

SANUWAVE Health, Inc.

Form S-1

September 23, 2016

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 23, 2016

Registration No. _____

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

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 registrant's 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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Smith, Gambrell & Russell, LLP
Promenade II, Suite 3100**

**1230 Peachtree Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30309
(404) 815-3500**

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, or a smaller reporting company. See definitions of “large accelerated filer,” “accelerated filer,” and “smaller reporting company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer
 Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

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 ⁽⁵⁾
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value	29,135,001	\$ 0.145	\$4,224,575.15	\$ 425.41
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value ⁽²⁾	28,300,001	\$ 0.145	\$4,103,500.15	\$ 413.22
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value ⁽³⁾	2,830,000	\$ 0.145	\$410,350.00	\$ 41.32
Total ⁽⁵⁾	60,265,002		\$8,738,425.30	\$ 879.96

⁽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 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of the warrants.

⁽³⁾ Represents shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of placement agent warrants.

⁽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 September 16, 2016.

(5) Pursuant to the registration statement on Form S-1, SEC File No. 333-208676 which was declared effective on February 16, 2016, the registrant registered 23,545,114 shares of common stock and \$4,400,000 of units and common stock underlying warrants and in connection therewith paid a registration fee of \$632.76, of which \$2,418,900 of such units and common stock underlying warrants remained registered and unsold. Pursuant to Rule 457(p), the registration fee associated with the unsold securities is offset from the registration fee associated with this registration statement and such unsold securities from the previous registration statement are deemed deregistered. Accordingly, the registration fee due in connection with this filing is offset by \$433.26 for such deregistered securities and further offset by an additional \$780.09 of unused registration fees carried forward.

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 September 23, 2016.

60,265,002 Shares

(Common Stock, \$0.001 par value)

This prospectus relates to the sale of up to 60,265,002 outstanding shares of our Common Stock by the selling stockholders listed in this prospectus. The shares offered by this prospectus may be sold by the 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.

These shares consist of 29,135,001 outstanding shares of Common Stock, 28,300,001 shares of Common Stock issuable upon exercise of certain warrants held by such selling stockholders and 2,830,000 shares of Common Stock issuable upon exercise of certain warrants held by the placement agent for the private placement described below.

We are registering these shares following our August 2016 private placement. 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 the Placement Agent 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 Agent was issued warrants to purchase 2,830,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$0.08 per share. The registration statement of which this prospectus is a part also covers the shares of Common Stock issuable from time to time upon the exercise of the placement agent’s warrants. The 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 21 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.OB. The high and low bid prices for shares of our Common Stock on September 16, 2016, were \$0.14 and \$0.15 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 6 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 _____, 2016

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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 an acoustic pressure shock wave technology company using a patented system of noninvasive, high-energy, acoustic pressure shock waves for indications such as regenerative medicine and other applications. Our initial focus is regenerative medicine – utilizing noninvasive (extracorporeal), acoustic pressure shock waves to produce a biological response resulting in the body healing itself through the repair and regeneration of skin, musculoskeletal tissue, 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. The results of these clinical studies were submitted to the FDA in late July 2016, after our in-person meeting to discuss the submission strategy, for possible approval in late 2016 or early 2017.

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/endovascular conditions. We currently do not market any commercial products for sale in the United States. We generate our revenues from sales of the European Conformity Marking (CE Mark) devices and accessories in Europe, Canada, Asia and Asia/Pacific.

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.

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
cardiovascular applications for removing plaque due to atherosclerosis in arterial blood vessels (peripheral and heart) and improving heart muscle performance through improved blood circulation.

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 and food liquids and finally for maintenance of industrial installations by disrupting biofilms formation. Our business approach will be through licensing and/or partnership opportunities.

We are focused on the development of regenerative medicine products that have the potential to address substantial unmet clinical needs across broad market indications. We believe there are limited therapeutic treatments currently available that directly and reproducibly activate healing processes in the areas in which we are focusing, particularly for wound care and repair of certain types of musculoskeletal conditions.

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 and have not yet 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 Over the Counter Bulletin Board under the symbol “SNWV.OB.”

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. The information on our website is not a part of this prospectus.

About this Offering

Securities being offered by the Selling Stockholders

Total Common Stock being offered by the selling shareholders 60,265,002 shares

- Common Stock 29,135,001 shares

- Common Stock issuable upon exercise of certain warrants 28,300,001 shares

- Common Stock issuable upon exercise of placement agent warrants 2,830,000 shares

Use of Proceeds We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of the shares by the selling stockholders.

Risk Factors See "Risk Factors" beginning on page 4 of this prospectus for a discussion of factors you should carefully consider before deciding to invest in our Common Stock.

OTC Bulletin Board symbol SNWV.OB

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.

