

VITAL IMAGES INC
Form 10-Q/A
March 02, 2004

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q/A

(Amendment No. 1)

ý QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2003

OR

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

For the transition period from to

Commission File Number 0-22229

VITAL IMAGES, INC.

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(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Minnesota

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

42-1321776

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

**3300 Fernbrook Lane N., Suite 200
Plymouth, Minnesota**

(Address of principal
executive offices)

55447

(Zip Code)

(763) 852-4100

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

On May 6, 2003, there were 9,180,646 shares of the Registrant's common stock, par value \$.01 per share, outstanding.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Vital Images, Inc. (the Company) is filing this Amendment No. 1 to its Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2003, which was originally filed on May 15, 2003 (the Form 10-Q), principally to amend specific items of the Form 10-Q to reflect: (1) the change in classification of certain customer support costs, which had previously been reported as a sales and marketing expense rather than as cost of revenue maintenance and services, and (2) the change in classification of amortization expense related to technology licensed from a third party, which had, prior to the third quarter of 2003, been reported as research and development expense rather than cost of revenue- license fees. In addition, the Company has enhanced certain previously included disclosures regarding accounting policies related to revenue recognition. The changes in classifications had no effect on the Company's previously reported revenue, operating income, net income (loss) or net income (loss) per share, nor did the changes in classifications impact the Company's balance sheets or statements of cash flows. This Amendment No. 1 amends only portions of the Form 10-Q; the remainder of the Form 10-Q is unchanged and is not reproduced in this Amendment No. 1. This Amendment No. 1 does not reflect events occurring after the original filing of the Form 10-Q.

This Amendment No. 1 contains changes to the following disclosures:

Part I - Item 1. Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Part I - Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

VITAL IMAGES, INC.

Form 10-Q/A

(Amendment No. 1)

March 31, 2003

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

VITAL IMAGES, INC.

BALANCE SHEETS

AS OF MARCH 31, 2003 AND DECEMBER 31, 2002

	March 31, 2003 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2002
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,041,829	\$ 8,122,547
Marketable securities	4,915,289	2,508,113
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$255,000 and \$240,000 as of March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002, respectively	6,342,428	4,971,079
Inventories	482,334	201,883
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	409,318	296,809
Total current assets	17,191,198	16,100,431
Property and equipment, net	2,322,805	2,156,835
Licensed technology, net	540,000	570,000
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 20,054,003	\$ 18,827,266
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,097,027	\$ 757,715
Accrued payroll	1,085,299	1,486,654
Deferred revenue	4,406,405	3,870,958
Accrued royalties	395,105	546,593
Other current liabilities	152,764	219,036
Total current liabilities	7,136,600	6,880,956
Deferred revenue	270,862	225,539
Total liabilities	7,407,462	7,106,495
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred stock: \$.01 par value; 5,000,000 shares authorized; none issued or outstanding as of March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002		
Common stock: \$.01 par value; 20,000,000 shares authorized; 9,065,580 and 8,987,009 shares issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002, respectively	90,656	89,870

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Additional paid-in capital	31,990,899	31,719,371
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(70)	
Accumulated deficit	(19,434,944)	(20,088,470)
Total shareholders' equity	12,646,541	11,720,771
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 20,054,003	\$ 18,827,266

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the interim financial statements.)

VITAL IMAGES, INC.
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2003 AND 2002

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2003 Restated (Note 7)	2002 Restated (Note 7)
	(Unaudited)	
Revenue:		
License fees	\$ 4,653,064	\$ 3,025,578
Maintenance and services	1,666,975	896,489
Hardware	470,937	521,355
Total revenue	6,790,976	4,443,422
Cost of revenue:		
License fees	381,746	279,019
Maintenance and services	933,205	716,838
Hardware	300,431	353,859
Total cost of revenue	1,615,382	1,349,716
Gross margin	5,175,594	3,093,706
Operating expenses:		
Sales and marketing	2,119,557	1,437,901
Research and development	1,381,492	900,304
General and administrative	1,026,118	1,029,367
Total operating expenses	4,527,167	3,367,572
Operating income (loss)	648,427	(273,866)
Interest income, net	30,099	30,255
Income (loss) before income taxes	678,526	(243,611)
Income taxes	25,000	3,000
Net income (loss)	\$ 653,526	\$ (246,611)
Net income (loss) per share basic	\$ 0.07	\$ (0.03)
Weighted average common shares outstanding basic	9,016,685	8,671,804
Net income (loss) per share diluted	\$ 0.06	\$ (0.03)
Weighted average common shares outstanding diluted	10,329,830	8,671,804

