

CARDIOGENESIS CORP /CA

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CARDIOGENESIS CORPORATION

Prospectus Supplement No. 1 dated March 31, 2005

to the Prospectus dated January 14, 2005

On March 31, 2005, we filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the quarter and year ended December 31, 2004. The financial information and related management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations attached hereto supplement and supersede, in part, the information in the prospectus.

This prospectus supplement no. 1 should be read in conjunction with the prospectus, which is required to be delivered with this prospectus supplement no.1.

Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. See Risk Factors beginning on page 2 of the prospectus for a discussion for the risks associated with our business.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus supplement no. 1 is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Item 6. *Selected Consolidated Financial Data.*

The following selected consolidated statement of operations data for fiscal years ended 2004, 2003 and 2002 and the consolidated balance sheet data for 2004 and 2003 set forth below are derived from our consolidated financial statements and are qualified by reference to our consolidated financial statements included herein.

The selected consolidated statement of operations data for fiscal year ended 2001 and 2000 and the consolidated balance sheet data for 2002, 2001 and 2000 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements not included herein. These historical results are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations to be expected for any future period.

Selected Consolidated Financial Data

Years Ended December 31,

2004 2003 2002 2001 2000

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

Consolidated Statement of Operations Data:

Net revenues	\$ 15,454	\$ 13,518	\$ 13,048	\$ 14,153	\$ 22,210
Cost of revenues	2,193	2,295	2,935	5,777	10,055
Gross profit	13,261	11,223	10,113	8,376	12,155
Operating expenses:					
Research and development	1,442	1,944	657	1,863	5,065
Sales, general and administrative	11,322	9,590	12,297	15,119	22,009
Restructuring and merger-related costs					1,033
Total operating expenses	12,764	11,534	12,954	18,015	27,074
Operating income (loss)	497	(311)	(2,841)	(9,639)	(14,919)
Interest and other (expense) income, net	(1,816)	(37)	2,311	(608)	310
Net loss	\$ (1,319)	\$ (348)	\$ (530)	\$ (10,247)	\$ (14,609)
Net loss per share - basic and diluted	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.31)	\$ (0.48)
Shares used in per share calculation	41,152	37,303	36,911	33,311	30,166

Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:

Cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities	\$ 4,740	\$ 1,013	\$ 1,490	\$ 2,629	\$ 3,357
Working capital	6,994	2,001	1,614	1,048	4,662
Total assets	15,683	6,460	7,755	11,309	16,965
Long-term debt, less current portion	7,329	6	1	32	405
Accumulated deficit	(166,277)	(164,958)	(164,610)	(164,080)	(153,833)
Total shareholders' equity	4,735	3,820	3,711	3,582	7,974

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contains descriptions of our expectations regarding future trends affecting our business. These forward-looking statements and other forward-looking statements made elsewhere in this document are made in reliance upon the safe harbor

provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Please read the section below titled Factors Affecting Future Results to review conditions which we believe could cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated by the forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are identified by words such as believes, anticipates, expects, intends, plans, will, may and similar expressions. In addition, any statement to our plans, expectations, strategies or other characterizations of future events or circumstances are forward-looking statements. Our business may have changed since the date hereof and we undertake no obligation to update these forward looking statements.

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with financial statements and notes thereto included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Overview

Cardiogenesis Corporation, formerly known as Eclipse Surgical Technologies, Inc., incorporated in California in 1989, designs, develops and distributes laser-based surgical products and disposable fiber-optic

accessories for the treatment of advanced cardiovascular disease through transmyocardial revascularization (TMR) and percutaneous myocardial channeling (PMC). PMC was formerly referred to as percutaneous myocardial revascularization (PMR). The new name PMC more literally depicts the immediate physiologic tissue effect of the Cardiogenesis PMC system to ablate precise, partial thickness channels into the heart muscle from the inside of the left ventricle.

In February 1999, we received final approval from the FDA for our TMR products for certain indications, and we are permitted to sell those products in the U.S. on a commercial basis. We have also received the European Conforming Mark (CE Mark) allowing the commercial sale of our TMR laser systems and our PMC catheter system to customers in the European Community. Effective July 1999, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) began providing Medicare coverage for TMR. As a result, hospitals and physicians are now eligible to receive Medicare reimbursement for TMR equipment and procedures performed on Medicare recipients.

We have completed pivotal clinical trials involving PMC, and study results were submitted to the FDA in a Pre Market Approval (PMA application) in December 1999 along with subsequent amendments. In July 2001, the FDA Advisory Panel recommended against approval of PMC for public sale and use in the United States. In February 2003, the FDA granted an independent panel review of our pending PMA application for PMC by the Medical Devices Dispute Resolution Panel (MDDRP). In July 2003, the FDA agreed to review additional data in support of our PMA supplement for PMC under the structure of an interactive review process between us and the FDA review team. The independent panel review by the MDDRP was cancelled in lieu of the interactive review, but the FDA has agreed to reschedule the MDDRP hearing in the future, if the dispute cannot be resolved. In August 2004, we met with the FDA and agreed on the steps needed to design and initiate a new clinical trial to confirm the safety and efficacy of PMC. In January 2005, we again met with the agency and agreed on major trial parameters. We are working closely with the FDA in finalizing the clinical trial protocol to be formally agreed upon. Once the agreement is achieved and the related costs are clearly understood, we expect to move forward, either on our own or with a corporate partner in the interventional cardiology arena. There can be no assurance, however, that we will receive a favorable determination from the FDA.

As of December 31, 2004, we had an accumulated deficit of \$166,277,000. We may continue to incur operating losses. The timing and amounts of our expenditures will depend upon a number of factors, including the efforts required to develop our sales and marketing organization, the timing of market acceptance of our products and the status and timing of regulatory approvals.

Results of Operations

Year Ended December 31, 2004 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2003

Net Revenues

We generate our revenues primarily through the sale of our TMR laser base units and related handpieces, and related services. Net revenues of \$15,454,000 for the year ended December 31, 2004 increased \$1,936,000, or 14%, when compared to net revenues of \$13,518,000 for the year ended December 31, 2003. The increase in net revenues was primarily due to an increase in domestic handpiece and laser revenues of \$1,113,000 and \$692,000, respectively, as well as an increase in international handpiece and laser sales of \$3,000 and \$65,000, respectively. In addition, service and other revenue of \$1,034,000 increased by \$63,000 for the year ended December 31, 2004 when compared to \$971,000 for the year ended December 31, 2003.

The increase in handpiece revenue is primarily related to a higher average per unit selling price and a higher quantity sold in 2004 as compared to 2003. In the year ended December 31, 2004, domestic handpiece revenue consisted of \$2,214,000 in sales to customers operating under our loaned laser program, of which \$699,000 was attributed to premiums associated with such sales. In the year ended December 31, 2003, domestic handpiece revenue consisted of \$2,649,000 in sales of product to customers operating under our loaned laser program, of which \$781,000 was attributed to premiums associated with such sales. In the years

ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, sales of product to customers not operating under our loaned laser program were \$7,936,000 and \$6,387,000, respectively.

For the year ended December 31, 2004, domestic laser sales increased by \$692,000 compared to the year ended December 31, 2003 primarily from a moderate increase in the conversion of loaned lasers to outright sales. International sales, accounting for approximately 3% of total sales for the year ended December 31, 2004, increased \$67,000 from the prior year when international sales also accounted for 3% of total sales. The increase in international sales occurred primarily as a result of a higher average selling price of lasers sold abroad.

Gross Profit

Gross profit increased to 86% of net revenues for the year ended December 31, 2004 as compared to 83% of net revenues for the year ended December 31, 2003. Gross profit in absolute dollars increased by \$2,038,000 to \$13,261,000 for the year ended December 31, 2004, as compared to \$11,223,000 for the year ended December 31, 2003. The increase in gross profit as a percent of sales, and in absolute terms, resulted from an increase in margins due to a more favorable product mix as higher-margin laser sales accounted for a greater portion of revenues than in prior periods. In addition, margins on disposable handpieces increased due to improvements in manufacturing which resulted in higher yields.

Research and Development

Research and development expenditures of \$1,442,000 decreased \$502,000 or 26% for the year ended December 31, 2004 when compared to \$1,944,000 for the year ended December 31, 2003. The decrease resulted from decreases in the costs associated with our efforts to obtain FDA clearance for PMC. Such costs were \$1.4 million in 2003 compared to \$288,000 in 2004, with the decrease being partially offset by increased spending on research and development activity for our minimally invasive TMR platform in 2004.

For the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, research and development expense included a credit of \$152,000 and \$601,000, respectively, due to the reversal each year of amounts recorded in accrued liabilities in prior years for estimated clinical trial obligations subsequently determined not to be needed.

Sales, General and Administrative

Sales, general and administrative expenditures of \$11,322,000 increased \$1,732,000 or 18% for the year ended December 31, 2004 when compared to \$9,590,000 for the year ended December 31, 2003. The increase in expenses resulted primarily from an increase in employee expenses of \$1,504,000 primarily related to an increase in our sales force, as well as higher sales commissions paid out associated with an increase in sales revenue. Additionally, advertising and marketing, and training and clinical research expense increased \$202,000 and \$214,000 respectively, due to the promotion of new products. This was offset by a decrease in facilities and office expense of \$137,000 related to operational cost reduction efforts.

