NEOPROBE CORP
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Registration Number 333-84782

PROSPECTUS

NEOPROBE CORPORATION

5,898,876 SHARES OF COMMON STOCK

This prospectus relates to the sale of up to 5,898,876 shares of our common stock by Fusion Capital Fund II, LLC. Fusion Capital is sometimes referred to in this prospectus as the selling stockholder. The prices at which Fusion Capital may sell the shares will be determined by the prevailing market price for the shares or in negotiated transactions. We will not receive proceeds from the sale of our shares by Fusion Capital.

Our common stock is quoted on the Nasdaq Over-The-Counter Bulletin Board under the symbol NEOP. On May 2, 2002, the last reported sale price for our common stock as reported on the Nasdaq Over-The-Counter Bulletin Board was $0.35 per share.

The selling stockholder is an "underwriter" within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

THE SECURITIES OFFERED IN THIS PROSPECTUS INVOLVE A HIGH DEGREE OF RISK. YOU SHOULD CONSIDER THE RISK FACTORS BEGINNING ON PAGE 3 BEFORE PURCHASING OUR COMMON STOCK.

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

The date of this prospectus is May 3, 2002.

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UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, THE INFORMATION IN THIS PROSPECTUS IS SET FORTH AS OF MAY 3, 2002, AND WE ANTICIPATE THAT CHANGES IN OUR AFFAIRS WILL OCCUR AFTER SUCH DATE. WE HAVE NOT AUTHORIZED ANY PERSON TO GIVE ANY INFORMATION OR TO MAKE ANY REPRESENTATIONS, OTHER THAN AS CONTAINED IN THIS PROSPECTUS, IN CONNECTION WITH THE OFFER CONTAINED IN THIS PROSPECTUS. IF ANY PERSON GIVES YOU ANY INFORMATION OR MAKES REPRESENTATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THIS OFFER, DO NOT RELY ON IT AS INFORMATION WE HAVE AUTHORIZED. THIS PROSPECTUS IS NOT AN OFFER TO SELL OUR COMMON STOCK IN ANY STATE OR OTHER JURISDICTION TO ANY PERSON TO WHOM IT IS UNLAWFUL TO MAKE SUCH OFFER.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

The following summary highlights selected information from this prospectus and may not contain all the information that is important to you. To understand our business and this offering fully, you should read this entire prospectus carefully, including the financial statements and the related notes beginning on page F-1. When we refer in this prospectus to the "company," "we," "us," and "our," we mean Neoprobe Corporation, a Delaware corporation, together with our subsidiaries. This prospectus contains forward-looking statements and information relating to Neoprobe Corporation. See Cautionary Note Regarding Forward Looking Statements on page 9.

OUR COMPANY

We are Neoprobe Corporation, a Delaware corporation formed in 1983. We develop and provide innovative surgical and diagnostic products that enhance patient care by solving the critical information needs of healthcare professionals. Our current line of gamma detection systems are widely used for intraoperative lymphatic mapping (ILM), an emerging standard of care technology for breast cancer and melanoma. We also hold significant interests in the development of related biomedical systems and agents. Our strategy is to deliver superior

growth and shareholder return by maximizing our strong position in gamma detection technologies and diversifying into new, synergistic biomedical markets through continued investment and selective acquisitions. Neoprobe was formed in 1983.

Our principal executive offices are located at 425 Metro Place North, Suite 300, Dublin, Ohio, 43017. Our telephone number is (614) 793-7500. The address of our website is www.neoprobe.com. Information on our website is not part of this prospectus.

THE OFFERING

On November 19, 2001, we entered into a common stock purchase agreement with Fusion Capital Fund II, LLC (Fusion Capital), pursuant to which Fusion Capital has agreed to purchase, on each trading day, $12,500 of our common stock up to an aggregate, under certain conditions, of $10 million. Fusion Capital, the selling stockholder under this prospectus, is offering for sale up to 5,898,876 shares of our common stock (including a total of 898,876 shares issuable to Fusion Capital as a commitment fee). As of March 1, 2002, there were 36,450,067 shares of our common stock outstanding, including 449,438 shares that we have issued to Fusion Capital representing half of the total commitment fee for its purchase obligations, but excluding the other 5,449,438 shares offered by Fusion Capital pursuant to this prospectus. The number of shares offered by this prospectus represents 16.2% of our total common stock outstanding as of March 1, 2002. The number of shares ultimately offered for sale by Fusion Capital depends upon the number of shares purchased by Fusion Capital and the number of additional commitment shares to be issued to Fusion Capital under the common stock purchase agreement.

AN INVESTMENT IN OUR COMMON STOCK IS HIGHLY SPECULATIVE AND INVOLVES A HIGH DEGREE OF RISK. SEE RISK FACTORS BEGINNING ON PAGE 3.

RISK FACTORS

An investment in our common stock is highly speculative, involves a high degree of risk, and should be made only by investors who can afford a complete loss. You should carefully consider the following risk factors, together with the other information in this prospectus, including our financial statements and the related notes, before you decide to buy our common stock. Our most significant risks and uncertainties are described below; however, they are not the only risks we face. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, financial condition, or results of operations could be materially adversely affected, the trading of our common stock could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment therein.

WE HAVE SUFFERED SIGNIFICANT OPERATING LOSSES FOR SEVERAL YEARS IN OUR HISTORY AND WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO AGAIN ACHIEVE PROFITABILITY.

We had an accumulated deficit of approximately $118 million as of December 31, 2001. Although we were profitable in 2000 and in 2001, we incurred substantial losses in the years prior to that. The deficit resulted because we expended more money in the course of researching, developing and enhancing our technology and products and establishing our marketing and administrative organizations than we

generated in revenues. We expect that our operating expenses will increase substantially in the foreseeable future primarily related to the development and commercialization of the Cardiosonix product line. It is likely, as a result, that we will sustain substantial operating and net losses in 2002, and it is possible that we will never be able to sustain or develop the revenue levels necessary to again attain profitability.

EVEN WITH OUR FINANCING ARRANGEMENT WITH FUSION CAPITAL, WE WILL LIKELY REQUIRE ADDITIONAL FINANCING TO EXECUTE OUR BUSINESS PLAN. WE MAY HAVE DIFFICULTY RAISING SUCH CAPITAL.

We expect to continue to devote substantial capital resources to fund research and development of additional gamma guided surgery products as well as our new Cardiosonix products and to maintain existing and secure new manufacturing capacity. In order to support the initiatives envisioned in our business plan, we may need to raise additional funds through the sale of assets, public or private financing, collaborative relationships or other arrangements. Under our agreement with Fusion Capital, we only have the right to receive $12,500 per trading day unless our stock price equals or exceeds $5.00, in which case the daily amount may be increased at our option. Generally, Fusion Capital shall not be obligated to purchase any shares of our common stock on any trading days that the market price of our common stock is less than $0.20. Since we initially registered 5,000,000 shares for sale by Fusion Capital pursuant to this prospectus (excluding the total of 898,876 shares issuable to Fusion Capital as a commitment fee), the selling price of our common stock to Fusion Capital will have to average at least $2.00 per share for us to receive the maximum proceeds of $10 million without registering additional shares of common stock. Assuming a purchase price of $0.45 per share (the closing sale price of the common stock on March 18, 2002) and the purchase by Fusion Capital of the full 5,000,000 shares under the common stock purchase agreement, proceeds to us would only be $2,250,000 unless we choose to register more than 5,000,000 shares, which we have the right, but not the obligation, to do.

The extent we rely on Fusion Capital as a source of funding will depend on a number of factors including, the prevailing market price of our common stock and the extent to which we are able to secure working capital from other sources. If obtaining sufficient financing from Fusion Capital were to prove prohibitively expensive, we will need to secure another source of funding in order to satisfy our working capital needs. Even if we are able to access the full $10 million under the common stock purchase agreement with Fusion Capital, we may still need additional capital to fully implement our business, operating and development plans Our ability to raise additional financing depends on many factors beyond our control, including the state of capital markets, the market price of our common stock and the development or prospects for development of competitive technology by others. The necessary additional financing may not be available to us or may be available only on terms that would result in further dilution to the current owners of our common stock. If we are unable to raise additional funds when we need them, we may have to curtail our operations.

OUR PRODUCTS MAY NOT ACHIEVE THE BROAD MARKET ACCEPTANCE THEY NEED IN ORDER TO BE A COMMERCIAL SUCCESS.

Widespread use of our gamma detection devices is currently limited to a surgical

procedure (i.e., ILM) used in the treatment and diagnosis of two primary types of cancer: melanoma and breast cancer. The success of our gamma detection devices greatly depends on the medical community's acceptance of ILM, and on our devices for use in ILM as a reliable, safe and cost effective alternative to current treatments and procedures. The adoption rate for ILM appears to be leveling off and may not meet the our expectations. Although we continue to believe that ILM has significant advantages over other currently competing procedures, broad-based clinical adoption of ILM will likely not occur until after the completion of ongoing international trials related to breast cancer. Even if the results of these trials are positive, there can be no assurance that ILM will attain rapid and widespread acceptance. Our efforts and the efforts of our marketing and distribution partner may not result in significant demand for our products, and the current demand for our products may decline.

Our future success now also greatly depends on the success of the Cardiosonix product line. Cardiosonix' products have not yet been commercially sold in any market. The market for these products is in a relatively early stage of development and may never fully develop as we expect. The long-term commercial success of the Cardiosonix product line will require widespread acceptance of our products as safe, efficient and cost-effective. Widespread acceptance would represent a significant change in medical practice patterns. Other cardiac monitoring procedures, such as pulmonary artery catheterization are generally accepted in the medical community and have a long standard of use. It is possible that the Cardiosonix product line will never achieve the broad market acceptance necessary to become a commercial success.

WE RELY ON THIRD PARTIES FOR THE WORLDWIDE MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION OF OUR GAMMA DETECTION DEVICES, WHO MAY NOT BE SUCCESSFUL IN SELLING OUR PRODUCTS.

We currently distribute our gamma detection devices in most global markets through Ethicon Endo-Surgery, Inc. (Ethicon) and in Japan through Century Medical, Inc. These partners are solely responsible for marketing and distributing our gamma detection device products. The partners assume direct responsibility for business risks related to credit, currency exchange, foreign tax laws or tariff and trade regulation. Ethicon had agreed to purchase minimum quantities of our products during the initial three years of the distribution agreement. We expect these minimum purchases to be fully met through the third quarter of 2002. While we believe that Ethicon intends to continue to aggressively market our products following satisfaction of their minimum purchases, we cannot assure you that Ethicon will succeed in marketing our products on a global basis, or that the partner will make purchases in excess of its minimum purchase requirements. We may not be able to maintain satisfactory arrangements with our marketing and distribution partners, who may not devote adequate resources to selling our gamma detection devices. If this happens, we may not be able to successfully market our products, which would decrease our revenues.

WE DO NOT HAVE EXPERIENCE IN MARKETING BLOOD FLOW DEVICES AND WE HAVE NOT YET ESTABLISHED STRATEGIC RELATIONSHIPS WITH POTENTIAL MARKETING PARTNERS.

We completed the Cardiosonix acquisition on December 31, 2001, and have not yet established either an internal sales and marketing infrastructure or secured third parties to perform these functions on our behalf. We believe the adoption path for Cardiosonix products will be similar to that of our gamma detection devices, but we have no direct experience in marketing or selling blood flow measurement devices. We may not be successful in creating the necessary infrastructure, either internally or through third parties, to support the successful marketing and sales of Cardiosonix products.

THE SALE OF OUR COMMON STOCK TO FUSION CAPITAL MAY CAUSE DILUTION AND THE SALE OF THE SHARES OF COMMON STOCK ACQUIRED BY FUSION CAPITAL COULD CAUSE THE PRICE OF OUR COMMON STOCK TO DECLINE.

The purchase price for the common stock to be issued to Fusion Capital pursuant to the common stock purchase agreement will fluctuate based on the price of our common stock. All shares in this offering are freely tradable. Fusion Capital may sell none, some or all of the shares of common stock purchased from us at any time. We expect that the shares offered by this prospectus will be sold over a period of up to 40 months from the date of this prospectus. Depending upon market liquidity at the time, a sale of shares under this offering at any given time could cause the trading price of our common stock to decline. The sale of a substantial number of shares of our common stock under this offering, or anticipation of such sales, could make it more difficult for us to sell equity or equity-related securities in the future at a time and at a price that we might otherwise wish to effect sales.

WE RELY ON THIRD PARTIES TO MANUFACTURE OUR PRODUCTS AND OUR BUSINESS WILL SUFFER IF THEY DO NOT PERFORM.

We rely on independent contract manufacturers for the manufacture of our current line of gamma detection systems. Our business will suffer if our contract manufacturers have production delays or quality problems. Furthermore, medical device manufacturers are subject to the quality system regulations (QSR) of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), international quality standards, and other regulatory requirements. If our contractors do not operate in accordance with regulatory requirements and quality standards, our business will suffer. We use or rely on components and services used in our devices that are provided by sole source suppliers. The qualification of additional or replacement vendors is time consuming and costly. If a sole source supplier has significant problems supplying our products, our sales and revenues will be hurt until we find a new source of supply. In addition, our distribution agreement with Ethicon contains failure to supply provisions, which, if triggered, could have a significant negative impact on us.

WE MAY LOSE OUT TO LARGER AND BETTER-ESTABLISHED COMPETITORS.

The medical device and biotechnology industries are intensely competitive. Some of our competitors have significantly greater financial, technical, manufacturing, and distribution resources as well as greater experience in the medical device industry than we have. The particular medical conditions our product lines can address also can be addressed by other medical devices, procedures or drugs. Many of these alternatives are widely accepted by physicians and have a long history of use. Physicians may use our competitors' products and/or our products may not be competitive with other technologies. If these things happen, our sales and revenues will decline. In addition, our current and potential competitors may establish cooperative relationships with large medical equipment companies to gain access to greater research and development or marketing resources. Competition may result in price reductions, reduced gross margins and loss of market share.

OUR PRODUCTS MAY BE DISPLACED BY NEWER TECHNOLOGY.

The medical device and biotechnology industries are undergoing rapid and significant technological change. Third parties may succeed in developing or marketing technologies and products that are more effective than those that we develop or market, or that would make our technology and products obsolete or

non-competitive. Additionally, researchers could develop new surgical procedures and medications that replace or reduce the importance of the procedures that use our products. Accordingly, our success will depend, in part, on our ability to respond quickly to medical and technological changes through the development and introduction of new products. We may not have the resources to do this. If our products become obsolete and our efforts to develop new products do not result in any commercially successful products, our sales and revenues will decline.

WE ARE IN A HIGHLY REGULATED BUSINESS AND COULD FACE SEVERE PROBLEMS IF WE DO NOT COMPLY WITH ALL REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS IN THE GLOBAL MARKETS IN WHICH OUR PRODUCTS ARE SOLD.

The FDA regulates our products in the United States. Foreign countries also subject our products to varying government regulations. In addition, such regulatory authorities may impose limitations on the use of our products. FDA enforcement policy strictly prohibits the marketing of FDA approved medical devices for unapproved uses. Within the European Union, our products are required to display the CE mark in order to be sold. We have obtained FDA clearance to market our medical device products and European certification to display the CE mark on our current line of gamma detection systems and on one of Cardiosonix' products, the FlowGuard. We may not be able to obtain certification for any new products in a timely manner, or at all. Failure to comply with these and other current and emerging regulatory requirements in the global markets in which our products are sold could result in, among other things, warning letters, fines, injunctions, civil penalties, recall or seizure of products, total or partial suspension of production, refusal of the government to grant premarket clearance or premarket approval for devices, withdrawal of clearances or approvals, and criminal prosecution.

OUR INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY MAY NOT HAVE OR PROVIDE SUFFICIENT LEGAL PROTECTIONS AGAINST INFRINGEMENT OR LOSS OF TRADE SECRETS.

The success of our company depends, in part, on our ability to secure and maintain patent protection, to preserve our trade secrets, and on our ability to operate without infringing on the patents of third parties. We seek to protect our proprietary positions by filing United States and foreign patent applications for our important inventions and improvements. But, domestic and foreign patent offices may not issue these patents. Third parties may challenge, invalidate, or circumvent our patents or patent applications in the future. Competitors, many of which have substantially more resources than we do and have made substantial investments in competing technologies, may apply for and obtain patents that will prevent, limit, or interfere with our ability to make, use, or sell our products either in the United States or abroad.

In the United States, patent applications are secret until patents issue, and in foreign countries, patent applications are secret for a time after filing. Publications of discoveries tend to significantly lag the actual discoveries and the filing of related patent applications. Third parties may have already filed applications for patents for products or processes that will make our products obsolete or will limit our patents or invalidate our patent applications.

We typically require our employees, consultants, advisers and suppliers to

execute confidentiality and assignment of invention agreements in connection with their employment, consulting, advisory, or supply relationships with us. They may breach these agreements and we may not obtain an adequate remedy for breach. Further, third parties may gain access to our trade secrets or independently develop or acquire the same or equivalent information.

Agencies of the United States government conducted some of the research activities that led to the development of antibody technology that some of our proposed antibody based surgical cancer detection products use. When the United States government participates in research activities, it retains rights that include the right to use the technology for governmental purposes under a royalty-free license, as well as rights to use and disclose technical data that could preclude us from asserting trade secret rights in that data and software.

CONDITIONS IN ISRAEL MAY AFFECT THE OPERATIONS OF CARDIOSONIX AND MAY LIMIT OUR ABILITY TO COMPLETE DEVELOPMENT OF ITS PRODUCTS.

Our Cardiosonix subsidiary is incorporated in Israel, and its offices and research and development facilities are located there. Political, economic and military conditions in Israel may directly affect its operations. Since the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948, a number of armed conflicts have taken place between Israel and its Arab neighbors and a state of hostility, varying in degree and intensity, has led to security and economic problems for Israel. Despite the progress towards peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors, the future of these peace efforts is uncertain. Since October 2000, there has

been a significant increase in violence primarily in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Any future armed conflict, political instability or continued violence in the region could have a negative effect on the activities of Cardiosonix and the completion of development and commercialization of our blood flow monitoring products.

CARDIOSONIX' OPERATIONS COULD BE DISRUPTED AS A RESULT OF THE OBLIGATION OF KEY PERSONNEL IN ISRAEL TO PERFORM MILITARY SERVICE.

Generally, all male adult citizens and permanent residents of Israel under the age of 54 are, unless exempt, obligated to perform up to 36 days of military reserve duty annually. Additionally, all Israeli residents of this age are subject to being called to active duty at any time under emergency circumstances. Certain key officers and employees of Cardiosonix are currently obligated to perform annual reserve duty, and its operations could be disrupted by their absence for a significant period due to military service.

THE GOVERNMENT GRANTS CARDIOSONIX HAS RECEIVED FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURES RESTRICT OUR ABILITY TO MANUFACTURE BLOOD FLOW MONITORING PRODUCTS AND TRANSFER TECHNOLOGIES OUTSIDE OF ISRAEL AND REQUIRE US TO SATISFY SPECIFIED CONDITIONS. IF WE FAIL TO SATISFY THESE CONDITIONS, WE MAY BE REQUIRED TO REFUND GRANTS PREVIOUSLY RECEIVED TOGETHER WITH INTEREST AND PENALTIES, AND MAY BE SUBJECT TO CRIMINAL CHARGES.