	Six Months Ended		Year Ended	
	June 30,	June 30,	December	December
	2016	2015	31,	31,
			2015	2014
Consolidated Statement of Operations Data				
Revenue	\$472,730	\$450,435	\$965,501	\$847,367
Net loss	\$(2,846,699)	\$(2,680,648)	\$(4,810,285)	\$(5,974,080)
Weighted average shares outstanding	88,933,089	62,993,885	63,025,202	48,212,910
Net loss per share - basic and diluted	\$(0.03)	\$(0.04)	\$(0.08)	\$(0.12)
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data (at end of period)				
Working capital (deficit)	\$(958,265)	\$663,822	\$(851,805)	\$(2,183,859)
Total assets	\$715,905	\$2,555,240	\$958,361	\$4,666,355
Total liabilities	\$6,841,330	\$6,750,712	\$6,836,197	\$6,217,755
Total stockholders' deficit	\$(6,125,425)	\$(4,195,472)	\$(5,877,836)	\$(1,551,400)

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

We generate only minimal revenues and we continue to experience operating losses.

Since our inception, we have experienced recurring losses from operations. As of June 30, 2016, we had an accumulated deficit of \$95,841,107. We generate only minimal revenues and we continue to experience operating losses. We anticipate that our operating losses will continue and we will continue to incur losses in future periods unless and until we are successful in significantly increasing our revenues and cash flow. There are no assurances that we will be able to increase our revenues and cash flow to a level which supports profitable operations and provides sufficient funds to pay our obligations.

We will be required to raise additional funds to finance the commercialization of the dermaPACE, assuming FDA approval in late 2016 or early 2017; 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. At June 30, 2016, we had cash and cash equivalents totaling \$122,948. For the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, the net cash used by operating activities was \$1,731,123 and \$1,917,858, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, the net cash used by operating activities was \$3,473,456 and \$6,678,369, respectively. We need additional financial support for the commercialization of the dermaPACE, assuming FDA approval in late 2016 or early 2017, which may include: raising additional capital through the issuance of common or preferred stock, securities convertible into common stock, or secured or unsecured debt, an investment by a strategic partner in a specific clinical indication or market opportunity; or selling all or a portion of our assets. These possibilities, to the extent available, may be on terms that result in significant dilution to our existing shareholders. We will require additional capital to support development and continue our operations. Such additional capital may not be available on terms that are favorable to us, if at all. If we are unable to raise such additional funds, we may be forced to cease operations.

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

For the six months ended June 30, 2016, we had a net loss of \$2,846,699 and used \$1,731,123 of cash in operations. For the year ended December 31, 2015, we had a net loss of \$4,810,285 and used \$3,473,456 of cash in operations. As of June 30, 2016, we had an accumulated deficit of \$95,841,107 and a total stockholders' deficit of \$6,125,425. 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 seeking FDA approval for our dermaPACE device. Even if we succeed in developing and commercializing one or more of our 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 future clinical trials and product development could be limited and our long term 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.

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:

- unforeseen developments during our clinical trials;
- delays in timing of receipt of required regulatory approvals;
- 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;
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;
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 or joint ventures. Any acquisition or joint venture would likely increase our capital requirements.

We are no longer able to rely on Prides Capital Partners, LLC and NightWatch Capital LLC for financial support, and as a result must rely on third parties for financing.

In the past, we have relied on Prides Capital Partners, LLC (together with its affiliates, “*Prides Capital*”) and NightWatch Capital LLC (together with its affiliates, “*NightWatch Capital*”) for the ongoing financial support necessary to operate our business. As of December 31, 2015, both Prides Capital and NightWatch Capital have liquidated, and they will not provide us with any additional financing or financial support in the future. To the extent we must obtain financing to support our cash needs, we will be entirely reliant on unrelated third parties. We do not have any lines of credit or other financing arrangements in place with banks or other financial institutions. We will require additional financing in the future, and additional financing may not be available at times, in amounts or on terms acceptable to us, or at all, which would have a material adverse effect on our business.

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 the 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;
- 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 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.

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

As a small company with six 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.

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 candidate's 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, 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;
- finances 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;
- injunctive actions; 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, our products and product candidates, and 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 to determine our compliance with regulatory requirements, as are our suppliers and contract manufacturers, and we cannot be sure that the FDA will not identify compliance issues that may disrupt production or distribution, or require substantial resources to correct.

The FDA's requirements may change and additional government 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 dermaPACE clinical trial, 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 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.

Healthcare policy changes may have a material adverse effect on us.

In March 2010, President Obama 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;

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.

Certain of these provisions are still being implemented, and could meaningfully change the way healthcare is delivered and financed, and could have a material adverse impact on numerous aspects of our business. In the future 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 markets where we do business. We could experience an adverse impact on our operating results due to increased pricing pressure in the United States and in other 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 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.

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 and similar state laws.

We believe our operations are in compliance with the Federal Anti-Kickback Statute 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 management's 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 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.

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 will conduct experiments that are common in the medical device industry, 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 or license, 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 the 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 the 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 which 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 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 offices 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 have been or may be owned by 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 or licensed to us or that may in the future be owned by us or 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 or against us may result in determinations that patents that have been issued 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. 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 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 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 Bulletin Board (OTCBB), which is an inter-dealer, over-the-counter 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 OTCBB 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 SEC's 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 (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 purchaser's 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 our Common Stock may be impaired by the potential rights of future holders (if any) of the Company's 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.

