability of our products. The adoption of some or all of these proposals could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Additionally, initiatives sponsored by government agencies, legislative bodies and the private sector to limit the growth of healthcare costs, including price regulation and competitive pricing, are ongoing in the United States and other markets. We could experience an adverse impact on our operating results due to increased pricing pressure these markets. Governments, hospitals and other third party payors could reduce the amount of approved reimbursement for our products or deny coverage altogether. Reductions in reimbursement levels or coverage or other cost-containment measures could adversely affect our future operating results.

If we fail to comply with the United States Federal Anti-Kickback Statute, False Claims Act and similar state laws, we could be subject to criminal and civil penalties and exclusion from the Medicare and Medicaid programs, which would have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

A provision of the Social Security Act, commonly referred to as the Federal Anti-Kickback Statute, prohibits the offer, payment, solicitation or receipt of any form of remuneration in return for referring, ordering, leasing, purchasing or arranging for, or recommending the ordering, purchasing or leasing of, items or services payable by Medicare, Medicaid or any other Federal healthcare program. The Federal Anti-Kickback Statute is very broad in scope and many of its provisions have not been uniformly or definitively interpreted by existing case law or regulations. In addition, most of the states have adopted laws similar to the Federal Anti-Kickback Statute, and some of these laws are even broader than the Federal Anti-Kickback Statute in that their prohibitions are not limited to items or services paid for by Federal healthcare programs, but instead apply regardless of the source of payment. Violations of the Federal Anti-Kickback Statute may result in substantial civil or criminal penalties and exclusion from participation in Federal healthcare programs.

Our operations may also implicate the False Claims Act. If we fail to comply with federal and state documentation, coding and billing rules, we could be subject to liability under the federal False Claims Act, including criminal and/or civil penalties, loss of licenses and exclusion from the Medicare and Medicaid programs. The False Claims Act prohibits individuals and companies from knowingly submitting false claims for payments to, or improperly retaining overpayments from, the government.

All of our financial relationships with healthcare providers and others who provide products or services to Federal healthcare program beneficiaries are potentially governed by the Federal Anti-Kickback Statute, False Claims Act and similar state laws. We believe our operations are in compliance with the Federal Anti-Kickback Statute, False Claims Act and similar state laws. However, we cannot be certain that we will not be subject to investigations or litigation alleging violations of these laws, which could be time-consuming and costly to us and could divert managements

attention from operating our business, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on our business. In addition, if our arrangements were found to violate the Federal Anti-Kickback Statute, False Claims Act or similar state laws, the consequences of such violations would likely have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Failure to comply with the HIPAA Privacy, Security and Breach Notification Regulations, as such rules become applicable to our business, may increase our operational costs.

The HIPAA privacy and security regulations establish comprehensive federal standards with respect to the uses and disclosures of PHI by certain entities including health plans and health care providers, and set standards to protect the confidentiality, integrity and availability of electronic PHI. The regulations establish a complex regulatory framework on a variety of subjects, including, for example: the circumstances under which uses and disclosures of PHI are permitted or required without a specific authorization by the patient, a patient's right to access, amend and receive an accounting of certain disclosures of PHI, the content of notices of privacy practices describing how PHI is used and disclosed and individuals' rights with respect to their PHI, and implementation of administrative, technical and physical safeguards to protect privacy and security of PHI. We anticipate that, as we expand our dermaPACE business, we will in the future be a covered entity under HIPAA. We intend to adopt policies and procedures to comply with the Privacy Rule, the Security Rule and the HIPAA statute as such regulations become applicable to our business and as such regulations are in effect at such time; however, there can be no assurance that our policies and procedures will be adequate or will prevent all incidents of non-compliance with such regulations.



The privacy regulations establish a uniform federal standard but do not supersede state laws that may be more stringent. Therefore, as we expand our deramPACE business, we may also be required to comply with both federal privacy and security regulations and varying state privacy and security laws and regulations. The federal privacy regulations restrict the ability to use or disclose certain individually identifiable patient health information, without patient authorization, for purposes other than payment, treatment or health care operations (as defined by HIPAA), except for disclosures for various public policy purposes and other permitted purposes outlined in the privacy regulations.

The HITECH Act and its implementing regulations also require healthcare providers to notify affected individuals, the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and in some cases, the media, when PHI has been breached as defined under and following the requirements of HIPAA. Many states have similar breach notification laws. In the event of a breach, to the extent such regulations are applicable to our business, we could incur operational and financial costs related to remediation as well as preparation and delivery of the notices, which costs could be substantial. Additionally, HIPAA, the HITECH Act, and their implementing regulations provide for significant civil fines, criminal penalties, and other sanctions for failure to comply with the privacy, security, and breach notification rules, including for wrongful or impermissible use or disclosure of PHI. Although the HIPAA statute and regulations do not expressly provide for a private right of action for damages, private parties may also seek damages under state laws for the wrongful or impermissible use or disclosure of confidential health information or other private personal information. Additionally, amendments to HIPAA provide that the state Attorneys General may bring an action against a covered entity for a violation of HIPAA. As we expand our business such that federal and state laws regarding PHI and privacy apply to our operations, any noncompliance with such regulations could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We face periodic reviews and billing audits from governmental and private payors and these audits could have adverse results that may negatively impact our business.