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(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the interim financial statements.)

VITAL IMAGES, INC.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2003 AND 2002

	2003	For the Three Months Ended March 31, (Unaudited)	2002
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income (loss)	\$	653,526	\$ (246,611)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash used in operating activities:			
Depreciation		267,767	196,215
Stock-based compensation		8,800	4,500
Provision for uncollectible accounts receivable		15,000	15,000
Amortization of licensed technology		30,000	30,000
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable		(1,386,349)	(749,940)
Inventories		(280,451)	39,143
Prepaid expenses and other current assets		(112,509)	(103,988)
Accounts payable		339,312	(1,616)
Deferred revenue		580,770	125,912
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		(619,115)	(245,465)
Net cash used in operating activities		(503,249)	(936,850)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Additions to property and equipment		(433,737)	(413,739)
Purchases of marketable securities		(3,111,675)	
Sales of marketable securities		704,429	
Net cash used in investing activities		(2,840,983)	(413,739)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from sales of common stock under stock warrants			1,719,129
Proceeds from sales of common stock under stock plans		263,514	119,893
Net cash provided by financing activities		263,514	1,839,022
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(3,080,718)	488,433
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD		8,122,547	6,830,906
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD	\$	5,041,829	\$ 7,319,339

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the interim financial statements.)

VITAL IMAGES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(1) BASIS OF PRESENTATION:

The accompanying unaudited financial statements of Vital Images, Inc. (Vital Images or the Company) have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and notes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In the opinion of management, all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, for a fair presentation have been included. Operating results for the three months ended March 31, 2003 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2003. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K/A (Amendment No. 2) for the year ended December 31, 2002.

(2) MAJOR CUSTOMER AND GEOGRAPHIC DATA:

The following customer accounted for more than 10% of the Company's total revenue for the periods indicated:

	Significant Customer	Revenue	Percentage of Total Revenue
Three months ended March 31, 2003	Toshiba Corporation, Medical Systems Company	\$ 3,028,000	45%
Three months ended March 31, 2002	Toshiba Corporation, Medical Systems Company	\$ 1,993,000	45%

The Company's accounts receivable are generally concentrated with a small base of customers. As of March 31, 2003, there was one customer accounting for 46% of accounts receivable, while as of December 31, 2002, one customer accounted for 21% of accounts receivable.

Export revenue amounted to 13% and 7% of total revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively. Substantially all of the Company's export revenue is negotiated, invoiced and paid in U.S. dollars. Gross export revenue by geographic area is summarized as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2003	2002
Europe	\$ 585,000	\$ 151,000
Asia and Pacific Region	209,000	155,000

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Canada, Mexico and other foreign countries	87,000	8,000
Totals	\$ 881,000	\$ 314,000

(3) NET INCOME (LOSS) PER SHARE:

Net income (loss) per share - basic is computed using the weighted average common shares outstanding during

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the period. Net income (loss) per share diluted is computed using the weighted average common shares outstanding and common share equivalents shares outstanding during the period. Common share equivalents are not included in the net income (loss) per share calculations if they are anti-dilutive. Common share equivalents consist of warrants and options.