Non-Operating Expense (Income)

Total non-operating expense of \$1,816,000 increased \$1,779,000 or 4808% for the year ended December 31, 2004 when compared to \$37,000 for the year ended December 31, 2003. This increase is primarily due to non-operating, non-cash charges recorded in 2004 in relation to the Secured Convertible Term Note (Note) issued in October 2004. These non-operating, non-cash charges resulted from mark to market charges on derivatives and warrants and interest and debt issuance costs associated with the Note. Since the fair value of the warrants and derivatives is tied in large part to our stock price, in the future, if our stock price increases between reporting periods, the warrants and derivatives become more valuable. As such, there is no

way to forecast what the non-operating, non-cash charges will be in the future or what the future impact will be on our financial statements.

	2004	2003	Change	
	Years Ended December 31,			
) In thousands			
	(\$			
Interest expense Secured Convertible Term Note	\$ 77	\$ 77	\$ 77	100%
Interest expense other	58	44	14	32%
Non-cash interest expense Change in derivative value	1,263	1,263	1,263	100%
Non-cash interest expense Accretion of discount on Note	141	141	141	100%
Non-cash interest expense Amortization of debt issuance costs relating to the Note	35	35	35	100%
Other non-cash expense- Change in fair value of warrants	290	290	290	100%
Interest income	(48)	(7)	(41)	586%
Total interest expense, net	\$ 1,816	\$ 37	\$ 1,779	

Year Ended December 31, 2003 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2002

Net Revenues

We generate our revenues primarily through the sale of our TMR laser base units and related handpieces, and related services. Net revenues of \$13,518,000 for the year ended December 31, 2003 increased \$470,000, or 4%, when compared to net revenues of \$13,048,000 for the year ended December 31, 2002. The increase in net revenues was due to an increase in domestic handpiece and laser revenues of \$268,000 and \$286,000, respectively, offset by a decrease in international handpiece and laser sales of \$9,000 and \$69,000, respectively.

The increase in handpiece revenue is primarily related to a higher average per unit selling price in 2003 as compared to 2002. In an effort to accelerate market adoption of the TMR procedure, we developed a program pursuant to which we loan lasers to hospitals in return for the hospital purchasing a minimum number of handpieces at a premium over the list price. In the year ended December 31, 2003, domestic handpiece revenue consisted of \$2,649,000 in sales to customers operating under our loaned laser program, of which \$781,000 was attributed to premiums associated with such sales. In the year ended December 31, 2002, domestic handpiece revenue consisted of \$2,832,000 in sales of product to customers operating under our loaned laser program, of which \$756,000 was attributed to premiums associated with such sales. In the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, sales of product to customers not operating under our loaned laser program were \$6,387,000 and \$5,937,000, respectively.

For the year ended December 31, 2003, domestic laser sales increased by \$286,000 compared to the year ended December 31, 2002 primarily from a moderate increase in the conversion of loaned lasers to outright sales. International sales, accounting for approximately 3% of total sales for the year ended December 31, 2003, decreased \$78,000 from the prior year when international sales accounted for 4% of total sales. The decrease in international sales occurred primarily as a result of fewer handpiece sales resulting from decreased sales and marketing efforts in the international market compared to 2002. Service and other revenue of \$971,000 slightly decreased by \$6,000 for the year ended December 31, 2003 when compared to \$977,000 for the year ended December 31, 2002.

Gross Profit

Gross profit increased to 83% of net revenues for the year ended December 31, 2003 as compared to 78% of net revenues for the year ended December 31, 2002. Gross profit in absolute dollars increased by \$1,110,000 to

\$11,223,000 for the year ended December 31, 2003, as compared to \$10,113,000 for the year ended December 31, 2002. The increase in gross profit as a percent of sales, and in absolute terms, resulted from improved margins on lasers sold. These margins improved primarily due to sales of lasers originally placed

under our laser loan program that were converted to outright sales. In addition, margins on disposable handpieces increased due to improvements in manufacturing which resulted in higher yields.

Research and Development

Research and development expenditures of \$1,944,000 increased \$1,287,000 or 196% for the year ended December 31, 2003 when compared to \$657,000 for the year ended December 31, 2002. The increase in overall research and development expense resulted primarily from an increase in costs for outside services of \$463,000 related to the PMC approval process. For the year ended December 31, 2003, a reduction of \$601,000 was recorded on accrued liabilities recorded in prior years for estimated clinical trial obligations. This reduction of accrued liabilities decreased \$828,000 for the year ended December 31, 2002 and contributed to the overall increase in research and development expenditures.

Sales, General and Administrative

Sales, general and administrative expenditures of \$9,590,000 decreased \$2,707,000 or 22% for the year ended December 31, 2003 when compared to \$12,297,000 for the year ended December 31, 2002. The decrease in expenses resulted primarily from a decrease in employee expenses of \$1,077,000 primarily related to reductions in our workforce. Additionally, outside services, advertising and marketing, training and clinical research, and facilities and office expense decreased \$564,000, \$396,000, \$152,000, \$118,000, respectively, due to overall cost cutting efforts.

Interest and Other Income (Expense), Net

Interest and other income (expense), net is comprised of interest income, interest expense and our former ownership interest in Microheart, Inc., a privately-held company (Microheart).

Interest income of \$7,000 decreased \$32,000 or 82% for the year ended December 31, 2003 when compared to \$39,000 for the year ended December 31, 2002. This decrease was due to lower interest rates and lower investments in cash equivalents.

Interest expense of \$44,000 increased \$31,000 or 238% for the year ended December 31, 2003 when compared to \$13,000 for the year ended December 31, 2002. This increase is primarily due to a higher level of financing for equipment under capital lease and amortization of debt issue costs.

A gain on the sale of an investee of \$2,285,000 for the year ended December 31, 2002 resulted from the sale of our ownership interest in Microheart in April 2002.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash and cash equivalents were \$4,740,000 at December 31, 2004 compared to \$1,013,000 at December 31, 2003, an increase of \$3,727,000. Net cash used in operating activities was \$967,000 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004 primarily due to increased accounts receivable balances from increased sales. Cash and cash equivalents were \$1,013,000 at December 31, 2003 compared to \$1,490,000 at December 31, 2002, a decrease of \$477,000. We used \$680,000 of cash for operating activities in the twelve months ended December 31, 2003 primarily to pay down accounts payable and accrued liabilities. During the year ended December 31, 2002, we incurred operating losses of \$2,841,000, which, when coupled with the payment of current liabilities partially offset by non-cash operating expenses, resulted in the use of \$3,196,000 to support operating activities.

Cash used in investing activities during the twelve months ended December 31, 2004 was \$401,000 related to the acquisition of property and equipment. Cash used in investing activities during the twelve months ended December 31, 2003 was \$80,000 and was attributed to the acquisition of property and equipment. Cash provided by investing activities during the twelve months ended December 31, 2002 was \$2,223,000 primarily consisting of the net proceeds obtained from the sale of our ownership interest in Microheart.

Cash provided by financing activities during the twelve months ended December 31, 2004 was \$5,095,000 due primarily to proceeds from the sale of common stock to private entities and the proceeds from the Secured Convertible Term Note agreement with Laurus Funds. In January 2004, we sold 3,100,000 shares of common stock to private investors for a total price of \$2,700,000. We also issued a warrant to purchase 3,100,000 additional shares of common stock at a price of \$1.37 per share. The warrant is immediately exercisable and has a term of five years.

In October 2004, we completed a financing transaction with Laurus Master Fund, Ltd, a Cayman Islands corporation (Laurus), pursuant to which we issued a Secured Convertible Term Note in the aggregate principal amount of \$6.0 million and a warrant to purchase an aggregate of 2,640,000 shares of our common stock at a price of \$0.50 per share to Laurus in a private offering. Net proceeds to us from the financing, after payment of fees and expenses to Laurus and its affiliates, were \$5,752,500. Of this amount, we received \$2,875,250 shown in net cash provided by financing activities and \$2,877,250 which was deposited in a restricted cash account and is shown in the Supplemental schedule of non-cash investing and financing activities. Funds deposited in the restricted cash account will only be released to us, if at all, upon satisfaction of certain conditions, such as: 1) voluntary conversion of the restricted funds by Laurus, and 2) conversion rights of the restricted funds by us subject to certain stock price levels and trading volume limitations.

The Note matures in October 2007, absent earlier redemption by us or earlier conversion by Laurus. Annual interest on the Note is equal to the prime rate published in The Wall Street Journal from time to time, plus two percent (2.0%), provided that such annual rate of interest may not be less than six and one-half percent (6.5%), subject to certain downward adjustments resulting from certain increases in the market price of our common stock. Interest on the Note is payable monthly in arrears on the first day of each month during the term of the Note, commencing November 2004. In addition, commencing May 2005, we are required to make monthly principal payments of \$100,000 per month. To the extent that funds are released from the restricted cash account prior to repayment in full of the unrestricted portion of the Note proceeds, the monthly payment amount may be increased by an amount equal to the amount released from the restricted cash account divided by the remaining number of monthly principal payments due on or prior to the maturity date. The Note is convertible into shares of our common stock at the option of Laurus and, in certain circumstances, at our option.