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, 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,” “Management’s 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 Company’s future financial results, operating results, business strategies, projected costs, products, competitive positions, management’s plans and objectives for future operations, and industry trends. These forward-looking statements are based on management’s 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 “could,” 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;
- timing of clinical studies and eventual FDA approval of our products;
- 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;
- 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 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. We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of shares of Common Stock by selling stockholders in this offering, except cash for the warrant exercise price of \$0.08 per warrant, which if all such warrants are exercised, would be approximately \$2,264,000. 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 \$15,000.

SELLING STOCKHOLDERS

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 Commission’s Regulation D) (the “Purchasers”) for the issuance of an aggregate total 28,300,001 shares of the Company’s 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.

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 beneficially owned prior to this offering		Number of Shares being offered ⁽¹⁾		Number of Shares beneficially owned after this offering ⁽¹¹⁾	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Directors and Executive Officers:						
Kevin A. Richardson, II	8,964,916	6.9%	-	-	-	-
Anthony M. Stolarski	7,195,178	5.5%	2,000,000	1.5%	5,195,178	4.0%
Lisa E. Sundstrom	1,090,000	*	-	-	-	-
John F. Nemelka	576,703	*	-	-	-	-
Alan Rubino	550,000	*	-	-	-	-

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All directors and executive officers as a group (5 persons)	18,376,797	14.1%	-	-	-	-
Principal and/or Selling Shareholders:						
John McDermott	8,333,332	6.4%	8,333,332	6.4%	-	-
Nainoor Thakore	5,833,334	4.5%	5,833,334	4.5%	-	-
James McGraw	5,000,000	3.8%	5,000,000	3.8%	-	-
Todd Arbiture	4,166,666	3.2%	4,166,666	3.2%	-	-
Nicholas Carosi, III	4,000,000	3.1%	4,000,000	3.1%	-	-
Lynn A. Anderson	3,800,000	2.9%	3,800,000	2.9%	-	-
Ian Miller	3,333,334	2.5%	3,333,334	2.5%	-	-
Horberg Enterprises LP	3,333,334	2.5%	3,333,334	2.5%	-	-
Michael Nemelka	2,500,000	1.9%	2,500,000	1.9%	-	-
Union Square Energy Advisors Ltd	2,400,000	1.8%	2,400,000	1.8%	-	-
Kerri Johnson	2,333,334	1.8%	2,333,334	1.8%	-	-
Bradley Richmond	1,839,500	1.4%	1,839,500	1.4%	-	-
Tyler J. Anderson	1,833,334	1.4%	1,833,334	1.4%	-	-
Debra L. Miller	1,666,666	1.3%	1,666,666	1.3%	-	-
Howard Bialick	1,666,666	1.3%	1,666,666	1.3%	-	-
Lucas Hoppel	1,166,666	*	1,166,666	*	-	-
Westpark Capital Inc.	990,500	*	990,500	*	-	-
Peak One Investments, LLC	835,000	*	835,000	*	-	-
Scott Hodges	833,334	*	833,334	*	-	-
John F. Willis	833,334	*	833,334	*	-	-
Siltstone Capital Partners LP	833,334	*	833,334	*	-	-
Roberto Nascimento	400,000	*	400,000	*	-	-
Jeremy Fisher	333,334	*	333,334	*	-	-

(1) Includes shares of Common Stock issuable upon exercise of certain warrants.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

Offering by Selling Stockholders

We are registering the shares of Common Stock initially issued to the selling stockholders in the August 2016 private placement to permit the resale of these shares of Common Stock by the selling stockholders, from time to time, after the date of this prospectus. See “Selling Stockholders” for additional information. We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale by the selling stockholders of the shares of Common Stock.

In connection with the private placement, we engaged WestPark Capital, Inc., as Placement Agent. We agreed to pay the Placement Agent 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 Agent was issued warrants to purchase 2,830,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$0.08 per share. The registration statement of which this prospectus is a part also covers the shares of Common Stock issuable from time to time upon the exercise of the placement agent’s warrants.

As required by FINRA pursuant to Rule 5110(g)(1), neither the Placement Agent’s Warrants nor any shares of common stock issued upon exercise of the Placement Agent’s Warrants may be sold, transferred, assigned, pledged, or hypothecated, or be the subject of any hedging, short sale, derivative, put, or call transaction that would result in the effective economic disposition of such securities by any person for a period of 180 days immediately following the date hereof, except the transfer of any security:

- by operation of law or by reason of our reorganization;
- to any FINRA member firm participating in the offering and the officers or partners thereof, if all securities so transferred remain subject to the lock-up restriction described above for the remainder of the time period;
- if the aggregate amount of our securities held by the placement agent or related person do not exceed 1% of the securities being offered;
- that is beneficially owned on a pro-rata basis by all equity owners of an investment fund, provided that no participating member manages or otherwise directs investments by the fund, and participating members in the

aggregate do not own more than 10% of the equity in the fund; or

- the exercise or conversion of any security, if all securities received remain subject to the lock-up restriction set forth above for the remainder of the time period.