As a result of our participation in the Medicare and Medicaid programs, we are subject to various governmental reviews and audits to verify our compliance with these programs and applicable laws and regulations. We also are subject to audits under various government programs in which third-party firms engaged by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services conduct extensive reviews of claims data and medical and other records to identify potential improper payments under the Medicare program. Private pay sources also reserve the right to conduct audits. If billing errors are identified in the sample of reviewed claims, the billing error can be extrapolated to all claims filed which could result in a larger overpayment than originally identified in the sample of reviewed claims. Our costs to respond to and defend reviews and audits may be significant and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Moreover, an adverse review or audit could result in:

required refunding or retroactive adjustment of amounts we have been paid by governmental or private payors.

state or Federal agencies imposing fines, penalties and other sanctions on us.

loss of our right to participate in the Medicare program, state programs, or one or more private payor networks. or

damage to our business and reputation in various markets.

Any one of these results could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Product quality or performance issues may be discovered through ongoing regulation by the FDA and by comparable international agencies, as well as through our internal standard quality process.

The medical device industry is subject to substantial regulation by the FDA and by comparable international agencies. In addition to requiring clearance or approval to market new or improved devices, we are subject to ongoing regulation as a device manufacturer. Governmental regulations cover many aspects of our operations, including quality systems, marketing and device reporting. As a result, we continually collect and analyze information about our product quality and product performance through field observations, customer feedback and other quality metrics. If we fail to comply with applicable regulations or if post market safety issues arise, we could be subject to enforcement sanctions, our promotional practices may be restricted, and our marketed products could be subject to recall or otherwise impacted. Each of these potential actions could result in a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

The use of hazardous materials in our operations may subject us to environmental claims or liability.

We conduct research and development and manufacturing operations in our facility. Our research and development process may, at times, involve the controlled use of hazardous materials and chemicals. We may conduct experiments in which we may use small quantities of chemicals, including those that are corrosive, toxic and flammable. The risk of accidental injury or contamination from these materials cannot be eliminated. We do not maintain a separate insurance policy for these types of risks. In the event of an accident or environmental discharge or contamination, we may be held liable for any resulting damages, and any liability could exceed our resources. We are subject to Federal, state and local laws and regulations governing the use, storage, handling and disposal of these materials and specified waste products. The cost of compliance with these laws and regulations could be significant.





## Risks Related to Intellectual Property

The protection of our intellectual property is critical to our success and any failure on our part to adequately protect those rights could materially adversely affect our business.

Our commercial success depends to a significant degree on our ability to:

obtain and/or maintain protection for our product candidates under the patent laws of the United States and other countries;

defend and enforce our patents once obtained;

obtain and/or maintain appropriate licenses to patents, patent applications or other proprietary rights held by others with respect to our technology, both in the United States and other countries;

maintain trade secrets and other intellectual property rights relating to our product candidates; and

operate without infringing upon the patents, trademarks, copyrights and proprietary rights of third parties.

The degree of intellectual property protection for our technology is uncertain, and only limited intellectual property protection may be available for our product candidates, which may prevent us from gaining or keeping any competitive advantage against our competitors. Although we believe the patents that we own or license, and the patent applications that we own, generally provide us a competitive advantage, the patent positions of biotechnology, biopharmaceutical and medical device companies are generally highly uncertain, involve complex legal and factual questions and have been the subject of much litigation. Neither the United States Patent & Trademark Office nor the courts have a consistent policy regarding the breadth of claims allowed or the degree of protection afforded under many biotechnology patents. Even if issued, patents may be challenged, narrowed, invalidated or circumvented, which could limit our ability to stop competitors from marketing similar products or limit the length of term of patent protection we may have for our products. Further, a court or other government agency could interpret our patents in a way such that the patents do not adequately cover our current or future product candidates. Changes in either patent laws or in interpretations of patent laws in the United States and other countries may diminish the value of our intellectual property or narrow the scope of our patent protection.

We also rely upon trade secrets and unpatented proprietary know-how and continuing technological innovation in developing our products, especially where we do not believe patent protection is appropriate or obtainable. We seek to protect this intellectual property, in part, by generally requiring our employees, consultants, and current and prospective business partners to enter into confidentiality agreements in connection with their employment, consulting or advisory relationships with us, where appropriate. We also require our employees, consultants, researchers, and advisors who we expect to work on our products and product candidates to agree to disclose and assign to us all inventions conceived during the work day, developed using our property or which relate to our business. We may lack the financial or other resources to successfully monitor and detect, or to enforce our rights in respect of, infringement of our rights or breaches of these confidentiality agreements. In the case of any such undetected or unchallenged infringements or breaches, these confidentiality agreements may not provide us with meaningful protection of our trade secrets and unpatented proprietary know-how or adequate remedies. In addition, others may independently develop technology that is similar or equivalent to our trade secrets or know-how. If any of our trade secrets, unpatented know-how or other confidential or proprietary information is divulged to third parties, including our competitors, our competitive position in the marketplace could be harmed and our ability to sell our products successfully could be severely compromised. Enforcing a claim that a party illegally obtained and is using trade

secrets that have been licensed to us or that we own is also difficult, expensive and time consuming, and the outcome is unpredictable. In addition, courts outside the United States may be less willing to protect trade secrets. Costly and time consuming litigation could be necessary to seek to enforce and determine the scope of our proprietary rights, and failure to obtain or maintain trade secret protection could have a material adverse effect on our business. Moreover, some of our academic institution licensees, evaluators, collaborators and scientific advisors have rights to publish data and information to which we have rights. If we cannot maintain the confidentiality of our technologies and other confidential information in connection with our collaborations, our ability to protect our proprietary information or obtain patent protection in the future may be impaired, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