Cardiosonix received grants from the government of Israel through the Office of the Chief Scientist of the Ministry of Industry and Trade for the financing of a portion of its research and development expenditures associated with our blood

flow monitoring products. From 1998 to 2001, Cardiosonix received grants totaling $775,000 from the Office of the Chief Scientist. The terms of the Chief Scientist grants may prohibit us from manufacturing products or transferring technologies developed using these grants outside of Israel without special approvals. Even if we receive approval to manufacture our blood flow monitoring products outside of Israel, we may be required to pay an increased total amount of royalties, which may be up to 300% of the grant amount plus interest, depending on the manufacturing volume that is performed outside of Israel. This restriction may impair our ability to outsource manufacturing or engage in similar arrangements for those products or technologies. In addition, if we fail to comply with any of the conditions imposed by the Office of the Chief Scientist, we may be required to refund any grants previously received together with interest and penalties, and may be subject to criminal charges. In recent years, the government of Israel has accelerated the rate of repayment of Chief Scientist grants and may further accelerate them in the future.

OUR PRODUCT SALES MAY BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY HEALTHCARE PRICING REGULATION AND REFORM ACTIVITIES.

The healthcare industry is undergoing fundamental changes resulting from political, economic and regulatory influences. In the United States, comprehensive programs have been proposed that seek to increase access to healthcare for the uninsured, control the escalation of healthcare expenditures within the economy and use healthcare reimbursement policies to balance the federal budget.

We expect that Congress and state legislatures will continue to review and assess healthcare proposals, and public debate of these issues will likely continue. We cannot predict which, if any, of such reform proposals will be adopted and when they might be adopted. Other countries also are considering healthcare reform. Significant changes in healthcare systems could have a substantial impact on the manner in which we conduct our business and could require us to revise our strategies.

WE COULD BE DAMAGED BY PRODUCT LIABILITY CLAIMS.

Our products are used or intended to be used in various clinical or surgical procedures. If one of our products malfunctions or a physician misuses it and injury results to a patient or operator, the injured party could assert a product liability claim against us. We currently have product liability insurance with a $10 million per occurrence limit, which, we believe, is adequate for our current activities. However, we

may not be able to continue to obtain insurance at a reasonable cost. Furthermore, insurance may not be sufficient to cover all of the liabilities resulting from a product liability claim, and we might not have sufficient funds available to pay any claims over the limits of our insurance. Because personal injury claims based on product liability in a medical setting may be very large, an underinsured or an uninsured claim could financially damage our company.

WE MAY HAVE TROUBLE ATTRACTING AND RETAINING QUALIFIED PERSONNEL AND OUR BUSINESS MAY SUFFER IF WE DO NOT.

Our business has experienced developments the past two years which have resulted in several significant changes in our strategy and business plan, including downsizing to what we consider to be the minimal level of management and employees necessary to operate a publicly traded medical device business. We believe our restructured organization is appropriate to support modest growth over the next few years. However, losing any member of the management team could have an adverse effect on our operations. Our success depends on our ability to attract and retain technical and management personnel with expertise and experience in the medical device business. The competition for qualified personnel in the medical device industry is intense and we may not be successful in hiring or retaining the requisite personnel. If we are not able to attract and retain qualified technical and management personnel, we will suffer diminished chances of future success.

OUR COMMON STOCK IS TRADED OVER THE COUNTER, WHICH MAY DEPRIVE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FULL VALUE OF THEIR SHARES.

Our common stock is quoted via the Over The Counter Bulletin Board (OTCBB). As such, our common stock may have fewer market makers, lower trading volumes and larger spreads between bid and asked prices than securities listed on an exchange such as the New York Stock Exchange or the NASDAQ. These factors may result in higher price volatility and less market liquidity for the common stock.

A LOW MARKET PRICE MAY SEVERELY LIMIT THE POTENTIAL MARKET FOR OUR COMMON STOCK.

Our common stock is currently trading at a price substantially below $5.00 per share, subjecting trading in the stock to certain SEC rules requiring additional disclosures by broker-dealers. These rules generally apply to any non-NASDAQ equity security that has a market price of less than $5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions (a "penny stock"). Such rules require the delivery, prior to any penny stock transaction, of a disclosure schedule explaining the penny stock market and the risks associated therewith and impose various sales practice requirements on broker-dealers who sell penny stocks to persons other than established customers and institutional or wealthy investors. For these types of transactions, the broker-dealer must make a special suitability determination for the purchaser and have received the purchaser's written consent to the transaction prior to the sale. The broker-dealer also must disclose the commissions payable to the broker-dealer, current bid and offer quotations for the penny stock and, if the broker-dealer is the sole market maker, the broker-dealer must disclose this fact and the broker-dealer's presumed control over the market. Such information must be provided to the customer orally or in writing before or with the written confirmation of trade sent to the customer. Monthly statements must be sent disclosing recent price information for the penny stock held in the account and information on the limited market in penny stocks. The additional burdens imposed upon broker-dealers by such requirements could discourage broker-dealers from effecting transactions in our common stock.

OUR STOCKHOLDER RIGHTS PLAN, SOME PROVISIONS OF OUR ORGANIZATIONAL AND GOVERNING DOCUMENTS AND AN AGREEMENT WITH THE FORMER CARDIOSONIX SHAREHOLDERS, MAY HAVE THE EFFECT OF DETERRING THIRD PARTIES FROM MAKING TAKEOVER BIDS FOR CONTROL OF OUR COMPANY OR MAY BE USED TO HINDER OR DELAY A TAKEOVER BID.

Our certificate of incorporation authorizes the creation and issuance of "blank check" preferred stock. Our Board of Directors may divide this stock into one or more series and set their rights. The Board of Directors may, without prior stockholder approval, issue any of the shares of "blank check" preferred stock with dividend, liquidation, conversion, voting or other rights, which could adversely affect the relative

voting power or other rights of the common stock. Preferred stock could be used as a method of discouraging, delaying, or preventing a take-over of our company. If we issue "blank check" preferred stock, it could have a dilutive effect upon our common stock. This would decrease the chance that our stockholders would realize a premium over market price for their shares of common stock as a result of a takeover bid.

Also, in connection with the Cardiosonix acquisition, the former shareholders of Cardiosonix entered into an agreement with us that for a period of two years following the acquisition, they would not participate in certain actions and transactions that would lead to a change in control of our company, and to vote their shares in conformity with the recommendations of our Board of Directors as to certain matters, including the approval of transactions that would result in a change in control. These provisions could have the effect of discouraging, delaying or preventing a takeover of our company.

BECAUSE WE WILL NOT PAY DIVIDENDS, STOCKHOLDERS WILL ONLY BENEFIT FROM OWNING COMMON STOCK IF IT APPRECIATES.

We have never paid dividends on our common stock and do not intend to do so in the foreseeable future. We intend to retain any future earnings to finance our growth. Accordingly, any potential investor who anticipates the need for current dividends from his investment should not purchase our common stock.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. We have based these forward-looking statements largely on our current expectations and projections about future events and financial trends affecting the financial condition of our business. These forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks, uncertainties and assumptions, including, among other things:

-- general economic and business conditions, both nationally and in our markets,
-- our history of losses,
-- our expectations and estimates concerning future financial performance, financing plans and the impact of competition,
-- our ability to implement our growth strategy,
-- anticipated trends in our business,
-- advances in technologies, and
-- other risk factors set forth under "Risk Factors" in this prospectus.

In addition, in this prospectus, we use words such as "anticipates," "believes," "plans," "expects," "future," "intends," and similar expressions to identify forward-looking statements.

We undertake no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise after the date of this prospectus. In light of these risks and uncertainties, the forward-looking events and circumstances discussed in this prospectus may not occur and actual results could differ materially from those anticipated or implied in the forward-looking statements.

USE OF PROCEEDS

This prospectus relates to shares of our common stock that may be offered and sold from time to time by Fusion Capital. We will receive no proceeds from the sale of shares of common stock in this offering. However, we may receive up to $10 million in proceeds from the sale of our common stock to Fusion

Capital under the common stock purchase agreement. Any proceeds from Fusion Capital we receive under the common stock purchase agreement will be used for working capital and general corporate purposes.

MARKET FOR COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Our common stock trades on the OTC Bulletin Board under the trading symbol NEOP. The prices set forth below reflect the quarterly high, low and closing sales prices for shares of our common stock during the last two fiscal years as reported by Reuters Limited. These quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail markup, markdown or commission, and may not represent actual transactions.

	HIGH	LOW	CLOSE
Fiscal Year 2001			
First Quarter	$ 0.69	$ 0.41	$ 0.48
Second Quarter	1.05	0.40	0.70
Third Quarter	0.77	0.35	0.37
Fourth Quarter	0.51	0.34	0.42
Fiscal Year 2000			
First Quarter	$ 3.50	$ 0.44	$ 1.31
Second Quarter	1.47	0.63	0.72
Third Quarter	1.25	0.53	0.63
Fourth Quarter	0.78	0.38	0.42

As of March 1, 2002, we had approximately 728 holders of common stock of record.

We have not paid any dividends on our common stock and do not anticipate paying cash dividends in the foreseeable future. We intend to retain any earnings to finance the growth of our business. We cannot assure you that we will ever pay cash dividends. Whether we pay cash dividends in the future will be at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend upon our financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements and any other factors that the Board of Directors decides is relevant. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations below.

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

The following discussion should be read together with our Financial Statements

and the Notes related to those statements, as well as the other financial information included in the Form SB-2 Registration Statement, of which this prospectus is a part. Some of our discussion is forward-looking and involves risks and uncertainties. For information regarding risk factors that could have a material adverse effect on our business, refer to the Risk Factors section of this Form SB-2 beginning on page 3.

THE COMPANY

We are a biomedical technology company that provides innovative surgical and diagnostic products that enhance patient care by meeting the critical decision-making needs of healthcare professionals. Prior to the acquisition of Cardiosonix Ltd. (Cardiosonix) on December 31, 2001, our marketable products were limited to a line of gamma detection devices used in the application of intraoperative lymphatic mapping. The acquisition of Cardiosonix significantly expanded our potential product offerings. Cardiosonix is in the process of developing and commercializing a unique line of blood flow monitoring devices for a variety of diagnostic and surgical applications, and has received marketing approval for its first product, FlowGuard(TM), in the U.S. and Europe.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

2001 marked the second consecutive year of profitability for our company. Operating results for the fourth quarter and for the fiscal year 2001 were affected by the accounting treatment of the acquisition of Cardiosonix. Generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) required us to expense $885,000 in the fourth quarter of 2001 for in-process research and development (IPR&D) as part of the allocation of the Cardiosonix purchase price. The non-cash, non-recurring charge represents that portion of the purchase price paid for Cardiosonix that was allocated to the Cardiosonix intraoperative cardiovascular product, InFlow(TM). That product is still considered "In process," or under development under GAAP because it has not received the necessary regulatory marketing approvals. As a result, that portion of the purchase price allocated to InFlow was expensed in 2001.

Exclusive of the non-cash, non-recurring charge related to the Cardiosonix InFlow product, our company's net income for 2001 would have been $900,000. Including the non-recurring charge, our results reflected net income of $15,000 for 2001. Financial results for 2001 were significantly impacted by two primary factors:

-- a decrease in the average prices received for our gamma detection products; and
-- lower than expected demand from our primary distributor, Ethicon.

Approximately 70% of the decline in gross margin in 2001 versus 2000 can be attributed to the reduction in the prices we charged Ethicon for gamma detection products during 2001. Our distribution agreement with Ethicon provides for transfer prices based on a percentage of the end customer average sales prices (ASP) received by Ethicon, subject to floor transfer pricing terms. The distribution agreement provided for a one-time change to a lower percentage of ASP to be shared with us following the first full commercial year of the distribution agreement. That period ended December 31, 2000.

The remaining decline in gross margins in 2001 versus 2000 can be attributed primarily to the decline in demand from Ethicon. We attribute the decline in demand primarily to three factors:

-- overstocking of base systems by Ethicon in order to comply with the initial contractual minimum purchase commitments under Ethicon's distribution agreement with us;

-- a lack of success to date in placing our BlueTip(TM) products with end users; and

-- the timing of the reporting of results from multinational clinical trials regarding the use of ILM in breast cancer.

Exact market penetration for our products is difficult to gauge, as there are no widely published use statistics on this specific type of device or the application of sentinel lymph node biopsy. We believe, based on anecdotal information, that the application of ILM has increased steadily over the past few years, but that the global adoption rate for lymphatic mapping may be slowing pending the outcome of major international trials in breast care. In 2000, end-customer device placements of our base gamma detection systems increased approximately 50% over 1999. We believe this was due primarily to the initiation of our distribution arrangement with Ethicon in the fourth quarter of 1999. In 2001, Ethicon's rate of increase in end-customer sales slowed to approximately 30% over 2000. However, the gross increase in end-customer placements of devices did not translate to increased company sales because Ethicon was carrying more than their desired level of inventory due to purchases they were required to make to meet the periodic contractual minimums. We expect Ethicon's minimum purchase commitments to be fully met during the third quarter of 2002 based on current committed and forecast demand and believe they will be adjusting their purchases during 2002 to reach their desired level of safety stock.

Despite the declines in product prices and demand, and excluding the IPR&D charge, we recorded net income primarily attributable to our gamma detection product line of nearly $900,000 in 2001.

Our major expense categories as a percentage of sales remained constant from 2000 to 2001. Research and development expenses, as a percentage of sales, were 5% in 2001 and 2000. Selling, general and

administrative expenses, as a percentage of sales, increased slightly to 34% in 2001 from 33% in 2000. We believe these major expense categories, as a percentage of sales, will increase significantly in 2002 as compared to 2001 due to additional research and development activities, primarily associated with the blood flow product line, and to blood flow market development support activities. These categories, as a percentage of sales, may also be affected by additional declines in demand for gamma detection devices in 2002.

Years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000

Revenues and Margins. Net product sales, primarily of our gamma detection systems, decreased $2.1 million or 24% to $6.8 million in 2001 from $8.8 million in 2000. Gross margins on product sales decreased to 35% of net sales in 2001 from 44% of net sales in 2000.

The declines in net product sales and gross margins were the combined result of a nearly 20% decrease in prices charged to Ethicon during 2001 as compared to 2000 for the base neo2000(R) Gamma Detection System (i.e., a 14mm probe and neo2000 control unit), coupled with a 14% decline in demand from Ethicon for these base systems and a 42% decline in demand for our BlueTip probes and accompanying disposable handles. In addition, the cost to manufacture our products increased slightly from 2000 to 2001 due largely to higher electronic and crystal component costs.

Revenues in 2001 and 2000 also included $800,000 from the pro-rata recognition of license fees related to the distribution agreement with Ethicon, and $25,000 and $75,000, respectively, from the recognition of quarterly milestone fees related to an option agreement to license certain of our radioimmunoguided surgery (RIGS) technology.

Research and Development Expenses. Research and development expenses decreased $128,000 or 27% to $345,000 in 2001 from $473,000 in 2000. The decrease is primarily due to the inclusion of $40,000 in non-recurring severance costs and $150,000 in unreimbursed costs related to development of products in the first quarter of 2000. Research and development expenses in both 2001 and 2000 are reflected net of $500,000 in reimbursed expenses received from our distribution partner, Ethicon.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased $590,000 or 20% to $2.3 million in 2001 from $2.9 million in 2000. The decrease was primarily the result of the elimination of internal marketing personnel, lower net patent costs due to abandoned patents, and net reductions in various overhead cost categories such as insurance, professional services, space costs, and equipment rental, offset by the inclusion of $49,000 of gains on the sale of certain property and equipment in 2000.

Acquired In-Process Research and Development. This $885,000 charge represents the portion of the purchase price of Cardiosonix allocated to in-process research and development for the InFlow product that was expensed at the date of consummation of the acquisition. No such charges were incurred in 2000.

Other Income. Other income decreased $134,000 or 27% to $370,000 during 2001 from $504,000 during 2000. Other income during 2001 consisted primarily of a $238,000 refund of a portion of the limited guarantee made by us related to a loan made by a bank to our former subsidiary, Neoprobe Israel. We had previously put cash on deposit with the bank as security for the limited guarantee. The full amount of the limited guarantee was written off in 1998 in conjunction with our decision to liquidate Neoprobe Israel, as we did not expect to receive any of the cash deposit back from the bank. We had requested a full accounting for the deposit following the sale by the receiver of the Neoprobe Israel facility. In connection with the refunded cash deposit, the bank granted us a release from all obligations related to the loan. Other income in 2000 consisted primarily of $262,000 in one-time gains from the forgiveness of royalties due under a research and development agreement and interest income on our investments. Interest income decreased because we received a lower interest rate on our invested cash in 2001 as compared to 2000, consistent with marketplace activity over the two periods.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

OPERATING ACTIVITIES -- Cash used in operations was $277,000 in 2001 as compared to $1.7 million provided by operations in 2000. Working capital increased to $4.1 million at December 31, 2001 as compared to $3.8 million at December 31, 2000. The current ratio remained at 2.6 at December 31, 2001 and December 31, 2000. The increase in working capital was primarily due to higher levels of accounts receivable and inventory in 2001 as compared to 2000.

Accounts receivable increased to $561,000 at December 31, 2001 from $365,000 at December 31, 2000. We expect receivable levels to fluctuate in 2002 depending on the timing of purchases and payments by Ethicon.

Inventory levels increased to $1.4 million at December 31, 2001 as compared to $941,000 at December 31, 2000. We built up stock of certain critical long-lead components during 2001 in order to take advantage of significant quantity price breaks, and have continued to maintain appropriate levels of finished good safety stock to avoid interruption in supply of finished products to Ethicon. In addition, we recorded additional inventory reserves in accordance with our policy of $111,000 during 2001 related to raw material components of gamma detection products for which we have no alternative use and no forecast demand within the next year. Inventory levels are expected to decrease in early 2002 but return to 2001 levels later in the year. We will work through our carryover stock of certain long-lead gamma device components during 2002. Later in 2002, we will also start to build inventory of blood flow products in preparation for commercial launch.

We anticipate we will need to fund up to $3.5 million in development and market support costs during 2002 related to preparing for the commercial launch of our blood flow product line.

INVESTING ACTIVITIES -- Cash provided by investing activities in 2001 totaled $109,000, versus $1.4 million in 2000. On December 31, 2001, we completed the acquisition of Cardiosonix, and acquired $195,000 in net cash. During January 2000, we sold a minority investment in an Israeli biotechnology company for $1.5 million. Capital expenditures in 2001 consisted primarily of technology infrastructure, production tooling, and loaner device upgrades. Capital expenditures in 2000 were split between purchases of production tools and equipment, and technology infrastructure. They were offset by the sale of excess furniture and fixtures accumulated from prior year headcount reductions. Capital needs for 2002 are expected to increase over 2001 to support instrument development and manufacturing activities, although it is our intent to initially outsource manufacturing of blood flow products as is currently done for our gamma detection devices.

FINANCING ACTIVITIES -- Financing activities used $188,000 in cash in 2001 versus $3.3 million in 2000. During the first quarter of 2000, we paid holders of Series B preferred stock $2.5 million in cash and issued them 3 million each of common shares and warrants to purchase common shares in exchange for retiring the outstanding preferred shares. In 2001 and 2000, we paid off debt totaling $144,000 and $812,000, respectively, leaving us with $195,000 in debt at December 31, 2001.