The computations for basic and diluted net income (loss) per share for each period are as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2003	2002
Numerator:		
Net income (loss)	\$ 653,526	\$ (246,611)
Denominator:		
Denominator for weighted average common shares outstanding basic	9,016,685	8,671,804
Dilution associated with common stock warrants	69,393	
Dilution associated with the company's stock based compensation plans	1,243,752	
Denominator:		
Denominator for weighted average common shares outstanding diluted	10,329,830	8,671,804
Net income (loss) per share basic	\$ 0.07	\$ (0.03)
Net income (loss) per share diluted	\$ 0.06	\$ (0.03)

For the three months ended March 31, 2002, options and warrants to purchase approximately 2,735,000 shares were not included in the computation of earnings per share because their effect on earnings per share would have been anti-dilutive.

(4) COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS):

The components of comprehensive income (loss) were as follows:

**For the Three Months Ended
March 31,**

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	2003		2002
Net income (loss)	\$	653,526	\$ (246,611)
Other comprehensive loss:			
Net unrealized loss on available-for-sale investments		(70)	
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$	653,456	\$ (246,611)

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Accumulated other comprehensive loss at March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002 was \$70 and \$0, respectively.

(5) STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION:

The Company has stock-based employee and director compensation plans, which the Company accounts for under the recognition and measurement principles of APB Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, and related Interpretations. No stock-based employee and director compensation cost is reflected in net income (loss), as all options granted under those plans had an exercise price equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant. The following table illustrates the effect on net income (loss) and net income (loss) per share if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of FASB Statement No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, to stock-based employee and director compensation.

		For the Three Months Ended March 31,			
		2003		2002	
Net income (loss), as reported		\$	653,526	\$	(246,611)
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value method for all awards, net of related tax effects			(518,526)		(448,389)
Pro forma net income (loss)		\$	135,000	\$	(695,000)
Net income (loss) per share basic	As reported	\$	0.07	\$	(0.03)
	Pro forma	\$	0.01	\$	(0.08)
Net income (loss) per share diluted	As reported	\$	0.06	\$	(0.03)
	Pro forma	\$	0.01	\$	(0.08)

The pro forma effects on the net income (loss) for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002 may not be indicative of the future results for the full fiscal year due to continuing option activity and other factors.

(6) RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS:

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In December 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 148, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation Transition Disclosure an amendment of SFAS No. 123. This Statement amends SFAS 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, to provide alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based compensation. In addition, SFAS 148 amends the disclosure requirements of SFAS 123 to require prominent disclosures in both annual and interim financial statements about the method of accounting for stock-based compensation and the effect of the method used on reported results. SFAS 148 is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2002, and disclosure requirements

are effective for interim periods beginning after December 15, 2002. The Company has provided the additional disclosures required by SFAS 148 in the first quarter of 2003. The Company intends to continue to account for stock-based compensation using the intrinsic value method prescribed by APB Opinion No. 25 and related interpretations. Accordingly, the adoption of SFAS 148 did not impact the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In November 2002, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 45, Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others. This interpretation elaborates on the disclosures required in financial statements concerning obligations under certain guarantees. It also clarifies the requirements related to the recognition of liabilities by a guarantor at the inception of certain guarantees. The disclosure requirements of this interpretation were effective for the Company on December 31, 2002 and, accordingly, are reflected in the Company's financial statements. The recognition provisions of the interpretation are effective for the Company in 2003 and are applicable only to guarantees issued or modified after December 31, 2002. Adoption of this interpretation did not have an impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

(7) RESTATEMENT OF COST OF REVENUE, SALES AND MARKETING AND RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES:

The Company has restated its unaudited financial statements to (1) change the classification of certain customer support costs, which had previously been reported as a sales and marketing expense rather than as cost of revenue - maintenance and services and (2) change the classification of amortization expense related to technology licensed from a third party, which had, prior to the third quarter of 2003, been reported as research and development expense rather than cost of revenue- license fees. The Company has made the appropriate modifications to the statements of operations to give effect to these changes in classification. The changes in these classifications: (1) increased cost of revenue- maintenance and services and reduced sales and marketing expense by corresponding amounts and (2) increased cost of revenue- license fees and reduced research and development expense by corresponding amounts. The changes in classifications had no effect on the Company's previously reported revenue, operating income, net income (loss) or net income (loss) per share, nor did the changes in classifications affect the Company's balance sheets or statements of cash flows. The table below summarizes the effect of the changes in classifications.