In particular, we cannot assure you that:

we or the owners or other inventors of the patents that we own or that have been licensed to us, or that may be issued or licensed to us in the future, were the first to file patent applications or to invent the subject matter claimed in patent applications relating to the technologies upon which we rely;

others will not independently develop similar or alternative technologies or duplicate any of our technologies;

any of our patent applications will result in issued patents;

the patents and patent applications that we own or that have been licensed to us, or that may be issued or licensed to us in the future, will provide a basis for commercially viable products or will provide us with any competitive advantages, or will not be challenged by third parties;

the patents and patent applications that have been licensed to us are valid and enforceable;

we will develop additional proprietary technologies that are patentable;

we will be successful in enforcing the patents that we own or license and any patents that may be issued or licensed to us in the future against third parties;

the patents of third parties will not have an adverse effect on our ability to do business; or

our trade secrets and proprietary rights will remain confidential.



Accordingly, we may fail to secure meaningful patent protection relating to any of our existing or future product candidates or discoveries despite the expenditure of considerable resources. Further, there may be widespread patent infringement in countries in which we may seek patent protection, including countries in Europe and Asia, which may instigate expensive and time consuming litigation that could adversely affect the scope of our patent protection. In addition, others may attempt to commercialize products similar to our product candidates in countries where we do not have adequate patent protection. Failure to obtain adequate patent protection for our product candidates, or the failure by particular countries to enforce patent laws or allow prosecution for alleged patent infringement, may impair our ability to be competitive. The availability of infringing products in markets where we have patent protection, or the availability of competing products in markets where we do not have adequate patent protection, could erode the market for our product candidates, negatively impact the prices we can charge for our product candidates, and harm our reputation if infringing or competing products are manufactured to inferior standards.

Patent applications owned by us or licensed to us may not result in issued patents, and our competitors may commercialize the discoveries we attempt to patent.

The patent applications that we own and that have been licensed to us, and any future patent applications that we may own or that may be licensed to us, may not result in the issuance of any patents. The standards that the United States Patent & Trademark Office and foreign patent agencies use to grant patents are not always applied predictably or uniformly and can change. Consequently, we cannot be certain as to the type and scope of patent claims to which we may in the future be entitled under our license agreements or that may be issued to us in the future. These applications may not be sufficient to meet the statutory requirements for patentability and, therefore, may not result in enforceable patents covering the product candidates we want to commercialize. Further, patent applications in the United States that are not filed in other countries may not be published or generally are not published until at least 18 months after they are first filed, and patent applications in certain foreign countries generally are not published until many months after they are filed. Scientific and patent publication often occurs long after the date of the scientific developments disclosed in those publications. As a result, we cannot be certain that we will be the first creator of inventions covered by our patents or applications, or the first to file such patent applications. As a result, our issued patents and our patent applications could become subject to challenge by third parties that created such inventions or filed patent applications before us or our licensors, resulting in, among other things, interference proceedings in the United States Patent & Trademark Office to determine priority of discovery or invention. Interference proceedings, if resolved adversely to us, could result in the loss of or significant limitations on patent protection for our products or technologies. Even in the absence of interference proceedings, patent applications now pending or in the future filed by third parties may prevail over the patent applications that may be owned by us or licensed to us or that we may file in the future, or may result in patents that issue alongside patents issued to us or our licensors or that may be issued or licensed to us in the future, leading to uncertainty over the scope of the patents owned by us or licensed to us or that may in the future be owned by us or impede our freedom to practice the claimed inventions.

Our patents may not be valid or enforceable and may be challenged by third parties.

We cannot assure you that the patents that have been issued or licensed to us would be held valid by a court or administrative body or that we would be able to successfully enforce our patents against infringers, including our competitors. The issuance of a patent is not conclusive as to its validity or enforceability, and the validity and enforceability of a patent is susceptible to challenge on numerous legal grounds, including the possibility of reexamination proceedings brought by third parties in the United States Patent & Trademark Office against issued patents and similar validity challenges under foreign patent laws. Challenges raised in patent infringement litigation brought by us or against us may result in determinations that patents that have been issued to us or licensed to us or any patents that may be issued to us or our licensors in the future are invalid, unenforceable or otherwise subject to limitations. In the event of any such determinations, third parties may be able to use the discoveries or technologies claimed in these patents without paying licensing fees or royalties to us, which could significantly diminish the value

of our intellectual property and our competitive advantage. Even if our patents are held to be enforceable, others may be able to design around our patents or develop products similar to our products that are not within the scope of any of our patents.

In addition, enforcing the patents that we own or license and any patents that may be issued to us in the future against third parties may require significant expenditures regardless of the outcome of such efforts. Our inability to enforce our patents against infringers and competitors may impair our ability to be competitive and could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Issued patents and patent licenses may not provide us with any competitive advantage or provide meaningful protection against competitors.

The discoveries or technologies covered by issued patents we own or license may not have any value or provide us with a competitive advantage, and many of these discoveries or technologies may not be applicable to our product candidates at all. We have devoted limited resources to identifying competing technologies that may have a competitive advantage relative to ours, especially those competing technologies that are not perceived as infringing on our intellectual property rights. In addition, the standards that courts use to interpret and enforce patent rights are not always applied predictably or uniformly and can change, particularly as new technologies develop. Consequently, we cannot be certain as to how much protection, if any, will be afforded by these patents with respect to our products if we, our licensees or our licensors attempt to enforce these patent rights and those rights are challenged in court.