On November 19, 2001, we entered into a common stock purchase agreement with an investment fund, Fusion Capital Fund II, LLC (Fusion Capital) for the issuance

and purchase of our common stock. Under the stock purchase agreement, Fusion Capital committed to purchase up to $10 million of our common stock over a forty-month period that commences when this Registration Statement becomes effective. Once the Registration Statement is declared effective, Fusion Capital will purchase $12,500 of our common stock daily, which purchase amount we may increase or decrease in our discretion. The purchase price per share of common stock will be equal to the lesser of (a) the lowest sale price for our common stock on the day of the draw request or (b) the average of the three lowest closing sales prices during a twelve day period prior to the draw request. However, the shares sold to Fusion Capital are subject to a minimum sales price (floor price) currently set at $0.30. We have the right to increase or decrease the floor price, but in no case may we decrease it below $0.20 without Fusion Capital's prior consent. Upon execution of the common stock purchase agreement, we issued 449,438 shares of our

common stock to Fusion Capital as a commitment fee. We intend to use the proceeds of sales of shares to Fusion Capital to fund development and commercialization activities if market conditions are favorable and if we determine that the draw-downs are not having a significant negative impact on the share price of our common stock. For additional information, see The Fusion Transaction.

During February 2002, we entered into a line of credit facility with an investment management company. The facility provides for a maximum line of credit of $2.0 million and is fully collateralized by pledged cash and investments on deposit with the investment management company. Availability under the facility is based on advance rates varying from 80% to 92% of the underlying available collateral. Outstanding amounts under the facility bear interest at LIBOR plus 175 basis points. The facility expires in February 2007.

We believe our current cash position, coupled with cash expected to be provided through sales of our gamma detection products in 2002 is adequate to sustain our planned blood flow and gamma detection development and operations through the fourth quarter of 2002. However, our ability to execute our plans into 2003 significantly depends on our ability to raise additional funds from sources other than operations. Our future liquidity and capital requirements will depend on a number of factors, including:

-- our ability to raise additional capital in a timely manner through additional investment;
-- expanded market acceptance of our current products;
-- our ability to commercialize new products such as our blood flow product line;
-- our ability to monetize our investment in non-core technologies;
-- our ability to obtain milestone or development funds from potential development and distribution partners;
-- regulatory actions by the FDA and other international regulatory bodies; and
-- intellectual property protection.

We cannot assure you that the additional capital we may require to finance operations beyond 2002 will be available on acceptable terms, if at all. Any failure to secure additional financing will force us to modify our business

plan. We cannot assure you that we will be able to achieve significant product revenues from our current or potential new products. In addition, we cannot assure you that we will achieve profitability again in the future.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS AND COMMERCIAL COMMITMENTS - The following table presents our contractual obligations and commercial commitments as of December 31, 2001.

PAYMENTS DUE BY PERIOD

CONTRACTUAL CASH OBLIGATIONS	TOTAL	LESS THAN 1 YEAR	1 - 3 YEARS	4 - 5 YEARS
Capital Lease Obligation	$ 38,306	$ 16,417	$ 21,889	$ --
Operating Leases	231,582	145,724	84,828	1,030
Unconditional Purchase Obligations	608,000	608,000(1)	--	--
Other Long-Term Obligations	--	--	--	--
Total Contractual Cash Obligations	$877,888	$770,141	$106,717	$1,030

(1) This amount represents purchases under binding purchase orders for which we are required to take delivery of the product under the terms of the underlying supply agreements going out approximately four to five months. In addition, we have annual minimum purchase commitments for an additional $1.3 million in finished medical devices that are not currently covered by binding purchase orders, but for which we must either submit binding purchase orders on a monthly basis or reimburse the contract manufacturer for any non-cancellable, non-returnable materials. We believe the amount of non-cancellable, non-returnable materials to be less than half of the remaining commitment amount at any point in time.

NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS - In July 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 141, Business Combinations, and SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. Under SFAS 141, any business combination initiated after June 30, 2001 must be accounted for as a purchase. For purchase business combinations that are consummated after June 30, 2001, goodwill and identifiable intangibles should be recorded and amortized in accordance with SFAS 142, i.e., goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives are not amortized and other identified intangibles are amortized. For any purchase business combination consummated on

or before June 30, 2001, the accounting under APB 16 and APB 17 still applies. Goodwill and separately identifiable intangibles should be recorded and amortized until adopting SFAS 142, which is required for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001. A calendar year-end company would continue to amortize goodwill and all separately identifiable intangibles through December 31, 2001. Upon adoption of SFAS 142, a company would cease amortizing goodwill and separately identifiable intangibles with indefinite lives and amortize other identifiable intangibles in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the standard. We adopted SFAS 141 and SFAS 142 as of December 31, 2001 related to our acquisition of Cardiosonix. The adoption of these pronouncements had a material affect on our financial position and results of operations for 2001 as described elsewhere in Results of Operations and in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In October 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets, which supersedes both SFAS 121, Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to Be Disposed Of and the accounting and reporting provisions of APB Opinion No. 30, Reporting the Results of Operations--Reporting the Effects of Disposal of a Segment of a Business, and Extraordinary, Unusual and Infrequently Occurring Events and Transactions, for the disposal of a segment of a business (as previously defined in that Opinion). SFAS 144 retains the fundamental provisions in SFAS 121 for recognizing and measuring impairment losses on long-lived assets held for use and long-lived assets to be disposed of by sale, while also resolving significant implementation issues associated with SFAS 121. For example, SFAS 144 provides guidance on how a long-lived asset that is used as part of a group should be evaluated for impairment, establishes criteria for when a long-lived asset is held for sale, and prescribes the accounting for a long-lived asset that will be disposed of other than by sale. SFAS 144 retains the basic provisions of APB 30 on how to present discontinued operations in the income statement but broadens that presentation to include a component of an entity (rather than a segment of a business). Unlike SFAS 121, an impairment assessment under SFAS 144 will never result in a write-down of goodwill. Rather, goodwill is evaluated for impairment under SFAS 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets.

We are required to adopt SFAS 144 no later than the year beginning after December 15, 2001, and plan to adopt its provisions for the quarter ending March 31, 2002. We do not expect the adoption of SFAS 144 for long-lived assets held for use to have a material impact on our financial statements because the impairment assessment under SFAS 144 is largely unchanged from SFAS 121. The provisions of the Statement for assets held for sale or other disposal generally are required to be applied prospectively after the adoption date to newly initiated disposal activities. Therefore, we cannot determine the potential effects that adoption of SFAS 144 will have on our financial statements.

In November 2001, the Emerging Issues Task Force of the FASB issued Topic D-103, Income Statement Characterization of Reimbursements Received for Out-of-Pocket Expenses Incurred. The FASB is requiring Topic D-103 be applied in financial reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2001. Topic D-103 requires companies to characterize reimbursements received for out-of-pocket expenses, such as

shipping and handling charges, as revenue. However, the Topic could potentially be applied to areas such as our reimbursement of research and development charges from Ethicon. We are analyzing the potential impacts of the Topic; however, we are not able to determine at this time the potential impact the adoption of Topic D-103 will have on our financial statements.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES -- The following accounting policies are considered by us to be critical to our results of operations and financial condition.

Revenue Recognition Related to Net Product Sales. We currently generate revenue primarily from sales of our gamma detection devices. We recognize sales revenue when the products are shipped and the earnings process has been completed. Our customers have no right to return products purchased in the ordinary course of business. The prices we charge our primary customer, Ethicon, are subject to retroactive annual adjustment based on a fixed percentage of the actual sales prices achieved by Ethicon on sales to end customers made during each fiscal year. To the extent that we can reasonably estimate the end-customer prices received by Ethicon, we record sales to Ethicon based upon these estimates. If we are unable to reasonably estimate end customer sales prices related to certain products sold to Ethicon, we record revenue related to these product sales at the minimum price provided for under our distribution agreement with Ethicon. Due to uncertainty regarding end customer prices during 2001, we recorded revenue at the minimum prices for most of the year until the final reconciliation was completed with Ethicon. The completion of the reconciliation resulted in our recording approximately $60,000 in additional revenue in the fourth quarter of 2001 related to sales made during the second and third quarters of 2001. Final adjusted prices for the year were approximately four percent (4%) above the floor prices. The final adjusted prices for 2001 serve as the basis for provisional prices to be charged Ethicon for sales in 2002. As such, we believe we have only a small amount of price exposure related to sales to Ethicon in 2002 and beyond related to currently marketed products.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and Long-Lived Assets to be Disposed Of. We account for long-lived assets in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 121, Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to be Disposed Of. This Statement requires that long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangibles be reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to future net undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell. As of December 31, 2001, the most significant long-lived assets on our balance sheet relate to assets recorded in connection with the acquisition of Cardiosonix and gamma detection device patents related to ILM. The recoverability of these assets is based on the financial projections and models related to future sales of Cardiosonix' products which have yet to begin and the continuing success of our gamma detection product line. As such, these assets could be subject to significant adjustment should the Cardiosonix technology not be successfully commercialized or the sales amounts in our current projections not be realized.

Accounting for the Acquisition of Cardiosonix. We accounted for the acquisition of Cardiosonix in accordance with the following guidance: SFAS No. 141, Business Combinations; SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets; SFAS No. 2, Accounting for Research and Development Costs; FASB Interpretation No. 4, Applicability of FASB Statement No. 2 to Business Combinations Accounted for by the Purchase Method, and other relevant guidance. At the closing, we issued 9,714,737 shares of our common stock in exchange for all of the outstanding shares of Cardiosonix. An additional 2,085,826 shares of our common stock will

be issued to the Cardiosonix shareholders on the satisfaction of a milestone event involving Cardiosonix product development activity. The acquisition was accounted for under the purchase method outlined in SFAS No. 141, and the results of Cardiosonix have been included in our consolidated results from the date of acquisition, or December 31, 2001. The purchase price was allocated based on an appraisal conducted by an independent valuation expert following the premise of continued use and applying the traditional income approach to the present valuation of future economic benefits. Based on the valuation, the assets acquired were allocated the following values: $185,000 to

various working capital items, $66,000 to property, plant and equipment, $2.6 million to patents (to be amortized over 15 years), $604,000 to non-compete agreements (to be amortized over four years), $245,000 to the completed technology related to the FlowGuard product (to be amortized over seven years), and $885,000 to IPR&D related to the InFlow product (expensed immediately). The allocation of the purchase price had a significant impact on our net income in 2001.The $885,000 in IPR&D was expensed immediately as in-process research and development because InFlow has not received regulatory (i.e., FDA) approval to be marketed. Research and development costs under SFAS No. 2 are expensed as incurred. The valuation is critical to results in 2001 and future years. If the valuation had been assigned differently (i.e., less to patents and more to IPR&D), the results would be significantly different for 2001 as well as future years. All of the assets to which value was assigned are amortizable as expense for book purposes in future years. The ongoing recoverability related to the recorded assets will be evaluated in the future and could have a material effect on the future results of operations.

OTHER ITEMS AFFECTING FINANCIAL CONDITION -- At December 31, 2001, we had U.S. net operating tax loss carryforwards and tax credit carryforwards of approximately $92.0 million and $4.4 million, respectively, available to offset or reduce future income tax liability, if any, through 2021. However, under Sections 382 and 383 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, use of prior tax loss and credit carryforwards may be limited after an ownership change. As a result of ownership changes as defined by Sections 382 and 383, which have occurred at various points in our history, we believe utilization of our tax loss carryforwards and tax credit carryforwards may be limited.

OUTLOOK

This Outlook section contains a number of forward-looking statements, all of which are based on current expectations. Actual results may differ materially. Our financial performance is highly dependent on the success of our gamma detection instrument product line and on our ability to commercialize the blood flow products of our newly acquired subsidiary, Cardiosonix. We cannot assure you, however, that we will achieve the volume of sales anticipated, or if achieved, that the margin on such sales will be adequate to produce positive operating cash flow. While we remain optimistic about the prospects for our other proprietary technologies, these technologies are not anticipated to generate any significant revenue for us during 2002. We believe our December 31, 2001 cash position and sources of future cash flow are adequate for us to continue operating through the end of 2002 and into 2003. However, if we do not generate adequate funds from operations, we may need to further modify our

business plan and seek other financing alternatives. Such alternatives may include asset dispositions that could force us to further change our business plan.

Gamma Detection Products

Numerous articles have been published in recent years on the topics of sentinel lymph node biopsy and ILM in peer reviewed journals, and a number of thought leaders and cancer treatment institutions have recognized and embraced the technology as standard of care for melanoma and, in some cases, for breast cancer. However, as the melanoma market represents less than 10% of the breast care market, standard of care recognition related to breast care is much more important to us. Standard of care designation for breast cancer is most likely dependent on completion of several large multi-center clinical trials in the U.S. and abroad. Final data from these studies likely will not be presented for several years. However, we believe that the surgical community will continue to adopt the ILM application while the standard of care determination is still pending. We also believe the lymphatic targeting agent being developed by the University of California, San Diego (UCSD) for us, if it should become commercially available, could improve the adoption of ILM in future years.

Despite lower than expected demand for our gamma detection products in 2001, we continue to be encouraged by the attention focused on ILM by the medical community at surgical conferences, especially related to investigations into other applications beyond melanoma and breast cancer. We also believe the market focus in all major global markets for hand-held gamma detection devices will continue to be among local/community hospitals, which typically lag behind leading research centers and major hospitals in adapting to new technologies. A slower than anticipated adoption rate may negatively impact

our sales volumes, and therefore, revenues and net income in 2002. Ethicon's contractual minimum purchase requirements are expected to be met during the third quarter of 2002. We also believe that Ethicon's total purchases for 2002 will be less than 2001 as they work to decrease their overstock position of base systems. We do not anticipate any demand from Ethicon for BlueTip products during 2002. However, as discussed previously, we believe Ethicon remains fully committed to our gamma detection product line. We expect demand from Ethicon to rebound in 2003 if Ethicon's end-customer sales follow the trends seen in 2000 and 2001. We cannot assure you, however, that Ethicon's sales will increase and result in increased demand for our products.

In addition, under the terms of our marketing agreement with Ethicon, the transfer price on product sales that we receive is based on a percentage of Ethicon's end-customer sales price, subject to a price floor. To date, our products have commanded a price premium in most of the markets in which they are sold, which we believe is due to their superior product performance and ease of use. While we continue to believe in the technical and user-friendly superiority of our products, competitors continue to innovate and we may lose market share as a result. A loss of market share would likely have a direct negative impact on net income. Although the end-customer price (i.e., ASP) may decline due to external market pressures and competition, the percentage of ASP shared with us will not change again under the terms of the current distribution agreement. In addition, the price received by us during 2001 was only 4% above the floor

pricing for base systems, so we believe there is little downside pricing risk associated with future sales of our gamma detection devices to Ethicon.

Ethicon has also reimbursed us for a flat amount per quarter ($125,000) related to research and development expenses incurred by us on Ethicon's behalf. This flat reimbursement ends at the end of the third quarter of 2002. We cannot assure you, however, that we will be successful in negotiating additional reimbursement from Ethicon covering product development beyond the third quarter of 2002 at terms acceptable to us, or at all.

Based on the above discussion, we project the gamma detection device line will operate approximately on a breakeven basis in 2002.

Blood Flow Devices

Despite having received regulatory approval to market FlowGuard in the U.S. and Europe, we anticipate spending a significant amount of time and effort in 2002 to bring it and the other Cardiosonix blood flow products to market. This will include significant development, regulatory approval, pre-commercialization market preparation, and administrative support activities. We anticipate placing blood flow systems with industry thought leaders to obtain critical pre-commercialization feedback prior to widespread market launch. These activities will likely continue for most of 2002. We expect that total expenditures during 2002 to support the Cardiosonix product line development and pre-commercializaiton activities could approach $3.5 million.

RIGS and ACT

We intend to continue to develop RIGScan CR and ACT, but will not do so without a partner or third party support. We may incur some costs during 2002 related to enlisting new development partners and assisting those groups, if any, with their negotiations and submissions to regulatory authorities, although such costs are not expected to be significant.

Summary

We expect operating and net results for 2002 to show a loss, primarily because we expect to incur up to $3.5 million in research and development, market and administrative support costs to commercize our blood flow product line, coupled with a projected overall breakeven contribution from the gamma detection device product line.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

We are a biomedical technology company that provides innovative surgical and diagnostic products that enhance patient care by meeting the critical decision-making needs of healthcare professionals. We were originally incorporated in Ohio in 1983 and reincorporated in Delaware in 1988. Our executive offices are located at 425 Metro Place North, Suite 300, Dublin, Ohio 43017-1367. Our telephone number is (614) 793-7500.

Through most of our history, we have devoted substantially all of our efforts and resources to the research and clinical development of innovative systems for the intraoperative diagnosis and treatment of cancers. As we assessed our business during early 2001, however, it became evident that we needed to take steps to expand our product portfolio. Following our assessment, we evaluated a variety of opportunities to acquire or license various medical device products that were primarily, but not exclusively, in the oncology field.

In September 2001, we announced that we had reached an agreement in principle to acquire Biosonix, Ltd., located in Kfar Malal, Israel. In February 2002, Biosonix Ltd. changed its name to Cardiosonix Ltd. (Cardiosonix). Cardiosonix is developing and commercializing a unique line of blood flow measurement devices for a variety of diagnostic and surgical applications. We completed the acquisition on December 31, 2001. The decision to expand beyond our product focus on oncology was based on our belief that the technology platform underlying the Cardiosonix line of products has tremendous market potential and is very synergistic in a number of ways with our gamma detection device product line. We intend to take advantage of those synergies in the development, regulation and manufacture of Cardiosonix' devices. We believe that the path of market adoption for the Cardiosonix devices will be similar to the path we have experienced with our gamma detection devices.

Although we have expanded our strategic focus to include blood flow medical devices, we intend to continue many of the strategies outlined in prior years related to the internal development of gamma detecting medical devices and to continue promoting development of our other complementary technologies through strategic partnerships and alliances. Our primary goals are to continue to maximize the market potential of the current gamma detection product line and to position Cardiosonix' blood flow products as leaders in the measurement of blood flow in both clinical and surgical settings.

OUR TECHNOLOGY

GAMMA DETECTION DEVICES

Through 2001, substantially all of our revenue has been generated from the sale of a line of gamma radiation detection instruments used intraoperatively by surgeons in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and related diseases. Our currently marketed line of gamma detection systems has been cleared by the FDA and other international regulatory agencies for marketing and commercial distribution throughout most major global commercial markets.

Our patented gamma detection systems consist of hand-held detector probes and a control unit. The detection device in the tip of the probe is a highly radiosensitive crystal that relays a signal through a preamplifier to the control unit to produce both a digital readout and an audible signal. The detector element fits in a housing approximately the size of a pocket flashlight. The neo2000 Gamma Detection System, originally released in 1998, is the third generation of our gamma detection systems. The neo2000 is designed as a platform for future growth of our instrument business. The neo2000 is software upgradeable and is designed to support future surgical targeting probes without the necessity of costly remanufacture.

Surgeons are using our gamma detection systems in a surgical application referred to as sentinel lymph node biopsy (SLNB) or intraoperative lymphatic mapping (lymphatic mapping or ILM). ILM helps trace the

lymphatic patterns in a cancer patient to evaluate potential tumor drainage and cancer spread in lymphatic tissue. The technique does not detect cancer; rather it helps surgeons identify the lymph node(s) to which a tumor is likely to drain and spread. The lymph node(s) (sometimes referred to as the "sentinel" node) may provide critical information about the stage of a patient's disease. ILM begins when a patient is injected at the site of the main tumor with a commercially available radioactive tracing agent. The agent is intended to follow the same lymphatic flow as the cancer would if it had metastasized. The surgeon may then track the agent's path with a hand-held gamma-radiation-detection probe, thus following the potential avenues of metastases and identifying lymph nodes to be biopsied for evaluation and determination of cancer spread.