The \$6,000,000 Note includes embedded derivative financial instruments. In conjunction with the Note, we issued a warrant to purchase 2,640,000 shares of common stock. The accounting treatment of the derivatives and warrant requires that we record the derivatives and warrant at their relative fair value as of the inception date of the agreement, and at fair value as of each subsequent balance sheet date. Any change in fair value will be recorded as non-operating, non-cash income or expense at each reporting date. If the fair value of the derivatives and warrant is higher at the subsequent balance sheet date, we will record a non-operating, non-cash charge. If the fair value of the derivatives and warrant is lower at the subsequent balance sheet date, we will record non-operating, non-cash income. As of December 31, 2004, the derivatives were valued at \$2,337,777. Conversion related derivatives were valued using the Binomial Option Pricing Model with the following assumptions: dividend yield of 0%; annual volatility of 70.5%; and risk free interest rate of 3.25% as well as probability analysis related to trading volume restrictions. The remaining derivatives were valued using discounted cash flows and probability analysis. The warrant was valued at \$766,020 at December 31, 2004 using the Binomial Option Pricing model with the following assumptions: dividend yield of 0%; annual volatility of 70.5%; risk-free interest rate of 3.94%; and exercise factor of 2. Both the derivatives and warrant were classified as long-term liabilities.

Cash provided by financing activities during the twelve months ended December 31, 2003 was \$283,000 primarily due to proceeds from employee stock option exercises and common stock purchased under the Employee Stock Purchase Plan. Cash used in financing activities during the twelve months ended December 31, 2002 was \$254,000 resulting from payments on short term borrowings of \$825,000. This was offset by net proceeds of \$486,000 obtained from the sale of our common stock to the State of Wisconsin Investment Board in April 2002 and proceeds of \$85,000 received from the sale of stock under the Employee Stock Purchase Plan.

We have incurred significant losses for the last several years and at December 31, 2004 we had an accumulated deficit of \$166,277,000. Our ability to maintain current operations is dependent upon maintaining our sales at least at the same levels achieved this year.

We also plan to continue our cost containment efforts by focusing on sales, general and administrative expenses. We have significantly reduced our cost of revenues, primarily due to the outsourcing of a significant portion of our manufacturing which allows us to purchase products at lower costs. To reduce operating expenses, we have focused our efforts on reducing headcount and overall expenses in functions that are not essential to core and critical activities.

Currently, our primary goal is to maintain profitability at the operating level. Our actions have been guided by this initiative, and the resulting cost containment measures have helped to conserve our cash. Our focus is upon core and critical activities, thus operating expenses that are nonessential to our core operations have been eliminated.

We believe our cash balance as of December 31, 2004 will be sufficient to meet our capital, debt and operating requirements through the next 12 months. We believe that if revenues from sales or new funds from debt or equity instruments are insufficient to maintain the current expenditure rate, it will be necessary to significantly reduce our operations until an appropriate solution is implemented.

We will have a continuing need for new infusions of cash if we incur losses in the future. We plan to increase our sales through increased direct sales and marketing efforts on existing products and achieving regulatory approval for other products. If our direct sales and marketing efforts are unsuccessful or we are unable to achieve regulatory approval for our products, we will be unable to significantly increase our revenues. We believe that if we are unable to generate sufficient funds from sales or from debt or equity issuances to maintain our current expenditure rate, it will be necessary to significantly reduce our operations. We may be required to seek additional sources of financing, which could include short-term debt, long-term debt or equity. There is a risk that we may be unsuccessful in obtaining such financing and that we will not have sufficient cash to fund our operations.

Payments Due by Period

Contractual Obligations	Total	Less than	1-3	3-5	More
		1 Year	Years	Years	than 5 Years
(In thousands)					
Secured Convertible Term Note, net of restricted cash	\$ 3,000	\$ 800	\$ 2,200		
Secured Convertible Term Note Interest(1)	\$ 203	\$ 54	\$ 149		
Capital Lease Obligations	\$ 23	\$ 5	\$ 12	\$ 6	
Operating Leases	\$ 686	\$ 366	\$ 320	\$	\$
Total	\$ 3,912	\$ 1,225	\$ 2,681	\$ 6	\$

(1) Assumes 6.75% effective interest rate.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires our management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The following presents a summary of our critical accounting policies and estimates, defined as those policies and estimates we believe are: (i) the most important to the portrayal of our financial condition and results of operations,

and (ii) that require our most difficult, subjective or complex judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates about the effects of matters that are inherently uncertain. Our most significant estimates relate to the determination of the allowance for bad debt, inventory reserves, valuation allowance

relating to deferred tax asset, warranty reserve, the assessment of future cash flows in evaluating intangible assets for impairment and assumptions used in fair value determination of warrants and derivatives.

Revenue Recognition:

We recognize revenue on product sales upon receipt of a purchase order upon shipment of the products when the price is fixed or determinable and when collection of sales proceeds is reasonably assured. Where purchase orders allow customers an acceptance period or other contingencies, revenue is recognized upon the earlier of acceptance or removal of the contingency.

Revenues from sales to distributors and agents are recognized upon shipment when there is evidence that an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred under the Company's standard FOB shipping point terms, the sales price is fixed or determinable and the ability to collect sales proceeds is reasonably assured. The contracts regarding these sales do not include any rights of return or price protection clauses.

We frequently loan lasers to hospitals in return for the hospital purchasing a minimum number of handpieces at a premium over the list price. The loaned lasers are depreciated to cost of revenues over a useful life of 24 months. The revenue on the handpieces is recognized upon shipment at an amount equal to the list price. The premium over the list price represents revenue related to the use of the laser unit and is recognized ratably, generally over the 24-month useful life of the placed lasers.

Revenues from service contracts, rentals, and per procedure fees are recognized upon performance or over the terms of the contract as appropriate.

Accounts Receivable:

Accounts receivable consist of trade receivables recorded upon recognition of revenue for product sales, reduced by reserves for the estimated amount deemed uncollectible due to bad debt. The allowance for doubtful accounts is our best estimate of the amount of probable credit losses in our existing accounts receivable. We review the allowance for doubtful accounts quarterly with the corresponding provision included in general and administrative expenses. Past due balances over 90 days and over a specified amount are reviewed individually for collectibility. All other balances are reviewed on a pooled basis by type of receivable. Account balances are charged off against the allowance when we feel it is probable the receivable will not be recovered. We do not have any off-balance-sheet credit exposure related to our customers.

Inventories:

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost (principally standard cost, which approximates actual cost on a first-in, first-out basis) or market value. We regularly monitor potential excess, or obsolete, inventory by analyzing the usage for parts on hand and comparing the market value to cost. When necessary, we reduce the carrying amount of our inventory to its market value.

Valuation of Long-lived Assets:

We assess potential impairment of our finite lived, intangible assets and other long-lived assets when there is evidence that recent events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying value may not be recoverable. Reviews are performed to determine whether the carrying value of assets is impaired based on comparison to the undiscounted estimated future cash flows. If the comparison indicates that there is impairment, the impaired asset is written down to fair value, which is typically calculated using discounted estimated future cash flows. The amount of impairment would be recognized as the excess of the assets carrying value over its fair value. Events or changes in circumstances which may cause impairment include: significant changes in the manner of use of the acquired asset, negative industry or economic trends, and underperformance relative to historic or projected future operating results.

Income Taxes:

We account for income taxes using the liability method under which deferred tax assets or liabilities are calculated at the balance sheet date using current tax laws and rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. Valuation allowances are established, when necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets to the amounts expected to be realized.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Cardiogenesis Corporation

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements listed in the index appearing under Item 15(a)(1) present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Cardiogenesis Corporation and its subsidiaries (the Company) at December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2004 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule listed in the index appearing under Item 15(a)(2) presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. These financial statements and the financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management; our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and the financial statement schedule based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these statements in accordance with the Standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Orange County, California
March 16, 2005

CARDIOGENESIS CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
December 31, 2004 and 2003

	2004	2003
(In thousands)		
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,740	\$ 1,013
Accounts receivable, net	3,578	1,830
Inventories, net	1,782	1,339
Prepays and other current assets	513	453
Total current assets	10,613	4,635
Property and equipment, net	601	408
Restricted cash	2,884	
Other assets	1,585	1,417
Total assets	\$ 15,683	\$ 6,460
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 893	\$ 876
Accrued liabilities	1,263	1,159
Customer deposits		25
Deferred revenue	658	573
Current portion of capital lease obligation	5	1
Current portion of Secured Convertible Term Note	800	
Total current liabilities	3,619	2,634
Capital lease obligation, less current portion	18	6
Other long-term liability	496	
Secured Convertible Term Note and related obligations	6,815	
Total liabilities	10,948	2,640
Commitments and contingencies (Note 8)		
Shareholders equity:		
Preferred stock:		
no par value; 5,000 shares authorized; none issued and outstanding;		
Common stock:		
no par value; 75,000 shares authorized; 41,500 and 37,859 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively		
	171,012	168,778
Accumulated deficit	(166,277)	(164,958)
Total shareholders equity	4,735	3,820

Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$	15,683	\$	6,460
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

CARDIOGENESIS CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
For the Years Ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002

	2004	2003	2002
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)		
Net revenues	\$ 15,454	\$ 13,518	\$ 13,048
Cost of revenues	2,193	2,295	2,935
Gross profit	13,261	11,223	10,113
Operating expenses:			
Research and development	1,442	1,944	657
Sales, general and administrative	11,322	9,590	12,297
Total operating expenses	12,764	11,534	12,954
Operating income (loss)	497	(311)	(2,841)
Interest expense	(135)	(44)	(13)
Interest income	48	7	39
Non-cash interest expense	(1,439)		
Other non-cash expense	(290)		
Gain on sale of investee			2,285
Net loss	(1,319)	(348)	(530)
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax:			
Foreign currency translation adjustment			88
Other comprehensive income			88
Comprehensive loss	\$ (1,319)	\$ (348)	\$ (442)
Net loss per share:			
Basic and diluted	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)
Weighted average shares outstanding	41,152	37,303	36,911

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

CARDIOGENESIS CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
For the Years Ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002

	Common Stock		Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Accumulated Deficit	Total
	Shares	Amount			
(In thousands)					
Balances, December 31, 2001	36,507	\$ 167,750	\$ (88)	\$ (164,080)	\$ 3,582
Issuance of common stock pursuant to stock purchased under the Employee Stock Purchase Plan	114	85			85
Issuance of common stock for cash	500	486			486
Foreign currency translation adjustment			88		88
Net loss				(530)	(530)
Balances, December 31, 2002	37,121	168,321		(164,610)	3,711
Issuance of common stock pursuant to exercise of options	607	294			294
Issuance of common stock pursuant to stock purchased under the Employee Stock Purchase Plan	131	88			88
Issuance of common stock purchase warrants		75			75
Net loss				(348)	(348)
Balances, December 31, 2003	37,859	168,778		(164,958)	3,820
Issuance of common stock pursuant to exercise of options	317	184			184
Issuance of common stock pursuant to stock purchased under the Employee Stock Purchase Plan	184	87			87
Issuance of common stock for cash	3,140	2,304			2,304
Reclassification of stock purchase warrants to long-term liabilities		(341)			(341)
Net loss				(1,319)	(1,319)
Balances, December 31, 2004	41,500	\$ 171,012	\$	\$ (166,277)	\$ 4,735

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

CARDIOGENESIS CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the Years Ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002

	2004	2003	2002
(In thousands)			
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net loss	\$ (1,319)	\$ (348)	\$ (530)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:			
Derivative and warrant fair value adjustments	1,553		
Accretion related to discount on notes payable	141		
Depreciation and amortization	228	261	308
Gain from sale of equity investee			(2,285)
Provision for doubtful accounts	19	26	335
Inventory reserves	32	198	854
Interest expense accrued on note payable	77		
Amortization of other assets	195	195	194
Amortization of debt issuance costs	66	44	
Loss on disposal of property and equipment			28
Reduction of clinical trial accrual	(152)	(601)	(1,282)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(1,767)	105	34
Inventories	(475)	95	729
Prepays and other current assets	259	202	619
Other assets	(157)	(103)	
Accounts payable	17	(365)	(307)
Accrued liabilities	256	(316)	(1,084)
Current portion of long term liabilities			(495)
Customer deposits	(25)	(25)	(4)
Deferred revenue	85	(48)	(310)
Net cash used in operating activities	(967)	(680)	(3,196)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Proceeds from sale of equity in investee			2,285
Acquisition of property and equipment	(401)	(80)	(62)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(401)	(80)	2,223
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Net proceeds from issuance of common stock from exercise of options and from stock purchased under the Employee Stock Purchase Plan	271	307	85
Net proceeds from sale of common stock to private entities	2,304		486
Payments on short term borrowings	(351)		(794)
Net proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	2,875		
Repayments of capital lease obligations	(4)	(24)	(31)

Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	5,095	283	(254)
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents			88
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	3,727	(477)	(1,139)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,013	1,490	2,629
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 4,740	\$ 1,013	\$ 1,490
Supplemental schedule of cash flow information:			
Interest paid	\$ 10	\$ 19	\$ 13
Taxes paid	\$ 41	\$ 23	\$ 60
Supplemental schedule of noncash investing and financing activities:			
Issuance of common stock purchase warrants	\$	\$ 75	\$
Legally restricted proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	\$ 2,877	\$	\$

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

CARDIOGENESIS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Nature of Operations:

Cardiogenesis Corporation (Cardiogenesis or the Company), formerly known as Eclipse Surgical Technologies, Inc., was founded in 1989 to develop, manufacture and market surgical lasers and accessories for the treatment of disease. Currently, Cardiogenesis' emphasis is on the development and manufacture of products used for transmyocardial revascularization (TMR) and percutaneous myocardial channeling (PMC), which are cardiovascular procedures. PMC was formerly referred to as percutaneous myocardial revascularization (PMR). The new name PMC more literally depicts the immediate physiologic tissue effect of the Cardiogenesis PMC system to ablate precise, partial thickness channels into the heart muscle from the inside of the left ventricle.

Cardiogenesis markets its products for sale primarily in the U.S., Europe and Asia. Cardiogenesis operates in a single segment.

These financial statements contemplate the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. Cardiogenesis has sustained significant operating losses for the last several years and may continue to incur losses through 2005. Management believes its cash and cash equivalents balance as of December 31, 2004 is sufficient to meet the Company's capital and operating requirements for the next 12 months.

Cardiogenesis may require additional financing in the future. There can be no assurance that Cardiogenesis will be able to obtain additional debt or equity financing, if and when needed, on terms acceptable to the Company. Any additional equity or debt financing may involve substantial dilution to Cardiogenesis' stockholders, restrictive covenants or high interest costs. The failure to raise needed funds on sufficiently favorable terms could have a material adverse effect on the execution of the Company's business plan, operating results or financial condition. Cardiogenesis' long term liquidity also depends upon its ability to increase revenues from the sale of its products and achieve profitability. The failure to achieve these goals could have a material adverse effect on the execution of the Company's business plan, operating results or financial condition.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

Use of Estimates:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents:

All highly liquid instruments purchased with a maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase are considered cash equivalents.

Accounts Receivables:

Accounts receivable consist of trade receivables recorded upon recognition of revenue for product sales, reduced by reserves for the estimated amount deemed uncollectible due to bad debt. The allowance for doubtful accounts is the Company's best estimate of the amount of probable credit losses in its existing accounts receivable. The Company reviews the allowance for doubtful accounts quarterly with the corresponding provision included in general and administrative expenses. Past due balances over 90 days and over a specified amount are reviewed individually for collectibility. All other balances are reviewed on a pooled basis

CARDIOGENESIS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

by type of receivable. Account balances are charged off against the allowance when the Company feels it is probable the receivable will not be recovered. The Company does not have any off-balance-sheet credit exposure related to its customers.

	Balance at Beginning of Period	Additions (1)	Deductions (2)	Balance at End of Period
Allowance for doubtful accounts:				
Year ended December 31, 2002				
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 1,354	\$ 335	\$ 1,240	\$ 449
Year ended December 31, 2003				
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 449	\$ 26	\$ 449	\$ 26
Year ended December 31, 2004				
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 26	\$ 19	\$ 34	\$ 11

(1) Charged to costs and expenses.

(2) Amounts written off against the reserve.

Inventories:

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost (principally standard cost, which approximates actual cost on a first-in, first-out basis) or market value. The Company regularly monitors potential excess, or obsolete, inventory by analyzing the usage for parts on hand and comparing the market value to cost. When necessary, the Company reduces the carrying amount of inventory to its market value.

Patent Expenses:

Patent and patent related expenditures are expensed as general and administrative expenses as incurred.

Restricted Cash:

In conjunction with the Secured Convertible Term Note, \$2,877,250 of the amounts received by the Company was deposited in a restricted cash account. As of December 31, 2004, the Company has received \$7,000 of interest income related to this balance, which is also restricted. Funds deposited in the restricted cash account will only be released to the Company, if at all, upon satisfaction of certain conditions, such as: 1) voluntary conversion of the restricted funds by Laurus, and 2) conversion rights of the restricted funds by Cardiogenesis subject to certain stock price requirements and trading volume limitations. See Note 7.

Property and Equipment:

Property and equipment are stated at cost and depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of two to seven years. Assets acquired under capital leases are amortized over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or the term of the related lease (generally three to five years). Amortization of leasehold improvements is based on the straight-line method over the shorter of the estimated useful life or the lease term.

Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets:

The Company assesses potential impairment of finite lived, intangible assets and other long-lived assets when there is evidence that recent events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying value may not be recoverable. Reviews are performed to determine whether the carrying value of assets is impaired based

CARDIOGENESIS CORPORATION**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

on comparison to the undiscounted estimated future cash flows. If the comparison indicates that there is impairment, the impaired asset is written down to fair value, which is typically calculated using discounted estimated future cash flows. The amount of impairment would be recognized as the excess of the asset's carrying value over its fair value. Events or changes in circumstances which may cause impairment include: significant changes in the manner of use of the acquired asset, negative industry or economic trends, and underperformance relative to historic or projected future operating results.

Fair Value of Other Financial Instruments:

The Company's financial instruments consist primarily of cash equivalents, accounts receivables, trade accounts payable, accrued liabilities and the Secured Convertible Term Note and related embedded derivatives. The carrying amounts of certain of Cardiogenesis' financial instruments including cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, and accrued liabilities approximate fair value due to their short maturities. The fair value of the embedded derivatives related to the Secured Convertible Term Note and related obligations was determined using the Binomial Option Pricing Model.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company's derivative financial instruments consist of embedded derivatives related to the \$6,000,000 Secured Convertible Term Note (Note). These embedded derivatives include certain conversion features and variable interest features. The accounting treatment of derivatives requires that the Company record the derivatives at their relative fair values as of the inception date of the agreement, and at fair value as of each subsequent balance sheet date. Any change in fair value will be recorded as non-operating, non-cash income or expense at each reporting date. If the fair value of the derivatives is higher at the subsequent balance sheet date, the Company will record a non-operating, non-cash charge. If the fair value of the derivatives is lower at the subsequent balance sheet date, the Company will record non-operating, non-cash income. As of December 31, 2004, the derivatives were valued at \$2,337,777. Conversion related derivatives were valued using the Binomial Option Pricing Model with the following assumptions: dividend yield of 0%; annual volatility of 70.5%; and risk free interest rate of 3.25% as well as probability analysis related to trading volume restrictions. The remaining derivatives were valued using discounted cash flows and probability analysis. The derivatives are classified as long-term liabilities. See Note 7.

Revenue Recognition:

Cardiogenesis recognizes revenue on product sales upon receipt of a purchase order, shipment of the products, the price is fixed or determinable and collection of sales proceeds is reasonably assured. Where purchase orders allow customers an acceptance period or other contingencies, revenue is recognized upon the earlier of acceptance or removal of the contingency.

Revenues from sales to distributors and agents are recognized upon shipment when there is evidence that an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred under the Company's standard FOB shipping point terms, the sales price is fixed or determinable and the ability to collect sales proceeds is reasonably assured. The contracts regarding these sales do not include any rights of return or price protection clauses.

Cardiogenesis frequently loans lasers to hospitals in return for the hospital purchasing a minimum number of handpieces at a premium over the list price. The loaned lasers are depreciated to cost of revenues over a useful life of 24 months. The revenue on the handpieces is recognized upon shipment at an amount equal to the list price. The premium over the list price represents revenue related to the use of the laser unit and is recognized ratably, generally over the 24-month useful life of the placed lasers.

Revenues from service contracts, rentals, and per procedure fees are recognized upon performance or over the terms of the contract as appropriate.

CARDIOGENESIS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Shipping and Handling Costs and Revenues:

All shipping and handling costs are expensed as incurred and are recorded as a component of cost of sales. Amounts billed to customers for shipping and handling are included as a component of revenue.

Research and Development:

Research and development costs are charged to operations as incurred.

Warranties:

Cardiogenesis laser products are generally sold with a one year warranty. Cardiogenesis provides for estimated future costs of repair or replacement which are reflected in accrued liabilities in the accompanying financial statements.

Advertising:

Cardiogenesis expenses all advertising as incurred. Cardiogenesis advertising expenses were \$573,000, \$80,000 and \$221,000 for 2004, 2003, and 2002, respectively. Advertising expenses include fees for website design and hosting, reprints from medical journals, promotional materials and sales sheets.

Income Taxes:

Cardiogenesis accounts for income taxes using the liability method under which deferred tax assets or liabilities are calculated at the balance sheet date using current tax laws and rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. Valuation allowances are established, when necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets to the amounts expected to be realized.

Foreign Currency Translation:

In 2002, there were translation adjustments recorded in Cardiogenesis financial statements attributed to an international subsidiary, a foreign sales corporation (FSC). The FSC used its local currency as its functional currency. Assets and liabilities were translated at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date and income and expense accounts at average exchange rates during the year. Resulting translation adjustments were recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in shareholders equity. In 2003, the Company decided to discontinue this FSC and at December 31, 2003 and 2004 the only remaining asset is a nominal cash balance.

Stock-Based Compensation:

Cardiogenesis accounts for its stock-based compensation in accordance with Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees (APB 25). Cardiogenesis has elected to adopt the disclosure only provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation (SFAS 123), which requires pro forma disclosures in the financial statements as if the measurement provisions of SFAS 123 had been adopted. In addition, the Company has made the appropriate disclosures as required under the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 148, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation Transition and Disclosure.

Had compensation cost for the Stock Option Plan, the Director s Stock Option Plan and the ESPP been determined based on the fair value of the options at the grant date for awards consistent with the provisions of

CARDIOGENESIS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

SFAS 123, Cardiogenesis net loss and net loss per share would have increased to the pro forma amounts indicated below (*in thousands, except per share amounts*):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2004	2003	2002
Net loss as reported	\$ (1,319)	\$ (348)	\$ (530)
Stock-based employee compensation, net of related tax effects	\$ (482)	\$ (1,135)	\$ (1,404)
Pro forma net loss	\$ (1,801)	\$ (1,483)	\$ (1,934)
Basic and diluted net loss per share as reported	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)
Pro forma basic and diluted net loss per share	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.05)
Weighted average basic and diluted shares outstanding	41,152	37,303	36,911

The above pro-forma disclosures are not necessarily representative of the effects on reported net income or loss for future years. The aggregate fair value and weighted average fair value per share of options granted in the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 were \$593,000, \$651,000, and \$646,000, and \$0.63, \$0.33, and \$0.58, respectively. The fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions for grants in 2004, 2003 and 2002:

	December 31,		
	2004	2003	2002
Expected life of option	7 years	7 years	7 years
Risk-free interest rate	3.7%	3.68%	4.04%
Expected dividends			
Expected volatility	79%	151%	75%

The aggregate fair value and weighted average fair value per share of purchase rights under the ESPP in fiscal years 2004, 2003 and 2002 were \$45,000, \$55,000 and \$56,000, and \$0.34, \$0.43 and \$0.59, respectively. The fair value for the purchase rights under the ESPP is estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, with the following assumptions for the rights granted in 2004, 2003 and 2002:

	December 31,		
	2004	2003	2002
Expected life	0.5 years	0.5 years	0.5 years
Risk-free interest rate	3.7%	3.68%	4.04%
Expected dividends			
Expected volatility	79%	151%	75%

Cardiogenesis accounts for non-employee stock-based awards, in which goods or services are the consideration received for the stock options issued, in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 123 and related interpretations.

Compensation expense for non-employee stock-based awards is recognized in accordance with FASB Interpretation 28, Accounting for Stock Appreciation Rights and Other Variable Stock Options or Award Plans, an Interpretation of APB Opinions No. 15, and 25 (FIN 28). Under SFAS No. 123 and FIN 28, the Company records compensation expense based on the then-current fair values of the stock options at each financial date. Compensation recorded during the service period is adjusted in subsequent periods for changes in the stock options fair value.

CARDIOGENESIS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Net Loss Per Share:

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS is computed giving effect to all dilutive potential common shares that were outstanding during the period. Dilutive potential common shares consist of incremental shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options, warrants and convertible notes payable using the treasury stock method.

Options to purchase 4,177,000, 4,070,000, and 3,477,000 shares of common stock were outstanding at December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The range of per share exercise prices for these options was \$0.32-\$12.6875 for 2004, 2003 and 2002. Warrants to purchase 75,000 shares of common stock at \$1.63 per share were outstanding as of December 31, 2004 and 2003. Warrants to purchase 275,000 shares of common stock at prices ranging from \$.35 to \$.44 per share were outstanding as of December 31, 2004 and 2003. Warrants to purchase 3,100,000 and 2,640,000 shares of common stock at \$1.37 and \$0.50, respectively, per share were also outstanding at December 31, 2004. A \$6,000,000 convertible note payable, convertible at \$0.50 per share subject to certain downward adjustments due to decreases in the Company's stock price, was outstanding at December 31, 2004. None of the options, warrants or convertible notes were included in the calculation of diluted EPS because their inclusion would have been anti-dilutive.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards:

In September 2004, the Emerging Issues Task Force finalized its consensus on EITF Issue No. 04-8, *The Effect of Contingently Convertible Debt on Diluted Earnings Per Share (EITF 04-8)*. EITF 04-8 addresses when the dilutive effect of contingently convertible debt with a market price trigger should be included in diluted earnings per share (EPS). Under EITF 04-8, the market price contingency should be ignored and these securities should be treated as non-contingent, convertible securities and always included in the diluted EPS computation unless their inclusion would be anti-dilutive. EITF 04-8 requires these securities be included in diluted EPS using either the if-converted method or the net share settlement method, depending on the conversion terms of the security. EITF 04-8 is effective for all periods ending after December 15, 2004 and is to be applied by retrospectively restating previously reported EPS. The adoption of EITF 04-8 will have an effect on the Company's diluted EPS computation if, in future periods, the inclusion of contingently convertible debt becomes dilutive.