The selling stockholders may sell all or a portion of the shares of Common Stock held by them and offered hereby from time to time directly or through one or more underwriters, broker-dealers or agents. If the shares of Common Stock are sold through underwriters or broker-dealers, the selling stockholders will be responsible for underwriting discounts or commissions or agent's commissions. The shares of Common Stock may be sold in one or more transactions at fixed prices, at prevailing market prices at the time of the sale, at varying prices determined at the time of sale or at negotiated prices. These sales may be effected in transactions, which may involve crosses or block transactions, pursuant to one or more of the following methods:

- on any national securities exchange or quotation service on which the securities may be listed or quoted at the time of sale;
- in the over-the-counter market;
- in transactions otherwise than on these exchanges or systems or in the over-the-counter market;
- through the writing or settlement of options, whether such options are listed on an options exchange or otherwise;
- ordinary brokerage transactions and transactions in which the broker-dealer solicits purchasers;
- block trades in which the broker-dealer will attempt to sell the shares as agent but may position and resell a portion of the block as principal to facilitate the transaction;
- purchases by a broker-dealer as principal and resale by the broker-dealer for its account;
- an exchange distribution in accordance with the rules of the applicable exchange;
- privately negotiated transactions;
- short sales made after the date the Registration Statement is declared effective by the SEC;
- broker-dealers may agree with a selling security holder to sell a specified number of such shares at a stipulated price per share;
- a combination of any such methods of sale; and
- any other method permitted pursuant to applicable law.

The selling stockholders may also sell shares of Common Stock under Rule 144 promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, if available, rather than under this prospectus. In addition, the selling stockholders may transfer the shares of Common Stock by other means not described in this prospectus. If the selling stockholders effect such transactions by selling shares of Common Stock to or through underwriters, broker-dealers or agents, such underwriters, broker-dealers or agents may receive commissions in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions from the selling stockholders or commissions from purchasers of the shares of Common Stock for whom they may act as agent or to whom they may sell as principal (which discounts, concessions or commissions as to particular underwriters, broker-dealers or agents may be in excess of those customary in the types of transactions involved). In connection with sales of the shares of Common Stock or otherwise, the selling stockholders may enter into hedging transactions with broker-dealers, which may in turn engage in short sales of the shares of Common Stock in the course of hedging in positions they assume. The selling stockholders may also sell shares of Common Stock short and deliver shares of Common Stock covered by this prospectus to close out short positions and to return borrowed shares in connection with such short sales. The selling stockholders may also loan or pledge shares of Common Stock to broker-dealers that in turn may sell such shares.

The selling stockholders may pledge or grant a security interest in some or all of the shares of Common Stock owned by them and, if they default in the performance of their secured obligations, the pledgees or secured parties may offer and sell the shares of Common Stock from time to time pursuant to this prospectus or any amendment to this

prospectus under Rule 424(b)(3) or other applicable provision of the Securities Act amending, if necessary, the list of selling stockholders to include the pledgee, transferee or other successors in interest as selling stockholders under this prospectus. The selling stockholders also may transfer and donate the shares of Common Stock in other circumstances in which case the transferees, donees, pledgees or other successors in interest will be the selling beneficial owners for purposes of this prospectus.

To the extent required by the Securities Act and the rules and regulations thereunder, the selling stockholders and any broker-dealer participating in the distribution of the shares of Common Stock may be deemed to be “underwriters” within the meaning of the Securities Act, and any commission paid, or any discounts or concessions allowed to, any such broker-dealer may be deemed to be underwriting commissions or discounts under the Securities Act. At the time a particular offering of the shares of Common Stock is made, a prospectus supplement, if required, will be distributed, which will set forth the aggregate amount of shares of Common Stock being offered and the terms of the offering, including the name or names of any broker-dealers or agents, any discounts, commissions and other terms constituting compensation from the selling stockholders and any discounts, commissions or concessions allowed or re-allowed or paid to broker-dealers. Each selling stockholder has informed us that it does not have any written or oral agreement or understanding, directly or indirectly, with any person to distribute the shares of Common Stock in violation of any applicable securities laws. In no event shall any broker-dealer receive fees, commissions and markups which, in the aggregate, would exceed eight percent (8%).

Under the securities laws of some states, the shares of Common Stock may be sold in such states only through registered or licensed brokers or dealers. In addition, in some states the shares of Common Stock may not be sold unless such shares have been registered or qualified for sale in such state or an exemption from registration or qualification is available and is complied with.

There can be no assurance that any selling stockholder will sell any or all of the shares of Common Stock registered pursuant to the registration statement, of which this prospectus forms a part.

The selling stockholders and any other person participating in such distribution will be subject to applicable provisions of the Exchange Act, and the rules and regulations thereunder, including, without limitation, to the extent applicable, Regulation M of the Exchange Act, which may limit the timing of purchases and sales of any of the shares of common stock by the selling stockholders and any other participating person. To the extent applicable, Regulation M may also restrict the ability of any person engaged in the distribution of the shares of Common Stock to engage in market-making activities with respect to the shares of Common Stock. All of the foregoing may affect the marketability of the shares of Common Stock and the ability of any person or entity to engage in market-making activities with respect to the shares of Common Stock.