Numerous clinical studies, involving a total of nearly two thousand patients, and published in peer-review medical journals such as Oncology (January 1999) and The Journal of The American College of Surgeons (December 2000), have indicated ILM is approximately 97% accurate in predicting the presence or absence of disease spread in melanoma or breast cancers. Consequently, it is estimated that more than 80% of women who would otherwise have undergone full axillary lymph node dissections (ALND), involving the removal of as many as 20 - 30 lymph nodes, might be spared this radical surgical procedure if the sentinel node was found to be free of cancer. Surgeons practicing ILM have found that our gamma-detecting probes are well suited to the procedure.

Lymphatic mapping has become the standard of care for treating patients with melanoma at many institutions. For breast cancer, the technique appears to be moving toward standard of care status in major cancer centers and is the subject of national and international clinical trials, including studies sponsored by the U.S. Department of Defense and the National Cancer Institute, and the American College of Surgeons. While we believe many thought leaders in surgical oncology have adopted lymphatic mapping, we believe the rate of growth in the application of ILM may be slowing, thus affecting the demand for our gamma detection devices. We believe this is due to a number of surgeons delaying adoption of lymphatic mapping pending the outcome of these important trials. We are also concerned that the completion of these trials may be delayed because some patients participating in clinical trials may perceive that if they are assigned to a particular study's control group and receive a full ALND, that they may not be receiving the best and latest care. We continue to monitor these trials and we continue to work with our marketing partners and thought leaders in the surgical community to set up and support training courses internationally for lymphatic mapping. Courses showcasing our instruments have been held at many nationally and internationally renowned cancer-specializing and teaching institutions. These courses appear to continue to positively impact the adoption of lymphatic mapping, albeit not as rapidly as we would like to see.

In addition to lymphatic mapping, surgeons are investigating the use of our device for other gamma guided surgery applications, such as evaluating the thyroid function, in determining the state of disease in patients with vulvar and penile cancers, and in SLNB in gastric and non-small cell lung cancers.

Our ILM business strategy for 2002 centers around two primary objectives:

-- increasing our market position in device sales for intraoperative lymphatic mapping and other gamma guided surgery applications by expanding and improving our ILM devices; and

-- increasing awareness of independent research being done to expand the application of ILM to other indications.

To that end, we are working with our marketing partners to commercialize a laparoscopic gamma probe during 2002 and promote its clinical evaluation in gastric and other cancers.

BLOOD FLOW DEVICES

Accurate blood flow measurement is required for various clinical needs, including:

-- real-time monitoring;
-- intraoperative quantification;
-- non-invasive diagnostics; and
-- evaluation of cardiac function.

Currently, the medical community has no simple, immediate, real-time means to quantify the adequacy of organ perfusion, that is, the direct measurement of blood flow. Devices exist that visually show perfusion of a target organ. We are unaware, however, of any device that provides an accurate, real-time measurement of blood flow in as many applications without having to isolate target vessels or conduct other invasive procedures.

In addition, blood flow velocity measurements are often confused with volume blood flow. These two variables, however, are normally different parameters that respond differently to pathological conditions and provide different data. Blood flow velocity is used primarily for determination of the existence of a stenosis (narrowing or obstruction) in the vascular surgery setting, while the applications of blood flow volume have potential impact across a broad range of medical disciplines.

Cardiosonix is developing and commercializing a line of products that employ a unique Angle-independent Doppler Blood Flow (ADBF(TM)) technology which allows for angle-independent blood flow volume and velocity readings. Most current applications of Doppler technology to blood flow measurement are angle-dependent and therefore more prone to estimation errors and potential inaccuracy. ADBF eliminates calculation estimation and permits real-time measurement of volume blood flow. The ADBF technology utilizes a special application of the Doppler method through simultaneous application of a combination of narrow beams with a known angle between them. Thus, based on trigonometric and Doppler considerations, the angle of insonation can be obtained, resulting in accurate, angle-independent blood flow velocity measurements that do not require the need to use complicated imaging systems.

In order to obtain high resolution velocity profiles, multi-gated pulse wave (PW) Doppler is utilized. With this method, specific sample volumes along the ultrasound beam can be separately evaluated, and the application of flow/no flow criterion can be applied. The Cardiosonix technology applies special use of digital Doppler technology, which with the digital signal processing (DSP) power of the system allows hundreds of sample volumes to be sampled and processed simultaneously, thus providing high resolution velocity profiles for both angle and vascular diameter calculations, and subsequently volume blood flow measurements. At present, Cardiosonix has three products in the late stages of development and pre-commercialization that are designed to provide blood flow measurement and cardiac output information to physicians in cardiac/vascular

surgery, neurosurgery and critical care settings.

FLOWGUARD(TM) is designed to allow neurosurgeons and neurologists, as well as intensive care unit or emergency room physicians, to non-invasively measure global cerebral blood flow in a simple and real-time manner. FlowGuard consists of an angle-independent ultrasound probe that obtains signals directly from the carotid artery. FlowGuard is designed primarily for use in monitoring head trauma patients in neuro-intensive care units and emergency rooms. Continuous blood flow measurements minimize the risk of brain impairment. Neurological deficit while assessing brain perfusion is not trivial, however. We are unaware of any measurement system on the market today that provides real-time, bedside, non-invasive, continuous, direct and accurate measurements of complete hemodynamic parameters including blood flow. Other modalities that do monitor capabilities of the brain are significantly more invasive, expose the patient to incremental risk or are inherently complicated, offering only indirect estimation of perfusion conditions. Some medical devices use an estimated measurement of blood flow velocity to create an index of blood flow but do not account for instantaneous changes in vascular cross-sectional area. In most devices, moreover, blood flow velocity is angle-dependent and cannot be measured accurately.

INFLOW(TM) (Investigational) is being designed to permit cardiovascular surgeons and assisting physicians to obtain intraoperative volume blood flow readings in various targeted blood vessels within seconds. The system consists of an angle-independent ultrasound probe and digital numerical displays of blood flow rate. Thus, the surgeon obtains immediate, real-time and quantitative reading while focused on the target vessel. Quantifying blood flow is crucial during anastomostic or other bypass graft procedures to determine adequate blood flow. Measurement is advisable whenever a blood vessel is exposed intraoperatively, but not generally followed in current practice.

Ultimately, in practice, the surgeon generally resorts to using his eyes and fingers in a process called finger palpation to qualitatively assess vessel perfusion. InFlow offers the surgeon immediate and simple quantitative assessment of blood flow in multiple blood vessels and grafts. The primary advantage of finger palpation is that it is fast and simple; the disadvantages are that it requires a good deal of experience, it is difficult to perform in vessels embedded in tissue, it can become difficult to interpret in large vessels, and it permits only a very qualitative and subjective assessment. A significant partial occlusion (or even a total occlusion) will result in a significant vessel "inflation" and strong palpations that could mislead the surgeon. Instead of such a subjective clinical practice that is highly experience-dependent, the InFlow is designed to allow the surgeon to rely on more evidence-based medicine. In addition, InFlow allows for immediate cardiac output assessment during cardiac surgery, which is particularly crucial when the patient is taken off the pump and returned to beating heart condition.

We believe that InFlow represents the first immediate means to directly measure blood flow intraoperatively. Other technologies that attempt to measure intraoperative blood flow directly are often invasive and impractical when multiple vessel measurements are required. They are, therefore, not used routinely in the operating room, so surgeons most often resort to using their eyes and fingers to qualitatively measure vessel perfusion.

BIOFLOW(TM) (Investigational) is being designed as a transesophageal cardiac function monitor for measuring blood flow in the descending aorta in critical care settings. The system employs a special transesophageal catheter for quantitative assessment of blood flow in the descending aorta for cardiac output calculations. The system is designed for bedside use in intensive care settings. Cardiac output and function monitoring is essential in critical care and trauma patients. The procedure of transesophageal monitoring is a well-recognized clinical modality, particularly for echocardiography of the heart. Only highly invasive methods of cardiac output via thermodilution techniques are currently available, or indirect and non-invasive methods such as bioimpedance with an unknown degree of clinical significance.

Currently, the FlowGuard device has received CE mark regulatory clearance for marketing in the European Union (EU) as well as FDA 510(k) clearance for marketing in the United States. The InFlow and BioFlow are not currently cleared for marketing in any market.

Our strategy related to Cardiosonix products for 2002 has three primary objectives:

-- to aggressively pursue regulatory clearance for the rest of Cardiosonix' current products in the U.S. and EU;
-- to place devices with thought leaders in the neurosurgical and cardiac arenas for evaluation in preparation for full scale commercial launch; and,
-- to initiate the first commercial sale of Cardiosonix products in the EU and the U.S. in the fourth quarter of 2002.

We cannot assure you, however, that any of the Cardiosonix products will achieve regulatory approval, or if approved, that such products will achieve market acceptance. See also Risk Factors.

THE LYMPHOSEEK(TM) PROCEDURAL PRODUCT

Our gamma detection devices are primarily capital in nature; as such, they generate revenue for our company only on the initial sale. To complement the one-time revenue stream related to capital products,

we are developing recurring revenue or "procedural" products that would generate revenue based on each procedure in which they were used. To that end, we have completed an exclusive worldwide license agreement with the University of California, San Diego (UCSD) for a proprietary compound we refer to as Lymphoseek. We believe Lymphoseek, if proven effective, could be used as a lymph node locating agent in ILM procedures. We and UCSD have completed preclinical evaluation of Lymphoseek and are nearing completion of a Phase I breast trial in humans. The initial Phase I breast study of Lymphoseek was funded through a research grant from the Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Research Foundation. In addition, UCSD initiated a Phase I clinical trial during the fourth quarter of 2001 in melanoma patients funded through a research grant from the American College of Surgeons. We are working with UCSD to present results from the Phase I breast trial at an appropriate medical venue such as the Spring 2002 meeting of the Society of Nuclear Medicine. Subsequently, we will seek potential strategic partners to assist in the further development and commercialization of Lymphoseek. We cannot assure you, however, that any such products will achieve regulatory approval, or if approved, that such products will achieve market

acceptance. See also Risk Factors.

THE RIGS TECHNOLOGY

Our radioimmunoguided surgery (RIGS) system is an investigational technology that combines our patented hand-held gamma radiation detection probe, proprietary disease-specific radiolabeled cancer targeting agents, and a patented surgical method to provide surgeons with real-time information to locate tumor deposits that may not be detectable by conventional methods, and to assist in more thorough removal of the cancer. Before surgery, a cancer patient is injected with one of the targeting agents, which circulates throughout the patient's body and binds specifically to cancer cell antigens or receptors. Concentrations of the targeting agent are then located during surgery by our gamma-detecting instrument, which emits an audible tone to direct the surgeon to targeted tissue.

We conducted several clinical trials related to the first generation drug of our RIGS technology in past years, but were unsuccessful in gaining the necessary regulatory approvals. Since discontinuing internal development efforts in 1998, we have been working to secure a partner to assume financial and regulatory responsibility for the ongoing development of the RIGS technology. During 2000, we executed and amended an agreement with OncoSurg, Inc. (OncoSurg, formerly NuRIGS Ltd.), that provided OncoSurg with an option exercisable through December 31, 2001, to license the RIGS technology for use in the diagnosis and treatment of colorectal cancer.

During 2001, OncoSurg conducted pre-clinical testing and sponsored a Phase I physician's Investigational New Drug (IND) clinical trial for colorectal cancer using a second-generation humanized version of our RIGS antibody. OncoSurg did not exercise its option as of December 31, 2001, and is in the process of winding down its operations due to lack of funding which we believe is unrelated to the pending clinical results of the current Phase I trial. We understand, however, that the physician-IND researchers intend to complete the Phase I trial during second quarter of 2002. Following completion of the trial, we intend to evaluate the results and investigate additional interest in completing the next stage of trials.

At this time, we cannot assure you that any potential development partner will have a continuing interest in developing the RIGS technology. In addition, should such a partner ultimately decide to move forward with development of a RIGS product and be able to reach an agreement satisfactory to us, we believe that it would take at least four to five years to complete development, regulatory and commercialization activities for a RIGS product. We cannot assure you, however, that we will be able to complete license agreements with another development partner for the RIGS technology on terms acceptable to us, or at all. Also, we cannot assure you that the regulatory authorities will approve our RIGS products for marketing, or that any such products will be successfully introduced or achieve market acceptance. See also Risk Factors.

ACTIVATED CELLULAR THERAPY

We have performed early stage research on another technology platform, activated cellular therapy (ACT), based on work originally done in conjunction with the RIGS technology. ACT is intended to boost the patient's own immune system by

removing lymph nodes identified during surgery and then, in a cell processing technique, activating and expanding "helper" T-cells found in the nodes. Within 10 to 14 days, the patient's own immune cells, now activated and numbering more than 20 billion, are infused into the patient in an attempt to trigger a more effective immune response to the cancer.

During the second quarter of 2001, we announced a research collaboration with Aastrom Biosciences (Aastrom). This research is intended to determine whether Aastrom's Replicell(TM) system is able to duplicate cell expansion results experienced in previous Phase I clinical testing of our ACT technology for oncology. Our company and Aastrom are collaborating in the preparation of a protocol for the evaluation of the Replicell system in the ACT process. We experienced delays in completing the evaluation in 2001 due to a lack of available tissue for testing purposes. We are investigating alternative tissue sources and believe that we will be able to complete the Replicell evaluation during the third quarter of 2002. We believe that positive results from this evaluation, if they occur, would provide a more effective and efficient delivery mechanism for ACT and potentially reinvigorate interest in the underlying ACT technology platform. We cannot assure you, however, that the evaluation will be completed within the stated time frame, or ever, or that results from the evaluation will support further research or ultimately result in a marketable product. If the evaluation is successful, we intend to identify a strategic partner to fund further development or out-license the technology, as appropriate. We do not know if a partner will be identified on a timely basis, on terms acceptable to us, or at all. We do not intend to fund any significant ACT-related research and development without a partner. We cannot assure you that any ACT products will be successfully developed, tested or licensed, or that any such products will gain market acceptance. See also Risk Factors.

MARKET OVERVIEWS

The medical device marketplace is a fast growing market. Medical Device & Diagnostic Industry magazine reports an annual medical device and diagnostic market of $75 billion in the U.S. and $169 billion internationally.

CANCER MARKET OVERVIEW

Cancer is the second leading cause of death in the U.S. and Western Europe and is responsible for over half a million deaths annually in the U.S. alone. The National Institutes of Health (NIH) estimate the overall annual costs for cancer, the primary focus of our products, at $107 billion: $37 billion for direct medical costs, $11 billion for indirect morbidity, and $59 billion for indirect mortality. Our line of gamma detection systems are currently used primarily in the application of ILM in melanoma and breast cancer.

NIH has estimated that breast cancer will annually affect approximately 500,000 women in North America, Western Europe, and other major economic markets. Breast cancer is the leading cause of death from cancer in the United States among the 30 million women between the ages of 40 and 55 and the second leading cause of death from cancer among all women. According to the American Cancer Society, each year about 200,000 new cases of breast cancer are diagnosed and 50,000 women die annually from the disease. The incidence of breast cancer increases with age, rising from about 100 cases per 100,000 women at age 40 to about 400 cases per 100,000 women at age 65. Thus, we believe that the significant aging of the population, combined with improved education and awareness of breast cancer and diagnostic methods, will lead to an increased number of breast cancer surgical diagnostic procedures.

Approximately 80% of the patients diagnosed with breast cancer undergo a lymph node dissection (either ALND or SLNB) to determine if the disease has spread. While many breast cancer patients are treated in large cancer centers or university hospitals, regional and/or community hospitals currently treat the

majority of breast cancer patients. Over 10,000 hospitals are located in the markets targeted for our

breast cancer ILM products. While we are aware of no published statistics on the number of institutions that currently are using gamma detection devices in ILM, we believe based on our understanding of Ethicon's success rate in competitive bids, that approximately fifty percent of the total potential market for gamma detecting devices remains to be penetrated at this time. However, if the potential of Lymphoseek as a radioactive tracing agent is ultimately realized, it has the potential to address not only the current breast and melanoma markets on a procedural basis, but to also assist in the clinical evaluation and staging of solid tumor cancers and expanding ILM to additional indications, such as gastric, non-small cell lung and other solid tumor cancers.

BLOOD FLOW MARKET OVERVIEW

Cardiovascular disease is the number one killer of men and women in the United States and in a majority of countries in the rest of the world that track such statistics. In the United States alone, the Center for Disease Control (CDC) estimated that there were 60 million physician office visits and over 6 million outpatient department visits in 1999 with a primary diagnosis of cardiovascular disease. The CDC has registered over 6.1 million surgical procedures annually in the United States that directly involve cardiovascular circulation. Our company, our competitors and other industry analysts generally estimate the rest of the world's incidence of such modalities at roughly twice U.S. estimates.

The American Heart Association estimates the total cost of cardiovascular diseases and stroke in the United States will exceed $300 billion in 2002. A substantial portion of these expenditures is expected to be for non-invasive image and intravascular examination. In 1999, these modalities, employed in approximately 99 million diagnostic procedures, generated more than $2.4 billion worldwide in product sales. Industry analysts have also estimated the worldwide market for multi-functional patient monitoring equipment totaled $6.6 billion in 1999. This market is forecasted to grow at a compound annual rate of 11.5% over the next five years.

We have identified three distinct markets within the hospital setting for Cardiosonix' products:

-- non-invasive diagnostics (FlowGuard);
-- intraoperative assessment (InFlow); and
-- critical care monitoring (BioFlow).

The American Hospital Association has estimated there are over 6,000 hospitals in the U.S., over half of which house one hundred beds or more (i.e., large hospitals). The American Association of Operating Room Nurses has estimated there are approximately 30,000 operating rooms in the U.S. Based on these estimates and information obtained from industry sources and data published by our competitors and other medical device companies, we estimate that the worldwide totals for hospitals and operating rooms to be approximately two to two-and-a-half times the U.S. totals.

Based on the above number of institutions, assuming the larger hospitals could

use two or more systems of each type to support their activities, and assuming we are able to achieve market prices that are comparable to what our competitors are achieving (currently averaging $25,000 to $30,000 per system), we believe the worldwide market potential for blood flow measurement products, such as those being developed by Cardiosonix, to be more than $1.5 billion. We believe that gaining even a modest share of this market would result in significant annual revenues for our company. We cannot assure you, however, that Cardiosonix products will achieve market acceptance and generate the level of sales or prices anticipated.

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

GAMMA DETECTION DEVICES

We began marketing the current generation of our gamma detection systems, the neo2000 in October 1998. Since October of 1999, our gamma detection systems have been marketed and distributed throughout most of the world through Ethicon Endo-Surgery, Inc. (Ethicon), a Johnson and Johnson

company. In Japan, however, we market our products through a pre-existing relationship with Century Medical, Inc. (Century).

The heart of the neo2000 system is a control unit that is software-upgradeable, permitting product enhancements without costly remanufacturing. Since the original launch of the neo2000 system, we also have launched a new version of our 14mm reusable probe optimized for lymphatic mapping procedures, and introduced a line of reusable, sterilizable BlueTip(TM) probes and accompanying disposable handles to provide users with a variety of probe options. We intend to continue developing additional ILM-related probes and instrument products in cooperation with Ethicon to continue our leadership position in the ILM field.

Physician training is critical to the use and adoption of ILM products by surgeons and other medical professionals. Our company and our marketing partners have established relationships with leaders in the ILM surgical community and have established and supported training courses internationally for lymphatic mapping. We intend to continue to work with our partners to expand the number of ILM training courses available to surgeons.