In November 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 151, *Inventory Costs - An Amendment of ARB No. 43, Chapter 4* (SFAS No. 151). SFAS No. 151 amends the guidance in ARB No. 43, Chapter 4, *Inventory Pricing*, to clarify the accounting for abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs, and wasted material (spoilage). Among other provisions, the new rule requires that items such as idle facility expense, excessive spoilage, double freight, and rehandling costs be recognized as current-period charges regardless of whether they meet the criterion of so abnormal as stated in ARB No. 43. Additionally, SFAS No. 151 requires that the allocation of fixed production overheads to the costs of conversion be based on the normal capacity of the production facilities. SFAS No. 151 is effective for inventory costs incurred during fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. The Company is currently evaluating the effect that the adoption of SFAS No. 151 will have on its consolidated results of operations and financial position, but does not expect the adoption of this Statement to have a material impact.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment* (SFAS No. 123R), which replaces SFAS No. 123 and supercedes APB Opinion No. 25. SFAS No. 123R addresses the accounting for transactions in which an enterprise receives employee services in exchange for (a) equity instruments of the enterprise or (b) liabilities that are based on the fair value of the enterprise's equity instruments or that may be settled by the issuance of such equity instruments. SFAS No. 123R requires all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options and restrictive stock grants and units, to be recognized as a compensation cost based on their fair values. The pro forma disclosures

CARDIOGENESIS CORPORATION**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

previously permitted under SFAS No. 123 no longer will be an alternative to financial statement recognition. The Company is required to adopt SFAS No. 123R no later than July 1, 2005. Under SFAS No. 123R, the Company must determine the appropriate fair value model to be used for valuing share-based payments, the amortization method for compensation cost and the transition method to be used at the date of adoption. The transition methods include prospective and retroactive adoption options. Under the retroactive option, prior periods may be restated either as of the beginning of the year of adoption or for all periods presented. The prospective method requires that compensation expense be recorded for all unvested stock options and restricted stock at the beginning of the first quarter of adoption of SFAS No. 123R, while the retroactive methods would record compensation expense for all unvested stock options and restricted stock beginning with the first period restated. The Company is currently assessing the impact that adoption of this Standard will have on its consolidated result of operations, financial position and cash flows. However, the Company believes that adoption of this standard will result in a charge to reported earnings.

3. Inventories:

Inventories consist of the following (*in thousands*):

	December 31,	
	2004	2003
Raw materials	\$ 1,085	\$ 1,042
Work in process	210	159
Finished goods	889	511
	2,184	1,712
Less reserves	(402)	(373)
	\$ 1,782	\$ 1,339

4. Property and Equipment:

Property and equipment consists of the following (*in thousands*):

	December 31,	
	2004	2003
Computers and equipment	\$ 3,031	\$ 2,732
Manufacturing and demonstration equipment	2,240	2,181
Leasehold improvements	193	193
	5,464	5,106
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(4,863)	(4,698)
	\$ 601	\$ 408

Equipment under capital lease of \$28,000, net of accumulated amortization of \$7,000 at December 31, 2004, is included in computers and equipment.

CARDIOGENESIS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

5. Other Assets:

Other assets consist of the following (*in thousands*):

	December 31,	
	2004	2003
Debt issuance costs	\$ 381	\$
Licensing fee for PMC, net	1,119	1,314
Rental security deposit	85	103
	\$ 1,585	\$ 1,417

On January 5, 1999, Cardiogenesis entered into an Agreement (the PLC agreement) with PLC Medical Systems, Inc. (PLC), which granted Cardiogenesis a non-exclusive worldwide use of certain PLC patents. In return, Cardiogenesis agreed to pay PLC a fee totaling \$2,500,000 over an approximately forty-month period. The present value of these payments of \$2,300,000 was recorded as a prepaid asset, included in other assets, and is being amortized over the life of the underlying patents. The Company has included the related amortization expense in sales, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations. The Company has recorded related accumulated amortization of \$1,168,000 and \$973,000 as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively. The patent is being amortized straight-line at a rate of approximately \$195,000 per year through 2010.

The patents covered in the PLC agreement are valuable to the Company's Percutaneous Myocardial Channeling (PMC) product line. The PMC product line is not approved for sale in the United States but is sold internationally. If PMC product sales are not substantial and consistent in the future, the Company may suffer an impairment of the asset's value on the balance sheet.

In association with the October 2004 financing transaction discussed in Note 7, the Company capitalized debt issuance costs of \$417,000. The costs are classified in other assets. The costs are being amortized over the life of the note using the effective interest method. In 2004, the total amortization expense related to the debt issuance costs was \$35,000 and is included in non-cash interest expense on the accompanying 2004 Consolidated Statement of Operations.

6. Accrued Liabilities:

Accrued liabilities consists of the following (*in thousands*):

	December 31,	
	2004	2003
Accrued research support	\$	\$ 152
Accrued accounts payable and related expenses	200	327
Accrued vacation	206	203
Accrued commissions	602	234
Accrued other	255	243
	\$ 1,263	\$ 1,159

7. Long-term Liabilities:

In October 2004, the Company completed a financing transaction with Laurus Master Fund, Ltd, a Cayman Islands corporation (Laurus), pursuant to which the Company issued a Secured Convertible Term Note (the Note) in the aggregate principal amount of \$6.0 million and a warrant to purchase an aggregate

CARDIOGENESIS CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

of 2,640,000 shares of the Company's common stock to Laurus in a private offering. Net proceeds to the Company from the financing, after payment of fees and expenses to Laurus, were \$5,752,500, \$2,875,250 of which was received by the Company and \$2,877,250 of which was deposited in a restricted cash account. Additional debt issuance costs of \$170,000 were incurred in conjunction with the transaction and are included in accrued liabilities on the accompanying balance sheet. Funds deposited in the restricted cash account will only be released to the Company, if at all, upon satisfaction of certain conditions, such as: 1) voluntary conversion of the restricted funds by Laurus, and 2) conversion rights of the restricted funds by Cardiogenesis subject to certain stock price levels and trading volume limitations.

The Note matures in October 2007, absent earlier redemption by the Company or earlier conversion by Laurus. The Note is convertible into shares of the Company's common stock at the option of Laurus and, in certain circumstances, at the Company's option and subject to certain trading volume limitations and certain limitations on Laurus' ownership percentage. The Laurus financing documents restrict the Company from obtaining additional debt financing, subject to certain specified exceptions. In addition, subject to certain exceptions, the Company has granted to Laurus a right of first refusal to provide additional financing in the event that the Company proposes to engage in additional debt financing or to sell any equity securities. The Note is collateralized by all of the Company's assets.

Under certain rare circumstances, the Note agreement could result in conversion of the Company's common stock at conversion prices that are low enough that the shares required would be in excess of the shares currently authorized by the Company. Although it is unlikely, if the Company was in a situation where the current shares authorized were not sufficient to cover the conversion amount, a cash payment would be required. Since there is a possibility that a cash payment would be required, certain features of the Note as well as other equity related instruments have been recorded as liabilities on the Company's balance sheet.

The \$6,000,000 Note includes certain features that are considered embedded derivative financial instruments, such as a variety of conversion options, a variable interest rate feature, events of default and a variable liquidated damages clause. These features are described below, as follows:

The Note is convertible at the holder's option at any time at the fixed conversion price of \$.50 per share. This conversion feature has been identified as an embedded derivative and has been bifurcated and recorded on the Company's balance sheet at its fair value;

Beginning May 2005, the Company is required to make monthly principal payments of \$100,000 per month. The monthly payment as well as related accrued interest must be converted to common stock at the fixed conversion price of \$.50 if the fair value of the Company's common stock is greater than \$0.55 per share for the 5 days preceding the payment due date. This conversion feature has been identified as an embedded derivative and has been bifurcated and recorded on the Company's balance sheet at its fair value;

Restricted cash must be converted at a fixed conversion price of \$.50 per share if the fair value of the Company's common stock is greater than 125%, 150% or 175% (each threshold must meet higher trading volume limits) of the initial fixed conversion price of \$.50 per share. This conversion feature has been identified as an embedded derivative and has been bifurcated and recorded on the Company's balance sheet at its fair value;

Annual interest on the Note is equal to the prime rate published in The Wall Street Journal from time to time, plus two percent (2.0%), provided that such annual rate of interest may not be less than six and one-half percent (6.5%). For every 25% increase in the Company's common stock fair value above \$.50 per share, the interest rate will be reduced by 2%. The interest rate may never be reduced below 0%. Interest on the Note is payable monthly in arrears on the first day of each month during the term of the Note, beginning November 2004. The potential interest rate reduction due to future

CARDIOGENESIS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

possible increases in the Company's stock price has been identified as an embedded derivative and has been bifurcated and recorded on the Company's balance sheet at its fair value;

The Note agreement includes a liquidated damages provision based on any failure to meet registration requirements for shares issuable under the conversion of the note or exercise of the warrants by February 2005. This liquidated damages feature represents an embedded derivative. However, based on the de minimus value associated with this feature, no value has been assigned at issuance and at December 31, 2004;

The Note agreement contains certain events of default including delinquency, bankruptcy, change in control and stop trade or trade suspension. In the event of default, Laurus has the right to call the debt at a 30% premium, increase the note rate to the stated rate, increase the note rate by an additional 12%, foreclose on the collateral, and/or seek other remedies. Laurus' right to increase the interest rate on the debt in the event of default represents an embedded derivative. However, based on the de minimus value associated with this feature, no value has been assigned at issuance and at December 31, 2004.