The existence of third party patent applications and patents could significantly limit our ability to obtain meaningful patent protection. If patents containing competitive or conflicting claims are issued to third parties, we may be enjoined from pursuing research, development or commercialization of product candidates or may be required to obtain licenses, if available, to these patents or to develop or obtain alternative technology. If another party controls patents or patent applications covering our product candidates, we may not be able to obtain the rights we need to those patents or patent applications in order to commercialize our product candidates or we may be required to pay royalties, which could be substantial, to obtain licenses to use those patents or patent applications.

In addition, issued patents may not provide commercially meaningful protection against competitors. Other parties may seek and/or be able to duplicate, design around or independently develop products having effects similar or identical to our patented product candidates that are not within the scope of our patents.

Limitations on patent protection in some countries outside the United States, and the differences in what constitutes patentable subject matter in these countries, may limit the protection we have under patents issued outside of the United States. We do not have patent protection for our product candidates in a number of our target markets. The failure to obtain adequate patent protection for our product candidates in any country would impair our ability to be commercially competitive in that country.

The ability to market the products we develop is subject to the intellectual property rights of third parties.

The biotechnology, biopharmaceutical and medical device industries are characterized by a large number of patents and patent filings and frequent litigation based on allegations of patent infringement. Competitors may have filed patent applications or have been issued patents and may obtain additional patents and proprietary rights related to products or processes that compete with or are similar to ours. We may not be aware of all of the patents potentially adverse to our interests that may have been issued to others. Because patent applications can take many years to issue, there may be currently pending applications, unknown to us, which may later result in issued patents that our product candidates or proprietary technologies may infringe. Third parties may claim that our products or related technologies infringe their patents or may claim that the products of our suppliers, manufacturers or contract service providers that produce our devices infringe on their intellectual property. Further, we, our licensees or our licensors, may need to participate in interference, opposition, protest, reexamination or other potentially adverse proceedings in the United States Patent & Trademark Office or in similar agencies of foreign governments with regards to our patents, patent applications, and intellectual property rights. In addition, we, our licensees or our licensors may need to initiate suits to protect our intellectual property rights.

Litigation or any other proceeding relating to intellectual property rights, even if resolved in our favor, may cause us to incur significant expenses, divert the attention of our management and key personnel from other business concerns and, in certain cases, result in substantial additional expenses to license technologies from third parties. Some of our competitors may be able to sustain the costs of complex patent litigation more effectively than we can because they have substantially greater resources. An unfavorable outcome in any patent infringement suit or other adverse intellectual property proceeding could require us to pay substantial damages, including possible treble damages and attorneys fees, cease using our technology or developing or marketing our products, or require us to seek licenses, if available, of the disputed rights from other parties and potentially make significant payments to those parties. There is no guarantee that any prevailing party would offer us a license or that we could acquire any license made available to us on commercially acceptable terms. Even if we are able to obtain rights to a third party's patented intellectual property, those rights may be nonexclusive and, therefore, our competitors may obtain access to the same intellectual property. Ultimately, we may be unable to commercialize our product candidates or may have to cease some of our business operations as a result of patent infringement claims, which could materially harm our business. We cannot guarantee that our products or technologies will not conflict with the intellectual property rights of others.



If we need to redesign our products to avoid third party patents, we may suffer significant regulatory delays associated with conducting additional clinical studies or submitting technical, clinical, manufacturing or other information related to any redesigned product and, ultimately, in obtaining regulatory approval. Further, any such redesigns may result in less effective and/or less commercially desirable products, if the redesigns are possible at all.

Additionally, any involvement in litigation in which we, our licensees or our licensors are accused of infringement may result in negative publicity about us or our products, injure our relations with any then-current or prospective customers and marketing partners, and cause delays in the commercialization of our products.



## Risks Related to our Common Stock

Our stock price is volatile.

The market price of our common stock is volatile and could fluctuate widely in response to various factors, many of which are beyond our control, including the following:

our ability to obtain additional financing and, if available, the terms and conditions of the financing;

changes in the timing of on-going clinical trial enrollment, the results of our clinical trials and regulatory approvals for our product candidates or failure to obtain such regulatory approvals;

changes in our industry;

additions or departures of key personnel;

sales of our common stock;

our ability to execute our business plan;

operating results that fall below expectations;

period-to-period fluctuations in our operating results;

new regulatory requirements and changes in the existing regulatory environment; and

general economic conditions and other external factors.

In addition, the securities markets have from time to time experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that are unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies. These market fluctuations may also materially and adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

There is currently a limited trading market for our common stock and we cannot predict how liquid the market might become.

To date, there has been a limited trading market for our common stock and we cannot predict how liquid the market for our common stock might become. Our common stock is quoted on the Over-the-Counter market (OTCQB), which is an inter-dealer market that provides significantly less liquidity than the New York Stock Exchange or the NASDAQ Stock Market. The quotation of our common stock on the OTCQB does not assure that a meaningful, consistent and liquid trading market exists. The market price for our common stock is subject to volatility and holders of our common stock may be unable to resell their shares at or near their original purchase price, or at any price. In the absence of an active trading market:

investors may have difficulty buying and selling, or obtaining market quotations for our common stock;

market visibility for our common stock may be limited; and

a lack of visibility for our common stock may have a depressive effect on the market for our common stock.

Trading for our common stock is limited under the SECs penny stock regulations, which has an adverse effect on the liquidity of our common stock.