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For the Three Months Ended March 31,

	2003		2002	
	As Reported	As Restated	As Reported	As Restated
Cost of revenue:				
License fees	\$ 351,746	\$ 381,746	\$ 249,019	\$ 279,019
Maintenance and services	340,899	933,205	363,192	716,838
Hardware	300,431	300,431	353,859	353,859
Total cost of revenue	993,076	1,615,382	966,070	1,349,716
Gross margin	5,797,900	5,175,594	3,477,352	3,093,706
Operating expenses:				
Sales and marketing	2,711,863	2,119,557	1,791,547	1,437,901
Research and development	1,411,492	1,381,492	930,304	900,304
General and administrative	1,026,118	1,026,118	1,029,367	1,029,367
Total operating expenses	5,149,473	4,527,167	3,751,218	3,367,572

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Overview

Vital Images develops, markets and supports 3D medical imaging software for use primarily in disease screening, clinical diagnosis and therapy planning. The Company's software applies proprietary computer graphics and image processing technologies to a wide variety of data supplied by computed tomography (CT) scanners and magnetic resonance (MR) imaging devices. Vital Images' products allow clinicians to create both two- and three-dimensional views of human anatomy and to non-invasively navigate within these images to better visualize and understand internal structures and pathologies. The Company believes that its high-speed visualization technology and customized protocols cost-effectively bring 3D visualization and analysis into the routine, day-to-day practice of medicine. The Company, which operates in a single business segment, markets its products to healthcare providers and to manufacturers of diagnostic imaging systems through a direct sales force in the United States and independent distributors in international markets.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Management's discussion and analysis of its financial position and results of operations are based upon the Company's consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The following represents those critical accounting policies and estimates where materially different amounts could be reported under different conditions or using different assumptions.

Allowance for doubtful accounts. The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts that reflects the Company's estimate of losses that may result from the uncollectibility of accounts receivable. The allowance for doubtful accounts is based primarily on an analysis of individual accounts for which the Company has information indicating the customer may not be able to pay amounts owed to the Company. In these cases, based on the available facts and circumstances, the Company estimates the amount that will be collected from such customers. The Company also evaluates the collectibility of our accounts receivable in the aggregate based on factors such as the aging of receivable amounts, customer concentrations, historical experience, and current economic trends and conditions. The allowance for doubtful accounts is adjusted when additional information is received that impacts the amount reserved. If circumstances change, the Company's estimates of the recoverability of accounts receivable could be reduced or increased by a material amount. Such a change in estimated recoverability would be accounted for in the period in which the facts that give rise to the change become known. As of March 31, 2003, the Company had an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$255,000.

Deferred tax asset. The Company records a valuation allowance to reduce its deferred tax assets to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized. Presently the Company maintains a valuation allowance to offset all of its net deferred tax asset. While the Company has considered future taxable income in assessing the need for the valuation

allowance, in the event the Company were to determine that it would be able to realize its deferred tax asset in the future in excess of its net recorded amount, an adjustment to reduce the valuation allowance and increase the net recorded deferred tax assets would increase income in the period such a determination was made, and such a determination will become more likely if the Company continues to generate income. Likewise, should the Company determine that it would not be able to realize all or part of its

net deferred tax asset in the future, an adjustment to the deferred tax assets would be charged to income in the period such a determination was made. As of December 31, 2002, the Company had recorded a valuation allowance against the deferred tax assets of \$8,598,000. Despite the full valuation allowance, the income tax benefits related to these deferred tax assets will remain available to offset future taxable income.

Long-Lived Assets. The Company periodically reviews the carrying amounts of property and equipment and intangible assets purchased in the normal course of business to determine whether current events or circumstances, as defined in Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets, warrant adjustments to such carrying amounts. In reviewing the carrying values of property and equipment and intangible assets purchased in the normal course of business, the Company considers, among other things, the future cash flows expected from the use of the asset. To the extent these estimated cash flows significantly change, an impairment would be identified.