We entered into our current distribution agreement with Ethicon effective October 1, 1999 for an initial five-year term with options to extend for two successive two-year terms. Under this agreement, we manufacture and sell our ILM products almost exclusively to Ethicon, who distributes the products globally. Ethicon agreed to purchase minimum quantities of the our products over the first three years of the five-year original term of the agreement and to reimburse us for certain research and development costs during the first three years and a portion of our warranty costs. Ethicon's minimum purchase and reimbursement commitments are currently expected to be met and/or expire in the third quarter of 2002. Our agreement with Ethicon also contains certain termination provisions and licenses to our intellectual property that take effect only in the event we fail to supply product, or for other reasons such as a change of control. See also Risk Factors.

BLOOD FLOW DEVICES

Currently, only one Cardiosonix product, FlowGuard, has regulatory clearance to be marketed in any market. We are working aggressively to determine the optimal marketing and distribution for Cardiosonix products. We have also begun working with key thought leaders in the cardiac and neurosurgical fields in order to further the clinical evaluation and promote the ultimate acceptance of Cardiosonix products. Our decisions will be guided by the regulatory pathways to determine the optimal combination of internal and external resources to meet our market objectives of commercialization of the Cardiosonix products in the EU and the U.S. during the fourth quarter of 2002.

MANUFACTURING

GAMMA DETECTION DEVICES

We rely on independent contract manufacturers, some of which are single-source suppliers, for the manufacture of the principal components of our current line of gamma detection system products. See also Risk Factors. The neo2000 system is comprised of a software-upgradeable neo2000 control unit, a hand-held gamma detecting probe and some accessories. We currently market a 14mm reusable probe and a group of BlueTip reuseable probes that are used with a disposable handle.

We have devoted significant resources to develop production capability for our gamma detection systems at qualified contract manufacturers. Production of the neo2000 control unit, the 14mm probe and the BlueTip probes involve the manufacture of components by a combination of subcontractors, including but not limited to eV Products, a division of II-VI Corporation (eV); the MedTech Group, Inc. (MedTech); and UMM Electronics, Inc. (UMM) a Leach Technology Group company. Currently, we have manufacturing and supply agreements with eV for the production of crystal modules used in the detector probes, with MedTech for the manufacture of BlueTip probes and sterile disposable handles, and with UMM for the

manufacture of 14mm probes and the neo2000 control unit. We also purchase certain accessories for our line of gamma detection systems from other qualified manufacturers.

In December 1997, we entered into a supply agreement with eV for the supply of certain crystals and associated electronics to be used in the manufacture of our proprietary line of hand-held gamma detection probes. The original term of the agreement expires on December 31, 2002, but may be automatically extended for an additional three years. The agreement calls for us to purchase minimum quantities of crystals and associated electronics based on forecasted production needs. eV supplies 100% of the crystals that we use. While eV is not the only potential supplier of such crystals, any prolonged interruption of this source could restrict the availability of our probe products, which would adversely affect our operating results.

In May 1999, we entered into a supply agreement with MedTech for the supply of BlueTip probes and related accessories. The original term of the agreement expires on December 31, 2003, but may be automatically extended for an additional three years. The agreement requires that we deliver annual product forecasts to MedTech and that we purchase at least 75% of forecasted product

demand on a quarterly basis. The agreement may be terminated by us upon twelve months notice or in the event of failure to supply, or by either party due to material breach or by insolvency of the other.

In October 2001, we entered into a manufacturing and supply agreement with UMM for the exclusive manufacture of our 14mm probe and neo2000 control unit. The original term of the agreement expires in February 2005 but will be automatically extended for additional one-year periods unless either party provides written notice of non-renewal at least six months prior to the end of the then-current term. Either party has the right to terminate the agreement at any time on six months written notice, or may immediately terminate the agreement upon a breach by the other. UMM may also terminate the agreement if our orders for a given product fall below certain minimum quarterly amounts for two successive quarters.

We cannot assure you that we will be able to maintain agreements with our subcontractors on terms acceptable to us, or that our subcontractors will be able to meet our production requirements on a timely basis, at the required levels of performance and quality. In the event that any of our subcontractors is unable or unwilling to meet our production requirements, we cannot assure you that an alternate source of supply could be established without significant interruption in product supply or without significant adverse impact to product availability or cost. Any significant supply interruption or yield problems that we or our subcontractors experience would have a material adverse effect on our ability to manufacture our products and, therefore, a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations until a new source of supply is qualified. See also Risk Factors.

BLOOD FLOW DEVICES

We do not currently have any long-term arrangements covering the manufacture of Cardiosonix products. As we move closer to our commercial launch goals later in 2002, we intend to evaluate contract manufacturing options related to the Cardiosonix products. While we are currently working with a limited number of manufacturers of components for Cardiosonix products during the development and prototype stages, we do not believe that we will be subject to significant sole source supply risks once we reach commercial quantities in manufacturing.

COMPETITION

We face competition from medical product and biotechnology companies, as well as from universities and other non-profit research organizations in the field of cancer diagnostics and treatment. Many emerging medical product companies have corporate partnership arrangements with large, established companies to support the research, development, and commercialization of products that may be competitive with our products. In addition, a number of large established companies are developing proprietary technologies or have enhanced their capabilities by entering into arrangements with or acquiring

companies with proprietary antibody technology, or other technologies applicable to the detection or treatment of cancer. Many of our existing or potential competitors have substantially greater financial, research and development,

regulatory, marketing, and production resources than we have. Other companies may develop and introduce products and processes competitive with or superior to ours. See also Risk Factors.

For our products, an important factor in competition may be the timing of market introduction of our products or those of our competitors' products. Accordingly, the relative speed with which we can develop products, complete the approval processes and supply commercial quantities of the products to the market will be an important competitive factor. We expect that competition among products approved for sale will be based on, among other things, product efficacy, safety, reliability, availability, price, and patent position.

GAMMA DETECTION DEVICES

With the emergence of ILM, a number of companies have begun to market gamma radiation detection instruments. Most of the competitive products have been designed from a nuclear medicine perspective rather than developing products for the surgeon. The principal competitive product in both the United States and Europe has been a gamma detection system marketed by US Surgical Corporation, a subsidiary of Tyco International Ltd. In addition to Tyco's products, we also compete with products produced by Care Wise Medical Products Corporation, PI Medical Diagnostic Equipment B.V., Pol.Hi.Tech. Srl and other companies.

It is often difficult to glean accurate competitive information within the lymphatic mapping field, primarily because most of our competitors are either subsidiaries of a large corporation (i.e., U.S. Surgical) or privately held corporations, whose sales revenue or volume data is, therefore, not readily available or determinable. In addition, lymphatic mapping does not currently have a separate reimbursement code in most healthcare systems. As such, determining trends in the actual number of procedures being performed is difficult. We believe, based on our understanding of Ethicon's success rate in competitive bid situations, that our market share has remained relatively constant despite the increased competition over the past few years. We have experienced some erosion in market prices, however. And, as we have discussed, we also believe that the current plateau in sales is evidence that some prospective customers are awaiting results of important international clinical trials. We expect the results from these trials, when announced, will likely have a positive impact on sales volumes. We believe our intellectual property portfolio will be a barrier to competitive products; we cannot assure you, however, that competitive products will not be developed and be successful in eroding our market share or the prices we receive for our gamma detection devices. See also Risk Factors.

BLOOD FLOW DEVICES

There are several technologies on the market that measure or claim to measure indices of blood flow. These products can be categorized as devices that measure blood flow directly and devices that only obtain an estimation of flow conditions.

DIRECT BLOOD FLOW MEASUREMENT DEVICES

-- Transit Time Ultrasound (TT) flowmetry is the leading modality in the operating room today. TT systems monitor blood flow invasively, and are restricted to isolated vessels. They require probe adaptation to the vessel size, and do not provide additional vascular parameters. The technology requires the operator to encircle the blood vessel with a probe that includes two ultrasound transmitters/receivers on one side, and a mirror reflector on the opposite side of the vessel. By measuring the transit time of the ultrasound beam in the upstream and downstream directions, volume blood flow can be evaluated.

-- Electromagnetic Flowmeters (EMF) are probably the oldest modality to quantify blood flow (other than timed collection). These devices monitor blood flow invasively, are impractical for multiple readings on different vessels, require precise sizing of probes to blood vessels, and do not provide additional hemodynamic parameters. The technology requires the operator to encircle the blood vessel with an electromagnetic probe. The probe generates an electromagnetic field, and the voltage measured due to the blood flow is translated into volume flow estimates. In practice, however, this technology is generally considered outdated.

-- Doppler technology has been around for several decades, and is being widely used in non-invasive vascular diagnostics. Duplex ultrasound systems have the potential to measure blood flow non-invasively. Duplex systems are designed for imaging the anatomical severity of pathology. This method is technician-dependent, cumbersome, not accurate and does not offer monitoring capabilities. In general, a wave of a specific frequency is reflected off a moving particle with a new frequency that is proportional to the velocity of the moving particle. In medical applications, the use of ultrasound waves is most common. However, Duplex Doppler provides only blood flow velocity rather than volume flow.

INDIRECT BLOOD FLOW MEASUREMENT DEVICES

-- Cardiac Output (CO) Monitors. This includes various means to monitor CO such as Thermal Dilution, Bio Impedance, and the Fick Method. These methods are either invasive or indirect in their measurement. Thermal dilution, primarily through pulmonary artery catheterization, is the standard of care today for cardiac output measurements. This technology is not applicable to other intraoperative blood flow applications. The patient is injected with cold saline at a fixed temperature, and a temperature-sensitive transducer that is placed at the site of interest (usually the pulmonary artery) measures the time to return to baseline temperature, which is proportional to the blood flow rate. There are many limitations to this technology, including the relatively large inaccuracies of cardiac output measurements, the fact that it is not truly real-time, and the fact that this method is highly invasive, and is being linked to increased morbidity and mortality (JAMA, Connors et al., 1996).

-- Computed Tomography, Magnetic Resonance Imaging and Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography techniques show target organ perfusion, but lack the ability to monitor or to provide real-time information. They are technician-dependent, impractical for bedside usage and very expensive.

-- Laser Doppler Flowmeters monitor skin blood flow non-invasively. They are applicable only to superficial and tiny vessels and do not provide additional hemodynamic parameters.

-- Transcranial Doppler (TCD) monitors cerebral blood velocity rather than direct blood flow. TCD is technician-dependent and not applicable to every patient. TCD is non-invasive and provides continuous measurement of blood flow velocity in the vessels of the brain.

-- Plethysmography indirectly measures an index of blood flow and is limited

primarily to limb assessment. Measurement is dependent upon many factors and output is accordingly inaccurate.

-- Jugular Bulb Saturation measures the efficiency of oxygen use by the brain. It is invasive, and provides global results.

-- NIRS is a non-invasive method utilizing near infrared spectroscopy to provide regional perfusion in the brain.

DIRECTLY COMPETITIVE BLOOD FLOW MEASUREMENT DEVICES

Cardiosonix products are designed to address blood flow measurement across a variety of clinical and surgical settings, and there are a number of companies already in the marketplace that offer products

related to blood flow measurement. However, most of these products do not directly compete with Cardiosonix products. The companies that do offer potentially competitive products are, for the most part, smaller, privately held companies, with which we believe we can effectively compete. Indeed, due to our belief in the technical superiority of our products, we believe the existence of competitors will help to educate the marketplace in the importance of blood flow measurement. As we have discussed, adoption of blood flow monitoring devices for the measurement of hemodynamic status will likely take an involved education process as it often involves a change in clinical or surgical management. While there is not a clear leader in these markets, the following companies compete most directly with Cardiosonix:

-- Intraoperative applications: EchoCath, Inc. (Doppler based), Carolina Medical, Inc. (EMF), and Transonic Systems, Inc. and Medi-Stim AS (TT).

-- Neurosurgery applications: HADECO, Hayashi Denki Co., Ltd. (Doppler based), and DWL Elektronische Systeme GmbH and Nicolet Biomedical (Transcranial Doppler).

-- Critical care monitoring: Deltex Medical and Arrow International, Inc. (Transesophageal Doppler), and CardioDynamics International Corp. (bio impedance).

PATENTS AND PROPRIETARY RIGHTS

We regard the establishment of a strong intellectual property position in our technology as an integral part of the development process. We attempt to protect our proprietary technologies through patents and intellectual property positions, in the United States as well as major foreign markets. Specifically, our ILM technology is protected by nineteen (19) instrument patents that have been issued in the United States as well as major foreign markets.

Cardiosonix has also applied for patent coverage for the key elements of its ADBF technology in the EU and in the U.S. These patents are in various stages of review by the relevant governing bodies.

Lymphoseek is the subject of patent applications in the United States and certain major foreign markets.

We continue to attempt to maintain proprietary protection for the products

related to RIGS and ACT in major global markets such as the U.S. and the EU, which although not currently integral to our near-term business plans, may be important to a potential RIGS or ACT development partner. Certain aspects of our RIGS technology are claimed in the United States in U.S. Patent No. 4,782,840, which expires in 2005, unless extended.

The patent position of biotechnology and medical device firms, including our company, generally is highly uncertain and may involve complex legal and factual questions. Potential competitors may have filed applications for, or may have been issued patents, or may obtain additional patents and proprietary rights relating to products or processes in the same area of technology as that used by our company. The scope and validity of these patents and applications, the extent to which we may be required to obtain licenses thereunder or under other proprietary rights, and the cost and availability of licenses are uncertain. We cannot assure you that our patent applications will result in additional patents being issued or that any of our patents will afford protection against competitors with similar technology; nor can we assure you that any of our patents will not be designed around by others or that others will not obtain patents that we would need to license or design around. See also Risk Factors.

We also rely upon unpatented trade secrets. We cannot assure you that others will not independently develop substantially equivalent proprietary information and techniques, or otherwise gain access to our trade secrets, or disclose such technology, or that the we can meaningfully protect our rights to our unpatented trade secrets.

We require our employees, consultants, advisers, and suppliers to execute a confidentiality agreement upon the commencement of an employment, consulting or manufacturing relationship with us. The

agreement provides that all confidential information developed by or made known to the individual during the course of the relationship will be kept confidential and not disclosed to third parties except in specified circumstances. In the case of employees, the agreement provides that all inventions conceived by the individual will be the exclusive property of our company. We cannot assure you, however, that these agreements will provide meaningful protection for our trade secrets in the event of an unauthorized use or disclosure of such information.

GOVERNMENT REGULATION

Most aspects of our business are subject to some degree of government regulation in the countries in which our operations are conducted. As a developer, manufacturer and marketer of medical products, we are subject to extensive regulation by, among other governmental entities, the FDA and the corresponding state, local and foreign regulatory bodies in jurisdictions in which we sell our products. These regulations govern the introduction of new products, the observance of certain standards with respect to the manufacture, safety, efficacy and labeling of such products, the maintenance of certain records, the tracking of such products and other matters.

Failure to comply with applicable federal, state, local or foreign laws or regulations could subject us to enforcement action, including product seizures,

recalls, withdrawal of marketing clearances or approvals, and civil and criminal penalties, any one or more of which could have a material adverse effect on our business. We believe that we are in substantial compliance with such governmental regulations. However, federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulations regarding the manufacture and sale of medical devices are subject to future changes. We cannot assure you that such changes will not have a material adverse effect on our company.

For some products, and in some countries, government regulation is significant and, in general, there is a trend toward more stringent regulation. In recent years, the FDA and certain foreign regulatory bodies have pursued a more rigorous enforcement program to ensure that regulated businesses, like ours, comply with applicable laws and regulations. We devote significant time, effort and expense addressing the extensive governmental regulatory requirements applicable to our business. To date, we have not received any notifications or warning letters from the FDA or any other regulatory bodies of alleged deficiencies in our compliance with the relevant requirements, nor have we recalled or issued safety alerts on any of our products. However, we cannot assure you that a warning letter, recall or safety alert, if it occurred, would not have a material adverse effect on our company.

In the early to mid 1990s, the review time by the FDA to clear medical products for commercial release lengthened and the number of marketing clearances and approvals decreased. In response to public and congressional concern, the FDA Modernization Act of 1997 was adopted with the intent of bringing better definition to the clearance process for new medical products. While FDA review times have improved since passage of the 1997 Act, we cannot assure you that the FDA review process will not continue to delay our introduction of new products in the U.S. in the future. In addition, many foreign countries have adopted more stringent regulatory requirements that also have added to the delays and uncertainties associated with the release of new products, as well as the clinical and regulatory costs of supporting such releases. It is possible that delays in receipt of, or failure to receive, any necessary clearance or approval for our new product offerings could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

While we are unable to predict the extent to which our business may be affected by future regulatory developments, we believe that our substantial experience dealing with governmental regulatory requirements and restrictions on our operations throughout the world, and our development of new and improved products, should enable us to compete effectively within this environment.

GAMMA DETECTION AND BLOOD FLOW MEDICAL DEVICES

Our initial generation gamma detection instruments received 510(k) marketing clearance from the FDA in December 1986 with modified versions receiving similar clearances in 1992 through 1997. In 1998, the FDA reclassified "nuclear uptake detectors" as being exempt from the 510(k) process. However, we are required to continue to manufacture the devices under QSR and maintain appropriate technical files and quality records. We believe the neo2000 device is exempt from the 510(k) process because it is substantially equivalent to previously cleared predecessor devices. Our medical devices are regulated in Europe according to the Medical Device Directive (93/42/EEC). Under this regulation, we must obtain CE mark status for all products exported to Europe. We obtained the CE mark for the neo2000 device in January 1999, and therefore, must continue to manufacture

the devices under a quality system compliant to the requirements of ISO 9001/EN 46001 and maintain appropriate technical files. We have obtained a license to import devices into Canada, and therefore must continue to manufacture the devices under a quality system compliant to the requirements of ISO 13485.

Cardiosonix has received initial 510(k) and CE mark clearance to market the FlowGuard device in the U.S. and EU for intraoperative and non-invasive applications. We intend to submit additional applications for clearance or amendments, as appropriate, for the InFlow during 2002 and for the BioFlow in 2003.

PHARMA/BIOLOGIC PRODUCTS (LYMPHOSEEK AND RIGS)

Our radiolabled targeting agents and biologic products, if developed, would require a regulatory license to market by the FDA and by comparable agencies in foreign countries. The process of obtaining regulatory licenses and approvals is costly and time consuming, and we have encountered significant impediments and delays related to our previously proposed biologic products.

The process of completing pre-clinical and clinical testing, manufacturing validation and submission of a marketing application to the appropriate regulatory bodies usually takes a number of years and requires the expenditure of substantial resources, and we cannot assure you that any approval will be granted on a timely basis, if at all. Additionally, the length of time it takes for the various regulatory bodies to evaluate an application for marketing approval varies considerably, as does the amount of preclinical and clinical data required to demonstrate the safety and efficacy of a specific product. The regulatory bodies may require additional clinical studies that may take several years to perform. The length of the review period may vary widely depending upon the nature and indications of the proposed product and whether the regulatory body has any further questions or requests any additional data. Also, the regulatory bodies will likely require postmarketing reporting and surveillance programs to monitor the side effects of the products. We cannot assure you that any of our potential drug or biologic products will be approved by the regulatory bodies or approved on a timely or accelerated basis, or that any approvals received will not subsequently be revoked or modified.