The trading price of our common stock is less than \$5.00 per share and, as a result, our common stock is considered a “penny stock,” and trading in our common stock is subject to the requirements of Rule 15c-9 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act). Under this rule, broker-dealers who recommend low-priced securities to persons other than established customers and accredited investors must satisfy special sales practice requirements. Generally, the broker-dealer must make an individualized written suitability determination for the purchaser and receive the purchasers written consent prior to the transaction.

Regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) also require additional disclosure in connection with any trades involving a “penny stock,” including the delivery, prior to any penny stock transaction, of a disclosure schedule explaining the penny stock market and its associated risks. These requirements severely limit the liquidity of securities in the secondary market because only a few brokers or dealers are likely to undertake these compliance activities. Compliance with these requirements may make it more difficult for holders of our Common Stock to resell their shares to third parties or to otherwise dispose of them in the market.

As an issuer of “penny stock”, the protection provided by the federal securities laws relating to forward looking statements does not apply to us.

Although federal securities laws provide a safe harbor for forward-looking statements made by a public company that files reports under the federal securities laws, this safe harbor is not available to issuers of penny stocks. As a result, we will not have the benefit of this safe harbor protection in the event of any legal action based upon a claim that the material provided by us contained a material misstatement of fact or was misleading in any material respect because of our failure to include any statements necessary to make the statements not misleading. Such an action could hurt our financial condition.



We have not paid dividends in the past and do not expect to pay dividends in the future. Any return on investment may be limited to the value of our common stock.

We have never paid cash dividends on our common stock and do not anticipate doing so in the foreseeable future. The payment of dividends on our common stock will depend on earnings, financial condition and other business and economic factors affecting us at such time as our board of directors may consider relevant. If we do not pay dividends, our common stock may be less valuable because a return on your investment will only occur if our stock price appreciates.

The rights of the holders of common stock may be impaired by the potential issuance of preferred stock.

Our board of directors has the right, without stockholder approval, to issue preferred stock with voting, dividend, conversion, liquidation or other rights which could adversely affect the voting power and equity interest of the holders of common stock, which could be issued with the right to more than one vote per share, and could be utilized as a method of discouraging, delaying or preventing a change of control. The possible negative impact on takeover attempts could adversely affect the price of our common stock.

On January 12, 2016, the Company filed a Certificate of Designation of Preferences, Right and Limitations of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock of the Company with the Nevada Secretary of State which amended our Articles of Incorporation to designate 293 shares of our preferred stock as Series B Convertible Preferred Stock. The holders of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock will participate on an equal basis per-share with holders of our common stock in any distribution upon winding up, dissolution, or liquidation. Holders of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock are entitled to convert each share of Series B Preferred Stock into 2,000 shares of common stock. Holders of the Series B Preferred Stock are entitled to vote on all matters affecting the holders of the common stock of the Company on an “as converted” basis, provided that the holder of such Series B Preferred Stock does not hold in excess of 9.99% of our common stock at the time of measurement.

Although we have no present intention to issue any additional shares of preferred stock or to create any additional series of preferred stock, we may issue such shares in the future.

We have never held an annual meeting for the election of directors.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Nevada Revised Statutes (the “NRS”), directors are to be elected at the annual meeting of the stockholders. Pursuant to the NRS and our bylaws, our board of directors is granted the authority to fix the date, time and place for annual stockholder meetings. No date, time or place has yet been fixed by our board for the holding of an annual stockholder meeting. Pursuant to the NRS and our bylaws, each of our directors holds office after the expiration of his term until a successor is elected and qualified, or until the director resigns or is removed. Under the provisions of the NRS, if an election of our directors has not been made by our stockholders within 18 months of the last such election, then an application may be made to the Nevada district court by stockholders holding a minimum of 15% of our outstanding stockholder voting power for an order for the election of directors in the manner provided in the NRS.

We have not sought an advisory stockholder vote to approve the compensation of our named executive officers.

Rule 14a-21 under the Exchange Act requires us to seek a separate stockholder advisory vote at our annual meeting at which directors are elected to approve the compensation of our named executive officers, not less frequently than once every three years (say-on-pay vote), and, at least once every six years, to seek a separate stockholder advisory vote on the frequency with which we will submit advisory say-on-pay votes to our stockholders (say-on-frequency vote). In 2013, the year in which Rule 14a-21 became applicable to smaller reporting companies, and in 2014, we did not

submit to our stockholders a say-on-pay vote to approve an advisory resolution regarding our compensation program for our named executive officers, or a say-on-frequency vote. Consequently, the board of directors has not considered the outcome of our say-on-pay vote results when determining future compensation policies and pay levels for our named executive officers.





## CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus, including the sections titled Prospectus Summary, Risk Factors, Managements Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Business, contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933. Statements in this prospectus that are not historical facts are hereby identified as forward-looking statements for the purpose of the safe harbor provided by Section 21E of the Exchange Act and Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”). Forward-looking statements convey our current expectations or forecasts of future events. All statements in this prospectus, including those made by the management of the Company, other than statements of historical fact, are forward-looking statements. Examples of forward-looking statements include statements regarding the Companys future financial results, operating results, business strategies, projected costs, products, competitive positions, managements plans and objectives for future operations, and industry trends. These forward-looking statements are based on managements estimates, projections and assumptions as of the date hereof and include the assumptions that underlie such statements. Forward-looking statements may contain words such as “may,” “will,” “should,” “could,” “would,” “expect,” “plan,” “anticipate,” “believe,” “estimate,” “predict,” “potential” and “co negative of these terms, or other comparable terminology. These forward-looking statements include, among other things, statements about:

market acceptance of and demand for dermaPACE and our product candidates;

regulatory actions that could adversely affect the price of or demand for our approved products;

our intellectual property portfolio;

our marketing and manufacturing capacity and strategy;

estimates regarding our capital requirements, and anticipated timing of the need for additional funds;

product liability claims;

economic conditions that could adversely affect the level of demand for our products;

timing of clinical studies and eventual FDA approval of our products;

financial markets; and

the competitive environment.