Revenue Recognition. The Company licenses its software and sells products and services to end-users and also indirectly through OEMs and independent distributors. Terms offered by the Company do not differ based on whether the customer is an end-user, OEM or independent distributor. The Company offers terms that require payment within 30 to 90 days after product delivery. The Company does not offer rights of return, acceptance clauses or price protection to its customers.

License fees revenue is derived from the licensing of computer software. Hardware revenue is derived from the sale of system hardware, including peripheral equipment. Maintenance and service revenue is derived from hardware and software maintenance and from services consisting of installation, training and engineering services. The Company's software licenses are always sold as part of an arrangement that includes a maintenance arrangement and often installation and training services. The Company generally sells hardware as part of a system sale, which includes a software license and often installation and training services. Occasionally, the Company sells hardware as part of a system upgrade or additional product sale. Engineering services consist of software modification or development services that are sold separately to OEMs.

The Company recognizes revenue in accordance with AICPA Statement of Position (SOP) 97-2, Software Revenue Recognition, as amended by SOP 98-4 and SOP 98-9, as well as Technical Practice Aids issued from time to time by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 101. The Company recognizes revenue when it is realized or realizable and earned. The Company considers revenue realized or realizable and earned when it has persuasive evidence of an arrangement, the product has been shipped or the services have been provided to the customer, the sales price is fixed or determinable and collectibility is probable.

The Company evaluates the credit worthiness of all customers. In circumstances where the Company does not have experience selling to a customer and lacks adequate credit information to conclude collection is probable, revenue is deferred until the arrangement fees are collected and all other revenue recognition criteria in the arrangement have been met.

In addition to the aforementioned general policy, the following are the specific revenue recognition policies for services and multiple-element arrangements.

Software and Hardware

Revenue from license fees and hardware is recognized when shipment of the product has occurred, no significant Company obligations with regard to implementation remain and the Company's services are not considered essential to the functionality of other elements of the arrangement. See also Multiple Element

Arrangements below for further information.

Services

Revenue from maintenance arrangements is deferred and recognized ratably over the term of the maintenance arrangements.

Revenue from training and installation services is recognized as the services are provided to customers.

Revenue from engineering services, where the Company is performing significant customization or modification of software, is recognized using contract accounting on a percentage-of-completion basis. The Company records revenue by reference to actual hours incurred to date and the estimated hours remaining to complete the services.

Multiple-Element Arrangements

The Company enters into arrangements with customers that include a combination of software products, system hardware, specified upgrades, maintenance or installation and training services. For such arrangements, the Company recognizes revenue using the residual value method. The Company allocates the total arrangement fee among each deliverable element of the arrangement based on the relative fair value of each of the deliverable elements determined based on vendor-specific objective evidence. The fair value of maintenance services is based upon the renewal rate for continued service arrangements. The fair value of installation and training services is established based upon separate pricing for the services. In software arrangements for which the Company does not have vendor-specific objective evidence of fair value for all elements, revenue is deferred until the earlier of when vendor-specific objective evidence is determined for the undelivered elements (residual method) or when all elements have been delivered.

Expense Restatement Change in Classifications

Vital Images has restated its financial statements to (1) change the classification of certain customer support costs, which had previously been reported as a sales and marketing expense rather than as cost of revenue—maintenance and services and (2) change the classification of amortization expense related to technology licensed from a third party, which had, prior to the third quarter of 2003, been reported as research and development expense rather than cost of revenue—license fees. The Company has made the appropriate modifications to the statements of operations to give effect to these changes in classifications. The changes in these classifications: (1) increased cost of revenue—maintenance and services and reduced sales and marketing expense by corresponding amounts and (2) increased cost of revenue—license fees and reduced research and development expense by corresponding amounts. The changes in classification had no effect on the Company's previously reported revenue, operating income, net income (loss) or net income (loss) per share, nor did the changes in classifications affect the Company's balance sheets or statements of cash flows. See Note 7 of the accompanying notes to the financial statements for the amounts of these changes in classifications.