In conjunction with the Note, the Company issued a warrant to purchase 2,640,000 shares of common stock. The accounting treatment of the derivatives and warrant requires that the Company record the derivatives and the warrant at their relative fair value as of the inception date of the agreement, and at fair value as of each subsequent balance sheet date. Any change in fair value will be recorded as non-operating, non-cash income or expense at each reporting date. If the fair value of the derivatives and warrants is higher at the subsequent balance sheet date, the Company will record a non-operating, non-cash charge. If the fair value of the derivatives and warrants is lower at the subsequent balance sheet date, the Company will record non-operating, non-cash income. As of December 31, 2004, the derivatives were valued at \$2,338,000. Conversion related derivatives were valued using the Binomial Option Pricing Model with the following assumptions: dividend yield of 0%; annual volatility of 70.5%; and risk free interest rate of 3.25% as well as probability analysis related to trading volume restrictions. The remaining derivatives were valued using discounted cash flows and probability analysis. Warrants were valued at \$766,000 at December 31, 2004 using the Binomial Option Pricing model with the following assumptions: dividend yield of 0%; annual volatility of 70.5%; risk-free interest rate of 3.94%; and exercise factor of 2. Both the derivatives and warrants were classified as long-term liabilities.

The initial relative fair value assigned to the embedded derivative was \$1,075,000 and the initial relative fair value assigned to the warrant was \$631,000, both of which were recorded as discounts to the Note and are being amortized to interest expense over the expected term of the debt, using the effective interest method. At December 31, 2004, the unamortized discount on the Note was \$1,565,000. The effective interest rate on the Note for the period ended December 31, 2004 was 152%.

Future principal obligations, net of restricted cash, due under the note are as follows:

2005	\$	800,000
2006		1,200,000
2007		1,000,000
Total	\$	3,000,000

The market price of the Company's common stock significantly impacts the extent to which the Company is permitted to convert the unrestricted and restricted portions of the Laurus debt into shares of the Company's common stock. The lower the market price of the Company's common stock as of the respective times of conversion, the more shares the Company will need to issue to Laurus to convert the principal and interest payments then due on the

unrestricted portion of the debt. If the market price of the Company's common stock falls below certain thresholds, the Company will be unable to convert any such repayments of

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CARDIOGENESIS CORPORATION**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

principal and interest into equity, and the Company will be forced to make such repayments in cash. The Company's operations could be materially adversely impacted if the Company is forced to make repeated cash payments on the unrestricted portion of the Laurus debt.

Further, prior to the full repayment of the unrestricted portion of the Laurus debt, the Company will only be able to require conversions of the \$3,000,000 restricted cash amount to the extent the market price of the Company's common stock exceeds certain levels. To the extent that the market price of the Company's common stock does not reach such specified levels, the Company will not be entitled to take possession of any of the restricted cash during the term of the Laurus note. The restricted portion of the debt will continue to accrue interest during the entire period that the Company is unable to require conversion. In addition, to the extent that conversions of the restricted portion of the debt are not effected during the term of the Note, the Company has only a limited ability to convert a specified amount of the restricted debt (subject to meeting certain minimum market price thresholds and volume requirements), and the Company will be required to repay the remaining restricted principal and interest in cash. The cash required to pay such principal amounts payable would come from the restricted cash and any such interest amounts payable would most likely be paid from available cash, which may not be sufficient to repay the amounts due.

8. Commitments and Contingencies:

Cardiogenesis has entered into an operating lease for an office facility with terms extending through October 2006. The minimum future rental payments are as follows (*in thousands*):

Year Ending December 31,

2005	\$ 350
2006	306
	\$ 656

Rent expense was approximately \$359,000, \$547,000 and \$504,000 for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

In November 2003, the Company's employment relationship with Darrell Eckstein, Cardiogenesis' former President, Chief Operating Officer, Acting Chief Financial Officer, Chief Accounting Officer, Treasurer and Secretary was terminated. In connection with his departure, Mr. Eckstein has made certain breach of contract claims arising out of his employment agreement with the Company, as well as certain tort claims and is seeking unspecified monetary damages. Pursuant to the terms of Mr. Eckstein's employment agreement, the matter has been submitted to binding arbitration. The Company believes Mr. Eckstein's claims are without merit and is vigorously defending against these claims. However, if Mr. Eckstein were to prevail on some or all of his claims, the Company cannot give any assurances that such claims would not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. Because of the preliminary stage of this case, an estimate of potential damages, if any, would be premature and speculative. As a result, the Company has not made any such estimate. Any legal costs in connection with this case are being expensed as incurred and are included in selling, general and administrative on the accompanying Statement of Operations.

9. Shareholders' Equity:***Issuances of Common Stock:***

In April 2002, the Company sold 500,000 shares of common stock at a purchase price of \$1.00 per share to a governmental entity. Certain bylaws were amended as a condition of these sales.

CARDIOGENESIS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

In January 2004, Cardiogenesis sold approximately 3,100,000 shares of common stock to private investors for a total price of \$2,700,000.

Warrants:

During the year ended December 31, 2001, the Company issued warrants to purchase 75,000 shares of common stock at a price of \$1.63 per share in connection with a facilities lease agreement executed in 2001. The warrants were fair valued at \$94,000 using the Black-Scholes pricing model and are being amortized over the five-year lease term. For the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, the Company recorded amortization charges to rent expense of \$19,000 per year in connection with these warrants. The warrants expire in May 2006 and were outstanding at December 31, 2004.

During the year ended December 31, 2003, the Company issued five-year warrants to purchase 275,000 shares of common stock at exercise prices ranging from \$.35 to \$.44 per share in connection with a credit facility that was executed in March 2003 and canceled in March 2004. The warrants were fair valued at \$75,000 using the Black-Scholes pricing model. For the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, the Company recorded amortization of \$31,000 and \$44,000, respectively, in connection with these warrants. The warrants were fully amortized in 2004 when the credit facility was cancelled. The warrants expire in March 2008 and were outstanding at December 31, 2004.

In January 2004, in conjunction with a private equity offering, Cardiogenesis issued a warrant to purchase approximately 3,100,000 shares of common stock at a price of \$1.37 per share. The warrants are immediately exercisable and have a term of five years.

In October 2004, Cardiogenesis issued a warrant to purchase an aggregate of 2,640,000 shares of the Company's common stock at a price of \$0.50 per share, with a term of 7 years, to Laurus Master Fund in connection with the secured convertible note agreement. (See Note 7).

During the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, no warrants were exercised.

Options Granted to Consultants:

At December 31, 2004, 2003, 2002, options for consultants to purchase a total of 70,000, 57,000, and 47,000 shares of common stock, respectively, at exercise prices ranging from \$.78 to \$1.40 per share were outstanding. The terms under which stock options are exercised are the same as Cardiogenesis' Stock Option Plan which is described below. Substantially all of these options were exercisable at the date of grant. These options are included in the Stock Option Plan disclosures below.

Shareholder Rights Plan:

The Company's articles of incorporation authorize the board of directors, subject to any limitations prescribed by law, to issue shares of preferred stock in one or more series without shareholder approval. On August 17, 2001 the Company adopted a shareholder rights plan, as amended, and under the rights plan, the board of directors declared a dividend distribution of one right for each outstanding share of common stock to shareholders of record at the close of business on August 30, 2001. Pursuant to the Rights Agreement, in the event (a) any person or group acquires 15% or more of the Company's then outstanding shares of voting stock (or 21% or more of the Company's then outstanding shares of voting stock in the case of State of Wisconsin Investment Board), (b) a tender offer or exchange offer is commenced that would result in a person or group acquiring 15% or more of the Company's then outstanding voting stock, (c) the Company is acquired in a merger or other business combination in which the Company is not the surviving corporation or (d) 50% or more of the Company's consolidated assets or earning power are sold, then the holders of the Company's common stock are entitled to exercise the rights under the Rights Plan, which include, based on the type of event which has occurred, (i) rights to purchase preferred shares from the Company, (ii) rights to purchase

CARDIOGENESIS CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

common shares from the Company having a value twice that of the underlying exercise price, and (iii) rights to acquire common stock of the surviving corporation or purchaser having a market value of twice that of the exercise price. The rights expire on August 17, 2011, and may be redeemed prior thereto at \$.001 per right under certain circumstances.