Any or all of our forward-looking statements in this prospectus may turn out to be inaccurate. We have based these forward-looking statements largely on our current expectations and projections about future events and financial trends that we believe may affect our financial condition, results of operations, business strategy and financial needs. They may be affected by inaccurate assumptions we might make or by known or unknown risks and uncertainties, including the risks, uncertainties and assumptions described in the section titled Risk Factors. In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the forward-looking events and circumstances discussed in this prospectus may not occur as contemplated, and actual results could differ materially from those anticipated or implied by the forward-looking statements.

You should read this prospectus and the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part completely and with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from what we expect. We qualify all of the forward-looking statements in this prospectus by these cautionary statements.

You should not unduly rely on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this prospectus. Unless required by law, we undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements to reflect new information or future events or otherwise. You should, however, review the factors and risks we describe in the reports we will file from time to time with the SEC after the date of this prospectus.

#### USE OF PROCEEDS

This prospectus relates to (1) shares of our Common Stock that may be offered and sold from time to time by the selling stockholders who will receive all of the proceeds from the sale of the shares and (2) the resale of shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants issued to the selling stockholders (including the placement agents) described herein. We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of shares of Common Stock by selling stockholders in this offering, but we may receive cash for the warrant exercise, which if all such warrants are exercised, would be approximately \$4,730,335. Proceeds, if any, received from the exercise of such warrants, would be used for working capital purposes.

We will bear all expenses of registration incurred in connection with this offering, but all commissions, selling and other expenses incurred by the selling stockholders to underwriters, agents, brokers and dealers will be borne by them. We estimate that our expenses in connection with the filing of the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part will be approximately \$53,770.



## SELLING STOCKHOLDERS

Description of Transactions and Relationships Between the Company and the Selling Stockholders within the Past Three Years:

### August 2016 Private Placement

On August 24, 2016, the Company entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement with certain “accredited investors” (as that term is defined in the Commissions Regulation D) (the “Purchasers”) for the issuance of an aggregate total 28,300,001 shares of the Companys common stock, par value \$0.001 per share (the “Common Stock”) for an aggregate total purchase price of \$1,698,000. The Company intends to use the proceeds from the private placement for working capital and general corporate purposes.

In addition, the Company, in connection with the private placement, issued to the Purchasers an aggregate total of 28,300,001 warrants (the “Class L Warrants”) to purchase shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$0.08 per warrant. Each Class L Warrant represents the right to purchase one share of Common Stock. The warrants vested upon issuance and expire on March 17, 2019.

Pursuant to the terms of a Registration Rights Agreement that the Company entered with the Purchasers in connection with the private placement, the Company is required to file a registration statement or registration statements with the Commission that cover the resale by the Purchasers in the private placement of the shares of Common Stock and the shares of Common Stock issuable upon exercise of the Class L Warrants. The failure on the part of the Company to satisfy certain deadlines described in the Registration Rights Agreement may subject the Company to payment of certain monetary penalties.

Anthony M. Stolarski, a member of our board of directors and an existing shareholder of the Company and Michael Nemelka, the brother of a member of our board of directors and an existing shareholder of the Company, were purchasers in this private placement.

At the closing of the private placement, we paid WestPark Capital, Inc., the placement agent for the private placement, a fee of (i) ten percent (10%) of the aggregate purchase price of the securities sold in the private placement and (ii) warrants to purchase ten percent (10%) of the number of shares sold in the private placement. Accordingly, the Placement Agent was issued warrants to purchase 2,830,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$0.08 per share. In a cashless exercise, the Placement Agent exercised 990,500 Class L Warrants to purchase shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$0.08 per share and subsequently sold such shares pursuant to Rule 144 and Section 3(a)(9); therefore, such shares are not being registered hereunder and are not reflected in the fee table, prospectus cover or Exhibit 5.1 hereto.

In a cashless exercise, the Purchasers exercised 1,683,333 Class L Warrants to purchase shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$0.08 per share and subsequently sold such shares pursuant to Rule 144 and Section 3(a)(9); therefore, such shares are not being registered hereunder and are not reflected in the fee table, prospectus cover or Exhibit 5.1 hereto. The total shares being registered hereunder related to this August 2016 Private Placement are (1) 28,300,001 shares of Common Stock, (2) 26,616,668 shares of Common Stock underlying the Class L Warrants and (3) 1,839,500 shares of Common Stock underlying such Class L Warrants by such placement agent.

### Series A Warrant Conversion

On January 13, 2016, the Company entered into an Exchange Agreement (the “Exchange Agreement”) with certain beneficial owners (the “Investors”) of Series A warrants (the “Warrants”) to purchase shares of the Companys common

stock, \$0.001 par value per share (the “Common Stock”), pursuant to which the Investors exchanged (the “Exchange”) all of their respective Warrants for either (i) shares of Common Stock or (ii) shares of Common Stock and shares of the Companys Series B Convertible Preferred Stock, \$0.001 par value (the “Preferred Stock”).