Revenue

Total revenue increased 53% to \$6,791,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2003 compared to \$4,443,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2002. The revenue growth was driven by the increase in the Company's core revenue components of software license fees and maintenance and service revenue, which increased 61% to \$6,320,000 in the first quarter of 2003 from \$3,922,000 in the first quarter of 2002. License fee revenue increased 54% to \$4,653,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2003 from \$3,026,000 for the same period in 2002. The increase in software license fee revenue primarily reflects increased sales from the

distribution agreement with Toshiba Corporation, Medical Systems Group (Toshiba) and sales of optional software modules. Total revenue from Toshiba totaled \$3,028,000, or 45% of first quarter 2003 revenue, compared with \$1,993,000, or 45% of first quarter 2002 revenue. The Company generated strong revenue growth from the sale of *Vitreax* 2 options, which totaled \$2,348,000 and \$1,417,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively. Optional software includes *VScore* , CT Colonography, Automated Vessel Measurements and CT Cardiac that was released in the first quarter of 2003.

Maintenance and services revenue increased 86% to \$1,667,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2003 compared to \$896,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2002. The primary cause of the increase was a \$314,000 increase in maintenance revenue as the Company added new customers to the installed base and collected back maintenance from customers whose maintenance had lapsed. There was also a \$237,000 increase in training revenue due to an increase in the number of training sessions sold with customer purchases of software. The increase in maintenance and services revenue was partially due to revenue from engineering services rendered under product development agreements with Medtronic Surgical Navigation Technologies (SNT) and E-Z-EM, Inc. The Company recorded \$330,000 of service revenue in the first quarter of 2003 from these two agreements. In the first quarter of 2002, the Company recorded \$175,000 of service revenue related to the development of certain advanced visualization technology for SNT.

Hardware revenue decreased 10% to \$471,000 for the first quarter of 2003 from \$521,000 in the first quarter of 2002. This decrease was primarily the result of lower unit pricing for hardware platforms shipped.

Gross Margin

The gross margin percentage increased to 76% for the three months ended March 31, 2003 compared to 70% for the same period last year. The increase in gross margin is partially attributable to the increase in software-only sales, which have higher margins. In addition, there was a decrease in the lower margin hardware sales. The Company anticipates the overall gross margin percentage in future periods may be lower, but this determination can be affected by the proportion of revenue from higher margin software-only sales relative to the proportion of revenue from lower margin maintenance and services and hardware.

Sales and Marketing

Sales and marketing expenses increased to \$2,120,000, or 31% of total revenue, for the three months ended March 31, 2003, from \$1,438,000, or 32% of total revenue, for the three months ended March 31, 2002, a 47% increase. The expense increase was primarily due to increased compensation and hiring costs as a result of additional personnel and increased sales commissions as a result of increased revenue. There was also an increase in expenses related to utilizing outside consultants to help sell and promote *Vitreax* 2 and *Vitreax* 2 options. The Company expects sales and marketing costs to increase in future periods as a result of the cost of additional sales and marketing personnel.

Research and Development

Research and development expenses increased 53% to \$1,381,000, or 20% of total revenue, for the three months ended March 31, 2003, compared with \$900,000, or 20% of total revenue, for the same period last year. The expense increase was primarily due to increased compensation costs resulting from additional personnel supporting the development of *Vitreia 2* and an increase in depreciation expense for new computer equipment purchased for new personnel as well as upgrades for older computer equipment. In addition, during the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002, \$19,000 and \$119,000, respectively, of research and