Once sold under the registration statement, of which this prospectus forms a part, the shares of Common Stock will be freely tradable in the hands of persons other than our affiliates.

MARKET FOR OUR COMMON STOCK AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Market Information

The Company’s Common Stock is quoted on the OTCBB under the symbol “SNWV”.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sales prices per share of our Common Stock, as reported on the OTCBB. The quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without mark-up, mark-down or commissions, and may not represent actual transactions:

	Price Range	
	High	Low
2016		
First Quarter	\$0.09	\$0.05
Second Quarter	\$0.06	\$0.04
Third Quarter (through September 16, 2016)	\$0.03	\$0.15

	Price Range	
	High	Low
2015		
First Quarter	\$0.28	\$0.11
Second Quarter	\$0.25	\$0.04
Third Quarter	\$0.19	\$0.09
Fourth Quarter	\$0.17	\$0.06

See the cover page of this prospectus for a recent bid price of our Common Stock as reported by the OTC Bulletin Board.

As of September 12, 2016, there were 130,725,791 shares of our Common Stock outstanding and approximately 119 holders of record of our Common Stock. However, we believe that there are more beneficial holders of our Common Stock as many beneficial holders hold their stock in “street name.”

Dividend Policy

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our capital stock. We currently intend to retain future earnings, if any, to finance the expansion of our business. As a result, we do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))
	(a)	(b)	(c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	-	\$ 0.00	-
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	13,373,385	\$ 0.43	458,281
Total	13,373,385	\$ 0.43	458,281

Stock Incentive Plans

During 2006, SANUWAVE, Inc.'s board of directors adopted the 2006 Stock Incentive Plan of SANUWAVE, Inc., and certain non-statutory stock option agreements with key employees outside of the 2006 Stock Incentive Plan. The non-statutory stock option agreements have terms substantially the same as the 2006 Stock Incentive Plan. The stock options granted under the plans were nonstatutory options which vest over a period of up to four years, and have a ten year term. The options were granted at an exercise price equal to the fair market value of the common stock on the date of the grant, which was approved by the board of directors of the Company.

On November 1, 2010, the Company approved the Amended and Restated 2006 Stock Incentive Plan of SANUWAVE Health, Inc. effective as of January 1, 2010 (the “*Stock Incentive Plan*”). The Stock Incentive Plan permits grants of awards to selected employees, directors and advisors of the Company in the form of restricted stock or options to purchase shares of common stock. Options granted may include nonstatutory options as well as qualified incentive stock options. The Stock Incentive Plan is currently administered by the board of directors of the Company. The Stock Incentive Plan gives broad powers to the board of directors of the Company to administer and interpret the particular form and conditions of each option. The stock options granted under the Stock Incentive Plan are nonstatutory options which vest over a period of up to three years, and have a ten year term. The options are granted at an exercise price equal to the fair market value of the common stock on the date of the grant which is approved by the board of directors of the Company.

MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contains forward-looking statements regarding our business development plans, clinical trials, regulatory reviews, timing, strategies, expectations, anticipated expenses levels, projected profits, business prospects and positioning with respect to market, demographic and pricing trends, business outlook, technology spending and various other matters (including contingent liabilities and obligations and changes in accounting policies, standards and interpretations) and express our current intentions, beliefs, expectations, strategies or predictions. These forward-looking statements are based on a number of assumptions and currently available information and are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including those set forth under the sections titled “Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements” and “Risk Factors” and elsewhere in this prospectus. The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Overview

We are a shockwave technology company using a patented system of noninvasive, high-energy, acoustic shockwaves for regenerative medicine and other applications. Our initial focus is regenerative medicine – utilizing noninvasive, acoustic shockwaves 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 demaPACE® device, used for treating diabetic foot ulcers, which was subject to two double-blinded, randomized Phase III clinical studies. The results of these clinical studies were submitted to the FDA in late July 2016, after our in-person meeting to discuss the submission strategy, for possible approval in late 2016 or early 2017.

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. We currently do not market any commercial products for sale in the United States. We generate our revenues from sales of the European Conformity Marking (CE Mark) devices and accessories in Europe, Canada, Asia and Asia/Pacific.

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. Our lead product candidate for the global wound care market, dermaPACE, has received the CE Mark allowing for commercial use on acute and chronic defects of the skin and subcutaneous soft tissue.

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 and improving heart muscle performance.

In addition to healthcare uses, our high-energy, acoustic pressure shockwaves, due to their powerful pressure gradients and localized cavitation effects, may have applications in secondary and tertiary oil exploitation, for cleaning

industrial waters and food liquids and finally for maintenance of industrial installations by disrupting biofilms formation. Our business approach will be through licensing and/or partnership opportunities.

Recent Developments

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) granted approval of our Investigational Device Exemption (IDE) to conduct two double-blinded, randomized clinical trials utilizing our lead device product for the global wound care market, the dermaPACE device, in the treatment of diabetic foot ulcers.