In addition to regulations enforced by the FDA, the manufacture, distribution, and use of radioactive targeting agents, if developed, are also subject to regulation by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Department of Transportation and other federal, state, and local government authorities. We or our manufacturer of the radiolabeled antibodies must obtain a specific license from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to manufacture and distribute radiolabeled antibodies, as well as comply with all applicable regulations. We must also comply with Department of Transportation regulations on the labeling and packaging requirements for shipment of radiolabeled antibodies to licensed clinics, and must comply with federal, state, and local governmental laws regarding the disposal of radioactive waste. We cannot assure you that we will be able to obtain all necessary licenses and permits and be able to comply with all applicable laws. The failure to obtain such licenses and permits or to comply with applicable laws would have a materially adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

EMPLOYEES

As of March 1, 2002, we had 35 full-time employees, including those of our newly acquired subsidiary, Cardiosonix. We consider our relations with our employees to be good.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

We currently lease our office at 425 Metro Place North, Dublin, Ohio. We executed a lease agreement, commencing January 1, 1997, and ending in August 2003, with the landlord of these facilities for approximately 25,000 square feet. The lease provides for a monthly base rent of approximately $20,400 in 2002 and increases to $21,000 in 2003. During December 1998, February 1999, and April 2000, we executed three lease agreements to sublease approximately 2,600 square feet, 4,600 square feet, and 6,750 square feet of our office space, respectively. The three subleases are expected to generate monthly sublease income of approximately $11,000 in 2002, increasing to $11,200 in 2003. Our company and our subtenants must also pay a pro-rata portion of the operating expenses and real estate taxes of the building. We believe that these facilities are in good condition and will be adequate for our needs in the foreseeable future.

Our subsidiary, Cardiosonix Ltd., currently leases its office at 6 Haprachim Street, Kfar Malal, Israel. The lease covers approximately 180 square meters of space and expires in June 2002. The lease provides for a monthly base rent of $2,000 through the expiration of the lease. Cardiosonix is in the process of identifying new space that will better serve its needs in the coming two to three years.

OUR MANAGEMENT

DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, PROMOTERS AND CONTROL PERSONS

DIRECTORS

THE FOLLOWING DIRECTORS' TERMS SHALL CONTINUE UNTIL THE 2002 ANNUAL MEETING:

NANCY E. KATZ, age 42, has served as a director of our company since January 2001. Ms. Katz currently serves as President, Chief Executive Officer and a director of Calypte Biomedical Corporation. Ms. Katz joined Calypte in October 1999 as President, Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer. Prior to joining Calypte, Ms. Katz served as President and Chief Operating Officer of Zila Pharm Inc. From 1997 to 1998, Ms. Katz served as Vice President of Sales & Marketing of LifeScan (the diabetes testing division of Johnson & Johnson) and Vice President of U.S. Marketing, directing LifeScan's marketing and customer call center departments from 1995 to 1997. During her seven-year career at Schering-Plough Healthcare Products from 1987 to 1994, she held numerous positions including Senior Director & General Manager, Marketing Director for Footcare New Products, and Product Director of OTC New Products. Ms. Katz also held various product management positions at American Home Products from 1981 to 1987. Ms. Katz received her B.A. in Business Administration from the University of South Florida.

FRED B. MILLER, age 62, has served as a director of our company since January 2002. Mr. Miller is the President and Chief Operating Officer of Seicon, Limited, a privately held company that specializes in developing, applying and licensing technology to reduce seismic and mechanically induced vibration. Mr. Miller also serves on the board of two other privately-held companies. Until his retirement in 1995, Mr. Miller had been with Price Waterhouse LLP since 1962.

Mr. Miller is a Certified Public Accountant, a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA), a past member of the Council of the AICPA and a member and past president of the Ohio Society of Certified Public Accountants. He also has served on the boards or advisory committees of several universities and not-for-profit organizations. Mr. Miller has a B.S. degree in Accounting from the Ohio State University.

MICHAEL P. MOORE, M.D., PH.D., age 51, has served as a director of our company since May 1994. Dr. Moore has been Attending Physician, Breast Surgery, Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center since June 1986. Dr. Moore has a B.S. degree from Boston College, a Ph.D. degree from Loyola University of Chicago, and a M.D. degree from The Loyola Stritch School of Medicine.

THE FOLLOWING DIRECTORS' TERMS SHALL CONTINUE UNTIL THE 2003 ANNUAL MEETING:

JOHN S. CHRISTIE, age 52, has served as a director of our company since May 1997. Mr. Christie has served as President, Chief Operating Officer and a director of Worthington Industries, Inc. since June 1999. Mr. Christie served as President of JMAC, Inc., an investment holding company, from September 1995 to June 1999. From August 1988 until September 1995, he was a Senior Vice President of Battelle Memorial Institute. Mr. Christie also serves as a director of Karrington Health, Inc. Mr. Christie has a B.S. degree in Business Administration from Miami University and a MBA from Emory University.

DAN MANOR, PH.D., age 42, has served as a director of our company since January 2002. Dr. Manor also serves as the President and Chief Executive Officer of Cardiosonix, Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Neoprobe Corporation. Prior to founding Cardiosonix in 1998, Dr. Manor served as Managing Director of Medical Dynamics Ltd., a privately-held Israeli company specializing in developing pneumatic blood flow assist devices, from founding in 1996 through its sale in 1998. From 1995 through 1996, Dr. Manor served as Products Manager and Medical Director of an ultrasound company. Dr. Manor started his career as a researcher, working at various institutions, including Rambam Medical Center and the Heart Research Center, Technion-Israel Institute of Technology (IIT), Haifa, Israel. He spent the next several years at the Department of Physiology, University of North Texas Health Science Center at Fort Worth, Texas as a Research Assistant Professor. Dr. Manor has a B.Sc. in Aeronautical Engineering, a M.S. and a Ph.D. in Biomedical Engineering from the Technion-IIT. He is the recipient of numerous awards including the Wolf Foundation award for excellence in research.

J. FRANK WHITLEY, JR., age 59, has served as a director of our company since May 1994. Mr. Whitley was Director of Mergers, Acquisitions and Licensing at The Dow Chemical Company (Dow), a multinational chemical company, from June 1993 until his retirement in June 1997. After joining Dow in 1965, Mr. Whitley served in a variety of marketing, financial, and business management functions. Mr. Whitley has a B.S. degree in Mathematics from Lamar State University.

THE FOLLOWING DIRECTORS' TERMS SHALL CONTINUE UNTIL THE 2004 ANNUAL MEETING:

REUVEN AVITAL, age 50, has served as a director of our company since January 2002. Mr. Avital is a partner and general manager of Ma'Aragim Enterprises Ltd., an investment company in Israel, through which he is a member of the board of Neoprobe as well as a number of privately-held and Israeli public companies,

three of them in the medical device field. Mr. Avital was a board member of Cardiosonix, Ltd. from April 2001 through December 31, 2001, when the company was acquired by Neoprobe. Previously, Mr. Avital served in the Israeli government in a variety of middle and senior management positions. He is also chairman or board member in several not-for-profit organizations, mainly involved in education for the under-privileged and international peace-building. Mr. Avital has BA degrees in The History of the Middle East and International Relations from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, and a MPA from the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University.

DAVID C. BUPP, age 52, has served as President and a director of our company since August 1992 and as Chief Executive Officer since February 1998. From August 1992 to May 1993, Mr. Bupp served as the Treasurer of our company. In addition to the foregoing positions, from December 1991 to August 1992, he was Acting President, Executive Vice President, Chief Operating Officer and Treasurer, and from December 1989 to December 1991, he was Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer. From 1982 to December 1989, Mr. Bupp was Senior Vice President, Regional Manager for AmeriTrust Company National Association, a nationally chartered bank holding company, where he was in charge of commercial banking operations throughout Central Ohio. Mr. Bupp has a B.A. degree in Economics from Ohio Wesleyan University. Mr. Bupp completed a course of study at Stonier Graduate School of Banking at Rutgers University.

JULIUS R. KREVANS, M.D., age 77, has served as a director of our company since May 1994 and as Chairman of the Board of Directors of our company since February 1999. Dr. Krevans served as Chancellor of the University of California, San Francisco from July 1982 until May 1993, and now serves on the faculty of that institution's School of Medicine. Prior to his appointment as Chancellor, Dr. Krevans served as a Professor of Medicine and Dean of the School of Medicine at the University of California, San Francisco from 1971 to 1982. Dr. Krevans is a member of the Institute of Medicine, National Academy of Sciences, and led its committee for the National Research Agenda on Aging until 1991. He is Chairman of the Bay Area Economic Forum, a member of the Medical Panel of A.P. Giannini Foundation, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Bay Area BioScience Center. Dr. Krevans has a B.S. degree and a M.D. degree, both from New York University. Dr. Krevans also serves on the Board of Directors and the compensation committee of the Board of Directors of Calypte Biomedical Corporation (Calypte). Nancy E. Katz, a director of our company, is President and Chief Executive Officer of Calypte.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

In addition to Mr. Bupp, the following individuals are executive officers of our company and serve in the position(s) indicated below:

NAME	AGE	POSITION
Carl M. Bosch	45	Vice President, Instrument Development

Rodger A. Brown	51	Vice President, Regulatory Affairs and Quality Assurance
Brent L. Larson	38	Vice President, Finance, Chief Financial Officer Treasurer and Assistant Secretary

CARL M. BOSCH has served as Vice President, Instrument Development of our company since March 2000. Prior to that, Mr. Bosch served as our Director, Instrument Development from May 1998 to March 2000. Before joining our company, Mr. Bosch was employed by GE Medical Systems from 1994 to 1998 where he served as Manager, Nuclear Programs. From 1977 to 1994, Mr. Bosch was employed by GE Aerospace in several engineering and management functions. Mr. Bosch has a B.S. degree in Electrical Engineering from Lehigh University and a M.S. degree in Systems Engineering from the University of Pennsylvania.

RODGER A. BROWN has served as Vice President, Regulatory Affairs and Quality Assurance of our company since November 2000. From July 1998 through November 2000, Mr. Brown served as Director, Regulatory Affairs. Prior to joining our company, Mr. Brown served as Director of Operations for Biocore Medical Technologies, Inc. from April 1997 to April 1998. From 1981 through 1996, Mr. Brown served as Director, Regulatory Affairs/Quality Assurance for E for M Corporation, a subsidiary of Marquette Electronics, Inc.

BRENT L. LARSON has served as Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer of our company since February 1999. Prior to that, he served as Vice President, Finance from July 1998 to January 1999 and as Controller from July 1996 to June 1998. Before joining our company, Mr. Larson was employed by Price Waterhouse LLP. Mr. Larson has a B.B.A. degree in Accounting from Iowa State University of Science and Technology and is a Certified Public Accountant.

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

The following table sets forth certain information concerning the annual and long-term compensation of our Chief Executive Officer and our other three executive officers having annual compensation in excess of $100,000 during the last fiscal year (the Named Executives) for the last three fiscal years.

				LONG TERM COMPENSATION AWARDS	
	ANNUAL COMPENSATION			RESTRICTED STOCK AWARDS	SECURI UNDE LYI OPTI
NAME AND PRINCIPAL POSITION	YEAR	SALARY	BONUS	($)	(#

Carl M. Bosch,	2001	$129,375	$25,250	--	45,
Vice President,	2000	125,625	68,325	42,180(b)	45,
Instrument Development(a)	1999	116,250	23,104	--	20,
Rodger A. Brown,	2001	$99,875	$19,000	--	45,
Vice President, Regulatory Affairs/	2000	83,534	33,240	--	35,
Quality Assurance(d)	1999	77,431	16,055	--	20,
David C. Bupp,	2001	$310,000	$46,500	--	180,
President and Chief	2000	304,769	106,300	140,600(e)	180,
Executive Officer	1999	306,731	--	21,875(e)	
Brent L. Larson,	2001	$131,250	$20,250	--	60,
Vice President, Finance	2000	126,250	44,900	56,240(f)	60,
and Chief Financial Officer	1999	109,375	23,104	6,250(f)	25,

(a) Mr. Bosch began his employment with our company in May 1998 and was promoted to Vice President in March 2000.

(b) The aggregate number of Mr. Bosch's restricted stock holdings at December 31, 2001 was 30,000 shares with an aggregate value of $12,600. Mr. Bosch has the right to receive dividends other than dividends on or distributions of shares of any class of stock issued by our company which dividends or distributions will be delivered to us under the same restrictions on transfer and possibility of forfeitures as the shares of restricted stock from which they derive.

(c) Amounts of matching contribution under the Neoprobe Corporation 401(k) Plan (the 401(k) Plan). Eligible employees may make voluntary contributions and we may, but are not obligated to, make matching contributions based on 40 percent of the employee's contribution, up to five percent of the employee's salary. Contributions by employees are invested by an independent plan administrator in mutual funds and contributions, if any. Contributions by our company are made in the form of shares of common stock. The 401(k) Plan is intended to qualify under section 401 of the Internal Revenue Code, which provides that employee and our contributions and income earned on contributions are not taxable to the employee until withdrawn from the plan, and that our contributions will be deductible by us when made.

(d) Mr. Brown began his employment with our company in July 1998 and was promoted to Vice President in November 2000.

(e) The aggregate number of Mr. Bupp's restricted stock holdings at December 31, 2001 was 210,000 shares with an aggregate value of $88,200. Mr. Bupp has the right to receive dividends other than dividends on or distributions of shares of any class of stock issued by our company which dividends or distributions will be delivered to us under the same restrictions on transfer and possibility of forfeitures as the shares of restricted stock from which they derive.

(f) The aggregate number of Mr. Larson's restricted stock holdings at December

31, 2001 was 70,000 shares with an aggregate value of $29,400. Mr. Larson has the right to receive dividends other than dividends on or distributions of shares of any class of stock issued by our company which dividends or distributions will be delivered to us under the same restrictions on transfer and possibility of forfeitures as the shares of restricted stock from which they derive.

OPTION GRANTS IN LAST FISCAL YEAR

The following table presents certain information concerning stock options granted to the Named Executives under our Amended and Restated Stock Option and Restricted Stock Purchase Plan during the 2001 fiscal year.

	INDIVIDUAL GRANTS			
NAME	NUMBER OF SECURITIES UNDERLYING OPTIONS GRANTED (SHARES)	PERCENT OF TOTAL OPTIONS GRANTED TO EMPLOYEES IN FISCAL YEAR	EXERCISE PRICE PER SHARE	EXPIRATION DATE
Carl M. Bosch	45,000(a)	6%	$0.41(b)	1/3/11(c)
Rodger A. Brown	45,000(a)	6%	$0.41(b)	1/3/11(c)
David C. Bupp	180,000(a)	25%	$0.41(b)	1/3/11(c)
Brent L. Larson	60,000(a)	8%	$0.41(b)	1/3/11(c)

(a) Vests as to one-third of these shares on each of the first three anniversaries of the date of grant.

(b) The per share weighted average fair value of these stock options during 2001 was $0.36 on the date of grant using the Black Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: an expected life of 4 years, an average risk-free interest rate of 4.93%, volatility of 148% and no expected dividend rate.

(c) The options terminate on the earlier of the expiration date, nine months after death or disability, 90 days after termination of employment without cause or by resignation or immediately upon termination of employment for cause.

FISCAL YEAR-END OPTION NUMBERS AND VALUES

The following table sets forth certain information concerning the number and

value of unexercised options held by the Named Executives at the end of the last fiscal year (December 31, 2001). There were no stock options exercised by the Named Executives during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001.

NAME	NUMBER OF SECURITIES UNDERLYING UNEXERCISED OPTIONS AT FISCAL YEAR-END: EXERCISABLE/UNEXERCISABLE	VALUE OF UNEXERCISED IN-THE-MONEY OPTIONS AT FISCAL YEAR-END: EXERCISABLE/UNEXERCISABLE
Carl M. Bosch	38,334 / 81,666	0 / $ 817
Rodger A. Brown	39,501 / 74,999	0 / $ 750
David C. Bupp	110,000 / 400,000	0 / $4,000
Brent L. Larson	68,867 / 108,333	0 / $1,083

COMPENSATION OF NON-EMPLOYEE DIRECTORS

In 2001, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of our company received $2,000 per board meeting attended in person and other non-employee directors received $1,000 each per meeting attended in person. We also paid directors $500 each per committee meeting attended in person during 2001. We did not pay directors for telephonic participation in board or committee meetings in 2001. We also reimbursed non-employee directors for travel expenses for meetings attended during 2001. In addition,

the Chairman and each non-employee director received 30,000 and 15,000 options, respectively, to purchase common stock as a part of our annual stock incentive grants. Options granted to purchase common stock vest on an annual basis over a three-year period and have an exercise price equal to no less than the market price of common stock at the date of grant.

Directors who are also officers or employees of our company do not receive any compensation for their services as directors.

COMPENSATION OF MR. BUPP

Employment Agreement. David C. Bupp is employed under a thirty-six month employment agreement effective July 1, 2001. The employment agreement provides for an annual base salary of $310,000 with an increase to $325,000 on July 1, 2003.

The Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors will, on an annual basis, review the performance of our company and of Mr. Bupp and will pay a bonus to Mr. Bupp as it deems appropriate, in its discretion. Such review and bonus will be consistent with any bonus plan adopted by the Compensation Committee which

covers the executive officers of our company generally. We have approved payment of a $46,500 bonus to Mr. Bupp relating to fiscal year 2001.

If a change in control occurs with respect to our company and the employment of Mr. Bupp is concurrently or subsequently terminated:

-- by us without cause (cause is defined as any willful breach of a material duty by Bupp in the course of his employment or willful and continued neglect of his duty as an employee);
-- the term of Mr. Bupp's employment agreement expires; or
-- Mr. Bupp resigns because his authority, responsibilities or compensation have materially diminished, a material change occurs in his working conditions or we breach the agreement, then Mr. Bupp will be paid a severance payment of $650,500 (less amounts paid as Mr. Bupp's salary and benefits that continue for the remaining term of the agreement if his employment is terminated without cause). If any such termination occurs after the substantial completion of the liquidation of the assets of our company, the severance payment shall be increased by $81,250.

For purposes of Mr. Bupp's employment agreement, a change in control includes:

-- the acquisition, directly or indirectly, by a person (other than our company or an employee benefit plan established by the Board of Directors) of beneficial ownership of 15 percent or more of our securities with voting power in the next meeting of holders of voting securities to elect the directors;
-- a majority of the directors elected at any meeting of the holders of our voting securities are persons who were not nominated by our then current board of directors or an authorized committee thereof;
-- the stockholders of our company approve a merger or consolidation of our company with another person, other than a merger or consolidation in which the holders of our voting securities outstanding immediately before such merger or consolidation continue to hold voting securities in the surviving or resulting corporation (in the same relative proportions to each other as existed before such event) comprising eighty percent (80%) or more of the voting power for all purposes of the surviving or resulting corporation; or
-- the stockholders of our company approve a transfer of substantially all of the assets of our company to another person other than a transfer to a transferee, eighty percent (80%) or more of the voting power of which is owned or controlled by us or by the holders of our voting securities outstanding immediately before such transfer in the same relative proportions to each other as existed before such event.

Mr. Bupp's compensation will continue for the longer of twenty-four months or the full term of the agreement if his employment is terminated without cause.

Restricted Stock Agreements. Mr. Bupp holds 100,000, 35,000, 45,000 shares and 30,000 shares of restricted stock granted on March 22, 2000, April 30, 1999, May 20, 1998 and June 1, 1996, respectively, pursuant to restricted stock purchase agreements of the same dates. Mr. Bupp may not transfer or sell any of the restricted shares unless and until they vest. Mr. Bupp will forfeit any portion of the restricted shares that has not vested (and we will refund the purchase price paid) on the earlier of the date of the termination of his employment under his employment agreement with us for any reason unless we are, at the time

of termination for death or disability, actively engaged in negotiations that could reasonably be expected to lead to a change in control, or ten years from the date of grant. Restricted shares that have not previously been forfeited will vest if and when there is a change in control of our company. Except for these restrictions on transfer and possibilities of forfeiture, Mr. Bupp has all other rights with respect to the restricted shares, including the right to vote such shares and receive cash dividends.