development expenses were classified as cost of revenue because the costs related to the SNT product development agreement. The Company anticipates that research and development costs will increase in future periods as the Company develops software tools for applications with large potential markets, such as cardiovascular disease, disease screening applications like colon cancer, and surgical and therapy planning, but management expects these costs to decline as a percentage of total revenue.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses decreased to \$1,026,000, or 15% of total revenue, for the three months ended March 31, 2003, from \$1,029,000, or 23% of total revenue, for the three months ended March 31, 2002. General and administrative expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2002 include \$230,000 related to severance for the Company's former chief executive officer. Excluding this 2002 severance payment, general and administrative expenses would have increased \$227,000 in the first quarter of 2003 due primarily to an increase in compensation costs related to additional personnel and an increase in shareholder communications expense. The Company believes that general and administrative expenses will increase in future periods due to increased infrastructure costs as the business grows, but management expects that they will decrease as a percentage of total revenue.

Results of Operations

The increasing revenue, including *Vitreia 2* and add-on software options shipments, net of the increased expenses attributable to the development of the Company's infrastructure and the development and promotion of the *Vitreia 2* product, resulted in an operating income of \$648,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2003, compared with an operating loss of \$274,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2002.

Interest Income

Interest income remained consistent due to declining interest rates, which was offset by a higher average balance of cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities during the three months ended March 31, 2003 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2002.

Income Taxes

The income tax provisions for the first quarter of 2003 and 2002 consist solely of certain state minimum fees. As a result of the Company's history of generating net operating losses, the Company has established a valuation allowance to completely reserve for the deferred tax assets of the Company. The Company continues to monitor the realizability of the benefits related to its net deferred tax assets. To the extent management estimates that the realization of this benefit is more likely than not based upon expected future taxable income, a portion or all of the valuation will be reversed. To the extent that the Company continues to generate income before income taxes on a consistent basis and such income is judged to be sufficient to indicate the ability to realize some or all of these benefits, management will reverse a portion or all of the valuation allowance. Management believes such a reversal could be appropriate during 2003. Such a reversal would result in an income tax benefit in the period of reversal.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of March 31, 2003, the Company had \$5,042,000 in cash and cash equivalents, working capital of \$10,055,000, and no borrowings.

Cash flows used in operations decreased to \$503,000 in the first three months of 2003 from \$937,000 in the first three months of 2002. In both three-month periods, cash flows were used primarily to fund an increase in accounts receivable, an increase in prepaid expenses and other current assets and a decrease in accrued expenses, which were partially offset by non-cash expenses for depreciation and amortization and an increase in deferred revenue. An increase in accounts payable for the three months ended March 31, 2003 partially offset the use of cash. In addition, the considerably improved operating results also had a significant impact as the Company generated net income of \$654,000 in the first quarter of 2003 versus a net loss of \$247,000 in the first quarter of 2002.

The increases in accounts receivable for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002 were primarily due to volume increases in *Vitreia 2* sales and an increase in engineering services provided under product development agreements. The increases in deferred revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002 were primarily due to volume increases in *Vitreia 2* sales and renewals of annual maintenance. Also for the three months ended March 31, 2003, there was an increase in deferred training revenue due to an increase in the number of training sessions sold with customer purchases of software. The decreases in accrued expenses as of March 31, 2003 and 2002 was due primarily to the payment of bonuses that had been accrued at the end of the prior fiscal year. In addition, there was an additional decrease in accrued expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2003 due to the payment of royalties accrued in the prior quarter. The increase in prepaid expenses and other current assets for the three months March 31, 2003 was due primarily to a \$75,000 increase in revenue in excess of billings.

The Company used cash of \$2,841,000 and \$414,000 for investing activities during the first quarter 2003 and 2002, respectively. The investing activities included purchases of property and equipment of \$434,000 and \$414,000 in the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The purchases for both quarters were primarily to upgrade computer equipment and to purchase computer equipment for new personnel. Management anticipates that the Company will continue to purchase property and equipment necessary in the normal course of business. The amount and timing of these purchases and the related cash outflows in future periods is difficult to predict and is dependent on a number of factors including the hiring of employees and the rate of change of computer hardware. There were \$3,112,000 in investments of marketable securities and \$704,000 in maturities of marketable securities during the three months ended March 31, 2003. The marketable securities are invested in U.S. government obligations, U.S. government agency obligations, corporate commercial obligations and certificates of deposits.