The dermaPACE device completed its initial Phase III, IDE clinical trial in the United States for the treatment of diabetic foot ulcers in 2011 and a PMA application was filed with the FDA in July 2011. The primary study goal was to establish superiority in diabetic foot ulcer healing rates using the dermaPACE treatment compared to sham-control, when both are combined with the current standard of care. The standard of care included wet-to-dry dressings, the most widely used primary dressing material in the United States, and offloading with a walking boot for ulcers located on the plantar surface of the foot.

A total of 336 patients entered the dermaPACE study at 37 sites. The patients in the study were followed for a total of 24 weeks. The study's primary endpoint, wound closure, was defined as "successful" if the skin was 100% reepithelialized at 12 weeks without drainage or dressing requirements confirmed at two consecutive study visits.

A summary of the key study findings were as follows:

Patients treated with dermaPACE showed a strong positive trend in the primary endpoint of 100% wound closure. Treatment with dermaPACE increased the proportion of diabetic foot ulcers that closed within 12 weeks, although the rate of complete wound closure between dermaPACE and sham-control at 12 weeks in the intention-to-treat (ITT) population was not statistically significant at the 95% confidence level used throughout the study ($p=0.320$). There were 39 out of 172 (22.67%) dermaPACE subjects who achieved complete wound closure at 12 weeks compared with 30 out of 164 (18.29%) sham-control subjects.

In addition to the originally proposed 12-week efficacy analysis, and in conjunction with the FDA agreement to analyze the efficacy analysis carried over the full 24 weeks of the study, we conducted a series of secondary analyses of the primary endpoint of complete wound closure at 12 weeks and at each subsequent study visit out to 24 weeks. The primary efficacy endpoint of complete wound closure reached statistical significance at 20 weeks in the ITT population with 61 (35.47%) dermaPACE subjects achieving complete wound closure compared with 40 (24.39%) of sham-control subjects ($p=0.027$). At the 24 week endpoint, the rate of wound closure in the dermaPACE® cohort was 37.8% compared to 26.2% for the control group, resulting in a p-value of 0.023

Within 6 weeks following the initial dermaPACE treatment, and consistently throughout the 24-week period, dermaPACE significantly reduced the size of the target ulcer compared with subjects randomized to receive sham-control ($p<0.05$).

The proportion of patients with wound closure indicate a statistically significant difference between the dermaPACE and the control group in the proportion of subjects with the target-ulcer not closed over the course of the study ($p\text{-value}=0.0346$). Approximately 25% of dermaPACE® subjects reached wound closure per the study definition by day 84 (week 12). The same percentage in the control group (25%) did not reach wound closure until day 112 (week 16). These data indicate that in addition to the proportion of subjects reaching wound closure being higher in the dermaPACE® group, subjects are also reaching wound closure at a faster rate when dermaPACE is applied. dermaPACE demonstrated superior results in the prevention of wound expansion ($\geq 10\%$ increase in wound size), when compared to the control, over the course of the study at 12 weeks (18.0% versus 31.1%; $p=0.005$, respectively)

Of the subjects who achieved complete wound closure at 12 weeks, the recurrence rate at 24 weeks was only 7.7% in the dermaPACE group compared with 11.6% in the sham-control group.

Importantly, there were no meaningful statistical differences in the adverse event rates between the dermaPACE treated patients and the sham-control group. There were no issues regarding the tolerability of the treatment which suggests that a second course of treatment, if needed, is a clinically viable option.

We filed with the FDA the clinical module of the dermaPACE PMA application in June 2011. In December 2011, we received a major deficiency letter from the FDA regarding the FDA's review of the dermaPACE PMA. The FDA issues a major deficiency letter to the applicant when the PMA lacks significant information necessary for the FDA to complete its review or to determine whether there is reasonable assurance that the device is safe and effective for its intended use. The FDA comments on the application in detail and requests the applicant to amend the application to respond to the cited deficiencies and provide the necessary information.

In its December 2011 letter, the FDA cited, among other deficiencies, the dermaPACE study's failure to meet the study's primary endpoint of 100% wound closure compared with sham-control at the 12-week time point. Among the letter's recommendations to address the deficiency was for us to design and conduct another clinical trial using the findings from any subgroup(s) that may support the safety and effectiveness of the dermaPACE device. We evaluated the comments in the FDA's letter and after further analyses of the clinical data and informal, non-binding interaction with the FDA, we decided to conduct supplemental clinical work, as discussed below.

We worked closely with the FDA to amend the protocol and develop the statistical plan for the supplemental clinical trial. A substantial component of this work involved using Bayesian statistical principles to define the dermaPACE treatment benefit established in our previously conducted initial clinical trial. Bayesian designs are supported by the FDA where there is strong prior evidence that can be incorporated into the clinical study design. By incorporating the prior positive information regarding complete wound closure after one treatment cycle into the design of the supplemental clinical trial, substantially fewer patients were required than would otherwise be the case while still ensuring adequate statistical power. This approach saved significant time and preserved scientific rigor.