The Exchange was based on the following exchange ratio (the “Exchange Ratio”): 1 Series A Warrant = 0.4685 shares of capital stock. Investors who, as a result of the Exchange, owned in excess of 9.99% (the “Ownership Threshold”) of the outstanding Common Stock, received a mixture of Common Stock and shares of Preferred Stock. They received Common Stock up to the Ownership Threshold and received shares of Preferred Stock beyond the Ownership Threshold (but the total shares of Common Stock and Preferred Stock issued to such holders was still based on the same Exchange Ratio). The relative rights, preferences, privileges and limitations of the Preferred Stock are as set forth in the Companys Certificate of Designation of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock, which was filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Nevada on January 12, 2016 (the “Series B Certificate of Designation”).



In the Exchange an aggregate number of 23,701,428 Warrants were exchanged for 7,447,954 shares of Common Stock and 293 shares of Preferred Stock. Pursuant to the Series B Certificate of Designation, each of the Preferred Stock shares is convertible into shares of Common Stock at an initial rate of 1 Preferred Stock share for 12,500 Common Stock shares, which conversion rate is subject to further adjustment as set forth in the Series B Certificate of Designation. Pursuant to the terms of the Series B Certificate of Designation, the holders of the Preferred Stock shares will generally be entitled to that number of votes as is equal to the number of shares of Common Stock into which the Preferred Stock may be converted as of the record date of such vote or consent, subject to the Beneficial Ownership Limitation.

In connection with entering into the Exchange Agreement, the Company also entered into a Registration Rights Agreement, dated January 13, 2016, with the Investors. The Registration Rights Agreement requires that the Company file with the SEC a registration statement to register for resale the shares of the Common Stock issued in connection with the Exchange and the Common Stock issuable upon conversion of the Preferred Stock shares (the "Preferred Stock Conversion Shares"). The registration statement was declared effective by the SEC on February 16, 2016. The total shares being registered for resale hereunder related to this Series A Warrant Conversion are 11,105,232 shares of Common Stock.

#### 2016 Equity Offering

On March 11, 2016, April 6, 2016, and April 15, 2016, pursuant to an effective registration statement filed with the SEC on Form S-1 (Registration No. 333-208676) pursuant to the Act, in conjunction with an equity offering of securities (the "2016 Equity Offering") with select accredited investors, the Company issued an aggregate of 25,495,835, 3,083,334 and 1,437,501, respectively, "units" for an aggregate purchase price of \$1,529,750, \$185,000, and \$86,200, respectively. Each unit consisted of one share of Common Stock and one warrant (the "Class L Warrants") to purchase one share of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$0.08 per share. The warrants vested upon issuance and expire on March 17, 2019. The share-component of such units described immediately above were purchased in such 2016 Equity Offering pursuant to such effective registration statement and are not being registered hereunder. The shares of Common Stock underlying the Class L Warrants-component of such units described immediately above initially totaled 30,016,670. The Purchasers subsequently exercised 1,533,333 Class L Warrants to purchase shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$0.08 per share, leaving 28,483,337 shares of Common Stock underlying such warrants being registered hereunder.

The mandatory prepayment of principal on the notes payable equal to 20% of the proceeds received by the Company was waived by HealthTronics, Inc. for this 2016 Equity Offering.

Michael N. Nemelka, the brother of a member of the Companys board of directors and an existing shareholder of the Company, was a purchaser in the 2016 Equity Offering of \$100,000. A. Michael Stolarski, a member of the Companys board of directors and an existing shareholder of the Company, was a purchaser in the 2016 Equity Offering of \$75,000.

At the closing of the 2016 Equity Offering, the Company paid the placement agents for the equity offering, cash compensation based on the gross proceeds of the private placement and 3,001,667 Class L Warrants, of which 2,043,333 of such warrants were exercised at an exercise price of \$0.08 per share, leaving 958,334 shares of Common Stock underlying such warrants being registered hereunder for resale by such placement agent.

Such shares underlying warrants that were exercised were either issued pursuant to the previous registration statement or were issued in cashless exercises and resold pursuant to Rule 144 and Section 3(a)(9), are not being registered or offered hereunder and are not reflected in the fee table, prospectus cover or Exhibit 5.1 hereto.

Distribution of Prides Capital Fund I, L.P. and NightWatch Capital Partners II, L.P.

In September 2015, Prides Capital Fund I, L.P. distributed 9,220,771 of Common Stock of the Company to the partners as a part of the liquidation of the fund, which are being registered for resale hereunder. In December 2015, NightWatch Capital Partners II, L.P. distributed 1,904,145 of Common Stock of the Company to the partners as a part of the liquidation of the fund, which are being registered for resale hereunder.

Additional Information Regarding Other Transactions and Relationships From Over Three Years Ago

Not including the total shares being registered for resale related to the Series A Warrant Conversion, this registration statement also is registering for resale hereunder (1) an additional 1,556,148 outstanding shares of Common Stock that were acquired in transactions from over three years ago, as well as (2) 1,231,348 shares of Common Stock underlying Series A Warrants that were acquired in transactions from over three years ago.

Selling Stockholder Table

The table set forth below lists the selling stockholders and other information regarding the beneficial ownership (as determined under Section 13(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules and regulations thereunder) of the shares of Common Stock held by each of the selling stockholders.

The selling stockholders identified in this prospectus may offer the shares of our common stock at prevailing market prices at the time of sale, at prices related to the prevailing market price, at varying prices determined at the time of sale or at negotiated prices. See “Plan of Distribution” for additional information.