The term "change in control" has the same meaning under Mr. Bupp's restricted stock agreements as it does under Mr. Bupp's employment agreement. In conjunction with the acquisition of Cardiosonix, Mr. Bupp, along with the other executive officers of our company, waived the change of control provisions of his employment and restricted stock agreements related to the acquisition.

We have not recognized any expense under the restricted stock agreements due to the contingent nature of the vesting provisions and the risk of forfeiture.

COMPENSATION AGREEMENTS WITH OTHER NAMED EXECUTIVES

Carl M. Bosch

Employment Agreement. Carl Bosch is employed under a twenty-four month employment agreement effective October 1, 2001. The employment agreement provides for an annual base salary of $135,000 with an increase to $148,000 on October 1, 2002.

Mr. Bupp will, on an annual basis, review the performance of our company and of Mr. Bosch and we will pay a bonus to Mr. Bosch as we deem appropriate, in our discretion. Such review and bonus will be consistent with any bonus plan adopted by the Compensation Committee which covers the executive officers of our company generally. We have approved payment of a $25,250 bonus to Mr. Bosch relating to fiscal year 2001.

If a change in control occurs with respect to our company and the employment of Mr. Bosch is concurrently or subsequently terminated:

-- without cause (cause is defined as any willful breach of a material duty by Bosch in the course of his employment or willful and continued neglect of his duty as an employee);
-- the term of Mr. Bosch's employment agreement expires; or
-- Mr. Bosch resigns because his authority, responsibilities or compensation have materially diminished, a material change occurs in his working conditions or we breach the agreement, then Mr. Bosch will be paid a severance payment of $296,000 and will continue his benefits for the longer of six months or the remaining term of his employment agreement.

For purposes of Mr. Bosch's employment agreement, a change in control includes:

-- the acquisition, directly or indirectly, by a person (other than our company or an employee benefit plan established by the Board of Directors) of beneficial ownership of 30 percent or more of our company's securities with voting power in the next meeting of holders of voting securities to elect the directors;
-- a majority of the directors elected at any meeting of the holders of our voting securities are persons who were not nominated by our then current board of directors or an authorized committee thereof;

-- the stockholders of our company approve a merger or consolidation of our company with another person, other than a merger or consolidation in which the holders of our voting securities outstanding immediately before such merger or consolidation continue to hold voting securities in the surviving or resulting corporation (in the same relative proportions to each other as existed before such event) comprising eighty percent (80%) or more of the voting power for all purposes of the surviving or resulting corporation; or
-- the stockholders of our company approve a transfer of substantially all of the assets of our company to another person other than a transfer to a transferee, eighty percent (80%) or more of the voting power of which is owned or controlled by us or by the holders of our voting securities outstanding immediately before such transfer in the same relative proportions to each other as existed before such event.

Mr. Bosch will be paid a severance amount of $148,000 if his employment is terminated at the end of his employment agreement or without cause, and his benefits will be continued for up to twelve months.

Restricted Stock Agreement. Mr. Bosch also holds 30,000 shares of restricted stock granted to him on March 22, 2000, pursuant to a restricted stock purchase agreement with Neoprobe as of the same date. Under the terms of the underlying restricted stock purchase agreement, Mr. Bosch may not transfer or sell any of the restricted shares unless and until they vest. Mr. Bosch will forfeit any portion of the restricted shares that has not vested (and we will refund the purchase price paid) on the earlier of the date of the termination of his employment under his employment agreement with us for any reason unless we are, at the time of termination for death or disability, actively engaged in negotiations that could reasonably be expected to lead to a change in control, or ten years from the date of grant. Restricted shares that have not previously been forfeited will vest if and when there is a change in control of our company. Except for these restrictions on transfer and possibilities of forfeiture, Mr. Bosch has all other rights with respect to the restricted shares, including the right to vote such shares and receive cash dividends.

Rodger A. Brown

Employment Agreement. Rodger Brown is employed under a twenty-four month employment agreement effective October 1, 2001. The employment agreement provides for an annual base salary of $110,000 with an increase to $125,000 on October 1, 2002. The terms of Mr. Brown's employment agreement are substantially identical to Mr. Bosch's employment agreement except that Mr. Brown would be paid $250,000 if terminated due to a change of control and $125,000 if terminated at the end of his employment agreement or without cause.

Mr. Bupp will, on an annual basis, review the performance of our company and of Mr. Brown and we will pay a bonus to Mr. Brown as we deem appropriate, in our discretion. Such review and bonus will be consistent with any bonus plan adopted by the Compensation Committee which covers the executive officers of our company generally. We have approved payment of a $19,000 bonus to Mr. Brown relating to fiscal year 2001.

Brent L. Larson

Employment Agreement. Brent Larson is employed under a twenty-four month employment agreement effective October 1, 2001. The employment agreement provides for an annual base salary of $135,000 with an increase to $148,000 on October 1, 2002. The terms of Mr. Larson's employment agreement are substantially identical to Mr. Bosch's employment.

Mr. Bupp will, on an annual basis, review the performance of our company and of Mr. Larson and we will pay a bonus to Mr. Larson as we deem appropriate, in our discretion. Such review and bonus will be consistent with any bonus plan adopted by the Compensation Committee which covers the executive officers of our company generally. We have approved a $20,250 bonus to Mr. Larson relating to fiscal year 2001.

Restricted Stock Agreements. Mr. Larson also holds 40,000 shares, 20,000 shares and 10,000 shares of restricted stock granted to him at a price of $0.001 per share on March 22, 2000, April 30, 1999 and October 23, 1998, respectively, pursuant to restricted stock purchase agreements of the same dates. The terms of Mr. Larson's restricted stock purchase agreements are identical to those contained in Mr. Bosch's restricted stock purchase agreements discussed above regarding vesting, forfeiture and rights of ownership.

SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF PRINCIPAL STOCKHOLDERS, DIRECTORS, NOMINEES AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

The following table sets forth, as of February 28, 2002, certain information with respect to the beneficial ownership of shares of common stock by (i) each person known to us to be the beneficial owner of more than 5 percent of our outstanding shares of common stock, (ii) each director or nominee for director of our company, (iii) each of the Named Executives (see Executive Compensation--Summary Compensation Table), and (iv) our company's directors and executive officers as a group.

BENEFICIAL OWNER	NUMBER OF SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED(*)	PERCENT OF CLASS
Reuven Avital	2,286,712(a)	6.3%
Carl M. Bosch	125,652(b)	(p)
Rodger A. Brown	78,634(c)	(p)
David C. Bupp	510,320(d)	1.4%
John S. Christie	55,700(e)	(p)
Nancy E. Katz	10,000(f)	(p)
Julius R. Krevans	97,000(g)	(p)
Brent L. Larson	203,929(h)	(p)
Dan Manor	1,021,990(i)	2.8%
Fred B. Miller	1,000(j)	(p)
Michael P. Moore	61,000(k)	(p)
J. Frank Whitley, Jr.	56,000(l)	(p)
All directors and officers as a group (12 persons)	5,005,549(m)	12.2%
Paramount Capital Asset Management, Inc.	4,507,937(n)	12.3%
First Istratech Funds	2,108,555(o)	5.8%

(*) Unless otherwise indicated, the beneficial owner has sole voting and investment power over these shares subject to the spousal rights, if any, of the spouses of those beneficial owners who have spouses.

(a) This amount consists of 2,286,712 shares of our company's common stock owned by N. Assia. Trusteeship Ltd, Trustee for Ma'Aragim Enterprises Ltd., an investment fund under the management and control of Mr. Avital. These shares were acquired by Ma'Aragim in exchange for surrendering its shares in Cardiosonix Ltd. on December 31, 2001 in connection with our acquisition of Cardiosonix.

(b) This amount includes 75,000 shares issuable upon exercise of options which are exercisable within 60 days, 30,000 shares of restricted stock that vest on a qualifying change in control of our company and 10,652 shares in Mr. Bosch's account in the 401(k) Plan, but does not include 95,000 shares issuable upon exercise of options which are not exercisable within 60 days. Mr. Bosch is one of three trustees of the 401(k) Plan and may, as such,

share investment power over common stock held in such plan. The 401(k) Plan holds an aggregate total of 105,532 shares of common stock. Mr. Bosch disclaims any beneficial ownership of shares held by the 401(k) Plan that are not allocated to his personal account.

(c) This amount includes 77,835 shares issuable upon exercise of options which are exercisable within 60 days (5,001 of which are held by Mr. Brown's wife and 799 shares held in Mrs. Brown's 401(k), but does not include 101,665 shares issuable upon exercise of options which are not exercisable within 60 days. Mr. Brown disclaims beneficial ownership for the shares and options held by his wife.

(d) This amount includes 233,000 shares issuable upon exercise of options which are exercisable within 60 days, 210,000 shares of restricted stock that vest on a qualifying change in control of our company, 13,820 shares in Mr. Bupp's account in the 401(k) Plan, but it does not include 460,000 shares issuable upon exercise of options which are not exercisable within 60 days. Mr. Bupp is one of three trustees of the 401(k) Plan and may, as such, share investment power over common stock held in such plan. The 401(k) Plan holds an aggregate total of 105,532 shares of common stock. Mr. Bupp disclaims any beneficial ownership of shares held by the 401(k) Plan that are not allocated to his personal account.

(e) This amount includes 55,000 shares issuable upon exercise of options which are exercisable within 60 days, but does not include 60,000 shares issuable upon exercise of options which are not exercisable within 60 days.

(f) This amount includes 10,000 shares issuable upon exercise of options which are exercisable within 60 days, but does not include 30,000 shares issuable upon the exercise of options which are not exercisable within 60 days.

(g) This amount includes 95,000 shares issuable upon exercise of options which are exercisable within 60 days, but does not include 105,000 shares issuable upon exercise of options which are not exercisable within 60 days.

(h) This amount includes 117,200 shares issuable upon exercise of options which are exercisable within 60 days, 70,000 shares of restricted stock that vest on a qualifying change in control of our company and 11,229 shares in Mr. Larson's account in the 401(k) Plan, but it does not include 110,000 shares issuable upon exercise of options which are not exercisable within 60 days. Mr. Larson is one of three trustees of the 401(k) Plan and may, as such, share investment power over common stock held in such plan. The 401(k) Plan holds an aggregate total of 105,532 shares of common stock. Mr. Larson disclaims any beneficial ownership of shares held by the 401(k) Plan that are not allocated to his personal account.

(i) These shares were acquired by Mr. Manor in exchange for surrendering his shares in Cardiosonix Ltd. on December 31, 2001 in connection with our acquisition of Cardiosonix.

(j) This amount includes 1,000 shares held by Mr. Miller's wife for which he disclaims beneficial ownership.

(k) This amount includes 55,000 shares issuable upon exercise of options which

are exercisable within 60 days, but does not include 60,000 shares issuable upon exercise of options which are not exercisable within 60 days.

(l) This amount includes 55,000 shares issuable upon exercise of options which are exercisable within 60 days, but does not include 60,000 shares issuable upon exercise of options which are not exercisable within 60 days.

(m) This amount includes 765,034 shares issuable upon exercise of options which are exercisable within 60 days 310,000 shares of restricted stock that vest on a qualifying change in control of our company and 36,398 shares held in the 401(k) Plan, but it does not include 1,186,666 shares issuable upon the exercise of options which are not exercisable within 60 days. Certain executive officers of our company are the trustees of the 401(k) Plan and may, as such, share investment power over common stock held in such plan. Each trustee disclaims any beneficial ownership of shares held by the 401(k) Plan that are not allocated to his personal account. The 401(k) Plan holds an aggregate total of 105,532 shares of common stock.

(n) This amount consists of 536,853 shares owned by the Aries Select I, LLC (Aries I), 900,000 shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants owned by Aries Select I, 1,265,647 shares owned by Aries Ltd., a Cayman Island exempted company (Aries Ltd), and 2,100,000 shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants owned by Aries Ltd. Paramount Capital Management, Inc., a Delaware corporation (PCAM) has shared voting and dispositive power over the shares of Aries Ltd and Aries I because PCAM is the investment manager of Aries Ltd and the general partner of Aries I. Lindsay A. Rosenwald, M.D. (Dr. Roswenwald) has shared voting and dispositive power over the shares of Aries Ltd and Aries I because he is the sole shareholder of PCAM. The address of PCAM, Aries Ltd, Aries I and Dr. Rosenwald is 787 Seventh Avenue, 48th Floor, New York, New York 10019. The disclosure contained in this footnote is derived from a Form 4 filed by PCAM, Aries Ltd, and Aries I and Dr. Rosenwald with the SEC on October 10, 2001.

(o) This amount consists of 448,636 shares owned by First Isratech Fund LLC, 1,394,468 shares owned by First Isratech Fund LP and 265,451 shares owned by First Isratech Fund Norway AS. First Isratech Fund LLC is the general or managing partner of First Isratech Fund LP and First Isratech Fund Norway AS. These shares were acquired by First Isratech Fund LLC in exchange for surrendering its shares in Cardiosonix Ltd. on December 31, 2001 in connection with our acquisition of Cardiosonix.

(p) Less than one percent.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STOCK

Authorized and Issued Stock

	Number of Shares at March 1, 20	
Title of Class	Authorized	Outstanding
Common Stock, $0.001 par value per share	50,000,000	36,450,067
Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock, $0.001 par value per share	500,000	0
Preferred Stock, $0.001 par value per share	4,500,000	0

COMMON STOCK

DIVIDENDS

Each share of common stock is entitled to receive an equal dividend, if one is declared, which is unlikely. We have never paid dividends on our common stock and do not intend to do so in the foreseeable future. We intend to retain any future earnings to finance our growth. See Risk Factors.

LIQUIDATION

If our company is liquidated, any assets that remain after the creditors are paid and the owners of preferred stock receive any liquidation preferences will be distributed to the owners of our common stock pro-rata.

VOTING RIGHTS

Each share of our common stock entitles the owner to one vote. There is no cumulative voting. A simple majority can elect all of the directors at a given meeting and the minority would not be able to elect any directors at that meeting.

PREEMPTIVE RIGHTS

Owners of our common stock have no preemptive rights. We may sell shares of our common stock to third parties without first offering it to current stockholders.

REDEMPTION RIGHTS

We do not have the right to buy back shares of our common stock except in extraordinary transactions such as mergers and court approved bankruptcy reorganizations. Owners of our common stock do not ordinarily have the right to require us to buy their common stock. We do not have a sinking fund to provide assets for any buy back.

CONVERSION RIGHTS

Shares of our common stock can not be converted into any other kind of stock except in extraordinary transactions, such as mergers and court approved bankruptcy reorganizations.

PREFERRED STOCK

Our certificate of incorporation authorizes our board of directors to issue "blank check" preferred stock. The board of directors may divide this stock into series and set their rights. To date, our board of

directors has created one series of preferred stock. 500,000 shares of preferred stock have been designated as Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock and reserved for issuance under the stockholder rights plan described below. The board of directors had previously designated 63,000 shares of preferred stock as 5% Series B Convertible Preferred Stock, but these shares have been redeemed and returned to the status of unissued shares. The board of directors may, without prior stockholder approval, issue any of the remaining 4,500,000 shares preferred stock with dividend, liquidation, conversion, voting or other rights which could adversely affect the relative voting power or other rights of the common stock. Preferred stock could be used as a method of discouraging, delaying, or preventing a take-over of our company. Although we have no present intention of issuing any shares of preferred stock, our board of directors may do so in the future. If we do issue preferred stock in the future, it could have a dilutive effect upon the common stock. See Risk Factors.

STOCKHOLDER RIGHTS PLAN

We have adopted a stockholder rights plan for the purpose of protecting the interests of our stockholders if we are confronted with coercive or unfair takeover tactics. The goal of our stockholder rights plan is to encourage third parties interested in acquiring our company to negotiate with our board of directors. Under the plan, we distributed rights to purchase one hundredth of a share of Series A Preferred Stock at an exercise price of $35 per right to the stockholders at the rate of one right per share of common stock. The rights are attached to the common stock and are not exercisable until after 15 percent of the common stock has been acquired or tendered for. At that point, the rights would be separately traded and exercisable. If a third party crosses the 15 percent threshold, the rights would flip-in (but not the rights of the 15 percent stockholder) and become rights to acquire, upon payment of the exercise price, common stock (or, in some circumstances, other securities) with a value of twice the exercise price of the right. If a third party were to take actions to acquire our company, such as a merger, the rights would flip-over and entitle the owners of the rights to acquire stock of the acquiring person with a value of twice the exercise price. We may redeem the rights at any time before they become exercisable for $.01 per right. The plan expires on August 28, 2005. The number of rights per share of common stock will be adjusted in the future to reflect future splits and combinations of, and common stock dividends on, our common stock. The exercise price of the rights will be adjusted to reflect changes in the Series A Preferred Stock.

SERIES A PREFERRED STOCK

REDEMPTION

We may redeem Series A Preferred Stock at a price equal to 100 times the current per share market price of the common stock, together with accrued but unpaid dividends. We are not required to create a sinking fund to provide assets for a redemption.

DIVIDEND

Each owner of Series A Preferred Stock is entitled to receive a minimum quarterly dividend of $.05 per share plus an aggregate dividend of 100 times any

dividend declared on the common stock.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

If dividends on Series A Preferred Stock are in arrears in an amount equal to six quarterly payments, all owners of Preferred Stock (including holders of Series A Preferred Stock) with dividends in arrears equal to this amount, voting as a class, could elect two directors.

LIQUIDATION

If our company is liquidated, the holders of the Series A Preferred Stock will receive a preferred liquidation payment of $.10 per share and, after the common stock has received a proportionate distribution, will share in the remaining assets on a proportionate basis with the common stock.

PRIORITY

Series A Preferred Stock is senior to common stock, but junior to all other classes of preferred stock as to the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets.

VOTING

Each owner of Series A Preferred Stock is entitled to 100 votes per share of Series A Preferred Stock.

EXCHANGES

In any merger or other transaction where common stock is exchanged, each share of Series A Preferred Stock will be entitled to receive 100 times the amount received by the common stock.

ANTI-DILUTION

We intend that each share of Series A Preferred Stock approximate 100 shares of common stock as they existed on the date the rights were distributed (August 28, 1995); therefore, the redemption price, dividend, liquidation price and voting rights will be adjusted to reflect splits and combinations of, and common stock dividends on, the common stock after that date.

ANTI-TAKEOVER EFFECTS

Our stockholder rights plan is designed to deter coercive takeover tactics and otherwise to encourage persons interested in acquiring Neoprobe to negotiate with our board of directors. The stockholder rights plan will confront a potential acquirer of our company with the possibility that our stockholders will be able to substantially dilute the acquirer's equity interest by exercising rights to buy additional stock in Neoprobe or, in some cases, stock in the acquirer, at a substantial discount. The plan may have the effect of deterring third parties from making takeover bids for control of our company or may be used to hinder or delay a takeover bid. This would decrease the chance that our stockholders would realize a premium over market price for their shares of common stock as a result of a takeover bid. See Risk. Our board of directors

may redeem the rights for a nominal payment if it considers the proposed acquisition of Neoprobe to be in the best interests of our company and our stockholders. Accordingly, the stockholder rights plan would not interfere with any merger or other business combination which has been approved by the board of directors. Any plan which effectively requires an acquiring company to negotiate with our management may be characterized as increasing management's ability to maintain its position with Neoprobe, including the negotiation of a transaction which provides less value to the stockholders while providing benefits to management.