The double-blind, multi-center, randomized, sham-controlled, parallel group clinical trial plan for the supplemental clinical trial incorporates the same primary efficacy endpoint of complete wound closure at 12 weeks as was utilized in the initial clinical trial (discussed above). Similar to the initial trial, four dermaPACE procedures are administered during the first two weeks following subject enrollment. In the supplemental clinical trial, however, up to four additional dermaPACE procedures are delivered bi-weekly, between weeks 4 and 10 following subject enrollment, which we believe will increase the between-group difference in complete wound closure in favor of dermaPACE over that observed in the first clinical trial.

The patient enrollment began in June 2013 for the supplemental clinical trial and by April 2014, we had enrolled the minimum number of 90 patients in the clinical trial, which represented the number of patients for the first interim analysis by the independent Data Monitoring Committee (DMC). In September 2014, we reported that the DMC had performed an interim analysis on the 12-week efficacy results for the first 90 patients in the supplemental clinical trial and recommended we continue enrollment of patients into the study up to the next predefined patient analysis point of 130 patients. We completed enrollment for the 130 patients in November 2014 and suspended further enrollment at that time.

In May 2015, the DMC performed an analysis on the 130 patients of the primary efficacy endpoint of the rate of 100% complete wound closure at the 12-week endpoint for the dermaPACE treated patients as compared to the sham-control patients and the safety data. The DMC completed its review and noted there were no safety issues. The DMC reported the Monitoring Success Criterion for primary efficacy endpoint of 100% complete wound closure at 12 weeks had not been met and, assuming similar trends for any additional patents enrolled, will likely not be met at the next predefined analysis point of 170 patients. The Monitoring Success Criterion is a predictive probability of dermaPACE achieving statistical significance in the rate of 100% complete wound closure at 12 weeks as compared to the rate for sham-control. As per its charter, the DMC's review was limited to only the 12-week endpoint data. We decided to stop any further enrollment in the supplemental clinical trial after this review.

We retained Musculoskeletal Clinical Regulatory Advisers, LLC (MCRA) in January 2015 to lead the Company's interactions and correspondence with the FDA for the dermaPACE, which have already commenced. MCRA has successfully worked with the FDA on numerous Premarket Approvals (PMAs) for various musculoskeletal, restorative and general surgical devices since 2006.

In June 2015 we met with the FDA to discuss analysis strategy for the data for the supplemental clinical trial and for the combined data of the two studies. In addition to the original data analysis plan for wound closure at 12 weeks, we proposed to analyze wound closure data at time points beyond 12 weeks, up to and including 24 weeks as we had positive results in the first study of 206 patients completed in 2011 at the 20 week endpoint. The FDA agreed to the additional analyses and stressed that their review and eventual decision will be based upon the totality of the data, both for efficacy and safety.

In October 2015 after freezing and locking the data, we began to perform data analysis. At the 12 week endpoint a total of 39 out of 172 (22.7%) of dermaPACE patients had complete wound closure, compared to 30 out of 164 (18.3%) in the control group. As expected, there was no statistically significant difference in wound closure at the 12 week follow up between the dermaPACE and control group; however, in subsequent visits a trend towards significance was shown resulting in a significant difference by the 20 week endpoint that was maintained through the end of the study. At the 24 week endpoint, the rate of wound closure in the dermaPACE patients was 37.8% compared to 26.2% for the control group, resulting in a p-value of 0.023. Additionally, there were no serious or related adverse events associated with the dermaPACE treatment reported during the course of the two studies and there were no issues regarding the tolerability of the treatment.

In April 2016, we met with FDA to discuss the safety and efficacy results of the trial as well as to discuss various submission strategies. Specifically, we discussed the applicability of the dermaPACE device and the associated clinical trial results in regard to FDA's *de novo* review process. We concluded the meeting by informing FDA that we intended to submit the results under the *de novo* process.

Working with MCRA, we submitted to the FDA a *de novo* petition on July 23, 2016. Due to the strong safety profile of our device and the efficacy of the data showing statistical significance for wound closure for dermaPACE subjects at 20 weeks, we believe that the dermaPACE device should appropriately be considered for classification into Class II as there is no legally marketed predicate device and that there is not an existing Class III classification regulation or one or more approved PMA's (which would have required a reclassification under Section 513(e) or (f)(3) of the FD&C Act). Should FDA determine that the criteria at section 513(a)(1)(A) of (B) of the FD&C Act are met, FDA will grant the *de novo*, in which case the dermaPACE will be classified as Class II and may be marketed immediately.

Financial Overview

Since inception in 2005, our operations have primarily been funded from the sale of capital stock and convertible debt securities. At June 30, 2016, we had cash and cash equivalents totaling \$122,948. Management expects the cash used in operations for the Company during the next two quarters of 2016 will be approximately \$175,000 to \$225,000 per month as resources are devoted to an office relocation and upgrade of our information technology platform review, preparation of any additional analysis of the clinical data results as requested by the FDA and preparation of the launch of the dermaPACE upon FDA approval.

The continuation of our business is dependent upon raising additional capital during the second and third quarters of 2016 to fund operations. Management's plans are to obtain additional capital in 2016 through investments by strategic partners for market opportunities, which may include strategic partnerships or licensing arrangements, or through 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.