Cash provided by financing activities totaled \$264,000 and \$1,839,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively, resulting from the sale of common stock under the Company's stock plans and upon the exercise of stock warrants. In December 2001, the Company announced its decision to exercise its right to redeem its outstanding redeemable, five-year common stock warrants originally issued in a December 1999 private placement. The warrant holders exercised all of the outstanding warrants in December 2001 and January 2002. The net cash proceeds from the January 2002 exercises were approximately \$1,719,000.

The Company has never paid or declared any cash dividends and does not intend to pay dividends in the near future.

The following summarizes our contractual obligations due each period, including purchase commitments as of March 31, 2003, and the effect such obligations are expected to have on our liquidity and cash flow:

		Payments Due By Year			
		Remainder of 2003	2004	2005	2006
Operating leases	\$	289,000	\$ 388,000	\$ 227,000	\$
Purchase commitment	(1) \$	840,000	\$ 1,750,000	\$ 1,960,000	\$ 1,050,000

(1) Assumes the R2 Technologies, Inc. s lung nodule CAD software product will be available for sale beginning in the third quarter of 2003. (See Note 12 in the Notes to Financial Statements in the Company s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002.)

If the Company s operations progress as anticipated, of which there can be no assurance, management believes that its cash and cash equivalents on hand and generated from operations should be sufficient to satisfy its cash requirements for at least the next twelve months. The timing of the Company s future capital requirements, however, will depend on a number of factors, including the ability and willingness of physicians to use three-dimensional visualization and analysis software in clinical diagnosis, surgical planning, patient screening and other diagnosis and treatment protocols; the ability of the Company to successfully market its products; the ability of the Company to differentiate its volume rendering software from competing products employing surface rendering or other technologies; the ability of the Company to build and maintain an effective sales and distribution channel; the impact of competition in the medical visualization business; the ability of the Company to obtain any necessary regulatory approvals; and the ability of the Company to enhance existing products and develop new products on a timely basis. To the extent that the Company s operations do not progress as anticipated, additional capital may be required. There can be no assurance that any required additional capital will be available on acceptable terms or at all, and the failure to obtain any such capital would have a material adverse effect on the Company s business.

Foreign Currency Transactions

Substantially all of the Company s foreign transactions are negotiated, invoiced and paid in U.S. dollars.

Certain Important Factors

This Form 10-Q/A contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and information that are based on management s beliefs, as well as on assumptions made by, and upon information currently available to, management. When used in this Form 10-Q/A, the words expect, anticipate, intend, plan, believe, seek, and estimate or similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. However, this Form 10-Q/A also contains other forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions, including, but not limited to, the following factors, which could cause the Company s future results and shareholder values to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements made by or on behalf of the Company: the dependence on growth of the industry in which the

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Company operates, the extent to which the Company's products gain market acceptance, the need for and availability of additional capital, regulatory approvals, the potential for litigation regarding patent and other intellectual property rights, the introduction of competitive products by

others, dependence on major customers, fluctuations in quarterly results, the progress of product development, the availability of third-party reimbursement, and the receipt and timing of regulatory approvals and other factors detailed from time to time in the Company's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including those set forth under the heading "Important Factors" in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, as amended for the year ended December 31, 2002.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

(a) Exhibits.

The following exhibits are filed as part of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A:

- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
 - 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
 - 32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
 - 32.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- (b) Form 8-K. The Company filed no Current Reports on Form 8-K during the three months ended March 31, 2003. It filed one Current Report on Form 8-K during the period from March 31, 2003 to the date of the filing of the original Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q announcing its financial results for the three months ended March 31, 2003.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

VITAL IMAGES, INC.

March 2, 2004

/s/ Gregory S. Furness
Gregory S. Furness
Chief Financial Officer and
Vice President-Finance
(Chief Accounting Officer)