Stock Option Plan:

Cardiogenesis maintains a Stock Option Plan, which includes the Employee Program under which incentive and nonstatutory options may be granted to employees and the Consultants Program, under which nonstatutory options may be granted to consultants of the Company. As of December 31, 2004, Cardiogenesis had reserved a total of 10,100,000 shares of common stock for issuance under this plan. Under the plan, options may be granted at not less than fair market value, as determined by the Board of Directors. Options generally vest over a period of three years and expire ten years from date of grant. No shares of common stock issued under the plan are subject to repurchase.

Directors Stock Option Plan:

Cardiogenesis maintains a Directors Stock Option Plan which provides for the grant of nonstatutory options to directors who are not officers or employees of the Company. As of December 31, 2004, Cardiogenesis had reserved 875,000 shares of common stock for issuance under this plan. Under this plan, options are granted at the trading price of the common stock at the date of grant. Options generally vest over twelve to thirty-six months and expire ten years from date of grant. No shares of common stock issued under the plan are subject to repurchase.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan:

Cardiogenesis maintains an Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP), under which 1,178,400 shares of common stock have been reserved for issuance. Cardiogenesis adopted the ESPP in April 1996. The purpose of the ESPP is to provide eligible employees of Cardiogenesis with a means of acquiring common stock of Cardiogenesis through payroll deductions. Eligible employees are permitted to purchase common stock at 85% of the fair market value through payroll deductions of up to 15% of an employee s compensation, subject to certain limitations. During fiscal years 2004, 2003 and 2002, approximately 184,000, 131,000 and 114,000 shares, respectively, were sold through the ESPP.

CARDIOGENESIS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Option activity under the Stock Option Plan and the Directors Stock Option Plan is as follows (*in thousands, except per share amounts*):

	Outstanding Options		
	Shares Available for Grant	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Price per Share
Balance, December 31, 2001	510	2,787	\$ 2.42
Additional shares reserved	1,500		
Options granted	(1,105)	1,105	\$ 0.82
Options forfeited	415	(415)	\$ 3.86
Balance, December 31, 2002	1,320	3,477	\$ 1.74
Additional shares reserved	1,500		
Options granted	(2,034)	2,034	\$ 0.52
Options forfeited	834	(834)	\$ 1.46
Options exercised		(607)	\$ 0.48
Balance, December 31, 2003	1,620	4,070	\$ 1.37
Additional shares reserved	1,800		
Options granted	(941)	941	\$.87
Options forfeited	487	(487)	\$ 1.72
Options expired	30	(30)	\$ 1.44
Options exercised		(317)	\$.58
Balance, December 31, 2004	2,996	4,177	\$ 1.28

The following table summarizes information about the Company's stock options outstanding and exercisable under the Stock Option Plan and the Director's Stock Option Plan at December 31, 2004:

Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (In Years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price
	(In thousands)			(In thousands)	
\$0.32 - \$ 0.37	694	8.72	\$ 0.35	684	\$ 0.35
\$0.43 - \$ 0.54	55	9.75	\$ 0.49	16	\$ 0.51

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\$0.56 - \$ 0.83	993	8.48	\$ 0.73	583	\$ 0.73
\$0.84 - \$ 0.91	307	7.67	\$ 0.87	303	\$ 0.87
\$1.01 - \$ 1.16	771	8.28	\$ 1.10	480	\$ 1.10
\$1.17 - \$ 1.40	376	7.98	\$ 1.30	360	\$ 1.30
\$1.67 - \$ 1.75	714	4.17	\$ 1.70	714	\$ 1.70
\$2.57 - \$ 6.06	147	5.74	\$ 3.88	147	\$ 3.88
\$6.38 - \$12.69	120	3.42	\$ 8.81	120	\$ 8.81
	4,177	7.54	\$ 1.28	3,407	\$ 1.38

The Company's stock options exercisable under the Stock Option Plan and the Director's Stock Option Plan at December 31, 2004 and 2003 were 3,407,000 and 3,335,000 shares, respectively.

CARDIOGENESIS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

10. Employee Retirement Plan:

Cardiogenesis maintains a 401(k) plan for its employees. The plan allows eligible employees to defer up to 15% of their earnings, not to exceed the statutory amount per year on a pretax basis through contributions to the plan. The plan provides for employer contributions at the discretion of the Board of Directors. For the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, \$115,000, \$85,000 and \$93,000 of employer contributions were made to the plan, respectively.

11. Segment Disclosures

The Company operates in one segment. The principal markets for the Company's products are in the United States. International sales occur in Europe, Canada and Asia and amounted to \$483,000, \$415,000 and \$494,000 for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The international sales represent 3%, 3% and 4% of total sales for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The majority of international sales are denominated in Euros.

12. Income Taxes:

Significant components of Cardiogenesis' deferred tax assets are as follows (*in thousands*):

	December 31	
	2004	2003
Net operating losses	\$ 53,751	\$ 54,420
Credits	3,627	3,750
Research and development	748	525
Reserves	355	321
Accrued liabilities	1,099	511
Depreciation/ Amortization	195	109
Net deferred tax asset	59,775	59,636
Less valuation allowance	(59,775)	(59,636)
Net deferred tax assets	\$	\$

The Company has established a valuation allowance to the extent of its deferred tax assets because it was determined by management that it was more likely than not at the balance sheet date that such deferred tax assets would not be realized. At such time as it is determined that it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets are realizable, the valuation allowance will be reduced.

As of December 31, 2004, the Company had federal and state net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$150,640,000 and \$43,424,000, respectively, to offset future taxable income. In addition, the Company had federal and state credit carryforwards of approximately \$2,512,000 and \$968,000 available to offset future tax liabilities. The Company's net operating loss carryforwards, as well as federal credit carryforwards, will expire at various dates beginning in 2008 through 2024, if not utilized. Research and experimentation credits carry forward indefinitely for state purposes. The Company also has a manufacturer's investment credit for state purposes of approximately \$147,000.

The Internal Revenue Code limits the use of net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards in certain situations where changes occur in the stock ownership of a company. The Company believes that the sale of common stock in its initial public offering and the merger with Cardiogenesis resulted in changes in ownership which could restrict the

utilization of the carryforwards.

Income tax expense for each of the three years ended December 31, 2004 was \$800 per year.

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CARDIOGENESIS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

13. Risks and Concentrations:

Cardiogenesis sells its products primarily to hospitals and other healthcare providers in North America, Europe and Asia. Cardiogenesis performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers and generally does not require collateral. Although Cardiogenesis maintains allowances for potential credit losses that it believes to be adequate, a payment default on a significant sale could materially and adversely affect its operating results and financial condition. At December 31, 2004, three customers individually accounted for 11%, 12%, and 15% of gross accounts receivable. For the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, no customer individually accounted for 10% or more of net revenues.

At December 31, 2004 and 2003, the Company had amounts on deposit with financial institutions in excess of the federally insured limits of \$100,000.

Certain components of laser units and fiber-optic handpieces are generally acquired from multiple sources. Other laser and fiber-optic components and subassemblies are purchased from single sources. Although the Company has identified alternative vendors, the qualification of additional or replacement vendors for certain components or services is a lengthy process. Any significant supply interruption would have a material adverse effect on the Company's ability to manufacture its products and, therefore, would harm its business. The Company intends to continue to qualify multiple sources for components that are presently single sourced.

14. Subsequent Event:

From January 1, 2005 through March 11, 2005, Laurus elected to convert an aggregate of \$355,140 of principal and interest under the Note into an aggregate of 710,281 shares of Cardiogenesis common stock at a conversion price of \$.50 per share. See Note 7. Of this amount, \$275,000 in principal was converted into shares of common stock and a corresponding amount was released from restricted cash as available for use by the Company in the first quarter of 2005.

CARDIOGENESIS CORPORATION
SCHEDULE II VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS

	Balance at Beginning of Period	Additions(1)	Deductions(2)	Balance at End of Period
(In thousands)				
Inventory reserve:				
Year ended December 31, 2002				
Inventory reserve	\$ 1,246	\$ 854	\$ 1,739	\$ 361
Year ended December 31, 2003				
Inventory reserve	\$ 361	\$ 198	\$ 186	\$ 373
Year ended December 31, 2004				
Inventory reserve	\$ 373	\$ 32	\$ 3	\$ 402
Valuation allowance relating to deferred tax asset:				
Year ended December 31, 2002				
Valuation allowance	\$ 63,931	\$	\$ 1,471	\$ 62,460
Year ended December 31, 2003				
Valuation allowance	\$ 62,460	\$	\$ 2,824	\$ 59,636
Year ended December 31, 2004				
Valuation allowance	\$ 59,636	\$ 139		\$ 59,775

(1) Charged to costs and expenses.

(2) Amounts written off against the reserve.

THIS SCHEDULE CONTAINS SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION EXTRACTED FROM THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004, 2003 AND 2002 AND IS QUALIFIED IN ITS ENTIRETY BY REFERENCE TO SUCH FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.