Since our inception, we have incurred losses from operations each year. As of June 30, 2015, we had an accumulated deficit of \$95,841,107. Although the size and timing of our future operating losses are subject to significant uncertainty, we expect that operating losses will continue over the next few years as we prepare our FDA submission for the dermaPACE device for the treatment of diabetic foot ulcers but if we obtain FDA approval and are able to successfully commercialize, market and distribute the dermaPACE device, then we hope to partially or completely offset these losses within the next few years. We incurred a net loss of \$2,846,699 and \$2,680,648 during the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. These operating losses create an uncertainty about our ability to continue as a going concern. Although no assurances can be given, we believe that potential additional issuances of equity, debt or other potential financing, as discussed above, will provide the necessary funding for us to continue as a going concern for the next year.

We cannot reasonably estimate the nature, timing and costs of the efforts necessary to complete the development and approval of, or the period in which material net cash flows are expected to be generated from, any of our products, due to the numerous risks and uncertainties associated with developing products, including the uncertainty of:

- the scope, rate of progress and cost of our clinical trials;
- future clinical trial results;
- the cost and timing of regulatory approvals;

the establishment of successful marketing, sales and distribution;
the cost and timing associated with establishing reimbursement for our products;
the effects of competing technologies and market developments; and
the industry demand and patient wellness behavior.

Any failure to complete the development of our product candidates in a timely manner, or any failure to successfully market and commercialize our product candidates, would have a material adverse effect on our operations, financial position and liquidity. A discussion of the risks and uncertainties associated with us and our business are set forth under the section entitled “Risk Factors – Risks Related to Our Business”.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based on our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles. The preparation of our consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses.

On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates and judgments, including those related to the recording of the allowances for doubtful accounts, estimated reserves for inventory, estimated useful life of property and equipment, the determination of the valuation allowance for deferred taxes, the estimated fair value of stock-based compensation, and the estimated fair value of intangible assets. We base our estimates on authoritative literature and pronouncements, historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Our actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. The results of our operations for any historical period are not necessarily indicative of the results of our operations for any future period.

While our significant accounting policies are more fully described in Note 1 to our consolidated financial statements filed with this registration statement on Form S-1, we believe that the following accounting policies relating to revenue recognition, research and development costs, inventory valuation, intangible assets, stock-based compensation and income taxes are significant and; therefore, they are important to aid you in fully understanding and evaluating our reported financial results.

Revenue Recognition

Sales of medical devices, including related applicators and applicator kits, are recognized when shipped to the customer. Shipments under agreements with distributors are invoiced at a fixed price, are not subject to return, and payment for these shipments is not contingent on sales by the distributor. We recognize revenue on shipments to distributors in the same manner as with other customers. We recognize fees from services performed when the service is performed.

Research and Development Costs

We expense costs associated with research and development activities as incurred. We evaluate payments made to suppliers and other vendors and determine the appropriate accounting treatment based on the nature of the services provided, the contractual terms, and the timing of the obligation. Research and development costs include payments to third parties that specifically relate to our products in clinical development, such as payments to contract research organizations, clinical investigators, clinical monitors, clinical related consultants and insurance premiums for clinical studies. In addition, employee costs (salaries, payroll taxes, benefits and travel) for employees of the regulatory affairs, clinical affairs, quality assurance, quality control, and research and development departments are classified as research and development costs.

Inventory Valuation

We value our inventory at the lower of our actual cost or the current estimated market value. We regularly review existing inventory quantities and expiration dates of existing inventory to evaluate a provision for excess, expired, obsolete and scrapped inventory based primarily on our historical usage and anticipated future usage. Although we make every effort to ensure the accuracy of our forecasts of future product demand, any significant unanticipated change in demand or technological developments could have an impact on the value of our inventory and our reported operating results.

Inventory is carried at the lower of cost or market, which is valued using the first in, first out (FIFO) method, and consists primarily of devices and the component material for assembly of finished products, less reserves for obsolescence.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets subject to amortization consist of patents which are recorded at cost. Patents are amortized on a straight-line basis over the average life of 11.4 years. We regularly review intangible assets to determine if facts and circumstances indicate that the useful life is shorter than we originally estimated or that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable. If such facts and circumstances exist, we assess the recoverability of the intangible assets by comparing the projected undiscounted net cash flows associated with the related asset or group of assets over their remaining lives against their respective carrying amounts. If recognition of an impairment charge is necessary, it is measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of the intangible asset exceeds the fair value of the intangible asset.

Stock-based Compensation

The Stock Incentive Plan provides that stock options, and other equity interests or equity-based incentives, may be granted to key personnel, directors and advisors at the fair value of the common stock at the time the option is granted, which is approved by our board of directors. The maximum term of any option granted pursuant to the Stock Incentive Plan is ten years from the date of grant.

In accordance with ASC 718, *Compensation – Stock Compensation* (formerly SFAS No. 123(R), Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation), the fair value of each option award is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The expected terms of options granted represent the period of time that options granted are estimated to b