ANTI-TAKEOVER CHARTER PROVISIONS AND LAWS

In addition to the stockholder rights plan and the blank check preferred stock described above, some features of our certificate of incorporation and by-laws and the Delaware General Corporation Law (DGCL), which are further described below, may have the effect of deterring third parties from making takeover bids for control of our company or may be used to hinder or delay a takeover bid. This would decrease the chance that our stockholders would realize a premium over market price for their shares of common stock as a result of a takeover bid. See Risk Factors.

LIMITATIONS ON STOCKHOLDER ACTIONS

Our certificate of incorporation provides that stockholder action may only be taken at a meeting of the stockholders. Thus, an owner of a majority of the voting power could not take action to replace the board of directors, or any class of directors, without a meeting of the stockholders, nor could he amend the by-laws without presenting the amendment to a meeting of the stockholders. Furthermore, under the provisions of the certificate of incorporation and by-laws, only the board of directors has the power to call a special meeting of stockholders. Therefore, a stockholder, even one who owns a majority of the voting

power, may neither replace sitting board of directors members nor amend the by-laws before the next annual meeting of stockholders.

ADVANCE NOTICE PROVISIONS

Our by-laws establish advance notice procedures for the nomination of candidates for election as directors by stockholders, as well as for other stockholder proposals to be considered at annual meetings. Generally, we must receive a notice of intent to nominate a director or raise any other matter at a stockholder meeting not less than 120 days before the first anniversary of the mailing of our proxy statement for the previous year's annual meeting. The notice must contain required information concerning the person to be nominated or the matters to be brought before the meeting and concerning the stockholder submitting the proposal.

DELAWARE LAW

We are incorporated in Delaware, and as such are subject to Section 203 of the DGCL, which provides that a corporation may not engage in any business combination with an interested stockholder during the three years after he

becomes an interested stockholder unless:

-- the corporation's board of directors approved in advance either the business combination or the transaction which resulted in the stockholder becoming an interested stockholder;

-- the interested stockholder owned at least 85 percent of the corporation's voting stock at the time the transaction commenced; or

-- the business combination is approved by the corporation's board of directors and the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the voting stock which is not owned by the interested stockholder.

An interested stockholder is anyone who owns 15 percent or more of a corporation's voting stock, or who is an affiliate or associate of the corporation and was the owner of 15 percent or more of the corporation's voting stock at any time within the previous three years; and the affiliates and associates of any those persons. Section 203 of the DGCL makes it more difficult for an interested stockholder to implement various business combinations with our company for a three-year period, although our stockholders may vote to exclude it from the law's restrictions.

CLASSIFIED BOARD

Our certificate of incorporation and by-laws divide our board of directors into three classes with staggered three year terms. There are currently nine directors, three in each class. At each annual meeting of stockholders, the terms of one class of directors will expire and the newly nominated directors of that class will be elected for a term of three years. The board of directors will be able to determine the total number of directors constituting the full board of directors and the number of directors in each class, but the total number of directors may not exceed 17 nor may the number of directors in any class exceed six. Subject to these rules, the classes of directors need not have equal numbers of members. No reduction in the total number of directors or in the number of directors in a given class will have the effect of removing a director from office or reducing the term of any then sitting director. Stockholders may only remove directors for cause. If the board of directors increases the number of directors in a class, it will be able to fill the vacancies created for the full remaining term of a director in that class even though the term may extend beyond the next annual meeting. The directors will also be able to fill any other vacancies for the full remaining term of the director whose death, resignation or removal caused the vacancy.

A person who has a majority of the voting power at a given meeting will not in any one year be able to replace a majority of the directors since only one class of the directors will stand for election in any one year. As a result, at least two annual meeting elections will be required to change the majority of the directors by the requisite vote of stockholders. The purpose of classifying the board of directors is to provide for a continuing body, even in the face of a person who accumulates a sufficient amount of voting

power, whether by ownership or proxy or a combination, to have a majority of the voting power at a given meeting and who may seek to take control of our company

without paying a fair premium for control to all of the owners of our common stock. This will allow the board of directors time to negotiate with such a person and to protect the interests of the other stockholders who may constitute a majority of the shares not actually owned by that person. However, it may also have the effect of deterring third parties from making takeover bids for control of our company or may be used to hinder or delay a takeover bid.

THE FUSION TRANSACTION

GENERAL

On November 19, 2001, we entered into a common stock purchase agreement with Fusion Capital Fund II, LLC pursuant to which Fusion Capital agreed to purchase on each trading day during the term of the agreement, $12,500 of our common stock or an aggregate of $10 million. The $10 million of common stock is to be purchased over a forty-month period, subject to a six month extension or earlier termination at our discretion. The purchase price of the shares of common stock will be equal to a price based upon the future market price of the common stock without any fixed discount to the market price. We have the right to set a minimum purchase price at any time as described below.

We estimate that the maximum number of shares we will sell to Fusion Capital under the common stock purchase agreement will be 5,000,000 shares (exclusive of the 898,876 shares issuable to Fusion Capital as a commitment fee) assuming Fusion Capital purchases all $10 million of common stock.

PURCHASE OF SHARES UNDER THE COMMON STOCK PURCHASE AGREEMENT

Under the common stock purchase agreement, on each trading day Fusion Capital is obligated to purchase a specified dollar amount of our common stock. Subject to our right to suspend such purchases at any time, and our right to terminate the agreement with Fusion Capital at any time, each as described below, Fusion Capital shall purchase on each trading day during the term of the agreement, $12,500 of our common stock. This daily purchase amount may be decreased by us at any time. We also have the right to increase the daily purchase amount at any time, provided however, we may not increase the daily purchase amount above $12,500 unless our stock price is above $5.00 per share for five consecutive trading days. The purchase price per share is equal to the lesser of:

-- the lowest sale price of our common stock on the purchase date; or

-- the average of the three (3) lowest closing sale prices of our common stock during the twelve (12) consecutive trading days prior to the date of a purchase by Fusion Capital.

The purchase price will be adjusted for any reorganization, recapitalization, non-cash dividend, stock split, or other similar transaction occurring during the trading days in which the closing bid price is used to compute the purchase price. Fusion Capital may not purchase shares of our common stock under the common stock purchase agreement if Fusion Capital, together with its affiliates, would beneficially own more than 9.9% of our common stock outstanding at the time of the purchase by Fusion Capital. However, even though Fusion Capital may not receive additional shares of our common stock in the event that the 9.9% limitation is ever reached, Fusion Capital is still obligated to pay to us $12,500 on each trading day, unless the common stock purchase agreement is suspended, an event of default occurs or the agreement is terminated. Under these circumstances, Fusion Capital would have the right to acquire additional shares in the future should its ownership subsequently become less than the 9.9%. Fusion Capital has the right at any time to sell any shares purchased under the common stock purchase agreement that would allow it to avoid the 9.9% limitation. Therefore, we do not believe that Fusion Capital will ever reach the

9.9% limitation.

The following table sets forth the number of shares of our common stock that would be sold to Fusion Capital under the common stock purchase agreement at varying purchase prices:

ASSUMED AVERAGE PURCHASE PRICE	NUMBER OF SHARES TO BE ISSUED IF FULL PURCHASE	PERCENTAGE OUTSTANDING AFTER GIVING EFFECT TO THE ISSUANCE TO FUSION CAPITAL(1)	PROCEED 5,000,00 CAPITAL UND PURCH
$ 0.20	5,000,000	14.1%	$
$ 0.45(2)	5,000,000	14.1%	$
$ 1.00	5,000,000	14.1%	$
$ 2.00	5,000,000	14.1%	$
$ 3.00	3,333,333	13.8%	$

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(1) Based on 36,450,067 shares outstanding as of March 1, 2002. Includes the issuance of 898,876 shares of common stock issuable to Fusion Capital as a commitment fee and the number of shares issuable at the corresponding assumed purchase price set forth in the adjacent column.

(2) Closing sale price of our common stock on March 18, 2002.

We estimate that we will issue no more than 5,898,876 shares to Fusion Capital under the common stock purchase agreement, including the shares issuable as a commitment fee, all of which are included in this offering. If more than 5,898,876 shares are issuable to Fusion Capital under the common stock purchase agreement, we have the right to terminate the agreement without any payment or liability to Fusion Capital.

MINIMUM PURCHASE PRICE

We have the right to set a minimum purchase price (floor price) at any time. Currently, the floor price is $0.30. We can increase or decrease the floor price at any time upon one trading day prior notice to Fusion Capital. However, without the consent of Fusion Capital, the floor price cannot be less than $0.20. Fusion Capital shall not be permitted or obligated to purchase any shares of our common stock in the event that the purchase price is less than the then applicable floor price.

OUR RIGHT TO SUSPEND PURCHASES

We have the unconditional right to suspend purchases at any time for any reason effective upon one trading day's notice. Any suspension would remain in effect until our revocation of the suspension. To the extent we need to use the cash proceeds of the sales of common stock under the common stock purchase agreement

for working capital or other business purposes, we do not intend to restrict purchases under the common stock purchase agreement.

OUR RIGHT TO INCREASE AND DECREASE THE DAILY PURCHASE AMOUNT

We have the unconditional right to decrease the daily amount to be purchased by Fusion Capital at any time for any reason effective upon one trading day's notice. We also have the right to increase the daily purchase amount at any time for any reason; provided however, we may not increase the daily purchase amount above $12,500 unless our stock price has been above $5.00 per share for five consecutive trading days. For any trading day that the sale price of our common stock is below $5.00, the daily purchase amount shall not be greater than $12,500.

OUR TERMINATION RIGHTS

We have the unconditional right at any time for any reason to give notice to Fusion Capital terminating the common stock purchase agreement. Such notice shall be effective one trading day after Fusion Capital receives such notice.

EFFECT OF PERFORMANCE OF THE COMMON STOCK PURCHASE AGREEMENT ON OUR STOCKHOLDERS

All shares registered in this offering will be freely tradable. It is anticipated that shares registered in this offering will be sold over a period of up to 40 months from the date of this prospectus. The sale of a significant amount of shares registered in this offering at any given time could cause the trading price of our common stock to decline and to be highly volatile. Fusion Capital may ultimately purchase all of the shares of common stock issuable under the common stock purchase agreement, and it may sell some, none or all of the shares of common stock it acquires upon purchase. Therefore, the purchases under the common stock purchase agreement may result in substantial dilution to the interests of other holders of our common stock. However, we have the right at any time for any reason to: (1) reduce the daily purchase amount, (2) suspend purchases of the common stock by Fusion Capital and (3) terminate the common stock purchase agreement.

NO SHORT-SELLING OR HEDGING BY FUSION CAPITAL

Fusion Capital has agreed that neither it nor any of its affiliates shall engage in any direct or indirect short-selling or hedging of our common stock during any time prior to the termination of the common stock purchase agreement.

EVENTS OF DEFAULT

Generally, Fusion Capital may terminate the common stock purchase agreement without any liability or payment to the Company upon the occurrence of any of the following events of default:

-- for any reason the shares offered by this prospectus cannot be sold pursuant to this Prospectus for a period of ten consecutive trading days or for more than an aggregate of 30 trading days in any 365-day period;

-- suspension by our principal market of our common stock from trading for a period of ten consecutive trading days or for more than an aggregate of 30 trading days in any 365-day period;

-- our failure to satisfy any listing criteria of our principal market for a period of ten consecutive trading days or for more than an aggregate of 30 trading days in any 365-day period;

-- the transfer agent`s failure for five trading days to issue to Fusion Capital shares of our common stock which Fusion Capital is entitled to under the common stock purchase agreement;

-- any material breach of the representations or warranties or covenants contained in the common stock purchase agreement or any related agreements which has or which could have a material adverse affect on us subject to a cure period of ten trading days;

-- a default by us of any payment obligation in excess of $1.0 million; or

-- any participation or threatened participation in insolvency or bankruptcy proceedings by or against us.

COMMITMENT SHARES ISSUED TO FUSION CAPITAL

Under the terms of the common stock purchase agreement Fusion Capital has received 449,438 shares of our common stock as a commitment fee. In connection with purchases of our common stock by

Fusion Capital, we will issue to Fusion Capital an additional 449,438 shares of our common stock as a commitment fee. The 449,438 additional shares are issuable to Fusion Capital pro rata based upon our receipt of the $10 million aggregate amount under the common stock purchase agreement. Unless an event of default occurs, Fusion Capital must hold all shares issued as a commitment fee until 40 months from the date of the common stock purchase agreement or the date the common stock purchase agreement is terminated.

NO VARIABLE PRICED FINANCINGS

Until the termination of the common stock purchase agreement, we have agreed not to issue, or enter into any agreement with respect to the issuance of, any variable priced equity or variable priced equity-like securities unless we have obtained Fusion Capital's prior written consent.

SELLING STOCKHOLDERS

The following table presents information regarding the selling stockholder. Neither the selling stockholder nor any of its affiliates has held a position or office, or had any other material relationship, with us.

SELLING STOCKHOLDER	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED BEFORE OFFERING	PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED BEFORE OFFERING(1)	SHARES TO BE SOLD IN THE OFFERING	PERCENTA OF OUTSTANDI SHARES BENEFICIA OWNED AFTER OFFERIN
Fusion Capital Fund II, LLC (1) (2)	449,438	14.1%	5,898,876	0%

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(1) As of the date hereof, 449,438 shares of Fusion Capital have been acquired by Fusion Capital under the common stock purchase agreement. Fusion Capital may acquire up to an additional 5,449,438 shares under the common stock purchase agreement. Percentage of outstanding shares is based on 36,450,067 shares of common stock outstanding as of March 1, 2002, together with such additional 5,449,438 shares of common stock that may be acquired by Fusion Capital from us under the common stock purchase agreement after the date hereof. Fusion Capital may not purchase shares of our common stock under the common stock purchase agreement if Fusion Capital, together with its affiliates, would beneficially own more than 9.9% of our common stock outstanding at the time of the purchase by Fusion Capital. However, even though Fusion Capital may not receive additional shares of our common stock in the event that the 9.9% limitation is ever reached, Fusion Capital is still obligated to pay to us $12,500 on each trading day, unless the common stock purchase agreement is suspended, an event of default occurs or the agreement is terminated. Under these circumstances, Fusion Capital would have the right to acquire additional shares in the future should its ownership subsequently become less than the 9.9%. Fusion Capital has the right at any time to sell any shares purchased under the common stock purchase agreement which would allow it to avoid the 9.9% limitation. Therefore, we do not believe that Fusion Capital will ever reach the 9.9% limitation.

(2) Steven G. Martin and Joshua B. Scheinfeld, the principals of Fusion Capital, are deemed to be beneficial owners of all of the shares of common stock owned by Fusion Capital. Messrs. Martin and Scheinfeld have shared voting and investment power over the shares being offered under this prospectus.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The common stock offered by this prospectus is being offered by Fusion Capital Fund II, LLC, the selling stockholder. The common stock may be sold or distributed from time to time by the selling stockholder directly to one or more purchasers or through brokers, dealers, or underwriters who may act solely as

agents at market prices prevailing at the time of sale, at prices related to the prevailing market prices, at negotiated prices, or at fixed prices, which may be changed. The sale of the common stock offered by this prospectus may be effected in one or more of the following methods:

-- ordinary brokers' transactions;
-- transactions involving cross or block trades;
-- through brokers, dealers, or underwriters who may act solely as agents;
-- "at the market" into an existing market for the common stock;
-- in other ways not involving market makers or established trading markets, including direct sales to purchasers or sales effected through agents;
-- in privately negotiated transactions; or
-- any combination of the foregoing.

In order to comply with the securities laws of certain states, if applicable, the shares may be sold only through registered or licensed brokers or dealers. In addition, in certain states, the shares may not be sold unless they have been registered or qualified for sale in the state or an exemption from the registration or qualification requirement is available and complied with.

Brokers, dealers, underwriters, or agents participating in the distribution of the shares as agents may receive compensation in the form of commissions, discounts, or concessions from the selling stockholder and/or purchasers of the common stock for whom the broker-dealers may act as agent. The compensation paid to a particular broker-dealer may be less than or in excess of customary commissions.

Fusion Capital is an "underwriter" within the meaning of the Securities Act.

Neither we nor Fusion Capital can presently estimate the amount of compensation that any agent will receive. We know of no existing arrangements between Fusion Capital, any other stockholder, broker, dealer, underwriter, or agent relating to the sale or distribution of the shares offered by this prospectus. At the time a particular offer of shares is made, a prospectus supplement, if required, will be distributed that will set forth the names of any agents, underwriters, or dealers and any compensation from the selling stockholder and any other required information.

We will pay all of the expenses incident to the registration, offering, and sale of the shares to the public other than commissions or discounts of underwriters, broker-dealers, or agents. We have also agreed to indemnify Fusion Capital and related persons against specified liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to our directors, officers, and controlling persons, we have been advised that in the opinion of the SEC this indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is therefore, unenforceable.

Fusion Capital and its affiliates have agreed not to engage in any direct or indirect short selling or hedging of our common stock during the term of the common stock purchase agreement.

We have advised Fusion Capital that while it is engaged in a distribution of the shares included in this prospectus it is required to comply with Regulation M promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. With certain exceptions, Regulation M precludes the selling stockholder, any affiliated purchasers, and any broker-dealer or other person who participates in the distribution from bidding for or purchasing, or attempting to induce any person to bid for or purchase any security which is the subject of the distribution until the entire distribution is complete. Regulation M also prohibits any bids

or purchases made in order to stabilize the price of a security in connection with the distribution of that security. All of the foregoing may affect the marketability of the shares offered hereby this prospectus.

This offering will terminate on the date that all shares offered by this prospectus have been sold by Fusion Capital.

LEGAL OPINION

The validity of the shares offered hereby has been passed upon for us by Porter, Wright, Morris & Arthur LLP, 41 South High Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements of Neoprobe Corporation as of December 31, 2001 and 2000, and for the years then ended, have been included herein and in the registration statement in reliance upon the report of KPMG LLP, independent accountants, appearing elsewhere herein, and upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

The financial statements of Cardiosonix Ltd. (formerly Biosonix Ltd.) as of December 31, 2001 (predecessor and successor) and 2000 (predecessor), and for each of the two years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000 (predecessor), for December 31, 2001 (successor) and for the period from August 16, 1998 (inception) to December 31, 2001, have been included herein and in the registration statement in reliance upon the report of Somekh Chaikin, a member of KPMG International, independent accountants, appearing elsewhere herein, and upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

We are subject to the reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and file reports, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission. These reports, proxy statements and other information may be inspected and copied at the public reference facilities maintained by the Securities and Exchange Commission at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549 and at the Securities and Exchange Commission's regional offices located at the Northwestern Atrium Center, 500 West Madison Street, Suite 1400, Chicago, Illinois 60661 and 233 Broadway, New York, New York 10279. You can obtain copies of these materials from the Public Reference Section of the Securities and Exchange Commission upon payment of fees prescribed by the Securities and Exchange Commission. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the Securities and Exchange Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330. The Securities and Exchange Commission's Web site contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding registrants that file electronically with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The address of that site is http://www.sec.gov.

We have filed a registration statement on Form SB-2 with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act with respect to the securities offered in this prospectus. This prospectus, which is filed as part of a registration statement, does not contain all of the information set forth in the registration statement, some portions of which have been omitted in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and regulations. Statements made in this prospectus as to the contents of any contract, agreement or other document referred to in this prospectus are not necessarily complete and are qualified in their entirety by reference to each such contract, agreement or other document which is filed as an exhibit to the registration statement. The registration statement may be inspected without charge at the public reference facilities maintained by the Securities and Exchange Commission, and copies of such materials can be obtained from the Public Reference Section of the Securities and Exchange Commission at prescribed rates.