Unless otherwise indicated, we believe, based on information supplied by the following persons, that the persons named in the table below have sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares of common stock that they beneficially own. The registration of the offered shares does not mean that any or all of the selling stockholders will offer or sell any of the shares of common stock upon any such exchange.





Name of Beneficial Owner	Number of Shares		Number of Shares		Number of Shares	
	beneficially owned prior		Number of Shares		beneficially owned after	
	to this offering		being offered (1)		this offering	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Directors and Executive Officers:						
(11) Kevin A. Richardson, II	9,559,216	6.3%	531,244	*	9,027,972	5.9%
(12) A. Michael Stolarski	6,848,423	4.5%	4,724,626	3.1%	2,123,797	1.4%
(3) John F. Nemelka	746,503	*	46	*	746,457	*
Principal and/or Selling Shareholders:						
(18) John McDermott	9,999,999	6.6%	9,999,999	6.6%	-	-
(4) RA Capital Healthcare Fund, L.P.	9,956,624	6.6%	9,956,624	6.6%	-	-
(16) James McGraw	7,079,167	4.7%	7,079,167	4.7%	-	-
(5) Jerome Gildner	6,666,667	4.4%	6,666,667	4.4%	-	-
(21) Nicholas Carosi III	6,000,000	4.0%	6,000,000	4.0%	-	-
(8) Nainoor Thakore	5,833,334	3.8%	5,833,334	3.8%	-	-
(22) Todd W Arbiture	5,833,333	3.8%	5,833,333	3.8%	-	-
(2) Prides Capital Fund I, LP	5,514,081	3.6%	4,851,719	3.2%	662,362	*
(14) Horberg Enterprises LP	5,000,001	3.3%	5,000,001	3.3%	-	-
(19) Michael Nemelka	4,505,336	3.0%	4,505,336	3.0%	-	-
(15) Ian Miller	3,916,667	2.6%	3,916,667	2.6%	-	-
(8) Lynn A. Anderson	3,800,000	2.5%	3,800,000	2.5%	-	-
(13) Bradley Richmond	2,887,934	1.9%	2,887,934	1.9%	-	-
(8) Union Square Energy Advisors Ltd	1,300,000	*	1,300,000	*	-	-
(5) Howard Bialick And Mary Beth Bialick	2,350,000	1.5%	2,350,000	1.5%	-	-
(8) Kerri Johnson	2,333,334	1.5%	2,333,334	1.5%	-	-
(23) Tyler J. Anderson	2,250,001	1.5%	2,250,001	1.5%	-	-
(5) Lawrence Wert	1,666,667	1.1%	1,666,667	1.1%	-	-
(8) Debra L. Miller	1,666,666	1.1%	1,666,666	1.1%	-	-
(8) Howard Bialick	1,666,666	1.1%	1,666,666	1.1%	-	-
(2) Tudor BVI Global Portfolio Ltd.	1,494,552	1.0%	1,494,552	1.0%	-	-
(3)	1,020,446	*	1,020,446	*	-	-

NightWatch Capital Partners, LP							
(5)	James A. Lambert	1,000,000	*	1,000,000	*	-	-
(8)	John F. Willis	833,334	*	833,334	*	-	-
(8)	Scott Hodges	833,334	*	833,334	*	-	-
(8)	Siltstone Capital Partners LP	833,334	*	833,334	*	-	-
(17)	Jeremy Fisher	750,001	*	750,001	*	-	-
(2)	The Trustees of Columbia University in City of New York	656,074	*	656,074	*	-	-
(8)	Lucas Hoppel	583,333	*	583,333	*	-	-
(3)	NightWatch Capital Partners (Cayman) Ltd.	454,101	*	454,101	*	-	-
(24)	MAZ Partners LP	452,441	*	452,441	*	-	-
(5)	James Groth	416,667	*	416,667	*	-	-
(5)	John Willis	416,667	*	416,667	*	-	-
(5)	Dennis Holman	400,000	*	400,000	*	-	-



(5) Hannahlu Ventures LP	400,000	*	400,000	*	-	-
(8) Roberto Nascimento	400,000	*	400,000	*	-	-
(5) James P Geiskopf	383,333	*	383,333	*	-	-
(5) Jodarr Pty Ltd	312,500	*	312,500	*	-	-
(5) Marianna Reis	266,667	*	266,667	*	-	-
(2) Crown Investment Fund	238,585	*	238,585	*	-	-
(5) Eric Love	200,000	*	200,000	*	-	-
(5) Brian Keller And Debbie Keller	200,000	*	200,000	*	-	-
(3) AMA U.S. Equity Opportunity Fund (QP) LP	182,296	*	182,296	*	-	-
(5) Cor Clearing Custodian George Naumov Ira	166,667	*	166,667	*	-	-
(4) Brenda Hall	163,991	*	163,991	*	-	-
(2) Hallador Alternative Assets Fund,LLC	158,649	*	158,649	*	-	-
(2) Palladian Partners IV, LLC	152,244	*	152,244	*	-	-
(4) Oppenheimer & Co., Inc.	149,349	*	149,349	*	-	-
(2) HealthTronics, Inc.	138,782	*	138,782	*	-	-
(4) Michael S. Barish	129,867	*	129,867	*	-	-
(5) Darren Banks	125,000	*	125,000	*	-	-
(6) Vesselin Mihaylov	125,000	*	125,000	*	-	-